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LAA, *lā*, or **LAHA**, *lā*, a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 36 miles N. of Vienna. Pop. 1378.

LAAB or **LAB**, *lāp*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 12 miles from Presburg. Pop. 1277.

LAACH, *lāk*, a small lake of Prussia, 17 miles W.N.W. of Coblenz. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano.

LAAR, *lāk*, (*L. Locopolis*), a small town of Illyria, Carniola, 12 miles N.W. of Laybach, with a castle. Pop. 1100.

LAALAND, *lāland*, or **LOLLAND**, *lōlānd*, (*i. e.* "Lowland"), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 38' and 54° 58' N., and lon. 11° and 11° 52' E. Area 462 square miles. Pop. (1851) 55,768. Surface low and level; it is one of the most fertile of the Danish islands, producing fine crops of corn, hemp, hops, apples, and timber.

LAALAT, *lā-rāu*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Timor Laut. Length and breadth about 20 miles each.

LAAS, *lās*, a small town of Austria, Illyria, Carniola, 29 miles S. of Laybach. Pop. 520.

LAAS, *lās*, a village of Tyrol, circle of Boizen, near Schländers. Pop. 1200.

LAASPIRE, *lāspīr*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 36 miles S.E. of Arnsberg, on the Lahn. Pop. engaged in woollen cloth factories and iron works.

LAASZ, *lās*, or **LAZI**, *lāzee*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, about 38 miles from Trentschin. Pop. 1833.

LABA, *lābā*, a river of Western Circassia, rises on the N. side of the Caucasus, and, after a course of about 170 miles, joins the Kooban, a little above Oost Labinsk.

LA BACA. See **LAVACCA**.

LA BAIE DU FÉBORE, *lā bā dū fē-bōr*, or **ST. ANTOINE DE LA BAIE**, *sānt ān-twān dēh lā bā*, a village of Canada East, co. of Yamaska, situated on the S. shore of Lake St. Peter, 70 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 900.

LA'BANSVILLE, a village of Washington township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on Lion Creek, about 68 miles N.N.W. from Philadelphia. It contains an extensive slate manufactory, and about 500 inhabitants.

LAB'ASHEE/DA, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, 10 miles E. by S. of Kilrush, on a bay of the same name in the Shannon. Pop. 606.

LABASINCZ, *lōb'bōh-shints*, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, about 18 miles from Lippa. Pop. 1118.

LABASTIDA, *lā-bās-tee/dā*, a town of Spain, Biscay, province of Alava, about 30 miles from Vittoria. Pop. 1639.

LA BATHIE, *lā'bā'tē*, (*L. Bastia*), a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 10 miles N.W. of Moutiers. Pop. 1097.

LABATLAN, *lōb'bōt'lān*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 2 miles from Neudorf. Pop. 996.

LA BATTAGLIA. See **BATTAGLIA**, *LA*.

LA BAUCHE, *lā bōsh*, (*L. Bouca*), a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Guiers, about 4 miles from Chambéry. Pop. 1470.

LABBRO, *lābro*, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 9 miles N.W. of Rieti, with 900 inhabitants, a collegiate church, and an hospital.

LABE, a river of Germany. See **ELBE**.

LABEE, **LABE**, or **LABY**, *lā'bee*, a town of Africa, Senegambia, in Fouta Jallon, about 230 miles N.E. of Sierra Leone; lat. 11° 10' N.; lon. 8° 30' W. It is said to be 3 miles in circuit. Pop. about 5000.

LA BELGIQUE. See **BELGIUM**.

LA BELLE RIVIERE. See **OHIO**.

LABER, *lā'ber*, the name of several small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube. A village on one of these, circle of Upper Palatine, 10 miles N.W. of Ratisbon, has 854 inhabitants, 2 churches, a castle, and iron manufactories.

LABES, *lā'bēs*, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 42 miles E.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 3207.

LABIAU, *lā'be-ōw*, a town of East Prussia, 25 miles N.E. of Königsberg, on the Deine. Pop. 3595.

LA BIOLLE, *lā-be-ōll*, (*L. Betuletum*), a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Deisse, at the foot of Mont-falcon, about 9 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1469.

LABISZIN or **LABISCHIN**, *lā'be-sheem*, a town of Prussian Poland, 13 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 2520.

LABOBER, *lā-bo'bēr*, a small rocky, well-wooded island, in the Malay Archipelago, about 18 miles off the N.W. coast of Timor Laut.

LABOON or **LABUAN**, *lā'boo-ān*, (*POOLO*), an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 30 miles N. of Borneo. Lat. of its centre 5° 22' N., lon. 115° 10' E. Length 10 miles, breadth 5 miles. It has a pretty good harbor, some workable beds of coal, and an abundance of good water. It was taken possession of by the British in 1846.

LABOON, **LABOUN** or **LABUN**, *lā'boon*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Khorim, 50 miles W.S.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 3200.

LABOR CREEK, Georgia, flows through Morgan county into the Appalachian River, about 8 miles N.E. from Madison.

LABRADOR, *lābrā-dōr*, an extensive peninsula, E. coast of British North America; lat. from 50° to 65° N., and lon. 50° to 78° W.; bounded N. by Hudson's Strait, E. by the Atlantic, S.E. by the Strait of Belle Isle, separating it from Newfoundland; S. by the gulf and river St. Lawrence and Canada, and W. by James' Bay and Hudson's Bay; area estimated at about 450,000 square miles. The interior is very imperfectly known, and the coast is almost throughout rugged, bleak, and desolate in the extreme. Towards the centre the surface rises, till a mountain range, partly known by the name of the Watchish Mountains, appears to form the principal watershed, sending the waters which gather on its sides W., N., and E. The principal rivers are the East Main or Stude, which flows nearly due W. into the S.E. extremity of James' Bay; the Great and Little Whale Rivers, which flow in the same direction, and fall into the S.E. extremity of Hudson's Bay; the Keenoganissee and Koksoak, which, flowing respectively N.E. and N.W., unite their streams and fall into Ungava or South Bay, off the S.E. of Hudson's Strait; and the Meschickemau or North West River, which flows E. into the Strait of Belle Isle. The lakes are very numerous, almost every river forming several by expanding during its course. The largest are Clear Water, in the W., which discharges itself by a stream of the same name into Hudson's Bay; Mistassinie, in the S., and Meschickemau, an expansion of the river of the same name. The prevailing rocks on the coast are granite, gneiss, and mica slate. Above these, in some parts, is a bed of old red sandstone, about 200 feet thick, followed by secondary limestone. Towards the interior the secondary formations disappear, and the primary become predominant. The surface, when seen at a distance from the sea, has a green and alluvial appearance, but is found, on examination, to be covered with moss and stunted shrubs. In the valleys, where the soil is sandy, and the temperature considerably above the average, juniper, birch, and poplar trees are found growing in a kind of forests, which are haunted, during summer, by deer, bears, wolves, foxes, martins, otters, &c., till the approach of winter drives them to the coast. The climate is too severe to ripen any of the ordinary cereals, but barley, sown and cut green, makes excellent fodder, and both potatoes and several species of culinary vegetables are said to do well. The inhabitants, consisting chiefly of Esquimaux, subsist principally by hunting and fishing; but every year great numbers of fishing vessels arrive both from the British dominions and the United States, and profit by the valuable fisheries along the coast. It is supposed that the British subjects engaged in these fisheries, chiefly from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Canada, amount to at least 20,000. Much of the produce is sent to Newfoundland before being exported to Europe; but here are several English and Jersey establishments, and one-third of the resident inhabitants consists of English, Irish, and Jersey servants left in charge, who take annually from 16,000 to 18,000 seals. The total value in fish and oil is estimated at from £600,000 to £800,000. The European settlements, all on the E. coast, consist of Forteau and Bradore Bays, Anse, Le Blanc, and the Moravian stations Nain, Okhak, Hopedale, and Hebron. The Hudson's Bay Company have several settlements in Labrador, and receive many valuable furs from it. The total population is supposed to be about 5000. Labrador was discovered by Cabot in 1496; and rediscovered by Hudson in 1610. It was named by the Spaniards *Tierra Labrador* or "cultivable land," to distinguish it from Greenland.

LA BRANCH LANDING, a post-office of St. Charles parish, Louisiana.

LABREDE, *lā'brāid*, a village of France, department of Gironde, 11 miles S. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 1550. Its castle was the birth-place of Montesquieu.

LABRIT, *lā'bree*, a village of France, department of Landes, 16 miles N. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 1100. It was formerly a town called **ALBERT**, (*ā'bair*), and has ruins of a castle of Henry IV.

LABRUGUIERE, *lā'brū'ghe-ain*, a village of France, department of Tarn, 4 miles S.E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 3518.

LABUAN, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See **LABOON**.

LABU-HADJI, *lā'boo-hā'jee*, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island of Lombok.

LABUN, a town of Russia. See **LABOON**.

LABY, a town of Western Africa. See **LABEE**.

L'ACADIE, *lā'kā'dē*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 21 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. about 200.

LA CANADA, *lā-kān-yā'dā*, a post-office of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico.

LACANTUN, *lā-kān-toon*, a river of Central America

It rises in Guatemala; lat. 15° 25' N., and about lon. 92° W.; flows first E. for about 60 miles, when it is joined by a branch coming from the vicinity of Salama. It now turns N. for about 24 miles; then W.N.W. for 60 miles; receives La Passion, and about 75 miles below joins the Usumasinta. The united stream, after a course of 210 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico at Lake Terminos. The whole course is thus about 430 miles, but its upper part is little known.

LACARACUONDA, lak's-ra-koon'di, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Beerbhoom, 116 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

LACAUNE, lak'kōn', a village of France, department of Tarn, 23 miles E.N.E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 4078.

LACAZE, lak'kāz', a town of France, department of Tarn, 16 miles N.E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 2427.

LACCADIVE (lak'ka-dīv') ISLES, (called by the natives *Lakradiveeh*, *deevh* signifying "island") a group of low islands in the Indian Ocean, extending between lat. 10° and 12° N., and lon. 72° and 74° E., about 150 miles W. of the Malabar coast. They consist of 17 principal isles of coral formation. Aurorot, or Underoot, the largest, is 3 miles long. They have an aggregate population of about 10,000 Mohammedans. Several of them are uninhabited. The principal products are coir, jaggery, cocon, and betel nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle. The best cables of Malabar are made from the Laccadive coir. The islands were discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1499.

LACCHIARELLA, lak-ke-ā-rē'llā, (L. *Lactarella*), a village of Austrian Italy, 2 miles E.S.E. of Binasco, on the Olona, with the remains of an old castle of some celebrity in the Italian civil wars. Pop. 2638.

LACCO, lak'ko, a village of Naples, in the N.W. part of the island of Ischia. Pop. 1965.

LAC DE COME. See COMO. LAKE OF.

LAC DE LA PLUIE. See RAINY LAKE.

LAC DE L'ESCLAVE. See GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

LAC DES BOIS. See LAKE OF THE WOODS.

LAC DES MILLE ISLES, lak dā mill eel, ("Lake of the Thousand Islands") an expansion in the upper part of St. Lawrence River, which see.

LAC DES MONTAGNES. See ATHABASCA.

LAC DES RENNES ("Rein Deer Lake"). See DEER LAKE.

LAC DU BUFFLE. See BUFFALO LAKE.

LAC DU GRAND OURS. See BEAR LAKE (GREAT).

LACEBY, a parish of England, county of Lincoln.

LACEDÆMON, las-e-dee'mon, (Gr. *Λακεδαιμόν*, *Lakidaimōn*), an ancient Grecian state, of which Sparta was the capital. See LACONIA. Adj. and inhab. LACEDÆMONIAN.

LACEDOGNA, lā-chā-dōn'yā, a small town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 19 miles E.S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 500. It is a bishop's see.

LACEPEDE (lās'ep-peed') BAY, South Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N. of Cape Bernouilli.

LACEPEDE ISLANDS, a group of low sandy islands, N. W. of Australia, off Dampier Land.

LACEY, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W.N.W. from Chicago.

LACEY SPRING, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

LACEY'S SPRING, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

LACEYVILLE, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, 18 miles above Tunkhannock. The North Branch Canal is in progress of construction to this place.

LACEYVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

LACHEN, lak'kēn, a town of Switzerland, canton of and 13 miles N.N.E. of Schwytz, on the S. shore of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1510.

LACHFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

LACHINE, lak'sheen', a post-village of Canada East, on the island of and 9 miles S. of Montreal. It is the centre of all the commerce between Upper and Lower Canada, and here the boats of the North-West Company commence their voyage for the interior. A railroad connects Lachine with Montreal. There is a canal from this point to Montreal, to avoid the rapids of St. Louis.

LACHLAN, lak'lān, a river of East Australia, rises by several heads in the counties of King and Bathurst, New South Wales, flows W., and joins the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray River, near lat. 34° 30' S., lon. 144° 10' E. In the last part of its course it expands into extensive marshes. Its total course may be estimated at 400 miles. It gives name to a district having an area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population of 2198, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee.

LACHOWICZE, lak-ko-vee'chā, or LIACHOWITZE, lak-ko-vee'tchā, a town of Russia, government of 54 miles S.W. of Minsk. It was once fortified, and the capital of a county. The Russians and Cossacks were defeated here in 1660 by the Poles.

LA CHROMA, lā kro'mā, an islet of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, 1 mile S. of Ragusa, at which Richard Cœur de Lion landed on his return from Palestine.

LACHSA, lak'sā, a town of Arabia. See LAHSA.

LACHUTE, lak'shūte', a post-village of Canada East, co.

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of Two Mountains, 45 miles E. of Montreal, and 6 miles from St. Andrew's. It contains several stores, and 3 mills.

LACINIUM PROMONTORIUM. See CAPE NAO.

LACK, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. P. 1146.

LACKAMUTE, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

LACKAWAC, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., about 80 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

LACKAWANNA or LACKAWANNOCK, a river of Pennsylvania, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and falls into the N. branch of the Susquehanna River, about 10 miles above Wilkesbarre. The valley of this river is noted for rich coal-mines.

LACKAWANNA, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S.S.W. from Carbondale. Pop. 389.

LACKAWANNOCK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna north-eastward along the N.W. side of Lackawanna River, for 25 or 30 miles. The average height may be about 800 feet. This mountain, together with the Nanticoke and Shawnee Mountains, of which it may be regarded as the continuation, constitutes the N.W. boundary of the Lackawanna or Wyoming coal valley, the Wyoming and Moosic Mountains forming the S.E. boundary. This valley is near 70 miles long, and from 5 to 6 miles wide.

LACKAWAXEN, a river in the N. part of Pennsylvania, rises in Wayne co., and enters the Delaware in Pike co.

LACKAWAXEN, a township of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River. Pop. 1419.

LACKAWAXEN, a thriving post-village at the mouth of the Lackawaxen, which is here crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 121 miles from New York City. The Hudson and Delaware Canal crosses the Delaware River by an aqueduct in the immediate vicinity of this place.

LACKENBACH, lak'kēn-bāk', a village of Hungary, co. and 15 miles S. of Gedenburg. Pop. 1333.

LACKFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LACKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LA CLAIR, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W.S.W. from Chicago.

LA CLEDE, lā klād, or lah kleed, formerly KIN'DER-HOOK', a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected in the E. part by Gasconade River and its Osage fork, and also drained by the Niangua and Auglaize Rivers. The surface is uneven, and consists partly of prairies and partly of forests of hard timber. La Clede was formed a few years ago out of the W. part of Pulaski co., and named in honor of La Clede, the founder of St. Louis. County seat not located. Pop. 2498; of whom 2348 were free, and 140 slaves.

LAC MASKINONGÉ, lak mās'kee-nōng'zhā', a small village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 66 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. about 2000.

LACOBIRGA. See LAGOS.

LACOCK or LAV'COCK, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3 miles S. of Chippenham. Here are interesting remains of a large nunnery, founded in 1232. In one of the rooms of which is preserved a copy of the Magna Charta, sent by Henry III. to the Countess of Salisbury.

LACOLLE, lak'kol', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 38 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores, hotels, and 3 mills. Pop. about 500.

LACON, a thriving post-village, capital of Marshall co., Illinois, on the left (E.) bank of Illinois River, 99 miles N. from Springfield. Steamboats can ascend to this place in nearly all stages of water. Lacon has a courthouse and 2 newspaper offices. The value of grain, &c., shipped from this point in 1852, was estimated at \$650,000.

LACONA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

LACONI, lak'ko'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 45 miles N. of Cagliari, on a hill. Pop. 1768.

LACONIA, lak'ko'ne-ā, a government of Greece, comprising the southernmost sub-peninsula of the Morea. Principal river, the Eurotas. Chief town, Zimova (anc. *Ariopoli*?) on its W. coast. LACONIA or LACONICA, (Gr. *Λακωνία*, *Lakonikē*), was in ancient times one of the most celebrated of the Grecian states. Sparta was the capital. Adj. and inhab. LACONIAN, lak'ko'ne-an.

LACONIA, a post-office of Desha co., Arkansas.

LACONIA, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, 2 miles from the Ohio River and 13 miles S. of Corydon.

LACONICUS SINUS. See KOLORYTHIA, GULF OF.

LA COTE ST. MARIE, lā kōt sent mā'ree, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

LAC QUI PARLE, lak kee parl, a post-village of Dakota co., Minnesota, on Lac Qui Parle, an expansion of St. Peter's River, 140 miles W. of St. Paul's.

LACROMA. See LA CHROMA.

LA CROSSE, lā kross', a small river of Wisconsin, rises in La Crosse co. and flows into the Mississippi.

LA CROSSE, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River, contains 5065 square miles. It is drained by La Crosse and Black Rivers, and bounded on the N.W. by Buffalo River. Pine timber is abundant in the county

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Capital, La Crosse It was not organized when the census of 1850 was taken.

LA CROSSE, a thriving post-village, capital of La Crosse co., Wisconsin, is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of La Crosse River, 90 miles above Prairie du Chien, and 130 miles from Madison. It contains a court-house, 1 or 2 churches, 11 stores, and 1 steam-mill. Pop. in 1853, 543.

LACTACUNGA. See **TACUNGA**.

LACTIN, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa.

LACTODURUM. See **TOWCESTER**.

LACUNZA, lá-koon/thá, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Araquil, 24 miles from Pampeluna. Pop. 853.

LACUS ASPHALTITES. See **DEAD SEA**.

LACUS VERBANUS. See **LAGO MAGGIORE**.

LACY, a post-office of Drew co., Arkansas.

LACY, a small post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois.

LACY'S HILL, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

LADA (láá) **ISLES**, a cluster of high rugged islands, off the N.W. coast of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 6° 12' N., lon. 99° 40' E.

LADAKH, lá-dák', an independent country of Central Asia, between lat. 32° and 36° N., and lon. 76° and 79° E., having S. and S.W. the Himalaya Mountains separating it from Cashmere and other dependencies of the Punjab, N. the Karakorum Mountains separating it from Chinese Toorkistan, E. Great Thibet, and N.W. Baltee or Little Thibet. Area loosely estimated at 30,000 square miles, and population at from 150,000 to 500,000, mostly Thibetans. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the Upper Indus and its affluents. Soil sterile, and climate severe; yet the mountain sides being carefully embanked with stone dykes, and industriously cultivated, pretty good crops of wheat, barley, and buckwheat, are raised, with apples and apricots. Frangos, a peculiar kind of fodder, is abundant, as is rhubarb. Sulphur, iron, lead, and copper might be mined profitably. This country is the great depot for the wool used for the manufacture of cashmere shawls. The transit trade with all the neighboring regions is extensive, and conducted mostly by means of mules and sheep. The government is despotic, but the rajah is controlled by the priests, who swarm in this country as in Thibet. The armed force consists of a peasant-militia. Ladakh has been repeatedly under the rule of more powerful neighbors; during the life of Runjeet Singh it formed a part of his dominion. Principal city, Leh.

LADANY, JASZ, a town of Hungary. See **JASZ-LADANY**.

LADBERGEN, lá-bér'ghen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 13 miles N.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1345.

LADBROKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LADDSBURGH, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

LADENOE-POLE, lá-d'no-á-po-lá', a small town of Russia, government of Olonets, on the Sveer, (or Svir,) 30 miles from its mouth, in Lake Ladoga, and where, under Peter the Great, the first Russian ships were built for the navigation of the Baltic.

LADENBURG, lá-den-bóóag', a town of Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, with a station on the Main Neckar Railway, 6 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2431.

LADENDORF or **LAADENDORF**, lá-den-dóaf', a village of Lower Austria, on the Zaya, about 9 miles from Gaunersdorf. Pop. 1490.

LADENZE, lá-dén-zeh, lá-dónz', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1149.

LADIESBURG, lá-di-búrg, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 80 miles N.W. from Annapolis.

LADLGA, a post-village of Benton co., Alabama, 140 miles N. by E. from Montgomery.

LADIGNAC, lá-deen'yák', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of St. Yrieix. Pop. in 1852, 2596.

LADIK, lá-deek', or **YORGAN LADIK**, yon'gán/lá-deek', (anc. *Laodicea Combusta*), a town of Turkey in Asia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Konia. It is built of mud, in the midst of a mound of ruins, and has many antiquities, consisting of altars, columns, friezes, &c. Pop. about 500.

LADIKIA or **LADIKIYEH**. See **LATAKEEA**.

LADIMIROVEZE, lá-de-me-ro-vá-zá, a village of Austria, Slavonia, about 12 miles from Eszek. Pop. 908.

LADDOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LADOGA, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 11 miles S.E. from Crawfordsville.

LADOGA, a post-office of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin.

LADOGA, lá-do-gá, the largest lake of Europe, is situated in Russia, mostly between lat. 59° 58' and 61° 46' N., and lon. 30° and 33° E., enclosed by the governments of St. Petersburg, Olonets, and Viborg. Area 6190 square miles. Depth very unequal. The shores are generally low; it contains several islands, and numerous rocks and quicksands. It receives about 60 rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. The Ladoga Canal, 70 miles in length, and 74 feet in breadth, and the Sieskoi and Sveer Canals, form a navigable chain all around its S. and S.E. shores.

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LADOGA, NEW, a town on the S. shore of Lake Ladoga, government and 70 miles E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 3000. **OLD LADOGA** is a village adjacent.

LADRONES, lá-dron' (Sp. pron. lá-d-rón'es) or **MARIANNE** (má're-ann') or **MARIANA** (má're-d'ná) **ISLANDS**, a group in the North Pacific, belonging to Spain, mostly between lat. 13° and 21° N., and lon. 144° and 146° E., and consisting of 20 islands, of which only 5 are inhabited. Pop. 10,000. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded, and very fertile. Principal islands, Guguan, (goo-gwán') Rota, (ró-tá,) and Tinian, (tee-ne-án') on the first of which is the capital town St. Ignasio de Agaña. The Ladrones were discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and called **LAS ISLAS DE LOS LADRONES**, i. e. the "islands of the thieves," from the thievish disposition of the natives. They were also named the Mariana Islands, in honor of the queen of Philip IV. of Spain.

LADRONES, a small group of islands in the China Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton River, 18 miles S.E. of Macao.

LADWA, lá-d'wá, a town of North Hindostan, capital of a small chiefship, 22 miles E.N.E. of Kurnaul.

LADY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, in the N.E. part of the Isle of Sanda.

LADY, lá-dee, or **LIADI**, le-d'dee, a town of Russia, government of Mohelev, 30 miles E.N.E. of Orzsa.

LADY (lá-dee) **ISLE**, an uninhabited rocky islet, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. and 5½ miles N.N.W. of Ayr. It is important, as affording the only sheltered anchorage along a great extent of coast.

LADYBANK, a station of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth Railway, at its divergence to Perth.

LADY JULIA PERCY ISLAND, an islet, off the S. coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 38° 35' S., lon. 141° 50' E.

LADYKIRK, lá-de-kirk', a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick-on-Tweed.

LAOKEN, lá-ken, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 2 miles N. of Brussels, with which it communicates by a planted avenue. It has a royal park and residence.

LAER or **LAR**, (Lär) lán, a village of Prussia, government of Danzig, circle of Marienburg. Pop. 1025.

LAER, a village of Rhenish Prussia, near Münster. Pop. 806.

LAERNE, lá-n'neh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 6 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 3770.

LA FARGEVILLE, lá farj'vil, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 16 miles N. of Watertown.

LAFAYETTE, lá-fá-yét', a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallahatchie, and its affluent the Yocknapatafka River. The surface is diversified by gentle undulations, and adorned by open groves of oak, hickory, &c. The soil has a substratum of sand, and is very productive, especially in the valleys. The railroad which is projected from New Orleans to Nashville will probably pass through the county. The Chickasaw Indians were removed from this part of the state in 1838. Capital, Oxford. Pop. 14,069; of whom 8350 were free, and 5719 slaves.

LAFAYETTE pari-h, in the S. part of Louisiana, contains about 350 square miles. It is intersected by Vermillion River, (navigable by steamboats.) The surface is nearly level; the soil is alluvial and fertile. Pop. 6720; of whom 3550 were free, and 3170 slaves.

LAFAYETTE, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana and Texas, contains about 1500 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, and also drained by Bayous Bodean and Dauchite and the Sulphur fork of Red River. The surface is level, and is interspersed with prairies; the soil is fertile. Capital, Lewisville. Pop. 5220; of whom 1900 were free, and 3320 slaves.

LAFAYETTE, (formerly **LILLARD**), a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 612 square miles. The Missouri River, which here flows towards the E., forms the northern boundary; the county is also drained by Big Snyhar and Terre Beau Creeks, and by the Salt Fork of Blackwater River. The surface is agreeably diversified; the soil is remarkably and almost uniformly fertile. Limestone and sandstone underlie a large part of the county. The bluffs of the Missouri along the northern border consist almost entirely of beds of stone-coal. Lafayette is among the most populous and highly cultivated counties in the state. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 13,690; of whom 9075 were free, and 4615 slaves.

LAFAYETTE, a county in the S.S.W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Fèvre River, and the two branches of the Pekatonica, which cross the northern border of the county, and unite in the S.E. part. The surface is broken by ridges, which are in some parts entirely bare of timber, and in others covered with a sparse growth of oaks. The soil is generally productive. The cliff limestone which underlies the county abounds in rich veins of lead and copper, from which large quantities of these ores are taken. The famous Platte mounds, in the N.W. part, are remarkable for their regular form, and are surrounded by a large expanse of

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prairie. Organized in 1847. Capital, Shullsburg. Pop. 11,631.

LAFAYETTE, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, about 12 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. In this township is an Indian reservation. Pop. 2533.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village and township of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 70 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 or 3 churches, and 2 iron foundries. Pop. of the township 928.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village and township of McKean co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. of Smithport, and 208 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 196.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Virginia, on the Roanoke River, about 190 miles W. by S. of Richmond. Pop. from 200 to 300.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Georgia, 210 miles N.W. of Milledgeville, is beautifully situated in a mountainous region. The village has a court-house, 2 churches, 1 academy, and 10 stores. It was formerly called Chattooga.

LAFAYETTE, a village of Chambers co., Alabama. See CHAMBERS COURT-HOUSE.

LAFAYETTE, Louisiana. See NEW ORLEANS.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village, capital of Macon co., Tennessee, 55 miles N.E. of Nashville.

LAFAYETTE, a thriving post-village of Christian co., Kentucky, 218 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, and 1 mile from the Tennessee line. It contains 4 churches, and 6 dry goods stores.

LAFAYETTE, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. P. 1040.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on the National Road, 22 miles W. of Columbus, has about 200 inhabitants.

LAFAYETTE, a township in the central part of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1332.

LAFAYETTE, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, a township of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 1143.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 524.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Floyd co., Indiana. P. 1215.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Madison co., Indiana. P. 694.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 751.

LAFAYETTE, a flourishing town, capital of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, on the left bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 66 miles N.W. of Indianapolis, and 123 miles S.E. from Chicago, lat. 40° 25' N., lon. 80° 49' W. It is pleasantly situated on gradually rising ground, which affords a delightful view of the river and the neighboring hills. It is one of the largest towns on the canal above named, and is considered the fourth of the state in respect to population. The Wabash and Erie Canal connects it with Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Railroads have recently been completed from Lafayette to Indianapolis, and to Crawfordsville. These advantages, together with the fertility of the surrounding country, render it a place of active trade, and the principal grain market in the state. It contains a court-house which cost \$20,000, four banks, a county seminary, and about 10 churches, some of which are large and handsome buildings. It has also several paper-mills, iron foundries, and large establishments for packing pork. Three weekly and 2 daily newspapers are published here. The surrounding country consists of fertile prairies, interspersed with oak openings. Settled in 1825. Pop. in 1846, 1700; in 1850, 6129; in 1854, about 9000.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 965.

LAFAYETTE, a township in the S. part of Ogle co., Illinois.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Stark co., Illinois, on a branch of Spoon River, 100 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village in Linn co., Iowa, 35 miles N. by W. from Iowa City.

LAFAYETTE, a pretty village of Polk co., Iowa, on the River Des Moines, 13 miles below Fort Des Moines, is situated on the border of a prairie.

LAFAYETTE, a post-township in the central part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1048.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon Territory, situated at the falls on the Yam Hill River, which is navigable for boats nearly to this place, about 28 miles N.N.W. of Salem.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. See EASTON, Pennsylvania.

LAFAYETTE HILL, a post-office, Fluvanna co., Virginia.

LAFAYETTE SPRINGS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

LAFAYETTEVILLE, a post-office, Dutchess co., New York.

LAFING GALL, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

LA FOMBA, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

LA FONTAINE, lah fón-tán', a post-office of Harlan co., Kentucky.

LA FONTAINE, a post-office of Wabash co., Indiana.

LA FOURCHE, lah-fóresh', a bayou in the S.E. part of Louisiana, an outlet of the Mississippi, commencing at Donaldsonville, on the right bank. It flows south-easterly

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through the parish of La Fourche Interior, and enters the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of about 150 miles. It is one of the most important channels of communication between the Gulf and the interior, being navigable for steamboats about 100 miles from its mouth. The land along its banks is generally arable, and produces abundant crops of sugar and cotton.

LA FOURCHE INTERIOR, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou La Fourche, navigable by steamboats. It is in some parts marshy: the soil along the bayou is productive. Capital, Thibodaux. Pop. 9532, of whom 5164 were free, and 4368 slaves.

LA FRANCE. See FRANCE.

LAGA-AN. (Laga-an.) lá-gá on, a river of Sweden, issues from a small lake about 15 miles S. of Jönköping, flows S., expands into Lake Vidöstern, passes Labholm, and, about 4 miles below, falls into the Bay of Laholm in the Cattegat, after a course of about 110 miles.

LAGA'DA, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

LAGAETE, lá-gá-tá, a village on the W. side of the Grand Canary Island. Pop. 2052.

LAGAN, lá-gan, a river of Ireland, Ulster, rises in the Slieve-Croob Mountains, and, after a N.E. course of 35 miles, enters Belfast Harbor. It has been made navigable beyond Lisburn, whence a canal connects it with Lough Neagh.

LAGARTERA, lá-gan-tá-rá, a town of Spain, New Castile, 70 miles S.W. of Avila. Pop. 1581.

LAGARTO, lá-gan-to, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, 70 miles W.S.W. of São Christovão. Pop. of district, 2000.

LAGE, lá-gheh, a town of North Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, on the Recknitz, 12 miles N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 1624.

LAGE, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, on the Werra, 7 miles S.W. of Lemgo. Pop. 1500.

LAGES, lá-zhês, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 140 miles W. of Desterro. Pop. of district, 5000.

LAGGAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, about 17 miles S.E. of Fort Augustus. Loch Laggan, in this parish, is about 7 miles long.

LAGLE, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

LA GLEIZE, lá-glêz or lá-glîz, a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Amblève. Pop. 1464.

LAGNASEO, lân-yá-sê-o, a town of Piedmont, province and 4 miles S.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1921.

LAGNIEU, (anc. *Lagniacus*?) lân-ye-uh', a town of France, department of Ain, 18 miles N. of Belley, near the Rhone, here crossed by a chain bridge. Pop. in 1852, 2000.

LAGNI-REGI, lân-ye-rá-jîc, LAGNO, lân-ye, or LANIO, lân-ye-o, a river of Naples, falls into the Mediterranean after a course of about 50 miles.

LAGNY, lân-yeo', (anc. *Laniacum*?) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 10 miles S.W. of Meaux, on the left bank of the Marne. Pop. in 1852, 2527.

LAGO, lá-go, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 10 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2000.

LAGOA, lá-go-á, a town of Brazil, on the E. coast of the island of Santa Catharina. Pop. 3000. See SANTA CATHARINA.

LAGO DI AMSANCTO, lá-go de âm-sânk'to, (anc. *Amsandus Lacus*), a small lake at the entrance of a mountain-valley, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Naples. It is remarkable for the incessant motion of its water, which keeps continually bubbling up over a large portion of the surface, and with an explosion resembling distant thunder.

LAGO DI COMO. See COMO, LAKE OF.

LAGO MAGGIORE, lá-go má-djô-rá, or LAKE OF LOCARNO, lo-kar'no, (anc. *Verbanus Lacus*), a lake of North Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss canton of Ticino, being the westernmost of the great lakes in this region. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 2 miles; depth in some places, 300 fathoms. It is traversed by the Ticino River, of which it is properly but an expansion. On its highly picturesque banks are the towns of Arona, Canobbio, Locarno, Luino, and Laveno; and it contains the Borromean Isles. Steam-packets were established on it in 1820.

LAGON'DA or BUCK CREEK, Ohio, flows into the Mad River at Springfield.

LAGONEGRO, lá-go-ná-gro, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 76 miles S.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 4000. It has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and caps.

LAGOR, lá-gon', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles N.W. of Pau. Pop. 1738.

LAGORCE, lá-gorsé', a village of France, department of Ardèche, 8 miles S.E. of Largentière. Pop. 1500.

LAGOS, lá-goe, (anc. *Lacoli-riga*), a fortified seaport town of Portugal, province of Algarve, capital of a comarca, 110 miles S. of Lisbon. Pop. 7000. It stands on a large bay, and has a military asylum, town hospital, and two parish churches.

LAGOS, lá-goe, a town of the Mexican confederation, state and 100 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, having near it some rich silver mines.

LAGOS, lá-goe, a town of Guinea, and formerly one of the most notorious slave stations on the coast of Africa, on an inlet of the bight of Benin, 160 miles W. of Benin,

and S.L. of Abomey. The British consul having been fired upon when attempting to negotiate a treaty for the abolishing of the slave trade, with the reigning chief in 1851, though at the time under a flag of truce, Lagos was attacked and taken after a desperate engagement, 57 guns being destroyed. A treaty was signed prohibiting the slave-trade, putting down human sacrifices, and securing not only the freedom of commerce but the liberty to diffuse Christianity. Pop. 5000(?)

LAGOS, GULF OF, a gulf and town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, 68 miles S.W. of Adrianople.

LAGOSTA, lá-gó'stá, (anc. *Ladobon* or *Ladestris*?) the most S. island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic. Length 6 miles, by 4 miles in breadth. On its N. coast is a village with a small port.

LAGOV, lá-góv, a town of Poland, province and 35 miles W.N.W. of Sandomier. Pop. 1500.

LA GRANGE, lah gránj, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, contains 384 square miles. It is drained by Pigeon River. The surface is mostly level. About two-thirds of it is occupied by oak openings, which have a sandy soil adapted to wheat, and nearly one-fourth of the country is thickly timbered. The Northern Indiana Railroad passes through the county. Capital, La Grange. Pop. 8,387.

LA GRANGE, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot and Piscataquis Rivers, about 65 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 482.

LA GRANGE, a township of Dutchess co., New York. Pop. 1941.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

LA GRANGE, a post-village in Randolph co., North Carolina, 20 miles W. of Raleigh.

LA GRANGE, a post-office, Chester district, South Carolina.

LA GRANGE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Troup co., Georgia, on the La Grange Railroad, 42 miles N. from Columbus. The La Grange Railroad connects, at Atlanta, with the principal lines of the state, and at West Point, with a railroad leading to Montgomery, in Alabama. The village has 4 schools, which stand high in the public estimation; namely, the La Grange High School, the Brownwood University, the La Grange Female Seminary, and the La Grange Female Institution.

LA GRANGE, a post-village of Franklin co., Alabama, 180 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery. It has an elevated situation, and is the seat of La Grange College, a thriving institution founded in 1830.

LA GRANGE, a thriving post-village, capital of Fayette co., Texas, on the left bank of the Colorado River, 65 miles E.S.E. of Austin City. It is surrounded by a fertile cotton-planting district, and has an active business. Steamboats ply between this village and Galveston, and sometimes ascend as high as Austin City.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

LA GRANGE, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Tennessee, on the railroad leading from Memphis to Charleston, about 50 miles E. from the former. It contains 3 churches and 1 female seminary. Pop. in 1854, about 1200.

LA GRANGE, a post-village, capital of Oldham co., Kentucky, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Frankfort. It contains 1 church and an institution named the Masonic College.

LA GRANGE, a post-township in the S. part of Lorain co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1402.

LA GRANGE, a post-village and township of Cass co., Michigan, about 130 miles S.W. of Lansing, and 4 miles S.E. from the Central Railroad. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1327.

LA GRANGE, a thriving post-village, capital of La Grange co., Indiana, on the Northern Indiana Railroad, 170 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It became the county seat in 1842.

LA GRANGE, a village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 11 miles S.W. of Lafayette.

LA GRANGE, a post-village of Lewis co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 184 miles above St. Louis. It contains a college, 3 churches, 1 steam flouring mill, and 6 stores. It has an active business in shipping produce. Pop. in 1854, about 700.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

LA GRANGE, a post-township in the N. part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1050.

LA GRANGE BLUFF, a post-village of Brown co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 65 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

LA GRANGE IRON-WORKS, a small village of Stewart co., Tennessee.

LA GRANGEVILLE, lah gránj/vú, a post-office, Dutchess co., New York.

LA GRASSE, lá-grás, a town of France, department of Aude, 22 miles S.E. of Carcassonne, on the left bank of the Orbieu. Pop. 1400.

LA GREW SPRINGS, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

LAGRO, a thriving post-village and township of Wabash

co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, opposite the mouth of the Salamonie, 6 miles above Wabash, the county seat. Pop. of the township, 2515.

LAGRUNE-SUR-MER, lá-grún'sú'mair, a small seaport town of France, department of Calvados, on the English Channel, 11 miles N. of Caen. Pop. 1207.

LAGUAN, lá-gwán, a small island of the Philippine group, off the N. coast of the island of Samar.

LAGUARDIA, lá-gwá/de-á, a walled town of Spain, Biscay, province of Alava, 24 miles from Vitoria. Pop. 1742.

LA GUAYRA, lá-gwá'rá, (Fr. *La Guayre*, lá gwaix,) a town and seaport of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea; lat. 10° 36' 42" N., lon. 60° 56' 30" W. (R.); 10 miles N. of Caracas, closely surrounded by high mountains. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and ill-paved, and the houses ill-built. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive, giving rise to malignant and putrid fevers, which render a residence here eminently dangerous to strangers. Being the principal port of the republic, its trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee, cacao, indigo, and hides; imports British manufactured goods, provisions, wines, &c. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port in 1847, was 163, tonn. 28,378; cleared, 164, tonn. 29,488. Value of imports, £566,743; of exports, £590,753.

The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles exported from La Guayra, for the years 1843-1847:—

Years.	Coffee.	Cacao.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Indigo.	Hides.
	Cwt.	Qrs.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Number.
1843	139,191	6019	438	3425	3139	31,626
1844	12,235	7906	211	2761	724	52,761
1845	111,747	6250	691	4646	480	48,009
1846	152,747	7006	476	6378	863	53,672
1847	114,961	8534	10,171	6471	561	63,913

The port is not a very good one, being unsheltered from N. to E. and W. winds, and the continued E. breeze keeping the sea in a state of constant agitation. The holding ground, however, is good; anchorage, from 6 to 30 fathoms, according to distance from the land. The town is defended by a fort, and several batteries judiciously planted along the shore. La Guayra was nearly destroyed, in 1812, by an earthquake. Pop. 8000.

LAGUEMBA, lá-ghe'm'bá, or **LAKEMBA**, lá-kém/bá, one of the Feejee Islands, the largest of the E. group; lat. 16° 14' E., lon. 178° 51' W. It is of volcanic formation; about 5 miles long by 3 broad.

LAGUNA, lá-goo'ná, a province in the S.E. part of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands.

LAGUNA, lá-goo'ná, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 60 miles S.W. of Nossa Senhora do Desterro, at the mouth of a lagune, whence its name. Pop. 1000.

LAGUNA, lá-goo'ná, a town of Peru, department of Acauz, capital of the province of Maynas, on the Huallaga, in lat. 5° 10' N., lon. 75° 40' W.

LAGUNA, a town of Yucatan, on the island of Carmen, across the mouth of Lake Terminos. It has trade in logwood.

LAGUNA DEL MADRE, lá-goo'ná déi mádrá, a large lagoon or shallow bayou in the S.E. part of Texas. It extends from Corpus Christi Bay nearly to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Length above 110 miles; greatest breadth 14 miles.

LAGUNA-DE-NEORILLOS, lá-goo'ná-dá-ná-gree'l/yooce, a town of Spain, 25 miles from Leon. Pop. 1458.

LAGUNA SECA, lá-goo'ná sé/ká, a post-office of Santa Clara co., California.

LA'UNILLA, lá-goo-neel'yá, a town of Spain in Old Castile, about 12 miles from Logroño. Pop. 1129.

LAH, lá, a military post in Sind, held by the late Ameers for levying the customs between Cutch and Hyderabad. Lat. 23° 58' N., lon. 68° 40' E.

LAHA, a town of Austria. See **LAA**.

LA HACIA. See **Rio HACIA**.

LAHADJ or **LAHAJ**, lá-háj, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 16 miles N.W. of Aden. It stands in a wide and cultivated plain, enclosed by gardens, and has a bazaar, and a sultan's residence. Pop. 5000.

LAHAJAN, lá-há-ján, a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, near the Caspian, 30 miles E. of Reshd. It has a med-resa or college, several caravanserais, and extensive, well-stocked bazaars. Pop. 15,000.

LAHAMAIDE, lá'h-méd, lá'h-máid, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Gard, 20 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Count Egmont, who was beheaded at Brussels by the Duke of Alva, was born in the castle of Lahamaide. Pop. 1421.

LAHAR, a town of Hindostan, 55 miles E. of Gwalior.

LAHAR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 53 miles E.S.E. of Agra.

LA HARPE, lah harp, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 110 miles N.W. of Springfield.

LAHAS/KA, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

LAHAT, lá-hát, a populous village of the island of Sumatra, 33 miles S.W. of Palembang, lat. 8° 45' S., lon. 103° 40' E.

LA HAVANA. See **HAVANA**.

LA HAYE. See **HAGUE, THE**.

LAH

LAHESTRE, lā'hēst'rē, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 800.

LAHIJAN, lā-bee-jān', a plain of Persia, province of Azerbaidjan, S.W. of Lake Ooroomeejah.

LAHIJAN, a town of Persia. See LAHAJAN.

LAHISSA, Arabia. See LAHAA.

LAHN, lān, a river of Central Germany, after a W. course of 100 miles, through Prussia, Hesse, and Nassau, joins the Rhine 4 miles S.E. of Coblenz.

LAHN, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 939.

LAHNSTEIN, lan'stēn, UPPER, (Ger. *Ober Lahnstein*, Ober lān'stēn,) a market-town of Germany, duchy, and 8 miles W. of Nassau, on the Rhine. It has an old castle, and 1530 inhabitants, mostly employed in cultivating wine and fruit.

LAHNSTEIN, Lower, (Ger. *Unter Lahnstein*, ūnter lān'stēn,) a market-town of Germany, contiguous to the above, on the Lahn. Pop. 1860.

LAHOLM, lā'hōlm, a seaport town of Sweden, lān and 15 miles S.E. of Halmstad, on the Laga-fn. Pop. 1000.

LAHOOL, LAHOUL, LAHUL, lā'hool', or LAWUR, lā'wūr', a territory in the N.E. part of the Punjab.

LAHORE, lā-hōr', the capital city of the Punjab, British India, on an affluent of the Ravee, in lat. 31° 30' N., lon. 74° 18' E. Pop. estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000. It is enclosed by a double line of defences, the outer being about 7 miles in circuit. The streets are narrow, filthy, and excessively crowded; the houses are of brick, and lofty. It has many large and handsome mosques, and around it for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the fine tomb of the Emperor Jehangire, and the garden of Shah Jehan. Here are also many Hindoo temples, well supplied markets, and a citadel, containing the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. Under the Mogul Emperors, the city was of much greater extent. In 1748, it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah; in 1798 Runjeet Singh was made governor and rajah. After the final defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849, Lahore was taken possession of by the British.

LAHOUL. See LAHOOL.

LA HOYA, lā boyā, a village of Mexico, at the mouth of a pass of the same name, through which the National road conducts from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, about 100 miles N.W. of the former. A skirmish took place here between the Mexicans and the U. S. troops, June 19th, 1847.

LAHR, lān, a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 53 miles S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 6110. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, and cottons.

LAHSA, lān'sā, or EL-AHSA, el-āh'sā', written also LACHSA, lā'k'sā, LAHISSA, lā'hī-sā', and LASSA, a fertile district of Eastern Arabia, about 90 miles S.W. of Katif, or El-Katif, about lat. 25° 25' N., lon. 49° 45' E. In former times, it was also called Hajār. The word Ahsa, which frequently occurs in Arabian geography, is said to signify a place where water sinking through the surface of the ground is retained beneath. The date gardens of Lahsa are very extensive and productive, being well watered from wells and lakes, but the inhabitants deny the existence of any constant river running through the district and connecting the lakes. The lands adjoining the date gardens produce wheat, barley, millet, and rice. The tamarisk here attains a large size, and serves for roofing-timber. The domestic industry of Lahsa consists wholly in weaving camelots, and making abas or overcoats; but the inhabitants derive large sums annually from the sale of camels and of dates; and all the trade between the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Bedouins of Nejd passes through this oasis. The Turks at the conclusion of their war with the Wahābees (1819), occupied Lahsa, but soon after restored it to its original possessors, the Beni Khalid, who consented to pay a small tribute to the Porte. The population of the whole oasis is estimated at 50,000.

LAHSA or **LACHSA**, a town in the above district, on a bay of the Persian Gulf, opposite the island of Bahrein.

LAHUL. See LAHOOL.

LAIBACH, a town of Austria. See LAYBACH.

LAICHEV, a town of Russia. See LAISHEV.

LAICHINGEN, lā'king-en, a market town of Württemberg, circle of Danube, 16 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2000.

LAI-CHOU or **LAI-CHOW-FOO**, lā-chōw-foo, or **LAI-TCHOU-FOU**, lā'che-co'foo', called also simply **LAI CHOW** or **LAI TCHOU**, a seaport town of China, province of Shan-tung, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee; lat. 37° 13' N., lon. 119° 50' E.; 290 miles S.E. of Peking.

LAIGHPOOR, lā'pōor', a town of Sind, 60 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 34' N., lon. 69° 22' E.

LAIGLE or **L'AIGLE**, lā'g'l, (L. *Alquila*), a town of France, department of Orne, on the Rille, 17 miles N.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 4720. It is walled, and was formerly a military post. It is now the chief manufacturing town of its department, having manufactures of needles, pins, and steel goods.

LAIGLE, (CAPE) France, between Marseilles and Toulon.

LAIGLE, lā'g'l, an island of Canada East, formed by the confluence of the Prairie and St. Lawrence Rivers.

LAIGNES, lān, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or,

LAK

10 miles W. of Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1563. It has manufactures of hats and linens.

LAIGUEGLIA, lā-gwā'lyā, (L. *Lingula*), a market town of the Sardinian States, Genoa, province and 8 miles S.S.W. of Albenga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1421.

LAILLY, lā'yee', a village of France, department of Loiret, 15 miles S.W. of Orleans. Pop. 1579.

LAINATE, lā-nā'tā, a market town of Lombardy, 11 miles N.W. of Milan, noted for the magnificent palace of the house of Litta. Pop. 2436.

LAINDON WITH BASTILDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAINIO-ELE, lā'ne-co-ēl', a river of Sweden, which issues from Lake Rosta in Torned Lappmark, flows S.E., and joins the Torned at Torned-fora, after a course of about 140 miles.

LAINING, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

LAINSBURG, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

LAINO or **LAJNO**, lā'no, a market town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 23 miles N.W. of Cassano. Pop. 2600.

LAINO or **LAO**, lā'o, (anc. *Lolus*), a river of Naples, falls into the Mediterranean in 39° 42' N. lat.

LAIIRA, a village of England, co. of Devon, with a station, forming the terminus of the Exeter and Plymouth railway, 2 miles E. of Plymouth.

LAIRDSVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, about 100 miles W. by N. from Albany.

LAIRDSVILLE, Pennsylvania. See FURSTONVILLE.

LAIRG, lārg, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.

LAIŠHEV, lā-shēv', a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.E. of Kazan. Pop. about 2100, chiefly engaged in the transit trade of iron and salt by the river.

LAISSAC, lā'ssāk', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 23 miles N.W. of Millau. Pop. 1702. It has manufactures of pottery and paper.

LAI-TCHOU, **LAI-TCHOU** or **LAI-TCHOU**. See LAI-CHOU.

LAJELLA, lā-yē'lā, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the sea.

LAIJNO. See LAINO.

LAK, lōk, a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 6 miles from Fünfkirchen. Pop. 597.

LAK, a village of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Arobo and Reptse, 18 miles from Stein-am-Anger. Pop. 743.

LAK, a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of Borsod, Pop. 750.

LAK'AHURRAH, a village of the Punjab, 60 miles N.E. of Mooltan, on the route thence to Lahore.

LAKE, lāk, a county in the N.N.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, contains about 220 square miles. It is intersected by Grand and Chagrin Rivers. The surface is rolling rather than level; the soil is mostly a fertile clayey loam, with occasional ridges of sand or gravel. From the influence of the lake the climate is favorable to fine fruits. Iron ore is found in this county. The Cleveland and Erie Railroad passes through it, and a plank-road has been made from Painesville to Trumbull county. Formed in 1840, by a division of Geauga and Cuyahoga counties. Capital, Painesville. Pop. 14,654.

LAKE, a new county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected in the N.E. by an affluent of the Manistee River, and principally drained by another tributary of that river, and by the Notieskago.

LAKE, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan and Illinois, has an area of 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Kankakee River, and traversed by Calumick and Deep Rivers. The surface is nearly level, consisting partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. Extensive marshes occupy the southern part. A portion of the soil is adapted to grazing. It is traversed by two or three railroads leading from Chicago to Michigan and Ohio. Capital, Crown Point. Pop. 3991.

LAKE, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 390 square miles. Lake Michigan forms its entire boundary on the E. The Des Plaines and Fox Rivers flow through the county from N. to S. It contains about 50 small lakes, the average extent of which is nearly 1 square mile, and some of them are said to be very deep. They are supplied with springs of clear water, and stocked with a variety of fish. The soil is remarkable for fertility and durability. The county is traversed by a plank-road extending from the lake into the interior, and by the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad. Organized in 1839. Capital, Waukegan. Pop. 14,226.

LAKE, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

LAKE, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 383.

LAKE, a post-office of Trinity co., Texas.

LAKE, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 880.

LAKE, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1767.

LAKE, a post-township in the N. part of Stark co., Ohio, Pop. 2228.

LAKE, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 152.

LAKE, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 578.

LAKE, a township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 349.

LAKE, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 378.

LAKE, a township of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin. P. 1474

LAK

LAKE BLUFF, a post-office of Prairie co., Arkansas.

LAKE CENTRE, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

LAKE CHARLES, a post-office, Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.

LAKE COMFORT, a post-office of Hyde co., North Carolina.

LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Polk co., Georgia.

LAKE CREEK, of Texas, enters the San Jacinto near the middle of Montgomery co.

LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Lamar co., Texas.

LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Pettis co., Missouri.

LAKEE. See **LAKE**.

LAKE GEORGE. See **GEORGE LAKE**.

LAKE GRIFFIN, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

LAKE HILL, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

LAKE KATTAKITTEKON, (Fr. *Lac Vieux Désert*, *lâk v'ch/dâ'zâis*), a lake at the head of Wisconsin River, on the border between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. Length about 7 miles; breadth 4 or 5 miles. The French name, *Vieux Désert*, signifying "old deserted," is derived from the circumstance that on an island in this lake there was an old deserted planting ground of the Indians.

LAKE/LAND, a post-village and station on the Long Island Railroad, in Suffolk co., New York, 40 miles E. of Brooklyn.

LAKE/LANDING, a post-village of Hyde co., North Carolina, about 170 miles E. of Raleigh.

LAKE/MARIA, a village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 65 miles N.N.E. of Madison, and 10 miles from Marquette. It has some 20 or 30 dwellings.

LAKE/MILLS, a thriving post-village and township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on Rock Lake, 25 miles E. of Madison. It has water-power which gives motion to several mills, and contained in 1863, 1 church, 3 stores, and about 400 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 882.

LAKE/NHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 1½ miles S.S.W. of Norwich, of which city it forms a suburb.

LAKE/NHEATH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, with a station on the E. Counties Railway, 5½ miles W.S.W. of Brandon.

LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS. See **ST. LAWRENCE RIVER**.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, a small village of Mississippi co., Arkansas.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, (Fr. *Lac des Bois*, *lâk-dâ-bwâ*), a lake of British North America, lat. 49° N., lon. 95° W., circumference 300 miles. It is studded with wooded islands. The shores are much indented with bays; they produce a good deal of wild rice. The lake receives the Rainy River from the S., and northward gives origin to the river Winnipeg.

LAKE PLEASANT, a small lake in the S.E. central part of Hamilton co., New York, 4 miles long, and 1½ miles wide. Its outlet falls into Sacandaga River.

LAKE PLEASANT, a post-village and township, capital of Hamilton co., New York, on a small lake of the same name, about 70 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 306.

LAKE/PORT, a post-village of Madison co., New York, 120 miles W. by N. of Albany.

LAKE PRAIRIE, *prâ'rie*, a village in Marion co., Iowa, on Des Moines River, 80 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Carroll parish, Louisiana. See **PROVIDENCE**.

LAKE RIDGE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, 16 miles N. by W. of Ithaca.

LAKE RIDGE, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

LAKE SA/RAH, a post-office of Portage co., Wisconsin.

LAKE STATION, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.

LAKE/VILLE, a small post-village of Dorchester co., Maryland.

LAKE SWAMP, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.

LAKE/TON, a post-village in Wabash co., Indiana, 95 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

LAKE VIEW, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin, 8 miles S. of Madison.

LAKE VILLAGE, a thriving post-village in Gifford township, Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, about 35 miles N. by E. of Concord. It is situated on the Winnipiseogee River, which is navigable to this point for steamboats plying on Lake Winnipiseogee, and very near the village of Meredith Bridge. Extensive hydraulic works have here been constructed, furnishing motive power for many mills of different kinds. The village contains 3 churches and 5 stores.

LAKEVILLE, a post-village in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 50 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford.

LAKEVILLE, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, at the N. end of Conesus Lake, 24 miles S. by W. of Rochester.

LAKEVILLE, a village of Queen's co., New York, about 20 miles E. of New York.

LAKEVILLE, a station of Holmes co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles W. of Wooster.

LAKEVILLE, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, 43 miles N.N.W. of Detroit.

LAM

LAKEVILLE, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

LAKE ZURICH, *zû'rik*, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 35 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. Pop. about 200.

LAK GEDES-UJ, *lâk ghê'desh-oo'ee*, a village of Hungary, county of and about 50 miles from Pesth. Pop. 978.

LAKKI, *lâk'kee*, or **LAKEE**, *lâ'kee*, a town of Punjab, on the Khuram, an affluent of the Indus, 98 miles S.S.W. of Attock. Lat. 32° 55' N., lon. 71° 10' E.

LAK-NAGY, *lâk-nô'ye* or *nô'j*, a market-town of Hungary, Thither Themas, co. of Canad, on the Maros, 35 miles N. of Temesvar. It has two Greek churches, numerous mills, and a trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 9047.

LAKOPRA, a village of Beloochistan, province of Jhalawan, 60 miles S.W. of Kelat.

LAKOR, *lâ'kor*, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Timor. Lat. 8° 12' S., lon. 127° 10' E. It is about 12 miles long by 4 broad.

LALAND, an island of Denmark. See **LAALAND**.

LALANT-UNY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LALBENQUE, *lâ'benkê*, a town of France, department of Lot, 8 miles S.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1984.

LALHAM, *lâ'ham*, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

LAL/ESTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LALITA-PATAN, *lâ'lee/lâ-pâ-tân*, a town of Northern Hindostan, Nepal, 2 miles S. of Khatmandoo. It was formerly the capital of a small independent state. It has a neat appearance, and some handsome public edifices; manufactures of cotton, copper, and brass. Pop. 24,000 (?)

LALITY, *lâ'leetye*, (almost *lâ'leetch*), a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, county of Bacs 12 miles from Uj-Verbacs. Pop. 1873.

LAL/LEE, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Jhylum Rivers, 95 miles W.N.W. of Lahore. Pop. 5000.

LAL/LAND, a village of Sindh, 60 miles S. of Roore Bukkur, on the road to Hyderabad.

LAL/POORU, a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, on Cabool River, 36 miles W.N.W. of Peshawer.

LALSK, *lâ'sk*, a town of Russia, government and 270 miles E.N.E. of Vologda, on the Looza, (Luz.) Pop. 3000.

LAL/SONTY, a town of Hindostan, province of Rajpootana, dominions and 38 miles S.E. of Jeypoor.

LAM, *lâm*, (Also **LAM**, *ôl-shô'lâm*, ("Lower Lam,") and **FELSO LAM**, (*felsô lam*), *fêl-shô'lâm*, ("Upper Lam,") two contiguous villages of Hungary, are both in the county of Honth, about 20 miles from Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 1016.

LAMA, *lâ'mâ*, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, capital of a canton, 20 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 2400.

LAMA, a village of the Pontifical States, 6 miles E.N.E. of Acoli. Pop. 1260.

LANIA, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 8 miles E.E. of Rovigo.

LAMA, a river of Russia, government of Moscow, joins the Volga 25 miles N. of Klin.

LAMA or **TALE LAMA**. See **TIMUR**.

LA MANCHA, a province of Spain. See **MANCHA**, **LA**.

LA MANCHE. See **ENGLISH CHANNEL**.

LAMAR, a county in the N.N.E. part of Texas, bordering on Red River, which separates it from the Indian Territory, contains about 1080 square miles. It is drained by the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The soil is excellent. In 1850 the county produced 101,976 pounds of butter, more than any other in the state. Named in honor of General Mirabeau B. Lamar, third president of Texas. Capital, Paris. Pop. 3978, of whom 2893 were free, and 1085 slaves.

LAMAR, a post-township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 4 or 5 miles S. of Lock-Haven. Pop. 1182.

LAMAR, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

LAMAR, a flourishing post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, on the stage-road from Holly Springs to La Grange, in Tennessee, about 220 miles N. of Jackson. The first houses were built in 1836.

LAMAR, a small post-village of Refugio co., Texas, on the E. shore of Aransas Bay.

LAMAR, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

LAMAR, a post-office of Jasper co., Missouri.

LAMAR, a town of Bolivia. See **CONCHA**.

LAMARCHE, (*L. Marcha*), a village of France, department of Vosges, 20 miles S. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1623.

LAMARTINE, *lâm'ar-teen*, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

LAMARTINE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

LAMARTINE, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

LAMARTINE, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

LAMARTINE, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

LAMARTINE, a post-village and township of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin, 7 miles S.W. of Fond-du-Lac; contains 1 church and 2 stores. Pop. of township, 588.

LAMAS/CO, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 1444.

LAMASCO CITY, a thriving village of Vanderburg co., Indiana, is situated on the Ohio River, at the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and in the immediate vicinity of Evansville. See **EVANSVILLE**.

LAMATO, *lâ-mâ'to*, (anc. *Lametus*), a river of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, falls into the Gulf of Santa Euphemia; whole course about 30 miles.

LAM

LAMATO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 8 miles N.W. of Catanzaro, on a lofty eminence. Pop. 1300.

LAMBACH, lām'bāx, (L. *Lambacum*.) a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, and on the railway between Gmünden and Linz, 18 miles S.W. of Linz. Pop., including the village Ebensee, on the opposite bank of the river, 2300, chiefly employed in salt-works. It has a Benedictine Abbey.

LAMBALLE, lām'bāl', (anc. *Ambiliates*.) a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouessant, 12 miles E.S.E. of St. Brieg. Pop. in 1852, 4337. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a fine Gothic church.

LAMBARE, lām-bā-rē, a village of Paraguay, 6 miles from Asuncion, on the left bank of the Paraguay.

LAMBATH, lām'bat, (Oss. *lamb*, and *lamb*, *lamb*.) a village, or two contiguous villages of Upper Austria, circle of Traun, district of Ebensee, on the Traun. Pop. 1500.

LAMBAY, a small fishing island of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 3 miles S.E. of Rush Point. Pop. about 100.

LAMBAYQUE, lām-bi-d'kā, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name in the department of Libertad on the Lambayeque River, near its mouth in the Pacific, 120 miles N.W. of Trujillo. Pop. 8000; of the province in 1860, 24,682. It has a good church, several chapels, and manufactures of cotton fabrics. The roadstead is about 1½ miles off the river; its anchorage is said to be the worst on the coast of Peru.

LAMBERHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 14 miles S.W. of Maidstone, and 10 miles S.E. of the Tunbridge station of the S.E. Railway. Here are the ancient castle and modern house of Scotney.

LAMBERMONT, lām'ber-mōnt', or lām'bēn'mōng', a village of Brussels, province and 16 miles E. of Liège. Pop. 1192.

LAMBERTON, a former village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, now forms part of the borough of South Trenton.

LAMBERTVILLE, a flourishing post-town of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, 15 miles above Trenton. It is the largest town in the county, containing 13 stores, 5 churches, 3 hotels, 2 flour-mills, 3 saw-mills, 2 flax-mills, 1 iron and brass foundry, and 2 turning and machine shops, in which steam-power is used. A covered wooden bridge connects this place with New Hope. Iron ore of a superior quality has recently been found in the vicinity, and furnaces are about being erected for the manufacture of iron on an extensive scale. Lambertville possesses excellent water-power from the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad passes through the town. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

LAMBERTVILLE, a post-village in Monroe co., Michigan.

LAMBESC, lām'bēsk', a town of South France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 12 miles W.N.W. of Aix. From 1664, the assemblies of the states held their ordinary meetings in Lambesc. Pop. in 1852, 3747.

LAMBETH, a parliamentary borough and parish of England, co. of Surrey, comprising most part of the S.W. quarter of the metropolis, S. of the Thames; here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and having E. the borough of Southwark. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 251,345. Lambeth Palace, beside the river, opposite the horse-ferry to Westminster, is an ancient castellated structure of various dates, which has been the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury since the 12th century. Lambeth Church, adjacent, was founded in 1377.

LAMBÉZELLE, lām'bēz-ēllē, a town of France, department of Finistère, 3 miles N. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 11,031.

LAMBLEY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LAMBLEY, TYNE, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

LAMBURN, (Cmfr'ring.) a market-town and parish of England, co. of Berks, on a small affluent of the Kennet, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Hungerford, and 6 miles S.E. of the Shrivensham Station of the Great Western Railway. Area of parish 14,880 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2577. The town, old, but neat, has a cruciform church, in the early English style, and an antique pillar in the market-place. In the vicinity is the celebrated figure of a white horse, said to have been cut in the chalk-down in memory of Alfred's great victory over the Danes in 871.

LAMBOURNE, a parish of England, county of Essex.

LAMBRATE, lām-brā'tā, a village of Austrian Italy, 3 miles E.N.E. of Milan, on the Lambro. Near it is a royal manufactory of gunpowder. Pop. 1444.

LAMBRO, lām'bro, (anc. *Lambros*.) a river of Austrian Italy, which rises between the two arms of the Lake of Como, flows S.S.E. and joins the Po, 15 miles S. of Lodi; total course, about 70 miles.

LAMBRUS. See **LAMBRO**.

LAMBSHEIM, lām'bhime, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, canton and S.E. of Frankenthal. Pop. 2631.

LAMB'S POINT, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

LAMBTON or **LAMMENTON**, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LAMBTON, a township of England, co. of Durham, 6½

1012

LAM

miles N.N.E. of Durham. Lambton castle is the seat of the Lambton family, Earls of Durham.

LAMBTUN, a county in the W. part of Canada West, bordering upon the S. portion of Lake Huron. The St. Clair River forms its western boundary. Area 1093 square miles. Pop. 10,815.

LAMBTON, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 8 miles from Toronto.

LAMBURG, a post-office of Ironquois co., Illinois.

LAMEGO, lā-mē'go, (anc. *Lamelca*, or *Lama*.) a city of Portugal, province of Beira, capital of a comarca, near the Douro, 46 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. 8870. It has many interesting Moorish, and some Roman remains. Principal edifices, a large Gothic cathedral, a castle, and bishop's palace.

LAMBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LAMBSLEY, a township of England, co. of Durham, parish of Chester-le-Street, on the Great North of England Railway, 4 miles S. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 1914, employed in large coal-mines and quarries of grindstones.

LAMIA, lā-mē'ā, lately ZEITUUN or ZEITUN, zā'toom', (Gr. *Zeyroun*.) a town of Greece, capital of a government of Phthiotis, near the Turkish frontier, and the head of the Gulf of Volo. It has been described as a miniature model of Athens, with an acropolis, a citadel, and an arsenal, formerly the residence of the Pasha.

LAMIA or **ZEITUUN**, GULF or. (anc. *Malivus Sinus*.) an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, joining on the S.E. the Channel of Talanta, and N.E. the Channel of Trikeri. It receives the river Hellada, (anc. *Spercheius*.) and on its S. shore are the plain and pass of Thermopylae.

LA MINE, lā meen, a river of Missouri, rises near the S. border of Pettis co., and falls into the Missouri, about 6 miles above Booneville, after a very tortuous course, the general direction of which is N.E. Its whole length probably exceeds 150 miles. It is navigable for keel-boats for a large part of the distance.

LA MINE, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, on La Mine River, 50 miles N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

LAMINGTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark. The manor has been held by the Baillie family since the reign of David II.

LAMINGTON, a small river of New Jersey, rises in Morris co., and flowing southward along the boundary of Somerset and Hunterdon counties, enters the N. branch of the Raritan about 6 miles N.W. of Somerville.

LAMINGTON, a village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on Lamington River, 10 miles N.W. of Somerville.

LAMINGTON, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

LA MIRA, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

LAM/LASH, a small village and harbor of Scotland, on the S.E. side of the isle of Arran, 15 miles S.S.E. of Ayr. The harbor is capable of sheltering the largest navy.

LAMLUM or **LAMLOOM**. See **LEMLOOM**.

LAMMERMOOR HILLS, Scotland, a range of mountains extending from the S.E. extremity of the co. of Edinburgh, through the cos. of Haddington and Berwick, to the North Sea in the parish of Coldingham. The principal summits have an elevation of from 1600 to 1600 feet.

LAMO. See **LAMOO**.

LAMOILLE, lā-moi', a river in the N. part of Vermont, rises in Orleans co., and after flowing south-westerly into Caledonia county, turns and flows in a W.N.W. direction, through Lamotte and Franklin counties, and falls into Lake Champlain, in Chittenden county, in the N.W. part of the state.

LAMOILLE, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Lamotte River, and is principally watered by it and its numerous tributaries, which afford valuable water-power. The Green Mountain range passes through the county, on which account the soil is more adapted to grazing than tillage, although along the Lamotte River, especially in the eastern portion, there are some excellent tracts of rich meadow land. Organized in 1836. Capital, Hyde Park. Pop. 10,872.

LAMOILLE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, on Bureau Creek, 154 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

LAMONE, lā-mō'nā, a river of Tuscany, and the Pontifical States, enters the Adriatic, 10 miles N. of Ravenna, after a N.N.E. course of 50 miles.

LAMOO, lā'moo', or **LAMO**, lā'mo', a bay of Africa formed by the Lamo and Manda Islands, and is secure for small vessels, but the entrance is intricate.

LAMOO, lā'moo', a seaport town of East Africa, on the Indian Ocean, near lat. 2° 14' S., lon. 41° E. Pop. 5000, (?) who carry on an active trade.

LAMORAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LAMORSECK, one of the CAROLINE ISLANDS, which see.

LA MOTTE, lā-môt', commonly called **ISLE LA MOTTE** or **VINEYARD**, an island about 6 miles long, near the N. end of Lake Champlain. It belongs to Grand Isle county, and constitutes the township of Isle La Motte. Pop. 476.

LA MOTTE, a post-village in Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N.E. from Iowa City.

LAM

LAMOV or **LOMOV**, two towns of Russia, government of Penza, on the Lamov River.

LAMOV, **NIHNEZ** or **NIHNI**, *ni-sh'nee' li-mov'*, New or Lower, 65 miles W.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 6985.

LAMOV, **VERENES** or **VERENII**, *vi-sh'nee' li-mov'*, Old or Upper, 68 miles W.N.W. of Penza.

LAMPA, *lam'pa*, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name in the department of Puno, on a tributary of Lake Titicaca, 155 miles S. of Cuzco. Pop. of the province in 1850, 76,468.

LAMPASAS, *lam-pab'as*, a small stream of Texas, rises in the central part of the state, and flowing eastward, unites with Leon River, in Bell county.

LAMPAUL, *lam'pau'*, a village of France, department of Finistère, 11 miles W.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 2455.

LAMPEDUSA, *lam'pa-doo'sa*, **LOPEDUSA**, an island of the Mediterranean, about midway between Malta and the Tunis coast. It was taken possession of as a place of banishment by the King of Naples, in 1843. Circuit 13 miles. The small islands of Lampion and Linosa are its dependencies.

LAMPERTHEIM, *lam'pent-hime'*, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 21 miles S.S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3987.

LAMPETER, a town of Wales. See **LANBEDR**.

LAMPETER, or **LAMPETER SQUARE**, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 5 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

LAMPION, *lam'pe-on'*, a small island in the Mediterranean, forming a dependency of Sicily, one of the Isle Pelagie, about 5 miles W. by N. of Lampedusa.

LAMPPLUGH, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

LAMPONG, *lam'pong'*, a district and bay at the S. extremity of Sumatra, with a town and Dutch settlement.

LAMPORECHIO, *lam-po-rék'ke-o*, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, S. of Pistaja. Pop. 2800. Formerly fortified.

LAMPFORT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LAMPREY RIVER rises in the N.W. part of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, and falls into the Piscataqua River, about 10 miles W. of Portsmouth.

LAMPSVILLE, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 112 miles E. of Columbus.

LANSAKI, *lam'sak'ke*, (anc. *Lamp'sacus*), a maritime village of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, nearly opposite Gallipoli, and embosomed in gardens. It was given by Xerxes to Themistocles.

LAMSON'S, a post-village of Oswego co., near Onondaga county line, New York, on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

LAMSPRINGE, *lam'spring'ph*, a village of Hanover, 14 miles S. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1200, who trade in hops.

LAMPYATT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LANA, *lan'a*, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Bozen. Pop. 2095.

LANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands. See **RANAI**.

LANAKEN, *lan'ak'en*, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Meuse, 13 miles E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1537.

LANARK, **LANARKSHIRE**, *lan'ark-shir*, or **CLYDESDALE**, an inland county of Scotland, having N. the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling, E. Linlithgow, Edinburghshire, and Peebles, S. Dumfries, and W. the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. Estimated area 942 square miles, or 604,880 acres, more than one third part of which is arable. Pop. in 1851, 530,169. It consists of the whole upper basin of the Clyde, and its affluents, along which, and in the level or N. parts, are some fine agricultural tracts. The S. part is mountainous and sterile, one summit rising to 3100 feet above the sea. The chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. The breed of draught horses is among the best in Scotland. The coal, iron, and lead mines of this county have rendered it one of the most wealthy in Britain. In Old Monkland, especially, there are extensive iron works, and all kinds of manufactures carried on in and around Glasgow in the lower ward; besides which city, the county comprises the towns of Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, Kilsbride, Carlisle, Douglas, and Biggar. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons, besides 2 for Glasgow, and 1 for other boroughs.

LANARK, an ancient royal and parliamentary borough, town and parish of Scotland, capital of a county, 30 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, and 23 miles S.E. of Glasgow, on the Edinburgh and Carlisle Railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 5305. It stands on elevated ground near the Clyde, with houses partly old and thatched. Chief buildings, the church, in a niche of which is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace; the grammar-school, library, Clydesdale hotel, elegant county buildings and jail, and a branch bank. The borough unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, and Hamilton, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Near it are the celebrated Falls of the Clyde, several Roman and feudal remains, and ancient mansions, and at Bonnington, various relics of Wallace. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton. Gavin Hamilton the painter was born here.

LANARK, NEW, is a village of Scotland, on the Clyde,

here crossed by a bridge, 1 mile S. of Lanark. Pop. 1642, employed in extensive cotton works, founded by the philanthropic David Dale in 1784. Robert Owen's first attempts to found a new system of social organization were made here.

LANARK, a post-village of Bradley county, Arkansas, 75 miles S.E. of Little Rock.

LANARK, a county in the eastern part of Canada West, comprising an area of 1180 sq. miles, is drained by numerous small rivers, among which are the Clyde, the Mississippi, and the Rideau. Mississippi Lake and Murphy Falls are in this county. Pop. 37,317.

LANARK, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lanark, 11 miles N.W. of Perth. Pop. about 300.

LANARK, a co. of West Australia, between lat. 35° and 36° S., and about lon. 116° E., bounded S. and W. by the ocean.

LANARKSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See **LANARK**.

LANBA'BO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, 3 miles N.W. of Llanerch-y-medd. Pop. 155.

LANCASHIRE, a co. of England. See **LANCASTER**.

LANCASTER or **LANCASHIRE**, *lan'kashir*, a maritime and palatine co. of England, having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, and W. the Irish Sea. Area 1905 square miles, or 1,130,240 acres, of which about 850,000 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1831, 1,336,854; in 1851, 2,031,236, about 200,000 of whom are of Irish descent. The surface is rugged and mountainous in the N., where Conistone Fell rises to 2577 feet above the sea, and on the E. border, where the long ridge, popularly called "The Backbone of England," separates the county from York; elsewhere generally level. Principal rivers, the Duddon, Lune, Wyre, Ribbles, Mersey, and Irwell. Besides Conistone Lake, Windermere is partly in this county. Carboniferous sandstone and new red sandstone, with limestone, form the strata of the county. Soil, among the hills, moorish or peaty, in the lower district, mostly a tolerably fertile sandy loam. Potatoes are more extensively grown than in any other English county. Dairy and hay farms are numerous. The most important mineral is coal, to the abundance of which the county mainly owes its manufacturing eminence. The Lancashire coal-field is estimated to extend over nearly 400 square miles. Copper is also raised in the N. of the county. Lancaster owes its celebrity and wealth to its manufactories and commerce, and not to agriculture. It is the great seat of the British cotton manufacture, which has increased since 1770 with a rapidity altogether unparalleled in the history of mechanical industry. The following table exhibits the number and extent of the cotton, woollen, and other factories in 1850.

	Factories.	Spindles.	Power Looms.
Cotton	1235	13,305,497	116,947
Woollen	26	238,494	4,939
Worsted	11	27,190	1,113
Flax	9	117,356	
Silk	20	162,908	1,977
Total	1310	14,501,525	124,875

Manchester is the principal seat of the cotton manufacture in the county, and Liverpool of the shipping trade. The former, however, is carried on to a great extent in numerous other towns in the county, including Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Ashton, Blackburn, Bury, Chorley, Wigan, &c. Woollen goods are also largely produced at Rochdale and Manchester; as are also silks, hats, paper, and a vast variety of other articles; and a third part of the soap made in Great Britain is manufactured in Liverpool and its vicinity. A complete net-work of railways and several important canals afford means of rapid conveyance between Lancashire and all parts of the kingdom. Within the last century, the population has augmented at a rate of 800 per cent., the increase in the agricultural counties having been but 84 per cent. It sends 26 members to the House of Commons, 4 for the county and 22 for its cities and towns.

LANCASTER, (*L. Lancastria*), a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town and parish of England, capital of the above county, on the Lune, 20 miles N.N.W. of Preston. Pop. of borough in 1851, 16,168. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence, crowned by the church and castle. The houses are built of stone, and handsome, but many of the streets are narrow. Chief structures, a bridge of five arches, and a superb aqueduct by Rennie, carrying the Lancaster Canal across the river; the castle, a noble pile, founded at the conquest, on the site of a Roman station, renovated by John of Gaunt, and now embracing, within its vast area, the county court-house, jail, and penitentiary; an ancient parish church; an excellent grammar school, national and other schools; some ancient almshouses; a county lunatic asylum; town-hall, theatre, assembly rooms, baths, custom-house, and market-house. It has also a mechanics' institute, and an establishment for promoting fine arts, with thriving manufacture of fur

ture, cotton, silk, linen, sail-cloth, exported coastwise, and to North America and Russia. The coasting trade increases, but the foreign has been chiefly transferred to Liverpool. The river, obstructed by sands, is being deepened and improved. Registered shipping in 1847, 5989 tons. The continuation of the Preston Railway to Carlisle and Scotland, places Lancaster in ready communication with both North and South Britain. Lancaster sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Lancaster and shire were erected into a duchy and county palatine, or separate sovereignty, in the reign of Edward III., in favor of his son, John of Gaunt, the progenitor of the Lancastrian sovereigns. In the time of Edward IV. it was re-annexed to the crown. The duchy has many estates in other parts of England, and a Court of Chancery. *Adj. LANCASTRIAN, lang-kas'tro-an.*

LANCASTER, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 950 square miles. Susquehanna River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Octorara Creek on the S.E. It is intersected by Conestoga Creek and its branches. The ridge called South Mountain or Conewago Hill, extends along the N.W. border; and Mine Ridge traverses the S.E. part. Between these is a broad and fertile limestone valley, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil a rich calcareous loam. The county is well watered, highly cultivated, and densely peopled. In respect to population, it is only inferior to Philadelphia and Alleghany counties; in the value of agricultural productions it is not equalled by any county in the state. In 1850 it produced 1,803,812 bushels of Indian corn; 1,365,111 of wheat; 1,578,321 of oats; 216,277 of potatoes; 96,134 tons of hay, and 1,907,843 pounds of butter. The quantity of oats was the greatest raised in any county of the United States; that of wheat the greatest in any except Monroe county, New York; and that of corn greater than in any other county of the state. The county contains quarries of blue limestone, suitable for building, and of roofing slate. Marble, chrome, and magnesia, are also found. The creeks furnish abundant motive power. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and in part by the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad. Organized in 1729, and named from Lancaster, a county of England. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. 98,944.

LANCASTER, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of Rappahannock River, which forms its S.W. boundary. Area, 108 square miles. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is sandy and light. Organized in 1652. Capital, Lancaster Court-House. Pop. 4708, of whom 2063 were free, and 2640 slaves.

LANCASTER, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 690 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba, or Wateree River, on the N.E. by Lynche's Creek, and drained by Sugar, Waxaw, and other creeks. The surface is uneven, or hilly; the soil, in some parts, is productive. Capital, Lancaster Court-House. Pop. 10,958, of whom 5974 were free, and 5014 slaves.

LANCASTER, a post-village and township, capital of Coos co., New Hampshire, on Israel's River, near its junction with the Connecticut, about 100 miles N. of Concord, contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, a newspaper office, and 2 banks. The Connecticut River is crossed by a bridge near this place. Pop. of the township, 1559.

LANCASTER, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, and on the West Branch River, near its junction with the Nashua, 19 miles N.N.E. of Worcester. It contains a bank, a savings institution, and an academy incorporated in 1847, and it has manufactures of gingham, counterpanes, sheetings, combs, machinery, furks, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1688.

LANCASTER, a thriving post-village and township of Erie co., New York, on Cayuga Creek, and on the Buffalo and Albany Railroad, 19 miles E. of Buffalo. It contains 1 Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, a bank, and several flouring and saw mills. Pop. of the township, 3794; of the village in 1854, about 900.

LANCASTER, a city, capital of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 1 mile W. of Conestoga Creek, 70 miles by railroad W. of Philadelphia, and 37 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It was for many years the largest inland town of the United States, and was the seat of the state government from 1709 to 1812. At present it is the fourth city of Pennsylvania in respect to population. It is situated in the most populous and wealthy agricultural district of the state, and carries on a considerable trade by means of the railroad and the slack-water navigation of the Conestoga. The oldest turnpike in the United States has its western terminus at this place, and connects it with Philadelphia, which is 62 miles distant by this route. The streets are generally straight, crossing each other at right angles, and well paved. The greater part of the town is substantially built of brick, and the more modern houses are commodious and elegant. During the last 10 years, great improvement has been made in the appearance and business of the city. Gas-light has

been introduced by a company with a capital of \$100,000. Three large steam cotton factories have been put in operation, giving employment to 800 persons. A new county prison, of sandstone, has been erected at a cost of \$110,000. The new court-house, nearly finished, is a magnificent edifice in the Grecian style: the cost is estimated at above \$100,000. Franklin College, of this place, was founded in 1757, but subsequently declined. Recently a charter was obtained for the union of this institution with Marshall College, on the condition that \$25,000 should be raised by the citizens of Lancaster county. This sum having been collected, the buildings were erected in 1853, and the institution has since gone into operation. Lancaster contains about 16 churches, among which are 2 Lutheran, 2 or 3 German Reformed, 2 Methodist, 1 or 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Moravian, 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Winebrennerian. The First Lutheran has a steeple 200 feet in height. Among the remarkable buildings may be mentioned Fulton Hall recently erected for the accommodation of public assemblies and musical concerts. Its dimensions are 105 feet long, by 57 wide. The city also contains a classical academy, 2 public libraries, and 3 banks. It is noted for the manufacture of rifles, axes, carriages, and threshing machines. It is plentifully supplied with water brought in pipes from Conestoga Creek. The inhabitants are mostly of German descent. Lancaster was laid out in 1730, and incorporated as a city in 1818. Pop. in 1800, 4292; in 1840, 8417; in 1850, 12,360; and in 1854, about 15,000.

LANCASTER, a post-village in Smith co., Tennessee, 60 miles S.E. of Nashville.

LANCASTER, a post-village, capital of Garrard co., Kentucky, 57 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort. It contains a fine court-house, 4 churches, 1 academy, 1 seminary, and 1 newspaper office.

LANCASTER, a flourishing post-town of Hocking township, capital of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Hocking River, 30 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 139 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley. The Hocking Canal connects it with the Ohio Canal, and attracts considerable trade. The growth of Lancaster has received an impetus from the railroad connecting it with Cincinnati and Zanesville. The town is well built, and has several wide and handsome streets. It contains churches of 7 denominations, 1 bank, a flourishing union school, and several newspaper offices. On the border of a plain near Lancaster stands a sandstone rock of a pyramidal form, and about 200 feet in height, which is much resorted to by parties of pleasure. Pop. in 1850, 3480; in 1854, about 5500.

LANCASTER, a post-township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 1381.

LANCASTER, a post-village in Jefferson co., Indiana, on the railroad connecting Indianapolis and Madison, 85 miles S.S.E. of the former.

LANCASTER, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 795.

LANCASTER, a post-office of Cass co., Illinois.

LANCASTER, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop. 835.

LANCASTER, a post-village, capital of Schuyler co., Missouri, 140 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

LANCASTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Keokuk co., Iowa, on Skunk River, 50 miles S.W. of Iowa City. It is surrounded by a healthy and fertile farming region, and has an active trade. Pop. about 600.

LANCASTER, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Wisconsin, about 14 miles N. of the Mississippi River, and 85 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It is surrounded by an excellent tract of land, and has productive lead-mines in its vicinity. The village has a brick court-house, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1854, about 500.

LANCASTER, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Olen-garry, on the St. Lawrence River, 66 miles E. of Montreal, and 16 miles from Cornwall. It contains several stores, a hotel, and a saw-mill. Pop. 220.

LANCASTER COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Lancaster co., Virginia, 80 miles N.E. from Richmond; contains, besides the county buildings, several stores.

LANCASTER COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Lancaster District, South Carolina, about 10 miles E. of Catawba River, and 72 miles N.N.E. of Columbia. It contains a court-house, a few stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

LANCASTER SOUND, a passage leading from the N.W. of Baffin's Bay, W. to Barrow's Strait, about lat. 74° N., lon. 80° W. Its E. extremity is bounded by Cape Horsburg on the N., and Cape Walter on the S.; and its central breadth is about 65 miles.

LANCAVA, *lan-ká/vá*, or **LANGKAVI**, *lang-ká/vee*, an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming a portion of a group dependent on the kingdom of Quedah. Lat. 6° 15' N., lon. 99° 50' E.

LANCEROTA, Canary Islands. See **LANZAROTE**.

LANCHANG, **LANTSHANG** or **LANTCHANG**, *lan'cháng*, called also **HANNIAH**, *hán'nee'h*, the capital town or city of the Laos country, in the S.E. part of Asia, on the Menam-kong River, lat. 15° 40' N., lon. 104° 30' E. It is said to be enclosed by a high wall, and well built. Pop. unknown.

LANCHESTER, a parish of England, co. of Durham.
LAN-CHOO, lán'choo', or **LAN-TCHOU-FOU**, lán'ch'oo'-foo' a city of China, capital of the province of Kansoo, and a department of its own name, on the Hoang-Ho or Yellow River. Lat. 36° 5' N., lon. 103° 40' E.

LANCIANO, lán'che-á'no or lán'ch'á'no, (anc. *Anagninum*?) a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 6 miles from the Adriatic, and 13 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 13,000. It stands agreeably on three hills, has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, 10 parish churches, several convents, diocesan and other schools. In the middle ages its trade and manufactures were important.

LANCING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LANCSAK, lán'chák', a village of Hungary, co. of Banya, 4 miles W. of Mohaca. Pop. 1467.

LANCUT, lán'toot, or **LANDSHUT**, lánt'shoot, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles E. of Rzeszow. Pop. 1862, employed in linen-bleaching. It has a handsome palace.

LANDAFF, a town of Wales. See **LLANDAFF**.

LANDAFF, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Ammonoosuck River, about 75 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It contains several starch manufactories. Pop. 948.

LANDAK, lán'mák', a Chinese settlement on the island of Borneo, near its W. coast, N. E. of Pontianak. Lat. 20° N., lon. 109° 53' E. In its district a great deal of gold, diamonds, and excellent iron are obtained.

LANDAS, lán'dás', a village of France, department of Nord, 17 miles N.E. of Douai. Pop. in 1852, 2346.

LANDAU, lán'dow, written also **LANDAW**, a strongly fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 18 miles N.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 6074, among whom are many Jews. Its fortress was constructed by Vauban in 1680. Since destroyed by fire in 1680, the town has been regularly laid out. The trade is chiefly retail, but extensive vinegar factories have been established. It was held by the French from 1814 to 1815.

LANDAU, a town of Germany, Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by a bridge, 36 miles S. E. of Ratibon. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Apothia*. Pop. 1160.

LANDAU, a fortified town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, on a lofty height above the Wetter, 19 miles W. of Cassel. It contains the remains of an old castle, in which the princes of Waldeck often resided till the beginning of the 18th century. Pop. 1214.

LANDBEACH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LANDCROSS, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 2 miles S.E. of Bideford. Gen. Monk was born here in 1608.

LANDEAN, lán'dé-á'no, a village of France, department of Me-et-Vilaine, 5 miles N.E. of Fougères. Pop. 1845.

LANDECK, lán'dék, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, on the Biala. Pop. 1530. In its vicinity are sulphur baths.

LANDECK, a village of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 40 miles W.S.W. of Innsbruck. Pop. 1000.

LANDEHEM, lán'deh-hém', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 6 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 2019.

LANDEL, lán'del, a village of Austria, Styria, on the Enns, 2 miles from Reifling, with a church, and a trade in cattle and wood. Pop. 1000.

LANDELEAU, lán'deh-ló', a village of France, department of Finistère, 17 miles E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1203.

LANDELLES, lán'dél', a village of France, department of Calvados, 6 miles N.W. of Vire. Pop. 1641.

LANDEN, lán'dén, a town of Belgium, province and 19 miles N.N.W. of Huy, on the railway from Mechlin to Liege. It was the ordinary residence of Pepin the Old, mayor of the palace of Clotaire II. Pop. 742.

LANDERNEAU, lán'dé-nó', a seaport town of France, department of Finistère, on the Landerneau, 12 miles E.N.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 5113. It has a communal college, a port with good quays, a town-hall, hospital, and marine asylum, manufactures of white and printed linens, and bleach-grounds.

LANDERNEAU or **ELORN**, á'loán', a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Arrec, near the centre of the department of Finistère, and falls into Brest Harbor after a course of 40 miles, of which 10 miles are navigable.

LANDERON, lán'deh-rón', a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.E. of Neuchâtel, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bièvre. Pop. 1000.

LANDERSVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

LANDES, lán'dé, a maritime department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Gascony, bounded N. by Gironde, E. by Garonne and Gers, S. by Basses-Pyrénées, and W. by the Mediterranean. Area 3490 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 302,195. The surface in the S. part is covered by offsets of the Pyrenees; N. of the Adour it is occupied by heaths (*Landes*) whence its name. On the coast are numerous lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these are extensive downs, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. Chief rivers, the Leyre, Adour, and Gave-de-Pau. Soil fertile in the S. and on the river banks. Chief riches, mines of iron, coal, and

bitumen, timber, and mineral waters. It is divided into three arrondissements, Dax, Mont-de-Marsan, and St. Sever.

LANDESBERGEN, lán'dés-bén-ghén, a village of Hanover, principality of Oberhoya, bailiwick of Stolzenau. Pop. 1162.

LANDETE, lán-dé'té, a village of Spain, New Castile, about 28 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 791.

LANDEVANT, lán'deh-vón', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 11 miles E. of Lorient. Pop. 1500.

LANDEWEDNACK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 10 miles S.S.E. of Helstone. Lizard Point, the southernmost land in Great Britain, is in this parish.

LANDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LANDGROVE, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, about 78 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 337.

LANDIRAS, lán'dee-rá', a village of France, department of Gironde, 21 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2321. It has large cattle fairs.

LANDISBURG, a post-borough of Tyrone township, Perry co., Pennsylvania, on Sherman's Creek, about 25 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores. Pop. 416.

LANDIS STORE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

LANDISVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LANDIVISIAU, lán'dee'vee'zé-ó', a town of France, department of Finistère, 12 miles W.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 1810.

LANDIVY, lán'dee'vee', a town of France, department and 22 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2065. It has 5 large fairs.

LANDKEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LANDL, lánd'l, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Bruck. Pop. 1300.

LAND OF PROMISE, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Virginia.

LANDOURA, lán-doo'rá, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district of Seharunpoor.

LANDPORT, (formerly *Half-way House*), a large suburb of Portsmouth, England, co. of Hants, comprising all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town, and between the suburbs of Southsea and Mile-end Newtown. It has been greatly improved and extended of late years. At its S. extremity is the terminus of the London and Southern Railway.

LANDQUART, lán'kan', a river of Switzerland, rising in the Silvrettaberg in the N.E. part of the canton of Grisons, joins the Rhine after a course of about 45 miles.

LANDRAKE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANDRE, lán'd'r, a lagoon of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 16 miles S.E. of Arles, is about 9 miles long and 1 mile broad. It receives the waters of two canals.

LANDRECIES or **LANDRECY**, lán'dreh-see', (anc. *Landericius*?) a fortified town of France, department of Nord, and 11 miles W. of Avesnes, on the Sambre. Pop. in 1852, 3984.

LANDRIANO, lán-dre-á'no, a town of Lombardy, is 10 miles N.N.E. of Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 2000.

LANDSBERG, lánt'sbén, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, capital of a circle, on the Warta, 40 miles N. E. of Frankfurt on the Oder. Pop. 11,621, many of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and new town, with 5 suburbs, 3 churches, a gymnasium, a house of correction, an hospital, and orphan asylum. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and paper; also, distilleries and breweries.

LANDSBERG, a small town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 22 miles S. of Augsburg. Pop. 3245.

LANDSBERG, a small town of East Prussia, 28 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 1967.

LANDSBERG, a small town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, government of Potsdam. Pop. 1807.

LANDSBERG, a small town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, 9 miles N.E. of Halle. Pop. 1002.

LANDSBURG, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.E. of Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. Pop. 1026.

LANDSDOWN, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

LAND'S END, (anc. *Boledrium Promontorium*.) a celebrated headland, forming the westernmost land of England, projects into the Atlantic, at the W. extremity of the county of Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs, about 60 feet in height. About 1 mile W. are the dangerous rocks called the Longships, with a lighthouse and fixed lights, 88 feet above high water. Lat. 50° 4' 4" N., lon. 5° 44' 44" W.

LANDSFORD, a post-office of Chester District, South Carolina.

LANDSHUT, lánd'shoot, (Ger. pron., lánt'shoot,) a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 39 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 9307. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by old fortifications, and consists of an old and a new town, with a suburb on an island in the Isar. Principal edifices, an old castle, a celebrated church, the steeple of which is 454 feet in height, one of the loftiest in Germany; a Cistercian abbey, royal palace, old town-hall, several hospitals, some

convents, a gymnasium, and other schools. In 1800 the University of Ingolstadt was removed thither, but in 1826 was transferred to Munich. Principal manufactures, woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, cards, and leather; it has numerous distilleries and breweries, and trade in corn, cattle, and wool.

LANDSHUT, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 3998, chiefly employed in woollen and linen weaving and bleaching.

LANDSHUT, a market-town of Moravia, 37 miles S.E. of Brünn, near the March. Pop. 1937.

LANDSHUT, a town of Galicia. See **LANCUT**.

LANDSKRON, *landskrön*, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles E.S.E. of Chrudim, on the Sazawa, with a station on the Austrian North States Railway. Pop. 4816, chiefly employed in extensive woollen cloth, linen, cotton, stuff, and needle factories, and in the largest bleaching establishment in the kingdom.

LANDSKRON, a town of Galicia, circle of Wadowice, 18 miles S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1500.

LANDSKRONA, *landskröönä*, a fortified seaport town of South Sweden, len of Malmö, on the Sound, 16 miles N.E. of Copenhagen. Pop. 3975. It has a citadel, a good harbor, and manufactures of leather and tobacco.

LANDSKRÖN, *landskrön*, a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic, off the S. coast, len of Stockholm. lat. 59° 44' 30" N., lon. 17° 52' 42" E., with a revolving light 145 feet above the sea.

LANDSTUHL, *länstool*, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, district and 16 miles N.E. of Deux-Ponts. In early times the Counts of Sickingen, whose castle in ruins still overhangs the town, resided here. The chivalrous Count of that name, the friend of Luther, was killed here during a siege, and is buried in the church. Pop. 1907.

LANDULPH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANDWADE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LANDWURDEN, (*Landwürden*), *län'twün'den*, a village of Germany, duchy of Oldenburg, on the left bank of the Weser, S. of Bremerhafen. Pop. 1461.

LANE, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

LANEAST, *lā-neest*, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANE END, a market-town of England, co. of Stafford, in the district of the potteries, and about 3 miles S.E. of Stoke. Pop. 12,345. It has a handsome church, large schools and chapels, a subscription library, spacious market-hall and branch bank, with extensive manufactures of porcelain and earthenware.

LANEFIELD, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee, 185 miles W. of Nashville.

LANEHAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LANERCOST-ABBEY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 12 miles E.N.E. of Carlisle. Pop. 1582. Here are the remains of a large abbey, founded in 1169, the nave of which forms the parish church; also traces of the wall of Severus.

LANESBOROUGH, a small market-town of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Longford, on the Shannon. Pop. 300.

LANESBOROUGH, a thriving post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the N. branch of the Housatonic, 5 miles N. of Pittsfield. It contains 3 churches, (Episcopal, Congregational, and Baptist,) an academy, a high school recently erected, and about 600 inhabitants. Among the establishments in the township may be mentioned an iron furnace which turns out 10 tons of pig iron per day, 2 factories for making wheel felloes, a glass factory, a planing-mill, and one patent limekiln. A bed of superior glass sand has recently been discovered here, and there are also several quarries of white marble. The manufactures employ about 500 hands, and it is estimated that business in the township has increased 50 per cent. since 1850. Pop., which is rapidly increasing, in 1850 was 1220.

LANESBOROUGH, a handsome and thriving post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, 185 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It contains several mills and tanneries, and from 300 to 400 inhabitants.

LANESBOROUGH, a post-village in Anson co., North Carolina, 125 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

LANE'S CREEK, of Anson co., North Carolina, flows into the Yadkin, about 12 miles N.W. of Wadesborough.

LANE'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

LANE'S CROSSROADS, a post-office, Hamilton co., Illinois.

LANE SEMINARY. See **CINCINNATI**.

LANE'S PRAIRIE, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, 40 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

LANESVILLE, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

LANESVILLE, a post-village of King William co., Virginia, about 28 miles N.E. of Richmond.

LANESVILLE, a post-office of Floyd co., Kentucky.

LANESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Corydon to New Albany, 10 miles from each.

LANESVILLE, a village of Marion co., Indiana, on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

LANFAINS, *lān-fāns*, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S.S.W. of St. Brienc. Pop. 2220.

LANGAR, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LANGAZA, *lāng-ázá*, or **LENGAZA**, (called also *Yenija* or *Ienitja*, *yén-ee-já*), a lake of Turkey in Europe, Room-Elee, 12 miles W. of Salonica; length 9 miles, breadth about 4 miles.

LANGAZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, situated on an alluvial plain 3 miles N. of the above lake.

LANGBROEK, *lāngbrook*, (**OB**ER, *other*, and **NED**ER, *nēder*), two villages of Holland, province of Utrecht, the former 12 miles S. by E., and the latter 12 miles S. by W. of Amersfoort. Pop. of Ober Langbrook, 263; of Neder Langbrook, 823.

LANGCLIFFE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LANGDALE (**G**REAT and **L**ITTLE), a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles W.N.W. of Ambleside. Here are several fine lakes and waterfalls, and the Langdale Pikes Mountains.

LANGDON, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River, about 46 miles W. of Concord. Pop. 575.

LANGDON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LANGDON HILLS, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2 miles N. of Hordon-on-the-Hill.

LANGDON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LANGDRP, *lāngdrp*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Demer, 24 miles N.E. of Brussels. P. 1983.

LANGÉAC, *lāng-é-ák*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 14 miles S.S.E. of Brioude. Pop. in 1852, 3024. It has manufactures of lace.

LANGÉAIS, *lāng-é-áh*, (anc. *Alingaria*?) a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles W.S.W. of Tours, on the right bank of the Loire. Pop. 1981, mostly engaged in manufactures of bricks and earthenware.

LANGELAND, *lāng-é-lānd*, (i. e. "long land,") an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Funen and Læsland. It is, as its name implies, long, extending 83 miles from N. to S., by about 3 miles in average breadth. Area 106 square miles. Pop. 17,368. Surface level, but slightly more elevated than the neighboring islands. Corn, apples, flax, timber, and cattle are produced for exportation, and the fishery is important. Principal town, Rudkøbing, on the W. coast.

LANGELSHEIM, *lāng-é-la-hí-mē*, a market-town of Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 5 miles N.W. of Goslar. Pop. 1461, chiefly engaged in silver and lead-mines.

LANGEMARSH, *lāng-mā-rsh*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 5 miles N.N.E. of Ypres. P. 5796.

LANGEN, *lāng-en*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 9 miles N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2552.

LANGENARGEN, *lāng-en-ar-ge-n*, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 17 miles E. of Constance. P. 1100.

LANGENAU, *lāng-en-ow*, a small town of Germany, Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 10 miles N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 3418.

LANGENAU, a small town of Germany, Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2147.

LANGENBACH, *lāng-en-bā-k*, a village of Germany, principality of Reuss-Gera, bailiwick of and near Gera. Pop. 1042.

LANGENBERG, *lāng-en-bē-ōg*, a government of Rhenish Prussia, 38 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2200.

LANGENBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N. of Elberfeld. Pop. 2350.

LANGENBIELAU, *lāng-en-bee-lōw*, several villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau, and circle of Reichenbach. They are **GROS**s and **KLEIN**, **MITTEL**, **NIEDER**, and **OB**ER **LANGENBIELAU**, and form a long line of straggling villages, nearly contiguous to each other. United population 9165.

LANGENBRÜCK, *lāng-en-brück*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, about 3 miles from Liebenau. Pop. 1366.

LANGENBRUCK, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 1568.

LANGENBRÜCKEN, *lāng-en-brük-ken*, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, with a station on the Baden Railway, between Karlsruhe and Heidelberg, 7 miles N.E. of Bruchsal, with 1240 inhabitants, and some mineral baths.

LANGENBURG, *lāng-en-bō-ōg*, a village of Würtemberg, near the Jaxt, 46 miles N.E. of Stuttgart, with the residence of the princes Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

LANGENDIEBACH, *lāng-en-dee-bā-k*, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Hanau, on the Fallbach. Pop. 1329.

LANGENDORF, *lāng-en-dorf*, or **WIEWALITZ**, *wē-wā-litz*, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Tost. Pop. 1135.

LANGENDORF,—**OB**ER **LANGENDORF**, *other lāng-en-dorf*, and **NIEDER LANGENDORF**, *nēder lāng-en-dorf*, (i. e. "Upper and Lower Langendorf,") a village, or two contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1843.

LANGENDORF,—**O**BER and **U**STER (*öster*) **LANGENDORF**,

(i.e. "Upper and Lower Langendorf.")—two nearly contiguous villages of Austria, Moravia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2102.

LANGENERRINGEN, lán'g'en-ér'ing-en, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia. Pop. 1179.

LANGENSE, lán'g'en-sé, an island of Denmark, Sleswick, off its W. coast, 2 miles S. of Föhr. Length, 6 miles.

LANGENFELD (Langenfeld) or LENGENFELD, lán'g'en-félt, a market-town of Lower Austria, 6 miles N. of Krems. Pop. 1353.

LANGENHAGEN, lán'g'en-há'ghen, a village of Hanover, principality of Kalenberg, 6 miles N. of Hanover. Pop. 1410.

LANGENHESSEN, lán'g'en-hés'sen, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Werdau. Pop. 1064.

LANGENHOLM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LANGENHORN, lán'g'en-horn, a village of Denmark, duchy and 30 miles W.N.W. of Sleswick. Pop. 2000.

LANGENKANDEL, lán'g'en-kán'del, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 9 miles S.E. of Landau. Pop. 3542.

LANGENLEUBA, lán'g'en-lei'bá, a village of Saxony, duchy and 9 miles S.E. of Altenberg. Pop. 1636.

LANGENLEUBA OBERHAIN, lán'g'en-lei'bá ó'ber-hine, a village of Saxony, about 20 miles S. of Leipzig. Pop. 1154.

LANGENLOIS, lán'g'en-lois, a market-town of Lower Austria, 6 miles N.E. of Krems. Pop. 3540.

LANGENLOIS, a village of Prussian Saxony, E.N.E. of Erfurt. Pop. 1049.

LANGENOLZ, (Langenöls,) lán'g'en-ól's, 2 contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, gov't of Liegnitz. Pop. 2675.

LANGENSALZA, lán'g'en-sál'sá, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles N.W. of Erfurt, on the Salza. Pop. 7610. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle, and has manufactures of woven fabrics, paper, and saltpetre.

LANGENSCHWALBACH, lán'g'en-schwál'bák, a town of Nassau, 8 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2000. It is frequented as a watering-place, and about 250,000 bottles of its mineral waters are annually exported.

LANGENSCHWARZ, lán'g'en-schwá'ts, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province and 16 miles N. of Fulda. Pop. 1026.

LANGENSEBOLD, lán'g'en-séb'olt, a village of Central Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province and 6 miles K.N.E. of Hanau. Pop. 2549.

LANGEN-STEINBACH, lán'g'en-stéin'bák, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Bocksbach, 6 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe, with mineral springs. Pop. 1120.

LANGENTHAL, lán'g'en-tál, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 2700.

LANGENWEDDINGEN, lán'g'en-wéd'ing-en, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government and 9 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1200.

LANGENWELTZENDORF, lán'g'en-wél'ts'en-dorf, a village of Central Germany, principality of Reuss-Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 miles W.N.W. of Greitz. Pop. 1704.

LANGENZENN, lán'g'en-ténn, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Zenn, 17 miles N.E. of Ansbach. Pop. 1960. It has manufactures of silks, ribbons, and hosiery.

LANGERAK, lán'g'er-ák, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 11 miles N.N.W. of Gorinchem, on the Lek, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 657.

LANGERODD, lán'g'er-óg, three islets of Hanover, province of East Friesland, in the North Sea, opposite Esens, which formed one island previous to an inundation in 1825.

LANGERWEHE, lán'g'er-wá'eh or lán'g'er-wá, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, with a station on the railway thence to Duren. Pop. 1296.

LANGESUND, lán'g'eh-sund, a seaport town of Norway, sit of Aggershuus, bailiwick of Bradsberg, on a small bay of the Skagerack, 10 miles W.S.W. of Laurvig, with 600 inhabitants, a harbor, and trade in timber.

LANGETRIBBE, lán'g'eh-tréel'eh, or DILAUA TREBWA, lán'g'há tré-b'wá, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrástín, on the railway from Vienna to Prague, about 12 miles from Landskron. Pop. 1252.

LANGENZWAAG, lán'g'eh-swág, a market-town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1160.

LANGFIELD, township of England, co. York, West Riding. LANGFIELD, (UPPER and LOWER,) two adjoining parishes of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

LANGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

LANGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Berks and Oxford.

LANGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LANGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LANGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LANGFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LANGFORD STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LANGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LANGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

LANGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LANGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LANGHEIM.—GROS LANGHEIM, grocs lán'g'hime, and KLEIN LANGHEIM, klíne lán'g'hime, (i.e. "Great and Little

Langheim.")—two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 16 miles from Würzburg. Pop. 2433.

LANGHIRANO, lán'ghe-rá'no, a village of Italy, duchy and 13 miles S. of Parma, on the Parma. Pop. 4865.

LANGHOLM, lán'ghám, a borough and market-town of Scotland, co. and 25 miles E.N.E. of Dumfries, on the Esk and Ewes Rivers, each here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1851, 2900. It is pleasantly situated and well built, having near its centre a market-place, in which are the town-hall and jail, and a monument to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a native of Langholm. It has a cotton factory, looms for woollen plaid and other fabrics, some dye-houses, 2 branch banks, several libraries and public associations. In the parish are the ruins of Wauchope Castle and of Langholm Tower, once a castle of the Armstrongs. Melkie, the translator of the Lushai, and the engineer Telford, were born here.

LANGHOLM, one of the islands in the Swedish lake Mäler, on which Stockholm is partly built.

LANGHORNE'S TAVERN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

LANGKAVI. See LANKAVA.

LANG-KEE-TSOUNG or LANG-KI-TSOUNG, lán'kee'-tsoung, a village of Thibet, about 210 miles E.N.E. of Lassa, in a fertile, well-cultivated plain, surrounded by low wooded mountains.

LANGLEY, lang'lee, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LANGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LANGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LANGLEY, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

LANGLEY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

LANGLEY BURBELL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LANGLEY DALE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

LANGLEY KIRK, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

LANGLEY MARSH or LANGLEY ST. MARY'S, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 2 miles E. of Slough. In this parish is Langley Hall, built by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1740.

LANGLEY-POINT, on the S. coast of England, co. of Sussex, extends between Peressey Bay and Beachy Head.

LANGLOAN, lán'glón, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 5 miles E. of Glasgow. Pop. 1111.

LANGNAU, lán'gnáw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles E. of Bern, in the Emmenthal, for the cheese and linen thread of which valley it is the principal mart.

LANGNAU, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles S. of Zurich, on the Sihl, here crossed by a covered bridge. Pop. 1108.

LANGNAU, a village of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles N.W. of Lucerne, on the Wigger. Pop. 1574.

LANGOAT, lán'gwá, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 6 miles W. of Lannion. Pop. 2140.

LANGOBIRGA. See FERNA.

LANGØEN, lán'g'en, the most N. of the Lofoden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway. Length 35 miles.

LANGOONE, lán'g'oon, (anc. *Langonia*?) a town of France, department of Lozère, on the Allier, 23 miles N.E. of Mende. Pop. 2387.

LANGOIRAN, lán'g'wá-rán, a village of France, department of Gironde, 14 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1642.

LANGOLLEN. See LLANGOLLEN.

LANGON, lán'gón, (anc. *Alin'go*), a town and river port of France, department of Gironde, 25 miles S.E. of Bordeaux, on the Garonne, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. in 1852, 3953. Its neighborhood is famed for the growth of the *Vin-de-Grave*, (*ván's-déh-gráv'*) in which it has a large trade with Bordeaux.

LANGONNET, lán'gon'net, a town of France, department of Morbihan, arrondissement and 25 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. in 1852, 3442.

LANGOSCO, lán'gós'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, province of and near Lomellina. Pop. 1453.

LANGPORT, an ancient market-town, river port, and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the navigable Parret, 32 miles S.S.W. of Bath. Pop. in 1851, 1117. It has an old church and a grammar school.

LANGRES, lán'gr, (anc. *Aulernatunum*, afterwards *Lingones*), a fortified town of France, department of Haute-Marne, capital of an arrondissement, near the source of the Marne, 18 miles S.E. of Chaumont. Pop. in 1852, 11,298. It stands on a scarped mountain, 1460 feet in elevation; and is among the highest towns in France. It has a cathedral of great antiquity, a Roman arch, a new town-hall, public library, several hospitals, and a fine public promenade and fountain; a tribunal of commerce, school of geometry, &c. It is the chief seat of the French manufactures of fine cutlery. It was the birth-place of Diderot.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lincoln, with a station on a branch of the Great Northern Railway, between Boston and Lincoln.

LANGRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 3½ miles N. of Bath. A battle was fought in this parish between the royalist and parliamentary armies in 1643.

LANGRUNE-SUR-MER, lán'grún'súr-máir, (i.e. *Langrunia*), a seaport town of France, department of Calvados, 10 miles N. of Caen, on the English Channel. Pop. 1266.

LANSHURY, a small post-village of Camden co., Georgia, 170 miles S.E. by S. of Milledgeville.

LANGSIDE, a small village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, parish of Cathcart, 2 miles S. of Glasgow. Pop. 125. The troops of Queen Mary were, in 1568, totally defeated here by the Regent Murray.

LANGSTON, a township of England, co. of Hants, at the head of Langston Harbor, an inlet of the sea, between Portsea and Hayling Islands. See **PORTSEA**.

LANGSTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

LANGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LANGSVILLE, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

LANGTOTT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LANGTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

LANGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

LANGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LANGTON HERRING, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LANGTON NEAR HORNCASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LANGTON LONG BLANDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LANGTON MATRAVER, a parish of England, co. Dorset.

LANGTON BY SPILSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Spilsby. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards made Cardinal by Innocent III., was born here.

LANGTON NEAR WRAGBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LANGTREE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LANGTREE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LANGUEDOC, lăng'ghe-dok', (anc. *Narbonensis Prima*.) an extensive and beautiful province of France, now forming the departments of Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche, and Gard, as well as the arrondissements of Toulouse and Villefranche, in the department of Haute-Garonne, and arrondissement of Puy and Yssingeaux, in the department of Haute-Loire. Under the Romans, it was one of the seven provinces of Gaul which had the freedom of Italy. The Goths obtained a grant of it from the Emperor Honorius, and retained possession for nearly two centuries. The Saracens afterwards became its masters, but were expelled by Charles Martel in 725. From the Counts of Toulouse it passed to Philip the Bold, and was finally united to the French crown in 1361. The Canal of Languedoc, or du Mill, (dû mee'deef.) commences in the Garonne, near Toulouse, and terminates in the Lake of Thau, in the Mediterranean. Length 153 miles.

LANGUELLE, lang'gheh', a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

LANGUIDIC, lăng'ghe-deek', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles N.E. of Lorient. Pop. in 1852, 6358.

LANGWITH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

LANHO, lăn'ho', a river of China, rises in the Mountains of In-Shan, in Mongolia, and falls into the Gulf of Pecheelee near its N.E. entrance, after a course of about 300 miles. In the upper part it bears the name of Suavoo.

LANHYDROCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 21 miles S.E. of Bodmin. Lanhydrock Fort, built early in the 17th century, is an embattled granite structure, and was garrisoned for the parliament in 1644.

LANIER, a post-village, capital of Macon co., Georgia, on the W. side of Flint River, 6 miles W. of the South Western Railroad, and 80 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 3 stores.

LANIER, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1694.

LANISCAT, lăn'es-kă', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 17 miles W.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 3200.

LANIVET, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANJARRON, lăn-jă-rôn', a market-town of Spain, province, and 26 miles S.E. of Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2960. It stands on the brow of a spur of the Pic de Beleta, (peak dă bë-lă-tă.) and is much frequented in summer on account of its coolness and its mineral waters. A Moorish castle stands on a neighboring hill, and the whole district is beautiful.

LANKERAN, lăn-kă-rân', the most S. town of Russian Transcaucasia, district of Talish, on the Caspian Sea, 40 miles S. of the mouth of the Koor, and since its conquest by the Russians, of commercial importance.

LANLIVERY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 11 miles W. of Lostwithiel. A railway, 7 miles in length, is here carried on a viaduct across a valley, at an elevation of 95 feet.

LANMEUR, lăn'meur', a town of France, department of Finistère, 40 miles E.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 2775.

LANNAHASSEE, a post-village of Stewart co., Georgia, 18 miles E. of Lumpkin.

LANNEMEZAN, lănn'meh-sănz', a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 miles S.E. of Tarbes. P. 1243.

LANNEPAX, lăn'neh-pă', a small town of France, department of Gers, 15 miles S.W. of Condom. Pop. 1513.

LANNILES, lăn'neel', a town of France, department of Finistère, 13 miles N. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3430.

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LANNION, lăn'ne-ănz', (anc. *Lohium*?) a town and river port of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the right bank of the Guer, 6 miles from the English Channel, and 35 miles W.N.W. of St. Briec. Pop. in 1852, 6272. It has a harbor accessible to vessels under 200 tons, bordered by a spacious quay; a parish church of the 12th century, a communal college, barracks, hospitals, and manufactures of linen fabrics.

LANNOY, lăn'noy', a town of France, department of Nord, 7 miles E.N.E. of Lille. Pop. 1392.

LANORAIE, lă-no-ri', a village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, on the St. Lawrence River, 38 miles N. of Montreal.

LANREATH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANRIVAIN, lăn'ree-vănz', a commune and village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 14 miles S. of Guingamp.

LANRODEC, lăn'ro-dăk', a commune and village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 6 miles S.E. of Guingamp.

LANSAILODES, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANSDOWN, an elevated tract of table-land in England, co. of Somerset, 2½ miles N.W. of Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep, has a fair, August 10, and gives title of Marquis to the family of Petty.

LANSDOWNE, a county of West Australia, at the N.E. extremity of the colony, between lat. 31° 10' and 31° 40' S., and lon. 118° and 119° E., having N.W. and S. the districts Carnarvon, Durham, and Beaufort.

LANISING, a township, Tompkins co., New York. P. 3318.

LANISING, a city, capital of the state of Michigan, and of Ingham county, is situated on the Grand river, 110 miles N.W. of Detroit. Lat. 42° 42' 30" N., long. 84° 28' W. This place was selected for the seat of government in 1847, being at that time surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. It is now the centre of an active and increasing trade, and is connected by plank-roads with Detroit, Jackson, and Marshall. The river affords an excellent water-power, which is employed in flouring-mills and factories. Lanising contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, several hotels, and about 350 dwellings. The state-house is a large and handsome building, situated on an eminence 50 feet above the level of Grand River. Population in 1854, about 2500.

LANISING, a post-township, forming the N.W. extremity of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 1229.

LANISING, a post-office of Porter co., Indiana.

LANISING, a post-village in Allamakee co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 125 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

LANISING, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Pop. 209.

LANISING, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wisconsin, 125 miles N.E. of Madison.

LANISINGBURG, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, across which there is here a bridge communicating with Waterford, and on the Troy and Boston Railroad, 10 miles above Albany. It is a place of active business, and carries on considerable river trade, the Hudson being made navigable for sloops by means of a canal around the state dam. There are churches of Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Universalists, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, a bank, and an academy. Lanisingburg has extensive and important manufactures, comprising a great variety of articles. Pop. of township in 1850, 5752; of the village, in 1854, about 5000.

LANISINGVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 12 miles N. of Ithaca.

LANITZ, lăn'its, a market-town of Hungary, Hither Danube, 7 miles from Presburg, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. 2050.

LANGLÉ-BOURG, lăng'leh-boon', a market-town of Savoy, 3 miles N.W. of Mont Cenis. Pop. 1550.

LANTADILLA, lăn-tă-deel-yă', a town of Spain, Leon, 24 miles N.N.E. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of nine arches. Pop. 1040.

LANTAO, lăn-tăo or lăn-tôw', lēn-tăo, (Chinese TAIHO, t'ih'ô.) an island of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, 17 miles E. of Macao, and 1 mile from the mainland. It is long, narrow, and mountainous, with numerous bays and headlands. T'ih'ô or TAIHO village is on its N.W. coast.

LANTAR. See **POOLO LANTAR**.

LANTHANG, a city of South Asia. See **LANCHANG**.

LANTHOU or **LANTHOU-FUO**. See **LANCHOU**.

LANTHIGLOS, two parishes of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANTERNE, lăn'tân', a river of France, which rises near the frontier of the department of Vosges, and after a S.W. course of 34 miles, of which about 18 miles are extensively used for flotation, joins the left bank of the Saône.

LANTUSCA, lăn-tos-kă', a market-town of Sardinia, division of and 20 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 2240.

LANTHSANG-KIANG. See **MA-KONG**.

LANTSHANG. See **LANCHANG**.

LANTWIT or **LLANTWIT**, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LANTWIT or **LLANTWIT MAYOR**, a market-town and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Cowbridge. In the churchyard are 2 crosses, with a curious

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ancient inscription to the memory of Sampson, afterwards Archbishop of Dol.

LANTWITFAYRDRE, *lant/wit-fl-ur'dre*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LANUSEI, *lan-oo-s'ee*, a market town of the island of Sardinia, division and 57 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari.

LANVOLLON, *lan-vol-lon*, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles N.W. of St. Briac. P. 1462.

LANXARON, a town of Spain. See LANJARON.

LANZAROTE, *lan-sa-ro'ta*, or LANGEROTA, the most E. of the Canary Islands. Area about 300 square miles. Pop. 17,500. In its centre it rises to 2000 feet in elevation, and at its W. end is a high volcano. It is scantily watered, but yields the finest wine and grapes in the Canaries; other products are barilla and orchil. On its S.E. coast is the town of Arrecife, S. of Teguiise, the capital of the island.

LANZO, *lan'zo*, (*L. Lan'cium*.) a town of Piedmont, 18 miles N.N.W. of Turin, on the Stura. Pop. 2335. It contains smelting works, and manufactures of nails and coarse iron goods. In its district are mines of iron and copper.

LAODICEA. See ESKER HISSAR.

LAODICEA AD MARE. See LATAKIA.

LAODICEA COMBUSTA. See LADIK.

LAON, *lan'lon*, (anc. *Bibras Saxonum* ? *Landunum* ?) a city of France, capital of the department of Aisne, 14 miles N.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 10,098. It is enclosed by old massive walls, and placed on an isolated hill, crowned by a fine Gothic cathedral. Other principal edifices are the prefecture, containing a library of 17,000 volumes; a remarkable leaning tower, the town-hall, new citadel, 2 hospitals, large barracks, a theatre, communal college, work-house, and tower of Queen Brunhilda. Under the French kings of the 1st and 2d races, Laon was a place of importance, and it remained the last possession of the Carolingian dynasty under Louis V., the foundations of whose massive castle still remain. It has manufactures of nails, coarse cloth, leather, earthenware, &c.; and in its vicinity are numerous vineyards. It is an episcopal see, and possesses a court of first resort and an ecclesiastical seminary. The most distinguished natives are Lothaire, King of France in the 10th century, St. Remy, Archbishop of Rheims, and Mechain, the celebrated confidant of Delambre in the trigonometrical survey. In 1411 it was taken by the Duke of Burgundy, after a three days' siege, and in 1419 it was taken by the English, who were expelled from it in 1429. In 1594 it was taken by siege by Henry IV. Bonaparte sustained a defeat here in 1814.

LAONA, a thriving post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Canada-way Creek, 300 miles W. of Albany.

LAONA, a post-village in Winnebago co., Illinois, 110 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

LAOR, LAOUR, or LAUR, *lan-oor*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Sylhet, 110 miles N.N.E. of Dacca. It has an active export trade in salt and limestone.

LAOS, *lan'oss*, a country of South-Eastern Asia, occupying the centre of the peninsula of Further India, surrounded by the Burmese and Siamese dominions, Cambodia, Tonquin, and the Chinese province Yunnan. Its boundaries and area are wholly unknown to Europeans; its population has been loosely estimated at a million. It is traversed by the Menam and the Me-kong Rivers, and is reported to have a fertile soil, and to be thinly peopled, its inhabitants living mostly in migratory herds. Its products comprise a species of rice, tobacco, sugar cane, indigo, benzoin, lac, and other gums, betel, numerous fruits, teak, sapan and sandal woods, elephants, and draught cattle; with iron, lead, copper, gold, and silver. Silk and cotton fabrics, paper from bark, leather, sugar, and gunpowder are manufactured, and the natives are ingenious as workers in metals, mat-makers, embroiderers, and potters. The trade with Tonquin appears to be extensive; of late there has been a growing trade with Martaban and the Tenasserim provinces, whence British cotton and woollen goods are introduced into Laos. An independent kingdom is said to exist here, the capital of which is Lanchang; but the outlying tribes are supposed to be tributary to their more powerful neighbors. In habits, customs, religion, and language, the Laos most resemble the Burmese.

LAOUR. See LAOR.

LA'PAK, one of the Sooloo islands; lat. 5° 35' N., lon. 121° E.

LA PAZ, *la päs*, a town of Bolivia, capital of a department of its own name, is situated in lat. 16° 30' N., lon. 68° 10' W., at an elevation of 12,226 feet. Pop. 20,000. It is a bishop's see, and has religious establishments with considerable revenues, and ranks as a place of wealth and importance, being an entrepôt for Paraguay tea, gold, bark, and European goods.

LA PAZ, a department of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 14° and 18° S., and lon. 67° and 70° W.; having W., South Peru and Lake Titicaca. Estimated area nearly 40,000 square miles, and population 300,000. It is traversed by the Cordillera of the Andes, containing Illimani and Sorata.

LA PAZ, a town of Mexico, capital of Lower California, at

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the head of a bay on the E. shore of the peninsula, near its E. extremity, in about 24° N. lat., and 116° W. lon. Pop. 500.

LAPHEW, a county in the E. part of Michigan, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Flint and Belle Rivers, and by Kearsley, Farmer's, and Mill Creeks. The surface is gently undulating, and partly covered with forests of oak, maple, pine, &c.; the soil in some parts is fertile. Capital, Lapeer. Pop. 7029.

LAPPEER, a township of Cortland co., New York. Pop. 822.

LAPPEER, a post-village and township, capital of Lapeer co., Michigan, on Flint River, at the mouth of Farmer's Creek, 57 miles N. by W. of Detroit. It contains a court-house, a printing office, and a number of stores. Water-power is abundant in the vicinity. Pop. of the township, 1468.

LA PEROUSE, (ISLANDS AND STRAIT.) See PEROUSE.

LAPFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LAP/HAMSVILLE, a post-village of Kent co., Michigan, 50 miles W. by N. of Lansing.

LAPIDÆI CAMPL. See CRAU, LA.

LAPIO, *lan'pio*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 13 miles W.N.W. of St. Angelo dei Lombardi. P. 2500.

LAPLAND, *lap'land*, (native, *Sameanda*, *sa-me-an'dä*; Sw., *Lappmark*, *läpp'mark*; Russ., *Lapplandia*, *läp-län-de-yä*; Fr., *Laponie*, *lä-po-née*; L., *Lapponia*.) an extensive territory in the N. of Europe, between lat. 64° and 71° N., reaching from the shores of Norway E. to the White Sea; area, about 130,000 square miles; of which more than a half, situated E. of the Torné and its tributary, Muonio, belongs to Russia; and the remainder is shared, in nearly equal proportions, between Sweden and Norway. As Lapland is not the name of any great political division, a particular description of its different portions must be looked for under the names of the states to which they belong; and it may therefore be sufficient here to observe, in general, that, both from geographical position and physical conformation, Lapland is one of the most forbidding regions of the globe, consisting either of rugged mountains, some of them covered with perpetual snow, and many of them only for a short period free from snow, or of vast monotonous tracts of moorland wastes. This extensive territory appears to have been at one time wholly occupied by the people to whom it owes its name; but its S. and better portions have been gradually encroached upon by Norwegians, Swedes, and Finlanders, till the Laplanders proper have, in a great measure, been cooped up within the Arctic Circle. There they retain their distinctive features and ancient customs, and find ample scope to follow their favourite modes of life, either as Fjelde-Finner, Mountain Laplanders, leading a nomadic life, and pasturing large reindeer herds; or Sjö-Finner, Sea or Shore Laplanders, who, too poor to possess such herds, have been obliged to fix their residence upon the coast, and subsist chiefly by fishing. The origin of the Laplanders, as a race, has greatly puzzled ethnographers, in consequence of their presenting a combination of physical properties not possessed exclusively either by the Mongolian or the Caucasian stock, but belonging partly to the one and partly to the other. The prevailing opinion, however, is, that they are only a variety of Tchuda, or Finns. Their chief characteristics are—low stature, seldom exceeding 4 feet 9 inches in height; great muscular power, exhibited both in their agility and in a strength of arm, enabling them to bend a bow which an ordinary Norwegian could not touch; a large head; dark, long, and glossy hair; small brown eyes, obliquely placed, and without eyelids; high cheek bones; wide mouth, with ill-defined lips; a scanty beard; and a skin of a yellow dingy hue. The Laplanders are not deficient either in intellectual or moral capacity. They are simple-hearted, hospitable, and apparently inclined, as far as their knowledge goes, to practise the duties of Christianity, which they all profess, under the form of Lutheranism in Norway and Sweden, and that of the Greek Church in Russia. The greatest exception to this practice, is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. A more harmless vice is the excessive use of tobacco. The number of Laplanders of all descriptions is not supposed to exceed 20,000. Probably one-third of them are nomadic. Adj., LAP/ISH, LAP/LANDISH, and LAP/ONIAN, *lap-po-ne-an*, (poetical;) inhab. LAP/LANDER, and LAP/P.

LAPLAND, a village of Buncombe co., North Carolina, 275 miles W. of Raleigh.

LAPLAND, a post-office of Madison co., North Carolina.

LA PLATA. See PLATA.

LAPLEY or LAPPELE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

LA POINTE, *la point*, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota and Michigan, has an area of 5330 square miles. Lake Superior washes its northern border. The St. Croix and Chippewa Rivers rise in the county and flow into the Mississippi; the Burntwood and Mauvais Rivers also rise in the county and flow into Lake Superior. The surface is extensively covered by forests of pine timber. Capital, La Pointe. Pop. 489.

LA POINTE, a post-village, capital of La Pointe co., Wisconsin, on Madeleine Island of Lake Superior, a few miles from the main land. It is said to be the oldest settlement in Wisconsin.

LAP

LAPOMBA, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

LAPORTE, lap-ôrt', a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains 450 square miles. It is watered by the Kankakee River. The surface is mostly level or undulating, excepting the hills of sand near the lake; the soil is fertile, especially in the prairies, some of which are extensive. Wheat, corn, oats, vines, and fruits flourish. In 1850 this county produced 206,016 bushels of wheat, and 21,322 tons of hay. The quantity of wheat and hay was each greater than that produced by any other county in the state. It is traversed by the railroad from Chicago to Detroit, and by several plank-roads. Organized in 1832. Capital, Laporte. Pop. 12,145.

LAPORTE, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania, 107 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. This place was selected as the county seat in 1850, the site being then a complete wilderness. The public buildings are in progress of erection, and the place is rapidly improving. Pop. 300.

LAPORTE, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 3 miles S.E. of Elvira, has 3 churches and several stores.

LAPORTE, a thriving post-village, capital of Laporte co., Indiana, on the North Indiana Railroad, 150 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis, and 12 miles from Lake Michigan, was first settled in 1832. It is situated on the border of a beautiful prairie of the same name, the soil of which is extremely rich and well cultivated. The village is a place of active trade, which is facilitated by plank-roads extending to Lake Michigan and into the adjoining counties. Laporte contains the Indiana Medical College, an academy, and a bank. Pop. in 1854, about 2500.

LAPUS, lap'psh', or **LAPUS**, lap'psh', a river of Austria, in the N. part of Transylvania, joins the Szamos after a course of 45 miles.

LAPUS-BANYA, lap'psh-bân'yôh', or **STEINBRUCH**, stêin-brôôk', a village of Austria, Transylvania, 20 miles E.S.E. of Nagy-Banya. Pop. 1019.

LAPPON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

LA PRAIRIE, la prâ'ree, a township of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 335.

LAPRAIRIE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence, and on the railroad communicating with Rowe's Point in New York, about 8 S.E. of Montreal. It contains churches of the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, and 9 or 10 stores. Pop. 1684.

LAPS, FELSÖ, lâp'sh'ô' lâpsh, a village of Hungary, Hither Thessia, about 45 miles from Lentschau. Pop. 1015.

LAPTE, lâpt', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 6 miles N.W. of Brionde. Pop. 2616.

LA PUEBLA, Mexico. See **PUEBLA**, LA.

LA PUGLIA. See **APULIA**.

LAPURDUM. See **BARONNE**.

LA PURISSIMA, la por-rees-sa-mâ, a village of Santa Barbara co., California. It is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 247 miles in a direct line S.E. by S. of San Francisco.

LAPUTA, a post-village of Franklin co., Kentucky, 10 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

LAPWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LAR or **LAAR**, lar, a river of Persia, province of Mazanderan, flows into the Caspian Sea.

LAR or **LAAR**, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Laristan, and formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 180 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. Pop. 12,000(?). It stands in an extensive plain, has a fortified residence of the governor, and a large and fine bazaar; it is the seat of some manufactures of arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics.

LARACHE, a town of Morocco. See **EL-ARACHE**.

LARACOR, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath, 2 miles S.E. of Trim. The Duke of Wellington was born in this parish, 1769; the living was long held by Dean Swift.

LARAGH, lâ'rah, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Cavan.

LARANJEIRAS, lâ-rân-shâ'rá's, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, on the left bank of the Cotiduba, 20 miles from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 3000.

LARANTOOKA, **LARANTOEKA** or **LARANTUKA**, lâ-rân-toôkâ, a trading town of the Malay Archipelago, E. end of the island of Flores, on the Flores Strait, inhabited by native Roman Catholics.

LARAT or **LAARAT**, lâ-râ't, an island in the Malay Archipelago, one of the Tenembar group, off the N.E. coast of Timor Laut, with which it is connected by a reef. It is about 25 miles long by 10 miles broad.

LARAX, lâ'rá', a river of France, department of Gers, joins the left bank of the Garonne. Total course 70 miles.

LARBERT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 2 miles N.W. of Falkirk. It was the birth-place of the celebrated traveller, Bruce.

LARDA, lârdâ, a river of Italy, Duchy of Parma, joins the Po 7 miles S. of Cremona; total course 35 miles.

LARDEIRA, lârdâ'ro, a town of Spain, Old Castile, about 8 miles from Logroño, on the Iregua. Pop. 1935.

LAREDO, lâ-râ'no, a seaport town of Spain, province of Santander, 34 miles W.N.W. of Bilbao. Pop. 2990. Its harbor, formerly deep, is now choked with sand.

LAR

LAREDO, lah-râ'no, capital of Webb co., Texas, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, at the crossing of the San Antonio and Saltillo road, about 500 miles S.W. of Austin City. It was once a flourishing town, with over 1000 inhabitants, but it is now in a declining state, in consequence of the repeated inroads of the Indians.

LAREE or **LARI**, lâ'ree, a town of Central Africa, on the N.W. shore of Lake Tchad, 100 miles N.W. of Kooka.

LAREK, lâ'rêk', written also **LARRACK** or **LAREDSH**, an island in the Persian Gulf, 5 miles S.E. of the E. end of Kishm; greatest length 5½ miles; breadth nearly 4 miles.

LAREN, lâ'ren, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 8 miles N.E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2055.

LAREN, a village of North Holland, S.E. of Naarden. Pop. 1929.

LARGENTIÈRE, las'shôn'-to-air', (anc. *Argentaria*) a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Ligne, 21 miles S.W. of Privas. Pop. 2700. It has manufactures of silk fabrics.

LARGENTIÈRE, a village of France, Hautes-Alpes. See **ARGENTIÈRE**.

LARHIO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on an inlet of the Frith of Forth, 24 miles E.N.E. of Leven. The village is frequented for sea-bathing, and has a harbor, whence a steamboat plies to Newhaven. Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Duffie's "Robinson Crusoe," was born here in 1678.

LARGS, a seaport and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on a bay of same name, surrounded by beautiful hills, 22 miles W.S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. of town in 1851, 2824. It is irregular, but well built, has elegant baths, a good library, branch banks, a steamboat pier, numerous handsome villas, small manufactures of cotton, but is chiefly supported by visitors from Glasgow, &c. A great victory was obtained here in 1263 by Alexander III., over Haco, King of Norway, and numerous tumuli mark the field of battle.

LARI, lâ'ree, a market-town of Central Italy, Tuscany, province, and 14 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 1570.

LARI. See **LAREE**.

LARIMER'S STATION, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

LARINO, lâ'ree'no, (anc. *Larinum*) a town of Naples, province of Molise, 22 miles N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3700.

LARISSA, lâ-ris'sâ, (Turk. *Lâri Shêh'r*, yân'ee shêh'r, i. e., "New-town.") a town of European Turkey, capital of the province of Thessaly, on rising ground beside the Salembria, (anc. *Pharsus*), here crossed by a stone bridge, 20 miles from the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39° 37' N., lon. 21° 28' E. Estimated population, 20,000, of whom three-fourths are Turks. "It stands in an oasis of trees and verdure in the midst of a plain of sand," and is enclosed by walls.

LARISSA, a post-village of Cherokee co., Texas, about 230 miles N.E. of Austin.

LARISTAN, lâ-ris-tân', a maritime province of Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provinces of Fars and Kerman. Estimated area 16,000 square miles. It is an arid and sandy waste, interspersed with salt steppes. Principal town, Lar.

LARIUS LA'CUS. See **CONO**, **LAKE OF**.

LARKE, lark, a river of England, rises in the S.W. part of the county of Suffolk, and flows into the Ouse, near Ely. It is navigable to Bury.

LARKHALL, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 9 miles W.N.W. of Lanark. Pop. 1009.

LARKHANA, lârkâ'nâ, or **LARKHANU**, lârkâ-noo', a fortified town of Sindh, 145 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, and 7 miles W. of the Indus, with which it communicates by the Larkhana canal. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It has a citadel, formerly the artillery dépôt of the Sindh ameer, a good bazaar, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and one of the chief corn markets of the country.

LARKINSBURG, a post-office of Clay co., Illinois.

LARKIN'S FORK, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

LARKINSVILLE, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, about 15 miles W. by S. of Bellefonte.

LARLINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LARNE, larn, a market and seaport town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on Lough Larne, an inlet of the sea, 17½ miles N.N.E. of Belfast. Pop. 3345. It has manufactures of cotton, sail-cloth, and ropes, with bleaching grounds and lime works.

LARNED'S CORNERS, a post-office, Ontario co., New York.

LARNICA or **LARNECA**, lârne-kâ, (anc. *Cythium*) a town of Cyprus, near its S. coast, 23 miles S.E. of Lefkosia. Pop. 3000. It has a citadel, large cisterns, and numerous other vestiges of antiquity; its port is the most frequented in the island, and it is the residence of many European consuls and merchants.

LAROCHE, lâ'rosh', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 14 miles N.W. of Bastogne. Pop. 1334.

LA RODA, lâ ro'dâ, a town of Spain, province of and 24 miles N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 4572. Celebrated for its defence against the Carlists in 1840.

LAROLÉS, lâ-ro'lê's, a village of Spain, Andalusia, about 50 miles from Granada. Pop. 1249.

LAR

LARONE, lā-rōn', a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

LARABEN'S POINT, a post-village of Addison co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 60 miles S.W. of Montpelier.

LARACK, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 15 miles S. of Ormuz.

LARRAGA, lā-rā-gā, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 20 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona, with 1512 inhabitants.

LARRINGE, lā-rā-ŋā, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 3 miles from Evian. Pop. 1141.

LARRY'S CREEK, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

LARS, a strong fort and village of South Russia, government of Caucasus, on the road to Georgia.

LARTINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LA RUE, lah-roo, a post-office of Marion co., Ohio.

LA RUE, a county near the centre of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 400 square miles. The Rolling fork of Salt river bounds it on the N.E., and it is drained by Nolich Creek. The surface is mostly undulating and the soil fertile. Organized in 1843, and named in honor of John La Rue, an early settler in this region. Capital, Hodgenville. Pop. 3859; of whom 5187 were free, and 672, slaves.

LARUNS, lā-rūn', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 22 miles S. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 2064.

LARVEGO, lā-vē-go, a village of Sardinia, province of Genoa. Pop. of commune, 3840.

LARVIGEN, a town of Norway. See LAUVIG.

LASALLE, lā-sā-lē, a village of France, department of Gard, arrondissement of Vigan, with manufactures of bonnets and flowers. Pop. in 1852, 2487.

LA SALLE, of Avoiron. See DECAEVILLE.

LA SALLE, lah-sāl, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, flowing from E. to W., and also drained by Fox and Vermilion Rivers, and by Indian Creek. The surface is undulating, diversified by prairies and woodlands, the former being the most extensive; the soil is exceedingly fertile and extensively cultivated. Stone coal is abundant, and extensive quarries of sandstone have been opened near Ottawa. The county is intersected by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by the Central Railroad, and by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Named in honor of M. La Salle, one of the first explorers of Illinois. Capital, Ottawa. Pop. 17,815.

LA SALLE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

LA SALLE, a post-village and port of entry of Calhoun co., Texas, on the S.W. side of Matagorda Bay, 165 miles S.E. of Austin City. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 551 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 106 were employed in steam navigation.

LA SALLE, a post-township in the S.E. part of Monroe co., Michigan, on the W. shore of Lake Erie. Pop. 1100.

LA SALLE, a flourishing post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois river, one mile above Peru, and at the terminus of the Illinois Canal, 100 miles long, which connects it with Chicago. This village has excellent facilities for trade and manufactures. It has a ready communication both with the Northern and Southern markets by the canal and river, the latter of which is navigable by steamboats in all stages of water. The surrounding country is highly productive, and contains extensive beds of bituminous coal. One or two newspapers are published here. The Galena branch of the Central Railroad passes through this place. The trade of La Salle, in 1852, was estimated by Governor Matteson, in his message, at \$1,200,000. Pop. in 1851, 1500; in 1853, by recent census, 3201.

LAS CASAS, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

LAS CRUCES, lās-kroo-sās, a post-office of Donna Ana co., New Mexico.

LASCUARRE, lās-kwā-sā, a town of Spain, 42 miles E. of Huesca, with a fair in November. Pop. 978.

LASGIRD, a fortified village of Persia, province of Khorasan, 15 miles S.W. of Simnan.

LASHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LASK or **LASKO**, a town of Poland, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Grabowka. Pop. 2020.

LASKAFALU, lāsh-kāh-fāh'loo', or **LASKAFELD**, lāsh-kā-fēld', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 5 miles S.W. of Darla. Pop. 1019.

LASKO, lāsh-ko, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 9 miles N.E. of Essek. Pop. 1268.

LASOE (Lāsōe), lā-sō-ē, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegath, off the N.E. coast of Jutland, lat. 57° 18' N., and lon. 11° E.; length 13 miles, breadth 4 miles.

LAS PALMAS, lās-pā-lmās, a city on the N.E. coast of the island of Gran Canaria, and capital of the Canary Islands until 1833, when Santa Cruz de Tenerife was raised to that dignity. It is overlooked by two lofty hills, and traversed from E. to W. by the small river Guiniguada, here crossed by a handsome bridge of three colossal arches. Las Palmas is the largest, most beautiful, and most populous town in the Canaries. The houses are large, with terraced roofs and balconies; and the streets are remarkably neat and clean, and beautifully paved. There is a fine alameda in the centre

LAT

of the city, and three outside the walls. The most remarkable public edifices are, the town-house, theatre, the *audiencia*, in the buildings formerly occupied by the Inquisition; a cathedral, a gigantic mole, 834 feet long by 84 feet broad, begun in 1811; 3 parish churches and a chapel of ease, 6 convents, 10 hermitages, a magnificent general hospital, an hospital for elephantiasis, an orphan asylum, a foundling hospital; a Magdalen asylum, an academy of design, 10 schools for primary education; an institute for the higher branches of education, with a rector and 20 professors and masters; a *seminario conciliar*, where the classics, theology, and other sciences are taught, and which is resorted to from all the islands; a literary and musical society, boards of commerce and agriculture, and 2 libraries. It has manufactures of hats, equal to those imported from England and France, delft, woollens, glass, leather, linens, flour, and sailing-tackle; but the principal branches of industry are ship-building, fishing, and navigation; and some trade with the neighboring islands, the West Indies, and Europe. It was declared a free port in 1852. Pop. 17,382.

LASSA or **H'LISSA**, h'li-sā, (i. e. Land of the Divine Intelligence,) the capital city of Thibet, and residence of the Dalai or Grand Lama, on the Mouran River, an affluent of the San-poo. Lat. 29° 30' N., lon. 91° 40' E. Pop. conjectured to be about 60,000, besides a garrison of 3000 Chinese cavalry. It has handsome streets, numerous towers, bazaars, and temples. The great temple of Boudha, also the residence of the Grand Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Thibet and East Asia, is a vast square edifice, covering, with its precincts, many acres, its centre being surmounted by a gilded dome; contiguous to it, on its four sides, are four celebrated monasteries, said to be inhabited by 4000 recluses, and greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Buddhist religion and philosophy. The interior of the temple is said to be full of idols, treasure, and works of art. Gustaff remarks—There is perhaps no spot on the globe where so much gold is accumulated for superstitious purposes. The offerings are enormous; the treasury unlike that of western nations increases every year, and the Talé (Dalai) Lama is said to be the most opulent individual in existence. Lassa is a place of large trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, woollen, cashmere, and linen fabrics, velvets, asanfetida, benzoin, fruits, bullion, and precious stones; its commerce extends to Hindostan, China, and many parts of Central Asia, and its lapidaries, workers in metals, and engravers, are said to equal the Chinese.

LASSAN, lās-sān, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 40 miles S.E. of Stralsund, on the Poene. Pop. 1985.

LASSAY, lās-sā, a town of France, department and 10 miles N.N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2555.

LASSELLVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, 59 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

LASSENS, a post-office of Butte co., California.

LASSEUBE, lās-sēb, a market-town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles E.N.E. of Oléron. P. 3040.

LASSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LASSITER'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

L'ASSOMPTION, lās-sōm-ā-sōn, a post-village of Canada East, district of Montreal, 24 miles N. of Montreal. It contains several stores. Pop. about 450.

LASSOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candesh, 7 miles N.W. of Choprah.

LASSWADE, a parish of Scotland, county, and 6 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk. Pop. 5025, principally employed in a carpet manufactory, in gunpowder, paper, and oatmeal mills, an iron and brass foundry, coal mines, &c. The situation is beautiful. Here is Melville Castle, Dryden, and many elegant villas.

LAST CHANCE, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

LASTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LASTOCZ, lāsh-tōts', a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, Pop. 1030.

LASTOMER, lās-tō-mān', or **LASZTOMIR**, lās-tō-mēn', village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, on the Laborez, here crossed by a bridge, 3 miles from Nagy-Mihaly. Pop. 1030.

LASTRA, lās-trā, or **GANGALANDI**, gāŋ-gā-lān'dē, a village of Tuscany, 5 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. of parish 4388. It has important manufactures of straw hats.

LASTRES, lās-trēs, a seaport town of Spain, Asturias, 32 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. The mole is good and the bay capacious. Pop. 950.

LAS VEGAS, lās-vā-gās, a post-village of San Miguel co., New Mexico, on a branch of the Pecos River, about 50 miles E. by S. of Santa Fé. It is a place of some trade, and has about 1200 inhabitants.

LASWAIVER, a village of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on a stream of the same name, 65 miles N.W. of Agra, memorable for a battle fought in its vicinity in 1803, when the British under Lord Lake signally defeated the troops of Dowlet Row Sindia.

LATA, lā-tā, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 65 miles N.W. of Van. It is garrisoned by 1000 men.

LATACUNGA, a town of South America. See TACUNGA.

LATAKEEA or **LATAKIEH**, *lâ-tâ-ke-eh*, written also **LADIKIA** and **LADIKIYEH**, *lâ-de-ke-ye-h*, (anc. *Ladicea ad Mare*.) a seaport town of Syria, pashalic and 70 miles N. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 35° 30' N., lon. 35° 48' E. Pop. variously estimated from 5000 to 10,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, separated by gardens. The lower town, which is the principal resort of the seafaring population, borders on a well-sheltered, but shallow harbor, having on its N. side a ruined castle. Here are the custom-house and several large warehouses. The upper town, dilapidated by the effects of repeated earthquakes, has narrow and irregular streets, flat-roofed stone houses, several Greek churches and mosques, a Roman triumphal arch, and many remains of the ancient city. Principal exports, tobacco of the finest quality, cotton, wax, scammony, and sponge. Imports sugar, coffee, spices, cotton twist, printed goods, and woollens.

LATCHA or **LATCHEA**, *lâ-tchâ*, a lake of Russia, in the S. E. part of the government of Olonets, oval shaped, 22 miles long from N. to S., and 12 miles broad.

LATCHINGDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LATERA, *lâ-tê-râ*, a town of the Papal States, delegation of Viterbo, 14 miles S. of Acquapendente. Pop. 1050.

LATERINA, *lâ-tâ-re-nâ*, a village of Tuscany, province of Arezzo, on the Arno, with mineral springs.

LATERZA, *lâ-tê-rzâ*, a village of Naples, province of Otranto, 25 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 3100.

LATHAM ISLAND, near E. coast of Africa, lat. 6° 54' S., lon. 40° E.; is about 1000 feet in length, and a few years ago was covered with guano.

LATHBURY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LATHMERON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on the North Sea, 14 miles S.W. of Wick. William Sutherland, whose stature was 9 feet 5 inches, was born here about the end of the 14th century.

LATHOM, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, parish and 3 miles E. of Ormskirk, on the Douglas. Lathom House, a fine Grecian structure, the seat of Lord Skelmerdale, occupies the site of the ancient fortified mansion so heroically defended, during the civil wars in 1644, by Charlotte de Tremouille, Countess of Derby.

LATHROP, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 510.

LATIARAK, *lâ-tê-râk*, or **LEDIARAK**, *lâ-de-â-râk*, a village of Austria, Slavonia. It has 3 or 4 churches. P. 4000.

LATIKERRY, a town of Hindostan, dominions and 140 miles N.E. of Kotah.

LATILLÉ, *lâ-tê-lyê*, a town of France, department of Vienne, 12 miles W.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1181.

LATIMORE, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1138.

LATIMORE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conowago in Adams co.

LATISANA, *lâ-tê-sâ-nâ*, a market-town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 23 miles S.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 2800.

LATIUM. See *CAMPANIA DI ROMA*.

LATOPOLIS. See *ESSEX*.

LATORCZA, *lâ-tôr-tshâ*, a river of Hungary, joins the Bodrogh a little above Zemplin. Total course 90 miles.

LA TORTUE, *lâ-tôr-tû*, a village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 15 miles S. of Montreal. Pop. about 500.

LATROBE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Loyalhanna Creek, 41 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg.

LATRONICO, *lâ-trôn-ê-ko*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 40 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3500.

LATTAI, *lâ-tâi*, **LATTE**, *lâ-tê*, or **LETTE**, *lâ-tê*, one of the Feejee Islands, lat. 18° 49' S., lon. 174° 35' W.

LATTAKOO or **LATAKOO**, written also **LITAKOU**, a populous town of South Africa, Bechuana country, lat. 27° 10' S., lon. 24° 30' E. Old LATTAKOO is about 33 miles north-eastward. See *MASHU*.

LATTA-LATTA ISLES, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo, lat. 0° 15' S., lon. 1° 27' E. The largest is 25 miles in circumference.

LATTAS, a post-office of Ross co., Ohio.

LATTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LATTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LATZFONS, *lâ-tsh-fôn*, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Bozen. Pop. 1200.

LATZHAZA or **LACZHASA**, *lâ-tshâ-hâ-shâ*, a village of Hungary, Little Cumania, 22 miles S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 2539.

LATZUNAS, *lâ-tshôn-shâ*, a village of Hungary, co. of Temes, about 18 miles from Versecz. Pop. 1265.

LAUBACH, *lâw-bâk*, a town of Central Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 15 miles E.S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2032. It has a noble residence, with a library of 50,000 volumes, iron foundries, and several annual fairs.

LAUBACH, a station on the railway between Lints and Gmündin, in Upper Austria.

LAUBACH, *lâw-bâk*, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

LAUBAN, *lâw-bân*, or **LUBEN**, *loo-bên*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, capital of a circle, on the Queisa. Pop. 5850. employed in manufactures of woollen, cloth, cotton, linen, and tobacco.

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LAUBENDORF, *lâw-bên-dorf*, or **LIMBERG**, *lîn-bêrg*, a village of Bohemia, about 8 miles from Blatnou. Pop. 1415.

LAUCH, *lâsh*, a river of France, department of Haut Rhin, joins the Ill after a course of about 33 miles.

LAUCHA, *lâw-kâ*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S.W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1670.

LAUCHSTADT, (*Lauchstädt*.) *lâw-sh-tâdt*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles S.S.W. of Halle, with 1430 inhabitants, a castle and sulphur baths.

LAUCHHEIM, *lâw-shîm*, a town of Württemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Jaxt River. Pop. 873.

LAUDA, *lâw-dâ*, a walled town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Tauber. Pop. 1077.

LAUDENBACH, *lâw-dên-bâk*, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1512.

LAUDENBACH, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 868.

LAUDENBACH, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, circle of Witzhausen. Pop. 862.

LAUDENBACH, a village of Württemberg, circle of Jaxt, balliwick of Mergentheim. Pop. 1130.

LAUDER or **LEADER**, a river of Scotland, Berwickshire, falls into the Tweed near Melrose.

LAUDER, a royal and parliamentary burgh, town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the Leader, 23 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 1105. It has a town-house, several libraries, and a branch bank. It unites with Haddington, &c., in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LAUDERDALE, (i.e. the "dale or valley of the Lauder,") anciently the western district of Berwickshire, gives the title of Earl to the Maitland family, whose spacious and stately castle of Thirlestane adjoins the borough of Lauder.

LAUDERDALE, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 630 square miles. The Tennessee River forms the entire S. boundary of the county, which is intersected by four large creeks, namely, Cypress, Little Cypress, Shoal, and Black-water Creek. The surface is hilly. The soil is generally fertile. Iron ore and limestone are found extensively. Water-power is abundant on the creeks, and at the rapids of Tennessee River, called the Muscle Shoals. Steamboats navigate the river from these rapids to its mouth. Pop. 17,172; of whom 11,157 were free, and 6015 slaves.

LAUDERDALE, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Chickasawha. The county is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Named in honor of Col. Lauderdale, who fell at the battle of New Orleans. Capital, Marion. Pop. 8717; of whom 6036 were free, and 2681 slaves.

LAUDERDALE, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi; area estimated at 350 square miles. The navigable river Hatchie forms its entire boundary on the S. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Capital, Ripley. Pop. 5109; of whom 3403 were free, and 1766 slaves.

LAUDERDALE'S FACTORY, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

LAUDERDALE SPRINGS, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

LAUENBURG, *lâw-ên-bôrg*, a duchy of Denmark, situated between lat. 52° 21' and 53° 48' N., and lon. 10° 13' and 11° 3' E., bounded N. by Lubeck, E. by Mecklenburg Schwerin, S. by the Elbe, and W. by Holstein. Area 400 square miles. Pop. 39,560. It is divided into three *amts*, or balliwicks, Retzeburg, Lauenburg, and Schwarzenbek.

LAUENBURG, the capital of the above duchy, is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Belvonne and on the Stecknitz Canal, 27 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. of town proper, 1200; with suburbs, 3800. It has ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Lauenburg, a custom-house for the Elbe dues, and an extensive transit trade.

LAUENBURG, *lâw-ên-bôrg*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 68 miles E.N.E. of Cölin, on the right bank of the Loba. Pop. 3810. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

LAUDUN, *lâw-dûn*, a town of France, department of Gard, 13 miles N.E. of Uzès, on the Tave. Pop. 1980.

LAUENSTEIN, *lâw-ên-stêin*, a market-town of Germany, in Saxony, 20 miles S.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 663.

LAUENSTEIN, a market-town of Germany, in Hanover, E.S.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1012.

LAUF, *lâw-f*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 10 miles E.N.E. of Nuremberg, on the Pegnitz. Pop. 3008, with manufactures of wire, brass, needles, and plate glass.

LAUFACH, *lâw-fâk*, a village of Bavaria, 8 miles E.N.E. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1077.

LAUFEN, *lâw-fên*, a frontier town of Upper Bavaria, on the Salzach, 10 miles N.N.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 1800, employed in ship-building and navigation.

LAUFEN, a town of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Neckar, 6 miles S.S.W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 3000. It

has 3 churches, a convent, and a palace, and is mentioned in records of the 9th century.

LAUFENBURG, löw'fən-bōōn', a village in the S.E. part of Baden, circle of Lake.

LAUFENBURG, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, connected across the Rhine by a wooden bridge just above the cataract of LAUFEN.

LAUFFEN, löw'fən, (Fr. *Lauffen*, löf'fōn'), a walled town of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles N.N.W. of Bern, on the Rirs, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1697.

LAUFFEN AM NECKAR, löw'fən-dm-nēk'ar, a town of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, 6 miles S.W. of Heilbronn on the Neckar; here crossed by one of the finest bridges in the kingdom, communicating with a suburb. Pop. 4000.

LAUGHARNE, law'harn, an ancient municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of South Wales, co. and 9 miles S.W. of Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taff and Towy. Pop. of parish in 1851, 2011. The town, remarkably well built, has the ruins of a castle, and is much resorted to in summer by visitors.

LAUGHERY, löb'hē-rē, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Pop. 1092.

LAUGHERY, a township in Ripley co., Indiana. Pop. 868.

LAUGHERY CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Decatur co., and enters the Ohio 2 miles below Aurora, in Dearborn co. It is a valuable stream for mills.

LAUGHLAN (lōw'lan) ISLANDS, a group of nine low islets in the South Pacific, E. point in lat. 9° 19' 3" S., lon. 153° 49' 40" E.

LAUGH/LINTOWN, löw'lin-tōwn, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburgh.

LAUGHTON, law'ton, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LAUGHTON, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

LAUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LAUGHTON EN LE MORTHEN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LAUHEIM, löw'hīne, a market-town of Württemberg, circle of Danube, 13 miles S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 3100.

LAUINGEN, löw'ing-en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Danube, 26 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 3816. It has a castle, a church with remarkable sculptures; and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

LAUJAR, LAUXAR, löw-haw', or LAUJAR-DE-ANDARAX, löw-haw'-dā-dā-rāw', a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Almeida, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2960.

LAUMELLUM. See LONELLO.

LAUN, löwn, or LAUNY, löw'nea, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Sazka, with a fine bridge on the Eger. P. 2100.

LAUNCELLS, löw'sēls, a parish of England, co. Cornwall.

LAUNCESTON, löw'stōn, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, of which it is joint capital with Bodmin, on the Keney, a tributary of the Tamar, 12 miles N.W. of Tavistock, and about 22 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth, to which a railway is projected. Area of parish, 2180 acres. Pop. of borough in 1851, 6005. It is built on a steep hill, crowned by the majestic ruins of its castle. The chief buildings are the castle, founded by the ancient Cornish princes, and formerly known under the name of Castle Terrile; the old town gates, the ancient church built of granite, elaborately carved; the small grammar school of Queen Elizabeth, a national school, guild-hall, jail, and union workhouse. It has also a library, and a philosophical society. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is Werrington House, a fine seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

LAUNCESTON, law'stōn or löw'stōn, the most N.E. district of Tasmania, Van Diemen's Land. The chief towns are Launceston, George Town, and York Town.

LAUNCESTON, capital of the co. of Cornwall, and second town of Van Diemen's Land, is situated at the confluence of North and South Esk Rivers with the Tamar, 32 miles S.E. of Port Dalrymple. Pop. 5000. It is thriving, and has important traffic with South Australia and Victoria; ships of considerable burden anchor at its quay. The principal buildings are a spacious stone church, government-house, court-house, jail, barracks, public schools, post-office, and bank. It is the residence of a civil commandant.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LAUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LAUPEN, löw'pən, a small town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W.S.W. of Bern, on the Sarine. Near this the Swiss, under Rodolph of Erlach, totally defeated the Austrian forces, June 21, 1339.

LAUPERSWILL, löw'pə-rs-wīl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles from Bern, on an elevated site above the Emmen. Pop. 2494.

LAUR. See LAOON.

LAURA, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

LAURAGUATIS, löw'rag'at', a small ancient district of France, formerly dependent on Languedoc, and now included in the department of Tarn.

LAURAMIE, law'rā-mē, a post-township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 70 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 1311.

LAURAVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

LAUREANA, löw-rā-d'nd, (anc. *Borella?*) a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, capital of a canon, 10 miles E.S.E. of Nicotera. Pop. 2650.

LAUREL, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 430 square miles. Rockcastle River forms its N.W. boundary, and it is also drained by Laurel Creek, from which the name is derived. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Capital, London. Pop. 4145; of whom 3953 were free, and 192 slaves.

LAUREL, a thriving post-village of Sussex county, Delaware, on Broad Creek, an affluent of the Nantuxke River, 52 miles S. of Dover. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 hotels, and about 15 stores. There are numerous saw-mills in the vicinity. The creek is navigable for sloops, by which an active trade is carried on in pine lumber and produce. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 1200.

LAUREL, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

LAUREL, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the road from Batavia to the Ohio River.

LAUREL or LAUREL CITY, a flourishing post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, on the Whitewater River and Canal, 15 miles W.N.W. of Brookville. It has several stores and mills. Pop. estimated at 700.

LAUREL, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1226.

LAUREL BLUFF, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

LAUREL CREEK, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

LAUREL CREEK, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

LAUREL FACTORY, a post-village of Prince George's co., Maryland, on the S. branch of the Patuxent, half a mile from the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and 18 miles S.W. of Baltimore. The manufacture of cotton constitutes the chief business of the village. Pop. about 1000.

LAUREL FORK, a post-office of Carroll co., Virginia.

LAUREL FORK, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

LAUREL GAP, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

LAUREL GROVE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

LAUREL GROVE, a post-office of Greene co., Kentucky.

LAUREL HILL, a beautiful cemetery, situated within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, on the left bank of the Schuylkill, 3½ miles N.W. of the State House. It comprises above 20 acres, with an undulating surface, elevated from 60 to 100 feet above the river, which greatly contributes to the appropriate beauty of the surrounding scenery. The grounds are tastefully ornamented with winding paths, groups of trees, shrubbery, and flowers. The chapel is a fine Gothic building, near the centre of the enclosure. See PHILADELPHIA.

LAUREL HILL, called also LAUREL MOUNTAIN and LAUREL RIDGE, a range in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, beginning in Cambria county, and running between Somerset on the east, and Fayette and Westmoreland counties on the west. The name is often loosely applied to different mountain ridges. About 10 miles west of the range just described there is another, named Chestnut Ridge; after passing the boundary of Virginia, the names of the two ranges are reversed, the former taking the appellation of Chestnut Ridge, the latter that of Laurel Hill.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

LAUREL HILL, a post-village of Carroll co., Georgia, about 15 miles S.W. of Carrollton.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Neshoba co., Mississippi.

LAUREL HILL, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 70 miles N.W. of Springfield. The name of the post-office is TABLE GROVE.

LAUREL HILL CREEK, of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, flows into Castleman's River.

LAUREL MILLS, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

LAUREL MOUNTAIN. See LAUREL HILL.

LAUREL POINT, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

LAUREL SPRINGS, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina, 200 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

LAUREL VALLEY, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

LAURELVILLE, a small village of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

LAURELVILLE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

LAURENCE-KIRK, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 10 miles N. of Montrose. Pop. of town 1365, chiefly employed in linen weaving, and in the manufacture of snuff-boxes. It was the birth-place of Dr James Beattie.

LAURENS, a district in the N.W. part of South Carolina, has an area of 812 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Ennore River, on the S.W. by the Saluda, and drained by Reedy and Little Rivers, and by Reaburn's and Duncan's Creeks. The surface is finely diversified; the soil is productive, well-watered, and extensively cultivated. The

district produced in 1850, 129,604 bushels of wheat, more than any other in the state. Capital, Laurensville. Pop. 23,407; of whom 11,454 were free, and 11,952 slaves.

LAURENS, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee River, and also drained by the Ochopee River, and by Palmetto and Okewalkoe Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, and hickory. The soil is composed of lime, sand, and mould, with a substratum of clay. Soft limestone is abundant in the county. Named in honor of Col. John Laurens, of South Carolina. Capital, Dublin. Pop. 6442; of whom 3464 were free, and 2974 slaves.

LAURENS, a post-township in the S. part of Otsego co., New York, 75 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 2168.

LAURENS COURT HOUSE or LAURENSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Laurens district, South Carolina, 75 miles N.W. of Columbia. It is situated on the dividing ridge between Saluda and Ennoree Rivers. It has 3 churches, 2 academies, and numerous stores. A branch railroad connects this place with Columbia.

LAURENS HILL, a post-village of Laurens co., Georgia, 132 miles W. by N. of Savannah.

LAURENSVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on Otsego Creek, about 75 miles W. by S. of Albany.

LAURENZANA, *lòw-rén-zá-ná*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 15 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 5000.

LAURIA, *lòw-ré-d*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 7 miles S.E. of Lagnonegro. Pop. 6700. It consists of an upper and lower town, and has manufactures of coarse linen fabrics.

LAURICOCHA, *lòw-ré-kò-chá*, a lake of Peru, on the E. slope of the Andes, lat. $10^{\circ} 15' S.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 10' W.$; length, from N.E. to S.W., about 12 miles; breadth not more than 3 miles. It is the source of the Tunguragua or Marañon.

LAURIÈRE, *lòw-ré-ais*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 23 miles N.N.E. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 1209.

LAURISTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, 6 miles N.W. of Castle Douglas. Pop. 275.

LAURINO, *lòw-ré-no*, a small town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Calore, 11 miles W.S.W. of Diano, with 2000 inhabitants.

LAURISTON or LAWERSTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Falkirk. Pop. 1108, partly employed in nail-making and weaving.

LAURITO, *lòw-ré-to*, a small town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 9 miles S.E. of Il Vallo. Pop. 1300.

LAURO, *lòw-ro*, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles E. of Gaeta.

LAURO, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 6 miles S.E. of Nola.

LAUROU or LITTLE POOLO LAUT ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Borneo, lat. (N. point) $4^{\circ} 42' S.$, lon. $115^{\circ} 56' E.$

LAURVIG, *lòw-vig*, or LARVIGEN, *lar-vig-en*, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Skagerrack, 65 miles S.S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 3400. It has a cannon foundry, snuff-factories, and distilleries.

LAUSANNE, *lò-zánn*, (It. *Losanna*, *lo-sán-ná*, L. *Lausannium*, *Lausónium*, *Lausónius* or *Lausanina*.) a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, half a mile from Ouchy, its port, on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva, and on the S. slope of the Jura Mountains, 450 feet above the lake, 32 miles N.E. of Geneva. Mean temperature of year, $49^{\circ}.4$; winter, $32^{\circ}.1$; summer, $64^{\circ}.7$, Fahr. Pop. in 1850, 20,000. It stands on elevated ground, and has narrow and ill-paved streets, but some good edifices, including the finest cathedral in Switzerland, a massive castle, a cantonal hospital, lunatic asylum, penitentiary, barracks, and theatre. Its educational institutions comprise an academy with 14 professors, a cantonal college, military, drawing, and other schools, numerous literary societies, and collections of art and science; manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, leather, and jewellery, are also carried on. It has good inns, several public baths, libraries, an English chapel, &c., and is distinguished for its good society. Voltaire, Haller, Tissot, and Byron, resided here; and at Lausanne, Gibbon wrote the latter half of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." In the cemetery of St. Pierre, near it, John Kemble was buried. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Léman.

LAUSANNE, *law-sann*, a post-village and township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 2 or 3 miles above Mauch Chunk. It is surrounded by rich coal-mines. Pop. 1500.

LAUSIGK, *lòw-zik*, a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 2261. It has manufactures of woollens and flannels, and mineral baths.

LAUSITZ. See LUSATIA.

LAUSONIUM or LAUSONIUS. See LAUSANNE.

LAUS POMPEIA. See LODI VECCHIO.

LAUSSONNE, *lò-sónn*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1900.

LAUT, an island of the East Indies. See POOLO LAUT.

LAUTENBACH, *lòw-tén-bák*, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Oberkirch. Pop. 844.

LAUTENBURG, *lòw-tén-bóóno*, LIDZBURG, *litz-bóno*, or LAUBURG, a town of West Prussia, 50 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2050.

LAUTENTHAL, *lòw-tén-tál*, a town of Hanover, 5 miles N.N.W. of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 2174.

LAUTER, *lòw-tér*, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, forming in part of its course the boundary between Bavaria and France, joins the Rhine at Neuburg. Length 44 miles.

LAUTER, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 2388.

LAUTERBACH, *lòw-tér-bák*, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 14 miles W.N.W. of Fulda, with 2 castles, 3 churches, and paper-mills. Pop. 3380.

LAUTERBACH, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Lautenstein. Pop. 1284.

LAUTERBACH, LYDERBACH, *lòw-tér-bák*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, on the Lauska, 5 miles from Letomischel. Pop. 1427.

LAUTERBACH, a free mining town of Bohemia, 6 miles S. of Elbogen. Pop. 1750.

LAUTERBERG, *lòw-tér-béno*, a town of Hanover, 14 miles S.E. of Clausthal, with mines of iron and coal. Pop. 3216.

LAUTERBOURG, *lòw-tén-bóon*, (Ger. *Lauterburg*, *lòw-tér-bóóno*, and *Leuttra Ostrum*?) a fortified frontier town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Lauter, near its confluence with the Rhine, 34 miles N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. 2280. It has iron works and potash factories. In 1793 the French took it by forcing the famous lines of Lauterbourg.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, *lòw-tér-bróón-nén*, or LAUTERBRUNN, *lòw-tér-bróón*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles S.E. of Bern, in the Oberland. Pop. 1360, inhabiting scattered residences, in a valley watered by the White Lutschine, celebrated for its picturesque grandeur, and so confined, that in summer the sun does not appear before 7 o'clock, A. M., nor in winter before noon, and which contains the *Saubbach*, and numerous other cascades.

LAUTERECKEN, *lòw-tér-ék-kén*, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan, 17 miles N.W. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1155.

LAUTREC, *lòw-trék*, a town of France, department of Tarn, 8 miles N.W. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 3466.

LAUTSCHITZ, *lòw-chits*, or BLUCZINA, *blóót-chee-ná*, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 10 miles S. of Briinn, on the Sazawa. Pop. 1040.

LAUVEN, *lòw-vén*, a river of Norway, which rises in Mount Harteigen, passing the town of Kongsberg, (about 1 mile above which it forms a magnificent fall,) afterwards turns almost due S., and falls into the fiord at the town of Laurvig after a direct course of 120 miles, and an indirect of at least 200 miles. Its mouth forms one of the finest natural harbors of Norway. In its course it expands into numerous lakes, but none of its affluents are large.

LAUWER ZEE, *lòw-wér-zé*, a gulf of the North Sea, between the provinces of Friesland and Groningen, stretching inland N. to S. about 8 miles; and about 6 miles broad.

LAUZERTE, *lò-záist*, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.E. of Moissac. Pop. in 1852, 3428.

LAUZET, LE, *lèh lò-zé*, a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 25 miles N.N.E. of Digne.

LAUZUN, *lò-zún*, a fortified town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 16 miles N.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1390.

LAVACCA, formerly written LA BACA, a river of Texas, rises near the N.W. border of Lavaca co., and flows through Jackson co. into the bay of its own name. Steamboats ascend from its mouth to Texana, nearly 20 miles.

LAVACCA, a county in the S. central part of Texas, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Lavacca and Navidad Rivers. The surface is undulating. The upper part of the county is mostly occupied by fertile prairies; the middle is well timbered and also productive; the soil of the lower part is inferior, and covered with the post-oak. Organized about the year 1845. Capital, Hallettsville. Pop. 1487; of whom 1055 were free, and 432 slaves.

LAVACCA BAY of Texas, is principally included in Calhoun co. It may be regarded as an arm of Matagorda Bay.

LAVADORES, *lá-vá-dó-rés*, a village of Spain, about 14 miles from Pontevedra, on the Cambeses; here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 2715.

LAVAGNA, *lá-ván-yá*, a maritime town of Sardinia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Chiavari, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 6232.

LAVAGNO, *lá-ván-yó*, a village of Austrian Italy, 6 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 2800.

LAVAL, *lá-vál*, (L. *Lavallum*, *Fallis Guidonis*?) a town of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 41 miles E. of Rennes, and 160 miles W.S.W. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 19,218. It is on a steep declivity, enclosed by old walls, and comprises an old quarter, with narrow tortuous streets, and black overhanging wooden houses, and a new quarter, with wide, regular, well-built streets. Principal buildings, a vast castle, now a prison, a

erious gothic cathedral. 2 hospitals, prefecture, town-hall, fine new linen hall, theatre, communal college, and public library. It has important manufactures of linen thread and fabrics, cotton handkerchiefs and calico, bleach and dye works, tanneries, marble works, and a brisk trade in linen and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the English in 1666, but retaken by the French in the following year. It suffered greatly in the Vendean war at the end of the last century.

LAVALTRIE, lă'vā'tree', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 30 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. about 1100.

LAVAMUND, lă'vā-mōōnt', a market-town of Austria, in Carinthia, on the Drave, 31 miles E. of Klagenfurt.

LAVANCHE or **LAVANOE**. See ALPS, page 63.

LAVANSARI, lă'vān-sā'ree', an island of Russia, Gulf of Finland, 70 miles W. of Cronstadt, 4 miles long by about 1 mile broad. Pop. 400.

LAVANSVILLE, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 144 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 100.

LAVANT, lă'vānt', a river of Austria, in Carinthia, joins the Drave at Lavamund, after a S. course of 40 miles.

LAVANT, a river of England, co. of Sussex, enters Chichester harbor after a S.W. course of 10 miles.

LAVANT (East and West), a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 24 miles N. of Chichester. Near it is Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. See MID-LAVANT.

LAVARDAC, lă'vārdāk', a town in the S.W. part of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Baïse, 16 miles W. of Agen. Pop. 1442.

LAVARDENS, lă'vārdāns', a town of the S.W. part of France, department of Gers, 8 miles N.N.W. of Auch, with warm baths.

LAVAR, lă'vār', (anc. *Falvium*?) a town of France, department of Tarn, capital of an arrondissement, on the Agout, 23 miles S.W. of Albi. Pop. in 1852, 7331. It has a communal college, and manufactures of thick silk damasks, and is the entrepôt for the silk goods of Upper Languedoc. In the 13th century it was the stronghold of the *Albigenses*, from whom it was taken in 1211 by Simon de Montfort, with much barbarity.

LAVELANET, lă'vālanē', a town of France, department of Ariège, 12 miles E. of Foix. Pop. in 1852, 3062, mostly employed in the manufacture of fine woollens.

LAVELLO, lă'vēllo', (anc. *Labellum*?) a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 8 miles N.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3000.

LAVENDON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LAVENHAM, or **LANHAM**, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 164 miles W.N.W. of Ipswich.

LAVENO, lă'vāno', a market-town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, on Lago Maggiore, 23 miles W.N.W. of Como.

LAVENTIE, lă'vōn'tee', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 12 miles N.E. of Bethune. Pop. 1330.

LAVENZA. See AVENZA.

LAVER, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 6 miles N.N.E. of Epping. The philosopher Locke lived, and in 1704 was buried, here.

LAVER, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAVAR, MAGDALEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LA VERGNE, lah vērn', a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

LAVERSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LAVERSTOKE AND FORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LAVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LA VEY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Cavan.

LAVINGTON, EAST, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the N. border of Salisbury Plain, 6 miles S. of Devizes. Pop. 1000. Bishop Tanner was born here in 1673.

LAVINGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LAVINGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LAVINO, lă'vēno', (anc. *Lavinia*), a river of the Papal States, joins the Tiber, after a course of about 30 miles.

LAVIS, lă'via, a market-town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 6 miles N. of Trent. Pop. 2307.

LAVIT, lă'vee', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles S.W. of Castelsarrasin. Pop. 1465.

LAVONA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

LAVORO, TERRA DI, Naples. See TERRA DI LAVORO.

LAVOS, lă'voce, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, at the mouth of the Mondego, 24 miles S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 3188.

LAVRAS-DE-FUNIL, lă'vrās-dā-foō-neel', a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 105 miles W.S.W. of Ouro-Preto. The mines of gold in the district, which were at one time very productive, are now all but exhausted. Pop. (including district) 12,000.

LAVRIANO, lă'ved'no, a village of the Sarlinian States, 4 miles from Casalborgone, on the Po. Pop. 1066.

LAVE, lă'veh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 27 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2350.

LAWFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAWFORD, CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LAWFORD, LONG, a township of England, co. of Warwick.

LAW-HADEN, lăw hā'den, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, 3 miles N.W. of Narberth, with ruins of a castle.

LAWHITTON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LAWINE. See ALPS, page 63.

LAWN RIDGE, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

LAWNSVILLE. See LOGAN COURT-HOUSE.

LAWRENCE, a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Mahoning and Shenango Rivers unite near the centre of the county to form the Beaver River; it is also drained by Slippery Rock and Nesheannock Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile and durable. Valuable mines of coal and iron, and quarries of limestone have been opened in the county. Water-power is abundant. The county is intersected by the canal which extends from Beaver to Erie. It was formed a few years ago out of parts of Mercer and Beaver counties. Capital, New Castle. Pop. 15,246.

LAWRENCE, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area of 825 square miles. The Tennessee River forms the entire boundary on the N. The channel of the river, opposite this county, is obstructed by rocks for a distance of 20 miles, forming the Muscle Shoals. The surface is traversed by high ridges, connected with the Appalachian range. The soil is fertile, especially in the valleys. It is intersected by the railroad from Decatur to Tusculum. Capital, Moulton. Pop. 15,258; of whom 8406 were free, and 6852 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county towards the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. The Pearl River flows through the central part. The soil in some sections is fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. Pine timber is abundant. Small boats can navigate the Pearl River through the county. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 6478; of whom 3549 were free, and 2929 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county in the N.N.E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 1320 square miles. It is drained by Black Spring, and Cache River. The surface is diversified; the soil of the river bottoms is fertile. Black River is navigable by steamboats through the county. Capital, Smithville. Pop. 5274; of whom 4886 were free, and 388 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama; area estimated at 650 square miles. Shoal Creek rises by several branches in the county, and flows into Tennessee River; it is also drained by Sugar Creek. The county occupies a table-land; the soil is fertile. Several productive mines of iron are worked in the county. The abundant motive power furnished by the streams is employed in the manufacture of cotton. It is intersected by the Nashville and New Orleans Railroad, (not yet finished,) and by several turnpike-roads. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Pop. 9280; of whom 8118 were free, and 1162 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 640 square miles. Its E. boundary is formed by Big Sandy River; it is also drained by the W. fork of that river, and by Little Sandy River. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil is said to be fertile, well watered, and well timbered. Rich mines of stone-coal have been opened near Big Sandy River, and the coal is extensively exported by means of the river to Cincinnati. Iron ore is also abundant. Formed in 1821, and named in honor of Captain James Lawrence, of the United States navy. Capital, Louisa. Pop. 6282; of whom 6145 were free, and 137 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county forming the southern extremity of Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. The Ohio River forms its southern boundary, and separates it from Virginia and Kentucky. It is intersected by Symmes' Creek, and also drained by Hale's and other creeks. The surface consists mostly of high abrupt hills of sandstone formation; the land in the vicinity of the streams is productive. The county contains abundance of iron ore and stone-coal, and has more extensive manufactories of iron than any other county in the state. Clay suitable for stoneware is found under the iron. Lawrence county is intersected by the Iron Railroad. Capital, Burlington. Pop. 15,246.

LAWRENCE, a county towards the S. part of Indiana, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by the E. fork of White River. The surface is mostly rolling or hilly, and the soil fertile. It contains an abundance of timber and limestone. It is connected by railroad with the Ohio River at New Albany. Organized in 1818. Capital, Belford. Pop. 12,097.

LAWRENCE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 325 square miles. It is situated on the Wabash River, opposite Vincennes, and intersected by the Embarras River, which enters the Wabash. The surface is uneven, and presents some fertile prairies, and tracts of swamp which are unproductive. Intersected by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. 5292.

LAWRENCE, a new county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 600 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Spring River, which flows towards the W., by the Sac River, (an affluent of the Osage,) and by Centre

Creek. The surface is somewhat diversified, the soil generally fertile. Stone-coal is found in the N.W. part. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 4859; of whom 4611 were free, and 248 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a city, and one of the capitals of Essex co. Massachusetts, on both sides of the Merrimack River, 26 miles N. of Boston, and 10 miles by road and 13 by railroad. N.E. by E. of Lowell. It also has railroad communication with Salem, (26 miles,) and with Manchester and Concord, New Hampshire, (the former 26 and the latter 40 miles.) This is one of those wonderful creations of the manufacturing enterprise of New England, under the influence of which a tract, almost without inhabitants, is suddenly converted into a populous city. In 1846, the Essex Company constructed a dam across the Merrimack River at this place, by which a fall of 28 feet in the entire volume of the river has been obtained. The work cost about \$250,000. A canal, more than a mile long, and 100 feet wide at the head, 60 feet at the foot, and 14 feet deep in the centre, conducts the water from the dam to the different mills. The town is laid out on both sides of the Spicket River, but chiefly W. of the Spicket, and E. of the Merrimack, the streets running mostly at right angles with each other, dividing the city into squares. Near the centre is a handsome common, comprising 17½ acres. The principal public buildings are, a City Hall, 120 by 62 feet, containing city offices in the lower story, and in the second a large hall for public meetings; a jail just completed; and 11 churches; of these last, 10 are new, and 2 (Congregational,) cost \$25,000 each. The church organizations are as follows: Congregational, 2; Episcopal, 1; Freewill Baptist, 1; Baptist, 1; Methodist, 2; Unitarian, 1; Universalist, 2; Second Advent, 2; Roman Catholic, 2. Total, 14. Among the literary and educational institutions of Lawrence may be mentioned the Franklin Literary Association, incorporated April 28, 1847. Besides other donations, one of \$1000 was received from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, for the purchase of scientific works. There is also a library of 1500 volumes, established by Gen. Henry K. Oliver, in 1850, for the use of the operatives of the Atlantic Cotton Mills. The Atlantic Company gave material aid to this institution. Another library is just commenced, for the use of the operatives in the Pacific Mills. Public lectures have, for several years, been well sustained, the audiences averaging upwards of 1200 persons. Lawrence has an excellent system of public schools, the principal of which is the **OLIVER SCHOOL**, consisting of a high school, a grammar school, and intermediate and primary departments, attended in all by about 600 pupils. This establishment, one of the largest and most complete of its kind in New England, was named in honor of Gen. Oliver, who endowed it with a complete philosophical apparatus, valued at \$1800. This school is in most successful operation. The school building is pleasantly situated, on the N. side of the common, directly opposite the City Hall. There are also two grammar schools, nine intermediate, and eleven primary schools in different parts of the city, and two additional school-houses are to be built during the present year. (1854.) Three newspapers, the Lawrence Courier, the Lawrence Sentinel, and the Home Review, are published in the city. The financial institutions are the Bay State Bank, with a capital of \$300,000, the Pemberton Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, and a Savings Bank.

The Essex Company commenced their operations upon the dam August 1, 1845. During the session of the legislature of 1846, charters were granted to the following corporations, to be located at Lawrence, viz., February 2, the Bay State Mills, for the manufacture of woollen and other goods, with a capital of \$2,000,000; February 3, the Atlantic Cotton Mills, with a capital of \$1,800,000; and March 26, the Union Mills, for the production of cotton, woollen, and linen goods, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The last has not yet gone into operation. Other companies with heavy capitals have since been incorporated; and the Pacific Mills, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to be raised to twice that amount, is now in operation. To these are to be added the Duck Mill, with a capital of \$300,000, for the manufacture of cotton canvas for sails, now in operation, and the Pemberton Mill, a large private establishment, the machinery of which will be started this season (1854); capital, \$500,000. There are also two paper-mills, under private enterprise, now running, and a carpet-mill just projected. The Lawrence Machine Shop is one of the largest of the kind in the United States. It is a stone building, 400 by 60 feet, and 4 stories high, and, with the foundry, employs about 600 hands. The capital is \$750,000; and the material annually consumed includes 2000 tons of wrought iron, and 2000 tons of cast iron. Among the articles manufactured are locomotive and stationary engines, woollen machinery, and machinists' tools. The company has 52 houses for employees. The Bay State Mills have three principal buildings: one 200 feet by 50, and 9 stories high—and two 200 feet by 50, and 9 stories high, having wings 60 feet by 50, and 2 stories high. They run 100 sets of cards and 720 looms. They have also a building adjoining the river, 998 feet long,

and varying from 3 to 5 stories in height, with wings each 240 feet in length, and 3 stories high. The entire building is appropriated to the various purposes of woollen manufacturing, such as dyeing, drying, assorting, repair shop, &c. The company employ about 2400 hands, consuming 12,000 pounds of fleece wool per day. The value of their manufactured goods, comprising shawls, plaids, cassimeres, fine woollens, felt carpets, &c., amounts to \$2,500,000 per annum. They have 24 houses for employees. The Atlantic Cotton Mills have a building 570 feet long, consisting of a centre mill, 6 stories high, and two wings each 5 stories high, wholly devoted to the manufacture of cotton goods, of Nos. 14 and 24 yarn, turning out about 300,000 yards per week. They employ 1000 hands, running 52,000 spindles, and 1300 looms. The yearly consumption of cotton amounts to 130,000 bales. They have 70 dwelling-houses for the accommodation of persons in their employ. The Pacific Mills have their principal building 500 feet long, to be increased to 800 feet, and 6 stories high in front, and 7 in the rear. Their river building is 1000 feet long, with wings 310 and 225 feet in length, and 3 stories high. Their capital, now \$1,000,000, is to be increased to twice that sum. It is calculated that they will then run 100,000 spindles, and 2400 looms, employing from 2500 to 3000 hands, consuming upwards of 500,000 pounds of wool and 10,000 bales of cotton per annum. The value of their manufactured goods, it is estimated, will amount to \$3,000,000 annually. A library, for which \$1500 have been appropriated, for the benefit of the operatives, is also here established. They have now about 25 houses for persons in their employ. There are also numerous other establishments in Lawrence not included in the above, among which may be mentioned Page & Marshall's machine shop, with a foundry attached; an extensive card factory with 40 machines in operation, each setting about 2,500,000 points daily; a piano-forte manufactory, a steam sawing and planing mill, a carriage factory, and a large lumbering mill. The Essex Company, with a capital of \$1,500,000, still own the unimproved water-power and land, and the work of building the mills is performed under their direction. The Lawrence Gas Company, which supplies the city with gas, has a capital of \$100,000, with extensive works about a mile from the city. All the mills, the stores, and many private houses, are lighted with gas. There is a reservoir of water on Prospect Hill, E. of the city, by which the several mills and their boarding-houses are supplied with water, and which can be used in all cases of fire, but for household supply of water the inhabitants depend on wells and cisterns. The town of Lawrence was incorporated in 1845, and it continued a town about eight years, when the amount of its population having reached that prescribed by the laws of Massachusetts for a city organization, (12,000,) a city charter was granted and accepted in 1853, and the Hon. Charles S. Storow was chosen the first mayor. The city was named in honor of the Lawrence family of Boston, and has now, (1854,) a population of nearly 15,000.

LAWRENCE, township, St. Lawrence co., New York. P. 2214.

LAWRENCE, a township, Mercer co., New Jersey. P. 1835.

LAWRENCE, township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. P. 1173.

LAWRENCE, township, Tioga co., Pennsylvania. P. 1029.

LAWRENCE, a post office of Monroe co., Mississippi.

LAWRENCE, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 534.

LAWRENCE, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 2287.

LAWRENCE, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. P. 1468.

LAWRENCE, a post-township in the E. part of Washington co., Ohio, 100 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 814.

LAWRENCE, a thriving post-village and township of Van Buren co., Michigan, 79 miles W.S.W. of Lansing. Pop. 510.

LAWRENCE, post-township, Marion co., Indiana. P. 1986.

LAWRENCE, a township of Brown co., Wisconsin. P. 256.

LAWRENCE, a flourishing city of Kansas Territory, beautifully situated on the S. bank of Kansas River, 45 miles from its junction with the Missouri. It was founded in 1854 by the Massachusetts Aid Society. Brick-yards have been opened; and there are three saw mills in operation. Three newspapers—the "Herald of Freedom," the "Kansas Free State," and the "Kansas Tribune"—are published here.

LAWRENCEBURG, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on Alleghany River, 60 miles N. by E. of Pittsburgh. **LAWRENCEBURG**, a thriving post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Tennessee, on Shoal Creek, 75 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. Shoal Creek affords abundant water-power. Within a few miles of the village there are 4 manufactories of cotton yarn. It contains 1 or 2 academies, 3 newspaper offices, and a bank.

LAWRENCEBURG, a post-village, capital of Anderson co., Kentucky, 12 miles S.W. of Frankfort. The proposed rail road from Frankfort to Harrodsburg will pass through it. It has 3 churches, and 1 seminary.

LAWRENCEBURG, a thriving town, capital of Dearborn co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 22 miles below Cincinnati, and 88 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It is the southern terminus of a railroad, recently constructed, which connects it with Indianapolis. The Whitewater Canal also terminates at this place, furnishing extensive water-power, and drawing

a large amount of business. The newer part of the town is built on the second bottom, and is rapidly improving. Lawrenceburg contains a court-house, about 6 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 1 bank, and mills of different kinds. Incorporated in 1846. Pop. in 1850, 3487; in 1864, about 5000.

LAWRENCE CREEK, of Middlesex co., New Jersey, falls into the Raritan, 3 miles below New Brunswick.

LAWRENCEPORT, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 86 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. Pop. estimated at 400.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on both sides of Deer River, which affords water-power, and near the Northern Railroad, 40 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It forms the centre of an active trade for a rapidly growing district, and has 3 churches, a starch factory, and several mills and stores. Pop. in 1855, 207.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 5½ miles N.E. of Trenton. It has a high school for boys, and a seminary for girls.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Paulin-kill, 15 miles N.E. of Belvidere.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a borough of Peebles township, Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Allegheny River, 2½ miles above Pittsburg. Here is an arsenal of the United States, comprehending several large stone buildings. The higher portions of the town are occupied with handsome country seats, and there are several churches in the place. Pop. 1746.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, 35 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on the Tioga River, on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, 158 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg, and very near the N. boundary of the state. Pop. in 1850, 494.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a pleasant post-village, capital of Brunswick co., Virginia, on Great Creek, about 70 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It contains a court-house and 2 handsome churches. Pop. from 300 to 400.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Montgomery co., North Carolina, near Yadkin River, 90 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 90 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville. The site is elevated and healthy. It has a handsome court-house, 2 academies, and 2 churches.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Alabama, 7 or 8 miles N. of Abbeville. It contains 1 church, an academy, and 2 stores.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Arkansas, on a lake, 3 or 4 miles N.E. of White River, and 80 miles E.S.E. of Little Rock.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, about 90 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the right bank of Embarras River, about 10 miles W. of Vincennes. It contains a court-house and a newspaper office. The route of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad passes through it.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 21 miles S. of Melbourn, and 25 miles from Sherbrooke.

LAWRENNY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LAWNSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LAWSON, a post-office of Pulaski co., Georgia.

LAWSONVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina, 13 miles from Wentworth, the county seat. Pop. about 100.

LAWSVILLE CENTRE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LAWTON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Michigan.

LAWTONVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort district, South Carolina, 120 miles S. of Columbia.

LAWYER. See LANCOL.

LAWYERSVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 44 miles W. of Albany.

LAXA or LAJA, *Mhá*, a river of Chili, joins the Biobío after a course of nearly 150 miles, during which it forms some lofty cascades.

LAXAS or LAJAS, *Mhá*, a river of Central America, enters the Lake of Nicaragua from the country between it and the Pacific, 16 miles S.E. of Nicaragua.

LAXENBURG, *Lax'en-bögen*, a market-town of Lower Austria, with a station on the railway between Vienna and Gloeknitz, 9 miles S. of Vienna. It is well built, and has an imperial summer palace. Pop. 790.

LAXFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LAXTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LAXTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LAY, *la*, a river of France, formed below St. Vincent by two small streams called the Great and Little Lay. It begins to be navigable at Marcuil, and falls into the creek of Arzuillon, in the Bay of Biscay, after a course of about 60 miles.

LAYBACH or LAIBACH, *l'bidz*, (Illyrian, *Ludana*, Ionian, *anc. Amona*.) a town of Austria, Illyria, duchy of Carniola, capital of a government and circle, in an extensive

plain, on both sides of the river of the same name, here crossed by five bridges, 36 miles N.E. of Trieste, on the railway to Vienna; lat. (castle tower), 46° 2' 27" N., lon. 14° 30' 40" E. It consists of the town proper, grouped round the castle hill, and of six suburbs; and is, for the most part, very indifferently built, with irregular, narrow, and ill-paved streets, but has two rather spacious squares. Its principal buildings are the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, with fine pictures, frescoes, and carvings; St. James' Church, the church of the Ursuline Nunnery, a very handsome structure; St. Peter's Church, the Protestant Church, built since the revolution of 1848; the old Gothic town-house, the old castle, crowning a height in the centre of the town, and now converted into a state prison and house of correction; the bishop's palace, theatre, barracks, and palace of Count Auerberg. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of government of Carinthia and Carniola; of a military governor, and of several important courts and public offices; and possesses a museum, a botanical garden, an infirmary, with lunatic asylum attached; a deaf and dumb institute, a casino, agricultural and musical societies, a library, lyceum, in which theology, philosophy, and medicine are taught; a gymnasium, normal, military, and agricultural schools; a school of design, industrial school, and various benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and silk goods; and there are oil, paper, and cotton mills; a large sugar refinery, and a considerable transit trade. Laybach is a place of great antiquity, and is understood to occupy the site of the Roman *Amona*. It makes a considerable figure during the Turkish wars, and is well known to modern times by the Congress which was held in it in 1820-21. Its site was at one time very unhealthy, from the extensive morasses which surrounded it; but these have been almost completely drained, and the environs now furnish many fine rides and walks. Pop. in 1846, 17,357.

LAYBACH, a river of Austria, rises S. Adelsberg, under the name of the Polk; is lost in the Grotto of Adelsberg, and reappears in the Unz; it is again lost below the surface, and appears at Upper Laybach, where it becomes navigable.

LAYBACH, UPPER, is a village of Austria, in Illyria, 12 miles W.S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1400.

LAYDE, lald, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim.

LAYER DE LA HAYE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAYER, MARNEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAYER-BRETON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAYHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LAYON, *l'yon*, a river of France, which joins the Loire a little above Chalonne, after a course of about 55 miles.

LAYRAC, *l'rák*, (anc. *Lauracum*?) a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 5 miles S. of Agen, on the Gers, near its confluence with the Garonne. Pop. 1253.

LAYSTERS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LAYSTON, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

LAYTONSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland.

LAYTON WITH WARBRICK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LAZAROFF, *láz'p-róff*, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, on the track to Tahiti, lat. of E. end, 14° 53' 30" S., lon. 149° 39' 30" W.

LÄZER CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Flint River in Talbot county, a few miles N.E. of Talboton.

LAZI, a village of Hungary. See LAAX.

LAZISK, *láz'ísk*, a small fortified town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Verona, on the E. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 2540.

LÄZONBY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

LE or LADAKH, a city of Central Asia. See LEN.

LEA, *lee*, a river of England, rises in the co. of Bedford, near Luton, and joins the Thames at Blackwall, after a course of 40 miles.

LEA, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester and Hereford.

LEA, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEA, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston Railway, 4 miles W.N.W. of Preston. Pop. 710.

LEA, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co.

LEA BRIDGE STATION, a station of the Eastern Company's Railway, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Shoreditch, London.

LEACHMAN, a village of Buchanan co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 60 miles N.W. of Independence.

LEA, CLEVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LEACOCK, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LEADENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEAD HILL, a post-village of Davidson co., North Carolina, about 100 miles W. from Raleigh, has valuable mines of lead and silver.

LEAD HILL, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

LEADHILLS, a mining village of Scotland, county and 18 miles S. of Lanark, in a bleak district. Elevation, 1300 feet. Pop. 950, employed in some of the richest lead-mines of Scotland, yielding from 700 to 800 tons yearly. Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here in 1685.

LEADING CREEK, a post-village of Lewis co., Virginia, 18 miles W. of Weston.

LEA

LEADING CREEK, of Meigs co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River about 4 miles below Pomeroy.

LEADSVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

LEADSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

LEAFIELD, a chapel of England, co. of Oxford.

LEAF RIVER, of Mississippi, rises in the S. central part of the state, and flowing southward, and afterwards south-eastward, unites with the Chickasawha, near the S. border of Greene county. The river thus formed is the Pascagoula.

LEAF RIVER, a post-office of Perry county, Mississippi.

LEAF RIVER, a post-township in the N. part of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 405.

LEA-GREEN, a station on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, England, 10½ miles E. of Liverpool.

LEAKE, leek, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEAKE, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pearl River. The soil is less fertile than in some other parts of the state. Named in honor of Governor Waller Leake, of Mississippi. Capital, Carthage. Pop. 5553, of whom 3084 were free, and 1549 slaves.

LEAKE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LEAKES STORE, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

LEAKESVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina, on the Dan River, 110 miles N.W. of Raleigh, has a cotton factory and flouring-mills. Pop. 300.

LEAKESVILLE, a post-village in Newton co., Georgia, 40 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

LEAKESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Mississippi, on the Chickasawha River, 50 miles N.W. of Mobile.

LEAKE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LEAL, a town of Russia, government of Esthonia, capital of a circle, 20 miles S.E. of Hapsal.

LEA, MARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LEAMINGTON, Lám'ing-ton, a market-town, parish, and fashionable watering-place of England, co., and 2½ miles E. of Warwick, with which it is connected by a branch of the London and Birmingham Railway. Pop. in 1861, 15,692. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, an affluent of the Avon; and it is one of the handsomest towns in England. It has a museum, picture gallery, beautiful public gardens, 3 banks, 2 newspapers, and several splendid hotels. The waters from the springs are saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate.

LEAMINGTON, HASTINGS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LEANDER, a post-office of Graves co., Kentucky.

LEANG. See LIANG-TONG.

LEAO-TONG, lá'ô (lá-ow) tong, MOOKDEN or MOUK-DEN, mook'dén, or SHING-KING, a province of the Chinese Empire, N. of the Great Wall. Principal city, Mookden.

LEAO-TONG, GULF OF, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 miles long, and from 70 to 120 miles broad.

LEASBURG, a post-village of Caswell co., North Carolina, about 70 miles N.W. of Raleigh, has a flourishing female school, and from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

LEASINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEASVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

LEATHERHEAD, a small town of England, co. of Surrey, on the Mole, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, 4 miles W. of Epsom, and on the London and Portsmouth Railway.

LEATHERSFORD, a village of Lumpkin co., Georgia, on the Chatahoochee River, 11 miles below Dahlonega.

LEATHERSVILLE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Georgia.

LEATHERWOOD, a post-office, Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

LEATHERWOOD, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

LEATHERWOOD'S STORE, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

LEATHLEY, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

LEAU, lá (Pl. *Leau* or *Zont-Leau*, zont lá'v.) a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Little Gete, 33 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1549.

L'EAU CLAIRE, lá'clár, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into Chippewa River from the left, in Chippewa county.

LEAVENSWORTH, lá'venz-worth, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

LEAVENWORTH, Indiana. See LEVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, the largest and most flourishing city of Kansas Territory, is beautifully situated on the right (W.) bank of Missouri River, about 2 miles S. of Fort Leavenworth. It occupies a highly advantageous geographical position, and is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions in the Valley of the Missouri. The river flows here with a swift, deep current, and is bordered on the Kansas side by a natural levee of rock, affording excellent landings. There are 4 brick-yards already in operation, and 2 first-class steam saw mills, besides which lumber is obtained from 3 mills in Missouri; also, from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, &c. The railroads which are to centre in Weston, communicating with the S. and E., will secure to Leavenworth a paramount interest, as the starting-point of the Pacific Railroad. Pop. in 1856, about 1000.

LEAVINGTON, parish, England, co. York, North Riding.

LEAVISHAM, parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

LEAVITT, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

1028

LEB

LEBA, lá'ba, a river, lake, and town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, the river entering the lake, and the town on the channel connecting this with the Baltic, 30 miles N.E. of Stolpe. Pop. 948.

LEBADWA. See LIVADIA.

LEBANON, lé'bá-non, (L. *Libanus*, Ger. *Libanon*, Fr. *Liban*, les'báx, Heb. *Libanon*, "the White Mountain,") a famous mountain chain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Antioch, 24 miles distant from the Mediterranean, S. to near Skion; and with the chain of Anti-Libanus, from 10 to 20 miles further E.; its S. part encloses the valley of Coele-Syria. Its culminating point, Jebel-Makmel, rises to near 12,000 feet; and near this is a grove of several hundred cedars, 8 of which are very large and old. The whole range is composed of a whitish limestone (whence its name), and abounds with cultivated grounds and villages, inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers. East of it is another range nearly parallel to it, named ANTI-LIBANUS or ANTI-LEBANON, which see.

LEBANON, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 300 square miles. The Swatara River flows through the county towards the S.W.; it is drained also by Little Swatara, Quitapahilla, Tulpehocken, and Indian Creeks. This county forms part of the Kittatinny Valley, bounded on the N.W. by Kittatinny or Blue Mountain, and on the S.E. by the South Mountain or Conewago Hill. The soil of the valley is remarkably fertile, and in a good state of cultivation. Mines of excellent iron ore are worked in the S. part of the county; the Cornwall mine yields 70 per cent. of metal; rich veins of copper occur in connexion with the iron. A quarry of gray marble, susceptible of fine polish, has recently been opened on the Swatara River, 6 miles from Lebanon. The county is intersected by the Union Canal, and by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Organized in 1813, and named from one of the principal townships included in it. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 26,071.

LEBANON, a post-township of York co., Maine, on the Salmon Falls River, about 88 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2208.

LEBANON, a flourishing post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, is situated in a plain at the head of the falls in the Mascomy River, near its confluence with the Connecticut, and on the Northern Railroad, 4 miles from its junction with the Vermont Central Railroad, 65 miles N.W. of Concord. At Olcott's Falls in the Connecticut at this place, there is a descent of about 40 feet in a mile, around which is a canal with locks, affording extensive water-power. The village is an important centre of trade, and the seat of considerable manufacturing. It has a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2136.

LEBANON, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, 27 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. It consists principally of one fine street, 30 rods in breadth, and a mile in length. It has some manufactures of satinet, flannels, and other articles. Pop. of the township, 1901.

LEBANON, a post-township in the S. part of Madison co., New York, on the Chenango Canal, 100 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1709.

LEBANON, a post-village of Clinton township, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 10 miles in a straight line N. of Flemington. It is situated in a fine fertile country, and by means of the New Jersey Central Railroad, which passes near it, has easy communication with New York and Easton. P. about 800.

LEBANON, a well-built town of South Lebanon township, and capital of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated in a fertile limestone valley, 25 miles E. of Harrisburg, with which it is connected by turnpike. The streets are regularly laid out, and the houses mostly built of brick or stone. It contains an academy, a bank, and several churches. Lebanon is the centre of an active trade, for which the Union Canal affords facilities. A company has been chartered to construct a railroad, which, when finished, will connect this town with Harrisburg and Reading. In the vicinity are several very large anthracite furnaces, each of which can produce more than 100 tons of iron per week. There are 4 newspapers published here. Pop. in 1850, 2164.

LEBANON, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles N. of Honesdale. Pop. 426.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of Russell co., Virginia, is finely situated on an affluent of Clinch River, 325 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

LEBANON, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina.

LEBANON, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, 100 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Alabama, on Big Wills Creek, 100 miles N. of Montgomery. It is situated in a long and very narrow valley, and contains a court-house, a United States land-office, and 4 stores.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of Seary co., Arkansas, about 100 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

LEBANON, a flourishing town, capital of Wilson co., Tennessee, 30 miles E. of Nashville, with which it is connected by a turnpike. It is distinguished as a seat of learning. Cumberland University is a flourishing institution

under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians. A law school, which is attached to the university, is extensively patronized. There are also 2 academies, 3 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Lebanon contains a large steam manufactory of cotton and wool, which employs from 150 to 200 operatives, with a capital of about \$200,000. The building is regarded as an ornament to the town and country. Pop. in 1851, about 2000.

LEBANON, a handsome post-village, capital of Marion co., Kentucky, 60 miles S. by W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, 2 seminaries, 14 stores, and 1 steam saw-mill. Incorporated in 1815.

LEBANON, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 1008.

LEBANON, a post-village of Turtle Creek township, capital of Warren co., Ohio, 30 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. The Warren County Canal extends from this place to the Miami Canal. Lebanon contains 6 churches, a union school, and 2 newspaper offices. Six miles E. of the village, on the Little Miami River, is an ancient fortification, nearly a mile in length, enclosed by a wall of earth, which in some places is 10 feet high, and has more than 50 openings or gateways. Pop. in 1850, 2088; in 1854, about 3000.

LEBANON, a township of Clinton co., Michigan. P. 192.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Indiana, on the railroad from Lafayette to Indianapolis, 26 miles N.W. of the latter. It contains a court-house, a county seminary, and 2 churches.

LEBANON, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, on the road from St. Louis to Vincennes, 20 miles E. of the former. It has a high and beautiful situation, and is surrounded by a rich farming district. McKendree College, of this place, under the direction of the Methodists, was founded in 1836. It has a library of 7000 volumes. One newspaper is published here.

LEBANON, a village in Boone co., Missouri, 42 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

LEBANON, a post-office of Laclede co., Missouri.

LEBANON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

LEBANON, a township of Dodge co., Wisconsin. P. 1030.

LEBANON, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

LEBANON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

LEBBEKE, lēb-bē'keh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles E. by S. of Ghent. Pop. 4376.

LEBEDIAN, lēb-dē-dēn', town of Russia, government and 110 miles W.N.W. of Tambov, capital of a circle. Pop. 3000.

LEBEDIN or LEBEDINE, lēb-dē-dēn', a town of Russia, government and 77 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 3071.

LEBENY, lēb-bēn', or LEIDEN, lē-dēn', a village of Hungary, near the Rapca, 3 miles from Kötveny. Pop. 2098.

LEBIDA, lēbē-dē, or LEIDA, (anc. *Lepida Magna*), a ruined town of Africa, 64 miles E. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean. Septimius Severus was born in its vicinity, A.D. 146.

LE BIOT, lē bi-ot', a town of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Dranse, about 9 miles from Thonon. Pop. 1443.

LEBITA or LEBINTHOS, an island of Greece. See LEVITA.

LE BUCY, lē bu-sē, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 990.

LEBRJA or LEBRJA, lē-bree'jā, (anc. *Nebrista*), a town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.W. of Seville, near the left bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 7741. It is in a marshy tract; the streets are narrow, and houses mean. Chief public buildings, a church formerly a mosque, a college, and a ruined castle. It has manufactures of cloth, pottery, and soap, and is famous for its oil.

LEBRJA or LEBRJA, lē-bree'jā, a river of South America, New Granada, joins the Magdalena 120 miles N.W. of Pamplona.

LEBUS, lē-boos, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 5 miles N. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 1760.

LECCO, lē'chā, (anc. *Lupia* or *Alatum*), a city of Naples, province and 23 miles N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 19,307. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a large cathedral, and 30 other churches, several convents, a royal college, founding hospital, and a theatre, with a noble government-house and new town-hall. It has a royal manufactory of snuff, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk goods, lace, and linen thread.

LECCO, a village of Italy. See LECCIO.

LECCO, lēk'ko, (anc. *Fidrum Licinii*), a market-town of Lombardy, 16 miles E.N.E. of Como, at the mouth of the Adda, in the Lake of Lecco. Pop. 4330. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs.

LECELLES, lē-sēllē, a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles N.N.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 2230, who manufacture nails and agricultural implements.

LECEKA, lē-thā'kā, a town of Spain, Aragon, 36 miles S.S.E. of Saragoosa, near the Aguas. Pop. 1191.

LECH, lēk, a river of Southern Germany, Tyrol and Bavaria, rises in the Vorarlberg, and, after a N. course of 140 miles, joins the Danube 20 miles N. of Augsburg.

LECHENICH, lēk'en-ik, or LECHNICH, lēk'n-ik, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1701.

LECHHAUSEN, lēk'hōw'zēn, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Danube, on the Lech, 14 miles N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 2100. It has manufactures of linen, silk stuffs, and oil-cloth.

LECHLADE, lēch'lād, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, at the confluence of the small river Leach with the navigable Isis, and on the Thames and Severn Canal, 4 miles E.S.E. of Fairford. Pop. 1300.

LECK, lēk, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

LECK, lēk, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the Old Rhine, at its delta, N. of the Waal. It forms the S. boundary of the province of Utrecht, and joins the Meuse 7 miles E. of Rotterdam. See NETHERLANDS.

LECKFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LECKHAMPTSTEAD, parish of England, co. Buckingham.

LECKHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LECKONFIELD, parish, England, co. York, East Riding.

LECKPATRICK, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

LE CLAIR, lē klair, a thriving post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Davenport, at the head of the Upper Rapids.

LECOMPTON, a town of Kansas Territory, on the right bank of Kansas River, about 60 miles W. of Westport, Missouri. The present (1855) legislature of the territory have decided upon this place as the capital.

LECROFT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth and Stirling.

LECTOURE, lēk'tōor', (anc. *Lectura* or *Civitas Lecturatum*), a town of France, department of Oise, capital of an arrondissement, 20 miles N. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 6625. It stands on a steep rock, enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old episcopal palace, now the prefecture, a fine Gothic church, communal college, town-hall, and hospital. Its manufactures consist of serge and coarse woollen cloths, and it has a brisk trade in cattle, wines, brandy, and grain.

LECZNA, lēch'nā, a royal town of Poland, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Lublin, on the Wiepra. Pop. 2266.

LEDA, lēdā, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Ohe and Marka, on the frontiers of Oldenburg and Hanover, and joins the Ems, after a course of about 24 miles, part of which is navigable.

LEDANO, lēdā'no, a town of Spain, New Castile, 60 miles W.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1100.

LED'BURY, a market-town and parish of England, county and 13 miles E. of Hereford, on the Hereford and Gloucester Canal. Pop. in 1851, 4624. The town, on a declivity, at the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills, has many ancient, intermixed with handsome modern houses; a church, partly of Norman architecture, with a detached tower and fine altar-piece; a decayed grammar school; an hospital, with chapel, for 24 brethren and sisters, founded 1252, annual revenue, 1720l.; several other charities; a union workhouse, ancient market-house, 2 branch banks, and some manufactures of rope and sackings. In its vicinity are valuable cider orchards, hop grounds, and marble quarries.

LEDE, lēdē, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 64 miles S.W. of Dendermond.

LEDEBERG, lēdēh-bērg', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, at the junction of the railways from Ghent to Termonde and Ghent to Courtrai, 2 miles S.E. of Ghent, with two castles and cotton-mills. Pop. 2119.

LEDEGHEM, lēdēh-gēm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles W.N.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 2837.

LEDENITZ or LEDENICZ, lēdēh-nēts', UNTER DEM LANDESTEIN, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of and 9 miles E.S.E. of Budweis. Pop. 985.

LEDEROCKSVILLE, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. by W. of Norristown.

LEDESMA, lē-dēs'mā, (anc. *Bletisama*), a fortified town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.W. of Salamanca, on the Tormes, crossed here by a fine old Roman bridge. Pop. 2000. It has warm mineral baths, much frequented.

LEDETSCH, lēdetch, (L. *Ledeisium*), a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S.S.W. of Czadlau, on the Sazawa. Pop. 1948.

LEDNER, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

LEDIARAK, a village of Austria. See LATIARAK.

LEDLIES, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

LEDNHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LEDYARD, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, on the E. side of the Thames River, about 45 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen flannels, leather, &c. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad terminates at Allyn's Point, in this township, and a ferry communicates with Monteville, on the opposite side of the Connecticut. Pop. of the township, 1588.

LEDYARD, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, about 160 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 2043.

LEE, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, flows E., and enters Cork Harbor, after a course of 35 miles.

LEE, a small river of Ireland, co. of Kerry, flows into Tralee Bay.

LEE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LEE, a village and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the N. edge of Blackheath, 6 miles E.S.E. of London. Area, 1470 acres. Pop. 2360. It has many handsome residences, a beautiful new church, (in the burying-ground of which, Halley the astronomer was buried,) and an endowed school.

LEE, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee and Kentucky, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected by Powell's River, an affluent of the Clinch. Cumberland Mountain forms the N.W. boundary, and Powell's Mountain extends along or near the E. border; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Maple sugar is made for domestic consumption. Iron ore, saltpetre, and limestone are abundant in the county. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Organized in 1792, and named in honor of Henry Lee, at that time governor of the state. Capital, Jonesville. Pop. 10,267; of whom 9480 were free, and 787 slaves.

LEE, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, contains about 380 square miles. The Flint River forms its eastern boundary, and it is also drained by Muckalee Creek. The surface is nearly level, and the soil is of various qualities. Hurston and fossils of the tertiary formation are found. Named in honor of Richard Henry Lee, a celebrated orator and member of Congress from Virginia, in 1776. Organized in 1826. Capital, Starkville. Pop. 6600; of whom 3033 were free, and 3567 slaves.

LEE, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 700 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, and also drained by Green River and Bureau Creek. The surface is nearly level, and the soil excellent. The county is principally prairie, but portions of it are covered with timber. It is intersected by the Galena Branch of the Central Railroad. Named in honor of General Lee of the Revolutionary war. Capital, Dixon. Pop. 6121.

LEE, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Iowa, bordering on Missouri and Illinois, has an area of 486 square miles. It is situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers, which respectively form the boundaries of the county on the S.E. and S.W.; the Skunk River forms its N.E. boundary; it is also drained by Sugar and Halfbreed Creeks. The surface is undulating, and presents an alternation of prairies and woodlands in convenient proportions. The soil is uniformly and highly productive. In 1850, Lee county produced 754,138 bushels of corn, 149,414 of wheat, and 232,226 pounds of butter; the quantity of each being greater than that yielded by any other county in the state. It contains extensive beds of stone-coal and quarries of limestone. The streams afford permanent water-power. The state has undertaken to open steamboat navigation on the Des Moines River; and a company has been formed for the construction of a railroad from Keokuk to Dubuque. This county is the most populous and wealthy in the state. The Sars and Foxes were removed from the soil about 1835. Keokuk and Fort Madison are the capitals. Pop. 18,860.

LEE, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 112 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 917.

LEE, a post-township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on both sides of the Lamprey River, about 30 miles E. by S. of Concord. Pop. 862.

LEE, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River, 11 miles S. of Pittsfield. This is one of the most flourishing townships in the county; its prosperity is chiefly owing to its extensive woollen, paper, and cotton mills. The village is situated on the Housatonic River and Railroad, and contains a bank and savings institution. Pop. of the township, 3220.

LEE, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, with a village of the same name, about 20 miles N.W. of Utica. Pop. 3033.

LEE, a post-township, forming the S.W. extremity of Athens co., Ohio, 68 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 901.

LEE, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1221.

LEE, a township of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 381.

LEE, a post-office of Warrick co., Indiana.

LEE, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 333.

LEE, a post-office of Ogles co., Illinois.

LEE, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Pop. 1793.

LEE BOTWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LEE BROCKHURST, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LEE CENTRE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

LEE CENTRE, a thriving post-village and township of Lee co., Illinois, 100 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. about 300.

LEECHBURG, a thriving post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Kiskiminetas River and Pennsylvania Canal, 35 miles N.E. of Pittsburgh. A dam across the river here creates extensive water-power.

LEECHVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort co., North Carolina, 120 miles E. by S. of Raleigh.

LEEDS, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of York, West Riding, 22 miles S.W. of York, on both sides of the Aire, which is here crossed by six bridges, two of stone, one a single arch of cast iron, and two suspension bridges on what has been called the *bow and string* principle, first introduced by a Leeds engineer. The part

of the town on the right or S. bank of the river, consists chiefly of the populous suburbs of Hunslet and Holbeck, the much more important part on the N. bank forms the town proper, and occupies the summit and sides of a hill sloping E., W., and N. The town extends along the Aire about 1½ miles, and nearly 1 mile back. In the older quarters, the streets are generally narrow and crooked. The only exception is the Briggate, which is at once spacious and handsome, gradually ascending from the old bridge in a direct line of about 600 yards, forming the main thoroughfare. In the more modern quarters, particularly on the W. slope, are several good streets and squares; but, on the whole, the appearance of Leeds is by no means prepossessing. Its atmosphere, owing to the number of factories, is always hazy with smoke; and at least in the narrower streets, the cleansing process is very imperfect. In both these respects, however, important improvements have recently taken place. The houses are in general neatly and substantially built of brick, and roofed with gray slate; and many elegant mansions, possessed of all modern embellishments, have recently risen up. These are situated for the most part in Park Place, Park, Hanover, and Woodhouse Squares, in all of which the unoccupied ground is well laid out in pastures and shrubberies. In regard to paving, lighting, and the supply of water, Leeds is already in a tolerably satisfactory state; and a system of sewerage has been commenced on a scale which, when completed, will leave it unsurpassed by any provincial town in the kingdom.

The ecclesiastical edifices within the townships of Leeds, Holbeck, and Hunslet, include 24 Established churches and chapels, 9 belonging to Wesleyan, and 13 to Methodists of other denominations, 5 Independent, 5 Baptist, 2 Roman Catholic, a Unitarian, a Friends' meeting-house, &c. Among the parish churches, the greater part of which are modern, the most deserving of notice are St. Peter's, a decorated cruciform structure; St. John's, in the later English style, with an embattled tower, terminated by crocheted pinnacles; Holy Trinity, a Doric structure, with a tower, one stage of which is Corinthian and the other Ionic; St. Paul's, entered by a handsome Ionic portico; Christ Church, in the decorated English style, with a lofty buttressed tower; St. Mary's, in a similar style; and St. Saviour's, completed in 1845, at an expense of £20,000. Two of the Wesleyan chapels are conspicuous both for their elegance and their dimensions, each containing 3000 sittings. The new Independent chapel, East Parade, is a handsome Grecian Building; and one belonging to the Roman Catholics, has a spire 160 feet high.

The other public edifices of Leeds are neither numerous nor very remarkable. The more conspicuous are the Commercial buildings, a large and massive Grecian structure, so situated as to have three fronts, one of which, containing the main entrance, has an imposing appearance, and so arranged as to combine a news-room, concert-rooms, and various public offices; the Stock Exchange, of the composite order, recently completed, and justly regarded as the most ornamental structure of which the town can boast; the Court-House, a plain building, with a neat Corinthian portico, and a fine bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel placed in front of it; the Industrial School, and the new House of Recovery, beautiful Elizabethan structures, with highly decorated fronts and octagonal turrets; the borough jail, a recent erection on improved principles, at an expense of £43,000; the Philosophical Hall, a handsome building, partly occupied as a museum; and the Central Market, a spacious covered building, with a Grecian front, spacious shops, and avenues of stalls. A town-hall suited to this important borough is (1852), about to be erected by the corporation, for which a spacious site has been purchased.

The principal educational establishment in which classical instruction is given, is the free grammar school, originally founded in 1552, and subsequently enriched by bequests, so as to have an income of about £2000, and the privileges of an exhibition at Oxford, and four scholarships at Cambridge; the average attendance is about 170. For a humbler education, the first place belongs to the industrial school, already mentioned; the buildings and grounds of which cover 6 acres, and provide accommodation for 400 children; teachers' apartments, dining-hall, dormitories, and all other requisites on the most complete scale. There are also a mechanics' institute school, a model infant school, and numerous other schools in connexion with the Establishment, or the various bodies of Dissenters. Among literary and scientific institutions, are the Literary and Philosophical Society, and the Mechanics' Institute, the latter one of the most flourishing of its kind in the kingdom; and there are several good libraries, especially the Leeds Library, originally founded by Dr. Priestley in 1768, and the New Subscription Library, of much more recent origin. The leading charitable establishments are the infirmary, in the benefit of which in-door or out-door patients, to the number of above 3000, annually participate; the house of recovery, intended for fever and other infectious diseases; the dispensary; the eye and ear infirmary; several hospitals and alms-houses; and a variety of philanthropic associations, as the Tradesman's Benevo-

lent Society, the Strangers' Friend Society, the Church Visiting Society, &c. There are 3 public cemeteries; that on Woodhouse Moor was opened in 1835, the other two more recently. Leeds has a branch of the Bank of England, several other banks, and a savings institution.

Few towns are more favorably situated, both for manufactures and trade. It stands near the centre of one of the most important coal-fields of England, is accessible from the sea by the river Aire, for vessels of 120 tons; communicates by canals both with the Mersey at Liverpool, and the Humber at Goole, and many manufacturing towns; and has recently become the centre of a network of railways, leaving it almost nothing to desire in respect to facility of transport. These great advantages have been turned to good account, and the prosperity of the town, already rapid almost beyond example, continues to increase. In woollens, one of the great staple manufactures of the kingdom, it takes a doctored lead. For a long time, only the coarser kinds of woollens were manufactured, and the greater part of the weaving was performed by domestic looms. A great number of these are still employed, but the valuable improvements in machinery and other processes, in the invention and perfecting of which Mr. William Hirst, a native of the place, greatly distinguished himself, have led to the general introduction of the factory system; which, under whatever defects it may otherwise labor, has certainly tended both to an immense increase of the quantity, and improvement in the quality of the goods. Cloths which, for fineness and color, cannot be surpassed, are now regularly produced; and, in many instances, from the first step in the process to its completion, by the agency of steam. The most important woollens made here are superfine broadcloths, coarse narrow, pelisse cloth, shawls, Scotch camlets, blankets, &c. The greater part of the cloth made, at least by the domestic manufacturers, is disposed of in the Cloth Halls. There are two immense and most ungainly brick buildings, in each of which two weekly markets are held, and the goods ready for sale are brought forward and arranged for inspection in avenues of stalls. The one, called the White Cloth Hall, is for undyed goods; the other is for dyed goods, on which all the processes of manufacture have been performed except shearing or finishing. Flax spinning and weaving are likewise extensively carried on, and employ almost as many hands as the woollen manufactures, as will be seen from the following table, obligingly supplied by the Government Local Inspector of Factories:—

STATISTICAL TABLE of the FACTORIES situated in the BOROUGH of LEEDS.

NATURE OF WORK.	No. of Works.	Aggregate Persons Employed.	Aggregate Steam Horse-Power.	Aggregate Spindles.	Aggregate Power-Looms.
Woollen Manufacturing . .	54	6406	1544	118,637	863
Woollen Dressing	49	3914	824	....	....
Aggregate Woollen Manufactures . .	103	10,320	2368	118,637	863
Worsted Spinning and Weaving . .	9	1077	186	9716	655
Flax Spinning and Weaving	27	9456	1081	190,076	140
Silk Spinning	1	....	....	....	....
Worsted Printing	1	....	....	....	....
	150	20,863	4405	328,429	1678

The manufacture of locomotives employs about 2000 hands; there are 3 tool-making establishments, and machine-making is extensively carried on. Other manufactures, of a greater or less extent, are cotton and silk goods, leather, Spanish morocco leather, glass, earthenware, mustard, chicory, and tobacco. There are also several extensive oil-mills in the town and neighborhood.

Leeds received its first charter of incorporation in the 2d of Charles I.; and a second, the former having been forfeited, in the 13th of Charles II. The parliamentary borough is co-extensive with the parish, and 30 miles in circuit. It returns 2 members to Parliament. The vicinity of the town is crowded with villages, most of the inhabitants of which are employed in manufacturing for the Leeds market; and adorned with many handsome villas, but the only object possessed of much interest is the fine ruin of Kirkstall Abbey, about 2 miles distant. The most eminent natives of Leeds or its vicinity, are Smeaton, the engineer of Eddystone Lighthouse; Dr. Priestley, Dr. Richard Bentley, and the two Milners, Joseph and Isaac, both distinguished as theologians, and the former author of a well-known church history. Leeds sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 151,850, and in 1851, 171,805.

LEEDS, a parish of England, co. of Kent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E. of Maidstone. The village is ancient and picturesque. Leeds Castle is a fine old quadrangular pile, surrounded by a moat.

LEEDS, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the E. side of the Androscoggin River, about 18 miles W.

by S. of Augusta. The Androscoggin Railroad joins the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad in this township. Pop. 1652.

LEEDS, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

LEEDS, a post-village of Greene co., New York, on Catskill Creek, about 33 miles S. by W. of Albany.

LEEDS, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

LEEDS, a county in the E. part of Canada West, near the commencement of the St. Lawrence River, which forms its S. boundary. Within its limits are several small lakes which form the sources of the Cataract and Rideau Rivers. Area 805 square miles. Pop. 30,280.

LEEDS CENTRE, a village of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the Androscoggin Railroad, 7 miles W. of its junction with the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad.

LEEDS MANOR, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

LEEDS POINT, a small post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 15 miles nearly E. of May's Landing.

LEEDS STATION, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Maine, at the junction of the Androscoggin Railroad, with the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad.

LEEDSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 60 miles S. by E. of Albany. It contains a bank and about 600 inhabitants.

LEEDSVILLE, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on the seashore, 11 miles S.E. of May's Landing.

LEEDSVILLE, a village in Randolph co., Virginia, 175 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LEEFDAAL or LEEFDAL, *laifdál*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Voer, 13 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1722.

LEEK, a manufacturing market-town, and parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Churnet, 12 miles S.E. of Macclesfield. Area of parish, 34,370 acres. Pop. in 1851, 13,292. The town, in a vale in the hilly district, called the Moorlands, has many old and some good modern houses, an ancient Gothic church, a pyramidal cross, supposed to be Danish, a small town-hall, union workhouse, and a mechanics' institution, with extensive manufactures of silks and ribbons. A canal, connecting it with the Trent and Mersey, and an abundance of coal in the vicinity, facilitate its trade.

LEEK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LEEK, FRITH, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

LEEK, WOOLTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LEEK, DE, *dé laik*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 9 miles W.S.W. of Groningen. Pop. 4451.

LEE'LENAW, a new and unorganized county of Michigan, in the N.W. part of the lower peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan; area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained by Carp and Platte Rivers.

LEEMING, a chapelry of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LEENDE, *laín-dé*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 7 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 1528.

LEENS, *laín*, a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 21 miles W. by N. of Appingedam. Pop. 828.

LEIPERTTOWN, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

LEER, *laín*, a town of Hanover, 17 miles S. of Aurich, on the Leda, near its junction with the Ems. It has manufactures of linens, hosiery, soap, vinegar, and candles. In 1845, 880 vessels (mostly Hanoverian) entered and 933 left the port.

LEERDAM, *laín-dám*, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 19 miles E.N.E. of Dort. Pop. 2666.

LEERSUM, *laín-súm*, a village of Holland, province and 15 miles S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 654.

LEES, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

LEESBURG, a village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Maurice River, 11 miles S. of Millville.

LEESBURG, a post-office of Cumberland co., New Jersey.

LEESBURG, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

LEESBURG, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

LEESBURG, a handsome post-borough, capital of Loudon co., Virginia, is situated near the Kittotian Mountain, 3 miles from the Potomac River, and 150 miles N. of Richmond. The streets are well paved, and the town is built in a neat and substantial manner. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a bank, an academy, and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by a fertile, well-cultivated country, which presents a beautiful variety of landscapes. Pop. in 1850, 1691; in 1854, about 2000.

LEESBURG, a post-village in Cherokee co., Alabama, 150 miles N. of Montgomery.

LEESBURG, a post-village in Washington co., Tennessee, 20 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

LEESBURG, a post-village of Harrison co., Kentucky, 27 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort, contains 3 churches, 1 manufactory of wool, and 1 of bagging.

LEESBURG, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Conotton Creek, 12 miles S.W. of Carrollton. It contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 80 houses.

LEESBURG, a thriving post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Marietta, 11 miles N. of Hillsborough. Pop. estimated at 500.

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LEESBURG, a township in the E. part of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 701.

LEESBURG, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on the railroad from Elkhart to Peru, and on the border of Turkey Creek Prairie, 116 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 217.

LEES CREEK, a post-village of Shelby co., Alabama, 60 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

LEE'S CREEK, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

LEE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

LEE'S MILLS, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

LEESPORT, a thriving post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River and Canal, and near the Pottsville and Reading Railroad, 8 miles N. of Reading. It contains a large mill, and several hundred inhabitants.

LEEST, laist, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles S. of Antwerp, on the Senne. Pop. 1430.

LEE ST. JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

LEESVILLE, a post-office of Middlesex co., Connecticut.

LEESVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York, about 50 miles W. of Albany.

LEESVILLE, a post-village in Campbell co., Virginia, 110 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Robeson co., North Carolina, 100 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Lexington district, South Carolina, 30 miles W. by S. of Columbia.

LEESVILLE, a village in Choctaw co., Mississippi, 100 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

LEESVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

LEESVILLE, a post-village in Hart co., Kentucky, about 90 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

LEESVILLE, Ohio. See **LEESBURG**.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 10 miles E. of Bucyrus. It contains 2 churches, and perhaps 400 inhabitants.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 12 miles E. of Bedford.

LEESVILLE, a small post-village of Boone co., Illinois.

LEESVILLE CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 70 miles N. by E. of Columbus.

LEETOWN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Virginia, 165 miles N. of Richmond.

LEEUWARDEN, lēu-wā'den, or lēu-wā'den, (Frisian, *Lieuwert*, lyō'wērt; L. *Leovar'dia*), a town of Holland, the largest in the province of Friesland, 70 miles N.E. of Amsterdam; lat. 53° 12' 14" N., lon. 5° 47' 41" E., in a fertile plain on the Ee, 10 miles from the sea, though once it lay on the shores of a deep bay. It is surrounded by a deep broad ditch, with an exterior talus planted with trees; and the site of the walls has likewise been formed into a planted promenade. The town is well built, adorned with numerous elegant edifices, both public and private; is intersected by numerous canals, and is rapidly increasing. The principal buildings are the former Court of the Stadtholders of Friesland, a plain-looking structure, now converted into a royal palace; the Government-house, a large fine edifice; the old Landhuis, now used for the courts of first resort; the House of Correction, the civil and military prison, a large, handsome town-house; the Weighhouse, Corn-exchange, new barracks, and the churches, of which there are 3 Calvinistic, 1 Evangelical Lutheran, a Baptist, a Roman Catholic, and a synagogue. The benevolent institutions include 2 general, and 3 orphan, hospitals; 2 poor-houses, and several schools for the poor. Of other schools there are 3 Latin, a town's commercial, and numerous elementary and intermediate; and there are likewise several learned societies, as the Society of Frisian History, Antiquities, and Language; a natural history society, &c.; and also various associations for the distribution of tracts, Bibles, and other religious books. Leeuwarden carries on a considerable trade in the produce of the province. It has 2 breweries, 8 distilleries, 5 potteries, 7 tan-yards, 8 boat-building yards, as many rope-walks; manufactures of chicory, tobacco, soap, and linen; and saw, oil, cement, walk, and corn mills. Pop. in 1850, 24,505.

LEEUWEN, lēu-wen, or lēu-wen, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 14 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 1500.

LEEUWIN CAPE. See **CAPE LEEUWIN**.

LEEUWIN (lēu-win or lew'in) LAND comprises most part of the colony of West Australia, S. of lat. 30° S.

LEE VALLEY, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tennessee, 256 miles E. of Nashville.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, a name applied to the West India Islands, N. of lat. 15° N., and comprising the British Islands Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Anguilla, and the Virgin group, the French Islands Guadeloupe and Marie Galante, with all the Danish, Swedish, and most of the Dutch possessions in this archipelago. S. of this group are the Windward Islands.

LEFFE, lēffē, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1300.

LEFKE, lēf'kē, a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 miles E.N.E. of Brusa, neatly built of sun-baked brick.

1032

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LEFKE, lēf'kē, a village of Ithaca, Ionian Islands, 11 miles N.W. of Vathi.

LEFKOSTA, lēf'ko-zēf, more commonly **NICOSTIA**, ne-ko-zēf, the capital city of the island of Cyprus, near its centre. Pop. 18,000 (?), about two-thirds Turks. It is "a Venetian, converted into a Turkish city;" having bastioned walls, mosques which have all been churches, one a fine Gothic edifice; several Greek and Roman Catholic churches and convents, a large caravanserai, and some baths. The houses are furnished with balconies, and enclosed by gardens, &c., but its streets are narrow and dirty, and it is mostly in decay. It has manufactures of carpets, printed cottons, and red leather, and some trade in cotton and wine.

LEFLORE, a post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, at the confluence of its branches, 18 miles W. of Carrollton. Much cotton is shipped here by steamboats.

LEFOUKA, lēf'ou'kā, **LEFOUGA**, lēf'ou'gā, written also **LEFOUKA**, lēf'ou'kā, and **LEFOUGA**, one of the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 48' 12" S., lon. 174° 20' W. It is about 7 miles long, and 3 miles broad.

LEFRO. See **LEUTRA**.

LEFTWICH, a township of England, co. of Chester.

LEFUGA ISLAND. See **LEFOUKA**.

LEGAN, lē'gān, a market town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 13 miles N.W. of Kempten. Pop. 1827.

LEGANES, lē'gā-nēs, a small town of Spain, province and 7 miles S.W. of Madrid, by the inhabitants of which it is much frequented as a rural retreat. Pop. 1905.

LEGANIEL, lē'gā-nē-ēl, a village of Spain, New Castile, 38 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1106.

LEGAZIA, lē'gā-zē-ā or lē'gā-thē-pē-ā, a town of Spain, Biscay, on the Urola, 27 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. P. 1136.

LEGBOURNE, lēg'burn, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Louth. It has a station on the Great Northern Railway.

LEGE, lē'zhā, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inferieure, 23 miles S.S.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3703.

LEGEISHURST, lē'ghāis-hōōst, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Kork. Pop. 1408.

LEGEND, lē'ghēnd, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, Pop. 1121.

LEGERWOOD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

LEGESBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEGHORN, lē'ghorn or lēg'horn, (It. *Livorno*, le-vor'no; Fr. *Livourne*, lee'vour'n; Sp. *Livorna*, le-or'nā; anc. *Liburnum*, *Liburni Portus*, and *Heraclea Liburnis Portus*), a seaport town of Tuscany, province of Pisa, on a tongue of land extending into the Mediterranean. Lat. (light-house) 43° 32' 42" N., lon. 10° 27' 45" E.; 50 miles W.S.W. of Florence, with which, and with Pisa, it is connected by railway. It is nearly in the form of a square, and surrounded by modern walls, with five gates; it is well built, consisting generally of spacious, regular, and well-paved streets. It is of comparatively recent origin, having been a mere fishing village up to the middle of the 16th century, and hence possesses few objects of interest in architecture and art. The most remarkable buildings and establishments are the Duomo, originally only a parish church, and of such limited dimensions, that a new cathedral on a larger scale has been begun; the church of the Madonna, with good pictures by Roselli and Il Volleranno; two Greek churches, a synagogue, richly ornamented with marbles; a mosque, a ducal palace, a marble statue of Ferdinand I., by Pietra Tacca; the lazaretto of San Rocco, San Jacopo, and San Leopoldo, all well-managed institutions and remarkable structures, particularly the last, which is one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe; the Torre de Marzocco, built of red marble, and so called from the Marzocco or Lion by which it is surmounted; a theatre, public library, and aqueduct. The manufactures consist chiefly of articles in coral, of which there is a valuable fishery; woolen and silk goods, straw bonnets, glass, paper, soap, cordage, leather, starch, &c.

Possessing the privileges of a free port, Leghorn has an extensive trade, both general and transit, furnishing the chief source of its prosperity. The harbor is of large extent, but somewhat difficult of entrance, from the numerous shoals which surround it. It is also much silted up, particularly in the inner harbor, which is now chiefly used as repairing and building docks. The outer harbor is protected by a fine mole, which extends about half a mile into the sea. The depth of water at its extremity, however, is not more than 18 feet, and diminishes rapidly towards the interior, making it inaccessible by vessels of large burden. The roadstead, lying W.N.W. of the harbor, is protected by a long sandbank, which breaks the violence of the waves; and, though exposed at times to a heavy swell, has good anchorage in ample depth. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured; straw, raw and plaited; straw bonnets, borax and boracic acid, fruit, wine, oil, coral, marble, paper, timber, corn, hemp, anchovies, &c.; the principal imports, colonial produce, raw cotton, cotton twist, cotton, and woollen goods, dye-stuffs, metals, hardware, earthenware, salted fish, &c. In 1846, 8946 vessels, of which 36,294

tons were in British bottoms, entered the port; and 207 British vessels, tonnage 34,415, cleared.

Leghorn is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and a military governor, the seat of a court of primary resort, a chamber of commerce, foreign consulates, sanitary director, several important public offices, and literary, scientific, artistic, and benevolent institutions. Though originally a Roman port, it has not a vestige of antiquity, and had dwindled down into a fishing village, when its great capabilities for commerce were discerned by the grand-dukes of the Medici family, who surrounded it with fortifications, constructed its harbor, and bestowed upon it valuable privileges, of which not the least important was full toleration to all nations and creeds. It suffered much during the ascendancy of Napoleon, from his continental blockade. It has more than doubled its population since 1833. Pop. 1854, 78,000.

LEGHUP, *lâ-cheep*, or COUNT HEIDEN (*hîden*) ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, Marshall Archipelago, Carolines, the centre island, in lat. 9° 51' 30" N., lon. 169° 13' 30" E.

LEGIO SEPTIMA GEMINA. See *LEON*.

LEGNAGO, *lên-yâ-go*, a fortified town of Lombardy and Venice, 22 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Olona and Adige. Pop. 5900. It has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, hospital, and manufactures of leather, and extensive corn markets. The French were defeated here in 1701.

LEGNAJA, *BORGIO DI*, *bor-go des lên-yâ*, a village of Tuscany, forming a suburb of Florence, on the W. P. 2104.

LEGNANO, *lên-yâ-no*, a town of Austrian Italy, province and 16 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Olona, here crossed by two stone bridges, connecting the two portions of the town. In 1776 the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated here by the Milanese. Pop. 4700.

LEONI, *lân-yee*, or LEYNI, *lâ'nee*, a village of Piedmont, province and 9 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3090.

LEGRAD, *lâ-grâd*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabol, on the Drave, 10 miles N. of Koprivnitsa. Pop. 2337.

LE GRAND, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

LEGS, a post-office of Watagua co., North Carolina.

LEH or LÉ, *lâ*, or LEI, *lâ'ee*, a city of Central Asia, capital of the district of Ladakh, (Little Tibet,) in the valley of the Indus, N. of the Himalayas. Lat. 34° 10' N., lon. 77° 48' E. It is enclosed by a wall and towers, and very irregularly laid out. It has several Buddhist temples, and the rajah's palace; an active trade in shawl wool, and a mint. Pop. variously estimated at from 4000 to 12,000.

LE HAVRE. See *HAVRE*.

LEHE, *lâ'hâ*, a village of Hanover, principality of Stude, on the Weser and Geeste, near Bremerhafen. Pop. 1545.

LEHISTEN, *lâ'hê-ten*, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 7 miles S.E. of Gräfenthal. Pop. 997.

LEHI, a post-office of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

LEHI CITY, a post-village of Utah co., Utah territory, at the cross of Jordan River from Utah Lake, about 110 miles N.E. of Fillmore City. The inhabitants are Mormons.

LEHIGH, *lee'hî*, (*Lechay* of the Indians,) a river of Pennsylvania, has its sources in the pine swamps and forests of Luzerne, Pike, and Monroe counties. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, and the scenery along its banks is highly picturesque. After flowing through the rich coal region of Carbon county, it breaks through the Blue Ridge, 12 miles below Mauch Chunk, and falls into the Delaware at Easton. The improved navigation which has been opened on this river from its mouth to White Haven, a distance of 70 miles by water, is the channel of an immense trade in coal and lumber. Its whole length is about 90 miles.

LEHIGH, a county in the E.S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 350 square miles. The Lehigh River, from which the name is derived, flows along the N.E. border, and intersects the eastern part of the county, which is also drained by the Little Lehigh, Jordan, Saucon, and Copley Creeks. The greater part of it lies in the Kittatinny Valley, bounded on the N.W. by Blue Mountain, and on the S.E. by a ridge called South Mountain, or Lehigh Hills. This valley has an undulating surface, and is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. Limestone and clay slate are abundant in the county, and quarries of the latter have been opened. Great quantities of iron ore are found, and several furnaces are kept in constant operation. The canal which has been constructed along the Lehigh River to the coal region has contributed materially to the wealth of this county. It was mostly settled by Germans, and the German language is chiefly spoken. Organized in 1812. Capital, Allentown. Pop. 32,479.

LEHIGH, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2443.

LEHIGH GAP, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, where it breaks through the Blue Mountains, about 80 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg. The scenery here is wild, and in the highest degree picturesque.

LEHIGHTON, *le-hî-ton*, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh River, 36 miles W.N.W. of Easton. A bridge extends across the river here. In the vicinity are extensive iron works.

LEHMAN, *lee'man*, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 120 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 568.

LEHMAN, a township of Pike co., Pennsylvania. P. 869.

LEHMEN. See *LEMBENY*.

LEHNIN, *lâ-neen*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government and 14 miles W.S.W. of Potsdam. P. 988.

LEHOTTA, *lâ'ho'tâh*, the name of several small villages of Hungary.

Also LEHOTTA, *lâ'ho'tâh*, (*i. e.* "Lower Lahota,") a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, county of Söhl, 16 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 901.

PEKETE LEHOTTA, *lâ'ka'tâ' lâ'ho'tâh*, a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, 22 miles from Rosenau. Pop. 931.

PELES LEHOTTA, *lâ'pê'hâ' lâ'ho'tâh*, (*i. e.* "Upper Lahota,") a village of Hungary, Hither Danube.

JANO LEHOTTA, *yâ'no' lâ'ho'tâh*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 30 miles from Schemnitz. Pop. 961.

KIRALY LEHOTTA, *ký'râl' lâ'ho'tâh*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, in the county of Liptau, near the Waag. Pop. 900.

LEHRBERG, *lâ'r/bêrg*, or LERCHENBERG, *lân'kên-bêrg*, a market-town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, here crossed by a stone bridge, 25 miles W.S.W. of Nuremberg; with a castle. Pop. 1091.

LEHREE or LEHRI, *lâ'ree*, the most considerable town of Cutch-Gundava, Beloochistan, 35 miles N.E. of Bhag. Pop. estimated at 6000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a well-supplied bazaar.

LEHUA, *lâ-ho'â*, or OREEHINA (*o-ree-bêe'nâ*) ISLAND, one of the smaller Sandwich Islands, off the N. end of Nihau.

LEI, a city of Central Asia. See *LEH*.

LEIA, *lâ'yâ* or *lâ'e-yâ*, a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 57 miles S. of Dera-Ismacel-Khan. Pop. 15,000. It has an active trade in indigo, madder, sugar, silk, cotton, wools, metals, and grain.

LEIBITZ, *lî'bîta*, (Hun. *Lajbacz*, *lî'bîts*, Slav. *Libertium*, *le-bî'tee-oom*), a market-town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on a small river, near Kesmark. Pop. 2423. It has sulphur baths, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

LEIBNITZ, *lî'bînts*, or LINDENSTADT, *lî'n'den-stâdt*, a town of Austria, Styria, 20 miles S. by E. of Gräts. Pop. 1100.

LEICESTER, *lî'ster*, or LEICESTERSHIRE, *lî'ster-shîr*, an inland county of England, nearly in its centre, having N. the counties of Derby and Notts, E. Lincoln and Rutland, S. Northampton and Warwick, and W. Warwick and Derby. Area, 808 square miles, or 515,840 acres, of which about 480,000 acres are estimated to be grass or arable. Pop. in 1851, 220,308. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Trent, (on the N. border,) and Soar. The breeds of cattle and long-wooled sheep are much celebrated. Coal and some iron and lead are wrought. The county is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manufacture. Leicestershire is traversed by the Midland Counties Railway, and is connected by canals with all parts of the kingdom. Chief towns, Leicester, Loughborough, and Hinckley. It sends 6 members to the House of Commons, 4 being for the county. The ancient earldom of Leicester is now in the Coke family.

LEICESTER, a parliamentary and municipal borough and manufacturing town of England, capital of a county, on the Soar, and on the Midland Railway, 20 miles E.N.E. of Rugby, and 26½ miles S.E. of Derby. Pop. of the town in 1851, 60,584. It is pleasantly situated near the centre of the county, is generally well built and clean. Chief structures, 4 bridges across the Soar, 8 churches, a new-room, concert-hall, mechanics' institute, and museum of the philosophical society; assembly rooms, theatre, exchange, infirmary, county lunatic asylum, county jail, guildhall, county bridewell, some remains of a castle, the great hall of which is the county court-house, union work-house, and a handsome railway station. Some traces of the ancient walls exist, and several fine Roman pavements have been discovered. The borough has many valuable charities. Leicester is the principal seat in England for manufactures of woollen and other hosiery, supposed to employ upwards of 25,000 hands. Manufactures of lace are also extensive. Coal is obtained by the Swannington Railway. The trade is greatly facilitated by a canal, communicating with various lines of navigation. Leicester is a place of considerable antiquity, and was known to the Romans under the name of *Ratta*. A variety of Roman remains have been found in it at various times, and some so recently as 1851. Under the Heptarchy, it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and in 874 was seized by the Danes, who made it one of their five chief cities, and retained possession of it till Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and widow of the Duke of Mercia, expelled them, with great slaughter. It was afterwards surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle, both of which were demolished in the reign of Henry II. It suffered severely during the wars of Lancaster and York, and also during the Parliamentary war, having, in the latter, been first taken by storm by the Royalists, and then retaken by the Republicans. Richard III., after his death at Bosworth, was interred in this town. In the vicinity are remains of an abbey, founded in 1143, and

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in which Cardinal Wolsey expired in 1530. It sends 2 members to Parliament.

LEICESTER, a post-township of Addison county, Vermont, 40 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 593.

LEICESTER, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 54 miles W. by S. of Boston. The Quinnsaug and branches of the Blackstone River take their rise in this township, affording excellent water-power, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen cards, for which there are here about 12 establishments. The village is situated on a hill, commanding a beautiful prospect. It contains several churches, a bank, and one of the oldest academies in the state, founded in 1784. Pop. of the township, 2269.

LEICESTER, township, Livingston co., New York. P. 2142.

LEICESTERSHIRE. See **LEICESTER**.

LEICHLINGEN, *Irchingen*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.E. of Düsseldorf, on the Wupper. Pop. 480.

LEIDEN. See **LEYDEN**.

LEIDY, *Wdee*, a post-township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 263.

LEIGH, *lee*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Bolton and Liverpool Railway, 7½ miles S.W. of Bolton. Pop. of town in 1851, 5200. It has a grammar school and other charities, with extensive manufactures of cambrics, muslins, and fustians. In 1764, Thomas High, reed-maker, of this place, constructed the first spinning jenny, which he named after his daughter. Coal is abundant, and a canal communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

LEIGH, a tything of England, co. of Dorset.

LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, with a station on the Crewe and Derby Railway, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Uttoxeter.

LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LEIGH, a township of England, co. of Wilts.

LEIGH ABBOTS. See **ABBOT'S LEIGH**.

LEIGH DE LA MERE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LEIGH WITH EVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LEIGH HIGH, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster co., and 7½ miles S.W. of Carlow, on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. Pop. 1748.

LEIGHLIN, OLD, *lee/lin*, a decayed village and episcopal see of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow, 2½ miles W. of Leighlin Bridge. It has a venerable cathedral, built about 1185. The diocese, founded in 632, is now united to Ossory.

LEIGH ON MENDIP, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LEIGH, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEIGH, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LEIGHS, GREAT, *leez*, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LEIGHS, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LEIGH, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEIGH, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LEIGHTON, *lee/ton*, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

LEIGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LEIGHTON, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

LEIGHTON, a township of Allegan co., Michigan. P. 112.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Beds, near the Ouse, on the Grand Junction Canal, and with a station on the London and Birmingham Railway, 38 miles N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 6874. It has a venerable and spacious cruciform church, a beautiful pentagonal cross, said to have been erected early in the 14th century, a large Lancasterian School, almshouses, a union workhouse, and market-house.

LEIGHTON'S CORNERS, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

LEIGH, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LEIGH, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEIGH WOOLEY, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

LEILAN or LELAN, *l'lan'*, a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 25 miles S.E. of Lake Ooroomceyah, with extensive ruins.

LEIMBACH, *lim/bak*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.W. of Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. 1000.

LEIMEN, *li/men*, a walled town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 4 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1498.

LEIMERSHEIM, *li/mers-hime'*, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 miles S. of Gernersheim. Pop. 2050.

LEINACH, *li/nax*, (*Omn, o'ber*, and *Unten, don'ter*) two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 12 miles N.W. of Würzburg. United pop. 2332.

LEINE, *li/nch*, a river of N.W. Germany, rises in the Harz, and after a N. course of 130 miles through the Prussian, Brunswick, and Hanoverian dominions, joins the Aller.

LEINERSHEIM, *li/ners-hime'*, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, near Gernersheim. Pop. 1698.

LEININGEN, *li/ning-en*, a principality of Germany, which was situated between the lower Palatinate and the bishoprics of Speyer and Worms. Area 140 English square miles. It is now shared between Baden and Rhenish Bavaria.

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It is now shared between Baden and Rhenish Bavaria.

LEININGEN, *li/ning-en*. (*Alt, alt*, and *Neu, nol*) two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Palatinate, district of Grunstadt. Pop. of Alt Leiningen, 807; of Neu Leiningen, 933.

LEINSTER, *lin'ster* or *leen'ster*, one of the four large provinces of Ireland, on its E. side, comprising the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. Area 7619 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,672,174 square miles. The S. part only of this province formed the ancient Irish kingdom of same name, and the N. part the kingdom of Meath. Leinster gives the title of Duke to the Fitzgerald family, whose head is sole duke and premier peer of Ireland.

LEINSTER, MOUNT, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, between counties Carlow and Wexford, 5½ miles S.W. of Newtonlarry. Elevation 2610 feet.

LEINSTER, *leen'ster*, a county in the western part of Canada East, comprising an area of 6090 square miles. The St. Lawrence forms its boundary on the S.W. Pop. 29,690.

LEINTWARDINE, *lin'twardin*, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LEIPA BOHEMISCHE. See **LEIPPA**.

LEIPER'S (lee/pers) FORK, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

LEIPERVILLE, *lee/per-vil*, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Ridley Creek, 12 miles S.E. of Philadelphia.

LEIPHEIM, *li/p'hime*, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 11 miles E. of Ulm. Pop. 1426.

LEIPNIK, *li/p'nik*, or **LIPNIK**, *li/p'nik*, a town of Moravia, circle of Pilsen, 52 miles N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 3900. Its cemetery is one of the finest in Germany.

LEIPPA, or **LEIPA BOHEMISCHE**, (*Bohmisch*), *li/pd bō-mish*, a frontier town of Bohemia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Leitmeritz, on the Polzen. Pop. 5761. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, glass, and earthenware.

LEIPSIK, *li/p'sik* (L. and It. *Lipna*; Ger. *Leipzig*, *li/p'tsio*; Fr. *Leipsick*, *lep'seek'*) the second city of Saxony, and one of the chief seats of commerce in Germany, 64 miles E.N.E. of Dresden; lat. (observatory) 51° 20' 19" N., lon. 12° 22' 15" E. It is situated in an extensive and fertile plain, on the Elster, here joined by the Pleisse and Parde, and consists of an old central town, formerly surrounded by fortifications, which have been converted into beautiful walks and shrubberies, called the Promenade, and extensive and rapidly increasing suburbs. In the central town the houses are mostly lofty, some of them quaint-looking; the streets are narrow, but generally straight, and clean, and well lighted with gas; the principal ones open into the market-place, or square, which has a very picturesque appearance; the town-hall (Rathaus) built in 1556, being on the one side, and the others being partly occupied by buildings in the renaissance style. The other principal buildings, within the old boundaries, but none of which are architecturally remarkable, are the churches of St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, St. Paul, and St. Peter; the Augusteum, an elegant modern edifice, containing the university, founded 1409, with a library of 110,000 volumes, 46 ordinary, and 30 extraordinary professors, and about 24 private teachers and language masters, and attended by above 900 students; the bookellers' exchange, used, during the fairs, for the arrangement of accounts between the country houses and their agents and correspondents in Leipzig, and, at other times, for exhibitions of paintings, &c.; the cloth-hall (Gewandhaus); the town school, (*Bürger-Schule*) with a collection of antiquities; the theatre, and the Pleissenburg, or castle, now partly used as barracks, and containing the observatory; it formed part of the old fortifications, withstood the attacks of Tilly, and is memorable as the scene of the famous Leipzig disputation between Luther and Dr. Eck, though the portion of the building in which that interesting event took place, is understood no longer to exist. Not far from the Pleissenburg, opposite the Petersthor, the only remaining one of the old gates, and in the centre of the Königsplatz, (King's Place,) is a colossal statue of King Frederick August, who died in 1827. The suburbs, which have doubled the number of houses in Leipzig, since 1840, are composed of lofty, elegant, and sometimes rather ambitious-looking buildings, laid off in regular streets, interspersed with gardens, possessing altogether, in like manner with the central town, an air of substantiality and comfort. They contain the elegant post-office buildings, the church of St. John, and the Roman Catholic church in modern Gothic, by Heidehoff, in some respects the finest building in the city; the Rosenthal, (Valley of Roses,) a favorite summer's evening resort, composed of pleasant wooded walks; and numerous gardens and such-like places of recreation. Besides the university library, Leipzig possesses a town library of 60,000 volumes, containing some valuable MSS. Schools of various kinds are numerous and good, including 2 gymnasia, an academy of designing, painting, architecture, &c.; a music school and a commercial school, both, but especially the former, of con-

siderable celebrity; 4 charity schools, &c. There are 8 learned societies, a botanic garden, several hospitals, including one for deaf mutes; and numerous baths. Leipsic possesses considerable manufactures, as of cotton stockings, leather, hats, silken and half-silken goods, soap, sealing-wax, tobacco, and numerous minor articles; it has likewise an extensive wool-spinning establishment; but the great feature of the manufactures is books. There are 130 book-sellers, 31 printing-offices, with 200 hand-presses, and 40 printing-machines; producing, it is estimated, 50 millions of printed sheets annually; and there are several type-foundries. Though important for its manufactures, Leipsic is still more important for its commerce, carried on especially through its noted fairs, particularly those at Easter and Michaelmas, the one at the New Year being comparatively unimportant. To these fairs are congregated people from all quarters of Europe, from Asia, and from America, in numbers often equalling that of the entire population of the town. Turks, Greeks, Persians, Armenians, Polish Jews, and Hungarians, may be seen walking about in their native costume. Every house and yard is converted into a place of business; and the central market-place, the main streets, and a large portion of the promenades, are covered with booths of dealers in porcelain, Bohemian glass, lace, linens, domestic and heavy cloths of all kinds, tobacco, pipes, leather, shoes, jewellery, hardware, furs, and other articles; but the more important portion of the business is transacted in the premises of the many agents of manufacturing houses, both German and foreign, who, either permanently or temporarily, are located here. Goods, to the value of 60 millions of thalers, (\$42,000,000,) change hands at these fairs, of which 8 millions of thalers (\$5,600,000) are for books. Though for a time on the wane, the fairs, in recent years, have been rapidly increasing. Leipsic is the capital of one of the four circles of Saxony, and the seat of several courts of justice. It is of Wendish origin; was destroyed by the Bohemian duke Wratislav, in 1082; and after being walled, it was again destroyed by Otto IV., in 1212; and 400 houses were burned down in 1420. It early received the Reformation, and has maintained its steadfastness so far, that its population is almost exclusively Lutheran. In 1690-81, the plague carried off 3000 people. After this, its commerce increased, its fairs became more important, and the seat of the book-trade was transferred to it from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It suffered much from the Seven Years' War, but soon recovered. Oct. 16-19, 1813, the great battle of the nations (Völkerschlacht) was fought around and in Leipsic, by which Germany was freed from the French yoke, and Napoleon received his first decisive defeat at the hands of the Allies. The French, on this occasion, lost 25,000 men, as prisoners, besides a larger number slain in battle; and in the retreat, Prince Poniatowski lost his life in attempting to cross the Elster; an insignificant-looking monument to commemorate the event has been erected near the spot. Excepting some political outbreaks in 1830, 1831, 1848, and 1849, the most important events in recent times are the founding and opening of the different railways, of which there are three. One connecting with Dresden and Austria; a second with Berlin, Halle, Magdeburg, Hanover, and Hamburg, and also with Eisenach and Frankfort-on-the-Main; and a third with Bavaria. Pop. in 1834, 44,802; in 1843, 54,519; in 1849, 62,374; in 1852, 65,370.

LEIPSIQ or LEIPZIG, a circle, forming the N.W. part of the kingdom of Saxony, being one of the four great divisions of the country. It is bounded on the N. by Prussia, W. by Prussia and Saxe-Altenburg, S. by the circle of Zwickenau, and on the E. by the circle of Dresden. Area, 1347 English square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe, lies lower, and is likewise more level and fertile, than any other part of Saxony. Pop. in 1852, 446,526.

LEIPSIQ, leep'sik, a post-village in Kent co., Delaware, 8 miles N.N.E. of Dover.

LEIPSIQ, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

LEIPSIQ, a post-office of Orange co., Indiana.

LEIRE, lair, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LEIRIA or LEYRIA, lare-rya, a city of Portugal, province of Estremadura, capital of a comarca, on the Lis, 75 miles N.E. of Lisbon. It has a cathedral, 2 colleges, and a hospital. The surrounding district is highly fruitful, and the advance of sands from the coast over it has been effectually arrested by a pine forest.

LEISNIG, lis'nig, a town of Saxony, 25 miles S.E. of Leipsic, capital of a district, on the Mulde. Pop. in 1849, 5193. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle on the opposite side of the river, gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, and tobacco pipes; birth-place of Schwartz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder.

LEISSNITZ, lis'nitz, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, circle of Loebchütz, on the Stroduna. Pop. 1497.

LEISTON, leest'on, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 31 miles E.N.E. of Saxmundham. Here are extensive ruins of an abbey.

LEITERSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 107 miles N.W. of Annapolis. Pop. 300.

LEITH, leeth, an ancient seaport town and parliamentary

burgh of Scotland, 2 miles N.N.E. of the cross of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port, and almost a suburb, S. shore of Frith of Forth, on both sides of the Water of Leith, and near its confluence with the sea; lat. 56° 58' 54" N., lon. 8° 10' 30" W. The portion of the town situated on the N.W. side of the river, is known as North Leith, that on the opposite, as South Leith; the former, although pretty extensive, being little more than a suburb of the latter, where all the chief business of the town is transacted, and where the counting-houses and residences of the merchants principally are. The site of the city, on both sides of the river, is nearly a perfect level. Communication across the Water of Leith is effected by means of 3 bridges, 2 of which are drawbridges, and the other is of stone. The streets and lanes in the more ancient parts, particularly in the vicinity of the harbor, are narrow, tortuous, and filthy, and the houses old, dilapidated, and mean; but the more modern quarters are sufficiently spacious, airy, and well built. Here, also, handsome houses line two sides of what is called the "links" or downs, a fine large open space on the S.E. side of the town. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, a Grecian structure, with pediment and columns; exchange buildings, new court-house, Leith Bank, now a branch of the National; and the Trinity House. An elegant bathing establishment, at Seafield, within about half a mile of the centre of the town, may also be included. The parish churches of North and South Leith are also both respectable edifices; the former modern, with a spire 158 feet high; the latter an old Gothic structure, with a turret and spire, recently rebuilt. The other places of worship are St. Thomas' church, erected and endowed by Sir John Gladstone; St. John's church or chapel of ease; 5 Free churches, 4 United Presbyterians, 1 Original Seceder, 1 Methodist, 2 Congregationalist, 1 Episcopalian, and 1 Roman Catholic. The chief educational establishments are the Leith High School, and Dr. Bell's school; the latter on the Madras system of mutual instruction. This school, in 1852, was attended by about 700 children. There are two principal libraries in the town—the Leith Public Library, and the Leith Mechanics' Subscription Library. The charitable and benevolent institutions comprise the Leith Hospital, and Edinburgh and Leith Humane Society; the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, Gladstone's Female Asylum, the Leith Boys' Charity School, a society for the relief of the sick, and several societies of a religious character. The chief manufactures are ropes, cordage, sail-cloth, bottles, soap, candles, paints, and colors. There are one or two breweries, a distillery, several ship-building yards, a sugar-refinery, a large establishment for preserving meat, several extensive saw-mills, cooperages, and iron foundries. The foreign trade of the port is chiefly with the N. countries of Europe, particularly those on the Baltic; there is also some colonial, and an important coasting trade. The principal imports are grain, wine, tobacco, timber, hemp, hides, and tallow. The following Table shows the declared amount of the exports for the years specified:

Years.	£	Years.	£
1839	183,393	1849	254,700
1840	115,645	1850	366,552
1841	86,749	1851	349,793
1842	112,027	1852	491,795
1843	171,568	1853	575,067
The custom duties collected in 1850 amounted to			
			531,230

In 1849, the number of vessels registered at the port was 206, tonnage 22,476; and, in 1850, the number was 187 sailing, tonnage 19,490; 23 steam, tonnage 3790. The number of vessels, with their tonnage, that entered and cleared, in 1850, was as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels.	Tonn.	Steamers.	Tonn.
Entered	2349	164,000	607	191,060
Cleared	1998	98,673	800	190,697

Of these above a half in tonnage, and far above a half in numbers, consisted of coasting vessels. The harbor has been greatly improved of late years by the extension of the pier. A west pier or breakwater advances towards the east pier, making the entrance but 250 feet in width. By this breakwater, the harbor is sheltered from N. winds, and, in consequence of the improvements, it has gained considerably in depth, which averages, at high water, spring-tides, 17 feet; and at neap-tides, 13 feet, in the fair way. There are two wet-docks, each 250 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, with a basin of 10 acres in extent, capable of containing 150 vessels; and, adjoining to these, 3 dry-docks, each 136 feet long. On the West side of North Leith there are artillery barracks and a battery, while the entrance to the harbor is protected by a martello tower. Leith is mentioned, for the first time, under the name of Inverleith, in a charter of David I.; and, in 1329, a charter of Robert I. made a grant of the port and mills of Leith to the city of Edinburgh. It early acquired a considerable trade, but suffered repeatedly by war. In 1641, an English fleet took possession of it; in 1649, it was occupied by the French troops sent to the assistance of Mary of Guise; and, in 1660, it was besieged by a

LEI

body of English, sent by Elizabeth to assist the Reformers. It first obtained a separate and independent magistracy in 1832 and, in 1838, its docks and harbor were put under commissioners. Leith communicates with Edinburgh by a branch of the Edinburgh and Granton Railway. Along with Portobello and Musselburgh, it sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 30,676.

LEITHA or LEYTA. See LEYTHA.

LEITH (leeth) HILL, an elevated tract of England, co. of Surrey, 4 miles S.W. of Dorking. On it is a tower 993 feet above the sea.

LEITHSVILLE, leeths/vil, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

LEITMERITZ, lîe/mer-îts', or LEUTMERITZ, loit/mer-îts', a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, on the right bank of the Elbe, 34 miles N.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 4300. It has 8 suburbs, a cathedral, several convents, a gymnasium, and an active trade in corn, fish, and wine.

LEITOMISCHEL, lîe/to-mîsh'-el, or LEUTOMISCHEL, loit-to-mîsh'-el, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 6395. It has several churches, a palace, a priest college, a gymnasium, and a philosophical academy.

LEITRIM, lee/trim, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Connaught, having N. Donegal Bay and county. Area 613 square miles, or 392,320 acres, of which about 250,000 are cultivated, 116,000 mountain and bog, and nearly 24,000 water. Pop. in 1851, 111,915. Surface mostly wild and rugged. Chief rivers, the Shannon, Bonnet, and Blackwater. Principal lakes, Allen, Melvin, and Gill. Leitrim contains 5 baronies and 17 parishes in the dioceses of Kilmacoe and Ardagh. Assize town, Carrick-on-Shannon. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and gives the title of Earl to the Clements family.

LEITRIM, a village of Ireland, capital of the co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, here crossed by a six-arched bridge, 3 miles N.E. of Carrick. Pop. 406.

LEITZKAU, lîe/skôw, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1407.

LEINLIP, lîe-nîp, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare, at the confluence of the Liffey and Rye, with a station on the Midland Great Western Railway, 10 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of the town, 1086. It is beautifully situated, and has a castle, the seat of the Hon. G. Cavendish.

LEIZA, lîe-thî, a town of Spain, Navarre, province and 17 miles N.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1900.

LEJON or LEJUN, lîe/djoon', (L. *Lejio*?; perhaps the *Megillo* of Scripture,) a village of Palestine, 23 miles S.E. of Acre.

LEK. See LECK.

LEKA, lîe/kôh', or LECKENHAUS, lîe/kên-hôwee', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Gyöngyös, 7 miles W.N.W. of Gönn. Pop. 1169.

LEKENTZE, lîe-kên-tse-h, or LECHNITZ, lîe/nîts, a village of Transylvania, about 20 miles from Bistritza. P. 1121.

LEKKERK, lîe/kêrk, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Leek, 9 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1882.

LEKNO, lîe/kno, a town of Prussian Poland, 35 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 460.

LEKSHA, LEKSHA, lîe/kshî, or LEKTA, lîe/k'tâ, a lake of Russia, in the N.W. of the government of Olenets, forming a long and narrow crescent stretching about 24 miles with a breadth of about 3 miles.

LEKSMOND, lîe/ksmônt', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Leek, 10 miles N.N.E. of Gorcum, with a large horse fair. Pop. 1257.

LELAN, a town of Persia. See LELAN.

LELAND'S MILLS, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

LELESZ, lîe/sz', a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles E.N.E. of Zemplin. Pop. 1609. It has a castle.

LELUNDA, lîe-loon/dâ, a river of Africa, Congo, rises in a mountainous district, E. of San Salvador, flows W., and after a course of above 200 miles, falls into the South Atlantic, about 40 miles S.E.E. of the mouth of the Congo or Zaïre.

LEMA (lîe/mâ) ISLANDS, the outermost group of the great archipelago (Chinese Sea) that fronts the entrance to Canton River, consists of three large and one small island. The largest, called Great Lema by Europeans, but Tam-quon-tow by the Chinese, is 6 miles long and 1½ miles broad. Lat. of N.E. end, 22° 4' 45" N., lon. 114° 18' 30" E.

LE MAIRE, lîe mîa, a strait of South America, the channel which separates Staten Island from Terra del Fuego, about 20 miles wide. It is free from obstacles, and has regular tides which materially assist vessels in their passage when taken at the right time. The tide rises perpendicularly from 6 to 8 feet, according to the wind. It was discovered in 1616 by a Dutch navigator named Le Maire.

LEMAN, LAKE, Switzerland. See GENEVA, LAKE OF.

LEMANAGHAN, le-man/g-han', a parish of Ireland, Leitrim. Kings co.

LE MANS. See MANS, LE.

LEMBACH, lîe/m'bâk, or lîe/m'bâk', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 30 miles N. of Strasbourg. Pop. 1961.

LEMBECK, lîe/m'bêk, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1400.

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LEMBERG, (Ger. pron. lîe/m'bêro, Polish, *Lwów*, wrof. L. *Leopolis*), sometimes called LEOPOLD, a town of Austria, capital of the kingdom of Galicia, in a beautiful and romantic district, 365 miles E.N.E. of Vienna; lat. 49° 51' 52" N., lon. 24° 3' 11" E. It was originally surrounded by walls and ditches, which have been levelled, and converted into walks; and, though founded in the 13th century, has all the appearance of a modern town, having increased so rapidly as to treble its population since 1773. This rapid increase has taken place since Austria made it a capital. Besides being the seat of the government, and of the important courts and public offices necessarily connected with it, it possesses three metropolitan sees—Greek, Armenian, and Roman Catholic. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Greek metropolitan church, with the archbishop's palace, magnificent structures in the Italian style; the Latin cathedral, built by Casimir the Great, in 1370; the Dominican church, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the Protestant church; three synagogues, one of them a recent erection, of large dimensions, and remarkably handsome; the new town-house, built on a magnificent scale, at an expense of about £40,000; the university, possessed of a library of 48,000 volumes and numerous collections, and attended by about 1400 students; the Ossolinek institute, with a library of 58,000 volumes, relating mostly to Slavonic history and literature, 1200 MSS., and 15,000 coins and medals, and numerous collections of paintings, engravings, antiquities, &c.; the new theatre, built at the sole expense of a count, who bequeathed all his property for its maintenance; the theological and philosophical institute, for the regular clergy; two seminaries, two gymnasia, an academy of arts, a normal and numerous other schools, superior and elementary; a deaf and dumb institute, a general infirmary and lunatic asylum, a large military hospital, an hospital of the sisters of charity, a workhouse, penitentiary, and large new house of correction, extensive barracks, a military swimming-school, and bathing establishment. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton tissues; and, in the vicinity, about 1 mile from the town, there is a very extensive tobacco-factory, belonging to government. Lemberg depends far less on manufactures than on commerce. This, which is very much in the hands of the Jews, who here number more than 20,000, is very important, and concentrates a great part of the trade of the kingdom. Much of it is merely transit, and extends over the whole year; but a considerable portion of the whole is confined to the large fairs, which take place at stated periods. The amount of business then transacted is very great. In 1654, Lemberg successfully resisted the Russians; in 1671, it was laid under contribution by the Turks; and, in 1704, was stormed by the Swedes under Charles XII. Pop. in 1773, 26,000, in 1846, 70,970.

LEMBERG, lîe/m'bêro, a village of Bavaria, 3 miles E. of Pirmasens. Pop. 1240.

LEMBERG, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 16 miles E.S.E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1240.

LEMBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia. See LEWENBERG.

LEMBERG, lîe/m'bêro, a village of France, department of Moselle, 14 miles S.E. of Sarreguemines, with 1900 inhabitants.

LEMBEYR, lîe/m'bêr, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 16 miles N.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 1405.

LEMENÉ, lîe-mâ/nâ, a river of Austrian Italy, falls into the Adriatic by several mouths, one of which enters Port Falconera; total course about 35 miles.

LEMFORDE (Lemförde), lîe/m'fôr-dê, a market-town of Hanover, county and 10 miles S. of Diepholz. Pop. 912.

LEMGO, lîe/m'go, a town of the principality of Lippe-De-mold, Central Germany, on the Bega, 6 miles N. of Detmold. Pop. 2022, mostly Lutherans. It is enclosed by walls; has several churches, a convent, a palace of the prince, a gymnasium, seminary for noble ladies, and orphan asylum.

LEMHENY, lîe/m'hên-y, written also LEHMEN, a village of Transylvania, about 50 miles from Kronstadt. Pop. 1442.

LEMIE, lîe-mê, or lîe-m'ya, a village of the Sardinian States, division of and S. from Turin, on the Chiara. P. 2050.

LEMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LEMINGTON, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, parish of Newburn on the Tyne, containing the extensive works of the Tyne Iron Company, and also large crown-glass works.

LEMINGTON, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, on the Connecticut River, about 37 miles N.E. of Augusta. P. 187.

LEMLAOM, LEMLAOM, or LEMLUM, lîe/m'loom', or LAM-LUM, lîe/m'loom', a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalle of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 62 miles S.E. of the ruins of Babylon. S.E. from it are the marshes of Lemloom, a wide and inundated tract, partly cultivated for rice.

LEMMER, lîe/m'mêr, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles S. of Sneek. P. 2327.

LEMMONGAN, lîe-mong-gân', or LAMMONGAN, lîe-mong-gân', a volcano in Java, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Soera baya. (Soerabaya); height 6561 feet.

LEPNOS, an island of the Greek Archipelago. See STALIMNI.

LEM

LEMONT, a township Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. P. 284.
LEMONT, a township in the N.E. part of Butler co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 3021.

LEMONT CREEK, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.
LEMONTFAIR RIVER, a mill stream of Addison co., Vermont, falls into Otter Creek.

LEMONT PLACE, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 12 miles E. of Lancaster.

LEMONT, a post-township, forming the S.W. extremity of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 210.

LEMOYNE. See LIMOGES.

LEMONWATER, lem'gn-wor', a small river of Adams co., Wisconsin, flows into Wisconsin River.

LEMPIA, lem'pi, a river of Central America, state of San Salvador, enters the Pacific Ocean 35 miles S.E. of that city.

LEMPDES, lém'dé (?) a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1935.

LEMPDES, LE GRAND, lém' l'h grôse, a town of France, department of Isère, 20 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1703.

LEMPSTER, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 35 miles W. of Concord. Pop. 906.

LEMSAL, lem-sil', **LIMBASHA** or **LIMBASCHIA**, lim-bi-shá, a town of Russia, government of Livonia, near the Gulf of Riga, 30 miles W. of Volmar. Pop. 1050.

LEMYG, lém'vig, a town of Denmark, Jutland, on the S. shore of the Lymfjord, 32 miles N.E. of Ringkøbing. P. 800.

LENA, (Rus. pron. lén-á) one of the principal rivers of Asia, and the most easterly and largest of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W., and the Yana and Indigirka on the E. It rises near Irkutsk, W. of Lake Baikal, and enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, between lat. 72° and 73° N., and lon. 125° and 130° E. Total course 2400 miles, the whole of which is within the Russian dominions. Chief tributaries, the Vitim, Aldan, and Vilkool, both of which last it receives N. of lat. 63°. At a distance of 800 miles from the ocean is a noble river, 5 or 6 miles in width, and it is generally navigable with safety; but in a great part of its course it flows through a frozen desert.

LENA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

LENA, a post-office of Stephenson co., Illinois.

LENAPE, len'-pe, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

LENAPE. See LENNI-LENNAPPE.

LENAWEE, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, contains 730 square miles. It is traversed by the Raisin River, and its North and South branches, and also drained by Macon River, Little Raisin, and by Tiffin's, Evans', Bear, and Beaver Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is a black, sandy loam, mostly free from stone, and very fertile. The railroad leading from Monroe to Chicago passes through the county. Iron ore has been found. Capital, Adrian. Pop. 26,372. Lenawee is among the most populous counties of the state.

LENC, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LENCLOITRE, lém'klwá'tr', a market-town of France, department of Vienne, 16 miles N. of Poitiers. P. in 1852, 1422.

LENCZY, lén'chea, **LENCZYC**, lén'chits, or **LENCZYCA**, lén'chit'a, written also **LENTSCHER** and **LENCHEK**, a town of Poland, government and 80 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 3370, one-half of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and has several convents.

LENDELIDE, lém'dé-léid', a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, about 19 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 4190.

LENDINARA, lén-de-ní'ra, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, capital of a district, delegation and 9 miles W. of Rovigo. Pop. 5500, mostly employed in agriculture.

LENDZIN, lén'tsen', a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Pless. Pop. 1440.

LENGAZA, a lake of Turkey. See LANGAZA.

LENGEFELD, lém'g'éf'ld', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 14 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3995, mostly employed in manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and in steam cotton-mills.

LENGENFELD, lém'g'en-féld', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 26 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2425.

LENGENFELD, a town of Lower Austria. See LANGENFELD.

LENGENFELD, a village of Germany, Tyrol, circle of Imst, near Sals. Pop. 1544.

LENGENFELD, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, circle of Heiligenstadt, on the Friede. Pop. 1290.

LENGERICH, lém'g'éh'rik', or **MARGARETHEN-LENGERICH**, mán'gá-ré'ten-lém'g'éh'rik', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Münster, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1430. It has manufactures of silk, woollen, and linen stuffs.

LENGERICH, a village of Hanover, 29 miles N.W. of Osnabrück.

LENGNAU, lém'gnáw, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 3 miles N. of Büren. Pop. 600.

LENGNAU, (Oms, ober, and UNTER, con'ter.) two villages of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 4 miles S.S.E. of Zursach. United population, 1330.

LEN

LENGSFELD, lém'st'f'ld', a town of Central Germany grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, principality and 16 miles S.S.W. of Jena. Pop. 2259. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 castles.

LENGSFELD or **SCHENK-LENGSFELD**, shém'k-lém'st'f'ld', a market-town of Central Germany, grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dieburg. Pop. 1160.

LENNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LENNK, lén'k, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Simmenthal, 22 miles S.S.W. of Thun. P. 2240.

LENNERAN, a town of Russia. See LANKERAN.

LENNE, lén'gh, a river of Rhinish Prussia, joins the Ruhr 18 miles N.E. of Elberfeld, after a course of 50 miles.

LENNEP, lén'nép, a town of Rhinish Prussia, capital of a circle, 21 miles E.S.E. of Düsseldorf, on the Lennep. Pop. 4910. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons.

LENNIK ST. QUENTIN, (Fr. pron. lén'noek' sán' kóse' táse') a market-town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 9 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2000.

LENNI-LENNAPPE, lén'né-lén'náp'pé, usually called **LENAPE**, a tribe of Indians of North America, formerly numerous. They are the same as the Delawares.

LENNO, lén'no, a village of Austrian Lombardy, province of Como, 6 miles from Menaggio. It is celebrated for the number of its antiquities.

LENNOX, the ancient name of the county of Dumbarton, Scotland, comprising also parts of the counties of Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew. It gives the title of Duke, in the Scotch peerage, to the Duke of Richmond. See DUMBARTON.

LENNON, a village of Massachusetts. See LENOX.

LENNOX HILLS are a range extending between the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. The highest summit rises about 1500 feet above the sea.

LENNOX TOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, parish of Campsie, 9 miles N. of Glasgow. Pop. 2821, employed in large calico print-works and collieries. It is the seat of a sheriff's court. Adjacent is Lennox Castle.

LENN'S CREEK, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

LENO, lén'no, a market-town of Lombardy, 12 miles S. of Brera, near the Mella. Pop. 3805. Manufactures linen, silk, and cotton.

LENOIR, le-nóir', a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 450 square miles. It is intersected by Neuse River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is generally sandy. The Neuse River is navigable by large boats in this county. Formed in 1791, and named in honor of General William Lenoir, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Kingston. Pop. 7828; of whom 3712 were free, and 4116 slaves.

LENOIR, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., North Carolina, is situated on the Yadkin River, near its source, 180 miles W. from Raleigh. Pop. about 300.

LENOIR'S, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

LENOIA, lén'oiá, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles N.N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 2160.

LENOIX, a post-village and township, seat of justice of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, 9 miles S. of Pittsfield. The village has an elevated situation, and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, an academy, founded in 1803, and about 800 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 1598.

LENOX, a post-township in the N. part of Madison co., New York, intersected by the Central Railroad and Erie Canal, and by a branch of the Oswego River, 115 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 7507.

LENOX, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S.E. of Montrose. Pop. 1443.

LENOX, a post-township in the central part of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 170 miles N. E. of Columbus. Pop. 731.

LENOX, a post-township in the E. part of Macomb co., Michigan, 90 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. 652.

LENOX, a county of Canada West, situated on the N. coast of Lake Ontario, near the commencement of the river St. Lawrence. Area 170 square miles. Pop. 7955.

LENOX BASIN, a village of Madison co., New York, on the Erie Canal, about 120 miles W. by N. of Albany.

LENOX CASTLE, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

LENOX FURNACE, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

LENOXVILLE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LENOXVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, near the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 98 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains a church, 4 or 5 stores, a ladies' school, collegiate school, and Bishop's College with 4 professors.

LENS, lém', (anc. *Elena*?) or *Lenne*?, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 9 miles N.E. of Arras. Pop. in 1852, 9798. It has coal-mines, distilleries, tanneries, and soap-works. Here, in 1648, the Prince of Condé gained a signal victory over the Spanish forces.

LENS, lém', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, 7 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1940.

LEN

LENS, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 5 miles N.E. of Sion. Pop. 1622.

LENT, *lènt*, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, opposite to Nymwegen, with which it is connected by a flying bridge. Pop. 1171.

LENTA, *lèn'ti*, a village of the Sardinian States, province and 12 miles N. of Verceili, on the Sesia. Pop. 1200.

LENTHEK, a town of Poland. See **LENZY**.

LENTHALL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LENTIA. See **LENTZ**.

LENTINI, *lèn-tee'ne*, or **LEONTINI**, *lâ-on-tee'neo*, (anc. *Leontini* and *Leontium*), a town of Sicily, intendency of Syracuse, on a hill near Lake Iriveri, 15 miles S.S.W. of Catania. Pop. 5100. It has a gunpowder-mill, and an active fishery on the adjoining lake.

LENTON, a parish of England, county and 1½ miles W.S.W. of Nottingham, on the Nottingham branch of the Midland Railway. Pop. 4467. It has a court-room and jail.

LENUDES FERRY, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

LENY, a romantic mountain pass of Scotland, co. of Perth, 2 miles W. of Callander. Loch Lubnaig here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Teith near Callander.

LENZBURG, *lèn'ts-boor*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 7 miles E. of Aarau. Pop. 1700.

LENZBURG, a post office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

LENZEN or **LENTZEN**, *lèn'tsen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, province of Brandenburg, 83 miles N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 3000.

LENZINGHAUSEN, *lèn'tsing-hôw'sen*, a village of Rhinish Prussia, government of Minden, circle of Herford. Pop. 1060.

LENZKIRCH, *lèn'ts'kêrk*, (*OBER*, *Ober*, and *UNTER*, *con'ter*.) two villages of Germany, in Baden, 3½ miles S. of Neustadt.

LEO, a post-office of Habersham co., Georgia.

LEO, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

LEOBARDIA, a town of W. Africa, on the right bank of the Niger, lat. 9° 20' N., lon. 5° 45' E., surrounded by an immensely thick wall. Pop. 6000.

LEOBEN, *lâ-o'bén*, a town of Austria, in Styria, 9 miles W.S.W. of Brück, on the Mur. Pop. 2000, mostly employed in mining and forging iron. The peace of Leoben, between France and Austria, was concluded here, April 18, 1797.

LEOBERSDORF, *lâ-o'bér-sôrf*, or **LOIBERSDORF**, *lô'bers-dôrf*, a village of Lower Austria, on the Triesting, on the South Railway, about 21 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1230.

LEOBSCHEUTZ, (*Leobschütz*), or **LUBCZYCK**, *lâ'op-shits'*, (Slavonic, *Ilubzic*, *h'loob'ze-én*), a town of Prussian Silesia, 83 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 6230.

LEOGANE, *lâ'o-gân'*, a town of Hayti, capital of an arrondissement on its W. coast, 20 miles W. of Port-au-Prince, at the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Leogane, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, about 120 miles in length.

LEOMIL, *lâ-o-meel'*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, near the Tavora, about 16 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1187.

LEOMINSTER, *lêm'in-stêr*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market town, and parish of England, county and 12 miles N.N.W. of Hereford, on the Lugg. Pop. in 1861, 4195. It has an ancient church, a grammar school, founded by Queen Mary; a grotesquely built town-hall, or "butter cross," erected in 1633; a jail, house of industry, market-house, and branch bank; with manufactures of leather, gloves, and hats. Leominster sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

LEOMINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LEOMINSTER, *lêm'in-stêr*, a thriving post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, and on the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad, 26 miles N. by E. of Worcester, and 46 miles W.N.W. of Boston. The Nashua River flows through it, furnishing good water-power, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of horn and other combs, this being the principal seat of that business in the state. In 1853 there were here 28 establishments, employing 314 operatives, and producing combs to the value of \$270,000. Paper and piano-fortes are also made in Leominster. Pop. of the township in 1850, 3121.

LEON, *lê'on*, (Sp. pron., *lâ-on'*) an old province and formerly a kingdom, in the N.W. of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Leon, Salamanca, and Zamora. It was originally called the kingdom of the Asturias, and was united to Castile in 1230. The new province of Leon in the northern portion, has an area of 7176 square miles; and a population of 288,823.

The Kingdom of LEON was founded in 915, by Ordone II.; and in the 11th century was annexed to the crown of Castile, by Ferdinand the Great. It made attempts to resume its independence in the 12th century, but, though still retaining the name of a kingdom, was finally incorporated with the monarchy in the 13th century, by Ferdinand III. As a territory, still recognised by geographers, and frequently mentioned by historical and other writers, it is bounded N. by Asturias, E. by Old Castile, S. by New Cas-

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tile and Estremadura, W. by Portugal, and N.W. by Galicia, and comprises the five modern provinces of Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Zamora, and Salamanca.

LEON, (anc. *Legio Septima Gemina*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the Bernesga, at its confluence with the Torio, 60 miles S.E. of Oviedo, and 174 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 7074. It is built in the form of an octagon, surrounded by ancient walls in a somewhat dilapidated state, and entered by 11 gates. The streets are generally narrow, irregular, ill paved and dirty, and many of the houses are untenanted, and in a state of decay. The streets, called Nueva and Plegaria, or Bajada de San Martin, however, having been recently widened and improved, are decidedly handsome; and there are four principal squares, all of them lined by handsome edifices, while that called the Plaza Mayor, or Plaza de la Constitution, is remarkable for the regularity of its form, and a fine front of balconies. The fountains, also, some of them composed of marble and Jasper, with allegorical figures, are elegant structures; and a finely planted space, called the Espalon de Puerta Casullo, affords a beautiful and much frequented promenade. The principal public edifices are the Cathedral, a beautiful specimen of the purest Gothic, with facade composed of five richly sculptured pointed arches, and flanked by two remarkably elegant and lofty towers; the church of San Isidoro, an ancient and massive structure, also Gothic; and 13 other churches, and 4 hospitals. Adj. and inhab. Leonese, *lee'o-neez'*.

LEON, a town of Central America, capital of Nicaragua, occupying the site of a large Indian town, called Subtuta, on a large and fertile plain, nearly equidistant from Lake Leon or Managua and the Pacific; lat. 12° 25' N., lon. 86° 57' W. It stands between deep ravines, the numerous springs in which furnish it with copious supplies of pure water, and covers a large area, laid out on a regular plan, in spacious streets, with intervening squares. The houses, built of adobe, are seldom of more than one story; but each encloses a spacious court, planted with trees, and entered by a portal, which is often lofty, in the style of the Moorsque arches, common in Spain, and profusely and tastefully ornamented. In the disturbances and revolutions which have long agitated the country, Leon has had its full share. Many of its houses have, in consequence, become dilapidated, and even considerable portions are mere heaps of ruin. On one occasion above a thousand houses, in its richest and best built quarter, were burned down in a single night. The public edifices are considered among the finest in Central America, and include a large and massive cathedral, crowned by a lofty, central dome; the Episcopal Palace, surrounded by fine gardens; the churches of La Merced, Recolection, and Calvario, remarkable for their size and fine facades, and various other churches; the Tridentine college of St. Ramon, once a flourishing establishment, with professorships of law and medicine, and numerous students; but now possessed only of a nominal existence; the government-house, Cuartel General, or head barracks; and the hospital, occupying the old convent of San Juan de Dios. The manufactures of Leon are confined chiefly to articles in dressed leather and cutlery; and the trade, owing to its inland situation, does little more than supply its local wants. Pop. in 1847, 30,000.

LEON, *lâ'ône'*, a village of France, department of Landes, on a lagoon, 17 miles N.W. of Dax. Pop. 1402.

LEON, a county in the northern part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ochlockonee River. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. This is the most populous county in the state, and contains Tallahassee, the capital of Florida. A railroad extends from Tallahassee to St. Mark's. Pop. 11,442; of whom 3239 were free, and 8203 slaves.

LEON, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas has an area of about 800 square miles. The Trinity River forms its boundary on the E. and the Navasoto on the W. It is drained by Upper and Lower Keechi Creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands. Capital, Leona. Pop. 946; of whom 325 were free, and 621 slaves.

LEON, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus county, New York, about 40 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 1340.

LEON, a post-village in Madison co., Virginia, 160 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LEON, a post-office of Mason co., Virginia.

LEON, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 208 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LEON, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

LEON, *lâ'ône'*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 30 miles W.N.W. of Guanajuato; about 6000 feet above the sea. It has several handsome churches, and is one of the most industrious places in the Confederation. Pop. 6000.

LEON, a river of Central America, enters the Caribbean Sea 75 miles W. of Trujillo. Length 30 miles.

LEON, a river of New Grenada. See **GUACUERA**.

LEON, *lâ'ôn'*, **MANAGUA**, *mâ-nâ'gwâ'*, or **MATIARES**, *mâ-te-â're*, **LAKE OF**, a lake of Central America, state of Nicaragua, lat. 12° 15' N., lon. 86° 15' W., is 35 miles in length, by 15 miles in greatest breadth. Its surface is 28 feet

LEO

above that of the Lake of Nicaragua, with which it communicates at its E. end by the river Tiplapa.

LEONA, a post-village, capital of Leon co., Texas, about 120 miles in a direct line E.N.E. of Austin City.

LEONARDSBURG, lén'á-rds-búrg, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

LEONARDSTOWN, lén'á-rds-town, a post-village, capital of St. Mary's co., Maryland, on Britton's River, 56 miles S. by W. of Annapolis, contains a newspaper office and an academy.

LEONARDSVILLE, lén'á-rds-vill, a post-village of Madison co., New York, on Unadilla River, about 88 miles W. of Albany. Pop. in 1855, 331.

LEONA VICARIA. See SALTILLO.

LEONBERG, l'ón-bé-nó', a town of Württemberg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2200. It is the birth-place of the philosopher Schelling.

LEONDA, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

LEONDARI, l'ón-dá-rés, LEONTARI, l'ón-tá-rés, or LONDARI, lón-dá-rés, (anc. *Leontara*) a town of Greece, Morea, government of Gortynia, near the head of the Roupia. (anc. *Alphelus*.) 18 miles S.W. of Tripolitza.

LEONDING, l'ón-ding', a village of Upper Austria, circle of Mühl, about 4 miles from Linz. Pop. 2220.

LEONESSA, l'ó-nés-sá, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo-Ultra, 12½ miles N. of Civita-Ducale, on the Corno. P. 6500. It has a college, 3 parish churches, and 7 convents.

LEONFELDEN, l'ón-fél-dén, an ancient and once fortified market-town of Upper Austria, 15 miles N. of Linz. P. 600.

LEONFORTE, l'ón-fór-tá, or LIONFORTE, le-on-fór-tá, a town of Sicily, 37 miles W.N.W. of Catania. It is situated in a mountainous district, enclosed by walls. It consists chiefly of an extensive square, opened into by two spacious, well-built streets. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and silk. Both asphaltum and sulphur are found in the neighborhood. Pop. 10,678.

LEONHART, l'ón-hart, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Bozen, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 1560.

LEONI, l'ó-neé, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 4 miles S. of Sant' Angelo. Pop. 4000.

LEONI, a post-township in the S.E. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 1290.

LEONI, a thriving post-village in Grass Lake township, Jackson co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, 68 miles W. of Detroit. It contains several churches, flouring-mills, &c. Pop. in 1854, about 800.

LEONTIDAS, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's River, about 125 miles W. by S. from Detroit. Pop. of the village, about 250; of township, 857.

LEONIL, l'ó-neel', a village of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, on the Guaporé, about 30 miles above Fort Principe da Beira. Pop. 1000.

LEON RIVER, of Texas, rises in the N.W. central part of the state, and flowing S.E. unites with Lampasas River, in Bell county.

LEONTARI, a town of Greece. See LEONDARI.

LEONTIUM or LEONTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLD, a town of Galicia. See LEMBERG.

LEOPOLD, a post-village and township of Perry co., Indiana, 14 miles N. of Rome. Settled by Belgians, French, and Irish. It contains 1 Catholic chapel. Pop. of township, 485.

LEOPOLD, l'eo-póld or l'p'p'd, a port of North America, near the N.W. entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet from Barrow's Strait, in lat. 73° 54' N., lon. 96° 10' W. Sir James Ross, in his search for Sir John Franklin, was frozen up here from September, 1848, to August, 1849.

LEOPOLD, a cape on the W. coast of Baffin's Bay, lat. 75° 47' N., lon. 78° 10' W.

LEOPOLDAU, l'eo-pól-dow, a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles N.N.E. of Vienna.

LEOPOLD ISLAND, in Barrow's Strait, North America, lat. 74° 3' N., lon. 89° 53' W.

LEOPOLDOVA, l'eo-pól-dov'oh, a village of the Austrian Empire, in Hungary, Banat, near the Danube. Pop. 2257.

LEOPOLDSTADT, l'eo-pól-dá-titt', (Hun. *Leopoldvar*, l'eo-pól-d'vaz') a strongly fortified town of Central Hungary, 90 miles N.W. of Pesth, on the Waag. Pop. 1700. It has 2 arsenals, built by Leopold I., Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and a synagogue.

LEOVO, l'eo-vo, a town of South Russia, government of Bessarabia, on the Pruth, 60 miles S.W. of Kishinev. P. 2000.

LEPANTO, le-pán-to, or lá-pán-to, called also EPACTO, á-pá-k'to, (anc. *Naupactus*), a seaport town of Greece, government of Attica, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Lepanto, 12 miles N.E. of Patras. It was anciently of considerable importance; stood a siege, in 1475, from the Turks, who, after four months, were obliged to retire, with a loss of 30,000 men; and is memorable for the naval battle fought within the Gulf, in 1571, between the Ottoman fleet and the combined fleets of the Christian States of the Mediterranean, under Don John (Juan) of Austria, when the former, consisting of 200 galleys and 60 other vessels, was destroyed. Pop. 2000.

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LEPANTO, GULF OF. See CORINTH, GULF OF.

LEPANTO, STRAIT OF, the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, Greece, at its narrowest part about 1 mile across, and defended by a castle on either side. Here, on 8th October, 1571, the fleet under Don John of Austria totally defeated that of the Turks.

LEPE, l'ep', a seaport town of Spain, province and 11 miles W. of Huelva, near the Atlantic. Pop. 3024.

LEPEL, NEW, l'ep'el, or l'á-pél', a town of Russian Poland, government of Vitebsk, on Lake Bereshta, 62 miles W.S.W. of Vitebsk, has 2700 inhabitants.

LEPEL, OLD, a town of Russian Poland, government of Vitebsk, about 3 miles S.W. of New Lepel.

LEPERS' ISLE, one of the New Hebrides, Pacific, between Espiritu Santo and Aurora. Lat. 15° 22' S., lon. 167° 54' E.

LEFONTINE ALPS. See ALPS, page 62.

LEPSENY, l'ep'shén', or LEPSIN, l'ep'shén', a village of Hungary, 17 miles E.S.E. of Veszprim. Pop. 1233.

LEPTIS MAGNA. See LAMDA.

LEPTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LEPUY, l'eh pwee. See PUY.

LEQUEITIO, l'á-ká-to-o, a maritime town of Spain, province of Biscay, 17 miles E.N.E. of Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2335. Its harbor is defended by several forts.

LEQUO, l'á-kwo, or LECCO, l'ek'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province of Mondovì. Pop. 1520.

LE RAY, a township of Jefferson co., New York. P. 3654.

LE RAYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., New York, near Black River, 12 miles E.N.E. of Watertown.

LE RAYSVILLE, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles E. by N. of Towanda.

LERCHENFELD, l'ér'chén-félt', or NEULERCHENFELD, noi-lér'chén-félt', a village of Lower Austria, near Vienna, or rather one of its suburbs. It is well and regularly built, and consists chiefly of wine and beer shops, much frequented by the citizens of the capital. Pop. 7480.

LEREZ, l'ér'eth, a market-town of Spain, province and 5 miles E. of Pontevedra, on the river Lerez. Pop. 2688.

LERICI, l'ér'e-che, (anc. *Eryx*, or *Portus Erycis*), a maritime town of Italy, Sardinia, division of Genoa, on the Gulf of Spezia, 5 miles E.S.E. of Spezia. Pop. 5217. It is defended by a pentagonal castle, has a Capuchin monastery, with one of the largest churches which that order possesses, the buildings of an old Augustine monastery, several palaces, an hospital, and a harbor, which is much frequented by coasting vessels. The fishery on the coast employs a great number of the inhabitants.

LERIDA, l'ér'e-dá, (Catalan, *Lleyda*, l'leo-dá; anc. *Herda*), a town of Spain, Catalonia, capital of the province of Lerida, partly on a hill, on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and partly in a plain, on the right bank of the Segre, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, 84 miles W.N.W. of Barcelona. Being regarded as the key of Aragon and Catalonia, it is one of the most important military points in Spain; and possesses great strength, being both surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and by a wet fosse, and defended by a castle and several batteries. The principal edifices are the old cathedral, presenting a curious and rather incongruous mixture of styles—Byzantine, Gothic, and Moorish; the new cathedral, an imposing structure of the Corinthian order; the church of San Lorenzo, a very ancient building; the church of San Juan, attributed to the time of Constantine the Great; the Episcopal Palace, the Town-house, Court-house, and Prison; the Gymnasium or *Instituto*, the Diocesan Seminary, the Normal and other schools, the Theatre, baths, and civil and military hospitals.

Lerida, originally the capital of the *Perpetes*, in the wars between the Carthaginians and Romans, adhered to the former, and suffered much from both. In its vicinity, Scipio gained a signal victory over the Carthaginian general Hanno; and, at a much later period, Julius Caesar defeated Afranius and Petreus, Pompey's lieutenants. After the departure of the Romans it fell into the hands of the Goths, during whose domination a celebrated council, known by its name, was held here. It was long in the possession of the Moors, from whom it was taken by Raymond Berenger, King of Aragon, and continued for several centuries after to be the capital of his kingdom. Lerida was stormed by the French during the War of Succession in 1707, and again taken by them under Suchet in 1810. Pop. in 1849, 12,236.

LERIDA, a mountainous province of Spain, Catalonia, bounded N. by France. Area 4919 square miles.

LERIN, l'á-reen', a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 34 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2298. It stands on a plain near an affluent of the Ebro.

LERINS (l'eh-rá-sin) ISLES, (anc. *Lerina Insula*), a group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, department of Var, near the coast, consisting of the fortified islands of St. Marguerite and St. Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the "man with the iron mask."

LERMA, l'ér'má, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles S. of Burgos. Pop. 1395. It has a palace, built by the Cardinal Duke de Lerma, minister of Philip III.

LERO, *lā'ro*, (anc. *Leuros*), a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor, 35 miles S. of Samos. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles, greatest breadth 4 miles. Pop. about 2000. On its N. side is a tolerable port; and on its E. the town of Lero, with a ruined castle.

LE ROY, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, on Allen's Creek, and on the Niagara Falls Railroad, 46 miles E. by N. of Buffalo. It is the second village in the county with respect to population and wealth, and contains about 20 stores, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 5 churches. Pop. over 2000; of the township, 3473.

LE ROY, a village of Otsego co., New York, at the outlet of Canadawaga Lake.

LE ROY, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 140 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 916.

LE ROY, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

LE ROY, a township of Lake co., Ohio. Pop. 1128.

LE ROY, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

LE ROY, a township of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 878.

LE ROY, a village of Genesee co., Michigan, on Thread Creek, 1½ miles S.E. of Flint, has several mills.

LE ROY, a post-village of Ingham co., Michigan, on the plank-road from Lansing to Detroit, 17 miles E. of the former, was settled in 1860.

LE ROY, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

LE ROY, a post-village and township in the N.E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin, 60 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 307.

LE ROY SPRINGS, a village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

LERS, *lā*, a river of France, which, after a course of above 70 miles, joins the Ariège a little above Cintegabelle.

LERWICK, *lā'rik*, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, and the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Mainland, on Bressay Sound, 21 miles N.N.E. of Sumburgh Head. Pop. of town 2287, employed in the whale and herring fisheries, and in manufactures of straw plait. Registered shipping in 1847, 2134 tons. It is defended by a fort, and is the seat of the Shetland courts of law. In the vicinity are the ruins of 2 Danish castles.

LESA, *lā'sā*, (L. *Levia*), a town of the Sardinian States, province and 7 miles S. of Pallanza. Pop. 1554.

LESACA, *lā'sākā*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 23 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 2180. It has iron works.

LES ALLUES, *lāz ā'lūz*, (L. *Allodia*), a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Tarantaise. Pop. 1463.

LES ANDELYS. See **ANDELYS**, **LES**.

LESBOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. See **MITILENE**.

LESBURY, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Aine, 3½ miles E.S.E. of Alnwick, with a station on the Newcastle Railway.

LESCAR, *lā'kar*, (anc. *Bencr'num*?) a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles N.W. of Pau. P. 2009.

LES CHAPELLES, *lā shā'pāll*, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Tarantaise, 2 miles from Bourg San Maurice. Pop. 1003.

LESCHENAULT, (*lāsh'en-ō* or *lāshch-nōlt*), PORT, a maritime settlement and inlet of West Australia, immediately opposite Australind, about lat. 33° 18' S., lon. 115° 37' W., in a fertile district, with a harbor adapted only for boats.

LESCHIE, *lā'shē*, a village of Croatia, generalship of Harlstadt, on the Gacka. Pop. 1432.

LESCHNITZ, *lāsh'nitz*, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 21 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Near it is a hill convent greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

LESCURE, *lā'skūr*, a village of France, department of Tarn, 2 miles N.E. of Albi. Pop. 2070.

LESCURE, a village of France, department of Ariège, 5 miles E.N.E. of St. Girons. Pop. 776.

LESENO, *lā'sānyō*, or **LEZENO**, *lāzānyō*, a village of the Sardinian States, about 8 miles from Mondovì. P. 1370.

LES GETS, *lā zhā*, (L. *Jactus*), a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 6 miles N.E. of Taninge. Pop. 1545.

LES GONAIVES. See **GONAIVES**.

LEIGNANO DI BAGNI, *lā'sān-yāno dee bānyee*, a village of Italy, duchy and 14 miles S.W. of Parma, celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. 2842.

LEIGNANO DI PALMIA, *lā'sān-yāno dee pālmē-ā*, a village of Italy, on the Baganza, 18 miles S.S.W. of Parma. Pop. 2786.

LESINA, *lā'sānā*, (anc. *Pharos*, or *Pharus Insula*), an island of Dalmatia, circle and 23 miles S.E. of Spalatro, in the Adriatic, between the islands of Brazza and Curzola. Length 40 miles, breadth from 2 to 6 miles. Pop. 12,539. Principal products, figs, wine, marble, anchovies, and rosemary oil. Chief town, Lesina. Pop. 2000.

LESINA, *lā'sānā*, a town of South Italy, Naples, province of Capitanata, 23 miles N.W. of Foggia, on the S. shore of the Lake of Lesina.

LESINA, LAKE OF, (anc. *Pontanna*), called also **SALSO**, *āl'sō*, or **SALPE**, *āl'pā*, in Naples, forms a kind of lagoon along the Adriatic, into which it discharges itself. Length from E. to W. 13 miles, breadth 3 miles.

LESKAU, *lā'skōw*, a market-town of Bohemia, circle and W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 907.

LESKEARD, a town of England. See **LESKEARD**.

LESLIE, *lā'slē*, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 10 miles S.W. of Cupar. Here is the ancient seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes.

LESLIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LESLIE, a post-village and township of Ingham co., Michigan, on Mill Creek, 23 miles E.S.E. of Lansing. P. 673.

LESMANAGOW, *lāsmā-hā'gō*, a parish of Scotland, co. and 6 miles W.S.W. of Lanark, on the Clyde, the celebrated falls of which are in this parish. Craignethan Castle, in this parish, has been identified with the Thilietudem of Scott's "Old Mortality."

LES MARTIGUES. See **MARTIGUES**.

LESSMO, *lā'smō*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 15 miles N.N.E. of Milan, near the Lambro. Pop. 1760.

LESSNEVEN, *lā'nsh-vōvā* (anc. *Acenopolis*?) a town of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 2847. It has a large naval hospital, and near it is the church of Folgoat, one of the finest Gothic structures of the department.

LESSNEWTH, *lā'snūth*, a parish of England, co. Cornwall.

LESSNO, *lā'snō*, a town of Lombardy and Venice, 11 miles S. of Brescia. Pop. 3400.

LE SOURDESVILLE, *lā sōordz-vīl*, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

LESFARRE, *lā'spār*, a town of France, department of Gironde, 37 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1404.

LESSA, *lā'sā*, a seaport village of Portugal, province of Minho, 4 miles N. of Oporto.

LESSAY, *lā'sāy*, a town of France, department of Manche, 13 miles N.W. of Coutances. Pop. 1760.

LESSE, *lā'sē* or *lā'sēch*, a river of Belgium, joins the Meuse a little above Dinant, whole course under 60 miles.

LESSE, *lā'sēch*, a village of Brunswick, district of Wolfenbützel, 12 miles W.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1062.

LESSEN, *lā'sēn* or **LASZYN**, *lā'shīn*, a town of West Prussia, 17 miles S.S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 1670.

LESSEN, a village of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 576.

LESSEN, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, district of Wolfenbützel. Pop. 4002.

LESSER CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

LESSINES, *lā'sēn*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, 19 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 4971. It has a literary society, distilleries, chicory and salt factories.

LESSINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LESSLEY, a post-village of Benton co., Missouri, 70 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

LESSNOI-KARAMUSHI, *lā'snōi'kā-rā-mōosh*, a village of Russia, government and 50 miles S.S.W. of Saratov. P. 2760.

LESSOE (*Lesøe*) or **LASOE** (*Læsø*), *lā'sōy*, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, 12 miles E. of the N. part of Jutland. Area 42 square miles.

LESSOLO, *lā'sōlō*, or **LEZZOLO**, *lāzō-lō*, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1745.

LESSON ISLANDS, the most E. of the Schouten Islands, N. coast of Papua. Lat. 3° 35' S., lon. 144° 48' E.

LESSONA, *lā'sōnā*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 6 miles from Biella. Pop. 1184.

LESTERPS, *lā'stāp*, a village of France, department of Charente, 5 miles E.N.E. of Confolens. Pop. 1426.

LESTER'S DISTRICT, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

LESTERVILLE, a post-office of Reynolds co., Missouri.

LE SUEUR, *lā'sōyūr*, (Fr. pron. *lā swūr*), a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, contains about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Peter's River, and drained by Le Sueur River. The surface is undulating, and the soil is said to be fertile. There are several small lakes in the county. It is not included in the census of 1850, having been formed since that date. Capital, Le Sueur.

LE SUEUR, a post-village, capital of Le Sueur co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the St. Peter's River, about 60 miles S.W. of St. Paul. Laid out in 1852.

LESVE, *lā'svē* or *lāiv*, a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 1561.

LESWALT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton, 4 miles N.W. of Stranraer. The coast is here defended by bold, rocky cliffs. The ancient castle of Lochaw stands on a beautiful loch in this parish.

LESZA, *lā'shā*, or **LISZA**, *lā'shā*, a village of Austria, Transylvania, 37 miles S.S.E. of Hermannstadt. The inhabitants are Wallachians, and are all soldiers. Pop. 1220.

LETA, *kis*, *kish* *lā'tōh*, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 6 miles from Bathor. Pop. 1497.

LETA, NAGY, *nōdj* *lā'tōh*, a village of Hungary, Thlither Theiss, co. of Bihar, on the road to Klausenburg. P. 3950.

LETART, *lā'tart*, a township forming the S. extremity of Meigs co., Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio River. Pop. 966.

LETART FALLS, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 110 miles S.E. of Columbus.

LETCOMBE BASNET, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

LETCOMBE REGIS, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

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LETCHER, a county in the S. E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, contains an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Kentucky River, and has the Cumberland Mountains on the S.E. border. The surface is occupied by valleys and mountains, which produce good pasture, and contain large bodies of coal. Organized in 1842, and named in honor of Robert P. Letcher, at that time Governor of Kentucky. Capital, Whitesburg. Pop. 2512; of whom 2450 were free, and 62 slaves.

LETCHER, a post-office of Harlan co., Kentucky.
LETCHERVILLE, a post-office of Green co., Illinois.
LETCHWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Herts.
LETHAM, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles W. of Cupar. Pop. 383.

LETHAM, a village of Scotland, county and 5 miles E. of Perth. Pop. 745.

LETHENDY AND KINLOCH, (kinlôk), a united parish of Scotland, county and 12 miles N. of Perth, near the Tay. It has several lochs, and numerous ancient remains.

LETHBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
LETHBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LETHBRIDGE, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 22 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Lenne. Pop. 1052.

LETHNOT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.
LETI, *lâ-tee*, a marshy island of Bulgaria, formed by the Danube at its Delta, between the Kilia and Soolina mouths. Length 42 miles, breadth 20 miles.

LETI or **LETTIE**. See **LETTI**.
LE TIMBREVILLE, *leh tim-br-vil*, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 55 miles N. of Columbus.

LETISHEV, *lâ-tchêv*, (Polish, *Letysze*, *lâ-tchêv*, or *Letysze*, *lâ-tchêv*), a town of Russia, government of Podolia, on the Derazula, a tributary of the Bug, 69 miles N.N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1600.

LETO, an island belonging to China, in the Yellow Sea, off the peninsula Shan-toong, with a good harbor, and a small town.

LETOHATCHER CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Lowndes co., and enters the Alabama from the S.E.

LETTE, *lê-tch*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster, circle of Küsfeld. Pop. 1350.

LETTER B, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

LETTERE, *lê-têrê*, a town of Naples, province of Naples, 3½ miles E. of Castel-a-mare. Pop. 4000.

LETTERHAUSEN, *lê-têr-hôw-zen*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, about 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1086.

LETTERKENNY, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the Swilly, 8½ miles N.W. of Raphoe. Pop. 2161. It has a harbor at the head of Lough Swilly, admitting vessels of 150 tons.

LETTERKENNY, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2048.

LETTERSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LETTI, **LETTE**, or **LETI**, *lê-tee*, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Timor Group. Lat 5° 20' S., lon. 127° 50' E.

LETTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LETTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LETTOWITZ, *lê-to-wîts*, a town of Austria in Moravia, 27 miles N. of Brünn, on the Zwittau. Pop. 1660.

LETUR, *lê-toor*, a town of Spain, province of Albacete, 30 miles N. of Caravaca. Pop. 2970.

LETZLINGEN, *lê-tzling-en*, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 1073.

LEUBSDORF, *lêub-dorf*, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 1439.

LEUBUS, *lê-u-bus*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 600.

LEUBUS, a village of Prussian Silesia, contiguous to the above, with a magnificent Cistercian Abbey. Pop. 1309.

LEUCA, **CAPO DI**. See **CAPE LEUCA**.

LEUCADIA or **LEUCAS**. See **SANTA MAURA**.

LEUCATE, *lêu-kâ-tê*, a village of South France, department of Aude, near the Mediterranean, 18 miles S. of Narbonne. Pop. in 1852, 1245. The Lake of Leucate, partly in Aude, is a lagoon, 10 miles in length.

LEUCK, an island in the Black Sea. See **ISLE OF SERPENTS**.

LEUCHARS, *lêu-kars*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles N.W. of St. Andrews. It has a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee Railway.

LEUCHTENBERG, *lêu-tên-bêr-g*, a market-town of Bavaria, 21 miles N.E. of Amberg, with a castle on a steep hill. Pop. 563. In 1814 it gave the title of Duke to Eugene Beauharnais, in whose family it still remains.

LEUCTRA, *lêu-ktrâ*, a maritime village of Morea, government of Laconia, on the Gulf of Koron, 11½ miles N.W. of Tainova, and now called **LEPTRO**.

LEUGAST, *lêu-gast*, or **MARKT LEUGAST**, *markt lêu-gast*, a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, district of Stadtsteinach. Pop. 1021.

LEUK or **LEUCK**, *lêu*, (Fr. *Louesche*, *lôo-tshê*, L. *Leucia*), a village and celebrated bathing-place of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, at its confluence with the Dala, 15

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miles E.N.E. of Sion, and 3000 feet above the sea. The St. Lawrence Spring has a temperature of 144° Fahrenheit.

LEUKA, *lêu-kâ*, or **LOKENHAUS**, *lôkên-hôws*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Gyöngyös, 5 miles from Güls. Pop. 1169.

LEUKERSDORF, *lêu-kêr-sdorf*, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Chemnitz. Pop. 1302.

LEUM, *lêum*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 38 miles E.N.E. of Coblenz, on the Lahn. Pop. 880.

LEUPHEM, *lêu-phê-m*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 15 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1034.

LEUR, *lêu* or *lên*, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 6 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 1101.

LEUTENBERG, *lêu-tên-bêr-g*, a town of Central Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rudolstadt, with the castle of Friedenstein.

LEUTENSBERG, *lêu-tên-sdorf*, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2150.

LEUTERSDORF, *lêu-têr-sdorf*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1271.

LEUTERSHAUSEN, *lêu-têr-hôw-zen*, a town of Central Germany, in Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 7 miles W.N.W. of Anspach, with 1422 inhabitants.

LEUTERSHAUSEN, *lêu-têr-hôw-zen*, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1420.

LEUTHEN, *lêu-tên*, several villages of Germany, one in Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, where, December 5, 1757, Frederick the Great totally defeated the Austrians. Pop. 800.

LEUTKIRCH, *lêu-kîrk*, a town of Württemberg, 40 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 2000.

LEUTMERITZ, Bohemia. See **LEITMERITZ**.

LEUTOMISCHEL, Bohemia. See **LEITOMISCHEL**.

LEUTSCHAU, *lêu-tshôw*, (Hun. *Lécsé*, *lêchâ*), a royal free town of North Hungary, circle of Zips, on a hill, 123 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5500. It was once a place of great strength, but its fortifications are now in a very dilapidated state. It has the oldest Lutheran college in Hungary, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, seminary for noble females, and an asylum for the children of soldiers.

LEUVEN, a town of Belgium. See **LOUVAIN**.

LEUZE, *lêu*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, 17 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 5880, engaged in dyeing, bleaching, brewing, &c.

LEVA, *lê-vô*, or **LEWENZ**, *lê-wên-tâ*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Perce, a tributary of the Gran, 54 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. It was once fortified, and was repeatedly beleaguered by the Turks, who were here defeated by the Austrians in 1664. Pop. 4299.

LEVAL-TRAHEGNIES, *lê-vâl-trâ-hên-yê-s*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1405.

LEVANE, *lê-vâ-nâ*, formerly **CASTEL DI LEONA**, *kâ-têl-deo lâ-vâ-nâ*, a town of Tuscany, province and 26 miles S.E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2000.

LEVANGER, *lê-vâng-gêr*, a town of Norway, 35 miles N.E. of Trondhjem, on the N.E. shore of the Trondhjem-fjord. The harbor is well sheltered, and forms a kind of commercial outpost for Trondhjem. Pop. 745.

LEVANNA, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, 14 or 15 miles S.W. of Auburn. Here is a steamboat landing. Pop. about 300.

LEVANSO. See **LEVANZO**.

LEVANNA, a village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 52 miles above Cincinnati, has about 200 inhabitants.

LEVANT, *lê-vânt*, (from the French verb *lever*, to "rise," and signifying literally the "rising," but, like the Latin *Oriens*, signifying the "East,") a name of French derivation, usually applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, extending from the western part of Greece round to the western border of Egypt.—Adj. and Inhab. **LEVANTINE**, *lê-vân-tên*. (It. **LEVANTINO**, *lâ-vân-tê-no*.)

LEVANT, *lê-vânt*, a thriving post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the South Branch of the Kenduskeag, 10 miles N.W. of Bangor, and about 75 miles N.E. of Augusta. The village is situated on a fall in the stream, which affords good water-power, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of shingles, clapboards, and other lumber. There is also a chair factory here. In 1851 a portion of Levant township was taken off to form the township of Kenduskeag. Pop. in 1850, 1841; of the township, in 1854, about 1300.

LEVANT, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Conewango Creek, about 18 miles E.S.E. from Mayaville.

LEVANTE, *lê-vân-tâ*, a province of Sardinia, division of Genoa, bordering the Mediterranean for about 45 miles. Area 261 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 79,080. Principal towns, Spezia, (the capital,) Lerici, Levanto, and Sarzana.

LEVANTINE, *lê-vân-tên*, **VAL**, (It. *Levantine*, *lê-vân-tê-nâ*), a valley of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, extends from St. Gothard to the confluence of the Ticino with the Blegno. Length 16 miles, breadth 1 mile.

LEVANTO, *lê-vân-to*, a maritime town of Sardinia, division of Genoa, province of Levante, on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 18 miles N.N.W. of Spezia. Pop. 4506.

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LEVANZO, là-vân'zo, or **LEVANSO**, (anc. *Buccina?* or *Phoruntia?*) one of the Ægades Islands, off the W. coast of Sicily, 9 miles W. of Trapani; length 4 miles, breadth 3 miles. Pop. 4500.

LEVARD, NAGY, nôlj là-vard', or **GROSS-SCHUTZEN**, (Gross-Schützen), groos-shüt'sen, a market-town of Hungary, 26 miles N.N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 2702.

LEVEE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

LEVEL, là-vèl', or **KALTENSTEIN**, kált'en-stine', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Wieselburg. Pop. 1184.

LEVEL, a post-office of Richland district, South Carolina.

LEVEL, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

LEVELAND, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LEVEL GREEN, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

LEVEN, a small river of England, co. of Cumberland, formed by the junction of the Black and White Leven, or Line, near Stapleton, flows S.W. for 15 miles, and joins the Esk 3 miles S. of Longtown.

LEVEN, a small river of England, co. of Lancaster, forms the channel by which Windermere communicates with Morecambe Bay.

LEVEN, a small river of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, rises at the S. extremity of Loch Lomond, and discharges its surplus waters into the Clyde, at Dumbarton Castle, after a S. course of 7 miles.

LEVEN, a small river of Scotland, co. of Fife, issues from the S.E. extremity of Loch Leven, and after an E. course of 14 miles, enters the Frith of Forth at Leven.

LEVEN, a seaport and bathing-place of Scotland, co. of Fife, at the mouth of the Leven, 9 miles N.N.E. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1827, employed in linen manufactures, and in tile and iron works.

LEVEN, a small stream of Scotland, Argyshire, flowing into Loch Leven.

LEVEN, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

LEVEN, LOCH, lôk là-vèn', of Scotland, is in the county of Kinross. Circuit about 11 miles. It contains several islands, on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of a famous castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1567-8, and signed her abdication on July 4th, 1567, and from which, on May 2d, 1568, she made her memorable escape, shortly before the battle of Langside.

LEVEN, LOCH, a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, from which it stretches E. for 12 miles, between the counties of Argyll and Inverness. Scenes highly picturesque, and on its S. side is the wild vale of Glencoe.

LEVENS, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, parishes of Haversham and Kendal.

LEVENS HULME, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Manchester, with a station on the railway from Manchester to Crewe.

LEVENTO, là-vèn'to, or **LEVENZO**, là-vèn'zo, a village of Sardinia, province and 11 miles N. of Nice, with 1500 inhabitants. Massena, one of Bonaparte's marshals, though born in Nice, was brought up in this town and is claimed by the inhabitants as their townsman.

LEVENWORTH or **LEAVENWORTH**, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 125 miles S. of Indianapolis. It is situated at the Horseshoe Bend, and is the principal shipping point for an extensive region. The county seat was located here in 1843, since which a good court-house and other public buildings have been erected. Pop. estimated at 800.

LEVERANO, là-và-râ'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 10 miles W.S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1670.

LEVER, DARCY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

LEVERETT, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 28 miles N. by E. of Springfield. Pop. 948.

LEVER, GREAT, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LEVERING, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

LEVERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LEVERINGTON, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania.

LEVER, LITTLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, at the junction of the Bolton, Bury, and Manchester Canals.

LEVERN, là-vèrn', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden, circle of Lübbecke. Pop. 1230.

LEVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEVERTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LEVERTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LEVI, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

LEVICK, là-vee'chì, a village of the Sardinian States, province and 10 miles from Alba, on the East Bormida, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1124.

LEVICO, là-vè-ko, a market-town of the Tyrol, 10 miles S.E. of Trient, near a small lake. Pop. 3517.

LEVIER, là-vè-d', a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 11 miles W.N.W. of Pontarlier. Pop. in 1852, 1600.

LEVIGNAC, là-vè-n'yâk', a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles N. of Marmande. Pop. 1580.

LEVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LEVINHAM, a parish of England. See **LEAVISHAM**.

LEVITA or **LEBITA**, là-vè-tâ or là-vee'tâ, (anc. *Lebin'chos*.) an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 20 miles E.N.E. of

LEW

Amorgos, lat. 37° N., lon. 26° 32' E. It is 4 miles long by 4 miles broad.

LEVISSANO, là-vit-sâ'no, a market-town of Italy, duchy and 17 miles S.W. of Modena. Pop. 2200.

LEVONE, là-vô'nâ, a village of the Sardinian States, district and about 4 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 1026.

LEVORANO, là-vo-râ'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Otranto, 11 miles S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1800.

LEVROUX, là-vrô', (anc. *Gubatum?* or *Leprosus?*) a town of France, department of Indre, 13 miles N. of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1852, 3576. It has manufactories of fine woollen cloths and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, wine, and wool. It was formerly fortified.

LEVY, a county in the N.W. part of the peninsula of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1000 square miles. The Suwanee River forms its boundary on the N.W., and the Withlacoochee on the S. The surface is nearly level, consisting mostly of pine wood, marsh, and savannahs. The soil is sandy. Pop. 465, of whom 320 were free, and 145 slaves.

LEWAN/NICK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LEWENZ. See **LEVA**.

LEWES, lu'is, a parliamentary borough and town of England, co. of Sussex, on the navigable Ouse, 44 miles S.E. of London, and 8½ miles N.E. of Brighton. Pop. in 1851, 9533. It is finely situated on a declivity of the South Downs, and has a grammar school, almshouses, believed to have been founded by Gundrada, 4th daughter of William the Conqueror, an elegant county hall, a county jail, and house of correction, barracks, and theatre. A considerable trade is carried on with London by the port of Newhaven, at the mouth of the Ouse. The town is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Lewes is said to have been the Roman station *Mutuantonia*. Simon de Montfort and the barons, in 1264, defeated Henry III. here, and imprisoned him in the castle.

LEWES, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, on Delaware Bay, opposite the Breakwater, 45 miles S.S.E. of Dover. It has 3 large hotels, 3 churches, a telegraph station, and several stores.

LEWES AND REHOBETH, a hundred in the E. part of Sussex co., Delaware, with a post-office of the same name. Pop. 1855.

LEWIN, là-wèen', a small frontier town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles W. of Glatz. Pop. 1330.

LEWIN, a village of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 599.

LEWIS, (with **HARRIS**.) the most Northern and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 57° 46' and 58° 32' N., and lon. 6° and 7° W., separated from the Mainland by the Minch Channel, 30 miles across. Length from N. to S., 60 miles, greatest breadth 30 miles. Pop. in 1851, 22,918. On the E. side are Loch Erisort and Broad Bay, and on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the Butt of Lewis, lat. 58° 31' N., lon. 6° 14' W., rises to 80 feet above the sea. Sunneval Mountain is estimated to be 2700 feet in height, and a great part of the island is rugged; but it is not generally so lofty and bare as Harris, and it has many low swampy tracts. Gneiss is the prevailing rock, and much of the surface is covered with peat, and with remains of ancient forests. The island abounds with Druidic edifices and ruined fortresses. The people are almost entirely of Celtic descent; but in the N. (Butt of Lewis) are a race of purely Scandinavian origin, although speaking the Gaelic language. Stornoway, the only town, is on the E. coast.

LEWIS, a county in the N.E. central part of New York, has an area of about 1290 square miles. It is drained by Black River (by which it is intersected) and its tributaries, and by Oswegatchie River. These streams afford valuable water-power. The surface is generally hilly or uneven. The soil is usually fertile, and, along Black River and some other streams, of excellent quality. Iron and lead ores are mined to some extent. Black River is navigable for small boats through this county. Organized in 1805. Capital, Martinsburg. Pop. 24,564.

LEWIS, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 530 square miles. It is intersected by the W. fork of Monongahela River. The surface is rocky, hilly, and in some parts mountainous. Stone-coal is found in the county. A turnpike has been constructed from Weston to Fairmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Formed in 1816, and named in honor of Colonel Charles Lewis. Capital, Weston. Pop. 10,631; of whom 9663 were free, and 368 slaves.

LEWIS, a county in the S.S.W. part of Tennessee: area estimated at 450 square miles. It is drained by Buffalo River, an affluent of Duck River. The surface is uneven; the soil is mostly fertile. Formed a few years ago, and named in honor of Captain Meriwether Lewis, the explorer of the North-western Territory. Capital, Newburg. Pop. 4438; of whom 3702 were free, and 736 slaves.

LEWIS, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. The Ohio River forms its entire boundary on the N., and it is also drained by Cabin Creek. The surface is generally hilly; the soil of the W. part is fertile, and that of the river bottoms excellent. Valuable quarries of slate and limestone

LEW

have been opened in this county, near the river. It contains the Esculapia Spring, a fashionable watering-place. Formed in 1806. Capital, Clarksburg. Pop. 7202; of whom 6880 were free, and 322 slaves.

LEWIS, a county in the E.N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 520 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its eastern boundary, and separates it from Illinois. The county is intersected by the Wyaconda, the North Pabius, the South Pabius, and the Middle Pabius, which enters the North Pabius near the county seat. The surface is diversified; about half of the county is well timbered with forests, distributed along the rivers, and separated by beautiful upland meadows or prairies, the soil of which is deep, remarkably fertile, and easily cultivated. Coal has been discovered in several places. Limestone underlies a part of the county. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 6678; of whom 6373 were free, and 1206 slaves.

LEWIS, a large county in the W. part of Washington Territory, has an area estimated at 4000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, on the N. by the Straits of Juan de Fuca, partly on the E. by Admiralty Sound, and on the S.E. by Cowlitz River, and is drained by Puget Sound, Chehalis River, and several smaller streams. The surface in the N. part is uneven and sometimes mountainous. Mount Olympus is the principal elevation. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Quenautville. Pop. 558.

LEWIS, a post-township of Essex co., New York, intersected by Boquet River, about 125 miles N. of Albany. It contains valuable beds of iron ore. Pop. 2058.

LEWIS, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1475.

LEWIS, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Brown co., Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio River, 95 miles S.W. by S. of Columbus. Pop. 2720.

LEWIS, a township in Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 574.

LEWIS, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

LEWISBERY, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles in a direct line S. of Harrisburg.

LEWISBOROUGH, *lu'-bur-uh*, a post-township on the E. border of Westchester co., New York, 100 miles S. by E. of Albany. Pop. 1608.

LEWISBURG or **DERRSTOWN**, a flourishing town of Buffalo township, Union co., Pennsylvania, is delightfully situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, 69 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is the centre of trade for the fertile valley of Buffalo Creek, and is the most populous town in the county. A large quantity of grain and other produce is shipped at this place. Lewisburg is connected by a bridge with the E. bank of the river, and is on the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. This place is the seat of a university or college, founded in 1849, under the direction of the Baptists, and has 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 2012; in 1854, about 2500.

LEWISBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Greenbrier co., Virginia, 214 miles W. of Richmond, and 9 miles W. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by a beautiful and healthy region among the mountains, and is a place of active business. The Court of Appeals for the western counties is held at Lewisburg. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and one printing-office.

LEWISBURG, a post-village of Conway co., Arkansas, on the Arkansas River, 60 miles above Little Rock, was formerly the county seat.

LEWISBURG, a post-village, capital of Marshall county, Tennessee, 55 miles S. of Nashville. Pop. from 400 to 500.

LEWISBURG, a village of Mason co., Kentucky, 7 miles S. of Mayville.

LEWISBURG, a village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green River, 160 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

LEWISBURG, a post-village of Rush township, Champaign co., Ohio, 14 miles N.E. of Urbana. It has several mills. Pop. in 1854, about 700.

LEWISBURG, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

LEWISBURG, a thriving post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Eaton and Piqua Railroad, 56 miles N. of Cincinnati.

LEWISBURG, a post-village of Cass co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, 8 miles E. of Logansport. Pop. about 300.

LEWISBURG, a village of Hancock co., Indiana, 10 miles N. of Greenfield.

LEWIS CENTRE, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

LEWIS CREEK, a fine mill-stream of Addison and Chittenden counties, in the W. part of Vermont, falls into Lake Champlain.

LEWIS' FORK, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

LEWISHAM, *lu'-sh-um*, a village and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 5 miles S.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 15,054. The village, about 1 mile in length, has many handsome residences, and a school, founded in 1647. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Dartmouth.

LEWIS ISLAND, Dampier Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 35' S., lon. 116° 33' E.

LEWISPORT, a post-village of Hancock co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 11 miles W. of Hawesville, has about 250 inhabitants.

LEW

LEWIS RIVER or **SNAKE RIVER**, the largest affluent of the Columbia River, rises by several sources on the E. side of the principal ridge of the Rocky Mountains, near 43° N. lat., and 109° W. lon., its head waters interlocking with those of the Yellowstone River. Its general course is westerly till it reaches 115° 30' W. lon., when it changes to N. by W., and continues nearly in this direction to the 40th parallel; then it reassumes its westerly course and falls into the Columbia River, in about 46° 6' N. lat., and 115° 40' W. lon. The entire length is estimated at 900 miles.

LEWIS STORE, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

LEWISTON, *lu'-is-ton*, a flourishing post-town of Androscoggin co., Maine, is situated on the left bank of the Androscoggin River, here crossed by a bridge 1700 feet long, and on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, 33 miles N. of Portland. The Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad communicates with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad at Danville, 6 miles below Lewiston, and with the Androscoggin Railroad at Leeds, 11 miles above. A railroad is also in course of construction to connect Lewiston with Bath. Lewiston has recently become one of the most important manufacturing towns in the state. The Androscoggin here has a fall of 60 feet in 15 rods, affording water privileges equal to the best in New England. The scenery in this portion of its course is remarkably wild and picturesque. About 700 acres of land, adjoining the falls, have been purchased by a company of capitalists, who intend building up a manufacturing city. A dam has been constructed across the river, and a canal, 60 feet wide, has been excavated, extending from above the falls to the mills, and such is the conformation of the ground that the water can be used several times. The principal corporations at present are the Lincoln Mill, the Lill Mill, Beale's Mill, and another that has recently gone into operation. The four corporations run about 70,000 spindles. The kinds of goods manufactured include coarse cottons, prints, tweeds, satinetts, flannels, &c. Two other mills are in course of erection. There is here a machine shop 400 feet by 70, and 4 stories high, with a capacity for 1000 hands. The capital of the company is \$1,000,000. Another machine shop for the manufacture of steam-engines is owned by a private individual. The aggregate capital employed in the manufactures of Lewiston is about \$2,000,000; the monthly payment to operatives amounts to about \$70,000. Lewiston has 6 churches, 2 of which have been erected within the past year, a bank with a capital of \$200,000, a savings institution, a valuable public library, and a first class hotel, called the Dewitt House, which contains 125 rooms and cost about \$30,000. The schools are among the best in the state, and include a high school, grammar, and primary schools. One newspaper is published here. **LEWISTON FALLS VILLAGE**, which comprises the villages on both sides of the Androscoggin, contains about 80 stores. From its present prospects, there can be but little doubt that Lewiston will soon become one of the largest interior towns in the state. Pop. of the township in 1840, 1801; in 1850, 3584; and in 1854 it is estimated at 7000.

LEWISTON, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of Niagara county, New York, is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on Niagara River, midway between the Falls and its entrance into Lake Ontario, being 7 miles distant from each. It is connected by a suspension bridge across the Niagara with Queenstown on the Canada side. It has railroad communication with Rochester and Albany, on the one hand, and with Buffalo and Detroit on the other. During the summer, steamboats ply daily between this place and ports on Lake Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, reaching Montreal in about 27 hours. Lewiston is a place of active trade. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 or 6 churches, an academy, and numerous stores. Niagara District, of which Lewiston is the port of entry, includes also the ports of Oak Orchard Creek, Oleott, and Wilson, on Lake Ontario, and Youngstown and Suspension Bridge on Niagara River. The commerce of the district with Canada for 1847, 1850, and 1851, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	1847	1850	1851
Exports,	\$186,541	\$325,538	\$585,784
Imports,	16,015	253,864	108,906

The exports, coastwise, for 1851, amounted in value to \$433,634; and the imports to \$236,684. Total exports for 1851, \$1,019,418; imports, \$340,669. By far the larger part of the above was entered at Lewiston. The shipping owned in the district, June 30, 1852, was 624 tons. The number of foreign arrivals for the year was 691; tons, 213,613, of which 60,484 were in American bottoms. The clearances were the same as the arrivals. During the last war with Great Britain, Lewiston was entirely laid waste by the enemy, every house having been burnt. Pop. of township, 224.

LEWISTON, a post-office of Forsyth co., Georgia.

LEWISTON, a village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 45 miles N.N.W. of Madison, contains 5 stores and 50 dwellings. The post-office is Beaver Creek. Pop. in 1853, 354.

LEWISTON FALLS VILLAGE, Maine. See **LEWISTON**.

LEWISTON, a seaport of Prince Edward Island, co. of Prince, on the E. coast of the N. end of the island, on the

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N. side of the entrance to Holland Bay. Lat. 46° 51' N., lon. 64° 7' W.

LEWISTOWN, a flourishing town, capital of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, at the mouth of the Kishicoquillas Creek, 60 miles by railroad N.W. of Harrisburg. The situation is elevated and beautiful. Lewistown has ample facilities for trade, by means of the canal and railroad, which follow the Juniata River through a great part of its course, and connect the town with Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, &c. Large quantities of wheat, Indian corn, pork, and iron are exported from this place. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The town has a spacious court-house, an academy, a bank, 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen factory, and 2 flouring-mills. Laid out in 1790. Pop. in 1850, 2735; in 1853, about 3000.

LEWISTOWN, a small village of Frederick co., Maryland, 10 miles N. of Frederick.

LEWISTOWN, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Columbus.

LEWISTOWN, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 166 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LEWISTOWN, a pretty post-village, capital of Fulton co., Illinois, 55 miles N.W. of Springfield, and 4 miles E. of Spoon River. Bituminous coal is abundant in the vicinity. Lewistown contains several churches, and 2 newspaper offices.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles S.W. of West Chester.

LEWISVILLE, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 167 miles W. of Harrisburg, contained in 1851, 1 church, and 14 houses.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Brunswick co., Virginia, 78 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village in Chester district, South Carolina, 60 miles N. of Columbia.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Arkansas, 160 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

LEWISVILLE, a small village of Clinton co., Ohio.

LEWISVILLE, a village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 80 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 110 miles E. of Columbus.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, on the Central Railroad, 42 miles E. of Indianapolis.

LEW KEW ISLANDS, in the Pacific. See LOO-CHOO.

LEWKINOR, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LEW, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEW, TRENCHARD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEXDEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LEXHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LEXHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LEXINGTON, a district in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 980 square miles. It is intersected by Saluda River, and bounded on the N.E. by Broad River and the Congaree, and on the S.W. by the North Edisto River. The surface is moderately hilly. The Greenville and Columbia Railroad passes through the district; the Congaree River is navigable for steamboats along the border. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 12,930; of whom 7373 were free, and 5557 slaves.

LEXINGTON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 51 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 538.

LEXINGTON, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Lexington and West Cambridge Branch Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Boston. It was at Lexington that the Americans in arms first met the British, on the morning of April 19, 1775. A monument with an appropriate inscription has been erected on the green by the state, to commemorate the patriotism and valor of the eight persons who fell in the encounter. Pop. of the township, 1894.

LEXINGTON, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Greene co., New York, about 50 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2263.

LEXINGTON, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LEXINGTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Rockbridge co., Virginia, on the North River, an affluent of James River, 146 miles W. of Richmond, and 35 miles N.W. of Lynchburg. It is situated in a valley, and surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. Washington College, founded at this place in 1795, and endowed by General Washington, has a library of 4050 volumes. The Virginia Military Institute was established here by the Legislature of Virginia, in 1838-9. Lexington contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 seminaries, 2 printing-offices, and several fine brick residences. It was laid out in 1778. Pop. 1733.

LEXINGTON, a flourishing and beautiful post-village, capital of Davidson co., North Carolina, is situated near Abbott's Creek, an affluent of Yadkin River, 112 miles W. of Raleigh. Valuable mines of lead and silver have been opened in the county. The Central Railroad of North Carolina passes through near Lexington.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, 31 miles from the Athens Branch Railroad, and 75 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It is situated in a healthy and fertile region, which is noted for the production of cotton.

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It contains 2 churches, an academy, and a female seminary. Several of the most eminent citizens of Georgia have resided here.

LEXINGTON, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Alabama, 20 miles N.E. of Florence. It has about 150 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Mississippi, on a small affluent of the Yazoo River, 70 miles N. of Jackson. Yazoo River, which borders the county on the W., is a fine stream for navigation. Two newspapers are published here.

LEXINGTON, a post-office of Burleson co., Texas.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Henderson co., Tennessee, on Beech River, a small affluent of Tennessee River, 122 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. It is situated in a fertile country, and has an active trade. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and 2 female seminaries. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

LEXINGTON, a handsome and wealthy city, capital of Fayette co., Kentucky, on the Town Fork of the Elkhorn River, 25 miles S.E. of Frankfort, 81 miles S. of Cincinnati, and 94 miles E. of Louisville. Lat. 35° 6' N., lon. 84° 18' W. Lexington is the second city of the state in population and importance. Few inland towns are more delightfully situated or more remarkable for the beauty of their general appearance. It is laid out in rectangular blocks; the streets are well paved, and bordered with ornamental trees. Main Street is 80 feet wide, and more than a mile long. Many of the public and private buildings are spacious and very handsome specimens of architecture. The surrounding country is undulating, highly cultivated, and dotted with elegant mansions. Lexington is distinguished for the excellence of its literary and scientific establishments. Transylvania University of this place is a flourishing institution; the departments of law and medicine are probably more frequented than any other in the Western States. It has a library of 14,000 volumes. The halls of the university are among the principal ornaments of the city. The state lunatic asylum located here occupies a large and beautiful building, capable of accommodating more than 300 patients. The city also contains a court-house, 2 banks, a public library, several academies, a museum, an orphan asylum, about 12 churches, and 5 or 6 newspaper offices. A monument is to be erected here to the memory of Henry Clay, who resided at Ashland, a mile and a half from the city. Lexington is the centre of an extensive trade, facilitated by railways—one extending to Louisville and Frankfort, and another recently completed connecting it with Cincinnati. Other railways are in course of construction to Maysville and Danville. This place is the seat of valuable manufactures, the most important of which are bagging, ropes, iron, brass, and silver ware, machinery, and carriages. The city and suburbs produce annually about 3,000,000 yards of bagging, and 2,500,000 pounds of rope. Lexington was formerly the capital of Kentucky. It was founded in 1776, and incorporated in 1782. Pop. in 1845, 7517; in 1853, it was about 12,000.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village of Troy township, Richland co., Ohio, on the Clear Fork of Mohican River, and on the railroad between Mansfield and Newark, 8 miles S.W. of the former. It has 3 churches, and mills of various kinds. Pop. 500.

LEXINGTON, a township of Starke co., Ohio. Pop. 1996.

LEXINGTON, a village of St. Clair co., Michigan, on Lake Huron, 70 miles N.E. of Detroit.

LEXINGTON, a post-office of Sanilac co., Michigan.

LEXINGTON, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Raisin River.

LEXINGTON, a post-village and township, capital of Scott co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated, 18 miles S.W. of Madison, with which it is connected by a plank-road. Pop. of the village, 273; of the township, 1929.

LEXINGTON, a post-village in McLean co., Illinois, 75 miles N.E. of Springfield.

LEXINGTON, a post-township in Lafayette co., Missouri. Pop. 4878.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Lafayette co., Missouri, on the right bank of Missouri River, 120 miles by the road W. of Jefferson City. The situation is high and healthy. Lexington has an active trade with the caravans of Santa Fé and the Great Salt Lake. The great emigration to California which has passed through the county for several years past, has furnished a market for grain, cattle, and horses at very high prices. Extensive beds of coal are found on the river bank here. Lexington contains, besides the county buildings, a United States land-office, 2 newspaper offices, about 7 churches, and 1 bank. Pop. of the township in 1850, 4878; of the village, 2459; in 1853, estimated at 4000.

LEXINGTON, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon, on a small stream flowing into the Pacific, near 30 miles S. of Astoria.

LEXINGTON COURT HOUSE, capital of Lexington district, South Carolina, is situated a few miles S. of Saluda River, and 12 miles W. of Columbia. It contains a court house, jail, academy, and several stores.

LEXOVIR. See LIZBUX.

LEY

LEYBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LEYBURN, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 7 miles S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 829.

LEYDEN or LEIDEN, *līden*, (Fr. *Leyde*, *léd* or *laid*; L. *Lugdunum Batavorum*), one of the most important cities of the Netherlands, 22 miles S.W. of Amsterdam, and 17 miles N. of Rotterdam, (with both of which it is connected by canals and railways,) on the Old Rhine, 6 miles from its mouth, in the North Sea. Lat. of observatory, 52° 9' 30" N., lon. 4° 29' 30" E. It was formerly fortified, but the walls and ramparts have been cleared away and planted with trees; the only remaining 2 towers have been converted into store-houses. 5 of the earthen bastions have been formed into burying-grounds, 4 are covered with wind-mills and factories, and the remaining 4 have been levelled and turned into gardens. Seven well-built gates and the castle (*de Burg*), one of the oldest and most remarkable buildings in the town, but now converted into an inn, and its grounds into tea-gardens, are the chief mementoes of the former fortress. Leyden is intersected by canals, and encompassed by wind-mills, and surrounded by country-seats, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and fertile meadows. The streets of the town are straight, broad, and kept exceedingly clean; Broad Street (*Breitestraat*) is esteemed one of the finest in Europe, being compared to High Street in Oxford. The town-hall (*Stad-huis*), originally founded about 1415, but since that period often altered and repaired, is situated in this street. It is a picturesque old building, with its prominent parts gilt. 30 windows in a line in front, a tall spire, and 8 highly-ornamented projecting gables. In the council-chamber are the painting of the Last Judgment, by Lucas van Leyden, and several fine historical portraits. Near the town hall, in the same street, is the Gemeene-lands-huis van Rijnland, containing the offices of the superintendent of dykes. Other noteworthy edifices are the prison, weigh-house, butter-house, cloth-hall, infantry barracks, and town dockyards. It has 14 churches and a synagogue, besides sundry congregations worshipping in halls, &c.; they include 4 Reformed, 1 Walloon, 1 Dissenting, 1 English, 1 Evangelical Lutheran, 1 Remonstrant, 4 Roman Catholic, and 1 Jansenist. In the Reformed Church of St. Peter are monuments to Boerhave, Spanheim, Scaliger, &c. There are numerous ordinary, poor, and Latin schools; also academies of drawing, design, architecture, and music; but the most important educational institution is the university, formerly one of the most famed in Europe, and still in excellent repute. As some indemnification for the privations suffered during the siege of 1574, the Prince of Orange offered the inhabitants exemption from certain taxes or a university. To their lasting honor, they chose the latter; and it was accordingly inaugurated by the Prince the following year, 1575. It has about 20 professors, and, in 1849, it was attended by 454 students, of whom nearly a half were studying law. Among its professors, at different periods, have been Scaliger, Gomarus, and Arminius; and it has had as pupils, Grotius, Descartes, Fielding, and Goldsmith. Connected with the university are a well-laid-out botanic garden, an observatory, a library, with valuable MSS.; an anatomical museum of comparative anatomy, one of the richest collections of natural history in existence, cabinet of coins, museum of antiquities, and a rich Japanese museum. There are also a valuable collection of agricultural implements, an economic garden, for the promotion of native gardening and agriculture, and a national herbarium. There are, likewise, several learned societies, a fine arts society, and associations for the distribution of Bibles, of tracts, and for missionary purposes. The benevolent and charitable institutions are very numerous, and include poorhouses, hospitals for orphans, old men, and old women, connected with the various religious bodies, and various societies for assisting the poorer householders. The cloth manufactures, for which Leyden was at one time greatly famed, reached their maximum in 1670; they subsequently fell off greatly, but have revived in recent years, though not to their former extent. There are now 16 steam-factories in the town, including 8 cloth factories; several coverlet, baize, and camlet factories, wool-spinneries, calico print-works, &c.; also a manufactory of paper-hangings, tanneries, skinneries, soap-works, breweries, distilleries, a machine-factory, and anchor-smith. The former great trade in books, carried on in the latter part of the 17th, and during the greater part of the 18th century, and rendered world-renowned by the Elzevirs, is represented by only 5 printing-offices.

The most memorable event in the history of Leyden is the siege it sustained from the Spaniards in 1573-74. By the resolution and heroic example of Pieter Adriaan-zoon Van der Werff, the burgomaster, the inhabitants were enabled to stand out nearly 4 months. For 7 weeks there was no bread within the walls, and when hunger became no longer bearable, and the people, dying in hundreds, implored the burgomaster to surrender the town, he offered his body to appease their appetite, and thus the most clamorous were assuaged. To relieve the town, the Prince of Orange at last broke down the dykes, and a favoring wind accompanying, the waters came over the land so rapidly that above 1000 of

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the besiegers were drowned. The same wind wafted a fleet of 200 boats from Rotterdam to the gates of Leyden, and relieved the place. It has at various times been severely visited by pestilence; in 1624, 9887 died in a few months, and from July to December, in 1635, the deaths amounted to 14,582. Leyden is the birth-place of many eminent and remarkable men, among whom may be specified Jan Bockholt, or John of Leyden, the founder of the Anabaptists; Karel van Maets, one of the translators of the New Testament; the medical doctors, Gerard van Swieten and Pieter Camper; the naturalist, Muschenbroek; the learned brothers Gerard and Isaac Voetius, Gronovius, and Nicholas Hensius; and the painters, Lucas van Leyden, the brothers Van der Velde, Metsu, Mieris, father and two sons; Gerard, Douw, and Rembrandt. The population of Leyden, at one time 90,000, was, in 1850, 35,954.

LEYDEN, two islands, one off the N. coast of Ceylon, the other off that of Java, opposite Batavia. See MANDETIVON.

LEYDEN, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont, about 44 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 716.

LEYDEN, a post-township in the S. part of Lewis co., New York, on the Black River and Black River Canal, about 110 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2253.

LEYDEN, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

LEYDEN, a post-office of Rock co., Wisconsin.

LEYDEN CENTRE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

LEYDERDORP, *līder-dorp*, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, about 1½ miles E. of Leyden, and on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1088.

LEYDERDORP, a village of North Holland, 1 mile E. of Leyden. Pop. 1664.

LEYDSCHENDAM, *līd'sken-dām*, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 2 miles E. of the Hague. P. 930.

LEYLAND, *lee-land*, a town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles S. of Preston. Pop. in 1851, 13,710, extensively employed in manufactures of cotton goods. It has a handsome church, with monuments of the Farington family, whose mansion, Shawhall, contains a museum and fine gallery of paintings; a grammar school, numerous other endowed schools, almshouses, and a station on the Manchester and Preston Railway. See HOUGHTON.

LEYNI. See LEONI.

LEYRE, *lāir*, a river of France, formed by the junction of the Leyre-de-Luxey and Leyre-de-Pisoy, in the department of Landes. It flows N.N.W. into the department of Gironde, and, after a course of above 40 miles, of which 20 are used for floating, falls into the basin of Arcachon, a little below La Mothe.

LEYRIA. See LEURIA.

LEYSIDOWN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LEYSELE, *lē-sā-lā*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 25 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2066.

LEYTA or LEITHA. See LETTHA.

LEYTE, *lē-tā* or *lā-tā*, one of the Philippine Islands, immediately S.W. of Samar. Length 130 miles, average breadth 35 miles. Pop. 92,175. Its soil is in many parts very fertile, producing rice and cotton, with ebony and other fine woods.

LEYTHA, LEITHA, or LEYTA, *lī-tā*, a river of the Austrian empire, forms a part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary, and, after a course of 90 miles, joins an arm of the Danube at Altenburg. Between it and Lake Neusiedl are the Leytha Mountains.

LEYTON, a village and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 5 miles N.E. of London. Area 2820 acres. Pop. 3274. Strype, the antiquary, was vicar of the parish.

LEZ, *lā*, a river of France, department of Hérault, rises in the Cévennes Mountains, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 2 miles S.E. of Montpellier. Its lower and navigable part is called the Canal de Grave.

LEZ, a river of France, rises in the department of Drôme, and joins the left bank of the Rhone, a little below Pont St. Esprit; total course nearly 45 miles.

LEZANT, *lē-zant*, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LEZARDRIEUX, *lē-zar'droch*, a town of France, department of Côte-du-Nord, 16 miles E.N.E. of Lannion. Pop. in 1852, 2208.

LEZAT, *lē-zā*, (anc. *Lezatium*), a town of France, formerly capital of a district called the Lezatols, in the department of Ariège, 17 miles N.W. of Pamiers, on the Jèze. Pop. in 1852, 2855.

LEZAY, *lē-zā*, a town of France, the seat of a Calvinistic consistory, in the department of Deux-Sèvres. Pop. 2559.

LEZAYSK, *lē-zhisk*, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 miles N.E. of Rzeszow, on the San. Pop. 3200.

LEZIGNO, a village of Italy. See LERIGNO.

LEZIATE, a parish of the Isle of Man.

LEZIATE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LEZIGNAN, *lē-zēn'yān*, a town of France, department of Aude, 13 miles W. of Narbonne. Pop. in 1852, 2587.

LEZOUX, *lē-zoo*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles E.N.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1852, 3803.

LEZUZA, *lē-thoo-thā*, (anc. *Labiosa* or *Lavis*), a

town of Spain, province and 22 miles W. of Albacete. Pop. 2451.

LEZZENO, lèt-sd'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 5 miles S.W. of Bellagio, on the E. shore of Lake Como. Pop. 1051.

LEZZOLO, a town of Italy. See LESSOLO.

IGOV or IGOW, l'gof, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles W. of Koorak, on the Sem. Pop. 2000.

LHAN/BRYDE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin.

LHA-REE or LHA-KI, l'ha'ree, a large village of Thibet, about 180 miles N.E. of Lassa, in a gorge, among barren and desolate mountains. The Chinese government have here a depot of provisions, under the charge of a mandarin. Near the village is a large Buddhist convent, and a handsome temple.

L'HASSA, the capital city of Thibet. See LASSA.

LHENICSE. See ELHENITZ.

LHONAUR, l'ho-naw'r, a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 42 miles E.N.E. of Jaulina. Lat. 20° N., lon. 76° 43' E.

L'HOPITAL, lo'pè'tâl, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Arly, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 23 miles N.N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1100.

LHOTA FRANCZOWA, h'lo'tá' frân-cho'vá, a village of Moravia, 50 miles from Hradisch. Pop. 1000.

LHOTA, NEU, noi h'lo'tá, a village of Moravia, 12 miles from Hradisch. Pop. 1200.

LIACHOWITZE. See LACHOWITZ.

LIADISDAL, a post-office of Columbia co., Arkansas.

LIAMONE, lo-d'mo'ná, (anc. *Cervidius*?) a river of Corsica, after a S.W. course of 21 miles, enters the Mediterranean 11 miles N. of Ajaccio. In 1793 it gave name to the southernmost of the two departments of the island.

LIAMPO, a city of China. See NINGPO.

LIANCHOO or LIAN-TCHOU, le-án'choo', or LIAN-TCHOU-FOU, le-án'chò-fo'fo', written also LIEN-TCHOU, le-én'choo, a city of China, capital of a department, province of Quang-tong, 240 miles S.W. of Canton. Lat. 21° 43' N., lon. 109° 40' E.

LIANCOURT, lo-án's'koon', a town of France, department of Oise, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 5 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 1550.

LIANE, le-án', a small river of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, after a course of about 20 miles falls into the English Channel, and forms the harbor of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

LIANG-CHOO, LIANG-TCHOU, le-áng'choo', or LIANG-TCHOU, le-áng'chò-cho', a city of China, capital of a department, province of Kan-soo, 140 miles N.W. of Lan-choo.

LIAO TOUNG or LIAO TONG. See MANTCHOURIA.

LIAZOMINSKOI, lo-á'o-min-skoi', an island of Russia, in the White Sea, near the mouth of the Dwina, government of Archangel, 13 miles long by 6 miles broad.

LIBADIA. See LIVADIA.

LIBANUS, a mountain range of Syria. See LEBANON.

LIBAU, lee-bow, (Lettish, *Leopold*, lo-d'p'la) a seaport town of Russia, government of Courland, on the Baltic, N. of Lake Libau, and 105 miles W.S.W. of Mitau. Pop. 10,110. It is enclosed by walls, and has a council-hall, theatre, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches; a synagogue, hospital, 2 extensive almshouses, and an orphan asylum. Its harbor is artificial. Its trade is considerable.

LIBBERTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

Ll'BERTON, a parish of Scotland, co. and 2½ miles S.E. of Edinburgh. The ancient Borough Muir of Edinburgh, the bituminous well of St. Catherine, Craigmillar Castle, and other objects of interest, are in this parish.

LIBERIA, li-bee're-a, a republic on the W. coast of Africa, midway between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, extending 320 miles along the coast, with an average breadth inland of 80 miles, having Cape Mesurado, lat. 6° 19' N., lon. 10° 50' W., near the centre of its coast-line. It was founded as a colony of free blacks, in 1820, by the American Colonization Society, with the idea, that many, if not all, of the liberated slaves in the United States would prefer returning to Africa. The experiment, notwithstanding the grievous discouragements it met with at the outset, has been eminently successful. The whole territory of Liberia has been purchased, from time to time, from its aboriginal owners. It is well watered, being traversed by several considerable streams, and its natural resources are immense. Cotton is indigenous, and yields two crops a year. Coffee thrives well; a single tree at Monrovia yielding 30 lbs. at one gathering. Sugar-cane grows in unrivalled luxuriance, and cam-wood in unlimited quantities; red-wood, bar-wood, and other dyes, are likewise plentiful; the oil-palm is abundant; and indigo, caoutchouc, ginger, arrow-root, cocoa, cocoa nuts, pine-apples, castor-nuts, yams, plantains, bananas, figs, olives, tamarinds, limes, oranges, lemons, &c., may be added to the list of vegetable products, many of which are exported, to a greater or less extent. Ivory is easily obtainable; and rich metallic veins also exist. An important export and import trade is now carried on; and a large number of the inhabitants of the interior depend upon Liberia for their supplies of imported goods.

The following exhibits the commerce of Liberia for the years specified:—

1846

Years	1844.	1845.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Bullion and Specie	\$39,983	\$68,754	\$114,334	\$88,918	\$91,000
Dye Wood	36,486	16,931	24,786	10,166	3,310
Copper Ore	1,977	4,889	1,908	8,536	2,118
Hides and Skins . . . . .	..	..	80,096	164,749	148,815
Coffee	34,301	20,036	23,644	8,316	6,316
Cocoa	889	689	740	36	..
Dates . . . . .	..	..	2,153	4,750	..
Nuts	10,673	2,261	8,418	16,778	4,816
Cloves and Cinnamon . . . . .	..	..	4,142	10,407	..
Red Pepper	1,059	1,159	9,540	5,751	8,091
Ginger	1,616	4,496	4,313	15,907	10,406
All other articles	272,354	533,943	398,765	327,901	223,406
Total	\$459,337	\$672,176	\$559,944	\$635,586	\$495,742

Value of imports into Liberia during the same period:—

Years	1844.	1845.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Produce	\$641,406	\$525,563	\$700,431	\$771,380	\$676,769
Foreign Merchandise	68,918	79,543	44,499	61,403	31,642
Total	\$710,324	\$605,106	\$744,930	\$832,783	\$708,411

The principal articles of import are tobacco, cotton manufactures, spirits, gunpowder, and flour.

A thirst for education has been awakened among the surrounding aborigines of Liberia, many of whom send their children 400 and 500 miles, to be educated in the Republic. The Liberians have built for themselves above 30 churches of brick and stone; and possess numerous schools, and a considerable number of printing-presses. More than 20,000 natives have requested to be taken under the protection of the state, while not less than 100,000 live on its territory, and 350,000 are bound to it by treaties to abolish the slave-trade. At different times, ten buildings, erected by slave-traders for the storage of slaves, have been burned down by the Liberians, and hundreds of their fellow-creatures, therein confined, liberated; and they at all times afford refuge to the weak and the oppressed. The climate, though still fatal to Europeans, has been greatly improved by clearing, drainage, &c. Monrovia, the capital and port of the colony, is situated on Cape Mesurado. There are, besides, above 20 towns and villages in the territory. The government of the country is precisely on the American model: consisting of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and a house of representatives; the number of members in the former being 6, and in the latter 28. Liberia was declared an independent state in July, 1847; and, in the following year, was recognised as such by Great Britain and France. A company has recently been organized in the United States for establishing steam communication between Liberia and this country. Pop. in 1850, 250,000.—Adj. and inhab. LIBERIAN, li-bee're-an.

LIBERTIA, a small village of Prince William co., Virginia.

LIBERTK, a town of Bohemia. See REICHENBERG.

LIBERTAD, le-bér-táp, (i. e. "Liberty,") an extensive department in the N. of Peru, bordering on the Pacific. It is bounded on the N. by Ecuador, and stretches S. to about 8° 30' S. lat. It is divided into 8 provinces. Libertad and Amazonas comprise what was formerly the department of Trujillo. Capital, Trujillo. Pop. in 1850, 266,563.

LIBERTY, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, contains about 700 square miles. It is drained by the Medway and Newport Rivers, and the Altamaha River washes its S.W. border. The surface is level; the soil is mostly sandy and sterile. Marl is found in several places. Capital, Hinesville. Pop. 7926; of whom 2018 were free, and 5908 slaves.

LIBERTY, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, bordering on Galveston Bay, contains 2290 square miles. It is intersected by the Trinity River. The surface is an alluvial plain, which is mostly without trees, excepting the margins of the streams. The soil in the S. is sandy and poor, but improves as we advance towards the N. The river is navigated by steamboats at all stages, to Liberty, the county seat. Pop. 2622; of whom 1630 were free, and 892 slaves.

LIBERTY, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, at the head of St. George River, which affords abundant water-power, about 22 miles E. of Augusta. It contains 6 stores, 2 large tanneries, about 100 cooper shops, 10 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, and 1 carding-machine and cloth-mill. Pop. 1116.

LIBERTY, a village and station of Steuben co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Bath.

LIBERTY, a post-village and township of Sullivan co., New York, about 100 miles in a straight line N.W. of New York city. It is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by high hills, and contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 or 2 hotels, about 7 stores, and the Liberty Normal Institute, at which is the Meteorological Station for Sullivan co. The Institute was founded here in 1847 by the beneficence of John D. Watkins, and is conducted upon the principle of the State Normal School of Albany. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1850, 2612.

LIBERTY, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 722.
LIBERTY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. P. 522.
LIBERTY, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 387.
LIBERTY, a village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of Susquehanna River, 110 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg, has near 100 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, a township, McKean co., Pennsylvania. P. 612.
LIBERTY, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1233.

LIBERTY, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 833.

LIBERTY, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S.E. of Wellsborough. Pop. 1472.

LIBERTY, a beautiful post-village, capital of Bedford co., Virginia, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 25 miles W. of Lynchburg. It commands a sublime view of the Peaks of Otter, which are not less than 7 miles distant, though they appear to be in the immediate vicinity. Liberty has a handsome court-house, 4 churches, and about 700 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Amite co., Mississippi, on the left bank of the Amite River, 100 miles S.W. of Jackson.

LIBERTY, a pleasant post-village, capital of Liberty co., Texas, is situated on the E. bank of Trinity River, 60 miles N. of Galveston. Steamboats navigate the river between this point and Galveston at all seasons.

LIBERTY, a village of Izard co., Arkansas, on White River, near the N.W. corner of the county.

LIBERTY, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

LIBERTY, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tennessee, on Opossum Creek, 54 miles E. of Nashville, with which it is connected by a turnpike.

LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Casey co., Kentucky, on Green River, near its source, 60 miles S. of Frankfort, has a court-house and 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 200.

LIBERTY, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1498.

LIBERTY, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1501.

LIBERTY, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1232.

LIBERTY, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 1782.

LIBERTY, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1051.

LIBERTY, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 2901.

LIBERTY, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1001.

LIBERTY, a small village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on Wills Creek.

LIBERTY, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 874.

LIBERTY, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 422.

LIBERTY, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 400.

LIBERTY, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 4076.

LIBERTY, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1017.

LIBERTY, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1320.

LIBERTY, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1190.

LIBERTY, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1262.

LIBERTY, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 182.

LIBERTY, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 7 miles W. of Dayton. It has 1 church.

LIBERTY, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 322.

LIBERTY, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 1128.

LIBERTY, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1400.

LIBERTY, a township of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1829.

LIBERTY, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 1257.

LIBERTY, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 427.

LIBERTY, a township of Washington co., Ohio. P. 1223.

LIBERTY, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 236.

LIBERTY, a post-township in the S. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 819.

LIBERTY, a township in Crawford co., Indiana. P. 545.

LIBERTY, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. P. 1171.

LIBERTY, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 667.

LIBERTY, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 797.

LIBERTY, a township in Hendricks co., Indiana. P. 1661.

LIBERTY, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1766.

LIBERTY, a village of Lawrence co., Indiana, on the East Fork of White River, 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Bedford.

LIBERTY, a township in Parke co., Indiana. Pop. 1234.

LIBERTY, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 210.

LIBERTY, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. P. 655.

LIBERTY, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 1113.

LIBERTY, a township in Tipton co., Indiana. Pop. 144.

LIBERTY, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Union co., Indiana, on the railroad from Hamilton, in Ohio, to Rushville, 70 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis, and 46 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It contains 2 or 3 churches and a county seminary. Pop. of the township, 979.

LIBERTY, a township in Wabash co., Indiana. Pop. 1425.

LIBERTY, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 900.

LIBERTY, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 209.

LIBERTY, a post-village and township in Adams co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by N. of Springfield. Pop. 1077.

LIBERTY, a small village of Randolph co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River.

LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Clay county, Missouri, is situated about 5 miles N. of the Missouri River, about 20 miles by the river above Jefferson City. The situation is healthy and the water is good. The town contains a

handsome brick court-house, about 5 churches, 2 academies, and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by a highly productive farming district, which abounds in stone-coal and fine limestone. Many horses, cattle, and swine are also exported. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1500.

LIBERTY, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Pop. 1064.

LIBERTY, a township in Stoddard co., Missouri. P. 424.

LIBERTY, a township in Washington co., Missouri. Pop. 1044.

LIBERTY, a post-office of Kenosha co., Wisconsin.

LIBERTY, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

LIBERTY CORNERS, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 8 miles N.N.E. of Somerville.

LIBERTY CORNERS, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

LIBERTY CREEK, a post-office of Rapides co., Louisiana.

LIBERTY FALLS, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, about 100 miles N.W. of New York city, and 2½ miles S. of Liberty. It contains 2 stores, a large tannery, and flour, saw, and turning mills.

LIBERTY HALL, a post office of Washington co., Virginia.

LIBERTY HALL, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, 35 miles E. by S. of Hartford.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Fredell co., North Carolina.

LIBERTY HILL, a village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-village of Pike co., Georgia, 13 miles S.E. of Griffin.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 17 miles S.E. of Oxford, the county seat.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Williamson co., Texas.

LIBERTY MILLS, a post-village in Orange co., Virginia, 79 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LIBERTY MILLS, a post-village of Wabash co., Indiana, on Red River, about 100 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

LIBERTY SQUARE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LIBERTYTOWN, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 70 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the Walkill River, about 70 miles S. by W. of Albany.

LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village in the N. part of Sussex co., New Jersey.

LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village and township of Lake co., Illinois, 34 miles N. of Chicago, has a steam flouring mill and 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 756.

LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 60 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

LIBETHEN, le-bé'ten, (Hun. *Libeth-Banya*, le-bét/bán-yoh') a free town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 14 miles E. of Neusohl. Pop. 1400. It has mines of iron and copper.

LIBCHOWITZ, le-bok'vitz, a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.W. of Leitmeritz, on the north bank of the Elbe.

LIBKOVO, le-lo-ko'vo, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 12 miles S.E. of Argyro-Kastro.

LIBOURNE, lee'boorn', (anc. *Uindati Lilla*, or *Liburnum*) a town and river-port of France, department of Gironde, capital of an arrondissement, on the Dordogne, at its junction with the Isle, and on the railway from Tours, 17 miles E.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 12,650. It is enclosed by walls, and has large cavalry barracks, manufactories of woollen stuffs, glass, and cordage, yards for ship-building, a port admitting vessels of 300 tons at high water, and a considerable traffic with Bordeaux in wines, brandy, salt, and corn. It was founded in 1286, by Edward I., King of England.

LIBRARY, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

LIBRILLA, le-breel'yá, a town of Spain, province and 18½ miles S.W. of Murvia. Pop. 3083.

LIBYA, lib'ya, (Gr. *Λιβύη*, *Libúē*.) the ancient Greek name of Africa. It was sometimes applied in a restricted sense to the region immediately W. of Egypt, extending 200 or 300 miles from E. to W., and of an indefinite breadth from N. to S. Adj. and inhab. **LIBYAN**, lib'y-an.

LIBYAN DESERT, that part of the Sahara or Great Desert bounded N. by Tripoli, E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Darfour and Waday, and W. by Fezzan, and the country of the Tibboos. Here the continent of Africa shelves down towards the Mediterranean in a series of terraces, consisting of vast level sandy or gravelly deserts, lying E. and W., separated by low rocky ridges. This desert is probably not less than 1000 miles in length from N. to S., and from 500 to 600 miles in breadth. It contains the oasis of Seewah, with the town of the same name, about lat. 20° 12' N., lon. 20° 15' E., near which is the village of Gharmy.

LIBYSSA. See **HARAKAR**.

LICATA, a town of Sicily. See **ALICATA**.

LICCA. See **LIKA**.

LICENZA, le-chén'zá, (anc. *Digenitia*?) a village of the Papal States, 12 miles from Tivoli, on a bright mountain

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stream, celebrated by Horace. The poet's Sabine villa stood about midway between the road and the river. Pop. 700.

LICH, *lik*, a town of Central Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober Hesse, on the Wetter, 8 miles S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2357, mostly Lutherans.

LICHBOROUGH, *litch'būr-uh*, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LICHET MATRAVERS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LICHET MINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LICHFIELD, sometimes, but rarely, written LITCHFIELD, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and county of itself, of England, in the county of Stafford, on the Grand Junction Canal, and the Stafford and Rugby Railway, 17 miles E.S.E. of Stafford, and 110 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 7003. It stands on a fine plain, and is mostly well built. The cathedral, one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom, is built in the richly decorated style of the 13th and 14th centuries; it has a superb porch, and 3 fine towers with spires, of which the central is 268 feet in height. Lichfield has also a large episcopal palace, a deanery, 3 parish churches, a grammar school, said to have been founded by Edward VI., and where Addison, Ashmole, Johnson, and Garrick were educated; an ancient female hospital, an asylum for relics of the clergy, and numerous other charities: a union workhouse, a guildhall, jail, theatre, statue of Dr. Johnson, a market-house, 2 branch banks, excellent breweries, and small manufactories of carpets. Lichfield sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

LICHFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LICHTAERT, *lik'tart*, a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1541.

LICHTEN, *lik'ten*, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, on the Raben, about 12 miles from Freudenthal. Pop. 1760.

LICHTENAU, *lik'teh-nōw*, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 47 miles S. of Minden, on the Sauer. Pop. 1525.

LICHTENAU, a small town of Germany, province of Nieder Hesse, (Lower Hesse,) on the Losse, 12 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1476. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has manufactures of linens.

LICHTENAU, a small town of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, 26 miles S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1300.

LICHTENAU, OBER and NIEDER, *ober* and *nee'der lik'teh-nōw*, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, W.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1278.

LICHTENBERG, *lik'ten-bērg*, a principality of the Prussian States, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, between Rhenish Bavaria on the S.E., and Birkenfeld on the N.W. It was ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1834.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.W. of Hof. Pop. 900.

LICHTENBERG, *look'tōng'bain*, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles N.N.E. of Saverne. Pop. 1010.

LICHTENBURG, *lik'ten-bōōrg*, a village of Prussian Saxony, government and 48 miles N.N.E. of Merseburg, with a castle, which is historically interesting, as the place where a meeting was held in 1518, between Luther, Frederick the Wise, Spalatin, Melancthon, and Müllers. Pop. 598.

LICHTENFELS, *lik'ten-fēls*, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, and with a station on the Nuremberg and Neumarkt Railway, 20 miles N.N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 2105.

LICHTENSTEG, *lik'ten-stēg*, a town of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. 750.

LICHTENSTEIN, *lik'ten-stēn*, or LIECHTENSTEIN, *lee'ten-stēn*, a town of Saxony, 14 miles W.S.W. of Chemnitz, at the foot of a mountain, crowned by a castle. P. 3218.

LICHTENSTEIN, a state of Germany. See LIECHTENSTEIN.

LICHTENVOORDE, *lik'ten-vōn'deh*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 6 miles S.W. of Groenlo. Pop. 2057.

LICHTENWALD, *lik'ten-wāld*, a village of Germany, Styria, on the Save, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cilly. Pop. 600.

LICHTENWALD, a village of Germany, Saxony, N.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 572.

LICHTENWERD, *lik'ten-wērt*, a village of Lower Austria, on the Fischa, and the railway from Vienna to Gloggnitz. Pop. 1200.

LICHTERVELDE, *lik'ter-vēldēh*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 5600. It has manufactures of tobacco and leather.

LICHVIN, a town of Russia. See LIEKVIN.

LICK, *LYK*, *lik*, or *OELK*, *lik*, a town of East Prussia, 55 miles S. of Gumbinnen, on the Lake of Lick. Pop. 3527.

LICK, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1503.

LICK BRANCH, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

LICK CREEK, a post-office of Hickman co., Tennessee.

LICK CREEK, of Ohio, enters Tiffin's River in Defiance county.

LICK CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Orange co., and flows westward through Martin co. into the E. fork of White River.

LICK CREEK, a post-office of Sangamon co., Illinois.

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LICK CREEK, of Ralls co., Missouri, flows N. into Salt River.

LICK CREEK, a post-office of Ralls co., Missouri.

LICK CREEK, a post-village in Van Buren co., Iowa, 65 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

LICKF, *lik*, a post-office of Fannin co., Texas.

LICK FORK, a small post-village of Daviess co., Missouri.

LICKING, a county in Ohio, situated near the centre of the state, contains 670 square miles. It is drained by Licking River and its branches. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is generally fertile, and mostly under cultivation. Extensive quarries of sandstone and freestone have been opened, and cannel coal has been found in one place. The streams furnish motive power for numerous mills and factories. The county is traversed by the Central Ohio Railroad, by the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad, and by the Ohio Canal. Capital, Newark. Pop. 35,846.

LICKING, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1571.

LICKING, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. P. 1434.

LICKING, a township of Blackford co., Indiana. P. 975.

LICKING, a post-office of Texas co., Missouri, 95 miles S. by E. of Jefferson City.

LICKING CREEK rises in the S. part of Pennsylvania, and flowing southward, falls into the Potomac.

LICKING CREEK, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 953.

LICKING RIVER, of Kentucky, rises among the Cumberland Mountains, in Floyd co., and pursuing a north-westerly course, falls into the Ohio opposite Cincinnati. The whole length is estimated at 200 miles. It is generally from 50 to 100 yards wide, with high and steep banks, which are bordered with forest-trees of great size. Small steamboats can ascend it to Falmouth, about 50 miles from its mouth. An affluent, called the South Licking, rises in Montgomery county, and enters the river from the left hand at Falmouth. The North Fork flows westward through Mason and Bracken counties until it joins the main stream.

LICKING RIVER, of Ohio, rises near the centre of the state and flows into the Muskingum opposite Zanesville. It is formed by three main branches which unite at Newark, namely, the North Fork, South Fork, and Raccoon Fork.

LICKING STATION, a post-village of Morgan co., Kentucky.

LICKINGTOWN, a village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 6 miles E. of Newark.

LICKSHILLET, a thriving village of Floyd co., Georgia, on the S. bank of the Etowah River, opposite Rome.

LICKVILLE, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina, 100 miles N. of Columbia.

LICORDIA, *le-kōrdi-ā*, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 7 miles S.E. of Caltagirone. Pop. 7000.

LICORDIA, a village of Sicily, on a height, in the province of Catania. Pop. 1000.

LICOSA, *PUNTA DI, poon'tā dee le-kō'sā*, ("point of Licosa.") a cape of Naples. See CAPE LICOSA.

LICQUES, *lee-k*, a market-town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles E.N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1576.

LIDA, *lee'dā*, a town of Russian Poland, government and 70 miles E.N.E. of Grodno. Pop. 2000.

LIDDEL, a river of Scotland, rises in a bog in the parish of Castletown, flows S.W. for about 24 miles, (for a part of which it divides Scotland from England,) and joins the Esk, near Canoby. Its valley forms the romantic district of LIDDESDALE.

LIDDES, *lid'dēs* or *lid*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of Entremont, on the road from Martigny to the Great St. Bernard. Pop. 1411.

LIDDESDALE, a post-office of Columbia co., Arkansas.

LIDDIARD MIL/LICENT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LIDDIARD TREGOOZE, *lid'diārd tree-gōz*, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LIDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, 2 miles S.E. of Uppingham. Here is an hospital, founded in 1600 by Sir T. Cecil, 2d Lord Burghley.

LIDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LIDGATE or LYDGATE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LIDI, *lee'dee*, a group of seven islands in the Adriatic, opposite the lagoons of Venice, and extending in a curve from the mouth of the Piave to that of the Brenta.

LIDINGÖE, (*Lidingöe*), *lee'din-gōēh*, an island of Sweden, in the Channel, a little N.E. of Stockholm. It is a great holiday resort for the inhabitants of that city.

LIDKÖPING (*Lidköping* or *LIDKÖPING*, (*Lidköping*), *lid'chō-ping*, a town of Central Sweden, 120 miles S.W. of Mariestad, at the mouth of the Lid-Au, in Lake Wener. Pop. 1140. It has a large market-place, in which, on the 29th of September, one of the most frequented fairs in the kingdom is held.

LIDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford, 3 miles W.N.W. of Ampthill, with a station on the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the London and North Western Railway.

LIDNEY, a market-town and parish of England, county

and 16½ miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, on a bank of the Severn. Pop. 1885. Lidney-hall is a seat of the Bathurst family.

LIDO, lee'do, a chain of sandy islands, Austrian Italy, forming a curve between the rivers Brenta and Piave, separating the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic. They contain several small forts.

LIEBAU, lee'baw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1930. mostly employed in weaving.

LIEBAU, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N.E. of Pírau. Pop. 3290.

LIEBENMÜHL, (Liebenmühl.) lee'beh-mülo', a small town of East Prussia, 72 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 1800.

LIEBENAU, lee'beh-naw', a town of Germany, Bohemia, 19 miles N.E. of Buntslau. Pop. 2252.

LIEBENAU, lee'beh-naw', a town of Germany, on the Weser, 33 miles N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1960.

LIEBENAU, a small town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on an island in the Diemel, 16 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 650.

LIEBENSTEIN, lee'ben-stine', or SAUERBRUNN, sbw-gr-brönn', a watering-place of Saxe-Meiningen, in a beautiful valley, watered by an affluent of the Werra, 18 miles W.S.W. of Gotha. It has a very complete bathing establishment, with a theatre. The water is one of the strongest chalybeates in Germany. Pop. 791.

LIEBENTHAL, lee'ben-täl, a town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1640.

LIEBENTHAL HOHEN, (Liebenthal Höhen.) lee'ben-täl' hō'n, a village of Prussian Silesia, circle of Schönaue. Pop. 1020.

LIEBENWALDE, lee'ben-wäl'de, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 37 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Havel, here joined by the Finow Canal. Pop. 2375.

LIEBENWERDA, lee'ben-wér'dä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 60 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on an island in the Black Elster. Pop. 2100.

LIEBENZELL, lee'ben-tell', or simply ZELL, tsel, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, 20 miles W. of Stuttgart, on the Nagold, with 1052 inhabitants, mineral baths, and important linen markets.

LIEBERKE, lee'ber-ō'ch, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 33 miles S.S.W. of Frankfurt. Pop. 1500.

LIEBERVOLK WITZ, lee'ber-folk'wits, or LIEBERWOLK WITZ, lee'ber-folk'wits, a market-town of Saxony, 5½ miles S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 1232.

LIEBICH, OBER, ober lee'bix, a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, on the Kohnbach, about 38 miles from Prague. Pop. 1008.

LIEBSTADT, lee'bštāt, a town of East Prussia, 54 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Mühl. Pop. 1740.

LIEBSTADT, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S.E. of Dresden, with a castle. Pop. 818.

LIECHTENSTEIN, lee'chen-stine', or LICHTENSTEIN, lī'chen-stine', the smallest principality in the Germanic Confederation, forming the 27th state, bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Austrian circle of Vorarlberg and the Tyrol, S. by the Swiss canton of Grisons, and on the W. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of St. Gall. In the N. it terminates almost in a point; greatest length, from N. to S., 15 miles, average breadth about 5 miles; area 63 square miles. For administrative purposes it is divided into the two lordships of Schelemburg and Liechtenstein; the latter, formerly called Vaduz, is the capital; it is a small place, with a population of 930. The family of Liechtenstein is a branch from that of Este. The Prince has extensive domains in Germany, and particularly in Moravia. Pop. 7260.

LIECHTENSTEIN, a town of Saxony. See LICHTENSTEIN.

LIEDEKERKE, lee'deh-kēr'keh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 12 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 2131.

LIEDOLSHHEIM, lee'dole-hime', a village of Baden, 10 miles N. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1813.

LIEPKENSHEEK, lee'kens-hook', a fort of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, and 7 miles N.W. of Antwerp, the approach to which it protects, with Fort Lillo, immediately opposite.

LIEPLAND, a province of Russia. See LIVONIA.

LIEGE, leej, (Fr. *Lège*, lee-zhē; L. *Leodium*; Dutch, *Luyk* or *Lijk*, loik; Ger. *Lüttich*, lütlik,) a town of Belgium, capital of a province, 54 miles E. by S. of Brussels. It stands in a longitudinal valley, terminated W. by a hill, called Sainte-Walburge, and E. by another hill called Le Cornillon, and is traversed from S.W. to N.E. by the Meuse, which is here joined by the Ourthe. It is defended E.S.E. by Fort Chartreuse, N. by Cornillon, and N.W. by a vast citadel, recently constructed on its ancient site on the summit of Sainte-Walburge. Liege is the Birmingham of Belgium, and hence, on approaching it, the first thing usually seen is a dense cloud of smoke. The streets are narrow, often steep, and, almost without exception, ill-cleaned; while the houses have a dingy, dirty look, and are so high, as both to exclude the sun and confine the air. The rivers, however, are generally lined with stone quays, several of which are well planted, and afford good promenades, and there are eleven

squares, which afford a good deal of open space. The principal buildings are the Cathedral of St. Paul, in pure Gothic, the Church of St. Jacques, one of the finest existing specimens of ogival architecture; the Churches of St. Martin, St. Croix, St. John, St. Denis, St. Bartholomew, the Palais de Justice, the ancient residence of the prince-bishops, an imposing edifice; the Hotel de Ville, the University, occupying the extensive buildings of a Jesuit convent, and rich in collections of various kinds, and the Communal College, a large and elegant structure, inaugurated in 1843. Liege is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Mechlin, and possesses a superior court of justice, with jurisdiction over the provinces of Liege, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur; courts of first resort and commerce, an episcopal seminary, a royal college, veterinary, artillery, industrial, commercial, and several other schools; a public library of 75,000 printed volumes, and 600 MSS.; cabinets of natural philosophy and natural history, a botanical garden, a royal conservatory of music, an academy of fine arts, deaf and dumb and blind asylums; and numerous other beneficial institutions.

The great staple manufacture of Liege is iron. Some of its establishments in different branches of this manufacture, particularly that of fire-arms, and the construction of machinery, surpass those of France, and almost rival those of Great Britain. The other principal manufactures are broadcloths, and various woollen stuffs, jewellery, tobacco, carriages, soap, hats, and leather. The trade in all these articles is considerable, and is much aided by roads, railways, canals, and navigable rivers, which bring the town into communication with the different quarters of the kingdom, and with foreign countries.

Liege was founded in the 6th, but not surrounded with walls and fortifications till the 10th century. In 1212, it was taken by Henry I., Duke of Brabant; and, in 1467, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, having forced an entrance into it, levied enormous sums from the inhabitants, and razed its fortifications. In 1691, Marshal Boufflers bombarded it for five days; and, in 1702, both the town and citadel were taken by the Duke of Marlborough. Pop. 66,463. Inhab. LIEGE, leejer, (Fr. *Liegeois*, lee-ā'zhwā').

LIEGE, (Dutch, *Luikeland*, or *Luykerland*, loik'er-lānt') a province of Belgium, bounded N. by Limbourg, E. by Rhénish Prussia, S. by Luxembourg, S.W. by the province of Namur, and N.W. by Brabant; length, E. to W., 52 miles; breadth, N. to S., 33 miles; area, 1117 square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Meuse, by which it is traversed S.W. to N.E. About three-fourths of the whole surface are under cultivation; rather more than one-sixth in wood, and less than one-twenty-second waste. The trade is facilitated both by water communication and railways. Pop. 460,663; of whom 427,442 speak French or Walloon, 29,971 Flemish or Dutch, and 4087 German.

LIEGNITZ, lee'gnits, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Katzbach, at its confluence with the Schwarzwasser, and on the Berlin and Breslau Railway, 40 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 13,980. It was formerly fortified, but its works have been destroyed, and are now replaced by public walks; it has 2 Lutheran and 3 Roman Catholic churches; a ducal chapel, in which are buried the princes of the line of Piast; an ancient council-house, an academy, established in 1810, an orphan asylum, and a workhouse. Here, on the 16th August, 1760, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, totally defeated the Austrians; lat. 51° 12' N., lon. 16° 12' E.

LIEPDE, lee'p'de, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 9 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1277.

LIEP-CHOU or LIEN CHOU FOO. See LIAN-CHOU.

LIEPDEEN, lee'p'den, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 12 miles N.W. of Nymwegen, on the Rhine-dike. Pop. 829.

LIEP-CHOU, a city of China. See LIAN-CHOU.

LIENTZ or LIENZ, leonta, (anc. *Leontium*?) a town of Tyrol, on the Drave, 40 miles E.N.E. of Brunecken. Pop. 3000, engaged in iron works. It has a college and convents, and near it is an ancient fortified abbey.

LIEZINGEN, lee'zing-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Schmieh. Pop. 900.

LIEOU-CHOU-FOO or LIEOU-TCHOU-FOO, lee-oo'choo'foo', a city of China, province of Quang-see, on a navigable river. Lat. 24° 14' N., lon. 109° E. Lieou is a prefixed name of various Chinese towns.

LIEOU-KHIEOU, (ISLANDS). See LOO CHOU.

LIEPVRE, lee'vr, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 14 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 2323.

LIER. See LIERRE.

LIERRE ST. MARTIN, lee'rē'ch or le-ārd sān man'tān', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1430.

LIERGANGES, lee'r-gā'nz, a village of Spain, Old Castile, 10 miles from Santander. Pop. 1665.

LIERNEUX, lee'r-nūx', a village of Belgium, province and 25 miles S.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1580.

LIERRE or LIER, lee'rē, a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles S.E. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nethe. It is surrounded by a rampart, planted

with trees; is generally well built, has a town-house, 5 churches, 3 chapels, 3 convents, an hospital, prison, barracks, orphan asylum, several almshouses, and 8 primary schools, with manufactures of lace, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; many breweries, distilleries, and oil-mills. Pop. 13,425.

LIESDORF, lee'sdorf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 30 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 1381.

LIESER, lee'zer, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 19 miles N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1314.

LIESTHAL or LIESTAL, lee'stäl, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Basel country, (Basel Landschaft,) 8 miles S.E. of Basel. Pop. 2200.

LIESZEK, lee's'ek, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 9 miles from Trentschin. Pop. 2332.

LIESZEK, a village of Hungary, co. of Arva. Pop. 1399.

LIEITOR, lee-tor', a town of Spain, province of Albacete, on the Mundo, 63 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 2451. It has a Carmelite convent, and manufactures of woollens.

LIENTANI. See LITANI (Et.).

LIEZTEN, lee'ten, a village of Austria, in Styria, on the Birnbach. Pop. 1000.

LIEZGÜHRICKE, lee'ts'görik-keh, Alt. Ält. and Neu, not, (i.e. "Old and New Lietzghüricke,") two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government of Frankfurt, circle of, and near Königsberg. Pop. 1339.

LIEU, LE, lee'le, or lyuh, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on Lake Joux, 19 miles W.N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 1059.

LIEUREY, lee'ch'ré, a market-town of France, department of Eure, 8 miles S. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. in 1852, 2343.

LIEUVIN, lee-un'vân, an old division of Normandy, now comprised in the departments of Calvados and Eure.

LIEZELE, lee-z'el-eh, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles S. of Antwerp. Pop. 1048.

LIEFF and BENVIE, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar and Perth.

LIEFFEY, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in the mountains of Wicklow, and, after a course of 50 miles, enters Dublin Bay.

LIEFFORD, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, capital of the co. of Donegal, on the Foyle, 14 miles S.W. of Londonderry. Pop. 752.

LIEFRÉ, lee'fré, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 11 miles N.E. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 2501.

LIFTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LIFU, lee'foo, the largest and most northerly of the Loyalty Islands, in the South Pacific; lat. (N. end) 20° 27' S., lon. 167° 47' E. It is 37 miles long, from N. to S., and from 10 to 20 miles broad.

LIGER. See LOIRE.

LIGETH, lee'gait, a village of Hungary, Banat, on the Temes. Pop. 2210.

LIGHTHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LIGHT CORNERS, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

LIGHT STREET, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 2 or 3 miles N.E. of Bloomsburg.

LIGHTWOOD FOREST, England. See BLURTON.

LIGITAN or LEEGETAN, lee'ghe-tân, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 4° 19' N., lon. 118° 33' E.

LIONANA, leen'yân, a village of the Sardinian States, province and about 3 miles from Verceilli. Pop. 1043.

LIGNÉ, leen'yé, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 2331.

LIGNÉ, leen'yé, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4 miles W. of Ath, with breweries and distilleries.

LIGNERES-LA-DOUCELLE, leen'yân-lâ-doo'el-eh, a village of France, department and 26 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2081.

LIGNIÈRES, leen'yé-ain, a town of France, department of Cher, 25 miles S.W. of Bourges. It was once surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a castle, in which Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France often took refuge during the English ascendancy. Pop. 2568.

LIGNOL, leen'yol, a village of France, department of Morbihan, and 14 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1780.

LIGNY, leen'yé, (anc. *Lincium*?) a town of France, department of Meuse, on the Ornain, 10 miles S.E. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. in 1852, 3234. It has manufactures of cotton thread and fabrics, and a trade in wool and timber.

LIGNY, leen'yé, a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles W.N.W. of Namur, celebrated for a combat between the Prussians and French, June 16, 1815, two days before the action of Waterloo.

LIGNY LE CHATEL, (Ligny le Châtel.) leen'yé-l'eh shâ'têl, a market-town of France, department of Yonne, on the Serein, 11 miles N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 1488.

LIGNONIER, a post-borough and township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, 52 miles E.S.E. of the former. It contains 2 churches, a newspaper office, and several stores. Pop. in 1850, 378; of the township, 2582.

LIGNONIER, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

LIGNONS, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

LIGOR, lee-gor, (Siamese, *Sakor*, sâ'kor,) a fortified town 1050

of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 8° 17' N., lon. 100° 10' E. It has many temples and pyramids.

LIGUEIL, lee'gêl, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 25 miles S. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 2044.

LIHONS, lee'hôn, a town of France, department of Somme, 11 miles W.S.W. of Peronne. Pop. 1248.

LIIKA, lee'kâ, or LIOCA, lik'kâ, a river of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, after a N.W. course of about 30 miles, sinks under ground near Mount Tuliha. It gives name to a mountainous district in the circle of Ottochacz, having an area of 800 square miles, and containing the towns of Goplich and Carlopago.

LIIKEN, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

LIIKHVIN, lik-vin' or lik-veen, a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles S. of Kalooga, on the Oka. Pop. 2500.

LI-KIANG or LI-KIANG-FOO, lee'ke-ang'foo, a city of China, province of Yunnan, capital of a department. Lat. 20° 45' N., lon. 100° 20' E.

LII/BURN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LII/ESVILLE, liz'vill, a post-village of Anson co., North Carolina, 140 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

LII/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. It gives the title of Baron to the Powis family.

LII/ENFELD, lee'en-felt, a village of Lower Austria, 37 miles W.S.W. of Vienna, with a manufactory of arms, and a rich Cistercian abbey.

LII/ENTHAL, lee'en-täl, a village of Hanover, 7 miles N.E. of Bremen. Pop. 610.

LILLE or LISLE, lee, (anc. *Insula*, or *Isla*, It. *Lilla*, *Ilma*, Flem. *Rysel* or *Rijsel*, ris'sel,) a strongly fortified and manufacturing city of France, capital of the department of Nord, on the Deule, a canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys Rivers, 26 miles N.N.E. of Arras. Lat. 50° 35' N., lon. 3° 2' E. Pop. in 1852, 75,795. It is entered by seven gates, and has a strong citadel, with barracks and magazines on its N.W. side; it is pretty well laid out, having many straight and wide streets, lined with substantial brick houses, a *Grande Place* of noble extent, and about 20 other squares; but its quarters inhabited by the manufacturing population are narrow, dirty, and unhealthy, and its artisans are in the most impoverished condition. Principal public buildings, the Town-hall, formerly a palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, and inhabited in the 16th century by Charles V.; the Public Library and museums, several Roman Catholic churches, with fine paintings; the Protestant church, synagogue, and prefecture; 5 large hospitals, several extensive barracks, the prisons, exchange, mint, theatre, concert-hall, and large corn storehouses; and among its public establishments are a valuable picture gallery, academy of music, architecture, and a botanic garden. The canal, on which the town is built, has several branches navigable by small vessels, and along one part of it, called the Middle Deule, is a fine esplanade, close to which is the handsome *Pont Royal*. Lille derives high importance from being one of the chief seats of the French thread and cotton manufactures. Calicoes, cotton handkerchiefs, printed goods, table linen, fine linen cloths, thread, lace, stockings, and gloves, are its principal products; in cotton-spinning it also rivals some of the towns of Lancashire; and it has considerable manufactures of broadcloths, cassimeres, serges, and other worsted stuffs, velvets, hats, paper, beet-root sugar, and mineral acids, with government tobacco and gunpowder factories, and an extensive coinage of gold. Its vicinity is studded with bleaching-grounds, rapeseed-oil mills, and beet-root plantations, the two latter of which are very important, employing many hundreds of the inhabitants. A railway connects Lille with Brussels and Ghent, through Courtrai, Roubaix, and Turcoing, all industrial towns of importance.

Lille, formerly the capital of French Flanders, is said to owe its origin to a strong castle, built towards the downfall of the Roman empire; and called, from its position, *Insula*, hence *L'Isle*, easily changed to *Lille*. In 1007, Baldwin IV. both extended it and surrounded it with walls and ditches. From that time, but not without many vicissitudes, Lille has continued to increase, passing through the hands of various masters, till ultimately secured to France by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1792 it was ineffectually besieged and bombarded by the Austrians.

LILLEBONNE, lee'bonn, (*Julioduna*,) a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 19 miles E. of Havre. Pop. in 1852, 5144. It has a ruined castle, built by William the Conqueror, and flourishing cotton factories and tanneries. It was the ancient capital of the *Culdes*, and was colonized by the Romans, under whom it was important.

LII/ECASH, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 160 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

LILLEHAMMER, lil'eh-hâm'mer, a town of Norway, and formerly the see of a bishop, 120 and 80 miles N.N.W. of Christiania, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Midsen, near the mouth of the Lougen. It is the centre of a considerable trade, extending from Christiania to the Dovrefield Mountains. Steamers ply daily on the lake between it and Munde. Pop. 701.

LILLERS, lee'yé, a town of France, department of Pas-

de-Galaia, 7 miles N.W. of Bethune. Pop. 3050. It was formerly fortified.

LILLESAND, lil'zhd-sánd', a small seaport town of Norway, 15 miles E.N.E. of Christiansand.

LILLESFALL, lil'z'hawl, a parish of England, co. of Salop, 3 miles S.S.W. of Newport. Near it is a monument to the late Duke of Sutherland.

LIL/LEY or LIND/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

LIL/LEY'S MILLS, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

LILLIANES, lee'yán' or lee'yán', a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the Eas or Lys. Pop. 1210.

LIL/LIESKAP, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

LIL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LILLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LIL/LINGTON DAY/RELL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LILLINGSTON LOV/ELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LILLO, lee'yo, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2183.

LIL/LO, FORT, is a military stronghold, Belgium, province and 7 miles N.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt, opposite Fort Liefskenshoek.

LILLOIS-WITTERZEE, lee'l'wá-wit-ter-zé', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 15 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1122.

LIL/STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LILYBEUM. See MARJALA.

LIMA, lee'má, a city, the capital of Peru, and also of a department and province of its own name, is situated about 7 miles from its port, Callao on the Pacific, with which it is connected by a recently constructed railway. Lat. 12° 3' S., lon. 77° 8' W. It stands at the foot of granitic hills, and on both banks of the Rimac, which divides the city into two unequal portions, connected by a handsome stone bridge of six arches, and 530 feet in length, which forms a favorite afternoon lounge, at which time the mountain breezes are peculiarly grateful. The larger division of the town is on the S. or left bank of the river, and it is enclosed on all sides except the N. (on which is an agreeable *alameda*, i. e. "a walk adorned with rows of trees—especially with poplar trees," by a brick wall from 18 to 20 feet high, having 9 gates; the smaller, or suburb of San Lazaro, is on the right bank, and is backed by hills having only two openings through them for ingress and egress. Lima is near 3 miles in length from E. to W., and 1½ in breadth, having a circumference of about 10 miles. The streets are equidistant, intersect each other at right angles, and have an average breadth of 34 feet. They are in general badly paved, and not very clean; but improvements are gradually going on in the more central parts of the city, where the pavements have been lately restored, and footpaths formed of broad flags from England; those lying E. and W. have each a deep stream of water running down the centre, which is crossed by four bridges at the cross streets. Its numerous domes and spires give to Lima a magnificent appearance when viewed from a distance. The grand square, the Plaza Mayor, together with the adjoining streets, Mantas, Bodegones and Mercaderes, is the central point of its life and business. This fine square is a regular quadrangle, each side of which is 510 feet long, having in the centre a magnificent bronze fountain with three basins; two sides are occupied by the Portales or Piazas, the most attractive places in Lima for a stranger. On the N. side of the square stand the Palace and offices of the government, on the E. the Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral, and on the W. the Senate-House, the Town-Hall, and a row of shabby houses. The next public square in respect of size is the Plaza de la Inquisición, now called the Square of Independence (*Plaza de la Independencia*), in which stand the Hall of the Congress, the Jail, and the Palace of the Inquisition, where cruelties were practised no less terrible, and perhaps in hardly fewer instances, than in those of the Inquisition of Madrid. Among the numerous churches and convents, a few only are deserving particular notice; of these the Cathedral is the most remarkable. It is richly decorated within; and beneath its grand altar lie the remains of Francisco Pizarro. The convent of San Francisco is the largest monastic establishment in Lima, occupying nearly 7 acres of ground; it is an elegant structure, but now out of repair, and exhibiting evident signs of decay. Besides the cathedral, Lima contains five other parish churches; 12 attached to convents, 13 to monasteries, and 22 chapels, making a total of 68 places of worship. The monasteries and convents, at one time very numerous, have to a great extent been suppressed. The University, once the most important, as it was the first established seat of education of the kind in the New World, has connected with it a national library of about 29,000 volumes, and the museum, in which are collections of Peruvian antiquities and objects of natural history. There are also a college of advocates, a college of pharmacy, with a botanic garden attached; another of medicine and anatomy; 4 Latin, and about 40 primary schools, and various other educational institutions. There are likewise a number of well-conducted hospitals, including 1 for

foundlings, and 2 for lunatics. The places of public amusement are 3 alamedas or promenades—the Vieja or Old Alameda; the Alameda de Acho, on the banks of the Rimac, containing the bull-ring, capable of accommodating from 10,000 to 12,000 spectators, and formerly the scene of the *autos-da-fé* of the Inquisition; and the Portada del Callao; 2 theatres, and an amphitheatre for cock-fights.

Lima has several manufactories of gold-lace and fringes, and also of glass, cotton, chocolate, paper, &c.; but nearly all the goods sold and consumed in the country are foreign. Mechanical employments are numerous, but all are in a rude state. Lima was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. coast of South America, and it still has a large trade through its port Callao. Its exports consist of silver, copper ore, bark, soap, vicuña wool, chinchilla skins, nitre, sugar, &c.; and imports of manufactured goods from England, wines, silks, and brandy, from Spain and France, and other produce chiefly from the American continent. Since the discovery of the gold mines of California, its trade with the latter has greatly increased.

The climate is very agreeable. The range of the thermometer throughout the year is from 73° to 75° in winter, and 86° to 87° in summer. From April to October, a heavy and sometimes chilly mist overhangs the city in the mornings and evenings. Rain, even in partial showers, is of exceedingly rare occurrence; thunder and lightning are unknown. Lima is very subject to earthquakes, and has frequently suffered from these terrible visitations. The most destructive on record occurred in October, 1746, when many houses and public buildings were destroyed. On the same occasion, the port of Callao was suddenly submerged by a huge wave; and, with the exception of some 20 or 30, all the inhabitants, amounting to 5000, were swept away.

Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535, and called Ciudad de los Reyes, (Kings' town,) in commemoration of the festival day of the kings, on which the site was chosen. This name having been confirmed in 1537 by Charles V., from that time Lima became capital of Peru, and the seat of the viceroys. Pop., according to the census of 1850, 100,000. Adj. and inhab. LIMENIAN, le-mén'e-an, (Sp. LIMENO, le-mén'yo.)

LIMA, the metropolitan department and province of Peru, the former extending from the shores of the Pacific to the Andes. Its principal streams are the Rimac, the Chancay, the Marla, and the Rio Grande. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. It is subdivided into 7 provinces. Chief towns, Lima, the capital, Callao, Chancay, Huaura, and Ica. Pop. of the department in 1850, 250,801; of the province, 125,000.

LIMA, (anc. *Limbia*.) a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows S.W. for about 90 miles, and enters the Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for the last 12 miles.

LIMA, lee'má, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, tributary to the Serchio.

LIMA, lí'ma, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, about 18 miles S. of Rochester. The village, situated on a branch of the Genesee River, contains several churches, and a flourishing institution called the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The Canandaigua Railroad passes along the N.E. border of the township. Pop. of the village, about 700; of the township, 2433.

LIMA, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N.W. of Chester.

LIMA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

LIMA, a post-office of St. Tamany parish, Louisiana.

LIMA, a flourishing post-village of Bath township, and capital of Allen co., Ohio, on the Ottawa River, 96 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is surrounded by a fine farming country. It contains several churches, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, an iron foundry, and several steam-mills. The Ohio and Indiana Railroad intersects the Dayton and Michigan Railroad at this place. First settled in 1836. Pop. in 1850, 757; in 1853, about 1000.

LIMA, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 973.

LIMA, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 170 miles N.E. of Columbus. The name of the post-office is NORTH LIMA.

LIMA, a post-village and township in the W. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad, about 50 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. 912.

LIMA, a post-village of La Grange co., Indiana, on Pigeon River, 174 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It is a thriving place, containing a newspaper office, and was the county seat until the year 1842.

LIMA, a post-village and township in Adams co., Illinois, 100 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 920.

LIMA, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. Pop. 198.

LIMA, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Rock co., Wisconsin, intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, about 35 miles E.S.E. of Madison. Pop. 529.

LIMA, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

LIMACAPAN, le-má-ká-pán', a small island of the Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Palawan. Lat. 11° 40' N., lon. 120° E.

LIMAGNE, le-máñ', an old subdivision of France, Auvergne, now comprised in the department of Puy-de-Dôme.

LIMAL, lee'mál', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant on the Dyle, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1323.

LIMALONGES, lee'm'lonzh', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 16 miles E.S.E. of Melle. Pop. 1428.

LIMARI, lee'm'tree', a river of Chili, department of Coquimbo, enters the Pacific Ocean 70 miles S.S.W. of Coquimbo, after a W. course of 100 miles.

LIMASOL, lee'm'asol', (anc. *Nemolia*?) a seaport town of the island of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 38 miles S.W. of Larnica. It is full of ruins and rubbish, but has a good harbor. Old Limasol (anc. *Amathus*) stood a little N.E., but no traces of it are left.

LIMATOLA, lee-m'to-lá, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 5 miles N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 1500.

LIMAVILLE, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 140 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LIMAY, lee'má', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 3 miles E.N.E. of Mantes. Pop. 1500.

LIMBACH, lim'bák, a village of Saxony, 7 miles N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2681.

LIMBACH, lim'bák, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 6 miles from Fürstfeld. Pop. 1038.

LIMBASHA or **LIMBASCIA**. See **LEMSAL**.

LIMBER, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LIMBER, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LIMBER LOST, a post-office of Adams co., Indiana.

LIMBIATE, lim-be-átá, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, about 5 miles S. of Barlassina. Pop. 1606.

LIMBOURG, an old province of the Netherlands. See **LIMBURG**.

LIMBOURG, lán'boon', or **LIMBURG**, (Flemish pron. lim'búrn,) a province of Belgium, having N. and E. Dutch Limbourg, and on other sides the provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, and Liege. Area 929 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 185,621. Surface level. The Meuse forms its E. boundary; the rearing of various live stock forms a principal branch of industry. Iron, calamine, coal, and turf, are the chief mineral products. The manufactures comprise woollen and linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, &c. Principal towns, Hasselt, St. Trond, and Tongres.

LIMBOURG, a town of Belgium, province and 16 miles E. of Liege, on the railway to Aix-le-Chapelle. Pop. 1797.

LIMBURA, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Aurangabad, 22 miles N.E. of Poona.

LIMBURG or **LIMBOURG**, (Fr. pron. lán'boon'; Dutch pron. lim'búrn,) an old province of the Netherlands, divided between Belgium and Holland in 1839, and now constituting the Belgian province of Limbourg and the Dutch province of Limburg, which see.

LIMBURG or **LIMBOURG**, **DUCHY OF**, a province of the Netherlands, having E. Rhenish Prussia, and on other sides the provinces of North Brabant, Liege, and Belgian Limbourg. Area 856 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 211,401. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Meuse (or Maas) where it receives the Ruhr; in the N. is a part of an extensive marsh—the Peel. The products are similar to those of the Belgian province of Limbourg. Principal towns, Maastricht and Roermond.

LIMBURG, an ancient walled town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn, near its confluence with the Ems, 22 miles N.N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 3145. It has a ducal palace, a Roman Catholic seminary, and an hospital. The Limburg Chronicle is one of the oldest sources of German history.

LIMBURG, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 22 miles W.S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Leine. Pop. 2500. It has manufactures of cotton and linen, cutlery and wire.

LIME HILL, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

LIMEHOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a suburb of the metropolis, 3 miles E. of St. Paul's, has a station on the London and Blackwall Railway. Pop. 21,121.

LIMEKILNS, lim'kils, a seaport and village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 3 miles S. of Dunfermline. Pop. 940. From the harbor lime is exported.

LIMENIAN or **LIMENO**. See **LIMA**, Peru.

LIMERAY, lee'meh-rá, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway, 4 miles N.E. of Amboise. Pop. 1129.

LIMERICK, an inland county of Ireland, province of Munster, having N. the Shannon, separating it from the co. Clare. Area 1064 square miles, or 686,960 acres, of which 528,876 are arable. Pop. in 1851, 262,136. In the centre and N. mostly flat, and soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale," or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkern, Maig, and Deel. Tillage is increasing, and much bog and mountain land has been reclaimed. Chief exports, butter, corn, and cider. Limerick is divided into 9 baronies and 126 parishes, in dioceses of Limerick, Emly, Killaloe, and Cashel. It sends 4 members to the House of Commons, 2 for the county, and 2 for Limerick, its only important town.

LIMERICK, an important city, municipal and parliamentary borough of Ireland, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, is situated in an extensive plain, at the interior extremity of the estuary of the Shannon; lat. 52°

30' 30" N.; lon. 8° 30' W.; 106 miles S.S.W. of Dublin, with which and with Cork it is connected by railway. It consists of three portions, distinguished by the names, respectively, of English and Irish towns, and Newtown-Perry. The first, and oldest, occupies the S. end of the King's Island, a tract formed by the Shannon, here divided into two streams; the other two stand on either side of the river. The different parts of the city are connected by five bridges; one of which, the Wellesley Bridge, a magnificent structure, crossing the harbor, cost £85,000. In English-town, the houses are chiefly built in the Flemish fashion. Irish town is also old, but here the streets are wider, and the houses generally more modern, than in the former, where everything has an appearance of misery and decay. Newtown-Perry, which is of comparatively modern date, occupies elevated ground, parallel with the course of the river, and is one of the finest modern towns in Ireland. It contains a handsome square; its streets are spacious, intersect each other at right angles, and are lined by elegant houses, shops, and merchants' stores. The principal civic buildings are the city court-houses and prisons, custom-house, chamber of commerce, exchange, assembly-house, linen-hall, corn and butter markets, several hospitals and barracks. The places of worship are the cathedral, 5 Protestant churches, 4 parochial and 3 conventual Roman Catholic chapels, and 5 Dissenting meeting-houses. The manufacture of linen is now nearly extinct, that of gloves continues; but both have been supplanted by those of lace and fishing hooks, both of which are carried on to a considerable extent. There are, besides, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, foundries, flour-mills, a patent slip, for vessels of 500 tons; and 3 ship-building slips, where 100 men are employed. Limerick is the leading port on the W. coast of Ireland for the shipment of raw produce. The harbor extends about 1600 yards in length, and 150 in breadth, with from 2 to 9 feet at low water, and 10 feet at spring-tides; which latter enables vessels of 600 tons to moor at the quays. The commerce of the port has considerably increased, and will be further improved, it is expected, when the new docks, now in progress, are completed. The number of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1851, was 101; aggregate tonnage 12,231. The number of vessels that entered the port in 1848, including the cross-channel and coasting trade, the British colonial, and foreign trade, was 787; tonnage 110,152; departed, 684; tonnage 79,279. The exports in 1850 amounted to £8437, and the custom duties to £160,178. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament. Pop. in 1841, 48,391; in 1851, 55,268. Limerick was a royal seat of the Kings of Thomond, before the conquest. It capitulated to the troops of William III., under Ginkell, in 1691. It gives the title of Earl to the Perry family, whose mansion is in the city.

LIMERICK, a post-village and township of York co., Maine, on the Little Ossipee River, about 30 miles W. of Portland. The village contains 3 churches, 7 stores, a flourishing academy, and about 500 inhabitants. The motive power is furnished by the Little Ossipee for a woollen factory, 1 saw-mill, 2 grist-mills, and a tannery. Pop. of the township, 1473.

LIMERICK, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Watertown.

LIMERICK, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, 12 miles W.N.W. of Norristown, and on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 28 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. 2165.

LIMERICK BRIDGE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

LIME RIDGE, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

LIMERLE, lee-mér'lych or lee'mér'l', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 7 miles E.N.E. of Houffalize. Pop. 1063.

LIME ROCK, a post-village in Providence co., Rhode Island, 10 miles N.N.W. of Providence. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to the manufacture of lime.

LIME ROCK, a post-village in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford. It contains a satinnet factory, and an establishment for the manufacture of iron, producing between 700 and 800 tons annually.

LIMESTONE, a county in the N. part of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 570 square miles. The Tennessee River forms the S. boundary. The Elk River (navigable for small boats) flows through the county and enters the former river opposite the Muscle Shoals. The surface is hilly. The soil is calcareous and highly productive. The surface rock is limestone, from which the name of the county is derived. Steamboats navigate the Tennessee River on the border of the county between the Muscle Shoals and Knoxville. Capital, Athens. Pop. 16,483; of whom 8430 were free, and 8053 slaves.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

LIMESTONE, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of 840 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Navasoto River. A large portion of the county is prairie. The soil is generally fertile. The name is derived

from the abundance of limestone found in the county. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 2608; of whom 1990 were free, and 618 slaves.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

LIMESTONE, a village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, 151 miles W.N.W. from Harrisburg.

LIMESTONE, a post-township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles S.E. of Clarion. Pop. 1461.

LIMESTONE, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

LIMESTONE, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 983.

LIMESTONE, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 763.

LIMESTONE, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 807.

LIMESTONE, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 248.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

LIMESTONE, a village of Will co., Illinois, on the Iroquois River, 60 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

LIMESTONE CAVE, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

LIMESTONE RIVER, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 93 miles N.W. of Columbia. It is the seat of a female college, an excellent, successful, and popular institution, occupying a spacious building, which was formerly a hotel. The springs are not now much frequented as a watering-place.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

LIMESTONEVILLE, a post-office of Montour co., Pennsylvania.

LIMESTONE WELL, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

LIMETOWN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

LIMEUIL, le-mœi, a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, on the right bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 929.

LIMIA. See **LIMA**.

LIMINGTON, a post-village and township of York co., Maine, on the right bank of the Saco River, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 70 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. The village contains 1 church, 3 stores, an academy, and about 40 houses. Pop. of the township, 2116.

LIMMAT, lim-mât, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Zurich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zurich at its N. extremity, and, after a rapid N.W. course of 18 miles, joins the Aar, 2 miles E. of Brugg.

LIMNI. See **STALIMNI**.

LIMOIRO, le-moï-ro, a town of Brazil, province and 70 miles N.W. of Pernambuco. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

LIMOGES, lee-moah', (anc. *Augustoritum Lemovicum*, or *Lemovices*), a city of France, department of Haute-Vienne, crowning the top and occupying the acclivity of a hill, washed by the Vienne, here crossed by three bridges, 88 miles W. of Clermont. Almost all the houses are of wood, at least above the first story; and the streets are irregular, narrow, and tortuous. The old walls and towers, which formerly surrounded the town, have been thrown down, and their site converted into fine shady boulevards. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, commenced in 1272, and not completed till 1515, the church of St. Michel des Lions, a Gothic edifice, and the church of St. Pierre du Queyroix. The city has a bishop's palace, built of granite, the finest modern edifice of the town; a fountain, public library, containing 12,000 volumes; a theatre, cavalry barracks, and several hospitals; manufactures of porcelain, worsted, broadcloth, cassimeres, druggets, woollen covers, flannel, napkins, tapers, cloths, glue, horse-nails, paper, plain and stained cards, &c., numerous printing-presses, and an extensive book trade. It has also a considerable trade in corn, chestnuts, wine, brandy, liqueurs, salt, iron, copperas, brass, enamel, kaolin, &c. Limoges is an entrepôt for the trade of Toulouse, and generally of the S. departments of France. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of courts of first resort, and commerce; of a consulting chamber of commerce, a royal college, a university, academy, and societies of agriculture, sciences, and arts. Limoges was originally the capital of the Gallic tribe of Lemovices. Under the Romans it was adorned with a capitol, an amphitheatre, fine temples, and palaces. From the Romans it passed to the Visigoths. Henry II. of England was here crowned Duke of Aquitania; and, in 1189, Nothilda, queen of Richard Cœur de Lion, laid siege to it, and afterwards gave it up to pillage. In 1370 it was besieged and taken by the Black Prince. Limoges is the birth-place of Pope Clement V., the chancellor D'Aguesseau, of Marshal Jourdain, and the surgeon Dupuytren. Pop. in 1852, 26,924.

LIMONE, le-mo-nâ, a village of Piedmont, province and 16 miles S. of Coni. Pop. 3436.

LIMONE, a village of Austrian Italy, 32 miles N.E. of Brescia.

LIMONUM. See **PORTIERA**.

LIMOSANI, le-mo-sâ-ne, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 7 miles N.N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 2900.

LIMOSIN. See **LIMOUSIN**.

LIMOUERS, lee-mooh', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 22 miles E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1030.

LIMOUSIN, lee-moo-zâ-sin', written also **LIMOSIN**, an old province of Central France, now forming the department of Corrèze, and part of Haute-Vienne.

LIMOUX, lee-moo', a town of France, department of Aude, on the Aude, 13 miles S.E.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1852, 7776. It has a communal college, and important manufactures of fine broadcloths, yarn factories, tanneries, and oil-mills.

LIMPENHOR, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LIMPSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

LIMREE, a town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, 9 miles S.E. of Wudwan.

LIN, leen, a town of China, province of Hoo-nan, 30 miles W. of Tehang-to.

LIN-AN, leen-an', is the name of the capitals of districts in the provinces of Che-kiang and Yun-nan, China.

LIN'A, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

LINARES, le-nâ-râs, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles N.E. of Jaen, in a fertile plain, near the Guarezma. Pop. 6567. It has several convents, and some Roman antiquities, including a ruined aqueduct.

LINARES, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of New-Leon, 55 miles E. of Monterey.

LINC'DALE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LINC'PIERE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LINCOLN, link'qn, or **LINCOLNSHIRE**, link'qn-shir, a large maritime county of England, extending along its E. coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire. Area 2776 square miles, or 1,671,040 acres, of which nearly 1,500,000 are said to be cultivated, and about 470,000 are enclosed fen-land. Pop. in 1841, 302,402; in 1851, 407,222. It is naturally divided into 3 districts:—1. the *wolds*, a low range of hills in the N.E.; 2. the *moors*, a lower, but more extensive division, running N. and S., and now mostly cultivated; 3. the *fens*, in the S. and E., a low tract protected from the sea by embankments. Chief rivers, the Trent, Welland, Witham, and Ancholme. Soil mostly a fertile sandy loam, on the moors and wolds; in the fens, deep loam, rich marly clay, or peat. Improvements in agriculture have rendered this one of the most productive English counties. The cattle, mostly short-horned, attain a great weight. The sheep are also famous for size and for long wool. Many horses are bred; the waste fens support vast flocks of geese, chiefly kept for their feathers, and the waters are the resort of wild ducks. The Foss-dyke Canal extends from Lincoln to the Trent, near Torksey, completing the important internal navigation between the Wash and the Humber. There are also canals from the Witham to Horncastle and Sleaford, and from Titney Haven, on the E. coast, to Louth. The county is intersected by various railways; and is divided into 629 parishes. It returns 13 members to Parliament: 4 for the county; 2 for the city of Lincoln; 2 each for the boroughs of Boston, Grantham, and Stamford; and 1 for Great Grimsby. Lincolnshire is famous for the number and beauty of its ancient parish churches.

LINCOLN, (anc. *Lin'dum*), a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and county of England, capital of the co. of Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 47 miles E.N.E. of Derby. Pop. 18,896. It is situated in a fine district, at the foot and on the slope of a hill, crowned by its cathedral, castle, &c. The streets are irregular, but the town is generally well built, paved, and lighted. The superb cathedral was erected between the 12th and 15th centuries, in a mixed, but uncommonly beautiful style of English architecture, and the exterior is generally considered the finest in the kingdom, while the vast interior is only surpassed by that of York. The tombs of the bishops, and of Catherine Swynford, wife of John of Gaunt; the chapter-house, valuable library, and ruins of the old episcopal palace, all demand special mention. Several of the parish churches, anciently 52 in number, are interesting, and the city abounds in ancient remains, including the stately castle built by William the Conqueror; traces of the old town walls; a gateway, perhaps the most perfect relic of Roman architecture in the country; a beautiful conduit; the palace of John of Gaunt, and many other antique houses. Other principal buildings are the county-hall and jail, within the castle walls; the ancient guild-hall, a sessions house, city jail, and house of correction; grammar school, founded in 1583; blue-coat school; county lunatic asylum, county hospital, union workhouse, theatre, assembly rooms, several libraries, mechanics' institution, and market-house. It has also several newspapers, a banking company, and branch bank, with excellent breweries, and large exports of flour, by the Witham, and the ancient Roman Foss-dyke Canal, which communicates with the Trent. After the departure of the Romans, Lincoln became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and suffered much during the struggles between the Saxons and the Danes. The city sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. in 1851, 17,532. Lincoln was, at the Conquest, and long after,

one of the richest ports in England, the Witham at that period being navigable for large vessels. It suffered greatly during the baronial wars, and also in the civil war, when its cathedral was occupied as a barracks.

LINCOLN, link'pn, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of 860 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Androscoggin and Sagadahock cos., (organized in 1854,) and on the S. by the ocean. The Kennebec flows along its western border, and it is drained by the Damariscotta and Sheepscot Rivers, which afford some fine mill-seats. The soil is fertile, but the attention of the inhabitants is chiefly given to navigation and the fisheries. It has a sea-coast of about 50 miles, affording a great number of excellent harbors. The Kennebec River is navigable for sloops of 150 tons through the whole extent of the county, and the Damariscotta is navigable 16 miles for large vessels. Capitals, Wiscasset and Warren. Pop. in 1860, previous to the formation of Sagadahock and Androscoggin counties, which were in part taken from Lincoln, 74,875.

LINCOLN, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina; area estimated at 420 square miles. The Great Catawba forms the E. boundary, and the South Catawba intersects the county. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate size; the soil is fertile. Water-power is abundant on the streams. Gold is found near the E. border of the county, and iron is abundant. Lincoln was the most populous county of the state until reduced by the formation of Catawba and Gaston counties, since 1842. Capital, Lincolnton. Formed in 1779. Pop. 7746; of whom 6991 were free, and 2055 slaves.

LINCOLN, a county in the E.N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of 290 square miles. The Savannah, which separates it from South Carolina, forms its boundary on the N.E., the Broad River on the N., and Little River on the S.E.; it is also drained by Fishing, Pistol, Lloyd's, and Soap Creeks. The surface is hilly; a portion of the land is fertile, particularly on the margins of the rivers. Granite and iron are abundant in the county, and novaculite is found near Lincolnton, the county seat. Pop. 6998, of whom 2218 were free, and 3780 slaves.

LINCOLN, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. Elk River flows through the county, from E. to W. The surface is composed of two inclined planes, on the opposite sides of the river; the soil is highly productive, and well watered. The streams furnish motive power for numerous mills and factories. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. 23,492, of whom 17,871 were free, and 5621 slaves.

LINCOLN, a county near the centre of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. It is traversed by Dick's River, an affluent of the Kentucky, and also drained by the sources of Green River. The surface is undulating; the soil is of limestone formation, and very productive. Limestone underlies a large part of the surface. Turnpike roads have been made from this county to Frankfort and Danville. Lincoln county was one of the 3 original counties formed in 1780. Named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln. Capital, Stanford. Pop. 10,093, of whom 6738 were free, and 3355 slaves.

LINCOLN, a county in the E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois. Area 580 square miles. It is traversed by Cuivre, or Copper River, and its branches, and also drained by the Eagle Fork and Big Creek. The surface is undulating and hilly, consisting partly of prairies and partly of woodlands. The soil is generally rich. The county is liberally supplied with timber and building stone. Capital, Troy. Pop. 9421, of whom 7394 were free, and 2027 slaves.

LINCOLN, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot River, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and to facilitate its transportation a railroad is now in course of construction connecting Lincoln with Bangor. Pop. 1356.

LINCOLN, a mountainous post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the head waters of the Merrimack River, about 70 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. 57.

LINCOLN, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1067.

LINCOLN, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad and Sudbury River, 17 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 719.

LINCOLN, a post-village of Yazoo co., Mississippi, 40 miles N.W. of Jackson.

LINCOLN, a post-township in the S. part of Morrow co., Ohio, about 35 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 891.

LINCOLN, a post-office of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

LINCOLN, a county of Canada West, situated upon the S. shore of Lake Ontario. It is bounded on the E. by the Niagara River. Area 306 square miles. Pop. 23,868.

LINCOLN CENTRE, a thriving post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot River, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It is an important lumber depot. A railroad is now in course of construction to connect it with Bangor.

LINCOLNTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Lincoln

co., North Carolina, is situated on the E. side of Little Catawba River, 170 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. It has an active trade, and an abundant water-power, which is employed in manufactories of cotton, iron, and paper. Lincolnton contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices.

LINCOLNTON, a small post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Georgia, on Soap Creek, 90 miles N.E. of Milledgeville. It contains an academy, and 1 or 2 churches.

LINCOLNVILLE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, on Penobscot Bay, about 10 miles S. of Belfast. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in ship-building and navigation. Pop. 2174.

LIND, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wisconsin.

LINDAH, link'd, a town of West Hindostan, Cutch, 1 mile from Shahpoor, thickly populated, and flourishing.

LINDAU, link'au, a fortified town of Bavaria, 25 miles S.E. of Constance, on an island in the Lake of Constance, united to the mainland by a wooden bridge, 300 feet in length. Pop. 3962. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a castle, high school, and an active commerce in corn, fruit, wine, and cheese.

LINDAU, a town of Hanover, 12 miles N.E. of Göttingen. Pop. 1473.

LINDBY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LINDE, link'deh, or **LINDEBERG**, link'deh-ben', a town of Central Sweden, 120 and 20 miles N. of Örebro. P. 760.

LINDEN, link'den, a village of Germany, 1 mile W. of Hanover.

LINDEN, a village of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Nieder Hessen, 3 miles S.S.W. of Gießen.

LINDEN, a small village of Germany, Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau.

LINDEN, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York Railroad, about 40 miles E. of Buffalo.

LINDEN, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 8 miles above Williamsport, has about 100 inhabitants.

LINDEN, a post-village, capital of Marengo co., Alabama, 1½ miles S. of Chickasaw Creek, 100 miles W. of Montgomery. It is situated in a very productive cotton region, and contains 2 academies and 2 newspaper offices.

LINDEN, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

LINDEN, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

LINDEN, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

LINDEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Perry co., Tennessee, on Buffalo River, 100 miles S.W. of Nashville. It contains a new court-house, an academy, and 5 stores. It has grown up since 1847. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

LINDEN, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

LINDEN, a township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. P. 901.

LINDEN, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, on the railroad between Lafayette and Crawfordsville, 10 miles N. of the latter.

LINDEN, a post-village, capital of Atchison co., Missouri, about 70 miles N.N.W. of St. Joseph.

LINDEN, a village of Greene co., Missouri, 19 miles S.E. of Springfield.

LINDEN, a post-village and township of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 6 miles N.W. of Mineral Point. It has an active trade in lead, which is procured from mines in the vicinity. Pop. of the village, about 250; of the township, 951.

LINDENAU, link'den-ow', a village of Germany, in Bohemia, E.N.E. of Leitmeritz, with 1189 inhabitants.

LINDENAU, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Grottau. Pop. 1036.

LINDENAU, a village of Saxony, circle of and near Leipzig, towards which Napoleon retreated after his defeat at Leipzig. Pop. 1672.

LINDENFELS, link'den-fels', a small town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 15 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 880.

LINDENVILLE, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 156 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LINDENVILLE, a small village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

LINDENWOOD, a post-village in Ogle co., Illinois, 85 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

LINDSAY, (link'zee), **MOUNT**, the most lofty mountain yet measured in East Australia, about 55 miles S.W. of Moreton Bay, and 6700 feet above the sea.

LINDENNAES, a cape of Norway. See **NAAR**.

LINDEWIESE.—Other **LINDEWIESE**, other link'deh-wee'zeh, and **NIEDER LINDEWIESE**, nee'der link'deh-wee'zeh, two nearly contiguous villages of Austrian Silesia, about 20 miles from Zukmantel. Pop. of the former, 1138; of the latter, 2067.

LINDFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LINDISFARNE, a peninsula of England. See **HOLY ISLAND**.

LINDLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LINDLEY, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, 12 miles S. of Corning. Pop. of the township, 686.

LINDLEY'S, a post-village of Ohio co., Kentucky, 166 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

LINDLEY'S STORE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

LINDLEYTOWN, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 190 miles W. by R. of Albany.

LINDLY'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

LINDNERSVILLE, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

LINDO, lin'do, (anc. *Lindus*, Gr. *Acrodog*.) a village, and the ancient capital of the island of Rhodes, on a promontory of its E. coast, 23 miles S. of Rhodes, with a small harbor. Birth-place of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and of Chares and Laches, the artists, who executed the Colossus of Rhodes.

LINDORES ABBEY, Scotland. See **NEWBURNH.**

LINDOSA, leen-do'so, a frontier town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Lima, 29 miles N.E. of Braga. Pop. 600.

LINDOW, lin'dov, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 36 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 1549.

LINDRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LINDSAY, lin'see, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° 20' N.; lon. 141° 15' 30" E.; 4 miles long.

LINDSAY, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Peterborough, 28 miles from Peterborough. Pop. about 550.

LINDSAY'S CREEK, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

LINDSAY'S MILL, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

LINDSELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LINDSELL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LINDSEY, PARTS OF, England, the N. division of the co. of Lincoln, of which it occupies nearly one-half, including the city of Lincoln, and 19 market-towns.

LINDUM. See **LINCOLN**.

LINDVILLE, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

LINDVILLE, a village of Monroe co., Iowa, 110 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

LINE, a post-office of Morehouse co., Louisiana.

LINE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

LINE CREEK, of Georgia, forms the boundary between Fayette and Coweta counties, and joins Whitewater Creek.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

LINE LEXINGTON, a post-village on the boundary between Bucks and Montgomery counties, Pennsylvania, 13 miles N.N.E. of Norristown.

LINE MILLS, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

LINE MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

LINE PORT, a post-village of Stewart co., Tennessee, on Cumberland River, and on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee, has about 100 inhabitants.

LINE STORE, a post-office of Hinds co., Mississippi.

LINFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LINFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LINFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LING, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LING, a Chinese word, signifying "mountain-chain," or "range," forming part of the names of many places in China; as, **PE-LING**, "the Northern Range," &c.

LINGA, ling'ga, two small Shetland Islands, between Mainland and Yell; also an islet of the Hebrides, W. of Mull.

LINGA ISLAND. See **LINGEN**.

LINGANOR/CREEK, of Frederick co., Maryland, enters the Monocacy River from the left, above Frederick.

LINGARTIS, township, England, co. York, West Riding.

LINGAYEN, leen-gá-yén', a populous seaport town on the W. coast of Luzon, Philippines, 100 miles N.W. of Manila.

LINGE, DE, deh ling'geh, a stream of Holland, which, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Waal at Gorinchem.

LINGEN, ling'chen, or **LINGA**, ling'ga, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 0° 20' S., lon. 104° 40' E., 100 miles S.E. of Singapore. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It produces fine timber.

LINGEN, ling'en, a town of Hanover, 36 miles W.N.W. of Osnaburg. Pop. 2776. It has Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, and a gymnasium.

LINGEN, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LINGENAU, ling'en-dw', a village of the Tyrol, 8 miles E.S.E. of Bregenz. Pop. 1790.

LINGENFELD, ling'en-félt', a village of Rhenish Bavaria, W. of Speyer. Pop. 1357.

LINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

LINGLESTOWN, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

LING-LO-SHAN or **LING-LO-CHAN**, ling'lo-shán', a mountain in China, covered with perpetual snow, in the province of Kan-soo. Lat. about 36° N., lon. 103° E.

LINGNES. See **LANGNER**.

LINGUAGROSSA, lin'gwí-gros'sa, a town of Sicily, 23 miles N. of Catania. Pop. 2450.

LINGULA. See **LANGUEOLA**.

LINGWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LINHARES, leen-yá-rés, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 16 miles W.N.W. of Guarda. Pop. 870.

LINHARES, leen-yá-rés, a town of Brazil, province of Espírito Santo, on the Doce, 30 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic.

LINKEBEEK, lin'kep-baik', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 5 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1104.

LINKENHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LIN-KIANG or **LIN-KIANG-FUO**, lin'ke-áng'foo', a city of China, province of Kiang-soo, capital of a department, lat. 25° N., lon. 115° 24' E.

LINKINHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LINKJOPING. See **LINKÖPING**.

LINKLAEN, link'lán', a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Chenango co., New York, about 115 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1190.

LINKÖPING (Linköping) or **LINKJÖPING**. (Linkjöping.) lin'chö'ping, a len of Sweden, on the Baltic. Area 4253 square miles. Pop. 222,484. Surface mountainous, wooded, and interspersed with numerous lakes. The Motala River and Kumla Canal traverse its centre. Products comprise corn, hops, flax, and timber, with iron, lead, and various other mineral products. Manufacturing establishments comprise barrel and sail-cloth factories, and iron and copper works. Principal towns, Linköping and Norrköping.

LINKÖPING or **LINKJÖPING**, a town of Sweden, capital of a len of its own name, on the Stångån, near its mouth in Lake Roxen, 108 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 4767. It has a cathedral and several other churches, a town-hall, a library of 25000 volumes, house of assembly, old castle, and a gymnasium. In its immediate vicinity was fought, in 1598, the battle of Stangebro, in which Sigismund was defeated by his uncle, who was soon after elected king of Sweden, under the name of Charles IX.

LINLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LINLITHGOW, lin-lith'go, **LINLITHGOWSHIRE**, lin-lith'go-shir, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, wé'st-lo-thi-an, a county of Scotland, having on the N. the Frith of Forth, E. and S. the co. of Edinburgh, and on the W. the co. of Lanark and Stirling. Area estimated at 120 square miles, about three-fourths of which are arable. Pop. in 1851, 30,135. Surface beautifully varied with knolls and gentle undulations. Chief rivers, the Almond and Avon. Soil in the S. swampy and moorland, elsewhere generally fertile. Coal is extensively wrought. Capital, Linlithgow. The county, independent of 2 contributory boroughs, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

LINLITHGOW, a royal and parliamentary burgh, town, and parish of Scotland, on the Union Canal, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 17 miles W. of Edinburgh, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 4213. It is situated in a hollow, beside a fine lake of about 80 acres. The chief buildings are the parish church of St. Michael, erected in the 12th century, and esteemed one of the noblest Gothic structures in Scotland; a town-house, with sheriff's court-room, jail erected in 1668, and a curious hexagonal cross-wall, rebuilt in 1806 from an old model. On an eminence, bordered by a lake, are magnificent remains of a royal palace, founded, probably, by Edward I. of England, on the place of a Roman camp, and gradually rebuilt in its present form, by various Scottish monarchs down to James VI. It is a quadrangle, occupying an acre of ground; it has a heavy, but imposing exterior, and fine apartments, the most interesting being the parliament hall, and the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, in 1542. The town has a grammar school, a branch bank, and some manufactures of leather. It unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Lanark, and Hamilton in sending one member to the House of Commons.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, a co. of Scotland. See **LINLITHGOW**.

LINN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1200.

LINN, a county towards the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 650 square miles. Locust and Yellow Creeks, affluents of Grand River, flow through the county from N. to S.; it is drained by Wolf and Elk Creeks, and Grand River touches the S.W. extremity. The county contains a large proportion of prairie, interspersed with woodland; the soil is productive. Named in honor of Lewis F. Linn, United States senator from Missouri. Capital, Linneus. Pop. 4058; of whom 3681 were free, and 377 slaves.

LINN, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar and Wapsipinicon Rivers, which flow in a S.E. direction, affording abundant water-power; it is also drained by Prairie and Buffalo Creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified, and the county is said to be well timbered. The soil is excellent, and the water good. A railroad is projected through the county from Dubuque to Keokuk. Capital, Marion. Pop. 5444.

LINN, a county in the western part of Oregon, has an area estimated at 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, and on the W. by the Willamette River, and is drained by the Santyam and Mackenzie Rivers. The soil along the valleys of the streams is very fertile. Pop. 994.

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LINN, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

LINN, a village of Greenup co., Kentucky, about 120 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort, has 2 churches and 2 tanneries.

LINN, a post-village and township, capital of Osage co., Missouri, on the road from St. Louis to Jefferson city, 22 miles E. of the latter. Pop. of the township, 1213.

LINN, a township of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop. 630.

LINN CITY, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the left bank of the Willamette River, 1 mile below the mouth of Tualatin River, and immediately opposite to Oregon city. It contains several mills.

LINNEUS, a post-township of Arcootook co., Maine, about 10 miles S.W. of Houlton. Pop. 561.

LINNEUS, a post-village, capital of Linn co., Missouri, 116 miles N.W. of Jefferson city.

LINN FLATT, a post-office of Nacogdoches co., Texas.

LINN GROVE, a post-office of Adams co., Indiana.

LINNHE, LOCH, loch lin'hee, a large inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, between the counties of Argyll and Inverness, joining Loch Eil on the N. Length 20 miles, breadth 8 miles. Its branches are Lochs Eilve, Cerran, and Leven.

LINNICH, lin'nik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1520. The military order of St. Hubert was instituted here in 1444.

LINN/VILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 37 miles E. of Columbus.

LINN/VILLE, a village in Jefferson co., Missouri, on Big River, 40 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

LINN/VILLE RIVER, of Burke co., North Carolina, flows into the Catawba.

LINN/VILLE RIVER, a post-office of Burke co., North Carolina.

LINOSA, lo-no'sá, (anc. *Agusa*), a small island of the Mediterranean, 100 miles S.W. of Sicily, and 85 miles W. of Malta. It is of volcanic formation, and uninhabited.

LINSELLES, lin'sel'p, a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 1361.

LINSENHOFEN, lin'sen-ho'fen, a village of Württemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, on the Steinach. Pop. 1115.

LINSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LINSTEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LINSTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LINTAO, an island of China. See LANTAO.

LIN-TOHIN or **LIN-TOIN**. See LIN-THING.

LINTH, lint, a river of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, enters Lake Wallenstadt, after a N. course of about 26 miles.

THE LINTH CANAL, 9 miles long, connects Lakes Wallenstadt and Zurich.

LINTHWAITE, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LINTIN, lin'teen', an island of China, in the Canton River, about 18 miles N.E. of Macao, and 9 miles N. of Lantao, with a remarkable conical peak.

LINTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 10½ miles S.E. of Cambridge. Pop. 1838. Barham Hall, in this parish, was built from the remains of a priory founded in 1292.

LINTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LINTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LINTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LINTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LINTON, a township of England, co. of Hereford.

LINTON ON OUSE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LINTON, a parish and village of Scotland, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Peebles, bounded by the co. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1615, partly employed in cotton manufactures. The village is a burgh of regality under the Earl of March.

LINTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

LINTON, (EAST), a village of Scotland, co. and 5½ miles E. of Haddington, on the Tyne, with a station on the North British Railway. Pop. 775.

LINTON, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

LINTON, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1500.

LINTON, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Indiana, 88 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

LINTON, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 972.

LINTON, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 21 miles N. by W. of Burlington.

LINTRATHEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

LIN-THING, lin'tsing', LIN-THING, or LIN-TOHIN, lin'theen', written also LIN-TOIN, a city of China, province of Shan-tung, capital of a district, on the Yu-ho Canal, 70 miles W. of Tse-nan. It is populous, and stated to be handsome and important as a commercial city. It has some mosques, several temples, one with a colossal gold idol, and an octagon tower of nine stories.

LINTHAL, lin'tál', a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.S.W. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1617.

LINTZ or **LINZ**, lints, (anc. *Lentia* or *Lentium*), a fortified city, capital of Upper Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge 280 yards in length, 98 miles W.S.W. of Vienna. Lat. 48° 19' N., lon. 14° 17' E. Pop. 31,000. It is fortified in a remarkable manner, by a circle of 32 detached forts, 23 on the S. and 9 on the N. bank of the Danube. It is handsomely built, and has 3 suburbs, more

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extensive than the city itself; many fine churches, a langhaus, formerly a Franciscan convent, and an old castle, once the residence of the Dukes of Austria, but now a prison and penitentiary for the province; and some large barracks, a custom-house, bank, theatre, &c. In the principal square is a marble column, erected in 1723, between statues of Jupiter and Neptune, to commemorate the escape of the city from the double attack of the plague and the Turks. Its institutions comprise a gymnasium and lyceum with a library of 25,000 volumes; an asylum for deaf mutes, and other hospitals. The principal manufactures are of cotton and silk goods, leather, gold lace, canis, tobacco, and carpets. Its transit trade by the Danube is very considerable; and it communicates by railways with Budweis in Bohemia, and with Gmünd on the Traun. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

LINTZ or **LINZ**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2530.

LINTZ-GREEN, a township of England, co. of Durham.

LINVILLE GROVE, a village of Madison co., Missouri.

LINWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LINWOOD, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3½ miles W. of Paisley. Pop. 1125, mostly employed in a cotton factory.

LINWOOD, a small village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

LINWOOD, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

LINZ. See LINTZ.

LION D'ANGERS, Lé, lèh lo-áng' d'ón'sháng', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 13 miles N.N.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2760.

LIONFORTE, a town of Sicily. See LEONFORTE.

LIPONVILLE, a post-village of Uchlan township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, 31 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.

LIPOBIM. See LYOBIM.

LIOUTSIN. See LYOOTIN.

LIPAN (le-pán') **INDIANS**, a large and warlike tribe in the W. part of Texas and E. part of Mexico.

LIPARI, lip'a-re or leep'a-re, (anc. *Lipara*), an island in the Mediterranean, about 25 miles N. of Sicily. Lat. 38° 30' N., lon. 14° 55' E. It is the largest and most central island of the Lipari group, being 18 miles in circuit, and produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives, and some corn. It is the great magazine for pumice-stone, sent hence to all parts of the world; and sulphur, nitre, sal-ammoniac, soda, capers, and fish are important articles of export.

LIPARI, a town on the E. coast of the above island, on a steep acclivity, and tolerably well built. The most conspicuous object is the castle, built by Charles V., which crowns a vast volcanic mass overhanging the town, and contains several public edifices within its enclosure; the principal of which is the cathedral. Lipari likewise possesses a college, episcopal palace, several convents, and an hospital. The bay immediately beneath the town, is about 2 miles in circuit, and has good anchorage; but the shelter, from want of a mole, is very insecure. A considerable trade, however, is carried on in the different products of the island. Lipari is the capital of the whole group, and the see of a bishop. P. 12,500.

LIPARI ISLANDS, (anc. *Æolia* or *Vulcania Insula*), a group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean, named from Lipari the principal island, between lat. 38° 30' and 38° 55' N., and lon. 14° 15' and 15° 15' E., from 15 to 30 miles from the N. coast of Sicily, and comprised in the Intendency of Messina. Aggregate population about 22,000, of whom 14,000 are in the island of Lipari. The 7 principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Feiendi, and Alicudi. All are mountainous, and volcanic, Stromboli having an active volcano. Climate healthy, and soil highly fertile where duly irrigated by water carefully preserved in cisterns.

LIPAU, leep'ow, LIPPAU, lip'paw, or LIPOW, leep'ow, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, about 12 miles from Hradisch, on the Wicliaka. Pop. 1050.

LIPSE NEMETH, lip'há' ná'mét', or **DEUTSCH-LYTSCH**, doitch lip'tch, a market-town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Liptau, 21 miles N.N.W. of Bries, originally founded by German colonists. Pop. 3216.

LIPSE, lip'há', or **LIPSA**, lip'há', a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Nagy-Ag, 31 miles N.W. of Szepeth. Pop. 1042.

LIPES or **LIPÉZ**, leep'és, a town of Bolivia, department and 162 miles S.W. of Potosí, capital of a province, formerly a large rich town, now much reduced.

LIPETSK or **LIPETSK**, leep'étsk', a town of Russia, government, and 84 miles W. of Tambov, on the Voronezh. Pop. 6500. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and well-frequented mineral baths.

LIPNICA, Also **LIPNICA**, lip'ní' or lip'ní'sh', and **FELEŠ** **LIPNICA**, félé'sh' lip'ní'sh', two villages of North Hungary, co. of Arva, 44 miles N.W. of Kesmark, on the Schwarz. Pop. of the former 3403; of the latter 1514.

LIPNIK, lip'nik', or **LEIPNIK**, lip'nik, a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, 36 miles from Leutschau. Pop. 1428.

LIPNITZ, GROSS, grove lip'nítz, a market-town of Bohemia, circle and 24 miles S. of Czaslau. Pop. 1355.

LIPNO, lip'no, a town of Poland, province and 32 miles N.W. of Plock, on the Niemen. Pop. 3600.

1000

100

of its inhabitants. From this calamity, traces of which are still visible, it has never thoroughly recovered. It was taken by the French in 1807; but resisted an attack by Massena in 1809. The population is very mixed, containing natives from every province of Portugal, numerous negroes, mulattoes, and Gallegos, or natives of Galicia, who perform the greater part of the heavy laborious work, and are water-carriers and household servants, noted for their honesty and fidelity.

LISBON, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the left bank of the Androscoggin River, at the junction of Lebatia River, and on the railroad in progress from Lewiston to Topsham, 26 miles N.N.E. of Portland. The Lebatia affords water-power, considered equal to the best in the state, and employed in driving a woollen factory and numerous establishments for the manufacture of various kinds of lumber. The Androscoggin is here crossed by a toll-bridge. The township contains 3 villages. Pop. 1945.

LISBON, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on both sides of the Lower Ammonoosuck, about 81 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has manufactures of starch, pearl-shells, &c. Pop. 1881.

LISBON, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, about 20 miles N. by E. of New London, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. It has manufactures of cotton machinery, cotton goods, flannels, &c. Pop. 937.

LISBON, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, with a station on the Northern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg. An act was passed April 6, 1850, authorizing the construction of a dam extending from Gallopville in this township to Gallop Island in the St. Lawrence, a distance of about 1200 feet. The fall to be obtained is estimated at from 6 to 8 feet, affording an hydraulic power of almost incalculable amount. This being at the foot of navigation for sail-vessels on the lakes, the position is considered very favorable to the establishment of a commercial as well as a manufacturing town. The post-offices in the township are called Lisbon, Lisbon Centre, and Slackville. Organized in 1801. Pop. 5295.

LISBON, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 22 miles S.E. of Trenton.

LISBON, a post-village in Howard co., Maryland, 40 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

LISBON, a post-village in Bedford co., Virginia, 150 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

LISBON, a village of Lincoln co., Georgia, on the Broad River, 105 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

LISBON, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

LISBON, a post-village of Union co., Arkansas, 12 miles N. of El Dorado.

LISBON, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana, 135 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

LISBON, a thriving post-village and township in Kendall co., Illinois, situated on an extensive and fertile prairie, 51 miles S.W. of Chicago. The village has an academy and several stores. Pop. about 400; of the township, 519.

LISBON, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

LISBON, a post-township in the N. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 62 miles E. of Madison. Pop. 1036.

LISBON CENTRE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Northern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg. There is here a large depot 100 feet by 50, at which but little business however is done.

LISBURN, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Down and Antrim, on the Lagan, 6½ miles S.S.W. of Belfast, with which town it communicates by railway. Pop. of town in 1851, 6932. It has a spacious cathedral church for the diocese of Down and Connor, containing a monument to Jeremy Taylor, who died bishop here in 1667; remains of a castle built by Lord Conway in 1610, and burnt, together with the town, in 1707; a court-house, an infirmary for the county of Antrim, fever hospital, free school, union workhouse, linen hall, large market-house, and assembly rooms, with thriving manufactures of linen, and, in the vicinity, bleach-grounds. A canal from Lake Neagh here joins the Lagan, by which goods are conveyed to Belfast. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons, and gives the titles of Earl and Viscount to the Vaughan family.

LISBURN, a thriving post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on Yellowbreeches Creek, 9 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

LISBURN, a post-village of Sampson co., North Carolina, 113 miles S. of Raleigh.

LISCA-BIANCA, *lis'ka be-an'ka*, an islet of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

LISCA-NERA, *lis'ka ne-ra*, an islet of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

LISCANOR, a village of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare, on an islet of the Atlantic of the same name, 4½ miles W. of Ennistymon. It is a coast-guard station.

LISCARD, a township of England, co. of Chester.

LISCHAU, *lis'ow*, a market-town of Bohemia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 2293.

LISCHNICZ, *lis'h-nitch*, or **LISNITZ**, *lis'nits*, a village

of Bohemia, about 20 miles from Königgrätz, on the Wild Adler. Pop. 1139.

LISCIA, *lee'shi*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo-Citra, 12 miles S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1238.

LISLIA'S KILL, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

LISIANKA, *le-se-an'ka*, a market-town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.S.E. of Kiev, with mineral baths. Pop. 2500.

LISIANSKY, *le-se-an'skee*, a small low coral island of the Pacific Ocean; lat. 26° 3' N., lon. 173° 42' W.

LISIEUX, *lee'ze-eh'*, (anc. *Neodagus* or *Lexotrium*), a town of France, department of Calvados, on the Touques, 27 miles E.S.E. of Caen. It is beautifully situated between two gorges, forming the entrance into a rich and fertile valley, and is surrounded by villas and gardens. The houses, though lofty, are of wood, and have generally a decayed, gloomy look; while the streets are mostly narrow and winding. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th century; an episcopal palace, a handsome structure; and a theatre. The manufactures are muslin, broadcloth, flannel, moleskins, hair-cloth, ribbons, and weaving-combs. There are also worsted and cotton, paper and fulling mills, bleach-works, dye-works, and tanneries; and a trade in corn, fruit, elder, hemp, flax, cattle, &c. Lisieux is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a small seminary, and a communal college. It was taken and almost completely destroyed in the 4th century by the Saxons, who employed the materials of the old in founding a new town. Four centuries after, it was taken and pillaged by the Normans, who afterwards kept possession. In 1130, during an incursion of the Britons, it was almost burned down. It was subsequently taken by Philip Augustus in 1203; by the English in 1415; by Charles VII. of France in 1448; by the League in 1571; and lastly, by Henry IV. of France, in 1588. During these events the Bishop of Lisieux took the title of Prince, and combined the temporal with the spiritual power. Pop. 11,345.

LISKEARD, *lis-kard'*, or **LESKEARD**, a parliamentary and municipal borough town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Looe, 16 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth. Pop. 3001. It is irregularly built on a rocky, uneven site; has a large Gothic church, a handsome town-hall, national school, literary and philosophical society, and branch bank; and a traffic in the produce of the adjacent tin, copper, and lead mines. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

LISKO, *lis'ko*, a town of Austrian Galicia, 8 miles S.E. of Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2329.

LISKOVO, *lis-ko'vo*, a village of Russia, government and 50 miles S.E. of Nishnee-Novgorod, with 4000 inhabitants, and extensive horse and cattle fairs.

LISLE, a city of France. See **LILLE**.

LISLE, *leel*, a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 miles N.W. of Périgueux. P. 1790.

LISLE, *lile*, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Broome co., New York, 125 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1680.

LISLE, a post-village in Osage co., Missouri, on Osage River, at the mouth of Mauvaise Creek, 12 miles S.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

LISLEE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

LISLET, *lee'let*, a co. of Canada East, extending from the St. Lawrence on the N.W. to the state of Maine on the S.E., and comprising an area of 1230 square miles. Pop. 19,841.

LISLET, a post-village of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 48 miles below Quebec. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 4 or 5 stores, a carding and several other mills.

LISMORE, *lis-mor'*, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 7 miles N.N.W. of Oban. Area about 8000 acres. Pop. 1399. It was the ancient seat of the bishops of Argyll; has remains of their castle and cathedral; the chance of which latter is now used as the parish church.

LISMORE, an episcopal city and parish of Ireland, Munster, counties of Waterford and Cork, 111 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of town 3007. It possesses one of the finest baronial castles in Ireland, originally founded by King John, and recently restored; a new cathedral, with elegant interior; a large Roman Catholic chapel, grammar and other schools, almshouses, a union workhouse, fever hospital, and court-house. There is but little trade beyond that of a salmon fishery, though a canal has been carried thence to where the Blackwater becomes navigable. Lismore was the birthplace of Boyle and of Congreve.

LISMORE-WITH-APPIN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyll, including the island of Lismore, and a great extent of territory on the adjoining mainland.

LISNADILL, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

LISNANKEA, *lis-nan-ka'*, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, 10 miles S.E. of Enniskillen. Pop. 915.

LISONZO, a river of Illyria. See **ISONZO**.

LISPITZ, *lis'pitz*, or **BLISKOWICE**, *blis-ko-weet'sh*, a market-town of Moravia, 16 miles N.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1249.

LISSA, *lis'sa*, (Slavic, *Vis*; *L. Is'sa*), an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 33 miles S.W. of Spalatro. Chief products.

wine, oil, almonds, and anchovies. The principal town, Lissa or San Giorgio, has a good harbor. It is built picturesque in the form of an amphitheatre. Pop. 2500. From 1810 to 1815 this island was held by the English, when it had a depot of English manufactures, and a population of 12,000.

LISSA, lis'sá, (Polish *Leszno*, lish'no,) a town of Prussian Poland, 42 miles S.S.W. of Poson. Pop. 8730, of whom about 4000 are Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and 2 Calvinist churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in wine. It was the original seat of the Lecinski family, ancestors of Stanislaus, king of Poland.

LISABON. See LISBON.

LISSA, NEW, noi lis'sá, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles N.E. of Prague, with 2513 inhabitants, and a castle.

LISBAN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Tyrone and Londonderry.

LISSE, lis'sh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 9 miles S. of Haarlem.

LISSE, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 16 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1544.

LISSEWEGHE, lees'vaig', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles N. of Bruges. Pop. 1458.

LISSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LISSEITZ, lis'shítz, a market-town of Moravia, with a castle, 18 miles N.N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1370.

LISSONE, lis'soná, a village of Lombardy, N.W. of Monza. Pop. 2827.

LISSONUFFY, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

LISSUS. See ALESSIO.

LISTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LISTOWEL, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, on the Feale, 16½ miles N.N.E. of Tralee. Pop. 2598. It has ruins of a stately castle, formerly belonging to the Earls of Desmond. It gives the title of Earl to the Hare family.

LISTRAC, lees'trak', a village of France, department of Gironde, 20 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1803.

LISZA, a village of Austria. See LEEZA.

LISZA, lis'sh, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 23 miles N.N.E. of Trentschin. Pop. 2523.

LISZKA-OLASZI, lis'kôh'oláw'see', a market-town of Hungary, county and 22 miles S.W. of Zemplin, on the Bodrog. Pop. 2566.

LISZKOFALVA, lis'kô'fôlvôh', or LISZKOVA, lis'kô'vôh', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, on the Waag, 2 miles from Rosenberg. Pop. 1423.

LITAKOU, South Africa. See LATTAKOO.

LITANY, EL, éi lee'tá'nee, or LIETANI, le-ét-tá'nee, (anc. *Leontes*;) a river of Palestine, pashalik of Acre, rises near Basibec, flows between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, and enters the Mediterranean, 6 miles N. of Tyro. Near its mouth it is called El Kasimeeyeh, (or El-Kasimiyeh.)

LITCHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles N.N.W. of Swaffham. Pop. 846.

LITCHFIELD, a town of England. See LICHFIELD.

LITCHBOROUGH, a parish of England. See LICHBOROUGH.

LITCHFIELD, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 900 square miles, being the largest county in the state. It is intersected by the Housatonic River, by which, and the Farmington River, with their tributaries, it is chiefly watered. The streams supply motive power to numerous factories and mills. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is good, and generally well cultivated. In 1850, the county produced 109,238 tons of hay, and 1,248,588 pounds of butter, greater quantities of each than were produced by any other county in the state. It abounds in iron ore, which is extensively manufactured. The railroad connecting Bridgeport with Albany traverses the county, and that extending from Derby to Winsted nearly intersects it. Organized in 1651, and named from Lichfield or Litchfield, a city in England. Capital, Litchfield. Pop. 45,253.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, 11 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2100.

LITCHFIELD, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Merrimack River, about 28 miles S. by E. of Concord. Pop. 447.

LITCHFIELD, a beautiful post-village and the seat of justice of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 31 miles W. of Hartford, and 37 miles N.W. by N. of New Haven. The village is situated on an elevation, surrounded by rich and varied scenery. One of the largest lakes in the state lies in full view. The principal dwellings and stores are on two streets, crossing each other at right angles, at the intersection of which is a handsome square. Besides the county buildings, it contains a Congregational and an Episcopal church, a branch of the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, and 2 newspaper offices. A law school, which was established here in 1784, by the Hon. Tapping Reeve, was for many years the most celebrated in the United States. After the death of its distinguished founder, the school was discontinued. The outlet of the lake furnishes an extensive hydraulic power, at present improved only for a paper-mill, oil-mill, and satinet factory. There are also in the township a puddling forgo

and a clock factory. Indian name, *Bantam*. Incorporated in 1719. Pop. of the township, 3857.

LITCHFIELD, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, 12 miles S. by E. of Utica. Pop. 1670.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.N.E. of Towanda. Pop. 1112.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village, capital of Grayson co., Kentucky, 110 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village and township in the W. part of Medina co., Ohio, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Medina. Pop. 1312.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village and township of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's River, 12 miles N.W. of Hillsdale. The village contains 3 churches, 2 stores, 2 mills, and 1 foundry. Pop. in 1853, about 500; of the township, 1362.

LITCHFIELD CORNERS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

LITH, lit, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 9 miles N.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc, on the Meuse, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1279.

LITHADA, a cape of Greece. See CAPE LITRADA.

LITHANG, lee'tháng', or LITANG, lee'táng', a town of Tibet, 47 miles W. of the confines of the Chinese province of Szechuen; lat. 30° 2' N., lon. 99° 50' E. It is built on the sides of a hill rising in the midst of an extensive but almost barren plain; has two large Lama monasteries, in one of which is a press for printing Buddhist books; and a brisk trade in gold dust, chaplets of black beads, and bowls formed from the roots of the vine and the box-tree. A garrison of Chinese soldiers is stationed here.

LITHERLAND, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LITHAKOW, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 75 miles S. by E. of Albany.

LITHONIA, a village of De Kalb co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 20 miles E. of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

LITHOPLIS, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Lancaster, about 18 miles S.E. of the former. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

LITHUANIA, lith-u-d'ne-a, (Polish, *Litwa*, lit'wá; Ger. *Lithauen*, or *Lithauen*, lit-tó-wen; Fr. *Lithuanie*, lee'tú'nee,) an ancient territory of Europe; bounded N. by Courland, E. by Russia, S. by Poland, and W. by Prussia. This territory, which, in the 11th century, was tributary to Russia, threw off the yoke in the 13th century, and became a grand-duchy under Rimgold. One of his successors, named Gedemin, subdued part of Russia; and another, called Jagellon, by marrying the Polish Princess Hedwig, towards the end of the 14th century, became king of Poland, and thus united the grand-duchy to that kingdom. On the first partition of Poland in 1773, a considerable portion of Lithuania was appropriated by Russia, and formed into the governments of Mobelev and Vitebsk; the remainder, still united to the Polish monarchy, constituted six woiwodes—Wilna, Troki, Polotsk or Vitebsk, Novogrodek, Brzesc, and Minsk—the first two forming Lithuania proper, and the other four Russian Lithuania. By the subsequent partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795, Russia obtained as much of Lithuania as formed the governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk; while Prussia obtained a portion which is now included in the government of Gumbinnen, province of Eastern Prussia. —Adj. and inhab. LITHUANIAN, lith-u-d'ne-an.

LITIZ, lit'iz, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. of Lancaster, is a Moravian settlement, with neat and substantial buildings. It contains a female seminary, and an academy for boys. Laid out in 1757.

LITKE, lit'ká, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neograd, 4 miles from Szakall. Pop. 855.

LITKE, FENYES, fén'yesh' lit'ká, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 2 miles from Kisvarda. Pop. 1174.

LITRY, a village of France. See LITREY.

LITSCHAU, lit'shâw, a frontier town of Lower Austria, on the Launitz, 80 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 657.

LITTAU, lit'tâw, (Moravian *Littele*, lit-tovlá,) a town of Moravia, with a station on the railway to Prague, 10 miles N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 2260, mostly engaged in manufactures of woollen cloth, muslin, and hosiery.

LITTERMORW or LETTERMORE, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway, on the S. side of Kilkieran Bay. It has a coast-guard station.

LITTERMULLIN, an island of Ireland, county and 27 miles W. by S. of Galway, is about 1 mile long.

LITTLE BAY, a post-office of Calhoun co., Arkansas.

LITTLE BEAVER, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 960.

LITTLE BEAVER BRIDGE, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

LITTLE BEAVER RIVER, of Columbiana co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River near the boundary between Ohio and Pennsylvania, 14 miles below Beaver.

LITTLE BLACK RIVER, rises in Ripley co., Missouri, and enters Current River in Randolph co., Arkansas.

LITTLE BLUE RIVER, of Indiana, flows into the Blue River near Shelbyville.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancas-

ter, parish and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. of Rochdale, at the foot of Blackstone Edge, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It was anciently a Roman station.

LITTLEBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LITTLE BRAZOS, a river of Texas, is a small stream which extends across Robertson co., parallel with Brazos River, and then enters that river a few miles W. of Boonville.

LITTLE BREWSTER ISLAND, at the N. side of the entrance to Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. It contains a revolving light 82 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $42^{\circ} 19' 48''$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 53' 30''$ W.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1764.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE BROKENSTRAW CREEK, of Warren co., Pennsylvania, falls into Big Brokenstraw Creek.

LITTLE BULL FALLS, a post-office of Marathon co., Wisconsin.

LITTLE BURY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LITTLE BUSHKILL CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into Bushkill Creek in Pike co.

LITTLEBY, a post-office of Audrain co., Missouri.

LITTLE CANADA, a post-office of Ramsey co., Minnesota Territory.

LITTLE CATAWBA RIVER, of North Carolina. See CATAWBA.

LITTLE CHAZY RIVER, of Clinton co., New York, falls into Lake Champlain.

LITTLE CHUCKEY, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

LITTLE CHUTE, (shoot,) a thriving post-village of Outagamie co., Wisconsin, on Fox River, which here affords water-power, 105 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

LITTLE CLEARFIELD CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into Clearfield Creek, in the county of the same name.

LITTLE CLIFTY, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.

LITTLE COAL RIVER, in the W. part of Virginia, rises in Logan co. by two branches, called the Pond and Spruce Forks, and falls into Coal River in Kanawha co.

LITTLE COMPTON, a post-township of Newport co., Rhode Island, on the Atlantic, 30 miles S.E. of Providence. Pop. 1462.

LITTLE COMPTON, a post-office of Carroll co., Missouri.

LITTLE CREEK, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. Pop. 2315.

LITTLE CREEK LANDING, a post-office of Kent co., Delaware.

LITTLE CUMBERLAND ISLAND, S. side of the entrance to Santilla River, Georgia. On the N. end is a fixed light 53 feet high. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58' 30''$ N., lon. $81^{\circ} 37'$ W.

LITTLE CUYAHOGA (kí-p-ho-ga) RIVER, Ohio, joins the main stream in Summit co., near Akron.

LITTLE DARBY CREEK, of Ohio, flows into Darby Creek about 14 miles S.W. of Columbus.

LITTLE DETROIT, a post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 70 miles N. of Springfield.

LITTLE EAGLE, a post-office of Scott co., Kentucky.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey. Pop. 2920.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR BAY, on the S.E. coast of New Jersey, between New Inlet and Barnegat Bay. Length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ or 4 miles.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR RIVER, of New Jersey, is formed by several small branches, which unite at Pleasant Mills. Pursuing a south-easterly course, it forms the boundary between Burlington and Atlantic counties, and flows through Great Bay into the ocean. It is navigable by sloops 25 miles from its mouth.

LITTLE ELKHART, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

LITTLE ELKHART CREEK, of Indiana, rises in La Grange co., and enters the St. Joseph's River at Bristol.

LITTLE ELM, a post-office of Denton co., Texas.

LITTLE FALLS or ROCKTON, a post-village in Rockton township, Herkimer co., New York, on both sides of the Mohawk River, and on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, 75 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It is situated in a narrow and romantic valley. The river falls over rocky rapids, descending 42 feet in the course of three-quarters of a mile, and furnishing great water-power. The Erie Canal here passes by a deep cut in the solid rock, through a picturesque defile, 2 miles in extent. Granite rocks rise on both sides of the valley, to the height of about 500 feet. The village contains churches of 5 denominations, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactories of machinery, paper, woollen goods, flour, &c. The feeder of the canal crosses the river by a handsome aqueduct, with an arch of 70 feet span. Pop. in 1855, estimated at 4000.

LITTLE FALLS, a post-village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on the Morris Canal, which is here carried across the Passaic River by an aqueduct, 4 miles S.W. of Paterson. It has extensive water-power, with several manufactories.

LITTLE FALLS, a post-office of Benton co., Minnesota Territory.

LITTLE FLAT, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

LITTLE FLAT ROCK CREEK, Indiana, flows into the Flat Rock, 7 miles N.W. of Greensburgh.

LITTLEFORT, Illinois. See WAUKESHA.

LITTLE GAP, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE GENESSEE, a post-village in the S.W. part of Albany co., New York, 250 miles W. by S. of Albany.

LITTLE GRANT, a post-office of Grant co., Wisconsin.

LITTLE GREEN LAKE, in Marquette co., Wisconsin, lies about 4 miles S. of Green Lake. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1 mile wide. Its waters are very deep, and remarkably pure.

The scenery around is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. On the N. side, for more than a mile, the shore is composed of beautiful white sandstone, rising in some places like a wall, 70 or 80 feet in height.

LITTLE GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

LITTLE GUNPOWDER, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

LITTLE GUYANDOTTE (ghí-an-dot-té) a river in the W. part of Virginia, falls into the Ohio, after forming part of the boundary between Mason and Cabell counties.

LITTLEHAM WITH EXMOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LITTLEHAMPTON, a maritime town and watering place of England, co. of Sussex, 18 miles W. of Brighton. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on, and there is an iron foundry. The harbor formed by the influx of the Arun into the English Channel, is defended by a fort, and is accessible to vessels of considerable burden. The trade is principally in coals, provisions, and timber from America and the Baltic. Pop. in 1851, 2436.

LITTLE ISLAND, an island and parish of Ireland, co. of Cork, in the harbor, 4 miles E. of the city.

LITTLE HOCKHOCKING, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

LITTLE JUNIATA Pennsylvania. See JUNIATA.

LITTLE KANAWHA, a river of Western Virginia, rises in Braxton county, passes through Gilmer, Wirt, and Wood counties, and enters the Ohio at Parkersburg. Its general direction is W.N.W.; its length perhaps 150 miles. The country through which it flows is hilly, and contains extensive beds of stone-coal, and a number of salt springs. This river is navigable only a few miles.

LITTLE LAKE, in the S.E. part of Louisiana, between the parishes of Jefferson and La Fourche Interior, is connected by short outlets with Barataria Bay. Length about 7 miles.

LITTLE LEVEE, a post-office of Locusthous co., Virginia.

LITTLE LOYALSUCK CREEK, an affluent of Loyalsuck Creek, in Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE MAHONEY, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 320.

LITTLE MAHONING CREEK, of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, flows into Mahoning Creek.

LITTLE MARSH, a post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 110 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

LITTLE MEADOWS, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE MIAMI River, of Ohio, rises in the S.W. central part of the state, and flowing in a direction nearly S.W., enters the Ohio River 6 miles above Cincinnati.

LITTLE MILL CREEK, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

LITTLE MILLS, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

LITTLE MISSOURI, a river of Arkansas, rises in Polk county, in the W. part of the state, and flowing south-easterly, empties itself into Washita River, about 15 miles N. of Camden. It is noted for turbid water and rapid current, and hence its name.

LITTLE MISSOURI, a river of Missouri Territory, rises in latitude about 45° N., and flowing north-easterly, falls into the Missouri River in about $47^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat. Length about 300 miles.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, situated in the S.E. part of Columbia county, S. of and parallel to Catawissa Mountain.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

LITTLE MUDDY, a post-village of Franklin co., Illinois, 140 miles S.E. of Springfield.

LITTLE MUNCY CREEK, of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, flows into Muncy Creek a few miles above Pennsylvania.

LITTLE MUSKINGUM RIVER, Ohio, rises in Monroe co., and falls into the Ohio about 8 miles above Marietta.

LITTLE OHION, a river in the S.W. part of Kentucky, flows S.W. through Hickman co., and enters the Mississippi a few miles above Mills Point.

LITTLE OCMULGEE. See OCMULGEE.

LITTLE OGEECHEE. See OGEECHEE.

LITTLE OSAGE, a post-office of Bates co., Missouri.

LITTLE PIGEON (pij-an) RIVER, of East Tennessee, is formed by two forks, the East and South, which unite at Sevier Court House. After a north-westerly course of about 8 or 10 miles, it enters French Broad River.

LITTLE PINE CREEK, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE PINNEY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Missouri.

LITTLE PINNEY CREEK, of Pulaski co., Missouri, enters the Gasconade from the right.

LITTLE PLACENTIA, (plă-sen-shē-d.) a seaport of Newfoundland, on a point of land projecting from the W. coast of the peninsula formed at the S.E. extremity of the island. Lat. 47° 18' N., lon. 53° 58' W. The harbor is well protected, and has from 7 to 8 fathoms of water.

LITTLE PLYMOUTH, a post-village of King and Queen co., Virginia, 57 miles E. of Richmond.

LITTLEPORT, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 4½ miles N.E. of Ely.

LITTLEPORT FEN, England, co. of Cambridge, comprises about 23,000 acres, and is drained by steam-engines.

LITTLE PORT, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Cass co., Georgia.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Crawford co., Missouri.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, a post-office of Cass co., Michigan.

LITTLE RACON CREEK, Indiana, enters the Big Racon in Parke county.

LITTLE RAISIN RIVER, a small stream of Michigan, flows into the Raisin River near Dundee, in Monroe county.

LITTLE RED RIVER, of Arkansas, rises in the N.W. part of the state, and, flowing south-easterly, enters the White River on the E. border of White county. The length is estimated at 150 miles. It is navigable by steamboats for a few miles.

LITTLE REST, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

LITTLE RIVER, in the N.E. part of Virginia, is a small affluent of Goose Creek, in Loudon county. It has been rendered navigable from its mouth to Aldie, by means of dams, which produce valuable water-power.

LITTLE RIVER, of North Carolina, an affluent of Cape Fear River, flows through Cumberland county, from the W. Upper Little River enters the Cape Fear in the N. part of the same county.

LITTLE RIVER, of North Carolina, an affluent of Yadkin River, rises in Randolph county, and enters that river near the N.W. extremity of Richmond county.

LITTLE RIVER, of North Carolina, a small affluent of the Neuse, rises in Wake county, and, flowing S.E., falls into the Neuse at Waynesborough.

LITTLE RIVER, of Abbeville district, South Carolina, flows southward, and enters the Savannah at the S. extremity of the district.

LITTLE RIVER, of South Carolina, rises in Chester district, and flows S. through Fairfield district, into Broad River.

LITTLE RIVER, of South Carolina, rises in Laurens district, and flows S.E. through Newberry district into Saluda River.

LITTLE RIVER, of Georgia, an affluent of the Oconee, rises in Morgan county, and, flowing S.E., enters the latter river about 10 miles N. of Milledgeville.

LITTLE RIVER, of Georgia, rises in Oglethorpe county, and enters the Savannah from the S.W., on the line between Lincoln and Columbia counties.

LITTLE RIVER, of Lowndes co., Georgia, a small stream which flows into the Withlacoochee at Trounville.

LITTLE RIVER, of Alabama, flows into Alabama River at the S.W. extremity of Monroe county.

LITTLE RIVER, of Louisiana, commences at the confluence of the Dugdemona and Castor, at the N. extremity of Rapides parish, and flows S.E. to Catahoula Lake. After passing through the lake it pursues a north-eastward course, and unites with the Washita at the mouth of Texas River. It is navigable by small steamboats 150 miles from its mouth.

LITTLE RIVER, of Texas, commences at the confluence of Leon and Lampasas Rivers, in Bell county, and flows south-eastward into Brazos River, near Nashville.

LITTLE RIVER, of East Tennessee, rises at the base of the Smoky Mountain, in Blount co., and flowing through that county in a W.N.W. direction, enters the Holston River about 12 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It is said the stream furnishes great motive power.

LITTLE RIVER, in the S.W. part of Kentucky, rises near the W. border of Todd county, and, flowing S.W. and then W., enters the Cumberland River in Trigg county, about 8 miles W. of Cadiz.

LITTLE RIVER, of Indiana, rises in Allen county, near Fort Wayne, and enters the Wabash 2 miles below Huntington.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-village of Columbia co., Florida, 26 miles E. by S. of Tallahassee.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

LITTLE RIVER HARBOR, Maine, E. of Machias Bay. On the N. side is a fixed light 23½ feet high. Lat. 44° 33' N., lon. 67° 6' W.

LITTLE RIVER VILLAGE, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River, 30 miles S.S.W. of Augusta.

LITTLE ROCK, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

LITTLE ROCK, capital of Arkansas, and seat of justice of Pulaski co., on the right or southern bank of Arkansas River, about 300 miles from its mouth, 155 miles W. by S. of Memphis, and 1065 miles W. by S. of Washington. Lat. 34° 40' N., lon. 83° 10' W. It is situated on a rocky promontory, or bluff, about 40 feet high, the first that occurs in ascending the river, commanding a delightful and extensive view of the surrounding country. The State House is a fine brick edifice, rough cast. The town contains a United States Arsenal, the State Penitentiary, which has been once or twice burned down by the convicts, and 6 churches, all handsomely built of brick, namely, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Methodist, 1 Christian, and 2 Roman Catholic. There are 2 newspapers published here. It has also a Masonic Hall, an Old Fellows' Hall, and several seminaries. The United States Court for the Eastern District is held here. Many of the residents are planters who own estates in this part of the state. Little Rock communicates regularly by steamboats with different points on the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers. Good clay for brick is found in the vicinity; also quarries of fine slate, and granite very like the Quincy granite, but not so hard. A company has been formed by a number of gentlemen from Cincinnati to work the slate quarry, which is in the immediate vicinity. The origin of the name Little Rock is explained as follows:—In ascending the river there appears on the south bank, rising out of the water, a bald, igneous slate rock, which at low water is about 25 feet above the surface, but at high water is almost hidden from view. This gives name to the city, and is called by the townspeople "the Point of Rocks." Two miles above this, on the N. bank, is another rocky bluff, about 200 feet high, which is called the "Big Rock." Pop. in 1850, 2167; in 1853, about 3000.

LITTLE ROCK, a pleasant post-village and township of Kendall co., Illinois, 27 miles W. by S. of Chicago. Pop. of the township, 906.

LITTLE ROCK/FISH, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

LITTLE ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and passing into Ohio, enters the St. Joseph's River of the Maumee.

LITTLE SALT CREEK, of Indiana, enters Salt Creek in the S.E. part of Monroe co.

LITTLE SANDUSKY, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, 54 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

LITTLE SANDY, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

LITTLE SANDY CREEK, a small stream of Oswego co., New York, falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL (skool'kil) RIVER, of Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill at Port Clinton.

LITTLE SCIOTO, a river of Ohio, rises in the S. part of the state, and flows into the Ohio River, 6 miles above Portsmouth.

LITTLE SIOUX RIVER, Iowa. See INYAN YANKEY.

LITTLE SKIN CREEK, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

LITTLE SODUS, a village of Cayuga co., New York, on a bay of the same name, about 30 miles N. of Auburn.

LITTLE SODUS BAY, an inlet extending from the S. shore of Lake Ontario, about 3½ miles into Cayuga co., New York. It receives Little Sodus River.

LITTLESTOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 42 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg, and 10 miles S.E. of Gettysburg. Pop. 394.

LITTLE TALLAPOOSA, a river of Georgia and Alabama, rises in Carroll co., and flowing S.W. into Alabama, enters the Tallapoosa in Randolph co.

LITTLE TOBY'S CREEK, of Elk co., Pennsylvania, is an affluent of Clarion River.

LITTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

LITTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LITTLETON DREW, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LITTLETON, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LITTLETON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LITTLETON PAN/NELI, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

LITTLETON ON SEVERN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LITTLETON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LITTLETON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LITTLETON, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River, and on the Northern Railroad, about 90 miles N. by W. of Concord. The township extends many miles along the Connecticut, which

here has a considerable descent known as the "Fifteen Mile Falls," affording an extensive water-power. Littleton has manufactures of scythes, iron castings, starch, leather, &c. Pop. of the township, 2008.

LITTLETON, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, 31 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 987.

LITTLETON, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 5 miles S. of Morristown.

LITTLETON, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

LITTLETON, a post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, 78 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

LITTLETON, a post-office of Richmond district, South Carolina.

LITTLETON, a post-village of Schuyler co., Illinois, 66 miles S.W. of Springfield.

LITTLETON DEPOT, (dee/po), a small village of Warren co., North Carolina.

LITTLETON ISLAND, on the coast of Greenland, in lat. 76° 20', the highest point reached by Capt. Ingfield in 1852.

LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY, of Lake Michigan, extends into Kishkewee co., near the N. end of the lake.

LITTLE UTICA, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

LITTLE VALLEY, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, near the junction of a creek of its own name with the Alleghany River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 431 miles from New York City. P. 1383.

LITTLE VALLEY, a village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 160 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

LITTLEVILLE, a village in the N. part of Livingston co., New York.

LITTLE WABASH, (wá'hash), a river in the S.E. part of Illinois, rises near Paradise, in Coles co., and flowing southerly, falls into the Wabash River, 10 miles from its mouth.

LITTLE WALNUT CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Sciota River in Pickaway co.

LITTLE WARAJU, a river of Minnesota Territory, falls into the St. Peter's River S. of Marsh Tanka Lake; length about 70 miles.

LITTLE WARRIOR, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

LITTLE WATTS ISLAND, Chesapeake Bay, E. side, at the western extremity of Pocomoke Bay. On it is a fixed light, 40 feet high.

LITTLE WOODS, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

LITTLE YADKIN. See YADKIN RIVER.

LITTLE YORK, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

LITTLE YORK, a village in Fowler township, St. Lawrence co., New York, about 30 miles S. of Ogdensburg.

LITTLE YORK, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

LITTLE YORK, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 70 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

LITTLE YORK, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

LITTLE YORK, a post-village of Warren co., Illinois, 110 miles N.W. by N. of Springfield.

LITTLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 3 miles W.N.W. of Royston. At "Heaven's Wallis," in this parish, was a Roman cemetery.

LITTLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LITMANOVA, lit'má'no'voh', or LITMANOW, lit'má'nov', a village of Hungary, Hither Thess, 46 miles from Leutschau. Pop. 1185.

LITTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LITTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby.

LITTON CHENEY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LITTORALE or LITORALE, lit-to-rá'l, HUNGARIAN, (Ger. *Küstenland*, *kü'sten-lánt*), i. e. "coast-land;" — *Littorale*, in Latin or Italian, signifies the region "of the shore or coast;" a district extending along the Adriatic, between Illyria and Military Croatia, for about 20 miles in length, by a breadth of 10 miles. See HUNGARY.

LITTRY, leet'tree', or LITRY, a market-town of France, department of Calvados, 9 miles W.S.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 2482. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.

LITVINOVITCHI or LITVINOVITSHI, lit-vín-o-vitch'ee, a market-town of Russia, government and 56 miles S.E. of Mohelev. Pop. 1700.

LITWALTON, a post-office of Lancaster co., Virginia.

LITYN, lee'tin, or LITINSK, lee-tinsk', a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 65 miles N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 3500.

LJUSNE, a river of Sweden. See LJUSNA.

LIU-TCHOU. See LOO CHOU.

LIVADIA or LIBADIA, liv-á-dee'á, a division of Greece, corresponding nearly to the ancient divisions of Acarnania, Doris, Locris, Bœotia, and Attica; and including the modern names of Attica and Bœotia, Phœtia and Phthiotæ, and Acarnania and Ætolia; in this division is also usually included the insular name of Eubœa, or Negropont. Pop. in 1851, 332,629.

LIVADIA or LIBADIA, liv-á-dee'á, (anc. *Lebade'a*), a town of Greece, (capital of the above) on the Ilereyna, 52 miles N.W. of Athens. It is defended by a castle, and, before the revolution, is said to have been the most flourishing town in Northern Greece. It has manufactures of cotton goods,

and a trade in rice, corn, wool, and other articles of raw produce. Pop. about 9000.

LIVADOSTRO, liv-á-doe'tro, a village of Greece, at the mouth of a river in the Bay of Livadostro, 15 miles N.N.W. of Megara.

LIVADOSTRO, BAY OF, Greece, is the N.E. termination of the Gulf of Corinth, 14 miles in length by 9 miles in average breadth.

LIVAROT, lee'vá-ro', a market-town of France, department of Calvados, on the Vie, 10 miles S.S.W. of Lisieux. Pop. in 1852, 1291.

LIVE/LY, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

LIVE/LY, on DICO ISLAND. See GODHAVEN.

LIVE/LY OAK, a post-office of Lancaster co., Virginia.

LIVENZA, lee-vén'zá, (anc. *Liquentia*), a river of Austrian Italy; after a course of about 70 miles, enters the Adriatic 25 miles N.E. of Venice. It communicates by a canal with the Piave.

LIVE OAK, a post-office of Ascension parish, Louisiana.

LIVE OAK, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

LIVERMERE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

LIVERMERE, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LIVERMORE, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, on the Androscoggin, about 24 miles W. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1764.

LIVERMORE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh Creek and Pennsylvania Canal, 18 miles N.E. of Greensburg.

LIVERMORE, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

LIVERMORE CENTRE, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, 24 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

LIVERMORE FALLS, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, at the northern terminus of the Androscoggin Railroad, and on the left bank of the Androscoggin River, about 22 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

LIVERPOOL, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and, next to London, the principal seaport of England, co. of Lancashire, on the E. bank of the Mersey estuary, about 4 miles from the Irish Sea, 31 miles W.S.W. of Manchester, and 210½ miles N.W. of London. Lat. of St. Paul's Church, 53° 24' 6" N., lon. 2° 59' 5" W. It is built partly on flat ground along the margin of the river, and partly on a gentle acclivity. Its utmost length, from N. to S., is upwards of 4½ miles. Greatest breadth, E. to W., rather more than 2½ miles. The principal streets diverge more or less directly from a central area, in which stand St. George's Hall and St. John's Church. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow, and ill built; but in the more modern portions, particularly in the E., they are wide, airy, and well paved. Here also are handsome squares and crescents, lined with elegant mansions, chiefly of brick, roofed with slate.

The most important public buildings are the Town-hall, Exchange Buildings, Revenue Buildings, and St. George's Hall. The Town-hall is an elegant Grecian structure, which was founded in 1749; a handsome dome, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surrounded by an open gallery, rises from the centre of the building; within are a saloon, drawing-rooms, ball-rooms, banqueting-room, and refectory, all splendidly furnished, forming, probably, the finest suite of entertaining-rooms in the kingdom. The Exchange Buildings form three sides of the square, of which the Town-hall constitutes the fourth; it has three interior façades; an arcaded basement, with a walk of 15 feet in width, extends along each of the façades, and is surmounted by a range of Corinthian pilasters, supporting a handsome cornice and balustrade; in the E. wing of the building is a spacious news-room. The Revenue Buildings, which comprise the Office of Inland Revenue, the Office of the Commissioners of the Docks, and Post-office, cover an area of 6700 square yards, and have an extreme length of 407 feet, with a total height of 67 feet; lofty porticoes, each supported by 8 Ionic columns, adorn the centre, and E. and W. fronts; the centre of the building is surmounted by a dome. St. George's Hall, which comprises also the Assize Courts, is a sumptuous building in the Corinthian style; the E. façade, or the longer side of the building, is 420 feet long; the advanced colonnade in the centre is 200 feet in length, and, being recessed, forms within an ample sheltered ambulatory 26 feet in depth. The N. portion of the plan forms a concert-room, capable of accommodating 1200 auditors, making the entire extent, from N. to S., 500 feet. The other structures, exclusive of the churches, deserving of notice, are the Royal Bank buildings, the North and South Wales Banks, the Stations of the London and North Western, and the East Lancashire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, Liverpool Apothecaries' Hall, Adelphi Hotel, Infirmary, Collegiate Institution, Philharmonic Hall, and Lyceum. The Theatre and Amphitheatre are also both respectable structures.

Few towns are so well supplied with market-places as Liverpool, there being about a dozen in various localities; several of them are spacious, airy, covered structures—that of St. John's, above 200 yards long, by 45 yards wide, being specially worthy of mention; they are probably better sup-

plied with all kinds of provisions than any other markets in the kingdom. There are altogether 45 churches and 35 chapels in Liverpool, besides numerous other places of worship; the former comprising 2 churches belonging to the Scotch Establishment, 3 to the Free Church, 1 to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, 1 Irish Presbyterian, and a Church of the Holy Apostles. The chapels include 5 Wesleyan, 2 Wesleyan Association, 5 Independent, 3 Methodist, 8 Roman Catholic, 4 Baptist, 3 Unitarian, 1 Friend's meeting-house, 2 Jews' synagogues, 1 Sandemanian, 1 floating chapel, and 1 New Jerusalem; and to almost every place of worship a school is attached. Many of the churches and chapels are exceedingly handsome buildings. Among the most remarkable for their architectural beauty are St. Francis Xavier's and St. Mary's Roman Catholic churches, the church for the blind, St. Luke's, Great George Street chapel, St. George's Presbyterian church, Baptist chapel, St. Andrew's Scotch church, St. George's, St. Catherine's, St. Michael's, St. Martin's, and the Hope Street Unitarian chapel. Liverpool is remarkable for the number of its charitable and benevolent institutions, and for the suitableness of the buildings devoted to these purposes; there being no fewer than 15 or 16 different establishments of one kind or another for the alleviation of distress, besides three or four charity schools. The principal are the Infirmary, Fever Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Lock Hospital, and 3 extensive public bathing establishments, erected by the Corporation, one of which is amply supplied with filtered salt-water, and the others with pure spring-water. To one of these establishments a public washing-house is attached; and there is a separate public washing-house in another locality. There are likewise many religious societies. The educational institutions comprise the Royal Institution, the Mechanics', the Collegiate, and the Medical Institutions. Associated with these are the new-rooms, among which the Athenæum and Lyceum hold the highest station, and have extensive libraries connected with them. There are also the Free Public Library, and Derby Museum. The schools consist of the Corporation, National, and Infant Schools, and of a vast number belonging to the various religious denominations. The principal places of amusement are the Theatre Royal, the Royal Amphitheatre, the Royal Liverpool Theatre, the Royal Adelphi, the Philharmonic Hall, one of the finest concert-rooms in Europe; Music Hall, Wellington Rooms, the Zoological and Botanic Gardens; and the race-course at Aintree, where meetings are held in May and July.

But the most remarkable feature of this great seaport is the number and magnificence of its docks, corresponding with the extent of its vast commerce. All of these lie along the margin of the river, or between it and the town; most of them parallel with the Mersey, but some of them at right angles to it. There are, in all, 30 docks, of 3 different kinds, namely, wet docks, dry docks or basins, and graving docks. The first are principally for ships of great burden, employed in the foreign trade, such vessels floating in them at all states of the tide, the water being retained by gates; the dry docks, so called because they are left dry when the tide is out, are chiefly appropriated to coasting vessels; and the graving docks, which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, are adapted to the repair of ships, during which they are kept perfectly dry, and when completed, are floated out by admitting the tide. The extreme length of the river wall, which fronts the line of the Liverpool docks, is 5 miles. The total water area amounts to 200 acres; of this 179 acres are wet docks, and 21 acres dry basins; and the total quay space exceeds 14 miles. The 4 largest docks are the Huskisson, Prince's, Queen's, and Brunswick Docks. The first covers an area of 15 acres, 993 square yards; length of quay frontage, 1122 yards; depth of water, 27 feet; the second nearly 12 acres; the third above 10 acres; and the fourth above 12 acres. Nearly £12,000,000 have been expended in Liverpool, and more than £12,000,000 on the river Mersey, in securing safe anchorage, and the most perfect port accommodation ever formed by the skill of man. The following Table of the number of vessels that have entered the docks at various dates, and of the progressive increase of the dock dues and customs, exhibits in a very clear manner, not only the great extent of the shipping of this port, but the extraordinary rapidity with which it has increased since the commencement of the present century. The decrease of the customs receipts in recent years is mainly due to the abolition of the duty on cotton and wool:—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dock Dues.	Customs Receipts.
1800	4,746	450,000	82,379	1,058,378
1810	6,729	734,391	65,782	2,075,106
1820	7,776	925,013	91,172	1,488,072
1830	11,214	1,411,964	151,359	3,362,144
1840	15,908	2,415,700	178,106	4,607,340
1850	20,457	3,686,447	242,948	3,061,784
1861	21,071	3,797,660	260,020	3,510,003

In the value of its foreign exports, and the extent of its

foreign commerce, Liverpool is now the first port in the world. In 1853, the foreign exports amounted to 47,152,1042 sterling, or considerably more than one-half of the total value of the exports of the three kingdoms for that year, and more than twice that of London. (22,991,0822.) the total value of exports from all the other ports in Great Britain and Ireland, in 1853, was only 44,397,1942. During the five years ending with 1850, the increase of the exports of Liverpool was from 26,000,0002. to nearly 35,000,0002., while that of London was from about 11,000,0002. to rather more than 14,000,0002. In 1851, the total value of exports amounted to 37,918,6402. and in 1852 to 38,469,5012.

The quantity of foreign and colonial produce imported into London, in 1850, was 1,374,947 tons; into Liverpool, 1,384,353; into Hull, 639,823. The value of the foreign and colonial produce imported into London that year was about 43,183,8212.; of that imported into Liverpool, 37,404,4002. The value of the principal articles imported into the latter, was,

Cotton	£15,730,800	Sheep's wool . . .	£1,380,000
Grain and Flour . .	5,198,796	Tea	1,831,000
Sugar	2,485,000	Hemp	770,000
Tobacco	1,388,000	Timber	125,000

The cotton trade of Liverpool, as will be seen from the foregoing statement, forms one of the most important branches of its general commerce. In 1851, the total imports of that article amounted to 1,748,946 bales; while, in 1785, the total amount imported was five bales; which, in 1811, had increased to 98,752 bales; and, in 1841, to 1,164,290 bales. The discovery of the gold of California has recently given Liverpool a great trade in the precious metals, which it did not formerly possess. In 1851, the gold and silver imported into that port from the United States were of the value of 6,091,4332. The Irish and coasting trade is also very large, and, in 1850, gave employment to 896,168 tons of steam tonnage, and 515,836 tons of sailing vessels. The grain, &c., imported from Ireland, in 1849-51, was as follows:—

IMPORTS OF GRAIN FROM IRELAND.

Years.	Wheat.	Flour.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Barley.	Beans.
	Qrs.	Sacks.	Qrs.	Loads.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1849	34,799	73,985	158,533	141,042	6372	8601
1850	64,774	105,378	158,711	232,463	2056	6435
1851	24,306	42,431	183,533	207,414	2222	1723

The weight of the goods, merchandise, and produce of all kinds which pass through the port of Liverpool yearly, is at least 6,000,000 tons; the shipping employed in transporting it amounted, in 1850, to 6,011,870 tons.

The export of linen is chiefly through the port of Liverpool, from which there was shipped, in 1850, 122,397,457 yards; and of yarn, 18,559,318 lbs.; and, being the chief port for Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, immense quantities of the textile fabrics of these counties, intended for foreign parts, pass through it, to the extent, it is estimated, of 26,000,0002.; as do also of the cutlery of Sheffield, and hardware of Birmingham; the iron of Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and North Wales, in the form of rails, bars, hoops, and sheets; and the earthenware of the first-named county, of which 61,528,196 pieces were shipped, in 1849, to various parts of the world. Salt, and the alkali called soda-ash, likewise form important items in the commerce of Liverpool. Of the first, 445,633 tons, and of the second, 44,407 tons were exported in the year 1850. In 1850, the value of the beer and ale exported amounted to 568,7942.; and, in 1851, to 577,8742. Liverpool has also been, for some years, the great point of departure for emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. It has now also become the place of emigration for Germans, who find it cheaper to sail from this port than from their own country. The following Table shows the progressive increase of this trade since 1841:—

Years.	No. of Emigrants.	Years.	No. of Emigrants.
1841	10,698	1849	133,985
1840	40,358	1851	206,915
1845	55,577	1853	209,715

The manufactures of Liverpool consist chiefly of ship-building, sugar refining, iron and brass founding, brewing, glass staining, alkali making, rope making, and steam-engine making. The manufacture of soap is more extensively carried on here than in any other town in the kingdom, as is that also of chronometers, watches, and watch movements; large quantities of the latter being annually exported. There is an extensive cotton manufactory near the town, also several wind-mills, and steam-engines for grinding corn, colors, dye-woods, &c., and numerous large manufactories of chain cables, anchors, &c.

By railway, Liverpool is connected with all the principal towns and ports in the kingdom; and its trade is further facilitated by an extensive net-work of canals, connecting it with the great seats of manufacturing and mining industry.

It has regular communication, by steam-vessels, with Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Cork, Holyhead, and numerous places on the coast of England and Wales; with Havre, the Mediterranean, and New York, Boston, Halifax, Central America, &c.

The suburbs of Liverpool are very extensive and beautiful, being thickly covered with neat rows of houses and handsome villas, and are rapidly increasing in population and importance. In connexion with these may be named the important and rising places in Cheshire, on the opposite side of the Mersey, in which many of the Liverpool merchants reside, and connected with Liverpool by steam ferries, plying every quarter of an hour. They are Seacombe, Woodside, Monk's-ferry, Birkenhead, Tranmere, Rockferry, Eastham, Egremont, and New Brighton; between which and Liverpool there passed by the ferries, in 1851, above 8,000,000 passengers. There are several cemeteries in the town and its vicinity, the most noted of which are St. James's, the Necropolis, and St. Mary's. These are laid out with taste, and kept in good order; and a chapel is appended to each, in which the funeral service is performed. There are also two parish cemeteries, and a Jews' burying-place.

The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water, at present, from wells sunk in the new red sandstone on which the town is built. There are seven wells, the greater part of the water from which is pumped into a reservoir at an elevation of about 200 feet above the lowest part of the town. The quantity of water distributed daily amounts to 5,750,000 gallons. At present works are in progress for obtaining an increased supply of water from the hilly district of Rivington, about 26 miles from Liverpool. Reservoirs are there in course of construction which, when completed, will form great lakes of the aggregate length of 8 miles; and from these, after being filtered, the water will be conveyed to the distributing reservoirs in the town in iron pipes, 44 inches in diameter.

The corporation of Liverpool consists of 48 councillors, a mayor, and 16 aldermen elected by the council. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament; registered electors in 1851, 17,316.

Liverpool was formerly the most unhealthy town in England; but the vigor with which sanitary operations have been carried on of late years, more particularly since the local sanitary act of 1840, has done much to rescue the town from its unenviable notoriety. These measures, comprising sewerage, house-drainage, improved paving and surface cleansing, the regulation of lodging-houses and slaughter-houses, the closing of unhealthy cellars, &c., have effected a marked improvement in the condition of the districts inhabited by the working-classes; and to this must no doubt be ascribed the fact, that the mortality of the borough, which, ten years ago, amounted (on an average of years) to 31 in every 1000 inhabitants, has recently fallen to an average of little more than 20 in the 1000.

Great as Liverpool now is, it is of but comparatively recent growth, and has therefore little or no history. Little more than two centuries ago, it was but a small fishing town. Of the progress of this great commercial city, the following table presents a curious and interesting epitome:—

RISE AND PROGRESS OF LIVERPOOL.

	Under Queen Elizabeth. 1570.	Under Queen Anne. 1710.	Under Queen Victoria. 1851.
Population . .	800	8,168	376,065
Tonnage . . .	263	12,638	8,737,666
No. of vessels .	15	334	21,071
Town dues . .	£ 20	£ 378	91,000
Customs . . .	372	10,000	2,502,300
Income	20	1,115	139,152

In 1644, Liverpool, then surrounded by a high mud wall, was besieged and taken by Prince Rupert, and shortly after retaken by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir John Meldrum. Seven years later, a second visitation of the plague carried off 200 inhabitants. In 1709, a wet dock was constructed, not only the first in Liverpool, but also in the kingdom. From this event may be dated the rapid extension of its commerce and population. Pop. in 1700, 5000; in 1760, 26,000; in 1801, 77,653; in 1821, 118,972; in 1841, 224,954; in 1851, 376,065.

Mrs. Hemans, the Rev. Leigh Richmond, and Dr. Currie, the biographer of Burns, and William Roscoe, were natives of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, a post-village of Salina township, Onondaga co., New York, on the E. shore of Onondaga Lake, and on the Oswego Canal, 5 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. It has numerous saline springs, from which great quantities of salt are annually manufactured.

LIVERPOOL, a thriving post-borough and township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna

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River and Canal, 29 miles above Harrisburg. It has an active business in lumber and other articles. Pop. of the township in 1850, 950; of the borough, 606; in 1853, about 800.

LIVERPOOL, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from York to Harrisburg, 6 miles N. of the former.

LIVERPOOL, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas, 36 miles W. of Galveston.

LIVERPOOL, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. P. 1581. LIVERPOOL, formerly ROSEDALE, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, about 25 miles N.W. of Columbus.

LIVERPOOL, a thriving post-village and township of Medina co., Ohio, on Rocky River, about 122 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 1 iron foundry, and several flouring-mills. Pop. of the township, 2203.

LIVERPOOL, a village in Lake co., Indiana, 155 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

LIVERPOOL, a post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 38 miles below Peoria. It has a good landing for steamboats, and a plank-road leading to Canton. The land of the vicinity is highly productive, and contains stone-coal. In 1852, about \$175,000 worth of produce was shipped here. Pop. of the township, 674.

LIVERPOOL, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of Queens co., on the left bank of the river Mersey, at its entrance into Liverpool Harbor, about 75 miles S.W. of Halifax. It is well and regularly built, and is the centre of an important and increasing trade. To the N. of Coffin's Island, the channel across which is a handsome drawbridge, is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water; but the passage to the S. is full 1½ miles wide, with from 15 to 18 fathoms of water. A light-house has been erected on the island, containing a revolving light, 75 feet above the sea. Liverpool was made a warehousing port in 1834.

LIVERPOOL, a seaport town and capital of Kent co., New Brunswick, situated on Richibucto Harbor, about 120 miles N.E. of St. John. The harbor is safe and commodious, and the port is the centre of an important trade in timber, deals, &c. The number of foreign arrivals at Richibucto Harbor in 1851, was 106 (tons, 16,786); of clearances, 103, (tons, 18,305,); value of imports, \$109,000; exports, \$133,155.

LIVERPOOL, a borough and town of New South Wales, on the George River, 20 miles S.W. of Sydney. It is neatly built, and has a handsome church and hospital, and returns, with Richmond, Windsor, and Campbellton, a member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 601.

LIVERPOOL, a mountain range in East Australia, stretches from W. to E. between the county of Brisbane, New South Wales, and the Liverpool Plains; and forms the watershed between the basins of the Peel or Namoy, on the N. and W., and the Hunter, on the S. and E.

LIVERPOOL, CAPE, is the name of a headland on the S. side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound, British North America, and of another bounding the inlet Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, North America, immediately S.W. of Cape Bathurst. Lat. about 70° N., lon. 129° W.

LIVERPOOL-PLAINS, a "hilly, picturesque, and well-watered region," East Australia, between lat. 31° and 32° S., and lon. 150° and 151° E., N. of Brisbane co., New South Wales, from 800 to 900 feet above the sea level.

LIVERPOOL RIVER, North Australia, Arnhem Land, enters the sea near lat. 12° S., lon. 134° 10' E.

LIVERSEDEGE, *liv'ers-aj*, a chapelry of England, co. of York. West Riding.

LIVERTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LIVSEY, *liv'see*, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LIVIT FORUM. See FORUM.

LIVINGSTON, a county in the western part of New York, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Genesee River, by which and its tributaries it is chiefly drained. These streams afford valuable water-power. It contains Conesus Lake and Hemlock Lake. The surface is diversified. The soil along the streams is very fertile, and in other parts generally of a good quality. In 1850, this county produced 1,111,986 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity raised in any county in the state, except Oneida. Iron ore and limestone are found in abundance, and the celebrated sulphur springs of Avon are situated in the N. part of the county. It is traversed by the Genesee Valley Canal, and by the Buffalo, Corning, and New York Railroad. Organized in 1821. Capital, Genesee. Pop. 40,875.

LIVINGSTON, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Tickfah River, and bounded on the S. and W. by Amite River. Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain wash its S.E. border. The surface is nearly level. The soil is generally fertile. Small steamboats navigate the Amite River, on the border of the parish. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 3385; of whom 2543 were free, and 842 slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a county near the W. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Illinois, has an area estimated at 280 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio, on the S. by the Tennessee, and intersected by the Cumberland River. The surface is

undulating and hilly. The soil is fertile. Limestone and sandstone underlie the surface. The county contains large deposits of stone-coal and iron ore. Organized in 1798, and named in honor of Robert R. Livingston, of New York. Capital, Smithland. Pop. 6578; of whom 5400 were free, and 1178 slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a county of Michigan, situated in the S.E. central part of the state, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Shiawassee and Red Cedar Rivers, and intersected by Huron River. The surface is undulating. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam. Dense forests of hard timber overspread the N. part of the county, and the remainder is occupied by oak openings, or plains which produce a sparse growth of oaks. The streams furnish extensive water-power. Iron ore and saline springs are found in the county. Organized in 1836. Capital, Howell. Pop. 13,483.

LIVINGSTON, a county in the N.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1000 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Vermilion and Mason Rivers, affluents of the Illinois. The surface is level. The soil is fertile, adapted to Indian corn and grass. The county contains extensive prairies and small tracts of good timber. Stone-coal abounds along the Vermilion River. Sandstone and limestone are the principal rocks. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Pontiac. Pop. 1552.

LIVINGSTON, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 530 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, (of the Missouri,) which, in passing through it, receives the Crooked Fork and Medicine Creek from the left, and a large stream called Shoal Creek from the right. The surface is generally level, and a large proportion of it is prairie. The soil is good. Named in honor of Edward Livingston, secretary of state under President Jackson. Capital, Chillicothe. Pop. 4247; of whom 3939 were free, and 308 slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a post-township of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson River and the Hudson River Railroad, 6 miles S. of Hudson. Pop. 2020.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village and township in the N.W. part of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Passaic River, 10 miles W. by N. of Newark. Pop. 1151.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Sumpter co., Alabama, on the Tugaloo or Suckerochee Creek, 68 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It contains a newspaper office.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village in Madison co., Mississippi, 20 miles N. by W. of Jackson.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Texas, 250 miles E. by N. of Austin City.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Overton co., Tennessee, 100 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It is situated in a hilly region, which contains extensive beds of stone-coal and iron ore.

LIVINGSTON, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village in Livingston co., Michigan, 40 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village and township of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National Road, about 14 miles W. of Terre Haute, Indiana. Pop. 378.

LIVINGSTONE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow.

LIVINGSTONVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 30 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

LIVNEK, LIVNIJ, or LIVNY, liv'nee, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles S.E. of Orel, on the Sosna, an affluent of the Don. Pop. 9380. It has numerous churches and several annual fairs.

LIVNO, liv'no, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Croatia, 54 miles N.W. of Mostar, on the Bistritza. Pop. about 4000.

LIVONIA, le-vo'ne-g, (Ger. *Liefland*, leef'tlant,) a maritime government of Russia, mostly between lat. 56° 30' and 59° 30' N., and lon. 24° and 28° E., having W. the Gulf of Livonia. Area, comprising the island Oesel, in the Baltic, 20,450 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 821,457. Surface mostly flat and marshy. Principal rivers, the Dvina and Eyst, and on the S. frontier, the Bolderaa, Fennern, and Emla. Lakes numerous. Soil fertile, and grain is raised for export, principally rye and barley, but also comprising wheat, oats, and buckwheat; the rearing of live stock is of great importance. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, sugar, tobacco, glass, &c. The population is very mixed, and mostly Lutherans. Principal towns, Riga, (the capital,) Dorpat, Pernau, and Venden, with Arensburg, in the island of Oesel.—Adj. and Inhab. **LIVONIAN**, le-vo'ne-gn.

LIVONIA, GULF OF. See **GULF OF RIGA**.

LIVONIA, a post-township of Livingston co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Batavia. Pop. 2627.

LIVONIA, a post-office of Point Coupee parish, Louisiana.

LIVONIA, a township of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 1375.

LIVONIA, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, about 100 miles S. of Indianapolis.

LIVONIA CENTRE, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

LIVORNO, le-vo'ro-no, a town of Piedmont, division of Novara, 17 miles W.S.W. of Verceil. Pop. 4805.

LIVORNO, a city of Italy. See **LEONORNO**.

LIVRON, lee'vrons', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 10 miles S. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 4022.

LIVRY, lee'vree', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles E. of Paris, with an old Augustine Abbey, once the residence of Madame de Sevigné. Also the name of villages in the departments of Calvados and Nièvre.

LIVUMA, le-vo'o'má, a considerable river of East Africa, enters the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado.

LIXHÉSIM, lix'hime, (Fr. pron. leex'hém') a town of France, department of Meurthe, 6 miles N.E. of Sarrebourg. P. 1093.

LIXURI, lix-oo'ree, a seaport town of Cephalonia, on its W. limb, 5 miles N. of Argostoli. Pop. 5000. It is a Greek bishop's see, and is the rival of Argostoli in commercial importance.

LIZAN, lee'zin', a large and fine village of Turkish Kurdistan, on the Zab, about 40 miles N.E. of Mosul.

LIZANELLO, leed-zá-né'lo, a market-town of South Italy, in Naples, province of Otranto, 5 miles S.E. of Lecce.

LIZANO, leed-zá-no, a market town of South Italy, in Naples, province of Otranto, 14 miles E.S.E. of Taranto.

LIZARD, an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, N.N.E. of Cape Flattery. Lat. 14° 41' 24" S., lon. 145° 28' 30" E. It has a peak 1151 feet above the sea level. Greatest diameter, 24 miles.

LIZARD POINT, a bold headland of England, co. of Cornwall, forming the most southern point of Britain, 23 miles E.S.E. of Land's End, and having two lighthouses with fixed lights, elevated 200 feet above the sea, in lat 49° 57' 40" N., lon. 5° 12' 6" W.

LIZARD RIVER, a small stream of Iowa, enters the Des Moines from the W. near Fort Clark.

LIZY-SUR-OURCQ, lee'zee-súr-coak, a town of France, department Seine-et-Marne, 8 miles N.E. of Meaux. P. 1200.

LIUBASCHEVO, a town of Russia. See **LYOUBASHEVO**.

LIJBETSCHIL. See **LYOUBETCHIL**.

LIJUM. See **LYOJUM**.

LIJSNE or LIJSNE, lyoos'ná, a river of Sweden, issues from a lake of the same name in Korjedalen, flows S.E. into the Ixn of Gelleberg, where it forms several lakes, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 30 miles N. of Gelle, after a course of about 220 miles. Its current is very much encumbered by rocks.

LIUTZIN. See **LYOOTSIN**.

LLACUNA (LA), lá-lá-ko'o'nd, a town of Spain, Catalonia, about 60 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1020.

LLADO, lá-do, a village of Spain, Catalonia, 20 miles from Girona. Pop. 1064.

LLAFERNOE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLAGOSTERA, lá-gos-tá-rá, a market-town of Spain, Catalonia, province and 10 miles S.E. of Girona. Pop. 2000.

LLAMAS DE LA RIBERA, lá-más dá lá re-ná-rá, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles W.N.W. of Leon.

LLAMPHEY, lám'fee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLAN, a Welsh word signifying "enclosure" or "church," is the prefix of numerous parishes and towns in England and Wales. *LL*—It may be observed, that the sound of *ll* in Welsh, has no equivalent in any other language. At the beginning of a name, it is commonly Anglicized by a simple *l*, distinguished in this work as a small capital. In the middle, or at the end of a word, it is represented by *ll*, (Italic.) See Introduction, XXVI., 16.

LLAN-ABER, lan-ab'ber or lan-ab'ber, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLAN-AFAN, lan-ab'fan or av'fan, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLAN-AFAN-PAWR, lan-ab'fan or av'fan-rôw, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN, lan-ab'fan (or av'fan) véc'fan, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLAN-ANNO, lan-an'no, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLAN-ARMON, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLAN-ARMON, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLAN-ARMON DUFFRYN CEIRIUD, lan-an'ron diff'rin kí're-og, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLAN-ARMON MYNYDD MAWR, lan-an'ron min'itru mōw, a mountainous parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANARTH, lan'arth, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANARTH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANARTHNEY, lan'arth'nee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLAN-ASAPH, lan-d'asaf or lan-as'af, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, 6 miles N.W. of Holywell. Pop. 2600, employed in coal-mines, &c. On St. Asaph Hill, in this parish, is a signal tower, and at the mouth of the Dee, Point of Air, a lighthouse. Lat. 53° 22' N., lon. 3° 19' 24" W.

LLAN-BABO, lan-bah'bo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANBADARN, lan-bah'darn or lan-bad'arn, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBADARN PAWR, lan-bah'darn vōwr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

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LLANBADARN FYNYDD, lan-bah'darn vj'n'itn, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBADARN ODWYN, lan-bah'darn od'win, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANBADARN TREF-EULWYS, lan-bah'darn trêv-êg'loo-is, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANBADARN Y-GARREG, lan-bah'darn e-gâr'rêg, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBADDOCK or **LLANBADDOCK**, lan-bad'dok, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANBADRIQ, lan-bad'rîg, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANBADRIG, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANBEBLIG, lan-bêb'lig, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANBEDR, lan'bêd'r, or **LAMPETER-PONT-STE-PIHEN**, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of South Wales, county and 26 miles E.N.E. of Cardigan, on the Teify, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of the borough, 992. It has the royal college of St. David's, founded in 1822. The borough joins with Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and Adpar, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLANBEDR, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANBEDR, a parish of Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANBEDR, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBEDR DYFFRYN CLWYD, lan'bêd'r dij'frin klwîd, a parish of Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANBEDR FELFREY, lan'bêd'r fêl'vrê, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANBEDR GOCH, lan'bêd'r gok, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANBEDR Y-GENNIN, lan'bêd'r e-kên'nin, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANBERRIS, lan-bêr'ris, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon. Tourists are attracted hither by the magnificent lake and mountain scenery. In the pass of Llanberris stands the picturesque ruin of Dolbadern Castle.

LLANBEULAN, lan-bi'lan or lan-boi'lan, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANBISTER, lan-bis'ter, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBLEIDDIAN, lan-bl'i'tho-ân, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANBOLDY, lan-boi'dee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANBRYNNMATH, lan-brj'n'mfâ, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, on the Dyfi.

LLANCADWALADIR, lan-kad-wâl'âd'r, a mountainous parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANCARZAN, lan-kar'zan, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANCILDE, lan-ki'l'lo or lan-ki'l'lo, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LLANDAFF, lan-daff, (Welsh, *Llan Tŷf*, lan tîv, "Church of the Taff") a city and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, here crossed by a bridge, 3 miles N.W. of Cardiff, and with a station on the Taffvale and Aberdare Railway. Pop. 1276. The "city" is a mere hamlet, noted only for its cathedral. Adjoining are the chapter house, and remains of the ancient episcopal palace. The see of Llandaff includes Monmouthshire, and that part of Glamorganshire E. of the Neath, comprising 215 benefices.

LLANDANWU, lan-dan'wog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDAUDDWR, lan-di'wroos or lan-doi'wroor, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDAWU, lan'dôwg, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDDAROG, lan-thar'og, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDDAUSAIN, lan-tâoy'sênt, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDDEINIOLLEN, lan-tuf-ne-ôlen, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon. Pop. in 1851, 5471, partly employed in large slate quarries. The remains of a strong Roman camp and an ancient Welsh palace are still visible here.

LLANDDEINIOT, lan-tuf-ne-ot', a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDDEINIOT FAB, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDDINAM, lan-thin'am, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANDDEWI, lan-thu'ee or lan-th'wô-ee, (i. e., Church of St. David's,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDDEWI ABERARTH, lan-thu'ee ah'ber-arth, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDDEWI ABERGWESSIN, lan-thu'ee ah'ber-gwê'sin, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDDEWI BREFI, lan-thu'ee brê'fê, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan. St. David held here a synod for the suppression of Paganism in 519. It is supposed to have been the Roman station *Lorentium*.

LLANDDEWI FACII, lan-thu'ee fak, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANDDEWI FELFREY, lan-thu'ee fêl'vrê, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANDDEWI FELFREY, lan-thu'ee fêl'vrê, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

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LLANDDEWI FELFREY, lan-thu'ee fêl'vrê, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

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LLANDDEWI YSTRADENNY, lan-thu'ee jê-trê-dân'neo, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANDDEWIRGWM, lan-thu'êr-koom', a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDDONA, lan-tho'ng, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDDWY, lan-thoo'ee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDDWYWAU, lan-thwoo'wi or lan-thwoo'wôl, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDDWYN, lan-thwî'n, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDDYFNAN, lan-thiv'nân, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDECWYN, lan-dêk'win, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDEFELLOG FACH, lan-dê-vî'log fak, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDEFELLOG FAWR, lan-dê-vî'log vâwr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDEFELLOG FREYR-GRAIG, lan-dê-vî'log vrêir grîg, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDEGAI, lan-dê-ghî', a mountainous parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, 1½ miles S.E. of Bangor. Pop. 3010, chiefly employed in immense slate quarries. Here is a fine modern Saxon castle.

LLANDEGFAN, lan-dêg'fan, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDEGLA, lan-dêg'lâ, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDEGLE, lan-dêg'lee or lan-dêg'lâ, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANDEGVETH, lan-dêg'veth, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANDEIWNING, lan-dê-goo'ning, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANDEILO, lan-di'lo, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANDEILO ABER-CYWYN, lan-di'lo ah'ber-kyoo'in, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDEILO ARFAN, lan-di'lo ar'fan, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDEILO GRABAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANDEILO TAL-Y-DONT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDEILO-VAWR or **FAWR**, or **LLANDILO**, lan-di'lo vâwr, a market-town and parish of South Wales, county and 14 miles E.N.E. of Carmarthen, on the Towy, here crossed by an elegant bridge, and on the Llanelly Railway. Pop. of the town, 1313. Near it is Grongar Hill, where the last struggle was made for the independence of Wales, in 1282; also the modern seat of Lord Dynevor; and Golden Grove, the seat of Earl Cawdor, where the famous drinking horn, given by Henry VII. to David-ap-Iwan, is still preserved.

LLANDENNY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANDERFEL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDINABO, lan-de-nah'bo, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LLANDINGAD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDOCH, lan'dok', a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDOCH BARRY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDOGGET, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDOGO, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANDOVERY, a municipal borough and market-town of South Wales, co. and 24 miles E.S.E. of Carmarthen, on the Bran, here crossed by 2 bridges. Pop. in 1851, 1927. It is pleasantly situated in a fine vale, near the Towy; and has picturesque remains of a Norman castle, destroyed by Cromwell.

LLANDRILLO, lan-drîth'lo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDRILLO YNRHOS, lan-drîth'lo in'h'ros, a parish of North Wales, counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon.

LLANDRINDOD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor, 6 miles N.N.E. of Builth. Three mineral springs have long rendered the village a great resort for invalids.

LLANDRINTO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANDRYGAN, lan-drîg'an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDUDNO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 4 miles N.N.W. of Conwy. Pop. 1647, employed in copper-mines. The lofty cliffs and sea worn caverns of the promontory of Gogarth, are in this parish, which contains also several monuments of early cyclopean architecture, and is still the haunt of the once celebrated peregrine falcon.

LLANDUDWEN, lan-dîd'wen, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANDULAS, lan-dee'las or lan-du'las, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDULAS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDWY, *lan-dloof*, or LLANDOW, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDWROG, *lan-doo'rog*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANDYBIE or LLANDERIE, *lan-dj'bee*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDYFELISANT, *lan-de-vi'sant*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDYFODWU, *lan-de-vo'doog*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDYFRIOG, *lan-de-vree'og*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDYFREYDOG, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDYGWYDD, *lan-djg'witr*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDYLWYF, *lan-dj'wir*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANDYRNOG, *lan-dj'r'nog*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDYSIL, *lan-dj'sil*, a small market-town and parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan, on the Teifi, 12 miles S.W. of Lampeter.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by the celebrated suspension bridge, 2 miles W.S.W. of Bangor.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDYSILIO GOGG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDYSSIL, *lan-dj'ssil*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANDYVAILOG or LLANDIFAILLOG, *lan-de-vi'log*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANEDFARN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANEDWEN, *lan-ed'wen*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by a ferry, 4 miles N. of Carnarvon.

LLANEDY, *lan-ed'ee*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANEGRYN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANEGWAD, *lan-eg'wad*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANEIGRAD, *lan-i'grad* or *lan-d'grad*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANELIAN, *lan-el'yan*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, on the Irish Sea, 1½ miles S.E. of Amlwch. It has a lighthouse.

LLANELIAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANELIDAN, *lan-el-id'an*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANELIEU, *lan-el'yu*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANELLEN, *lan-el'h'len*, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANELITYD, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANELLY, *lan-el'lee*, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of South Wales, on a creek of Carmarthen Bay, co. and 15 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. Pop. of the parish, 11,155; of the parliamentary borough in 1861, 8710. It has extensive copper works, and some iron foundries, the produce of which is sent to Liverpool. Coal is brought by railway from the rich adjacent mines, and is largely exported to the continent, for the supply of steamboats. Chief imports, copper ore from Cornwall. The trade is facilitated by four commodious docks, from which, in 1848, there were 194,253 tons of coals exported. In 1850, there entered at the port 1912 vessels, tonnage 102,127; and cleared, 3049 vessels, tonnage 193,852. Llanelly is connected by canal with Kidwelly. It unites with Carmarthen in returning a member to Parliament.

LLANELLY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANELWEDD, *lan-el'wedd*, or LLANELWETHY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANENDWYN, *lan-en'twin*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANENGUAN, a maritime parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, *lan-erk-e'medd*, a small market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey. Pop. 1243.

LLANERFYL, *lan-er'vil*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANFABON, *lan-vah'bon*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANFACHRETH, *lan-vax'réth*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFACHRETH, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFAELOG, *lan-vi'log* or *lan-vá'e-log*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAELRHYS, *lan-vi'ris*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFAES, *lan-vá'is* or *lan-vis*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAETHILU, *lan-vi'wlu*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAULAN, *lan-vag'lan*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD, *lan'vir dij'frin klwid*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANFAIR CAEREINION, *lan'vir kar'fne-on*, a small market-town and parish of North Wales, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Montgomery. Pop. 2747.

LLANFAIR AR-Y-BRYNN, *lan'vir are-brjnn*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFAIR CLYDGAU, *lan'vir kle-dó'gai*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFAIR FECHAN, *lan'vir vág'an*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, 7 miles S.W. of Conwy. Pop. 747. Off the coast here are Lavan sands, supposed to have been formed by an inundation in the 6th century.

LLANFAIR MATHAFARN-EITHAF, *lan'vir math-ar'arn-i'thav*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAIR ISGAER, *lan'vir is-gá'er*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFAIR JUXTA HARLECH, (*har'leek*), a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFAIR NANTYGWYN, *lan'vir nan-tjg'win*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANFAIR ORLLWYN, *lan'vir ord'wlin*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFAIR PWLL-GWYNGYLL, *lan'vir pool-gwjn'ghil*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAIR TALHAIARN, *lan'vir tal-hi'arn*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANFALLTEG, *lan-val'teg*, a parish of South Wales, counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

LLANFARETH, *lan-vá'réth*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANFAWR, *lan'vôw'*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFECHAN, *lan-vés'an*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANFECHEL, *lan-vék'el*, a parish and small market-town of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, 5 miles W.S.W. of Amlwch. Pop. 1062.

LLANFERRAS, *lan-vér'ras*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANES, *lan'es*, a small town and port of Spain, Asturias, 60 miles E. by N. of Oviedo. Pop. 2064.

LLANFIHANGEL, *lan-ve-han'ghel*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANFIHANGEL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFIHANGEL GLYN-Y-MYFYR, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh and Merioneth.

LLANFIHANGEL ABERBYTHYCH, *lan-ve-han'ghel ab-er-bj'thik*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFIHANGEL ABERCOWIN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFIHANGEL ABERGWISIN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANFIHANGEL AR-ARTH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFIHANGEL BACHELLETH, *lan-ve-han'ghel bá-ek'héth*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFIHANGEL CIL-FARGEN, *lan-ve-han'ghel kil-var-gan*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFIHANGEL CWRN-DEE, *lan-ve-han'ghel koorn-dee*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANFIHANGEL FACH, *lan-ve-han'ghel fax*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANFIHANGEL GENEUR-GLYNN, *lan-ve-han'ghel ghen'eerglynn*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFIHANGEL IN-RUG, *lan-ve-han'ghel in-rig*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFIHANGEL LETHYR-FROED, *lan-ve-han'ghel léth'ur-fro'ed*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFIHANGEL NANT-BRANE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANFIHANGEL NANT-MELLAN, *lan-ve-han'ghel nanf-mell'an*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANFIHANGEL PENBEDW, *lan-ve-han'ghel pen-béd'eo*, or *pen-nvéd'eo*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFIHANGEL RHYCLITHON, *lan-ve-han'ghel rek'hith'on*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANFIHANGEL TAL-Y-LLYNN, (*tal-e'llinn*), a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANFIHANGEL TRE'R BEIRDD, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFIHANGEL TYNSYLWY, *lan-ve-han'ghel tin-sj'v-uee*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFIHANGEL Y-BONT-FAEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANFIHANGEL Y-CRODDIN, *lan-ve-han'ghel e-kródn'on*, ISAF AND UCHAF, *eo'ka'f*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFTHANGEL Y-PENNANT, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFTHANGEL YSTRAD, lan-ve-han'ghel j'strad, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFTHANGEL Y-TRAETHAN, lan-ve-han'ghel e-tri'-thau, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFFIN'NAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFFLEW'YN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFILO, lan-vee'lo, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANFOIST, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANFRO'THEN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFWROG, lan-voo'rog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFWROG, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANFYLLIN, lan-vil'h'in, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, co. and 16½ miles N.N.W. of Montgomery, on the Cain. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 1118. It contributes with Montgomery, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLANFYNNYD, lan-vj'n'id, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFYRNACH, lan-vj'r'nax, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANGAD'FAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANGAD'OCK, a market-town and parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, on the Towy, 6½ miles S.W. of Llandovery. Pop. of parish, 2604. The town has a ruined castle, and manufactures of coarse woollens.

LLANGAI'FO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGAIN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGAMNARCH, lan-gam'mark, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

LLANGAN'NA, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGANTEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGAR, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANGAR/RAN, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LLANYASTY-TALYLLN, lan-yas'tee-tal-lj'n, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGATHVEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGATTOCK, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGATTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth, including the town of Caerleon.

LLANGATTOCK LLINGOED, lin'go-ed, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGATTOCK NEAR USK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGATTOCK VIBON-AVEL, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGEDWYN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGEDWYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANGFELACH, lan-gha'fel'ax, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGFNI, lan-gha'nee, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, 15 miles E.S.E. of Holyhead. It unites with Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLANGEINOR ON THE HILLS, lan-gh'i'nor, or lan-g'i'nor, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGEINWEN, lan-ghin'wén, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGEITHO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGELER, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGELYNIN, lan-ghel-jin'in, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGELYNIN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANGENDERN, lang'en-dirn', a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGENNECH, lan-ghén'néx, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGEN'NITH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGEN'NY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGER'NYW, lan-ghén'ny, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANGIEWY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGIAN, lan-ghé'an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGIR'BY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGIR'WIG, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANGISTOLUS, lan-ghis'tee'o-lis, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGOED, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGOEDMAWR, lan'gwéd-môw', a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGOLLEN, lan-gol'hén, a market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, here crossed by a fine ancient bridge, 26 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 4908. It is situated in a narrow vale, enclosed by lofty mountains, and is universally admired for its scenery. About 1 mile distant, on a conical and almost inaccessible hill are the picturesque ruins of Cadr Dinas Ibran, a castle of great antiquity; and about 1 mile beyond are the beautiful remains of Valle Crucis Abbey, founded by Madoc, Prince of Powis, about the year 1200. Four miles from the town is the Cysylltaw Aqueduct, a noble structure of 19 arches, 126 feet in height, by which the Ellesmere Canal is carried across the Dee.

LLANGOLLEN ROAD STATION, Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 3 miles S. of Rhwabon.

LLANGOL'MAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANGORSE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGOVEN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGOWER, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANGRANOG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGUA, lan-ghú'a, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGWENLLWYFO, lan-gwén'thiv'v'o, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGWILLOG, lan-gwíll'log, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGWM, lan'gloom, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANGWM, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGWM, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANGWNODYL, lan-goo-no'djil, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGWNOR, lan-goo'nor, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGWYFAN, lan-gwí'fan, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANGWYSTEN'NIN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGYBI, lan-ghj'b'ee, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGYBY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGYNEL'LO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANGYHAF'AL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANGYNIN, lan-ghj'n'in, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGYNLLO, lan-ghj'n'th'lo, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGYNNOG, lan-ghj'n'nog, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGYNNOG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANGYNNOG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGYNWYD, lan-ghj'n'wid, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGYNIDER, lan-ghj'n'id-er, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGYNIEW, lan-ghj'n'yoo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANHAR'AN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANHARY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANHEN'NOCK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANHILETH, lan-hee'léth, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANHIR, lan'hír, or lan'hla, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANHOW'EL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANIDAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Carnarvon. It has remains of structures ascribed to the Druids, who were twice massacred here by the Romans in the 1st century.

LLANIDLOES, lan'id-leas, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of North Wales, county and 19 miles W.S.W. of Montgomery, on the Severn, here crossed by 2 bridges. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 2656. It has manufactures of excellent flannel and other woollen stuffs. The borough unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLANIESTYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANIESTYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANIGON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANIL'AR, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANILLID, lan-ill'id, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANIN'A, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANIS'AN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANISHEN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANLLAWDDOG, lan-thlôw'tuog, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANLLAWER, lan-thlôw'er, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANLLECHID, *lan-'lîk'id*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.
LLANLLEONWELL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Brecon.
LLANLLOONY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.
LLANLLOWELL, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANLLUGAN, *lan-'lûl'gan*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANLLWCHAIARN, *lan-'lloo-kî'arn*, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.
LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANLLYFFNI, *lan-'lûl'fnee*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.
LLANMADOCK, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.
LLANMAES, *lan-'mî/âs* or *lan-'mî/s*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.
LLANMAREWIC, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANMARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANNEYDD, *lan-'nêv'îth*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.
LLANNON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.
LLANNOR, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.
LLANOVER, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANRHAIADAR-IN-KINMERCII, *lan-'h'î/â-dar-in-kî-'mîrç*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.
LLANRHAIADAR-YN-MOCHINANT, *lan-'h'î/â-dar-in-'moo-'nant*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, 4½ miles N. of Llanfyllin. *Pistyll-Rhaiadar*, one of the finest waterfalls in Wales, is in this parish.
LLANRHIAN, *lan-'h'î/â-'rian*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.
LLANRHIDIAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.
LLANRHIDIAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.
LLANRHYCHWYN, *lan-'h'î/â-'win*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.
LLANRHYDD, *lan-'h'î/â-'ydd*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.
LLANRHYDDLAD, *lan-'h'î/â-'lad*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.
LLANRHYSTYD, *lan-'h'î/â-'tyd*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.
LLANRHYWYDRUS, *lan-'h'î/â-'wîd-'rus*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.
LLANROTHALL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.
LLANRWST, *lan-'roost*, a market-town and parish of North Wales, counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon, 17 miles W.S.W. of Denbigh, is situated on both sides of the Conway, here navigable for vessels of 60 tons. Pop. in 1851, 3602. The town is in a spacious vale, and has an elegant bridge of 3 arches, constructed in 1636 from a design of Inigo Jones; a church of the same architecture; and the tomb of the great Llewellyn, last Celtic prince of Wales. It has also a manufactory of Welsh harps.
LLANSA, *lan-'sâ*, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 32 miles N.E. by N. of Gerona, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Pop. 2288.
LLANSADWRN, *lan-'sâd-'oorn*, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.
LLANSADWRN, (*Lower and Upper*), a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.
LLANSADWRNEN, *lan-'sâd-'oor-'nen*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.
LLANSAINTFFRAED, *lan-'sânt-'frîd*, (or *sânt-'frîd*), a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.
LLANSAINTFFRAID, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.
LLANSAINTFFRAID, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANSAINTFFRAID, GLYNN-CEIRIOG, (*glî'n-kî-'ro-og*), a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANSAINTFFRAID GLYN-DYD'WY, a parish of Wales, co. of Merioneth.
LLANSAINTFFRAID, IN-ELVEL, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.
LLANSAINTFFREAD, *lan-'sânt-'frîd*, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANSAMLET, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.
LLANSAN'NAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.
LLANSANNWR, *lan-'sân-'noor*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.
LLANSANTFFREAD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.
LLANSAWTEL, a parish and small market-town of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 9 miles N. of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. of parish, 982.
LLANSI'LYN, a parish of England and North Wales, counties of Denbigh and Salop.
LLAN'SOY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANSPYDDID, *lan-'spîr-'îd*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANSTADWELL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.
LLANSTEPHAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.
LLANSTEPHAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.
LLANSTIN'AN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.
LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH, (*rîth'erç*), a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANTHEWY-SKIR'BIT, a parish of England.
LLANTHEWY-VACH, a parish of England.
LLANTHONY-ABBEY. See *Cwmtyr*.
LLANTILIO-GROSSEN'NY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANTILIO-PERTHO'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANTHOD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.
LLANTRIS-SAINT, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.
LLANTRISSAINT, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANTRISSENT, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 8 miles N.W. of Cardiff. Pop. 1007. Coal, iron, and lead are wrought in the parish. The parliamentary borough unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.
LLANTRITHYD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.
LLANTWIT, a parish of Wales. See *LANTWIT*.
LLANTWIT MAYOR, a town of Wales. See *LANTWIT*.
LLANUWCH-Y-LYNN, *lan-'yook-'elî'n*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.
LLANVACHES, *lan-'vak'ç*, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVAIR-DISCOED, *lan-'vîr* (or *lan-'vîr*) *dis-'ko-'êd*, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVAIR-KILGID'IN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVAIR-WATERDINE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.
LLANVAPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVETH'ERINE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVIHANGEL (*lan-'vî-'han-'ghel*) *NEAR ROGGIET*, (*rog-'ghê-'t*), a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVIHANGEL NEAR USK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCOR'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTAR'NAM, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, (*tor-'em-'î'n'îth*), a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANVRECHVA, *lan-'vrê-'va*, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANWARNE, *lan-'warn'*, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.
LLANWEN'ARTH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANWDDYN, *lan-'oo-'tî'n*, a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANWENLLWFO, *lan-'wî'n-'lloo-'fo*, a maritime parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.
LLANWEN'OG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.
LLANWERN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
LLANWIN'IO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.
LLANWINDA, *lan-'oon-'dâ*, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.
LLANWINDA, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.
LLANWNEN, *lan-'noo-'nen*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.
LLANWNOG, *lan-'noo-'nog*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANWON'NO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.
LLANWRDA, *lan-'noos-'dâ*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.
LLANWRIN, *lan-'noo-'rî'n*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANWRTHWL, *lan-'noon-'thool*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.
LLANWRTYD, *lan-'noon-'tyd*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.
LLANWYDELLAN, *lan-'we-'tîth-'lan*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANWYDDYN (*lan-'wî-'tî'n*) *WITH CON'WY*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.
LLANYBLOD'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.
LLANYBYTH'ER, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.
LLANYCHAIARN, *lan-'e-'kî'arn*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.
LLANYCHIAN, *lan-'îç-'an*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANYCHARE, lan'-e-kar', a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANYCHLLWYDDOG, lan-ik-*chllwyt*/og, or **LLANCH-CLWYDOG**, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANYCRWYS, lan-e-kruw'is, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANYDDAUSAINT, lan-e-rh/sant, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANYGWYRDDON, lan-e-gwoor/thon, or **LLANGWYR-GOON**, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANYKEY'AN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANYKILL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANY-MOWDDWY, lan'e-mow/ruw, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANYMYNECH, lan'e-mjn/ik, a parish of England and North Wales, counties of Denbigh, Salop, and Montgomery.

LLANYNYS, lan-jn/ia, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANYNYS, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANYSTINDWY, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANYWERN, lan-yon/ern, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLAWHADEN, a parish of South Wales. See **LAWHADEN**.

LLECHYNYFARWYDD, lèk-kîn-far/wit, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLECHYLCHED, lèk-*chad*, a parish of Wales, co. Anglesey.

LLERENA, lè-rè-nà, a town of Spain, province and 62 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 6022. It is ill built and in decay. Principal buildings, 2 churches and an hospital. Near it, the troops under Comberners routed the French, under Drouet, April 11, 1812.

LLERS, lyalas, formerly **EL PERELLO**, el-pà-rèl/lo, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 30 miles from Gerona. Pop. 1400.

LLWELLYN, lew-èl/lin, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles S.W. of Pottsville. It owes its prosperity to the coal-mines in the vicinity. A branch railroad connects it with the Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven. Pop. 476.

LLIVIA, lèe-vè-d, (anc. *Julia Livia*?) a town of Spain, province of Lerida, in the Pyrenees, 4 miles N.E. of Pulgerda.

LOBREGAT, lo-brè-gàt, a river of Spain, Catalonia, enters the Gulf of Rosas, near the French frontier. Length, 65 miles.

LOBREGAT RUBRICATOS, lo-brè-gàt roo-bre-kà/toce, a river of Spain, Catalonia, enters the Mediterranean, 3 miles S. of Barcelona, after a S. course of 80 miles.

LOBRET, lo-rèt, a maritime town of Spain, province and 26 miles S. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2008.

LOSA-DE-RANES, lo-sà-dè-rà-nès, a village of Spain, province and 25 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1383.

LOSETA, lo-sè-tà, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, district of Inca. Pop. 1116.

LOUGHOR, lo'gor, (anc. *Leucarum*?) a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the river of the same name, here crossed by a bridge, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Swansea, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 821. Vessels of 200 tons approach the wharf. The borough unites with Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, and Neath in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LOWIS, lo'wis, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LOYD, loil, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, on the right bank of the Hudson, about 66 miles S. of Albany. The Wallkill River flows along its W. border. Pop. 2035.

LOYD'S, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

LOYD'S NECK, a peninsula on Long Island, between Oyster Bay and Huntington Harbor.

LOYDSVILLE, a small post-village of Belmont co., Ohio.

LOYDTOWN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 36 miles from Toronto. It contains two mills. P. about 400.

LLUBI, loo-bee, or **CASTELL-LLUBI**, kà-tèl/loo-bee, a town of Spain, on the island Majorca, near Inca. Pop. 1818.

LLUMAYOR, loo-mi-or', or **LLUCHMAYOR**, look-mi-or', a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 17 miles E.S.E. of Palma. Pop. 7112. It is well built, and has manufactures of woollens and linens.

LLYFAEN, lly-fà-en or lly-fîn, a parish of North Wales, counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh.

LLYFAEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLYWEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLYWERNI, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLYFRAN, lly-fv/ran, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLYWELL, lyoo-el, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LOA, lo'à, a seaport town of Peru, lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 70° W., at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the Pacific, after a course of 180 miles, in the latter part of which it forms the boundary between Peru and Bolivia.

LOAU, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

LOANDA, lo-ànd/à, an island of South-West Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola, and opposite the town of St. Paul de Loanda. Length 18 miles, breadth 1 mile.

LOANGO, lo-ang-go, a county of South West Africa, extending along the coasts of the Atlantic, from the equator to the river Zaire, which separates it from Congo on the S. Surface flat and very fertile on the coasts, interior unknown. The inhabitants are called Bramas; they resemble the negroes of Congo, are very superstitious, and practise the rite of

circumcision. The country is governed by chiefs or absolute monarchs, whose chief revenue is derived from the sale of slaves. See **ANGOLA**, **BENGUELA**, **CONGO**. Loango, the chief town, is situated in lat. 4° 39' S., lon. 12° 17' E. The houses are shaded by palm and plantain trees, and the town is said to be 10 miles in circumference. The Bay of Loango is rocky and dangerous.

LOANHEAD, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles S.E.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 810, mostly colliers and papermakers.

LOANO, lo-à/no, (Ital. *Lorano*, lo-và/no,) a village of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 5 miles N.E. of Albenga. Pop. 3352.

LOBACHSVILLE, lo-bàk-svill, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

LOBAGUR, lo-bà-gur', a fortified post of British India, presidency of Bengal, 32 miles N.W. of Almorah, in lat. 25° 57' N., lon. 79° 18' E., and 6400 feet above the sea.

LOBAT, a river of Russia. See **LOVAT**.

LOBAU, lo-bow, an island of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 miles E.S.E. of Vienna, and where the French, in 1809, remained intrenched for six weeks, between the battles of Gross-Aspern and Wagram.

LOBAU, (Lobau), lo-bow, a town of Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Bautzen, with a station on the Saxony-Silesian Railway. Pop. 2757. Near it are mineral springs, and crystals are found, which are known by the name of "Lobau diamonds."

LOBAU, (Lobau,) (Polish *Lubawa*, loo-bà-wà,) a town of West Prussia, 38 miles E.S.E. of Marienwerder, on two small rivers. Pop. 3250. It is enclosed by walls, has a convent, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

LOBBERICH, lob-bè-rik, a village of Rhenish Prussia, Düsseldorf, 7 miles W.S.W. of Kempen. Pop. 585.

LOBBES, lob, or lob-bes, a village of Belgium, 10 miles S.W. of Charleroi, on the Sambre. Pop. 2489.

LOBDELL'S STORE, a post-office of West Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

LOBEDA, lo-bà-dà, a town of Saxe-Weimar, principality of Weimar, on the Saale, 3 miles S. of Jena. Pop. 781.

LOBEID, capital of Kordofan. See **OBELD**.

LOBEJUN, (Löbejün,) lo-bà-yün', a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2600.

LOBENDAU, lo-ben-dow', a village of Bohemia, 36 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1816.

LOBENSTEIN, lo-ben-stine', the capital of the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein, Germany, on the Leunitz, here joined by the Kessel, 12 miles S.S.W. of Schleitz. Pop. 4180.

LOBNIK, lob-nik, a village of Austria, Moravia, 16 miles from Freudenthal. Pop. 1671.

LOB NOR, a lake of Central Asia. See **LOR NON**.

LOBON, lo-bon', (anc. *Licon*?) a town of Spain, Estremadura, 18 miles E. of Badajoz. The Romans, under the proconsul Lucius Emilius, were here defeated by the Lusitani, A. C. 188. Pop. 580.

LOBOS, an island of South America, off the S. coast of Uruguay, N. side of the entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata. Lat. 35° 1' S., lon. 54° 39' W.

LOBOS, an island of North America, Gulf of California, coast of Mexico. Lat., (S.W. point,) 27° 15' N., lon. 110° 46' W.

LOBOS, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, province of Vera Cruz. Lat. 21° 26' N., lon. 97° 8' W.

LOBOS, one of the smaller Canary Islands, being about 6 miles long and 1½ broad, near the N. point of Fuerteventura. Lat., (N. point,) 28° 45' 30" N., lon. 13° 48' 30" W.

LOBOS, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, near Cape Blanco, N.W. coast of Africa. Lat. 21° 20' N., lon. 17° W.

LOBOS ISLANDS, on the W. coast of Peru. See **SEAL ISLANDS**.

LOBOSITZ, lo-bo-sitz, or **LOBOSYCZE**, lo-bo-sitch/à, written also **LOWOSITS**, lo-vo-sitz', a town of Bohemia, 4 miles W.S.W. of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. Pop. 1322. Near it is the chapel of Maria Einsiedel, erected to commemorate the first battle of the seven years' war, 29th October, 1756.

LOBSENS, lob-sens, (Polish *Lobzenko*, lob-shà-nèe'ko,) a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles W.N.W. of Bromberg, on the Lobsonka. Pop. 2720.

LOBURG, lo-bòor-ga, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1950.

LOCANA, lo-kà-nà, a town of North Italy, division of Turin, province and 25 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 5384.

LOCAPILLY, a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 82 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.

LOCARNO, lo-kar/no, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, of which it is one of the three capitals, on the Lago-Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 miles S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. in 1850, 2676. Its Protestant inhabitants, expelled in 1553, helped mainly to establish the flourishing silk manufactures at Zurich.

LOCARNO, a market-town of Piedmont, on the right bank of the Sesia.

LOCARNO, LAKE OF. See **LAGO-MAGGIORE**.

LOCATE, lo-kà-tà, **LOCATE-TRIULZI**, lo-kà-tà-tre-ool-zee, or **LOCATE SAN VITTORE**, lo-kà-tà sán vit-to'ri, a town of Austrian Italy, province and 8 miles S. of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 1939.

LOCATION, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia, about 90 miles W. of Milledgeville.

LOCUM, lok'kūm, a market-town of Hanover, province of Calenberg, 26 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1500.

LOCHABER, lok'ab'yr, a wild and mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Inverness, in the vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Laven, and Eil. The last wild wolf known in Great Britain, was killed here by Cameron of Lochiel in 1680.

LOCH ACHRAY. See ACHRAY. **LOCH KATRINE**. See KATRINE. For all other articles having the prefix *Loch*, not given below, see the additional name.

LOCH ALSH, lok'als, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

LOCHAPOKA, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the railroad between Montgomery and West Point, 53 miles N.E. of the former.

LOCHAR MOSS, lok'ar moss, a morass of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, extending from the Solway Frith N.W. Length 10 miles; breadth from 2 to 3 miles.

LOCH BROOM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

LOCH BROOM is an extensive arm of the sea, between the counties of Ross and Cromarty. Lat. 58° N., lon. 5° 15' W.; containing numerous islands. **LITTLE LOCH BROOM** is an inlet on the S. side.

LOCHCARRON, lok'kar'ron, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, on an inlet of the ocean of the same name, about 37 miles W.N.W. of Fort Augustus. It has the remains of a castle of the Macdonalds.

LOCHER, lok'ee, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 1½ miles N.W. of Dundee. Pop. 3693.

LOCHEN, lok'em, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 9 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. 1934.

LOCHES, loch, (anc. *Lochia*) a town of France, département of Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 24 miles S.E. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 5191. It stands on a declivity, crowned by its old castle, the state-prison of Louis XI. Near it, in 1400, was born Agnes Sorel, whose tomb exists in the chapel of the sub-prefecture.

LOCHGELLY, lok'ghel'lee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7 miles E.N.E. of Dunfermline. Pop. 770.

LOCHGILP-HEAD, lok-gilp'hed, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, about 19 miles W.S.W. of Inverary. Pop. in 1851, 3035. It has a branch canal, and steam communication with Glasgow.

LOCHGOLL-HEAD, lok-goll'hed, a mountainous parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Loch Goll.

LOCHHAUSEN, lok'höw'sen, a village of Bavaria, on the Royal Bavarian Railway, 4 miles N. of Munich.

LOCHINNOCH, a parish of Scotland. See **LOCHWINNOCH**.

LOCHINVAR, lok-in'var, a lake of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkcudbright. Circuit 3 miles. Here are remains of a castle of the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar.

LOCHLEE, lok'lee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

LOCH LEVEN, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

LOCH LOCHY, lok lok'ee, a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, forming one of the chain of lakes of the Great Caledonian Glen. Length about 9 miles, breadth 1 mile.

LOCH LOMOND. See **LOMOND**.

LOCH LOMOND, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

LOCHMABEN, lok-mä'b'en, a royal and parliamentary borough, and parish of Scotland, county and 8 miles E.N.E. of Dumfries. Pop. in 1851, 1092. It is beautifully situated on rising ground, and encircled by a chain of 8 small lakes. It has a savings bank, and ruins of the magnificent castle of King Robert Bruce. It joins with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Sanguhar in sending 1 member to Parliament.

LOCH-NA-GAR, lok-nä'gar, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, Grampian range, height 3777 feet.

LOCH-NA-SEAL, lok-nä'seal', a lake of Scotland, counties of Ross and Cromarty, 32 miles W.N.W. of Dingwall, 7 miles long by 1 mile broad.

LOCH NESS. See **NESS**.

LOCHRUPTON, lok-rüt'ton, a parish of Scotland, 6 miles W.S.W. of Dumfries. It has a fine lake, remains of several towers, and a Druidical circle.

LOCHS, loch, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, Isle of Lewis.

LOCHWINNOCH, lok-win'nox, or **LOCHINNOCH**, lok-in'ox, a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 9 miles W.S.W. of Paisley. Pop. of the village in 1851, 2271. The fine lake of Castle Semple is in this parish; on its banks are the remains of a church and several castles. In the vicinity is a magnetic rock.

LOCHY (lok'ee) **RIVER**, of Scotland, co. of Inverness, has a S.W. course of about 10 miles. At its junction with Loch Eil is Fort William, a little above is Inverlochy Castle.

LOCHY RIVER, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, in the picturesque vale of Glenlochy, after a course of about 15 miles, joins the Dochart near its junction with Loch Tay.

LOCK, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

LOCK, a township of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 321.

LOCK, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 171.

LOCK BEMLIN, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 4 miles E. of Lyons.

LOCKBOURNE, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 11 miles S. by E. of Columbus.

LOCKE, a post-township on the S. border of Cayuga co., New York, about 145 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1478.

LOCKE, a post-village of Elkhart co., Indiana.

LOCKERBY, a market-town of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Carlisle and Glasgow Railway, 10 miles N.N.W. of Annan. Pop. 1315.

LOCKERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LOCKER'S MILLS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

LOCKER'S MILLS, a post-office of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

LOCKHART, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Texas, about 25 miles S. by E. of Austin.

LOCKHART'S STORE, a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

LOCK HAVEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of the Bald Eagle Creek, and on the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 107 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is near the head of navigation on the West Branch Canal. It is a place of active business, and a depot for pine lumber, of which large quantities are sawn in the county. It contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 steam saw-mills. Extensive beds of bituminous coal have been opened about 4 miles from the village. A bridge across the river connects Lock Haven with Dunstown. Pop. 830.

LOCK-HOI, lok-hoi', a seaport town of China, E. coast of the island of Hainan, near the mouth of a river; lat. 19° 15' N., lon. 110° 25' E. It is a large place, surrounded by walls and ramparts 30 feet thick, in tolerable condition, and entered by four gates facing the cardinal points. The streets are paved, but narrow; the houses, built of brick, never exceed two stories in height; the shops are elegant and well supplied with various kinds of merchandise. Pop. about 90,000.

LOCKING, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LOCKINGE, a parish of England, co. of Herks.

LOCKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LOCKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Scarborough Railway, 6 miles N.N.W. of Beverley.

LOCKINGTON, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal. Pop. 300.

LOCKLAND, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

LOCKLAND, a thriving post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, 11 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a valuable water-power, is a place of active business, and a station on the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad.

LOCKPORT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Niagara co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad, connecting the New York Central with the Great Western Railway of Canada, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Buffalo by railroad, and 31 by canal; 306 miles W. by N. of Albany by railroad, and 333 by canal, and 22½ miles E.N.E. of Niagara Falls. Lat. 43° 11' N., lon. 78° 49' W. It is situated at the point on the canal where the water descends from the level of Lake Erie to the Genesee level, by ten double combined locks of massive masonry, in the best style of workmanship. The abundant hydraulic power obtained by this means constitutes one of the chief sources of the prosperity of Lockport. This power will be greatly augmented by the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement to Buffalo, which is now far advanced. In the construction of this great work, a barrier of solid limestone has been excavated from the head of the locks, about 3 miles southward, from 25 to 40 feet in depth, and 62 feet in width, with an additional space of 15 feet for a towpath. Water, in any desirable quantity, may be drawn from the Erie level, and returned to the canal, 60 feet below, without detriment to the navigation. Large quarries of the finest limestone and of sandstone flagging are worked at this place, furnishing constant employment to several hundred men. Lockport has 6 flouring-mills, 3 of which are of the first class, 11 saw-mills, 5 iron foundries, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, 4 banks, an insurance office, several insurance agencies, and 85 stores, not including the small groceries. It has several printing-offices, issuing 3 weekly and 2 daily newspapers; 6 primary schools, and 1 union school: the latter is a large and substantial stone building, in which from four to six hundred children, after leaving the primary schools, are instructed in all the branches of a liberal education. Among the churches are 2 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Lutheran, 1 Universalist, 1 Catholic, and 1 Friends' meeting-house. Lockport is surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and there is no place on the Erie Canal, except Rochester, and perhaps Buffalo, where so much flour is manufactured. The Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Railroad crosses the canal at this point by a viaduct 500 feet in length, and 60 feet above the water. This road was completed in June, 1852. Lockport is the largest unincorporated town in the state. Pop. in 1855, about 13,300; of the township in 1850, 12,323.

LOCKPORT, a village in Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River opposite Lock Haven, has about 150 inhabitants.

LOCKPORT or PLATEA, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 21 miles S.W. of Erie.

LOCKPORT, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, contains about 100 inhabitants.

LOC

LOCKPORT, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.
LOCKPORT or **LOCKPORT STATION**, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh Creek, Pennsylvania Canal, and Central Railroad, 25 miles E.N.E. of Greensburg.

LOCKPORT, a village of La Fourche Interior parish, Louisiana, on Bayou La Fourche. The produce of the vicinity is shipped at this village by steamboats. It has about 100 inhabitants.

LOCKPORT, a village of Butler co., Kentucky, on Green River, at Lock and Dam No. 4.

LOCKPORT, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River. It is the principal landing-place in the county, and has 2 stores and 3 warehouses.

LOCKPORT, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 100 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

LOCKPORT, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on Tiffin's River, about 145 miles N.W. of Columbus.

LOCKPORT, a township in St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 1142.

LOCKPORT, a post-village and township of Carroll co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 75 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 126.

LOCKPORT, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, on the Whitewater River and Canal, about 60 miles E. of Indianapolis.

LOCKPORT, a village of Vigo co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 9 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

LOCKPORT, a handsome post-village and township of Will co., Illinois, on the Des Plaines River, and on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 32 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is a place of active business, possessing extensive water-power, and quarries of good building stone. The general office of the Canal Company is located in Lockport. A newspaper is published here weekly. Pop. of the village in 1864, estimated at 2000; of the township, in 1850, 1657.

LOCKPORT STATION, Pennsylvania. See **LOCKPORT**.

LOCKRIDGE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

LOCK STATION, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Michigan.

LOCKSTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LOCK'S VILLAGE, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 75 miles W. by N. of Boston.

LOCKVILLE, a small village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

LOCKVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 20 miles S.E. of Columbus.

LOCKWOOD, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey.

LOCKWOOD, a village and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 14 miles S.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 4303. It is picturesquely situated, and frequented for its medicinal waters.

LOCLE, (LE) ləh lok'l, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles W.N.W. of Neuchâtel, in a valley of the same name, traversed by the Bied, nearly 3000 feet above the sea. It has an orphan asylum, hospital for old men, important manufactures of clocks and watches, jewelry, and lace. Near Locle, the Bied disappears in a rocky chasm, which, not having a large enough vent for the water, when increased by melting snows, causes disastrous inundations. The danger has now been removed by an aqueduct, consisting of a tunnel 950 feet long, cut through the solid limestone rock, which encompasses the valley, and carries the superfluous water into the Doubs. The chasm, where the Bied disappears, is 100 feet deep; and to render the fall available, several mills, one above the other, have been constructed within it. Pop. in 1850, 8514.

LOCMARIQUER, lok'ma'ri'kaiz/, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 23 miles S.E. of L'Orient. P. 2157.

LOCMINE, lok'meen/, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles S.S.E. of Pontivy. Pop. 1760.

LOCORODONTO, lo-ko-ro-don'to/, a town of Naples, province and 38 miles S.S.E. of Bari. Pop. 4000.

LOCRI. See **GERACE**.

LOCSMAND, loch'mand/, or **LOTHMANSBURG**, lo'tmān-būrg/, a market-town of Hungary, 6 miles N.E. of Güns. Pop. 1234.

LOCUST, a post-office of Jackson co., Arkansas.

LOCUST COUNTRY, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

LOCUST CREEK, of Missouri, rises near the N. boundary of the state, and flowing southward through Dodge, Sullivan, and Linn counties, it enters Grand River from the left, in the N.W. part of Chariton county. Branches.—The West Fork flows southward through Sullivan county, and enters Locust Creek from the right in Linn county. The East Fork falls into the main stream from the left in the S. part of Sullivan county.

LOCUST CREEK, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia, 83 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LOCUST DALE, a post-office of Madison co., Virginia.

LOCUST FOREST, a small village of Butler co., Kentucky.

LOCUST FORK. See **BLACK WARRIOR RIVER**.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia, 86 miles N.W. of Richmond.

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LOD

LOCUST GROVE, a post-village of Henry co., Georgia, about 9 miles S.S.E. of McDonough.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Searcy co., Arkansas.

LOCUST GROVE, a small village of Scott co., Arkansas.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Weakly co., Tennessee.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 96 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. A plank-road connects it with Ripley, on the Ohio.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Indiana.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois.

LOCUST HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

LOCUST HILL, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

LOCUST HILL, a post-office of Caswell co., North Carolina.

LOCUST HILL, a post-village of Anderson District, South Carolina.

LOCUST LANE, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.

LOCUST MILLS, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

LOCUST MOUNT, a post-office of Accomac co., Virginia.

LOCUST MOUNT, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in the N.E. part of Schuylkill county, may be regarded as a portion of Broad Mountain.

LOCUST SHADE, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

LOCUST SPRING, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, 30 miles S.W. of Springfield.

LOCUST TREE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

LOCUSTVILLE, a post-office of Accomac co., Virginia.

LOCZ, lots, a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 10 miles from Szakall. Pop. 1090.

LODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LODDISWELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LODDON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 10 miles S.E. of Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 1206.

LODDON, a river of England, flows into the Thames, near Wargrave. Length 30 miles.

LODDON, a river of England, co. of Hereford, tributary to the Frome.

LODDON or **YAR'RA**, a river of Australia, Victoria, flows N.W. and joins the Murray.

LODDY, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

LODEINOJE-POLJE, a town of Russia. See **LADINOR-POLJE**.

LODELINSART, lod'elān'sart/, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, about 22 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1716.

LODERS or **LOTHERS**, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LODERSVILLE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LODEVE, lo'daiv/, (anc. *Lutetia* or *Felum Neroñtis*) a town of France, department of Hérault, in a pretty valley, at the foot of the Cévennes, on the Ergue, here spanned by a handsome bridge, 29 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier. It is walled; poorly and irregularly built; has an old cathedral church, containing a fine mausoleum of white marble; important manufactures of army clothing, and of woollen stuffs, hosiery, soap, and wax candles; and a trade in woollens, wine, brandy, almonds, &c. Lodeve possesses mineral springs, which were once much resorted to, but have been almost deserted since the discovery of the thermal spring of Balaruc. In the vicinity is a grotto, with fine stalactites. Pop. 10,372.

LODI, lo'deo, a city of Lombardy, on the Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge 609 feet long, 19 miles S.E. of Milan, on the road to Piacenza. Pop., with 4 suburbs, 15,709. It was founded in 1153 by the Emperor Frederick I., is enclosed by walls, and is generally well built, but dirty. Principal edifices, a citadel of the 15th century, now converted into barracks, a cathedral with some remarkable antiquities and fine paintings, 18 other churches, a large hospital, and a theatre. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a gymnasium, imperial diocesan and other schools, a normal school, founded by Joseph II., orphan and foundling asylums, a public library, pawn bank, manufactures of linens, silks, porcelain, chemical products, and an active trade, especially in Parmesan cheese, for the making of which 30,000 cows were fed in the vicinity in 1845. On the 10th of May, 1796, Napoleon here gained a decisive victory over the Austrians.

LODI, also called **LODI E CRÉMA**, a province of Italy, separated from the duchy of Parma, on the S. by the Po; area 462 square miles. Capital, Lodi. Pop. 218,844.

LODI, lo'di, a village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 20 miles E. of Dunkirk.

LODI or **LODI VILLAGE**, a post-village and township of Seneca co., New York, on the E. side of Seneca Lake, 3 or 4 miles S. of Ovid. The village contains 2 churches, 4 stores, and about 250 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 2269.

LODI, a post-township of Bergen co., New Jersey, 5 miles N.W. of Hackensack. Pop. 1113.

LODI, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

LODI, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia, 130 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

LODI, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

LODI, a post-village of Jackson co., Tennessee.

LODI, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1336.

LOD

LODL, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

LODL, a post-township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1234.

LODL, a post-office of Wabash co., Indiana.

LODL, a small post-village of Clark co., Illinois.

LODL, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 20 miles N. by W. of Madison. The village has 2 flouring-mills, 4 stores, and about 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the township 252.

LODI BAR, a small village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

LODI CENTRE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

LODI VECCHIO, *lo'dee vék'keo*, or **OLD LODI**, (anc. *Laus Pompeia*) is a decayed village of Northern Italy, 4 miles W. of Lodi. It was founded by the father of Pompey the Great, and ruined by the Milanese in 1111. Pop. 3164.

LODIVILLE, a post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash Canal, about 16 miles N.W. of Rockville.

LOD, (Kis.) *kish lod*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 12 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 1388.

LODOMERIA, Austrian Poland. See **GALICIA**.

LODOMILLO, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

LODRE, *lod-ör'*, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

LODOSA, *lo'do'sä*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Ebro, 40 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2580.

LODRON, *lodron*, a village of Austria, Tyrol, 25 miles W.S.W. of Roveredo, near the entrance of the Chiese River into Lake Idro. Pop. 2400.

LOD, VAROS, (*Varös*.) *vä'rish' lod*, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 12 miles from Veszprim, on the Torna. Pop. 1767.

LODSWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Sussex.

LODZ, *lodz*, a town of Poland, government and 73 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 4380, employed in linen weaving.

LOEAN, *loo-an'*, **LOEWANG** or **LOUANG**, *loo-ang'*, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut; lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 128° 30' E.

LOEHOE, *loo'ho'*, **LOEBOE**, *loo'bo'*, or **LOEWOE**, *loo'wo'*, a native state, in the island of Celebes, lying on the N. part of the Gulf of Boni, and once the greatest and most mighty kingdom in the island. Its capital, of the same name, is situated on a bay, on the W. side of the gulf; lat. 2° 54' S.

LOENEN, *loo'n-en*, a village of Holland, province and 14 miles W.N.W. of Utrecht, on the Vercht. Pop. 905.

LOENHOUT, *loon'hout*, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1800.

LOEVENSTEIN, *loo'ven-stine'*, a fort of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 miles W. of Bommel. Here, early in the 17th century, Grotius was imprisoned, till relieved by a stratagem of his wife.

LOEWANG (ISLAND). See **LOEAN**.

LOFFENAU, *loff'eh-nöw'*, a small town of Germany, Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest. Pop. 1093.

LOFFINGEN, (*Löffingen*.) *loff'ing-en*, a town of Baden, among the mountains of the Black Forest, 41 miles W.N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1191.

LOFFODEN, *loff'ö-den*, **LOFODEN**, or **LOFOTEN**, a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Norway; between lat. 67° 30' and 69° 30' N., and lon. 12° and 16° E.; and stretching from S.W. to N.E. about 175 miles. The largest are Andöen, Langöen, Hindöen, E. and W. Vaagen, and Flagstadöen. They have almost all bold, precipitous, rugged, and deeply indented coasts, and an elevated and very sterile interior, several of them containing mountains, which, though not very lofty, are covered with perpetual snow. The coasts only of the islands are inhabited, and contain some tracts under such cultivation as the rigor and uncertainty of the climate will admit; but the chief value of the whole group is derived from the immense shoals of cod and herring which frequent them, and the extensive and valuable fisheries which are consequently carried on at the proper seasons. In ordinary years, about 3000 boats, each manned by five hands, or 15,000 in all, are employed; and the produce in cod is about 9000 tons dried fish, 22,000 barrels of oil, and 6000 barrels cod roe. The principal cod-fishery ends in April; but the herring-fishery continues, and furnishes an important branch of national revenue. Permanent population about 4000. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., and violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is the *Mæl-Ström* or famous whirlpool. See **MÆLSTRÖM**.

LOFODEN or **LOFOTEN**. See **LOFFODEN**.

LOFO, *lo'fo*, a small island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, and N.W. of the island of Åland, to which group it belongs. Preliminaries of peace between Russia and Sweden were signed here in 1718.

LOFSTA, (*Löfsta*.) *loff'stä*, a town of Sweden, 120 and 40 miles N. of Upsal, on the Lofsta, 3 miles from its mouth in Lofsta Bay. Pop. 1500, mostly engaged in iron works.

LOFTCHEH. See **LOFTSCHA**.

LOFTHOUSE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, 7 miles E.N.E. of Gulsborough. Pop. 1091.

LOFTON'S STORE, a village of Butts co., Georgia, 62 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

LOG

LOFTSCHA, *loff'schä*, or **LOVATS**, *lo'vats'*, a walled town of Turkey in Europe, province of Bulgaria, 232 miles N.W. of Constantinople. Lat. 43° 10' N., lon. 24° 50' E. Pop. 3000.

LOFTY MOUNT, a mountain of South Australia, 6 miles S.E. of Adelaide. Lat. 34° 58' 20" S., lon. 138° 42' E. Height 2400 feet above the sea.

LOGAN, a county in the W.S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 825 square miles. It is intersected by the Guyandotte River, and bounded on the S.W. by the Tug Fork of Sandy River. The county slopes towards the N.W. The surface is mountainous, and overspread with extensive forests; the soil is generally good. The highlands of this county abound in stone-coal and iron, which are not much used at present. Formed in 1824, and named in honor of a distinguished chief of the Mingo tribe. Capital, Lawns-ville, or Logan Court House. Pop. 3620; of whom 3533 were free, and 87 slaves.

LOGAN, a county in the S.S.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is traversed by Red River, an affluent of the Cumberland, and also drained by Muddy and Whippoorwill Creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified by ranges of hills, covered with timber. The soil is fertile, and well watered. The surface rock is the cavernous limestone. The creeks furnish motive power for mills. The county contains a number of artificial mounds, which recall the memory of former ages. Formed in 1792, and named in honor of General Benjamin Logan, one of the pioneers of Kentucky. Capital, Russellville. Pop. 16,581; of whom 11,114 were free, and 5467 slaves.

LOGAN, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 457 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami River, and also drained by the sources of Mad River, and of Rush, Darby, and Mill Creeks. The surface is generally rolling or level, the soil productive and well timbered. It is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, and by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad. Organized in 1817. Capital, Bellefontaine. Pop. 19,162.

LOGAN, a county near the centre of Illinois, has an area of 625 square miles. It is intersected by Salt Creek, an affluent of Sangamon River, and also drained by Kirkapoo and Sugar Creeks. The surface is level, and is mostly destitute of forests; the soil is fertile. Several creeks in the county are bordered with narrow strips of timber, and the deficiency of wood in other parts is compensated by an abundance of stone-coal. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Mount Pulaski. Pop. 5128.

LOGAN, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, near Seneca Lake, about 24 miles W. by N. of Ithaca.

LOGAN, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. P. 712.

LOGAN, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 335.

LOGAN, a thriving post-village of Falls township, and capital of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking River and Canal, 49 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 1 mile below the falls of the river. It has 1 bank. Two newspapers are published here. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in the vicinity. Laid out about the year 1816. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

LOGAN, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Pop. 753.

LOGAN, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Pop. 1717.

LOGAN, a post-office of Edgar co., Illinois.

LOGAN COURT HOUSE, or **LAWNSVILLE**, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Virginia, on the Guyandotte River, 350 miles W. of Richmond.

LOGAN MILLS, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

LOGAN MILLS, a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

LOGAN MOUNTAINS, of East Australia, Cooksland, are about lat. 28° S., lon. 152° 20' E., and separate the sources of the Darling River from those of the Logan, a navigable river which enters the Pacific behind Stradbroke Island.

LOGAN'S CREEK, a post-village of Reynolds co., Missouri, 125 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

LOGAN'S FERRY, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, 18 miles above Pittsburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

LOGANSFORD, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

LOGANSFORD, a city, capital of Cass co., Indiana, is situated on the Wabash River and Canal, at the mouth of Eel River, and at the crossing of the Michigan Road, 70 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis, and 42 miles N.E. of Lafayette. It is the centre of trade for a fertile agricultural region, from which grain, pork, and lumber are exported. The county of Cass included part of the Miami Reserve, which was relinquished by the Indians a few years ago. A plank-road is now in progress, which, when finished, will connect Logansport with Indianapolis. A considerable quantity of lumber (poplar and black walnut) is procured in the vicinity, and exported to the Eastern cities. Logansport contains 3 banks, 1 academy, and 6 churches, 3 of which are stone buildings. The court-house, which is one of the finest in the state, is built of hewn stone. Two newspapers are published here. West Logansport is situated on the W. bank of Eel River, and it is included in the corporate limits. Laid out in 1829. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

LOGAN'S STORE, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

LOGANSVILLE, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 6 miles S. of Morristown.

LOGANSVILLE, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 64 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

LOGANVILLE, a village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg.

LOGANVILLE, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 31 miles S. of Harrisburg.

LOGANVILLE, a post-office of Walton co., Georgia.

LOGAZOHY, lo-gá-zo-hee', a town of West Africa, N. of Dahomey; lat. 8° 55' N., lon. 2° 30' E. It has an inner wall, and a large outer and inner market, well supplied with native produce and manufactures. Pop. from 8000 to 9000.

LOG CABIN, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

LONGERHEAD ISLAND. See CONROY.

LONGES, LES, lô lozh', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 1985.

LONGES, LES, a village of France, department of Manche, 10 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. 1196.

LOGGIA, I.A., lô lôjâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 2 miles from Carignano. Pop. 1345.

LOGRIUN, log'goun' (?) a country of Africa, Soudan, S. of Lake Tchad, and S.E. of Bornoo. It is watered by the Shary. Capital, Kernuk, lat. 11° 7' N. Its soil is fertile, and climate healthy. The inhabitants are much more intelligent than the negroes of the surrounding countries, and are famed for the manufacture and dyeing of cotton goods.

LOGHILL, lô'war, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

LOGHUR, lô'ghur', (Hind. *Lohagur*, "the iron fort.") a strong hill fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and 28 miles N.W. of Poonah. It was taken by the British in 1814.

LOGHIE, lô'ghie, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

LOGHIE, a parish of Scotland, counties of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, 2 miles N.N.E. of Stirling. Here are remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey, founded by David I. in 1147.

LOGHIE BUCHAN, lô'ghie, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LOGHIE COLDSTONE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LOGHIE EASTER, a parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Cromarty.

LOGHIE PERT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

LOGHIERAIT', a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

LOG LICK, a post-office of Switzerland co., Indiana.

LOGNINI, lon-yee'nee, a small seaport on the E. coast of Sicily, 6 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse; formerly a large rock joined to the mainland by a reef. It used to be often visited on predatory excursions by the Barbary Corsairs.

LOGO, lô'go, or **LOKO**, lô'ko, a district of West Africa, N.E. of Sierra Leone. The capital, Porto Logo, lat. 8° 40' N., lon. 12° 35' W., is a neat town, extending along the elevated banks of a creek formed by the rivulet Logo.

LOGROÑO, lo-grô'n'yo, a province of Spain, Old Castile; area 2378 square miles; belongs to the basin of the Ebro, which forms its N. boundary. Pop. 151,239.

LOGROÑO, a walled town of Spain, capital of the above province, on the Ebro, over which is a strong bridge, built in 1138, 60 miles E. of Burgos. Pop. 7071. It has several churches, convents, hospitals, a theatre, and a college; tanneries, distilleries, and manufactures of leather and hats. It was taken by the French in 1808 and 1823; and here Zurbano, the Christiano general, was shot, 20th January, 1845.

LOGROSAN, lo-gro-sin', a town of Spain, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Cáceres, on the slope of the Sierra de Toledo. Pop. 3050.

LOGSTOR, (Lôgstor.) a maritime village of Denmark, Jutland, 25 miles W.S.W. of Aalborg. Pop. 500.

LOGTOWN, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

LOGTOWN, a village of Upson co., Georgia, 9 miles S.E.E. of Thomaston.

LOGURH, lo-gur', a village of Afghanistan, on a river of the same name, 18 miles S.S.E. of Cabool.

LOGURH, a river of Afghanistan, which, after a course of about 80 miles, joins the Cabool, about 10 miles below the town of Cabool.

LOHARA, lô-hâ'ra, two towns of Hindostan, one in the Nizam's dominions, 150 miles N.W. of Hyderabad; the other in Bundelcund, 40 miles W. of Callinger.

LOHAREW, a town of Sindh. See **ROREE**.

LOHARGONGY, a town of India, and British military post, Bundelcund, 40 miles S. of Callinger.

LOHEIA, lô-hâ'ya, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 130 miles W.N.W. of Sana. It has a few stone houses, a mosque, a governor's residence, custom-house, warehouses, a shallow port, and trade in coffee. Pop. about 4000.

LOHJANA, lôjâ'nâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Kattywar, 60 miles S.W. of Cambay.

LOHMEN, lô'men, a village of Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 1057.

LOHOOGHAUT, lô-hoo-gaw't, a village and British station of North Hindostan, 50 miles E.S.E. of Almora.

LOHR, lôr, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 22 miles N.W. of Würtemberg. Pop. 3714.

LOHURKOT, lô-hur-ko't, a fortified post of Northern Hindostan, district of Gurhwal, 8 miles S.W. of Bhadrinath.

LOING, lô'wa, (anc. *Ludna*?) a river of France, rises in St. Colombe, department of Yonne, and joins the Seine on the left. Length 70 miles. It feeds the canals of Briare and Loing, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire.

LOIR, lô'ra, (anc. *Lidericus*?) a river of France, rises in the lagoon of Cernay, department of Eure-et-Loir, and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 miles N. of Angers. Length 150 miles.

LOIRE, lô'ra, (anc. *Lôger*.) an important river of Europe, and the largest in France, rises in Mont Gerbler-de-Jonez, department of Ardèche, at an elevation of 3940 feet, flows N.N.W. and W., and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below St. Nazaire, department of Loire-Inférieure. Length 645 miles; principal affluents on the right, the Lignon, Semène, Furend, Coise, Rahina, Sornin, Reconce, Arroux, Aron, Nièvre, Cône, Authion, and Maine; on the left, the Borne, Ance, Lignon, Aix, Bebre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, and Cosson. It is navigable in descending from La Noirie, and in ascending to Roanne, department of Loire. The tide is perceptible as far as Nantes. Its course is generally rapid, and navigation is interrupted during 5 or 6 months in the year, from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dykes and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course, many of which were destroyed by a great flood in 1846. Vessels of upwards of 300 tons discharge at Paimbœuf. The Loire is connected by canals with the Rhône, Seine, and Vilaine. There is steam communication between Moulins and Nantes, by means of the Allier and Loire.

LOIRE, a department of the S.E. of France, formed of the old province of Lyonnais. Area 1805 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 472,588. Surface generally elevated and mountainous; traversed in the S.E. by the mountains of the Cévennes, and partly enclosed between them and the mountains of Forez; highest point is Mont Pila, in the Cévennes. The greater portion of the department is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by its affluents, the Ondore, Furend, Lignon, and Sornin; the Rhone forms its limit in the S.E. Soil generally infertile; corn raised insufficient for home consumption; potatoes and hemp are important crops, and the chestnuts of Lyons are celebrated. Wines are generally of good quality, the best are those of the valley of the Rhone. Silk worms are extensively reared, especially in the vicinity of Bourg-Argental, where is produced the finest silk in France for the manufacture of blondes. From the inexhaustible richness of its coal basin, this is one of the most important mining departments in the country; the other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry, and flint. There are numerous mineral springs, the best frequented of which are St. Alban, Sail-sous-Couzan, and St. Galmier. The manufactures of this department are among the most celebrated and extensive in France; including silk goods, iron and steel, flint glass, &c. The department has 3 lines of railway connecting the principal towns with Lyons, and it is divided into the arrondissements of Montbrison, (the capital) Roanne, and St. Etienne.

LOIRE, a village of France, department of Rhône, arrondissement and 14 miles S. of Lyons. Pop. 1450.

LOIRE-ET-CHER, lô'ra-â-shâ'z, a department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Orléannois. Area 2389 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 261,892. Surface level, with numerous *lamps*, (lagoons.) It is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by many of its affluents. Soil generally fertile, except in the S. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the population. The wines are in general of good quality, the best are those of the Cher. Sheep are numerous, and of good breeds; horses are excellent. The rearing of bees and fowls is an important branch of rural industry. The most valuable mineral product is flint. The department is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Blois, (the capital) Romorantin, and Vendôme.

LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE, lô'ra-â-shâ'z, "Lower Loire," a maritime department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Bretagne, situated on the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay. Capital, Nantes. Area 2595 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 635,664. Surface in general level, traversed by low hills, and mostly situated in the basin of the Loire, and its estuary. Chief rivers, the Loire, Vilaine, Erdre, Brivé, Sèvre-Nantaise, Moine, Maine, Ache-neau, and Qnon. The department contains numerous lagoons, among which the Étang de Grand-Lieu is the largest in France. Soil generally fertile. Agriculture in an advanced state; chief products, grain and wines, the latter are nearly all pale, and are of second class quality. Cattle are extensively reared, horses excellent, and sheep of good breeds; bees are numerous. Nantes is the principal port. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Ancenis, Châteaubriant, Nantes, Paimbœuf, and Savenay. Capital, Nantes.

LOIRET, lô'râ'v, (anc. *Ligerula*?) a river of France, joins the Loire on the left near Orleans. Length 10 miles.

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LOIRET, a department of the N.W. of France, forming part of the old province of Orléanais. Capital, Orleans. Area 2351 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 341,029. Surface flat and little elevated. The N. portion is situated in the basin of the Seine, and watered by its affluents, the Loing and Essonne, and in the S. it is traversed by the Loire, and watered by its affluents, the Loiret, Cosson, and Beuvron. There are several lagoons in the basin of the Loing. Soil rich and fertile N. of the Loire, but poor on the S. of that river. Chief products, grain, wine, saffron, lint, and timber. Apples for cider are extensively grown. Wine mostly red, and of good quality. Sheep and cattle are numerous, and of good breeds; fowls and bees abundant. The important manufactures, of which Orleans was formerly the seat, have greatly declined. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Gien, Montargis, Orleans, and Pithiviers.

LOIRON, lwa'ron', a market-town of France, department of Mayenne, on the Oudon, 7 miles W. of Laval. Pop. 1376.

LOISACH, lo'sák, a river of Germany, which rises in the N. of the Tyrol, and joins the Isar, near Wolfratshausen, after a course of nearly 60 miles.

LOISY-ON-BRIE, lwa'zee/ón-bree, a village of France, department of Marne, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 17 miles S.E. of Châlons.

LOITZ, loits, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 23 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 2813.

LOIX, lwa', a village of France, department of Charente-Inferieure, 15 miles W.N.W. of La Rochelle, with a port in the Ile-de-Ré. Pop. 1266.

LOJA or **LOXA**, lo'já, a city of Spain, province and 25 miles W.S.W. of Granada, near the Gernil. It has 3 churches, a convent, 2 hospitals, and manufactures of coarse woollens and paper. Loja appears, from the coins, and other antiquities found in it, to have been an important Roman station. Under the Moors, it was defended by a castle, which, as well as the town, was taken in 1226 by Ferdinand III. It suffered much during the invasion by the French. Pop. 15,065.

LOJA or **LOXA**, lo'já, a town of Ecuador, department of Azuay. Lat. 4° S., lon. 79° 24' W. Pop. 10,000.

LOJANO, lo'yá'no, a town of the Pontifical States, delegation, and 16 miles S. of Bologna, on an eminence.

LOK, TISZA, tee'sób' lók, a market-town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 8 miles S.S.W. of Tokay. Pop. 3253.

LOKEREN, lo'ker-en, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Durme, 12 miles E.N.E. of Ghent, and on the Ghent and Antwerp Railway. The streets are clean and regular, the market-place large and handsome, and the houses generally well built and commodious. Its public buildings comprise a spacious church, with a lofty tower, 3 chapels, a capacious town-house, prison, well endowed hospital, orphan asylum, numerous schools, and other benevolent institutions; and it has manufactures of linen fabrics, flannels, serges, cloth, cotton goods, lace, ropes, hats, tobacco, leather, soap, candles, chicory, &c.; an iron foundry, breweries, dyeries, salt refineries, oil-mills, an active trade in manufactured goods, hemp, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 16,188.

LOKHVITSA or **LOKHVITZA**, lok-vit'sá, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Soola, near here joined by the Lohkvitsa. Pop. 4750.

LO-KIANG, lo-ke'áng', a river of China, province of Hoonan, after a N. and E. course of 300 miles, enters the Lake Tong-ting, on its S. side.

LO-KIANG, a town of China, department of Se-chuen, 56 miles N.N.E. of Ching-too-foo.

LOKNITZ, (Loknitz), lok'nita, a river of Germany, which rises near Gross-Godena, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and joins the Elbe.

LOKO, a district of West Africa. See **LOGO**.

LOKOHAR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Tirhoot, 102 miles S.E. of Patna.

LOKUT, lo'koot', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 9 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 807.

LOLLAND, an island of Denmark. See **LAALAND**.

LOILAR, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Frankfurt and Cassel Railway, about 50 miles N. of Frankfurt.

LOLLARA, lol-lá'rá, a town of India, province of Guzerat, 23 miles S.E. of Rahnumpoor. Pop. 5000.

LOLLIGHUR, lol-le-gúr', a village of N.W. Hindostan, 19 miles S.W. of Jeypoor; has a temple to Mahadeva.

LOLWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LOM, lom, or **LOUN**, loon, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 miles S.E. of Widin, on the Danube, near the influx of the river Lom. Pop. 3000.

LOMAGNE, LA, lá lo'mañ', (anc. *Leomaniana*), a small district of France, in the former province of Gascony, now included in the departments of Haute-Garonne and Gers.

LOMAZY, lo-má'zee, a town of Poland, province of Sied-ec, 11 miles S.E. of Biala. Pop. 2000.

LOMAZZO, lo-má'tso, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, about 2 miles S. by E. of Appiano, on the Lura. Pop. 2202.

LOMBARDORE, lom-bas-do'rá, a village of the Sardinian States, province and 11 miles N. of Turin. Pop. 1138.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN (lom-bar-do-re-ne'e'shan) KING-

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DOM, AUSTRIAN LOMBARDY, or AUSTRIAN ITALY, (Ger. *Lombardisch-Venezianisches Königreich*, lom'bar-dish-vá-néet-se-án'fish-es kónig-ri-kh'; It. *Regno Lombardo-Veneto*, rin'yo lom-bar-do vá-ná'to; Fr. *Royaume du Lombard-Venetien*, roy'óm/ dú lom'bar-vá-ná'te-á-ne'), an important part of the Austrian dominions, in the N. of Italy, between lat. 44° 54' and 46° 37' N., and lon. 8° 32' and 13° 37' E.; bounded N. by Switzerland and the Tyrol; W. by Lago-Maggiore and the Ticino, which separate it from the Sardinian States; S. by the Sardinian States, the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Papal States, from all of which, with the exception of Modena, it is separated by the Po; and E. by the Adriatic Sea and the kingdom of Illyria. It is divided, administratively, into the two governments of Lombardy and Venice, having for the line of separation the river Mincio. Greatest length from E. to W., 243 miles; greatest breadth in the government of Lombardy, 108 miles, and in the government of Venice, 130 miles, a portion of the Tyrol penetrating S. near the centre, at Lake Garda, and reducing the breadth in that locality to 60 miles; area, 17,611 square miles. The capital cities are respectively Milan and Venice—the former of which is the residence of the Viceroy, to whom the government of the kingdom is intrusted. The subdivisions, area, population, &c. of both governments are exhibited in the following table:—

GOVERNMENT OF LOMBARDY.

Provinces or Delegations.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Bergamo	1,619	378,123	Bergamo.
Brescia	1,309	356,125	Brescia.
Como	1,394	428,066	Como.
Cremona	675	304,558	Cremona.
Lodi e Crema	462	218,844	Lodi.
Mantua	900	270,100	Mantua.
Milan	750	604,512	Milan.
Pavia	400	171,672	Pavia.
Sondrio	1,255	98,550	Sondrio.
Total	8,319	2,725,740	

GOVERNMENT OF VENICE.

Provinces or Delegations.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Belluno	1,240	157,120	Belluno.
Padua	835	312,705	Padua.
Rovigo	430	153,783	Rovigo.
Treviso	939	286,190	Treviso.
Triest, Friuli, or Udine	1,525	449,844	Udine.
Venice	1,060	298,415	Venice.
Verona	1,100	302,902	Verona.
Vicenza	1,080	340,694	Vicenza.
Total	9,196	2,281,732	
Total of both Governments.	17,511	5,007,472	

The surface consists of a vast plain, lying chiefly along the left or N. bank, and in some places even below the level of the Po, and ascending N. more or less gradually, till it becomes mountainous, and is terminated by lofty ranges of the Alps. It thus consists of two distinct portions; a N. region, distinguished by the magnificence of its Alpine scenery; and a S. district, composed of low, level plains, of almost unequalled fertility. It is drained in its W. and central part by the Ticino, the Lambro, the Adda, the Oglio, and the Mincio, flowing into the Po; and the Adige, Bacchiglione, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento, entering the Adriatic. Its lakes are the largest in Italy. The most important are Garda, Idro, Iseo, and Como, all wholly within Lombardy; Lugano, and Maggiore; the former less in it than in Switzerland; and the latter, common to Lombardy, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States.

A very extensive system of irrigation has been established in this country. Between the Ticino and Adda, about nine-tenths of the surface are irrigated; between the Adda and Oglio, about two-tenths; and between the Oglio and Adige, only about one-seventh. Many of the larger canals are used for navigation and commerce, as well as irrigation; and the entire length of the great canals of irrigation in Lombardy, and their first-class branches, has been estimated at above 4500 miles, using up one-half of the average discharge of all the rivers.

Except the N. district, on some of the mountains of which snow lies continually, the climate is remarkable for the uniformity of its temperature, and the thermometer has a less range than in any other part of Italy. During the greater part of the year, the heat does not reach 50°, though in very warm summers it has occasionally risen to 90°. In winter the thermometer has sometimes descended to 10°.

The corn, maize, rice, hemp, and flax produced, far exceed the home consumption, though the system of agriculture continues very imperfect, notwithstanding the great advantages derived from irrigation. The dairy produce, obtained from the cows fed on the artificial meadows, forms one of the

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principal sources of agricultural wealth; and the Parmesan and Stracchino cheeses of Lombardy continue to prove their superiority to all other kinds, by the higher prices obtained for them. Vast quantities of silk of the finest quality are annually produced. The vine also thrives everywhere, and the wine procured from it is very abundant. The difference between the two governments of the kingdom, as respects vegetable products, is chiefly to be remarked in the vine-culture; the area of which, in the government of Milan or Lombardy, is nearly double that in the government of Venice. In like manner, the former exceeds the latter in wheat, rye, oats, and to the extent of a half in forests; while the latter exceeds the former considerably in rice, and to the extent of a half in meadow lands. The minerals are not of much importance. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, velvets, woollens, hats, ironware, porcelain, and stained glass; and the trade is in a great measure confined to the export of silk, corn, and cheese. The commerce is facilitated by the numerous navigable canals, and railways have been completed from Milan to Como, and from Milan part of the way to Verona, and from Verona to Mantua and Venice.

The government is in the hands of a Viceroy, resident in Milan. Several dialects of the Italian are spoken. The religion is Roman Catholic. Pavia and Padua—the former in the government of Milan, and the latter in the government of Venice, have each a celebrated university.

The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom nearly corresponds to the ancient Roman divisions of Gallia Transpadana, and Venetia, with a small portion of Rhetia, but owes its name to the Longobardi, ("Long-beards") a powerful nation from the North, of Suevic origin, who, in the end of the 6th century, made themselves masters of the whole country, and extended their conquests to the neighborhood of Rome. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Charlemagne. The house of Austria early gained a footing in the country, and had continued to increase its possessions with so much skill and perseverance, that towards the end of the 18th century, its sovereignty nearly extended over the whole. The victories of Napoleon wrested all from its grasp, and led to the establishment, first of the Cisalpine Republic, and then of the Kingdom of Italy. The Congress of Vienna replaced matters on their ancient footing, and even gave Austria more than she had ever possessed before. The people of this part of Italy took an active part in the struggle of 1848, but Austria still maintains her territory undiminished in extent, though with a population much disaffected to her rule.

LOMBARDVILLE, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

LOMBARDY, lom'bar-de, (It. *Lombardia*, lom-bar-dee'; L. *Lombardia* or *Longobardia*), an old division of Italy, so called from its having long been the chief seat of the Lombards, or Longobardi, a powerful nation of the middle ages, named, it is said, from their long beards. Others derive Longobardi, or Langobardi, as it is sometimes written, from Lange Hürde, (a "long fertile tract,") a district in Magdeburg, from which region the Lombards are supposed to have come. It now forms the W. part of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the E. part of Piedmont, and the duchies of Parma and Modena. Inhab. lom'bar-d.

LOMBARDY, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, 75 miles E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

LOMBARDY GROVE, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

LOMBAY, lom-bay, a town of Spain, province and about 14 miles from Valencia, on the Júcar. Pop. 1328.

LOMBEEK NOTRE DAME, lom'bek' nôt'r dâm, a village of Belgium, about 12 miles W. of Brussels, with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 672.

LOMBERS, lom'bers, a village of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement of Albi. Pop. 1700.

LOMBEZ, lom'bèz, a town of France, department of Gers, 19 miles S.E. of Auch. Pop. 1677.

LOMBLEM', an island of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Flores, between Solor and Pantar. Lat. about 8° 20' S., lon. 123° 40' E. Length, N. to S., about 40 miles; greatest breadth 16 miles.

LOMBOK, lom'bok', an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 8° 12' and 9° 1' S., and lon. 115° 44' and 116° 40' E., separated from Sumbawa, E. by the Strait of Allasa, and W. from Bali by the Strait of Lombok. Estimated area 1480 square miles. Pop. 250,000 (?). Two mountain chains extend along the N. and S. coasts, in the former of which is a volcanic peak, 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well-watered plain, wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee and maize. Exports about 20,000 tons of rice annually. The principal port, Ampauan, on its W. coast, is much resorted to by European shipping and American whalers, for provisions. Other principal towns are Mataram, the capital, and Lalm-Hadje, on the E. coast.

LOMBRIASCO, lom-bre-às'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, 2 miles from Pannicieri, on the Po. Pop. 1160.

LOMBELINA, lom-bèl-een-à, a province of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, bounded on the N. by Novara, R. by Lombardy. Area, 474 square miles. Administratively it consists of 14 mandamenti. Pop. 139,854.

LOMBELLINA, a town of Italy. See MORTARA.

LON

LOMBELLO, lom-bèl-lo, a market-town of Piedmont, division and 25 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2151.

LOMIRA, a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

LOMMATSCH, lom'matsh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles W.N.W. of Dresden. Pop. in 1849, 2775. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and hosiery.

LOMME, lomm, a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles W. of Lille. Pop. 1919. It has linen, weaving, and bleaching works.

LOMMEL, lom'mèl, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 20 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 2250.

LOMNICA, lom-neet-sà, a river of Austria, Galicia, joins the Dniester a little above Hailca, after a course of about 30 miles.

LOMNITZ, a mountain of Hungary. See CARPATHIANS.

LOMNITZ, lom'nitz, a town of Germany, Bohemia, 20 miles N. of Neu-Bidachow. Pop. 2494.

LOMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, circle of Budweis, on the Goldbach. Pop. 1387.

LOMNITZ, a town of Moravia, circle and 6 miles N.N.W. of Brünn, on the Zlaberbach. Pop. 1390.

LOMNITZ, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Rosenberg. Pop. 779.

LOMOND, lom'nd, lom'mond, the largest lake of Scotland, between the counties of Stirling and Dumfries, 6 miles N. of Dumfries, and 16 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Length, N. to S., nearly 21 miles; greatest breadth 7 to 8 miles; narrowing to 1 mile at the N. end. Area 40 square miles. It is studded with islands, and surrounded by mountains and valleys, displaying striking scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Endrick, Lusa, Fruin, and other streams, and discharges its superfluous waters, at its S. extremity, into the Frith of Clyde, by the river Leven—a name which anciently belonged to the lake itself. Several fine seats and ancient ruins adorn the shores of this "Queen of the Scottish Lakes," on which steamers now ply for the accommodation of numerous tourists. See BAY LOMOND.

LOMOV. See LAMOV.

LOMZA, lom'zha, a town of Poland, on the Narew, 72 miles S.W. of Suwalki. Pop. 3300. It has a college, a gymnasium, in which about 200 students receive a gratuitous education, an arsenal, and paper-mills.

LONACONING, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, about 16 miles W. by S. of Cumberland.

LONATE-POZZUOLO, lom-nà'ta-pot-su-ò-lo, a village of Lombardy, 23 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2375.

LONATO, lom-nà'to, a town of Lombardy, 13 miles E.S.E. of Brescia, 2½ miles S.W. of Lake Garda. Pop. 5600. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, and is celebrated for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians in 1796.

LONDA, lom'dà, a village of Tuscany, province and 17 miles E.N.E. of Florence. Pop. 2000.

LONDARI, a town of Greece. See LEONARI.

LONDE, LA, lom'dè, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1690.

LONDERZEEL, lom'dèr-zèil, a market-town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles N.W. of Brussels, on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. Pop. 3000.

LONDESBOROUGH, lom'des-bur'uh, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

LONDINIÈRES, lom'dee-ne-às', a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 7 miles N. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1000.

LONDON, lom'dūn or lom'd'n, (the *Londinium* or *Londinium*, *Augusta Trinobantum*, *Omnium Regia* of the Romans; Fr. *Londres*, lom'dr; Sp. *Londres*, lom'drès; Port. *Londres*, lom'drès; It. *Londra*, lom'drà; Ger. *London*; Dutch, *Londen*.) the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the largest and most important city in the world, is situated on the Thames, about 40 miles from its entrance to the North Sea, in lat. (St. Paul's Cathedral) 51° 30' 45" N., lon. 0° 5' 38" W. The city is built principally on the N. bank of the river, in the counties of Middlesex and Essex, the site rising gradually as it recedes from the water, at the rate of 36 feet per mile; while, on the opposite bank, the houses cover a nearly uniform and extensive flat, forming part of the counties of Surrey and Kent, and lying, in some places, several feet below the highest tides. The limits of London, as defined by Act of Parliament for Parliamentary purposes, are the circumference of a circle, the radius of which extends 3 miles from the General Post-office; but the actual circumference of the metropolis is generally estimated at 30 miles and by some raised to 36 miles. It includes the cities of London and Westminster, and the parliamentary boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, Finsbury, and Marylebone. This portion of the metropolis has an area of nearly 50 square miles, four-fifths of which are on the left or N. bank of the river. Within the greater limits above indicated are included the parish of Chelsea, the towns of Deptford and Greenwich, Dulwich, Brixton, Clapham, Battersea, Kensington, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Highgate, Stoke-Newington, &c., comprising altogether an area of 74,070 acres, or nearly 116 square miles.

The metropolis stands on alluvial deposits, consisting of

beds of clay and gravel, below which is the hard clay stratum known to geologists by the name of "London clay," in the middle of the great chalk basin extending from Berkshire to the E. coast. As regards salubrity, there are considerable differences, according to the nature of the locality, the density of the population, the state of the drainage, and other causes; but London must rank, on the whole, as one of the healthiest cities in the world: the mortality, in the seven ordinary years, (1838-1844,) being at an average rate of 25 deaths annually out of every 1000 inhabitants, while that of Paris is 33 in 1000. In 11 of the 38 London districts, the mortality was lower than in all England; the proportion for the latter being 22 in 1000. The mean annual temperature is 50° 5', and the general range of the thermometer is from 20° to 81°; the highest and lowest markings being, for the most part, in August and January respectively. Occasionally the mercury rises above 90°; and it has, on rare occasions, descended below zero at night. In the beginning of winter, London, especially in the lower parts, is occasionally enveloped in fogs, so dense that the shops require to be lighted, and vehicles of all kinds are brought to a standstill.

Though the thick atmosphere of the climate, and the amount of smoke continually hovering over London, render it impossible, or next to impossible, to survey properly the whole metropolis from any one point, still there are a number of positions whence interesting and picturesque panoramic views may be obtained, either of the whole of this enormous mass of buildings, or of considerable portions of it: the great dome of St. Paul's, in almost all of them, forming a most conspicuous object. Among these may be named Highgate Hill on the N., and Blackheath on the S.E. side; the top of the Colosseum in Regent's Park, the top of St. Paul's, and of the Monument in the City, and of the Duke of York's Column at the end of Waterloo Place. But, apart from these and the numerous highly-interesting street views, there are no finer prospects to be obtained than from the bridges across the Thames, and from the river bank on the E. side, looking either up or down the stream.

London was surrounded with walls by the Romans, and its extent was then probably limited by the end of Ludenhall Street on the E., and the top of Ludgate Hill on the W., by the river on the S., and London Wall and Little Britain on the N.; this part of the city being called "London within the walls." The wall seems to have extended along the river, as well as on the other sides. The City, at the present day, is bounded S. as formerly by the Thames; it extends N. up Goswell Street to Charterhouse Square, E. along High Street, Whitechapel, to Middlesex Street; and W. along the Strand to Temple Bar, the only remaining city gate, a work of Sir Christopher Wren. It is to this portion that the term "The City" is exclusively applied; including, as will be seen, but a small part of the metropolis, which presents a solid mass of houses extending E. and W. from Blackwall to Chelsea, a distance of 7 miles; and N. and S., from Watworth to Holloway, a distance of 4½ miles. Strangers meet with less difficulty in finding their way in London, than might be expected in a city of such vast extent, as the Thames traverses the town from W. to E., and most of the great lines of streets run nearly parallel to it, while these are intersected by streets running N. and S.

With the exception of public buildings, some club-houses, banks, assurance offices, and residences of the nobility, the houses of London are uniformly built of brick; and, in the more modern parts of the town, frequently covered with a plaster composition, known by the abbreviated name of "compo;" the facility with which ornaments can be executed in this material, has led to the overlaying of numerous edifices with decorations in very questionable taste. In the older parts, the great majority of the streets are narrow, and many of them are crooked; but in those parts that have more recently sprung into existence, they are wide and spacious. Of the streets extending from E. to W., the most important is that which enters on the W. from Rye and Kensington, forming the finest of all the approaches to London; it stretches on, through Knightsbridge and Piccadilly, with Apsley House and numerous other palatial edifices facing the Green Park, which constitutes its S. boundary for about half its length. This line is somewhat broken at the E. end of Piccadilly, but the Strand continues it, nearer the river, through Temple Bar, along Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Lendenhall Street, from whence it branches off into the Mile-End Road and the Commercial Road. The next great artery between the W. and E. extends along Oxford Street, which is itself 1½ miles in length, through Holborn, Skinner Street, and Newgate Street, where it joins the more southern line above described, at the W. end of Cheapside. Further N. again is a third line, extending from Paddington to the city; as far E. as Islington, a distance of about 2½ miles. It is called the New Road, and thence to Finsbury Square, about 1 mile, it bears the name of the City Road.

Among the principal streets which run N. and S., in the West End, are Park Lane, with its numerous elegant structures overlooking Hyde Park; St. James' Street, with its

handsome club-houses and hotels; Bond Street, so narrow, and still so fashionable that the carriages of the aristocracy, in the months of May and June, sometimes block it up for a considerable space; and Regent Street, one of the broadest streets, and perhaps the handsomest in London. This street is greatly frequented as a promenade, and, with its magnificent shops, its crowds of well-dressed loungers, and the incessant throng of elegant equipages, it presents, especially on a fine day in spring, a most interesting and animated spectacle. On the N. it communicates with Portland Place, which may be considered a continuation of Regent Street. This is also a very handsome and spacious street, consisting entirely of private residences. It is now less fashionable than it was 20 years ago, but it is still inhabited by several of the nobility. On the S. Regent Street communicates with Piccadilly by a double crescent of stately buildings called the Quadrant, terminating in a circus, which corresponds with that on the N., where Regent Street intersects Oxford Street. From Piccadilly, Regent Street continues S., widening at its termination into Waterloo Place, which is ornamented at its S. extremity with the Duke of York's Column. In Southwark and Lambeth, the principal thoroughfares lead from the bridges to a common centre, the well-known posting-house called the Elephant and Castle.

The City of London, as we have already seen, now forms but a small part of the metropolis, and it may be said to be only inhabited in the day time; for, at the approach of evening, the busy and anxious crowds who jostle in its narrow streets during the day, rush from their warehouses and counting-houses to their homes in the West End, or in the different suburbs. Great improvements have been recently effected in the City proper, especially in the neighborhood of the Bank and the Exchange, by the opening up of new streets of considerable breadth, and in a very superior style of architecture. This portion of the metropolis alone possesses a corporation, the oldest, richest, and most powerful municipal body in the world. The city is divided into 103 parishes, of which 97 are called "without," and 11 "within" the walls—a distinction which is merely nominal, as the walls have long since disappeared. The space which extends down the N. bank of the river as far as Blackwall, is occupied by the various docks, wharfs, and warehouses, and inhabited by slop-sellers, crimps, and sailors. To the N. of this district lie Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, which have been opened up by the Eastern Counties Railway, from which the traveller can readily distinguish the silk-weavers busily plying their handlooms. Adjoining Spitalfields, on its W. side, is Clerkenwell, the seat of the watch-trade, inhabited by the best-paid and best-informed class of artisans in London. On the N., the parish of Islington, situated on a salubrious elevation, where new streets and squares of flimsy construction rise in amazingly rapid succession, is mostly inhabited by the middle classes, and those immediately beneath them in the social scale. On the Surrey side, Southwark, including Bermondsey, is the great seat of the tanning trade; while Lambeth is occupied generally with manufactories. Shadwell and Rotherhithe are the head-quarters of sailors, and are but meanly built and inhabited; indeed the whole of the right bank of the Thames is much inferior in wealth and importance to that portion of the metropolis on the left or Middlesex shore.

The E. line of Westminster coincides with the W. line of the City of London, Temple Bar being the point of junction in the Strand. This city is bounded N. by Oxford Street, from Tottenham Court Road to Kensington Gardens, and its W. limit, passing through the Serpentine in Hyde Park, reaches the Thames at Chelsea Hospital. Marylebone, Finsbury, and Tower Hamlets form a continuous line lying N. and E. of Westminster and London. With regard to the "West End"—a term used to distinguish the fashionable part of London from the rest—its body and centre are bounded by Regent Street and Waterloo Place on the E., St. James' Park on the S., Park Lane and Green Park on the W., and by the western division of Oxford Street on the N. This square and compact body contains the mansions of the nobility, and the fashionable club-houses and squares. On the N. is Marylebone, a district which was not long since fashionable, but which has greatly declined in that respect since the rise of Belgravia, although a few ducal and other aristocratic residents are still to be found in Cavendish and Portman Squares. Still further N. is situated the Regent's Park district, containing some fine terraces and crescents, and numerous pretty villas. Those who dwell here belong chiefly to the middle classes, including a considerable number of City merchants.

To the E. of Marylebone lies the Bloomsbury district, with its well-built houses and squares, erected towards the latter part of the last century. This portion of London is chiefly occupied by lawyers and merchants, for its noble mansions and spacious squares no longer contain the rank and fashion of the town, as in the days of the later Georges. Still further E., we recognise the architecture of the era of Anne, in the capacious dwellings of Great Ormond Street and Queen Square, where fashion reigned near the beginning of last century. To the S. of this line is the Strand district, which

is strictly trading, although the streets running out of it towards the river are chiefly occupied by lodging-houses. In the extreme W. of London have recently risen into existence two extensive districts, Tyburnia and Belgravia, flanking Hyde Park on the N. and S. The fields and gardens which extended, twelve or fifteen years ago, from near Edgeware Road to Bayswater, have now given place to an immense tract of streets, terraces, and squares, which form a striking contrast, by the regularity of their appearance, to many of the older portions of London. The houses, from their height, have an air of grandeur, but the uniformity of their plaster decorations becomes tiresome. Here reside great numbers of professional men and City merchants, as well as various others who have some pretensions to fashion.

Belgravia, on the S. or opposite side of Hyde Park, is bounded on the E. by Grosvenor Place, a fine range of buildings facing the Green Park and Buckingham Palace Gardens; on the N. by Knightsbridge, on the E. by Sloane Street, and on the S.E. by Ebury Street. Belgrave Square forms the nucleus of this fashionable region, and contains, like many of the streets around it, numerous edifices of palatial size and structure. Here, also, the brick walls are uniformly coated over with "compo;" a circumstance which greatly detracts from the first impression produced by the architectural beauty of the buildings, especially if one is accustomed to the substantial, as well as elegant, stone edifices in the newer portions of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Contiguous to this district are Chelsea and Brompton. On the S.E. of Belgravia, lies Westminster proper, one of the poorest and most squalid districts in the metropolis. The drains being below the high-water level of the river, malaria and disease prevail here, and the moral atmosphere is equally tainted. Something has been recently done to cure both evils, by the opening up of a new street, and the building of three new churches; the erection of the latter being due to private liberality.

The streets of London are regularly kept clean, and are well lighted. The carriage-way is generally paved with granite, but several streets, such as Regent Street and the New Road, are macadamised. The amount annually expended in paving exceeds £200,000. From the extent of the metropolis, and the great amount of business carried on in it, the principal streets, as might be expected, present a continued throng of vehicles of every description, often forming an almost unbroken line above a mile long. The principal E. and W. lines are the great scenes of crowded thoroughfare; in them, the narrow parts are not unfrequently completely blocked up for a time, passage either one way or other being quite impracticable; when long lines of omnibuses, cabs, private carriages, drays, and dust-carts may be seen waiting in impatience till the street is cleared from the temporary obstruction.

Squares and Public Monuments.—The squares of London are numerous, and many of them of great extent and exceedingly elegant, the centre generally being occupied with shrubbery, which, notwithstanding the smoke of the metropolis, usually thrives well; and not a few of them are adorned with statues of sovereigns, warriors, and statesmen. Among the squares more deserving of notice, may be named—Lincoln's Inn Fields, with an area of 12 acres, near the centre of the metropolis; Eaton, Belgrave, 10 acres; Grosvenor, Portman, and Cavendish Squares, all in the West End; Russell Square, 10 acres; Bedford, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, and Euston Squares, in the N. part of the town; and Trafalgar Square, at Charing Cross, fronting one of the principal thoroughfares, and adorned with public buildings, fountains, the Nelson Column, and statues of Charles I. and George IV. The most conspicuous public monuments are "The Monument," on Fish Street Hill, London Bridge, a fluted Doric column, 202 feet high, erected in 1677, in commemoration of the great fire of London; the York Column, at the S. end of Waterloo Place, a plain Doric pillar of granite, 124 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke of York; a fluted Corinthian column, in Trafalgar Square, 176½ feet high, raised in honor of Nelson, and surmounted with a colossal bronze statue of the hero, while the pedestal is decorated with bronze sculptures in high relief, the figures larger than life; a colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, placed on the summit of the grand arch at the top of Constitution Hill, forming the approach to Buckingham Palace; and another of smaller size in front of the Exchange.

Bridges and the Thames Tunnel.—Within the limits of the metropolis, and W. of the Tower, the Thames averages 1000 feet wide. Till towards the middle of last century it was crossed by only one bridge; but now, between Chelsea and the Tower, there are eight bridges, three of which are within the limits of the City, and four in Westminster. The lowest down, and most important of all, is *London Bridge*, connecting the City at King William Street, with Southwark at the junction of Wellington Street and Tooley Street. It is an elegant structure of Aberdeen granite, built after designs by John Rennie. Of the immense traffic on this bridge, some idea may be formed from the fact, that 13,000 carriages, of all kinds, pass along it every hour. About 600 yards

further up the river, stands *Southwark Bridge*, in like manner connecting the City and Southwark; Queen Street and Bridge Street being the approaches on either side. It is an iron bridge of three segmental arches, resting on stone piers. About half a mile further W., *Blackfriars Bridge* connects the City at Bridge Street, with Southwark at Great Surrey Street. It was designed by Mylne, a native of Edinburgh, and built of Portland stone, which not having resisted the effects of the water and the atmosphere, the piers have latterly been cased with granite; and otherwise, the frequent repairs upon it have more than doubled its original cost.

Waterloo Bridge, nearly half a mile above the former, is esteemed by many to be the finest in the world. It was constructed of Aberdeen granite, by the elder John Rennie, and, including its approaches, supported on semicircular arches, is 2456 feet long; it is perfectly level, and connects the Strand with the Waterloo Road. Under ½ mile S.W., *Hungerford Suspension Bridge*, constructed by I. K. Brunel, for foot passengers only, spans the river from Hungerford Market to Belvedere Road; it is 1352 feet long. *Westminster Bridge*, opened in the middle of last century, crosses the river at the N. end of the Houses of Parliament, from Westminster to Lambeth, and about 700 yards S. of Hungerford Bridge. It was built of Portland stone, and is now in such a state of decay, that, unless taken down, it must soon give way of its own accord; about 8,000,000 of horses pass along this bridge annually. Nearly 1 mile S. of the last-named bridge, Westminster and Lambeth are a third time connected by *Vauxhall Bridge*; the Vauxhall Bridge Road, leading from Pimlico and New Bridge Street, being the approaches on either side; like Southwark Bridge, it is of cast-iron, but is very inferior to it in every respect. Nearly 2 miles W. by S. of this bridge, *Chelsea or Battersea Bridge* connects the localities whence it obtains its double name, and is an old wooden structure, opened in 1772. The following Table shows the chief measurements, cost, &c., of the bridges:—

Names of Bridges.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Length.	Breadth.	No. of Arches.	Span of Central Arches.
		£	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.
London (stone)	1831	2,000,000	924	53	5	152
Southwark (iron)	1819	800,000	708	44	3	240
Blackfriars (stone)	1770	200,000	985	42	9	100
Waterloo (stone)	1817	1,150,000	1242	42	9	127
Hungerford (suspension)	1845	80,000	1352	14	3	676
Westminster (stone)	1751	200,500	1223	41	15	76
Vauxhall (iron)	1814	220,000	809	40	9	70
Chelsea (wood)	1772	20,000	675	23		

The *Thames Tunnel*, a roadway under the river, which is generally regarded by foreigners as the greatest wonder of the metropolis, is 2 miles below London Bridge. An attempt was made, in 1808, to make a tunnel below the river at Limehouse; but the water burst in and destroyed the works, when the tunnel, which entered on the Surrey side, had reached within 200 feet of the opposite bank. The present work is a monument of the skill and energy of Sir Isambert Brunel, who commenced operations March 2, 1825. On August 12, 1828, there was an inundation, which stopped the works till January, 1835, when they were renewed with great energy, and the tunnel was at length opened to the public, March 25, 1843. It consists of a hollow brick cylinder or tube, subdivided into two roadways, each 15 feet high and 12 feet broad. The entire cost was about £674,000, of which the Government lent £247,000 to the company who carried on the enterprise. There is a cylindrical shaft at each end, with 100 steps, by which foot passengers ascend and descend, on paying a toll of a penny each. The company have not been able to meet the cost of completing the approaches, so that there is no access for vehicles of any kind.

Palaces.—*St. James'*, erected by Henry VIII., from a design by Holbein, at the foot of St. James' Street, is an irregular, dingy-looking brick building. But it is well adapted internally for royal levees and drawing-rooms, which are held here during the fashionable season. *Duckinham Palace*, facing the W. end of St. James' Park, was built by George IV., and consists, since the erection of the E. front, of a quadrangular range of buildings. This E. façade, which is loftier than the rest, and in the Italian style, gives to the whole a more palatial appearance than it formerly possessed. The situation is low and damp, and the palace is flanked on the S. by buildings of an inferior description, while the gardens are overlooked on the W. by the houses in Grosvenor Place. In the gallery, which is 160 feet long, are some good pictures. The Queen resides here several months every year in the spring and summer. *Whitehall*:—The Banqueting House, designed by Inigo Jones, in the Palladian style, and justly regarded as one of the greatest architectural

ornaments of London, is the only remnant of the ancient palace of Whitehall; the ceiling, painted by Rubens, is the most extensive work of that artist existing in the country. In front of it was beheaded Charles I., who was conducted to the scaffold through an opening which was made in the walls for the purpose. *Kensington Palace*, situated in Kensington Gardens, is a plain brick building. It was purchased by William III., and became his favorite residence, and was the birth-place of Queen Victoria. *Lambeth Palace*, on the Surrey side of the river, opposite the Houses of Parliament, has been for many centuries the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It is a brick edifice, and comprises a great variety of styles in architecture, from early English downwards, and contains a library of 25,000 volumes.

The New Palace of Westminster, or the Houses of Parliament.—This vast and magnificent edifice contains the House of Peers and the House of Commons, with the various apartments and offices connected with parliamentary business. It is a highly decorated structure, in the Tudor Gothic style, after designs by Sir Charles Barry, and is still in process of erection. It stands partly on the site of the old Houses of Parliament, destroyed by fire in 1834, on the left bank of the Thames, between the river and Westminster Abbey, and extends over an area of about 8 acres. The facade, 900 feet in length, overlooking the river, produces a grand effect, which is due, in a great measure, to the three magnificent towers; for the site, unfortunately, is low, and the building itself not lofty enough for its extent. The walls are of brick, faced externally with magnesian limestone; and the whole edifice is separated from the river by a terrace of Aberdeen granite. It is panelled with rich tracery, and profusely decorated with statues and shields of arms of the kings and queens of England, from the Conquest to the present time. In the S.W. angle is the Victoria Tower, supported upon 4 pointed arches 60 feet in height; it is 75 feet square, and, when completed, will be 340 feet in height. There is also a tower in the centre, 300 feet high by 60 feet, surmounted by a lantern; and the clock tower, at the N. end of the edifice, with its richly decorated spire, rises 320 feet. The House of Peers is an apartment 97 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 feet high; magnificently decorated throughout with carved oak panelling, a profusion of gilding, paintings in fresco, and richly-stained glass windows. The House of Commons is a somewhat smaller apartment, fitted up in a much plainer style. The foundation of the building was laid April 27, 1840.

Government Offices.—These are mostly situated in and near Whitehall; the Treasury, Home Office, and Board of Trade, occupy one range of buildings, which have been recently improved by a uniform and handsome facade. The Horse Guards and Admiralty, which are somewhat nearer Charing Cross, have little to admire in their external appearance. The Ordnance Office, also, in Pall Mall, is a plain building. Some of the public offices are in Somerset House, a spacious and handsome quadrangle, finished in 1782, from designs by Sir W. Chambers; its N. facade, 200 feet in length, faces the Strand, and its S. front, 800 feet long, overlooks the river, viewed from which, it presents one of the most striking elevations in London. The Post-office, in the centre of London, near St. Paul's, is a spacious and handsome building, completed in 1829, from the designs of Smirke. It is 390 feet long, 130 feet wide, and 64 feet high. Its facade, which is towards St. Martin's-le-Grand, has three Ionic porticoes, the one in the centre, which is the largest, being surmounted by a plain pediment. The Mint, a stone building of Grecian architecture, finished in 1811, stands on Tower Hill, and occupies, with its workshops and offices, about 10,000 square yards.

The Tower.—This celebrated fortress, which doubtless formed the nucleus of modern London, stands on the banks of the Thames, just beyond the liberties of the City. It occupies an area of 12 acres, enclosed within a wall surrounded by a ditch, now dry, but in former times filled with water from the Thames. On the S. side is an archway called the "Traitor's Gate," through which state prisoners were brought from the river. The most ancient part of the existing edifice—the White Tower—was erected about 1078, for William the Conqueror, by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. It stands near the centre of the quadrangle, round which are placed several other towers, each having its distinctive name. The Tower contains the Wellington Barracks, erected on the site of the grand store-house, burned down in 1841; the Jewel-room, a modern edifice, in which are preserved the regalia of Great Britain; the horse armory, Queen Elizabeth's armory, and the church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula. Besides its use as a fortress, the Tower was likewise the temporary residence of several kings and queens of England. But with its history as a state prison, for which it was used during five centuries, events are connected of much greater interest than any that pertain to the jousts, feasts, and entertainments, of which it was the scene while occupied as a royal dwelling. Within its walls were confined kings, queens, statesmen, warriors, and philosophers. Many prisoners were here privately murdered, and many publicly executed; Edward V. and his brother, smothered by order

of Richard III., may be mentioned among the former; and Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cromwell, Catherine Howard, and the Dukes of Somerset and Monmouth among the latter; the headless bodies of whom are interred in the church of St. Peter.

Places of Worship.—*St. Paul's Cathedral* is the greatest architectural ornament of the metropolis, and the best-known edifice in it. It occupies the summit of Ludgate Hill, where its foundations were laid June 21, 1675, on the site of the former cathedral, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. It was finished in 1710; and Sir Christopher Wren, by whom this magnificent temple was designed, lived to witness its completion. It is 510 feet in length, from E. to W., while the transept is 250 feet, exclusive of the semicircular portico at each end; the breadth of the W. front is 180 feet, and the height of the walls 110 feet. The building is crowned with an immense dome, surmounted by a lantern with ball and cross—the height of the latter being no less than 404 feet from the ground. From Ludgate Hill a fine view is obtained of the W. facade, with its beautiful double portico of coupled columns in the Corinthian and Composite orders, and its two clock towers, each 222 feet high, over which rises the gigantic cupola. This vast structure, which is built entirely of Portland stone, cost only 747,964*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, paid by levying a tax on coal. The interior is extremely deficient in ornaments. Among the few monuments it contains are those of Lord Nelson, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir John Moore, Dr. Johnson, Howard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent characters of modern times. Side by side, under the centre of the dome, lie interred Britain's greatest admiral and greatest general of the present era, Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington.

Westminster Abbey, after St. Paul's, the finest ecclesiastical edifice in London, and one of the best specimens of the pointed style in England, dates from the reign of Henry III. and Edward I., when it was erected on the site of the Saxon minster, founded by Sebert. The beautiful chapel at the E. end was added by Henry VII.; and, at the beginning of last century, the upper part of the two towers at the W. end were erected from designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It is 380 feet long, and 195 feet wide within the walls. In this noble edifice, the kings and queens of England have been crowned from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria; and here many of them are buried, some with, and others without monuments. In the S. transept are the tombs and honorary monuments of great poets, from Chaucer down to Campbell, whence it is called "Poets' Corner;" and in other parts are numerous sculptured monuments to statesmen, warriors, philosophers, divines, patriots, and men of eminence generally, many of whom are interred within its walls.

Of the other sacred edifices in London, the most remarkable are *St. Bartholomew's* in West Smithfield, exhibiting some fine specimens of Norman, early English, and later styles of architecture; *St. Saviour's*, in Southwark, which boasts of the best early English architecture in London; *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*, with an exceedingly fine interior, and generally regarded as one of Wren's best works; and the *Temple Church*, which combines transition Norman architecture with early English. Important restorations, in this church, have been recently completed at a cost of £70,000. Besides these, many of the older parish churches are elegant structures; among those worthy of being specified are Bow Church, St. Bride's in Fleet Street, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The churches of the earlier part of the present century are altogether inferior in design, and mostly in a debased Grecian style. Those built in more recent years are chiefly adaptations of the Gothic, and give favorable indications of a return to a purer taste. Of the Roman Catholic churches in London, the largest is that called St. George's Cathedral, in Southwark, finished in 1849, at a cost of about £30,000. The Dissenting places of worship are mostly plain, unpretending structures. Altogether, there are about 760 churches and places of worship in the metropolis, of which 370 belong to the Established Church, 25 to the Roman Catholics, and the remainder to the various ecclesiastical organizations denominated Dissenters. Of these, the Independents are the most numerous, and have about 130 churches; the different denominations of Methodists have 120 churches; Baptists, 100; Congregationalists, 38; Presbyterians, 18; Mormons, 13; Jews, 12; Unitarians, 7; and the Lutherans, 6. The other Dissenters include about a dozen different creeds, but are not numerous.

Public Buildings in the City.—Some of the most important, if not the most elegant public buildings in the metropolis, are situated within the city. The nucleus of the whole is formed by the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House, which all face towards an open area, the centre of bustle and business, near the middle of the city, and which is further adorned with the handsome offices of several assurance companies. The *Bank of England*, in Threadneedle Street, belonging to a chartered company, established in 1693, under the management of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty directors, was built in 1732. It has, since that period, received various additions and

improvements, and now forms a low, flat, insulated, irregular parallelogram, covering 4 acres of ground. Adjoining the Bank of England is the *Royal Exchange*, an extensive and ornate building, having a Corinthian portico, surmounted by a pediment, enriched by sculpture. It surrounds an open, interior quadrangle. In the centre of which is a marble statue of Queen Victoria, by Lough. In this court, which is surrounded by covered arcades, the meetings of the merchants on 'Change are held. An equestrian statue, by Chantrey, of the Duke of Wellington, occupies the area in front of the building. The Royal Exchange was originally founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1565; and having been burned down in 1666, it was rebuilt, and opened in 1669. This second Exchange having been also burned down January 10, 1838, the present edifice was erected on its site. The Exchanges for special purposes are—the *Stock Exchange*, in Capel Court, the *Coal Exchange*, Lower Thames Street, built by J. B. Bunning, opened October 30, 1849, by Prince Albert; it is a sumptuous, though rather incongruous building, the great Hall of which is circular, 60 feet in diameter, and 74 feet to the apex of the glazed dome, with which it is covered; the *Corn Exchange*, a fine Doric structure, in Mark Lane, opened in 1747, and enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1827.

The *Mansion House*, the residence of the Lord Mayor while he holds the office of first magistrate of the city, was built in 1739-53, from the designs of Dance, the city surveyor, at a cost of £71,000. It has a Corinthian portico in front, and stands in the E. end of the Poultry, nearly opposite the Bank of England. The *Guildhall*, situated at the N. end of King Street, Cheapside, is the civic palace where the principal business of the Corporation of the City of London is conducted; and the magnificent banquets given here have rendered City feasts proverbial. This edifice was erected at different periods, as may be perceived from its incongruous architecture. The dilapidated Gothic front, with the City arms in the centre, was finished in 1789; but it has since been frequently repaired. The Hall, an immense room, in which 3000 persons can dine, contains some monuments of ordinary sculpture; and, at the W. end, raised on pedestals, are the well-known colossal figures of Gog and Magog. The *East India House*, containing the offices of the East India Company, is situated in Leadenhall Street. It is an extensive building, with an Ionic portico in front; and contains, besides the necessary accommodation for carrying on the business of the Company, an excellent library, rich in Asiatic literature, and an interesting museum of Indian curiosities.

Literature, Scientific Institutions, &c.—London has long been the favorite residence of literary men, drawn thither probably in older times, ere literature had assumed its present independent position, by the attractions of titled patrons. But, whatever may have communicated the original impulse, we have now the fact, that the metropolis is the great centre around which cluster the literary and scientific men of the country, the seat of the principal learned institutions, and the head-quarters of journalism and of the book trade. There are six morning, and nearly as many evening newspapers, and a host of other journals, which appear weekly or at shorter intervals. The morning papers, during the sitting of Parliament, require each a staff of 14 reporters. The chief learned institutions are the Royal Society, in Somerset House, founded in 1663, one of the most distinguished as well as one of the oldest associations of the kind in Europe; its object is the promotion of general science; the Royal Institution of Great Britain, incorporated in 1800, possessing a magnificent chemical laboratory, an extensive library, &c.; Professor Davy, afterwards Sir Humphrey Davy, was connected with this institution, when, in 1807, he made the discovery of the composition of the fixed alkalis, a discovery which, viewed in all its relations, may be regarded as one of the most important, as well as one of the most brilliant, recorded in the annals of science; the Linnean Society, incorporated in 1802, with a valuable library, and one of the most extensive botanical collections in the world; a few years since, the East India Company presented to this society all those invaluable collections, which have been made at different times by its agents in India; the Zoological Society, incorporated in 1829, connected with which are the Zoological Gardens, with a menagerie, stocked with animals from every region of the globe, unquestionably the first collection in the world; the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, founded in 1826, incorporated in 1832; the great object of which is to distribute, among the middling and poorer classes, works on science, &c., at a low price; this is, in every respect, a useful and admirable institution, and possesses, among its numerous members, a large share of the talent and learning, as well as some of the most distinguished names, of Great Britain; the Society of Antiquaries, in Somerset House, founded in 1707; the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar Square, founded in 1768; the Royal Academy of Music, founded in 1822; the Royal College of Physicians, at the N.W. corner of Trafalgar Square, founded by Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., the present building, finished in 1825; the Royal

Geographical Society, founded in 1830, with a choice geographical library and large collection of maps; the Institution of Civil Engineers, established in 1815; the Royal Institute of British Architects, founded in 1834, and possessing a good library of architectural works; and the Geological Society, in Somerset House, founded in 1807.

Educational Institutions.—At the head of these stands the University of London, established in 1827, solely for the purpose of conferring degrees, the candidates for which are for the most part supplied by University College and King's College. The senate consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and thirty-five other members, who hold their sittings in Somerset House. The faculties are those of arts, law, and medicine; the examinations are held twice a year. In University College, which was opened in 1828, the course of education embraces the classical tongues, science, history, jurisprudence, and medicine, religion being wholly excluded. King's College is on a similar plan, except that religion is taught in it in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The buildings are handsome, especially that of University College. There are likewise two Episcopal theological schools, an English Presbyterian, a Baptist, an Independent, a Unitarian, and a Jewish; and several schools for medicine, botany, chemistry, geology, &c. Of the numerous endowed schools, the most noted are—St. Paul's School, which provides a free education for 153 boys, the most advanced of whom are sent to Oxford and Cambridge, with exhibitions of from 50*l.* to 120*l.* Milton, the great Duke of Marlborough, and Halley, were pupils in this school, which has a high reputation. The annual revenues are about 6000*l.* Charter-House, (a corruption of *Chartreuse*) founded in 1611, and endowed with property which in 1825 yielded 22,000*l.*, supports 80 poor brethren, and educates 40 boys, who are afterwards apprenticed or sent to the University. The Merchant Tailors' School, founded in 1561, furnishes a very efficient education gratis to 100 boys, and to 150 others at rates varying from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; the school has 43 fellowships in Oxford, and 7 in Cambridge.

Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, better known as the Blue-coat School, was founded in 1553, as a hospital for poor fatherless children and foundlings, although many are said to be now admitted without having the qualification of poverty. The presentations are in the gift of the governors, who are nearly 500 in number; and each of whom, in order to hold that office, must have contributed 500*l.* to the funds of the institution. The establishment in London accommodates, at present, 920 boys; and there is a subsidiary hospital at Hertford, where are generally about 450 of the younger boys, and 80 girls—making in all 1450 children maintained, clothed, and educated by this institution. The *Grecians*, as the most advanced in classes are called, are sent, with valuable exhibitions, to Oxford and Cambridge; and those in the mathematical school are placed with commanders of ships, and fitted out at the expense of the hospital; others are apprenticed to different trades. Westminster School was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the free instruction, clothing, board, and lodgment of 40 boys, called king's scholars; in reality, however, each now pays about 45*l.* a year. Dryden, Locke, and the Earl of Mansfield were in this school. Besides the above, and numberless private schools, there is a free school in almost every parish; and the National Society and British and Foreign School Society supply instruction to many thousands of children. These societies have also normal schools.

Museums, &c.—The British Museum, in Great Russell Street, now a spacious and imposing edifice, with an Ionic façade and sculptured pediment, built during the last 30 years, was founded in 1753. It contains an immense collection of books, manuscripts, sculptures, coins, minerals, stuffed animals; Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek, and other antiquities. This noble institution is open three days in the week to the public, who avail themselves of the permission in great numbers. The library of printed books contains upward of 400,000 volumes. In Greek, and perhaps also in Egyptian antiquities, this collection is not surpassed by any in Europe. The National Gallery contains some very fine pictures; but, from their limited number, scarcely deserve the name of a national collection. One end of the building is used for the annual exhibitions, schools, and lecture-rooms of the Royal Academy. Marlborough House, in Pall-Mall, contains a collection of paintings by English masters; the greater part of which was presented to the nation by Mr. Richard Vernon, in 1847. Dulwich Gallery, at Dulwich, 5 miles from Waterloo Bridge, contains a fine collection, especially of Dutch paintings, among which those of Cyp occupy a prominent rank. There are many fine collections of pictures and statues in the houses of the nobility, some of which are thrown open occasionally to the public. The Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the S. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a handsome new building, erected at a cost of 40,000*l.*, contains some curious skeletons and surgical preparations. The Soane Museum, on the N. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, possesses many valuable objects, consisting of books, prints, MSS., drawings, maps, models, plans, &c. There is also a museum in Whitehall Yard, con-

needed with the United Service Club; and a Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street.

Clubs.—Many of these establishments, having most elaborate and ornate buildings, form some of the principal architectural features of the metropolis. They are situated chiefly in the West End, in and near Pall-Mall, and vie with each other in elegance and luxury. The principal ones are the Athenæum, possessed of a fine library, and having a great many artists and men of science and letters among its members; the Army and Navy, the United Service, the Guards', and the Junior United Service; the Carlton, the great Tory, standing side by side with the Reform Club, in Pall-Mall; the former limited to 800, and the latter to 1400 members; the Travellers', Brooks', one of the oldest of the clubs, and the rallying point for the Whig party; White's, also a very old club, frequently chiefly by the Conservative nobility; the Conservative; the Oxford and Cambridge; and the Garrick clubs, frequented by lovers of the drama. The entrance fees vary from 9 to 30 guineas, and the annual subscriptions from 5 to 12. There is also great diversity in the number of members, which range from 500 to 1500. Many members, who have no house in town, live almost entirely at their clubs, hiring only a bedroom in the neighborhood.

Theatres and other Places of Amusement.—The two principal theatres (1853) are Covent Garden and Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, which have carried on, for several years, a rivalry in the representation of Italian opera. Drury Lane, for a series of years, has been used for the performance of English operas, melodramas, and equestrian feats. The Haymarket, and the Princess', in Oxford Street, are now the chief theatres in the West End where the regular drama is performed. The other principal theatres are Sadler's Wells, in Islington; the Lyceum, the Adelphi, St. James', the Victoria, the Surrey, and Astley's, the last being exclusively devoted to equestrian performances. On the E. side of Regent's Park stands the Colosseum, a polygonal structure, with a magnificent Doric portico and cupola, used chiefly for the exhibition of panoramic views. Kater Hall, in the Strand, capable of containing 3000 persons, is used for concerts on a great scale, as well as for the annual May meetings of the different religious societies. In Hanover Square there is a large hall for concerts and other public assemblies. In Willis' Rooms, in King Street, St. James', are given the fashionable balls called "Almack's;" also lectures, concerts, &c. One of the principal attractions in London is the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park. The Surrey Zoological Gardens, though on the whole greatly inferior to the former, have some points of superiority; they cover about 15 acres, and contain a sheet of water 3 acres in extent. Vauxhall Gardens, on the S., and Cromorne Gardens, on the N. side of the river, are also favorite places of resort, where music, fire-works, and balloon ascents are among the principal attractions.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.—London abounds with hospitals for the cure of disease, lying-in charities, asylums for orphans, and other institutions of a like nature. Among those most deserving of notice are St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in West Smithfield, first founded in the 12th century, and then refounded by Henry VIII. in 1546; admitting patients suffering from accident, and diseases of all kinds; containing 580 beds, and relieving 70,000 annually—Guy's Hospital, Southwark, founded in 1721, by Thomas Guy, a bookseller, accommodating 580 in-patients; it has also an excellent museum and theatre of anatomy—St. Thomas' Hospital, in the Borough; St. George's Hospital, near Hyde Park corner, with a handsome front overlooking the Green Park; the Middlesex Hospital, founded in 1745; Westminster Hospital; and various other hospitals of smaller size, supported chiefly by voluntary contributions—Charing Cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, University College Hospital, &c. There are medical schools attached to the above institutions. Bethlehem Hospital, (Bedlam,) in St. George's Fields, S. of the river, is appropriated to the insane poor. The building, which has an imposing appearance, extends over nearly 14 acres; the rooms are large and airy, well warmed and ventilated, and can accommodate at least 400 patients. St. Luke's Hospital, also for insane patients, was founded in 1751, and accommodates 260 persons. The Foundling Hospital was founded in 1739, by Captain Coram; at present it is rather an asylum for illegitimate children whose parents are known, than an hospital for foundlings, as it was originally. The number of children averages about 500, and they are maintained till the age of 12, when they are either apprenticed or provided for otherwise. Chelsea Hospital, (see CHELSEA.) Greenwich Hospital, (see GREENWICH.)

Prisons.—There are altogether about a dozen criminal prisons, three of which are in the city. Newgate, situated near St. Sepulchre's Church, is a gloomy and massive structure, formerly used for debtors as well as criminals, but now confined to felons, and accommodates properly about 400. Bridewell, near Blackfriars' Bridge, is a house of correction for vagrants, pilferers, or disorderly persons, summarily convicted before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Siltspur Street Compter, near Newgate, which it resembles

in its architecture, is used as a place of confinement for all prisoners at the Central Criminal Court and the London Sessions, and summarily convicted within the jurisdiction of the city magistrates. A house of correction is attached to it. It holds about 250. Clerkenwell Prison, belonging to the county of Middlesex, is similar in character to the last. The House of Correction, Old Bath Fields, which will accommodate about 1200 prisoners, is a very extensive brick building, near Gray's Inn Lane, with spacious courts and airy grounds. The classification is good, and the silent system is followed, connected with hard labor. A large treadmill employs 320 at a time.

Millbank Penitentiary, or Prison, as it is now called, is an immense brick edifice, designed by Jeremy Bentham, and is said to have cost half a million sterling. The external walls form an irregular octagon, and enclose upwards of 16 acres of land. Its ground plan resembles a wheel, the governor's house occupying a circle in the centre, from which radiate six piles of buildings, terminating externally in towers. The average number of inmates is about 700. Every convict sentenced to transportation in Great Britain, is sent here previously to the sentence being carried into execution, and remains three months under close inspection. Horse-monger Lane Jail, Southwark, the county jail for Surrey, contains about 250 prisoners. The top of the building is used as a place of execution. The Westminster House of Correction, in Tothill Fields, which is built on the Panopticon principle, has a court-yard in the centre, 250 feet in diameter, with prisons round it for 600 persons; but the average number confined is 350. The silent system is pursued, and a good classification maintained. The Model Prison, Pentonville, contains 1000 separate cells. The inmates are detained for two years, and are taught useful trades, previous to transportation. The principal prisons for debtors are the Queen's Bench and Whitecross Street Prison.

Civic Corporation and Government.—The chief civic officer of London is the Lord Mayor, annually elected from among the aldermen who have been sheriffs. He is installed in office November 9, when a procession takes place called "the Lord Mayor's Show." The court of aldermen consists of 26 members, including the Lord Mayor. They are chosen for life by the householders of the twenty-six wards into which the city is divided, each being the representative of a separate ward. Such as have filled the office of Lord Mayor, become justices of the quorum, and all others are justices of the peace within the city. The sheriffs, two in number, are annually chosen by the Livery, or general assembly of the freemen of London. The Common Council is a court consisting of 240 representatives, returned by 25 of the wards, in proportion to their relative extent; the 24th, or *Bridge Ward Without*, being represented by an alderman. The general business of this court is to legislate for the internal government of the city, its police, revenues, &c. The Livery of London is the aggregate of the members of the several city companies, of which there are 81, embracing the various trades of the metropolis. Of the city companies, 12 are termed great companies, and from one or other of them the Lord Mayor was formerly chosen. In order of precedence they are:—The Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, Clothworkers. Many of the companies are very rich, and possess large halls; few of which, however, have any pretensions to architectural beauty, except Goldsmiths' Hall, behind the Post-office; the Fishmongers' Hall, near London Bridge, and the Ironmongers' Hall, in Fenchurch Street, all of which are very elegant structures.

The Metropolitan Police.—The organization of the present most effective Police force, is the result of Sir Robert Peel's celebrated bill of 1829. Before that period, the streets were often unsafe at night, from the small number and unfitness of the watchmen to whom the preservation of order was intrusted. This force is divided into the city police, confined to the city proper, and the metropolitan police, which latter consisted, in 1852, of 5549; and their jurisdiction extended 10 or 12 miles round St. Paul's. In 1849, the total number of persons apprehended by the metropolitan police was 70,666, of whom 24,556 were females; 34,746 were discharged by the magistrate; 31,343 disposed of summarily, or held to bail; and 3643 tried and convicted, only 708 being acquitted. In the same year, the number of felonies was 10,924, affecting property to the amount of 36,270*l.*, of which only 6709*l.* were ultimately recovered. Only about one-third of those apprehended could read or write. In the same year, the suicides were 131, besides 75 attempted, but prevented—lower numbers than in Paris, notwithstanding the difference of population. The fire-engine establishment has seventeen stations, where engines and firemen are kept always in readiness; and there are two floating engines on the Thames.

Courts of Law.—The courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Queen's Bench, and Exchequer, are on the W. side of Westminster Hall, with which they communicate. The hall itself, which was built by William Rufus, and is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 110 feet high, was formerly used for great state trials, from that of Sir William Wallace down to

those of Warren Hastings and Lord Melville, which were the last. It now serves merely as a promenade for lawyers, during the sitting of the courts. It is said to be the longest apartment not supported by pillars in the world, except the Hall of Justice at Padua. The Old Bailey Sessions-house, adjoining Newgate, is the central criminal court for the trial of prisoners who have committed offences within 10 miles of St. Paul's. County courts, of which there are 11 within the metropolis and its immediate neighborhood, were established a few years ago for the trial of small debt cases, 50*l.* being the limit. The Crown appoints the judges, who are barristers. Beside the above, there are also the Clerkenwell Sessions-house, the city police courts, which are presided over by the Lord Mayor and one of the Aldermen; and the 11 courts connected with the metropolitan police, each of which is presided over by a barrister of at least seven years' standing.

Inns of Court.—Of these there are four, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. They were originally colleges for the study of law, but now are little more than residences for lawyers. A law student, in order to be called to the bar, has merely to be entered as a member of one of these inns, and to dine a certain number of times in the common hall. Subordinate to the Temple are Clifford's, Clement's, Lyon's, and New Inns. Lincoln's Inn is situated between Chancery Lane and the extensive square called Lincoln's Inn Fields. During a portion of the year, the Lord Chancellor sits in the old hall, and the Vice-Chancellors hold their sittings in adjoining buildings. A magnificent hall and library, in the Tudor style, from the designs of Hardwick, have recently been erected in the gardens. Subordinate to Lincoln's is Furnival's Inn in Holborn. Gray's Inn stands on the N. side of Holborn, and has attached to it two inns of Chancery—Staple Inn, and Barnard's Inn. The gardens, first planted about the year 1600, were a fashionable promenade in the time of Charles II., and for some time after.

Markets.—These are numerous, but, excepting for the articles sold in them, none are worthy of notice; presenting, as they do, little to attract, either in external beauty or in internal arrangement. The principal ones are, Billingsgate, for fish; Hungerford, fish, butcher-meat, and vegetables; Farringdon, butcher-meat, vegetables, and fruit; Covent-Garden, vegetables, fruit, flowers, and plants, both green-house and hot-house; Leadenhall, poultry, game, hides, and cattle-horns; Newgate, butcher-meat, carcasses and retail, (the most extensive carcass market in London;) and Smithfield, (formerly the great place of executions, and where so many martyrs died in the time of Queen Mary,) the great market for cattle and sheep, long felt to be a nuisance, from its position in the centre of the city, but about to be removed to a suburban locality, in pursuance of an Act passed by Parliament in 1852. It is difficult, or perhaps impossible, to arrive at an accurate estimate of the quantity of food consumed in London. In 1849, however, there were sold in Smithfield and Leadenhall markets alone—

Sheep	1,514,190	Poultry	2,296,400
Cattle	223,960	Rabbits	600,000
Calves	26,423	Hares	40,000

Allowing for carcasses imported by steam and otherwise, the annual consumption of butcher-meat has been estimated at 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs, besides vast quantities of bacon and ham. Exclusive of eggs brought from various parts of the United Kingdom, 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 are imported annually from France and other continental countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the metropolis and its environs, for the supply of milk and cream. The consumption of wheat may be estimated at about 1,000,000 quarters a year.

Manufactures.—It would be almost endless to specify the different kinds of articles manufactured in London. Here are the largest breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries in the kingdom; and this was long the principal seat of the silk-weaving, and still employs above 14,000 workers in that branch; it has extensive manufactures in metal, including machinery of all kinds, plate, jewelry, watches, and brass-work, occupying likewise above 14,000 workmen; and as many more are engaged in the production of books and prints. Millinery occupies 40,000; the making of clothes and shoes above 28,000, and boots and shoes as many more. Besides these branches, 12,000 are engaged in cabinet-making, and many thousands in coopering, coach-building, leather-working, hat-making, ship-building, rope-making, mast-making, &c., all of which are departments of manufacture conducted on a large scale; and there are numerous extensive chemical works, soap-manufactories, and dye-works.

Means of Conveyance.—This is of two kinds, internal and external. The former is accomplished by means of omnibuses, cabs, and steamboats. The omnibuses, 3000 in number, ply on all the principal thoroughfares to every part of the metropolis, and to all the neighboring villages; they pay duty to the amount of 324,000*l.* annually; and the 7000

conductors and drivers by whom they are managed pay, for licenses, 1750*l.* annually. The cabs number about 3500. Numerous small steamers ply on the Thames, affording the most convenient means of communication, at all hours of the day, to all points of the river between Richmond and Woolwich, a distance of 18 miles. Besides these facilities for locomotion, parcels are delivered in all parts of the metropolis by a joint-stock company. The external means of conveyance comprise railways, canals, and steam-vessels. Seven railways, affording means of transit to all parts of the kingdom, have stations in London; they are the Great Western, North-Western, Great Northern, Eastern Counties, Blackwall, South-Eastern, or Dover, Brighton and South-coast, and the South-Western. Some of them, as the North-Western, with its Doric temple for an entrance, and the Great Northern, with its gigantic arches, have termini of a most expensive kind, though little can be said in favor of the architectural suitableness of such erections. The canals strictly connected with London are seven in number—the Grand Junction, Regent's, Bromley and Lea, Lea Union or Sir George Duckett's, Kensington, Grosvenor, and Surrey; this last follows nearly the line of the canal cut by Canute the Dane, for the purpose of transporting his vessels into the upper part of the river, past the defences of Old London Bridge. A large fleet of steam vessels afford constant means of transit for passengers and goods between the Thames and all parts of the E. and S. coast of England, the E. coast of Scotland, and the N. ports of the continent; while, from the easy means of transit by railway, Southampton may be esteemed the out-port of London, through which she communicates by steam with the most distant parts of both hemispheres, and with the antipodes.

Commerce, Docks, &c.—The port of London extends from London Bridge to a little below Blackwall, and is divided into the Pool, Limehouse Reach, Greenwich Reach, Blackwall Reach, and Bugsby's Reach; it is under the care of the corporation of the city as conservators. The docks, some of which are of great extent, are surrounded by wharfs, sheds, storehouses, vaults, and warehouses of the most spacious kind. St. Katherine's Docks, London Docks, the West India Docks, and the East India Docks, extend along the N. bank of the river, at intervals, from the Tower to Blackwall; and on the S. bank, between Rotherhithe and Deptford, are the Commercial Docks. The tide rises 18 feet at springs, and 14 feet at neaps, at the London Docks; and the depth at low water, spring-tides, on the outer sill of St. Katherine's Docks, the deepest in the port, is 10 feet. The largest is the West India Import Dock, 2600 feet long, 500 broad, and capable of containing 204 vessels of 300 tons each. The vessels belonging to the port, in 1850, numbered 2735 sailing, and 318 steam, aggregate tonnage, 667,297; being 129,000 less than New York the year previous.

The foreign exports of London, in 1850, amounted to 14,137,527*l.*, being an increase over 1845 of above 3,000,000*l.*; the foreign exports of Liverpool, for the same period, increased from 26,000,000*l.* to 35,000,000*l.*; in 1851, the value of exports from London amounted to 14,489,494*l.*; in 1852, 15,902,122*l.*; and in 1853, to 22,991,082*l.*; the enormous coasting trade of the metropolis, however, renders it superior to every other port in the world, in the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage frequenting it; but no returns being published to show the actual amount of this tonnage, only an approximation can be given. About 5,000,000 tons of shipping enter the port annually, of which 1,500,000 are from foreign ports, 500,000 from the colonies, and 3,000,000 are coasters. The number of vessels engaged in the coal trade alone is above 10,000, importing, in 1851, 3,239,543 tons of coals. In 1851, 6593 foreign vessels, of which 1403 were steamers, and 3748 British vessels, entered from foreign ports. The exports consist chiefly of British manufactures, though a large quantity of the foreign imports also are re-exported. The bullion exported in 1853, amounted to the enormous sum of 21,250,000*l.* Of this 5,750,000*l.* was silver, all of which went to India, China, and Mauritius, except 500,000*l.* sent to the continent. The distribution of gold, taken in round numbers, was as follows: 4,000,000*l.* to Australia and New Zealand, 1,000,000*l.* to the Mediterranean, 9,500,000*l.* to the continent, 375,000*l.* to the West Indies, 296,000*l.* to Brazil, and 105,000*l.* to Africa. Since the discovery of the Australian mines, the precious metals have constituted the most important item of British commerce received at this port. The following statement exhibits the quantity of gold received and delivered during four years ending 1853, at the Bank of England, which it may here be remarked, is the most extensive moneyed institution in the world:—

	Gold received.	Gold delivered.
1850	25,036,358	23,670,508
1851	19,379,674	3,490,500
1852	18,709,966	4,747,173
1853	15,332,086	14,087,553
Total	258,372,504	1,6,001,728

In the total of exports and imports, bullion of course is not included. The imports consist of every kind of article

brought from foreign parts; a list of them, in fact, would form an epitome of the articles of the trade of the world. For East and West India produce, London is the great port; tea, sugar, tobacco, wine, corn, timber, tallow, hides, wool, and drugs, form large items on the list. All articles imported must be entered at the Custom-house, a large building by the river side, between London Bridge and the Tower; the long room, where public business is transacted, is 185 feet long, 66 feet wide, and 55 feet high. The amount of customs taken here, affords an excellent means of estimating the comparative value of the imports of London. The amount received in 1849 was 11,070,176*l.*, (being only 700,000*l.* less than the total amount of its foreign exports for the same year;) while the total amount of customs for the United Kingdom for the same year, was 22,453,950*l.*; showing that nearly a half of the whole amount was received at London. The custom duties collected at this port in 1851, amounted to 11,241,281*l.*

Gas, Water, Sewerage.—London is supplied with gas by twenty companies, producing above 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. There are seven water companies, supplying daily 44,573,979 gallons, being at the rate of 164 gallons for each house. The principal source whence water is obtained is the Thames, some of the companies deriving their supplies from the river as high up as Kew, and some as far down as between Westminster and Waterloo bridges. Spring-water, from Hertfordshire, is brought in by an aqueduct called the New River, 40 miles in length, including windings; and a further supply is drawn from the river Lea. Artesian wells, of excellent water, may be formed in any part of London, by boring down to the chalk; but such a source of supply for the metropolis would seem little to be depended upon, from the fact, that existing wells of this kind have, in recent years, been rapidly lowering in level. Some portions of London are well drained; but in others, such as Bermondsey, Westminster, Wapping, where the sewers are below the level of high water, the drainage is necessarily imperfect; and the consequence is, that malignant fevers, and other epidemic diseases, make fearful ravages among the inhabitants of these districts. But although much remains to be done, the system of sewers deserves to be ranked as one of the wonders of London, from their great depth and immense size. Hitherto, the Thames has formed the great outlet for all the sewers; but the opinion has become very general, that the river should no longer be employed for such a purpose, and that a vast subterranean canal should be dug on each side of the river to receive the drainage of the sewers coming from the interior of the town, and to convey it to a considerable distance, where it may be converted to some useful purpose, or be discharged into the river so far down as to prevent the possibility of its being brought back by the returning tide.

Cemeteries.—Extra-mural interment is of very recent date, and is still only very partial; most of the cemeteries being too distant and expensive for the poorer classes. Kensal Green Cemetery, in which several royal personages have been buried, was opened in 1832; it occupies about 45 acres of ground, and is tastefully planted and laid out. There is another at Highgate, about 20 acres in extent, and others at Stoke Newington, Brompton, Norwood, &c.

The Parks.—Of these the largest and most fashionable is *Hyde Park*, which lies between the Uxbridge and Kensington roads, and contains about 400 acres. It has, towards the S. side, a large artificial lake, called the Serpentine, which is spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches, at the entrance to Kensington Gardens. The principal entrance to the Park on the S. side, is by a triple archway close to Apsley House, and within a few yards of that point is the beginning of Rotten Row, a narrow stripe railed off for equestrians, and stretching about 1 mile towards Kensington. Somewhat further N., and on the other side of the Serpentine, is a fashionable drive called the Ladies' Mile, which extends nearly to the bridge before mentioned; and here, on the summer afternoons, may be seen vast numbers of splendid equipages driving up and down, while others make the circuit of the park. On Sunday afternoon it is frequented, for the most part, by an inferior description of equipages, while the footpath on each side is crowded with promenaders of all ranks—many of the highest. The principal entrance on the N. side is at the end of Oxford Street, and is adorned with an elegant arch of white marble, which formerly stood in front of Buckingham Palace. *Kensington Gardens*, with which Hyde Park communicates at several points, are well wooded and finely laid out. Here carriages are not admitted.

St. James' Park (83 acres) extends from Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards, and in its centre is an ornamented sheet of water, studded with islets covered with trees and shrubs, and round which swim a great variety of aquatic fowls. *St. James' Park* is a favorite resort of the humbler classes, especially on Sunday. *The Green Park*, 71 acres in extent, lies between St. James' Park, on the S., and Piccadilly on the N. On the E. side it is overlooked by Stafford House, Bridgewater House, Spencer House, and other noble mansions. *Regent's Park*, on the N. side of

London, covers an area of 403 acres. Round the park is an agreeable drive, nearly 2 miles long, and an inner circular drive encloses the Botanic Gardens. At the N. end are the Zoological Gardens, to which a fine broad avenue leads along the centre of the park, with clusters of trees on each hand, and footpaths ramifying out in all directions. *Victoria Park*, on the N.E. of London, was recently laid out and planted as a place of recreation for the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green. *Battersea Park* has been lately formed on the S. bank of the Thames, opposite to Chelsea Hospital, at a cost of £200,000.

History.—In the reign of Nero, London was already a place of considerable importance; and, after the Romans left Britain, it is supposed to have become the capital of the East Saxon kingdom. Little more is known of it, during the Heptarchy, than that it suffered severely by fire in 764, 798, and 801. When England was united under one monarch, London became the metropolis of the kingdom, and, soon afterwards, it was sacked by the Danes. At the Conquest, London submitted to William, and received from him a charter, which is still preserved; and, on the accession of Henry I., a new charter was granted—the model from which Magna Charta was taken—restoring the privileges which existed before the Norman Conquest. London Bridge, erected instead of a wooden one, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. This was, to a great extent, the same that was taken down in 1832. In 1218, the forest of Middlesex was cleared, and that portion of London N. of the city began to be built. In 1236, water-pipes began to be laid in the city; and, early in the 14th century, coal was first introduced. In 1298, the village of Southwark was incorporated with the city, as it had previously served as a place of refuge for malefactors. In 1349 and 1361, London was visited by the plague. In 1381 broke out the rebellion of Wat Tyler, who fell by the hands of the Lord Mayor, hence the dagger on the city arms. In 1416, lamps were introduced; in the same century, some of the principal streets were paved, and wooden houses began to be replaced by others of brick. In the next century still greater improvements were effected. Westminster was now connected with the city, by a row of noblemen's mansions along the river, one of which, Northumberland House, still remains at the extreme W.

In the 17th century, Spitalfields was covered with houses; and the space N. of the Strand, as far as Holborn, and from Temple Bar to St. Martin's Lane, were extensively built upon, as well as the neighborhoods of Charing Cross and Pall-Mall. The New River was completed, and many houses were supplied with water; sewers were dug; smooth pavements were laid down for passengers; and hackney-coaches came into general use. But the streets were so narrow and dirty, and the houses in so filthy a state, that the city was scarcely ever exempt from the plague, which sometimes committed great ravages. In 1666, the great fire broke out, and spread over 336 acres, destroying 13,200 houses, 90 churches, and many public buildings. In rebuilding, considerable improvements were introduced; and a fire in Southwark, 10 years after, gave a similar opportunity of improving that district. Population and trade now rapidly increased, partly from the immigration of French Protestants, driven from their country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In the 18th century, the metropolis steadily advanced in extent, prosperity, and splendor. In 1780 took place the Gordon riots, when the mob were in possession of London for two days, and committed frightful havoc. Since that disgraceful outbreak, the peace of London has never been seriously endangered; and the troops stationed in and around the capital, together with the effective police force that now exists, seem quite adequate to insure it against any similar disturbance. The extension and improvements which have taken place in London during the present century, are still greater than at any former period, and further changes of great importance are now in operation.

The most remarkable event of recent times in the history of the metropolis, is the carrying into effect of the Great World's Exhibition, originated by Prince Albert. The magnificent edifice, formed of glass and iron, in which was exhibited the unparalleled collection of manufactures and works of art there brought together, was erected in Hyde Park, and opened May 1, 1851. It was above a third of a mile long, (1848 feet,) 408 feet wide, 48 feet high in the centre, and 24 feet at the sides; it covered 18 acres of ground, was composed of 702 tons of wrought and 3784 tons of cast iron; 896,000 superficial feet of glass; 600,000 cubic feet of wood, and cost 347,937*l.* The number of exhibitors was 13,937, and the value of the articles exhibited was estimated at 1,781,929*l.*; of which, 1,031,607*l.* belonged to the United Kingdom, 79,801*l.* to the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and 670,420*l.* to foreign countries. The Exhibition remained open till October 11, being 5 months and 11 days, and was visited by 6,039,195 persons; the highest number of visitors any one day being 109,760, and the smallest number, 9327. The total money drawn amounted to 561,243*l.*, of which 423,792*l.* were for admission. The whole structure

was removed in 1852, and re-erected, (1863,) on a still more magnificent scale, at Sydenham. The metropolis sends 16 members to the House of Commons, of whom 4 are returned by the City. Pop. in 1801, 958,863; in 1811, 1,138,815; in 1821, 1,378,947; in 1831, 1,631,994; in 1841, 1,948,417; and in 1851, 2,362,236; of which 1,106,538 were males, and 1,255,678 females. Inhab. LONDON, Lon'don-gr.

LONDON, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 142 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

LONDON, a post-village, capital of Laurel co., Kentucky, 100 miles S.E. of Frankfort.

LONDON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Madison co., Ohio, on the railroad connecting Columbus with Xenia, 24 miles W. by S. of the former. It contains several churches, 1 classical academy, and 1 printing office. A disastrous fire in January, 1851, consumed 10 stores and as many dwellings. Pop. about 1500.

LONDON, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

LONDON, a post-township in the N. part of Monroe co., Michigan, 70 miles S.E. of Lansing. Pop. 626.

LONDON, a thriving post town, capital of Middlesex co., Canada West, on the Thames River, and on the Great Western Railway, 81 miles W. of Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, and 120 miles E.N.E. of Windsor, opposite Detroit. It is the entrop't of one of the finest agricultural regions in Canada, and its prosperity has been greatly increased by the opening of the Great Western Railway. It contains a savings' bank, 3 branch banks, 27 assurance agencies, about 70 stores of different kinds, and extensive iron foundries and machine shops; churches for the Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Scotch Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and other denominations, 2 or 3 printing-offices issuing newspapers, several grammar and other schools, and extensive barracks. London is an electoral district, and returns 1 member to the Provincial Parliament. Pop. in 1852, 6034.

LONDON BRIDGE, a post-village in Princess Anne co., Virginia, 100 miles S.E. of Richmond.

LONDON BRITAIN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 680.

LONDON CITY, a post-village of Fayette co., Illinois, 13 miles N.E. of Vandalia, has about 50 inhabitants.

LONDONDERRY, Lon'dun-derry, or DERRY, a maritime county of Ireland, Ulster, having on the N. the Atlantic Ocean and Lough Foyle, E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg. S. Tyrone, and on the W. Donegal. Area 510 square miles, or 518,270 acres, of which about 320,000 are cultivated. Pop. in 1851, 191,868. Surface, in the S. and centre, mountainous; elsewhere mostly lowland. Primary granite rocks form the basis of the district, with secondary sandstones, and overlying trap rocks. Chief rivers, the Foyle, Bann, and Roe. Soils various, but on the lowlands mostly fertile. The county was granted to 12 London companies by James I., after forfeiture, by the rebellion of its native chiefs. Hence the prefix of London to the ancient name of the county. Principal towns, Londonderry and Coleraine. It sends 4 members to the House of Commons, 2 being for the county.

LONDONDERRY, a city, parliamentary borough, and port of Ireland, capital of the co. of Londonderry, on the left bank of the Foyle, 5 miles above its expansion into Lough Foyle, 123 miles N.N.W. of Dublin; lat. (bridge) 54° 59' 36" N., lon. 7° 19' W. It stands on an oval-shaped hill; the buildings rising tier above tier in a very picturesque manner. The older part of the city is surrounded by a wall, about 1 mile in circuit, which forms an agreeable promenade; but the houses now extend for a considerable distance beyond it. On the opposite bank of the Foyle is a large suburb, called the Waterside, which is connected with the city by a magnificent wooden bridge, 1068 feet long. Some of the streets are very steep, and, though lighted with gas, so few of them have an elegant appearance, that Londonderry may emphatically be called a town of back streets. The principal public buildings are the corporation-hall, court-house, jail, custom-house, lunatic asylum, and a Doric column, surmounted by a statue, erected in memory of the Rev. George Walker, the intrepid governor of the city during the memorable siege in 1689; the diocesan free grammar school, or Foyle College, theatre, linen-hall, and the new barracks. The ecclesiastical structures are the cathedral of the see of Derry, and 2 other churches belonging to the Establishment; 2 Roman Catholic chapels, with 4 Presbyterian, an Independent, and 2 Methodist meeting-houses. Besides Foyle College, already mentioned, there are several schools, the most important of which are the National School, and Gwyn's charitable institution for boarding, clothing, and educating poor boys. Three or four newspapers are published here, and there are several branch banks. The manufactures of Londonderry are two mills for spinning flax, several flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, roperies, foundries, and tanneries, and a ship-building yard. The principal articles of export are linen and linen yarn, and large quantities of eggs, butter, wheat, oats, and oatmeal, amounting in value to above a million sterling. The chief imports are timber, barilla, sugar, rum, flax-seed, wine, and

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tol-acco. The salmon fishery of the river and the Lough is valuable. At spring-tides, vessels of 500 tons can discharge at the quays. In 1850, there entered the port 716 vessels, tonnage 64,324; and 391 steamers, tonnage 102,662; and there departed 269 vessels, tonnage 26,118; and 338 steamers, tonnage 100,946. Regular communication, by steamers, is maintained with Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and Campbellton. The borough returns a member to Parliament. The most memorable event in the history of Londonderry, is the successful resistance it made, in 1689, during a siege of 105 days, to the forces of James II. It was built in its present form by the "Irish Society," or London companies, who colonized and gave name to the county. Pop. in 1851, 19,888.

LONDONDERRY, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 6 miles S. of Manchester. It contains several churches, and is the seat of the Pinkerton Academy. Pop. 1731.

LONDONDERRY, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on both sides of West River, about 73 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1274.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 823.

LONDONDERRY, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania 35 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 643.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1587.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1563.

LONDONDERRY, a post-village and township of Guernsey co., Ohio, 80 miles E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. 1548.

LONDONDERRY, a village of Ross co., Ohio, has about 200 inhabitants.

LONDONDERRY, a parish of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Cumberland.

LONDONDERRY, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the N. side of Cobequid Bay, the waters of which flow W. through Minas Bay to the Bay of Fundy, about 66 miles N. of Halifax.

LONDON GROVE, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 34 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1425.

LONDONTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LONDRES. See LONDON.

LONE JACK, a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, about 29 miles S.E. of Independence.

LONE STAR, a post-office of Titus co., Texas.

LONE TREE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 110 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

LONGA, lon'ga, an uninhabited islet of the Hebrides, 14 miles N.E. of Scalpa. Circle about 14 miles.

LONG-A-COMING, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, 15 miles S.E. of Camden. It has 1 church.

LONGANO, lon-ga'no, a town of Naples, province and 6 miles S. of Isernia. Pop. 1124.

LONGARONE, lon-ga-ro'na, a village of Austrian Italy, 10 miles N.N.E. of Belluno, on the Piave. Pop. 2000.

LONGBOROUGH, long-bur'uh, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LONG BOTTOM, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

LONG BOTTOM, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

LONG BRANCH, a post-village and watering-place of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on the sea-coast, about 33 miles S. of New York. Here are several boarding-houses and good bathing-grounds, which are much frequented by the citizens of New York and Philadelphia.

LONG BRANCH, a post office of Franklin co., Virginia.

LONG BRANOM, a post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, 60 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

LONG CANE, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

LONG CANE, a post-office of Troup co., Georgia.

LONG CANE CREEK, of South Carolina, enters Little River, in the S. part of Abbeville district.

LONG CANE CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Troup co. into the Chattahoochee River, a few miles below West Point.

LONGCOTT, a chapelry of England, co. of Berks.

LONG CREEK, of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, flows into Catawba River from the N.E.

LONG CREEK, of Stanley co., North Carolina, flows southward into Rocky River.

LONG CREEK, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

LONG CREEK, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

LONG CREEK, a small village of Attala co., Mississippi.

LONG CREEK, a post-office of Paulina co., Mississippi.

LONG DICK'S CREEK, of Iowa, flows into Shikagua or Skunk River, in Jasper co.

LONGDON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

LONGDON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LONGDON TERN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LONG EDDY, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

LONGEVILLE, lon'zhev-veel' or lonzh'veel', several villages of France, the principal of which is LONGEVILLE ST. AVOUD, lon'zhev-veel' sant A'voud', department of Moselle, 23 miles E. of Metz. Pop. in 1852, 2198.

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LONG FALLS CREEK, a post-village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

LONGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LONGFLEET, a tything of England, co. of Dorset.

LONGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

LONGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LONGFORD, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having an area of 421 square miles, or 269,440 acres, of which about 192,000 are cultivated, and 13,675 under water. Pop. in 1841, 115,491; in 1851, 82,360. The Shannon, with Loch Genna and other lakes, border on the county, which is crossed by the Royal Canal. Capital, Longford. It sends 2 county members to the House of Commons.

LONGFORD, a market-town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the Camlin, 4 miles from its confluence with the Shannon, 68 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 4144. It is well built, clean, and thriving; has a handsome church, Roman Catholic Cathedral; large county courthouse, county jail, cavalry and artillery barracks, infirmary, union workhouse, market-house, and large markets for grain, butter, and leather.

LONGFORDIAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, 6 miles W. of Dundee, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 1600. Huntly Castle, in this parish, is a pile of vast strength, built in the 14th century.

LONGFORMACUE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

LONG GLADE, a post-office of Augusta co., Georgia.

LONG GREEN ACADEMY, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

LONG GROVE, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, 80 miles N.W. of Chicago.

LONGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LONG HILL, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

LONGHOPPE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LONG ISLAND, an islet off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, in Roaring-water Bay, 6 miles N.N.W. of Cape Clear. Length 2 miles. On it is a coast-guard station.

LONG ISLAND, forming part of the state of New York, lies between 40° 33' and 41° 6' N. lat., and 72° and 74° 2' W. lon.; being separated from New York by a strait about half a mile in width, called the East River, forming the W. entrance to Long Island Sound, which also separates Long Island from the state of Connecticut, on the N. Length about 115 miles, greatest breadth about 20 miles. Its coasts are indented by numerous bays and inlets; the most remarkable of which are Gardiner's and Great Peconic Bays, both extend into the island at its eastern extremity nearly 30 miles. The surface has no great elevations; along the N. coast it is considerably broken, but on the S. mostly level, sloping gradually to the ocean. The soil is fertile and highly cultivated, being well adapted to agriculture. The Long Island Railroad, connecting Brooklyn with Greenport, traverses the island centrally almost throughout its entire length. A railroad also connects Williamaburg with Flushing. Lighthouses have been erected at various points, both on the N. and S. shores of the island, and on Montauk Point, its eastern extremity. It comprises the counties of King's, Queen's, and Suffolk.

LONG ISLAND, a small island in the Java Sea, off the W. coast of Biliton; lat. 2° 51' S., lon. 107° 30' E.

LONG ISLAND, a small island in the Java Sea, near the E.E. coast of the island of Madura; lat. 7° 16' S., lon. 113° 5' E.

LONG ISLAND, an island on the N. coast of Papua; lat. (N. point) 0° 53' S., lon. 134° 50' E. The island, though called "Long" by Dampier, has rather a round figure, and its circuit is at least 40 miles.

LONG ISLAND, an island off the S. coast of New Zealand, at the S.E. entrance to Foveaux Strait; lat. 47° 17' S., lon. 167° 25' E.

LONG ISLAND, a small island in Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook's Straits, New Zealand; lat. 41° 6' S., lon. 174° 27' E.; about 4 miles long.

LONG ISLAND, one of the Bahamas; lat. (N. point) 23° 41' N., lon. 76° 19' W.; about 70 miles in length by 3 to 4 in breadth.

LONG ISLAND, an island of British North America, Hudson's Bay; lat. 55° 5' N., lon. 79° W.

LONG ISLAND, a name applied to a group of the Hebrides, Scotland, comprising Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, &c., which are supposed to have been formerly united, and comprehending an area of about 1200 square miles.

LONG ISLAND LIGHT, on the N.E. point of Long Island, in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, 4½ miles W. by N. of Point Alderton. The lantern, which is 7 feet high, is supported by a tower 20 feet in height. Lat. 42° 20' N., lon. 70° 58' 58" W.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a body of water separating Long Island from New York and Connecticut. Length about 110 miles, breadth from 2 to 20 miles. It communicates with New York Bay through a narrow channel called the East River, at the entrance to which is a remarkable whirlpool, called Hell Gate.

LONG JOHN, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 33 miles S.W. by W. of Chicago.

LON

LONGJUMEAU, lon'shū'mō, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. 1865.

LONG KEYS, (keez,) three islands in the Bay of Honduras; lat. (Middle) 17° 10' N., lon. 88° 48' W.

LONG KEYS, one of the Bahamas, on the E. side of the S.W. entrance to Crooked Passage; lat. 22° 35' N., lon. 74° 20' W.

LONG KING CREEK, of Polk co., Texas, flows into Trinity River from the N.

LONG LAKE, a township of Hamilton co., New York. Pop. 111.

LONG LAKE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

LONG LANE, a post-office of Dallas co., Missouri.

LONGLIER, lōn'le-ā or lōng'leer, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 20 miles N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1215.

LONG, LOCH, a branch of the Frith of Clyde, Scotland, extending N., opposite Gourock, for 20 miles, between the counties of Argyll and Dumbarton. Breadth 1 to 2 miles. Depth 15 to 20 fathoms. At its head is Arrochar, to which steamers ply from Glasgow.

LONG, LOCH, or **LOCH LING**, a branch of Loch Aish, co. of Ross, between Loch Aish parish and Kintail.

LONG MARSH, a post-office of Queen Anne co., Maryland.

LONG MARSTON. See MARSTON. **LONG**. For other places with prefix **LONG**, see the additional name.

LONG MEADOW, a post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, and on the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, about 4 miles S. of Springfield. Pop. 1252.

LONG MEADOW, a post-office of Page co., Virginia.

LONGMIRE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

LONGMIRE'S STORE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

LONGMOSS, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

LONG NECK, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

LONGNEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LONGNI, lōn'nee, a market-town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1643.

LONGNIDRY, a decayed antique village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, with a station on the North British Railway, 12 miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh.

LONGNOR, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LONGNOR, a chapelry and market-town of England, co. of Stafford, 8½ miles N.E. of Leek. Pop. 485.

LONGOBARDI or **LANGOBARDI**, a nation of the middle ages. See **LOMBARDY**.

LONGOBARDI, lon-go-bar'lee, a maritime town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 12 miles S. of Paola, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1600.

LONGOBUCO, lon-go-boo'ko, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 21 miles N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 5000.

LONG OLD FIELDS, a post-office of Prince George co., Maryland.

LONGO-SARDO, lon/go-sar'do, (anc. *Tibula*?) a seaport town and cape of Sardinia, division and 48 miles N.E. of Sassari, at the W. entrance of the Strait of Bonifacio.

LONGPARISH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LONG PINE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

LONG PLAIN, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

LONG POINT or **LONG POINT SHOALS**, Massachusetts, within Cape Cod, near its extremity. On it, at the entrance of Provincetown Harbor, is a fixed light, 25 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 2' 10" N., lon. 70° 10' 35" W.

LONG POINT, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

LONG POINT, a post-village of Livingston co., Illinois, 105 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

LONG POINT GROVE, a post-township in Cumberland co., Illinois, 100 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. Pop. 512.

LONG POND, a post-office of Caldwell co., Kentucky.

LONG PRAIRIE, a post-office of Wahnahta co., Minnesota Territory.

LONGPRÉ, lōn'pré, several villages of France; the principal of which is in the department of Somme, with a station on the Railway du Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Abbeville. Pop. 1622.

LONGRIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 7½ miles N.E. of Preston, with which it communicates by railway.

LONG RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

LONGROIVA, lōn-gro-co'vā, or **LANGROIVA**, lān-gro-co'vā, a poor village of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 15 miles N.E. of Francoso. Pop. 1680.

LONG RUN, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

LONG RUN, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

LONG SAVANNAH, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee, 139 miles S.E. of Nashville.

LONG'S BAR, a mining settlement of Yuba co., California, is situated on the Yuba River, 17 miles above its junction with Feather River, and about 110 miles S.N.E. of Benicia. Miners' wages, \$5 a day. Pop. 450.

LONG'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Hancock co., Georgia.

LONGSIDE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LONG'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

LONG'S PEAK, one of the summits of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. $40^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $106^{\circ} W.$ Height about 12,000 feet.

LONGSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LONGSTONE, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

LONGSTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LONGTOWN, Pennsylvania. See **NEW BERLIN**.

LONG STREET, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina.

LONG STREET, a post-village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

LONG STREET, a small post-village of Pulaski co., Georgia, about 45 miles S. of Milledgeville.

LONG SWAMP, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles E.N.E. of Reading. Pop. 1868.

LONG SWAMP, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

LONGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

LONGTOWN, a market-town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Esk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 1990.

LONGTOWN, a chapelry of England, co. of Hereford.

LONGTOWN, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

LONGTOWN, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

LONGUE, *lông'gâ*, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles S. of Baugé. Pop. 1626.

LONGUEIL, *lông'gûl*, a post-village and seignory of Canada East, co. of Chambly, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, at the commencement of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, about 4 miles N.E. of Montreal. It contains 2 Roman Catholic churches, and about half a dozen stores. Pop. of the parish, about 4500.

LONGUE POINTE, *lông'pwânt*, or **LONG POINT**, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Montreal, 6 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. about 1200.

LONGUEVILLE, *lông'veel* or *lông'ghev-veel*, a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 52 miles E.S.E. of Châlons. Pop. 589.

LONGUYON, *lông'ghe-ôgô*, a town of France, department of Moselle, 20 miles N.W. of Briey. Pop. 1700.

LONG VAILEY, a post office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

LONG VIEW, a post-office of Ashley co., Arkansas.

LONG VIEW, a small village of Bradley co., Arkansas.

LONG VIEW, a post-office of Morgan co., Tennessee.

LONG VIEW, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

LONGWOOD, a village of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath, 9 miles S.W. of Trim. Pop. 587.

LONGWOOD. See **ST. HELENA**.

LONGWOOD, a village and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 2418.

LONGWOOD, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky.

LONGWOOD, a post-office of Fayette co., Indiana.

LONGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

LONGWY, *lông'vee*, (anc. *Louisa Velus*) a fortified town of France, department of Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 33 miles N.N.W. of Metz. Its citadel stands on a steep rock, below which extends the new town, having wide streets, a fine square, hospital, and military prison. Longwy, called by Louis XIV. the "Iron Gate of France," was taken by the Prussians in 1792, and again by the Allies in 1815. Pop. in 1852, 3347.

LONG-YEOW or **LONG-YEOW**, *lông'yê-oo'*, a town of China, province of Che-kiang, on the banks of the Hwuy-Chow or Gran River, about 16 miles W.S.W. of Nanche.

LONGUO, *lo-nê'gô*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 13 miles S.W. of Vicenza, on the Gua, at the foot of a lofty hill crowned by an old castle. It has a court of law, several public offices, and five churches. Pop. 6786.

LONINGEN, (*Löninggen*.) *R/ning-en*, or **WIEK LONINGEN**, *Wiek l/ning-en*, a village of Germany, duchy of Oldenburg, on the Hase, 34 miles S.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 1381.

LONKA, (*Kis*.) *kish lon'kôh'*, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Theiss, 6 miles from Szeged. Pop. 1191.

LONLAY L'ABBAYE, *lông'lây l'âb'ây'*, a market-town of France, department of Orne, 6 miles N.W. of Domfront. Pop. in 1852, 3606.

LONMAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LONNEKER, *lon'nêk-er*, a village of Holland, province of Overijssel, 14 miles S.E. of Almelo. Pop. 1660.

LONSDALE, (the valley of the Lune.) a division of England, co. of Westmoreland, on its S.E. side, which gives the title of Earl to the Lowther family.

LONSDALE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, *lông'lêh-sô'ne-â'*, (anc. *Lodum Salurium*?) a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, near the source of the Solman, 50 miles S.E. of Dijon. Elevation, 775 feet. Pop. in 1852, 8460. It is very ancient and well built. Chief objects of interest, the churches of the Cordeliers, and of St. Désiré, and the salt-well discovered in the 4th century, to which the town owes its foundation and its name; it is always full, although its waters are constantly extracted, and yield annually 20,000 quintals of salt. It has a communal college, a public library, museum, manufactures of stockings and bonnets, tanneries, and dye-works. It was the birth-place of General Lecourbe.

LONSVILLE, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

LONTAR, *lon-tar'*, or **POOLO LONTAR**, *poô'lo lon-tan'*, an

island in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, 21 miles long, by about 6 miles broad. Lat. $7^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $99^{\circ} E.$

LONTOIR, *lon'twân'* or *lon-toir'*, a town of the Banda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, on Banda Neira. It has an hospital, and near it pumice-stone is plentifully obtained.

LONVILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Kentucky.

LONYA, *lon'yâ*, a river of Austria, in Croatia, joins the Save after a course of about 70 miles.

LONZAC, *Lz*, *lôh lôn'sâk'*, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 14 miles N. of Tulle. Pop. in 1852, 2772.

LOO, *lô*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Leo Canal, 7 miles S.E. of Furnes. Pop. 1660.

LOOAN, *loo'ân'*, or **LOU-NGAN**, *loo'ngân'*, a city of China, province of Shan-see. Lat. $36^{\circ} 7' N.$, lon. $113^{\circ} E.$

LOOAN, an island. See **LOBAN**.

LOOBAN, **LOUBAN** or **LUBAN**, *loo-bân'*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 80 miles S. of Minsk.

LOOBAN, **LOUBAN** or **LUBAN**, *loo-bân'*, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Philippines, about 90 miles S.W. of Manila. Lat. $13^{\circ} 52' N.$, lon. $120^{\circ} 8' E.$

LOOBAR or **LUBAR**, *loo-bar'*, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 47 miles W.S.W. of Zhitomer. Pop. 3300.

LOOBATCHOVKA or **LUBACZOWKA**, *loo-bâ-chov'kâ*, a town of Russia, Volhynia, 3 miles S.E. of Vladimir.

LOOBNY, **LOUBNY** or **LUBNI**, *loo-bnê'*, a town of Russia, government, and 80 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, on the Soola. Lat. $50^{\circ} N.$, lon. $33^{\circ} E.$ Pop. 5500. It has a veterinary institution, botanic gardens, and a pharmaceutical school, founded by Peter the Great. It was once fortified, and withstood a lengthened siege by Charles XII. of Sweden.

LOOCHOO (*ch* as in *child*) **ISLANDS**, written also **LIEOU KHIEOU**, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, between Japan and Formosa, consisting of the Great Lochoo, about 65 miles in length, by 15 miles in average breadth, with about 35 small islands, the whole between lat. 26° and $27^{\circ} N.$, and lon. $128^{\circ} E.$ The chief products are provisions and live-stock, with sulphur, salt, and (it is said) copper and tin. The principal foreign trade is with Japan, to which these islands are nominally subject, though they are essentially independent as regards internal administration.

LOUCHRISTY, *lô'kris'tee*, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 6 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3686.

LOODIANALI, *loo-de-â'nâ*, a fortified town of North-west Hindostan, on the S.E. bank of the Sutlej, 110 miles E.S.E. of Lahore, and 170 miles N.N.W. of Delhi. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55' N.$, lon. $75^{\circ} 48' E.$ Pop. about 20,000. It has a flourishing shawl manufactory, and extensive commerce. It was acquired by the British in 1834.

LOOE, *loo*, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, enters the English Channel at Helstone, where a bar of shingle converts its estuary into a beautiful lake, called Looe Pool.

LOOE, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows into the English Channel at Looe.

LOOE, (East and West,) two decayed boroughs and seaports of England, co. of Cornwall, on either side of the entrance of the river Looe, 21 miles S.S.W. of Launceston. Pop. of East Looe, 926; of West Looe, 616. They were once, next to Fowey, the chief ports in Cornwall; and in the reign of Edward III. East Looe sent 20 ships to the siege of Calais.

LOOEE-CHOO or **LOUI-TCHEOU**, *loo-ee-choo'*, written also **LOUI-TCHEOU**, a city of China, province of Quang-tong, capital of the southernmost department of the empire, 250 miles S.W. of Canton, near the mouth of a small river, which falls into the China Sea, and forms a good harbor.

LOOGA, **LOUGA** or **LUGA**, *loo'gâ*, a river of Russia, enters the Gulf of Finland 75 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Length, 150 miles.

LOOGA, **LOUGA** or **LUGA**, a town of Russia, government, and 85 miles S.S.W. St. Petersburg, on the above river. P. 1800.

LOOGANSKAIA (**LOUGANSKAIA** or **LUGANSKAIA**) **STANITZA**, *loo-gan-skâ' stâ-neet'sâ*, a town of Russia, government of Don Kossacks, 165 miles N. of Novo-Teberkask.

LOOGANSKOE, **LOUGANSKOE** or **LUGANSKOE**, *loo-gân'skô-â*, a market-town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, 16 miles S.E. of Bakhmoot, on the Loogan. (Lugan.) It has a cannon foundry, and mines from which the Russian fleet in the Black Sea is supplied with coal.

LOOGDONOR or **LOUGDONOR**, *loo-goo-nôr'*, one of the Caroline Islands; lat. $5^{\circ} 29' 29'' N.$, lon. $153^{\circ} 38' E.$

LOOHOO, a native state of Celebes. See **LOKHO**.

LOOKH, **LOUKH**, *look*, **LOOKA** or **LOUKA**, *loo'kâ*, a river of Russia, joins the Khasma in the government of Vladimir. Total course, about 80 miles.

LOOKH or **LOUKA**, a town of Russia, government, and 80 miles S.E. of Kostroma, on the river Lookh. Pop. 1000.

LOO-KIANG, **LOU-KIANG** or **LU-KIANG**, *loo'ke-âng'*, a large river of Thibet, one of the head streams of the Salwin.

LOO-KIANG or **LOU-KIANG**, *loo'ke-âng'*, a town of China, province of Ngan-hoei, 100 miles S.W. of Nanking.

LOOKIANOV, **LOUKIANOV** or **LUKIANOW**, *look-yâ-nôv'*, (Polish, *Lukjanow*, *loo-ko-yâ'nov*.) a town of Russia, government, and 90 miles S.E. of Nizhne-Novgorod. P. 1200.

LOOKING-GLASS, a post-office of Clinton co., Illinois, 100 miles S. of Springfield.

LOO

LOOKING-GLASS RIVER, a beautiful stream of Michigan, rises in Shiawassee county, and flowing W. about 70 miles, enters Grand River in Ionia county.

LOOKOUT, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, on Moreau Creek, 15 miles W. of Jefferson City.

LOOKOUT CREEK, of Georgia and Tennessee, flows N.E. through Dade county, Georgia, and enters Tennessee River a few miles below Chattanooga.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, a district in Walker co., Georgia.

LOOKNOOEE or **LOOKNOOL**. See **SAGOON**.

LOOMCHANG, a town of Farther India, Siamese dominions, in the region between Martaban and Bangkok, and stated to have a large trade in cotton and ivory.

LOOMISVILLE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

LOOMISVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

LOO-NA-SHAN or **LOU-NA-CHAN**, loo-ná-shan, a mountain of China, covered with perpetual snow, in about lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 103° E.

LOONEY'S CREEK, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

LOONGAN or **LOU-NGAN**, loong'án or loong'gan', a fortified town of China, province of Se-chuen, capital of a department, on the frontier of Tibet.

LOONGHIEE, a town of Farther India, Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 16 miles S.W. of Patanago.

LOON LAKE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

LOON-OP-ZAND, lón-op-zánd, or **VENLOON**, vên-lón', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1540.

LOOP-HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, in Munster, at the N. side of the entrance of the Shannon. Elevation, 232 feet. On it is a fixed light. Lat. 52° 33' 39" N., lon. 9° 36' W.

LOORISTAN, **LOURISTAN** or **LURISTAN**, loor-istán', a mountainous district or province of West Persia, in Irak-Ajmees, between 32° and 34° N. lat.

LOOS, **LOUS** or **LUS**, a province of Beloochistan, bordering on the Indian Ocean. Area, 5200 square miles. Pop. 60,000.

LOOS, lóee, a village of France, department of Nord, 24 miles S.W. of Lille. Pop. 2014.

LOOS, lósh, **LOSSA**, lósh'oh', or **LOSING**, lózing, a market-town of Hungary, 7 miles S.E. of Odenburg. Pop. 1127.

LOO-SAH-HATCH-EE, a small river in the S.W. part of Tennessee, rises near the E. border of Fayette county, and flowing W. and S.W., enters Wolf River N. of Memphis.

LOO-SAH-HATCH-EE, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

LOO-SASCOONA or **LUSUSCOONA**, a small river of Mississippi joins the Yallobusha in Yallobusha county.

LOOSE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LOOSE CREEK, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, 15 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson City.

LOOSING CREEK, of North Carolina, flows through Harford county, into the Chowan.

LOOTENHULLE, lóten-hó'f'f'gh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles W. by N. of Ghent. Pop. 3041.

LOOTSK, **LOUTSK**, **LUTSK** or **LUCK**, lootsk, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, about 40 miles E. of Vladimir.

LOOXAHOMA, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

LOOZ, lóa, or **BORCHLOEN**, boók'loon', a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 9 miles S. of Hasselt. Pop. 1400.

LOOZA, **LOUZA** or **LUZA**, loo'zd, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, joins the Yooz. Length, 200 miles.

LOPADUSA. See **LAMPEDUSA**.

LOPPEN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LOPENITZ, a town of Moravia. See **SCHLAPENITZ**.

LOPERA, lo-pé'rd, a town of Spain, 22 miles N.W. of Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2179.

LOPHAM, North, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LOPHAM, South, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LOPHEM, lóphém, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the canal, 3 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1436.

LOPIENNO, lo-pé'n'no, a small town of Prussian Poland, 14 miles N.N.W. of Gnesen. Pop. 600.

LOP NOR, lop nóv, or **LOB NOR**, a lake of Chinese Turkistan; lat. 40° 50' N., lon. from 87° 30' to 89° E. It receives the river Ya. kand. Length, 50 miles.

LOPPERSUM, lop-per-súm, a village of Holland, province, and 11 miles N.W. of Groningen. Pop., with environs, 1430.

LOPPINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LOPUD, an island of Austria. See **MEZZO**.

LORA, lo'rá, a river of South Afghanistan, rises about 50 miles N.E. of Quetta, and, after flowing S.W. for 80 miles, is lost in the sands of the desert.

LORA, a district in the S. of Afghanistan, near Ghuznes.

LORA DEL RIO, lo'rá del reo', a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4390. It has manufactures of hats and leather.

LORA(DO), a post-village of Green co., Arkansas.

LORAIN, a county in the N. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, contains about 485 square miles. It is drained by Black River and its branches, and by Rocky and Vermillion Rivers, which flow towards the N. The soil is fertile and generally clayey. Sandstone of fine quality is quarried at Elyria for building materials. Lorain county is intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati

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Railroad, by the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and the Lake Shore Railroad. Capital, Elyria. Pop. 26,086.

LORAIN, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 1040.

LORAIN, lo-rán', a post-township in the S. part of Jefferson county, New York, about 30 miles N.E. of Oswego. The Rome and Watertown Railroad crosses its N.W. corner. Pop. 1511.

LORAMIES, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

LORAMIE'S CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Shelby county, and flows into the Miami River, about 3 miles above Piqua.

LORAN, a post-office of Whitley co., Ind.

LORANCA-DE-TAJUNA, lo-rán'ká-dá-ti-noon'yá, a town of Spain, New Castile, 13 miles from Guadalajara. P. 1102.

LORCA, lo'ká, (anc. *Eliocrota* or *Horei*?) a city, Spain, province and 42 miles S.W. of Murcia, on the S. slope of Mount Caño, the summit of which is crowned by a castle, with regular works in a good state of defence. It consists of two parts—an ancient town, situated in the vicinity of the castle, and consisting generally of mean houses and narrow winding streets; and a modern one, of a much superior description, consisting of houses which have a pleasing and substantial appearance, and streets which, though somewhat irregular, are, on the whole, well formed. It has eight parish churches, three nunneries, and several suppressed monasteries; an episcopal palace, a court-house, several elementary schools, and a hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, linen, leather, hard soap, and earthenware; and there are several oil and other mills, dye-works, brick and tile works; some trade in grain, barilla, esparto, cattle, and mules. In the vicinity are mines of lead, which became the subject of much speculation in 1840, and were begun to be worked on a very extensive scale. They have not proved profitable, and have been, in a great measure, abandoned, though the workings are still partially carried on. Lorca is a very ancient place, and makes a considerable figure in the wars of the Moors. It suffered much from the French during the Peninsular war. The artists Juan de Toledo, Pedro Canacho, and Baltasar Martinez, were natives of this place. Its old castle once caused Lorca to be considered the key of Murcia; the walls of the town and a tower are Moorish, and it has some Roman antiquities. Pop. 48,224.

LORCH, lo'rk, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 20 miles W.S.W. of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1736.

LORCH, a market-town of Germany, Württemberg, 23 miles S.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1720, with an abbey in which most of the Hohenstauffen princes are buried.

LORD HOOD'S ISLAND, or **MARUTEA**, má-roo-tá'tá, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 135° 33' W.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, one of the Society islands, lat. 16° 50' S., lon. 154° 21' W., about 60 miles long and 4 miles broad; discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the SOLOMON ISLANDS.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Pacific, N.E. of Sydney, lat. 31° 30' S., lon. 159° 10' E.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 30' S., lon. 159° 31' E.

LORDS-TOWN, a township of Trumbull co., Ohio. P. 1329.

LORD'S VALLEY, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

LORENA, lo-rá'ná, a town of Brazil, province and 130 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the Paraíba. Pop. of district 6000.

LORENTZ'S STORE, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

LORENZANA, lo-rén-thá'ná, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.N. E. of Lugo. Pop. 2572.

LORENZO MARQUES (or **MARQUEZ**), lo-rén'zo mák-kés', the original name of Delagoa Bay, in S.E. Africa.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, lo-rén'zo mák-kés', a Portuguese establishment on the E. coast of Africa, on the Mouisea, 22 miles from its mouth in the Bay of Lagoa.

LORENZOVILLE FOUNDRY, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

LOREO, lo-rá'o, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government and 26 miles S.S.W. of Venice, on Canal of Loreo. Pop. 3200.

LORETO, lo-rá'to, or **LORETTO**, lo-rá'to, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 13 miles N.E. of Macerata, and about 3 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 8000. It owes its origin to a famous chapel of the Virgin, and over which a magnificent church has been built, while around it has grown up the town, encircled by walls of the 16th century. Its suburb, Montecale, is more elegant than the city. The governor's palace and the public fountains are worthy of notice, but the holy shrine is the chief object of attraction to visitors, and the trade of the place is exclusively in rosaries and relics for the use of pilgrims.

LORETO, lo-rá'to, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, 34 miles S.E. of Civita-di-Penna. Pop. 4560.

LORETO, lo-rá'to, a town of Mexico, capital of Lower California; lat. 26° 12' N., lon. 112° 7' W.

LORETO, lo-rá'to, a small town 12 leagues S.E. of Trinidad, Bolivia.

LORETTO, a city of Italy. See **LORETTO**.

LORETTO, a post-village of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles E.N.E. of Ebensburg, has a Catholic chapel. Pop. 193.

LORETTO, a post-village of Essex co., Virginia, 60 miles N.E. of Richmond.

LORETTO, a post-village of Marion co., Kentucky.

LORIERES, long, a town of France, department of Var, 7 miles S.W. of Draguignan. Pop. in 1852, 4705.

LORIENT or **L'ORIENT**, lo're-ôse', a seaport town of France, department of Morbihan, at the mouth of the Scorff, in the Bay of Biscay, 40 miles W. of Vannes, ranking as a fortress of the third class. Its streets are regular, wide, well-paved, but dull in appearance, and by no means clean, though lined by houses of good construction; its public squares are large and handsome, and its walks pleasing. The harbor is capacious, safe, and commodious, surrounded by magnificent buildings, among which is a tower, used as a lighthouse and observatory; and lined by handsome quays, where the largest vessels can lie alongside. In the roads, whole fleets can ride in safety. At some distance below the harbor, its entrance is commanded by a fort built on the Isle St. Michael, and mounting, it is said, 500 guns. The Isle is, moreover, covered by a range of yellow buildings, forming a lazaretto. The dock-yard and arsenal are among the most complete and extensive in France, having 15 or 16 building-ships. The principal buildings are the parish church, the Prefecture Maritime, situated on the port at the entrance to the dock-yard; and adjacent to it, an extensive series of buildings, erected, in 1660, by the delusive "Compagnie des Indes Orientales" (East India Company), under the auspices of the notorious Law of Lauriston, who once resided in the prefecture. Almost all the working classes are employed in connexion with the dock-yard; and the only manufacture deserving of notice is that of hats. The trade and commerce, once of considerable importance, have greatly declined. The exports at present are chiefly flour, liquors, woollens, cottons, hardware, iron, lead, clock-work, &c. Lorient possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange, a school of hydrography of the second class, and a communal college. At the beginning of the 17th century, it was a mere village, but, all at once, it rose into importance by the exertions of Lauriston and the company already mentioned. In 1770, it was made one of the four stations of the French navy, and a free port. The breaking out of the revolution in 1793 almost instantaneously annihilated its commerce. From the shock then sustained it has never recovered. Pop. in 1852, 25,694.

L'ORIGINAL, lo'reen-yâl', a post-village of Canada West, capital of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, on the Ottawa River, and near the proposed railroad from Montreal to Kingston, about 68 miles W. of Montreal. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches for the Methodists and Roman Catholics, an assurance agency, pearlshell factory, mills, &c. Pop. about 700.

LORAIN, a small village of Stephenson co., Illinois.

LORIOL, lo're-ol', (anc. *Aureoli*?) town of France, department of Drôme, 12 miles S.S.W. of Valence, near the Drôme. Pop. in 1852, 3588.

LORMES, lorm, a town of France, department Nièvre, 13 miles S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. in 1852, 3257.

LORMONT, lor'môn', a village of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne, 3 miles N.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2900.

LORN, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Argyll, bounded E. by Breadalbane (county of Perth), and W. by Loch Linnhe.

LOROUX (Lr), leh-lo'roo', or **LOROUX BOTTEREAU**, lo'roo' bot'teh-ro', town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 10 miles E.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1257.

LORQUÍ, lor-keel', (anc. *Lorigis*?) a town of Spain, provinces and 10 miles N. of Murcia. Pop. 1020.

LORQUIN, lor'kân', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 5 miles S.S.W. of Sarrebourg. Pop. 1380.

LORRACH, lor'rák, a frontier town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 28 miles S.S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2500. The jurist Hugo was born here, and the mathematician Euler was the descendant of a family of this town.

LORRAINE, lor'rán' or lor'rén', (Ger. *Lothringen*, lo'thing-en; L. *Lotharingia* and *Austrasia*), a former extensive province of France, now included in the departments of Vosges, Meurthe, Moselle, and Meuse. Under the Romans it formed part of the Belgic division of Gaul; at a later period, under the successors of Clovis, it constituted the kingdom of Austrasia, and was afterwards united to the empire of Charlemagne. It was subsequently erected into a duchy, and afterwards possessed by dukes of the House of Austria; and, with the duchy of Bar, was annexed to its crown. In 1736, by the treaty of Vienna, these two duchies were exchanged for that of Tuscany, and ceded, in life-tenure, to Stanislas Leszinski, King of Poland, and father-in-law of Louis XV. On his death they passed to the crown of France.

LORRILA, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

LORRIS, lor'nees' or lor'reo', (anc. *Lauriacum*?) a town of France, department of Loiret, 13 miles S.W. of Montargis. Pop. 1538.

LORSCH, loush, or **LAURISHEIM**, ló'wis-hime', a town

of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2459.

LORSICA, lor-se-ká, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Chiavari, 6 miles from Cicagna, near the confluence of the Mulvaro and Tielo with the Lavagna. Pop. 1675.

LORTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

LOS ALAMOS. See **ALAMOS**.

LOS ANGELES, locs an-jéh-lés, (Sp. pron. locs áng'ná-lés,) sometimes incorrectly written **LOS ANGELOS**, a large county in the S.E. part of California, has an area of above 4800 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific, and on the E. by San Bernardino county, and drained by the San Gabriel and Rio de Los Angeles Rivers, with their tributaries. The surface is uneven and mountainous, with many broad and fertile valleys. Several broken spurs of the Coast Range rear their summits in the N. part of the county. The climate is remarkably salubrious and genial. In 1852, Los Angeles county included all territory now comprised in the new territory of San Bernardino. Cotton and sugar-cane succeed well. The quantity of wine, 57,356 gallons, was the greatest produced by any county in California. The county is celebrated for its vineyards, of which there are above 100. It contains several missions, among which may be mentioned San Gabriel, San Fernando, and San Juan Capistrano. There are some silver, and probably other metals, and limestone and building rock are abundant. Six miles from Los Angeles is a spring, covering about 2 acres, from which pitch boils up in great abundance; this is used for covering the roofs of houses. There are also a number of saline springs, which supply abundance of salt. The anchorage in the port of San Pedro is good and perfectly safe, except during the prevalence of the south-easterly winds in the winter season. Capital, Los Angeles. Pop. 7831. (For the derivation of the name see next article.)

LOS ANGELES, (originally **PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES**, pwéty-lo dá locs áng'ná-lés, the "city or habitation of the angels," named from its delightful climate and from the beauty of the surrounding country,) a post-town, capital of Los Angeles county, California, on a small river of its own name, 30 miles from its mouth, and on the road from San José to San Diego, about 350 miles in a direct line S.E. of San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES, locs áng'ná-lés, a town of Chili, province of Concepcion, 96 miles E. of a town of that name; lat. 37° 0' S., lon. 71° 30' W. Streets wide and regular.

LOS ANGELES RIVER, a small stream of Los Angeles county, in the S.E. part of California, falls into the Pacific Ocean. The town of Los Angeles is situated on its left bank.

LOSAR, lo-sar', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 62 miles N.N.E. of Cáceres. Pop. 2081.

LOSAROUS, lo-sar'koo, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 35 miles from Pamplona. Pop. 2096.

LOSCH, (Lisch,) lösh, a small town of Moravia, 4 miles E.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2267.

LOSCHUTZ, (Lochütz,) lösh'ütts, a small town of Moravia, 17 miles N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 2322.

LOSCHWITZ, lösh'wítts, a village of Saxony, near Dresden, on the Elbe, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 1660.

LOSDZEY, lösd'zá, or **LOZDZEY**, written also **LOZDZIEY**, lösd'zyá, a town of Russian Poland, province of Augustowo, 26 miles E.N.E. of Suwalki. Pop. 1557.

LOSHEIM, lösh'ime, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 18 miles S. of Treves. Pop. 1617.

LOS, ISLES DE, löz de los, a group of islands off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to England, 75 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone, of volcanic origin, and consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Ruma.

LOS LANOS, locs lá-noce, a town of the Canary, S.W. side of the island of Palma. Pop. 496.

LOSLAU, löslaw, (Polish *Łódź*, *Łódź*, *Łódź*, *Łódź*), a town of Prussian Silesia, 53 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2060. It has two churches, and a castle.

LOSONCZ or **LOSONTZ**, löshonts', a market-town of Hungary, county of Neograd, 63 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. It was once walled and well built; but was nearly destroyed during the recent Hungarian war.

LOS SANTOS, locs-sán'toce, a town of Spain, province of and 36 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 5274.

LOS SANTOS, a town of New Granada. See **SANTOS**.

LOSSEN, lössén, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, 32 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1182.

LOSSER, lössér, a village of Holland, province of Overijssel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Almelo. Pop. 1600.

LOS/SIE, a river of Scotland, county of Elgin, issuing from a small loch of same name, and flowing N. and N.E. to Lossiemouth, it forms a harbor, on the Moray Frith. Total course, 20 miles.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a small seaport of Scotland, on the Lossie River, county and 5 miles N.E. of Elgin. Pop. 965. The harbor has from 12 to 16 feet of water.

LOSSINI, lössé-neé, or **OSERO**, o-sé-ro, (Ger. *Lussin*, lössén', anc. *Asorus*), an island of Illyria, government of Trieste, in the Gulf of Quarnero of the Adriatic, immediately S.W. of the island Cherso, with which it is connected by a bridge. Length 19 miles; breadth 3 miles. Near its S. extremity are the contiguous villages of Lussini

GRANDE and LOSSINI PICCOLI, with a united population of 6200, a good harbor, and ship-building yards.

LOSSNITZ, (Lössnitz.) Lössnitz, a town of Saxony, 17 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4799. It is encircled by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and linens.

LOSSURÉ, a village of Thibet, Ladakh, in lat. 32° 8' N., lon. 78° 8' E.; elevation 13,400 feet.

LOST CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Mulberry fork near the S. extremity of Walker co.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Saline co., Arkansas.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Tennessee.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Breathitt co., Kentucky.

LOST CREEK, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1469.

LOST CREEK, a township of Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 1232.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Missouri.

LOST GROVE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

LOST MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet of England, county of Lancaster.

LOSTOCK, a township of England, county of Chester.

LOSTOCK LANE, is a station on the Manchester and Preston Railway, between Bolton and Chorley.

LOSTORE, *lostoré*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.E. of Solothurn. Pop. 1044.

LOST RIVER, a small stream of Indiana, rises in Washington county, and unites with Lick Creek, an affluent of White River, in Martin county. It flows in a subterranean channel for several miles, and returns again to the surface.

LOST RIVER, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

LOST RIVER, a post-office of Orange co., Indiana, about 100 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

LOST VILLAGE, a post-office of New Madrid co., Missouri.

LOSTWITHIEL, *lost-wit'el*, or *LESWITHEL*, an ancient and decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, county of Cornwall, on the Fowey, 5 miles S.E. of Bodmin. Pop. in 1851, 1053. About one mile N. are the fine ruins of Restormel.

LOT, *lot*, (anc. *Lotia*.) a river of France, rises in Mt. Lozère, passes Entailles, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Garonne, near Aiguillon. Length 266 miles. Affluents, Truyère and Selle.

LOT, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Gascony. Area 2004 square miles. Surface elevated and mountainous, covered on E. by part of Mont Cantal. Chief rivers, Lot and Dordogne. The soil fertile; and corn is raised more than sufficient for home consumption; wine is abundant. The department has numerous flax-mills, a few iron forges, potteries, and paper-mills. It is divided into the *arrondissements* of Cahors, Figeac, and Gourdon. Capital, Cahors. Pop. 296,224.

LOTBINIÈRE, *lo'bee-ne-air'*, a county in the eastern part of Canada East, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. Area 135 square miles. The River du Chêne and the Beauviva flow through it. Chief town, Lotbinière. Pop. 16,667.

LOTBINIÈRE, a post-village of Canada East, county of Lotbinière, on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence, 45 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. about 3200.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, *lot-é-gá'rónn'*, a department in the S.W. of France, forming part of the old province of Gascony. Area 2027 square miles. Principal rivers, the Garonne and its affluents, the Bayse and Lot. Soil very fertile in the plains on the river banks, but sterile in the arid districts, termed "Landes," and in the marshes. Corn is raised sufficient for home consumption, and wine is exported. The department is divided into the *arrondissements* of Agen, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve-d'Agen. Pop. in 1852, 341,345. Capital, Agen.

LOTEVA. See *LOZÉVÉ*.

LOTH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.

LOTH, a village of Belgium, 6 miles S.W. of Brussels, with which it is connected by railway.

LOTH'ERTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LOTHIAN (THE), a division of Scotland, comprising the counties of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, respectively called East, Middle, and West Lothian. Lothian gives the title of Marquis to the Kerr family.

LOTHRINGEN, and LOTHARINGIA. See *LORRANE*.

LOTS CREEK, of Bullock co., Georgia, enters the Canouchee from the left, at the S. extremity of the county.

LOT SHAW'S MILLS, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

LOT'S WIFE, a remarkable rock in the North Pacific; lat. 29° 50' N., lon. 142° 23' E. It rises almost perpendicularly to the height of nearly 300 feet.

LOTTE, *lot'teh*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Munster, circle of Tecklenburg. Pop. 1300.

LOTTIN, an island of the South Pacific. See *ROCKY ISLAND*.

LOTT'RIDGE, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

LOTT'S, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

LOTT'SBURG, a post-office of Northumberland co., Virginia.

LOTT'S CREEK, a small village of Bradley co., Arkansas.

LOTT'SVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Warren.

LOTUN, *lo-toon'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district and 35 miles N. of Gorumkpoor.

LOTZEN, (Lötzen.) *löt'sen*, a town of East Prussia, 42 miles S.W. of Gumbinnen, with a castle. Pop. 1860.

LOU-AN or LOUN-GAN, a town of China. See *LOO-AN*.

LOUARGAT, *loo'ar-gát'*, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles W. of St. Brieu. Pop. 4000.

LOUBAN. See *LOUBAN*.

LOUBOU, a state of Celebes. See *LOBOUR*.

LOUBRESSAC, *loo'bré'sák'*, a market-town of France, department of Lot, 21 miles N.N.W. of Figeac. Pop. 1570.

LOUN'OS or KONE, a river of Morocco. See *ELKON*.

LOUDEAC, *loo'dé'ák'*, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles S. of St. Brieu. Pop. in 1852, 6369.

LOUDEAH. See *LOWDEAH*.

LOUDON, *lów'don*, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, contains 490 square miles. The Potomac River forms its N.E. boundary; it is also drained by Goose Creek. The surface is hilly, having the Blue Ridge on the N.W. border, and the Kittoctan Mountain near the middle of the county. The soil varies from a rich alluvion to an unproductive clay, but a large portion of it is fertile. It contains limestone, marble, granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks. Formed from Fairfax county, in 1757, and named in honor of the Earl of Loudon. Capital, Leesburg. Pop. 22,079, of whom 16,438 were free, and 5641 slaves.

LOUDON, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Suncook River, about 10 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1552.

LOUDON, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of Conococheague Creek, 14 miles W. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 300.

LOUDON, a post-office of Reane co., Tennessee.

LOUDON, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 840.

LOUDON, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1681.

LOUDON CENTRE, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 10 miles N.E. of Concord.

LOUDON RIDGE, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

LOUDONVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Hanover township, Ashland co., Ohio, on the Black Fork of Mohican River, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, about 70 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, and has an active trade.

LOUDOUN, *lów'dún*, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles E.S.E. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 4446. Here are remains of antiquities, besides the modernized and magnificent castle of the Marquis of Hastings. On Loudoun Hill, a battle was fought between Bruce and the troops of the Earl of Pembroke in 1307.

LOUDSVILLE, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 21 miles W. of Clarksville, has rich gold-mines in the vicinity.

LOUDUN, *loo'dún'*, (*La Juledunum*.) a town of France, department of Vienne, 31 miles N.N.W. of Poitiers. It has a communal college, and is celebrated for the synod held here by the Protestants in 1611 and 1612. In ancient times it was the capital of a small district, called the Loudunois. Pop. in 1852, 4567.

LOUÉ, *loo'ay*, a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 16 miles W. of Le Mans, on the Vègre. It has manufactures of linen and paper. Pop. in 1852, 2049.

LOUÉ or LOUVE, *loo'v*, a river of France, which, after a course of above 70 miles, joins the Doubs a little below Dole.

LOUESCHE, a village of Switzerland. See *LEUK*.

LOUGA or LUGA, a town of Russia. See *LOOGA*.

LOUGANSKAIA STANITZA. See *LOOGANSKAIA*.

LOUGANSKOE, a town of Russia. See *LOOGANSKOE*.

LOUGEN or LOUGAN, *lów'gan*, a river of Norway, stiff of Aggershuus, rises by many heads in the Langefeld and Sognefeld Mountains, flows S.E., traversing Lake Mjøsen, and, under the name of Vermen, joins the Glommen 23 miles N.E. of Christiania. Course, 200 miles.

LOUGH ALLEN. See *ALLEN*; and for all articles with the prefix *Lough*, not found below, see additional name.

LOUGHBOROUGH, *loo'ghbó-rúh*, a market-town of England, co. and 10½ miles N.N.W. of Leicester, with a station on the Midland Railway. Its four principal streets are tolerably straight, and very clean, well paved, and lighted with gas; houses mostly of brick; and the town altogether has a respectable and thriving appearance. It has two elegant churches, a handsome Roman Catholic and various Dissenting chapels, a free grammar and several other schools, a mutual improvement society, a philosophical and a literary institution. The principal manufacture of the town consists of hosiery of all kinds, and more particularly of that kind called Patent Angola, in which about 2000 persons are employed. In the neighborhood is a famous bell-foundry; also several dye-works, malt-kilns, slate-quarries, corn-mills, and an iron foundry. Pop. in 1851, 10,000.

LOUGH (lŏn) BRICKLAND, a market-town of Ireland Ulster, co. of Down, 10 miles N.N.E. of Newry. Pop. 647. It has the ruins of a monastery.

LOUGH ERNE. See ERNE.

LOUGHGALL, a village and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 miles N.N.E. of Armagh. Pop. 394. Castle Dillon is in this parish.

LOUGHGILLY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Armagh.

LOUGHGLYNN, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

LOUGHGUTLE, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim.

LOUGHINISLAND, lough-in-island, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down.

LOUGH NEAGH. See NEAGH.

LOUGHREA, lough-ry, a market-town and parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, beautifully situated on an acclivity on a small lake of the same name, 21½ miles E. by S. of Galway. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Carmelite monastery, with a neat chapel; a Carmelite nunnery, a court-house, workhouse, police-barrack, fever hospital, and several schools. It also possesses an extensive brewery, 2 tanneries, and 6 corn-mills. Loughrea was once fortified, and the remains of its walls may still be traced; it also contains the remains of an old castle and monastery. Pop. 5458.

LOUGHTON, a parish of England, county of Bucks.

LOUGHTON, a parish of England, county of Essex.

LOUGHONOR, one of the Caroline Islands. See LOOONONOR.

LOUHANS, loo-hans', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, capital of an arrondissement, 29 miles N.E. of Macon. It has a communal college, and is a depot for merchandise between Lyons and Switzerland. Pop. 3563.

LOUHOU, Malay Archipelago. See LOHOU.

LOUISA, loo-ee-sa, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. The North Anna River forms its northern boundary; the county is also drained by the South Anna and Little Rivers. The surface is hilly; the soil, originally fertile, has been partly worn out. Gold-mines have been worked in this county, but are not very productive. It is intersected by the Central Railroad of Virginia. Formed in 1742. Capital, Louisa Court House. Pop. 16,691, of whom 6827 were free, and 9864 slaves.

LOUISA, a county in the E.S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 400 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its entire eastern boundary, and the Iowa River flows through the middle of the county, which is drained also by Long Creek. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Limestone and stone-coal are found. The Iowa River is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Wapello. Pop. 4939.

LOUISA, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Kentucky, is situated at the forks of Big Sandy River, on the E. boundary of the state, 135 miles E. from Frankfort. It contains a court-house, 1 church, and 4 stores.

LOUISA, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 135 miles W.N.W. from Chicago.

LOUISA COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Louisa co., Virginia, on the Central Railroad, 60 miles N.W. from Richmond.

LOUISA FORK. See SANDY RIVER.

LOUISBURG, a fishing village and suburb of the town of Wick, Scotland, co. of Caithness. Pop. 380.

LOUISBURG, a town of Württemberg. See LUDWIGSBURG.

LOUISBURG, a mining village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles E. by N. of Pottsville.

LOUISBURG, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., North Carolina, on the left bank of Tar River, 35 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house and 2 churches.

LOUISBURG, loo-le-burg, formerly LOUISBOURG, (Fr. pron. loo-ee-boor'), once an important seaport of Cape Breton, on the S.E. shore of the island, about 20 miles S.E. of Sidney. The French erected here a fortress at an expense of 30,000,000 livres, and while Louisbourg remained in their occupancy, it exported 500,000 quintals of cod annually, and 600 vessels were employed in its trade and fisheries. After it was taken possession of by the English in 1763, (all the French North American possessions having been given up by treaty,) the British government demolished the fortifications at an expense of \$50,000; since then the harbor has been deserted, and the town is in ruins. A few fishermen only reside here. A lighthouse, showing a fixed light 15 feet high, has been erected on the site of the old French lighthouse on the E. head.

LOUISIADE (loo-ee-se-ah-dé) ARCHIPELAGO, an extensive group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, comprised between the parallels of 10° 40' and 11° 40' S. lat., and the meridians of 151° and 154° 30' E. lon. About 80 are already known, but many others, it is believed, remain yet to be discovered. They appear to be nearly all inhabited, although some of them but thinly. The principal islands are Rossel, South-East Island, Piron, Joannet, Pig, St. Aignan, &c. Mount Rattlesnake or South-East Island is 2689 feet high, and the mountains in the W. portion of St. Aignan attain an elevation of 3279.

LOUISIANA, loo-ee-se-ah-na, one of the Southern United States, is bounded on the N. by Arkansas and Mississippi, E. by Mississippi (from which it is separated by the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers) and the Gulf of Mexico; S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Texas, from which it is

partly separated by the Sabine River. It lies between 29° and 33° N. lat., and 85° 50' and 94° 20' W. lon., having an extreme length from E. to W. of about 292, and a breadth of 260 miles, including an area of 41,225 square miles, or about 26,384,000 acres, of which only 1,590,026 were improved in 1850, or scarcely one-twentieth part of the entire surface of the state.

Face of the Country.—The surface of Louisiana nowhere attains an elevation of more than 200 feet above the level of the Gulf, while at Trinity, in Catahoula parish, it is only 68 feet, and much of the southern portion is so low as to be overflowed at high water. West of the basin of the Mississippi, and occupying the central and northern portion of the state, the country is hilly and broken. The N.W. part is intersected by several arms of the Red River, forming small lakes, and rendering the country for about 60 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, generally marshy. The bottoms on this river are from 1 to 10 miles wide. South of the central portion commence the low prairie lands, which terminate in the marshes of the coast. The elevation of this district varies from 10 to 50 feet. Below the mouth of the Red River, the Atchafalaya branches off from the Mississippi, and forms the western boundary of a great delta, occupying an area of several thousand square miles, which is elevated but 10 feet above low water, and at high water is often inundated. There is a belt of similar character on the W. bank of the Mississippi, above the Delta, which is protected by artificial embankments, that serve to deepen as well as confine the channel. That part of the state adjacent to the S. boundary of Mississippi, is similar in character to the district described in the N.W. Near the Gulf, a portion is salt marsh, mostly destitute of timber, and often overflowed in equinoctial gales. Darby states that 2700 square miles on the Mississippi, above the Red River, 2550 on the Red River, and 3200 on the Mississippi, below the Red River, are subject to inundations, though not all portions of it, annually.

Geology.—According to Professor Forshey, the tertiary formation occupies two-fifths of the state, and lies N. of a waving line, commencing on the Sabine near the mouth of the river Neches, and extending 20 miles N. of Alexandria, to Harrisonburg: it contains coal, salt, iron, ochre, gypsum, and marl. A saline bed seems to underlie the tertiary. The rest of the state is alluvial and diluvial.

Minerals.—Of the minerals mentioned above, iron is abundant in almost all the tertiary strata. The coal is inferior to that of Pittsburg, but the marl is rich, and the gypsum of the best quality. The alluvions of the Mississippi are bounded on the W. by precipitous hills of freestone, from 80 to 200 feet high. In the region around Harrisonburg, Dr. Holliday has collected very large quartz crystals, abundance of agates, jasper, sardonyx, cornellians, onyx, selenite or crystallized gypsum, feldspar of a splendid quality, alumine in great abundance, chalcedony, lava, meteoric stones, amorphous iron ore, and fossils of various kinds.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—Lake Borgne (properly a bay) and Black Bay open into the Gulf of Mexico on the S.E.; and Bastien, Barataria, Atchafalaya, Cote Blanche, and Vermilion Bays on the S.; and Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau Lakes on the S.W., are all expansions of rivers bearing the same names. Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas are expansions of the Amite River, near its entrance into Lake Borgne. Small lakes or sloughs are very numerous in the marshy regions in the southern part of the state, and along the Mississippi River. Catahoula in the centre, and Bistineau and Caddo in the N.W., are the principal lakes. The Mississippi River forms the east boundary of Louisiana to 31° N. lat., and passing through the south-eastern portion of the state, discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths. The Red River enters the N.W. angle of Louisiana from Arkansas, and joins the Mississippi about the centre of the state. The Washita, coming S. from Arkansas, is the principal branch of the Red River. The Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau drain the W. and S.W. parts of the state. The Pearl forms a part of the S.E. boundary. The Mississippi is navigable for the largest class steamboats far beyond the limits of Louisiana; and the Red River, since the removal of the obstruction called the Great Raft, near the N.W. boundary, is also navigable beyond the limits of the state. Of the different arms that part from the parent stream below 31° N. lat., the Atchafalaya, on the west, is the largest. Nine of these are navigable, according to Colonel Long's estimate, from 5 to 140 miles, making an aggregate of nearly 500 miles. The same authority estimates the Washita as navigable 375 miles, and its branches sum up a total of 715 miles of water, mostly within the state, navigable by steamers, to which the Red River and its branches add several hundred more.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Dr. Kilpatrick informs us that in the parish of Concordia there are numerous mounds, constructed by a race which he considers superior to the Indians of the present day. These mounds contain human bones, pottery, arrow-heads, stone hatchets, relics cut in the shape of a canoe or crescent, and in one instance, a gold ornament worth \$7.50 was found. According to the same authority, these mounds form, in this country subject to

overflow, good sites for gardens, orchards, &c. To the general inquirer, as well as to the geologist, the delta of the Mississippi affords a curious and most interesting subject for contemplation or research. See *MISSISSIPPI, DELTA OF*.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Louisiana has very mild winters, but more severe than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast. The long, hot summers, acting on the extensive marshes of this state, cause a poisonous exhalation, which every autumn produces more or less yellow fever. The orange, lemon, lime, and other tropical fruits grow here, but the orange does not flourish above 30° N. lat., nor the sugar-cane above 31°. The apple thrives in the northern parts of the state. The best soil is on the river bottoms, which are exuberantly fertile, and productive in sugar-cane and rice. Two-thirds of the alluvial land is heavily timbered, and overrun with a thick undergrowth of cane. This district is easily drained, and when drained very productive. The prairie lands are often of no great fertility, and in some places barren. Cotton and sugar-cane are the great staples of the state, and of the latter, Louisiana produced nine-tenths of the whole amount raised in the Union in 1850. Indian corn, rice, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, and butter are extensively produced; tobacco, wool, fruits, market products, hay, beeswax, and honey to considerable extent; and wheat, rye, buckwheat, wine, cheese, grass-seeds, hops, silk, and maple sugar, in very small quantities. Of fruits, the principal are oranges, figs, peaches, apples, and grapes. According to the census returns of 1850, there were in Louisiana 13,422 farms, occupying 1,590,025 acres of improved land, (nearly 120 acres to each plantation,) producing 10,226,373 bushels of Indian corn; 89,637 of oats; 161,732 of peas and beans; 95,632 of Irish potatoes; 1,428,453 of sweet potatoes; 99 of grass-seeds; 4,425,349 pounds of rice; 28,878 of tobacco; 178,737 bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each; 109,897 pounds of wool; 663,069 of butter; 226,001,000 of cane sugar; 96,701 of beeswax and honey; 25,752 tons of hay; 10,931,177 gallons of molasses; value of orchard produce, \$22,359; market goods, \$148,329; live stock, \$11,152,275; and of slaughtered animals, \$1,458,990. The sugar crop of 1853 amounted to 321,939 hogsheds.

Forest Trees.—Walnut, oak, sassafras, ash, mulberry, poplar, hickory, and magnolia are found in the central and northern parts, and on the more fertile uplands; buckeye, locust, papaw, cottonwood, and willow flourish in the bottom lands. Cypress swamps occupy certain basins, which having no outlet, retain the waters they receive at the flood season, till they either evaporate or sink into the earth. Pine and oak grow on the sandy uplands. Dr. Kilpatrick mentions among the timber of Concordia parish, (which is probably similar to many other river parishes,) the cottonwood, red elm, hackberry, maple, ash, pecan, hickory, honey locust, basket elm, dogwood, tupelo, 6 species of oak, box elder, cypress, prickly ash, black locust, mulberry, persimmon, willow, and wild cane, growing to the height of from 15 to 30 feet. The same authority says of fruits, in the same locality, the peach, quince, plum, and fig do well, but the apple and pear do not encourage culture.

Animals.—Dr. Kilpatrick reports black bears, wolves, and panthers, as occasionally found; besides which are wildcats, racoons, otters, polecats, opossums, squirrels, and moles; and among amphibia, huge alligators, and various species of turtle. Among reptiles are the rattlesnake, viper, horned, and other snakes. Among birds are the bald and gray eagle, several species of hawks and owls, a few wild turkeys and pigeons, partridges, cranes, herons, water turkeys, wild geese, brant in abundance, and a great variety of smaller birds.

Manufactures.—This state is not largely engaged in manufactures. In 1850, there were 1021 establishments, producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 8 were furnaces, employing \$255,000 capital, and 347 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$73,300, and producing 1570 tons of castings, valued at \$308,500. Home-made manufactures were produced of the value of \$139,232. Louisiana is largely engaged in the manufacture of the coarser sugars and molasses; but the refining of these articles is mostly done in the Northern States. Of the 236,647 hogsheds produced in 1851-2, only 32,625 were refined in the state.

Internal Improvements.—Louisiana has not the same necessity for railways and canals as many other states, having probably 2500 miles of navigable waters within her limits; still she has need of them for communication with other states, if she would maintain her commercial position. Railroads are projected and partly completed, connecting her commercial metropolises (New Orleans) with the great lakes at Chicago, and with the Ohio Valley by way of Nashville, Tennessee, and with Memphis, Charleston, and Savannah. In January, 1855, there were 169 miles of railroad in operation, and 293 in course of construction* in this state, connecting Clinton and Port Hudson; New Orleans and

Lake Pontchartrain; New Orleans with Proctorsville, Carrollton, and Woodville, (Mississippi,) and Bayou Sara, (Louisiana.) A railroad is also projected from New Orleans to Fulton, Arkansas.

Commerce.—Louisiana has no parallel on the face of our globe in the natural advantages which she enjoys for river trade with an interior, extending back directly N. 2000 miles to St. Anthony's Falls; north-westward 3000 miles to the very base of the Rocky Mountains; north-eastward through the entire extent of the Ohio Valley, 2500 miles, even into the state of New York; besides innumerable intermediate points in the great valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, Tennessee, Cumberland, Red River, and a multitude of tributary streams, which pour the products of 14 states into her lap; while many more await but the advance of population to add new treasures from tracts now roamed over by the savage and the buffalo. Immense amounts of the products of the Western and South-Western States, including cotton, pork, sugar, lead, flour, wheat, Indian corn, &c., are transhipped from New Orleans to various parts of our own and to foreign countries. The value of domestic produce received from the interior in 1850-51 amounted to \$106,924,083, and to \$108,061,706 in 1851-2, of which \$81,216,925 were exported in the former year, and \$76,344,569 in the latter. The imports from the interior at New Orleans, in the year ending August 31st, 1854, amounted to \$115,836,798, and the exports, both foreign and coastwise, were 1,429,180 bales of cotton, 63,043 hhds. of tobacco, 179,406 hhds. and 6716 bbls. of sugar, 857 hhds. and 262,345 bbls. of molasses, 585,969 bbls. of flour, 155,644 bbls. of pork, 46,668 hhds. of bacon, 808,430 kegs of lard, 27,877 bbls. of beef, 84,475 pigs of lead, 48,334 bbls. of whiskey, and 1,107,032 sacks of corn. The articles from the interior received in the greatest amount are pork and bacon, beef, cotton, corn, flour, hides, lard, lead, molasses, sugar, tobacco, and whiskey, besides large quantities of apples, beans, bagging, bale rope, butter, cheese, candles, coal, furs, hemp, hay, leather, oats, linseed, castor and lard oil, potatoes, staves, and wheat; some beeswax, buffalo robes, cider, dried apples and peaches; feathers, flaxseed, iron, lime, onions, porter, ale, deer and bear skins, shot, soap, Spanish moss, tallow, twine, vinegar, window-glass, and various other articles. The foreign imports for 1852-53 amounted to \$13,630,686, and exports to \$68,292,658; tonnage entered, 512,812, cleared, 630,820; tonnage owned in the different districts, 156,274; and number of vessels built, 17, with an aggregate tonnage of 1346. Of the entire tonnage owned, 47,665 was in steam-vessels. About one-third of the foreign trade was carried on in foreign bottoms. See *NEW ORLEANS*. According to De Bow's Review, the commerce of Lake Pontchartrain employed in 1852-3, 577,980 tons of shipping; and there were received by this lake, in the same year, 32,613 bales of cotton, 323 hhds. of sugar, 40,163,000 feet of lumber, 3,449,000 shingles, 2,587,000 laths, 1,870,000 staves, 34,184 bbls. and kegs of naval stores, 17,542,000 bricks, 138,000 hides, and 1280 horned cattle, besides numerous other articles.

Education.—The constitution provides for a superintendent of public schools, to hold office for two years, and that free public schools shall be established throughout the state. An appropriation of \$250,000 is made annually for the support of free schools, raised by taxation; and a fund is established, to be derived from the proceeds of public lands granted for the purpose, and from lands escheated to the state. This fund amounted on January 1, 1853, to \$126,127. Louisiana had in 1850, 664 public schools with 25,046 pupils, and \$349,679 income, of which \$93,428 was from public funds, and \$194,984 from taxation; 143 academies and other schools, with 6328 pupils, and \$193,077 income, of which \$52,200 was from endowments; and 5 colleges with 469 students and \$76,250 income; and 34,051 attended school as returned by families. In 1853 there were one law school, with 3 professors, and 1 medical, with 7 professors, and 183 students.—See *Table of Colleges, APPENDIX*. Of the free adult population, 24,610 could not read and write, of whom 6271 were foreigners.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 306 churches in Louisiana, in 1850, 77 were owned by the Baptists; 14 by the Episcopalians; 125 by the Methodists; 16 by the Presbyterians; and 55 by the Roman Catholics; the rest were owned by the Christians, the Free Church, French Protestants, German Reformed, Jews, Temple of the Lord, Unionists, and Universalists—giving 1 church to every 1698 persons. Value of church property, \$1,782,470.

Periodicals.—There were published in Louisiana in 1850, 11 daily, 6 tri and semi weekly, 37 weekly, and 1 monthly newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate annual circulation of 12,416,224 copies.

Public Institutions.—The State Penitentiary of Louisiana is located at Baton Rouge, and received 105 convicts in 1848, the receipts from whose labors exceeded the expenditures by about \$6000. A deaf and dumb asylum at Baton Rouge, recently erected, had, in March, 1853, 19 pupils. The Charity Hospital at New Orleans will be described under that heading. In 1850 there were 5 public libraries with 1091

* This estimate is from Hunt's Magazine. The Railway Times gives the completed railways at 170, and those being constructed at 220 miles.

9800 volumes; 2 school, with 12,000; and 3 college libraries, with 5000 volumes.

Population.—Louisiana being originally colonized by France and Spain, has a larger admixture of the inhabitants of those countries (with their manners and customs) than any other state in the Union. There were in this state in 1810, 76,556 inhabitants; 153,407 in 1820; 215,739 in 1830; 352,411 in 1840, and 517,762 in 1850; of whom 141,243 were white males; 114,248 females; 7481 free colored males; 9981 free colored females, and 125,874 male and 118,935 female slaves. Representative population, 419,824. The free population was divided among 49,101 families, occupying 54,112 dwellings. Of the free population 142,119 were born in the state; 61,920 in other states; 3550 in England; 24,266 in Ireland; 1244 in Scotland and Wales; 499 in British America; 17,507 in Germany; 11,552 in France; 7705 in other countries, and 679 whose places of birth were unknown, making nearly one-fourth of the free population of foreign birth. Pop. to the square mile, 12.52. During the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 11,956 deaths, or about 23 in every 1000 persons—the greatest proportion in any state of the Union. In the same period, 423 paupers, of whom 290 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about \$40 to each person. The number of deaf and dumb in 1850 was 117, of whom 3 were free colored, and 32 slaves; blind, 214, of whom 20 were free colored, and 122 slaves; idiotic, 174, of whom 6 were free colored, and 62 slaves; and insane, 127, of whom 9 were free colored, and 45 slaves.

Parishes.—Louisiana is divided into 48 parishes, viz., Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Franklin, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Plaquemines, Point Coupee, Rapides, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin's, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tenness, Terre Bonne, Union, Vermilion, Washita, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, and Winn. Capital, Baton Rouge.

Cities and Towns.—New Orleans (pop. 116,375) is the largest city in Louisiana, and the commercial metropolis of the South-Western States. The other towns are Lafayette, (a suburb of New Orleans,) pop. 14,190, and Baton Rouge, 3905. The other principal places are Donaldsonville, Iberville, Alexandria, Shreveport, Thibodauxville, Carrolton, Natchitoches, Franklin, and Gretna.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Louisiana is elected for four years by the people, and receives \$2000 per annum; the lieutenant-governor, who is ex-officio president of the Senate, is elected for a like period, and receives \$8 per diem when that body is in session. The Senate consists of 32 members, and the House of Representatives of 67, both elected by the people, the former for four, and the latter for two years. The legislature assembles on the third Monday in January. The judiciary consists—1. Of a Supreme Court, composed of one chief and four associate judges; and 2. Of District Courts. The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the people for ten years, the supreme judge by the whole state, and the associate by districts, and so that one shall be chosen every second year, and those of the District Court for six years, jointly by the executive and legislature. The chief justice of the Supreme Court receives \$10,000, and his associates \$5500 per annum. The judges of the District Courts of New Orleans receive \$3500 per annum, and are chosen by popular vote. Louisiana is entitled to 4 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 6 electoral votes for President of the United States. The assessed value of property, in 1850, was \$220,166,172. Public debt, in 1854, \$4,295,809; besides a contingent debt of \$8,421,888 for property tanks, and \$198,244 for the second municipality of New Orleans. Ordinary expenditures, exclusive of debt and schools, \$515,000. In January, 1854, Louisiana had \$17,359,201 banking capital, a circulation of \$6,969,807, and \$7,468,400 in coin.

History.—Louisiana was visited and the mouth of the Mississippi discovered by La Salle, as early as 1691; and though Iberville attempted a settlement in 1699, no permanent colony was established at that time. In 1712 Louis XIV. of France granted to M. Crozat a charter which included the whole of the territory of Louisiana, which was named in honor of the king. The celebrated John Law, so notorious for the financial disasters caused by him in France, became, in 1717, the head of a company which purchased Louisiana; but after the deplorable failure of his schemes, Louisiana came again into the possession of the crown, which transferred it, in 1762, to Spain. Retroceded to France in 1800, Louisiana, including all the territory west of the Mississippi, (excepting Texas and New Mexico, and the territory west of the Rocky Mountains,) was purchased by President Jefferson in 1803, for the sum of \$11,250,000, beside the assumption on the part of the United States of some claims of our citizens against the government of France. Previous to this purchase the inhabitants of the Western States and Territories had been in a state of great excitement, lest they should lose the control of the mouth of the Mississippi, so

essential as an outlet for their products; and the satisfaction of that portion of the country was proportionately great on its peaceful acquisition. That part of the Louisiana Territory now known as the State of Louisiana, became an independent member of the confederacy in 1812, and was, two years afterwards, the scene of a conflict between the British and American troops, in which General Jackson repulsed the former with great loss, January 8, 1815. Inha^t LOUISIANIAN, loo-ee-ze-an'-e-an.

LOUISIANA, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 1 mile below the mouth of Salt River, 88 miles N.E. of Jefferson City. It contains numerous warehouses, and 2 newspaper offices.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE (loo-ee-phi-ee) **LAND**, the N. portion of a tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, off South Shetland, about lat. 63° 30' S., lon. 57° W. Its outline was traced for a distance of about 120 miles between lat. 63° and 64° S., by Admiral D'Urville, of the French navy. It is crowned with immense peaks, covered by continual snows of unknown depth.

LOUISVILLE, a post-township and river port in the collection district of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, about 28 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. It is intersected by Grass River, across which there is a bridge near the centre of the township, at the village of Millerville, which contains the Louisville post-office. Steamers touch at Louisville landing in this township, and some trade is carried on with Canada. Isle au Chamaillies or Baxter's Island, in the St. Lawrence, opposite here, comprising some 2000 acres, belongs to this township. Pop. 2054.

LOUISVILLE, loo-ee-vil, a thriving village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, on the road from Coudersport to Cowanesque. A great quantity of pine lumber is procured in this vicinity.

LOUISVILLE, a village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

LOUISVILLE, a decayed post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Georgia, on Rocky Comfort Creek, 54 miles E. of Milledgeville. It was the capital of the state from 1795 to 1804, when the seat of government was removed to Milledgeville. It has a court-house, a church, and an academy.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Barbour co., Alabama, about 55 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village, capital of Winston co., Mississippi, near the source of Pearl River, 95 miles N.E. of Jackson. It contains several academies. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Blount co., Tennessee, on the left bank of the Holston River, about 20 miles, by land, below Knoxville. It is a place of rapid growth, and one of the most flourishing in East Tennessee, having a brisk trade on the river, which is navigated by steamboats. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad passes through this village.

LOUISVILLE, loo-ee-vil or loo-ee-vil, a flourishing city and port of entry of Kentucky, and seat of justice of Jefferson county, is situated on the Ohio River, at the head of the Louisville falls, at the mouth of Beargrass Creek, 130 miles below Cincinnati, 53 miles W. of Frankfort, and 590 miles from Washington. Lat. 38° 3' N., lon. 85° 30' W. It is the largest town in the state, and one of the most important places on the Ohio River. A railroad, 93 miles long, connects it with Frankfort and Lexington, and several others are in course of construction from this place to Danville, Nashville, &c. The situation and surrounding scenery are remarkably beautiful. Some parts of the city present delightful views of the Ohio River, which is here about one mile wide; of the rocky rapids, and of the town of Portland, a few miles below. Louisville stands on a plain elevated about 70 feet above low water, and is regularly laid out. Eight handsome streets extend nearly 2 miles in length parallel with the river, which here flows from E. to W. These vary in width from 60 to 120 feet, and are intersected, at right angles, by more than 30 others, with a uniform width of 60 feet. The streets are generally paved, and lighted with gas, and bordered with ornamental trees. The most remarkable public buildings are the City Hall, and Court-house, (not completed,) the First Presbyterian Church, St. Paul's Church, (Episcopal,) the Medical Institute, and the University of Louisville, which is now in successful operation. The Medical Institute, which ranks high among the public institutions of Louisville, was founded by an ordinance of the city council, which appropriated \$50,000 for the library, buildings, &c. The number of students in 1852 was 356. Two new schools have recently been opened in this city. The Asylum for the Blind, established by the state, occupies a commodious and handsome building, erected by joint contributions of the state and the citizens of Louisville. The Mercantile Library Association has a library containing from 4000 to 5000 volumes. The Historical Society of this place has collected valuable documents relating to the early history of the state. Louisville also contains a marine asylum, founded by the state, 2 orphan asylums, about 40 churches, 2 synagogues, a prison, 4 market-houses, 5 banks, and 4 large public school-houses. Six daily, 7 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly medical journal are published here.

Louisville may be said to owe its existence to the falls, which arrested the course of navigation at this point. In 1853, a canal 2½ miles long was opened around these falls, with a total lockage of 22 feet. It was cut through the solid limestone rock, at a cost of \$750,000. The dimensions having been found too small to admit the passage of the largest steamers now built for the New Orleans trade, a railway has been projected on the Indiana side, the object of which is to transport such vessels around the rapids by means of a stationary engine and pulleys. The stock has been taken, and the work will doubtless shortly be completed. In 1850 the entire trade of Louisville was estimated at \$50,000,000. (De Bow's Review.) The wholesale business has increased rapidly since that period. There are now near 100 houses doing an exclusively wholesale business, the amount of which is computed at \$20,321,400; viz. 25 of dry goods, 30 of groceries, 8 of drugs, 9 of hardware, 8 of hats and furs, 8 of boots and shoes, and 9 of saddlery. Many of the warehouses are 3 or 4 stories high, and from 100 to 130 feet deep. No exact record has been kept of the exports of this town, but a good estimate may be formed from the number of steamboat arrivals; which, from the different ports below the falls, for the year ending June 30, 1852, was 1124; the number from the Upper Ohio was probably about the same. The chief articles of export are tobacco, pork, hemp, and flour. In 1852, the quantity of tobacco received was 16,176 hogshheads. The amount of revenue collected here in 1853 was \$48,307. The shipping of the port amounted to an aggregate of 11,519 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in steam navigation. During the year referred to, 27 steamboats, with an aggregate burden of 7313 tons, were admeasured. A new custom-house is being erected, at a cost of about \$200,000.

Louisville is a commercial rather than a manufacturing town. Its manufactures, however, comprise a great variety of articles, and are estimated to amount in value to about \$5,000,000 annually. Among the principal establishments may be mentioned 15 iron foundries, employing 930 hands, and producing manufactures to the value of \$1,392,200; 82 tobacco factories, employing 1050 hands, who turn out \$1,347,500 worth of manufactured tobacco; 45 for making clothing, employing 1157 hands, and producing articles to the value of \$941,500; 25 of furniture, employing 446 persons, who turn out \$638,000 worth of cabinet-ware; 11 ropewalks, yielding goods to the value of \$400,000; 6 soap and candle factories, producing goods to the value of \$400,000; 9 flour and feed mills, 9 tanneries, 3 cotton and woollen factories, 3 oil-mills, 3 bagging factories, 2 white lead factories, a glass factory, and several potteries. Pop. in 1830, 10,341; in 1840, 21,210; in 1850, 43,196; and in 1852 it amounted to 51,726.

LOUISVILLE, a thriving post-village of Nimishillen township, Stark co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 125 miles N.E. of Columbus. It was settled almost entirely by the French.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, on the National Road, and on the Central Railroad, 42 miles E. of Indianapolis.

LOUISVILLE, a small post-village of Clay co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, 110 miles S.E. of Springfield.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village in Lincoln co., Missouri, 75 miles N.E. by E. of Jefferson City.

LOUISVILLE LANDING, a post-village and river port in the collection district of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence, about 28 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. It is a stopping-place for steamers, and some trade is carried on with Canada.

LOUI-TCHOU or LOUI-TCHEOU, a city of China. See LOOZ-CHOU.

LOUKH or LOUKA, a river of Russia. See LOOKH.

LOU-KIANG, a town of China. See LOO-KIANG.

LOU-KIANG, a river of Tibet. See LOO-KIANG.

LOUKIANOW. See LOOKIANOV.

LOUKNOUL. See SAIGON.

LOULE, loo'la or ló'la, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 8 miles N. of Faro, with 8245 inhabitants, an old castle, several convents, and a rich hospital.

LOUN, a town of Turkey. See LAM.

LOU-NA-CHAN, a mountain of China. See LOO-NA-SHAN.

LOUND, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LOU-NGAN, a town of China. See LOO-NGAN.

LOUPOIGNE, loo'pwañ, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1006.

LOUPPE, LA, lá loop, a market-town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 21 miles W. of Chartres. Pop. 1149.

LOUQOR, a town of Egypt. See LUXOR.

LOURCHES, loonsh, a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes, canton of Bouchain. Pop. in 1852, 2798.

LOURDES, loord, (anc. *Lorle*? *Lopurdum*?) a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.N.E. of Argelès, on the Garonne. It stands at the foot of an almost inaccessible rock, and is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. This place was fortified by Julius Cæsar, and has extensive Roman remains. Pop. in 1852, 4434.

LOURDOUEIX ST. MICHEL, loon'doo'd' sáx mee'héy, a village of France, department of Indre, 15 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1169.

LOURDOUEIX ST. PIERRE, loon'doo'd' sáx pe'ala', a village of France, department of Creuse, 17 miles N. of Guéret. Pop. 1976.

LOURICAL, lo-reo-kiv, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 18 miles S.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 3280.

LOURINHAO, lo-reen-yow's, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 10 miles N. of Torres-Vedras. Pop. 2490.

LOUROUX-DÉCONNAIS, LE, leh loo'roo'dé'kon'nd', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 13 miles W.N.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2723.

LOUTH, lo'wih, a small county of Ireland, Leinster, having on the E. the Irish Sea. Area 315 square miles, or 201,600 acres, of which about 15,500 are uncultivated, and upwards of 5000 in woods. Pop. in 1841, 111,979; in 1851, 107,657. The N. part of the county forms the mountainous peninsula of Carlingford. Louth county is divided into 4 baronies. Chief towns, Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. It sends 4 members to the House of Commons, 2 being for the county.

LOUTH, a decayed town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 5½ miles S.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 700.

LOUTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, in the fertile valley of the Lud, at the E. extremity of the Wolds, 27 miles E.N.E. of Lincoln. It has a station on the Great Northern Railway, is well built, generally of brick, and lighted with gas. It has 2 established churches, one of which is a fine old structure, with an elegant spire, about 300 feet high. There are also 8 places of worship belonging to various Dissenting bodies, 8 schools, including a free grammar and various other endowed schools; a mechanics' institute, a society for the promotion of Christian knowledge, a savings bank, a dispensary, and several other charities. Carpets, worsted, soap, and oil-cake are manufactured to a great extent. A canal, communicating with the Humber, enables a considerable trade to be carried on, to London, Hull, &c., in corn and wool. Pop. in 1851, 10,467.

LOUTHE (lo'wér) ISLAND, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

LOUTRE (or OTTER) RIVER, of Missouri, flows through Montgomery co., and falls into the Missouri River at Loutre Island. It affords motive power for mills.

LOUTSK. See LOOTSK.

LOUVAIN, loo-váno', (Fr. pron. loo'vâno', Flemish *Leuven*, *lûven* or *lûb'ven*; Ger. *Löwen*, *lûwen*.) a city of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle and the Eastern Railway, 15 miles E. by N. of Brussels. It is not fortified, but is surrounded by a dry, deep fosse, and an earthen rampart from 80 to 100 feet high, which has been cut through by the road from Brussels to Malines. Many of the public buildings are deserving of notice. Of these, the principal are the Hôtel de Ville, one of the richest and most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world; the collegiate church of St. Peter, an edifice of vast extent, and rich in works of art; the churches of St. Gertrude, St. James', St. Quentin, and Notre Dame, all elegant and noble structures; the Pope's College, and the Salle de Frascati. Louvain possesses courts of first resort, and of commerce; a university, with a library of 105,000 volumes; a college, academy of fine arts, botanical garden, anatomical hall, cabinet of natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history; a collection of pictures, several of them first-rate; a superior primary school, belonging to the Government; different private and free schools, several hospitals and benevolent institutions. In the 14th century, Louvain was one of the most important manufacturing towns, and, in broadcloths alone, employed about 15,000 workmen. This important branch no longer flourishes here. A few woollens are still made, and also hosiery, hats, ribbons, soap, oil, candles, leather, glue, earthenware, &c., but by far the most important manufacture at present is beer, of which above 200,000 casks are annually made. For general trade, the town is well situated, having ample communication both by railway and the canal of its name. Pop. 24,624.

LOUECIENNES, loo'wé-enn', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles. Pop. 730. Here are many country residences, including one built by Louis XV. for the Countess du Barry.

LOUEGNEZ, loo-ván'yá', a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.E. of Liège. Pop. 1508.

LOUVEN, loo-vén, a river of Norway, stift of Christiania, after a S.S.E. course of 100 miles, enters the Skager-Rack near Laurvig. It traverses several lakes.

LOUVIERS, loo've', formerly LOVIERS, lo've', (anc. *Luparia*?) a town of France, department of Eure, and on both sides of the river Eure, here crossed by three bridges, 17 miles S. of Rouen. It has an interesting church, supposed to date from the period of the First Crusade, courts of first resort, and commerce; and a consulting chamber of manufactures. Louviers is one of the chief seats of French woollen manufacture, and its fine woollen cloth is considered the best in the empire. It has more than 40 cloth factories, employing from 7000 to 8000 persons in and around the town; several worsted-mills, an extensive wear

ing-card factory, tanneries, bleachfields, dye-works, and a factory for spinning machinery, and steam-engines. The chief trade is in broadcloth, of which about one-third of the quantity made is exported to foreign countries, chiefly Piedmont and Italy. The other articles of trade are corn, wood, charcoal, flax, wool, &c. Pop. 9570.

LOUVIGNÉ DU DÉSERT, loo'veen'yá/ dü dá'sain', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N.N.E. of Fougères. Pop. in 1852, 3802.

LOUVIGNÉ EN BAIS, loo'veen'yá/ ón' bá, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 1633.

LOUVRES, loov'r, a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 6 miles S.E. of Luzarches. Pop. 1000.

LOUZA, loo'zá or ló'zá, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 12 miles E.S.E. of Coimbra, at the foot of Mt. Louza, which supplies Lisbon with snow and ice. Pop. 3200.

LOUZA, a river of Russia. See LOOZA.

LOUTZIN. See LYOUTSIN.

LOVAS BERENY, lov'ash bá'raín', a market-town of Hungary, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 4104.

LOVAT or LOBAT, lo-vát', a river of Russia, governments of Vitebsk and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen, 22 miles S. of Novgorod, after a N. course of 175 miles. It receives the Kunia at Kholm. The Lovat and Duna Canal, which unites these rivers, forms a part of the communication between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Riga.

LOVATS, a town of Turkey. See LOFTSCHA.

LOVELACE, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

LOVELACEVILLE, a post-village of Ballard co., Kentucky, 250 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

LOVELADY, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

LOVELAND, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

LOVELIA, lo-vee'le-á, or LOVILIA, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, 90 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

LOVELL, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, about 20 miles W. by S. of Paris. Pop. 1193.

LOVELTON, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

LOVELY MOUNT, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

LOVENDEGHEM, lo-vén'deh-ném', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 5 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4701, extensively employed in linen weaving.

LOVENICH, (Lövenich,) lö'ven-ik', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1600.

LOVERE, lo-vé'ré, a village of Austrian Italy, 21 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo, on Lake Isco. Pop. 2213.

LOVERSALL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LOVE'S LEVEL, a post-office, Union co., North Carolina.

LOVE'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

LOVESTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LOVETT'S, a post-office of Newton co., Mississippi.

LOVETT'S, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

LOVETT'S GROVE, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

LOVETT'SVILLE, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 2 miles from the Potomac, and 166 miles N. of Richmond. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

LOVEVILLE, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware.

LOVIERS. See LOVIERS.

LOVILIA. See LOVELIA.

LOVINGSTON, löv'ing-stón, a post-village, capital of Nelson co., Virginia, 118 miles W. of Richmond. It is beautifully situated on a branch of Tye River, and surrounded by hills, the summits of which afford a magnificent view of the Blue Ridge. The village has 3 churches and about 350 inhabitants.

LOVINGTON, löv'ing-tón, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LOVINGTON, a post-village of Moultrie co., Illinois, 50 miles E. of Springfield.

LOVISA, lo-vee'sá, a maritime town of Russia, Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 140 miles W.N.W. of St. Petersburg. It carries on a thriving trade, exporting iron in bars, tobacco, and salt. Steamers ply daily to Helsingfors. Pop. 3000.

LOVTEHA, a town of European Turkey. See LOFTSCHA.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO, (ar-ke-pé'lá-go,) an extensive series of islands, in number from 80 to 90, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 20° S., lon. 140° W., E. of the Society Islands, and S. of the Marquesas, and comprising numerous groups, from Clermont-Tonnerre to Krusenstern Island. See POLYNESIA.

LOW COUNTRIES. See NETHERLANDS.

LOWDEAN (or LOUDEAN) LAKE. See SIDAAN.

LOWDHAM, a village and parish of England, co., and 7½ miles N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 1483.

LOWELL, lö'el, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Passadumkeag, 33 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 378.

LOWELL, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, at the head of Missisquoi River, about 40 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. 637.

LOWELL, lö'el, a city, and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, is situated on the right bank of the Merrimack, where it receives the Concord River, and at the terminus of five railroads, which communicate with the principal cities on the seaboard, and with the various sections

of the interior, 25 miles N. by W. from Boston. Lat. 42° 38' 46" N., lon. 71° 19' 2" W. In the extent and variety of its manufactures this city may be regarded as without a rival in the United States. The site has many inequalities of surface, but is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles. In different sections are two public squares. The one in the southern part of the city, called South Square, has an ample area, which is being graded and beautifully ornamented. The private edifices are for the most part spacious and elegant; those occupied as boarding-houses for the 15,000 operatives employed in the mills, will compare favorably with the better class of residences in other American cities. The principal public edifices are, the Court-House, Mechanics' Hall, a market-house, and the churches, of which there are 22, viz.: 1 Episcopal, 3 Roman Catholic, 4 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 3 Universalist, 3 Methodist, 2 Unitarian, 2 Orthodox, and 1 ministry at large. A new court-house was erected by the county two or three years since, at a cost of about \$100,000; it is fire-proof throughout, and a very handsome structure. A costly railroad depot has been erected within the present year, the upper story of which contains a large hall, for the use of the city council. The literary and educational institutions of Lowell are highly respectable. Among the most prominent may be mentioned the Mechanic Association, incorporated in 1825, with a fund of \$25,000. It has a valuable library of about 6000 volumes, reading-room, philosophical apparatus, &c. The City School Library, comprising about 9500 volumes, is owned by the city, and accessible to all upon the annual payment of fifty cents. A hospital was established in 1839 by the several manufacturing companies, chiefly for the benefit of persons in their employ. Lowell has an excellent system of public instruction. It comprises 48 primary, 3 intermediate, 10 grammar schools, and 1 high school, for the maintenance of which about \$44,000 was appropriated in 1853. The press consists of 4 daily and 4 weekly papers. The total number of pupils for this year is about 9500.

The almost unrivalled advantages which Lowell enjoys for manufacturing are derived from a descent of 30 feet in the Merrimack, known as the Pawtucket Falls, which, by the aid of canals and locks, furnishes an immense hydraulic power. The original design of the first canal was to provide a passage for boats and rafts from Concord River to the head of the falls. In 1822, a company, entitled the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, commenced the enlargement of this channel for the purpose of securing an extensive and available water-power for the propulsion of machinery. Its present dimensions are, length a mile and a half, breadth 60 feet, and depth from 6 to 8 feet. In 1847, the old canal proving in some degree inadequate to the rapidly increasing demand, a new one of greater capacity was constructed, averaging 100 feet wide, 15 feet deep, and nearly a mile in length, costing upwards of \$500,000. The same corporation are the proprietors of all the principal water privileges at Lowell, and also of most of the lands adjoining the falls on both sides of the river. In the short space of three months, the Lowell Machine Shop is prepared to furnish machinery for a mill with a capacity for 6000 spindles; the mill can be built in the same period. In 1852, there were 12 manufacturing corporations in Lowell, owning 51 mills, and employing an aggregate capital of \$13,900,000. The number of hands engaged were, males, 4163; females, 8470; total, 12,633. Number of spindles in operation, 342,722; looms, 10,406; cotton consumed during the year, 91,650 bales; wool, 5,158,000 pounds; iron in machine shops, 4500 tons; anthracite coal, 30,576 tons; charcoal, 68,350 bushels; wood, 3220 cords; whale and sperm oil, 69,607 gallons; lard, 47,000 gallons; and starch, 1,400,000 pounds. The weekly products of the looms were, cotton cloth, 2,087,000 yards; osenabures, 90,000 yards; woollens, 27,000 yards; carpets, 25,000 yards; cotton goods dyed and printed, 300,000 yards. The medium produce of a loom per day is about 45 yards of No. 14 yarn, and 33 yards of No. 30 yarn. Average produce of a spindle per day, 1½ yards. The average wages of males per week, clear of board, are about \$4.80, and of females, \$2.00. Among the 12 corporations, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$2,500,000, may be mentioned as one of the most extensive. It annually makes use of 1,000,000 pounds of madder, 38,000 pounds of copperas, 60,000 pounds of alum, 50,000 pounds of sumac, 45,000 pounds of indigo, and 40,000 pounds of soap. The Middlesex Company annually use 6,000,000 teasels, 2,000,000 pounds of fine wool, 50,000 pounds of glue, \$30,000 worth of dyestuffs, and \$13,000 worth of soap. Other manufactures, in addition to those above specified embracing powder, paper, batting, &c., are annually produced to the value of \$1,500,000, employing a capital of \$400,000, and about 1500 operatives.

Comparatively few adults are natives of Lowell; about one-third of the whole population are foreigners, principally Irish; the other two-thirds are nearly all from the different New England States, New Hampshire and Maine furnishing a large portion. Very great efforts are made to avoid the usual objections to a manufacturing city arising from immorality. No female of doubtful reputation is employed in

any of the mills, and even a reasonable suspicion of any impropriety of conduct, is, by an arrangement among all the manufacturing companies, sufficient to procure her discharge, and to prevent her employment in any other manufactory in the city. The result is a highly respectable community, in which the daughters of the worthy farmers of New Hampshire and Maine find profitable work and agreeable society, without a suggestion that the employment is in any degree derogatory to their reputation. They remain only about three years on the average. Lowell has 5 banks, an insurance company, and 2 savings institutions. The amount deposited in the latter, November 1st, 1851, was \$812,598.63, and the number of depositors, 6224, nearly all of whom were persons employed in the mills. A reservoir of great capacity has been built on an elevation, in Belvidere, east of the city, for the purpose of furnishing a ready supply of water to any part of Lowell in cases of fire. The water is conveyed into the reservoir by forcing-pumps from the Lowell Machine Shop, and thence by distributing pipes to the city hydrants, to which hose can be attached when necessary. The annual expenditures of the government are about \$200,000. The mills are all heated by steam, and lighted with gas. The name of Lowell is derived from Francis C. Lowell, a gentleman of Boston, distinguished for his efforts to introduce the manufacture of cotton into the United States. It was incorporated a town in 1826, and a city in 1836. When the enlargement of the canal was commenced in 1822, the territory included within the limits of Lowell contained less than 200 inhabitants. In 1830, the population was 6474; in 1840, 20,796; in 1850, 33,385; and in 1854, about 37,000.

LOWELL, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.
LOWELL, a post-village of Johnson co., North Carolina.
LOWELL, a post-village of Randolph co., Georgia, on the Patuxent Creek, 170 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. The creek at this place has forced its way through a ledge of rocks, and affords a valuable water-power.

LOWELL, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 10 miles N. of Marietta, has a fine water-power produced by a dam across the river.

LOWELL, a post-township in the E. part of Kent co., Michigan, intersected by Grand River. Pop. 214.

LOWELL, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad.

LOWELL, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.
LOWELL, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

LOWELL, a post-village in Henry co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, 65 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

LOWELL, a post-village and township of Dodge co., Wisconsin, on Beaverdam Creek, 38 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 834; of the village in 1853, about 200.

LOWELLVILLE, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 12 miles E. of Canfield, is the seat of extensive iron works.

LOWEN, (Löwen,) lö'wən, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 36 miles S.E. of Breslau, and on the Breslau and Oppeln Railroad, on the Neisse. Pop. 1107.

LOWENBERG, (Löwenberg,) lö'wən-bərg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 4330. It has woollen, printed linen, and cotton factories, and bleaching works.

LOWENDAL, lö'wən-däl, an island on the N.W. coast of West Australia, belonging to the Montebello Group, and about 16 miles N. of Barrow Island.

LOWENSTEIN, (Löwenstein,) lö'wən-stēn, a town of Württemberg, 24 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart, with 1047 inhabitants, some vitriol factories, and a ruined castle.

LOWER, a township of Cape May co., New Jersey. P. 1604.

LOWER ALLEN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1134.

LOWER ALPS. See BASES-ALPES.

LOWER AUGUSTA, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2019.

LOWER BARTLETT, a post-village of Coos co., New Hampshire, on Saco River, 65 miles N.N.E. of Concord.

LOWER BERN, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

LOWER BLUE LICK, a post-village of Nicholas co., Kentucky, on the Licking River, 58 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort. The medicinal springs at this place have a wide reputation, and this is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the Western States. The principal hotel is a magnificent structure, 670 feet in length, and is visited by several thousands annually. The water is an extensive article of commerce throughout the West. It is highly medicinal, containing the muriates and sulphates of soda, lime, and magnesia.

LOWER CALIFORNIA. See CALIFORNIA, LOWER.

LOWER CHANCEFORD, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1637.

LOWER CHICHESTER, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 422.

LOWER COLUMBIA, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

LOWER DICKINSON, a township in the S. part of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 825.

LOWER DUBLIN, a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 4294.

LOWER EGYPT. See EGYPT.

LOWER EVESHAM, a small village in the W. part of Burlington co., New Jersey.

LOWER GILMANTON, (ghil'man-ton,) a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

LOWER HESSE. See NIEDER-HESSEN.

LOWER LAWRENCE, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 100 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

LOWER LEACOCK, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1843.

LOWER LOIRE. See LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE.

LOWER MACUNGY, (mă-kūng'ghee,) a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2353.

LOWER MAHONNY, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1474.

LOWER MAHANTANGO, a post-township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. by S. of Pottsville. Pop. 1505.

LOWER MAKEFIELD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1746.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, a post-village of Calvert co., Maryland, on the Patuxent, 26 miles S.S.W. of Annapolis.

LOWER MERTON, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Schuylkill River, 10 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 2238.

LOWER MOUNT BETHEL, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3117.

LOWER NAZARETH, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1297.

LOWER O'KAW, a township in Coles co., Illinois. P. 440.

LOWER OXFORD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1341.

LOWER PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1573.

LOWER PEACH TREE, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

LOWER PROVIDENCE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1961.

LOWER PYRENEES. See BASSES-PYRÉNÉES.

LOWER RHINE. See BAS-RHIN.

LOWER SAGINAW, a thriving post-village of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the right bank of Saginaw River, 5 miles from its mouth, and about 112 N.N.W. of Detroit. The fisheries give employment to a great number of the inhabitants. The bay which receives Saginaw River is the largest, with the exception of Green Bay, in all the West, but is little frequented, except by vessels trading up the river, and those taking shelter in it in bad weather. Large quantities of pine lumber are sawn here, and it is estimated that not less than 10,000,000 feet are annually shipped at this and other ports on the river. The village has 2 churches, 5 stores, and several schools. Pop. in 1851, about 1000.

LOWER ST. CLAIR, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 5630.

LOWER SALEM, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

LOWER SALFORD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1207.

LOWER SANDUSKY, Ohio. See FREMONT.

LOWER SAUCON, a post-township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 10 miles S.W. of Easton. Pop. 2005.

LOWER SEINE. See SEINE-INFÉRIEURE.

LOWER SMITHFIELD, a township in Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1283.

LOWER SQUANKUM, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

LOWER SWATARA, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 759.

LOWER THREE CREEK, of Barnwell district, South Carolina, flows into Savannah river.

LOWER THREE RIVERS, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

LOWER TURKEYFOOT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 666.

LOWER WATERFORD, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, 35 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier.

LOWER WINDSOR, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1923.

LOWER or LOWERTZ, lö'wərts, a village and lake of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the foot of the Rossberg. See GOLDAU.

LOWES, LOCH, lök löx, a small lake of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, parish of Ettrick, separated from St. Mary's Loch by a narrow neck of land.

LOWESBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LOWESTOFT, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on a height sloping gradually to the sea, 40 miles N.N.W. of Ipswich. It consists of a principal and several minor streets, the former nearly 1 mile long, well paved, and kept remarkably clean; and is lighted with gas. The principal public buildings are, the parish church, a chapel of ease, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, the Independents and Baptists; a town-hall, theatre, assembly-room, and subscription reading-room and

library. For education there are two free schools, a British school, and several private schools. There is also a mechanics' institute, an infirmary, and a fishermen's hospital. Ship-building is carried on with some vigor; and there are several breweries and refineries. The trade, which was formerly almost confined to coasting, having received an impetus from the formation of a harbor, and a branch of the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway communicating with it, now extends to Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. The shipping which visited the port in 1848 was 1014 vessels, (67,108 tons,) and had risen in 1850 to 1575 vessels, (108,238 tons). The harbor dues during the same period rose from 4922*l.* to 6038*l.* About 80 boats, employing about 800 men, are occupied in the herring and mackerel fisheries. Potter, well known for his translations of *Æschylus* and other Greek dramatists, was born here. Pop. in 1851, 6658.

LOWES-WATER, lōw/wā'tēr, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, on a small lake of the same name, 6 miles S.E. of Cockermouth.

LOWEVILLE, lō'vil, a village in Madison co., Alabama, 180 miles N. of Montgomery.

LOW HAMPTON, a post-village of Washington co., New York, near the Albany and Rutland Railroad.

LOW HILL, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 68 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1021.

LOWICK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LOWICK, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

LOWICZ or LOWITSCH, lō'vitch, a town of Poland, 44 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw, on the Bzura, an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 7100. It has cavalry barracks, several monasteries, a Piarist gymnasium, and a normal school.

LOWISA, lō-wō'sā, or DEGESBY, dā'ghēs-bū', a fortified seaport town of Finland, len of Kymmene-gard, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 miles N.E. of Helsingfors. Pop. 2700.

LOW ISLES, a group of three small islands, on the N.E. coast of Australia, Trinity Bay; lat. 16° 25' S., lon. 145° 30' E.

LOWNDES, lō'ndēs, a county in the S. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, contains 2000 square miles. It is intersected by the Alapaha and Withlacoochee Rivers, and also drained by Little River and Ocopico Creek. The surface is level, and the soil productive. It is divided between pine and hummock lands. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of William Jones Lowndes, member of Congress from South Carolina. Capital, Troupville. Pop. 8351, of whom 5867 were free, and 2484 slaves.

LOWNDES, a county in the S. central part of Alabama, has an area of 930 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Alabama River, and drained by the Pintalala and Latchatchee Creeks. The surface is uneven, the soil is fertile, and extensively cultivated. The navigation of the river is good for large steamboats through its whole extent. Capital, Hayneville. Pop. 21,915, of whom 7266 were free, and 14,649 slaves.

LOWNDES, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 725 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee, which, in passing through the county, receives the Okitibbeha River and Luxapatilla Creek. The surface is level or gently undulating, and is mostly occupied with prairies. The soil is a dark-colored, heavy, and highly productive loam, thought to be very durable, and particularly adapted to cotton. Large steamboats navigate the Tombigbee during more than half of the year. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, now in progress, passes through the county. Capital, Columbus. Pop. 19,544, of whom 6551 were free, and 12,993 slaves.

LOWNDES, a post-village of Wayne co., Missouri, on Castor Creek, 160 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

LOWNDES/BOROUGH, a post-village of Lowndes co., Alabama, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Montgomery. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton, and has considerable trade. The county is among the most fertile and wealthy in the state. The village contains 1 male and 1 female academy. Pop. about 500.

LOWNDES/VILLE, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 110 miles W. of Columbia.

LOWNDESVILLE, a steamboat landing on the Tombigbee River, below Columbus.

LOW POINT, a post-office of Woodford co., Illinois.

LOW-QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LOW-QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

LOW-ROW, England, a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 13 miles E.N.E. of Carlisle.

LOWRANCE'S MILLS, a post-village of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

LOWRY, lōw'ree, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

LOWRY'S FERRY, a small village of Murray co., Georgia.

LOWRY'S TURNOUT, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

LOWRYSVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

LOWRYTOWN, a village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, about 12 miles above Mauch Chunk, and 112 from Harrisburg.

LOWRYVILLE, a post-office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

LOW'S CORNER, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

LOWSIDE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

LOWSIDE-QUARTER, a maritime township of England, co. of Cumberland.

LOWTHER, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

LOWTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 4 miles E.N.E. of Great Driffield, with a station on the York and North Midland Railway.

LOWTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

LOWVILLE, a thriving post-village and township of Lewis co., New York, 55 miles N. by W. from Utica. It contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and 2 banks. Black River flows along the E. border of the township. Pop. of the village estimated at 800. Total pop. 2577.

LOWVILLE, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, 15 miles S.E. of Erie borough, has about 150 inhabitants.

LOWVILLE, a post-village and township in the central part of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 22 miles N. of Madison. Pop. 323.

LOWYAH, lōw'yā, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Sarum, 20 miles S.E. of Bettiah.

LOXA, a town of Spain. See LOJA.

LOXA, a town of Ecuador. See LOJA.

LOXBEAR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LOXTIÖRE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LOXLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LOXLEY, a liberty of England, co. of Stafford, 2½ miles S.W. of Uttoxeter. The famous Robin Hood is generally said to have been born here.

LOYALHANNA, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1258.

LOYALHANNA CREEK, of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, unites with the Conemaugh to form the Kiskiminetas River, near Saltsburg.

LOYALSOCK, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1581.

LOYALSOCK CREEK, rises in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Susquehanna below Williamsport.

LOYALTY ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consist of 2 large and 3 small islands,—the 3 largest are inhabited. LIRU is the most N. and the largest. North end in lat. 20° 27' S., lon. 167° E.; 57 miles long, 10 to 20 miles broad; it is of coral formation, and has no harbor. It is 250 feet in elevation, level on the top, and thickly wooded. Pop. about 3000. MARI, discovered in 1841, is about 20 miles long and 10 miles broad, and has no anchorage; it is of coral formation, level, and thickly wooded. It is densely populated by a wild race of small stature.

LOYAT, lō'yā', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 29 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2062.

LOYES, lō'yā', a village of France, department of Ain, 22 miles E. of Trevoux. Pop. 1071.

LOYD, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

LOYDSVILLE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

LOYDSVILLE, a village of Belmont co., Ohio, 16 miles W. from Wheeling in Virginia.

LOYOLA, lō-yō'lā, a celebrated convent and village of Spain, Biscay, 14 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian; the former held to be the wealthiest and most magnificent belonging to the Jesuits, by whom it was built in honor of their founder, St. Ignatius, born in the adjacent village in 1491.

LOZDZEY, a town of Poland. See LOZDZ.

LOY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

LOZÈRE, lō'zair', a department of the S. of France, formed of part of the old province of Languedoc. Area 1965 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 144,705. Surface mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cévennes Mountains, and from E. to W. by the Mountains of Margeride and Lozère. Altitude of plateau 2200 to 3000 feet; the mountains are snow-clad during a great part of the year. Elevation of Mount Lozère, in the Cévennes, 4884 feet. Chief rivers, Tarn, Lot, Truyère, Allier, and Gard. Soil infertile; its corn and wine insufficient for consumption, and a great part of the population live on chestnuts and potatoes. Sheep are extensively reared. The minerals of the department are lead, silver, copper, antimony, and iron. Chief industry, cotton spinning, the preparation of chestnuts for the marine, and mining. This department nearly corresponds to the country of the ancient Gales, and, under the Romans, formed part of Aquitania, Prina, and Septimania. Capital, Mende. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Mende, Florac and Marvejols.

LOZOYA, lō-thō'yā, a town of Spain, New Castile, 50 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 2072.

LOZWEIL, lōz'wēle, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 2430.

LU, lōo, (L. *Lufcus*), a market-town of Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3008.

LUANA POINT, Jamaica, S. coast. Lat. 18° N.

LUANCO, lōo-ān'kō, or LUANCO SANTA MARIA, (sān'tā mā-reo'ā) a seaport town of Spain, on a headland of Asturias.

LUA

in the Bay of Escay, province and 15 miles N. of Oviedo. Pop. 2700.

LUCARCA, loo-an'k'd, a seaport town of Spain, province and 37 miles W.N.W. of Oviedo. Pop. 2000. It is in a sheltered cove. The harbor is defended by batteries.

LUBACZOW, loo'b'd-choy', a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 40 miles W.N.W. of Zolkiew. Pop. 3000.

LUBACZOWKA or LUBACZOWKA, a town of Russia. See LOBATCHEVKA.

LUBAN, a town of Russia. See LOBAN.

LUBAN, Malay Archipelago. See LOBAN.

LUBAR, a town of Russia. See LOBAR.

LUBARTOW, written also LUBARTOV, loo-bar'tov, a town of Poland, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 3200.

LUBBECKE, (Lübecke,) lü'b'ëk'k'ch, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, 13 miles W. of Minden. Pop. 2760.

LUBBECK, lü'b'ëk', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant 21 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1911.

LUBBEN, (Lübben,) lü'b'ë'n, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles S.W. of Frankfurt, on an island formed by the Spree. Pop. 4370. Chief industry, linen and woolen cloth weaving, brewing, distilling, and manufactures of tobacco.

LUBBENAU, (Lübbenau,) lü'b'ëh-nöw', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 44 miles S.S.W. of Frankfurt, on the Spree. Pop. 3100. It has a castle.

LUBBENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LUBBUB CREEK, of Alabama, flows S.W. through Pickens co. into Tombigbee River.

LUBEC, a post-village and seaport of Washington co., Maine, 230 miles N.E. of Portland. It is pleasantly situated on a point of land projecting into the harbor, which is spacious, easy of access, and never obstructed with ice. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the coast trade and the fisheries. On the S.W. side of Quoddy Head, in this township, stands a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light 90 feet above the sea. A ferry-boat plies regularly between Lubec and Eastport. Settled in 1815. Pop. of the township, 2814.

LUBECK, lü'b'ëk, (Ger. *Lübeck*, lü'b'ëk, L. *Lubecum*.) a famous commercial city of Germany, nominally the chief of the Hanse Towns, and the capital of a small republic, on the Trave, 10 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Lubeck, 36 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Lat. 53° 52' 1" N., lon. 10° 41' 5" E. Lubeck is enclosed by ramparts and a promenade; it is well built, mostly in antiquated style, and has a cathedral with curious works of art, a castellated town-hall, formerly the place of assembly for the Hansatic League, an exchange, arsenal, mint, several hospitals, colleges, schools, and other public institutions, a public library of 37,000 volumes, a society of useful arts, and an operatic theatre. Its trade, though less important than in the middle ages, is still thriving, especially with the Baltic States. Principal exports, corn, cattle, wool, fish, iron, and timber; the imports comprise wines, silks, cottons, hardware, and other manufactured goods, colonial products, dye-stuffs, &c. It has an extensive commission and transit trade, large fairs for wool, cattle, and horses; and manufactures of tobacco, soap, playing-cards, paper, linen and cotton stuffs, iron, copper, and brass works. The exports of grain, in 1852, comprised 26,300 quarters of wheat, 14,300 of barley, 587 of rye, 1206 of oats, and 7920 of peas. In 1850, 1153 vessels, tonnage 213,060, entered, and 1154, tonnage 214,815, cleared at the port. The town communicates with Hamburg by the Trave and Stecknitz Canal, with its port Travemünde by steamboats daily, and also by steam with the northern capitals frequently. In 1806, Lubeck was stormed by the French; and it subsequently became a capital of an arrondissement of the department of Bouches d'Elbe. Sir Galfrey Kneller and Mosheim were born here. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Lubeck has the 35th vote in the plenum; and, in the minor council, shares the 17th vote with the other three free towns. It possesses a territory, exclusive of the bailiwick of Bergedorf, which it holds in common with Hamburg, of 114 square miles. This territory, instead of forming one contiguous whole, consists of 10 isolated portions, enclosed partly by Holstein, partly by Lauenburg, and partly by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pop. in 1852, 27,000; of the territory, including half of Vierland, 55,500. The government is vested in a senate, and a house of burgesses elected by corporate companies.

LUBECK, (Lübeck,) PRINCIPALITY OF, a principality of Northern Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, consisting of two detached portions of territory, enclosed by Holstein and Lauenburg, and comprising the town of Fuhlin and some villages. Area 180 square miles. Pop. 22,146.

LUBEC MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

LUBEN, (Lüben,) lü'b'ë'n, a town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3520.

LUBERSAC, lü'b'ë-sä-k', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 21 miles N.N.W. of Brives. Pop. 1431.

LUBINA, loo'bee'nöh', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neutra. Pop. 2500.

LUBLANA. See LAYSACH.

LUC

LUBLAU, loob'löw, (Hun. *Lubla*, loo'blo') a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Toprad, 15 miles N.E. of Keszmark. Pop. 2100.

LUBLIN, loo'blin, a province of Poland, having E. the Russian government of Volhynia, S. Galicia, W. and N. the provinces of Siedlec and Sandomier, (Sandomir.) Area 11,975 square miles. Pop. 1,008,292. Principal rivers, the Wieprz, Bug, and Vistula.

LUBLIN, loo'blin, or LUBELSK, loo'blisk, a city of Poland, capital of a government, in a marshy tract, on the Bistritza, 95 miles S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. about 16,000, half of whom are Jews. It was formerly fortified, and has a citadel, and ruins of a castle, built by Casimir the Great. Principal edifices, a town-hall, the Solski Palace, cathedral, and synagogue, a Piarist College, diocesan and many other schools, civil and military hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. It has extensive manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, in which, and in corn and Hungarian wines, it has a considerable trade.

LUBLINITZ, loob'le-nit's, a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles E.N.E. of Oppeln, on the Maiz. Pop. 2150.

LUBLO. See LUBAU.

LUBLO or NEW LUBLO, (Hun. *Új-Lubla*, coo'loo'blo', Ger. *Neu-Lublau*, noi loo'blöw), a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of Zips, about 26 miles from Leutschau. Pop. 1312.

LUBNA, loob'nä, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, about 10 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1286.

LUBNAIG, LOCH, loo' lü'b'näig', ("the Crooked Lake,") a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the N.E. base of Benledi, 5 miles N.N.W. Callander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith, which expands into Lochs Idane and Voel.

LUBNI, a town of Russia. See LOONIE.

LUBOML, loo'lo'm'l, a market town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 38 miles N.N.W. of Vladimir. Pop. 2815.

LUBRIN, loo'breen', a town of Spain, province and 29 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 4815. It has several Roman ruins, and extensive mines.

LUBTHEEN, (Lüttheen,) lü'b'tain, a market town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles S.S.W. of Hagenow. Pop. 1600.

LUBZ, (Lübz,) lüps, a town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 8 miles E.N.E. of Parchim. Pop. 1874.

LUC or LE LUC, lü'h lök, (anc. *Lucus Augusti*) a market town of France, department of Var, 13 miles S.W. of Draguignan. In its vicinity is an extensive glass and crystal factory. Pop. in 1852, 3886.

LUCA. See LUCCA.

LUCAINENA DE LAS ALPUJARRAS, loo-ki-nä'nä dä läs ä'l-poo-hä'näs, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 35 miles from Almeria. Pop. 800.

LUCAINENA DE LAS TORRES, loo-ki-nä'nä dä läs ton'näs, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 25 miles from Almeria. P. 1205.

LUCAN, a village and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Dublin, beautifully situated on the Liffey, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 64 miles W. of Dublin. Pop. 1139. Lucan gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Bingham.

LUCANAS, loo-kä'näs, a province of Peru, in the department of Ayacucho. Pop. in 1850, 17,401.

LUCANIA. See BASILICATA.

LUCAS, a county in the N.N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Michigan and Lake Erie, has an area of 590 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S.E. by the Maumee River, and also drained by the Ottawa, and by Swan Creek. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. Another railroad extends from Toledo, the county seat, to Cleveland. Pop. 12,363.

LUCAS, a new county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. Whitebreast River, an affluent of Des Moines, flows through the county in a N.E. direction; the Chariton River, an affluent of Missouri, traverses the S. part; the county is also drained by English and other creeks. The surface is diversified with rolling prairies, and groves of hard timber; the soil is generally fertile. Capital, Polk. P. 471.

LUCAS, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio.

LUCAS, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

LUCAS, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, near Cedar River, 25 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

LUCASVILLE, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Scioto River, 13 miles N. of Portsmouth.

LUCAY-LE-MALE, lü'ä'ch-mäl, a town of France, department of Indre, 20 miles N.N.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1845.

LUCAYOS. See BAHAMAS.

LUCUA, (It. pron. *look'üä*; Fr. *Lucques*, lük,) a city of Central Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, is situated on the Serchio, 11 miles N.E. of Pisa. Pop. 22,659. It is well built and clean; fortifications laid out in public walks. It has a fine cathedral, partly of the 11th century, containing valuable paintings and some curious antiquities; several other churches, mostly built of Carrara marble, an unfinished ducal

palace, with some good private palaces, royal lyceum, with a library of 20,000 volumes, a seminary for noble ladies, founded by the sister of Napoleon, a small theatre, botanic garden, aqueduct, on 459 arches, for the conveyance of water from Monte Pisano, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and many public fountains. It is an archbishop's see, has many benevolent institutions, and is one of the most industrious cities in Italy; having manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics and paper, and an active trade in olive oil, &c. First an Etruscan, then a Ligurian town, it afterwards became a Roman *municipium*, and was often the head-quarters of Julius Caesar. About the end of the 6th century it fell under the power of the Lombards, from whom it passed to the emperors of Germany. In 1312 it purchased its freedom from Charles IV., and became a republic. It was taken possession of by the French in 1799; and, a few years after, became the capital of a principality of the same name, erected by Napoleon, in favor of his sister Elisa, wife of Felix Baciocchi. In virtue of arrangements made by the Congress of Vienna, it now belongs to the Duke of Tuscany. Near it are the reputed baths of Nero, and 11 miles northward, in the valley of the Serchio, are the baths of Lucca, a favorite summer watering-place. Adj. and inhab. LUCCHESI, lûk-keez'. (It. pron. look-ká/sá.)

LUCUA, DUCHY OF, (It. *Ducato di Lucca*, dook-ká/to dee look-ká, or *Lucchese*, look-ká/sá,) a small territory of Central Italy, between lat. 43° 45' and 44° 7' N., and lon. 10° 12' and 10° 42' E., bounded E. and S. by Tuscany, W. by the Gulf of Genoa and Duchy of Massa, and N. by Modena. Area 516 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 260,745. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio, and is considered one of the finest and most fertile regions in Italy. Lucca was formerly an independent state, but was ceded to Tuscany in October, 1847. See TUSCANY.

LUCUA, look-ká, a village of Sicily, intendency of Girgenti, between Alessandria and Castronuovo. Pop. 3000.

LUCCHIESE. See LUCUA, DUCHY OF.

LUCE, a township in Spencer co., Indiana. Pop. 1042.

LUCUA, loo-see/sá, a maritime village of Jamaica, on its N.W. coast, co. of Cornwall, 17½ miles W.S.W. of Montego.

LUCIAU, lû'sô, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 21 miles S.W. of St. Calais. Pop. 1302.

LUCE (Lûse) BAY, a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, S.W. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigton. Breadth at entrance, 18½ miles; at the head, where it receives the small river Luce, about 7 miles; length 18½ miles. The quicksands of this bay have often proved destructive to shipping.

LUCENA, lu-sên/sá or loo-thá/ná, (anc. *Elisana*?) a city of Spain, Andalusia, province and 30 miles S.S.E. of Cordova, in an agreeable plain. It is well built, has several squares, generally wide, clean, paved streets, lined with handsome edifices; a large, handsome, and highly decorated parish church, several chapels, four convents, two ladies' colleges, and a variety of schools and benevolent institutions; a town and session-house, prison, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, storehouse, a magnificent "paseo" (promenade) in one of the principal squares, and, in the environs, esteemed medicinal baths. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, shoes, soap, earthenware, delft, glass, brandy, wine, oil, vinegar; and iron, copper, and other metallic vessels, &c. Pop. 16,652.

LUCENA, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the river Lucena. Pop. 2903.

LUCENAY LES AIX, lû'sh-ná/ lûz áx, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 25 miles S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1579.

LUCENAY L'ÉVEQUE, lû'sh-ná/ lûh-vák', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles W.N.W. of Autun. Pop. 1221.

LUCENDA, loo-sên/dá, a considerable town of South Africa, capital of the territory of Cazembe, on the W. affluent of Lake Nyassi, near lat. 10° S., lon. 30° E.

LUCE, (NEW AND OLD,) two parishes of Scotland, co. of Wigton.

LUCENICO, loo-chên'e-ko, or LUTZENY, loot'sh-nf', a village of Austrian Illyria, circle of Göriz, near the Isnitz. Pop. 1180.

LUCENTO, loo-chên'to, a village of the Sardinian States, near Turin, on the Dora Riparia. Pop. 1246.

LUCENTUM. See ALICANTE.

LUCERA, loo-chá/rá, (anc. *Luceria*.) a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on a height, 12 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 11,000. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a fine cathedral, formerly a Saracenic mosque, a bishop's palace, a *tribunale* appropriated to the public offices, a royal college, and a fine private museum, and active trade in cattle and cheese.

LUCERAME, loo-chá-rá/má, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 14 miles N.N.E. of Nice. Pop. 1207.

LUCERIA. See LUCERA.

LUCERNA, a town of Sardinia. See LUSERNA.

LUCERNE, lû-ern', (Fr. pron. lû'sair'; Ger. *Luzern* or *Luzern*, loot-sêrn') a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Lucerne, and one of the three seats of the Swiss Diet, on the Reuss, where it issues from the W. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, 25 miles S.S.W. of Zurich. Pop. in 1850, 10,068. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by a wall and watch-towers,

and pretty well built. Principal edifices, a cathedral and other fine churches, several convents, town-hall, arsenal, with ancient armor, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, jail, theatre, and several covered bridges, adorned with ancient paintings. Its lyceum, established in an old Jesuit convent, has 14 professors; there is attached to it an admirable public school. In a garden, outside of the city walls, is a monument to the Swiss guards who fell in Paris, 1792; Lucerne has several other remarkable works of art; also manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, carriages, and one of the largest weekly corn-markets in Switzerland.

LUCERNE, a canton of Switzerland, near its centre. Area 568 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 132,789, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N. Soil generally fertile. Principal river, the Emmen. The canton comprises the lakes Scimpach and Ballegg; those of Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits. A small surplus of corn is produced annually; fruits are plentiful, and some wine is made; but the chief branches of industry are cattle rearing and dairy husbandry. Lucerne is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

LUCERNE, LAKE OF, (Ger. *Waldstätter See* or *Vierwaldstätter See*, feer-wálfstát-ter sâ, or the "Lake of the Four Forest Cantons,") a lake of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cantons of Schwytz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. Length 24 miles; breadth from half a mile to 2 miles; height of surface above the sea 1880 feet; the depth varies from 300 near Lucerne to 900 feet, near its E. extremity. Shape cruciform, with a prolongation eastward, called the Bay of Uri, where its banks rise into rugged sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque. The Reuss enters it at its S.E., and leaves it at its N.W. end. The city of Lucerne, and towns of Küssnacht, Brunnau, and Flüelen are on this lake, on which a steamer plies from end to end, twice a day in summer.

LUCERNE, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 50 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LUCHE, lû'sh', a village of France, department of Sarthe, on the Loir, 7 miles E. of La Flèche. Pop. 2626.

LUCENTE, loo-chên'tá, a town of Spain, province, and 35 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1207.

LUCHON, a town of France. See BAUXÈRES-DE-LUCHON.

LUCHOW, (Lûchow,) lû'kov, a town of Hanover, 37 miles S.E. of Lüneburg, on the Jetze. Pop. 1343.

LUCHTRINGEN, (Lûchtringen,) lû'ktrîng-en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 40 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Weser, over which there is here a ferry. Pop. 1909.

LUCIGNANO, loo-chen-yá'no, a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, province of Florence, 7 miles N.E. of Siena. P. 2880.

LUCILLO, loo-theel'yo, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles S.W. of Leon. Pop. 1485.

LUCINDA FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

LUCITO, loo-chee'to, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 11 miles W.S.W. of Larino. Pop. 3000.

LUCK, a town of Russia. See LOTSKE.

LUCKA, look-ká, a town of Germany, Saxo-Altenburg, near Altenburg, on the Schnauber. Pop. 1425.

LUCKAU, loo'kôw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 50 miles S.W. of Frankfurt. (on the Oder.) on the Berste. Pop. 4310. It has manufactures of woollens and linens; distilleries, and powder-mills.

LUCKENWALDE, look'en-wálf-dêh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 23 miles S.E. of Potsdam, on the Nuthe, with a station on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway. Pop. 6300, employed in woollen cloth and linen factories, tanneries, iron works, breweries, and distilleries.

LUCKER, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland, with a station on the York and Berwick Railway, 24 miles S.E. of Belford.

LUCKHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LUCKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LUCKIPOOR, lûk-ke-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Tipperah, near the mouth of the Brahmapootra, 60 miles S.S.E. of Dacca. Lat. 22° 55' N., lon. 90° 55' E. It has manufactures of coarse cotton goods, and is remarkable as one of the cheapest towns in India.

LUCKNOW, lûk'nôw', (Hî. *Lakshmanarat*.) a city of Hindostan, capital of Oude, 580 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta: lat. 26° 53' N., lon. 80° 58' E.; on the right bank of the Goomty, here crossed by a stone bridge of 10 irregular, pointed arches, and by a bridge of boats. The river, opposite the city, is about 100 yards wide; and is navigable, for large boats, from its junction with the Ganges, between Ghazipoor and Benares, to a considerable distance up the country. Lucknow, like nearly all Eastern cities, has an imposing and picturesque appearance from a distance, with its innumerable minarets, gilded cupolas, and brilliantly-colored sepulchres and mosques; but, like them also, fails to realize, on near inspection, the promises of the remoter view. It may be said to be divided into two portions—the court end, and the bazaar or mercantile, which is 3 or 4 miles in length, and, in some places, nearly as much in breadth; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses generally mean. In the better quarter it is otherwise. Here the buildings are handsome, and the streets broad and clean; one of the finest

of these, called *Husan Abad*, runs parallel with the river towards the bridge, and traverses a considerable portion of the northern quarter. In the centre of this street is a lofty portal, ornamented with many small towers; and, at the further extremity, is the *Imaum Barree* (holy palace), where the *Vizir Asoph ud Dowlah* is buried. There are, besides, many stately khans, and some handsome mosques and pagodas, in various parts of the city, and not a few of them in the meanest and most wretched quarters. With the exception, however, of the royal tombs, and the *Imaumbarah*, or cathedral, a beautiful structure, the principal edifices of the city are all of modern construction. The scenery around the city is very pleasing, especially along the banks of the *Goomaty*. The river here exhibits a scene of great activity—traffic-boats, small boats, and fishing-boats, rowing to and fro in ceaseless succession. Between the city and the decaying country-seat *Constantia*, is the *Delkusha Park*, with an extensive menagerie; and about 3 miles distant is *Baroun*, a royal palace in the *Groecian style*. Lucknow has been the seat of government since 1774, when it was removed thither from *Fyzabad*. Pop. estimated at 200,000; but *Von Orlich*, in 1843, says 300,000.

LUCKNOWTIE, *lūk'nōw'tee'*, a town of North-Western Hindoostan, in a territory subsidiary to the British, 13 miles N.E. of *Kurnaul*.

LUCK'PUT', *LUK'HPAT*, *lūk'h'pāt'*, or **LUCK'PUT' BUN'DER**, a fortified town of Western Hindoostan, *Cutch*, on the *Koree* or East branch of the *Indus*, here 200 yards across, and only 4 feet deep. Pop. 5000, mostly *Hindoo* traders. It stands on elevated ground, and has irregular bastioned walls, mounting a heterogeneous collection of cannons.

LUCKY HIT, a post-village of *Limestone co.*, *Alabama*, 200 miles N.N.W. of *Montgomery*.

LUCCO, *loo'ko*, (anc. *Lucio?*) a village of *Naples*, province of *Abruzzo Ultra II.*, on *Lake Fucino*, 5 miles S. of *Avezzano*. Pop. 1600.

LUCCOLI, *loo-ko'lee*, a village of *Naples*, province of *Abruzzo Ultra II.*, 6 miles W.S.W. of *Aquila*. Pop. 2500.

LUCCON, *lū'kōn*, (anc. *Lucus?*) a town of *France*, department of *Vendée*, 17 miles W. of *Pontenay*, about 8 miles from the sea, to which it is united by a navigable canal, 10 miles in length. Pop. in 1852, 4810. It has a communal college, linen factories, and manufactures of porcelain.

LUCCON, one of the *Philippine Islands*. See *Luzon*.

LUCCUES. See *Lucca*.

LUOTO, a small village of *Mercer co.*, *Kentucky*, on *Salt River*.

LUOTON, a parish of *England*, co. of *Hereford*.

LUCUS. See *Lucco*.

LUCUS ASTURUM. See *Oviedo*.

LUCUS AUGUSTI. See *Lucco*.

LUCY-LE-BOIS, *lū'see'lē-bwā'*, a village of *France*, department of *Yonne*, canton of *Avalon*. Pop. 1011.

LU CZ, *loo'ch*, a village of *Hungary*, on the *Theiss*, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 16 miles from *Tokay*. P. 1945.

LU'DA, a post-office of *Washita co.*, *Arkansas*.

LU'DAMAR, a state of *West Africa*, in the N.E. part of *Senegambia*, and on the borders of the *Sahara*. Pop. *Mohammedan*. Chief town, *Benown*.

LU'DAS, *loo'dāsh'*, a village of *Hungary*, co. of *Bacs*, on an extensive lagoon and morass of its own name. Pop. 2106.

LU'DBOROUGH, a parish of *England*, co. and 25 miles E.S.E. of *Lincoln*, with a station on the *East Lincolnshire Railway*, N. of *Louth*.

LU'DCHURCH, a parish of *South Wales*, co. of *Pembroke*.

LUDD, *lūd*, (anc. *Lydā* or *Diospolis*), a considerable village of *Palestine*, 2 miles N.E. of *Ramleh*, with a decayed church of *St. George*. It was ruined by a *Mongol* tribe in 1271.

LU'DDENDEN, a chapelry of *England*, co. of *York*, *West Riding*, 3½ miles W. of *Halifax*, with a station on the *Manchester and Leeds Railway*.

LU'DDENHAM, a parish of *England*, co. of *Kent*.

LU'DDESDOWN, a parish of *England*, co. of *Kent*.

LU'DDINGTON, a parish of *England*, co. of *Lincoln*.

LU'DDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK, a parish of *England*, counties of *Huntingdon* and *Northampton*.

LUDE or **LE LUDE**, *lē lūd*, (anc. *Ludum?*) a town of *France*, department of *Sarthe*, on the *Loir*, 10 miles E.S.E. of *La Flèche*. Pop. 2250. It has a castle.

LU'DENSCHIED, (*Lüdenscheidt*), *lū'dēn-shī'te'*, a town of *Prussia*, *Westphalia*, 23 miles S.W. of *Arnsberg*. Pop. 3810. It has factories of cutlery, brass and iron wares.

LU'DFORD, a parish of *England*, counties of *Hereford* and *Salop*.

LU'DFORD, a parish of *England*, co. of *Lincoln*.

LU'DGERSHALL, *lūj'ers-hāl*, a town and parish of *England*, co. of *Wilts*, 16 miles N. of *Salisbury*. Near it, a few years ago the great seal of *England*, used in the reign of *Stephen*, was discovered. Pop. 554.

LU'DGERSHALL, a parish of *England*, co. of *Bucks*.

LU'DGVAN, *lūj'van*, a parish of *England*, co. of *Cornwall*.

LU'DHAM, a parish of *England*, co. of *Norfolk*.

LU'DINGHAUSEN, (*Lüdinghausen*), *lū'ding-hōw'zen*, a town of *Prussia*, *Westphalia*, 16 miles S.S.W. of *Münster*. Pop. 1750.

LUDITZ, (*Lüditz*), *lū'dī'ts*, a town of *Bohemia*, circle of *Elbogen*, on the *Strzela*, 56 miles W. of *Prague*. P. 1400.

LUD/LOW, *lū'd/lo*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of *England*, co. of *Salop*, at the confluence of the *Corve* and *Teme*, 25 miles S. of *Shrewsbury*. Pop. in 1851, 5376. It is finely situated on an eminence in a fertile district. There are some traces of its ancient walls, erected in the reign of *Edward I.*, extensive and magnificent remains of a castle, *Mortimer's chapel*, the noble state apartments of the lords presidents of the marches, with several towers, in one of which *Butler* wrote part of his *Hudibras*; a cruciform parish church, with a grammar school, founded by *Edward IV.*, having two exhibitions to *Balliol College*, *Oxford*; and assembly rooms, small theatre, and library. The borough sends 2 members to the *House of Commons*.

LUD/LOW, a post-village and township of *Windor co.*, *Vermont*, on a tributary of the *Connecticut*, and on the *Rutland and Burlington Railroad*, 70 miles S. of *Montpelier*. It has churches of 3 denominations, and considerable manufactures of casimeres, machinery, and combs. P. 1619.

LUDLOW, a post-village and township of *Hampden co.*, *Massachusetts*, on the right bank of the *Chicopee River*, about 9 miles N.E. of *Springfield*. The *Springfield Manufacturing Company* is located here. Pop. 1186.

LUDLOW, a post-office of *Scott co.*, *Mississippi*.

LUDLOW, a post-office of *Miami co.*, *Ohio*.

LUDLOW, a post-township in the N.E. part of *Washington co.*, *Ohio*. Pop. 1051.

LUDLOW, a post-office of *Dubois co.*, *Indiana*.

LUD/LOWVILLE, a thriving post-village in *Lansing township*, *Tompkins co.*, *New York*, on the E. shore of *Cayuga Lake*, at the mouth of *Salmon Creek*, 10 miles N. by W. of *Ithaca*. It has flouring-mills, and several churches. Pop. estimated at 500.

LUDWIGSBURG, *lood'wīgs-būrg* or *lood'wīgs būrg*, a city and second capital of *Württemberg*, 1 mile W. of the *Neckar*, and 8 miles N. of *Stuttgart*. Pop. 6200. The chief edifice is its vast palace, one of the largest and finest in *Germany*, with a gallery of paintings and spacious gardens. It has several churches, an arsenal, theatre, military school, lyceum, orphan asylum, workhouse, an institution for poor children, a royal cannon foundry, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, earthenware, buttons, leather, needles, and jewellery. Near it is *LA FAVORITE*, (*Idiavo-ree?*) a royal summer palace.

LUDWIG'S CANAL, *Bavaria*, unites the *Altmühl* with the *Regnitz*. See *Altmühl*.

LUDWIGSDORF, *lood'wīgs-dorf*, a village of *Prussia*, province of *Silesia*, circle of *Glatz*. Pop. 1023.

LUDWIGSHAFEN, *lood'wīgs-hā'fen*, a village of *Baden*, *Lake circle*, on the *Lake of Constance*. Pop. 817.

LUDWIGSLUST, *lood'wīgs-lōst*, a market-town of *North Germany*, grand-duchy of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, 21 miles E. of *Schwerin*, with a station on the *Hamburg and Berlin Railway*. Pop. 5256. Its fine palace was, till 1837, the usual residence of the grand-duke.

LUDWIGSTADT, *lood'wīgs-stādt*, a town of *Bavaria*, 30 miles N. of *Balreuth*. Pop. 860.

LU'DWORTH, a township of *England*, co. of *Derby*.

LUESIA, *loo-ā'se-ā*, a town of *Spain*, *Aragon*, 60 miles from *Saragossa*, on the *Arba-de-Luesia*. Pop. 947.

LU/FENHAM, NORTH, a parish of *England*, co. of *Rutland*.

LU/FENHAM, SOUTH, a parish of *England*, co. of *Rutland*, 6½ miles W.S.W. of *Stamford*. It has a station on the *Midland Railway*.

LUFFINCOTT, a parish of *England*, co. of *Devon*.

LUFTON, a parish of *England*, co. of *Somerset*.

LUGA. Russia. See *Looga*.

LUGAGNANO, *loo-gān-yā'no*, an ancient town of *Parma*, duchy and 19 miles S.E. of *Piacenza*, on the *Arda*. P. 4521.

LUGANO, *loo-gā'no*, a town of *Switzerland*, one of the 3 capitals of the canton of *Ticino*, on the N. shore of the *Lake of Lugano*, 16 miles S. of *Bellinzona*. Pop. in 1850, 5142. It is picturesquely situated, and has two churches, with good paintings, a large theatre, manufactures of silks, leather, and iron goods, and various printing and book-selling establishments, and it is an entrepot of the trade between *Italy* and *Switzerland*. Near it are numerous grottoes.

LUGANO, LAKE OF, (It. *Lago di Lugano*, *lū'go deo loo-gā'no*, anc. *Arresius Lacus*), a lake of *Switzerland* and *North Italy*, between the *Lakes Maggiore* and *Como*, and about 190 feet higher than these. Shape very irregular. Greatest length 16 miles, average breadth 2 miles. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and wooded mountains, is of great, and in some places, unfathomed depth, and discharges its surplus waters by the river *Trava* into *Lago Maggiore*. Its scenery is very imposing, being much more gloomy and rugged than that of the celebrated lakes on either side. A steamer plies regularly on the lake; and between the two villages of *Mellic* and *Bissona*, where it is narrowest, a handsome bridge has recently been thrown over it.

LUGANSKAJA STANITZA, a town of *Russia*. See *Looganskaja Stanitza*.

LUGANSKOÉ, a town of *Russia*. See *Looganskoe*.

LUG

LUGIAR, Scotland, co. of Ayr, a small but beautiful affluent of the river Ayr, which it joins near Catrine.

LUGDE, lûg'dêh, a walled town of Prussia, Westphalia, 27 miles S.E. of Minden, on the Emmer. Pop. 3500. It has paper-mills and mineral springs.

LUGDUNUM. See LYONS.

LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM. See LEYDEN.

LUGG, lûg, a river of England and Wales, joins the Wye near Mordiford, co. of Hereford. Length about 40 miles.

LUGHMAN, lûg'mân, or **LANGHAN**, lûm'gân, a district in the N.E. of Afghanistan, lat. 34° 25' to 35° N., lon. 70° to 70° 40' E.; it forms part of the province of Jelalabad.

LUGNAQUILLA, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 6 miles S.E. of Donard. Height 3039 feet.

LUGNY, lûn'yee, a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles N. of Mâcon. Pop. 1167.

LUGO, lûgo, (anc. *Lulcus Augusti*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Lugo, on the Minho, 48 miles E. N.E. of Santiago. Pop. 7269. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large square, surrounded by arcades; a Gothic cathedral of the 12th century, and manufactures of Morocco leather and thread stockings. Its mineral baths were famous in the time of the Romans.

LUGO, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, between lon. 6° 52' and 8° 4' W. Area 3484 square miles. Pop. 419,437. Capital, Lugo.

LUGO, lûgo, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 32 miles S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 7269. It is important as a place of trade, and has a large annual fair from September 1st to 19th.

LUGOS, lûg'osh, a village of Hungary, Thlthor Theiss, 12 miles from Nyir Bather. Pop. 1433.

LUGOS, a market-town of S.E. Hungary, co. of Krasso, on the Theiss, 32 miles E.S.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 6600.

LUGRIN, lûo-green, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1274.

LUGUM KLOSTER, Denmark. See LYGUM KLOSTER.

LUGUALLUM or **LUGUALLIO**. See CARLISLE.

LUGWARDINE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LUHATSCHOWITZ, lû'hât-shô'wîts, a village of Moravia, 14 miles E.S.E. of Hradisch, with sulphur and saline baths, which have lately acquired repute. Pop. 798.

LUHU. See LOERHOL.

LUIK, a town of Belgium. See LIEGE.

LUIKELAND, a province of Belgium. See LIEGE.

LUING, an island of Scotland, co. of Argyll, off its W. coast, separated from Sell Island, on the N., by a strait about 300 yards in width. Length 7½ miles.

LUINGUE, lûwng, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 30 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1343.

LUINO. See LUVINO.

LUIS DE LA PAZ, lû-see' dâ lâ pâs, a town of Mexico, near the E. frontiers of Guanajuato, and about 36 miles N.N.W. of Queretaro, with productive silver-mines.

LUISIANA, lû, lû-see' dâ nâ, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 40 miles from Seville. Pop. 2941.

LUIZ-ALVES, lû-see' dâ lûs, **MANOEL-ALVES**, mâ-no-êl-âvêz, or **MERIDIONAL**, mâ-re-dê-shûl, a river of Brazil, which rises in the Sierra do Duro, in the N.E. part of the province of Goyaz, and joins the Tocantins, in about lat. 9° 20' S. Its whole course is estimated at 150 miles.

LUJAN or **LUXAN**, lû-ûn, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata.) South America, joins the Plata estuary from the W., 23 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres.

LUJAR or **LUXAR**, lû-jâr, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 40 miles from Granada. Pop. 1222.

LUKA, lûkâ, a town of the Punjab, between the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenab Rivers, on the route from Ferozepoor to Mooltan.

LUKAWETZ, lûk'â-wêts, or **LUKAWICE**, lûk'â-wêet'sh, a market-town of Bohemia, 4 miles from Reichenau. Pop. 1005.

LUKELINGO, a town of Eastern Africa. See QUITOA.

LUK-FALL-TAIL, a post-office of the Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

LUKHOKI, lû-kô'kee, a town of the Punjab, between the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenab Rivers, on the route from Ferozepoor to Mooltan.

LUKIANOW, a town of Russia. See LOOKIANOV.

LUKISI, lû-kee' see, a maritime village of Greece, government of Boeotia, on the channel of Talanta, 12 miles N.N.E. of Thebes. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Anthedon*.

LUKKEE (lûk'kee) **MOUNTAINS**, a considerable range in Sindh, connected with the Hala or Brahooie Mountains of Beloochistan; highest parts, about 1000 feet.

LUKKEE, (NORTHERN,) a town of Sindh, in ruins, 10 miles S.E. of Shikarpore.

LUKKEE, (SOUTHERN,) a town of Sindh, on the Indus, near the entrance of the Lukkee Pass, S. of Sehwan.

LUKOJANOV, a town of Russia. See LOOKIANOV.

LUKOV, lûk'of, a town of Poland, province and 17 miles E. of Siedlec. Pop. 3586, comprising many Jews.

LULA, lûlâ, or **LUVULA**, lûo-vûlâ, a village and island of Sardinia, division of Sassari. Pop. 930.

LULEA, (Luleå,) lûl'oe-å, a navigable river of North Swe-

1100

LUM

den, lûn of Pited, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles S.W. of Torned, after a S. course of 200 miles.

LULEA, (Luleå,) a seaport town of Sweden, lûn of Pited, capital of a district, at the mouth of the Luleå-Elf, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 62 miles W.S.W. of Torned. The present town has a good harbor, at which some trade is carried on; and steamers call in passing between Stockholm and Torned. Pop. 1140.

LULLEANA, lûl-lêo-ûn, a village of the Punjab, 20 miles S. of Lahore.

LULLIN, lûl-lêen, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 10 miles from Thonon. Pop. 1002.

LULLINGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LULLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

LULLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LULLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LULLWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, 5½ miles S.W. of Wareham. Lullworth Castle, the seat of the Weld family, is a massive pile, erected in 1588.

LULLWORTH COVE, England, co. of Dorset, a deep and narrow inlet of the sea, surrounded by lofty cliffs, with 21 feet of water at low tide.

LUMARSO, lûo-mar'so, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Chiavari, near Cicagna. Pop. 2657.

LUMBER, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 136.

LUMBER BRIDGE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

LUMBER CITY, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

LUMBER CITY, a post-village of Telfair co., Georgia, on the Ocmulgee River, about 100 miles S.E. of Milledgeville.

LUMBERLAND, a post-township of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware River, about 125 miles S.S.W. of Albany. The Erie Railroad enters New York from Pennsylvania in this township, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal, following the N. bank of the Lackawaxen, also crosses the Delaware here by a viaduct, and passes eastward along the river. Pop. 2635.

LUMBERPORT, a post-village of Harrison co., Virginia, 210 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LUMBER RIVER, rising near the N.E. border of Richmond county, in North Carolina, flows in a southerly course, and enters the Little Peece, in South Carolina, about 14 miles E. of Marion Court House.

LUMBERTON, a post-village and port of entry of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the S. branch of the Rancocas Creek, at the head of navigation, 2 or 3 miles S. of Mount Holly. It contains a glass factory. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 12,067 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 2797 tons were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 1 schooner and 7 other vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 537 tons, were admeasured.

LUMBERTON, a village of Gates co., North Carolina, on the Chowan River, about 25 miles W. by N. of Gatesville.

LUMBERTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Robeson co., North Carolina, on the Lumber River, 91 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh. It has an active trade in lumber and turpentine. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

LUMBERTON, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, about 70 miles S.W. of Columbus.

LUMBERVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River.

LUMBIER, lûm-bê-nû, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 22 miles E.S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 2143.

LUMBRALES, lûm-brâ'êlâ, a market-town of Spain, province and 48 miles W.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 2492.

LUMBRERAS, lûm-brâ'êrâs, a market-town of Spain, province and 28 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1300.

LUMELLINA, a town of Sardinia. See MORTARA.

LUMELLO, lûo-mêl'lo, a town of Piedmont, division of Novara, 10 miles S.E. of Mortara. Pop. 2150.

LUMENCHA, lûo-mên'châ, a small island of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, at the entrance of the port of Lasquellia. It had a battery, which the British destroyed in 1810.

LUMEZZANE, lûo-mêts'ân, two contiguous villages of Austrian Italy, 8 miles N. of Brescia. United pop. 2715.

LUMLEY, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

LUMLEY, LITTLE, a chapelry adjoining the above, and remarkable for its stately castle, originally built in the reign of Edward I., by the Lumleys, ancestors of the Earl of Scarborough.

LUMMEN, lûm'mên, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2801.

LUMPHANAN, a parish of Scotland, co. and 24 miles W.S.W. of Aberdeen. Macbeth is said to have been slain here, at a spot marked by a cairn.

LUMPKIN, a county in the N. part of Georgia, contains 460 square miles. It is drained by the Chestacee and Etowah Rivers. The surface is diversified, being traversed by the Blue Ridge. The soil near the rivers is very productive. Gold is found in nearly all parts, and some of the mines are very rich. Indications of its presence are seen in the color of the waters, and many of the hills are completely riddled

with shafts and tunnels.—*White's Statistics*. Copper, silver, magnetic iron, lead, and granite are also found. Organized in 1838, and named in honor of Wilson Lumpkin, Governor of Georgia. Capital, Dahlonega. Pop. 8954; of whom 8016 were free, and 939 slaves.

LUMPKIN, a post-village, capital of Stewart co., Georgia, situated near the source of Hodgehokee Creek, 160 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 churches, 2 academies, and 12 stores and groceries.

LUMPKIN'S CREEK, Georgia, enters Flint River, in Dooly county.

LUNA, loo'ná, a town of Spain, Aragon, 35 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 945.

LUN-E PORTUS. See SPERIA, GULF OF.

LUNAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on a beautiful inlet of the North Sea, 3 miles S.W. of Montrose. In its churchyard is a monument erected to Walter Mill, the last Scottish martyr.

LUNANAY, loo'ná-ní, a town of Hindostan, province of Guzerat, capital of a rajahship, 63 miles E. of Ahmedabad.

LUNAS, lú'nás, a village of France, department of Hérault, 7 miles W.S.W. of Lodève. Pop. 1500.

LUNAY, lú'náy, a village of France, department of Loiret-Cher, 6 miles W. of Vendôme. Pop. 1600.

LUNCARTY, a village of Scotland, county and 3½ miles N. of Perth, with a station on the Perth and Forfar Railway. Population employed in a linen bleachery, the largest in Britain. The Danes were here defeated by Kenneth III., in 920, by the bravery of Hay, ancestor of the Errol family.

LUND, loond, a city of Sweden, lén of Malmö, in an extensive plain, about 8 miles from the Sound, and 24 miles E. of Copenhagen. It is a very ancient place; and, in Pagan times, had risen to such importance as to collect a population of 80,000. It was then surrounded with wooden fortifications, and had its warehouses filled with the merchandise and treasures which the Scandinavians had carried off in their piratical excursions. In the middle ages, it became the see of an archbishop; and the Scandinavian monarchs were elected kings of Scania on a hill in the immediate vicinity. Before the Reformation it contained 21 churches and 6 monasteries. It has now only 3 churches—one of them, a cathedral, a large, irregular structure, of very ancient date. But the great attraction of Lund is its University, opened in 1479, occupying the buildings of an old castle, and possessed of a library of nearly 60,000 volumes and manuscripts; an observatory, a museum, physical cabinet, &c., and attended by about 500 students. Other objects, deserving of notice, are the botanical garden, and the Nosocomium or infirmary. Pop. 5254.

LUND, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

LUNDEN, loon'den, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 67 miles N.N.W. of Hamburg.

LUNDENBURG, loon'den-búroo, BREDSLAWA, bréds-lá-wá, or BRACZLAW, bráts-láv, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 38 miles S.E. of Brinn, on the railway from Vienna, and on the Taja. Pop. 2158.

LUNDIE AND FOWLIS-EASTER, a united parish of Scotland, counties of Forfar and Perth.

LUNDYE, lú'náy, a river of Afghanistan, and a principal tributary of the Cabool River, which it joins from the N., 12 miles N.N.E. of Peshawer.

LUNDY ISLE, England, co. of Devon, in the entrance of the Bristol Channel, 9 miles N.N.W. of Hartland Point. Area nearly 2000 acres. It is defended by a lofty rampart of rocks, except at one narrow opening on its E. side. It has a lighthouse. Silver and copper have been discovered. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates.

LUNDY'S LANE, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

LUNE, a river of England, enters the Irish Sea at Sunderland Point, by a broad estuary. Length 50 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

LUNEBURG, (Lüneburg,) lú'né-búrg or lú'né-búroo, a town of Germany, Hanover, capital of a landdrostel and principality, on the left bank of the Ilmenau, and on the Hanover and Hamburg Railway, 68 miles N.N.E. of Hanover. Pop. 11,779. It is walled, has 6 gates, and communicates across the river by 7 bridges; has several squares, but is, in general, ill built, having dark and narrow streets, and dull, old-fashioned houses. It contains 4 churches, a monastery, which was secularized in the 17th century, but still contains an extensive library; a castle, arsenal, town-hall, theatre, gymnasium, military academy, military hospital, ordinary hospital, and several other benevolent, educational, and literary institutions. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, and soap, and an active transit trade between Hamburg and the Interior of Germany. The landdrostel, or district of Lüneburg, has an area of 4336 square miles. Pop. 319,621.

LUNEL, lú'nél, (anc. *Lunati*) a town of France, department of Hérault, 14 miles E.N.E. of Montpellier, on the right bank of the Vidourle, and on the Canal of Lunel. It has a communal college, numerous brandy distilleries, and an active trade in Muscat wine and raisins. In the 10th century, Lunel was a place of strength, and almost entirely inhabited by Jews, whose celebrated rabbi, Solomon Jarchi,

had here a famous synagogue. Its fortifications were razed in 1632, by Cardinal Richelieu. Pop. in 1852, 5392.

LUNEN, (Lünen,) lú'nén, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 28 miles N.W. of Arnberg, on the Lippe. Pop. with suburb, ALT-LUNEN, ált-lú'nén, ("Old Lünen,") 5640. It has manufactures of tobacco and woollen.

LUNENBURG, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Nottoway River, and on the S. by the Meherrin River. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Formed in 1746. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. 11,692; of whom 4505 were free, and 7187 slaves.

LUNENBURG, a thriving post-village and township of Essex co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut River, opposite Lancaster in New Hampshire, (to which the Northern Railroad is soon to be extended,) about 45 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It contains a town-house, several churches, and a flourishing academy. The new Congregational church, erected on the site of the one destroyed in the fire of 1849, is a very fine building. In several of the public schools, the languages and higher English branches are taught. Pop. of the township, 1123.

LUNENBURG, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, and on the head waters of the Nashua River, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1249.

LUNENBURG or MALAGUASH, malá-gwash, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of Lunenburg county, on a fine bay of its own name opening into the Atlantic Ocean, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Halifax. The harbor affords good anchorage, and at its entrance is a light-house showing two lights, one revolving, and 30 feet above the other. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. of the county, 16,395.

LUNENBURG COURT HOUSE, or LEWISTOWN, a post-village, capital of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 91 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has an elevated situation, and contains a handsome court-house.

LUNÉVILLE, lú'né-vílor or lú'né-víel, (anc. *Mortana*) a town of France, department of Meurthe, near the junction of the Vezouse with the Meurthe, 16 miles E.S.E. of Nancy. It has generally straight streets and regular buildings; a modern and handsome church, a palace, built by Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, at the beginning of last century, and subsequently embellished and occupied by Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland; it has manufactures of cotton and worsted goods, embroidery and earthenware. The trade is in wine, corn, brandy, hemp, flax, wood, and embroidery. Lunéville possesses a court of first resort, an agricultural society, a communal college, and is one of the largest cavalry stations in France, having very extensive barracks and exercise ground. The treaty of peace by which the Rhine became the French frontier, was signed here in 1801. Pop. 12,164.

LUNEY'S CREEK, a post-village of Hardy co., Virginia.

LUNGA, an island of Austria. See ISOLA GROSSA.

LUNGA, an islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, half a mile N. of Searba. The strait between these islands is remarkable for the violence of its current.

LUNGAN, a city of China. See LOO-NGAN.

LUNGERN, loon'ghern, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, near its southern extremity, 8 miles S.W. of Sarnen. Pop. 1400. It is situated near the small Lake of Lungern, recently in part drained by a tunnel.

LUNG-KIANG, lúng'ké-áng' or loong'ké-áng', a river of China, province of Quang-se, after a tortuous S.E. course of 300 miles, joins the Hong-kiang.

LUNGRO, loon'gro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 6 miles S.W. of Castro-Villari. Pop. 3500.

LUNGWITZ, loong'wíts, (UPPER and LOWER,) two contiguous villages of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 10 miles W.S.W. of Chemnitz. United population, 5140.

LUNI, loo'née, (anc. *Lúna*) a ruined city of Northern Italy, at the S.E. extremity of the Sardinian dominions, about 4 miles S.E. of Sarzana. It was ruined by the Saracens in 1016, but gave name to the district of Lunigiana.

LUNI, loo-neel, a town of Spain, in the Pyrenees, province and 28 miles N. of Saragossa. Pop. 1259.

LUNIGIANA, loo-ne-já'ná, a small territory of Italy, between the states of Sardinia, Parma, and Modena. Area 197 square miles. Pop. 65,220.

LUNTEREN, lúnt'éh-rén, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 17 miles N.W. of Arnheim. Pop. 1900.

LUNZENAU, loont'éh-nów, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 12 miles N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2787.

LUPAK, loo'pák, a village of Hungary, Thither Thels, about 3 miles from Dognaceka. Pop. 1004.

LUPPITT, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LUPSA, loo'pshóh, a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Thorenburg, 27 miles N.W. of Karlsburg, with 3099 inhabitants, and 5 Greek churches.

LUQUE, loo'ká, a modern town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3752.

LURAGO, loo-rá'go, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 6 miles S. of Erba. Pop. 2200.

LURAS, loo'rás, or LAURAS, lów'rás, a village of Sardinia, province of and N.E. of Tempio. Pop. 1640.

LUR

LURATE-ABATE, loo-rá-tá-d-bá-tá, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 9 miles E. of Como. Pop. 1981.

LURAY, a post-village, capital of Page co., Virginia, 136 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile limestone valley. Here is a quarry of fine marble. Luray contains several churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

LURAY, a village of Licking co., Ohio, on the National Road, 24 miles E. of Columbus.

LURAY, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, 50 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

LURCY LE BOURG, lür'see/leh boor, a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, 25 miles S.E. of Cosne. P. 1200.

LURCY LEVY, lür'see/leh-vee/, a market-town of France, department of Allier, 20 miles N.W. of Moulins, with 2940 inhabitants, and manufactures of earthenwares.

LURE, lür, (anc. *Lutera*) a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, capital of an arrondissement, on the Ognon, 16 miles E.N.E. of Vesoul. Pop. 3190. It has a communal college, and an active trade in leather, iron, corn, and cheese.

LURGAN, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 miles E.N.E. of Armagh, on the Belfast and Ulster Railway. Pop. 4677. It has a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, bridlewell, union workhouse, 3 branch banks, and extensive manufactures of linens and muslins. It gives the title of Baron to the Brownlow family, who own the town, and whose castle is adjoining.

LURGAN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Cavan.

LURGAN, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1228.

LURGERSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LURI, loo-ree, a market-town of Corsica, 13 miles N. of Bastia. Pop. 1662.

LURISTAN, a district of Persia. See **LOORISTAN**.

LURO, loo-ro, a river and small town of European Turkey. The river enters the Gulf of Arta, after a S. course of 40 miles. The town is 6 miles above its mouth.

LURROO, lür-roo, or **DURROO**, dürr-roo, a town of Cashmere, 8 miles S. of Islamabad.

LURS, lür, a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 6 miles E.N.E. of Forcalquier. Pop. 1246.

LUS, a province of Beloochistan. See **LOOS**.

LUSACE. See **LUSATIA**.

LUSATIA, lu-sá/she-q, (Ger. *Lausitz*, lów/zits; Fr. *Lusace*, lü'sásh), an ancient territory of Germany, divided into the margravates of Upper Lusatia (Ober Lausitz) and Lower Lusatia (Nieder Lausitz), and bounded on the S. by Bohemia, to which the whole of it originally belonged. It afterwards fell to Saxony, and remained with it till 1815, when Russia received the whole of Nieder Lausitz.

LUSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LUSBY'S MILLS, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

LUSCHAN, lösh'án, or **LUZAN**, loo-zán, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, about 8 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1118.

LUSCHE, loosh'eh, or **LUZE**, loo-zá, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, about 10 miles from Hohenmauth. Pop. 1440.

LUSDORF, loos'dorf, or **LUSTORF**, loos'torf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntslau, near Friedland. Pop. 1008.

LUSEN, (Lüsen,) lö'sen, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Bruneck, district of Brixen. Pop. 1149.

LUSERNA, loo-sén/ná, a village of Piedmont, division of Turin, province and 8 miles S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 1183.

LUSERNA, **BOBBIO DI**, bob'beo dee loo-sén/ná, a village of the Sardinian States, contiguous to the above. Pop. 1648.

LUSIGNAN, lö'seen'yón', (anc. *Lusignanum*) a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Vonne, 14 miles S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1482. Remarkable as the cradle of the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus during the crusades.

LUSIGNY, lö'seen'yee/, (L. *Lusignium*?) a market-town of France, department of Aube, 8 miles E.S.E. of Troyes. Pop. 1000.

LUSITANIA. See **PORTUGAL**.

LUSK, a village and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Dublin, 3 miles W. of Rush.

LUSNA, loosh'nöh', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau.

LUSS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton.

LUSSAC, lö'sák', a town of France, department of Gironde, 21 miles E.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2471.

LUSSAC LES CHATEAUX, lö'sák'/lá shá'tó, a town of France, department of Vienne, 7 miles W. of Montmorillon. Pop. 1581.

LUSSAC LES ÉGLISES, lö'sák'/lá é'glees', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Jellac. Pop. 1640.

LUSSIN. See **LOSSINI**.

LUSSIN-GRANDE and **LUSSIN-PICCOLO**, two towns of Myria. See **LOSSINI**.

LUSTENAU, lö'stéh-nöw', or **LUSTNAU**, lö'st/nöw, a village of Austria, Tyrol, on the Upper Rhine, 7 miles S.S.W. of Bregenz. Pop. 2995.

LUSTLEIGH, lö'stleh, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LUSTNAU, lö'st/nöw, a village of Württemberg, about 1 mile E.N.E. of Tübingen on the Neckar. Pop. 1459.

1102

LUX

LUSUSCOONA RIVER. See **LOOSASCOONA**.

LUTENBURG (Lüttenburg,) lö'ten-boör', a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 58 miles N.E. of Glückstadt, on a small river, 2 miles from the Baltic. Pop. 2100.

LUTETIA. See **PARIS**.

LUTEVA. See **LODÈVE**.

LUTHERANSVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

LUTHERMUIR, lö'ther-müer', a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 64 miles N.N.E. of Brechin. Pop. 967.

LUTHERSBURG, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the Erie Turnpike, 136 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

LUTHERSVILLE, a village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

LUTHERVILLE, a village in Meriwether co., Georgia, 100 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

LUTISSÁ, löo'tish/shöh', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, near Mount Tisza. Pop. 1040.

LUTOMIERZ, löo-to-me-alash', or **LUTOMIRSK**, löo-to-meensk', a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalles, on the Ner, 27 miles N.E. of Sieradz. Pop. 1600.

LUTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 19 miles S.E. of Bedford, on the Lea. Pop. of the town in 1851, 10,648. It is pleasantly situated between ranges of the Chiltern Hills; has a fine gothic church, a national school, poor's hospital, union workhouse, market-house, and manufactures of straw hats. In the vicinity is Luton-Hoo Park, formerly seat of the Marquis of Bute.

LUTRY, lö'tree/, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. P. 1788.

LUTSCHINE, (Lütschine,) lö'tshee'ná, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, formed by the torrent White Lutschine, and the Black Lutschine; falls into the Lake of Brienz.

LUTSCH LANGEN, löng'en löö'tsh, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz, near Krünau. Pop. 1560.

LUTSEY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

LUTTABUND, lö'tá-bünd', a pass in Afghanistan, near Cabool; lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 69° 28' E. It is 6 miles long, and about 7000 feet high.

LUTTER or **LUTTER-AM-BARENBERGE**, lö'ter-ám-bér-nen-bén'ghen, a market-town of Germany, duchy and 23 miles S.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1064. Here in 1620, Tilly defeated Christian IV., King of Denmark.

LUTTERBACH, lö'ter-bák', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 15 miles N. of Altkirch, on an island formed by the Dolleren. Pop. 1047.

LUTTERWORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 14 miles S.S.W. of Leicester, on the Midland Counties Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2446. The town, on the Swift, a tributary of the Avon, has a handsome church, containing a part of the pulpit, and a portrait of its rector, the reformer Wycliffe, who died here in 1384.

LÜTTICH, a town of Belgium. See **LIZON**.

LUTTON, a parish of England, counties of Huntingdon and Northampton.

LUTTRINGHAUSEN, lö'ttring-böw'sen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 980.

LUTZEN, lö'tsen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2230. It is memorable for the battle of 8th November, 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Austrians, and lost his life; and for that of 2d May, 1813, between the French, under Napoleon, and the allied Russian and Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated.

LUTZK, a town of Russian Poland. See **LOOTSK**.

LUVINO, loo-vee/no, or **LUINO**, loo-ee/no, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Como, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 1943.

LUXAN. See **LUSAN**.

LUXAPATIL/LA, a creek which rises in Marion co., Alabama, and flowing south-westerly, enters the Tombigbee River a little below Columbus, in Mississippi.

LUX/BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LUXEMBOURG, (Fr. pron. löx'ém-boor',) or **LUX/EM-BURG**, a province of Belgium, constituting the W. portion of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg; bounded N. by the province of Liège, E. by the duchy of Luxembourg, S. by France, and W. by the province of Namur. Area, 1705 square miles. It is divided into five arrondissements—Arlon, the capital, Buxtonne, Marche, Neufchâteau, and Virton; subdivided into 20 civil and 15 military cantons. Pop. 187,978, the large majority of whom speak French or Walloon.

LUX/EMBURG, (Dutch pron. löx'ém-büüg',) a town belonging to Holland, capital of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, and a fortress of the German Confederation, 115 miles W.S.W. of Frankfurt, and 117 miles S.E. of Brussels. Its natural position is so strong, and the different powers into whose hands it has successively fallen have done so much to extend and improve its means of defence, that Carnot pronounced it to be the strongest place in Europe, after Gibraltar. It is divided into a low and a high town. The former lies along the banks of the Aisette, is surrounded with walls, and consists of two quarters, called the Grindel and Pfaffenthal. The latter stands 200 feet higher, on a

steep and scarped rock, and is approached from below by flights of steps and zigzag streets, cut out of the solid rock, so as to be passable for a carriage. The whole rock is surrounded by a strong wall, deep ditches, and a double row of formidable outworks. The most remarkable part of the fortifications, called *Le Bouc*, consists of a rocky promontory, which commands the valley both above and below. The whole town is well built, and contains 3 good public squares, 4 churches, 3 chapels, and a synagogue; town-houses, old and new; the governor's house, town library, monasteries of the Dominicans and Franciscans, an athe-neum, with 16 professors, a Roman Catholic seminary for priests, a normal and several elementary schools. It has manufactures of wax, several distilleries and breweries, tanneries for chamails as well as ordinary leather, dye-works, &c., and a trade in gold and silver wares, paper, iron, honey, wine, vinegar, wood, china, hats, hosiery, &c. Luxembourg is the see of a bishop, and, during part of the year, the residence of the leading families of the duchy, some of whom have elegant mansions in it. Pop. 11,143, exclusive of the garrison, mustering about 5000 men.

LUXEMBURG, GRAND-DUCHY OF, a territory belonging to the Dutch monarchy, and forming the eleventh state of the German Confederation, bounded N. and E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by France, and W. by Belgium. Area, 1225 square miles. It forms part of the plateau of the Ardennes, and has a rugged and mountainous surface, covered in many parts with heaths and morasses, though in general well wooded. Its drainage belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Moselle. For administrative purposes, it is divided into the three districts of Luxembourg, Grevenmacher, and Diekirch, containing eleven cantons. Luxembourg was first governed by counts, one of whom, Henry IV., was elected Emperor of Germany in 1308, and assumed the title of Henry VII. In 1354 it was erected into a duchy by Charles IV., and, in 1443, came by marriage to Philip of Burgundy, and, through him, to the house of Spain. By the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, part of it was ceded to the French, and took the name of French Luxembourg; but in 1714 it all merged in the house of Austria, and remained with it till the successes of the French revolutionary armies incorporated it with the French Empire. In 1814 it was converted into a grand-duchy and given to the King of Holland, who possessed it, in common with Holland and Belgium, till 1830, when, in consequence of the revolution of the latter, part of it became a Belgian province. The remainder, continuing with the Dutch, forms the present grand-duchy. Pop. 169,730.

LUXEUIL, lûx'vî/, or **LUXEN**, (anc. *Luxetrium*), a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 10 miles N.W. of Lure, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains. Its warm and cold mineral baths, known to the Romans, are much frequented, and it has manufactures of paper, hardware, and cutlery. Pop. in 1852, 4085.

LUXOR, loox'or/ or lûx'or/, written **LOUQSOR** by the French, (Arab. *El kusr*, "the palaces"), a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 1½ miles S. of Carnac, on a portion of the site of ancient Thebes, and having one of the most magnificent ancient temples extant.

LUXOVIVM. See **LUXEUIL**.

LUXULION, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LUYK, a town of Belgium. See **LAZON**.

LUYNES, loo'een/, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 5 miles W. of Tours. Pop. 2000. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock, on which stands an old castle, formerly fortified, and during the revolution of 1793 called *Roche-sur-Loire*.

LUZ, lûz, or **LUZ EN BARRÉGES**, lûz ône bar'raish/, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, at the foot of a lofty mountain, called the *Pic de Berrons*, 16 miles S. of Tarbes. It has manufactures of mixed silk and woollen stuffs, called *barréges*. Near it are the thermal baths of St. Sauveur. Pop. 2640.

LUZA, a river of Russia. See **LOOZA**.

LUZARCHES, lû'zarch/, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Pontoise. Pop. 1432.

LUZECH, lû'zesh/, a town of France, department of Lot, 8 miles W.N.W. of Cahors. Pop. 1610.

LUZERNE, a canton of Switzerland. See **LUZERNE**.

LUZERNE, lûz-ern/, a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River; the Lehigh River flows along its S.E. border; and it is also drained by the Lackawanna, Neecopect, Huntingdon, and Wapwallopen Creeks. The surface is diversified by several parallel mountain ridges of the Alleghany Chain. Wyoming Mountain traverses the middle of the county, parallel with the river, and extends towards the N.E. under the name of *Monie Mountain*. The average height of this ridge is about 1000 feet above the valley. Another ridge, called in different parts the Nanticoke and Lackawanna Mountains, rises in the N.W. part. Between these lies the beautiful and fertile valley of Wyoming, through which the Susquehanna River flows. Including the valley of the Lackawanna, this is a long elliptical basin, nearly 60 miles in length, and 5

miles in width, constituting a separate coal-field, the beds of which in some parts are about 30 feet thick. Large quantities of coal are mined near Carbondale and Wilkesbarre. The soil of these valleys is fertile and well adapted to agriculture. The county is intersected by the North Branch of the State Canal, and in part by the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad. Organized in 1786, and named in compliment to Chevalier de la Luzerne, at that time minister from France to the United States. Capital, Wilkesbarre. Pop. 56,072.

LUZERNE, a post-village and township of Warren co., New York, on the Hudson River. Pop. 1800.

LUZERNE, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1869.

LUZERNE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

LUZK, a town of Russia. See **LOOTSK**.

LUZON, loo-zôn/, or **LUÇON**, (Sp. pron. of both, loo-thôn/) an island in the Malay Archipelago, the largest of the Philippines, between the Chinese Sea on the W., and the North Pacific Ocean on the E.; between lat. 12° 30' and 18° 40' N., lon. 119° 45' and 124° 10' E.; its greatest length is about 550 miles, its greatest breadth about 130 miles; but where its N. and S. portions are united by a narrow isthmus, it diminishes to 10 miles; area estimated at 57,505 square miles. The northern portion of the island, constituting at least four-fifths of the whole, is of an oblong shape, and tolerably compact, the only large bays which break the continuity of its outline being those of Lingayen on the W., and Manila on the S.W.; the S., or rather S.E. portion, is extremely irregular. Its surface is very much diversified, but its most prominent features are two mountain chains, the Sierra Madre and Cordillera de Caravallos. The Sierra Madre attains a height of at least 7000 feet; the Cordillera de Caravallos, or E. chain, attains, in the N., a height of about 4000 feet, but has many summits which exceed 6000, and probably 7000 feet. Several of the loftiest heights are in the S. part of the island, where, situated near the coast, they form a very conspicuous object at sea. Almost all these mountains are of volcanic origin, and many disastrous eruptions from them have taken place. The largest river of the island is the Aparri or Cagayan, called also the Tago, (Tagua,) which, formed by two streams from the central mountains, falls into the sea at Aparri, after a course of about 160 miles. Another river, of less magnitude, is the Pasig, which issues out of the Lake of Bay by seven branches, and is navigable by vessels of from 400 to 500 tons. The other principal rivers are the Abra, Agno, Pampanga, and Cebuano. The vegetation of Luzon is almost unsurpassed in luxuriance. Even the loftiest heights are crowned with gigantic forests, while the plains and valleys are covered with the richest verdure, or occupied by the most abundant cultivated crops. Among these are rice, the chief article of food, sugar-cane, which is extensively grown, Abaca, a kind of banana, various species of palm, cotton, coffee, cinnamon, maize, and tobacco. The mineral kingdom furnishes in considerable abundance both gold and iron. The former is washed from almost all the streams. The other more important minerals are copper, coal, sulphur, marble, gypsum, agates, jaspers, and carnelians. The manufactures include cotton and silk tissues, cordage, tobacco, leather, plain and varnished, embroidery, wood and ivory carvings, mats, and carriages. Great skill is also displayed in the construction of boats, canoes, and other large vessels. One of 600 tons, built by the natives, has made many voyages to Spain, and is considered the best ship belonging to the port of Manila. The principal articles of trade have already been indicated. Luzon is divided into 19 provinces; its capital is Manila. Eight earthquakes have occurred since 1627, the most recent in July, 1852. See **MANILA**. Pop. 2,176,930.

LUZSNA, looz'nôh/, a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, about 4 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 1939.

LUZY, lû'zoe/, a town of France, department of Nièvre, 10 miles S. of Château-Chinon. Pop. 1894.

LUZZARA, loot-sî/râ, a market-town of Parma, 4 miles N. of Guastalla, near the Po. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702.

LUZZI, loot'zee, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 11 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 2700.

LYAREE, li-d'ree, a maritime town of Beloochistan, province of Loos, (Luz), on the Poorally, about 20 miles from the Indian Ocean, and 38 miles S. of Bela.

LYBRAND, a post-office of Allomakee co., Iowa.

LYBSTER, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, parish of Latheron, 11 miles S.W. of Wick. Pop. 279. A harbor of refuge has been recently constructed here by government.

LYCHEN, lee'gen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 48 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 1970.

LYCOMING, li-kôm'ing, a county in the N.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1500 square miles. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River flows eastward through the S. part; and it is also drained by Muncy, Loyslock, Lycoming, and Pine Creeks. The surface is mountainous; the main Alleghany, here called North Mountain, extends through the middle. The soil of the valleys is based on

limestone, and is very productive; the uplands are mostly susceptible of improvement. It has extensive mines of bituminous coal, and is liberally supplied with water-power. A canal has been made along the river in this county. The Williamsport and Elmira Railroad terminates at the county seat. Formed in 1795, and named from Lyscoming Creek. Capital, Williamsport. Pop. 26,267.

LYCOMING, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1275.

LYCOMING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna, about 2 miles above Williamsport.

LYCOMING CREEK, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

LYCOPOLIS. See SICOT.

LYCURGUS, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

LYCUS, a river of Western Asia. See ZAB.

LYDBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LYDD, *lid*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the English Channel, 3 miles S.W. of Romney, of which cinque port it was formerly a member. Pop. 1609.

LYDDA or DIOSPOLIS. See LUDD.

LYDDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LYDDEN, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYDDEN, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYDEN, a township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 756.

LYDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LYDHAM, a parish of England and Wales, counties of Montgomery and Salop.

LYDIARD (*lid/yard*) BISHOP'S, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYDIARD ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYDIATE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LYDLINCH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LYDOCH, *LOCH*, *ldk ldk*, Scotland, co. of Perth.

LYELL'S STORE, a post-office of Richmond co., Virginia.

LYGUM KLOSTER or LUGUM KLOSTER, *ld'gum kloster*, a village of Denmark, duchy and 46 miles N.N.W. of Slawick, owes its origin to a rich Cistercian monastery, founded in the 12th century, but secularized at the Reformation. Pop. 1200.

LYK, a town of Prussia. See LICK.

LYKENA, a township in the N.W. part of Crawford co., Ohio.

LYKENS, a thriving post-village and township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, is situated about 38 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, at the foot of Bear Mountain, which abounds in coal of superior quality. It is connected by a railroad 16 miles long with the Susquehanna River, at Millersburg. Many persons are employed in the coal-mines at this place. Pop. of the township, 1371.

LYMAN, a post-township of York co., Maine, about 25 miles S.W. of Portland. Pop. 1376.

LYMAN, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, about 17 miles N.N.E. of Haverhill. The river is here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 1442.

LYMAN CENTRE, a post-village of York co., Maine, 25 miles S.W. of Portland.

LYMANSVILLE, a post-village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 183 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

LYME, *lime*, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, about 56 miles N.W. by N. of Concord. It contains an academy, and has manufactures of leather, furniture, and starch. Pop. 1617.

LYME, a pleasant post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, at its entrance into Long Island Sound, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 34 miles E. of New Haven. In 1855 the township of South Lyme was set off from the township of Lyme. Passengers by the railroad here cross the river by a ferry. Pop. 2608.

LYME, a township of Jefferson co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2919.

LYME, a post-township, forming the N.W. extremity of Huron co., Ohio, 90 miles N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. 1859.

LYME-REGIS, *lime-regis*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the small river Lyme, at its entrance into the English Channel, 22 miles W. of Dorchester, to which a railway is projected. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 3516. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, almshouse, old town-hall, assembly rooms, custom-house, and a harbor, consisting of 2 piers, forming a basin, useful as a refuge for small vessels. Its trade has greatly declined. Registered shipping in 1847, 820 tons. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In 1558, the great engagement with the Spanish Armada took place off Lyme. In 1672, the Dutch fleet was defeated here by the English. In 1609, Commo-de-Medici died in the town. Admiral Sumner, discoverer of the Bermudas, was born here. An earthquake, accompanied by fissures of the ground, and other extraordinary phenomena, occurred in the vicinity, in 1839.

LYM-FIORD, *lhm'fe-ord'* (Dan. pron. *lhm'fe-ord'*) written also LUMFIORD and LIIMFIORD. Denmark, an inlet or arm of the sea extending from the Cattegat, in about 57° N. lat., westward to the German Ocean. It stretches far into North Jutland, and there expands into a large, irregular, and shallow lagoon. Previously to 1825 it was separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, a mile or so in breadth, over which the sea occasionally broke; but the communication is now permanent. Its whole length is perhaps 100 miles, the breadth varies from 1 mile or less to about 15 miles. The Lymfiord is shallow and of difficult navigation. It receives several small rivers, and contains the island of Mors, and several smaller islands.

LYMINGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LYMINGTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Hants, in the New Forest, on a small navigable river of the same name, and communicating with a handsome suburb, close to its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles S.W. of Southampton, to which the port is subordinate. Pop. of borough in 1851, 5292. It is beautifully situated on a steep declivity, has many handsome houses for the accommodation of sea-bathers, a church subordinate to Boldre, town-hall, theatre, handsome baths, and custom-house, establishments for ship-building, and salt works. The harbor admits vessels of 300 tons, but has little trade. Steamers ply to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Viscount to the Wallop family.

LYMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset. 14 miles E.S.E. of Ilchester. Cardinal Wolsey was once rector of this parish.

LYMM, *limm*, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

LYMPNE or LIMNE, *lim*, (anc. *Portus Lemanicus*) a parish of England, co. of Kent, 24 miles W. of Hythe. Street-fall Castle, the seat of the archdeacon, occupies the site of an ancient British fortress; a Roman road runs direct to Canterbury.

LYMPSTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYMPSTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LYNCH, *linch*, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LYND, *lind*, a river of North Australia, discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, flows through a mountainous country, till it joins the river Mitchell.

LYNCHBURG, a flourishing town of Campbell county, Virginia, is finely situated on a steep declivity on the right (S.) bank of James River, 120 miles W.S.W. of Richmond, and 20 miles S.E. of the Blue Ridge. Lat. 37° 36' N., lon. 79° 22' W. The South Side Railroad, leading to Petersburg and Richmond, connects here with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which is to form part of the most direct route from the Eastern States to those of the South-West, and to be one of the principal thoroughfares of the Union. The James River and Kanawha Canal, the greatest public work in the state, following the course of the river from the falls at Richmond, is completed to Buchanan, about 50 miles above Lynchburg, and is to be continued to Covington. The distance between Richmond and Lynchburg by canal is 147 miles. The navigation of the canal renders this town the market of an extensive and fertile tract of country. The principal article of trade is tobacco, of which 5810 hogsheds were inspected here in 1851; 10,700 hogsheds in 1852; and 10,219 hogsheds in 1853. About 300,000 bushels of wheat are also received here every year. The town is supplied with river-water from a reservoir which is elevated about 253 feet above the level of the river, and contains 400,000 gallons. This work was finished in 1829, at a cost of \$50,000. The river is here about 200 yards wide, and is crossed by a fine bridge. It affords abundant water-power, which is employed in the manufacture of cotton, wool, flour, &c. The town contains 9 churches, 3 printing-offices, 3 banks, 3 savings banks, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 36 tobacco factories, 4 brass and iron foundries, and 150 stores, in which the annual sales exceed \$2,000,000. Capital employed in 1851 in manufactures, \$725,000. The town was founded in 1786, and incorporated in 1805. In 1848, it contained 7678 inhabitants. Pop. in 1853, about 10,000.

LYNCHBURG, a village of Stokes co., North Carolina.

LYNCHBURG, a village of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Sumterville.

LYNCHBURG, a post-office of Cross co., Alabama.

LYNCHBURG, a post-village of Harris co., Texas, on Buffalo Bayou, opposite to San Jacinto, about 18 miles E. of Houston.

LYNCHBURG, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tennessee, 78 miles S.E. of Nashville.

LYNCHBURG, a village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the road from Lexington to Nashville.

LYNCHBURG, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.

LYNCHBURG, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, or the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad, 60 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati.

LYNCHBURG SPRINGS, a post-office of Jackson co., Mississippi.

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LYNCH'S CREEK, of South Carolina, rises near the N. border of the state, and flows south-eastward, forming the boundary between the districts of Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, and Williamsburg on the right, and Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marion on the left, until it enters the Great Pedee.

LYNCH'S CREEK, a post-village of Marion district, South Carolina.

LYNCH'S LAKE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

LYNCH/WOOD, a post-village of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

LYNCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYNDERBOROUGH, *lind-bur-rüh*, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Souhegan River, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Concord. Pop. 968.

LYNDEN, a post-office of Arrostook co., Maine.

LYNDESAY, MOUNT, Australia. See **LINDESAY**.

LYNDON CORNER, a thriving village of Caledonia co., Vermont, about 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and 7 stores. About 100 persons are employed here in the manufacture of carriages. Pop. 400.

LYNDHURST, a parish and village of England, co. of Hants, beautifully situated in the centre of the New Forest, 8 miles W.S.W. of Southampton. Pop. 1380. Here is the "King's House," or official residence of the lord warden of the forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst. In the vicinity is the spot where William Rufus was slain by the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel.

LYNDON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

LYNDON, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the head waters of the Passumpsic River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, about 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1752.

LYNDON, a township of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop. 1092.

LYNDON, a thriving post-village of Whitesides co., Illinois, on Rock River, about 150 miles N. of Springfield.

LYNDON CENTRE, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the Passumpsic River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 2 miles N. of Lyndon Corner, and 42 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, 2 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

LYNDONVILLE, a post-village in the N.W. part of Orleans co., New York, about 250 miles W. by N. of Albany.

LYNE, line, a river of Scotland, co. of Peebles, rises on the borders of the county of Edinburgh, and flows S. for 20 miles into the Tweed, above Peebles.

LYNE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

LYNEHAM, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LYNE/SACK, a township of England, co. of Durham.

LYNESVILLE, a post-village of Granville co., North Carolina, 54 miles N. of Raleigh.

LYNGBYE, *ling-bü'ch* or *ling-bü'gh*, a market-town of Denmark, in the island of Seeland, 7 miles N.N.W. of Copenhagen, with a royal summer palace.

LYNN, lin, a city and seaport of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Lat. 42° 27' 51" N., lon. 70° 57' 27" W. It is situated on the north-eastern shore of Massachusetts Bay, in the midst of the most varied and picturesque scenery. The beaches and Nahant, in the vicinity, are noted places of resort, both for pleasure and health. Lynn was incorporated a city in 1850, and is handsomely built on wide and pleasant streets. The principal public edifices are the City Hall, Lyceum Hall, and the churches, of which there are 15, of the various denominations. Among the institutions, the Society for the cultivation of Natural History is deserving of notice. It has a library, and a valuable collection of curiosities. An efficient system of education has been provided, similar to that generally adopted in the state. There are in the city an academy, a high school, 9 principal, 6 intermediate, and 18 primary schools, besides several private ones. Two newspapers are published here weekly. Lynn has long been celebrated for the manufacture of ladies' shoes. This branch of business was pursued here before the Revolution. The sales were then chiefly confined to New England; but since that period the business has been greatly extended, and shoes are now exported in large quantities to almost every part of the United States. It is estimated that at the present time there are 150 manufactories in the city, giving employment to about 10,000 persons, more than half of whom are females; and that 4,500,000 pairs of ladies' and misses' shoes are annually made, amounting in value to some \$3,500,000. From 400,000 to 500,000 pairs are also purchased from neighboring towns. Besides the above, there are manufactories of leather, morocco, cotton, prints, chocolate, glue, machinery, tinware, &c. Lynn has several vessels engaged in the whale fisheries. Two ships arrived here in 1853, bringing 1656 bbls. of sperm oil, 2120 bbls. of whale oil, and 28,000 lbs. of whalebone. The cod and mackerel fisheries are also prosecuted, and some coast trade is carried on. There are 2 banks in Lynn, with a capital of \$250,000, a savings institution, and 2 insurance offices. Settled in

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1629, and incorporated as a town in 1632. Pop. in 1830 6138; 1840, 9367; 1860, 14,257.

LYNN, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. P. 1907.

LYNN, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LYNN, a post-township of St. Clair co., Michigan. Pop. 58.

LYNN, a village of Martin co., Indiana, 46 miles E. of Vincennes.

LYNN, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 1227.

LYNN, a post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 8 miles S.S.E. of Winchester.

LYNN, a post-office of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

LYNN CAMP, a post-office of Knox co., Kentucky.

LYNN/FIELD, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the South Reading Branch Railroad, 13 miles N. by E. of Boston. Shoemaking is carried on here to some extent. Pop. according to the state census taken in May, 1850, 1010, but by the United States census taken a few months later, 1728, or 1252 males and 471 females.

LYNNFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 15 miles N. of Boston.

LYNN, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LYNN-REGIS, *lin-ree-jis*, or **KING'S-LYNN**, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, and town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 9 miles from the North Sea, and 26½ miles N.E. of Ely, on the East Anglian Railway. Pop. in 1851, 19,338. It is divided into several parts by 4 small navigable rivers called fleets, over which are about a dozen bridges; it is defended on the land-side by a fosse, strong bastions, and remains of an ancient embattled wall, with one gateway. The town is well built, and contains many noted old mansions. The market-place is very handsome, and extensive public walks, lined with trees, beautify the E. part of the town. Chief buildings, St. Margaret's Church, a stately pile of vast dimensions, founded in the 12th century; the beautiful and spacious chapel of St. Nicholas, All-Saints' Church, a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of a convent, an octagonal Lady's chapel tower, a free grammar school, founded in the 15th century, a large Lancasterian school, several ancient poor's hospitals, an ancient guildhall and jail, theatre, library, mechanics' institution, handsome custom-house, large market-house, and fort. The harbor is capacious, the river being here about 1000 feet in breadth, but the approach is seriously obstructed by shifting sands. Spring tides rise 18 feet. The trade of Lynn, which ranked, within the last 50 years, as the 6th commercial port of England, is again rapidly increasing. Principal imports, coal, wine from the Peninsula, timber, hemp, and other Baltic and Canadian produce. Exports, corn and wool. Shipyards, breweries, iron foundries, cork, rope, and tobacco manufactories also employ many of the inhabitants. Steamers ply to Hull. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Lynn was remarkable for its fidelity to the royal cause in the reign of John, who presented the town with a large silver cup and sword. It also espoused the side of Charles I.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 83 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Giles co., Tennessee, about 60 miles S. by W. of Nashville.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village in Warlick co., Indiana, 145 miles S.W. by S. of Indianapolis.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, about 40 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

LYNNVILLE, a post-township in the E. part of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 168.

LYNNVILLE, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

LYON, a city of France. See **LYONS**.

LYON, a township of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1134.

LYNN, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LYON, lon, a river of Scotland, flows, after a course of 28 miles, into the Tay at Taymouth Castle.

LYONNOIS or **LYONNAIS**, *LE*, *leh lee-on'nä*, (*Le* *Alger* *Lugdunensis* and *Ædus* *Lugdunensis*?) an ancient province of France, which formed part of one of the Roman divisions of Gaul, was afterwards included in the second kingdom of Burgundy; and, on being separated from it, became an independent county. Capital, Lyons. It was united to the crown of France by Philip le Bel, in 1310, and now forms the departments of Rhône, Loire, Saône, Marne, and Seine.

LYONS, *lions*, (*Fr.* *Lyons*, *lee-on'*; *Sp.* *Leon*, *la-on'*; *It.* *Lione*, *le-onä*; anc. *Lugdunum*.) the second city of France, capital of the department of Rhône, 240 miles S.S.E. of Paris, and 170 miles N. of the Mediterranean; lat. (Notre Dame) 45° 45' 44" N., lon. 4° 49' 43" E. Two large rivers—the Saône, flowing from the N., and the Rhone from the E., unite, and form a tongue of land, on which the greater part of the city is built. It is not, however, confined to the limits thus marked out, but extends to the opposite banks of both rivers, the communication being maintained by numerous commodious and handsome bridges, generally of modern construction. On the right bank of the Saône, two steep hills, Fourvières and St. Sébastien, rise in the form of an amphitheatre, and are partially occupied by streets. One of the steepest of these leads up to the summit of Fourvières, from which the best view of the city is ob-

tained; and the whole country, for many miles around, is presented to the eye as one grand panorama, embracing distinct views of the Alps on the E. and the Cévennes on the S. In the town itself, though there is much to interest and amuse, there is more to disappoint, and even disgust. The streets are irregular, narrow, and filthy, and are lined with tall ungainly buildings, which, crowded together into the smallest possible space, nearly exclude both sun and air. There are, however, many fine quarters, among which may be mentioned the magnificent quays, with their finely-planted walks, stately mansions, and capacious warehouses. Some of the squares, also, are good, such as the Place des Terreaux and the Place Bellecour; the latter not surpassed in beauty and extent by many in Europe.

The public edifices of Lyons are not numerous, and those deserving of notice are more remarkable for their antiquity than for the beauty of their architecture. The Cathedral, on the slope of the Fourvières, on the right bank of the Saône, is in the gothic style of the time of Louis XI., and has four towers. Higher up the declivity stands the church of Notre Dame, an ancient edifice, occupying the site of the *Forum Vetus*, built by Trajan. Beside it is a tower or Belvedere, 680 feet above the Saône. On the other side of the Fourvières is the Church of St. Irenæus, who was the second bishop of Lyons, and had conversed with the Apostles. The church, a modern structure, is situated on the grave of the martyred bishop, and has beneath it a crypt, in which thousands of Christians are said to have been massacred by orders of the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus, A. D. 202. A little above the Cathedral is the Palais de Justice; and lower down, on the opposite bank of the Saône, stands the church of the Abbey of Ainay, beneath whose sacristy, and penetrating far below the bed of the river, are gloomy dungeons, without light or air, in which many of the early Christians were immured previous to martyrdom.

Other noteworthy edifices of this class are the Church of St. Nizier, of the 14th century, one of the largest in the town; that of St. Bonaventure, the parish saint of Lyons; the church of the Chartreux, surmounted by a superb dome, which, from all quarters of the city, is seen rising conspicuously above the other buildings; the Église de l'Observance, Église des Antiquailles, Église St. Just, and Église St. Louis. The archiepiscopal palace, situated near the Cathedral, is a large edifice of no architectural merit. In this palace a great number of Protestants were butchered in 1572, as a sequel to St. Bartholomew. In the Place des Terreaux stands the Hôtel de Ville, considered one of the finest edifices of the kind in France, though so very irregular in its style, that it cannot be said to belong to any particular order of architecture.

The library, (Bibliothèque Publique,) occupying part of the buildings of the college, on the Quai de Retz, is the best provincial collection in France. It contains 14,400 volumes; and has, besides, a rich collection of engravings and MSS. The Palais des Arts or Museum, facing the Place des Terreaux, occupies the ancient convent of St. Pierre, which dates from the earliest Christian times, and is a fine majestic edifice, more in the style of a palace than a monastery. It contains a picture-gallery, a cabinet of medals, a gallery for statues, and another for ancient stuccoes, a dépôt of mechanical inventions for the fabrication of silks, with a library attached; a free school of design, and a large hall, used as the Exchange. The chief educational establishments are the Royal College, founded in 1519; the Institution la Martinière, affording a gratuitous education to 220 sons of artisans; and a veterinary school. Connected with educational institutions, may be mentioned the Botanic Garden, (Jardin des Plantes,) near La Croix Rousse, which is the principal seat of manufacturing industry.

The most important charitable establishments are the Hôtel-Dieu, the Maison de la Charité, a very extensive almshouse or poor-house; the Mont de Piété, and the Hospice de l'Antiquaille. There are several prisons—the New Prison, an extensive building, well arranged; the Maison des Recluses, now employed as a military prison; and the prison of Roanne, regarded as a model in its kind. Lyons has extensive barracks, in which a great number of troops are always quartered; and is surrounded by a line of detached forts, which crown its different heights, ostensibly for the purpose of defence, but more probably as a means of repressing the turbulent spirit for which great masses of the population have long been notorious.

As a manufacturing town, Lyons early acquired, and has long maintained, the first rank. Its silk manufactures are perhaps the most important in the world. This constitutes its great staple, and during the three years that have passed since 1850, has employed about 60,000 machines, (métiers,) scattered over a district of about 40 miles. These machines consume about 3,150,000 lbs. of silk, valued at \$32,000,000, producing silk manufactures valued at \$50,000,000. It is estimated that the home consumption includes one-fourth or one-third of this amount, the remainder is exported to all parts of the civilized world, but by far the largest market is found in the United States. The other manufactures deserving of notice are hats, books, jewellery, and liquors; besides dye-works, foundries, glass-houses,

potteries, tanneries, breweries, and chemical works. Lyons is admirably situated for trade, on two navigable rivers, which make it a great entrepôt both for the N. and the S. It forms the common centre where the roads from Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Geneva, from Switzerland, Italy, and Antwerp, all meet; it communicates with the Rhine by the Rhone and Rhine Canal, while several other canals, branching off from its rivers, give it ample means of transport over a great part of the interior of the empire. More recently, railways have been constructed, one of which, passing through Lyons, connects Marseilles and Avignon with Paris. The chief imports are raw silk, wine, brandy, oil, soap, flax, hemp, rice, salt, cotton, wool, coffee, dyes, earthenware, and timber; and the exports, spun-silk and silk goods, ribbons, woollens, linens, corn, flour, liqueurs, ironware, &c.

History.—The origin of Lyons cannot be traced. When Cæsar invaded Gaul it had become a place of some importance, and it ever after figures more or less in the history of the Roman Empire; several emperors, in succession, making it their occasional residence, and vying with each other in adorning it. It early received Christianity, and, towards the end of the second century, numbered thousands of Christians among its inhabitants. Its first bishop, Pothinus, died a martyr in 197, and his successor, the celebrated Irenæus, whose work against heresies is one of the most interesting literary remains of Christian antiquity, died also a martyr in 202, and with him no fewer than 19,000 Christian converts. Lyons was afterwards sacked by the Huns and Visigoths, who levelled many of its noblest Roman structures with the ground. In the eighth century, it fell into the hands of an army of Saracens from Spain, and suffered dreadfully; but recovered its prosperity under Charlemagne, on the dissolution of whose empire it became the capital of the Kingdom of Provence. Subsequently, it fell under ecclesiastical domination; and was long ruled by a succession of tyrannical and factious archbishops, who bore its name. In the reign of Louis IX., Lyons was annexed to the crown of France. Its prosperity was now much more promoted by temporal than it had been by spiritual rule. Its new quays, and several of its finest edifices, it owes to Louis XIV. Terrible disasters befell the city while in possession of the troops of the Convention, in 1793; wholesale butcheries for many days deluged the streets with blood. Many distinguished men have been natives of Lyons. Among them may be mentioned the Roman emperors Marcus Aurelius, Claudius, and Caracalla; the celebrated general, Germanicus, nephew of Tiberius; St. Ambrose, St. Irenæus, and Pope Clement IV. Pop. in 1852, 156,169.—Adj. and inhab. LYONNAIS, lee'ô-nâ'; feminine, LYONNAISE, lee'ô-nâz.

LYONS, *lyôns*, a pleasant post-village and township, capital of Wayne county, New York, situated on the Erie Canal, and on the railroad direct from Syracuse to Rochester, 44 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It contains a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a fine union school-house, which cost \$16,000, and churches for the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Episcopalians. The first two churches are large and ornamental buildings. There are several flouring-mills and manufactories here. Pop. of the township in 1850, 4925; estimated pop. of the village in 1855, 3200.

LYONS, a post-office of Fayette co., Texas.

LYONS, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

LYONS, a thriving post-village and township of Ionia co., Michigan, on Grand River, 1 mile above the mouth of Maple River, and 31 miles N.W. of Lansing. Small steamboats ascend as far as Lyons when the water is high. The river furnishes extensive water-power. Pop. of the township, 550.

LYONS, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 45 miles below Galena. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

LYONS, a township in Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 60.

LYONS, a thriving post-village of Hudson township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, on White River, 9 miles E.S.E. of Elkhorn. It has 2 stores and 30 dwellings.

LYONSDALE, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 120 miles N.W. of Albany.

LYON'S FALLS, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

LYONS, GULF OF. See GULF OF LYONS.

LYONS-LA-FORÊT, lee'ô-nâ-fô-râ', a town of France, department of Eure, 11 miles N.E. of Andelys. Pop. 1630.

LYON'S LANDING, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

LYONS HALL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LYON'S STORE, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

LYONVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

LYONSVILLE, a post-village of Cook co., Illinois, 16 miles S.W. of Chicago.

LYOUBASHEVO, LJUBASCHEVO, or LIOURACHEVO, lyoo-bâ-shê'vô, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 48 miles S.W. of Słotsk. Pop. 1800.

LYOUBIM, LJUBIM, or LIUBIM, lyoo-beem', a town of Russia, government of 54 miles N.E. of Yaroslavl, capital of a circle. Pop. 2000.

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LYOOBETCH, LIUBETCH, or LIUBETSCH. *lyoo'betch*, a market-town of Russia, government and 38 miles N.N.W. of Tchernigov, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1600.

LYOOTSIN, LJUTZIN, or LIOUTSIN. *lyoot-sen'*, (Polish *Lucyn, loot'sin*.) a town of Russian Poland, government and 130 miles N.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 2100.

LYPSE ZOLYO. *ly'chd' zol'yo'*, or **TOTH-LIPSE**, *tot-lip'ch'*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, on the Waag, about 5 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 1301.

LYRA, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

LYS, lis. (Fr. pron. almost *leece*; Flemish *Leye, l'eh.*) a river of France and Belgium, joins the Scheldt at Ghent, after a N.E. course of 100 miles. Numerous canals communicate with it, and it has an active navigation.

LYS, leece, or ESA, wad, a river of the Sardinian States, joins the Dora Baltea about 4 miles below Fort Bard, after a course of nearly 37 miles.

LYSANDER, li-san'der, a post-township of Onondaga co.,

New York, on Oswego and Seneca Rivers, and on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Oswego. Pop. 5833.

LYSANDER, a township, Winnebago co., Illinois. P. 559.

LYSKOVA, LYSKOWA, a town of Russia. See *LYSKOVO*.

LYSS-TURNEY, a tything of England, co. of Hants.

LYTHAM, a maritime parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 5½ miles W.S.W. of Kirkham, with a station on the Preston and Wyre Railway. Pop. 2082. The village is frequented for sea-bathing.

LYTHE, lith, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 8½ miles N.W. of Whitby. In the vicinity is Mulgrave Castle, seat of the Marquis of Normandy.

LYTHONIA, a post-village of De Kalb co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta.

LYTTLESVILLE, a post-village of McLean co., Illinois, about 70 miles N.E. of Springfield.

LYTTELTON. (*littel-ton*.) **PORT,** a village of New Zealand, Middle Island, Canterbury settlement, on Port Cooper.

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MAAD, mād, a town of North Hungary, co. of Zemplin, in the Hegyalla Mountains, with celebrated vineyards, 5 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 5644.

MAARSBERGEN, mās'bērs'en, a station on the railway between Amsterdam and Arnheim, 25 miles S.E. of Amsterdam.

MAARSEN, mās'sen, a village of the Netherlands, province and 5 miles N.W. of Utrecht, with a station on the railway to Amsterdam.

MAAS or MAESE, a river of the Netherlands. See *MEUSE*.

MAASLAND, mās'lānt, a former department of the Netherlands, now included in the province of South Holland, and a small portion of North Brabant.

MAASLAND, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 7 miles W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1738.

MAASSLUIS, mās'slois, or MAASLANDSLUIS, mās'lānt-slois, a fishing town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 10 miles W. of Rotterdam, on the New Maas. The excellent harbor is annually frequented by above 400 vessels, in carrying on the cod and herring fishery. Pop. 4096.

MAAS, (mās,) THE NEW, (Dutch, *De Nieuwe Maas, dā nyū'wā mās*.) a name given to the right arm of the Merwede, unites with the lake at Krimpen. South Holland, flows W., and is divided into two branches by the island of Rozenburg, reunites below Brielle, and falls into the North Sea.

MAAS, THE OLD, (Dutch, *De Oude Maas, dā ōw'dyā mās*.) the name given to the left arm of the Merwede; unites with the New Maas near Geervliet, South Holland.

MAASTRICHT, a town of the Netherlands. See *MAESTRICHT*.

MAAT, māt, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 35 miles N.W. of Agra.

MABRETTSVILLE, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

MABE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MABEES, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

MABLE CREEK, a post-office of Jessamin co., Kentucky.

MABLETHORPE ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MABLETHORPE ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MABUM, mā'boom, a town of West Africa, country of the Timmanees; lat. 8° 32' N., lon. 11° 52' W.; on the route from Bokelle to Palala.

MABROOK, mā'brook, a town of Central Africa, Sahara, 200 miles N.E. of Timbuctoo, on the route to Tripoli.

MACACU, mā-kā-koō, a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ Mountains, and flows S. to the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

MACACU, a town of Brazil, 10 miles N.N. of Rio de Janeiro.

MACAEL, mā-kā-ē, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 86 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1154.

MACAFEE, a post-office of Mercer co., Kentucky.

MACAHE, mā-kā-hē, a seaport-town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macabe River, in the Bay of St. Anna, 40 miles N.N.E. of Cape Frio.

MACALEVY'S FORT, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MACALLAH or MACALLA. See *MAKALLAH*.

MACALISTER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

MACALISTERSVILLE. See *CALHOUNSVILLE*.

MACALLISTERSVILLE, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

MACANS, mā-kāns, two contiguous villages of Portugal, Estremadura, Macans de Caminha being 17 miles, and Macans de Dona Maria 18 miles N.E. of Thomar.

MACAO, mā-kōw, a seaport town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, province of Quang-tong, on a peninsula of the island of Macao, at the S.W. entrance of the Canton River, 70 miles S.S.E. of Canton. Lat. of flag-staff, 22° 11' 4" N., lon. 113° 32' E. Pop. between 30,000 and 40,000, mostly

Chinese. The peninsula, 2½ miles in length, by less than a mile in breadth, is connected with the mainland by a narrow, low, and sandy isthmus. The town stands on declivities around a semicircular harbor, the shore being lined by an embanked parade and a terrace of white houses, above which Chinese and European residences are curiously intermingled. Principal edifices, the collegiate church of St. Joseph, 11 other churches, and the senate-house, besides some Chinese temples, and at the end of the town is a mansion where Camiens composed a great part of his *Lusiad*. Six forts defend the harbor N. and W. of the town, which is fit only for small vessels, and large ships anchor in a roadstead E. of the island. All the trade of Macao is nominally restricted to Portuguese and Spanish shipping. The educational seminaries are the College of St. Joseph, a royal grammar school, and female orphan asylum. The Portuguese authorities and others form a senate, but the government is substantially vested in a Chinese Mandarin. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese emperor in 1586, in return for assistance against pirates.

MACAO, mā-kōw' or mā-kā'o, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 85 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2300.

MACAPA, mā-kā-pā, a town of Brazil, on the left bank of the Amazon, 200 miles N.W. of Belem or Para, and only 8 miles N. of the equator. It has a fort, which defends the harbor and the passage of the river. The town carries on a considerable trade in rice, cotton, and fine timber for cabinet-work. Pop. 6000.

MACARSCA, mā-kāns'kā, a small seaport town of Dalmatia, circle and 34 miles S.E. of Spalatro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1800. It is beautifully situated on a small bay, and was formerly the seat of a republic.

MACARTHUR, a river of North Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria on its S.W. side.

MACARTHUR, a river in the S. of Australia, Victoria, flows from the Australian Alps into Lake King, an inlet of the Southern Ocean.

MACARTHUR, a river of New South Wales, tributary to the Gloucester.

MACARTHUR ISLES, Pacific Ocean, are off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Bird Isles, about lat. 11° 40' S.

MACARTHUR, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1876.

MACARTHUR, a post-village of Elk township, and capital of Vinton co., Ohio, 66 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. The Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad passes near this town. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 424.

MACASSAR, mā-kās'sar, or MANKASSER, mán-kās'ser, the chief town of a government of the same name, and a Dutch settlement of the Malay Archipelago, on the S.W. peninsula of the island of Celebes, lat. 5° 9' S., lon. 119° 36' E., 250 miles from Borneo. It is mostly inhabited by Chinese, and defended by Fort Rotterdam. It was made a free port in 1846, and has an extensive trade, chiefly with China. Pop. 20,000. The government of Macassar includes all the Dutch possession in the island of Celebes, and a population of 310,000.

MACASSAR, GOA, go'ā, or GOACH, go'ā, a native state of Celebes island, in the S.W. peninsula. It was at one time a powerful kingdom, having dominion over the greater part of Celebes, and also over numerous neighboring islands. Pop. about 70,000.

MACASSAR, STRAIT OF, separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes. It varies in breadth from 70 to 240 miles, and contains the Paternoster, Poolo-Laut, and Parmarong Islands.

MACAU, mā'kō, a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 11 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1526.

MACAUBA, mā-kōw'bd, a town of Brazil, province and 370 miles W.S.W. of Bahia.

MACAYO, mā-ā'o, a maritime town of Brazil, capital of 1107

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the province of Alagoas, on the Atlantic, lat. $28^{\circ} 4' S.$, lon. $35^{\circ} 44' W.$ Pop. 5000. Its harbor is protected from the ocean by a reef of rocks.

MACBEAN, a post-village of Richmond co., Georgia.

MACBEAN'S CREEK, of Georgia, flows eastward along the S. border of Richmond co. into the Savannah.

MACBRIDESVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

MACCAGEVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Tennessee.

MACCAGNO-INFERIORE, mak-kán'yo-in-fá-ro-órd, a village of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Como.

MACCAGNO-SUPERIORE, mak-kán'yo-soo-pá-ro-órd, a village of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Como.

MACCAI, mak'kí, a town on the E. coast of Africa, on the Massanganzee, which empties itself into the sea, about 20 miles N. of Sofala, lat. $19^{\circ} 15' S.$

MACCALL'S CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

MACCALL'S FERRY, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MACCANDLESS, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

MACCARTHY or MCCARTHY (mak-kar'thee) ISLAND, (Native *Janjan Burá*, ján'ján'bo-órd), an island of West Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia River, 127 miles from its mouth. Area 3 square miles. Pop. 1000, mostly liberated Africans.

MACCARTHYVILLE, a village in Washington township, Burlington co., New Jersey, on Wading River, about 28 miles S.E. of Mount Holly, contains an extensive paper-mill, and about 30 dwellings.

MACCHERIO, mak-ká-re-o, or MACHERIO, mǎ-ká-re-o, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, near the Lambro. Pop. 1060.

MACCHIAVALFORTORE, mak'ke-d-ví-for-to-órd, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 16 miles E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2000.

MACCLEL/ANDSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

MACCLEL/LANDTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. of Uniontown, has several stores, and about 10 houses.

MACCLESFIELD, a parliamentary and municipal borough and manufacturing town of England, co. of Chester, on the railway, 17 miles S.S.E. of Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 39,048. It is built on an acclivity; and has several handsome streets, a large church, a grammar school, founded in 1502, annual revenue, 900*l.*; a town-hall, ancient jail for the forest liberty, assembly rooms, theatre, news room, subscription library, with 20,000 volumes, 2 banks, and a spacious market-house. It has extensive manufactures of various silk fabrics, which employ about 8000 hands in 48 mills. About 3000 persons are also employed in 16 cotton-mills. Coal is plentiful, and a canal joins that of Peak Forest, thus connecting with Manchester and London. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and gives the title of Earl to the Parker family. The jurisdiction of the district, still called Macclesfield Forest, is vested in the Stanley family.

MACCLESFIELD, a township of South Australia, picturesquely situated on the Angas River, E. of Adelaide.

MACCOMB, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

MACCONNELLSBURG, a post-borough, capital of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 70 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated in a valley near Cove Mountain, and on Big Cove Creek. It was incorporated in 1814. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 477.

MACCONNELL'S GROVE, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 140 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

MACCONNELLSTOWN, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 95 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

MACCONNELLSVILLE, post-office, Onida co., New York.

MACCONNELLSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Morgan township, capital of Morgan co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Muskingum River, 27 miles S.S.E. of Zanesville. It contains 5 churches, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, 1 woollen factory, and 2 flouring-mills. The manufacture of salt is carried on extensively in this vicinity. The strata which contain the salt water are in some instances 560 feet below the surface.

MACCORMICK'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Lewis co., Kentucky.

MACCORMICKSTOWN, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.

MACCOYS/VILLE, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

MACCRACKEN, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Illinois, has an area estimated at 330 square miles. The Tennessee and Ohio River form its N.N.E. boundary; Mayfield's Creek washes its S.W. border; and it is also drained by Clark's River. The surface is level and low, subject to be partly overflowed; the soil is fertile. Formed in 1824, and named from Captain Virgil MacCracken, who was killed at the battle of the river Raisin. Capital, Paducah. Pop. 6067; of whom 5259 were free, and 808 slaves.

MACCUI/LOCH'S MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

MACCUTCH/ENVILLE, a post-village of Wyandot co.,

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Ohio, on the Sandusky River, about 78 miles N. by W. of Columbus.

MACCUTCH/ENVILLE, a post-office of Vanderburg co., Indiana.

MACDANTEL'S, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

MACDANTEL'S, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

MACDON/ALD, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas and the Indian Territory has an area of 620 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Elk or Cowskin River, an affluent of the Neosho. Lead-mines are found in the county, but not yet worked. Named in honor of Sergeant MacDonald, of South Carolina. Capital, Rutledge. Pop. 2230; of whom 2153 were free, and 82 slaves.

MACDONALD, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 18 miles S. of Milledgeville.

MACDONALD, a post-village of Randolph co., Alabama, 161 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

MACDONALD, a post-township in Hardin co., Ohio. P. 582.

MACDONALD, a village, capital of Barry co., Missouri, 166 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

MACDONALD'S MILL, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

MACDONALD'S MILLS, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

MACDONOUGH, mak-don'g, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 575 square miles. It is intersected by Crooked Creek, an affluent of Illinois River, and drained by Downing's Fork, and Turkey and Grindstone Creeks. The greater part of the county is prairie. The soil is very productive. It is traversed by the Military Tract Railroad. Groves of timber are distributed along many of the streams. Capital, Macomb. Pop. 7616.

MACDONOUGH, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, about 15 miles W. by S. of Norwich. The village has 2 or 3 churches, and several stores and mills. Pop. of the township, 1522.

MACDONOUGH, a post-office of Newcastle co., Delaware.

MACDONOUGH, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Georgia, 65 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and about 600 inhabitants. There is a cotton factory very near the place. Settled in 1822.

MACDOWELL, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, area estimated at 450 square miles. The Catawba River has its sources in this county at the S.E. base of the Blue Ridge, the summits of which, along or near the border of the county, are about 6000 feet above the sea. The soil is generally fertile. Formed in 1842 from parts of Burke and Rutherford, and named in honor of General Joseph MacDowell. Capital, Marion. Pop. 6246; of whom 4984 were free, and 1262 slaves.

MACDOWELL, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

MACDOWELL'S, a post-office, Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

MACDUFF, a burgh of barony, and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 1 mile E. of Banff, with which it is connected by a fine bridge across the Derveron, and within the parliamentary bounds of which it is included. Pop. 2527. It has an excellent harbor.

MADE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

MACEDON, mak'ke-don, a post-township of Wayne co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 18 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. 2384.

MACEDON, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 12 miles S.W. of Celina.

MACEDON CENTRE, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, 200 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has an academy.

MACEDONIA, mas-se-dó-ne-á, an ancient and celebrated country of Europe, lying immediately N. of Greece, now chiefly or wholly included in the Turkish province of Roumelie.—Adj. and inhab. MACEDONIAN, mas-se-dó-ne-án.

MACEDONIA. See ROOM-ELLE.

MACEDONIA, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

MACEDONIA, a post-office of Tiptah co., Mississippi.

MACEDONIA, a post-village in Carroll co., Tennessee.

MACEDONIA, a post-office of Potawatomi co., Iowa.

MACEDONIA DEPOT, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

MACELLO, mǎ-ché'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, 3 miles from Pinerolo, on the Chisone. Pop. 1990.

MAC'ELROY, a post-office of Doddridge co., Virginia.

MAC'ELWAIN'S, a village of York district, South Carolina.

MACERATA, mǎ-chá-rá'tá, a town of the Papal States, capital of a delegation of the same name, 21 miles S. of Ancona, on a lofty eminence above the Potenza, midway between the Apennines and the sea. It is walled, and has six gates. The streets, in general, are straight, spacious, and clean, and lined with handsome houses and several palaces. The square, in the centre, is of great extent, and contains the Cathedral, the Provincial Palace, and Theatre. There are also six other churches, and 13 convents—5 for females. Macerata is the see of a bishop, and has a court of first resort, and an appeal court for the delegations of Macerata, Urbino & Pesaro, Ancona, Ascoli, Camerino, and Fermo. The university was suppressed, but has been replaced by another,

in which theology, philosophy, and medicine are taught. There are also a museum, a library, and two literary societies. Pop. 16,000.

MACERATA-FELTRIA, *má-chá-rí-tá* (fíltro-d), a village of the Papal States, 11 miles N.W. of Urbino. Pop. 1370.

MACKEWEN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

MACKEWENSVILLE, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 74 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 or 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

MACFARLAND'S, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 79 miles S.W. of Richmond.

MACGAI/VYSVILLE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

MACGARRY, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

MACGHEE'S STORE, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

MACGILLICUDDY ROCKS, the loftiest mountain range in Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, extending for about 10 miles, between Lakes Killarney on the E., and Carra on the W. It takes the name of the Glens-Purple Mountain, immediately on Lake Killarney, beyond which, the loftier rocks form a magnificent back-ground. Height of Carrntual, the highest peak, 3404 feet.

MACGILL/LIVRAY'S, KOOTANIE, *koo'tá-ní*, or **FLAT BOW RIVER**, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in British America, and after twice crossing the line of Washington Territory, falls into the Columbia. Entire length between 400 and 600 miles.

MACGRAW/VILLE, a post-village of Cortland co., New York, about 140 miles W. of Albany. It contains a college, several churches, and 3 newspaper offices.

MACGREGOR'S LANDING, a thriving post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 61 miles above Dubuque.

MACGUIRE'S STORE, a post-office of Floyd co., Georgia.

MACHARGUE'S MILLS, a post-office of Laurel co., Kentucky.

MACHAR, (*má'chár*), **NEW**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen. On an island, in Bishop's Loch, are the remains of an old castle of the Bishops of Aberdeen.

MACHAR, OLD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

MACHECOUL, *másh'kool*, (*L. Machicolum*), a town of France, department of Loire-Inferieure, 20 miles S.W. of Nantes, on the Valleron. It was anciently the capital of the duchy of Retz, possessed a strong castle, and was otherwise well fortified, and defended by a citadel. Both castle and citadel were demolished by Louis XIV. Pop. 1762.

MACHEENWARA, *má-cheen-wá-rá*, a town of North-West Hindostan, 4 miles S. of Sutej, and 20 miles E. of Loodianah.

MACHELEN, *másh'p-len*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2872.

MACHEN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MACHENRY, a co. in the N.N.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 620 square miles. The Pishtaka or Fox River flows through the eastern part of the county from N. to S.; it is also drained by the Kishwaukee River, and by Nippersink and Piskashaw Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with fertile prairies. The underlying rock is limestone. It is intersected by the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and by the Rock River Valley Railroad, the latter of which is unfinished. Named in honor of — Machenry, a member of the Illinois legislature. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. 14,979.

MACHENRY, a post-village of Machenry co., Illinois, on Fox River, 55 miles N.W. of Chicago.

MACHERLA, *má-shá-lá*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 70 miles W. of Guntoor.

MACHERRY, a principality of Hindostan. See **ALVAR**.

MACHIANA, *má-che-á-na*, a small island of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon River, between the islands of Joannes and Caviana. In lat. 0° 5' S., lon. 49° 40' W.

MACHIAS, *match-á-s*, port of entry and seat of justice of Washington co., Maine, on Machias River, near its mouth, 204 miles N.E. of Portland. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the coast trade and ship-building. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3507 tons registered, and 22,645 tons enrolled and licensed; nearly all of the latter was employed in the coast trade. The number of clearances for foreign ports during the year was 31, tons 6611, of which 6427 were in American bottoms. During the same period 2 ships, 9 brigs, and 15 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 4166 tons, were admeasured. Pop. of the township, 1590.

MACHIAS, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 40 miles S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1342.

MACHIAS PORT, a post-village and seaport of Washington co., Maine, at the mouth of Machias River, 200 miles N.E. of Portland. It has an excellent harbor and an extensive trade in lumber and the fisheries. The Franklin Railroad connects it with Whitneyville, 9 miles distant. Pop. of the township, 1296.

MACHIAS RIVER, a fine mill-stream in the S.E. part of Maine, in Washington co., falls into Machias Bay.

MACHINE, LA, *lá má'sheen'*, a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement of Decize. P. 2207.

MACHNOVKA or **MACHNOWKA**. See **MAKNOVKA**.

MACHOW, a town of Poland. See **MAKOV**.

MACHYNILETH, pronounced almost *má-húnt/leth*, a contributory parliamentary borough, town, and parish of North Wales, county and 32 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery, on the navigable river Dovey. Pop. 1672. The borough unites with Montgomery in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. In 1402, Owen Glendower assembled a parliament here.

MACIEOWICE, *máts-yá-o-veet'sá*, a town of Poland, province and 46 miles S.W. of Siedlec on the Vistula. Pop. 900.

MACINDOE'S FALLS, a village of Barnet township, Caledonia co., Vermont, on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 29 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. The Connecticut is navigable to the falls at this place.

MACINTLERFER'S CREEK, of Michigan, enters Stony Creek, in St. Joseph county.

MACINTOSH, a co. in the S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 640 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Altamaha River, and drained by Sapelo River and Doctor's Creek. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of pine. The soil along the Altamaha is very fertile. Organized in 1793, and named in memory of the MacIntosh family, early settlers of Georgia. Capital, Darien. Pop. 6028; of whom 1390 were free, and 4629 slaves.

MACINTOSH, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MACINTYRE, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 252.

MACKAY'S MILLS, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

MACKAY, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

MACKAY, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

MACKEAN, *mák-keen'*, a county in the N.N.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1100 square miles. It is intersected in the N.E. part by Alleghany River and Onwaya Creek, and also drained by the sources of Clarion River, and Teonesta, Kenjua, Driftwood, and Potato Creeks. The surface is hilly, and covered with forests. The soil is of slate and shale formation. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Smethport. Pop. 5254.

MACKEAN, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles S.E. of Erie. Pop. 1916.

MACKEAN, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1378.

MACKEANSBURG, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 10 or 11 miles E. of Pottsville.

MACKEAN'S OLD STAND, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

MACKEE'S HALF FALLS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MACKEESPORT, a post-borough of Versailles township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, 18 miles above Pittsburg. It owes its rapid growth to boat-building, and to the trade in coal, which is found in abundance about 2 miles from the town. Pop. 3000.

MACKENDREE COLLEGE. See **LEBANON**, Illinois.

MACKENZIE, *mák-kén'zee*, a river of British North America, one of the largest on the globe, rises, under the name of Athabasca, in Mount Brown, near the sources of the Columbia, about lat. 52° N., lon. 116° 30' W., flows in a tortuous channel N.N.E., receiving numerous tributaries, and forming several considerable lakes, till it reaches Athabasca Lake, whose waters it discharges, and receiving Peace River, 800 miles long, continues N. by W., under the name of Slave River, to Great Slave Lake, which it traverses, emerging at its S.W. extremity; it then takes the name of Mackenzie, and flows in a general N.N.W. course, receiving in lat. 59° 30' N. the waters of Great Bear Lake, till it reaches the Arctic Ocean, which it enters by numerous mouths; its westernmost being in lat. 68° 49' N., lon. 135° 37' W., having traversed more than 16° of latitude. Its entire length has been estimated at 2500 miles. Its largest tributaries, beside those above mentioned, are Hay River and the Turnagain, the latter entering it from the W., and the former through Great Slave Lake. The Mackenzie flows through a vast plain, and is said to be generally navigable, except along the base of the Rocky Mountains, where it is interrupted by cascades. Where it falls into Great Slave Lake, the river is above a mile broad. An extensive deposit of lignite accompanies its course and its estuary westward. Forts Simpson, Norman, and Good Hope, are on its banks. It was discovered and first navigated by Alexander Mackenzie, in 1789, from whom it took its name.

MACKENZIE, a river of N. Australia, about lat. 23° 30' S., flowing from the W. Coal is found along its course.

MACKENZIE ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific, belonging to the Caroline Islands. Lat. 10° N., lon. 140° E.

MACKENZIE POINT is a cape in Cook's Inlet, Russian America.

MACKEREL CORNER, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

MACKFORD, a small village of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

MACKFORD, a post-village and township of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 50 miles N.N.E. of Madison. Pop. 520.

MACKINAC, pronounced and often written **MACKINAW**,

or **MICHILIMACKINAC**, mish'-li-mak'-e-naw, a post-village, capital of Michilimackinac county, Michigan, on an island of the same name in Lake Huron, about 320 miles by water N.N.W. of Detroit. Lat. $45^{\circ}54'$ N., lon. $84^{\circ}30'$ W. It is pleasantly situated around a small bay at the south-eastern part of the island. The harbor is safe, and deep enough for large vessels. Fort Mackinaw stands on a rocky height, 150 feet above the village, which it commands. Here is an agency for Indian affairs. The village contains a court-house, 2 or 3 churches, and numerous stores. The trade of Mackinac, in 1851, was computed at \$356,218. Large numbers of fish are exported from this place. Pop. in 1853, 1200. See **MICHILIMACKINAC**.

MACKINAW, a post-village in Tazewell co., Illinois, 55 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

MACKINAW CREEK, of Illinois, falls into the Illinois River, in Tazewell county.

MACKIN/LEY, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

MACKIN/NEY, a post-village, capital of Collin co., Texas, is situated near the East Fork of the Trinity River, 235 miles N. of Austin City. It is surrounded by a rich farming district. Settled since 1846.

MACKINNEY'S, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

MACKINNEY'S, a station on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, near Williamsport, Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

MACKINS/TRY'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

MACKIS/SACK'S, a small post-village of Fremont co., Iowa.

MACKS/BURG, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

MACK'S PLACE, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

MACKSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Mississippi.

MACKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, near White River, and 69 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis, has a large flouring-mill and saw-mills.

MACKSVILLE, a village of Vigo co., Indiana, 1 or 2 miles W. of Terre Haute.

MACKVILLE, a post-village in Washington co., Kentucky, 35 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort.

MACK/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MACLAIN'S (mak-lanz) MILLS, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

MACLAUGHLINSVILLE, mak-lon'-lins-vill, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles in a direct line E.N.E. of Pittsburgh.

MACLEAN, mak-klaiz, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 1150 square miles. It is drained by Mackinaw, Kickapoo, Salt, and Sugar Creeks, which all rise within its limits. The surface consists mostly of extensive open plains or prairies; the soil is deep, and very fertile. Beds of stone-coal and building-stone are found in several places. The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad intersects the Central Railroad at Bloomington, the capital. Named in honor of the Hon. John McLean, member of Congress from Illinois. Pop. 10,163.

MACLEAN, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, on Fall Creek, about 150 miles W. of Albany. It has several churches and mills.

MACLEAN, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 775.

MACLEANS/BOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Illinois, 160 miles S.E. of Springfield. It contains, besides the county buildings, a few stores.

MACLEAN'S RETREAT, a post-office of Davies co., Kentucky.

MACLEAN'S STORE, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

MACLEANSVILLE, a village in Jackson co., Tennessee, 80 miles N.E. by E. of Nashville.

MACLEARN'S, a station on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, in Barnet township, Caledonia co., Vermont, 7 miles from St. Johnsbury.

MACLEAY, mak-kid', a navigable river of East Australia, in the territory N. of New South Wales, enters the Pacific Ocean, 65 miles N. of Port Macquarie.

MACLEAY, a squatting district of East Australia, having E. the Pacific. Pop. 466.

MACLEAY, an island in Moreton Bay, a river of the co. of St. Vincent, New South Wales, and a mountain range near Darling Downs.

MACLEMORE'S COVE, a village of Walker co., Georgia.

MACLEMORESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Carroll co., Tennessee, 114 miles W. by S. of Nashville. It is the seat of Bethel College, a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians, and contains 3 churches, 6 stores, and a tobacco factory.

MACLEN/NAN, a new county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and also drained by the Bosque, Middle Bosque, and South Bosque Rivers. The surface is uneven, and consists partly of prairies. Formed since 1850. Capital, Waco. Pop. very sparse.

MACLEOD, mak-lowd', a lake and fort of British North America, West Territory, lat 55° N., lon. $122^{\circ}15'$ W.

MACLEOD'S, a post-village of Greene co., Mississippi.

MACMA/HON'S CREEK, of Belmont co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River, about 5 miles below Wheeling.

MACMAN/US, a village of Greene co., Mississippi.

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MACMATH'S, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

MACMEE/KIN'S, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

MACMILL/LAN'S, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

MACMINN, a county in the S.E. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 480 square miles. The Hiwassee River forms its S.W. boundary, and it is also drained by Chestnut Creek. The surface is an inclined plane sloping to the S.W. The soil is fertile. The great railroad of East Tennessee passes through the county. Capital, Athens. Pop. 13,906 of whom 12,338 were free, and 1568 slaves.

MACMINN/VILLE, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Tennessee, on the MacMinville and Manchester Railroad, 75 miles S.E. of Nashville.

MACNAB, a township and post-village of Canada West, co. of Renfrew, on the Ottawa River, about 85 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. of the township about 1500.

MACNAIRY, mak-na'-ree, a county in the S.S.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi, has an area estimated at 570 square miles. The South Fork of Forked Deer River rises within its limits, and it is also drained by a creek which flows into the Hatchie River. This county occupies part of the table-land between the Tennessee and Hatchie Rivers. Capital, Purdy. Pop. 12,864; of whom 11,471 were free, and 1393 slaves.

MACNEAN, mak-neen', (UPPER and LOWER,) 2 lakes of Ireland. Ulster and Connaught, counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim, about 9 miles S.W. of Enniskillen.

MACNEIL'S (mak-neel') HARBOUR, an inlet, on Vancouver's Island, lat. $50^{\circ}39'$ N., lon. $127^{\circ}10'$ W.

MACNEIL'S FERRY, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

MACNUTT, a post-village, capital of Sunflower co., Mississippi, about 90 miles in a direct line N. of Jackson. It has been laid out within a few years.

MACOMB, mak-koom', a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake St. Clair, contains 450 square miles. It is drained by the Clinton River and its branches. The surface in the E. part is level, and heavily timbered; the W. part is more rolling and occupied by oak openings. The soil is deep and fertile. The Clinton River affords water-power, and is navigable to the capital, Mount Clemens. P. 15,530.

MACOMB, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Oswegatchie River and Black Lake, about 140 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 1197. The St. Lawrence Mining Company, with a capital of \$72,000, was incorporated, September 1851, for the purpose of working the lead-mines of this township. In May, 1852, their capital was increased to \$360,000.

MACOMB, a post-township in the central part of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 757.

MACOMB, a thriving post-village, capital of MacDonough co., Illinois, on the Military Tract Railroad, 85 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It is pleasantly situated on a fertile prairie. It is the largest place in the county, and contains a court-house and several churches. Pop. in 1853, about 1400.

MACOMER, mak-kom-er, a village in the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, E.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1650.

MACON, mak-kon', (anc. *Matisien*), a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, 33 miles S. of Chalon. It is irregularly built, with narrow, ill-formed streets. The quay is broad, high, and of great length, and is lined by several good houses and cafes. A bridge of 12 arches, sometimes attributed to Caesar, connects the town with that of St. Laurent, on the opposite bank. The principal edifices are the Infirmary, Maison de la Charité, Hospice de la Providence, Hôtel de Ville, and Hôtel de la Préfecture, formerly the Bishop's palace. Macon possesses courts of first resort and commerce, an agricultural and scientific society, a royal college, and primary normal school. Pop. in 1852, 12,653.

MACON, mak-kon', a town of Belgium, province of Hainault, West Chinay. Pop. 800.

MACON, mak-kon, a county near the W. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Georgia and Tennessee, area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by Tennessee River. The Iron or Smoky Mountain forms the boundary on the N.W., and the Blue Ridge extends near the S.E. border. Iron is found in the mountains. Capital, Franklin. Formed in 1828, and named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, United States senator from North Carolina. Pop. 6389; of whom 5840 were free, and 549 slaves.

MACON, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 306 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Flint River, and also drained by Juniper, Whitewater, and Buck's Creeks. The surface is level, and the soil mostly productive. The county is intersected by the Muscogee Railroad, and in part by the South-western Railroad. Capital, Laurier. Pop. 7062; of whom 4091 were free, and 2961 slaves.

MACON, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 850 square miles. It is drained by the Eufaulke Creek, and other affluents of the Tallapoosa River, which forms part of the N.W. boundary. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad passes through the county. Organized about the year 1834, previous to which it was

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included in the Creek Indians' territory. Capital, Tuskegee. Pop. 26,898; of whom 11,302 were free, and 15,596 slaves.

MACON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 280 square miles. It is drained by affluents of Big Harren River. The surface is uneven, the soil is generally fertile. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. 6048, of whom 6182 were free, and 766 slaves.

MACON, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the North or principal branch of Sangamon River. The surface is generally level, and consists of open plains or prairies, diversified by small tracts of timber; the soil is highly productive. The Central Railroad and the Northern Cross Railroad pass through the county. Capital, Decatur. Pop. 8988.

MACON, a county towards the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 630 square miles. It is intersected by Chariton River, and by its East fork; the E. part is drained by the South fork of Salt River, and the W. part by Wolf Creek. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. 6585, of whom 6262 were free, and 323 slaves.

MACON, a flourishing city, capital of Bibb co., Georgia, is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee River, where it is crossed by the Central Railroad, 191 miles W.N.W. of Savannah, 100 miles S.E. of Atlanta, and 30 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. The Macon and Western Railroad connects with the Central Railroad at this place, which is also the terminus of the South-Western Railroad, leading to Oglethorpe. Macon is the third city of the state in population and importance, and is the centre of an active trade. Steamboats can ascend the river as high as this place, which is the head of navigation. The city contains a commodious court-house, a market-house, 7 churches, 4 banks, 1 academy, and the Georgia Female College. The latter is a four-storied brick building, 160 feet by 60, finely situated on an eminence. Five or six newspapers are published here. A bridge, about 380 feet long, connects the opposite banks of the river. Rose Hill Cemetery, situated on the Ocmulgee, half a mile above the city, is much admired by visitors. On the bank of the river, a few miles below Macon, is an isolated eminence, known as Lamar's Mound, which appears to be the work of nature, although several artificial mounds occur in the vicinity. The western front of this is rugged and precipitous, and the summit is occupied by a level area of 50 acres. Pop. in 1850, 5953; in 1858, about 7000.

MACON, a village of Clarke co., Alabama, about 134 miles S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

MACON, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, 66 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

MACON, a post-village, capital of Noxubee co., Mississippi, on the Noxubee River, 125 miles E.N.E. of Jackson. It is situated in a fertile cotton-planting district, and has some trade.

MACON, a post-village in Fayette co., Tennessee, 190 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

MACON, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 1030.

MACON BAYOU, of Louisiana, commences near the N.E. extremity of Carroll parish, and flowing in a S.W. course, unites with Tensas River on the W. border of Tensas parish. In high water it is navigable about 150 miles.

MACON DEPOT, a post-village of Warren co., North Carolina, on the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, and 67 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh.

MACONNOIS or MACONNAIS, LE, *lèh māk'kon'nā'*, (*L. Adus Matiscornensis*), a co. and small district of France, which formerly depended on the province of Burgundy, but now forms the arrondissement of Macon, in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

MACON RIVER, of Michigan, is formed by three branches which unite in Monroe co.; it enters the Raisin River about 12 miles above Monroe City.

MACORABA. See MECCA.

MACOSAQUIN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

MACOT, *mā'sot'*, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Isère, E.N.E. of Montiers. Pop. 1247.

MACOTERA, *mā-ko-tā'rā'*, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 24 miles from Salamanca. Pop. 1960.

MACOUPIN, *mā-koop'in*, a co. in the W.S.W. part of Illinois, has an area of 800 square miles. It is drained by the Macoupin, Otter, and Cahokia Creeks, from the first of which the name is derived. The surface is moderately diversified, and the soil excellent. The county is intersected by the Alton and Springfield Railroad, and by the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Carlinville. Pop. 12,356.

MACOUPIN, a township in Macoupin co., Illinois. P. 72.

MACOUPIN CREEK, Illinois, has its source in Macoupin co., and joins the Illinois River, about 20 miles from its mouth.

MACOUR, an island in the Red Sea. See EMERALD.

MACOWAL, *mā-ko-wāl'*, a town of British India, Punjab, 40 miles N.E. of Ludhiana.

MACQUARIE, *māk-kwōr'ee*, a co. of New South Wales,

MAD

between lat. 31° and 32° S., and lon. 162° and 163° E. Area 2800 square miles. Pop. 1973. It is watered by the Hastings River and its affluents. With Gloucester and Stanley it returns 1 member to the Legislative Council.

MACQUARIE, called by the natives WAMPBOOIJ, a considerable river of East Australia, is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell Rivers, counties of Bathurst and Westmoreland, flows N.W., to lat. 30° 45' S., lon. 147° 10' E., where it loses itself in marshes, whence issue tributaries to the river Darling. Total course about 280 miles.

MACQUARIE, a river of Van Diemen's Land, (Tasmania,) flows N. through the county of Somerset, and joins Lake River. Affluents, the Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isla.

MACQUARIE, an inlet of Foreaux Strait, New Zealand, at the southern extremity of the Middle Island. Lat. 46° 20' S., lon. 167° 50' E.

MACQUARIE, a seaport town of New South Wales, capital of a county of the same name, at the mouth of the Hastings, 195 miles N.E. of Sydney; lat. 31° 25' S., lon. 152° 57' E. Vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water are not able to enter the harbor with safety.

MACQUARIE HARBOR, Van Diemen's Land, (Tasmania,) is on its W. coast, between lat. 42° 12' and 42° 30' S., and lon. 145° 15' and 145° 35' E.

MACQUARIE ISLAND, in the South Pacific. Lat. 54° 50' S., lon. 159° E. Length, N. to S., about 25 miles; breadth 4 miles.

MACQUARIE LAKE, of East Australia, New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, is an irregular lagoon, communicating with the sea by the inlet Rekl's Mistake.

MACQUARIE MOUNTAINS, a range W. of New South Wales, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Macquarie is the prefixed name of numerous localities in New South Wales.

MACQUARIE PORT, a harbor of East Australia, 190 miles N.N.E. of Sydney. Lat. 31° 27' S., lon. 153° 50' E. It receives the Hastings River.

MACRA. See MAORA.

MACRAE'S MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

MACRAE'S (mā-kraiz') STORES, a post-office of Telfair co., Georgia.

MACRI, a town and gulf of Asia Minor. See MAKREE.

MACRIGNY, *mā-kreen'yee*, a village of European Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 2 miles from Constantinople, where are extensive iron works, and a model farm.

MACRINITZA, *mā-kree-neet'sā'*, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, about 65 miles E. of Trikala. Pop. 2000.

MACRIS. See MACRONISI.

MACRONISI, *mā-kro-nee'see*, (anc. *Macris* or *Helenia*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Livadia; greatest length 8 miles, average breadth 2 miles.

MACROOM, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 20½ miles W. of Cork, on the Sullane. Pop. 4794. It is finely situated, but consists chiefly of cabins. It has an Anglo-Norman castle, now tastefully restored.

MACSHERRYSTOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. of Gettysburg. Pop. 306.

MACTAN, *māk-tān'*, a small island of the Philippines, Malay Archipelago, E. of Zebu. Magellan was killed here in 1521.

MACUONAGA, *mā-koon-yā'gā'*, (*L. Macuniaca*), a village of Piedmont, near the head of the Val d'Anzascia, 19 miles S.W. of Domo d'Ossola.

MACULLAH, a town of Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

MACUNGY, a former post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, divided into Upper and Lower Macungy.

MACVEYTOWN, formerly WAYNESBURG, a thriving post-borough of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, 11 miles above Lewistown. The Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad pass through the place. The adjacent hills abound in iron ore, which is manufactured here. Pop. in 1850, 680; in 1853, about 800.

MACWHINTERSVILLE, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MACWILLIAMSTOWN, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MADA, *nādj mōhā'ch'*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 31 miles S.E. of Zemplin. Pop. 1618.

MADAGASCAR, *mād'gā'skār*, (called by the natives *Madagascar*, *mād-e-kā'sā'*, or *Madegasse*, *mād-e-gā'sā'*; *L. Madagascaria*), a great island in the Indian Ocean, generally considered as appertaining to Africa. It extends from Cape Amber, its most N. point, lat. 11° 57' S., to Cape St. Mary, its most S., lat. 25° 42' S., a distance of nearly 1000 miles. The greatest breadth hardly exceeds 350 miles; and its average breadth cannot much exceed 240 miles. Area estimated at 240,000 square miles. From the nearest shores of Africa, (at Mozambique,) Madagascar is distant 216 geographical miles: from the Cape of Good Hope, 600 miles; from the Mauritius, 180 miles; and from the Isle of Bourbon, 160 miles.

Mountains.—The interior of Madagascar has been but little explored by Europeans. A tract of elevated land, rising by successive terraces, extends N. and S. throughout the island.

The N. half assumes a mountainous character. It is only at the S.E. extremity of the island that the high land reaches the sea; everywhere else the coast is bordered by a broad seam of low and level land, sometimes below the level of the sea, from which latter it is protected only by the bench thrown up by the surf. This tract of low land has on the E. side of Madagascar, a width varying from 20 to 50 miles; on the W., it is double that extent; it is overspread with marshes, and is the chief seat of the malignant fevers. The most elevated table land of Madagascar, as yet known to Europeans, is included in the kingdom of Ankova, nearly in the middle of the island, and supposed to lie from 4000 to 5000 feet above sea-level. It is nearly surrounded by mountains—those of Angavo on the E., and Ankaratra on the S.W., attaining an absolute height perhaps of from 9000 to 10,000 feet, being reckoned among the highest of the island. The central plateau seems also to be surrounded on all sides by a belt of thick forest, which reaches down to the maritime plains, and in some few points extends even to the sea-shore.

Rivers.—The rivers of Madagascar are exceedingly numerous; indeed, there is hardly another country in the world so copiously watered; yet few of them offer, even to a moderate extent, the advantages of internal navigation. They fall rapidly from the highland of the interior, and then spread into lakes in the low maritime regions, so that they reach the sea-shore with slow and feeble streams, unable to overcome the tides and currents of the ocean; hence their mouths, particularly on the W. coast, are all barred. On the N.W. side of the island, where the elevated coast is broken into inlets and deep bays, the rivers which flow into these are often accessible, and navigable in boats to some distance. The largest of these rivers is the Betalooka, which falls into the Bay of Bombetoka, nearly in lat. 16° S. This inlet, about 30 feet deep, is divided into two parts by a promontory on its E. side; the lower portion, towards the sea, forms a secure and capacious harbor, capable of holding the largest fleets; the upper portion is a shallow lagoon, navigable only by vessels of little draught. Boats can ascend the Betalooka to a distance of 100 miles.

Lakes.—The low coasts exhibit, not unfrequently, chains of lakes, running parallel and close to the sea-shore, formed, in some cases, by the overflowing of the barred rivers; in others, by the sea; and are fresh or salt according to circumstances. At Ivondru, near Tamatave, on the E. coast, the chain of lakes, beginning with that of Nossi Vê, (many islands,) extends above 150 miles along the coast, and the portages, between the lakes, rarely exceeding half a mile, it affords a ready means of communication with Andevorande, whence the road proceeds to the capital, and also with the river Manguru. In the interior of the island are several lakes—known chiefly by report.

Geology.—According to the missionary accounts, the prevailing rocks are granite, syenite, and pure quartz; but they mention, also, a long series of stratified rocks, which probably compose the subordinate ridges, or nearly all beyond the central heights; these are clay-slate, graywacke, sandstone, limestone of different ages, some containing fossil reptiles; and some being fine marble. The chief deposits of iron lie in the neighborhood of the volcanic rocks. The gold and silver mines, so much extolled by the early advocates of colonization in Madagascar, are now no longer heard of. They have, however, copper, manganese, plumbago, rock-salt, an important article of inland trade; nitre, sulphur from pyrites, and it is said that excellent coal had been found near the sources of a river falling into the Betalooka.

Climate.—The heat, on the coasts, is often intense; but on the highland of Ankova, the thermometer rarely rises above 85°; in the winter it often sinks, at the same place, to 40°; hail and sleet are frequent, and it is said that ice is often found in the mountains of Ankaratra. On the coasts, the rains are nearly constant, beginning in the evening and lasting sometimes all night; in the interior, the winter is dry and agreeable. The Madagascar fever of the coasts is as fatal to the natives of the interior as to Europeans; and yet only Ankova, with some elevated spots at the N. extremity of the island, and at the S., near Fort Dauphin, are exempt from it.

Vegetation.—Although the interior of Madagascar remains still unexplored by botanists, enough is known of the vegetable productions of the island to prove their richness and variety. Of 400 plants collected there, 100 are altogether new, and 200 more form new species. The most important trees are the Baobab, (*Adansonia*), the Ravinala, (*Uraria speciosa*), Pila, (*Casuarina Equisetifolia*), the Rafia, a Sagu, from the filamentous leaves of which is made a kind of cloth, while the stem furnishes a drink like spruce-beer. The Avoha, which furnishes the materials of a coarse sort of paper; the Ambaravati, (*Tapia edulis*), feeding the native silk-worm; the Araca; three species of Pandanus, 'bamboo'; the Azaina, yielding a gum greatly valued as a powerful cement; copal and other gums, ebony; the Ravintara, (*Agathophyllum aromaticum*), which produces a highly fragrant allspice; besides these are numerous dyeing woods, varieties of Indian fig; tamarinds, sugar-cane

trees and shrubs yielding gum elastic, (India rubber,) and the soso or papyrus, peculiar to the island. Ginger, pepper, and indigo, grow wild in the woods; cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, and hemp, are also cultivated. Except in the N.W. and W., where the Sakalavas subsist chiefly on arrow-root, the principal food of the Madagassy is rice, of which grain they cultivate 11 species, and yet its introduction into the interior is said to be comparatively recent; the cocoa nut, (on the coast,) the plantain and banana are of still later date. Several kinds of yams, manioc, maize, millet, beans, &c., add to the general abundance. Besides the native fruits, the orange, peach, citron, mulberry, and even grapes, introduced by Europeans, are now widely diffused over the island: coffee is found to thrive well, and 10 or 12 vegetable oils are made for home consumption.

Zoology.—There are few formidable wild animals in Madagascar, and the list of its beasts of prey embraces only an ounce or small leopard, the wild dog, wild cat, and bushy-tailed fox. Crocodiles are numerous in most of the rivers. Snakes of great size are often met with; a species of ostrich is said to haunt the deserts. Apes are numerous in the woods. The horned cattle, in which chiefly consists the wealth of the Madagassy, are of the hunched kind, like those of India. There are, however, wild cattle in the forests which have no hunch. Horses have recently been introduced.

People, Customs, &c.—The population of Madagascar at the present day affords, in variety of feature and complexion, proofs of its having sprung from different races; while, on the other hand, the perfect unity of language throughout the island exhibits such a complete blending of these various races as could have been effected only by the operation of assimilating influences during many ages. The ruling race in Madagascar is also the fairest. The Hovas, or Ovahs, who have established their sway over nearly the whole island, are distinguished from the other natives by their light olive complexion, the absence of thick lips, and by their active figures; they are well made, but rather under the middle size. The Sakalavas, who possess the W. coast from the S. limit of Menabé to Cape Amber, are quite black, with thick lips, crisped or woolly hair, but not depressed features. They are tall, strong, and vigorous, very frank and courageous, and, though inferior to the Hovas in aptitude, appear superior to them in many noble qualities. These are the extremes of the fair and dark races. The Betaloko tribe are of a light copper color, with thick lips, and long hair. Some families of the Antaymir, in Matitana, lay claim to an Arabian origin, and call themselves Zafydramina, the children of Amina. On the E. coast may be found also many families of Indian and of French descent.

The chief distinction of a great man is to have many wives, although polygamy is familiarly called by a name which signifies "the cause of strife." The number of wives permitted depends on the man's rank, but must be less than 12; the possession of a dozen being reserved to the king alone. As silversmiths, gunsmiths, and carpenters, the inhabitants rapidly acquire the art of Europeans; and, with looms of the rudest construction, they make excellent and handsome cloths. The religious opinions of the Madagassy are nowhere clearly set forth. They appear to believe in a good and an evil principle, but their chief objects of worship are idols, rendered formidable by the arts of their guardian priests.

Government.—The government of Madagascar seems to be a monarchical despotism. Public assemblies are still called and addressed by the sovereign, but not consulted. The monarchy is hereditary; but the order of succession appears not to be fixed, the reigning sovereign affecting to appoint his successors. A body of judges sits constantly in public to hear complaints and settle disputes, but they are not guided by any written code of laws. Previous to the close of the last century, the island appears to have been divided among a great number of independent tribes; but at present the number of provinces is about 25, each being governed by a chief subject to the king.

History.—The English established a factory in St. Augustine's in 1644, but the climate, and hostility of the natives, compelled them to abandon it at the end of two years. The French East India Company made settlements on the E. coast as early as 1642; they, too, were forced to yield to the climate. Their attempts to colonize the E. coast were recommenced in 1745, and again failed; and, in 1773, the celebrated adventurer, Benyowsky, encouraged by the French court, conducted an expedition to Antongil Bay, but, being thwarted and maligned by the colonists of the Isle of France, he too perished. The Isle of France, or Mauritius, having fallen into the hands of the English, and the French factories on the coast of Madagascar having been always considered as depending on that colony, the governor, Sir Robert Farquhar, claimed, by proclamation, in 1816, the sovereignty of Madagascar. This was an important epoch in the history of that island. Radama, born in 1792, succeeded to the throne of Ankova in 1808. Having been sent to Great Britain to be educated, he returned to Tananarivo in 1817. This prince abolished infanticide, and discouraged, as much as possible, the belief in witch-

craft and other superstitions. He formed a regular army, on the model of the Indian sepoys, trained by General (originally Sergeant) Brady, a West Indian mulatto. With this force, 30,000 including artillery, he subdued the whole island. He meditated opening roads and canals, and actually commenced cutting through the necks of land which separate the lakes along the coast. He encouraged the Protestant missionaries, and, above all, their schools, which, at the time of his death, had increased to more than 100, affording the means of instruction to nearly 5000 children. In short, Radama, whose principle was that truth and justice were the foundations of his throne, was one of the most remarkable civilizers the world has ever seen. He was on the point of seeing his vast projects crowned with the most brilliant success, when his queen, a second Clytemnestra, caused him to be poisoned in July, 1828. She, with her infamous accomplice, succeeded to the throne; and, in a short time, manifested her desire to undo, as far as possible, all that he had accomplished. The schools were closed, and the missionaries left the island in 1835; since which the native Christians, who had become numerous, have been subjected to cruel persecution; many of them suffered martyrdom in 1850. In 1846, the English and French cruisers in those seas, having united in an attempt to humble the Hovas, by attacking some forts on the coast, were repulsed with great loss. Pop. estimated at 4,700,000.—Adj. and inhab. **MADAGASCAR**, *ma'da-gas'see*, or **MADAGASCAR**, *ma'de-kas'see* or *ma'da-gash'*. (Fr. *MALAGACHE*, *mal'gash'*.)

MADAIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **MODAIN**.

MADALENA, a little island of South America, near the S. coast of Chile.

MADALENA. See **MAGDALENA**.

MADAMPE, *ma'dam'pe*, a town of Ceylon, on a river of the same name, in a beautiful and fertile country. P. 3000.

MADAPOLLAM, *ma'da-poll'am*, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 43 miles E.N.E. of Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. It has manufactures of long cotton cloths.

MADAR, *moh'das'*, a village of Hungary, co. and 11 miles from Komorn. Pop. 1411.

MADARAS, *moh'deh'ras'*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Bacs, 41 miles S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 3536.

MADARASZ, *moh'deh'ras'*, a market-town of Hungary, so. of Szabolcs, 12 miles W.S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 7517.

MADARASZ, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 9 miles from Szathmar-Nemeth. Pop. 1316.

MADAWASKA, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, bordering on New Brunswick, about 225 miles N.E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1276.

MADAWASKA, a French settlement of New Brunswick, occupying both sides of the river St. John at intervals for some 40 miles above the Great Falls.

MADBURY, a township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, with a station on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 3 miles from Dover. Pop. 483.

MADDALENA, LA, *la-mad-da-lé-na*, an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 miles W. of Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1200. It has a small town, with a good harbor.

MADDALONI, *ma'da-lo'nee*, a city of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 11,700. It has a royal college, and a noble aqueduct, built by Charles III., to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens of Caserta. Maddaloni is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Suzula*.

MADDEHJEE, *ma'deh-jee'*, a considerable village of Sindh, 28 miles S.E. of Larkhana. Lat. 27° 38' N., lon. 68° 34' E.

MADDENVILLE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MADDERTY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MADDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MADDON, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

MADDY, LOCH, *lon-mad'dee*, a large bay of Scotland, in the Hebrides, on the E. side of the island of N. Uist. It has numerous branches, and a central group of islands.

MADÉFALHA, *ma'de-fal'ra*, or **METZDORF**, *mets'dorf*, a village of Austria, Transylvania, on the Altlusa, about 80 miles from Kronstadt. Pop. 1145.

MADÉHURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MADEIRA, *ma'dee'ra*, (Port. pron. *ma'de'ra* or *ma'de'ra*), an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, about 440 miles off the W. coast of Morocco, between 32° 36' and 32° 53' N. lat., and 16° 40' and 17° 20' W. lon. It is 35 miles long, and 12 miles broad. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, whose highest peak reaches an elevation of upwards of 6000 feet. Through the W. half of the island runs a central ridge, about 5000 feet high, on which is an extensive plain called *Paul de Serra*. From the central mass, steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form perpendicular precipices of from 1000 to 2000 feet high. These cliffs are interrupted by a few small bays, where a richly cultivated valley approaches the water between abrupt precipices, or surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged hills. These narrow bays are the sites of the villages of Madeira. The road round the island is, in many places, exceedingly picturesque, passing often between lofty

cliffs, or along the front of precipices overhanging the sea. The mountain steep of Madeira are clothed with a remarkably rich and luxuriant verdure. Terraces are visible on every side, and every available and accessible spot is turned to advantage. The richest vine district, and the part where grows the Malmsey grape, is the valley of the *Cama de Lobos*, on the S. side of the island. In good years, the quantity of wine produced is 25,000 pipes; in recent times, however, it has been reduced to 16,000 pipes; and, in 1852, a disease having destroyed the vines, the quantity of wine obtained was only 400 pipes, and so bad in quality as only to be suitable for being made into vinegar. In the lower portions of the island, groves of orange and lemon trees are mingled with the vineyards; higher up, bananas, figs, pomegranates, &c., are seen; and again, still higher, the fruits of the temperate zone—namely, apples, currants, pears, and peaches. Coffee and arrow-root, both of excellent quality, are also grown. Wheat, barley, rye, and Indian corn are raised, but only to the extent of about one-fifth of the quantity consumed. The climate of Madeira is very equable, and famed for its salubrity; the mean temperature is 65°, and the extremes 74° and 63°. It is considered very healthy, and is much resorted to by invalids, particularly those suffering from pulmonary affections. Capital, Funchal. The language of Madeira is Portuguese.

The group of islands called the **MADIRA ISLANDS** or **MADIRA GROUP**, consists of the two islands of Madeira and Porto Santo, and the three islets called the *Desertas*. In lat. 32° 3' to 32° 7' N., lon. 16° 13' to 16° 28' W. This group appears to have been known to the Romans under the name of *Purpuraria Insula*. They were discovered by Don João Gonzaes Zarco, and Tristão Vas, in 1420; the name **MADIRA** was given to the principal island, from the magnificent forests of building-timber (in Portuguese, *Madeira*) which then covered it. Pop. about 110,000. See **DESERTAS**, **LAS**, and **PORTO SANTO**.

MADEIRA or **MADERA**, *ma'de'ra*, or **CAYARI**, *ka'd-ree'*, a river of South America, in Brazil, is formed by the junction of the Beni and Mamore. In lat. 10° 30' S., lon. 65° 40' W., whence it flows N.E. 700 miles, and joins the Amazon in 3° 30' S. lat., and about 58° W. lon. Including the Mamore, its principal branch, which some consider as the true Madera, it has a length of from 1500 to 2000 miles, for near 1000 of which it is navigable. For 500 miles from its mouth it is at all times navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet; above this, between lat. 8° 50' and 11° S., the navigation is interrupted by 17 cataracts; for 500 miles above the cataracts or rapids, it is navigable for small steamboats. In the lower 500 miles of its course, the depth varies from 27 to 200 feet; above the rapids it is generally from 20 to 30 feet. Madeira derives its name from the great quantity of timber (*Madera*) or logs brought down by the periodical floods. See **MAMORE**.

MADEIRA ISLANDS. See **MADIRA**.

MADEIRAVILLE, a village of Indiana, on the New Albany and Michigan City Railroad, 44 miles S. of Michigan City.

MADELEY, *ma'dee*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, 14 miles E.S.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1851, 8525. It has an iron bridge across the Severn of 1 arch of 100 feet span; a handsome church, a market-house, iron-works, manufactures of porcelain, and coal-mines.

MADELEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 4 miles W.S.W. of Newcastle, on the London and N. W. Railway.

MADEN, *ma'den*, a term of Arabic origin, signifying "metal" or "mine," furnishing the root of **ALMADEN**, **KESBAN MADEN**, **AROHANA MADEN**, &c., which see.

MADERA, a river of Brazil. See **MADIRA**.

MADERNO, *ma'de'no*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 20 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1452.

MADHAJRAJPOOR, *ma'dha-jaj-poor'*, a town of Hindoostan, province of Rajpootana, 24 miles S.E. of Jeypoor.

MADIGNANO, *ma'de-on-yá'no*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Serio. Pop. 1156.

MADINGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MADION, *ma'de-on'*, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on its S. coast, with a town of the same name.

MADIRAN, *ma'dee'ron'*, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 miles N.N.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1300.

MADISON, a county in the E. central part of New York, has an area of 620 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake, and on the E. by the Unadilla River, and is drained by the head branches of the Chenango River. Gypsum, water limestone, and common limestone are found in abundance, and some iron ore and marl occur. It has also a salt spring and two sulphur springs. The Erie Canal, the Chenango Canal, and the Utica and Syracuse Railroad traverse this county. Organized in 1806, and named in honor of James Madison, fourth president of the United States. Capital, Morrisville. Pop. 43,072.

MADISON, a county in the N.E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 280 square miles. The Rapidan River forms its boundary on the S., S.E., and S.W.; it is also drained by Robertson's and Hazel Rivers, which rise within its limits. The Blue Ridge forms the S.W. boundary of the county; the surface is diversified by other elevations, and is noted for the sublimity of its scenery. The soil of the valley is

fertile. Extensive beds of copper ore are found in the Blue Ridge, but are not worked at present. Organized in 1792. Capital, Madisontown. Pop. 9331; of whom 4607 were free, and 4724 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee; area estimated at 450 square miles. It is intersected by French Broad River. The surface is mountainous, the county lying on the S.E. declivity of Bald Mountain. The land produces good pasturage. The county was formed in 1850, from Buncombe and Yancey counties. Capital, Marshall.

MADISON, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the North and South Forks of Broad River, which unite at its S.E. extremity. The soil in the northern part is poor, and in the south-eastern productive. Gold and granite are found, and iron ore is abundant in the county. Capital, Danielsville. Pop. 5703; of whom 3770 were free, and 1933 slaves.

MADISON, a county of Florida, bordering on Georgia and the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 2500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Suwanee River, and on the W. by the Ocala River. The surface is undulating. Capital, Madison. P. 5490; of whom 2802 were free, and 2688 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the N. part of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 850 square miles. It is intersected by Flint and Paint Rock Creeks, affluents of the Tennessee River, which forms the S. boundary. The surface is hilly; the soil is very fertile and extensively cultivated. Limestone underlies a large part of the surface. A railroad has been commenced between Winchester, Tennessee, and Huntsville, the county seat. Madison county is one of the most densely peopled portions of the state. Pop. 26,427; of whom 12,101 were free, and 14,326 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 740 square miles. The Pearl River forms its boundary on the S.E., and the Big Black washes its N.W. border. The soil is productive. The railroad projected from Jackson to Tennessee will pass through the county. Capital, Canton. Pop. 18,173, of whom 4330 were free, and 13,843 slaves.

MADISON, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Mississippi, contains 640 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Macon Bayou, and intersected by the navigable river Tensas. The surface is low; the soil is alluvial and fertile. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 8773; of whom 1420 were free, and 7353 slaves.

MADISON, a new county towards the E. part of Texas, formed in 1850 from Grimes and Walker counties, has an area of about 580 square miles, bounded on the E. by the navigable river Trinity, and drained by Bitais Creek.

MADISON, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 1030 square miles. It is drained by the main fork of White River, by War Eagle River, and by King's River. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is generally fertile. An active emigration has been directed to this section for a few years past. Capital, Huntsville. P. 4823; of whom 4659 were free, and 104 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the S.W. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. It is traversed by the South Fork of the Forked Deer River, and the North Fork of the same rises within its limits. The soil is fertile. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad lies through the county. Capital, Jackson. Pop. 21,470; of whom 12,918 were free, and 8552 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. The Kentucky River forms its entire boundary on the N., and it is also drained by Silver and Paint Lick Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is generally fertile. Limestone underlies a part of the surface. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 15,727; of whom 10,334 were free, and 5393 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the S.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 480 square miles. It is intersected by Darby and Little Darby Creeks, and also drained by the sources of Little Miami River, and of Deer Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. It is traversed by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, and by the Columbus and Piqua Railroad. Capital, London. Pop. 10,015.

MADISON, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, contains 400 square miles. It is watered by White River, Fall Creek, and Pipe Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and was originally covered with heavy timber. The soil is extremely fertile. The county contains valuable quarries of limestone and marble. The Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, recently opened, passes through the county. Organized in 1823. Capital, Anderson. P. 12,375.

MADISON, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and nearly opposite St. Louis. Area about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Cahokia Creek, and also drained by Silver Creek and its branches. The surface is elevated and undulating, diversified by prairies and woodlands. The river bottom below Alton is several miles wide, and bounded on the E. by a bluff which rises from 100 to 200 feet. The soil is remarkably fertile, and is extensively cultivated. Stone-

coal and limestone are abundant on the banks of the river near Alton. The county is intersected by the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, and by the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Edwardsville. Pop. 20,436.

MADISON, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis River, and Castor Creek, flowing from N. to S., and also drained by More's and Big Creeks. The soil is generally thin. Limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks of the county. Iron and lead are abundant, and a small quantity of copper is found in connexion with the lead. The La Motte mine, in the N. part of the county, has yielded about 1,000,000 pounds of lead in a single year. In the N.W. part is a remarkable eminence, called Pilot Knob, which is covered with the micaceous oxide of iron. Capital, Fredericktown. Population, 6003; of whom 5307 were free, and 696 slaves.

MADISON, a new county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The North and Middle Rivers, affluents of the Des Moines, traverse the county from W. to E.; it is also drained by Prairie Branch of Middle River. The surface comprises extensive prairies; the soil is productive. Large beds of stone-coal are found. Capital, Winterset. Pop. 1179.

MADISON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec River, about 85 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 1760.

MADISON, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 21 miles E. of New Haven. The village contains a Congregational and a Methodist church, an academy, and several stores. Manufacturing and ship-building are carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. of the township, 1837.

MADISON, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, on the Chenango Canal, and on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, 95 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, Brookfield Academy, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2405; of the village, 315.

MADISON, formerly BOTTLE HILL, a post-village in Chatham township, Morris co., New Jersey, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, about 14 miles W. of Newark, contains 2 churches, an academy, and above 100 houses.

MADISON, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1151.

MADISON, a township, Clarion co., Pennsylvania. P. 1365.

MADISON, a township, Columbia co., Pennsylvania. P. 712.

MADISON, a township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. P. 579.

MADISON, a township, Montour co., Pennsylvania. P. 1255.

MADISON, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. P. 1292.

MADISON, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Hempfield Railroad, 6 miles S.W. Greensburg.

MADISON, a station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 4 miles from Gordonsville, Virginia.

MADISON, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina, on Dan River, at the confluence of the Mayo, 116 miles N.W. of Raleigh. Pop. about 400.

MADISON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Morgan co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 103 miles W. of Augusta, and 43 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. This place has long been distinguished for excellent schools, and at the present time it contains 4, which are in a prosperous condition, namely, the Baptist Collegiate Institute, the Madison Female College, (Methodist,) the Madison Male Academy, and a high school for boys. About 250 pupils receive instruction here. Madison is a place of active trade, and a market for the cotton raised in the vicinity. From 20,000 to 25,000 bales are received here annually. The value of goods sold in a year exceeds \$250,000. It has 4 churches and 1 steam cotton-mill. The resident pop. is about 1600.

MADISON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Texas.

MADISON, a township of Sevier co., Arkansas. Pop. 350.

MADISON, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 2242.

MADISON, a township of Clarke co., Ohio. Pop. 949.

MADISON, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. P. 1406.

MADISON, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 1164.

MADISON, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 864.

MADISON, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 2480.

MADISON, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1519.

MADISON, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 2174.

MADISON, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1615.

MADISON, a post-village and township in the E. part of Lake co., Ohio, on both sides of Grand River, and on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 2080.

MADISON, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1027.

MADISON, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 1688.

MADISON, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 988.

MADISON, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 845.

MADISON, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 389.

MADISON, a village of Ingham co., Michigan, 130 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

MADISON, a township of Lenawee co., Michigan. P. 2404.

MADISON, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

MAD

MADISON, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 561.
MADISON, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. Pop. 558.
MADISON, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 694.
MADISON, a township of Daviess co., Indiana. Pop. 919.
MADISON, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 645.
MADISON, a post-township of Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 3223.

MADISON, a flourishing city, river-port, and seat of justice of Jefferson co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 90 miles below Cincinnati, 44 miles above Louisville, and 86 miles S.E. of Indianapolis, in lat. $38^{\circ} 46' N.$, lon. $85^{\circ} 21' W.$ It is advantageously situated for trade, and is equal, if not superior, to any town of the state in population and importance. Steamboats make regular passages between this port and other towns of the Mississippi valley. The navigation is usually open all winter in ordinary seasons. Several steamboats are owned here. Madison is the S. terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, which was completed in 1848, and is doing a large business in conveying freight and passengers. The city is beautifully situated in a valley nearly 3 miles in length, which is enclosed on the N. by steep and rugged hills about 400 feet high. The site is elevated 30 or 40 feet above the highest floods. Madison is well built, containing a larger proportion of brick houses than is usual in the towns of Indiana. It has a court-house, a jail, 2 market-houses, 1 bank, 2 large public schools, and about 15 churches. There are 4 or 5 newspapers published here. Several of the streets are paved, and lighted with gas. A considerable amount of capital and labor is employed in manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, machinery, and oil, and the establishments for packing pork are very extensive. First settled in 1808. Pop. in 1840, 3798; in 1850, including North Madison village, 6681; in 1853, about 12,000.

MADISON, a township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 988.

MADISON, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 834.

MADISON, a township of Pike co., Indiana.

MADISON, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. P. 1199.

MADISON, a township of St. Joseph co., Indiana. P. 422.

MADISON, a township of Tipton co., Indiana. Pop. 778.

MADISON, a township of Johnson co., Missouri. P. 668.

MADISON, a post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, 12 miles W. of Paris, is in a rich farming district which abounds in coal.

MADISON, capital of the state of Wisconsin, and seat of justice of Dane co., is pleasantly situated on an isthmus between Third Lake and Fourth Lake, 80 miles W. of Milwaukee, and 134 miles N.W. of Chicago, in lat. $43^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $89^{\circ} 20' W.$ It stands in the centre of a broad valley, surrounded by heights from which the town can be seen at a distance of several miles. The isthmus is about three-quarters of a mile in width. Fourth Lake, which lies on the N.W. side of the town, is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is a beautiful sheet of water, with clean gravelly shores. The depth is sufficient for navigation by steamboats, and is estimated at about 60 feet. The Third Lake is rather smaller. When this place was selected for the seat of government, in 1836, it contained no building but a solitary log cabin. The Capitol, which is a limestone structure, built at an expense of \$50,000, stands on ground 70 feet above the level of the lake, and is surrounded by a public square. The streets which lead from the Capitol towards the cardinal points descend gradually to the shores of the lake, excepting the one which extends westward to College Hill. On this eminence, 1 mile W. of the Capitol, and about 125 feet above the lake, is situated the University of Wisconsin, which was instituted in 1849. Three newspapers are published. It contains a bank, 5 or 6 churches, 25 stores, an iron foundry, a woollen factory, and several steam-mills. The author of "Western Portraiture" gives the following lively sketch of this place and its environs:—"Madison perhaps combines and overlooks more charming and diversified scenery to please the eye of fancy and promote health and pleasure, than any other town in the West; and in these respects it surpasses every other state capital in the Union. Its bright lakes, fresh groves, rippling rivulets, shady dales, and flowery meadow lawns, are commingled in greater profusion, and disposed in more picturesque order than we have ever elsewhere beheld. . . . Nor is it less noteworthy for its business advantages and its healthful position. Situated on elevated ground, amid delightful groves and productive lands, well above the cool, clear lakes, it must be healthy; while the abundance and convenience of fine streams and water-power must facilitate a sound and rapid advancement in agriculture and the mechanic arts. There are also liberal charters for railroads connecting Madison with Milwaukee, Chicago, and the Mississippi, some of which are being pushed ahead with energy." Railway communication with Milwaukee is now completed. Pop. in 1840, 376; in 1850, 1525; in 1853, about 3500; in 1855, 6863.

MADISONBURG, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

MADISON CENTRE, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, about 40 miles N. of Augusta.

MAD

MADISON COURT HOUSE, capital of Madison co., Virginia, 70 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 96 miles from Washington. It contains several churches, and there are 5 flouring-mills in its vicinity. It has a healthy situation on high ground, and commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge. Pop. about 800.

MADISON COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Florida, about 50 miles E. of Tallahassee.

MADISON CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.

MADISON MILLS, a post-village of Madison co., Virginia, has a woollen factory.

MADISON SPRINGS, a post-village of Madison co., Georgia, on the N. fork of Broad River, 94 miles N. of Milledgeville. It is a place of summer resort.

MADISON'S RIVER, the middle branch of the three which go to form the Missouri River, rises near Sublette's Lake, and flows nearly N. to join Jefferson's River.

MADISON UNIVERSITY. See HAMILTON, New York.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi, on Pearl River, 21 miles N.E. of Jackson.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, on the Chefuncte, 35 miles N. of New Orleans.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Tennessee, 172 miles E.S.E. of Nashville, contains a court-house and several stores.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hopkins co., Kentucky, 200 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, an academy, and 2 churches.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, about 6 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village in Ralls co., Missouri, 80 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

MADISWELL, *mă-dis-wil'*, a town of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N.E. of Bern, on the Langeten, an affluent of the Aar. Pop. 2126.

MADJERYDROOG, *mă-jă-e-droog'*, a town and strong hill fort of South India, 62 miles W.N.W. of Bangalore. In the town are some magnificent pagodas.

MADJICOSIMA (*mă-je-ko-see'mă*) ISLANDS, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, between Formosa and the Loo-choo Islands. Principal islands, Typinsan, Pa-tching-san, Calayan, and Babuyan. Pop. estimated at 11,238. They are all subject to Loo cheo. Some of the islands are mountainous, and all are highly fertile. Until visited by Sir Edward Belcher, in 1845-46, they were almost wholly unknown.

MADLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MADOC, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Hastings, within 1½ miles of Hay Lake, 28 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. about 250.

MADOCSA, *mă'do'chôh'*, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 4 miles from Paka. Pop. 1236.

MADONIAN MOUNTAINS, a group in Sicily, extending for about 16 miles N.W. and S.E., between the rivers Grande and Pollina.

MADRAS, *mă-dras'*, a maritime city of British India, capital of the presidency of Madras, on the Coromandel Coast; lat. (Observatory) $13^{\circ} 4' 6'' N.$, lon. $80^{\circ} 14' E.$ It is situated on an open, sterile, and sandy shore, without a harbor or landing place, and exposed to the swell of the Bay of Bengal, which breaks upon the beach with great violence; vessels in the roadstead, that do not instantly make for sea on the signal of *foul weather* from the master attendant's office, are often lost. A great part of Madras consists of what is called the Black Town, containing the native and East Indian (or mixed) population, with a few European families. It is very closely and irregularly built, with brick houses and bamboo huts; but the garden-houses in the vicinity, in which the Europeans chiefly reside, are very neat, generally only one story high, nicely smoothed over with fine white lime, and embowered among trees and bushes. The city is built on a dead level, and, with the suburbs, which are now very extensive, occupies an area of 27 square miles. Most of the Europeans, and some of the East Indians, live in detached houses in the environs. The public offices and storehouses which line the beach are imposing structures, with colonnades to the upper stories, supported by rustic bases arched, all of the fine Madras chunam, smooth, hard, and polished as marble. One of the chief objects of interest in Madras is its citadel, Fort St. George, which commands the Black Town and the Roads, and may be considered the nucleus of the city. It was built in 1639, and is admirably situated for the defence of the town and shipping. It contains a church, the barracks, and an arsenal, with arms for 50,000 men; a marble statue of Lord Cornwallis is erected in the great square. The Government House, the church of St. George, and some of the other public buildings, are handsome structures. The other principal buildings are several Episcopal and Armenian churches, an elegant Presbyterian church, Independent, Wesleyan chapels, and Roman Catholic cathedrals and chapels. Besides a high school and a medical college, supported by Government, there are large missionary institutions—that of the Free church has 700 pupils; the Scottish Establishment, 400; 2 grammar

schools, and several other schools. Madras is the chief seat of all the government offices for its presidency, of the Supreme Court, a board of revenue, marine board, &c. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of its position, it is a place of extensive trade. In the Roads, ships moor off the shore in from 7 to 9 fathoms. From October to January, storms and typhoons prevail, and from the 15th of October the flag-staff is struck, as a signal for ships not to anchor till the 15th of December. N. of Fort St. George is a new, elegant lighthouse, 126 feet high, which, in clear weather, can be seen 40 miles at sea. The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods from the United Kingdom, grain from America, wines, spirits, metals, sugar, stationery, betel-nuts, piece-goods, silk, horses, jewelry, &c. Exports—cotton, grain, indigo, cotton piece-goods, saltpetre, pepper, &c. The exports in 1844-5 amounted in value to £1,641,462, and the imports to £1,046,894. In 1847-8, the value of the former was £1,277,296, and of the latter, £787,148. The country in the vicinity of Madras presents a remarkable contrast to its barren, sandy shore, having, indeed, the appearance of a fine park; flowers of every kind abound, and the roads are bordered with fine avenues of trees, interspersed with the bungalows and the residences of the English.

Madras was founded in 1639, by the English, who obtained the grant of a piece of ground from the rajah of Chandgherry, for the erection of a town and fort. A native village of the name of Madras formed the site of the present town. It soon became a flourishing city, and the chief station of the English on the Coromandel coast. In 1702, it was besieged by Dacod Khan, but was bravely and successfully defended against him. In 1744, it was taken by the French, who kept it until 1749, when peace was made, and the place was restored to the English. In 1758, it was again besieged by the French, under the celebrated Lally, who was obliged to retreat after a siege of two months. In 1769, Madras was threatened by Hyder Ali, who encamped his army within a few miles of the fort, and compelled the English to enter into a treaty with him. P. in 1839, 462,951; in 1851, 720,000.

MADRAS, PRESIDENCY OF, one of the great territorial divisions of British India, bounded on the N. by the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, the Nizam's dominions, and Nagpoor, and on the E., W., and S. by the Indian Ocean. It comprises the larger proportion of peninsular Hindostan, embracing the whole of the Carnatic, and, extending across the peninsula, includes all the British territory—Malabar, Canara, &c.—S. and W. of Mysore, which latter, as well as Travancore, it completely encloses; lat. 8° to 20° N., lon. 73° to 85° E. The central portion of the presidency is occupied by a table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating or plain country, gradually decreasing in height as it approaches the sea, the whole enclosed on the E., W., and S. by three mountain ranges, called, respectively, the East and West Ghauts, and the Neilgherry Mountains. The two former run parallel to the E. and W. coasts, the third traverses the peninsula from S.W. to N.E., forming a connecting link between them. The principal rivers are the Godavery and Kistna or Krishna, with their tributaries; and the Pennar, Palaur, Punnair, Cavery, Coleroon, and Vighay. The climate generally is reckoned the hottest in India, but differs widely in different localities according to elevation; on the tops of the Neilgherries, the thermometer, in the cold season, falls to 31°. At the mouth of the Kistna, it has been known as high as 108° at midnight. The soil along the coasts, particularly those of the Carnatic, is for the most part light and sandy; inland it consists of a decomposed syenite, impregnated with salt, which, in dry weather, covers the ground with a saline efflorescence; still the district of Tanjore, on the banks of the Coleroon, is esteemed the granary of Southern India. There are some extensive forests in the presidency, yielding teak, ebony, and other valuable timber trees. The principal vegetable productions are rice, wheat, barley, maize, and all the other grains common in India; sugar-cane and a great variety of fruits; spices, tobacco, hemp, and cotton. There has been a large increase of late years in the cultivation of sugar, of which there were imported into the United Kingdom, in 1843, only 177 tons, in 1845, 5301 tons, and in 1847, 8572 tons. There are two kinds of sugar made in Madras, one from a species of date tree, the other from the cane; the former is of a very inferior description, and brings but a low price. The wild animals met with here are those common to other parts of India; namely, the elephant, tiger, cheetah, bear, bison, elk, spotted deer, antelope, jackal, wild hog, jungle sheep, &c. Cotton cloths were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but the superiority of British piece-goods has nearly extinguished this branch of industry in India. A little, however, is still done in the E. districts of the presidency, and the produce exported to the West Indies and America. Red cloth, muslins, carpets, and silks also continue to be manufactured to a limited extent. For revenue purposes the presidency is divided into 21 divisions or collectorates, of which 18 are regulation districts under the Madras government, and 3 are non-regulation districts under the control of an agent of the governor; their names, area, and population are as follows:—

DIVISION, AREA, and POPULATION OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name.	Area. Sq. Miles.	Population in 1851.	Population in 1859.
REGULATION DISTRICTS:—			
Rajahmundry	6,050	1,012,336	635,016
Masulipatam	5,000	520,466	544,672
Guntore, including Palnad	4,960	570,083	267,406
Nellore	1,900	935,690	878,726
Chingleput	3,000	583,462	331,521
Madras, included in Chingleput	.....	740,000	462,951
Arcoot, S. Division, including Cuddalore	7,610	1,086,006	464,800
Arcoot, N. Division, including Conaseoddy	5,780	1,485,673	823,248
Belary	13,066	1,279,599	1,129,907
Caddapah	12,970	1,451,921	1,081,261
Salem, including Vemmadour and Mullapandy	8,200	1,195,377	606,233
Coimbatore	6,390	1,158,462	793,392
Trichinopoly	5,000	709,196	465,442
Tanjore, including Nalore	8,900	1,676,086	1,128,730
Madurai, including Dindigul	10,700	1,756,791	852,477
Tinnevely	5,700	1,009,216	850,991
Malabar	6,060	1,514,900	1,165,791
Canara	7,700	1,056,333	760,123
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS:—			
Ganjam	6,400	906,930	438,174
Vizagapatam	13,300	1,354,773	1,047,414
Kurnool	3,243	273,190	.....
Total	144,869	22,301,697	13,967,395

The population, in 1851, comprised 19,901,808 Hindoos and 1,679,859 Mohammedans, 11,047,139 being males, and 10,535,558 females. Of these, 13,342,724 Hindoos and 848,217 Mohammedans were employed in agriculture. Number of inhabitants to a square mile, 153.0.

The government of the presidency is vested in a governor, subordinate to the governor-general of India. He is assisted by a council of 3 members, 1 being the commander-in-chief, and 3 secretaries, placed over the revenue and judicial, political and military departments. In each of the 21 districts into which the presidency is divided there is a European collector, who exerts also the chief magisterial power. The territories of the presidency were nearly all acquired by the British during the latter half of the 18th century.

MADRE-DE-DIOS (*má-dra-dá-dios*) **ARCHIPELAGO**, West Patagonia, is between lat. 50° and 51° S., and about lon. 76° W., separated from the mainland, and from Hanover and Chatham Islands by Concepcion Straits, and consists of several mountainous and rocky islands, little explored.

MAITRESFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MADRID, *má-drið*, (Sp. pron. *má-dreen*, almost *ma-th-reen*; anc. *Man/tua*.) the capital city of Spain, New Castle, province of its own name, on the Manzanares, which is here crossed by five bridges, whose gigantic size forms a striking contrast with that of the river, except during floods, to which it is subject; situated in the centre of the Iberian Peninsula; lat. 40° 25' N., lon. 3° 45' W.; 2450 feet above sea-level. Mean temperature of the three summer months, 76° 2' Fahr., or 15° higher than that of London; mean winter temperature, 43° 7', only 4° higher than the temperature of the English capital. The city is built on several low and irregular sand-hills, and is surrounded by a barren and extensive plain, which, except on the S.W., has no visible limit but the horizon. It is nearly square, being about 2 miles in extent from N. to S., and 2½ miles from E. to W., is walled, and entered by 16 public gates; the finest of these are the Puerta de Alcalá, facing the highway to Aragon, and the Puerta de Toledo, which (begun in 1813) was erected in commemoration of the happy issue of the war of independence. The streets are distributed somewhat irregularly around the Puerta del Sol, which, like Temple Bar in London, is in the centre of the capital, although once the E. gate. The principal streets are broad, long, and airy; and the narrow foot-paths, on a level with the centre of the street, are being rapidly replaced by broad pavements raised half a foot, and protected by a kerb. Except in a few streets, the houses are, in general, well constructed, substantial, and of good appearance. The squares are not very numerous, nor do they contribute much to the embellishment of the city; being generally irregular, and deficient in decorative monuments. Of these, the Plaza Mayor, a little S. of the Calle Mayor or main street, is one of the largest and most regular, being 434 feet long, and 334 feet broad, with houses supported by granite pillars, which form a line of arcades beneath; in the centre is an elliptical esplanade adapted to bull-fights, with an equestrian statue of Philip III. Here have been held grand festivals, *autos-da-fé*, and executions of distinguished criminals. On the W. side of the city, and facing the royal palace, is the Plaza de Oriente, which is adorned with 40 statues of Gothic kings, as well as those of the Asturias, Leon, Castile, and Aragon. In the centre is a fine equestrian statue of Philip IV. On the N.W. and S.E. of the square are gardens, with avenues of trees, and on the E. stands the Teatro de Oriente. Near the E. side of the city is the Plaza de las Cortes. It is adorned with several rows of trees, and in the centre stands the semi-colossal

statue of Cervantes, by Antonio Sola. The water with which Madrid is supplied comes from the neighboring mountains, filtered through coarse red sand, into subterranean conduits. Altogether, there are 35 fountains within, and eight outside the city, for the use of the inhabitants; but the collective amount of water is scanty, the average being only 500 cubic inches a day for each inhabitant—only one-eighteenth of the quantity placed at the disposal of each Parisian.

Public Buildings.—Madrid having only become the Spanish capital in the time of Philip II., cannot boast of many edifices of great antiquity; and during the century and a half that it was occupied by the Austrian dynasty, the only important buildings erected were convents, whose architecture did not greatly contribute to the embellishment of the city. The Royal Palace, situated at the W. extremity of Madrid, is one of the most magnificent in the world. It occupies the site of the original Alcazar (castle) of the Moors, burned down on Christmas Eve, 1734, and is of enormous extent, being 470 feet each way, and 100 feet high. The rustic base is of granite, the window-work of white Colmenar stone, which, in the bright sun, glitters like marble; the architecture is a combination of Ionic and Doric. It contains a small but splendid Corinthian chapel, and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes, and the armory is one of the finest in the world. The Palacio del Congreso de Diputados, or Chamber of Deputies, covers an area of 42,700 square feet. On the two lateral façades are the entrances for the members, whose sittings are held on the ground floor, in a semicircular saloon, calculated to accommodate 393 persons, the aggregate number of deputies and senators when the edifice was commenced. The structure is faced throughout with granite. The upper chamber, or senate, holds its sittings in a building facing the Street de la Encarnación, which formerly belonged to the Augustines. The Palacio de los Consejos (Palace of the Councils,) built by the ambitious Don Christoval Gomez de Sandoval, minister of Philip III., is a fine classic edifice, designed by Herrera. This palace was purchased by Philip V., and contains the royal council, the supreme tribunal of justice, &c. The Audiencia (Court of Appeal) is one of the few buildings in Madrid of the period of the Austrians; it is two stories high, and simple in style. The Aduana, or Custom-house, built in 1769, is a vast and sumptuous edifice of five stories, the lower portion composed of granite, with five arched entrances in the principal façade. The Casa de Correos, or Post-office, a handsome structure, erected in 1768, stands isolated on the S. side of the Puerta del Sol; and the Casas Consistoriales, or Town-house, probably built in the beginning of the 17th century, is situated in the Plaza de la Villa. The Palacio de Buenavista, erected by the extravagant Duchess of Alba, towards the close of the last century, rises majestically on an eminence at the extremity of the Calle de Alcalá, (Alcalá Street,) near the Prado; contains the war office, and a military museum. The offices of marine, justice, and finance are in the Casa de los Ministerios, (house of the ministers,) built for the Secretaries of State, by order of Charles V. The Mint (Casa de Moneda) is to the S. of the Palace.

Churches and Convents.—The capital of Spain is far behind many provincial towns as regards its temples, which, with the exception of a few, attached to conventual establishments, are poor, and of indifferent artistic merit. The parish churches are about 20 in number; among them may be named those of Santa Maria and San Francisco, the latter one of the finest in Madrid; San Ginés in the Plaza Mayor, and opposite to it Santa Cruz, from the tower of which one of the best views of the city is to be obtained. Some of the convents have been appropriated to public secular uses, some have been sold to private individuals, and others demolished, but the churches of a few of them have been preserved: there still exist, however, about 20 nunneries, containing an aggregate number of 500 nuns. Of these, the Salesas Viejas, in the N.E. corner of Madrid, an edifice of immense extent, covering, with its garden, an area of 88 acres, was built in 1758, by order of Barbara, Queen of Ferdinand VI., in imitation of Madame Maintenon's St. Cyr, as a place of retreat for herself, and a seminary for young noble ladies. The Descalzas Reales, ("royal barefoot") near the centre of the city, was founded by Juana, daughter of Charles V.; the abbess of which is ranked as a grandee of Spain.

Charitable Institutions and Prisons.—The most important of these are the Military Hospital, an extensive building, in the N.W. part of the city, and the Hospicio de San Fernando, with schools for both sexes, who are also taught various handicrafts. At the S.E. angle of the city stands the General Hospital, containing 1528 beds; patients of both sexes and all ages, to the number of from 13,000 to 14,000, are admitted annually. The Incurables, or Foundling Hospital, receives about 1500 children yearly; and, connected with it, is the Colegio de Niñas de la Paz, to which girls are transferred to be educated, at the age of seven years. There are, besides, a hospital of incurables, a lying-in asylum, a hospital for priests, and various other benevolent establishments. Near the S.E. corner of the Plaza Mayor stands the

Carcel de Corte, or State Prison, built in 1634. Here, also, are the tribunals of the Audiencia, or Supreme Court. The Carcel de Villa stands at the N.E. extremity of the city, beside the gate of St. Barbara. In 1847, the number of persons incarcerated was 3608, and there were 377 in prison at the end of the year. There is also a model prison, a house of correction for young men, several female prisons, the Arrepentidas, the Magdalen Asylum, &c.

Places of Amusement.—There are seven theatres in Madrid, but the most popular place of amusement is the Plaza de Toros, (bull-ring,) a building which is about 1100 feet in circumference, and capable of containing 12,000 spectators. The bull-fights begin in April, and continue till November. There is also a circus, a hippodrome, a club called Casino del Principe, and various other places of amusement. The Prado, (meadow,) an extensive park nearly 2 miles long, lies near the gate of Alcalá; here, on winter mornings and summer afternoons, appear all the beauty, rank, and fashion of the Spanish capital. The Prado, extending along the E. side of the city, was levelled and planted by the Conde de Aranda, under Charles III., and laid out by José Hermosilla in garden walks. It contains a fine botanic garden, and is a place of great resort. There are, besides, the gardens of the Buen Retiro, those behind the royal palace; those of the Real Casino; the Casa del Campo, where horse and hurdle races are given; the Paseo de la Florida, the Paseo de la Ronda, which encircles the greatest part of the city; the Atocha, a winter promenade, Las Delicias de Isabel, at the N.E. corner of Madrid, (containing the Fuente Castellana,) and various other promenades.

Museums, Libraries, &c.—The Royal Museum of Painting and Sculpture, standing in the Prado, contains more than 2000 pictures, many of which are by the most celebrated artists that have ever lived. The gallery of sculpture is very inferior. A new museum, established in the suppressed Convent de la Trinidad, was opened to the public by Espartero, in 1842. Here have been collected from the convents and galleries of Don Carlos, and the Infante Sebastian, some 1500 pictures, good and bad. Besides these, there are several good private galleries. There are also a museum of natural science, a museum of antiquities, and a numismatic museum, containing 150,000 coins and medals. The National Library, founded by Philip V., is in the same building with the museum of antiquities; it contains 130,000 volumes, and is open to the public daily. The Library of San Isidro consists of 66,000 volumes.

Educational Establishments.—Not many years since the schools of San Fernando and San Anton were the only places of instruction for the poor in Madrid. In 1844, three free schools for each sex were established in each of the 10 municipal districts into which the city is divided, and these are attended by an aggregate number of about 4000 children. There are also a number of infant schools. The University of Madrid, which arose out of that of Alcalá de Henares, founded in the 15th century, stands in the N.W. quarter of the city. In the session of 1847-48, the matriculated students amounted to 3637. There are besides, a normal school, a deaf and dumb institution, a normal school for the blind, a commercial school, schools for engineers, a Conservatorio de Musica, an academy for the fine arts, with a gallery of 300 pictures, a veterinary college, an academy of medicine and surgery, &c. In the Buen Retiro stands the observatory, constructed in the form of an Ionic temple. In 1843, the newspapers of Madrid amounted to about 46, or seven times the number that existed ten years previously; their circulation is chiefly confined to the capital.

Commerce, Industry, &c.—The public exchange is held in San Martin, from ten to three o'clock. A stock exchange, or Bolsa de Comercio, was established in 1831, and as all men in power use their official knowledge in taking advantage of the turn of the market, the Bolsa divides with the court and army the moving influence of every situation or crisis of the moment. The national bank, called de San Fernando, was founded in 1827; it issues notes for 500 and 1000 reals, (\$23 and \$46,) which will not pass out of Madrid, for all who are not Madrileños, wisely prefer local dollars to court paper. The circulation is about \$580,000. A general life and house insurance company was only founded in 1842. The chief industrial establishments are the royal manufactories of porcelain and carpets, manufactories of tapestry, silver work, buttons, iron castings and machinery, coaches, beer, paper, &c. A railway was opened between Madrid and Aranjuez in 1851, and extended to Tembleque in 1853. This was the second railway constructed in Spain.

Madrid occupies the site of the ancient *Mantua Carpetanorum*, called *Majoritium*, in the middle ages. Its importance only commenced in 1563, when made the capital of Spain by Philip II. Madrid was held by the French from 1808 to 1812, and here Napoleon placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain. It was the birth-place of many kings of Spain, and many eminent men, among whom are Alonzo de Ercilla, Lopez de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Nufiez, and the brothers Velasquez. Pop. in 1850, 260,000.—Adj. and inhab. MADRILEÑAN, mad-re-lee-ne-qn, (Sp. MADRILEÑO, má-i-re-lén-fo.)

MADRID, a metropolitan province of Spain, forming one of the five into which New Castile is divided. Capital, Madrid. Pop. 405,737.

MADRID, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 65 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 404.

MADRID, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, and intersected by Grass River and the Northern Railroad, on which it has a station, 17 miles E. by N. of Ogdensburg. It contains Columbia village and the village of Waddington. A dam has been constructed from the mainland, at or near Waddington, to Ogdens Island, in the St. Lawrence, by which means the river is made to furnish a hydraulic power of unlimited extent. Some iron ore is found in the township. Pop. 4856.

MADRIDEJOS, mād-re-n'jos, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 5156. It stands in an extensive plain, and is ancient and well built.

MADRIGAL, mād-re-gāl', a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 2050. It is memorable as the birth-place of Isabella of Castile.

MADRIGALEJO, mād-re-gā-lá'ho, a village of Spain, Estremadura, on the Rucas, 60 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. 986.

MADRIGUERAS, mād-re-gú'ras, a town of Spain, New Castile, 24 miles S. of Alcala. Pop. 2321.

MADRILEAN and **MADRILENO**. See **MADRID**.

MAD RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Pemigewasset River.

MAD RIVER, of Washington co., Vermont, falls into Onion River, about 7 miles below Montpelier.

MAD RIVER, a small stream of Litchfield co., in the N.W. part of Connecticut, falls into the West branch of Farmington River.

MAD RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the W. central part of the state, and falls into the Miami River at Dayton. It is the largest affluent of the Miami from the E.

MAD RIVER, a township, Champaign co., Ohio. P. 1907.

MAD RIVER, a township in Clarke co., Ohio. Pop. 1790.

MAD RIVER, a township, Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 1464.

MADRON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MADRONERA, mād-rón-yá'ra, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles E. of Cáceres. Pop. 1664.

MADURA, mād-doo'ra, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately N.E. of Java, with which it is included under the Dutch government. Lat. 7° S., long. 113° E. Area estimated at 1330 square miles. Pop. 263,048. It is inferior in fertility, and barely supports its population. Principal exports, Bankalan, Sumanap, and Pamakasan.

MADURA, mād-doo'rá, (anc. *Madura*), a fortified city of Hindostan, capital of a district of its own name, 270 miles S.W. of Madras. It is enclosed by old bastioned stone walls; streets wide and regular, and public edifices magnificent. Here are some of the most remarkable Hindoo buildings in India, comprising a large palace, temple with pyramidal towers, and a celebrated choultry or inn, 312 feet in length, and with fine columns and grotesque sculptures. Pop. about 20,000. The British civil station is pleasantly situated 14 miles S.W.

MADURA, STRAIT OF, the narrow channel separating the island of Madura, at its W. end, from that of Java.

MADURA AND DINDIGUL, din'de-gúl', a district of British India, presidency of Madras, near the S. extremity of India, having E. the Gulf of Manaar. Area, 10,700 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,758,791. It comprises the island of Ramiseraam. Capital, Madura.

MEANDER, a river of Asia Minor. See **MENDER**.

MEHREN. See **MORAVIA**.

MELAR, **MALAR**, (Mälar,) mäl'lar, or **MAELAREN**, mäl'lar-n, an extensive lake of East Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic, for about 70 miles. Breadth from 2 to 23 miles; it contains 1300 islands. It has deep and clear water, and at its E. end receives the river Arboga, by which, and a canal, it is connected southward with Lake Hjälmär. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic.

MAEL-CARHATX, mäl-kar'hät', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 22 miles S.W. of Guingamp. P. 2013.

MAELLA, mäl'el'yá, or **MAELLAS**, mäl'el'yás, a town of Spain, Aragon, 68 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 2945.

MAELSTROM or **MALSTROM**, (Mälström,) mäl'strüm. (This is frequently pronounced mäl'strüm, which accords with the Dutch sound of *ae*; but *ä* or *ae*, in Swedish or Norwegian, sounds like *ä*.) A whirlpool, off the N.W. coast of Norway, immediately S.W. of Moskenesöe, the most S. of the Loffoden Isles, lat. 67° 48' N. and lon. 12° E. It presents the appearance of a rapid current, which runs alternately 6 hours from N. to S., and 6 hours from S. to N., producing immense whirls. The depth of the water around, supposed at one time to be too great to admit of soundings, has been ascertained not to exceed 20 fathoms, with a bottom of rocks and white sand. The whirlpool is greatest at high or low water; and when the wind is N.W., and op-

posed to the reflux of the waves, it attains its greatest fury, and becomes extremely dangerous; but, in ordinary circumstances, it may be traversed without apprehension.

MAENCLOUGH, min-klo'kog, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MAER, mār or mīr, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

MAERKE-KERKHEM, mār'ke-hérk'hém, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Maerke, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1844.

MAESCAR, mis'kar, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

MAESE or **MAAS**, a river of Europe. See **MEUSE**.

MAES MYNIS, mis mīn'is, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

MAESTRICHT, mäs'tríkt, (Dutch *Mastricht*, mäs'tríst; Ger. *Müstricht*, mäs'tríst; anc. *Trajectum ad Mosam*, * *Trajectum Supelrius*), an irregularly fortified town of Holland, capital of a province of Limburg, on the left bank of the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge, communicating with the suburb of Wyk, (Wijk,) also included within the walls of the fortress, which are about 5 miles in circuit, is situated on the Belgian frontier, 56 miles E. of Brussels, and 52 miles W. by S. of Cologne; lat. 50° 51' 7" N., lon. 5° 41' 9" E. It is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; and, by opening sluices, can place the surrounding district all under water. In the Vrijthof, a large quadrangle, planted with trees, William de la Marek, surnamed "le sanglier" (boar) of Ardennes, was beheaded, in 1445. The noteworthy buildings are the Town-hall (Stadhuis), the courts and general prison, the commandant's house, and the arsenal. Maestricht has several barracks, a military and several other hospitals; 4 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, and a synagogue; an atheneum, in which Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, and other branches of education are taught; and formerly had numerous monasteries and nunneries. It carries on an active transit and smuggling trade with Belgium, and has manufactures of glass and earthenware, pipes, fire-arms, shot, cloth, pins, sealing-wax, 2 iron foundries, 3 manufactories of paper-hangings, 3 beet-root sugar-refineries, 21 distilleries, and 32 breweries. Maestricht was besieged in 1579, by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma, and 8000 of its inhabitants were massacred; in 1678, it was taken by Louis XIV., and again by the French in 1748 and 1794; and, in 1830, its garrison resisted successfully the attacks of the insurgent Belgians. Pop. in 1850, 25,241.

MAESYCK, mäs'sík, a town of Belgium, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, 17 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht. Hubert Van Eyck, a celebrated painter, and his brother, John Van Eyck, also known as John of Bruges, the reputed inventor of oil-painting, were natives of this place. Pop. 4145.

MAETER, mät'er, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 3602.

MAFFERSDORF, maff'ers-dorf, a village of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 57 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2670.

MAFRA, mäf'ra, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 18 miles N.W. of Lisbon. It is celebrated for its vast and magnificent pile of buildings, erected by John V., in 1717, in imitation of the Escorial of Spain. It is in the form of a quadrangle, measuring 760 feet by 670 feet, and includes a magnificent church, adorned with numerous fine marble columns, a royal palace, a college, with a library of about 50,000 volumes, and a monastery, with 300 cells. Pop. 3250.

MAGACELA, mäg-gä-thäl'ä, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 55 miles E.S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 1114.

MAGADINO, mäg-gä-dee'no, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the Ticino, 54 miles S.W. of Bellinzona. It is a station for steamers.

MAGADOXO, mag-gä-dox'o, (Port. pron. mäg-gä-dox'o,) written also **MAGADOXA**, **MUKDESHA**, mük-dee'shā, and **MARADISHU**, mār-kä-dee'shoo, a maritime town of East Africa, capital of a state, and the chief commercial entrepôt between Cape Gardafui and the river Juba, on the Indian Ocean. In lat. 2° 2' N., lon. 45° 25' E. Pop. with suburbs, between 3000 and 4000. The town is enclosed by stone walls, and divided into two parts, one composed wholly of tombs; the other, comprising about 150 stone, and many wooden houses, a mosque, and several minarets, of Arabian architecture. The exports comprise ivory, gums, and some peculiar cloths; principal imports, sugar, dates, salt-fish, arms, and slaves. The population of its kingdom settled on the Halmes and Jubb Rivers is estimated at 150,000.

MAGALHAENS, STRAIT OF. See **MAGELLAN**.

MAGALLON, mäg-gäl-yön', a town of Spain, Aragon, 35 miles W.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2044.

MAGAN, mäg-gän', a village of Spain, New Castile, 8 miles from Toledo. Pop. 952.

MAGDALA, mäg-däl'ä, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, on the Madel, 5 miles E.N.E. of Blankenhayn. Pop. 675.

* Literally, "mill-stream," so named probably from its whirling like a mill-stone, and crushing or breaking whatever is thrown into it.

* *Mastricht* is supposed to be a corruption of *Trajectum ad Mosam* or *Mosae Trajectum*, i. e., the "bridge or passage of the Meuse," there having been a bridge over the river, at this place, in very early times.

MAGDALA, mag'da-lá, (Arab. *El Mejdá*, mǎj'dal; Hebrew *Migdál*), a village of Palestine, patriarch of Acre, on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias.

MAGDALEN, mag'da-len, (CHANNEL OR SOUND,) Terra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magellan, lon. 71° W., between Clarence and Dawson Islands. Off its S.E. coast is Mount Sarmiento, 6800 feet in height, and on its W. side is a tolerable harbor.

MAGDALENA, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

MAGDALENA, mag'dá-lá/ná, a cavern in Illyria, Carinthia, government of Laybach, 3 miles from the cavern of Adelsberg.

MAGDALENA, mag'dá-lá/ná, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 41° 13' 4" N., lon. 9° 24' E.

MAGDALENA, mag'dá-lá/ná, (Sp. pron. mǎg'dá-lá/ná,) a river of South America, and, next to the Orinoco, the principal in New Granada, rises at the frontier of Ecuador, lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W., flows N., and enters the Caribbean Sea, lat. 11° N., lon. 75° W. Total course estimated at 900 miles, for more than half of which it is navigable. Principal tributaries, the Cauca and the Galinazo. Above Honda it divides, to enclose the Island de Morales, 40 miles in length. Its current is very rapid, and its navigation dangerous; but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of New Granada and the sea.

MAGDALENA, the most northern department of New Granada, South America, having E. Venezuela, and N. the Caribbean Sea. Estimated area, 54,000 square miles. Pop. 253,521. Surface very diversified, two cordilleras of the Andes covering its S. and E. portions. It is divided into the provinces of Cartagena, (its capital,) Santa Marta, Rio Hacha, and Mompox, its chief towns.

MAGDALENA, called also the UBAYI, oo-bá-hee', BRANCO, brá'n'ko, and SAN MIGUEL, sán me-g'hé', a large river of Bolivia. In its earlier course it is called the Chiquitos; it issues from Lake Ubahy, lat. 18° 20' S., and flows N.N.W. to about lat. 16° S., when it assumes one or other of the names above quoted, and ultimately falls into the Itenez or Guapore, in lat. 12° 20' S., lon. 65° 6' W. Its entire length, including the Chiquitos, is upwards of 500 miles.

MAGDALENA, a lake of Bolivia, lat. 14° 6' S., lon. 64° 25' W., about 12 miles long and 5 miles broad.

MAGDALENA, a small town or village of Bolivia, on the Magdalena, lat. 13° 51' S., lon. 64° 31' W.

MAGDALENA, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on a branch of Sonora River. The stationary population is about 1500; but at the festival of San Francisco it is increased to 10,000 or 12,000.

MAGDALENA, a bay of Lower California, in which is the Island of Santa Margarita.

MAGDALENA, mag'dá-lá/ná or mǎg'dá-lá/ná, the most southern of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean. It has a harbor on its S. side.

MAGDALENA, an island of Senegambia, near the coast, S. of Cape Verd.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, a group situated near the centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, directly in the track of vessels bound up the gulf for Quebec, 54 miles N.W. of Cape Breton, and 100 miles W.S.W. of the nearest point of Newfoundland. Including Bird and Biron Islands, the whole length of the range, in a N.E. direction, is about 56 miles. Coffin's Island, the largest of the group, is 25 miles long, but very narrow. Amherst Island is nearly 6 miles in length, and 3½ in width, and contains the best harbor in the chain. Gypsum is found in the hollows and basins of the islands, and occasionally in veins. This mineral forms an important article of export. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is upon the cod fishery, although they prosecute the herring and seal fisheries to some extent. The value of fish exported in 1848, was \$224,000, besides which it is believed that large quantities were taken away in vessels not cleared at the custom-house. The Magdalen Islands were formerly attached to the government of Newfoundland, but at present are under the jurisdiction of the Canadian government. They were granted by the British government to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, for distinguished services, and by him were bequeathed in strict entail to his nephew, Captain John Townsend Coffin, the present proprietor, and to his heirs for ever. Pop. about 2000; a majority of whom are French Acadians.

MAGDEBURG, mag'do-búrg, (Ger. pron. mǎg'deh-búrgs', Fr. *Magdebourg*, mǎg'deh-boon'; L. *Magieburgum*), a town of Prussia, capital of a government and of the province of Saxony, on the Elbe, 76 miles W.S.W. of Berlin. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, and is regarded one of the strongest places in Europe. The Elbe here forms several branches, and divides the town into three parts—the town proper, which, on the land side, is regularly fortified, and, towards the river, defended by Forts Sternschanze and Scharnhorst; the Werder, with its citadel; and Frederickstadt, likewise strongly fortified. These different parts communicate with each other by several bridges. The houses are, for the most part, large and handsome; but a great number of the streets are narrow. The principal squares are the New Market or Domplatz, and

the Old Market, which is decorated with an equestrian statue of the Emperor Otto, erected in 973. A fine walk is furnished by the Fürstenwall, a well-planted terrace or parade ground, along the margin of the Elbe. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Domkirche or Cathedral, one of the noblest gothic structures of Northern Germany, erected in the 13th and 14th centuries; St. Sebastian's Church, in which is the grave of Otto Guericke, the inventor of the air pump; and the Marien, or Roman Catholic Church, older even than the Cathedral. Magdeburg possesses numerous benevolent institutions and educational establishments. Among the former are 5 hospitals, and 3 orphan asylums; among the latter a cathedral gymnasium, pedagogium, normal seminary, medical, industrial, and several other schools, institution for the deaf and dumb, &c. The manufactures consist principally of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, silk ribbons, leather, gloves, soap, and candles. There are, also, several beet-sugar and chicory factories, breweries, distilleries, and oil works. The trade is extensive, and derives great facilities from the position of the town on the Elbe, the canal connecting this river with the Havel, and the railroads communicating with Leipzig, Halle, Berlin, and Hamburg. The principal articles are corn, wood, coals, wine, and colonial produce. Magdeburg is mentioned in the records of the eighth century. It early distinguished itself in the Reformation, and long exerted a powerful influence in its favor. In 1631 it was taken by storm, and given up to indiscriminate massacre, by the brutal Tilly. The most horrible atrocities were committed. A church, in which hundreds of women and children had taken refuge, was nailed up, to prevent escape, and then burned. Above 20,000 people were murdered, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. It was taken by the French in 1806, and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia. Otto Guericke, Immermann, and Zschokke, were born here. Pop. in 1816, 34,808; in 1849, 56,181.

MAGDEBURG, a government of Prussia, is bounded N. by Mecklenburg and Hanover. Area 4484 English square miles, divided into 14 circles. Pop. in 1849, 691,377.

MAGÉ, má-ahé', a town of Brazil, province and 16 miles E.N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, on the river Magé, near its mouth in the Bay of Rio.

MAGÉ'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

MAGELANG, má-gá-láng', a village of Java, capital of the province of Kadoe, 40 miles S.W. of Semarang, 1377 feet above sea-level.

MAGELLAN, má-jel'lan, (Sp. pron. má-nél-yán') or **MAGALHAENS**, (mǎ-gál-yá'ens,) STRAIT OF, divides the continent of South America from the Island of Terra del Fuego; the E. entrance is formed by Cape de la Virgines, on the mainland, and by Cape del Espíritu Santo, (Queen Catherine's Foreland,) on one of the largest islands composing Terra del Fuego, extending between lat. 52° 10' and 55° S., and lon. 68° 20' and 75° W. It is upwards of 300 miles long, and is of difficult navigation. The tides in the strait reach an elevation of about 50 feet, the highest point they attain on the Patagonian coast. The strait was discovered in 1520, by Magalhaens, the great Portuguese navigator, then in the service of Spain, and called, in honor of him, the Strait of Magalhaens. The Spaniards changed the name to Magellan, which, in their language, expresses a sound not very different from that of the Portuguese Magalhaens.

MAGENTA, má-jén'tá, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Pavia. Pop. 5170.

MAGERØE, (Magerøe,) mag'gr-ø or mǎg'gher-í'gh, an island of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway, terminating N. by the North Cape, in lat. 71° 10' N., lon. 25° 50' E. It is inhabited by a few Norwegian and Lappish families.

MAGERVILLE, a town of New Brunswick, capital of Sunbury co., situated in the valley of the St. John's.

MAGGERI, mǎg'gr-ree', or **MANGRY**, mǎng'gree, a town of Hindostan, Mysore dominion, 22 miles W. of Bangalore, with some iron works; iron ore abounding in its vicinity.

MAGGIORE, LAKE, Italy. See LAGO-MAGGIORE.

MAGHERA, má-ghé-rá, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 20 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. of town, 1123.

MAGHERACLOONEY, (mǎn'gr-á-kloo'nee,) a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Monaghan.

MAGHERACROSS, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

MAGHERACULMONEY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Fermanagh.

MAGHERADROLL, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down.

MAGHERAFELT, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 28 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. of town, 1560.

MAGHERALIN, or **MARALIN**, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Down and Armagh.

MAGHERNO, má-ghén'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 4 miles E.S.E. of Pavia. Pop. 1358.

MAGRIBEE, mǎg'gr-bee', a considerable village of Sindh,

on a navigable arm of the Indus, in its delta, 42 miles S.S.E. of Tattah. Pop. 6000.

MAGHULL, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Liverpool and Preston Railway, 4 miles S.S.W. of Ormskirk. Pop. 1032.

MAGINDANAO, an island of the Philippines. See MINDANAO.

MAGIONE, *mă-jōnă*, a village of the Papal States, 8 miles W.N.W. of Perugia.

MAGISTÈRE, LA, *lă mă-zhis'tair*, a market-town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles W.N.W. of Moissac. Pop. 1848.

MAGLANS or MAGLAND, *mă-glăns'* (L. *Malatnum Fulci-men'sium*?) a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Arvo, 11 miles E.S.E. of Bonneville. Pop. 1925.

MAGLASS, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford.

MAGLIANO, *mă-yă-no*, a village of Italy, Pontifical States, 20 miles W. of Rieti. Pop. 1380.

MAGLIANO, a village of Italy, Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., district of Avezzano. Pop. 1400.

MAGLIANO DI MONDOVI, *mă-yă-no dee mon-do-vee'*, a village of Italy, Piedmont, province and 5 miles N.W. of Mondovì. Pop. 1518.

MAGLIANO GRANDE, *mă-yă-no grăn'dă*, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Principato Citra, 35 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 3000.

MAGLIE, *mă-yē-d*, a city of Naples, province of Otranto, 19 miles E.N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 3400.

MAGLÓD, *mă-glód'*, a village of Hungary, 12 miles from Pesth. Pop. 1583.

MAGNA-CAVALLO, *mă-n'yă-kă-vă-lō*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, E.S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 1294.

MAGNAC-LAVAL, *mă-n'yă-kă-lă-vă-l'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 9 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1108.

MAGNAC LE BOURG, *mă-n'yă-k' lēh boon*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 11 miles N.E. of St. Yrieix. Pop. 1420.

MAGNAGO, *mă-n'yă-go*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and W. of Milan. Pop. 1080.

MAGNANO, *mă-n'yă-no*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 9 miles S. of Biella. Pop. 1700.

MAGNAVACCA, *mă-n'yă-vă-kă-kă*, a village and seaport of the Papal States, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Ferrara, at the mouth of the canal communicating with the Adriatic.

MAGNÉ, *mă-n'yă*, a market-town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 4 miles W. of Niort. Pop. 1316.

MAGNESIA (AD SEPTENTR.) See MANESSA.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an island on the S. coast of Guatemala, off Port Pueblo; lat. 8° 4' 6" N., lon. 81° 47' W.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an island off the E. coast of Australia, in Halifax Bay. Lat. 19° 8' S., lon. 140° 45' E. Discovered by Cook in 1770.

MAGNI, *mă-n'yē*, a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront. Pop. In 1852, 2879.

MAGNISI, *mă-n'yē-sē*, a promontory, on the E. coast of Sicily, 6 miles N. of Syracuse, forms the S. side of the harbor of Augusta.

MAGNOLIA, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Chautauque Lake, about 7 miles S.E. of Maysville.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Clinch co., Georgia.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Yazoo co., Mississippi.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of La Rue co., Kentucky.

MAGNOLIA, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

MAGNOLIA, a post-village of Putnam co., Illinois, 100 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

MAGNOLIA, a post-township in the N.W. part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 632.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

MAGNY, *mă-n'yē*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N. of Mantes, on the Aubette. Pop. 1300.

MAGOC, *mă-goch'*, a village of Hungary, 15 miles from Pünfkirchen. Pop. 2743.

MAGOPPINVILLE, a town of Texas, co. of San Antonio, on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, founded since the Mexican war, and has 6 or 8 stores.

MAGOO, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Stanstead, 80 miles E. of Montreal, and 20 miles from Stanstead.

MAGOO, *mă-goo'*, or MAKOO, *mă-koo'*, a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 56 miles N.N.W. of Khel. Here is a remarkable cavern, and the river Magoo is crossed by a natural bridge of lava.

MAGOR, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MAGRA, *mă-gră*, (anc. *Medra*.) a river of North Italy, after a S. course of 35 miles, enters the Mediterranean, (Gulf of Genoa,) 2 miles E. of the Gulf of Spezia.

MAGSTADT, *mă-stătt*, a market-town of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, 11 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1937.

MAGUELONNE, *mă-gheh-lonn'*, an islet, or rather a peninsula, of France, department of Hérault, above 1 mile long and about 5 miles from Montpellier. It once was the site of a town of some celebrity in the history of Languedoc.

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MAGUELONNE, a lagoon of Southern France, department of Hérault, 4 miles S. of Montpellier. Length 17 miles.

MAGUIRE'S (mă-gwīrə) BRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, on Colebrook River, 7 miles S.E. of Enniskillen. Pop. 685.

MAGUIRE'S STORE, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

MAGUS MUIR, Scotland, co. of Fife. See ST. ANDREWS.

MAGYAR-BENYE, *mă-yōw-bēn'yă*, or BENDORF, *bēn-dorf*, a village of Austria, Transylvania, 26 miles S.E. of Kokenburg. Pop. 1009.

MAGYAR, NAGY, *nădj mădyōw*, or GROSS MAGEN-DORF, *groce măg'en-dorf*, a village of Hungary, 12 miles from Presburg. Pop. 1301.

MAGYARO, *mădyă-ro'*, a village of Transylvania, co. of Thorenburg, near Thorda. Pop. 1037.

MAGYAR ORSZAG. See HUNGARY.

MAGYAROS, *mădyă-rōsh'*, or NUSSBACH, *nōs'bdăk*, a village of Transylvania, 27 miles from Kronstadt, on the Alota, (Aluta.) Pop. 1468.

MAGYAR OVAR, a village of Hungary. See ALTENBURG.

MAHABALIPUR, *mă-hă-bă-le-poor'*, a town of British India, Bengal, on the Sone, 37 miles S.W. of Patna.

MAHABALIPURAM, *mă-hă-bă-le-poor-rām'*, a town of British India, 35 miles S. of Madras, on the Carnatic Coast; near are some remarkable Hindoo temples and excavations.

MAHABLESHWUR (*mă-hă-blēsh-wūr'*) HILLS, a convalescent station of British India, presidency and 80 miles S.E. of Bombay, in the ghauts of the Concan. Lat. 17° 50' N., lon. 73° 30' W. Elevation above the sea about 4500 feet. The village here consists of about 70 dwellings, with a sanatorium, having 8 sets of quarters, a church, prison, and subscription library. It was founded by Sir J. Malcolm in 1828.

MAHADEO, *mă-hă-dă'o*, a famous Hindoo temple of British India, Bengal, 60 miles S.E. of Hoongabad.

MAHA/LA, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

MAHANADA, *mă-hă-nă-dă*, a river of Hindostan, joins the Ganges 30 miles N. of Moorshedabad, after a course of 250 miles.

MAHANOEY, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MAHANOEY CREEK, of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

MAHANOEY MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated on the N. side of Mahanoy Creek. It traverses the northern part of Schuylkill county, and then extends westerly nearly through Northumberland. The whole length is above 30 miles.

MAHANOEY, a station on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, 5 miles from Montealeo.

MAHANTANEO CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., and flows into the Susquehanna.

MAHANUDDY, *mă-hă-nūd-dee*, (i.e. "the great river,") a considerable river of India, Berar and Bengal dominions, after an E. course of 500 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal by numerous mouths, district and S.E. of Cuttack. Though fordable as low as Cuttack from January to June, during the rains, it is here 2 miles in width, 1 mile across at Sunbulpur, and navigable for almost 300 miles from its mouth.

MAHARAJGUNG, *mă-hă-răj-gūnj'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles N.E. of Purneah.

MAHARAJGUNG, a town of Bundelcund, 32 miles E.S.E. of Teary. Lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 79° 23' E.

MAHASKA, a county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines and by the North and South Forks of Skunk River, which all flow in a S.E. direction. It is also drained by numerous creeks. The surface in some parts is level, and in others rolling, and is finely diversified with prairies and woodlands. The prairies are of moderate extent, and separated by large bodies of heavy timber, distributed along the rivers and creeks. The soil is deep, and very productive. Stone-coal is abundant, and extensive beds of limestone are found. A railway is in course of construction from Davenport to Oskaloosa. The possession of the soil was given by the aborigines to the whites in 1843. Organized in 1844. Capital, Oskaloosa. Pop. 5989.

MAHAVILLYGUNG, *mă-hă-vil-le-gūnj'*, the principal river of Ceylon, rises in the centre of the island, flows N. past Kandy and Bintenne, and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, S. of Trincomalee. It receives numerous affluents, but its navigation is greatly impeded by shoals.

MAHÉ, *mă-hă*, a town of India, belonging to the French, Malabar Coast, on a river navigable for vessels of 50 tons, 38 miles N.N.W. of Calicut. Lat. 11° 42' N., lon. 75° 38' 10" E. Pop. in 1849, 3341.

MAHÉ, an island of the Indian Ocean. See SEYCHELLES.

MAHEBOURG, *mă-hă-boon'*, a town of the Mauritius, on its S.E. coast, with a good harbor, opened to foreign shipping in 1836.

MAHÉ, a town of India. See MAHÉ.

MAHEIDPOOR, *mă-hid-poor'*, or MEHIDPOOR, *mēh-hid-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 22 miles N. of Oojein. The British defeated the Patan troops here in 1817.

MAHIM, mā'hēem', or mā'hēem', a populous town of British India, on the island of Bombay, has a Portuguese church and a Roman Catholic college.

MAHIM, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 66 miles W.N.W. of Delhi.

MAHLBERG, mā'hēn', a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 2½ miles N.E. of Ettenheim. Pop. 1688.

MAHMUDPOOR, mā'hūd-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 95 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

MAHOBA, mā-hō'bā, an ancient ruined town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 32 miles S.W. of Banda; in and about which are some striking architectural remains.

MAHOMED-KHAN-KA-TANDA, mā-hōm'ed'-kān-kā-tān'-dā, a town of Sind, on a branch of the Indus, 30 miles S.E. of Hyderabad. It carries on a thriving trade with Cutch.

MAHOMET, a post-village of Champaign co., Illinois, on the N. fork of the Sangamon, 60 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

MAHON, Port, Minorca. See **PORT MAHON**.

MAHON, mā-hōn', a town of Persia, province, and 22 miles E. of Kerman.

MAHON, a post-office of Huntington co., Indiana.

MAHONA, mā-hō'nā, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 34 miles S.W. of Gwalior.

MAHONE BAY, a considerable bay on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Halifax.

MAHONING, a river which rises in the N.E. part of Ohio, and joins the Beaver River in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal extends along its lower part.

MAHONING, a county in the E.N.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, contains 463 square miles. It is drained by the Mahoning and Little Beaver Rivers. The surface is undulating; the soil is highly productive and well cultivated. Extensive beds of stone-coal and iron ore have been opened. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal passes through the county, and the railroad of the same name runs near its S. border. Mahoning was formed out of Trumbull and Columbiana counties, and was organized in 1846, and named from its principal river. Capital, Canfield. P. 23,736.

MAHONING, a former post-township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, now divided into North, South, East, and West Mahoning.

MAHONING, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1841.

MAHONING, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 4169.

MAHONING, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

MAHONING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the Alleghany River, a few miles above Kittanning.

MAHONING MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in Carbon co., is situated on the S.W. side of the Lehigh River, and on the E.E. of Mahoning Creek.

MAHONTONGA (or **MAHANTANGA**) MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna along the northern border of Dauphin county.

MAHOOPENY, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 767.

MAHOOPENY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Susquehanna in Wyoming county.

MAHOOPENY MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in the W. part of Wyoming county, near the Mahopeny Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. It consists properly of two portions: Big Mahopeny, near the S. W., and Little Mahopeny, in the N. W. part of the county. Both of these mountains are spurs of the Alleghany range.

MAHOOR, mā-hoor', a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, on an affluent of the Wurdah, 178 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad.

MAHOPAC, a post-office of Putnam co., New York.

MAHOPAC, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

MAHORA, mā-hō'rā, a town of Spain, New Castle, 19 miles N. of Albacete. Pop. 1445.

MAHOWL, mā-hōwl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 35 miles N.W. of Azimghur.

MAHRAH, mā'hrah, a tract on the S. coast of Arabia, between Hadramaut and Curia or Kuria Muria (Kuryan Murian) Bay. It is mostly covered by the Shejer and Subáhn mountain ranges. Mahrah is the country of the Mahrá tribe or nation. The name Mahrah has been displaced by others of local origin; the maritime portion of the country being now generally called Shehr or El Shehr. In the early part of the 17th century, the whole country, from Dhoofar to the W. limit of Hadramaut, was ruled by the king or sultan of Shehr or Shejer. Mahrah exports 100 tons of frankincense, with aloes, dragon's blood, and various gums, annually to India.

MAHRATTA (mā'h-rāt'tā) STATES, comprise most of the principal states of Central Hindostan, viz. the Sattarah, Gwalior, Nagpoor, Indore, Bandah, Colapoor, Dhar, and Dewar dominions, having a united area estimated at 131,450 square miles. The Mahratta Confederation rose into notice under Sevajee in the middle of the 17th century, and in the 18th its possessions extended from the province of Agra to Cape Comorin; but its power was soon afterwards broken by the British, to whom all the states which composed it are now subsidiary.

MAHREN, (Mähren,) a country of Germany. See **MORAVIA**. **MAHRISCH-NEUSTADT**, (Mährisch-Neustadt,) mā'rish-nōi'stāt, a town of Moravia, on the railway between Prague and Vienna, 14 miles N.N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 3500.

MAHRISCH-OSTRAU, (Mährisch-Ostrau,) mā'rish-ō'strōw, a town of Austria, circle of Prerau. Pop. 2000.

MAHRISCH-TRIEBAU, (Mährisch-Triebsau,) mā'rish-trī-bōw, or **MAHRISCH TRIBAU** or **TRIEBAU**, mā'rish-trī-bōw, a town of Moravia, 27 miles N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 3600.

MAHY, a river of Hindostan. See **MUYA**.

MAIA, mā'ā, a river of Siberia, governments of Okhotsk and Yakotak, joins the Aldan, after a N. course of 500 miles.

MAIDA, mā'dā, a small town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 7 miles S.E. of Nicastro. Pop. 2600. Near this the English defeated a superior French force, 4th July, 1800.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a parish of England, counties of Somerset and Wilts.

MAIDEN CREEK, an affluent of the Schuylkill River, in Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MAIDEN CREEK, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 60 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1254.

MAIDENHEAD, a municipal borough and town of England, co. of Berks, on the Thames, here crossed by an elegant seven-arched stone bridge, and by a viaduct of the Great Western Railway, 26 miles W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 3607. It is picturesquely situated, and has a railway station, a handsome modern chapel, an endowed school, almshouse, and other charities.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MAIDENS, a cluster of rocks, off the E. coast of Ireland, in the Irish Sea, 6 miles E.N.E. of Larne Lighthouse. The two highest rocks have each a lighthouse, with fixed white lights. Lat. 54° 55' 6" N., lon. 5° 44' W. Elevation 84 and 94 feet. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs.

MAIDEN SPRING, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

MAIDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MAIDSTONE, mā'd'stōn, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, here crossed by a five-arched bridge, and at the termination of a branch of the S.E. Railway, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Rochester. Pop. in 1851, 20,801. It is beautifully situated on a slope in the central vale of Kent; has many curious old houses, one of the largest and finest ancient parish churches in England, known as "the pilgrim's chapel," now beautifully restored as a place of worship; a small grammar, and other endowed schools, a proprietary school, numerous almshouses, and large charities; a former palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; well-preserved remains of a conventual structure, partly converted into an agricultural school; a town-hall and market-cross, large county jail and house of correction; a county lunatic asylum, extensive barracks, neat theatre, library, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, and several banks. In the immediate vicinity are numerous paper-mills, with some of the most productive hop grounds and orchards in England, and valuable quarries of stone, exported by the Medway, which is navigable here for vessels of 60 tons. Trade is thriving, and the town increasing. The streets are lighted with gas. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Viscount to the Finch family. Maidstone was an important city of the early Britons. In the reign of Henry VIII., the first English hops were raised here. In 1648, the town was twice stormed by the Parliamentary forces. In the vicinity is The Moat, a seat of the Earl of Romney.

MAIDSTONE, a township of Essex co., Vermont. P. 237.

MAIDWELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MAILAND, a town of Lower Austria. See **MILAN**.

MAILBERG, a town of Germany. See **MALBERG**.

MAILCOTTA, mil-kō'tā, a town of Hindostan, Mysore, 17 miles N. of Seringapatam. It has several pagodas.

MAILLE, mā'l, a village of France, department of Vienne, 9 miles S.E. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1015.

MAILLERAYE, LA, lā mā'h'yē-rā', (L. *Mespiletum*.) a hamlet of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rouen, with a fine château and park, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 800.

MAILLEZAIS, mā'h'yē-zā', a town of Northern France, department of Vendée, 7 miles S.E. of Fontenay. Pop. 1350.

MAIMAITCHIN, **MAIMAICHIN**, mī-māi-chin' or mī-māi-cheen', or **MAI-MA-TCHIN**, mī-māi-cheen', written also **MAI-MACHEN**, i. e. "Place of Trade," a village of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiakhta, on the Russian frontier, and the entrepôt of the Chinese trade with Russia, 160 miles N. W. of Ourga. It is commanded by an adjacent hill fortress, is enclosed by a palisade, regularly laid out, and inhabited by from 1200 to 1500 males, no women being allowed here.

MAIMUND, mī-mūnd', a town of West Afghanistan, 34 miles S.W. of Candahar, in lat. 31° 42' N., lon. 64° 51' E.

MAIN, mān, a river of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, enters Lough Neagh after a S. course of 30 miles.

MAIN, min, a river of Siberia, which joins the Anadeer (Anadyr) after a N. course of 180 miles.

MAIN, mān, a fort of British America, district of East Main, at the mouth of the East Main River, in James's Bay.

MAIN, **MAYN**, or **MAINE**, mān, (Ger. pron. min,) (anc.

Menus, Menus, Menis or Menus, a navigable river of Germany, rises by two streams, the Red and White Main, in the Fichtelberg Mountains, North Bavaria, flows very tortuously W., and joins the Rhine opposite Mentz. Length 280 miles. It is navigable from the Regnitz (240 miles) to the Rhine. Chief affluents, on the left, Regnitz and Tauber, and on the right, the Saale.

MAINA, mī'nā, a district of Greece, consisting of the S. extremity of the Morea, between the gulfs of Koron and Kolokythia, composing most part of the government of Laconia. The inhabitants, who were never fully conquered by the Turks, long lived in a rude feudal state, subsisting mainly by brigandage and piracy.

MAINA, (anc. *Hippola?*) a village of Greece, on the Gulf of Koron, 14 miles N.N.W. of Cape Matapan.

MAINA, mī'nā, a town of India, Bhopaul dominion, near Ashta.

MAINBERNHEIM, mīn-bērn'hīme, a market-town of Bavaria, 16 miles E.S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1633.

MAINBURG, mīn'bōōrg, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 27 miles S.S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1025.

MAINE, mán or mēn, a river of France, joins the Sèvre-Nantaise, about 4 miles above Nantes. Its course, about 30 miles, is partly navigable.

MAINE, a river of France, which falls into the Loire on the right, after a navigable course of 7 miles.

MAINE, Lz, lēh mēn, (L. *Oenomania?*) an ancient province of France, bounded N. by Normandy, E. by Orleansais, S. by Anjou and Touraine, and, with Perche, constituted a general military government. Its capital was Le Mans. It is now included in the departments of Sarthe and Mayenne.

MAINE, mán, a river of Ireland, after a course of about 18 miles, falls into Castlemaine harbor, whence it is navigable to the village of Castlemaine.

MAINE, mán, the largest of the New England States, and the most easterly of the United States, is bounded on the N. by Canada East, (from which it is separated by the St. John's River,) on the E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by New Hampshire and Canada East. It lies between 43° 5' and 47° 30' N. lat., and between 66° 50' and 71° W. lon., being about 250 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and 190 in its greatest breadth from E. to W., including an area of about 31,766 square miles, or 20,330,240 acres, of which only 2,035,596, or about one-tenth, were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—A ridge of broken and detached eminences, apparently an irregular continuation of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, extends along the western side of Maine for some distance, and then crosses the state in a N.E. direction, forming a chain of scattered peaks, which terminate in Mars Hill, on the eastern boundary. Mount Katahdin, the highest summit in Maine, and inferior only to some of the higher peaks of the White Mountains, has an elevation of 5385 feet above the sea-level. This mountain is situated E. of Chesuncook Lake, and a little below the 46th degree of N. latitude. There are several peaks varying from 1000 to 4000 feet in altitude. The ridge of highlands just described separates the waters flowing N. into the St. John's River from those flowing S. into the Atlantic. Amid this group of mountains lie a number of beautiful lakes of considerable magnitude. Another range of highlands, of from 2000 to 4000 feet elevation, separates Maine from Canada East, till it strikes the head waters of the St. John's River. The state is generally hilly and diversified. Along the coast, however, from 10 to 20 miles inland, there are some small and marshy plains. Mount Desert, on an island of the same name in Frenchman's Bay, has an elevation of more than 2000 feet, and forms a striking contrast with the vast plain of waters around it.

Minerals.—Maine is not distinguished for its mineral resources, but iron, lime, and a fine building granite, are extensively found. Copper pyrites occurs, according to Dr. Jackson, in small quantities, at Dexter, Lubec, and Parsonfield. A lead-mine, 4 miles from Lubec, was worked for a few years. A small vein of lead and zinc ore has been discovered at Parsonfield. The most extensive deposit of iron is on the Aroostook River, 50 miles from its mouth. Some manganese is found in this deposit. Some of the marble which abounds in the state, admits of a fine polish, particularly in the neighborhood of Thomaston, and on the W. branch of the Penobscot River. Slate of a fine quality for roofing and for school purposes, is found between the sources of the Kennebec and the St. John's River.

Rivers, Lakes, Bays, &c.—The rivers of Maine are numerous and important, affording near their sources, or on their branches, sites for mills, with abundant water-power, and furnishing, in the principal streams, channels for navigation, down which are floated those vast quantities of lumber, which constitute so important a source of the wealth of the inhabitants of this state. The Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers are the largest, and, traversing the interior of the state, flow into the Atlantic, after courses of from 200 to 300 miles. The Penobscot River, in which the tide rises from 20 to 25 feet, is navigable to Bangor, (60 miles,) for large vessels. The Kennebec River is navigable 12 miles,

to Bath, for ships, to Hallowell (40 miles) for sloops, and to Waterville (68 miles) for keel-boats. The Androscoggin River issues from Umbagog Lake, and pursuing a very winding course through New Hampshire and Maine, joins the Kennebec a few miles from the sea. The Saco River rises in the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, and passing through the celebrated Notch, empties into the Atlantic in the S.W. part of Maine. The St. Croix River forms the E. boundary for about 70 miles, and the St. John's River the N. boundary for about 75 miles. The coast of Maine is lined with islands, the principal of which are Mount Desert Island, in Frenchman's Bay, Deer, Long, and Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay. It is indented with bays and inlets, forming the greatest number of fine harbors possessed by any state in the Union. Commencing at the E., the most important are the Passamaquoddy, Machias, Pleasant River, Frenchman's, Penobscot, and Casco Bays, besides a number of smaller inlets, but all important to the trade of the state. Maine is mirrored over with beautiful sheets of water, some of them lakes of considerable magnitude, among the largest of which are Moosehead Lake, 35 miles long, Chesuncook Lake, 24 miles long, Millinocket, Schoodic, Eagle, Grand, Umbagog, Sebago, (and a number of others with unpronounceable names,) which diversify and give beauty to the landscape. So numerous are the lakes and bays of Maine, that it has been estimated one-tenth of its surface is covered with water.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—If the scenery of Maine was not overshadowed by the grandeur and fame of the neighboring White Mountains of New Hampshire, it would be the resort of crowds of admiring tourists. In addition to its picturesque lakes and waterfalls, Mount Katahdin rears its bold summit to a height but little inferior to that of Mount Washington, and commands a panorama scarcely inferior in extent or grandeur. Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the Sebago River, though not quite 2000 feet in elevation, is said to overlook 50 mountains and 17 lakes. Chase's Mountain, in the same vicinity, Mars Hill, on the E. boundary, (1506 feet high,) and Mounts Bigelow, Saddleback, Squaw, Bald, Blue, Speckled, Gilead, and other mountains on the W., abound in sources of delight to the lover of the romantic in nature. On Mount Desert Island, as has been elsewhere stated, a mountain of the same name, 2000 feet high, exhibits in striking contrast the grandeur of the ocean and the land, pleasing the more by contrast, and heightening the effect of each other. Some of the mountains in the W. are said to attain an elevation of 4000 feet. Maine abounds in waterfalls, which combine, in a high degree, the picturesque and the useful, furnishing, as they do, the necessary motive power to her thousands of rising manufactures. Near Lewiston, on the Androscoggin River, the water is precipitated over a broken ledge for about 50 feet, and employed for extensive cotton-mills. Godfrey's Falls in the Sebago River, Rumford's Falls in the Androscoggin River, Frye's Fall on a tributary of Ellis River, several falls in the Kennebec River, at Waterville, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, and Solon, are all highly picturesque objects.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The winters of Maine are long and severe, but the cold generally steady, and free from those frequent changes that prove so deleterious to health in the states farther south. The summers are short, the period of vigorous vegetation scarcely lasting four months, rendering it unfavorable to maize; but the late springs favor apples, pears, plums, and melons, because they are not tempted to blossom so early as to be caught by the frosts. The snow lies for three, and in some of the interior forest districts, for five months in the year. The N.E. winds from the Atlantic, in the spring and early summer, charged with fog and chilliness, are among the most unpleasant and unhealthful features of the climate of this state. Meteorological tables kept at Biddeford, by James G. Garland, in the years 1851-2, gave the monthly mean of July at 1½ P. M., at 80°; of August, 77°; of September, 59°; of October, 60°; of November, 40.09°; of December, 27.93°; of January, 27.41°; of February, 37.13°; of March, 41.04°; of April, 49.13°; of May, 65.08°; and of June, 75°; 92°. Wind westwardly 151 days, eastwardly 54, northwardly 84, and southwardly 77. Quantity of rain, 49.24 inches. First frost in 1851, September 15th; last in the spring of 1852, June 12th; first snow, October 26th; last in spring of 1852, April 16th. Snow frozen over December 1st; opened March 31st. Lowest point of the mercury 8° below, and highest 98° above zero. The mercury, however, in some parts, and in severe seasons, descends to nearly 30° below zero.

The soil of Maine is as various as its surface. The best lands are between the Penobscot and Kennebec, and are highly productive; there is also much good land in the valley of the St. John's, and on some other rivers. There is a great deal of poor land in the mountainous districts, and along the coast, especially in the S.E. part of the state. The most abundant agricultural products of Maine are Irish potatoes, oats, Indian corn, hay, butter, cheese, wool, live stock, and fruits, besides considerable quantities of wheat, rye, pease, beans, barley, buckwheat, market produce, grass-seeds, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey; and some wine,

hops, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were in the state 46,760 farms, occupying 2,039,596 acres of improved land, and producing 296,250 bushels of wheat; 102,916 of rye; 1,750,056 of Indian corn; 2,181,037 of oats; 205,541 of peas and beans; 3,436,040 of Irish potatoes; 151,731 of barley; 104,523 of buckwheat; 18,311 of grass-seeds; 1,364,034 pounds of wool; 9,243,811 of butter; 2,434,454 of cheese; 93,542 of maple sugar; 189,618 of beeswax and honey; 756,889 tons of hay; live stock valued at \$9,706,726; orchard products at \$342,865; market products at \$122,387; and slaughtered animals at \$1,646,773.

Forest Trees.—The great staple of Maine is its lumber. Extensive forests of pine cover the country around the sources of the Kennebec, Penobscot, and other rivers in the centre and N. of the state. Hemlock and spruce abound in all parts; but white and red oak are confined to the districts near the coast. Maple, beech, birch, and ash are plentiful, and some butternut and white walnut are found, but not in abundance. Cedar swamps occur in the north central portions. The other trees are the poplar, elm, sassafras, dogwood, willow, wild plum, basswood, buttonwood, juniper, hornbeam, &c. The cutting and rafting of timber to the saw-mills, where it is converted into boards, shingles, scantling, &c., is a great business in Maine. In winter, great numbers of men are employed in felling the trees, and dragging them over the hard and deep snow to the rivers, where they are suffered to lie till the breaking up of the ice in the spring, when they are floated down to the mills and places of export. Of the fruit-trees, the apple, pear, plum, and cherry flourish, but the peach does not succeed well.

Animals.—The moose and caribou are still occasionally met with in the forests of Maine; the other animals are the bear, deer, catamount, wildcat, wolf, mink, wolverine, beaver, martin, sable, weasel, porcupine, woodchuck, raccoon, squirrel, &c. The birds are wild geese and ducks, passenger-pigeons, hawks, eagles, owls, ravens, humming-birds, thrushes, quails, &c.

Manufactures.—Maine is not so extensively engaged in manufactures as some of the New England States; she had, however, according to the census of 1850, 3682 manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 12 were cotton factories, employing \$3,329,700 capital, and 780 male and 2950 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,573,110, and producing 32,852,556 yards of stuffs, valued at \$2,596,356; 36 woollen factories, employing \$407,600 capital, and 310 male and 314 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$495,940, and producing 1,023,020 yards of stuffs, and 1200 pounds of yarn, valued at \$753,300; 26 iron foundries, forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$364,100 capital, and 315 hands, consuming raw material worth \$127,500, and producing 5175 tons of pig-iron and castings, valued at \$301,616. There were 213 tanneries, employing \$732,747 capital, consuming raw material worth \$892,343, and producing leather valued at \$1,620,636; and \$17,000 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 2000 gallons of molasses, and producing 220,000 gallons of rum. Home-made manufactures, valued at \$513,599, were produced. More ships are built, and perhaps more boards and scantling sawed in Maine than in any other state in the Union. In 1852, 110,047 tons of shipping were built in the state. Lime is also largely manufactured for export, chiefly in Thomaston and Rockland.

Commerce.—Maine has a coast indented by bays and inlets, presenting a greater number of good harbors navigable by vessels of the largest class, than any other state in the confederacy. Her rivers may be ascended by ships and other sea-craft from 12 to 50 miles, and much farther by keel-boats. The great staple of export from Maine is lumber, of which 292,005,830 feet was manufactured in 1851, independent of lath, shingles, &c., which are also largely exported, as well as lime, marble, granite, and ice. In Bangor alone, 182,942,284 feet of lumber were surveyed in 1853. The fisheries employ a large number of vessels and hands in the catching, curing, and carrying the fish to foreign markets, (i. e. out of the state.) The foreign imports for 1853, amounted to \$1,386,589, and the exports to \$2,040,787. The completion of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, it is thought, will greatly increase the foreign commerce of Portland. The increase of the exports of 1853 over 1852, was nearly \$1,000,000. The tonnage owned in Maine in 1853, was 622,426, of which 51,425 were engaged in coal, and 17,207 in the mackerel fishery; number of ships built, 351, with an aggregate capacity of 118,916 tons, being the greatest amount of ship-building in any state in the Union.

Internal Improvements.—In January, 1856, Maine had 441 miles of railroad completed, and 35 in course of construction. Her chief commercial town, Portland, is connected by railroad with Boston, and all the intermediate places of importance in Maine as well as in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. A line through New Hampshire and Vermont, passing within 5 miles of Mount Washington, connects Portland with Quebec and Montreal. From the latter, roads branch to Winthrop, Livermore, and Waterville; Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Bath, and Brunswick are also united

to Portland by railway, and railroads are projected to connect St. John's in New Brunswick, and Bangor in Maine, with the commercial metropolis of the state. A short road unites Bangor with Old Town. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, including some lockage, forms a navigable line of 50 miles, uniting Portland with Sebago, Brandy, and Long Ponds.

Education.—Maine has a permanent school fund, arising from the sale of lands set apart by the state. This fund amounted in 1853, to \$116,074. In addition to this, the banks pay a semi-annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on their capital for school purposes, and a tax of 40 cents per capita is levied in each town. There were in this state, according to the census of 1850, 4042 public schools, with 192,815 pupils, and \$315,436 income, of which \$31,110 was from public funds, and \$269,603 from taxation; 131 academies and other schools, with 6648 pupils, and \$51,187 income; and 3 colleges with 282 students, and \$14,000 income, of which \$6000 was from the public fund and \$1500 from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 186,222. Adults who could not read and write, 6282, of whom 4148 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, the number of colleges in 1853 was 2, and of theological and medical schools each 1.*

Religious Denominations.—Of 945 churches in Maine in 1850, 326 belonged to the Baptists, 12 to the Christians, 180 to the Congregationalists, 9 to the Episcopalians, 22 to the Free Church, 26 to the Friends, 199 to the Methodists, 7 to the Presbyterians, 12 to the Roman Catholics, 73 to the Union Church, 16 to the Unitarians, and 60 to the Universalists, and 2 minor sects; giving 1 church to every 618 persons. Church property valued at \$1,725,846.

Periodicals.—There were published in Maine, in 1850, 4 daily, 5 tri and semi-weekly, 39 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly periodical, with an aggregate annual circulation of 4,203,064 copies.

Public Institutions.—The State Prison of Maine is at Thomaston, and is conducted on the Auburn, or silent system; the prisoners are engaged in smithing, tailoring, shoemaking, wheelwrighting, and in quarrying limestone; the number of prisoners, on December 1, 1852, was 73, of whom only 1 was a female. Excess of receipts over expenditures more than \$2000. There is a State Insane Asylum, located at Augusta; it had December 1, 1852, 85 patients, and since the opening of the Institution, 488 have been received, of whom 47 per cent. were restored. This state had 77 public libraries, according to the census of 1850, with 51,439 volumes; 142 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 29,213 volumes; 8 college libraries, with 39,625 volumes, and 9 church libraries, with 1692 volumes. In 1853, Maine appropriated \$3,772.50 for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, (the former in the asylums of Connecticut,) \$52,000 to the State Reform School, \$40,000 for repairs of the Insane Hospital, and \$12,600 for the State Prison.

Counties.—Maine is divided into 15 counties, viz., Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahock, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York. Capital, Augusta.

Cities and Towns.—Portland is the largest and most commercial town; pop. in 1850, 20,815. The other most important places are Bangor, pop. 14,432; Augusta, 8225; Bath, 8020; Gardiner, 6486; Saco, 5798; Rockland, Belfast, Brunswick, Westbrook, Calais, Frankfort, Eastport, Waldoborough, Ellsworth, and Camden.

Population.—Till recently, the population of Maine was almost wholly of English or New England origin, but now it begins to receive a portion of the mixed emigration from Europe. The number of inhabitants was 96,540 in 1790; 151,719 in 1800; 228,705 in 1810; 298,335 in 1820; 399,455 in 1830; 501,793 in 1840, and 583,160 in 1850; of whom 296,745 were white males; 285,008 females; 725 colored males, and 631 females. This population was distributed among 103,333 families, occupying 95,802 dwellings. Of the entire population, 515,583 were born in the state; 35,295 in other states of the Union, 1949 in England, 13,871 in Ireland, 592 in Scotland and Wales, 14,181 in British America, 290 in Germany, 143 in France, 430 in other countries, and 584 whose places of birth were unknown, making about 6 per cent. of the population of foreign birth. Pop. to square mile 16.66. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 7582 deaths, or about 13 in every 1000 persons; in the same period, 5503 paupers, of whom 950 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about \$38 to each person. Of 266 deaf and dumb, 1 was a colored person; of 108 blind, none were colored; of 561 insane, 5 were colored, and of 577 idiotic, 2 also were colored.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor of Maine is elected annually by popular vote, and receives a salary of \$1500 per annum. He is aided by a council of 7 persons,

* Throughout the United States there is a wide discrepancy between the number of colleges reported by the census and the American Almanac, that of the former being much the larger, which may perhaps be accounted for by its including theological, medical, and law schools in its list.

elected on joint ballot by the legislature. The Senate, composed of 31, and the House of Representatives, of 151 members, are elected annually by the people. The legislature meets on the 2d Wednesday in January. Three months' residence in the state previous to an election, gives every male citizen of the United States, not a pauper or criminal, the right of suffrage. Maine is entitled to 6 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 8 electoral votes for President of the United States. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme judicial court, composed of 1 chief and 6 associate judges, holding courts in 3 judicial districts, the western, eastern, and middle, for the purpose of hearing and determining questions in law and equity: other cases are tried in the several counties where they are commenced. The judges of this court have salaries of \$1800 per annum; 2. Of probate courts, held in each county, and receiving salaries of from \$160 to \$500; 3. Of municipal and police courts in the larger towns.

The assessed value of property in Maine in 1850, was \$96,765,868; public debt in 1852, \$471,500; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$150,000. In January, 1854, there were in this state 60 banking institutions, with an aggregate capital of \$5,913,876, circulation \$5,317,760, and coin \$1,132,610.

History.—A settlement was made on the site of the present town of Phippsburg in 1607, contemporaneously with Jamestown in Virginia, but afterwards abandoned. Settlements from New Hampshire gradually extended themselves into Maine, and York and Saco are known to have had an existence in 1625. In 1635 a French armed vessel took possession of a trading-house on the Penobscot, and sent the colonists back to Plymouth. In the same year Maine fell into the hands of Gorges, but after his death in 1652, was annexed to Massachusetts, as far as the Kennebec River. In the latter part of the 17th century, Maine suffered much from incursions by the savages and French, many of the towns being laid waste and the inhabitants slaughtered. This state of things was terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1712, by which Maine passed with Acadie into the hands of the English, and lost its separate history in that of Massachusetts, to which it was attached. During the Revolutionary war, Portland was bombarded by the English in 1775, and more than 100 buildings, public and private, were destroyed. The ever-memorable march of Arnold, on his passage to Quebec, in the fall and winter of the same year, took place along the margin of the Kennebec, within the limits of the present state of Maine. In 1820 this state became an independent member of the great American confederacy. After a long diplomatic controversy, which had nearly resulted in an appeal to arms, Great Britain and the United States, by treaty, in 1842, defined the N. and N. W. boundary of Maine to be the St. John's and St. Francis Rivers to Pohenagamoos Lake, and from thence in a S.W. direction along the highlands to the N.E. corner of New Hampshire.

MAINE, a post-village and township in the W. part of Broome co., New York, about 70 miles S. of Syracuse. The village contains 2 or 3 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1843.

MAINE, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. P. 581.

MAINE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, mēn-d'lwān/ or mān-d'lwān/, a department in the N.W. part of France, formed of the old province of Anjou, between lat. 46° 59' and 47° 45' N. Area 2755 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 515,452. Chief rivers, Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, and Loir. Surface diversified by hills and plains. The valley of the Loire produces lint, hemp, and fruits. The minerals comprise slate, granite, marble, and flint. Grain, wine, fruits, and cattle are extensively exported. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Angers, Baugé, Beaupreau, Saumur, and Segré. Capital, Angers.

MAINESBURG, a post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MAINESVILLE, a small post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

MAINLAND, one of the Orkneys. See POMONA.

MAINS and STRATHMARTINE, united parishes of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MAINSBURG. See MAINESBURG.

MAINSTOCKHEIM, mīn/stok'hīme, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1374.

MAINSTONE, a parish of England and Wales, counties of Salop and Montgomery.

MAIN STREAM, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

MAINTENON, mān'tē-nōn/, (fr. *Maintenon*), a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles N.N.E. of Chartres, at the confluence of the Eure and Voise, and on the railway to Versailles. Pop. 1442. It has ruins of the gigantic aqueduct commenced by Louis XIV. to convey water from the Eure to Versailles, and the magnificent chateau in which he espoused Françoise d'Aubigné.

MAINVAULT, mān'vō/, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 21 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2058.

MAINVILLE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

MAINZ, a city of Germany. See MENTZ.

MAIORCA, mī-on/kā, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 2800.

MAIRA, mī'rā, a river of the Sardinian States, joins the Po, 3 miles S.W. of Carmagnola, after a course of nearly 60 miles.

MAIRENA, mī-rā/nā, a village of Spain, 50 miles S.E. by E. of Granada. Pop. 927.

MAIRENA DEL ALJARAPE, mī-rā/nā dēl ā-lhā-rā/fā, or **MAIRENA LA TACONERA**, mī-rā/nā lā tā-kō-nā/rā, a town of Spain, 3 miles S.W. of Seville, on the Rio-Podio. P. 822.

MAIRENA DEL ALCOR, mī-rā/nā dēl ā-lkōr/, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 13 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 3623.

MAISDON, mā'dōn/, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles S.E. of Nantes. Pop. 2100.

MAISDY, mī/sdē, a town of India, Berar dominions, 30 miles N. of Ellichpoor.

MAISSY, mī/sē, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 52 miles N. of Patna.

MAISMORE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MAISONS-ALFORT, mā'sōn/ āl'fōr/, a village of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of Sceaux, on the Paris and Lyons Railway. The hamlet of Alfort has a national school of rural economy.

MAISONS-SUR-SEINE, mā'sōn/ sūr sēn/, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Versailles, with remains of a fine chateau, and a station on the railway from Paris to Havre.

MAISSANA, mī-sā/nā, a village of the Sardinian States, 8 miles from Varese, on the Borza. Pop. 2800.

MAITEA, mī-tā/ā, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of Tahiti, on which it is dependent. Lat. 17° 53' S., lon. 148° 5' W. Circuit, 8 miles.

MAITLAND, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Grenville, on the river St. Lawrence, 7 miles N. of Prescott. Pop. about 200.

MAITLAND, EAST and WEST, two towns of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, on the Hunter River, at its junction with Wallis Creek, 14 miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. United pop. 3319. They have several churches; East Maitland has a court-house and jail; West Maitland, which is the most thriving place, contains numerous large stores and some good hotels. With Newcastle, these towns, called collectively the "Northumberland boroughs," return 1 member to the Legislative Assembly of the colony. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity.

MAIZIERES, mā'zē-āir/, a village of France, department of Meurthe, 14 miles S.E. Chateau Salina. Pop. 1384.

MAJAMBO, mā-jām'bō, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Majambo, 70 miles N.E. of Bembatooka.

MAJDAN, mī'dān/, a village of Hungary. Thither Thebes, co. of Krasova, 4 miles from Oravica. Pop. 1310.

MAJINDA, a town of Sindh, on the Indus, 40 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, with 2000 inhabitants, and an extensive bazaar. Lat. 28° 51' N., lon. 68° 19' E.

MAJORCA, mā-jōrkā, (Sp. *Mallorca*, māl-yōn/kā; Fr. *Majorque*, mā'jōrk/; L. *Balearia Major* and *Mijorca*.) an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and forming the largest of the Balearic group, about 115 miles S. of Barcelona; between lat. 39° 16' and 39° 57' N., and lon. 2° 18' and 3° 27' E.; greatest length 58 miles, greatest breadth 45 miles, area 1420 square miles. It is very irregular and deeply indented. The coasts on the W. and N., facing Spain, are very lofty and steep; in other directions they are low and shelving. A great number of good natural harbors are scattered along the coasts. The interior is finely diversified with mountains, hills, valleys, and plains. The culminating point of the island, Puig de Torella, has a height of about 4800 feet. The climate is temperate, the mountains in the N. affording protection against the winter cold, and refreshing breezes from the sea mitigating the summer heat; violent winds, however, are not unfrequent, and the air is often overcharged with moisture, which hangs in clouds or descends in mists. Majorca is generally well watered and fertile, producing, in considerable abundance, wheat, barley, oats, legumes, oil, and wine; fruits abound everywhere. Capital, Palma. Pop. 179,753. Majorca and Minorca were anciently named *Gymnesia*; while the appellation of Major, or "the larger," was given the former, and that of Minor, or "the smaller," to the latter island.—Adj. and inhab. **MAJORCAN** or **MALLORQUIN**, mā'l'or-keen/; (Sp. *MALLORQUIN*, māl-yōn-keen/.)

MAJORI, mā-yō'ree, a maritime town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6 miles W.S.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2800.

MAJS, mīsh, or **MAYSEK**, mī'shēk/, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 6 miles from Mohaca. Pop. 1217.

MAJSA, mī'shōh, a village of Hungary, district of Little Cumania, 18 miles from Felegyhaza. Pop. 4223.

MAJUMBA, a town of Africa. See MATOMBA.

MAJUNGA, mā-jūn/gā, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the entrance of Bembatooka Bay. An extensive traffic is carried on here, chiefly with the Americans, in jerked beef, horns, tallow, and hides.

MAKAD, mōh'kōd/, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 27 miles from Pesth, on an island of the Danube. P. 1088.

MAK

MAKADISHU, a town of Africa. See **MAGADOXO**.

MAKALLAH, **MACALLAH**, **mā-kā-lāh**, or **MACULLAH**, **mā-cū-lāh**, a seaport town of Arabia, on its S. coast, and on a small bay, 300 miles E.N.E. of Aden. Lat. $14^{\circ} 31' N.$, lon. $49^{\circ} 6' E.$ Population about 4500, comprising numerous foreigners. It is partially enclosed by walls, and has an imposing appearance from the sea, its houses being in a castellated style, and several stories in height. The harbor, sheltered by a point to the S.E., affords good anchorage, and is greatly frequented by coasting vessels. It is the best station on this coast for ships to obtain supplies of provisions; and it also exports guma, hides, and senna, and has an import trade in coffee, and other native produce from Arabian ports; cotton cloths, lead, and iron from Bombay; and sheep, aloes, honey, and slaves from Kossair and Berbera.

MAKAN'DA, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 48 miles from Cairo.

MAKARIEV or **MAKARIEW**, **mā-kā-re-ēv'**, a town of Russia, government and 46 miles E.S.E. of Nishnee-Novgorod, on the Volga. Pop. 2350. It has a large monastery, and some trade in horses and timber, but its importance has greatly declined.

MAKARIEV, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles E. of Kostroma. Pop. 2850.

MAKARIKO, **mā-kā-ree-ko**, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles E.S.E. of Nishnee-Novgorod, on the left bank of the Volga.

MAKEE, a post-office of Allomakee co., Iowa.

MAKER, a parish of England, counties of Cornwall and Devon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. of Devonport. On a height near the village is a battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound.

MAKERSTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

MAKHNOVKA, **mā-kh-nov-kā**, a town of Russia, government and 95 miles W.S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 5000.

MAKIAN, **mā-ke-ān'**, a small volcanic island in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo, lat. $0^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $127^{\circ} 30' E.$ Circuit about 18 miles.

MAKIN, an island in the North Pacific. See **PITT**.

MAKINIYAT, **mā-ke-ne-yā't**, or **MAKINYAT**, **mā-keen-yā't**, a straggling village of Central Arabia, 120 miles W.S.W. of Muscat, formerly a city of consequence, but ruined by the Wahabees in 1800.

MAKKUM, **mā-kūm**, a market-town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 miles S. of Harlingen. Pop. 1850.

MAKNOVKA or **MAKNOWKA**, **mā-kh-nov-kā**, written also **MACHNOVKA**, a town of Russia, government and 34 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 4700.

MAKO, **mōh'ko'**, or **MAKOVIA**, **mā-ko-ve-d**, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Csanad, on the Maros, 22 miles E. by S. of Szegedin. It is the residence of a bishop, and contains a Roman Catholic, a Greek United, a Protestant church and a Protestant gymnasium, a court-house and county buildings, and handsome barracks, recently constructed. It has an important trade in corn, wine, cattle, and wood. The fishing in the Maros is very productive. There are also numerous mills. Pop. in 1846, 21,000; of whom rather more than one-half are Protestants.

MAKOO, a town of Persia. See **MAGOO**.

MAKOOAS, **mā'koo-ās**, a people of South-East Africa, near the Mozambique coast.

MAKOQUETA, **mā-ko-kē-tā**, a river of Iowa, rises near the S.E. corner of Fayette co., and empties itself into the Mississippi in Jackson co., about 22 miles below Galena. Its general course is south-easterly, and its whole length exceeds 100 miles.

MAKOQUETA, a thriving post-village in Jackson co., Iowa, on the river of its own name, 32 miles S.W. of Galena, and 60 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City. It is pleasantly situated in the middle of a beautiful prairie.

MAKOV, **mā-kov'**, or **MACHOW**, **māx'ov**, a town of Poland, province, and 63 miles E.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 4000.

MAKOVIA. See **MAKO**.

MAKOV or **MACHOW**, a town of Russia, government of Podolia, 9 miles N. of Kamienec. Pop. 1420.

MAKOWAR, **mā-ko-wār'**, an island of the Red Sea, off the coast of Nubia, near a small port of the same name, lat. $28^{\circ} N.$, lon. $37^{\circ} 20' E.$

MAKOWAR or **EMERALD ISLAND**, an island of the Red Sea, off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Berenice; lat. $23^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $35^{\circ} 45' E.$

MAKOWIEC, **mā-ko-ve-ēts**, a village of Poland, government and 28 miles E.N.E. of Warsaw. Here Kosciusko was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in 1794.

MAKREE or **MAKRI**, **mā-kree'**, a seaport town of Turkey, Asia Minor, S.W. coast, on the Gulf of Makree, 52 miles E. N.E. of Rhodes, which city it supplies with mules, cattle, sheep, and fuel. It has a good and well-sheltered port. Its antiquities comprise a very perfect theatre, and tombs, remains of the ancient *Thimessus*.

MAKREE or **MAKRI**, a seaport town of Turkey, Room-Elce, on the Aegean Sea, 75 miles S.W. of Adrianople. It is a Greek bishop's see, and has a harbor defended by a castle. Pop. 3000.

MAKRONISI, **mā-kro-neē-see**, an island of Greece, off the

MAL

E. coast of Attica, 3 miles E. of Cape Colonna, 10 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth, but lately uninhabited.

MAKTAN, **mā-k-tān'**, a small island, one of the Philippines, in the Malay Archipelago, lying to the E. of the island of Zebu. The celebrated navigator, Magellan. (Magalhães,) was killed here in 1521.

MAKULLA, a town of Arabia. See **MAKALLAH**.

MAIA, **mā-lā**, a decayed village of Peru, department and 48 miles S.E. of Lima, about 4 miles from the Pacific. Here Pizarro met Almagro, to settle their differences. Pop. 800.

MAIA, **mā-lā**, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific at Porto-Mala, 50 miles S.S.E. of Lima.

MALA, a village of Spain, with mineral baths, 8 miles S.W. of Granada.

MALABAR, **mā-lā-bar'**, a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, on the W. coast, mostly between lat. 10° and $12^{\circ} N.$ Area 6000 square miles. Pop. in 1851, estimated at 1,514,909; in 1802 it was only 465,592. Principal towns, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cananore, and Ponany. The Malabar Coast is a name which has been applied to all the W. coast of India, though the Malabar language is spoken only from Cape Comorin to about lat. $12^{\circ} 30' N.$ —Adj. **MALABARIC**.

MALACA. See **MALAGA**.

MALACCA, **mā-lak'ka**, or **MALAYA**, **mā-lā-yā**, formerly an independent country or kingdom of Southern Asia, consisting chiefly of the Malay Peninsula. It is now divided between the territories of the European powers and the kingdom of Siam. See **MALAY PENINSULA**.

MALACCA, **mā-lak'ka**, and **NANING**, **nā-nīng'**, one of the "Straits settlements" belonging to the British, on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, between lat. 2° and $3^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 102° and $103^{\circ} E.$, having landward the territories of Balangore, Rumbow, Johole, and Johore. Estimated area 1000 square miles. Pop. 58,000, of whom from 2000 to 3000 are Europeans. This settlement is under the British Indian presidency of Bengal, and governed by a resident at Malacca, with an assistant at Naning.

MALACCA, the capital of the above district, is situated on both sides of the Malacca River, near its mouth, 130 miles N.W. of Singapore, lat. $2^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $102^{\circ} 5' E.$ Pop. 12,120. Principal edifices, the barracks, court-house, town-house, jail, civil and military hospitals, and the Anglo-Chinese College, founded in 1818. Here are also Chinese, Hindoo, and Malay schools. The ruins of a famous church, erected by Albuquerque, and the remains of Portuguese and Dutch forts, occupy several summits around the town. Malacca has some export trade in gold-dust, tin, balachang, aloe-wood, ebony, ivory, and Chinese hardwares; and it imports earthenwares, opium, iron, rice, British and Indian manufactured goods, salt, and colonial produce; the commerce of the Straits has, however, become chiefly monopolized by Singapore. The town, said to have been founded in 1252, was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the English in 1795. It was again held by the Dutch from 1818 to 1825, when, with its territory, they exchanged it with the British for Bencoolen, in Sumatra.

MALACCA, STRAIT OF, a channel between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Length, 520 miles, breadth, from 25 miles opposite Naning, to 200 miles, at its N. entrance. The navigation of the strait appears intricate and dangerous, but with ordinary prudence may be safely passed. The current, where tides do not prevail, sets often to the N.

MALACCOOREE, **MALACCOORE** or **MALACOURI**, **mā-lā-koo-ree**, a strongly fortified town of West Africa, about 65 miles E.N.E. of Sierra Leone, on the Malageea.

MALACZKA, **mōh'lāts'kōh'**, a market-town of West Hungary, co. and 21 miles N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 2353.

MALADETTA, MOUNT. See **NATHOU, PIC**.

MALAGA, **mā-lā-gā** or **mā-lā-gā**, (anc. *Malaca*), a seaport city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 65 miles E.N.E. of Gibraltar. Lat. of mole, $36^{\circ} 43' 5" N.$, lon. $4^{\circ} 26' E.$ Pop. 68,577. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, near the base of a mountainous range, and is commanded by a fine old Moorish castle, perched on a pointed rock, and called the Gibralfaro. The streets are very narrow, ill paved, and dirty, with high houses built around courts. It has a fine promenade, on which are some of the best houses in the town. The chief public buildings are a splendid cathedral, with a spire 302 feet high; the bishop's palace, 4 parish churches, 5 hospitals, the opera-house, custom-house, legal seminary, and a convict depôt. Malaga is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and military governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. The principal manufactures are linen and woollen fabrics, sail cloth, rope, paper, hats, leather, and soap; here are also a royal cigar factory, and two extensive iron foundries. The old Moorish Darsena, or dockyard, is used as a store-house. The harbor, formed by a mole 700 feet in length, on which is a lighthouse, is capable of holding about 450 merchant ships, and may be entered during any wind. Malaga has a large trade in wines, the finest of which are "Mountain" and "Lagrimas;" the other exports

are olive oil, figs, almonds, raisins, grapes, orange-peel, and lemons, sent to Great Britain and the United States, with lead and iron from neighboring mines. The imports comprise salt fish, iron hoops, bar iron, nails, woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and colonial produce. Malaga is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians. From them it passed to the Romans, under whom it became a great and flourishing city. It was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1487. It has suffered severely in different epochs from plague, and in 1803-4, the yellow fever decimated the population. See VELEZ-MALAGA.

MALAGA, a maritime province of Spain, Andalusia, bounded S. by the Mediterranean. Area 3052 square miles. Pop. 438,000.

MALAGA, a post-village of Franklin township, Gloucester co., New Jersey, about 20 miles S.E. of Woodbury, contains a church, a glass factory, and near 40 dwellings.

MALAGA, a post-village and township of Monroe co., Ohio, 110 miles E. by S. of Columbus. Pop. 1561.

MALAGA, VELEZ. See VELEZ-MALAGA.

MALAGON, *má-lá-gon'*, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3282.

MALAHIDE, a watering-place and parish of Ireland, Leinster, on a bay of the Irish Sea, 9 miles N.N.E. of Dublin, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Pop. 1337, partly employed in a valuable oyster fishery. It is handsomely built, and is frequented by bathers.

MALAIKIA, *mal-'á-shé-q.* (Fr. *Malaisie*, *má-lá'zéel'*), a name sometimes applied to the Malay Archipelago. It is derived from the circumstance that the inhabitants, for the most part, belong to the great Malay race.—Adj. MALAISIAN, *mal-'á-shé-an*. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

MALAMOCCO, *má-lá-mok'ko*, a town of Austrian Italy, 5 miles S.E. of Venice, on Malamocco, a long sandy island, separating the lagoons from the Adriatic. Pop. 1800. It was the residence of the Doge in the 8th century.

MALANG, *má-láng'*, a Dutch town and residency of Java, on the S. coast. Pop. of the latter, 80,000. Chief produce, coffee.

MALANS, *má-lón'*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Lanquart, 2 miles S.S.E. of Mayenfeld. Pop. 1050.

MALANSAC, *má-lón'sák'*, a village of France, department of Morbihan, arrondissement of Vannes. Pop. 2021.

MALA, PUNTA, *poon'tá má-lá*, a cape of South America, New Granada, bounding the W. entrance of the Bay of Panama.

MALAR, (*Málar*), a lake of Sweden. See MAELAR.

MALASPINA, *má-lá-peé-ná*, the westernmost of the Columbrates Islands, Mediterranean.

MALATEEYEH or MALATIA, *má-lá-teé'ch*, (anc. *Melitene*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 100 miles N.E. of Marash, near the Euphrates. It has about 200 wretched houses, a ruinous castle, the head-quarters of a pasha, and some good mosques and caravanserais. It is unhealthy; and, from various causes, most of its population have now settled at Aspal, about 4 miles southward.

MALATIA. See MALATEEYEH.

MALATIVO, *má-lá-teé'vo*, written also MOELETIVO, *moo-le-teé'vo*, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 52 miles N.N.W. of Trincomalee, with a small harbor and some salt-works.

MALAUCENE, *má-ló'sain'*, a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, 16 miles E.N.E. of Orange. Pop. 3283.

MALAUNAY, *má-ló'nd'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, branch to Dieppe, 5½ miles N. of Rouen. Pop. 1833. It has numerous cotton and paper mills, but was nearly ruined by a hurricane in 1845.

MALAYA. See MALAY PENINSULA.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, *má-lá' ar-ke-pél'-á-go*, called also INDIAN, ASIATIC, and EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, and MALAISIA, the most important and extensive group of islands on the globe; situated to the S.E. of Asia, and washed W. by the Indian and E. by the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Malay race, whence its name. A chain of islands, about thirty in number, separated in general only by very narrow straits, extends from the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, lat. 5° 34' N., lon. 95° 20' E., to the Arcoo Islands, lat. 0° S., lon. 134° 30' E., a distance of about 2600 miles. The greater part of this chain lies between the 7th and 9th parallels of S. lat.; but at one point—Rotte Island, adjoining Timor—it touches the 11th parallel. This is the S. boundary of the Archipelago. Its E. limit has less compactness and linear precision. At a short distance N. and E. from the Arcoo Islands, lies the great island of Papua, or New Guinea, the W. peninsula of which is by some considered as belonging to the Indian Archipelago. From 200 miles to 500 miles N.W. are the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, in the widest sense, and N. by W. from these again are the Philippine Islands; the largest of which group, Luzon, reaches the 17th parallel of N. latitude. Thus the Archipelago has an extreme length of 45°, and a breadth of 28°. With the exception of the Philippines, which still belong to Spain, the islands of Ponang,

Singapore, Labuan, and the settlement of Sarawak, on the W. coast of Borneo, which belong to Great Britain, and the N. and N.W. portions of the island of Borneo, the Sooloo, and some other islands, under native potentates, the whole of this vast archipelago is, either really or nominally, under the sway of the Netherlands; this last portion is frequently named the Dutch East Indies.

Within the limits here pointed out, lie some of the largest and finest islands in the world, as Borneo, Sumatra, above 1000 miles in length, Java, Celebes, Luzon, &c. The fertile and cultivated islands of less size, extending E. to the Spice Islands, are, Nias, Mantaw, Pogy, Billiton, Banca, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Comodo, Sandalwood Island, Flores, or Mangarai, Timor, Ceram, Booro, Gilolo, Mindanao, Palawan, Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, and Zebu. Numerous groups are scattered throughout the Archipelago, consisting each of hundreds of islands; many of them celebrated by the natives for their beauty and fertility, but they have never been surveyed, and are even studiously avoided by European navigators, who dread not only the hidden dangers of coral banks and islets, but also the piratical habits of those who dwell upon them.

Geological Constitution.—The islands which form the S. line of the Archipelago, are all mountainous, and the chief summits are volcanic. Many of them, indeed, are still active volcanoes. It would appear as if this very long and narrow ridge of land had been raised from the ocean by the agency of subterranean fires. The line of volcanic action may be traced, on the W. side, through Sumatra to Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal. On the E. side it reaches the meridian of 130° E., nearly under which are the little volcanic islands of Nila and Seroa, in the Sea of Banda. It then inclines N.W. to the little islands lying on the W. of Gilolo, which are all volcanic. Thence the volcanic line may be traced through the Philippines and Japan to Kamchatka. In the older primary and secondary rocks, metalliferous ores are abundant. Gold is found in various places, especially in Borneo and Sumatra; extensive tin-mines in Banca; silver, copper, iron, in other localities; diamonds are found in Borneo, sulphur is abundant, as are also lignite, naphtha, and asphaltum; coal is found in Luzon and other localities, and native salt is procured from the springs of Java.

The principal entrances to the Malay Archipelago from the E., are Gilolo Passage and Dampier's Strait, by the coast of New Guinea, while the Straits of Malacca and of Sunda give access from the W.; and the Straits of Lombok, Allase, Ombay, &c., from the S.

Climate.—The whole Archipelago lies within the tropics, and indeed, for the most part, close to the equator; which passes through the middle of Sumatra and of Borneo, and across Celebes and Gilolo. This entire oceanic and equatorial region is excepted from the general law of the trade winds, which, on the N. and S. sides of the line respectively, blow constantly from the N.E. and S.E. Within the Archipelago, and thence W. to the coast of Africa, the monsoons, that is, season winds, prevail, blowing alternately from the S.E. and N.W. But these winds, though locally regular and constant, vary much from place to place; and E. of Celebes, the seasons are reversed; here the rains fall during the dry season of the western islands, though far less copiously than in the latter. The North Philippine Islands alone fall within the region of hurricanes and boisterous winds.

Groups, &c.—The first division of the Archipelago, founded on natural features, embraces Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, and about two-thirds of the W. part of Borneo, to the meridian of 116° E. lon. So far there is a general uniformity of animal and vegetable productions; the soil is extremely fertile; rice is the general food of the people, who have made a considerable advance in the arts and habits of civilized life. The second division, comprehending Celebes, Boston, and East Borneo, up to lat. 3° N., is, in soil, food, and civilization, inferior to the first. Rice is here no longer abundant, and sago often supplies its place. The third division extends from lon. 124° to 130° E., and between lat. 10° S. and 2° N. Here nature takes a new aspect. The rich vegetation of the western islands is seen only on the sea-shore, the hills are comparatively bare and arid. But this is the region in which alone the clove and nutmeg attain perfection. Yet the soil is not fertile, rice is rare, and the staple food in this division is sago. The inhabitants are much inferior to those further W., and have never acquired the use of letters. The clove was originally found only on the five Molucca Islands, chiefly on Machian, whence it was carried to Amboina, to which spot its cultivation is now restricted by the Dutch. The fourth, less distinctly marked than the preceding, lies between the parallels of 4° and 10° N., from lon. 116° to 128° E., including the N. angle of Borneo, the Sooloo Islands, and Mindanao. The inhabitants are superior to those of the third division. Rice is their chief food, but sago also is much used. The clove and nutmeg are here indigenous, but inferior in quality to those growing further S. The fifth division is that of the Philippine Islands, from lat. 10° to 18° N. Here a humid climate and volcanic soil reappear, and with them exuberant fertility. Rice again becomes abundant. Sugar and tobacco

are produced: but peppers, fine spices, and some of the fruits of the islands near the equator are wanting.

Vegetation.—In the woods of Sumatra and Java, most of the trees exceed 100 feet in height. But the density of the vegetation is still more astonishing than the vigor of individual plants. In the struggle for space and air, plants of different kinds become piled one over the other. Teak, mango, fig, musa, sandal, ebony, and other great trees, are mingled with palms of endless variety and gigantic forms; while climbing plants, frequently canes, interwoven from tree to tree, bind the whole together, and render the forest utterly impenetrable. The tendency to climb characterizes the vegetation of the Archipelago. Stems, a foot or more in diameter, and belonging to species which elsewhere grow without support, here twine themselves round the giants of the forest. Several of the climbing canes also take root, like the musa, as often as they touch the ground with their boughs. The inexhaustible supply of great timber afforded by these woods is to the natives of far less importance than the cocoa-nut, the bamboo, and numerous slender palms which adorn the coasts. In general the objects of cultivation in the Malay Islands—rice, maize, &c.—are each known by one name throughout the Archipelago; while the indigenous productions change their names with the localities.

Inhabitants.—In the Malay Archipelago there are two aboriginal races. One, of Malay extraction, has a brown or fair complexion, the other is the Papuan or Negro race, and is black. The brown race are about 4 inches below the average European stature. They are robust and somewhat clumsy; the face is square, with hollow cheeks and projecting jaws; large mouth, small nose, small black eyes, and lank hair. The Battaks of Sumatra, and the wretched Dyaks of Borneo, who are among the fairest, live under the equator; the Javanese, the most civilized and most luxurious, are among the darkest. The Papuas or dark-colored natives are dwarf Negroes; they rarely attain the height of 5 feet, and have feeble frames; the skin is of a sooty black, not polished like that of the vigorous African; the chin retreats as to form no part of the face; the lips are very prominent, the look wild and malign. They increase in numbers towards the E., and are the sole possessors of Papua or New Guinea. Wherever found, they seem to be in the lowest stage of civilization.

In the Malay Archipelago there are no dry pastures, no grasses, no open glades. Pastoral life, the ordinary beginning of industry and society, here has no existence. The natives are chiefly confined by impenetrable forests to the sea-shore. An unusually large proportion of the whole population have maritime habits. Their chief towns are, in many instances, built over the water; the bamboo houses being constructed on stakes. They often shelter an entire village under a single roof. Even the least civilized tribes of the Dyaks construct houses on piles, 10 or 20 feet above the ground, large enough to lodge 500 people. The natives are skilful boat-builders, and their prahoos, (práhu), often of 60 tons burden, are excellent specimens of naval architecture.

Fleets of prahoos are fitted out every year in Celebes for the trepang fishery on the coast of New Holland. The only forms of governments known to the brown or Malayan population are an elective confederation, as in Celebes; or an unlimited despotism, as in Java.

MALAY PENINSULA, called also **MALACCA** or **MALAYA**, má-lá-yá, (anc. *Chersonesus Aurea*), the most southern portion of Continental Asia, forming the S. part of the peninsula of Farther India, mostly between lat. 1° and 13° N., and lon. 98° and 104° E., connected northward to Lower Siam by the Isthmus of Kra, and having on the E. the Gulf of Siam and China Sea, and on the S. and W. the Strait of Malacca. Malaya proper or Malacca extends from lat. 1° 20' to 7° N. Estimated area 45,000 square miles, and pop. about 375,000. The country, as far as lat. 6° S., comprising the states of Ligor and Quedah, is claimed by Siam; S. of which it is subdivided among many small native states—the principal being Perak, Johore, Pahang, Kalantan, Tringany, and Rumbowe, besides the British territories of Malacca, Naning, and the province of Wellesley. Its centre is traversed throughout by a mountain chain, rising from 3000 to 6000 feet in height, but decreasing on proceeding to the S., where, however, the detached Mount Ophir is estimated to rise to 5700 feet in elevation. The surface is well watered and finely timbered. The population consists principally of Siamese and Malays. Principal towns, Malacca, Quedah, Selangore, Johore, Patany, and Pahang.—Adj. **MALATAN**, mal-á-tan, and **MALAY**, mal-á; inhab. **MALAY**. The latter (MALAY) is also applied to the whole of MALACIA or MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

MALAYTA, má-lá-tá, an island in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. (S. point) 9° 45' S.; lon. 161° 39' 24" E.

MALBERG, má-lbérg, or **MILBERG**, mil-bérg, a market-town of Lower Austria. Pop. 1101.

MALBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MALBURGETH, má-lbúrg-ghét, or **MALBORGETH**, má-lbúrg-ghét, a town of Austria, Illyria, 21 miles S.W. of Villach, in a narrow pass, on the Feila, defended by a strong fort, razed by the French in 1809.

MALCHIN, mál-keen', a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, between Lakes Malchin and Cumar, 24 miles E.S.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 3852. Chief industry, weaving and tanning.

MALCHOW, mál'kov, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, on an island in Lake Malchow, 11 miles W.S.W. of Waren. Pop. 2887. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths.

MALCOLM, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi, 26 miles E.N.E. of Natchez, is the eastern terminus of the Malcolm and Natchez Railroad, in course of construction.

MALDA or **MAULDA**, maw-lá, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district and 50 miles S.W. of Dinagepoor, on the Mahanunda, an affluent of the Ganges. It consists of 3000 houses, miserably built out of the ruins of Gour, 12 miles distant.

MALDEGHEM, mál'deh-ghém', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 17 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 6114, engaged in tobacco factories, oil-mills, breweries, and cotton printing works.

MALDEN, mál'den, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 24 miles N.N.W. of Ewell, with a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

MALDEN, mál'den, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 4 miles S. of Nymwegen. Pop. 680.

MALDEN, mál'den, a thriving post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on a river of its own name, navigable for vessels of 300 tons to within half a mile of the village, and on the Boston and Maine and the Saugus Branch Railroad, 5 miles N. of Boston. It has excellent water privileges. The principal manufactures are tin ware, block-tin ware, India rubber boots and shoes, lasts, boot-trees, enamelled leather, coach lace and tassels; and there are establishments for dyeing silks, cottons, &c., staining paper, and making iron pipes. Large quantities of bricks are also made, and there is an extensive tide-flouring-mill. A bridge, 2420 feet in length, connects Malden with Charlestown. The village contains 4 churches, a bank, about a dozen stores, and 2000 inhabitants. There are also the villages of Edgeworth and South Malden township, which has a population of 3520.

MALDEN, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson River, 42 miles below Albany. It has a steamboat landing.

MALDEN BRIDGE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on Kinderhook Creek, 16 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

MALDEN CENTRE, a station on the Saugus Branch Railroad, 5 miles from Boston, Massachusetts.

MALDEN ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. (S. point) 3° 58' 30" S., lon. 155° W. It is of low coral formation, and about 12 or 14 miles in extent. Discovered by Captain Lord George Byron, July 30, 1825.

MALDEREN, mál'deh-rén', a village of Belgium, on the Steenhuffelsche-Beek, 15 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. P. 1756.

MALDEREN, a village of Belgium, 11 miles from Mechlin, (Malines), with which it communicates by railway.

MALDIVE (mal-div) ISLANDS, or **MALEDIVA**, má-lá-dee-vá, ("Thousand Isles"), a chain of islands, Indian Ocean, between lat. 0° 45' S., and 7° 6' N., and lon. 72° 48' and 73° 48' E., about 300 miles S.E. of Hindostan, and separated N. from Maluco and the Laccadives by the 8 and 9 degree channels. They are of coral formation, and arranged in 17 round and oval groups, termed *atolls*, surrounded and protected by coral reefs. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, &c., and produce millet, numerous esculent roots, fruits, and poultry; the smaller are mere barren islets. Cowry fishing is an important pursuit. Pop. of the whole may amount to 150,000 or 200,000. They are Mohammedans, and live under a sultan, who resides on the island of Male, and sends an annual tribute to the British government in Ceylon.

MAL-DI-VENTRE, mál-dee-vén'trá, an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sardinia, 5 miles S.W. of Cape Mannu. It is 5 miles long, 1 mile broad, low, and rocky.

MALDON, mál'don, a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, and town of England, co. of Essex, on the Chelmer, occupying an eminence which overlooks a marshy tract, 9½ miles E. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1861, 5888. It has several ancient churches, a grammar school, founded in 1608, with an exhibition to Christ's College, Cambridge; a large national school, a valuable library bequeathed by Dr. Plume, who also endowed several charities; an ancient town-hall, a jail, and large barracks, with imports of coal, iron, and timber. It has exports of fish and agricultural produce. Vessels of considerable burden approach the town. Shipping, 7280 tons. Sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Essex.

MALDONADO, mál-do-ná-do, a fortified seaport town of Uruguay, or Banda Oriental, on the N.E. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 miles E. of Montevideo. Lat. of the island Gorriti, which shelters its harbor, 34° 57' 2" S., lon. 54° 57' 35" W. It is regularly built, and has a large public square.

MALE, má-lá, or **MÖHL**, mol, the principal island of the Maldive group, a little N. of its centre, almost circular, having a circumference of nearly 5 miles. It is the residence of the Sultan, and the seat of his government, and

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was once completely fortified by a wall and bastions. Pop. near 2000.

MALE, mál'á or mál'qh, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, 50 miles from Trent, on the Noce. Pop. 1161.

MALEBUM, mál'e-búm', a town of Nepal, on the Gunduck, 138 miles N.W. of Khatmandoo.

MALEKRA, mál'e-kra', a neat town of the Punjab, near the south range of the Himalaya Mountains, close to the foot of Koe-Kangra.

MALEMBA, mál'em-bá, a town of West Africa.

MALEMORT, mál'mor', a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 6 miles S.E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1300.

MALE-MYN, mál'mín', a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 76 miles N. of Ava, contains about 800 houses.

MALENOWITZ, mál'mo-wítz, a market-town of Moravia, 12 miles N.N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 1337.

MALEO, mál-lá'o, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 17 miles S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 4042.

MALESHERBES, mál'zairb', a market-town of France, department of Loiret, on the Essonne, 11 miles N.E. of Pithiviers. Pop. 1475. Here is the fine château of Malesherbes.

MALESTROIT, mál'lá'tawd', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 8 miles S. of Ploermel. Pop. 1790.

MALEW, a parish on the Isle of Man.

MALFI, mál'fee, a village of Austria, Dalmatia, 7 miles N.W. of Ragusa, on a bay of the Adriatic. Pop. 2084.

MALGARAH, MALGHARA, mál'gá-rá, or MIGAIGARA, mál'gá-rá, a walled town of European Turkey, province of Roon-Elee, sanjak and 33 miles N.N.E. of Gallipoli. P. 2500.

MALGRAT, mál'grát, a seaport town of Spain, 37 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2839.

MALGUENAC, mál'gá'nák', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 4 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 2009.

MALHAM, a township, England, co. York, West Riding.

MALHEUR, mál'oor', (Fr. pron. mál'yur') a river in the S.E. part of Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, and flows into Snake River.

MALIAUS SINUS. See LAMIA, GULF OF.

MALICORNE, mál'lee'korn', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 8 miles N. of La Flèche, on the left bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1094.

MALINES, a town of Belgium. See MECHLIN.

MALIN, a village of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 10 miles N. by E. of Londonderry. Pop. 265.

MALIN HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal. Lat. 55° 22' N., lon. 7° 24' W. On its summit is a signal tower.

MALINOVKA, mál'e-nov'ká, a market-town of Russia, government and 23 miles E.S.E. of Kharkov, on the Donets. Pop. 2000.

MALKA, mál'ká, a river separating Circassia from Russia, joins the Terek, 18 miles W.S.W. of Mosdok, after a course of about 110 miles.

MALLARE, mál-lá-rá, or MALLERE, mál-lá-rá, a village of the Sardinian States, 7 miles from Cairo. Pop. 1597.

MALLAVILLY, mál-lá-vil'lee, a fortified town of Southern India, Mysore dominions, 25 miles E. of Seringapatam.

MALLEMORT, mál'leh-mor', a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 28 miles E.N.E. of Arles. Pop. 2150.

MALLEN, mál'yén', (anc. *Manlia*) a town of Spain, Aragón, 39 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1852.

MALLET'S CREEK, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 115 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

MALLEZA, mál-yá'thá, a village of Spain, Asturias, 25 miles from Oviedo. Pop. 1579.

MALLICOLLO, mál'le-kol'lo, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, about lat. 16° 30' S., lon. 167° 50' E., S.E. of Kapiritu Santo. Estimated area, 600 square miles. It is low, well watered, and fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest stage of barbarism.

MALLICOLLO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, 300 miles N. of the above. See

MALLING, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MALLING, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MALLING, WEST, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Kent, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. Pop. 1784.

MALLORCA. See MAJORCA.

MAL/LORYSVILLE, a post-village of Wilkes co., Georgia, 76 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville. It has a church, an academy, and a cotton-gin factory.

MAL/LOW, a parliamentary borough, town, and watering-place of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 17 miles N.N.W. of Cork, on the Blackwater, here crossed by an old bridge of 15 arches. Pop. of parish in 1851, 9279. It is picturesquely situated, with many elegant seats in the vicinity; has a handsome modern, and the ruins of an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, manor court-house, jail, union workhouse, barracks, county infirmary, news-rooms, and the hottest mineral spring in Ireland. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The castle is the seat of the Jephson family, who own the town. In the vicinity is the ruined castle of the ancient Earls of Desmond.

MALLWYD, mál'wí'd, a parish of North Wales, counties of Merioneth and Montgomery.

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MALMAISON, mál'má'sá'sé, a château in France, department of Seine, 4½ miles W. of Paris, celebrated as having been the favorite residence of the Empress Josephine.

MALMEDY, mál'meh-de, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Warge. Pop. 4050. It has extensive tanneries, and manufactories of woollen cloth, muslins, soap, and potash, mineral springs, and near it the ruins of an ancient imperial abbey.

MALMESBURY, mál'mz-bé-ré, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Wilts, nearly enclosed by the Avon, here crossed by six bridges, 19½ miles N.N.W. of Bath. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 6098. The town, formerly fortified and more extensive, has three principal streets, and a handsome market cross, built in the time of Henry VII. It was the seat of a famous Saxon nunnery; little now remains, except a portion used as the parish church, with a tomb reputed to be that of King Athelstan. It has vestiges of ancient fortifications. The manufacture of woollen cloth, formerly the chief branch, has given way to wool-stapling. Malmesbury ceased to have corporate jurisdiction by the Municipal Reform Act. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It is the birth-place of the historian William of Malmesbury, and the philosopher Hobbes.

MALMISH or **MALMYCH**, mál'mish', a town of Russia, government of Viatka, 80 miles N.N.E. of Kazan, on the Viatka. Pop. 2000.

MALMO, (Malmö) mál'mö or mál'mö, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of a len, on the Sound, and in one of the most fertile districts of the kingdom, 16 miles E.S.E. of Copenhagen; lat. 56° 36' 6" N., lon. 13° E. It was formerly a place of strength, but all the fortifications have been removed, to the great improvement of the appearance of the place. The town consists of a large and regular square, surrounded by an avenue of lime, alder, and chestnut trees. The principal buildings are two churches, one of them possessed of a large organ and costly monuments; the old castle, still surrounded by walls and ditches, and occupied partly as barracks; the governor's house, town-house, hospital, and theatre. The staple manufactures are gloves. The trade, much cramped by the want of a good harbor, is chiefly in grain and brandy. A steamer plies regularly between Malmö, Copenhagen, and Lübeck. Pop. 10,203.

MALMOHUUR, (Malmöhuus) mál'mö-hooce, or **MALMÖ**, a fertile province or len of Sweden, at its S.W. extremity, having S. the Baltic, and W. the Sound. Area 1781 square miles. Pop. 253,084.

MALNATE, mál-ná'tá, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 13 miles E.N.E. of Como. Pop. 2062.

MALO, mál'lo, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles N.W. of Vicenza, on the Torio. Pop. 3950. It has a salt-petre factory.

MALOI-ARCHANGELSK, mál'loi-an-kán-g'hèl'sk', a small town of Russia, government and 46 miles S.E. of Orel. Pop. 1300.

MALOI-DIELSKAJA, mál'loi-de-él-aká'já, a small town of Russia, Don Cossack country, 230 miles N.E. of Tcherkask, on the Medveditsa. Pop. 2500.

MALOI-YAROSLAVITZ, mál'loi-yá-ro-sláv'vítz (?) a small town of Russia, government and 38 miles N. of Kalooza, on the Loosha, (Louja.) This place was the scene of a sanguinary engagement between the French and Russians, 4th October, 1812.

MALONE, mál-lón', a post-village and township of Franklin co., New York, 57 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Salmon River flows through the township, affording extensive water-power, and the village is crossed by the Northern Railroad, the bridge for which has a span of 150 feet, at an elevation of 82 feet above the water. Malone village is the largest and most flourishing in the county. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a rich and rapidly-improving agricultural district; and contains, besides the county buildings, churches for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Universalists, and Roman Catholics; the Franklin Academy, a thriving institution, incorporated in 1831; the county poor-house, buildings of the State Arsenal, (sold since 1851,) a newspaper office, and numerous stores, mills, &c. A public park has been laid out on either side of the village since January, 1851, and tastefully ornamented with shade trees, known as "Arsenal Green," which belongs to the state; and another comprising the grounds enclosing the Academy. About a mile W. of the village is an excellent quarry of Potsdam sandstone, which is being wrought on an extensive scale, and exported. Limestone is also found in the township. During the winter of 1813-14, Malone was occupied by a detachment of the army under General Wilkinson, who left in the early part of February. On the 19th of the same month, it was visited by 1200 regulars and 400 Canadian militia under Colonel Scott, who seized a considerable amount of stores collected here. Pop. 4550.

MALONNE, mál'lónn', a town of Belgium, 3 miles S.W. of Namur, on the Sambre. Pop. 2183.

MALONNO, mál-lon'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 42 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1600.

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MALOO, mál'loo', a town of North-West Hindostan, 36 miles W. of Sirhind. Lat. 30° 38' N., lon. 75° 54' E.

MALOUINES, Atlantic Ocean. See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

MALPARTIDA-DE-CACERES, mál-par-tee/dá-dá-ká/thá-ré, a market-town of Spain, 50 miles N.N.E. of Cáceres. Pop. 2575.

MALPARTIDA-DE-PLACENCIA, mál-par-tee/dá-dá-plá-sén/thé-d, (or mál-par-tee/dá-dá-plá-thén/thé-d,) a village of Spain, Estremadura, 51 miles N. by E. of Cáceres. Pop. 2191.

MALPARTIDA-DE-LA-SERENA, mál-par-tee/dá-dá-sé-rí/ná, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 65 miles E.S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 1546.

MALPAS, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 14 miles S.E. of Chester. Pop. in 1851, 5726. The town is pleasantly situated, has a richly-ornamented church, built about the time of Henry VII.; a grammar school, Alport's School, and several other charities. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, whose residence is in the vicinity. Matthew Henry, the Commentator, and Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, were natives of this place.

MALPAS, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MALPLAQUET, mál'plá'két, a village of France, département of Nord, arrondissement of Avesnes, memorable for the victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French, in 1709.

MALPOORA, mál-poorá, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 35 miles E.S.E. of Kishenagar.

MALS, mál's, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, S.S.W. of Imst. Pop. 1630.

MALSCH, málsh, a market-town of Germany, Baden, 6 miles E.S.E. of Rastadt. Pop. 2868.

MALSCH, a market-town of Germany, Baden, 14 miles S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1295.

MALS-ELF, mál's-élf, a river of Norway, falls into the Malunger Fjord, after a course of above 80 miles.

MALSEN, mál-sén/ or mál-sán/, or **MALSEINE**, mál-sé-sé/ná, a village of Austrian Italy, 23 miles N.N.W. of Verona, with a small port on the Lake of Garda. Pop. 1700.

MALSTROM. See MALSTROM.

MALTA, maw'tá, (It. pron. mál'tá, Fr. *Malte*, mál't, anc. *Melita*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain, 62 miles S.S.W. of Sicily, and 197 miles N. of Africa, lat. (Valetta Palace) 35° 53' 48" N., lon. 14° 31' 15" E., greatest length 17 miles, central breadth about 9 miles, area 98 square miles. It is of an irregular and oval shape, deeply indented on all sides, except the S., where the coast forms a continuous and almost unbroken line. The largest bays are those of Marsa and Sirocco on the S.W., and Melheba and St. Paul's on the N.E.; but the most important, in every respect, is the double bay, formed by the opposite sides of the remarkable peninsula on which the capital, Valetta, stands. The S.W. coast is remarkably bold, having not a single opening in which a vessel can take refuge. The surface is very much broken by rocks, which pierce it in all directions, and are almost destitute of any covering of soil, leaving few intervening spaces which can be brought under regular culture. The culminating point, which occurs near the S.W. coast, does not exceed 1200 feet. The rocks are all stratified, and arranged in nearly parallel layers, with a very gentle dip, generally from N.E. to E. by N. They are disposed in 4 distinct groups, consisting of coral limestone, yellow sandstone, and blue clay, the former above, in beds of about 20 feet thick, abounding in fossils, the latter from 100 to 120 feet thick, sandstone, and a yellowish white semi-crystalline limestone, forming an excellent building stone. The range of temperature seldom exceeds 6° in 24 hours; the air is usually dry and clear. The winter climate, from the middle of October till that of January, is most delightful; but in summer the heat becomes extreme, and the bright light reflected from the bare white rocks often injures the sight. There are no lakes, or proper running streams in the island; but the springs are numerous and copious. The soil is very thin, and unfit for general cultivation. The corn raised furnishes not more than three months' supply. The staple product is cotton; the vine and olive are cultivated. Fruits, particularly figs and oranges, are abundant, and of excellent flavor. The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean, makes it an important commercial depot, and at all times an invaluable naval station. It has, in consequence, received great attention from the British government, and been both provided with excellent docks and very strong fortifications. Malta was first peopled, it is said, by the Phœnicians. It passed successively through the hands of the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, and was finally attached to Rome during the second Punic War. After the fall of the Roman empire, it was seized, at different times, by Vandals, Goths, and Saracens. From the last, it passed to Sicily, and followed its fortunes till 1522, when Charles V. granted it to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1798, the Grand Master Hompesch surrendered it to Napoleon. It was afterwards taken by Nelson, and is now, along with the islands of Comino and Gozo, a formally recognized possession of Great Britain. Revenue, in 1852, £127,728. Expenditures, £123,086. In 1849, 849 political refugees

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sought a home in the island. Pop. about 100,000.—Adj. and inhab. MALTESE, mawl-teez', (It. MALTESE, mál-tá/sá.)

MALTA, maw'tá, a post-township in the S.E. part of Saratoga co., New York, about 28 miles N. of Albany. P. 1349.

MALTA, a thriving post-village and township of Morgan co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Muskingum, opposite to McConnelville, and 75 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and 1 flouring-mill. Pop. about 700; of the township 1302.

MALTAVILLE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 30 miles N. of Albany.

MALTB'Y, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MALTB'Y LE MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MALTE. See MALTA.

MALTERDINGEN, mál'tér-ding'en, a market-town of Baden, 12 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1406.

MALTERS, mál'ters, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W. of Lucerne, on the Emmen. Pop. 4455.

MALTON, (maw'ton,) **NEW**, a parliamentary borough and town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Derwent, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, 18 miles N.N.E. of York, with a station on the York and North Midland Railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 7661. It stands on an eminence, has a large market-place, national and Lancasterian schools, a theatre, public rooms, with a library, and remains of a castle of the 13th cent., destroyed by Henry II. Porter, malt, corn, and bacon, are largely exported to Hull, &c., by the navigable Derwent. The borough is a polling place for the county, and in conjunction with its suburb of Norton, and with Old Malton, sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The town was burnt in the reign of Stephen, and on being rebuilt, took the name of New Malton.

MALTON, OLD, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MALTOWN, mál'town, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, commanding a pass into the Gwalior dominions.

MALTSCH, mál'tsch, a village of Prussia, on the Berlin Frankfurt and Breslau Railway, 24 miles W. of Breslau.

MALUENDA, mál-loo-én/dá, almost mál-wén/dá, a village of Spain, Aragon, 40 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1125.

MALVERN GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois, 90 miles W. of Chicago.

MALVAGLIA, mál-vál'yá, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 9 miles N. of Bellinzona. Pop. 1684.

MALVAGNA, mál-ván'yá, a village of Sicily, finely situated on the side of one of the hills of Mount Etna. Pop. 1000.

MALVASIA, NAPOLI DE. See MONEMVASIA.

MALVERN, (maw'vern,) **GREAT**, a watering-place and parish of England, co. and 8 miles S.S.W. of Worcester, on the E. declivity of the Malvern Hills. Pop. 3763. The village, neatly built, has handsome hotels and private houses, good baths, and a fine abbey church, the choir and tower of which were built by Sir Reginald Bray, the celebrated architect of Henry VII. Of the abbey, founded in 1083, few vestiges remain. A medicinal spring here attracts many invalids.

MALVERN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MALVERN, maw'vern, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 137 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

MALVERN, a station in Ohio, on the Tuscarawas Extension Railroad, 7 miles from its junction with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at Bayard.

MALVERN HILLS, England, separate the co. of Worcester from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and are nearly 9 miles in length, from N. to S. The Herefordshire Beacon, an ancient British fortress, near their centre, is 1444 feet in elevation.

MALVITTO, mál-vít'to, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 16 miles S.S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 2200.

MALWAH, maw'wá, (i. e. the "mountainous country") an old province of Hindostan, mostly between lat. 22° and 26° N., and lon. 74° and 80° E., enclosed by the provinces of Rajpootana, Agra, Allahabad, Candeish, and Guzerat. Its central part is a table land, between its chief rivers the Chumbul in the N., and Nerbuddah in the S., and watered by the Sind and Betwah, affluents of the Jumna. Opium is extensively raised for exportation. This province is the principal seat of the Bhuel race, and was formerly of the Mahrattas. It is mostly subdivided among the dominions of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopaul.

MALWAN, mál'wán/, or **SOONDERDROOG**, soonder-droog/, a town and fortified island of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of South Concan, on the Malabar coast, 50 miles N.N.W. of Goa.

MALYI, mál'yee/, or **MALOI**, mál-loi/, an island of Siberia, in the Arctic Ocean, about 45 miles S.S.E. of the island of Kotelnoi. A great deal of fossil ivory is found on it.

MALZEVILLE, mál'zh-veel/, a village of France, département of Meurthe, on the Meurthe, here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. 1646.

MALZIEU, L'E, l'éh mál'zé-uh/, a village of France, département of Lozère, 25 miles N. of Marvejols. Pop. 1167.

MAMA, má-má/, two rivers of Asiatic Russia, in the N.E. of the government of Irkutsk, called Verkhnee-Mama and

MAM

Nishnee-Mama. The former, the larger of the two, has a course of above 100 miles; both join the Vitim.

MAMADISH, MAMADISCH or **MAMADAJCH**, *má-má-dish'* or *má-má-deesh'*, a town of Russia, government and 87 miles E. of Kasan, on the Viatka. Pop. 2000.

MAMAKATING, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Sullivan co., New York. Pop. 4107.

MAMANGUAPE, *má-mán-gwá/pá*, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic, 25 miles N. of Parahiba, after an E. course of 130 miles.

MAMANGUAPE, *má-mán-gwá/pá*, or **MONTEMOR**, *mon-tá-mor'*, a town of Brazil, province and 45 miles N.N.W. of Parahiba, on a river of the same name. Its trade in cotton, formerly considerable, has been absorbed by Pernambuco. Pop. of the district, 4000.

MAMARONECK, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of New York. Pop. 928.

MAM/BLÉ, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MAMBUCABA, *mám-boó-ká/bá*, a market-town of Brazil, province and 78 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro, near the river Mambucaba. Pop. 4000.

MAMERS, *má'máir'*, (*L. Mamercia*), a town of France, department of Sarthe, 24 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 6017. It has a fine church, and manufactures of hempen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. It is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Mars, which was destroyed in the 7th century. It was once strongly fortified, and was long in possession of the English, who demolished its fortifications in 1428. Pop. 5788.

MAM/HEAD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MAMHILL/AD, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MAM/HOLE, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, parish of Bedwely, 7 miles W. of Pontypool. Pop. 6789.

MAMINA, *má-meen'yá*, a large Indian town of Peru, province of Tarapaca, lat. 20° 4' 48" S. It is supplied with water from clear, boiling sulphur springs; and near it gypsum, alum, and carbonate of soda abound.

MAMMELLE, *mám'mél'*, a creek of Pulaski co., Arkansas, flows into the Arkansas several miles above Little Rock.

MAMMOLA, *mám-mo-lá*, a town of South Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 7½ miles N. of Gerace. Pop. 6000.

MAM/MOTH CAVE, a post-office of Edmondson co., Kentucky. For a description of the Cave, see KENTUCKY.

MAMOJADA, *má-mo-yá/dá*, a village on the island of Sardinia, S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 1771.

MAMOO-KHAIL, *má'moo' kíy*, a fort of Afghanistan, 60 miles S.E. of Cabool. Here the British defeated an Afghan force in 1842.

MAMORÉ, *má-mo-rá*, or **MARMORE**, *mar-mo-rá'*, commonly called **RIO GRANDE**, *res'o grán/dá*, by the Spaniards, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Guapey and Chaparé or Chapari, after a N. course of 500 miles joins the Beni to form the Madeira. Some geographers regard the Guapey (called also the Rio Grande) as the upper portion of the Mamore. The valley of this river is semi-annually flooded, and the animals driven to the neighbouring heights.

MAMPANWA, *mám-pán/wá*, a village of Borneo, on its W. coast, between Pontianak and Sambas. Pop. 2435.

MAMPAWA, *mám-pá/wá*, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, on the river Mampawa. Lat. 0° 25' N., lon. 109° E. It formerly imported 500 chests of opium annually.

MAN, *isLE* *ov*, (anc. *Monapia* or *Monarína*), an island in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles W. of England, 32 miles E. of Ireland, 15 miles S. of Scotland, and 48 miles N. of Wales; lat. (Castleton light) 54° 4' 24" N., lon. 4° 36' 30" W. Extreme length about 30 miles, with an irregular breadth varying from 6 to 12 or 13 miles. Area 170,200 acres. Mountains extend nearly through the entire length of the island. The highest point of the range is Snowfield or Sneafell, about 2000 feet above sea-level. Veins containing ores of lead, zinc, copper, and iron, intersect the mountains in a N. and S. direction. The lead-mines have been worked to advantage. The island is well watered. The names of the principal streams are the Neb at Peel, the Colby near Ramsey, and the Black and Gray Waters near Douglas. The valleys are some of them tolerably fertile in grass and pasture, and where the land is somewhat level, grain is frequently cultivated. Agriculture is a good deal improved, but is still very backward.

This island was originally peopled by the Manx, (*Menavie*), a tribe of the Celtic race. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the Earls of Derby, and more recently by the Dukes of Atholl, from whom it was purchased for the British Crown in 1806. The legislative and judicial authority is principally vested in the House of Keys, a self-elected body of 24 individuals. The governor is named by the Crown. The Manx language, derived from the ancient Celtic, is still in common use, although all the inhabitants speak English. Principal towns, Castletown, (the capital,) Peel, Douglas, and Ramsey. Pop. in 1851, 52,116.—Adj. MANX.

MANA, *má'ná'*, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 126 miles N.W. of Cayenne. Length 157 miles. On its banks is a French colony for free blacks.

MAN

MANAAR, *má-ná'*, **GULF OF**, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, between Ceylon and the S. extremity of India, 120 miles in width at its entrance, and separated northward from Palk's Strait, by the islands of Ramisseram and Manaar, and a reef termed Adam's Bridge.

MANAAR ISLAND, immediately W. of the N. part of Ceylon, is 18 miles in length, by 2½ miles across.

MANACAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MANACOR, *má-ná-kó'*, a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 3 miles E. of Palma, on a gentle declivity. It is well built; has several spacious squares, and wide, well-kept streets. Its buildings are substantial; the most important are the palace of the ancient kings of the country, a large parish church, a chapel of ease, town-house, prison, 2 schools, and a hospital. It has a bishop's see, and manufactures of brandy, wine, oil, and verdigris; and some trade in grain, oil, cattle, and fruits. Pop. 10,315.

MANA/DA HILL, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

MAN/ACK, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

MANADO, *má-ná'do*, or **MENADO**, *mé-ná'do*, a Dutch town and settlement of Celebes, near its N.E. extremity; lat. 1° 28' N., lon. 124° 30' E. It exports large cargoes of coffee, raised in its vicinity, and has also an export trade in rice and gold-dust.

MANAFON, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

MANAFORNO, *má-ná-for'no*, a town of South Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., district and 13 miles S.E. of Avezzano, on the S.E. side of Lake Fucino. Pop. 2500.

MANAH, *má'ná*, a village of Northern Hindostan, Gurhwal, 20 miles S.E. of Gangotri, and an important seat of the trade with Tibet.

MANAHOCK/ING, a flourishing post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on a creek of its own name, about 19 miles S. of Tom's River, contains 3 or 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings.

MANAIA. See MANGAIA.

MANAKOO, **MANAKOU**, *má-ná-koo'*, or **SYMOND'S** (*sy-mondz*) **HARBOR**, a fine harbor of New Zealand, North Island, on its E. coast, 7 miles S. of Auckland. Lat. 37° S., lon. 174° 30' E.

MANAI/JAPAN, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

MANALAPAN BROOK, or **SOUTH RIVER**, of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth county, flows northward, and enters the Raritan, 4 miles below New Brunswick.

MANALIPA or **MALINIPA**. See COCO ISLANDS.

MANAMA, *má-ná'má*, a town of the Persian Gulf, at the northern extremity of the island of Bahrein, of which it is the capital.

MANAN, two islands off the coast of Maine. See MENAN.

MANANTICO CREEK, of Cumberland co., New Jersey, flows into Maurice River.

MANANZARY or **MANANZARI**, *má-nán-zá'ree'*, a town on the E. coast of Madagascar, at the mouth of a small river of its own name. Lat. about 21° 20' S., lon. 48° 20' E.

MANAOS, Brazil. See BARRA DO RIO-NEGRO.

MANAPARÉ, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Madura, 40 miles N.E. of Dindigul.

MANASAROWAR, *má-ná-sá-rowár'*, or **TSE-MAPHAM**, *tsó-má'fám*, a lake of Tibet, noted in Hindoo sacred legends, 280 miles E.N.E. of Delhi; lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 81° 30' E., at the foot of Mount Kailas, 15,200 feet above sea-level. It forms nearly a circle, about 15 miles in diameter; and is one of the head sources of the river Sulej, pouring its waters into Lake Rakas-Tul, or Tso Lanak.

MANASQUAN RIVER, of Monmouth co., New Jersey, flows nearly south-eastward, and enters the Atlantic by Manasquan Inlet, at the S.E. extremity of the county.

MANASSEH, *má-nas'ah*, a tribe of Israelites.

MANASAS STATION, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

MANATAWNY, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MANATAWNY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill River near Pottstown.

MAN/ATEE, a post-office of Hillsborough co., Florida.

MAN/ATON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MANAVGHAT, *mán-áv-ghát'*, or **MENOUGHAT**, *mén-ov-ghát'*, a market-town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Adana, on the Manavghat River, (anc. *Mellas*), 30 miles N.W. of Alaya.

MANAWATU, *má-ná-wá-too'*, a river of New Zealand, North Island, rises on the W. slope of the highest mountain range in the island, and enters Cook's Strait by a mouth about 300 yards wide at half-tide. On a bar, at its mouth, there are only 7 feet of water at low tide; but, inside the bar, there is depth enough for small vessels for about 50 miles. The tide rises 8 feet.

MANAYUNK, *man-á-yunk'*, a manufacturing town of Pennsylvania, included within the chartered limits of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad, 7 miles N.N.W. from the State-House. It is built on the declivity of the hills which rise near the mouth of the river. A number of handsome residences and churches occupy the higher parts of the town. Arrangements are now in progress for the introduction of gas-light. Manayunk is amply supplied with water-power, and is the seat of extensive

manufactories of cotton, of which there are about 16 in operation. It contains also several manufactories of Kentucky jeans, and of woollen goods, 3 paper-mills, and 1 rolling-mill. There are 6 Protestant and 2 Catholic churches. Two bridges cross the river at this place. Pop. in 1850, 6158; in 1853, about 7000.

MANBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MANCETTER, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 11 miles N. of Coventry. It is the seat of a large nunnery. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Mandacetum*.

MANCHA, LA, *lā mán'chá*, an old province of Spain, in the S. part of New Castile, now comprised in the province of Ciudad-Real. Its mules, celebrated for their size and strength, are sent to many of the other provinces. It derives its fame from the novel of Cervantes.—Adj. and inhab. *MANCHAGAN*; (Sp. *MANCHEGO*, *mán-chá-go*.)

MANCHAC, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

MANCHAC, a post-office of Hays co., Missouri.

MANCHAC BAYOU, of Louisiana, a small stream forming the S. boundary of East Baton Rouge, communicates with the Mississippi on the W., and with the Amite on the E. A small steamboat plies between its extremities.

MANCHA-REAL, *mán'chá-rá-ál*, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 3960. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

MANCHAUG, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 47 miles S.W. of Boston.

MANCHE, *mónsh*, a maritime department of France, in the N.W. on the Manche, or English Channel, formed of part of the old province of Normandy. Area, 2263 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 600,882. Principal rivers, the Vire, Tante, Douve, Merderet, and Selune, all navigable. On its coasts are Capes la Hague, and Point Barfleur, or Raz de Gatteville. Soil marshy in parts of the interior, but fertile in grain, lint, hemp, and apples for cider. The horses in this department are considered the best in France; cattle are excellent; sheep yield inferior wool. Chief industry, manufactures of iron, copper, and zinc, cloth, linens, cottons, and lace. It was originally inhabited by the Unelli and Abrincatul. It was subsequently included in the territory which the Normans wrested from Charles the Simple, in the tenth century. Along with the other dominions of William the Conqueror, it became an appanage of England, but returned to the crown of France under Charles VII. It is divided into the arrondissements of Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, St. Lô, Mortain, and Valonges. Capital, St. Lô.

MANCHESTER, (anc. *Mancunium*.) the most important manufacturing town of England, occupying chiefly a low tract of ground on both sides of the Irwell, at the confluence of the Medlock and the Irk, 162 miles N.N.W. of London, 32 miles E. by N. of Liverpool; lat. (St. Mary's) 53° 29' N.; lon. 2° 14' 23" W. It consists of Manchester proper, including the suburbs of Hulme, Chorlton, Ardwick, Cheetham, &c., situated on the E. or left bank, and the extensive borough of Salford, occupying the right bank of the Irwell; the communication across which is maintained by eight bridges, several of them handsome structures. Victoria Bridge, consisting of a single elegant arch; Blackfriars' Bridge, of three arches; the iron bridges of Strangeways and Springfield Lane, and the suspension iron bridge of Broughton, may be specified as most worthy of notice. The almost unexampled rapidity with which Manchester has risen up, has left it comparatively poor in architectural ornament, and yet it is superior to most manufacturing towns in general appearance. It has few of the narrow, twisted, and crowded lanes, by which all large towns of ancient date are more or less characterized, while it can point to spacious streets and squares, well paved and well lighted, and lined with houses which are generally of a most substantial, and, not unfrequently, of a magnificent description. Market Street, continued in the line of the London Road, nearly across the centre of the town, towards the Irwell, is one of the finest streets out of the metropolis; and any town might well be proud of the splendid edifices lining Mosely Street, George Street, King Street, and Parker Street.

Churches.—The places of public worship in Manchester and its neighborhood exceed 180. Of these the Establishment has 49, the Wesleyan Methodists 29, the Methodist Association 17, the Methodist New Connexion 9, the Primitive Methodists 8, the Independents 22, the Baptists 10, the Roman Catholics 10, the Scotch Presbyterians 5, the Unitarians 5, and several other denominations one or two each. Among the Established churches, the first place is due to the Collegiate Church, which, since the erection of Manchester into a bishop's see, has become the Cathedral. It was built in 1422, and is considered a fine specimen of perpendicular Gothic. It consists of a nave and aisles, and is rendered conspicuous by its lofty tower, which is 120 feet in height, and in its upper part highly ornamented. The choir contains some very elaborate carved work, not surpassed by any cathedral in the island. Behind the altar is a curious piece of old tapestry, representing the death of Ananias and

Sapphira. Many of the other churches exhibit beautiful styles of architecture. A large number are surmounted with lofty towers or spires, and have richly decorated interiors.

Public Buildings.—Among these may be mentioned the Town-hall, situated in King Street, containing the offices of the Chamber of Commerce. It is a fine structure, built in the Grecian style, borrowed partly from the temple of Erectheus, and partly from the Temple of the Winds at Athens, and has on each side of its portico, which is approached by a flight of steps, figures of Solon and Alfred, and, in the attic story above it, medallion portraits of Luke and others; in its interior is a splendid hall, 130 feet long by 35 feet wide, having its walls, and the dome which forms the centre of its ceiling, covered with allegorical frescoes. The Exchange is one of the finest structures of the kind in the kingdom. It has a front consisting of a lofty Doric portico, with 8 fluted columns, and, in the interior is a splendid commercial room, 185 feet long by 92 feet wide, lighted from above by a lofty glazed centre dome; in the upper part is a large room containing a library of more than 30,000 volumes. The Corn Exchange has a handsome front of 6 Ionic fluted columns, and is capable of holding 2400 persons. The Free Trade Hall, capable of containing upwards of 8000 persons, and memorable for the many important meetings held here connected with the Free Trade movement, is (1853) about to be pulled down, and replaced by a building adapted for large meetings, concerts, lectures, &c. The Branch Bank of England, which has its principal façades nearly opposite to the Town-hall, is one of the handsomest buildings in Manchester; it is in the Grecian style, with a Doric colonnade. The other public edifices deserving of notice are the County Court Hall, Nicholas Croft, a spacious and ornamented building recently erected; the Salford Town-hall, the workhouses of Manchester and Salford, large and conspicuous structures; the Borough Jail, on the Hyde Road, and the New Bailey Prison, in Salford.

Institutions, Educational, Scientific, &c.—The oldest educational institution in Manchester is Chetham College or Hospital, immediately adjoining the Cathedral, and occupying the site of the residence of the Baron or Thane of Mancunium. The edifice was converted into barracks by the army of the Parliament, and, having been purchased by the trustees of Chetham's charity, was first used as a school in 1656. It is exclusively for boys, (80 in number,) who remain in the institution till the age of 14, when they are apprenticed with a small premium. Attached to it is a valuable library of above 22,000 volumes, freely open to every person, resident or stranger. The Lancashire Independent College, occupying an airy situation, with a considerable space of open ground around it, is a noble building, in the English Academic style. It was built by the Independents as a theological academy, and will accommodate about 50 students. Manchester New College, a theological institution, established by the Unitarians, is said to have a valuable, though not very extensive library. Owen's College, founded by a bequest of upwards of 100,000*l.* from the gentleman whose name it bears, is still in its infancy, but gives instruction in all the branches usually taught in the English universities. The Free Grammar School, founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in 1520, has an income of above 4000*l.* per annum, and a large number of exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge. The education given includes the principal European languages, classics, mathematics, and various other branches. The Commercial Schools, established by the Manchester Church Education Society, furnish a complete course of education to the middle classes, on very favorable terms. There is also the Ladies' Jubilee School, established to promote the moral and religious education of poor female children. The Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, founded in 1824, is on the same footing as similar schools in the metropolis, qualifying for examination at Surgeons' Hall, &c.; it has an average attendance of from 80 to 100 students. The most important commercial institution is the Chamber of Commerce, founded in November, 1820, for the promotion of measures calculated to benefit and protect the trading interests of Manchester. It is conducted by 24 Directors, and has been, from its commencement, a consistent opponent of the corn-laws, and of monopolies of every kind. Its proceedings attract attention in every commercial community throughout the world. The Manchester Commercial Association is another institution, having similar objects in view.

Among the scientific institutions may be mentioned the Literary and Philosophical Society, established in 1781. It has numbered many distinguished individuals among its members, and published several volumes of valuable contributions. The Chetham Society, established in 1843, for the publication of historical and literary remains, connected with Lancashire and Cheshire, has issued 22 volumes, generally of a very interesting description. The other principal societies are the Natural History Society, which possesses a very valuable museum; the Geological Society, with a museum and library; the Statistical Society, the Law Association, the Medical Society, the Royal Institution, occupying buildings

which cost 40,000*l.*; the Athenæum, the School of Design, Ancoats' Lyceum; the 3 Mechanics' Institutions, and several Musical Clubs. The Free Library, situated in Camp Field, was the first free lending library instituted in the kingdom. It was established in 1185 by public subscription, extending to 12,742*l.*, and contains upwards of 16,000 volumes in the reference, and 5000 in the lending library. The other libraries deserving of notice are the Subscription and New Subscription, the Portico, the Newall's Buildings, the Foreign, the Law Libraries; and also the Salford Museum and Library, which is open to the public.

Benevolent Institutions.—The principal of these are the Royal Infirmary, which, in its architectural and general appearance, forms one of the greatest ornaments of the town; it is surrounded by a spacious area, tastefully laid out with grass borders and walks, and has a sheet of water in front; the Blind Asylum, supported partly by subscriptions, but chiefly by a bequest of 20,000*l.*, left to it by Mr. Henshaw of Oldham; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The other benevolent institutions deserving of notice are the Lunatic Asylum, the Eye, Lock, Salford, Royal, and Lying-in Hospitals; the public Baths and Wash-houses, the Model Lodging-houses, the Juvenile Refuge Penitentiary, Strangers' Friend Society, &c.

Parks.—The great boast of Manchester, is its fine parks and gardens. The most important of these are the Botanical and Horticultural Garden, scarcely surpassed by any out of the metropolis; the Peel Park, situated 1 mile W. of the Exchange, bounded on its E. side by the Irwell, and covering an area of 32 acres, laid out with great taste, and containing, among its other ornaments, a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel; the Queen's Park, about 2 miles N.N.E. of the Exchange, is in some respects superior to Peel Park, from possessing larger trees, a more diversified surface, and a fine sheet of water near its centre; Phillips Park, lying near localities occupied by the working-classes; and the Zoological and Pomona Gardens. The three parks were established by public subscription in 1845, and cost about £33,000.

Manufactures and Trade.—To these Manchester owes almost all its present importance. Its site in these respects has been admirably chosen. It stands close to one of the largest and most valuable coal-fields of England, at such a convenient distance both from the W. and E. coasts, as to form a natural emporium for the traffic of the Atlantic and the German Oceans, and on the Irwell, with its two tributaries, Medlock and Irk, which, though not possessed directly of much value for navigation, are easily capable of being made subservient to it, and are of great importance for many manufacturing purposes. To develop these natural advantages, a network of canals furnishes easy communication to numerous important towns, of which Manchester may be regarded as the common centre; and to these has now been added a system of railways, which scarcely leaves anything farther to be desired in regard to facility of transport. The great staple article of manufacture and trade in Manchester is cotton, in the production of the various tissues of which this town is without a rival in the civilized world. In more immediate connexion with the cotton manufactures are numerous bleach-works, dye-works, print-fields, chemical works, and engine factories. Next in importance to cotton is the spinning of silk and manufacture of silk goods, which, since relieved from the heavy import duty on raw silk, have advanced with rapid strides. Besides articles of pure cotton and pure silk, mixed goods, in which silk and cotton, silk and wool, cotton and wool are combined, are manufactured to a considerable extent. The following Table, furnished in February, 1853, by the Inspector of Factories, gives the most recent and accurate information in regard to the important subject to which it relates:—

STATISTICAL TABLE of the FACTORIES and PRINT-WORKS IN MANCHESTER and SALFORD.

	Number of Works.	Persons employed.	Steam-power.
Cotton-Spinning . . .	35	5,922	1540
Cotton-Weaving . . .	65	7709	1031
Cotton-Spinning and Weaving	12	17,356	4706
Woolen and Worsted Spinning and Weaving	143	30,359	7277
Silk-Throwing, &c., and Small Ware	50	7520	590
Flax-Spinning	3	1120	196
Print-Works	35	2945	
Total	233	47,261	8135

Forges and foundries, where steam-engines, large castings, and numerous large and valuable articles of iron, malleable and cast, are made, are also numerous. The other articles particularly deserving of notice are paper, chiefly made at extensive mills in the vicinity; hats, and engraving in connexion with the printing of cotton goods.

The trade, embracing all the above manufactures, is necessarily very extensive.

Railways and Canals.—The railways are the Liverpool and Manchester, which has its terminus at Victoria Station, Hunt's Bank, the first opened in Great Britain for swift locomotives; the Lancashire and Yorkshire, communicating by a branch with Oldham, and leading N. past Rochdale, connecting Manchester with Halifax, Leeds, &c.; the Manchester and Birmingham, forming one of the principal branches of the London and North-Western, and the great thoroughfare to the S.; the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire; the East Lancashire, which communicates with Bury, Blackburn, &c.; and the South Junction and Altringham, which has its station in Oxford Road, and is intended to connect Manchester with Chester, through Warrington. Of the canals, that of the Duke of Bridgewater communicates with the Mersey at Runcorn; those of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and Macclesfield, all join each other and have a common basin at the back of Piccadilly; that of Rochdale and Halifax communicates with the Bridgewater; and that of Bolton and Bury has its terminus in Salford.

The Corporation.—The borough of Manchester comprises the several townships of Manchester, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Ardwick, and Cheetham, and also the small extra-parochial district called Beewick, and was incorporated by royal charter, granted in October, 1838. The management of the local affairs is intrusted to the town council, 64 in number, bearing the respective titles of mayor, aldermen, and councillors; and who appoint, from their body, committees for the transaction of the various departments of the public business. The town council, acting under powers obtained from the Legislature, are now (1853) constructing extensive water-works, calculated to afford a supply of about 30,000,000 gallons of water daily, at an expenditure (including the purchase of the previous very inadequate water-works) of about 1,050,000*l.* The council have also under their management extensive gas-works, yielding a profit of upwards of 35,000*l.* a year, which is expended in the improvement and widening of the streets and thoroughfares.

History.—Manchester was known at a very early period as one of the chief stations of the Druids, who had here erected an altar called Meyne, which enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary. It subsequently became a place of some importance under the Brigantes, who built a castle called Mancunio, the site of which is still preserved by its present name of Castle Field. On the conquest of South Britain by the Romans, about A. D. 79, the castle was converted by them into a station, and received the name of Mancunium, obviously a corruption of the Brigantes Mancunio. After the Romans withdrew, the Saxons, about 488, wrested Mancunium from the Britons, but were again forced to restore it. In 620, it was taken by Edwin, King of Northumbria, and was shortly after occupied by a colony of Angles. About this time the old name of Mancunium seems to have been supplanted by its Saxon form, Manchestre, from which Manchester is derived. The conversion of the inhabitants to Christianity is said to have been effected about 627, by the preaching of Paulinus. Manchester next passed to the Danes, who, about 920, were expelled by Edward, King of Mercia. Its charter, conferring the privilege of a borough, was granted in 1301. We hear of Manchester cotton, for the first time, in 1352. During the civil war, the possession of Manchester was keenly disputed, and suffered much at the hands of both parties. Its share in the representative system of Britain was first conferred by the Reform Bill, under which it enjoys the privilege of sending two members to Parliament. Among its eminent natives may be noticed the celebrated Duke of Bridgewater, the chemists Dalton and Henry, and Sir Robert Peel, the father of the late premier. Pop. in 1601, 110,938; in 1841, 353,390; in 1851, including Salford, 401,321.

MANCHESTER, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

MANCHESTER, a city and one of the shire towns of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, is situated on the left bank of the Merrimack River, at the junction of the Manchester and Lawrence, the Concord, and the Vermont Central Railroads, 18 miles S.E. of Concord, and 59 miles N.W. of Boston. This town, like a number of others in New England, through the development of the manufacturing enterprise, has suddenly grown from a small farming community into a wealthy and populous city. Its site is on an elevated plain, 90 feet above the surface of the river. It is regularly planned; the principal street, 100 feet broad, extends upwards of a mile from N. to S., with others of less breadth parallel to it, and to the river. These are intersected by others, running from E. to W. There have been laid out in different sections four public squares, some of which are handsomely ornamented. The eastern portion of the city is built almost exclusively of brick, while the western abounds in structures of wood, many of which are tasteful and elegant residences. The mills and boarding-houses occupy the slope between the western verge of the plain and the river. The principal public buildings are the new Town-house, erected in the place of the one destroyed

by fire in 1842, and the churches, of which there are 12, of the various denominations. An Athenæum was established in 1844, having a reading-room and a library, which at present numbers about 3500 volumes. The system of public instruction comprises a high school, 2 grammar schools, an intermediate, 6 middle, and 12 primary schools, besides others not classed. Manchester contains 9 or 10 newspaper offices, 6 insurance agencies, and 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$500,000. A gas company, for lighting the city, was incorporated in 1851, with a capital of \$75,000.

The present prosperity of Manchester commenced about the year 1839, at which date the locality now occupied by the city contained no more than 50 inhabitants. The Merrimack here has a descent of 54 feet in the distance of a mile, called the Amoskeag Falls, which are the most extensive throughout its entire course. By the erection of a dam across the river, at the head of the falls, and the construction of canals, the stream has been made to furnish an hydraulic power sufficient to run several hundred thousand spindles. With these advantages for manufacturing, the place has increased rapidly in population and importance. Among the most extensive corporations in Manchester, may be mentioned the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, who have 4 mills, containing 62,846 spindles and 1666 looms. These are operated by 2100 females and 400 males, who daily manufacture 65,000 yards (37 miles) of tickings, denims, pantaloons, stuffs, drillings, and sheetings. The machine shops connected with the above employ 500 hands, who annually turn out 60 locomotives, besides a vast amount of machinery of every description. The Stark Mills (3 in number) employ 1000 females and 200 males. These daily produce 17,000 yards of drilling, and 30,000 of sheeting, equal to 27 miles of cloth, besides more than 5000 seamless bags. One loom yields 40 substantial fancy striped bags daily, woven from top to bottom without a seam. The Manchester Print Works, burnt down in September, 1853, but since rebuilt, print annually about 12,000,000 yards of delaines. The cloth is manufactured at the rate of 38,000 yards (22 miles) daily. Besides the above, numerous other establishments in Manchester annually turn out a vast amount of various kinds of manufactures. Several new companies have been incorporated during the past year, (1853.) Among these may be named the Bloodgett Paper Company, (capital \$200,000,) intended to make 8000 rolls of paper-hangings daily; the New Paper Mill, for the manufacture of all kinds of paper, at the rate of 8 tons a day; the New Machine Shop, capital \$100,000; and the New Brass, Copper, and Iron Foundry. A new foundry was completed in 1853, with which is connected the building of freight cars, intended to employ 200 machinists. The Amoskeag Company were also laying the foundation of another mill, to be completed the present year, (1854,) in which 1500 operatives would be employed. Manchester received a city charter in 1846. By a late act, the corporate limits have been extended, including the villages of Pisataquog and Amoskeag, (commonly called "Squag" and "Skag.") Pop. in 1850, 13,932; in 1853, 20,000.

MANCHESTER, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Battenkill River, about 88 miles S.E.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1782. See **MANCHESTER VILLAGE**.

MANCHESTER, a post-village, seaport, and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Beverly, and 23 miles N.E. of Boston. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the manufacture of chairs and other cabinet-ware, which employs a capital of \$500,000. Incorporated in 1645. Pop. of the township, 1638.

MANCHESTER, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the Providence Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, 8 miles E. of the city of Hartford. It contains 7 paper-mills, 5 woollen factories, print works, 2 factories for sewing-silk, 5 carriage factories, besides other establishments. Pop. 2546.

MANCHESTER, a manufacturing village of Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's Creek, a few miles from Poughkeepsie.

MANCHESTER, a village of Oneida co., New York, on Oriskany Creek. It has several mills and a cotton factory.

MANCHESTER, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the Canandaigua Outlet, and on the railroad from Canandaigua to Geneva, 8 miles N.N.E. of Canandaigua. The village has several churches, and a woollen factory. Pop. of the township, 2940.

MANCHESTER, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

MANCHESTER, a township of Passaic co., New Jersey. Pop. 2781.

MANCHESTER, a flourishing borough of Reserve township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Ohio River, 2 miles below Pittsburgh. It has been built up since 1840. Here are large manufactories of paper, ploughs, wagons, oil-cloth, and India rubber. Immediately below is the United States Marine Hospital, a four-story brick building, recently erected. The name of the post-office is West Manchester. Pop. 1756.

MANCHESTER, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 749.

MANCHESTER, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. of Harrisburg. Pop. 2003.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 60 miles N.N.W. of Annapolis. It contains a few stores and about 600 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Virginia, on the James River, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is beautifully situated, and contains 2 churches, and several elegant residences erected by persons doing business in Richmond. It has manufactories of tobacco, cotton, and flour. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1800.

MANCHESTER, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, about 36 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It is a station on the railroad which connects with the Camden branch about 6 miles from this village.

MANCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Coffee co., Tennessee, is situated at the junction of the forks of Duck River, 62 miles S.E. of Nashville. The above streams afford an excellent water-power. At this place is a very remarkable object, called the Old Stone Fort, which is described as a solid stone wall in the fork between the rivers, including about 47 acres of land. It presents indications of high antiquity, as the trees growing upon it are computed to be 500 years old, or more. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad passes through the village.

MANCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Kentucky, 110 miles S.E. of Frankfort; is surrounded by a hilly region which abounds in coal and iron ore. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

MANCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Sprigg township, Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 72 miles above Cincinnati. It has some shipping business, and contains several flouring-mills and small factories. It was formerly the county seat. Pop. about 600.

MANCHESTER, a post-township forming the N.E. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1337.

MANCHESTER, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the N. branch of the river Raisin, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. The village is in a rich farming district, and has several stores. Pop. of the township, 1275.

MANCHESTER, a post-village in Dearborn co., Indiana, 86 miles S.E. by E. of Indianapolis.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Scott co., Illinois, 45 miles S.W. by W. of Springfield.

MANCHESTER, a small village of Putnam co., Missouri.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, about 20 miles W. of St. Louis.

MANCHESTER, a village of Scott co., Missouri, 20 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

MANCHESTER, a township of Sauk co., Wisconsin. P. 94.

MANCHESTER, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Sydney, on Milford Haven, formed by Chedabucto Bay, which opens into the Atlantic about 120 miles N.N.E. of Halifax.

MANCHESTER, late **FRANKFORD**, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Hastings, on the river Trent, 8 miles N. of Trentport, and 15 miles from Belleville. It contains several stores, factories, and mills. Pop. about 450.

MANCHESTER BRIDGE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

MANCHESTER CENTRE, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, about 25 miles S.E. of Rochester.

MANCHESTER STATION, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

MANCHESTER VILLAGE, a post-village in Manchester township, Bennington co., Vermont. It is situated on elevated ground, and contains a court-house, jail, the Battenkill Bank, Burr Seminary, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and a church. The Seminary, a spacious stone edifice, is pleasantly situated in the midst of beautiful scenery.

MANCHOORIA, a region of China. See **MANTCHOORIA**.

MANCIET, *môn'se-d'*, a village of France, department of Gers, 20 miles S.W. of Condom. Pop. 1800.

MANDAL, *mân-dâl*, the most S. town of Norway, stift and 23 miles W.S.W. of Christiansand, on the Skagerack, with a port 17 miles E. of the Naze. Pop. 2250.

MAND, *mônd*, a village of Hungary. Thither Theiss, 16 miles from Nemeth-Szathmar. Pop. 1000.

MANDA/NA, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 21 miles S.W. of Syracuse.

MAN/DARIN, a post-office of Duval co., Florida.

MANDARA, *mân-dâ'ra*, a state of Central Africa. S. of Bornoo. The surface is mountainous. It is fertile in fruits, and abounds with forests and lakes. The inhabitants are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manufacture iron wares which they export into Bornoo, and have a pretty formidable array of cavalry. Mora is the principal town and residence of the chief.

MANDAS, *mân-dâs*, a market-town of the island of Sardinia, division and 30 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 2188.

MAN

MANDAVEE or **MANDIVER**, *man'da-vee'*, the principal seaport town of Cutch, Hindostan, on the Gulf of Cutch, about 35 miles S.W. of Bhooj. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$ N., lon. $69^{\circ} 27'$ E. Pop. 50,000(?) It is fortified, has an open roadstead with a creek, and an active trade with Sindh, Malabar, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and all the W. coast of Africa, as far as Zanguebar, besides a large inland trade. Exports comprise cotton, silk, and other piece goods; imports, bullion, ivory, hides, dates, cocoa-nuts, grain, and timber.

MANDCHOURIA or **MANDSHOORIA**. See **MANTCHOORIA**.

MANDEL, *mán-dèl'*, an island off the E. coast of Sumatra, 70 miles S.W. of Singapore.

MANDELLO, *mán-dèl'lo*, a market-town of Piedmont, 14 miles N.E. of Como, on the E. shore of Lake Lecco. P. 2000.

MANDEO, *mán-dè'o*, a river of Spain, falls by a wide mouth into the Atlantic at Corunna, after a course of about 30 miles.

MANDETIOR, *mán'deh-tee-voor'*, or **LEYDEN**, *lè'den*, an island of Hindostan, Palk's Strait, off the N.W. coast of Ceylon; lat. (S. end) $9^{\circ} 15'$ N., lon. 80° E.

MANDEVILLE, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, on the N. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 30 miles N. of New Orleans.

MANDINGO, *mán-ding'go*, or **SAN BLAS**, *sán blás*, a considerable bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. 79° W.

MANDINGOS, *mand-ing'gós*, a well-known tribe of West Africa, remarkable for their intelligence, and, generally, for the advances they have made in civilization. The original country of this people, who are now spread over a great portion of West Africa, was the N. slope of the high tableland of Senegambia, between the head waters of the Niger and Senegal. Their language is more widely diffused, and more employed by translators than that of any of the other languages of West Africa. The personal appearance of the Mandingos is prepossessing; their features are regular and open; their figures well formed and comely, averaging a height rather above the common. Their religion is Mohammedan, but they are not rigid in its observances.

MANDIVER, a seaport of Hindostan. See **MANDAVEE**.

MANDOW, *mán'dow'*, or **MANDOO**, *mán-doo'*, a ruined city of India, dominions, and 35 miles S.W. of Indore.

MANDSHURIA, **MANDSHOORIA** or **MANDSCHUREI**. See **MANTCHOORIA**.

MANDU, *mán-doo'*, a river of Brazil, rises in a lake of its own name, province of Espírito-Santo, and joins the Doce 4 miles below the cataracts of Escadonhas; length, 100 miles.

MANDUEL, *món'du-èl'*, almost *món'dwèl'*, a village of France, department of Gard, arrondissement of Nîmes, on the railway to Beaucaire. Pop. 1519.

MANDURIA, *mán-doo'rè-d'*, a town of Naples, province and 54 miles N.N.W. of Otranto. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1783. Considerable remains still exist of the old Manduria, destroyed by Fabius Maximus, in the second Punic War. Pop. 5200.

MANEA, a chapelry of England, co. of Cambridge, with a station on a branch of the E. Counties Railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of March.

MANESSA, **MANISA**, *má-nees'sá*, **MANISSA**, *má-nis'sá*, or **MANIKA**, *má-nees'ká*, (anc. *Magnesia ad Sipylum*), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the N. side of Mount Sipylus, 28 miles N.E. of Smyrna. Pop. 25,000. It has a citadel on a height, and ancient walls, at the foot of which is the modern town. It has a great many minarets, and numerous handsome public buildings, in this respect excelling Smyrna; particularly the principal khan, which is a remarkable and magnificent structure, of white stone, round a square which contains in its centre, a copious fountain of pure water. There are 18 mosques in the city. Cotton and silk goods, and goats'-hair shawls, are manufactured here. The mountains about Magnesia were anciently famous for the production of the loadstone, whence the name "magnet" is supposed to have been derived.

MANEYAS, **MANIYAS** or **MANIAS**, *má-nees'ás*, a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 55 miles W.S.W. of Brusa, with some remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Ptemanemus*.

MANEYAS (or **MANIYAS-GAL**, *má-nees'yás gál'*) or **LAKE OF MILETOPOLIS**, *mí-le-top'olis*, a lake of Asia Minor, about 10 miles S. of the peninsula of Cyzicus, in a low, flat, grassy tract, commencing with an affluent of the Rhyndacus.

MANERBIO, *má-nèr'be-o*, a town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles S.W. of Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 3232.

MANEROD, **MONEROD**, or **BRISBANE DOWNS**, a district of East Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria, extending W. along the Murrumbidgee River. Estimated area, 10,000 square miles. Pop. 1916, of European descent. Surface chiefly an undulating plain from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and traversed by the Australian Alps.

MANERU, *má-nà-roo'*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 10 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1104.

MANETIN, *má-nà-teen'*, (anc. *Manetina*), a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Pilsen, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1112.

MANEWDEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

1134

MAN

MANFALOOT, or **MANFAIOUT**, *mán-fá-loot'*, a town of Upper Egypt, province of Minieh, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 miles N.W. of Siout. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 Coptic churches, also woollen manufactories, and a public school.

MANFIELD, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MANFOOAH or **MANFOUAH**, *mán-foo'á*, a town of Arabia, near its centre, 450 miles N.E. of Mecca.

MANFREDONIA, *man-fre-dò-ne-á*, or *mán-frà-dò-ne-á*, a fortified seaport town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 miles N.E. of Foggia, lat. $41^{\circ} 38'$ N., lon. $15^{\circ} 56'$ E. Pop. 5000. It is enclosed by walls strengthened by large round bastions. Its port, sheltered by a mole, and defended by a strong fort, is accessible only to small vessels. It was founded by Manfred in the 13th century, 1 mile N.E. of the ancient *Sipontum*.

MANFREDONIA, GULF OF, (anc. *Utrius Sinus*), an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in South Italy, Naples, provinces of Capitanata and Bari, about 15 miles in length, and 30 miles wide at its entrance, S. of the Garganian Promontory.

MANGA, *mán'gá*, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, at the confluence of the river Iguara with the Mont-Mirim. In 1838, Raymundo Gomes, with his followers, broke open the prison here, let out the deserters and convicts, and, retiring to Vargem, raised the standard of rebellion. P. 3000.

MANGAIA, *mán-ghí'á*, or **MANGEEA**, *mán-ghèe'á*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$ S., lon. 158° W. It is of volcanic origin, about 30 miles in circumference. Discovered by Captain Cook. Pop. estimated at 2000.

MANGALORE, *mang'gá-lór'*, a seaport town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Canara, on the Malabar Coast, 80 miles N.N.W. of Cananore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 52'$ N., lon. $74^{\circ} 54'$ E. It is well built and stands on the edge of a fine salt-water lake which communicates with a river. The port will not admit of vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, except in spring-tides; but there is good anchorage off the mouth of the river, in from 5 to 7 fathoms. The exports are principally rice, pepper, sandal-wood, cassia, and turmeric; the imports, sugar, salt, and piece goods. The inhabitants are chiefly Mapillas or Moplas, said to be descended from a colony of Arabs. Pop. 30,000.

MANGANO. See **MANGO**.

MANGARATIBA, *mán-gá-rá-tee'bd'*, a maritime town of Brazil, province, and 53 miles W.S.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Bay of Angra dos Reis. A railroad is in construction from this place to Rio.

MANGEE, a town of British India. See **MANJEE**.

MANGEEA, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See **MANGAIA**.

MANGIEUX, *món'se-tyé'*, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1680.

MANGO, *mán'go*, or **MANGANO**, *mán-gá'no*, a village of the Sardinian States, 6 miles from Alba. Pop. 1817.

MANGOALDE, *mán-go-dí'dá*, or **AZURARA DE BEIRA**, *á-zoo-rá-rá dá bè'e-rá*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, about 8 miles from Viseu. Pop. 3184.

MANGOCHICK, a post-office of King William co., Virginia.

MANGOLA, *mán-go'lá*, or **MANGOLI XULLA**, *mán-go'loo sool'lá*, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Ceram. Lat. (N. point) $1^{\circ} 47'$ S., lon. $126^{\circ} 3'$ E. It is about 60 miles long by 10 miles broad. It is separated at the W. end from Xulla-Talyabo by a narrow strait, in which is a dangerous whirlpool. This island was depopulated by war, and is now an uninhabited waste.

MANGOOROO, **MANGOUROU** or **MANGURU**, *mán'goo-roo'*, written also **MANGORO** and **MANGOURE**, river of Madagascar, on the E. coast, formed by several head streams. It falls into the sea at lat. $20^{\circ} 8'$ S. It is nearly as broad as the Loire in France, and is navigable for a considerable distance.

MANGOTSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 5 miles E.N.E. of Bristol, with a station on a branch of the Midland Railway.

MANGUEIRA, *mán-gú'e-rá*, a lake of Brazil, province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between Lake Mirim and the ocean. It is 90 miles long, and only 4 miles broad. It discharges itself into the sea by a small stream called Taim.

MANGUM, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

MANGURU. See **MANGOOROO**.

MANGYELLO, *mán-jèl'los*, (?) a village of Austria, Slavonia, 4 miles from Osima. Pop. 1061.

MANGYT, *mán-ghit'*, a town of Central Asia, 55 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. It stands tolerably high, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall.

MANHASSET, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, at the head of Cow Bay, about 20 miles E.N.E. of New York.

MANHATTAN, a post-village and township of Lucas co., Ohio, at the mouth of the Maumee River, the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 3 miles below Toledo. Pop. 541.

MANHATTAN, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, on the National Road, 45 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

MANHATTAN ISLAND, sometimes called **NEW YORK ISLAND**, in the S.E. part of New York State, separated from the mainland by Harlem River. Length 15 miles

with from half a mile to 2½ miles. It is co-extensive with the county of New York, and contains the city of that name.

MANHATTANVILLE, a post-village of New York co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, 8 miles N. of the City Hall. The Lunatic Asylum of New York is located here.

MANHEIGAN (man-hee-gan) ISLAND, S. of the entrance of George River, Maine. On it is a revolving light, alternately red and white, elevated 170 feet. Lat. 43° 44' N., lon. 69° 15' W.

MANHEIM, a town of Germany. See **MANNHEIM**.

MANHEIM, man'hime, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk River, along which pass the Syracuse and Utica Railroad and Erie Canal, about 25 miles E. of Utica. Pop. 1902.

MANHEIM, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 33 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 2087.

MANHEIM, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It is surrounded by a rich and populous district, and contains several stores. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 778.

MANHEIM, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1806.

MANHEIM CENTRE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 68 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

MANHU-AQU, mán-hoo'-á-sou', a river of Brazil, pursuing a N.E. course for about 220 miles, joins the Doce.

MANI, mǎ-neé', an Indian village of Yucatan, 97 miles E.N.E. of Campeachy, at which are numerous ruins of a town which was formerly important.

MANIAGO, mǎ-neé'-á-go, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 25 miles W.N.W. of Udine. Pop. 3800.

MANIAS, a village of Asia Minor. See **MANEYAS**.

MANICA, mǎ-neé'-á, a town and petty state of South-East Africa, tributary to the Portuguese, the town 140 miles N.W. of Sofala. The principal products of the country are gold-dust, ivory, copper, and iron.

MANICE, mǎ-neé'-á or mǎ-nees', or **KING GEORGE RIVER**, a river of East Africa, falls into the N. side of Delagoa Bay, after a S. course, which has been explored upwards for 50 miles.

MANICKPOOR, mǎ-nik-poor', a town of Hindostan, dominions of Oude, on the Ganges, 80 miles S.S.E. of Lucknow.

MANICOUAGAN, man-e-kwá-gan, a river, lake, and bay of Canada East, the river bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 150 miles, to Manicouagan Bay, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence.

MANIDOWISH, a small river of Chippewa co., Wisconsin, rises near the N. boundary of the state, and flows southward into Chippewa River.

MANIGOD, mǎ-no-god', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, in a valley between lofty mountains, E.S.E. of Annecy. Pop. 1691.

MANIKA, a town of Asia Minor. See **MANESEA**.

MANIKYALA, mǎ-neek-yá-lá, a village of the Punjab, between the Jhyum and Indus Rivers, 145 miles N.W. of Lahore, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Taxila*.

MANILA, mǎ-neé'-lá, or **MANILA**, (Sp. *Manila*, mǎ-neé'-lá; L. *Manilla*; Fr. *Manille*, mǎ-neé'-lá,) the capital city of the island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands, see of the Roman Catholic primate, and one of the great emporiums of the E., on the bay of the same name, and at the mouth of the river Pasig, which is here crossed by a bridge. Lat. (Cathedral) 14° 36' N., lon. 121° E. The city proper forms the segment of a circle between the river and the sea, and its suburbs extend over numerous islets, formed by the river and its branches, and easily reached in all parts by boats. Behind lies an extensive plain, which swells into distant hills, and these again into mountains, some thousand feet high, and clothed with vegetation to their summits. The Pasig, the steps leading down to which are crowded every morning with bathers of both sexes, is prolonged into the bay by two piers, terminating, the one in a small fort, the other in a lighthouse. Vessels of some hundred tons may come up as far as the bridge. On the S. side stands the city, having a dilapidated look, but strongly fortified with walls and ditches. On the N. is situated the Binondo suburb, more populous than the city itself; the residence of the foreign merchants and the great centre of trade. The aspect of the whole is at once Spanish and Oriental; long lines of heavily-mounted batteries, sombre churches, and ungainly towers, and massive houses of solid masonry, mingle with airy cottages in groves of tropical trees, raised on posts to permit the free passage of the waters in the rainy season, and so constructed as, by their elasticity, to stand the shocks of an earthquake. The streets are straight, but, for the most part, unpaved, and, during the rains, almost impassable. In the city the houses are two stories high, and each has its central court-yard. Here reside the heads of the state, church, and army, and all who would be thought of the aristocracy. No foreigner may sleep within the walls. A bridge leads across the river into the Binondo suburb, where a street, called the Escolta, runs to the right and the left, lined with innumerable shops and stalls, and crowded with a strange and motley population of various races. Beyond the Escolta, a swarm of Chinese, Indians

and Metis (half-castes) appear as goldsmiths and jewellers, painters and enamellers, oil and soap merchants, confecturers, and keepers of gambling-houses and cook-shops. Other suburbs have each its special character. San Fernando is the seat of one of the great cigar manufactories, and Santo Mesa of a steam-cordage manufactory; at the Alcaiceria the Chinese shampanis discharge their cargoes; fishermen and weavers inhabit the division of Tondo, and its gardens supply the markets with fruit and vegetables. Malate is famous for its embroiderers; Paco is inhabited by artisans and artists; convalescents resort for health to Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati; the Chinese burying-ground attracts the curious to Bancusay; and near it stands the Lepers' House, a frightful receptacle for sufferers from elephantiasis, St. Anthony's fire, and various other dire diseases.

The principal public buildings are the Cathedral, the Palace of the governor and the archbishop; a beautiful town-house, 10 churches, belonging to different religious orders; several monasteries, convents, and *beaterios*, (institutions for females in which there are no vows;) the Arsenal; 3 colleges for young men, and 2 for young women; the Supreme Court, Prison, Civil Hospital, St. Thomas's University, a marine and a commercial school, a large theatre, the Custom-house, and barracks. The city has several squares, in the largest of which, the Prado, there is a bronze statue of Charles IV.

The royal and pontifical University of St. Thomas is in the hands of the Dominicans, and has an attendance of about 500 students. The College of St. Joseph belongs to the Jesuits; that of St. John Lateran gives a plain education to 240 Indians and Metis. The Escuela Pia belongs to the city, and is for Spanish children alone. A royal marine school was established in 1820, and a commercial school in 1840. The Colleges of St. Potentiana and St. Isabella are for girls, the latter for orphans. The monasteries have libraries attached to them; still science and learning are at a low ebb. Manila is the seat of government, and of the supreme courts. The municipality dates from 1571. A tribunal of commerce was established in 1834, and a board of trade in 1835.

Admirably fitted by nature for trade, Manila has been brought, by the political and legislative changes of the present century, from a state of comparative obscurity, to rank with Calcutta and Batavia. Its relations with Britain, the United States, and Australia are rapidly becoming more important. Being the only port in the Philippines open to foreign vessels, it is the centre to which all their productions flow, and the resort of an infinite number of colonial vessels of all sorts and sizes. It exports sugar, tobacco, indigo, Manila hemp and cordage, gold-dust, birds'-nests, coffee, sapan-wood, mats and hats, hides, trepang, tortoise-shell, cotton, rice, and coined money; and it imports British and United States cloths, hardware, &c.; French novelties and perfumery, and a great variety of articles, tea, pottery, &c., from China. The value of British goods imported direct, and through Singapore, China, and Australia, &c., amounted, in 1848, to £681,134; being more than the value of the total imports in 1840, from all countries.

The manufactures of Manila consist chiefly of cigars and cheroots, a government monopoly, which gives employment to several thousands, both of men and women; of cordage from the filament of the abaca, and of which the best is made by steam-machinery; the beautiful fabrics called *piñas*, woven from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, and afterwards exquisitely embroidered; jute or sinamak, and various other cloths made of the abaca filament, pure or mixed cotton fabrics; mats and cigar-cases.

Manila was founded by Legaspi in 1571. In 1645 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. In 1717, the zeal of a governor in repressing abuses, led to the murder of himself and his son in an insurrection. In 1762, it was taken by a British fleet, and held for 16 months. In 1809, an English house was permitted to establish itself there, a privilege extended in 1814 to all foreigners. Manila has frequently been visited by severe and destructive earthquakes, the most recent of which took place in the autumn of 1852. Scarcely a building in the town remained uninjured, and many were completely destroyed. Pop. of the city, 15,000; including suburbs, 140,000.

MANILA BAY, island of Luzon, is a land-locked sea, having an entrance about 12 miles wide, contracted, by numerous islands, into two principal channels—Boca Grande, 3 miles, and Boca Chica, 2 miles wide. It measures about 30 miles from N. to S., and 25 miles from E. to W. Two lights were established at the entrance to the bay in February, 1853; one a revolving light, 648 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 14° 23' 5" N., lon. 120° 33' 56" E., the other a fixed light, 417 feet high, about 2 miles eastward.

MANILLA, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, on the Shelbyville and Rushville Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Rushville. Pop. about 300.

MANIMJARA, mǎ-ne-má'-rá, a town and fort of British India, in the Punjab territory, 60 miles N.E. of Loodianah.

MANINCHE, a river of Africa. See **NGAMI**.

MANIPA, mǎ-neé'-pá, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. end of Ceram; lat. 3° 17' S., lon. 127° 28' E.

MAN

It is about 20 miles in circuit; mountainous, but populous and fertile.

MANISES, *mā-noe'sēs*, a town of Spain, 4 miles W.N.W. of Valencia, on the *Guadalaviar*. Pop. 1805.

MAN, ISLE OF. See MAN.

MANISSA, a town of Asia Minor. See MANEERA.

MANISTEE or MANISTIC, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the peninsula, and flowing W.S.W., enters Lake Michigan in Manistee county. Length, 150 miles.

MANISTEK, a new and unorganized county in the W.N.W. part of Michigan, contains about 650 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Manistee River, from which the name is derived. It is not named in the census of 1850.

MANISTER, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

MANISTIC, a river of Michigan. See MANISTEE.

MANITCH or MANYTCH, a lake of Russia. See BOL-ILMEN.

MANITCH, *mā-neetch'*, or MANYTCH, *mā-nitch'*, a river of Russia, issues from the salt lakes of Chaki. In the S. part of the government of Astrakhan, flows W.N.W., expanding into Lake Manitch or Bol-Ilmen, and, after a course of about 300 miles, joins the Don, a little above Old Tcherkask. Its principal affluents are the Charsukul, on the right, and the Kalas and Egorlik on the left.

MANITOBA (*man-e-to-bā*) LAKE, of British North America, is in lat. 51° N., lon. 99° W., immediately S.W. of Lake Winnipeg, and connected with it by the Dauphin River. Length 110 miles; greatest breadth 25 miles.

MANITOOWOC, a small river of Wisconsin, is formed by two branches which rise near Lake Winnebago and unite in the E. part of Calumet co. It flows thence eastward and enters Lake Michigan at the village of its own name. The navigation is obstructed by a series of rapids. The name signifies "river of spirits."

MANITOOWOC, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of 590 square miles. Manitowoc River, from which the name is derived, flows through the middle of the county; the N.E. part is traversed by East and West Twin Rivers, and the S.W. by Sheboygan River. The soil is mostly clayey and fertile. Pine lumber is the chief article of export. Organized in 1839. Capital, Manitowoc. Pop. 3702.

MANITOOWOC, a thriving post-village, capital of Manitowoc co., Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the river of its own name, 93 miles N. by E. of Milwaukee. It has a good harbor, contains 3 or 4 churches, 12 stores, 2 steam-mills, and 2 shipyards, and carries on an active trade in pine lumber. A newspaper is issued here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500.

MANITOOWOC RAPIDS, a post-village and township of Manitowoc co., Wisconsin, on the Manitowoc River, 4 miles from its entrance into Lake Michigan. The rapids afford great motive power, which is employed in sawing pine lumber. Pop. 969.

MANITOU (*man'e-too'*) RIVER, of Brown co., Wisconsin, falls into the Fox or Koshong River a little above the town of Green Bay. Its course is nearly parallel with Fox River, from which it is only 2 or 3 miles distant.

MANITOULIN, *man'e-too-lin* or *man'e-too-leen'*, a group of islands in British America, stretching from E. to W. along the N. shores of Lake Huron, and consisting chiefly of the Great Manitoulin or Sacred Isle, Little Manitoulin or Cockburn, and Drummond. Great Manitoulin, 80 miles long by 20 miles broad, and with an area of 1600 square miles, is deeply indented by numerous bays, has an elevated and very rugged surface. Many of the precipices are covered with clumps of beautiful trees; and behind, in the interior, are large and dense pine forests. Little Manitoulin has a diameter of about 7 miles, and, in its general features, resembles Great Manitoulin. The channel between them is about 8 miles long by 4 miles wide. Drummond, 24 miles long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 12 miles, has an irregular surface, covered with large masses of rock. It is separated from the American shore, on the W., by a strait, called the True Detour, which is scarcely 1 mile wide, and forms the principal passage for vessels proceeding to Lake Superior.

MANITOU LINE LAKE. See GEORGIAN BAY.

MANITTA, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 442.

MANIYAS-GAL, a lake of Asia Minor. See MANEYAS-GAL.

MANJANIK, *mā-jā-neek'*, a ruined city of Persia, province of Khozistan, on the Abi-zard River, 60 miles S.E. of Shuster.

MANJEE or MANGEE, *mān-jee'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, at the confluence of the Ganges and Goggra Rivers, 44 miles N.W. of Patna.

MANKASSER, an island of Celebes. See MACASSAR.

MANKATO, a post-village, capital of Blue Earth co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the Minnesota, a little below the mouth of the Mankato River.

MANKATO or BLUE EARTH RIVER, a small stream in the S. part of Minnesota territory, falls into the Minnesota River, about 1 mile above the village of Mankato.

MANKERA, *mān-kā-rā*, a town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and the Indus, lat. 31° 27' N., lon. 71° 30' E. It

MAN

is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a citadel built of burned brick.

MANLIUS, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, 8 miles E. of Syracuse. The village contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, a number of stores, and several cotton factories. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 6298.

MANLIUS, a post-township in the W. part of Allegan co., Michigan, intersected by Kalamazoo River. Pop. 82.

MANLIUS CENTRE, a post-village of Manlius township, Onondaga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 9 miles E. of Syracuse. It contains an academy.

MANLLEU, *mān-lā-co'*, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 40 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter. Pop. 1991.

MANLUN/KUS, a new township of Aroostook co., Maine. Pop. 199.

MAN/LY, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

MAN/LYSVILLE, a small post-village of Henry co., Tennessee, near Sandy River.

MANNEDORF, (*Mannedorf*) *mān-nēh-dorf'*, a village of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Zurich, 11 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2350.

MANNERSDORF, *mān-nērs-dorf'*, a market-town of Lower Austria, 20 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1980. It has a castle and mineral baths.

MANNERSDORF or MATTERS DORF, *māt-tērs-dorf'*, (*Hun. Kéthely, két'hál'*) a market-town of West Hungary, 17 miles S.W. of Odenburg. Pop. 1100.

MANNERSDORF, *mān-nērs-dorf'*, (*Hun. Mennyhard, mēn'-hár'*) a market-town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 4 miles E. of Kesmark. Pop. 1000.

MANNHARTSBERG, *mānn/harts-bērs'*, a wooded mountain range of Austria, terminates near the Danube, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Vienna.

MANNHEIM or MANHEIM, *mānn/hime*, a town of Baden, capital of the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the right bank of the Rhine, between it and the Neckar. In a low situation, protected by a dike, 66 miles S.S.W. of Frankfurt. It is entered by three principal gates, and is built with the greatest regularity—12 streets running parallel to each other, and 10 crossing them at right angles. The public squares are almost all adorned with fountains, which, however, are not well supplied with water. The principal buildings are the castle or palace, a huge quadrangular structure of red sandstone; the Church of the Jesuits, an imposing edifice, with a profusely decorated interior; behind this church is the Observatory, a very complete structure of its kind, 107 feet high; the Theatre, in which Schiller's *Robbers* was first acted; the Parish Church, and the Churches of Concord and Trinity, the Synagogue, the Town-house, Old Mint, Arsenal, Barracks, Merchants' Hall, and House of Correction. The manufactures are comparatively insignificant; the trade has recently been very much extended, and Mannheim is now the first commercial town in the grand-duchy. This it owes to its admirable position on two important navigable rivers, and the opening of the railway to Karlsruhe and Frankfurt. The principal articles of trade are tobacco, corn, wine, wood, hops, linen, millinery, ironmongery, cattle, &c. Mannheim was once strongly fortified, and, lying not far from the French frontier, and near the centre of military operations, was repeatedly the object of attack, and suffered severely during the wars between France and Germany. In a siege by the Austrians, in 1795, only 14 houses remained uninjured. The cheapness of living has attracted hither permanently about 300 English families. Pop. 23,243.

MANNING RIVER, a river of New South Wales, rises about lon. 151° 30' E., flows E., and falls into the sea by several outlets, in lat. 32° S.

MANNINGFORD-AB/ROTS, parish of England, co. Wilts.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE, parish of England, co. Wilts.

MANNINGHAM, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MANNINGHAM, a post-village in Butler co., Alabama, 130 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

MANNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MANNINGTON, a township of Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem Creek, about 23 miles S.W. of Woodbury. P. 2187.

MANNINGTON, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MANNINGTON, a post-village of Leon co., Florida.

MANNINGTON HILL, a village of Mannington township, Salem co., New Jersey, on a creek of its own name, about 4 miles E.N.E. of Salem.

MANNINGTREE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the river Stour, with a station on the East Union Railway, 94 miles S.S.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1174.

MANNSE/BOROUGH, a post-village in Amelia co., Virginia, 30 miles S.W. of Richmond.

MANN'S CHOICE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

MANN'S MILL, a village in Linn co., Iowa, 25 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

MANNSE/VILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 52 miles N.W. of Rome. It has several mills.

MAN

MANNVILLE, a post-office of Taylor co., Kentucky.

MANNU, *mán-noo'*, a river of the island of Sardinia, after a course of 40 miles, enters the lagoon of Cagliari, 7 miles N.W. of that city.

MAN'NY, a post-village, capital of Sabine parish, Louisiana, about 150 miles W.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

MANOE, (*Manöe*), *má-nöy'h*, a small island of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, in the North Sea, 10 miles W.S.W. of Ribe.

MANOEL-ALVES, a river of Brazil. See **LUIS-ALVES**.

MANOEL-ALVES, *má-no-él'ál-vés*, a small river of Brazil, joins the Tocantins from the right, in the province of Goyas, near the confluence of the Sonoio.

MANOEL-ALVES-SEPTENTRIONAL, *má-no-él'ál-vés-sép-tén-tre-on-ál'*, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains between the provinces of Pernambuco and Piauí, and, proceeding W.N.W., becomes a majestic river; and after a course of nearly 400 miles, joins the Tocantins from the right, above the town of São Pedro d'Aleutara.

MANOEL-ILHA, *má-no-él'eel'yá*, a island of Brazil, near the mouth of the Appodi.

MANONA, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 890 square miles. The Missouri River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Inyan Yankey and Soldier Rivers flow through the county in a S.W. direction. It contains extensive prairies; the soil is fertile, but mostly uncultivated. It is not included in the census of 1850, and has but few inhabitants.

MANONA, a village in Clayton co., Iowa, 60 miles N.W. by N. of Dubuque.

MANONO (*má-no-no*) ISLAND, one of the Navigator Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean: lat. 13° 50' S., lon. 172° 2' W.

MANOPELLO, *má-no-pé'llo*, or **MANUPELLO**, *má-noo-pé'llo*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 9 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 2400.

MAN'OR, a parish of Scotland, co. and 2 miles S.W. of Peebles, on a river of the same name, and on the Tweed. Here stood the cottage of David Ritchie, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's "Black Dwarf."

MAN'OR, a post-village and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles S.W. of Lancaster. Pop. 3133.

MAN'ORDALE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a market-town of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Leitrim, 12 miles E. of Sligo. Pop. 1507.

MANOR HILL, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MANORVILLE, a post-village and station of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 66 miles E. of New York.

MANOSQUE, *má-nook'*, (*L. Manuzen*), a town of Franco, department of Basses-Alpes, 29 miles S.W. of Digne. It owes its origin to the counts of Forcalquier, who built a palace, and afterwards conveyed both it and the town to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The body of Gerard Jung, the founder of this order, was long preserved here. Pop. 4714.

MANRESA, *mán-rí'sá*, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 13,339. It has a collegiate and 4 parish churches, a hospital, an orphan asylum, barracks, and an endowed school. Its inhabitants manufacture cotton and silk fabrics, broadcloths, tapes, ribbons, gunpowder, and brandy. It is surrounded by old walls, commanded by a fort, and has clean and well-paved streets.

MANOWINE, a post-office of Ramsey co., Minnesota.

MANS, *Lz, leh mó'se*, (*anc. Saundinum*, afterwards *Oenoman*), a town of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, on the ridge and slope of a hill, washed by the Sarthe, which is here crossed by three bridges, 112 miles S.W. of Paris. The lower part of the town, near the banks of the river, is poorly built, with streets narrow and winding. The upper part has a much better appearance. The streets are spacious; and the market-place, into which most of them open, is large and handsome. The principal building is the Cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, with a very old choir, supposed to be of the 10th century. The other edifices deserving of notice, are the churches of Notre Dame and L'Ancienne Visitation; the Prefecture, library of 40,000 volumes, and Museum, including a Picture-Gallery, all occupying part of the buildings of an old monastery; the Theatre, and Cavalry Barracks. The principal manufactures are linen, coarse woollens, lace, hosiery, paper, leather, and wax candles. The trade in clover and lucerne seed is very extensive. Le Mans is the see of a bishop, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural and scientific society, a communal college, a diocesan seminary, and a school of design. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded, in the second century, by the Romans, of whose buildings numerous vestiges still remain. It was taken by William the Conqueror in the 11th century, and long continued, though with occasional interruptions, in the possession of the English, whose king, Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, was born in it. In the Revolutionary war, the Vendéens sustained one of their worst defeats here, and were ultimately massacred, without distinction of age or sex, to the number of 10,000. Pop. in 1852, 22,779.

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MAN

MAN/SELL GAM/AGE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MAN/SELL LACY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MANSFELD, *máns'fêlt*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1450.

MANSFIELD, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 14 miles N.N.W. of Nottingham, on the Midland Railway, and on the borders of Sherwood Forest. Pop. in 1851, 10,012. Chief buildings, &c., an ancient church, a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with 2 scholarships at Cambridge; a spacious moot-hall, a theatre, considerable manufactures of cotton hosiery and lace, some iron foundries, and a large trade in malt.

MANSFIELD, a township of Lamotte co., Vermont, about 23 miles N.W. of Montpelier.

MANSFIELD, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. A coal-mine has been discovered here. Pop. 1789.

MANSFIELD, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the Natchaug River, and on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 38 miles N. by W. of New London. This township has long been noted for the manufacture of sewing-silk. The quantity of raw silk produced here in 1793 was 265 pounds; in 1827, 2431 pounds; and in 1831, 10,000 pounds. (See UNITED STATES, *Silk*, page 0000.) Cotton and woollen goods, iron castings, machinery, leather, &c., are also made. Pop. 2517.

MANSFIELD, township, Cattaraugus co., N. York. P. 1057.

MANSFIELD, a village and township of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, about 7 miles N. of Mount Holly. Pop. 2053.

MANSFIELD, township, Warren co., New Jersey. P. 1615.

MANSFIELD, a village of New Jersey. See **WASHINGTON**.

MANSFIELD, a post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

MANSFIELD, a post-village, capital of De Soto parish, Louisiana, on the road from Shreveport to Alexandria, 32 miles in a direct line S. from the former.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MANSFIELD, a flourishing town of Madison township, capital of Richland co., Ohio, on the line of railroad between Sandusky City and Newark, where it is crossed by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 65 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, and 56 miles by railroad S. of Sandusky City. Mansfield is compactly built on a beautiful and commanding elevation, in the midst of a fertile and populous region. It was laid out in 1808, at which time the place was surrounded by an unbroken forest for many miles in extent. The town contains 8 churches, one of which is remarkably elegant, 4 or 5 newspaper offices, and a branch of the State Bank. Pop. in 1840, 1329; and in 1850, 3557.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Kendall co., Illinois.

MANSFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Tolland co., Connecticut, about 35 miles N. by W. of New London.

MANSFIELD DEPOT, a post-village of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of New London.

MANSFIELD ISLAND, in Hudson's Bay, British North America, is about 70 miles in length.

MANSFIELD WOOD/HOUSE, a village and parish of England, co. of Notts.

MANSIGNÉ, *máns'seen'yá*, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 10 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. in 1852, 2621.

MANSILLA, *mán-sel'yá*, the name of several villages of Spain, the principal being MANSILLA DE LAS MULAS, (*máns-sel'yá dá las moo'lás*), province, and 11 miles S.E. of Leon, on the Esla, with 715 inhabitants.

MANS/KER'S CREEK, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MANSLE, *máns'l*, a town of France, department of Charente, 16 miles N. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 1857.

MANSOORAH, **MANSOURAH** or **MANSURAH**, *mán-soo'rá*, a town of Lower Egypt, capital of a province and department, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 34 miles S.W. of Damietta, having 6 mosques, a government cotton factory, and a public school. A French garrison was massacred here in 1798.

MANSOORIEH, **MANSOURIEH** or **MANSURIEH**, *mán-soo-re-eh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik of Bagdad, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 48 miles N.W. of Bassorah.

MANSOORSK, **MANSOURS** or **MANSURSK**, *mán-soorak'*, a village of Siberia, government and 110 miles N.E. of Irkutsk.

MANSORIA, *El, ál mán-so-re-d*, a small maritime town of Morocco, province of Fes, 4 miles N.E. of Fidalah.

MANSOURAH and **MANSOURIEH**. See **MANSOORAH** and **MANSOORIEH**.

MANS/TON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

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MANSURRA, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.
MANSURAH, a town of Egypt. See **MANSOURAH**.
MANSURIEH, a town of Turkey. See **MANSOURIEH**.
MANSURSK, a village of Siberia. See **MANSOORSK**.
MANSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.
MANSVILLE, a post-office of Taylor co., Kentucky.
MANSWORT, (*Manswört*), *māns'wōrt*, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 6 miles E. of Schwachat. Pop. 1080.

MANTA, *LA*, *lā mān'tā*, a village of the Sardinian States, 2 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1387.

MANTALAGOISE, *mantal-a-goōs'*, a lake of British America, near 48° N. lat., and 75° W. lon.

MANTAO, *mān-tā'ō*, a considerable river of Madagascar, flowing into the sea on its E. coast.

MANTCHOURIA, **MANCHOURIA**, *man-choo'rē-q*, **MANDSHOORIA** or **MANDCHOURIA**, (Chinese *Leo-tung* or *Liao-tung*, *lā-dō toong*, *Saghaliē*, *sā-gā-lē'ēn*, or *Sighalin*, *sā-gā-lēen*, and *Kirin-ōda*, *kē'reen'ōō'dā*; Fr. *Pays des Manchoux* or *Manchoux*, *pā dā mōn'choō'*, "country of the Manchoux," *Mandschourie*, or *Manchourie*, *mōn'choō'ree'*; Ger. *Mandschurien*, *mānt-shoo'ri*.) an extensive region of East Asia, forming a great division of the Chinese empire, between lat. 39° and 50° N., and lon. 117° and 142° E., having S. Corea and the Yellow Sea, W. Mongolia and the Russian government of Irkutsk, N. the government of Ynkootsk, and E. the Sea of Japan and Gulf of Tartary. Estimated area, 700,000 square miles. Its sea-coast is about 1200 miles in extent. Pop. variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 4,500,000. It has of late been greatly augmented by immigration from China. On the N. it is bounded by the Yablonoi Mountain chain, and westward shut off from Mongolia by a pallade connected with the Great Wall of China; the Amoor River traverses its centre. The whole coast is bordered by a mountain chain, probably 5000 feet in elevation, beyond which the country is wholly unknown to Europeans, but reported to send large quantities of corn, pease, and ginseng to China, besides which its principal products comprise rhubarb, timber, and live stock. It consists of three provinces, Shingking, Kirin, and Tsistsihar, in the two last of which the population are chiefly nomadic; and the government is strictly military, except in *Leo-tung*, where it is organized as in China. The Manchoux are a Tungusian race. In the 17th century they invaded China, and placed their leader's son upon the throne. Since that time, the Manchoo dynasty has continued to reign in China, and the Manchoo language has become the court and the official language. Principal towns, Mookden (*Leo-tung*), Kirin-ōda, Saghallen-ōda, Kin-choo, Fung-whang-ching.—Adj. and inhab. *MAN'TCHOO'* or *MAN'CHOO'*, (Fr. *MANDCHOUE*, *mōnd'shoō'*, or *MANTCHOUE*, *mōn'choō'*.)

MANTEIGAS, *mān-tā'gā*, a village of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 18 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 2073.

MANTERNDOFF, *mān'tern-dorf'*, a market-town of Austria, duchy and 55 miles S.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1120.

MANTES-SUR-SEINE, *mōnt-sūr-sān*, (anc. *Medunfa*) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, capital of an arrondissement on the Seine, 29 miles N.N.W. of Paris, on the railway to Rouen. Pop. 1862, 4374. It is prettily situated, and adorned with fountains, and has a Gothic church, and remains of former fortifications. Philip Augustus died here in 1223.

MANTHORP, a township of England, co. of Lincoln.

MANTI, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, 40 miles E.S.E. of Fillmore City.

MANTINEA, *man-to-neē'q*, a village and ruined city of Greece, Morea, giving name to the government of Mantinea, 9 miles N.E. of Tripolitza. It has remains of walls and towers. In its vicinity was fought the battle in which Epaminondas received his death-wound, B. C. 363.

MANTIQUEIRA, *mān-tek'k'rā*, a serra, or mountain range of Brazil, containing the highest summits in the interior of that empire. It stretches from E. to S.W., in the S. part of the province of Minas-Geraes, and appears to have various ramifications, extending into the surrounding provinces. It is crossed by several roads leading from Minas-Geraes into the more eastern provinces.

MANTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MANTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, with a station on the Stamford and Peterborough Railway, 3 miles S.E. of Oakham.

MANTON, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

MANTON, a post-office of Marion co., Kentucky.

MANTOTTE, *mān-tōtū*, a town of Ceylon, on its N.W. coast, opposite the island of Manaar.

MANTUA, *man'tu-q*, (It. *Mantova*, *mān'tō-vā*; Fr. *Mantoue*, *mōn'tō'*.) a fortified city of Austrian Italy, capital of a delegation, on an island in the Mincio, and on the railway from Verona to be extended to Leghorn, 22 miles S.S.W. of Verona. Lat. 45° 9' 34" N., lon. 10° 48' 1" E. Pop. 20,674. It is surrounded by swamps, crossed by artificial dams, which connect it with several fortified suburbs and outworks. Principal public buildings, the Cathedral, designed by Giulio Romano, with marble façade; the Palazzo Imperiale, and various private palaces; the Castello di Corte, formerly the palace of the Gonzagas; the Palazzo Vecchio,

in which Napoleon held his court; several convents, a Jews' synagogue, civil hospital, 2 orphan asylums, Jews' asylum, arsenal, cavalry barracks, theatre, public library of 80,000 volumes, and 1000 manuscripts, and a sculpture gallery. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, academy of fine arts, several scientific and literary institutions, botanic garden, and numerous collections in art and science. The manufactures comprise silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, paper, cordage, leather, and parchment. Outside the walls, but within the fortress, is the Palazzo del Te, with a fine fresco, by Giulio Romano. Mantua is the see of a bishop, the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court, and the residence both of a military governor and of a provincial delegate.

It is said to have been founded by the Etruscans, 400 years before the building of Rome. It is often mentioned by Roman writers under its present name, (Mantua.) On the decline of the Roman Empire, it was pillaged by the Huns, afterwards taken by the Longobards, and still later, annexed to the exarchate of Ravenna. Charlemagne gave it its first fortifications. In the 11th century it was held, in common with Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, under the sway of the family of Canossa. In the beginning of the 12th century it became independent, and continued so till 1278, when it fell under the iron rule of Buonacolsi. In 1328 it found better masters in the Gonzagas, who, first as captains, then as marquises, and finally as dukes of Mantua, governed it with great ability, and distinguished themselves by the splendor of their court, and their patronage of literature and art. After it had been thus possessed for several centuries, and upon the death of the last duke in 1708, the Emperor Joseph took possession of the duchy, and annexed it to his other dominions. The fortifications of the town were completed, and put into their present form by the Austrians. It was taken by Napoleon in 1797, and was, till 1814, capital of the French department of Mincio. Among the distinguished natives, the name by far the most illustrious, is that of Virgil, who was born at Andes, (now Pietole,) in its vicinity.

MANTUA, an ancient town of Spain. See **MADRID**.

MANTUA, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

MANTUA, a village of McMinn co., Tennessee, 164 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

MANTUA, a township of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1169.

MANTUA, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

MANTUA CENTRE, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 145 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MANTUA CREEK, of Gloucester co., New Jersey, flows nearly N.W., and enters the Delaware River 11 miles below Camden.

MANTUA VILLAGE, within the city limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Schuylkill River, opposite Fairmount Wire Bridge. It forms part of the borough of West Philadelphia.

MANUA, *mā-noō'q*, or **OMANNOU**, *ō-mā-noō'aw*, one of the Navigator Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 14° 15' S., lon. 169° 26' W.; it is 16 miles in circumference. In most places it rises precipitously from the water to the height of from 300 to 400 feet, after which its ascent appears more gentle.

MANUEL, *mā-noō'ēv*, a village of Spain, province and about 28 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1028.

MANUPELLO, a town of Naples. See **MANOPELLO**.

MANVILLE, a post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 12 miles N. of Providence.

MAN'WAKING'S, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

MANWAS, *mān-wā's*, a town of India, Bundelcund, 40 miles S.E. of Rewah.

MAN'K. See **MAN**, (ISLE OF.)

MANY, *mān*, (Kis, Kish, and NAGY, *nōdj*.) two villages of Hungary, 33 miles N.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3000.

MANYOK, **NAGY**, *nōdj mān'yok'*, a village of Hungary, 18 miles from Tolna. Pop. 1000.

MANYTCH, a river of Russia. See **MANITCH**.

MANZANARES, *mān-thā-nā'rēs*, a river of Spain, New Castle, joins the Henares, after a S. course of 40 miles, 12 miles S.S.E. of Madrid.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 8560. Principal buildings, parish church, hospital, cavalry barracks, and an old castle.

MANZANARES, a river of South America, Venezuela, department of Caracas, enters the Caribbean Sea near Cumana, after a N. course of 40 miles.

MANZANEDA-DE-TRIBES, *mān-thā-nā'dā-nā-tree'nēs*, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles E. of Orense, formerly fortified.

MANZANERA, *mān-thā-nā'rā*, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2780.

MANZANILLA, *mān-thā-neel'yā*, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Huerva. Pop. 2038.

MANZANILLA, *mān-sā-neel'yā*, a bay of Mexico, on the W. coast of the department of Guadaluajara, 130 miles S.S.E. of Cape Corrientes; lat. 19° 3' 5" N., lon. 104° 16' W. It is one of the finest on the Mexican coast, and communicates with the city of Colima.

MANZANILLA, a high and projecting point on the Isth

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mus of Panama, on the N. coast of the Caribbean Sea; lat. 9° 39' N., lon. 79° 32' W.

MANZANILLA, a point of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, 30 miles N.E. of Coro; lat. 11° 31' N., lon. 69° 22' W.

MANZANILLA, a point on the island of Trinidad, E. coast; lat. 10° 31' N., lon. 61° 4' W.

MANZANILLA, a bay in the island of Hayti, on the N.W. coast, has excellent anchorage; lat. 19° 45' N., lon. 72° W.

MANZANILLA LIMON, *mán-sá-neel/yá le-món/*, or NAVY BAY, in New Granada, in the Isthmus of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, a little to the E. of the mouth of the river Chagres. It forms a large, beautiful, and secure roadstead, about 5 miles in width, and has become a favorite resort of ships of war and steamers visiting that part of the coast.

MANZANILLO, *mán-sá-neel/yo* or *mán-thá-neel/yo*, a town and seaport on the S.E. coast of the island of Cuba, about 85 miles W.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba; lat. 20° 22' N., lon. 77° 15' W. It has a good harbor, and a considerable trade in coffee, sugar, and fruit. Steamers plying between Havana and Santiago de Cuba touch at this port. Pop. in 1853, 3050; of the jurisdiction, 19,391; of whom 7321 were white, 11,143 free colored, and 917 slaves.

MANZANO, *mán-sá/no*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Friuli, on the Natissone, about 6 miles from Palma.

MANZAT, *món-sá/zá*, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 14 miles N.W. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 2045.

MAON, *má-on/*, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, W. of the island of Pago. Length about 5 miles.

MAONA, MAOUNA or MAUNA, *má-on/ná*, or MAS-SACRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Navigator Group, is in lat. 14° 22' S., lon. 171° W. Here eleven of the companions of La Pérouse were massacred, (whence its name.)

MAPELLA, *má-pel/á*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province and W. of Bergamo. Pop. 1715.

MAPPERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MAPICA, *má-pel/ká*, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, with remains of a ruined city.

MAPIMI, *má-pel/mee*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 130 miles N.N.E. of Durango. Pop. 2490. It gives name to a large desert tract, the *Bolson de Mapimi*.

MAPIMI LAKE, called also CAYMAN, *ki-mán/*, (i. e. "Alligator" lake,) a lake of the Mexican Confederation, on the borders of Durango and Cohahuila.

MAPIRI, *má-pee-ree/*, a considerable river of Bolivia, unites with the Chuqueapo to form the Beni.

MAPLE, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

MAPLE, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

MAPLEBECK, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MAPLE BOTTOM, a village of Irwell co., North Carolina.

MAPLE CREEK, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLE CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

MAPLEDERWELL, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MAPLE-DUIVHAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MAPLE FURNACE, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Bradley co., Tennessee.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-township in the S.E. part of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 163.

MAPLE RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Shiawassee co., and after a course of about 100 miles, falls into Grand River, at Lyons, Ionia county. Its general direction is westward.

MAPLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

MAPLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Red River co., Texas.

MAPLESTEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MAPLESTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MAPLESVILLE, a post-village in Bibb co., Alabama, 45 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

MAPLETON, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

MAPLETON, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 110 miles W. of Columbia.

MAPLETON, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 125 miles N.E. of Columbus, has 2 stores and 1 church.

MAPLETON, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

MAPLETON, a little village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on Millstone River.

MAPLETON DEPOT, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLETOWN, a small post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLEVILLE, a post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 20 miles N.W. by W. of Providence. It contains 2 woolen and cotton mills, employing 75 hands. Pop. about 230.

MAPLEWOOD, a station of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Saugus Branch Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Boston.

MAPOCHA, *má-po/chá*, or MAPOCHO, *má-po/cho*, a river of Chili, after a course of 75 miles, joins the Mapyu, about 25 miles S.W. of Santiago.

MAPOOTA, *má-poo/tá*, a considerable river of South-East

Africa, flows in a general N.E. direction, and falls into Delagoa Bay, S. side, about lat. 26° S. Vessels drawing 10 feet water may, with care, ascend it for 30 miles.

MAPPERTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MAPPLETON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MAPPLETON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MAPPOWDER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MAQUON, a thriving post-village of Knox co., Illinois, on Spoon River, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has a valuable water power, and contains several stores.

MAR, an ancient district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, between the Don and Dee.

MARA-ARBAREI, *má-rá-ar-bá-rá/co*, or VILLAMAR, *vél-li-mar/*, a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, on the Caralita. Pop. 1931.

MARABAI. See NYASSA.

MARACA, an island of Brazil. See ITAMARACA.

MARA-CALAGONIS, *má-rá-ká-lá-go-nees*, a village on the island of Sardinia, not far from Sinnai. Pop. 1076.

MARACAIBO, a city of Venezuela. See MARACAYBO.

MARACANDA. See SAMARCAND.

MARACAY, *má-ra-ká/*, a town of Venezuela, department and 55 miles S.W. of Caracas. Pop. 8900.

MARACAYBO or MARACAIBO, *má-rá-ká-bo*, a fortified city and seaport of Venezuela, capital of a province of its own name, on the W. side of the entrance to Lake Maracaybo, from the gulf of the same name; lat. 10° 40' N.; lon. 71° 45' W. Many of the houses are built with chalk and sand, and thatched with a kind of reed which grows on the banks of the lake, and which is preferred to tile, on account of its coolness. It contains a parish church, a large and very handsome structure; several convents and monasteries, and a hospital. The harbor is deep, but obstructed by a bar, on which there are only 10 feet water at high tide, and but 7½ feet at ebb. The number of vessels that entered the port in 1847 was 55; value of cargoes, \$332,760. Cleared in the same year, 90; value of cargoes, \$377,400. Of the foreign vessels that entered, 13 were Americana, and 4 British. The total amount of imports, for the same year, was \$421,070; and of exports, \$506,186. Pop. in 1853, 8500.

MARACAYBO, LAKE, (Sp. *Lago de Maracaybo*, *lago dá má-rá-ká-bo*), nearly 100 miles in length; greatest breadth 70 miles. Though it has depth sufficient for the largest ships, these cannot enter it, owing to a shifting bar at its mouth. It communicates with the Gulf of Maracaybo by a strait 20 miles in length, and from 5 to 10 miles across, and receives the Zulia, Chama, Perija, Matatan, (or Motatan,) and other rivers.

MARACAYBO, GULF OF. (Sp. *Golfo de Maracaybo*, *golfo dá má-rá-ká-bo*), an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, bounded eastward by the peninsula of Paraguana, immediately S. of which is that part of it called El Golfo. It extends N. and S. about 75 miles; extreme breadth about 150 miles. It contains several small islands.

MARAGHA, *má-rá-gá*, a city of Persia, province of Azerbaidjan, 50 miles S. of Tabreez, on a tributary of Lake Ordoomeeyah. Pop. about 15,000. It is enclosed by walls and well built; principal structures, a large bazaar, spacious public baths, two bridges of the 11th century, and the tomb of Holagou, a descendant of Jenghis Khan, who founded an observatory on an adjacent mountain, at the foot of which are some cave-temples.

MARAGUPE, *má-rá-go-zhee/pl*, a flourishing town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 25 miles S.W. of Cachoeira. Pop. 3000.

MARAH TAN/KA, a lake of Minnesota Territory, 10 miles N.W. of Mankato. Length about 10 miles.

MARAIS, *má-rá/*, a natural division of the department of Vendée in France, comprising all that part of the coast formerly covered by the sea. Soil very fertile; but climate unhealthy.

MARAIS, *má-rá/*, a creek of Missouri, flows N. through Osage co., and enters the Osage River a few miles from its mouth.

MARAIS, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, on the above stream, 23 miles S.S.E. of Jefferson City.

MARAJEH, *má-rá-jeh*, an oasis of North Africa. Lat. 29° 30' N., lon. about 20° E.

MARAJO, *má-rá-zho/*, or JOANNES, *sho-án/nès*, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. coast of Brazil, province of Pará, between the estuaries of the Amazon and Pará Rivers, and extending from near the equator to lat. 2° 20' S., and from lon. 48° 30' to 51° 30' W. Length and breadth about 150 miles each. It is intersected by the navigable rivers Anajaz and Mapua. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

MARAKA. See DONGOLA, NEW.

MARAKSHI. See MOROCCO.

MARAMBAYA, *má-rám-bá/á*, an island of Brazil, province and 27 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro, in the bay of Angra dos Reis, 26 miles in length; average breadth 1 mile.

MARAMEC, pronounced and often written MEIRIMAC, a river of Missouri, rises in Dent county, in the S.E. central part of the state. Its general direction is N.E., and its whole length is estimated at 300 miles. It flows through a hilly

country, abounding in mines of copper, iron, and lead, many of which are successfully worked. Steamboats have navigated this river, and, with a little improvement, they would be able to ascend to the Virginia Mines of Franklin county, a distance of perhaps 100 miles. A small stream, called the Orange Fork, enters the river from the right, in the N.E. part of Crawford county. The Dry Fork rises near the N.E. extremity of Texas county, and flowing northward, falls into the main stream near Maasie's Ironworks, in Crawford county.

MARAMEC, a station of Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W. of St. Louis.

MARAMEC, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, 70 miles S.E. of Jefferson City. A remarkable spring here furnishes motive power for machinery of various kinds.

MARANGANE, *má-rán-gá-ná*, a village on the S.E. coast of Africa, 8 miles from Quilimane.

MARANHAO, (*Maranhão*.) MARANHAM, *má-rán-yôw-xé* or *mar'ân-hâm'*, or SAO (São) LUIZ, *sôws loo-eez'*, a city of Brazil, capital of a province of its own name, and on the W. side of the island of Maranhão, 290 miles E. of Belem or Pará, and 280 miles W. of Ceara or Fortaleza: lat. (Cathedral) $2^{\circ} 31' 42''$ S., lon. $44^{\circ} 18' 42''$ W. It is surrounded on the E. by mountains, which form a kind of natural fortress, being crossed only by narrow passes. On the N. and S., it is encircled by the small streams São Francisco and Maranhão, which rise and fall with the tide. At the mouths of these rivers is a basin, accessible, at high water, to vessels drawing 20 feet, affording fine shelter, and defended, at its entrance, by a series of forts. The town itself is built on unequal ground, but with considerable regularity, and, as almost all the houses have gardens attached, occupies a large space. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are paved; the houses in the principal thoroughfares are of two stories, and generally provided with balconies. The principal edifices are the Cathedral and Episcopal Palace, magnificent structures, both built by the Jesuits; the governor's Palace, the Town-house and Prison, the Custom-house, Treasury, College, the richly-endowed Hospital *da Misericórdia*, and two other hospitals; and various churches, monasteries, and nunneries. The trade is of great importance; the provinces of Pará, Piauí, Ceara, Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and Goyaz, having here the entrepôt for their produce. The principal exports are rice, cotton, rum, medicines, and *mantra di tartaruga*, a kind of butter made of tortoise eggs. The imports consist of various articles of European manufacture. Maranhão is the seat of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, the residence of the provincial governor, the see of a bishop, and possesses a lyceum or college, in which the ancient and modern languages, rhetoric, geography, grammar, philosophy, mathematics, design, navigation, and astronomy are taught; also a commercial school, and a botanical garden, principally designed to promote agriculture. Pop. 30,000.

MARANHAO, (*Maranhão*.) or MARANHAM, a maritime province in the N. of Brazil, so called from *Marathon*, the name originally given to the river Amazon; bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, E. and S.E. by Piauí, S.W. by Goyaz, and on the N.W. by Pará: lat. between $1^{\circ} 22'$ and $10^{\circ} 30'$ S., lon. $41^{\circ} 20'$ and 48° W. Area 94,900 square miles. The E. half of the coast-line forms almost a continuous straight line, unbroken by a single indentation of any magnitude; the W. half contains several bays, among which are São Marcos and São José, forming the respective embouchures of the Itapicuru and the Marañon, on the opposite sides of the island of Maranhão. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by forests, which yield excellent timber, and ornamental and dye woods. The most important cultivated crops are rice, cotton, and the sugar-cane. Much of the produce of the last is converted into spirits. The province appoints 4 deputies to the General Legislative Assembly, and 2 senators. The Provincial Assembly, composed of 28 members, holds its sittings in Maranhão. Pop. 300,000.

MARANHAO (RIVER.) See MARAHAM.

MARANHAO (or MARANHAM) ISLAND, of Brazil, is between the bays of São José on the E., and São Marcos on the W. On the S. it is separated from the mainland by a channel called the Rio do Mosquito; on the N. it is washed by the Atlantic; greatest length, from N.E. to S.W., 28 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Its surface is more elevated than that of the mainland; and, on the E. side, is lined by reefs, which make access to it difficult. Pop. 40,000.

MARANO, *má-rá-no*, a village of the Papal States, 11 miles S.E. of Ferino, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1600.

MARANO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 6 miles W. of Cosenza. Pop. 4600.

MARANO, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 6500.

MARANO, *má-rá-no*, a town of Austrian Italy, 20 miles S. of Udine, at the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 1200.

MARANON, a river of South America. See AMAZON.

MARANS, *má-rén*, (*L. Marantium*.) a town and river-port of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 11 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. in 1852, 4600. It has a quay accessible for vessels under 100 tons

hurthern, and a brisk trade in corn. A maritime canal has been commenced, which will open the navigation to vessels of 300 tons.

MARASH, *má-rásh'*, or KERMANIA, *kér-má'nee-i*, (*anc. Germanicia*.) a town, capital of a pashalic of its own name, in Asiatic Turkey, picturesquely situated on a slope of the lofty Aghr Tagh, above the Jyhoon, 90 miles N.N.W. of Aleppo. It consists of about 3500 houses of wood and clay.

MARASH, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. $36^{\circ} 3'$ and $38^{\circ} 30'$ N., and lon. 36° and $38^{\circ} 40'$ E. It is traversed, W. to E., by the main chain of Taurus, and bounded E. by the Euphrates.

MARASH, a village of European Turkey, Bulgaria, S.E. of Shoomla.

MARAT, *má-rá'*, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ambert. Pop. in 1852, 3154.

MARATEA, *má-rá-tá'*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, and 11 miles S.E. of Policastro. Pop. 4500.

MARATHON, a hamlet, small river, and plain of Greece, government of Attica, the hamlet on the river 3 miles from its mouth, and 18 miles N.E. of Athens. The river (*anc. Ciavatus*) has a S.E. course of 10 miles to its mouth in the Ægean Sea, opposite the S. end of Eubœa; the plain, bounded S. by Mount Pentelcus, is renowned for the victory of Miltiades over the army of Xerxes, B.C. 490.

MARATHON, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin, bordering on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, contains 5452 square miles. Wisconsin River traverses its whole length. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine. This county was separated from Portage county in 1849-50. Capital, Wausan. Pop. 508.

MARATHON, a post-village and township on the S. border of Cortland co., New York, on the Touchadoga River, a tributary of the Susquehanna, and on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, 50 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. Pop. 1149.

MARATHON, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MARATHON, a post-township in the N.W. part of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 205.

MARATHONISI, *má-rá-tho-nee'see*, a maritime village of Greece, Morea, government of Laconia, on the Gulf of Kolokythia, opposite the island of Marathonisi, (*anc. Cranae*.) 27 miles S. of Mistra. It is a wretched town on the site of the ancient *Mygonium* (?). Near it are the ruins of *Gythium*.

MARATUBA (*má-rá-too-bá*) ISLES, a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Celebes Sea, off the E. coast of Borneo.

MARAVACA, (*má-rá-rá-ká*.) MOUNT, of South America, Venezuela, is in lat. $3^{\circ} 40'$ N., lon. $65^{\circ} 50'$ W., and estimated at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in height by Schomburgk.

MARAVI, a lake of Africa. See N'GASSI.

MARAVI, *má-rá-vee*, a port of Cuba, on the N. coast, near its E. end, at the mouth of the river Maravi.

MARAZION or MARKET JEW, (*anc. Forum Joleis* ?) a small seaport and market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, on Mount's Bay, 18 miles S.W. of Falmouth. Pop. 1083.

MARAZZI, *má-rá-tsee*, a village of the Sardinian States, 1 mile from San Martino, on the Biagno. Pop. 2890.

MARBACH, *mar'bák*, a town of Southern Germany, Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 15 miles S. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2340. The poet Schiller was born here.

MARBACH, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 23 miles S.W. of Krems.

MARBACH, *mar'bák*, or MARPACH, *mar'pák*, a town of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S.W. of Lucerne, 2700 feet above sea-level. Pop. 2004.

MARBACH, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1113.

MARBAIX, *mar'bá'*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1782.

MARBELLA, *má-ré-bé-lá'*, a walled town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5850.

MARBLE, a post-office of Marion co., Arkansas.

MARBLE CREEK, a post-village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

MARBLE DALE, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

MARBLE FURNACE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio, 93 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.

MARBLE HALL, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

MARBLEHEAD, *mar'bí-héd'*, a post-township and port of entry of Essex co., Massachusetts, on an irregular rocky peninsula of its own name, and at the terminus of a railroad, (by which it has communication with Salem and Boston,) 18 miles N.E. of Boston. It is pleasantly situated on an excellent harbor, which is accessible at all seasons to vessels of the largest class. A breakwater constructed in 1845 also renders it safe during storms. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the cod fisheries; in which 45 vessels, averaging about 60 tons each, owned here, were employed in 1853, each vessel making two trips. They procured 54,000 quintals, valued at \$162,000. In the extent of its cod fishery, Marblehead ranks as the second town in the state, being exceeded only by Barnstable. Many ships and brigs owned here sail from and return direct to Boston. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of

1192 tons registered, and 6114 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 1858 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 3675 tons in the cod fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 168, (tons 12,129,) of which 161 (tons 11,464) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 162, (tons 11,675, of which 11,161 were in foreign bottoms.) During the same year, 5 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 432 tons, were admeasured. The town contains churches of 6 denominations, 2 banks, with a capital of \$230,000; an insurance office, 1 newspaper office, an academy, a high school, various benevolent societies, and upwards of 30 manufactories of various kinds. The principal articles produced are boots and shoes, employing a capital of \$1,000,000. Pop. of the township, 6167.

MARBLEHEAD, a post-office of Giltner co., Georgia.

MARBLEHEAD, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

MARBLEHEAD LIGHTS, two in number, are situated on the S.E. side of the E. entrance to Marblehead Harbor, Massachusetts. Lat. 42° 30' 18" N., lon. 70° 50' 30" W.

MARBLE HILL, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

MARBLE ISLAND, Hudson's Bay, British North America. Is in lat. 62° 30' N., lon. 95° W.

MARBLETOWN, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 7 miles S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 3839.

MARBLE VALLEY, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

MARBOZ, *mar'boz*, a town of France, department of Ain, *arrondissement* and 10 miles N. of Bourg. Pop. 2410.

MARBURG, *mar'burg*, (*Ger. pron. mar'bwirg*; anc. *Matiacum*), a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Lahn, and on the Frankfort Railway, 48 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 7964, including the suburb of Weidenhausen. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by the ancient feudal castle of the landgraves of Hesse. Principal public edifice, the church of St. Elizabeth, in the pointed Gothic style, built between 1235 and 1283, and containing, with several monuments of the Hesse-Landgraves, the tomb of St. Elizabeth, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. Its University, founded in 1527, had, in 1846, 264 students. It has also a gymnasium, a normal school, schools of surgery, botanic garden, several hospitals, and manufactures of linen fabrics, stockings, leather, tobacco, and pipes.

MARBURG, *mar'bwirg*, a walled town of Austria, Styria, on the Drave, 36 miles S.E. of Grätz. Pop. 4500.

MARBURY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

MARCARIA, *mar-ká-ree-á*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles W.S.W. of Mantua, on the Oglio. Pop. 3000.

MARCELCAVE, *mar'sh'káv*, a village of France, department of Somme, *arrondissement* of Amiens. Pop. 1591.

MARCELLAZ, *mar-chél-láz*, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Genevieve. Pop. 1108.

MARCELLINE, a post-office of Adams co., Illinois.

MARCELTON, a post-township of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 468.

MARCELLUS, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on Nine Mile Creek, and on the Auburn and Canandaigua Branch Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of Auburn. The village has Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal churches; also manufactures of paper and wool; and in the township are several tanneries. Pop. of township, 2759.

MARCELLUS, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 222.

MARCELLUS, a village of Rush co., Indiana, on the railroad, 5 miles E. of Rushville.

MARCELLUS, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa.

MARCELLUS FALLS, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on Nine Mile Creek, about 140 miles W. by N. of Albany.

MARCEMAT, *mar'sh-má*, a town of France, department of Cantal, 13 miles N. of Murat. Pop. in 1852, 2653.

MARCH, a market-town of England, co. and 25 miles N. W. of Cambridge, on the navigable river Nene, with a station on the East Anglian Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4171. March-Wet-Fen comprises 3000 acres, and is drained by steam.

MARCH, *mark*, MORAVA or MORAWA, *mor-á-vá*, a river of the Austrian Empire, joins the Danube 8 miles W. of Presburg. Length 180 miles; it is navigable from the Danube to Presburg, a distance of 50 miles.

MARCH OF ANCONA. See ANCONA.

MARCHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

MARCHAMALO, *mar-chá-má-lo*, a town of Spain, New Castle, 2 miles N. of Guadalajara, on the Honares. P. 1080.

MARCHAND, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

MARCHE, *marsh*, an old province of Central France, now forming the department of Creuse, and parts of Indre and Haute-Vienne.

MARCHE-EN-FAMENE, *marsh-és-á-mán*, a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Marchette, 44 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. A treaty between Austria and the States of Holland, which was concluded here in 1577, bears the name of the Perpetual Edict. Pop. 1400.

MARCHEGG, *mar'shég*, or MARCHECK, *mar'shék*, a town of Lower Austria, on the March, 25 miles E.N.E. of Vienna. It is famous for the victory which Ottokar gained here, in 1260, over Bala. Pop. 1150.

MARCHE-LES-DAMES, *marsh-lá-dím*, a station on the Namur and Liege Railway, 5 miles E. of Namur.

MARCHE-LEZ-ECAUSSINES, *marsh-lá-z'kósséén*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1778.

MARCHENA, *mar-chá-ná*, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles E.S.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir, and on a height commanded by an old castle. In its neighborhood are well-frequented sulphur baths. It is well built; retains some vestiges of its ancient tower-flanked walls; and has some fine squares, and paved streets. It contains three parish churches, several chapels, town and court-house, prison, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, college, store-house, three convents, and a palace of the Dukes of Arcos. It has manufactures of linen, serge, and cloth, earthenware, soap, wine, and oil, and carries on some trade with Seville. Pop. 11,820.

MARCHES, *LES*, *lá marsh*, a village of the Sardinian States, on the Isère, 6 miles S.S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1627.

MARCHFIELD, a new township of Washington co., Maine. Pop. 294.

MARCHIENNES, *mar'shó-énné*, (*L. Marchiana*), a village of France, department of Nord, 19 miles S.S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3047. Near it is the hamlet of Marchiennes-Campagne.

MARCHIENNES AU PONT, *mar'shó-énné á póné*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 2 miles W. of Charleroi, and on the railway to Brussels.

MARCHIN, *mar'shán*, a town of Belgium, province and about 21 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Hoyoux. Pop. 2243.

MARCHWIEL, *mark'weel*, a parish of Wales, co. of Denbigh.

MARCIAC, *mar'se-ák*, a town of France, department of Gers, 12 miles W. of Mirande. Pop. in 1852, 1965.

MARCIANA, *mar-chá-ná*, a town of Tuscany, in the island of Elba, 8 miles E. of Porto-Ferrajo. Pop. 1630. Near it, on the N. coast of the island, is MARCIANA MARIANA, with a harbor. Pop. 1794.

MARCIANISI, *mar-chá-neé-see*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 3 miles S.W. of Caserta. Pop. 6000.

MARCIANO, *mar-chá-no*, a village of Tuscany, 25 miles E. of Sienna. Here, in 1555, the Tuscans defeated the French. Pop. 2214.

MARCIGNAGO, *mar-cheen-yá-go*, or MARCINAGO, *mar-chee-ná-go*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Pavia, E. of Bereguardo. It is famous for the defeat which the Ghibellines of Pavia here sustained, in 1132, from the Guelphs of Milan. Pop. 1285.

MARCIGNY, *mar'shén-yé*, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Charolles. Pop. in 1852, 2768.

MARCIILLAC, *mar'shó-yák*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 11 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 1575.

MARCIILLAC, a village of France, department of Charente, 15 miles N.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 1470.

MARCIILLAC, a village of France, department of Gironde, 11 miles N.E. of Blaye. Pop. in 1852, 2008.

MARCIILLAC, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 12 miles E. of Tulle. Pop. 1790.

MARCIILLAC, a village of France, department of Lot, 24 miles E. of Cahors, and having in its vicinity one of the most beautiful stalactitic caves in France.

MARCIILLAT, *mar'shó-yá*, a village of France, department of Allier, 11 miles S. of Montluçon. Pop. in 1852, 1704.

MARCIILLAT, a hamlet of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, *arrondissement* of Riom.

MARCINELLE, *mar'shén-éllé*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 24 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1290.

MARCKE, *mark* or *mar'shék*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 24 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1544.

MARCKOLSHHEIM, *mar'kóls-hfme'* or *mar'kóls'hém*, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 8 miles S.E. of Schélestadt. Pop. in 1852, 2511.

MARCKLE, (*mark'l*), MUCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MARCLE LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MARCONDERUM. See DUREN.

MARCO, a post-office of Green co., Indiana.

MARCOING, *mar'kwáns'* or *mar'ko-áns'*, a village of France, department of Nord, 5 miles S.S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 1631.

MARCOLEZ, *mán'kó-lé*, a village of France, department of Cantal, 11 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1590.

MARCON, *mar'shón*, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 18 miles S.W. of St. Calais. Pop. 2014.

MARCOURT, *mar'kóor*, a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 42 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1064.

MARCOUSSIS, *mar'kóossé*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles S.E. of Versailles. P. 1300.

MARCOVEEZ or MARKOVEEZ, *mar'kó-véts'*, a village of Hungary, county of Temesvar. Pop. 1477.

MARQ, *mark*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 1 mile W. of Enghien. Pop. 2000.

MARCO-EN-BAREUIL, *mark-én-bà'ruv*, a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles N. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3989.

MARQUETTE, *mark-kétv*, a village of France, adjacent to the above, had formerly an abbey of celebrity.

MARCROSS, a maritime parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MARATUS, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

MARCUS HOOK, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, and on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. In the early settlement of Pennsylvania this was a place of importance, but has since declined. Pop. about 500.

MARCY, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 4 miles N. of Utica. Pop. 1857.

MARCY, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

MARCY, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 15 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee.

MARCY, a post-office of Franklin co., Illinois.

MAR CZ, *mar-cha*, or **MARTZA**, *mar-tsòh*, a village of Hungary, 7 miles from Gedenburg. Pop. 1128.

MARDEEN or **MARDIN**, *mar-deen*, (anc. *Marde*) written also **MERDIN**, *mer-deen*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 57 miles S.E. of Diarbekir, on the S. declivity of Mount Masius. It has a castle on a height commanding a magnificent view, several mosques, churches, a large Mohammedan college, and manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs, and leather.

MAR/DEN, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 7 miles S.S.W. of Maidstone, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway.

MARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MARDEN, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MARDEN, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MARDEN, UP, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MARDIN, a town of Turkey. See **MARDEEN**.

MARDISVILLE, a post-village of Talladega co., Alabama, about 110 miles E. by N. of Tuscaloosa.

MARE, *ma'ra*, an island of Brazil, off the E. shore of the Bay of All Saints or Bahia, opposite to the mouth of the Pitunga, and 14 miles N. by E. of Bahia—has a circuit of nearly 12 miles. Pop. 700.

MARE ADRIATICUM or **HADRIATICUM**, and **MARE ADRIATICO**. See **ADRIATIC SEA**.

MARE INTERNUM. See **MEDITERRANEAN SEA**.

MARE IONIUM. See **IONIAN SEA**.

MARE TYRRHENUM. See **TYRRHENE SEA**.

MAREB, *ma'rèb*, a river of Abyssinia, joins the Atbara or Tacasse, near lat. 16° N., lon. 36° E., after a N.W. course, estimated at 250 miles.

MAREB, *ma'rèb*, (anc. *Ma'ba*) a town of Arabia, 80 miles N.E. of Sana, and stated to be enclosed with walls, and comprising 300 houses.

MARECCHIA, *ma-rék-ke-d*, a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States, rises in the Apennines, flows E.N.E., and after a course of 38 miles, enters the Adriatic 1 mile N. of Rimini.

MAKEE, LOCH, *lok ma-ree*, a lake of Scotland, co. of Ross, near the W. coast. Length 20 miles. It is studded with islands, and is surrounded by the wildest scenery. The Ewe carries its superfluous waters N.W. into Lake Ewe.

MAREGUARE, a river of Guiana. See **MEERWAL**.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, parish of England, co. Lincoln.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MAREMMA, LA, *la ma-rém-má*, a marshy region of West Italy, forming the S. part of Tuscany, extending along the coast from Orbitello to Piombino. Though formerly the seat of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now mostly desert. It is traversed by the river Ombrone, and contains the Lakes Castiglione and Orbitello, with the borax lagoons of Monte Cerboli.

MARENE, *ma-rá-ná*, or **MARENNE**, *ma-rén-ná*, a small town of Piedmont, province of Saluzzo, 4 miles N.E. of Savigliano. Pop. including commune, 2377.

MARENGO, *ma-rén-go*, a village of Piedmont, province and 2 miles S.E. of Alessandria, near the Bormida, and memorable for the battle of 14th of June, 1800, between Napoleon and the Austrians, in which the latter were completely defeated.

MARENGO, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of 1160 square miles. The Tombigbee and Blackwarrior Rivers unite on its N.W. border. It is also drained by Chickasaw Creek. The surface is undulating, and partly occupied by prairies; the soil is exceedingly fertile. The county comprises a large part of the tract commonly known as the "Canebrake," which by many is regarded as the most desirable cotton land in the South. Capital, Linden. Pop. 27,851, of whom 7138 were free, and 20,693 slaves.

MARENGO, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 14 miles N.E. of Geneva.

MARENGO, a post-office, Laurens district, South Carolina.

MARENGO, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

MARENGO, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

MARENGO, a post-township of Calhoun co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. 1014.

MARENGO, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

MARENGO, a thriving post-village and township of Mc Henry co., Illinois, on the railroad between Chicago and Galena, 66 miles W.N.W. of the former. Pop. of the township in 1853, 1030; of the village, about 650.

MARENGO, a post-village, capital of Iowa co., Iowa, on Iowa River, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City.

MARENNE, a town of Piedmont. See **MARENE**.

MARENNES, *ma'rènn*, (L. *Marenia*) a seaport town of France, department of Charente-Inferieure, on the Atlantic, 24 miles S. of La Rochelle, near the mouth of the Seudre. Pop. in 1852, 4589. It is surrounded by salt marshes, whence large quantities of salt are extracted.

MAREOTIS, LAKE, or **BIRKET-EL-MARIOOT**, (or **MARIOUT**) *bèr-ket-el-má-re-oot*, a lake in the N.E. part of Lower Egypt, S.E. of Alexandria. It had become entirely dry within the last three centuries, but as the bottom is several feet below the level of the sea, the English, in 1801, in order to circumscribe the operations of the French, cut across the narrow isthmus which separated the basin from the Lake of Aboukeer, (Aboukir,) when the sea-water flowed in, and covered an extent of 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. This isthmus has since been restored by Mohammed Ali.

MARRESFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MARETZ, *ma'rèts*, a village of France, department of Nord, 12 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 2595.

MAREUIL, *ma'ruv*, a village of France, department of Cher, 17 miles S.W. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 1000.

MAREUIL, a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 10 miles S.W. of Nontron. Pop. in 1852, 1765.

MAREUIL, a village of France, department of Vendée, 14 miles S.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 1600.

MAR/FLEET, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MARGA, *ma'gòh*, a village of Hungary, banat of Temesvar, 30 miles from Karansebes. Pop. 990.

MARGAL/LAWAY RIVER rises in the N.E. part of New Hampshire, in Coos county, and running into Maine returns into New Hampshire, where it receives the waters of Umbagog Lake. After this junction it is called the Androscoggin River.

MARGAM, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MARGARET-MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MARGARETSVILLE, a village of Northampton co., North Carolina, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 150 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

MARGARETTA, a township of Erie co., Ohio. Pop. 1537.

MARGARETTA, a post-village of Clark co., Illinois, 110 miles E. by S. of Springfield.

MARGARETTA FURNACE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MARGARETTING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MARGARETTVILLE, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

MARGARITA, *mar-ga-ree-tá*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, department and 30 miles N. of Cumana, off the coast of South America, lat. 11° N., lon. 64° W. Length 45 miles; breadth from 5 to 20 miles. Estimated population 15,000. It consists of two principal elevated portions united by a low isthmus. The coasts are arid and barren, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and bananas, though insufficient for home consumption. Many poultry and live stock are reared; and the island has salt works and an active fishery; its name being derived from the pearls (in Latin *Margarita*) which were formerly procured here in considerable quantities. Manufactures are chiefly of cotton hosiery and hammocks. Principal towns, Assumption, the capital, in its centre, and Pampatar, with a pretty good harbor, on its S. coast. A considerable contraband trade is carried on with the adjacent coast and the British and French West Indies. The channel of Margarita, between it and the mainland, is 20 miles across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumana, Barcelona, or La Guayra. Margarita was discovered by Columbus, in 1498.

MARGARITA, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Old California; lat. 24° 18' N., lon. 111° 42' W. Length 30 miles; breadth 10 miles.

MARGARITA, a town on the island of Majorca, 22 miles S. of Alcudia. Pop. 2263.

MARGARITA, *mar-gá-ree-tá*, or **SANTA-MARGARITA**, *sán-tá-mar-gá-ree-tá*, a village of the Ferdinandian States, province of Mondovì, on the Biobbio. Pop. 1519.

MARGARITI, *mar-gá-ree-té*, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanjak of Delvino, 5 miles N. of Parga. Pop. 6000.(?)

MARGATE, almost *mar-gét*, a seaport and market-town, watering-place, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the North Sea, about 80 miles E.S.E. of London, and 15½ miles N.E. of Canterbury, with which, and with Ramsgate, about 3 miles S.E., it is connected by branches of the South-Eastern Railway. Pop. in 1851, 9107. It stands in the hollow, and on the declivities of two chalk hills. Chief buildings, a modern Gothic and other churches, a national school, well-endowed almshouse, an infirmary, town-hall and market-house, assembly rooms, theatre, large public

library, with several bazaars, baths, and hotels. The harbor is formed by a curved stone pier, with a lighthouse, lat. $51^{\circ} 24' N.$, lon. $1^{\circ} 23' E.$ It has from 8 to 13 feet at high water, but is dry at low tide. It has a fishery and some trade, and is greatly resorted to by sea-bathers.

MARGAUX, *mā'gō'*, a village of France, department of Gironde, 18 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1034.

MARGERIDE, *mā'ghē-read'*, a chain of mountains of France, between the basins of the Allier and Lot, in the departments of Lozère, Haute-Loire, and Cantal.

MARGGRABOWA, a town of Prussia. See OLETERO.

MARHILLAN, *mā'ghē-lān'*, a town of Independent Turkistan, state and 20 miles S.E. of Khokhan. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, is said to have some good buildings, remains of antiquity, manufactures of gold and silver stuffs, velvets, silk fabrics, and an active trade.

MARGHILL, *mā'ghil'* or *mā'ghēl'*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, 4 miles N. of Bassorah. It has a large dépôt for merchandise belonging to British merchants.

MARGITTA, *mō'ghit'wā'*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 35 miles S.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 2947.

MARGITTA, NAGY, *nōdj-mā'ghit'wā'*, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, W. of Temesvár. Pop. 1722.

MARGONIN, *mā'go-nēn'*, a town of Prussian Poland, 40 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1000.

MARGUERITES, *mā'gē-reē'*, a market-town of France, department of Gard, 4 miles N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 1800.

MARGUS, a river of Serbia. See MORAVA.

MARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MARHAM CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MARHOLM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MARIA, *mā-reē'*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 57 miles N. by E. of Almería. Pop. 3500.

MARIA CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Wabash, 8 miles above Vincennes.

MARIA CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Indiana.

MARIA FORGE, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

MARIAGER, *mā're-ā'gher*, a seaport town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 14 miles N. of Randers, on the S. coast of the Mariager-fjord. Pop. 500.

MARIA ISLAND, Tasmania, is off the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, about 2½ miles from the coast. Lat. from $42^{\circ} 40'$ to $42^{\circ} 50'$ S., lon. $148^{\circ} 10'$ E., consisting of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus, and having the village of Darlington at its N. extremity.

MARIA ISLAND, of Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the W. coast; lat. (N. point) $14^{\circ} 50'$ S., lon. $135^{\circ} 34'$ E.

MARIA ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago; lat. $22^{\circ} S.$, lon. $136^{\circ} W.$

MARIAKERK, *mā'reē-p-kērk'*, or MARIKERKE, *mā'reē-kēn-kēh'*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the canal of Bruges, 5 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1095.

MARIA, KIS, *kish mā'reē'ōh'*, a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, about 3 miles from Potaay. Pop. 1861.

MARIALVA, *mā-re-ālvā'*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 30 miles S.E. of Lamego, defended by a strong castle. Pop. 400.

MARIAMPOL, *mā-re-ām-pol*, or MARIANPOL, *mā-re-ān-pol*, a town of Poland, palatinate of Augustowo, 36 miles N.E. of Suwalki. Pop. 2375.

MARIANA, *mā-re-ānā'*, or MARIANNA, *mā-re-ānā'*, an episcopal city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 45 miles N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5200. It stands in a small plain, 3080 feet above the level of the sea, bounded by two heights, crowned by churches, and has a large cathedral, Carmelite and Franciscan Convents, a diocesan seminary, and episcopal palace, but little trade.

MARIANA ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIANNA, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Florida, on the right bank of Chipola River, 72 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee. It has a court-house, a printing-office, and several stores.

MARIANNA, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

MARIANNA, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MARIANNE ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIANO, *mā-re-āno'*, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 9 miles S.E. of Como. Pop. 4000.

MARIANPOL, a town of Poland. See MARIAMPOL.

MARIANUS MONS. See SIERRA MORENA.

MAR/AN/SLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARIAPOL, a town of Russia. See MARIOPOL.

MARIAS, LAS TRES, *lās trēs mā-reē'ās*, ("The Three Marias,") three islands of the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico, state of Jalisco, between lat. 21° and $22^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 106° and $106^{\circ} 30' W.$, the middle or largest being 15 miles in length by 8 miles in breadth. Named Isles de la Magdalena by Diego de Mendoza, in 1532.

MARIA-SCHNEIN, *mā-reē-shīnē'*, a place of pilgrimage in Bohemia, circle and 17 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, with a church, and miraculous image, stated to attract annually from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees.

MARIA'S (mā-rī'gā) RIVER, one of the upper tributaries of the Missouri, rises on the side of the Rocky Mountains,

near the N.W. extremity of Nebraska Territory, and flowing south-easterly, joins the Missouri, about 50 miles below the Great Falls. Entire length, about 300 miles.

MARIA-STEIN, *mā-reē-shīnē'*, a place of pilgrimage in Switzerland, canton of Soleure, 8 miles S.W. of Basle, with a Benedictine abbey and image of the Virgin.

MARIA STEIN, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MARIA-THERESIANOEPEL. See THERESIENSTADT.

MARIATOWN, a village of Canada West, situated on the Williamsburg Canal, 21 miles S.W. of Prescott, and 29 miles from Cornwall. Pop. about 125.

MARIAVILLE, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, on Union River, 20 miles E. by N. of Bangor. Pop. 374.

MARIAVILLE, a post-village of Schoenectady co., New York, 27 miles W. by N. of Albany.

MARIAZELL. See MARIENZELL.

MARIBO, *mā're-bō'*, a town of Denmark, stift of Falster, near the centre of the island of Laaland. Pop. 1400.

MARICA, *mā-reē-kā'*, a town of Brazil, province and 20 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, on a lake of the same name, about 8 miles from the sea. It is the head-quarters of a body of national guards, and seat of an electoral college; has a considerable trade in mandioc, flour, rice, and millet, almost all conveyed on mules to Rio de Janeiro. Sugar and rum also are exported. Pop. of district, 6000.

MARICKPOOR, *mā'rik-poor'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district and 40 miles S.E. of Cuttack.

MARIEFRED, *mā-reē-eh-fred'*, a town of Sweden, len and 37 miles N.E. of Nyköping, on a bay of Lake Mälär. Pop. 1000. Near it is the palace of Gripsholm.

MARIE GALANTE, *mā'reē gā'lānt'*, one of the French West India Islands, S.E. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, 20 miles N. of Dominica. Estimated area, 60 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 12,749. Principal products, coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa. Shores rocky, with no good harbor. Principal town, Basseterre, on the S.W. side.

MARTEL, *mā'reē'*, a seaport town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, about 20 miles W. of Havana; lat. $23^{\circ} 3' N.$, lon. $82^{\circ} 47' W.$ It has a large well-sheltered harbor, capable of receiving vessels of any class. Railways connect it with Havana and Batabano, on the opposite sides of the island. Pop. in 1853, 1296.

MARTEL is also the name of a Cuban department, of which the above town is the capital.

MARIENBAD, *mā-reē-en-bād'* or *mā-reē-en-bād'*, a village of Bohemia, N.W. of Pilsen, in a picturesque valley, frequented for its cold chalybeate and saline baths, which comprises the Kreutzbrunnen, temperature 53° Fahrenheit, and the Caroline and Ambrosius Springs, of about 50° Fahrenheit.

MARIENBERG, *mā-reē-en-bērg'*, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 17 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4447. It has mineral baths, and manufactures of linen and lace.

MARIENBOURG, *mā'reē-ān'boor'*, or MARIENBURG, *mā'reē-en-bōōrg'*, a fortified town of Belgium, province and 30 miles S.W. of Namur, connected by railway with Charleroi. It was built in 1542, by Mary, Queen of Hungary, and sister of Charles V. Its fortifications were demolished by Louis XIV., but restored in 1818. Pop. 682.

MARIENBURG, *mā-reē-en-bōōrg'*, a walled town of West Prussia, 27 miles S.E. of Dantzic, on the Nogat, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 6050. It has a celebrated castle, built in 1274, and long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, an imposing edifice which has been recently restored; a normal school, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths.

MARIENBURG, a market-town of Russia, government of Livonia, on the lake of the same name, 57 miles S.W. of Pskov. Pop. 2000.

MARIENBURG, (Hun. *Mátyás*, *sol'dá'vā'*) a village of Transylvania, Saxon Land, 10 miles N. of Kronstadt.

MARIENWERDER, *mā-reē-en-wēd'er*, a city, capital of West Prussia, and of a government of its own name, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 miles S.S.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 7600. It has a cathedral of the 13th century, with a steeple 170 feet in height; an old castle, schools of arts and agriculture, and a hospital for blind soldiers. Chief industry, woollen cloth weaving, brewing, and distilling.

MARIENWERDER, a government of West Prussia, bounded N. by Pomerania and the government of Dantzic. Area, 6816 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 621,044.

MARIENZELL, *mā-reē-en-tēll'*, or MARIAZELL, *mā-reē-ā-tēll'*, i.e., the "cell or shrine of (Saint) Mary," a small town of Styria, with a church and famous statue of the Virgin. It has been called the Loretto of Austria, being the most celebrated place of pilgrimage in the empire. It is said to be annually visited by about 100,000 persons. Distant 56 miles S.W. of Vienna. Near it are some of the largest iron foundries in Austria, and sulphur and copper works.

MARIESTAD, *mā-reē-ēstād'*, a town of Sweden, capital of a len, on Lake Wenner, at the mouth of the Tida, 156 miles W.S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 2500.

MARIESTAD, also called SKARABORG, *skā/rā-bōng'*, a len of Sweden, lies chiefly between Lakes Wenner and Wetter, and forms part of West Gothland. Pop. 173,867.

MARIETTA, mā-rē-tē'ta, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, 145 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

MARIETTA, a post-borough of East Donegal township, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 25 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, and 14 miles W. of Lancaster. It is finely situated on a gradual declivity, and surrounded by a rich and populous country. The original name of the place was Anderson's Ferry. It carries on an active trade in coal and lumber, by means of the Pennsylvania Canal and Columbia Branch Railroad, which connect it with Harrisburg and Columbia. Incorporated in 1812. Marietta contains a town-hall, an academy, and 3 or 4 churches. Pop. in 1860, 2099; in 1853, about 2500.

MARIETTA, a flourishing and handsome post-village, capital of Cobb co., Georgia, is situated on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Atlanta. The site of this village is higher than that of any other on this railroad. It is surrounded by a rich farming and mining region. It contains the American State Military Academy, 4 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Two and a half miles from Marietta is Kennesaw Mountain, which is 1828 feet above the level of the sea, and affords an extensive and beautiful view.

MARIETTA, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MARIETTA, a flourishing town, capital of Washington co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the left (E.) bank of the Muskingum River, at its confluence with the Ohio, 62 miles below Wheeling, and 115 miles S.E. of Columbus. The town is regularly laid out on level ground, and in the midst of highly picturesque scenery. Many of the houses are constructed with great neatness, and embellished with fine gardens and ornamental trees. Marietta is the oldest town in the state, having been settled in April, 1788, by a company of New Englanders under the command of General B. Putnam. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite bank of the Muskingum in 1786. It is also distinguished by the excellence of its schools. The town contains 8 churches, 2 public libraries, an academy, a flourishing union school, a branch of the State Bank, and is the seat of Marietta College, founded in 1835. Two newspapers are published here. The Muskingum is navigable by steam as high as Zanesville, and also affords extensive water-power. A railroad has been commenced, leading from Cincinnati and Marietta to Wheeling, &c. A great impetus has been given to the growth of the town during the last 5 or 6 years, by the establishment of manufactories of various kinds. Pop. in 1850, 3175; in 1854, about 4000.

MARIETTA, a village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Blue River, and on the Shelbyville Branch Railroad, about 35 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

MARIETTA, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 12 or 14 miles N.W. of Lewistown.

MARIETTA, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

MARIETTA FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MARIQUIANO, mā-reel-yā'no, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 3½ miles W. of Nola. Pop. 3800.

MARIGNANE, mā'reen-yā'n', a market-town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on a lagoon, 14 miles S.W. of Aix. Pop. in 1852, 2183.

MARIGNANO, a town of Austrian Italy. See **MALCONARO**.

MARIGNIER, mā'reen-yā', a village of the Sarlinian States, Savoy, E. of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. 1800.

MARIGNY, mā'reen-yē', a village of France, department of Manche, 7 miles W. of St. Ló. Pop. in 1852, 1589.

MARIGNY L'ÉGLISE, mā'reen-yē' lā'gleez', a town of France, department of Nièvre, 20 miles E.S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. 1820.

MARIGOT, LE, lēh mā'ree-go', a village of Martinique, West Indies, on its N.E. coast, and having one of its best ports at the mouth of a small river.

MARIGOT, LE, a village of St. Martin, West Indies, on its N. coast, and capital of its French portion.

MARIGOT DES ROSEAUX, mā'ree-go' dā ro'zō', a village of St. Lucia, West Indies, on its W. coast.

MARIGOT, a village of Marie Galante, West Indies.

MARIGOT. See **CAPESTERRE** and **BOURG GRAND**.

MARIGUANA, mā-re-gwā'nā, one of the most N. of the Bahama Islands, about 25 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth, lat. 22° 23' N., lon. 72° 55' W.

The **MARIGUANA PASSAGE** is between Mariguana Island and Acklin Island, 50 miles westward.

MARIN, mā-reen, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles S.W. of Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. P. 3244.

MARIN, mā-reen', a county in the W.N.W. part of California, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and partly on the E. by San Pablo Bay, and is drained by Corte Madera, San Antonio, San Geronimo, and several other little streams, flowing into the Pacific and San Pablo Bay. The surface is uneven, with a range of mountains running nearly through the centre. Tama el Paris, or Table Mountain, is the principal elevation. About one-half of the soil is susceptible of cultivation; the other portion is excellent for grazing. Capital, San Rafael. Pop. 1038.

MARIN, LA, lēh mā'rān', a village of the Island of Mar-

tinique, on its S. coast, at the head of a bay, 16 miles S.E. of Port Royal. Pop. 2307. Near it is the extinct volcano, Le Marin.

MARINDUQUE, mā-reen-doo'kā, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, S. of Luzon. Lat. 14° 30' N., lon. 122° E. Length 40 miles, breadth 10 miles. Principal villages, Rose and Napo.

MARINE, mā-reen', a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, about 22 miles E. by S. of Alton.

MARINELLA, mā-re-nē'lā, a small seaport of Sicily, 14 miles E.S.E. of Mazzara. Its site is near that of the ancient *Selinuntum*, and its ruins consist of the stupendous remains of 3 Doric temples.

MARINE MILLS, a village of St. Croix co., Wisconsin, on the St. Croix River, about 18 miles N. of Hudson.

MARINEO, mā-re-nā'ō, a town of Sicily, Intendency, district, and 11 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 6000.

MARINES, mā'reen', (L. *Muneryum*.) a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles N.W. of Pontoise. Pop. in 1852, 1645.

MARINETTA, a post-office of Oconto co., Wisconsin.

MARINGOUIN, mā'rān-gwān', a small bayou of Louisiana, commences in Pointe Coupée parish, and flows southward through Iberville parish into Grand River.

MARINGUES, mā'rāng', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles W.N.W. of Thiers. P. in 1852, 4299.

MARINHA-GRANDE, mā-reen-yā-grān'dā, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 5 miles N.W. of Leiria. Pop. 1000. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

MARINILLA, mā-re-neel'yā, a town of New Granada, province and 50 miles S.E. of Antioquia; lat. 8° 41' N., on a plateau 6765 feet above sea-level. Pop. 4915.

MARINO, mā-reo'no, (anc. *Bordilia*?) a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, with a castle, 13 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 5670.

MARION, mā're-on, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the Monongahela River and its branches, the West Fork, and Tygart's Valley River, which unite within its limits. The surface is diversified by hills, and partly covered with forests. The soil is generally rich. Mines of good stone-coal are extensively worked, and iron ore is abundant. Steamboats ascend the river as far as the county seat: the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1841-2, and named (as well as those which follow) in honor of General Francis Marion, a prominent actor in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Fairmont. Pop. 10,562, of whom 10,458 were free, and 94 slaves.

MARION, a district in the E. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Pedee, and bounded on the S.E. by the Little Pedee or Lumber River, on the S.W. by Lynche's Creek. The surface is nearly level, the soil is sandy, but in some parts fertile. The Pedee River is navigable in the lower part of the district, which is intersected by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. This railway crosses the river by an iron bridge, the piers of which are hollow cylinders of iron, 19 feet in circumference. Capital, Marion Court House. Pop. 17,407, of whom 9887 were free, and 7520 slaves.

MARION, a county in the W.S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by the Kinchafoonee, Juniper, Buck, Cedar, and Whitewater Creeks, affluents of Flint River. The surface is nearly level; the soil for the most part is productive. The county is intersected by the Muscogee Railroad. Capital, Buena Vista. Pop. 10,280, of whom 6676 were free, and 3604 slaves.

MARION, a county of Florida, in the N. central part of the peninsula, has an area of above 2500 square miles. It is drained by the Ocklawaha River, and bounded on the S.W. by the Withlacoochee. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. In 1850 it produced 508 hog-heads of sugar, and 31,625 gallons of molasses. The quantity of sugar was the greatest raised in any county of the state. Pop. 3338, of whom 2069 were free, and 1269 slaves.

MARION, a county in the W.N.W. part of Alabama, bordering on the Mississippi, has an area of 1180 square miles. It is traversed by the Buttahatchie River, and also drained by Sipsey River. The surface is hilly; the soil generally fertile. Capital, Pikeville. Pop. 7833, of whom 6925 were free, and 908 slaves.

MARION, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 1570 square miles. It is intersected by Pearl River, (navigable for small boats.) The surface is undulating, or nearly level; the soil is generally inferior. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 4410, of whom 2215 were free, and 2195 slaves.

MARION, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 700 square miles. It is intersected by White River. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. Extensive lead-mines are found in the county, and quarries of beautiful yellow variegated marble on the western border. Capital, Yellville. Pop. 2302, of whom 2176 were free, and 126 slaves.

MARION, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering

on Georgia and Alabama; area estimated at 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee and Sequatchie Rivers. The surface is traversed by high ridges connected with the Cumberland Mountains. Stone-coal is found. Capital, Jasper. Pop. 6314, of whom 5768 were free, and 551 slaves.

MARION, a county near the centre of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 320 square miles. It is intersected by Rolling Fork of Salt River. The surface is undulating and hilly, and the soil mostly fertile. The rock which underlies the county is limestone. Capital, Lebanon. Organized in 1834. Pop. 11,765, of whom 8679 were free, and 3086 slaves.

MARION, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, contains 360 square miles. It is drained by the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. An extensive prairie occupies the N. part. The county is intersected by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad. Organized in 1824. Capital, Marion. Pop. 12,618.

MARION, a county in the centre of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the W. fork of White River, and by Eagle and Fall Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Marion county is the most populous in the state, except Wayne. It is traversed by 7 or 8 railroad lines, a more particular account of which will be found under the head of INDIANAPOLIS, the capital. Organized in 1822. Pop. 24,103.

MARION, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 530 square miles. It is drained by the Skillet Fork of Little Wabash River, and by Crooked and other creeks. The county includes a part of the Grand Prairie. The surveyed routes of the Central Railroad and of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad intersect each other in this county. Capital, Salem. Pop. 6720.

MARION, a county in the E.N.E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, has an area of 432 square miles. It is traversed by the North and South Fabius Rivers, and by the North Two River, and also drained by South Two River. The surface consists of undulating prairies, and forests which are distributed along the larger streams. The prairies have a deep, rich soil, free from stones. Bituminous coal and saltpetre are found in the county, and limestone and freestone are abundant. A railroad is in progress of construction through the county from Hannibal to St. Joseph, on the Missouri River. Capital, Palmyra. Pop. 12,230, of whom 9398 were free, and 2832 slaves.

MARION, a county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The River Des Moines flows through the county, receiving the Whitebreast River and English Creek; the S.E. part is traversed by Cedar Creek. Extensive prairies occur in the county. The soil is productive. Stone-coal and iron abound along the banks of Des Moines River. Settled about 1843. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. 5482.

MARION, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, and on the W. by Willamette River, and is drained by several tributaries of that stream. The soil in the W. part is very fertile. Capital, Salem. Pop. 2749.

MARION, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, about 88 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. 207.

MARION, a township of Bristol co., Massachusetts. Incorporated in 1852.

MARION, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

MARION, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, 12 miles N.W. of Lyons. It has several churches, and manufactures of iron. Pop. of the township, 1839.

MARION, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1530.

MARION, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 695.

MARION, a small village of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

MARION, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, near the Franklin Railroad, 51 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It contains 2 stores and about 300 inhabitants.

MARION, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 852.

MARION, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 167 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg, and 12 miles N.E. of Indiana, has 2 stores and 15 houses.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Smythe co., Virginia, on the Middle fork of Holston River, and on the turnpike from Baltimore to Nashville, 276 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

MARION, a post-village, capital of McDowell co., North Carolina, is situated a few miles E. of the Blue Ridge, near the source of Catawba River, about 220 miles W. of Raleigh.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Twiggs co., Georgia, 35 miles S.E.W. of Milledgeville. It contains a court-house, 2 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Alabama, 78 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery. It is the seat of Howard College, under the direction of the Baptists. Marion also has 2 flourishing female seminaries, and several churches. Three newspapers are published here. Pop. 1644.

MARION, a village of Carroll co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, about 90 miles N. of Jackson. Several thousand bales of cotton are shipped here in steamboats.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Mississippi, 110 miles E. of Jackson.

MARION, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Angelina co., Texas, on the right bank of the Angelina River, 160 miles N. by E. of Galveston.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Arkansas, is situated on the road from Memphis to Little Rock, 10 miles W.N.W. of the former, and 140 miles E. by N. of the latter.

MARION, a township of White co., Arkansas. Pop. 404.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Kentucky, about 230 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, and over 100 inhabitants.

MARION, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 672.

MARION, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 995.

MARION, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 841.

MARION, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 904.

MARION, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 462.

MARION, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 77.

MARION, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1746.

MARION, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Marion co., Ohio, on the route of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 44 miles N. of Columbus. The village was laid out in 1821, and it is steadily improving. Marion has a court-house, 3 or 4 churches, a union school, and 1 bank. Some of these are fine brick buildings. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 1311; in 1853, about 1600; of the township, in 1850, 2291.

MARION, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 1428.

MARION, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1764.

MARION, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 900.

MARION, a post-township in the S. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 883.

MARION, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 1096.

MARION, a flourishing post-village, capital of Grant co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, 68 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. The plank-road from Lagro to Andersontown passes through it. It is surrounded by a rich farming country. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 703; in 1853, about 1000.

MARION, a township of Hendricks co., Indiana. P. 1270.

MARION, a township of Jasper co., Indiana. Pop. 883.

MARION, a township of Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 1260.

MARION, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. P. 2026.

MARION, a township of Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 256.

MARION, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 898.

MARION, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 1320.

MARION, a township of Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 786.

MARION, a village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Blue River, and on the railroad from Shelbyville to Knightstown, 4 miles N. of Shelbyville.

MARION, a township of Madison co., Illinois. Pop. 966.

MARION, a township of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 595.

MARION, a thriving post-village, capital of Williamson co., Illinois, on the Main Road leading N. and S. through the centre of the state, 172 miles S. by E. from Springfield. Laid out in 1839.

MARION, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. P. 798.

MARION, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, on the W. bank of the Missouri River, 15 miles N.W. from Jefferson City.

MARION, a thriving post-village, capital of Linn co., Iowa, on the mail route from Dubuque to Iowa City, 30 miles N. from the latter.

MARION, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wisconsin.

MARION and CROZET ISLANDS. See CROZET ISLANDS.

MARION CITY, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

MARION COURT HOUSE, capital of Marion district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 110 miles E. by N. of Columbia. It is situated in a level and fertile country, in which cotton and rice flourish. A newspaper is published here.

MARIONVILLE, a post-office of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

MARIOPOL, mǎ-re-o-pol, MARIUPOL or MARIUPOLE, mǎ-re-co-pol, written also MARIAPOL, a town of Russia, government and 140 miles S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. P. 4000.

MARIOUT or MARIOOT. See MARIOTIS.

MARIPOCA, mǎ-re-po-koo, a village of Brazil, province and 35 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1800.

MARIPOSA, a river of Mariposa co., California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the San Joaquin.

MARIPOSA, a county in the central part of California, has an area estimated at about 8000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Coast Range, and is drained by San Joaquin River and its tributaries, the Merced and Fresno, and other smaller streams. The surface in the E. part is traversed by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range. Thousands of wild horses are found in this county, and game of almost every kind abounds. The finest quality of marble exists on the N. fork of the Merced and elsewhere. Various kinds of mineral springs are found in different parts. Gold is

abundant. New and rich discoveries are daily made, and it is believed that immense deposits of gold lie in the beds of the San Joaquin, Merced, and other rivers, which can only be obtained by a heavy expenditure of capital and labor. A great variety of other minerals are found in various parts. The gold district in this county is perhaps 100 miles wide, and extends back indefinitely into unexplored regions. Capital, Mariposa. Pop. in 1852, 8969.

MARIPOSA, a post-town of Mariposa co., California, on the road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, and on the Mariposa River, about 150 miles S.E. of San Francisco.

MARIPPI, mǎ-rip'pē, a small town of Brazil, on the Itapira, about 40 miles from the Amazon.

MARIQUITA, mā-re-keet'ā, a town of South America. New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, capital of a province, 10 miles W. of Honda.

MARISA, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, 40 miles E.E. of St. Louis.

MARISUS or MARISUS. See MAROS.

MARITIME ALPS, (anc. *Maritime Alpes*), the name of a division of the Alps, extending from the head of the Gulf of Genoa westward to Monte Viso, near the sources of the Po.

MARITIMO, mā-reo'te-mo, or MARITYMIO, (anc. *Hibera* or *Maritima*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, and included in its intendency of Trapani, with a castle on its N.E. coast. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth 2 miles.

MARITS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

MARITZA or MARIZZA, mā-rit'ā, (anc. *Hebrus*), the principal river of Rhoon-Elos, European Turkey, nearly the whole of which province is comprised in its basin, rises on the N.E. slope of Despotodagh, Balkan, flows S.E. and S.S.W., and enters the Aegean Sea, opposite Enos. Length 260 miles.

MARIUPOL, a town of Russia. See MARIOPOL.

MARIZZA, a river of Turkey. See MARITZA.

MARJOW, mar'jow', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 15 miles N. of Onore, and conjectured to be the ancient *Musiris*.

MARK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MARKAH, mar'kā, a town of Africa, in lat. $1^{\circ} 43' N.$, lon. $44^{\circ} 65' E.$ Pop. about 3000.

MARK'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARK, DE, dā mark, a river of Holland, rises in Belgium, assumes the name of Dintel, and enters the Volle Rak, after a course of about 40 miles.

MARKDORF, mark'dorf, a town of Germany, Baden, circle of Lake, 11 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1476.

MARKDUREN, a town of Prussia. See DUREN.

MARKHLO, mark'hlo', a village of Holland, province of Overijssel, 15 miles E. of Deventer. Pop. 783.

MARKEN, mark'ēn, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, in the Zuyder Zee, 10 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 733.

MARKEAN, a small post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

MARKET-DEEPING. See DEEPING. For other places with the prefix MARKET, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

MARKET-HAR/BOROUGH, a market-town of England, county and 164 miles S.S.E. of Leicester, on the Welland, and on the London and York Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2625. It has a fine Gothic church, said to have been erected by John of Gaunt. It gives the title of Earl to the Sherard family.

MARKETHILL, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, county and 6 miles S.E. of Armagh. Pop. 1424. It has a neat court-house and jail, and a castellated seat of Lord Gosford, who owns the town.

MARKET-JEW, England. See MARAZION.

MARKET-OVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

MARKET-STREET, a division of the parish of Wymondham, England, co. of Norfolk.

MARKFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

MARKGRÖNINGEN, (Markgröningen.) mark'grön'ingēn, a town of Württemberg, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 2759.

MARKHAM, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 20 miles S. of Toronto. It contains 4 mills, several stores and hotels. Pop. about 650.

MARKHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

MARKHAM'S, a station of Morgan co., Illinois, on the Great Western Railroad, 40 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

MARKHAM STATION, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

MARKHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

MARKINCH, mar'kinch', a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7 miles N. of Kirkenaldy, with a station on the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. Near it are Balgonie Castle and Balfour House. Pop. in 1851, 5843.

MARKINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MAR/KLE, a post-office of Huntington co., Indiana.

MARKLESBURG, mar'kelz-burg, a village of Huntington co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MARKLISSA, mark-li-sā, a town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1470.

MARKNEUKIRCHEN, mark'noif'kēer-ēn, a town of Saxony, 28 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 3094.

MARKOBEL, (Marköbel,) mar-kö'bel, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province and near Hannau on the Köbelebach. P. 1280.

MARKOLDENDORF, mark-ol'dēn-dorf, a village of Hannover, on the Ilm, which separates it from the village of Oldendorf, 21 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1134.

MARKOVECZ, a river of Hungary. See MARCOVICZ.

MARKOVITCH or MARKOWITSCH, man-ko-vitch'ee, a market-town of Russia, government of Mohelev, 22 miles S.E. of Novo-Bkhitza. Pop. 1650.

MARKOVKA or MARKOWKA, man-kov'kā, a market-town of Russia, government and 145 miles S. of Voronezh. Pop. 1200.

MARK-RANSTADT, (Mark-Ranstädt,) mark'rān'stētt, a small town of Germany, in Saxony, 7 miles S.S.W. of Leipzig. Pop. 1030.

MARKSBOROUGH or MARKSVILLE, a post-village of Hardwick township, Warren co., New Jersey, on the left bank of Paulinskill River, 14 miles N.N.E. of Belvidere, contains a church, and a cotton factory.

MARKSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MARK'S CREEK, of Richmond co., North Carolina, flows into Yaddin River, near the S. boundary of the state.

MARKSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2 miles W.N.W. of Coggeshall.

MARKSTAY JUNCTION, is a station on the East Counties Railway, England, between Chelmsford and Colchester.

MARKSTETT, mark'stētt, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 46 miles W.N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1310.

MARKSTILL, mark'sool, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 6 miles W.S.W. of Eisenach, on the Suhl. Pop. 1073.

MARKSVILLE, New Jersey. See MARKSBOROUGH.

MARKSVILLE, a post-village of Page co., Virginia, 100 miles N.W. of Richmond.

MARKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, about 4 miles S. of Red River, and 255 miles W.N.W. of New Orleans.

MARKT, markt, a German word signifying "market," forming a part of the names of numerous towns and villages of Germany.

MARKT-BIBART, markt-bee'bart, a town of Bavaria, on the Elbe, 24 miles E.S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1100.

MARKT-BREIT, markt-brite, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 13 miles S.E. of Würzburg, with 1990 inhabitants.

MARKT-BERGEL, markt-bē'chel, a market town of Bavaria, 14 miles N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1460.

MARKT-ERLBACH, a town of Bavaria. See ERLBACH.

MARLAND-PESTERS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARLBOROUGH, marl'bor'ch, or mawl'bor, a parliamentary and municipal town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet, here crossed by several bridges, 26 miles E.N.E. of Salisbury, and 10 miles W. of Hungerford. Pop. in 1851, 5135. It has numerous antique houses, with piazzas; an old Norman church, grammar school, founded by Edward VI.; a guild-hall with assembly-rooms, vestiges of a castle, in which Henry III. held the parliament which enacted the "Statutes of Malmbridge." It has manufactures of rope and sacking, and was formerly a great thoroughfare on the Bath Road. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gave the title of Duke to Queen Anne's celebrated general, and now to the family of Spencer-Churchill. In the vicinity is Marlborough, or Savernake Forest, 12 miles in circuit, the property of the Earl of Alsbury, and the only forest in the kingdom belonging to a subject.

MARLBOROUGH, a district in the N.E. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 604 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Great Pedee, and drained by the Little Pedee and Crooked Creek. Capital, Bennettsville. Pop. 10,789; of whom 5189 were free, and 5600 slaves.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire Railroad, about 43 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has a paper-mill, and several manufactories of wooden ware. Pop. 857.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, on the Fitchburg and Bellows Falls Railroad, 28 miles S.S.W. of Bellows Falls. Pop. 896.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Lancaster and Sterling Branch Railroad, 34 miles W. of Boston. The boot and shoe business employs many of the inhabitants. Pop. 2941.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, about 17 miles S.E. of Hartford. Pop. 832.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson River. The village is situated on Oldmanskill, near the Hudson, about 20 miles S. of Albany. It has 3 or 4 churches, and manufactories of paper and wool. Pop. of township, 2406.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MARLBOROUGH, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1174.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.
MARLBOROUGH, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 587.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township in the N. part of Stark co., Ohio; has a union school. Pop. 2133.

MARLBOROUGH COURT HOUSE. See BENNETTSTOWN.

MARLBOROUGH DEPOT, a post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Chester Railroad, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Concord.

MARLBROOK, a post-office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

MARLDON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARLE, marl, (L. *Marne*), a town of France, department of Aisne, 14 miles N.E. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 2086.

MARLENHEIM, mar'len-hime', (Fr. pron. mar'len'hém'), a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 12 miles W.N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. 1789.

MARLESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MARLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

MARLFIELD, or ABBEY, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 2 miles W.S.W. of Clonmel. Pop. 905.

MARLIN, a post-office of Falls co., Texas.

MARLIN BOTTOM, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

MARLINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MARLIN'S CREEK, a small village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

MARLOES, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MARLOW, mar'lov, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 miles E.N.E. of Rostock. Pop. 1391.

MARLOW, mar'lo, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot River, about 38 miles W. by S. of Concord. It has manufactories of rakes, shoo-pegs, wooden ware, and starch. Pop. 708.

MARLOW, GREAT, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 5 miles N.N.W. of Maidenhead. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 6523. It has many good houses, a handsome town-hall, and church, with some manufactories of silk, lace, and paper. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

MARLOW, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MARLOW'S MILLS, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

MARLTON, a flourishing post-village in Evesham township, Burlington co., New Jersey, about 9 miles S.S.W. of Mount Holly.

MARLY-LE-ROI, mar'lee-leh-roi, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles, on the Seine, celebrated as the residence of Louis XIV., and for the hydraulic works which he planned to convey water to Versailles. Pop. in 1852, 2086.

MARMAONE, mar'mān', a village of France, on the railway from Paris to Nevers, 6 miles N. of Bourges.

MARMANDE, mar'mānd', (L. *Marmanda*), a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, here crossed by a one-arched bridge, 20 miles N.W. of Agen. Pop. in 1852, 8336. It is nearly surrounded by an esplanade planted with trees, and ornamented with fountains. Principal edifices, the new town-hall, court-house, and communal college. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and a small port for steamboats which ply daily to Bordeaux.

MARMANHAC, mar'mān'hak', a village of France, department of Cantal, 7 miles N.N.E. of Aurillac, with a chapel cut out of the rock. Pop. 2000.

MARMARA, SEA OF. See MARMORA.

MARMARAS, MARMARASS, mar'mā-rāss', or MARMORICE, mar'mo-reece', a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Marmaras, 27 miles N. of Rhodes, and included under the jurisdiction of that island, to which it furnishes provisions and live stock. It has also an export trade in timber, valonea, turpentine, honey, wax, leeches, &c. Near it are some remains of the ancient *Physcus*.—CAPE MARMARAS is at the entrance of the bay, lat 36° 42' 40" N., lon. 28° 20' E.

MARMAROS, mar'mā'rosh', a county of Hungary, circle of Thither Theiss. Szeged is the capital. Pop. 170,000.

MARMENOR, mar-mā-nor', a lagoon of Spain, province of Murcia, extending N. from Cape Palos about 14 miles; greatest breadth about 6 miles; separated from the Mediterranean by a sandbank, about 500 yards broad.

MARMIROLO, mar-me-rō'lo, a village of Austrian Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Mantua, with ruins of a palace built in 1450. Pop. 2316.

MARMITON, a small river of Missouri, rises in the E. part of Kansas Territory, and flowing eastward into Bates co., in Missouri, unites with the Little Osage a few miles from its mouth.

MARMOLEJ or MARMOLEJO, mar-mo-lā'no, a village of Spain, province and 23 miles N.W. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2020.

MARMORA or MARMARA, a large village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 56 miles E.N.E. of Smyrna.

MARMORA, LA, lā mar'mo-rā, a village of the Sardinian States, 22 miles from Cagliari. Pop. 1167.

MARMORA, mar'mo-rā, or MARMARA, (mar'mā-rā, SEA OF, (anc. *Propontis*), is situated between Europe and Asia, communicating with the Grecian Archipelago by the strait of the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus. Its extreme length is above 160 miles; its greatest breadth near 50 miles. This sea receives its appellation from Marmora, (anc. *Proconnesus*), a small island towards its western extremity, lat. 40° 36' N., lon. 27° 35' E., which has long been celebrated for its marble quarries, whence it is supposed to derive its name; *marmor* (in the plural *marmora*) being the Latin word for "marble."

MARMORA, an island of Turkey. See preceding article.

MARMORA, a post-village of Canada West, 32 miles S.S.W. of Belleville, and 62 miles from Kingston. Pop. about 200.

MARMORE, a river of Bolivia. See MAMORE.

MARMORICE. See MARMARAS.

MARMOUTIER, mar'moot-ier', (Ger. *Mauermünster*, mōw'grün-stēr; L. *Muri Monasterium*), a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 17 miles N.W. of Strasbourg, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains. Pop. in 1852, 2449.

MARNE, marn, (anc. *Matrona*), a river of France, rises S. of Langres, passes St. Didier, (where it becomes navigable,) and joins the Seine on the right at Charenton. Chief affluents on the left, Petit and Grand Morin; on the right, Ornain and Ourcq. Length 210 miles.

MARNE, a department in the N.E. part of France, formed of part of the old province Champagne. Area 3116 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 373,302. Chief rivers, the Marne and the Seine. A great part of the department is comprised in the district formerly called Champagne-Pouilleuse. Its sandy plains, formerly naked, have been lately planted with Scotch pines. Grain is raised more than necessary for consumption. The vine forms the principal produce of the department; the chief minerals are mill-stones. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Châlons, Epernay, Reims, Sainte Menchould, and Vitry-le-Français. Capital, Châlons-sur-Mer.

MARNE, mar'nēh, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, South Ditmarsch. Pop. 1300.

MARNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MARNHULL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MARNÖCH, mar'nok, a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

MARONA, a station of Macon co., Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Decatur.

MAROCCO. See MOROCCO.

MAROLLES, mā'rōl', a village of France, department of Nord, on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 22 miles S. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 2171.

MAROLLES LES BRAUX, mā'rōl' lā brō, a town of France, department of Sarthe, arrondissement of Mamers. Pop. in 1852, 2138.

MAROMME, mā'romm', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles N.W. of Rouen, with a station on the railway to Dieppe. Pop. in 1852, 2933.

MARONI, a river of South America. See MAROWYNE.

MARONNE, LA, lā mā'rōnn', a river of France, joins the Dordogne, after a W. course of about 44 miles.

MAROOT, mā'root', a fortified town of India, 64 miles E. of Bhopalpoor. It is a considerable mart for grain, and a garrison station.

MARORE, mā'rōr', a village of Italy, duchy and 2 miles S.E. of Parma. Pop. 1206.

MAROS, mōr'osh', or MAROSCH, mā'rōsh', (anc. *Marinus* or *Morissus*), a river of Transylvania, rises near the frontier of Moldavia, flows W., and joins the Theiss, opposite Szegedin; length estimated at 400 miles. Affluents, the Kokel and Strahl.

MAROS, mā'rōce, a seaport town of Spain, province of Corunna, 30 miles W. of Santiago, on the N. side of a bay of the same name. It is an important fishing station, and contains a custom-house. Pop. 4792.

MAROS-BOGAT, mōr'osh' bogāt', a village of Austria, Transylvania, co. of Thorenburg. Pop. 1282.

MAROS-BRETTYE, mōr'osh' brēt'yā', a village of Austria, Transylvania, co. of Hunyad. Pop. 800.

MAROSCH. See MAROS.

MAROS, NAGY, nōdj mōr'osh', or GROSS-MAROSCH, groce-mā'rōsh, a market-town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 22 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 2597.

MAROSTICA, mā-rōs'tekā, a town of Austrian Italy, 15 miles N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 3000. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactories of straw hats.

MAROS-UJ-VAR-ALSO, mōr'osh'-oo'e-vār-āl'sho', a market-town of Austria, on the Maros, 26 miles E.N.E. of Karlsburg. Pop. 1900.

MAROS-UJ-VAR-FELSO, mōr'osh'-oo'e-vār-fēl'shō', a village of Austria, co. of Nieder-Weissenburg. Pop. 372.

MAROS-VASARHELY, mōr'osh' vā'shar'hel', (anc. *Agropolis*), a town of Transylvania, capital of the Maroszer Stuhl, on the Maros, in a beautiful and fertile district, 54 miles N.N.E. of Hermannstadt. It is fortified, and generally well built; contains five churches, a gymnasium, seminary, college, a library of 60,000 volumes, and a good cabinet of

* * * And you and I may chance ere morn'ing rise
To find our way to MARMORA without boats."—BYRON.

minerals. Not far from the town is a strong castle, in which a garrison is stationed. Pop. 10,000.

MAROTII-ARANYOS, mōh'rot'oh'rān'yosh', (Slavonic *Morocze* (1)) a town of Hungary, co. of Bars, 13 miles N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 1900.

MAROWN, a parish of the Isle of Man, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Douglas. Pop. 1318.

MAROWYNE, mā'ro-wīn', mā'ro-wīn'gh, or MARONI, mā-ro-neē', a river of South America, forms the limit between Dutch and French Guiana. Length 400 miles.

MARPLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Cheshire, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Stockport, with a station on the railway thence to Macclesfield.

MARPLE, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 576.

MARPOD, mā'pod', or MARIAPOD, mā-ree'd-pod', a village of Austria, Transylvania, circle of, and East from Hermannstadt. Pop. 1096.

MARQUAIN, mā'kīn', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 29 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1180.

MARQUESAS, mā-kā'sās, (or MENDANA, mēn-dān'yā.) ISLANDS, (Fr. *Les Marquises*, lā mā'kees') a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 8° and 11° S., and about lon. 140° W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nookakeeva, 70 miles in circuit. Estimated population of the group, from 15,000 to 20,000. The coasts are generally inaccessible, rising from the water like walls. The surface is mountainous, but in the interior the soil is fertile, producing pulse, coconuts, yams, bamboo, wild cotton, and sugar-cane. The inhabitants are stated to be superior in bodily endowments to those of many other island groups in the Pacific, but also less civilized: they exchange live-stock and vegetables in return for muskets, ammunition, and tobacco. Resolution Bay in Tabuata, and Port Jarvis in Roapoa, are the best harbors in these islands. The Marquesas were discovered in 1595, by Alonso Mendana de Neyva. They were subsequently visited and described by Cook and the Forsters, in 1774, when Hood's Island was added to the group. In 1791 three more were discovered by Captain Ingraham, an American navigator, and were named Washington Islands. In 1842, they acknowledged the sovereignty of France.

MARQUETTE, mā'kēt', an unorganized county of Michigan, in the W. part of the Upper Peninsula, contains about 3600 square miles. It is intersected by the Michigamig River. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine. The underlying rocks are granite and limestone. Extensive beds of iron are found in the county. The census of 1850 furnishes only the population, which was 136.

MARQUETTE, a county near the centre of Wisconsin, contains 860 square miles. It is intersected by the Neenah or Fox River, and contains several small lakes. The surface is partly occupied by prairies; the soil is good. The principal rock is sandstone. Organized in 1844. Capital, Marquette. Named in honor of M. Marquette, one of the first explorers of this region. Pop. 8641.

MARQUETTE, a village of La Salle co., Indiana, on Little Indian Creek.

MARQUETTE, a post-township in the S. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 246.

MARQUETTE, a thriving post-village, capital of Marquette co., Wisconsin, is pleasantly situated on the S. shore of Puckawa Lake, an expansion of Neenah River, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

MARQUINA, mā-ke'nā, a small town of Spain, province of Hiscav, 15 miles E. of Bilbao. Pop. 1132.

MARQUISE, mā'keez', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles N.N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1852, 2709.

MARR, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MARR, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

MARR, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 1319.

MARRABOO, MARRABOU or MARRAHU, mā-rā-boō', a walled town of West Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, 120 miles W.S.W. of Sego.

MARRADI, mā-rā'dee, a village of Tuscany, N. of the Apennines, 28 miles N.E. of Florence. Pop. 1300.

MARRAH, mā'rā, a town of Syria, pashalic and 28 miles N.N.E. of Damascus, with some good edifices, now in decay.

MARRAH, a town of Syria, pashalic and 43 miles S.E. of Aleppo.

MARRATXI, mā-rāt'hee, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, 5 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1636.

MARRICK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MARRIOTTVILLE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

MARRKOS, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

MARROWBONE, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MARROWBONE, a post-office, Cumberland co., Kentucky.

MARRUBIO, mā-roo'bee-o, a village on the island of Sardinia, near the shores of the large lagoon of Sassa. P. 1016.

MARRUECO and MARRUECOS. See Morocco.

MARRUM, mā'rūm, or MERRUM, mēn'sūm, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 9 miles N. of Leeuwarden. P. 936.

MARS, a post-office of Bibb co., Alabama.

MARSAC, mā'sāk', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 37 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 2121.

MARSAGLIA, mā-sā'glā, a village of the Sardinian States,

division of Coni, E.N.E. of Mondovì. The French, in 1693, here defeated the Savoyards, and took their duke, Vittorio Amedeo II., prisoner. Pop. 952.

MARSAL, mā'sāl', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 5 miles E.S.E. of Château-Salins, formerly fortified.

MARSALA, mā-sā'lā, (anc. *Lilybæum*), a fortified seaport city of Sicily, on its W. coast, intensity and 16 miles S.W. of Trapani. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and has a cathedral, several convents and abbeys, a gymnasium, large cavalry barracks, an old castle, and a curious vibrating bell-tower. Its ancient port was filled up in 1560 by Don John of Austria, to prevent its becoming useful to corsairs; and the new port, about 1 mile S., bounded by a mole, is adapted only for small vessels. The principal importance of Marsala is due to its wine trade, which has grown up within the present century, and in which many English houses are now engaged. The district is estimated to yield annually about 30,000 pipes of wine, of which two-thirds are exported. Marsala also exports corn, cattle, oil, salt, and soda, in small quantities. Marsala, under the name of Lilybæum, was the chief fortress of the Carthaginians, in Sicily, and figures much in the wars between them and the Romans. Pop. 21,000.

MARSAN, Lā, lgh mā'sān', a district of France, which formed the E. part of La Chaussee, and belonged to the former province of Gascony. It now forms part of the department of Landes.

MARSBERG, mārs'bēro, ONFR, o'ber, and NIDDER, nee'd'er, (the latter is called also STADTBERGE, stāt't/bens-gh.) two contiguous towns of Prussian Westphalia, 33 miles E. of Arnsberg. United pop. 3448.

MARS BLUFF, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

MARSCHENDORF, mā'shen-dorf, (Bohemian *Marassow*, mā-rās-sow'), a village of Bohemia, circle and 33 miles N. of Königgrätz, in a valley on the Aupa. Pop. 1248.

MARSIANO, mā-shā'no, a small town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 14 miles S.W. of Perugia. Pop. 2400.

MARSDEN, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MARSDEN, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

MARSDEN, LITTLE, a township and parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

MARS-DIEP, mārs de-ēp', a strait in Holland, separating the island of Texel from the main land, 2 miles across, and the principal entrance from the W. into the Zuyder-Zee. The town of Helder is on its S. shore.

MARSELLAN, mā-sā'yōn', a market-town of France, department of Hérault, 15 miles E. of Beziers, on the lagoon of Thau, where it has a small haven; near it are salt pans. Pop. 3534.

MARSEILLES, mā-sē-liz, (Fr. *Marseille*, mā'sāl' or mā'sā'yē; It. *Maziglia*, mā-seel'yā; Sp. *Marsella*, mā-rā'yā; L. *Masilia*; Gr. *Massalia*, *Massalia*), a famous city of France, capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, and the most important seaport of the empire, is situated at the head of a finely-sheltered bay on the N.E. side of the Gulf of Lyons, formed by the Mediterranean, about 200 miles S. by E. of Lyons, and 420 miles S.S.E. of Paris; lat. (observatory) 43° 17' 48" N., lon. 5° 21' 15" E. The city is built on the acclivity and at the foot of a hill, around which a semicircular chain of loftier hills rises at a short distance, leaving the view open to the sea. It is divided into the old town on the W., and the new town on the E. The site of the former is very uneven; the streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses which line them are of great height. The new town, on the opposite side, is traversed from N. to S. by a long and splendid thoroughfare, commencing at the Aix gate, and terminating at the Place Castellane. Almost all the other streets are spacious, and lined with handsome houses. Between the old and new towns is a street, or promenade, called the Grand Cours, planted with a double row of trees, adorned with fine fountains, and bordered with many elegant mansions. Marseilles is not rich in public edifices. The most deserving of notice are the Church of La Major, the oldest in the town, and supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana; the Church of St. Victor, also of great antiquity, and originally consisting of a grotto, or cavern, in which the first Christians were accustomed to meet in secret for worship, and to bury the bodies of their martyrs; the lofty belfry, all that the revolution of 1793 has allowed to remain of the once beautiful Gothic Church of the Accoules; the Church of Chartreux, situated without the town, but unquestionably the finest of which it can boast; the Hotel de Ville, a heavy building, overloaded with tasteless ornaments; the Prefecture, a large edifice, surrounded by a well-laid-out garden; the Museum, Observatory, Library, and two theatres. Notice is also due to the triumphal arch, on the side of Aix, and the spacious and well-constructed quays, with their commodious warehouses. There is a beautiful fountain in the Place Royal, and many others in different parts of the town. The supply of water derived from these has recently been increased by the construction of an aqueduct connecting with the Durance.

Marseilles is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first jurisdiction, a Court and Chamber of Commerce, an Exchange, a Royal Naval Observatory, a Maritime Syndicate, a Mint, an Academy of Sciences Belles-lettres and Arts, an Athenaeum, a Royal Medical Society, a Society of Pharmacy, a Statistical Society, an Agricultural Society, a first-class School of Hydrography, a Royal College, with a library of 45,000 volumes, a secondary School of Medicine, a Special School of Design, a Special School of Industry and Commerce, a Special School of Music, a Diocesan Seminary, a Deaf and Dumb Institute, a Cabinet of History, an extensive Public Library, a Museum of Paintings and Antiquities, with perhaps the largest collection in France after those of Paris, and a Royal Botanic Garden, one of the finest in the empire. It has also numerous benevolent institutions, and its lazaretto is the largest in the world.

The manufactures of Marseilles are various and extensive. The principal articles produced are soap, soda, and other chemical products, bonnets, shoes, perfumery, tobacco, olive oil, and liquors; besides which there are also tanneries, and sugar, sulphur and salt refineries.

The harbor is one of the finest in France. It is perfectly secure in all weathers, and possesses anchorage for 1200 vessels in from 18 to 24 feet of water. It is strongly defended by two forts, viz., the Tower of St. John, on the N., and the Fort of St. Nicolas, on the S. Near this fort a new wet-dock, called Port de la Joliette, measuring 600 yards by 400, has recently been formed. With respect to the amount of tonnage owned, Marseilles holds the first rank in the empire. Its foreign commerce exceeds that of every other port in France, and its coast trade is only surpassed by that of Bordeaux. The number of trips made by vessels employed in the coast trade, in 1852, was 3514. The total amount of merchandise received coastwise at the 242 ports of France during the year, is represented by 2,544,755 tons, of which 272,135 tons were landed at Bordeaux, 188,717 at Marseilles, and 154,577 at Cette. The receipts at the custom-house of Marseilles in 1848 amounted to \$4,514,002, and in 1849 to \$5,814,850. Its commerce in the wines and fruits of the south, in cork and anchovies, has flourished for 24 centuries, and extends to all parts of the world.

Marseilles is the great point of debarkation of passengers for the various ports on the Mediterranean. It communicates by regular lines of steam-packets with Ajaccio and Bastia in Corsica, with Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples in Italy, with Messina in Sicily, with Malta, Alexandria, Beyroot, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Athens; also with Algeria through three separate lines, one to Algiers, passage in 45 hours, another to Stora, passage 55 hours, and the third to Oran, passage 65 hours; besides which it has regular steam communication with Barcelona, Valencia, Almeria, Malaga, and Cadiz, in Spain. Railways connect Marseilles with Avignon, Alais, Montpellier, and Cette, besides which a great route is in progress, by which, when completed, railway communication will be opened through the heart of the empire, from the Mediterranean to the English Channel.

Marseilles, founded by the Phœniciana, about 600 B.C., served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. Its progress for centuries was rapid, and almost without interruption. It soon became the entrepôt for all the surrounding countries, founded many colonies, was celebrated for the cultivation of letters and arts, preserved for a time its liberty under the Romans, and often acted as an independent republic. Having taken the part of Pompey in the great contest for supremacy between him and Cæsar, it was besieged by the latter, and, being taken, was deprived of all its peculiar privileges. On the decline of the Roman Empire, it became a prey to the Goths, Burgundians, and Franks. In 735 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, who completely destroyed all the ancient monuments which previous barbarians had spared. In the 10th century it fell under the dominion of the Counts of Provence, and continued for some centuries after to follow the fortunes of that house. Louis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1481. It suffered severe ravages from the plague, in 1720. It was the birth-place of the astronomer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, and the sculptor Puget. Pop. in 1852, 192,527.—Adj. and inhab. MARSEILLAIS, or MARSEILLOIS, mar'sā'lyā', or mar'sā'yā'; feminine, MARSEILLAISE, mar'sā'lyāz'; and MASSILIEN, mas-sil'ē-an, when the ancient town is referred to.

MARSEILLES, mar-sailz', a thriving post-village and township of Wyandot co., Ohio, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. over 300; of the township, 539.

MARSEILLES, a post-village of Noble co., Indiana, 136 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

MARSEILLES, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois River and Canal, 76 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

MARSELLA, a city of France. See MARSEILLES.

MARSH, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MARSH CHAPEL, parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARSH GIBBON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MARSHALL, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania and Ohio, has an area of about 230 square miles. The Ohio River washes its W. border, and

Fishing and Grave Creeks flow through the county. The surface is diversified; the soil is fertile. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been opened through this county. Stone-coal and water-power are abundant. Formed in 1835, and named in honor of John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. 10,138, of whom 10,089 were free, and 49 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of 677 square miles. It is intersected by Tennessee River, (navigable by steamboats,) and Palmetto River flows along its N.W. border. The surface is traversed by mountain ridges connected with the Appalachian system. The soil is generally fertile. The plank-road extending from Wetumpka to the Tennessee River has its northern terminus in this county. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. 8846, of whom 7978 were free, and 868 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is watered by the Tallahatchie, Tippah, and Coldwater Rivers. The surface is finely diversified by gentle undulations. The soil is fertile. In 1850 this county produced 32,775 bales of cotton, 1,236,006 bushels of corn, and 147,202 of oats; greater quantities of each than were produced by any other county in the state. Marshall county was comprised in the territory of the Chickasaw Indians. It was transferred from aboriginal hands, and organized in 1838, and is now the most populous, and among the most wealthy of the state. Capital, Holly Springs. Pop. 29,089, of whom 14,272 were free, and 15,417 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the S. central part of Tennessee; area estimated at 350 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River. The surface is diversified by hills or undulations of moderate height; the soil is mostly fertile. Capital, Lewisburg. Pop. 15,616, of whom 11,982 were free, and 3634 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, contains about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Tennessee River, and drained by Clarke's River. The surface is moderately hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. Organized in 1841. Capital, Benton. Pop. 5269, of whom 5020 were free, and 249 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. part of Indiana, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by the Yellow and Tippecanoe Rivers. The surface is generally level. About half of the county is timbered land, and the remainder is occupied by barrens and prairies. The soil of the prairies and timbered land is extremely productive. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in the county. Organized in 1836. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. 5348.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 445 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, (navigable by steamboats,) and also drained by Sand and Crow Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairie and timber. The soil is fertile. Stone-coal is found. Capital, Lacon. Pop. 5180.

MARSHALL, a new county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed by Iowa River, flowing S.E., and also drained by Timber Creek. The land is productive, and is said to be finely timbered with oak, ash, walnut, sugar-maple, &c. Indian corn and butter are the staples. In 1850, Marshall county produced 12,110 bushels of corn, and 4230 pounds of butter. Stone-coal is found in the county. Pop. 338.

MARSHALL, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, on the Chenango Canal, 12 miles S.W. of Utica. Pop. 2115.

MARSHALL, a post-village, capital of Madison co., North Carolina, on the French Broad River, 280 miles W. of Raleigh.

MARSHALL, a small village of Marshall co., Alabama.

MARSHALL, a thriving post-village, capital of Harrison co., Texas, about 250 miles N. by E. of Galveston. It contains, besides the county buildings, a college and several hotels. Three newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is fertile, and rather thickly settled.

MARSHALL, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

MARSHALL, a post-township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1187.

MARSHALL, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 68 miles E. of Cincinnati.

MARSHALL, a post-village and township, capital of Calhoun co., Michigan, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Central Railroad, 48 miles S.W. of Lansing, and 110 miles W. of Detroit. It has a pleasant situation, and is one of the most flourishing inland towns of the peninsula. It contains Marshall College, 2 newspaper offices, several churches, 1 woollen factory, and 4 flouring-mills. Pop. in 1853, about 2500; of the township in 1850, 2822.

MARSHALL, a small post-village and township of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National Road, about 130 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It was formerly the county seat. Pop. 1341.

MARSHALL, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Pop. 2243.

MARSHALL, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Missouri, 87 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City, contains a court-house church, and a few stores.

MARSHALL, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

MAR

MARSHALL COLLEGE. See **MERCERSBURG, Pa.**
MARSHALL ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. $7^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $175^{\circ} 30' E.$
MARSHALL'S CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.
MARSHALL'S FERRY, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.
MARSHALL'S POINT, at the E. entrance of Herring Gut, Lincoln co., Maine. On it is a fixed light, 30 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $43^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $69^{\circ} 9' 30'' W.$
MARSHALLSVILLE, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.
MARSHALLSVILLE, a post-village in Macon co., Georgia, on the South-West Railroad, 70 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.
MARSHALLSVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 100 miles N.E. of Columbus.
MARSHALLTON, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles W. of Philadelphia.
MARSHALL TURNPIKE, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.
MARSHALLVILLE or CUMBERLAND WORKS, a village in Maurice River township, Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Tuckahoe Creek, contains some extensive glass works, and upwards of 40 dwellings.
MARSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
MARSHAPPEE or MARSHPEE DISTRICT, an ancient Indian settlement of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 48 miles S.E. of Plymouth.
MARSHBOG, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 10 miles S.E. of Freehold.
MARSH CREEK, of Adams co., Pennsylvania, is a branch of the Monocacy River.
MARSH CREEK, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.
MARSHFIELD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 13 miles E. of Bristol. Pop. 1648. The town, consisting of one street, nearly 1 mile in length, has a considerable trade in malt.
MARSHFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
MARSHFIELD, a post-village and township of Washington co., Vermont, on Onion River, about 11 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1102.
MARSHFIELD, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay, 28 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. The farm and country residence of the late Daniel Webster is in the S. part, about 12 miles N. of Plymouth. Marshfield has manufactories of machinery, and is the seat of the Douglas Manufacturing Company, for making cotton sheetings, &c. Pop. 1837.
MARSHFIELD, a post-office of Erie co., New York.
MARS HILL, of Arrostook co., Maine, about 1 mile W. of the New Brunswick boundary line. It is an isolated eminence with 2 peaks, one 1506 feet, and the other 1363 feet above the level of St. John's River.
MARS HILL, a small village of Clarke co., Georgia.
MARSH ISLAND, at the entrance to Vermillion Bay, Louisiana. At its W. end is a revolving light, elevated 90 feet.
MARSHLAND, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.
MARSH'S LANDING, a post-office of Contra Costa co., California.
MARSHVILLE, a village in Hermon township, St. Lawrence co., New York, on Elm Creek, about 25 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg, with which it is connected by a plank-road.
MARSHWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
MARSHY HOPE, a small river, rises in Kent co., Delaware, and enters the Nanticoke on the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties of Maryland.
MARSICO NUOVO, *mar'se-ko noo-o'vo*, an episcopal city of Naples, province of Basilicata, 18 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 1400.
MARSICO VETERE, *mar'se-ko v'et'ér-rá*, (anc. *Abellinum Marticum*.) a town of Naples, 4 miles E.S.E. of Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3000.
MARSIGLIANA, *mar-sel-yá'ná*, a village of Tuscany, province and 19 miles S.E. of Grosseto, on the Albegna. Pop. 2000.
MARSILLARGUES, *mar'see-yang'*, a town of France, department of Hérault, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montpellier. Pop. 5549.
MARSIVAN, *mar'se-ván'*, or **MARSOVAN,** *mar'so-ván'*, a large village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Sevas, 24 miles W.N.W. of Amasia, in a wide undulating plain. It is stated to comprise 5000 houses, of which 1000 are inhabited by Armenians, and it has many mosques and fountains, and some manufactories of cotton stuffs.
MARSK, two parishes of England, co. of York, North Riding.
MARSTAL, *mar'stál*, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, on the E. coast of the island of Æro, in the Baltic. Pop. 2100.
MARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
MARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
MARSTON BIGGOTT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
MARSTON ON DOVE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.
MARSTON FLEET, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.
MARSTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of York.

MAR

MARSTON MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
MARSTON MAISEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.
MARSTON MONTGOMERY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.
MARSTON MOORS, a locality of England, in Yorkshire, memorable for the defeat of the forces of King Charles I., in 1644.
MARSTON MORETAINE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.
MARSTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.
MARSTON PRIORS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
MARSTON SICCA, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
MARSTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.
MARSTON ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
MARSTON TRUSSEL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
MARSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.
MARSTRAND, *mar'stránd*, a seaport town of West Sweden, 12 and 20 miles N.W. of Gothenburg, on an island in the Kattegat. Pop. 1200. It has a harbor defended by 2 forts, and a bomb-proof castle.
MARSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.
MARTA, *mar'tá*, a small river of the Papal States, by which Lake Bolsena sends its surplus waters into the Mediterranean; total course about 30 miles.
MARTABAN, *mar'tá-ban'*, a frontier town of the Burmese dominions, capital of a province, on the Salwin River, near its mouth, 10 miles N.W. of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 32' N.$, lon. $97^{\circ} 35' E.$ It stands on a declivity, and is enclosed by a stockade, built of wood. It has several conspicuous temples, and beside the river is a battery of masonry; but Maulmain has succeeded to most of its former commerce. Martaban was captured by the British in 1824, and again in 1852.
MARTABAN, GULF OF, an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 14° and $17^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 94° and $98^{\circ} E.$, having N. the Burmese dominions, and E. the British Tenasserim provinces. It receives the Irrawaddy, Setang, and Salwin Rivers; and on its E. coast is the town of Amherst.
MARTANA, *mar-tá'ná*, a small island of Italy, in the N.W. part of Lake Bolsena, Papal States, memorable as the scene of the imprisonment and murder of Amalasontha, Queen of the Goths, only daughter of Theodoric, and niece of Clovis. She was strangled in 535, by the order or connivance of her cousin Theodatus, with whom she had shared her kingdom.
MARTANO, *mar-tá'no*, a town of South Italy, Naples, province and 12 miles W.N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 2500.
MARTEE-KHAN-KA-TANDA, *mar'tee'kán-ká'tándá*, a town of Sindh, near the Indus, 16 miles S.W. of Khyerpoor. It has a brisk trade with Joodpoor, chiefly in cottons, to the amount of 4000*l.*, and other articles of the value of 6000*l.*, annually.
MARTEL, *mar'tél'*, (L. *Martellum*.) a town of France, department of Lot, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 3150.
MARTELD, *mar'télt*, a village of Hanover, Unterhoya, bailiwick of Hoya. Pop. 1136.
MARTHA FURNACE, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Bald Eagle Valley, 100 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.
MARTHALEN, *mar'tá'len*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.N.E. of Zurich, near the Rhine. P. 1140.
MARTHAM, *mar'tám*, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
MARTHA'S, or MARTHA'S FURNACE, a post-village of Hardin co., Illinois, 6 miles from the Ohio River.
MARTHASVILLE, a post-village in Warren co., Missouri, near the Missouri River, 65 miles E. by N. of Jefferson City.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island lying off the S.E. coast of Massachusetts, and separated from Barnstable co. by Vineyard Sound, which is from 3½ to 7 miles wide. It is 2½ miles in length, and from 3 to 9 miles in breadth. It forms a part of Duke's county, Massachusetts, which see.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.
MARTHOD, *mar-tod'*, a village of the Sardinian States, Upper Savoy, 3 miles from Albert-Ville. Pop. 1307.
MARTION, *mar'tyon'*, a town of France, department of Charente, 14 miles E.S.E. of Angoulême. Pop. 624. It has remains of fortifications, and manufactories of woollens, iron-mines in its vicinity, and 12 annual fairs.
MARTIL, VOROS, (*Vörös*.) *vi'rish'* mart, a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya. Pop. 1597.
MARTIC, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River. Pop. 3099.
MARTICVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles S. of Lancaster.
MARTIGNANO, *mar'teen-yá'no*, a village of Austrian Italy, 19 miles E.S.E. of Cremona, on the Po. Pop. 1450.
MARTIGNANO, a village of Naples, province of Otranto, 9 miles S.E. of Lecce.
MARTIGNÉ-BRIAND, *mar'teen-yá'brée'áns'*, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Saumur. Pop. in 1852, 2124.
MARTIGNÉ-FERCHAUD, *mar'teen-yá'fèr-shó'*, a village

of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 miles S.S.W. of Vitre. Pop. in 1852, 3793.

MARTIGNY LA VILLE, *mar'teen'yee' lá veel*, (anc. *Octodurus*? Ger. *Martinach*, *mar'te-nák'*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 17 miles W.S.W. of Sion, on the right bank of the Drance. Pop. 1000.

MARTIGNY-LE-BOURG, *mar'teen'yee' leh boon*, a market-town of Switzerland, half a mile S. of Martigny. P. 2457.

MARTIGUES, *mar'teeg'*, (L. *Martima Colonia Antiliviana*), a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 21 miles S.W. of Aix, near the Etang de Berre. Pop. in 1852, 8520. It has extensive fisheries in the lake, and boat-building.

MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MARTIN, a hamlet of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARTIN, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 430 square miles. The Roanoke forms the entire N. boundary. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy. The Roanoke River is navigable for large boats on the border of the county, and large quantities of lumber (pine and cedar) are exported by this means. Formed in 1774, and named in honor of Josiah Martin, then governor of the colony. Capital, Williamston. Pop. 8307; of whom 4940 were free, and 3367 slaves.

MARTIN, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of 340 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of White River, and by Lick Creek. The surface is hilly. The soil contains a large proportion of clay. A railroad is projected through the county, from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Stone-coal, iron ore, and grit or hard sandstone are abundant. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of the late Major Martin, of Kentucky. Capital, Dover Hill. Pop. 6941.

MARTIN, a post-township in the E. part of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 329.

MARTINA, *mar-tee'ná*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 19 miles N.N.E. of Taranto. Pop. 4000.

MARTINACH, a town of Switzerland. See MARTIGNY.

MARTINCZE, *mar-tín-sá*, a village of Austria, Slavonia, about 22 miles E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3106.

MARTINDALE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

MARTINDALE DEPOT, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 35 miles S. by E. of Albany.

MARTINDALE'S CREEK, of Indiana, enters the White-water River near Milton, Wayne co.

MARTINENGO, *mar-te-nén-go*, a walled town of Austrian Italy, province and 10 miles S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4093.

MARTINETTA, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Pop. 243.

MARTINEZ, *mar-tee'néz*, a post-town of California, situated in the N. part of Contra Costa co., of which it is the capital, is separated from Benicia by the strait connecting Suisoon and San Pablo Bays.

MARTINHOLM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARTIN HUSSINGTREE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MARTINIANA, *mar-te-ne-á*, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 6 miles W. of Saluzzo, on the Po. P. 1680.

MARTINIQUE, one of the West Indies. See MARTINIQUE.

MARTINICUS ISLAND, S. of Penobscot Bay, Maine: on it are two fixed lights, 40 feet from each other, and 82 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $43^{\circ} 48' 30''$ N., lon. $68^{\circ} 49' 15''$ W.

MARTINIQUE, *mar-tin-eeek'*, called by the natives MADI-ANA, *má-de-á*, (Sp. *Martinica*, *mar-te-neé-ko*), one of the French West India Islands, Windward group. Its loftiest summit, Mount Pelée, 4450 feet high, is in lat. $14^{\circ} 48' 15''$ N., lon. $61^{\circ} 10' 15''$ W.; 30 miles S. by W. of Dominica, and 20 miles N. of St. Lucia. It is of irregular form, high and rocky, about 45 miles long, and 10 miles to 15 miles broad; area, 380 square miles. There are six extinct volcanoes on the island; one of the craters is of large dimensions. Extensive masses of volcanic rocks cover the interior, rise to a great elevation, and extend from the mountains to the shores of the sea, where they form numerous deep indentations along the coast. Between the volcanic rocks, occur broad irregular valleys of great fertility. About two-fifths of the island is under cultivation. The mountain slopes are in most parts covered with primeval forests. Numerous streams flow from the heights, most of them mere rivulets, but a few are navigable for boats for a short distance from their mouths. The principal productions are sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton. The quantity of sugar exported in 1850 was 279,757 cwt.; in 1851, 387,269 cwt.; and in 1852, 310,939 cwt.

It has several good harbors, the best of which is Port Royal on the S.W. side. The principal town is St. Pierre, on the N.W. side of the island. The administration of Martinique is under a governor and a privy council of 7 members, aided by a colonial council, composed of 30 members. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. In 1635 it was settled by the French, who eventually extinguished the aboriginal race. It was subsequently taken by the British, in 1794, and restored in 1802. It was

again taken by the British in 1809, and restored a second time to France, at the close of the war in 1814. Pop. 121,478.

MARTINO, *mar-tee'no*, a village of Brazil, province of Rio-Grandes-do-Norte, 170 miles W. of Natal. Pop. 2000.

MARTIN'S, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

MARTINSBERG, *mar'tins-bérg'*, (Hun. *Szent Martony*, *sánt mártón'*), a market-town of West Hungary, co. and 12 miles S.E. of Raab, with an ancient Benedictine abbey, founded by Stephen I. of Hungary. Pop. 1893.

MARTINSBERG, Transylvania. See MARTONHEGY.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village and township, capital of Lewis co., New York, about 130 miles N.W. of Albany. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactories of wool and flour. Pop. estimated at 700; of the township, in 1850, 2677.

MARTINSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Blair co., Pennsylvania, is situated in Morrison's Cove, a rich valley among the Alleghany Mountains, 112 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MARTINSBURG, a village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Butler.

MARTINSBURG, a flourishing post-village, capital of Berkeley co., Virginia, on Tuscarora Creek, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 180 miles N. of Richmond. It is situated in a fertile and elevated region, a few miles W. of the Blue Ridge. It has an active trade, and is an important station on the railroad, containing the machine shops and engine-houses of the company. The abundant water-power furnished by the creek is employed in the manufacturing of flour, iron, &c. The town contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, 2 newspaper offices, and an almshouse. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It contains an academy and several churches.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, 12 miles S.E. of Salem.

MARTINSBURG, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Ripley co., Missouri, 190 miles S.E. by S. of Jefferson City.

MARTIN'S CREEK, of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware River.

MARTIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

MARTIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

MARTIN'S FERRY, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

MARTIN'S FORD, a post-office of Lewis co., Kentucky.

MARTIN'S HILL, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

MARTIN'S LANDING, a small village of Cole co., Missouri.

MARTIN'S LIMEKILNS, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

MARTIN'S STORE, a post-office of Macon co., Georgia, on the South-Western Railroad, about 60 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

MARTINSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village in Wheatfield township, Niagara co., New York, on the N. branch of Tonawanda Creek, about 15 miles N. of Buffalo. It contains 2 stores, a steam saw-mill, and a tavern. Pop. about 600.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 115 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg. The post-office is named Martin's Creek.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Virginia, on a branch of the Dan River, 207 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 2 miles above Wheeling. It contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 10 miles S. of Wilmington.

MARTINSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Washington township, and capital of Morgan co., Indiana, 1 mile E. of the W. fork of White River, and 31 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. A large amount of produce is bought at this place, and shipped by the river during high water. This village is the western terminus of a railroad which connects with the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad at Franklin. It contains a court-house, several churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National Road, 84 miles E. by N. of Vandalia.

MARTINTOWN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Glengarry, 75 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 13 miles from Cornwall. It contains several stores. Pop. about 500.

MARTIN VAS ISLANDS, a cluster of rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, E. of South America.

MARTIRANO, *mar-te-rá-no*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 8 miles N. of Nicastro. Pop. 2106.

MARTIRES, *los, locs mar'te-rés*, three small low islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about lat. $7^{\circ} 34' 15''$ N., lon. $149^{\circ} 29' 15''$ E.

MARTIRIOS, *mar-tee-re-occe*, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, between the Velhas and the Paraupeba. The inhabitants cultivate millet, haricots, rice, and sugarcane, and make brandy. Pop. 7000.

MARTIS, *man'tees'*, a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari. Pop. 1310.

MARTIZAY, *mar'tee-zá'*, a market-town of France, department of Indre, arrondissement of Le Blanc. Pop. 1932.

MARTLESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MARTLETWY, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MARTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MARTOCK, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parret, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Yeovil. P. 3025.

MARTOLA MARIAM, *mar-to'la má're-ám'*, a town of Abyssinia, state of Amhara, on a hill, lat. 10° 51' N., lon. 37° 48' E., and having remains of a fine church.

MARTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MARTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5½ miles N. of Stokesley. Captain Cook, the famous navigator, was born here in 1728.

MARTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

MARTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

MARTON, *Long*, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

MARTON with GRAFTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MARTON with MOXBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MARTONHEGY, *mör'ton'hédj'*, or **MARTINSBERG**, *mar'tin-béso'*, a village of Austria, Transylvania, about 12 miles from Szombath. Pop. 1117.

MARTONVASAR, *mör'ton'vóh'sar'*, a market-town of Hungary, 17 miles S.W. of Buda. Pop. 1394.

MARTONYOS, *mör'ton'yosh'*, a village of Hungary, 16 miles S.W. of Szegedin, on the Theiss. Pop. 4131.

MARTOREL, *mar-to-rél'*, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 12 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a bridge and triumphal arch of Roman construction. Pop. 3106.

MARTOS, *mar'toce*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 9 miles W.S.W. of Jaen. It is indifferently built; has two squares, crooked, steep, and unpaved streets; three fine churches, some chapels, two convents, a handsome town-house, prison, hospital, several schools, an orphan asylum, small theatre, and, at some distance S. of the town, two bathing establishments, the waters of which contain sulphur, magnesia, alum, &c. Linen, pottery ware, hats, and oil, are made. Pop. 11,002.

MARTRES, *mar'tr*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 24 miles S.W. of Muret. Pop. 1650.

MARTRES DE VEYRE, *mar'tr dýh vár*, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1920.

MARTVILLE, a post-village of Sterling township, Cayuga co., New York, 17½ miles W. by N. of Albany.

MARUA, *má-roo'á*, **MAURUA**, *mów-roo'á*, or **MAUPITI**, *mów-pee'tee*, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 16° 20' S., lon. 152° 12' W.

MARUM, *má-rúm*, a village of Holland, province and 12 miles S.W. of Groningen. Pop. 794.

MARUTKA. See *LORD HOOB'S ISLAND*.

MARVAO, (*Marvão*), *mar-vówns'*, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Alem-tejo, on the Spanish frontier, 11 miles N.E. of Portalegre, with a citadel and extensive cisterns. Pop. 1300.

MARVAO, *mar-vówns'*, a town of Brazil, province of Piahy, on the Marvaó, 150 miles N.E. of Oeiras. Pop. 3000.

MARVEJOLS, *mar'veh-zhol'*, (*La Marilogium*), a town of France, department of Lozère, on the right branch of the Cougnues, 10 miles W.N.W. of Mende. Pop. in 1852, 4350.

MARVELL, a post-village of Bates co., Missouri, 150 miles W. by S. of Jefferson City.

MARVILLE, *mar'veel'*, a village of France, department of Meuse, 6 miles S.E. of Montmédy, with 1203 inhabitants.

MARVIN, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about 280 miles W. by S. of Albany.

MARVIN, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

MARVINS, a village in Adair co., Iowa, 170 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

MARVIN'S MILL, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

MARWAR, a state of Hindostan. See *JOODPOOR*.

MARWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

MARYAMPOŁ, *má-re-ám'pól*, a small town of Austrian Galicia, on the Dniester, 11 miles N.E. of Stanislawow.

MARY ANN, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 999.

MARY ANN PURNAE, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MARYBOROUGH, a borough and town of Ireland, Leinster, capital of Queen's co., with a station on the Great South and West Railway, 53½ miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 3633.

MARYBURGH, *má're-búr'ruh*, a village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on Loch Fil at the mouth of the Lochy, immediately S.W. of Fort William. It has a large herring

fishery. Two miles distant is the ancient castle of Inverlochy, the seat of Banquo, progenitor of the royal house of Stuart.

MARYCULTER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the S. bank of the Dee, 8 miles S.W. of Aberdeen. It has a Roman Catholic college for divinity students.

MARYHILL, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 3 miles N.W. of Glasgow, on the banks of the Kelvin, here crossed by the Forth and Clyde Canal. It contains two print works, bleach and glass works, an iron-foundry, spinning-mill, and boat-building yards. Pop. 2552.

MARYKIRK or **ABERLUTHNET**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

MARYLAND, *má're-land*, one of the thirteen original states of the American confederacy, and the most southern of the Middle States, is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, and S.S.W. and W. by Virginia, from which it is separated by the Potomac River. It lies between 35° and 39° 44' N. lat., and between 75° 10' and 79° 29' W. lon. Maryland is very irregular in outline, occupying an extent of about 190 miles on its northern boundary, which contracts on its W. side till at its southern limits it has scarcely half that extent, even including Chesapeake Bay. Its greatest breadth, in a N. and S. direction, is about 120 miles. This state is divided by Chesapeake Bay into two portions, called the Eastern and Western Shore; the two divisions, exclusive of the bay, including an area of about 9356 square miles, or 5,987,840 acres, of which 2,797,006 were improved land in 1850. The Western Shore is about double the area of the Eastern. About 60 square miles of the original territory of Maryland have been taken off by its grant of the District of Columbia to the government of the United States.

Face of the Country.—The surface on both shores of Chesapeake Bay is level, and the soil sandy. A range of hills enters the state where the N. boundary strikes the Susquehanna, and extends in a S.W. direction to the Potomac River, which it intersects about 10 miles above Washington City. This ridge divides the alluvial from the mountainous portion of the state. The mountainous district occupies the strip of territory (not more than 4 miles wide in its narrowest part) in the N.W. of the state, between the Pennsylvania line and the Potomac River. This section is crossed by different ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, bearing different local names, such as South-East Mountain, Sugar-Loaf Mountain, Catoclin, Blue Ridge, Kittatinny, Rugged Mountain, and Will's Mountain. None of these are of any great elevation. A belt of primary formation, composed of gneiss, mica slate, serpentine hornblende, limestone, clay slate, &c., forms the mountainous part of this district.

Minerals.—The N.W. part of this state is rich in bituminous coal and iron. The coal region, though only covering an area of 550 square miles, is very productive. The trade in this coal has received a double impetus recently by the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and from the increased demand for its use in steam-vessels. The sales of coal increased from 1708 tons, in 1842, to 533,980, in 1853. The extent of its iron resources will be best shown by the simple statement of the fact that there were 31 furnaces in Maryland in 1853, smelting 70,500 tons of iron; an increase of 27,000 tons over 1850. Copper mining is beginning to attract much attention in this state, and mines have been opened in Frederick and Carroll counties. Traces of nickel and cobalt are found in the Springfield Mine, and argentiferous galena in the Dolby Hide Mine. Cobalt has been found on the Patapsco. The capital engaged in copper mining in 1850, was \$13,200. The other minerals are alum, porcelain-clay, lime, chrome, manganese, magnesia, barytes, marble, marls, ochres, bones, and even gold. Lignites occur abundantly in Anne Arundel county, associated with iron pyrites and amber.

Rivers and Bays.—The Chesapeake Bay extends northward about 120 miles within this state, with a breadth varying from 7 to 20 miles. It is navigable for large vessels throughout its whole extent, and receives the large and navigable river Potomac at the S. extremity of the state, besides the Patuxent and Patapsco from the W., the Susquehanna from the N., and the Elk, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke from the E. All these rivers are more or less navigable for small ocean craft, and the Potomac for the largest class vessels to Alexandria. The bay abounds with fine fish, oysters, and terrapins. The waters of the bay back up in numerous inlets, and bring the means of cheap and easy transport almost to the very doors of the farmer, beside furnishing him with a cheap supply of a great variety of the finest fish. There are a number of islands in Chesapeake Bay, the principal of which are Kent Island, opposite the city of Annapolis, 12 miles long, and Tangier Island, farther south.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Maryland shares with Virginia the wild scenery at Harper's Ferry, where the Potomac bursts through the Blue Ridge, and which Mr. Jefferson declared worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness. The falls of the Potomac, about 14 miles above Georgetown, though of no great perpendicular height, are represented as being one of the most interesting cataracts in the United

States. The descent is about 60 feet in $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from 30 to 40 feet of which are in one perpendicular pitch. It is not, however, the fall of water that constitutes the whole interest of the scene, which is very much heightened by the wild, perpendicular cliffs that shut in the river on the Virginia side.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Maryland occupies a position about equally removed from the extremes of the North and South as to temperature. Her contiguity to the ocean, and the fact of the Chesapeake Bay permeating her midst, give her the advantage of whatever mitigating effects large bodies of water may exert on climate. On the other hand, the lowlands on the borders of the Chesapeake Bay are subject to exhalations of miasmatic matter, which give rise to bilious fevers and fevers with ague in the autumn.

The soil of the Eastern Shore, and some of the counties on the Western, is a mixture of sand and clay, which, though not of the most fertile character, is easily improved, and, by the aid of manure, which it possesses at hand in its extensive beds of marl, well repays cultivation. Some of the valleys of the middle and northern counties are highly fertile. Maryland has formerly suffered from an injudicious system of agriculture, of constant cropping with but little manuring. This system is, however, happily passing away; emigrants from the North are taking up the lands worn out by the system referred to, and by means of guano, bone-dust, marl, and other manures, are restoring the land to more than its pristine fertility. The soil receives improvement easily, is readily cultivated, and the farmers emigrating from the rougher soil of the North find their labors here much diminished. Maryland ranks third of the states of the Union in the absolute amount of tobacco produced; and, if we regard population, the second. The other great staples are wheat and Indian corn; besides which, large quantities of oats, rye, buckwheat, flax, hay, grass-seeds, Irish and sweet potatoes, pease, beans, fruits, butter, beeswax, honey, and wool, and some barley, wine, cheese, hops, hemp, silk, maple sugar, and molasses are produced. According to the census of 1850, there were in Maryland 21,860 farms, occupying 2,797,906 acres of improved land, (about 130 acres to each farm,) producing 4,494,680 bushels of wheat; 226,014 of rye; 10,749,858 of Indian corn; 2,242,151 of oats; 12,816 of pease and beans; 764,939 of Irish potatoes; 208,993 of sweet potatoes; 103,071 of buckwheat; 17,778 of grass seeds; 2446 of flax-seed; 71,407,407 pounds of tobacco; 477,438 of wool; 3,806,160 of butter; 157,956 tons of hay; 1933 of hemp; 35,686 pounds of flax; 47,740 of maple sugar; 74,802 of beeswax and honey; live stock valued at \$7,997,634; orchard products, \$164,051; market products, \$200,869; and slaughtered animals, \$1,954,800.

Forest Trees.—Several varieties of oak, pine, chestnut, cedar, poplar, maple, fir, hickory, ash, beech, gum, birch, persimmon, sycamore, walnut, cypress, sassafras, locust, dogwood, magnolia, holly, elm, and cherry are the principal woods.

Manufactures.—Maryland has a large amount of capital invested in a great variety of manufactures. In 1850 there were 3863 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually; of these, 24 were cotton factories, employing \$2,236,000 capital, and 1008 male and 2014 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,165,579, and producing 27,883,923 yards of stuffs, and 46,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$2,120,504; 38 woollen factories, employing \$244,000 capital, and 262 male and 100 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$165,568, and producing 373,100 yards of stuffs, valued at \$235,140; 51 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$2,559,750 capital, and 2699 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,259,428, and producing 59,885 tons of castings, pig iron, &c., valued at \$2,512,831; \$247,100 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 76,900 bushels of barley, 166,100 of Indian corn, 54,300 of rye, 460 of oats, and 25 tons of hops, employing 126 hands, and producing 26,380 barrels of ale, and 787,400 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.; and 116 tanneries, employing \$628,900 capital, consuming \$725,612 worth of raw material, and producing leather valued at \$1,103,139. Homemade manufactures, valued at \$111,828, were fabricated.

Internal Improvements.—Maryland was among the earliest of the United States to enter with zeal upon a system of internal improvements; and it is believed that a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the first in America used for the purposes of ordinary travel and transport of goods. This state, as well as Pennsylvania, displayed more enterprise than caution in projecting her earlier works of intercommunication, and involved herself in a heavy debt, particularly for the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for which, up to the year 1850, she had expended upwards of \$7,000,000, and which has never been completed beyond Cumberland, (184 miles) nor yielded a remunerating income in tolls. Maryland has loaned and expended more than \$15,000,000 in aid of railroads and canals, which are now likely to become richly remunerative. She has already a sinking fund of \$2,922,750, which

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will probably be multiplied rapidly by the increased productiveness of the completed works. Discoveries of new veins of coal in the Cumberland coal region, for which there is now a great demand for steamships and other purposes, together with the increased production of iron from the same region, cannot fail to add greatly to the income from the canal. In January, 1854, there were in Maryland 697 miles of railroad in operation, and 30 in course of construction. These roads connect Baltimore with Wheeling and Cincinnati, and various intermediate places, with Washington City, with Wilmington, in Delaware, with Harrisburg, York, and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, and with Annapolis, the state capital. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal opens an inland navigation to Philadelphia, and the Susquehanna Canal gives Baltimore a share in the trade of the interior of Pennsylvania, bringing to her the lumber of Southern New York. Hagerstown, in Maryland, is also connected with Chambersburg, Carlisle, and Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania.

Commerce.—Maryland possesses great facilities both for foreign and internal commerce, having the Chesapeake Bay, navigable for the largest vessels, extending through the heart of her territory, and her south-western shore washed by the Potomac and the Susquehanna, floating a portion of the products of Southern New York and the interior of Pennsylvania to her commercial metropolis. Communicating with the great West by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; with Pennsylvania and the north-east, by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; and by several railroads, Maryland has every prospect of increasing her trade in a rapid ratio. The Cumberland coal, now much in demand for steamers, will add greatly to her coasting tonnage. The prime articles of foreign export are flour, wheat, pork, and tobacco. The imports of Maryland for the year 1852-3, amounted to \$6,390,078, and her exports to \$7,906,459; tonnage entered, 119,089; cleared, 143,596; owned in the state, 266,686; and number of vessels built, 122, with a tonnage of 16,901. Of the vessels built, 1 only was a steamer. See BALTIMORE.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, Maryland had 11 colleges, with 992 students and \$101,714 income, of which only \$1700 was from public funds; 907 public schools, with 33,254 pupils and \$220,148 income, of which \$67,373 was from public funds, and \$88,663 from taxation; and 224 academies and other schools, with 10,677 pupils and \$242,229 income, of which \$7165 was from public funds, and \$14,995 from endowments. Attending schools, as reported by families, 62,063. Free adults who could not read and write, 41,877, of whom 3451 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, there were in 1853, in Maryland, 5 colleges with 433 students, and 2 medical schools with 125 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 909 churches in Maryland in 1850, the Baptists owned 45, the Episcopalians 133, Friends 26, German Reformed 22, Lutherans 40, Methodists 479, Presbyterians 56, Roman Catholics 65, Free Church 6, and minor sects 37; giving one church to every 641 persons. Value of church property, \$3,947,884.

Periodicals.—There were published in 1850, 6 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 54 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 3 monthly newspapers and magazine, with an annual aggregate circulation of 19,612,724.

Public Institutions.—The State Penitentiary, located at Baltimore, received a state appropriation in 1851 of \$30,000. The number of convicts in this institution in December, 1852, was 306, of whom 54 were minors; but for the latter class a place of correction rather than punishment is about to be supplied, in a House of Refuge, now in course of construction, which will embrace the improvements suggested by institutions established in other states. The Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at Baltimore, had 164 patients under care in the year 1852, of whom 101 were private patients, and 63 public. Of these, 34 were admitted during the year, 10 recovered, 18 were discharged, 3 improved, 15 unimproved, and 6 died. The expenditures for the year were \$25,647.06. From the establishment of this institution, in the early part of the present century, up to this time, (1853,) it has received from the state \$111,000, and from other sources \$98,000. There were in Maryland in 1850, 17 public libraries with 54,750 volumes, 92 Sunday-school and school libraries, with 34,650 volumes, 10 college libraries with 33,792, and 5 church libraries with 1850 volumes.

Population.—Maryland was originally settled mostly by the English, but it partakes at present of much the same mixture of population that characterizes the United States generally. The number of inhabitants was 319,728 in 1790, 341,548 in 1800; 380,546 in 1810; 407,350 in 1820; 447,040 in 1830; 470,019 in 1840; 583,034 in 1850; of whom 211,187 were white males, 206,756 white females, 35,192 free colored males, 39,531 free colored females, 45,944 male slaves, and 44,424 female slaves. This population is divided into 87,384 families, occupying 81,708 dwellings. Representative population, 546,887. Of the white population, 399,396 were born in the state; 41,712 in other states of the Union; 3467 in

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England: 19,557 in Ireland; 1353 in Scotland and Wales; 215 in British America; 26,936 in Germany; 507 in France; 1253 in other countries, and 462 whose places of birth were unknown; making about 10 per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. Population to square mile, 53. There occurred, in the year ending June 1, 1850, 9621 deaths, or about 17 in every 1000 persons. In the same period, 4494 paupers, of whom 1093 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about \$16 to each person. Of 261 deaf and dumb, 38 were free colored, and 26 slaves; of 323 blind, 63 were free colored, and 45 slaves; of 546 insane, 44 were free colored, and 25 slaves; and of 391 idiotic, 48 were free colored, and 68 slaves. Of the entire population in 1850, there were engaged in mining 313; in agriculture 69,851; in commerce 3249; in manufactures 21,325; in navigating the ocean 721; in internal navigation 1519; and in the learned professions 1647.

Counties.—Maryland is divided into 21 counties, viz., Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George, Queen Anne, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester. Capital, Annapolis.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns of Maryland are Baltimore, population in 1850, 169,054; Cumberland, 6073; Frederick, 6028; Hagerstown, 3879; Annapolis, 3011; and several other towns with populations varying from 1000 to 1500.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor of Maryland is elected by the people for four years, and has a salary of \$3000 per annum, with the use of a furnished house. The Senate consists of 22 members, elected for four, and the House of Representatives of 74, elected for two years, both by the people. The state is divided into three districts, from which the governor must be chosen in rotation. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and convene on the first Wednesday in January. The judiciary consists, 1. Of a court of appeals, composed of four judges, elected from districts by popular vote for ten years, but each judge must retire at the age of 70. The governor and Senate designate one of the four as chief justice; 2. Of eight circuit courts, presided over by as many judges, each elected from a separate district, by popular vote, for ten years. The fifth circuit comprises the city of Baltimore, which has three courts, viz. a superior court, court of common pleas, and a criminal court. The judge of the latter is elected for six years; 3. Of an orphans' court in each county, and in the city of Baltimore, composed of three persons as judges, elected by popular vote for four years. Registers, sheriffs, constables, justices of the peace, and prosecuting attorneys are all elected by the people, for periods varying from two to six years. The judges of the court of appeals, and the Baltimore city courts, receive salaries of \$2500, and the circuit judges \$2000 per annum. The office of attorney-general has been abolished by the new constitution. No debt is to be contracted by the state for a greater sum than \$100,000, or for a longer period than 15 years. Every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, resident in the state one year, and in the county, town, or city where he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election, may vote. Maryland is entitled to 6 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 8 electoral votes for President of the United States. The assessed value of property in 1850, was \$208,563,568. The public debt in 1853, \$15,356,224, including a contingent debt of \$3,429,689, and a sinking fund of \$2,922,750. School fund in 1853, \$148,509; amount of productive property, \$11,212,617; and, of at present unproductive property, \$16,319,133; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$170,000. Receipts for 1853 amounted to \$1,387,972, and expenditures to \$1,193,569. The number of banking institutions in January, 1854, was 25, with an aggregate capital of \$3,553,409, a circulation of \$4,918,381, and \$3,405,900 in coin.

History.—Maryland derived its name from Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., who granted to Lord Baltimore a charter for the territory now occupied by the present state of Maryland. Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, led the first colony, which settled at St. Mary's, in 1634. In 1649, to her lasting honor, Maryland passed an act granting religious toleration to all sects and creeds. In 1660, when Philip Calvert assumed the government, the colony had 12,000 inhabitants; eleven years afterwards they had increased to 20,000. In 1688, William III. assumed the government; which, however, was restored to the Calvert family twenty-seven years later. In 1694 and 1695, a disease prevailed among the stock, carrying off about 90,000 cattle and hogs. In 1753, the colony had 154,188 inhabitants. No conspicuous engagement took place in Maryland during the Revolutionary contest, but some of the sessions of the continental Congress were held at Annapolis, and there Washington resigned his command at the close of the war. During the war of 1812, however, her territory was twice invaded by the British, who were gallantly repulsed from North Point, near Baltimore, September 13, 1814; although they had gained a temporary triumph a few weeks before

at Bladensburg. The constitution of Maryland underwent a radical change at the Revolution, and has been twice remodelled since, viz. in 1833 and 1861.

MARYLAND, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Otsego co. New York, about 66 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 2152.

MARYLAND LINE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

MARYLEBONE or **ST. MARYLEBONE**, a parliamentary borough and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming the N.W. quarter of the metropolis, having E. the borough of Finsbury, and S. Westminster, on which side Oxford Street forms its boundary. Pop. 287,466. The borough consists mostly of elegant streets, very regularly laid out, and inhabited by many wealthy private families; and it comprises the Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent Street, Cavendish, Portman, Manchester, and Fitzroy Squares; the new and splendid quarter between the Regent's and Hyde Parks, the Colosseum, Princess's Theatre, Middlesex Hospital, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, and several handsome churches. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 members to the House of Commons.

MARYPORT, a seaport town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Eilon, at its mouth in the Irish Sea, connected by railway, 26 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Whitehaven. Pop. in 1861, 5608. It is well built; has yards for ship-building, some manufactures of cottons, and large exports of coal to Scotland and Ireland. Registered shipping in 1846, 122 vessels; aggregate burden, 15,416 tons. The harbor dries at low water.

MARY'S CREEK, Texas, rises in Cook co., and flows south-eastward into Stewart's Fork, in Tarrant county.

MARY'S GARDEN, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

MARYSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village in Campbell co., Virginia, near Staunton River, 115 miles S.W. by W. of Richmond.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Charlotte co., Virginia, is situated near the railroad from Richmond to Danville, 100 miles S.W. of the former. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and about 600 inhabitants.

MARYSVILLE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

MARYSVILLE, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MARYSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Blount co., Tennessee, 18 miles S. by W. of Knoxville, and about 8 miles S. of Holston River. It is the seat of the South-Western Theological Seminary, founded by the Presbyterians in 1821.

MARYSVILLE. See **CLAYSVILLE**.

MARYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Paris township, capital of Union co., Ohio, on Mill Creek, 30 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, at the intersection of two railroads, connecting it with Columbus, Springfield, Cincinnati, &c. Marysville contains a court-house, an academy, and several churches. Pop. 800.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Missouri, about 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, 40 miles N.W. by N. of Iowa City.

MARYSVILLE, a town of Kansas, on the California road and on the Big Blue River, 125 miles W. of Leavenworth.

MARYSVILLE, a flourishing city, capital of Yuba co., California, is situated on the N. bank of Yuba River, 1 mile above its junction with Feather River, and about 100 miles N.N.E. of Benicia. Steamboats ply regularly between this town and San Francisco; and the main road from Sacramento City passes through it. A daily newspaper is published here, and in 1852 the city had 4 churches. The town was commenced late in the fall of 1849. A city charter was granted February 6, 1851, and amended May 7, 1853. The population in 1854, according to the San Francisco Herald, was 9000.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, on the W. bank of the Willamette River.

MARY-TAVY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARYTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MARYVILLE, a post-village of Nodaway co., Missouri, 220 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

MARZAMENI, *mand-za-má-nee*, a small island off the S.E. coast of Sicily, 21 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse.

MARZANO, *mand-za-no*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 24 miles E.N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1400.

MAS AGENAIS, *Le lsh máx á'shén-á'*, a small town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 7 miles W.N.W. of Marmande. Pop. 1416.

MAS-A-FUERA, *ma-d-fu-á'*, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Chili, 110 miles W. of the island of Juan Fernandez, and rising to 2300 feet above the ocean. Lat. 33° 49' S. lon. 80° 54' 30" W. It is about 10 miles in circumference. The appellation *Mas-a-Fuera*, signifying "further out," [to sea.] was given to this island in contradistinction to **JUAN FERNANDEZ**, which was called *Mas-a-Tierra*, ("nearer the land.")

MASAMBEK or **MASAMBIK**. See **MOZAMBIQUE**.

MASANASA, *má-sá-ná-sá*, a village of Spain, province and about 4 miles W.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1915.

MASARDIS, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, intersected by Aroostook River.

MAS-A-TIERRA ISLAND. See **JUAN FERNANDEZ**.

MASAYA, *má-sá-yá*, a town of Central America, state and 40 miles N.W. of Nicaragua, at the foot of the volcano of Masaya.

MASBATE, *má-sá-tá*, one of the Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, S. of Luzon, and W. of Samar. Length, from E. to W., about 70 miles, average breadth 20 miles. Here are the ports of Barreras and Catayugan.

MASBOROUGH, a village of England, with a station on the Midland Railway. See **ROTTERHAM**.

MASCAL, *má-sá-kál*, or **MASCALLY**, *má-sá-kál-lee*, an island of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast, 42 miles S.S.E. of Islamabad.

MASCALI, *má-sá-kál-lee*, a seaport town of Sicily, Intendency and 18 miles N.N.E. of Catania, near the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 4000. It is decaying, while its outports, Giarre and Riposto, are rising in importance; but it has an active fishery, and trade in wine, lime, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. Mascali has some curious Saracenic and other antiquities.

MASCALUCIA, *má-sá-kál-loo-chá*, a town of Sicily, 5 miles N. of Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna. Pop. 2000. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818.

MASCARA, *má-sá-ká-rá*, or **VICTORIA**, a town of Algeria, province and 45 miles S.E. of Oran. Pop. in 1849, 4512, of whom 1716 were Europeans. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader; was taken and ruined by the French in 1835; afterwards ceded to Abd-el-Kader, and again occupied in 1841. It gave its name to the W. province of Algiers, called also **TEMEZEN**, and now **ORAN**.

MASCARENE (*má-sá-ka-reen*) **ISLES**, a collective name of the islands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and Rodriguez, in the Indian Ocean, so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Bourbon in 1545.

MASCAT, or **MASCATE**, in Arabia. See **MUSCAT**.

MASCOMY RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into Mascomy Pond.

MASCOUTAIL, *má-sá-koo-táil*, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, 25 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis. It has 1 Methodist and 1 Catholic church, and a steam flouring-mill.

MAS DE AZIL, *má-sá dá-á-sel*, a small town of France, department of Ariège, 12 miles W.S.W. of Pamiers. Pop. 1590.

MAS DE LAS MATAS, *má-sá dá-lá-s má-tá-s*, a town of Spain, province of Teruel. Pop. 1609.

MASHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Ure, 16 miles S.S.E. of Richmond. Pop. of the town, 1318.

MASITAPAU, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

MASHBURY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MASHOW, *má-show*, or **MASSAO**, *má-sá-ow*, a town of South Africa, Bechuanaland country, about 115 miles N.E. of Lattakoo. Pop. 10,000(?).

MASI, *má-sé*, a village of Austrian Italy, 28 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2220.

MASIO, *má-sé-ó*, a village of the Sardinian States, 2 miles from Origgio, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1898.

MASIUS MONS. See **KARA DAĞI**.

MASKAT, Arabia. See **MUSCAT**.

MASK LOUGH, *lón mask*, a lake of Ireland, co. of Galway and Mayo, 11 miles S. of Castlebar, about 8 miles long.

MASKEGON, or **MASKEGO**, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing nearly southward, enters Lake Michigan in Ottawa county, about 12 miles N.W. of Grand Haven. Its whole length is estimated at 200 miles, and it is navigable 25 miles from its mouth. Fifty miles from its mouth it has a fall of 25 feet. Maskegon Lake, an expansion of the river, is 10 miles long, and is about half a mile from Lake Michigan.

MASKEGON or **MUSKEGON**, a post-township in the N.W. part of Ottawa co., Michigan, intersected by Maskegon River. Pop. 484.

MASNOU, *má-sá-noo* (?), a village of Spain, on the Barcelona and Matons Railway, about 10 miles from Barcelona.

MASON, a county in the W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio River, has an area of 300 square miles. The Kanawha River flows through the middle of the county into the Ohio. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is productive. Timber and stone-coal are abundant. Salt springs of great value have lately been found near the Ohio River in this county, and several furnaces for preparing salt are now in operation. Formed in 1804, and named in honor of George Mason, a distinguished statesman of Virginia. Capital, Point Pleasant. Pop. 7539; of whom 6892 were free, and 647 slaves.

MASON, a county in the N.N.E. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio, contains 230 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the N., and it is intersected by the N. fork of the Licking, and also drained by Limestone and Lee's Creeks. A bold range of hills extends along the Ohio River, and the surface of the interior is finely diversified. The soil is calcareous, deep, and highly productive. The

county is intersected by the Maysville and Danville Railroad, and by a turnpike leading to Lexington. Capital, Washington. Pop. 18,344; of whom 14,060 were free, and 4284 slaves.

MASON, formerly **NOTIPESKAGO**, an unorganized county in the W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Notipeskago River. The census of 1850 states the population at 93.

MASON, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. The Illinois and Sangamon Rivers form its boundaries on the N.W. and the S., and unite at its western extremity. The surface is generally level, and liable to submersion; the soil is very productive. Stone-coal is abundant. The Illinois River furnishes an easy access to the Northern and Southern markets. Capital, Havana. Pop. 5921.

MASON, a post-village and township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 38 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. 1626.

MASON, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

MASON, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 1132.

MASON, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 90 miles S.W. of Columbus, contains a few stores, and 431 inhabitants.

MASON, a village of Branch co., Michigan, on the Coldwater River, 85 miles S.S.W. of Lansing, and 1½ miles from the Southern Railroad.

MASON, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 570.

MASON, a thriving post-village, capital of Ingham co., Michigan, 12 miles S.E. of Lansing. The Sycamore Creek, which passes through the village, affords water-power. Mason is the oldest village in the county, and was first settled about 1837. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

MASONE, *má-so-ná*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 3 miles from Campofreddo. Pop. 2027.

MASON GROVE, a post-village of Madison co., Tennessee, 15 miles N.W. of Jackson.

MASON HALL, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

MASON HALL, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee, 153 miles W. by N. of Nashville.

MASONIC COLLEGE, of Marion co., Missouri, about 12 miles W. of Palmyra. It was founded in 1831 originally as a manual labor school, and it has still a large tract of land occupied as a farm. In 1852, it had 5 instructors, and 45 students.

MASON ISLAND, a small island of Ireland, co. of Galway, 14 miles S.E. of Clifden.

MASON RIVER, Illinois, a little stream which falls into the Illinois River, opposite to Morris, in Grundy co.

MASON'S POINT, a small post-village of Benton co., Tennessee, on the Tennessee River.

MASONSVILLE, a village of Thompson township, Windham co., Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 37 miles N. by W. of Norwich.

MASONTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 194 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

MASON VILLAGE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, at the terminus of the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 23 miles from Groton.

MASONVILLE, a post-village and township in the W. part of Delaware co., New York, about 95 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1550.

MASONVILLE, a post-village in Lauderdale co., Alabama, near the Tennessee River, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

MASONVILLE, a small village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

MASOVIA, *má-so-vé-á*, the name of a former palatinate of Poland, since named the Province of Warsaw.

MAS/PETH, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

MASSA, *má-sá*, a walled town of Northern Italy, grand-duchy and 53 miles S.S.W. of Tuscany. Pop. 1400.

MAS/SAC, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, has an area of about 140 square miles. The surface is uneven and heavily timbered. Stone-coal and lead are found in the county, but not worked. Capital, Metropolis. Pop. 4092.

MAS/SAC, a village of Massac co., Illinois, on the Ohio River.

MASSACHUSETTS, *má-sá-chu-setts*, one of the original states of the American Confederacy, and one of the New England or Eastern States, is bounded on the N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York. It lies between 41° 10' (including the islands) and 42° 53' N. lat., and between 69° 50' and 73° 30' W. lon. It is very irregular in shape, the S.E. portion projecting into the ocean, so as almost to enclose Cape Cod Bay. The greatest length of the state from E. to W. is about 145 miles, and it has in the longitude of Boston a breadth of about 90 miles, while the western portion is not more than 48 miles wide. It includes an area of about 7800 square miles, or 4,992,000 acres, of which 2,133,436 are improved.

Face of the Country.—The surface of Massachusetts is generally uneven, and in many parts rugged and mountainous. The middle, eastern, and north-eastern portions are hilly and broken, and the south-eastern level and sandy.

The western portion, though mountainous, does not attain a very great elevation above the sea. Saddle Mountain, in the N.W. extremity, 3595 feet in altitude, is the highest land in the state. This is a peak of the Green Mountains, which enter the state from Vermont and pass into Connecticut. They run nearly parallel with the Connecticut River, at distances of about 20 to 30 miles. The other principal mountains are the isolated peaks of Mount Tom, and Mount Holyoke, near Northampton—the former on the W., and the latter on the E. side of the Connecticut; and Wachusett Mountain, N. of the middle of the state. Wachusett has an elevation of about 2018 feet, Mount Tom of 1200, and Holyoke of 910 feet. The Green Mountain divides into two ranges in Massachusetts; the most western and most elevated is called the Taugkanic, or Taconic, and the eastern the Hoosic Ridge, and is about half the height of the other. Saddle Mountain, already named, and Bald Mountain, Mount Everett, or Mount Washington, by all which names it is designated, 2624 feet in height, in the S.W. angle of the state, are peaks of the Taugkanic Range. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, and Wachusett Mountain are considered as detached parts of the Great White Mountain Range from New Hampshire.

Geology.—The rocks of Massachusetts are mostly primary, in some places covered with the older secondary formation. A belt of this kind, 10 to 15 miles in width, extends from Boston S.W. to Rhode Island. The primary rocks extend in the N. to the ocean's verge, while the valley of the Connecticut rests on a bed of red sandstone. The primary rocks of this state form some excellent building stone, and the gray granite of Quincy Hills has probably its representative in one or more of the public buildings of every great city or town from Massachusetts to Texas. The mountains of the western part of the state are composed of granite, gneiss, quartz and other siliceous rocks, of mica and clay slates, limestone, and hornblende. The white marble of Berkshire county is a fine building material, and forms parts of the walls and columns of Girard College at Philadelphia. The soapstone (steatite) of Hampshire county is largely used as a building material, and is exported for that purpose. The other minerals are serpentine, asbestos, slate, some anthracite coal in the secondary formation, some copper in Northampton and Southampton, plumbago, ochres, argillaceous earths, lead and iron; the last is found in Plymouth and Bristol counties, but in greatest abundance W. of the Connecticut River. The annual product of the state, according to Whitney, is about 12,000 tons. Lead exists in Northampton, (where mines were worked as early as 1765,) and in Hampshire county. There are some thin coal seams 3 miles from Mansfield, and some plumbaginuous anthracite in Worcester.

Rivers, Bays, and Islands.—The E. and S.E. border of Massachusetts is much indented with bays. A large gulf, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, has protruded itself for about 25 miles in a S.W., and 65 in a S.E. direction, into the eastern part of the state; the northern portion having received the name of Massachusetts, and the southern of Cape Cod Bay. Buzzard's Bay from the S. extends in a N.E. direction towards Cape Cod Bay, forming Barnstable county into a peninsula almost enclosing Cape Cod Bay. Plymouth Bay is a smaller inlet of Cape Cod on the W. The Connecticut River, which passes through the W. part of the state, is the only large river in Massachusetts; and even this, on account of its rapid descent, is not navigable in this state without the aid of canals and locks. The Merrimack, from New Hampshire, runs 35 miles within the N.E. portion of Massachusetts, and by means of its falls and rapids, furnishes valuable water-power to the great manufacturing towns of Lowell and Lawrence. It receives within the limits of Massachusetts the Nashua and Concord Rivers from the S.W. Blackstone River passes from the centre of the state S.E. to Narragansett Bay. The Connecticut receives Miller's and Chickopee Rivers from the E., and the Deerfield and Westfield from the W. The Housatonic rises in the N.W. of Massachusetts, and runs S. into the state of Connecticut. Taunton River, celebrated for its water-power, and on whose banks stand the manufacturing towns of Taunton and Fall River, runs from the S.E. part of this state into Narragansett Bay. Charles River, from the interior, separates Boston from Charlestown, and flows into Massachusetts Bay. The rivers of this state furnish abundant water-power, and in many places exhibit wild and romantic scenery. There are several small islands belonging to this state, near the S.E. shore. The principal of these are Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, chiefly noted for their employment in the whale and other fisheries. Nantucket Island has an area of about 50 square miles, and Martha's Vineyard 85.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Massachusetts abounds in picturesque scenery. This observation is especially true of the western part of the state, and the view of the Connecticut River and Valley from Mount Holyoke has long been celebrated. Though rather less than 1000 feet in height, the view it commands, and its easy ascent, being traversed to its summit by a good carriage road, have invited hither

many tourists in the season for travelling. The spectator has below him the beautiful meandering Connecticut wending its way through the meadows and among the villages, while to the S.W., and at no great distance, is Mount Tom; and still farther in the same direction, Bald or Washington Mount, and in the N.W. Saddle Mountain, the highest ground in the state; and turning to the E. and N.E. he has the peaks of Wachusett in Massachusetts, and Monadnock in New Hampshire; the intermediate parts of the scene being filled up with a great variety of landscape, villages, hills, rivulets, and low mountains. There is a good hotel on the top of Mount Holyoke, and in the vicinity the beautiful village of Northampton, at which the tourist may take up his quarters and make his excursion from thence over the mountain. A yet more extensive view is obtained from Saddle Mountain, but it has hitherto lain more out of the line of travel, and been less visited, though of thrice the elevation of Mount Tom. It commands a view of the surrounding country for 40 or 50 miles, extending to the Catskills on the W., overlooking the Green Mountains on the N., S., and E., and on the N.E. reaching to Monadnock Mountain, in New Hampshire. This mountain is fertile to the summit, near which is a small lake or pond. Goodrich describes a phenomenon as having occurred here in 1784, called by the inhabitants the *bursting of a cloud*. About dawn of a certain morning, the tenants of a house on the banks of the Hoosic, on the western slope, were aroused by the roaring of the torrent, and had barely time to escape before their dwelling was swept away by the flood. The torrent wore a gully in the mountain 20 feet deep, and swept away the timber entirely from about 10 acres of land. Berkshire county abounds in sublime and picturesque scenery, and has become a favorite resort not only for tourists, but for citizens seeking pleasant summer residences. Hawthorne, Miss Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, James, and others, have rendered their tribute to the charms of Berkshire scenery, by taking up their abode there for considerable periods. The Ice Hole, a narrow and deep ravine of great wildness, in Stockbridge, where the ice remains the year round; a fall of about 70 feet descent, amid wild scenery, in the Housatonic, in Dalton; the Natural Bridge, on Hudson's Brook, in Adams, where a fissure of from 30 to 60 feet deep, and about 500 feet long, has been worn through the limestone rock, forming a bridge 50 feet above the water; a rock of 30 or 40 tons, in New Marlborough, so nicely balanced that a finger can move it; and Hanging Mountain, on the Farmington River, in Sandisfield, rising in a perpendicular wall above the river to the height of more than 300 feet; are, after the mountains already named, the most remarkable natural objects in Berkshire. Blue Hill, 11 miles S.W. of Boston, which commands a fine view of Boston Harbor and the ocean, is 635 feet high, being the most elevated land in Eastern Massachusetts. On the side of Mount Toby, a hill of sandstone, elevated about 1000 feet above the Connecticut, is a cavern about 150 feet in length and 60 in depth. Nahant, a rocky promontory on the N. shore of Boston Bay, extending 4 miles into the sea, is the most noted watering-place in Massachusetts. It is about 9 miles N.E. of Boston, and commands a fine view of the ocean, and of the shipping entering and departing from the harbor. In addition to its good beach, Nahant has the charm of wildness given to it by the rugged rocks which form the promontory, and into the caves and recesses of which the sea surges at times with great violence. The mineral springs of this state have not acquired any great celebrity beyond her own limits: the principal are, one in the town of Hopkinton, impregnated with carbonic acid, and carbonates of lime and iron; one in Shutesbury, containing muriate of lime; and a chalybeate sulphur spring in Winchendon. The Quincy granite quarries, 6 or 8 miles S. of Boston, in a range of hills 200 feet high, are worthy of a visit.

Climate.—The climate of Massachusetts is severe in winter, and on the sea-coast, subject to chilling N.E. winds in the spring, that are very unfavorable to delicate lungs. According to observations made at Worcester, in 1850-51, snow fell two days in October, and on five days in April, and one day in May. According to a register kept by Mr. Bond, at Cambridge, from May, 1851, to April, 1852, the mean temperature of four observations made between sunrise and 9 p. m., gave for May, 55° 53; for June, 64° 76; July, 71° 40; August, 68° 02; September, 61° 00; October, 52° 94; November, 34° 80; December, 22° 86; January, 20° 80; February, 27° 43; March, 32° 94, and April, 41° 02. The greatest cold was 5° below zero, January 16, at sunrise; the greatest heat, 98°, June 30, at 3 p. m. N.W. winds prevailed 149 days, S.W. 67, and N.E. 37 days, in 1860-51. It snowed 37 days in the same year, and rained 97; 219 days were fair, and 129 cloudy; 45.77 inches of rain, and 61 of snow fell. The most unpleasant feature of the climate is the sudden changes, sometimes more than 40° in 24 hours. The settled weather of the winter is more regular, and perhaps on that account more healthful than farther south. The rivers are frozen for two or three months, and occasionally the harbors for as many weeks. Though vegetation is rather late in putting

forth, it makes amends by its rapidity. The peach and apricot bloom about the middle of April, and cherry and apple about the same period in May.

Soil and Productions.—Though the soil and climate of Massachusetts are not the most favorable to agriculture, the skill and industry of her people have made even her rocky soil to yield rich rewards to the husbandman, and there is probably no more scientific farming than in the Bay State. The best soils are in the middle and western parts of the state, in the valleys of her streams and rivers, and particularly those of the Connecticut and Housatonic. The poorest soil is in the flat, sandy counties of the south-east. Salt marshes abound near the coast. Senator Preston, of South Carolina, has said of Massachusetts, that though the most prosperous state in the confederacy, yet she literally exported none of the products of her soil but her rocks and her ice. Though she does not produce grain enough to supply her own consumption, she is enabled by her skill, enterprise, and industry in the production of manufactures, and by her wide-extended commerce, generally to keep the balance of trade in her favor, and to support the densest population in the United States, in the greatest average amount of comfort. Her most important agricultural products are Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat, fruits, butter, cheese, hay, maple sugar and live stock, with considerable tobacco, wool, pease, beans, wheat, grass-seeds, h-p, beeswax, and honey, and some wine, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850, this state had 34,235 farms, occupying 2,133,430 acres of improved land, (or about 63 acres to each farm,) producing only 31,211 bushels of wheat; 481,021 of rye; 2,345,400 of Indian corn; 1,165,146 of oats; 43,709 of pease and beans; 3,585,384 of Irish potatoes; 112,385 of barley; 105,995 of buckwheat; 138,246 pounds of tobacco; 585,136 of wool; 8,071,370 of butter; 1,088,142 of cheese; 651,807 tons of hay; 121,595 pounds of hops; 795,525 of maple sugar; 59,508 of beeswax and honey; live stock valued at \$3,647,710; orchard products, \$463,995; market products, \$600,020; and slaughtered animals, \$2,500,924.

Manufactures.—In manufactures, as indeed in most else requiring skill, industry, and enterprise, Massachusetts takes the lead. Though small in area, and with a churlish soil and climate, this state, through the aid of her manufactures, is more densely populated and more thickly dotted over with thriving towns and villages, than any member of the confederacy. By the census returns of 1850, she stands far before every other state in the amount of her woollen and cotton manufactures. According to the same census, there were in Massachusetts 9637 manufacturing establishments, (the greatest relative amount in the Union) each producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 213 were cotton manufactories, employing \$28,455,630 capital, and 9233 male, and 19,437 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$11,259,309, and producing 238,751,392 yards of stuffs, and 353,660 pounds of yarn, valued at \$19,712,461; 119 woollen factories, employing \$9,089,342 capital, and 6167 male, and 4963 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$8,671,671, and producing 25,865,656 yards of stuffs, and 749,560 pounds of yarn, valued at \$12,770,565; 80 forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$2,578,350, and 2119 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,461,833, and producing 52,081 tons of pig, wrought, and cast iron, valued at \$2,959,978; invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, \$457,500, consuming 80,000 bushels of barley, 19,400 of Indian corn, 26,609 of rye, 35,130 hogheads of molasses, and 29 tons of hops, producing 25,600 barrels of ale, &c., 120,000 gallons of wine, whiskey, &c., and 3786,000 gallons of rum; and 246 tanneries, employing \$1,371,725 capital, consuming raw material worth \$2,311,178, and manufactured leather valued at \$3,519,123.

Internal Improvements.—We would not speak in superlatives, but justice to Massachusetts seems to require it. While Nature has dealt out her favors to her with a sparing hand, she has surpassed all other states in industrial and mechanical improvement, and has laid down more miles of railroad than any other member of the confederacy, population and area considered. Though not the first to enter extensively into this kind of improvement, she has amply atoned for any temporary delay by her subsequent energy and enterprise; and at the beginning of 1854 had 43 lines of railroad, numbering 1263 miles completed, and 48 in course of construction. By these roads Boston communicates directly with every important town in Massachusetts, and with most of those of the neighboring states. There are three lines of continuous railroads, uniting the capital of the state with New York, and with the intermediate towns of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Central Massachusetts. Two other lines connect Boston with Portland, and the towns between them. Two, one through Vermont, and the other through Central New Hampshire, bring her in direct intercourse with Burlington, Vermont, with Montreal, and with Ogdensburg; and another to Albany, opens an uninterrupted line of railway communication between Boston, Cincinnati, Terre-Haute, Chicago, Galena, Rock Island, and Alton, and from the latter by steamboat to St. Louis. Railroad communication has generally diverted

public attention from canals, and in Massachusetts the beds of two, (the Blackstone, from Worcester to Providence, and the Hampden and Hampshire Canal, from Northampton to Southwick,) have been converted into tracks for railroads.

Commerce.—In commerce, this state occupies the same prominence as in most else, being second only to New York in absolute amount; but if we regard population, first in this respect in the Union. Though, as before stated, she exports nothing of her native products but her rocks and her ice, yet her hardy sons explore every sea where the whale ranges, bringing home, after years of toil and endurance, rich cargoes of oil and bone, which are distributed over the world. Her citizens at home are no less industrious; calling to their aid the most ingenious machinery, and the powers of water and steam, they manufacture millions of yards of stuffs to be distributed, not only over their own country, but send them to South America, the West Indies, and even to Europe and China. She has also nearly monopolized the trade with Hindostan and Russia. The foreign imports for the fiscal year 1852-3, amounted to \$41,367,956, and the exports \$19,555,276; tonnage entered 724,174, cleared 716,828; tonnage owned 650,280, (relatively the greatest in the Union,) number of vessels built, (second only to Maine,) 205, of which only 2 were steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 83,015. Of the tonnage owned in the state 157,497 were employed in the whale, 37,631 in the cod, and 41,280 in the mackerel fishery. In 1848 the tonnage of Massachusetts engaged in the cod fisheries, amounted to 44,754, and in the mackerel fisheries to 37,696 tons. The importation of whale oil in 1849 was 204,000 barrels, being three-fifths of the total amount imported into the United States. More than half of the cod and mackerel fisheries is carried on in Massachusetts bottoms. There is great irregularity in this branch of trade, the product in 1850, for example, being twice that of 1849 in the cod fishery, and but little more in the latter year than in 1838. This department of industry, as a distinct employment, is almost peculiar to New England, and more especially to Massachusetts, which perhaps has a greater amount of capital and hands employed in the fisheries generally, (and in the whale fisheries certainly,) than any other country in America, if not in the world. Of 253 whaling vessels which arrived in the United States in 1853, only 13 came to ports out of New England, and only a very small proportion out of Massachusetts; consequently, of the 103,077 barrels of sperm, and 260,114 of whale oil, and 5,652,300 pounds of whalebone, nearly all was imported into Massachusetts. A recent return of the assessors of Massachusetts, gave the capital invested in the fisheries generally at \$13,619,578, employing 20,313 persons, and yielding \$9,622,611 in fish and oil. The future prospect of the cod and mackerel fisheries is, notwithstanding, not flattering, as we have been almost entirely superseded in foreign markets. We learn from De Bow's Resources of the South and West, that the two Canadas exported between 1840 and 1850, fish of the value of \$7,000,000, and Halifax, in one year, \$275,000. The total amount of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts in 1852, was 196,768 barrels, and of all kinds, pickled and smoked, 333,332 barrels. The greatest amount (389,944 barrels,) was inspected in 1831, the smallest (58,369 barrels) in 1840. These items are given to show the irregularity of the trade. Boston exported in 11 months of 1854, 107,645 tons of ice, and an average of about 100,000 tons for several years previous.

Education.—In Massachusetts was begun that system for the diffusion of knowledge among all classes, by means of common schools, which has since extended itself to the Middle and Western States, is slowly making its way in the Southern States, and even into Europe; and wherever it goes carrying with it the spirit of liberty, for which it seems (humanly speaking) the only fit preparation. Though many of her sister states are now rivalling Massachusetts in the excellence of their common schools and other educational institutions, yet to her belongs the undoubted honor of having first extended her care to the intellectual culture of her humblest citizens; the rich reward of which is seen not only in the number of splendid names that adorn her literature, but in the distinguished sons she has sent out to form the legislators, professors, authors, and teachers of other states. According to the census of 1850, Massachusetts had 6 colleges, with 1043 students and \$107,961 income, of which \$5000 was from public funds and \$52,223 from endowments; 3679 public schools, with 176,475 pupils and \$1,006,795 income, of which \$37,341 was from public funds, \$16,906 from endowments, and \$935,141 from taxation; and 381 academies and other schools, with 12,774 pupils and \$310,177 income, of which \$19,470 was from endowments. Attending school, as reported by families, 222,220 pupils. Adults who could not read and write, 26,345, of whom 26,484 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, there were in the state at the close of 1852, 71 incorporated academies, with 4220 scholars, and 749 unincorporated academies and private schools, with 16,131 scholars; local funds for the support of academies \$354,620, yielding \$21,584 income; 91,539 volumes in school libraries. The same authority gave this state, in 1853, 4 colleges with 844 students,

3 theological schools with 147 students, 2 medical schools with 230 students, and 1 law school with 158 students. At the close of 1853, the number of public schools in Massachusetts was 4113, attended by 202,081 pupils in the winter, and 187,022 in the summer; number of teachers during the former period, 4684, (1971 male and 2713 female,) and 4517 during the latter. Total amount expended for school purposes, \$1,072,310, of which \$37,266 was the income of local funds. Massachusetts has (1854) 5 normal schools, 4 supported by the state, located in Westfield, Bridgewater, Framingham, and Salem, and 1 in Boston supported by the city.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1475 churches in Massachusetts, in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 266; the Christians, 30; the Congregationalists, 448; the Episcopalians, 54; the Friends, 39; Free, 7; the Methodists, 262; the Presbyterians, 15; the Roman Catholics, 41; the Unitarians, 163; and the Universalists, 123. The remaining churches were owned by the French Protestants, German Protestants, Jews, Liberals, Lutherans, Restorationists, Second Advent Church, Shakers, Swedenborgians, and the Union Church—giving 1 church to every 673 persons. Value of church property, \$10,205,284.

Periodicals.—There were published in this state in 1850, 22 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 11 semi-weekly, 120 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, 29 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, 7 quarterly, and 3 annual newspapers, magazines, and reviews, with an aggregate annual circulation of 64,820,564 copies. Of these, the monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, and annual periodicals, alone, had a circulation of nearly 1,500,000 copies.

Public Institutions.—This state abounds in institutions of this class, among which may be mentioned two State lunatic hospitals, one at Worcester, founded in 1832, and the other at Taunton, completed about the commencement of 1854, with accommodations for 250 patients. The former is a well-managed institution, and has been very successful in the cure of patients. Of 2906 lunatics admitted in 13 years, over 1000 were discharged cured. This hospital is intended to accommodate only 300 patients, but of late years it has been much crowded, the number in November 1852 having been 532. The government has directed the building to be either torn down and a new one erected, or to be repaired at great cost, as the committee, after examination, shall think best. Of the 532 inmates, 241 were paupers. The expenses of the institution, for the year above named, amounted to \$43,878. The McLean Asylum for the Insane, located at Somerville, is an institution where great pains are taken to interest the minds of patients, to surround them with agreeable objects, and to avoid severe remedies. It was established in 1818, and named from its founder. In 1854 there were 200 patients in the Asylum, and 264 in a similar institution for paupers in Boston. There are also institutions—one at Ipswich and one at Cambridge—where insane paupers, who are incurable, are kept in custody; the former has 82 patients and the latter 68. The State Reform School at Westborough is an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders; expenses for the year, \$31,224.47. In November, 1852, there were 341 boys in the School. Four hours of each day are devoted to school, and six to labor. There were 3 state almshouses built in 1853, located at Tewksbury, Palmer, and Middleborough respectively, and each calculated to accommodate 500 paupers, who may be either natives or foreigners. The total number of paupers relieved or supported in 1853 was 25,981, of whom 12,334 were of foreign birth; cost to the state, \$467,959. The other charitable institutions being mostly located in Boston, will be found described under that head. The State Prison located in Charlestown, was founded in 1800. The number of prisoners (September, 1852) was 483, of whom 421 were confined for offences against property, and 76 against the person; and 170 were foreigners. Among the convicts were 35 negroes, and 15 mulattoes. Expenses, \$61,633; receipts, \$67,458. The whole number of prisoners in the jails and houses of correction for 1852, was (including 1363 debtors) 10,875, of whom 2615 were foreigners, and 432 colored. Expenses, \$107,351; value of labor, \$30,636. In 1850, Massachusetts had 177 public libraries, with 257,737 volumes; 1225 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 270,121 volumes; 18 college libraries, with 141,400 volumes; and 42 church libraries, with 14,757 volumes.

Population.—Massachusetts was originally settled, and for a long period almost exclusively occupied, by people of nearly unmixed English descent. In point of morals, education, and intellectual culture, her citizens are unsurpassed in any portion of the Union; and she has given birth to a larger number of eminent authors, inventors, and statesmen, than any other state in the Confederacy. Among the multitude of her distinguished authors, may be named Prescott, Bancroft, Bryant, Hawthorn, and Bowditch; and it is no exaggeration to say that the renown of her statesmen is co-extensive with the fame of their country. At the first national census in 1790, the inhabitants numbered 378,117; 423,245 in 1800; 472,040 in 1810; 523,287 in 1820; 610,408 in 1830; 737,699 in 1840; and 994,514 in 1850; of whom 484,093 were white males, and 501,357 females; 4124 colored males, and 4640

females, being the most densely peopled of the United States, viz. 137.17 to the square mile. This population was divided into 192,675 families, occupying 152,835 dwellings, or 30,000 more families than dwellings. In the year preceding June 1st, 1850, there occurred 19,404 deaths, or rather more than 19 persons in every thousand—a greater ratio than in any state except Louisiana. In the year 1852, 27,737 paupers, of whom 11,321 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of \$476,674. Of the entire population in 1850, 685,324 were born in the state; 142,106 in other states, 16,685 in England; 115,917 in Ireland; 4683 in Scotland and Wales; 15,862 in British America; 4319 in Germany; 805 in France; 2638 in other countries; and 3539 whose places of birth were unknown—being about 16 per cent. of foreign birth. Deaf and dumb in the state at the same period, 358, of whom 4 were colored; 463 blind, of whom 6 were colored; 1680 insane, of whom 19 were colored; and 791 idiotic, of whom 5 were colored. Of the entire population, 499 were employed in mining; 87,837 in agriculture; 8003 in commerce; 85,176 in manufactures; 27,153 in navigating the ocean; 372 in internal navigation; and 3804 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties, viz. Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester. Capital, Boston.

Cities and Towns.—In proportion to its extent and population, Massachusetts has more large towns than any other state in the Union. The most important of these are Boston, population in 1850, 130,881; Lowell, 33,383; Salem, 20,264; Roxbury, 18,364; Charlestown, 17,216; Worcester, 17,049, (21,000 in 1853); New Bedford, 16,443; Cambridge, 15,215; Lynn, 14,257; Springfield, 11,766; Fall River, 11,524; Taunton, 10,441; Newburyport, 9572; Nantucket, 8542; Lawrence, 8288, (12,000 by a local census in 1853); Chicopee, 8291; Danvers, 8109; Dorchester, 7969; Gloucester, 7766; Andover, 6945; Chelsea, 6701; Marblehead, 6167; Plymouth, 6024; Haverhill, 5877; Pittsfield, 5872; Beverly, 5576; Weymouth, 5369; Middleborough, 5336; Northampton, 5278; Newton, 5258; Fitchburg, 5120; and Quincy, 5017; besides a large number of villages, with populations varying from 2000 to 5000. It is to be observed, that, in giving the populations above, the township is included with the village or town. To give a correct idea of the relative importance of Boston, we should give in its population a number of neighboring towns and villages, dependent on it, and doing business in it. Taking a radius of ten miles, with Tremont House for a centre, you will enclose an area containing 250,000 inhabitants; or, limiting it to its immediate suburbs of Charlestown, Chelsea, Cambridge, Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester, &c., you will have an aggregate of more than 200,000 inhabitants.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected annually by the people, the former receiving \$2500 per annum, and the latter \$4 per diem. The Senate consists of 40, and the House of Representatives of 356 members, both elected annually by popular vote. Massachusetts is entitled to 11 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 13 electoral votes for President. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, comprised of 6 judges, appointed by the governor and council, and holding office during good behavior. This court has exclusive jurisdiction in all capital and chancery suits, and in all civil cases where the amount exceeds \$600 in Suffolk, or \$300 in the other counties; 2. Of a court of common pleas, composed of 1 chief and 6 associate judges, which has jurisdiction in all cases exceeding \$20, and in criminal cases not capital, except in Suffolk, where the municipal court has cognisance in criminal actions; 3. Of probate courts in each county; 4. Of police courts held in most of the 13 cities and several of the large towns of the state; 5. Of commissioners of insolvency; and 6. Of justices' courts. The judges of the supreme court have salaries, the chief of \$3500, and the associates of \$3000; of the court of common pleas, the chief has \$2300, and the associates \$2100; of the police court, \$1500 per annum in Boston, but less elsewhere; and the commissioners of insolvency are remunerated by fees not to exceed \$1500 each.

The assessed value of property in 1850 amounted to \$546,008,057; the public debt, in 1854, to \$6,853,730, of which \$5,049,555 was scrip loaned in aid of railroads; public property \$11,092,457, including security held for loans to railroads \$2,079,796; productive securities \$4,422,714; receipts for 1853, \$2,118,206; payments \$2,181,379; ordinary revenue \$882,289; ordinary expenditures \$679,752; among the appropriations during the year 1853—4 were: to school and other funds \$502,896; new lunatic asylum \$200,845; state-prison \$40,551; legislative conventions, &c., \$87,488. There were in this state in July 1854, 151 banks with \$53,422,652 capital, \$18,080,925 circulation, and \$3,551,093 in coin; 60 savings banks, in 1853, had \$23,370,102, deposited by 117,404 individuals.

History.—Massachusetts has been the theatre of some of the most stirring events in the history of our country. Here the mental conflict, as well as the struggle in arms, with

Great Britain commenced. The first settlement was made at Plymouth, December 22, 1620, by the Pilgrim Fathers, the founders of our public school system, now scattering blessings wherever it goes, and of those principles of endurance and private virtue which have been the stay of the land in every hour of peril. What if they did transmit some bigotry and intolerance along with it: in human affairs we expect nothing perfect; and stern virtues in their excesses are often nearly allied to vices. If men believe ardently, they are apt to support strongly; and it requires a great enlargement of views or great forbearance, to tolerate that which is to us clearly wrong. Indifference may tolerate everything; but it is next to impossible for zeal to do so.

In 1675, a native chief, named Philip of Pokaneket, having aroused the different tribes to make a united effort to expel the English, made an attack upon the inhabitants of Swansea, in which a number of the colonists perished; this kindled a war of savage incursions, lasting for three years, which was terminated by the death of Philip, and the complete overthrow of the power of the Indians in Massachusetts. The Revolutionary contest began in this state, with the skirmish at Lexington, in April, 1775, which was followed by the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, of the same year, and the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in March, 1776, which for ever destroyed British rule in Massachusetts. This state has since been the scene of but one struggle in arms, when an attempt was made in 1786 to resist the authorities by a party of rebels led on by one Daniel Shays. This revolt led to no important engagement, and was finally put down in the commencement of the following year. Massachusetts has given two Presidents to the United States, (the elder and younger Adams,) and has sent some of the most distinguished statesmen and orators to the national councils.

MASSACIUCCOLI, *más-sá-chook'-ko-le*, a small lake and village of Central Italy, duchy and 8 miles W. of Lucca; the lake, 2½ miles in length, discharges its waters into the Montero.

MAS SACK, a post-office of McCracken co., Kentucky.

MASSACRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. See MAOONA.

MASSA DUCALE, *más-sá-doo-ká-lá*, or MASSA DI CARRARA, *más-sá-dee-ká-rá-rá*, an episcopal city of Northern Italy, 58 miles S.W. of Modena, near the Frigido, 2 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 9826. Chief edifices, a fine palace, a modern cathedral, and an old castle. It has manufactories of silk, and trade in the fine marble of its vicinity. It was formerly capital of the duchy of Massa-Carrara, a state in the S.W. of Modena, composed of the duchy of Massa, and the principality of Carrara. This small state was given to the Archduchess Maria Beatrice in 1814, and reunited to Modena on her death in 1829.

MASSAFRA, *más-sá-frá*, a walled town of Naples, province of Otranto, district and 10 miles N.W. of Taranto. P. 6600.

MASSA-LOMBARDO, *más-sá-lom-bár-do*, a walled town of the Papal States, 30 miles S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 4000.

MASSALSK, *más-sá-lsk*, or MOSALSK, *mo-sá-lsk*, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles W. of Kaleoga, on the Mosalka, at its confluence with the Gorodenka. Pop. 1248.

MASSA-LUBRENZE, *más-sá-loo-brén-zá*, or MASSA-DE-BORRENTO, *más-sá-dé-con-nén-to*, a town of Naples, province, on the Gulf, and 19 miles S. of Naples. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 6781.

MASSA-MARITIMA, *más-sá-má-rée-te-má*, or MASSA-DI-MAREMMA, *más-sá-dee-má-rém-má*, a town of Tuscany, 33 miles S.W. of Siena. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2099.

MASSANUTTEN, a post-office of Page co., Virginia, 144 miles N.W. of Richmond.

MASSAO, a town of South Africa. See MASHOW.

MASSAPEAG, *más-sá-pé-g*, a station of New London co., Connecticut, on the New London and Willimantic Railroad, 8 miles N. of New London.

MASSAROOY, *más-sá-roo-noe*, or MAZARUNI, *má-zá-roo-nee*, a river of British Guiana, which has been explored upwards for about 400 miles, though its navigation is interrupted by numerous rapids. It flows from near lat. 4° 30' N., and lon. 60° W., and joins the estuary of the Essequibo.

MASSA-SUPERIORE, *más-sá-soo-pé-ro-ó-rá*, a village of Austrian Italy, 27 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 3000.

MASSAT, *más-sá*, a town of France, department of Ariège, 12 miles S.E. of St. Giron. Pop. 1900.

MASSAY, *más-sá*, a market-town of France, department of Cher, 19 miles W.N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1136.

MASSBACH, *más-sá-báx*, or MANSBACH, *má-sbáx*, a market-town of Bavaria, 7 miles S.E. of Múnnerstadt. Pop. 1172.

MASSÉ, *más-sá*, or MAZZE, *má-zá*, a village of the Sardinian States, 12 miles S.E.E. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 3300.

MASSEMEN-WESTREM, *más-sch-men-é-sé-trém*, a village of Belgium, province of E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 7 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2079.

MASSENA, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence county, New York, about 40 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. The township borders on the St. Lawrence River, which

here contains several large islands, and is intersected by Grass and Racket Rivers, on the former of which is situated the village, at the northern terminus of a plank-road communicating with Potsdam and Ogdensburg. Grass River here has been dammed, and affords a fine water-power. It is spanned by a bridge, and another crosses it at Massena Centre. There are also two bridges across the Racket River in the township. About a mile S.E. of the village, on the plank-road, and on the W. bank of Racket River, are the Massena Springs, celebrated for their medicinal qualities. A neat building, supported by pillars, has been erected over the spring, and the ground around handsomely laid out and planted with trees. There are two hotels for the accommodation of visitors, one of which, completed in 1848, is of brick, 90 feet by 44, with wings, and capable of accommodating about 200 persons. It is also proposed to make additions to the buildings, which will increase its size to about double its present capacity. In September, 1813, a barrack erected at Massena village by the state, was burned by a party of Canadians, who also destroyed other property and took several prisoners. Pop. of the township, 2870.

MASSENA CENTRE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Grass River, which here affords fine water power, about 42 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. It contains a church and several mills.

MASSERA, *más-sch-rá*, MAZIRA or MAZURA, *má-sch-rá*, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, province of Oman, in the Arabian Sea. Lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 59° E. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 15 miles.

MASSERANO, *más-sá-rá-no*, a walled town of Piedmont, division of Turin, 8 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 3441.

MASSEUBE, *más-sé-bé*, a town of France, department of Gers, 11 miles S.E. of Marmande, on the Gers. P. in 1852, 1880.

MASSEVAUX, *más-sé-vé*, (Germ. *Masminster*, *má-smín-ster*), a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 11 miles N.N.E. of Belfort. Pop. in 1852, 3155.

MASSEY'S CREEK, of Greene co., Ohio, flows into the Little Miami River.

MASSIAO, *más-sé-á-ké*, a town of France, department of Cantal, 15 miles N.N.E. of St. Flour, on the Alagon. P. 2300.

MASSICO, *más-sé-ko*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro. The wine from the vineyards on the south slope of the *Monte Masicius*, in this vicinity, was famous in Roman times, and is much celebrated by Horace. In the vicinity, Appian Claudius gained a victory over the Samnites.

MASSIE'S MILLS, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

MASSILIA or MASSIOLIA. See MARSEILLES.

MASILLION, a handsome and flourishing town of Perry township, Stark co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, 112 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 65 miles S. of Cleveland. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad connects it with Pittsburg on one hand, and with the railways of Indiana on the other. The town is regularly planned and compactly built, and contains a number of handsome residences. It is situated in a highly productive and populous farming district, which is liberally supplied with hard timber, stone-coal, and water-power. Large quantities of flour, wheat, and Indian corn are shipped by the canal at this place. Wool is also an extensive article of export. Massillon contains churches of 7 denominations, 1 bank, 3 iron foundries, with machine shops, and 1 woollen factory; 8 newspapers are published here. Pop. estimated at 4000.

MASILLON, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

MASILLON, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, near the E. line of the county, 40 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City.

MASINGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MASINGHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MASINGY, *más-sá-né-sheé*, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 3 miles from Rumilly. Pop. 1041.

MASION, *más-sé-on*, a village of Spain, Catalonia, with a station on the railway between Barcelona and Mataro.

MASSOW, *más-sóv*, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, 22 miles E.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 2110.

MASSOWAH, *más-só-wá*, or MASSOUAH, *má-só-wá*, the principal seaport town of Abyssinia, on a small sterile island in the Red Sea. Lat. 15° 36' N., lon. 39° 21' E. Population of island estimated at 4000. An active import trade with the Arabian ports and Bombay is here carried on. Chief imports, corn, maize, rice, cotton stuffs, silk, muslin, cotton wool, glass-ware, cutlery, arms, hardwares, elephants' teeth, spices, coral, wines, and spirits. The Arab vessels trading hither pay a certain import annually.

MASTA, a river of Russia. See MATA.

MASTENBROEK, *más-tén-bróók*, a village of Holland, province of Overysel, 6 miles N.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1000.

MASTEN'S CORNER, a post-office of Kent co., Delaware.

MASTERSONVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MASTERTON, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

MASTERVILLE, a station of Highland co., Ohio, on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, 10 miles from Fairview.

MAST HOPE, a station in Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 126 miles from New York City.

MAST HOPE, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania (?)

MASTRE, *lā māst'r*, a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 14 miles S.W. of Tournon, on the Doux. Pop. in 1852, 2501.

MASTRICHT. (*Māstricht*.) See MAZSTRICHT.

MASTUCH, *māstootch'*, (?) a town of Central Asia, capital of Chitral. Lat. $36^{\circ} 12' N.$, lon. $72^{\circ} 31' E.$ It has some trade with Yarkand and Afghanistan.

MASTURA, *māstoorā* or *māstoorā*, a town of Arabia, Hejaz, near the Red Sea, 140 miles S.E.W. of Medina.

MAST YARD, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Concord.

MASULIPATAM, *māsooly-pā-tam'*, a town of British India, the capital of a district of its own name, on the Coromandel Coast, is 220 miles N.N.E. of Madras. The fort is surrounded by a salt morass, communicating by a canal with the Kistnah and the sea. The town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W., is large, and has long been famous for its chintz manufactures. Its trade has latterly declined, but it still exports goods to Calcutta, West Hindostan, and the Persian Gulf; its port, which is on the only part of this coast not surf-beaten, is accessible for vessels of 300 tons.

MASULIPATAM, a district of British India, presidency of Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal. Area 5000 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 520,866.

MASULLAS, *māsoollās*, a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Buzachi. Pop. 1056.

MATA, *mā'tā*, a lake of Brazil, province and 170 miles S.W. of Maranhão, and giving origin to the river Codo. Length about 20 miles.

MATA, a river of East Africa, enters the Channel of Mozambique, nearly midway between the rivers Zofala and Sena.

MATA, *lā mā'tā*, a town of Spain, New Castile, 20 miles W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1000.

MATA, *lā*, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 27 miles N.W. of Cáceres. Pop. 1095.

MATAGORDA, a bay or extensive lagoon of Texas, at the mouth of Colorado River, 55 miles long, with an average breadth of about 7 miles, and is enclosed from the Gulf of Mexico by a peninsula 45 miles long, by 2 to 3 miles broad; lat. (S. point) $28^{\circ} 24' N.$, lon. $90^{\circ} 20' W.$ A little to the S.W. of the port is an island of the same name.

MATAGORDA, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, and on Matagorda Bay. It is intersected by Colorado River and the Cany Bayou. The surface is an alluvial plain, destitute of timber, except the margins of the streams. The uplands are mostly uncultivated. In 1850 the county produced 1394 hogsheds of sugar, a greater quantity than any other in the state excepting Brazoria. Capital, Matagorda. Pop. 2124, of whom 916 were free, and 1208 slaves.

MATAGORDA, capital of Matagorda county, Texas, is situated on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Colorado River, 250 miles S.E. of Austin City. The river is navigable for steamboats to the city of Austin. Matagorda has considerable trade, and is the depôt for the produce of the Colorado Valley, which is one of the richest portions of the state, producing cotton, sugar-cane, rice, indigo, and maize. The sea breeze, which blows during the summer, renders this town a favorite summer residence of citizens from the interior. A lighthouse has lately been erected here. A weekly newspaper is published. Pop. about 1200.

MATAM, *mā-tām'*, a village of Senegambia, Fouta-Dainga, on the left bank of the Senegal; lat. $15^{\circ} 44' N.$, lon. $13^{\circ} 5' W.$

MATAMORA, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, near the Hatchee River, 67 miles E. of Memphis.

MATAMORAS or MATAMOROS, a river-port town of the Mexican Confederation, department of Tamaulipas, on the S. bank of the Rio Grande, 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Its port on the gulf consists of two harbors, the Brazo de Santiago and the Boca del Rio, about 9 miles apart, and both obstructed by bars impassable during strong winds. Exports consist chiefly of specie, with some hides, wool, and horses; imports, manufactured goods, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States. Customs revenue has usually been mortgaged by the government for the payment of the Mexican army. Pop. 20,000. Opposite this town, on the N.E. side of the river, General Taylor established his camp in the spring of 1846, previous to the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. The latter place has been since called Fort Brown, or Brownsville, in honor of Major Brown, commander of the garrison, who was mortally wounded by a shell from the Mexican batteries, (May 6, 1846,) while General Taylor, with the main body of his forces, was engaged in opening a communication with Point Isabel. After the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the American army entered and took possession of Matamoros without opposition.

MATAMORAS, a town of Mexico, 54 miles from Puebla.

MATAMORAS, a village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles N. of Harrisburg, has about 150 inhabitants.

MATAMORAS, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

MATAMORAS, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

MATAMORAS, a village of Blackford co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, about 85 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

MATAN, *mā-tān'*, a native state on the island of Borneo, on the S.W. coast of the Carimata Strait. It yields the best diamonds in Borneo; also, iron, tin, and sago.

MATAN, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, immediately E. of Zebu, where, in 1520, Magellan was killed in a skirmish with the natives.

MATANZA, *lā mā-tān'ā*, a town of the Canaries, on the N. part of the island of Tenerife. Pop. 1374.

MATANZAS, *mā-tān'ā* or *mā-tān'thā*, a fortified seaport town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, 52 miles E. of Havana. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3' N.$, lon. $81^{\circ} 40' W.$ It is situated on a flat on both sides of the San Juan, which brings down large quantities of mud, materially impeding navigation in the harbor. The houses are built very substantially, mostly of stone, but with an entire absence of any architectural beauty. The principal edifices are the Castle of San Severino, the church, a fine hospital, a theatre, and extensive barracks. One daily newspaper is published in the town. Some improvement has of late taken place in the schools of Matanzas, although the standard of education on the whole is exceedingly low. In commercial importance, Matanzas ranks next to Havana. Its facilities for trade have been greatly increased by the construction of railways connecting it with Havana, Cardenas, and other principal towns in the island. A telegraph is being formed from Matanzas to Havana, and steamers also ply daily between the two ports, making the passage in 5 hours, besides touching at Cardenas, Jucano, &c. The imports consist chiefly of articles of food, machinery, and materials for sugar and coffee plantations; fancy goods are brought principally from Havana. The exports in 1847, comprised 387,171 boxes of sugar; 54,841 hogsheds of molasses, and 3,405,777 pounds of coffee. Among the other articles of export are tobacco, honey, wax, and fruits. The bay is spacious, easy of access, and completely sheltered from winds, except those from the N.E., which bring in a heavy swell. Pop. in 1853, 26,000; of the jurisdiction, 81,397, viz.: 34,721 white, 5748 free colored, and 40,728 slaves.

MATAPAN, *CAPE*. See CAPE MATAPAN.

MATAPAS, *mā-tāpās*, a market-town of Central America, state, and 65 miles E.S.E. of Guatemala.

MATAPUZUELOS, *mā-tā-pothwā'loce*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 17 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1120.

MATARAH, a town of Arabia. See MUTRA.

MATARAM, a city of Java. See DJOKJOKARTA.

MATAREEYEH or MATARIYEH, *mā-tā-rooyeh*, often written MATARIA, (anc. *Heliopolis*, i. e. the "city of the sun,") a village of Lower Egypt, in a beautiful district, 6 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. Lat. $30^{\circ} 48' N.$, lon. $31^{\circ} 58' E.$ It very early acquired, and long continued to possess great celebrity, from its temple of the sun, which was a very magnificent structure, and was, for ages, the chief seat of Egyptian learning. According to Strabo, the city stood on a large mound, and had lakes in front filled with water from the neighboring canals. The gardens of Matareeyeh were renowned for a balsam, produced from plants first brought from Judea by Cleopatra, and believed to be the same as the Balm of Gilead, mentioned in the Bible; and it was in these gardens that, about thirty years ago, the cultivation of Indian cotton was first tried in Egypt. In the plain, in the vicinity, Sultan Selim encamped in 1517, previous to his defeat of Toman Bey, which transferred the Memlook sceptre to the Osmanlee; and, in the same locality, in 1800, the Turks were signally defeated by the French under Kleber. Matareeyeh is now a very insignificant place.

MATAREEYEH or MATARIEH, *mā-tā-rooyeh*, a village of Lower Egypt, province and 20 miles S.E. of Damietta, on the E. shore of Lake Menzaleh. Pop. 3000.

MATARELLIO, *mā-tā-rēli'o*, a village of Austria, Tyrol, 6 miles from Trent. Pop. 1200.

MATARIA or MATARIYEH. See MATAREEYEH.

MATARO, *mā-tā-ro'*, (anc. *Illuro*?) a maritime city of Spain, on the Barcelona and Mataro Railway, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 13,010. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of an old and new town, the latter having 2 fine squares. It has a large parish church, a hospital, college, and school of navigation, manufactures of leather, cotton, silks, velvets, and ribands, and docks in which ship-building is actively carried on. It is connected with Barcelona by a railway $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, opened 29th October, 1848, the first in Spain.

MATARUNA, *mā-tā-roo'nā*, a village of Brazil, province and 70 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, on the N. shore of Lake Ararauna, on a river of its own name, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 3200.

MATASKA, a small village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MATIANA, *mā-tā-ve-ānyā*, a river of Spain, falls into the Ebro, in the province of Teruel; total course about 66 miles.

MATAWAMKEAG, *mat-q-wōm'kēg*, a river in the N.E. part of Maine, rising in Arrostook county, falls into the Penobscot in Penobscot county.

MATAWAMKEAG or **MATTAWAMKEAG**, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

MATCHAPONIX BROOK, of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth county, and falls into the South River in Middlesex county, near Spottswood.

MATCHIKHA, mǎtchēk'kǎ, a market-town of Russia, Don Cossack country, 75 miles E.N.E. of Novokhopersk. P. 2200.

MATCHIN, mǎtcheen', a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 82 miles N.E. of Hirsova. It has 2 forts.

MATCHING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MATELICA, mǎtēl'pē-kǎ, a town of Central Italy. Pontifical States, 23 miles W.S.W. of Macerata. Pop. 7270. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and convents.

MATELLES, Léz, 14 mǎtēll', a town of France, department of Hérault, 9 miles N.N.W. of Montpellier.

MATERA, mǎtē'rǎ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 43 miles E. of Potenza, on the Gravina. Pop. 11,200. It is a place of great antiquity, the residence of an archbishop, seat of a civil court, and has a cathedral, 3 convents, and a royal school of belles-lettres, medicine, law, and agriculture.

MATE-SZALKA, mǎtē'sǎl'kǎh', a market-town of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 9 miles from Neutra-Bathor. P. 2580.

MATHA, mǎt'hǎ, a village of France, department of Charente Inférieure, 11 miles S.E. of St. Jean d'Angély. P. 2125.

MA-THEO SHAN or **MA-THEOU CHAN**, mǎ-tā'co'shǎn, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan, lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 102° E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

MATH'ERN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MATH'ERTON, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

MATH'ON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MATHURA, sometimes written, and usually pronounced, **MUTTRA**, a town and place of pilgrimage in British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Jumna, 30 miles N.W. of Agra. It is greatly venerated by Brahmans as the birth-place of Krishna, and consists chiefly of a continued street of temples, ghauts, &c., of some elegance, with several mosques, a fort, and some extensive cantonments. The Jumna is navigable for large boats at all seasons. Pop. estimated at 60,000.

MATIA, mǎtē'ǎ, or **MITIA**, called also **AURORA**, one of the Society Islands. Lat. 50° 15' S., lon. 148° 5' W.

MATIGNON, mǎtēen'yōn', a town of France, department of Côte-du-Nord, 15 miles N.N.W. of Dinan. Pop. 1360.

MATILDA, a post-village of Canada West, township of Matilda, on the Point Iroquois Canal, 15 miles N.N.E. of Prescott, and 36 miles from Cornwall. It contains several stores, and 4 mills. Pop. about 125.

MATILDA FURNACE, a small village of Midlin co., Pennsylvania.

MATILDAVILLE, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Clarion River, about 6 miles from its mouth.

MATINA, mǎtē'nǎ, the principal river of Costa-Rica, Central America, formed by the union of the Chirripo and Barbilla, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 10° N., lon. 85° 25' W. At its mouth is a village of the same name.

MATNICUS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

MATISCO. See **MACOS**, France.

MATLANK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MATLANK, a watering-place and parish of England, co. and 16 miles N.N.W. of Derby. Pop. 3782, partly employed in manufactures of cotton, and in lead-mines. The village is neatly built on the slope, and at the bottom of the narrow and singularly picturesque vale of the Derwent. It has an ancient church, numerous good hotels and lodging-houses, a library, mineralogical museums, and handsome baths and pump-rooms, connected with hot springs, temperature about 68° Fahr. In the vicinity are several petrifying wells, lead-mines, caverns, and the picturesque woods of Matlock Dale.

MATLOCK BATH and **BRIDGE**, England, stations on the Ambergate and Rowley Branch of North Midland Railway.

MATOGROSSO, Brazil. See **MATTO-GROSSO**.

MATOOKOO or **MATUKU**, mǎ-too'koo', written also **MOTU'GOU**, one of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 19° 14' S., lon. 179° 44' W.

MATUTSHKIN (mǎ-totch-keen') **SHAR**, a strait of the Arctic Ocean, extends E. and W. for 45 miles by 3 miles in breadth, and divides Nova Zembla into two unequal parts. Lat. 73° 20' N., lon. 55° to 60° E.

MATOUCHIN, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey. See **METUCHEN**.

MATOUR, mǎ'toon', a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1852, 2436.

MATRA, mǎt'rǎh', a mountain range of Hungary, branch of the Carpathians, extending between the Theiss and the Danube for 36 miles; culminating point about 3500 feet high.

MATHONA. See **MARNE**.

MATSA, mǎt'sǎh', a village of Hungary, 12 miles from Arad. Pop. 1346.

MATSOV or **MATSIOW**, mǎt-sōv', a market-town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 29 miles N. of Vladimir. Pop. 3400.

MATSMAI, mǎt'smǎ', a city of Japan, capital of the island

of Yesso, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast, lat. 41° 32' N., lon. 140° E. Pop. has been estimated at 50,000. It extends along the margin of an open bay, facing which is an island with a beacon sheltering a harbor capable of receiving the largest ships.

MATSMAI, STRAIT OF. See **Yesso**.

MAT'SON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MATTAPONISETT, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay, about 60 miles S. by E. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale fisheries. During the year 1853, 7 vessels arrived here, bringing 1816 barrels of sperm oil, 42 of whale oil, and 4900 pounds of whalebone.

MATTAPONY, a river in the E.S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Spottsylvania co., and flowing in a general S.E. course after forming the boundary between King and Queen and King William counties, unites with the Pamunkey to form the York River.

MATTAMISCOINTIS, a township in Lincoln co., Maine. Pop. 54.

MATTAWAN, a post-village of Van Buren co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 136 miles W. of Detroit.

MATTEAWAN, a post-village of Fishkill township, Dutchess co., New York, on Fishkill Creek, about 90 miles S. of Albany. It has abundant water-power, and contains extensive manufactories of iron and cotton fabrics. Pop. estimated at 1900.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

MATTERHORN, a mountain of the Alps. See **CERVIN**.

MATTERSDORE, mǎtērs-dōrf, (Hung. Nagy-Martony, nōdj mǎn'tōh'), a market-town of West Hungary, county and 10 miles W.N.W. of Oedenburg. Pop. 4092.

MATTERSEY, a parish of England, co. of North.

MATTHEWS, mǎt'hūz, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, near its southern extremity. It consists of a peninsula washed by Piankatank River on the N., by the Chesapeake on the E., and by Mobjack Bay on the S.W., and joined to the mainland by an isthmus about 1 mile wide. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. Area, about 90 square miles. The surface is extremely level; the soil is sandy and moderately fertile. Ship-building is an important branch of business. Named in honor of General Matthews, an officer in the war of the Revolution, and afterwards governor of Georgia. Capital, Westville. Pop. 6714, of whom 5791 were free, and 2923 slaves.

MATTHEWS COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Matthews co., Virginia, 70 miles E. of Richmond, is situated near an arm of Chesapeake Bay.

MATTHEWS STORE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

MATTHEWSVILLE, a village in Pocahontas co., Virginia, 170 miles N.W. by W. of Richmond.

MATTIE, mǎt'tē'ǎ or mǎt'tē'ǎ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin. Pop. 2220.

MATTISHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MATTISON, a post-township in the E. part of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 475.

MATTITUCK, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 83 miles E. of New York.

MATTIACUM. See **MARRUO**.

MATTO-GROSSO, mǎt'to gros'so, or **MATO-GROSSO**, ("great or dense forest,") the most W. and largest province of Brazil; lat. from 7° to 24° N.; lon. from 51° to 65° W.; area 865,800 square miles. It is traversed from N.W. to S.E., by a mountain chain, forming the principal watershed between the basins of the Amazon and the Rio-de-la-Plata. From the mountains innumerable streams descend, and flow through lofty rocky valleys, which gradually spread out into immense plains. There are also numerous lakes, some of them of considerable extent. The name Matto-Grosso is derived from the dense forests, which cover a great part of the surface. The province is particularly rich in minerals. There is scarcely a district in which gold is not found, and iron is everywhere abundant. Rock-salt and saltpetre are both worked to a limited extent. Over an extensive region near the centre, diamond-mines have been wrought from a very remote period, and still continue to yield a large revenue to the government. In other quarters, various other gems and crystals are obtained. For administrative purposes, Matto-Grosso is divided into two comarcas, Cuyaba and Matto-Grosso, subdivided into numerous districts. It sends only one deputy to the General Legislative Assembly, and appoints only one senator. The Provincial Assembly, consisting of 20 members, holds its sittings in Cuyaba. Pop. 180,000.

MATTO-GROSSO or **VILLA BELLA**, veelǎ bēllǎ, a city of Brazil, in the above province, on a height above the right bank of the Guapore, below the confluence of the Alegre, 300 miles W. of Cuyaba. It is surrounded by plains, which are annually inundated, and is built with considerable regularity. The houses are low, constructed of earth and wood, and covered with tiles; and, being whitewashed both within and without, have a cheerful and comfortable appearance. It has 3 churches, a town-house, smelting-house, hospital, barracks, and arsenal; a Latin, and two primary schools. Its only

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trade is in horses and cattle. Pop. of comarca, including only those civilized, 16,000.

MATTOL, măt'tol', a river of South-east Africa, rising in a salt-water marsh in the interior, falls into Delagoa Bay.

MATTRAIL, a town of Arabia. See **MUTRA**.

MATUKU, one of the Feejee Islands. See **MATOOKOO**.

MATURA, măt'too-ră, a small town and fort of Ceylon, near its S. extremity, 26 miles E. of Point de Galle.

MATURATTA, măt'too-răt'tă, a maritime town and port of Ceylon, S.E. of Kandy.

MATURIN, măt'too-reen', a department in the N.E. of Venezuela, extending from the Gulf of Paria W. to the Unare, lon. 66° 20' W., and from the Caribbean Sea to the Orinoco. It comprises the provinces of Cumana, Barcelona, and Margarita. Capital, Cumana. Pop. 125,000.

MATURIN, a town of Venezuela, on a river which falls into the Gulf of Paria; lat. 9° 30' N., lon. 62° 50' W.

MATZDORF, măt'dorf, a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 6 miles S.W. of Keesmark. Pop. 1060.

MATZENHEIM, măt'sen-hime', (Fr. pron. măt'sen-nēm,) a station of France, on the Strasbourg and Bâle (Basel) Railway, 15 miles S. of Strasbourg.

MAUBAN, mow-bân', a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, on its E. coast, S.E. of Manila. P. 5000.

MAUBERT-FONTAINE, mō'ber-tō's-tân', a town of France, department of Ardennes, 6 miles S.W. of Rocroy. Pop. 1312.

MAUBEUGE, mō'bush', (L. *Malbodium*), a fortified town of France, department of Nord, on the Sambre, 11 miles N. of Avesnes. Pop. in 1852, 7717. It has a national factory of fire-arms, iron foundries, and manufactures of iron and steel goods.

MAUBOURGUET, mō'boon'gē', (L. *Malburgelum*), a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, 16 miles N. of Tarbes. Pop. in 1852, 2563.

MAUBRAY, mō'brā', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 24 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1680.

MAUCH CHUNK, mawk chūnk', a flourishing town, capital of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh River, at the mouth of Mauch Chunk Creek, 100 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Easton. The surrounding region is traversed by several rugged and sterile mountain ranges, which abound in coal and iron ore. The banks of the river near this place are high and precipitous, and the scenery is remarkably wild. Mauch Chunk is built in one of the narrow ravines through which the river passes, where there is scarcely room for buildings, and there are no gardens in the place. The ground being all occupied in Mauch Chunk proper, they are now building in what is termed Upper Mauch Chunk, on the top of the hill, and on the E. bank of the river. The latter quarter is called Greenwood. Mount Pisgah, which is a short distance N., rises about 1000 feet above the surface of the Lehigh. Mauch Chunk is a place of active business, particularly in coal and lumber. The bed of coal on the top of Mauch Chunk Mountain, or Summit Hill, is about 50 feet in thickness. In 1850, 722,000 tons of coal were exported from Carbon county by the Lehigh Company's Canal, which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this region. The amount paid out by the company in the year was computed at \$603,000. In 1851 the produce of the mines amounted to 989,296 tons. The navigation of the river has been improved as far as Whitehaven, 25 miles above. The works on this part of the line are truly magnificent; there are dams 50 feet high, and locks of solid stone, which raise the water 33 feet. A railroad has been constructed to the mines of Summit Hill, about 9 miles W. of the town. The cars, loaded with coal, descend by their own gravity to the landing, and after being emptied have been heretofore drawn up the plane by mules. But now the labors of the mules are superseded. A "back track" has been constructed, which is regarded as a master-piece of bold and successful engineering. From the chutes where the coal cars are unloaded at the town of Mauch Chunk, they return by their own weight to the foot of Mount Pisgah. They are then drawn to the top of that mountain on an inclined plane by means of a stationary engine. From the head of this plane they pass by their own gravity along a railway of 6 miles, to the foot of another inclined plane. To the top of this they are again raised by steam, and thence descend to the different mines, where they are filled with coal, and again descend by their own weight to the chutes. Two papers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 3500.

MAUCHLINE, mow'lin, (Celtic, *Magh*, "a meadow;" *Linn*, a "lake,") a manufacturing town and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 8 miles S.E. of Kilmarnock, on the Ayr. Pop. of village, 1336. It has a public library, branch bank, and manufactures of wooden snuff-boxes, and numerous cotton looms. The parish was long the residence of Burns.

MAUCK/PORT, a post-village in Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 136 miles S. of Indianapolis.

MAUER, mō'wēr, sometimes written **MOWER**, a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1056.

MAUERKIRCHEN, mō'wēr-kēts'yn, or **MAWERKIR-1162**

MAU

CHEN, a market-town of Lower Austria, dioc. of Inn, 5 miles from Brunau. Pop. 1000.

MAUGHOLD, maw'old, a parish of the Isle of Man.

MAUGUIO, mō'ghee'ō', (L. *Malgerium*), a market-town of France, department of Hérault, on the railway to Nîmes, and on the lagoon Mauguio, 7 miles in length, by about 2 miles in breadth, 6 miles E. of Montpellier. Pop. 2064.

MAUI or **MOWEE**, mō'wēe, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, N.W. from Hawaii; lat. of the S.E. point 20° 44' N., lon. 155° 58' W. It is divided into two oval-shaped peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus. The peninsulas, called respectively, East Maui, and West Maui, rise, the former to a height of 10,000 feet, terminating in a crater 2500 feet deep, and falling almost perpendicularly towards the sea; the latter to an elevation of 6100 feet, and having many sharp peaks and ridges, divided by deep valleys, which, in descending towards the sea, form sloping plains on the N. and S. sides, of considerable extent. Numerous beautiful cascades pour over the rocks, from heights of several hundred feet. On the W. side is the bay and town of Lahaina, much resorted to by whalers. Maui has been occupied as a missionary station since 1832, and the church contains about 300 members. The schools, attended by about 1000 children, are very inefficient, there being neither regular teachers nor school-houses. Pop. of the island, in December, 1853, 17,350.

MAULDA, a town of India. See **MAIDA**.

MAUKI, an island of the South Pacific. See **PARRY**.

MAULDE, mōld, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 21 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1377.

MAULDEN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MAULDING'S MILLS, a post-office of Wayne co., Illinois.

MAULE, mō'wā, a river of Chili, enters the Pacific, near the village of La Constitucion, 100 miles N.E. of Concepcion, after a W. course of 180 miles, for the last few leagues of which it is navigable for small craft. It gives the name to a department between those of Concepcion and Colchagua, with an area of 3990 square miles, and a population of 102,000.

MAULEON, mō'lā'ōn', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 25 miles S.W. of Pau. Pop. 1654.

MAULÉVRIER, mō'lā'vri-ē', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Maine. Pop. in 1852, 2388.

MAULMAIN, māl'mīn', **MOULMEIN** or **MOELMYNE**, mool'mīn', a seaport town of Further India, capital of a British province of the Tenasserim Coast, at the mouth of the Salwin River, opposite the Burmese town Martaban, 28 miles N.E. of Amherst, lat. 16° 30' N., lon. 97° 37' E. Population some years ago estimated at 10,000, and during the late Chinese war it was garrisoned by 4000 men, including an European regiment. It was founded in 1825, as a frontier military station, but having a good harbor, protected westward by the Island of Balu, it has become a flourishing seat of commerce. Exports consist of teak-timber, rice, tobacco, stick-lac, betel-nut, ivory, cocoa-nuts, and live stock. Imports are mostly European cotton goods and marine stores. Trade principally with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Penang. About 15 miles distant are some remarkable stalactitic caverns.

MAUMEE, maw'mee', a river formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne, in Indiana. It flows through the N.W. part of Ohio, and enters Maumee Bay, at the W. end of Lake Erie, about 4 miles below Toledo. Steamboats can ascend to Defiance, (about 60 miles from its mouth,) when the water is high, and boats of 60 tons in ordinary stages. The Wabash and Erie Canal follows the course of this river from Fort Wayne to its mouth, a distance of 80 miles.

MAUMEE, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 93.

MAUMEE CITY, capital of Lucas county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, opposite Perrysburg, and 8 miles S.W. of Toledo. It is at the head of the regular steamboat navigation, and has an active business. It contains 4 churches, a union school, 1 printing-office, and numerous stores. There are in the vicinity several flouring and other mills.

MAUMELLE, maw'mēl', or **MAM'MELLE**, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

MAUNA. See **MAOONA**.

MAUNA LOA, mow'nā lō'ā, or **MAUNA ROA**, ("great mountain,") a mountain of Hawaii, (which see.)

MAUND'VEE, a town of India, presidency and 13 miles S.E. of Bombay.

MAUNDWA, a town of India, on the Nerbudda, stated, in 1820, to comprise 1000 houses.

MAUNKAIRA, mawn-kī'rā, written also **MUNKERK**, a fortified town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus Rivers, 38 miles S.E. of Bakkur. Lat. 31° 23' N., lon. 71° 30' E.

MAUNPOOR, a fortified town of Hindostan, dominion and 53 miles E. of Jeypoor.

MAUN'OO/RAH, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominion, S.W. of Oojel.

MAUNSA, a town of West Hindostan, dominion and 82 miles N.W. of Baroda.

MAU

MAUPITI, an island in the South Pacific. See **MARUA**.

MAUR, *môw*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles S.E. of Zurich, S.W. side of Lake Gröffen. Pop. 2133.

MAUREPAS, *mô-re-pâ*, a lake situated in the E. part of Louisiana, at the mouth of Amite River, communicates with Lake Pontchartrain by an outlet about 3 miles long. Its form is orbicular, and its greatest extent 13 miles.

MAURIAC, *mô-rôak'*, (L. *Mauriacum*), a town of France, department of Cantal, 36 miles W.N.W. of St. Flour. Pop. in 1862, 3594. It has a fine Gothic church, communal college, and trade in horses and mules.

MAURICE RIVER, or **PRINCE MAURICE RIVER**, of New Jersey, rises by several small streams in the S. central part of Gloucester county, and flowing first S., and afterwards S.W., falls into Delaware Bay about 20 miles in a straight line N. by W. from Cape May Lighthouse. It is navigable for vessels of 80 or 100 tons to Millville, 20 miles.

MAURICE RIVER, a township of Cumberland co., New Jersey. Pop. 2245.

MAURICETOWN, a village of Downe township, Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Maurice River, about 36 miles S.E. of Salem, contains a church and 30 or 40 dwellings.

MAURITANIA TINGITANA. See **MOROCCO**, **EMPIRE OF**.

MAURITIUS, *maw-riah'-Ga*, or **ISLE OF FRANCE**, an island of the Indian Ocean, a colony of Great Britain, E. from the islands of Madagascar and Bourbon; lat. (Port Louis the capital,) 20° 9' 42" S. lon. 57° 28' 45" E. It is of an oval form, about 40 miles from N.E. to S.W., and 25 miles in its greatest breadth. It is surrounded by coral reefs, and in the interior is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinacles of considerable height; the highest, the Brabant Mountain, being 3000 feet, and the singular insulated rock, Peter Rote, 2600 feet. Between the mountains, and along the coast, there are several large and fertile plains and valleys, well watered by numerous streamlets, and having an exceedingly rich soil of black vegetable mould, or stiff clay. Iron exists, but is of an inferior quality. The climate is salubrious, but is subject to violent, frequent, and destructive hurricanes. Shady groves of mango, dense masses of mimosa, and nearly every beautiful tree of the tropics, are to be met with in Mauritius. Many plants from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, and India are acclimated, and thrive well. The principal objects of cultivation are sugar, rice, maize, mandioc, and vegetables; and, to a limited extent, coffee, pepper, and the mulberry for the production of silk. The exports of sugar, which is the staple of the island, increased from 64,886,184 lbs. in 1839, to 119,400,044 lbs. in 1848, mostly sent to Great Britain. The next largest article of export is rice, amounting, in 1848, to 3,085,424 lbs., the greater part of which went to the Cape of Good Hope. The total exports, in 1852, amounted in value to 1,100,564. The imports, which consist of provisions of all kinds, live stock, copper, cordage, glass, cotton manufactures, &c., amounted to 1,062,351. The government of the island is vested in a governor, a colonial legislative council, subordinate to the orders of the sovereign in council. Revenue 1852, 311,854; expenditures, 283,053. Mauritius was discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese. The Dutch took possession of it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honor of Prince Maurice. It fell into the hands of the French in 1721, who retained it till 1810, when it was captured by the British. It is well known as the scene of St. Pierre's tale of Paul and Virginia. There is a packet communication monthly between the island and Ceylon. The principal towns are Port Louis and Mahébourg. French is the language chiefly spoken. Pop. 161,920.

MAURIUS, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

MAURON, *mô-rôse*, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 12 miles N.E. of Ploermel. Pop. in 1862, 4246.

MAURS, *mô*, (L. *Murtium*), a town of France, department of Cantal, 30 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 3081.

MAURUA, or **MAUPITI**. See **MARUA**.

MAURY, a county in the S.W. central part of Tennessee; area estimated at 600 square miles. Duck River divides it into nearly equal parts, and is joined in its passage by several affluent, which furnish water-power. The surface is diversified; the soil is very fertile. The county is intersected by the route of the projected railroad from Nashville to Jackson, in Mississippi. Maury is the third county in the state with respect to population. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 29,520, of whom 16,850 were free, and 12,670 slaves.

MAUTERN, *môw-tern*, a small town of Austria, Styria, 20 miles W. of Brück, with mineral baths and iron works.

MAUTERN, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge to Stein, 40 miles W.N.W. of Vienna, and where, in 1484, Matthias of Hungary obtained a signal victory over the Austrians.

MAUTERNBORF, *môw-tern-dorf*, a market-town of Upper Austria, circle and 57 miles S.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1120.

MAUTH, *môwt*, or **MEITTO**, *mêg'to*, a market-town of Bohemia, circle and 21 miles S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 1200.

MAUTHAUSEN, *môw-thôw'-zen*, a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 3 miles N.E. of Enns. Pop. 1200.

MAUTHEN, *môw'ten*, a village of Illyria, in Carinthia.

MAY

MAUVAISE (mô'vâz) RIVER, or **MUSH/KEE**, a small stream of Wisconsin, rises in La Pointe co., and flows into Lake Superior.

MAUVEZIN, *mô'vêh-zân*, (L. *Mahesinum*), a town of France, department of Gers, 19 miles S.E. of Lectoure. P. 1371.

MAUVILA, a village of Mobile co., Alabama, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Mobile.

MAUZÉ, *mô'zê*, a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the right bank of the Mignon, 13 miles S.W. of Niort. Pop. 1824.

MAVROMATI. See **MESSENE**.

MAVRO (or MAURO) POTAMOS, *mâv-ro pot'â-mos*, (anc. *Acheron*), a river of Greece, Epirus, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles E.S.E. of Parga, after a S.W. course of 40 miles. From the N. it receives the river anciently called the *Ocytus*; and both streams were, by the Greek mythologists, reputed to be rivers of hell.

MAVRO (or MAURO) POTAMOS, (anc. *Cephissus*), a river of Greece, in Livadia, falls into Lake Topolias, (anc. *Opaia*.)

MAVRO-VOUNO, *mâv-ro voo'no*, (or the "black mountain") a triple-peaked height of Greece, Epirus, elevation 1500 feet.

MAWDERLEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MAWGIAN-IN-MENEAGE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MAWGIAN-IN-PYDER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MAWNAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MAXATAWNY, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 74 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1740.

MAXDORE, *mâx'dore*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 9 miles from Reichenberg. Pop. 1163.

MAXEN, *mâx'en*, a village of Saxony, circle and 10 miles S.E. of Dresden, with a castle and mineral baths. In 1759, the Austrians here defeated the Prussians. Pop. 605.

MAXENT, *mâx'ôn'*, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, arrondissement of Montfort. Pop. 1890.

MAXEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MAXEY, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, on the Athens Branch Railroad, 94 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

MAXFIELD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Piscataquis River, 38 miles N. by E. of Bangor. P. 156.

MANSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MAXTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

MAXVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Kentucky, about 30 miles S.E.W. of Frankfort.

MAXVILLE, Huron co., Ohio. See **PERU**.

MAXVILLE, a village of Spencer co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Anderson's Creek, about 140 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

MAXWELL, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

MAXWELL'S, a station of Brunswick co., North Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 25 miles W. of Wilmington.

MAXWELL'S CREEK, a post-office of Mariposa co., California.

MAXWELLTOWN, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Kirkcubright, on the Nith, opposite Dumfries, with which it communicates by 2 bridges. Pop. in 1851, 3820, chiefly Irish.

MAY, an islet of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles E.S.E. of Fifeness, 1 mile in length, with a light 240 feet above the sea. Lat. 56° 11' N., lon. 2° 33' W.

MAY, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, tributary to the Earn.

MAY, a small river of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

MAY, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MAY, *La. lèh mà*, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1065.

MAYACO, *mî-â'ko*, a town of Hayti, on the N. coast, about 25 miles N.E. of Cape Engaño.

MAYAQUANA, *mî-â-gwâ'nâ*, an island of the West Indies.

MAYAGUEZ, *mî-â-wêz*, or *mî-â-wêz*, a town and port of the island of Porto Rico, Antilles, 70 miles S.W. of St. Jean-de-Porto-Rico. It was taken in 1822, by the adventurer Duconray, who attempted to establish an independent republic.

MAYAS, *mî-âs*, a nation of American Indians, who, before the Spanish conquest, occupied the whole peninsula of Yucatan, including Tabasco. Though nearly extinct as a distinct tribe, their language is still spoken by the Indians of all the countries originally in their possession.

MAYARI, *mî-â-rez*, a seaport town, on the N. coast of Cuba, near the mouth of a small stream which flows into the Bay of Nipe. It is celebrated for the fine tobacco raised here. Lat. 20° 45' N., lon. 75° 30' W. Pop. about 3000.

MAYBINTON, a post-village of Newberry district, South Carolina, near Broad River, about 45 miles N.W. of Columbia.

MAYBOLE, a burgh of barony, town, and parish of Scotland, co., and 74 miles S. of Ayr. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 3862. The town contains various stately antique buildings, including the castle, the ancient seat of the Cassilis family, called "Kings of Carriek;" also manufactures for Glasgow houses, employing numerous hands, mostly Irish.

MAYCAL/LIN CREEK, of Arkansas, flows through Pope

MAY

co., and enters the Arkansas near the W. line of Johnson county.

MAYDOURHAUT, mā-door-gawt', a town of India, Nizam's dominion, 140 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

MAYEN, mī'en, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles W. of Coblenz. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, red leather, and earthenware. Pop. 4903.

MAYENCE, a town of Germany. See **MENZA**.

MAYENFELD, mī'en-fēlt', a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, near the Rhine, 11 miles N. of Chur. Pop. 1200.

MAYENNE, L., (L. *Mayenne*.) a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows S. and unites with the Loir and Sarthe in forming the Maine; total course, about 125 miles, of which about 55 miles are navigable.

MAYENNE, mā'yēnn' or mī'ēnn', a department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Perche. Area 1806 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 374,568. Surface generally flat; sufficient corn is raised for consumption; cider and perry are extensively made; lint and hemp are grown, and the forests furnish timber for the marine. Chief industry, linen spinning and weaving. Chief river, the Mayenne. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Château-Gontier, Laval, and Mayenne. Capital, Laval.

MAYENNE, (L. *Meduana*.) a town of France, department of Mayenne, 17 miles N.N.E. of Laval, chiefly on the right bank of the Mayenne, but connected by a bridge with an extensive suburb on the left bank. It has a large public square, adorned with a fountain, and a Hotel de Ville; two churches, in the suburb; and an old castle of the Lords of Mayenne, on the right bank, and picturesquely overhanging the bridge. This castle was taken by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury, in 1424, after a three months' siege. The manufactures of linen, calico, and ticks, are important, and employ about 8000 persons in and around the town. There are also cotton-mills, bleachfields, and dye works. Pop. in 1852, 9953.

MAYESVILLE, mēz/vīl, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MAYET, mā'yē, (L. *Mainium*.) a village of France, department of Sarthe, 16 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. 3764.

MAYET, a village of France, department of Allier, arrondissement of La Palisse. Pop. in 1852, 1919.

MAYFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

MAYFIELD, a town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 8½ miles S. of Tunbridge Wells. Remains of a palace, said to have been built by St. Dunstan, and long a residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, still exist.

MAYFIELD, a township of Somerset co., Maine. Pop. 133.

MAYFIELD, a post-village and township in the E. part of Fulton co., New York, about 47 miles N.W. of Albany. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, paper, &c. Pop. 2429.

MAYFIELD, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated, 72 miles S.E. of Richmond.

MAYFIELD, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

MAYFIELD or **ROCK MILLS**, a post-village of Warren co., Georgia, on the Ogeechee River, 54 miles W. by S. of Augusta. It has a cotton factory.

MAYFIELD, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

MAYFIELD, a post-village, capital of Graves co., Kentucky, on Mayfield Creek, 275 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It has a court-house and about 100 inhabitants.

MAYFIELD, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 1117.

MAYFIELD, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. P. 564.

MAYFIELD'S CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, rises in Graves co., and flowing northward and then westward, enters the Mississippi River in Ballard co., about 8 miles below the mouth of the Ohio River.

MAY FLOWER, a post-office of Oneago co., New York.

MAY HILL, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

MAYLAND, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MAYN, a river of Germany. See **MAIN**.

MAYNOOTH, a market town of Ireland, Leluster, co. of Kildare, on the Royal Canal, with a station on the Irish Great Western Railway, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 2129. It has remains of a castle, formerly the chief seat of the Fitzgeralds; a large Roman Catholic chapel and convent, and the Royal College of St. Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy. It accommodates about 450 students, 250 of whom are maintained free. Annual government grant, 30,000.

MAYO, mī'yo, a maritime county of Ireland, Connought, having E. the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. Area 2131 square miles, or 1,304,852 acres, of which about 800,000 are waste or unimproved mountain pasture, and 50,976 under water. Pop. in 1841, 346,887; in 1851, 274,830. Coast line fringed with cliffs and islets, and indented with innumerable inlets. The surface is mostly mountainous, but comprising many fertile and comparatively level tracts. Soil generally light, better suited to grazing than tillage. Chief crops, flax, oats, and potatoes. The fisheries are valuable, and the county has marble and slate works. Iron ore is plentiful. Chief

MAY

towns, Castlebar, Ballina, and Westport. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, (both for the county.)

MAYO, a parish of Ireland, Connought, in a county of the same name, containing the village from which the county takes its name, 3 miles S.E. of Balla. Pop. 4179.

MAYO, a small river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises by two branches, the North and South Mayo, in Patrick county, of the former state, and flowing south-eastward into North Carolina, enters the Dan River at Madison.

MAYO, mī'yo, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, E. of Santiago. It is about 18 miles in circuit, with a rocky coast and sterile soil, its principal product being salt, from a natural lagoon. Chief port, Pinos.

MAYO, mī'yo, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Sonora, enters the Gulf of California, 100 miles S.E. of Guaymas, after a S.W. course of 130 miles.

MAYO, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 30 miles N. of Menado.

MAYO, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

MAYOMBA, mā-yom'bd, **MAYUMBA** or **MAJUMBA**, mā-jūm'bd, a town of Southern Guinea, 120 miles N.W. of Loango, at the mouth of the Mayomba, in the Atlantic. It is the capital of the country of Mayomba, which is rich in copper, ivory, and gum.

MAYONING, a post-village in Patrick co., Virginia.

MAYORES, a town of Spain. See **CHUMBERS-MAYORES**.

MAYORGA, mā-you'gā, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles N.W. of Valladolid, on the Cen. Pop. 1790.

MAYORGA, a group of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific, the chief of which is Vano.

MAYOTTA, an island, Indian Ocean. See **COMONO**.

MAYPOCHA, mī-pō'chā, a small river of Chili, joins the Mapu, in lat. 33° 40' S., length about 60 miles.

MAYPORT MILLS, a post-office of Duval co., Florida.

MAYPU, mī-pōo', a river of Chili, department of Santiago, rises in the Andes, and after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Pacific, 40 miles S. of Valparaiso. The principal affluent is the Melipilla, which joins the Mapu, 40 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. The course of this mountain stream is so impetuous, that it can only be spanned by suspension bridges. In the plain traversed by it, the republican troops, under San Martin, defeated the royalists in the year 1818.

MAYPU, a mountain peak of the Andes, in Chili, lat. 33° 50' S. Height, 15,000 feet.

MAYRENA-DEL-ALCOR, mī-rā'nā-dēl-dī-kōr', a town of Spain, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 3541. It has a castle, and a large horse and cattle fair.

MAYRES, mair, a village of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles N.W. of Largentière. Pop. in 1852, 2471.

MAYRHOFEN, mīr'hō'fēn, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Schwatz, near Zell. Pop. 1245.

MAY'S LANDING, a post-village, capital of Atlantic county, New Jersey, is situated in Hamilton township, at the head of navigation, on Great Egg Harbor River, about 65 miles S. of Trenton. It consists of two parts, May's Landing proper, and Hamilton, about a quarter of a mile up the river, where a dam has recently been constructed, affording fine water-power. It has 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 foundries, and a large grist-mill.

MAYS' LICK, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Maysville to Lexington, 12 miles S.W. of the former. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

MAYSVILLE, mēz/vīl, a post-village, capital of Chautauque co., New York, at the N.W. end of Chautauque Lake, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. It contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and one newspaper. A steamer plies between this place and Jamestown. Pop. estimated at 700.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Buckingham co., Virginia, is situated on Slate River, at the head of navigation, 27 miles from its mouth, and 87 miles W. of Richmond. It has a handsome court-house, built according to a plan furnished by Jefferson, and a large Presbyterian church.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village in Greenbrier co., Virginia, 190 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Green co., North Carolina.

MAYSVILLE, a station of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Sumterville.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village of Benton co., Arkansas, stands on the W. boundary of the state, about 25 miles W. of Bentonville.

MAYSVILLE, a handsome city of Mason co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 60 miles above Cincinnati, and 60 miles N.E. of Lexington. It was formerly called Limestone, from Limestone Creek, which here enters the river. The situation is elevated and delightful. A range of bold and variant highlands, rising immediately behind the city, render its appearance, as viewed from the river, exceedingly attractive. It is compactly built. Among the public buildings are a handsome city hall, a substantial stone jail, a hospital, and 7 or 8 churches. It contains also 2 banks, 2 large seminaries,

beside the public schools, and printing-offices, in which 4 newspapers are published. In the extent of its business and population, Maysville is the fourth town in the state, and is steadily advancing in these respects. It is the entrepôt of the goods and produce imported and exported by the north-eastern section of Kentucky, and is the most extensive hemp market in the United States. A railroad is in course of construction extending from this place to Lexington, and another to the mouth of Big Sandy River. Among the various manufactures in operation may be mentioned 2 steam-cotton factories, 1 large bagging factory, 2 iron foundries, 6 rope-walks, 12 manufactories of ploughs, and 5 of coaches and wagons. The corporation have expended \$50,000 on the different turnpikes which converge to this point, in addition to individual subscriptions. Maysville was settled in 1784, and incorporated in 1833. Pop. 7000.

MAYSVILLE, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

MAYSVILLE, a village of Daviess co., Indiana, on the White River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 110 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

MAYSVILLE, a village in Fountain co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 70 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Indiana.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Illinois, on the border of Twelve Mile Prairie, and on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near the Little Wabash River, 122 miles S.E. of Springfield.

MAYSVILLE COURT HOUSE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Missouri.

MAYTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Harrisburg.

MAYUMBA or MAJUMBA. See MAYOMBA.

MAYVILLE, New York. See MAYSVILLE.

MAYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, on the Oasin River, an affluent of Rock River, about 52 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a valuable and improved water-power. Iron ore is found 5 miles from this village, and a company has been formed here for the manufacture of iron. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 600.

MAZACA or CESAREA. See KAIRAKEREH.

MAZAGAN, máz-gán', a fortified seaport town of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 122 miles N.W. of Morocco, at the extremity of a low rocky point. It has some good fortifications, but is now mostly in ruins. Pop. 2000.

MAZAGAO, (Mazagão,) máz-gôwá', a town of Brazil, province and about 190 miles W.N.W. of Pará, near the estuary of the Amazon.

MAZAGONGU, a village of British India, presidency and on the island of Bombay, chiefly inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese.

MAZALTENANGO, mál-tá-nán-go, a town of Central America, state and 110 miles W. of Guatemala.

MAZAMET, máz-má', a town of France, department of Tarn, on the left bank of the Arnette, 10 miles S.E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 9824. It has extensive manufactories of cloths, and large cloth fairs.

MAZAN, máz-an', a village of France, department of Yveline, 5 miles E. of Carpentras. Pop. in 1852, 3837.

MAZAN, a village of France, department of Ardèche, arrondissement of Largentière. Pop. in 1852, 3837.

MAZANDERAN, máz-zán-der-án', or MAZANDERON, máz-zán-der-on', a province of North Persia, mostly between lat. 36° and 37° N., and lon. 50° and 54° E. Pop. 150,000.

MAZARAMBROZ, máz-thá-rám-bróth', a town of Spain, New Castile, 11 miles from Toledo. Pop. 1568.

MAZARRON, a town of Spain. See ALMAZARRON.

MAZATLAN, máz-at-lán' or máz-ét-lán', a flourishing town and seaport of Mexico, in Cinaloa, at the entrance of the river Mazatlan into the Gulf of California, 183 miles S.E. of Cinaloa. Lat. (Custom-house,) 23° 11' 48" N., lon. 106° 23' 45" W. It is built on the crest of some heights, and has a clean and healthy appearance. There are many fine stores well stocked with European goods; but few American manufactures are to be met with. The port is sheltered to some extent from the N. winds, but exposed to the W. and S. Mazatlan, after Acapulco, is the most commercial town in Mexico. It forms the outlet for the products of the mining districts of St. Sebastian, and imports considerable quantities of English goods. In 1846, its exports amounted to \$1,657,748, and its imports to \$1,559,768. In 1863, 35 steamers arrived here from the United States, bringing 5095 passengers; and the total tonnage of the vessels of all kinds arriving here was 20,762. Pop. of the town from 10,000 to 12,000.

MAZE, máz', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Authion, 9 miles S.W. of Baugé. Pop. in 1852, 3830.

MAZEENA or MAZINA, máz-zee-na, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 miles S.W. of Jelalabad. Near this place the British defeated an Afghan force in July, 1842.

MAZEIRA, an island of Arabia. See MASSERA.

MAZÈRES, máz-záin', (L. *Moeria*.) a town of France, department of Ariège, on the Les, 10 miles N. of Pamiers. Pop. in 1852, 3094.

MAZÈRE, LA BASSE, lá báse máz-zé-in', a village of

France, department of Corrèze, 14 miles S.W. of Ussel. Pop. 1690.

MAZINA, a fort of Afghanistan. See MAZEENA.

MAZO, máz-so, a miserable town of the Canary Island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 4181.

MAZON, a small post-village of Grundy co., Illinois, a few miles S. of Morris.

MAZUFURABAD, máz-úf-ú-r-á-bád', a town of the Punjab, at the confluence of the Jhylum, and its great tributary the Kishengunga, and commanding the entrance of the Baranula Pass into Cashmere.

MAZYE, máz-zi', a large village of Afghanistan, in the Pishcen Valley, 40 miles N. of Shawl.

MAZURA, an island of Arabia. See MASSERA.

MAZZARA, máz-zá-rá, (anc. *Massara* and *Emporium*;) a town of Sicily, intendency and 26 miles S. of Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. Pop. 8400. It is enclosed by Saracenic walls, and has narrow, unpaved, dirty streets. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral, bishop's palace, senate-house, several convents, an hospital, college, theatre, and a caracore for warehousing corn.

MAZZARA, VAL DI, vál-dee máz-zá-rá, an old division of Sicily, now subdivided among the provinces of Trapani, Girgenti, and parts of Palermo and Caltanissetta.

MAZZARINO, máz-zá-ree-no, a town of Sicily, province and 14 miles S.E. of Caltanissetta, in the Val-di-Noto, with a college, and palace of Prince Butera. Pop. 11,000.

MAZZE, a village of Piedmont. See MASSE.

MAZZO, máz-so, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Sondrio, S. of Bormio. Pop. 1120.

MDOUKAL, m'doo-kál', a village of Algeria, in the Sahara, at the S.E. extremity of the Lake Hadna, 97 miles S. W. of Constantine. Pop. 700.

MEACU, the capital city of Japan. See MIAGO.

MEAD, a township, Crawford co., Pennsylvania. P. 3389.

MEAD, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

MEAD, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1626.

MEADAY, máz-dí', a ruined town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 40 miles N. of Prome. It was destroyed by the retreating Burmese in 1826.

MEADE, meed, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. The Ohio River forms its boundary on the N. and N.W. for a distance of about 60 miles, and Salt River forms its boundary on the E. The surface is generally rolling, and the soil fertile. The county contains abundance of cavernous limestone, a good material for building. Formed in 1823, and named from Captain James Meade, who fell at the battle of the river Raisin. Capital, Brandenburg. Pop. 7393; of whom 5820 were free, and 1573 slaves.

MEADORVILLE, a post-office of Mason co., Tennessee.

MEADOW (méd'o) BLUFF, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

MEADOW BRANCH, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

MEADOW CREEK, post-office, Orange co., North Carolina.

MEADOW CREEK, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.

MEADOW DALE, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

MEADOW FARM, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

MEADOW RIVER, a small stream in the W. central part of Virginia, rises in Greenbrier co., and flows along the boundary of Nicholas and Fayette counties into Gauley River.

MEADOWS, a post-office of Van Buren co., Arkansas.

MEAD'S BASIN, a post-office of Passaic co., New Jersey.

MEAD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

MEAD'S MILL, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

MEADVILLE, a flourishing borough, capital of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on French Creek, 236 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg, and about 95 miles N. of Pittsburg. It is the principal market of this fertile and populous county, from which grain, lumber, &c., are exported. A branch canal extends to the Alleghany River at Franklin. Among the public buildings are a handsome court-house, a state arsenal, and an academy. The elegant building of Alleghany College stands on an eminence half a mile N. of the town. There is also a divinity school belonging to the Christians and Unitarians. Meadville contains several paper-mills, an oil-mill, and an edge-tool factory. Four newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1823. Pop. in 1850, 2578.

MEADVILLE, a thriving post-village of Halifax co., Virginia, on the Hanister River, at the head of navigation, about 136 miles S.W. of Richmond. It contains a large flouring-mill and a tobacco factory. Pop. about 500.

MEADVILLE, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Mississippi, on the Homochitto River, 80 miles S.S.W. of Jackson, and 34 miles E. of Natchez.

MEADVILLE, a post-office of Mead co., Kentucky.

MEAGHER, mee-gher, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

MEARGUNGE, máz-gúnj', a walled town of India, dominions of Oude, 24 miles S.W. of Lucknow.

MEAKSIMA or MEACSIMA, máz-ak-see-má, some islets of Japan, W. of the S. part of Kioo-floo.

MEALFOURVOUNIE, mál-foor-voe-nee, a mountain of

Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness. Elevation 2700 feet.

MEALY MOUNTAINS, a hill chain in Labrador, British North America, near its E. coast, between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay. Estimated height, 1480 feet.

MEANA, mā-dnā, a village of Sardinia, Piedmont, 27 miles W.S.W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 1550.

MEANA, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 60 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1391.

MEANDER CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Mahoning River, about 7 miles below Warren.

MEANEE, ("fishing-place,"), a maritime town of West Hindostan, 75 miles N.W. of Joonaghur.

MEANEE, a village of Sindh, on the Pulallee branch of the Indus, 5 miles N. of Hyderabad, and where the British troops, under Sir Charles Napier, defeated a Belooch force, 17th February, 1843.

MEANEE, a town of Sindh, on the Indus, 45 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.

MEANEE, a town of Punjab, on the Ravee, over which is a much-frequented ferry, 21 miles N.W. of Lahore.

MEANEE, a village of Afghanistan; lat. 29° 21' N., lon. 70° 40' E.

MEANEE, a village of Sindh, 5 miles N.W. of Sehwan; lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 67° 55' E.

MEANGIS (mā-āng'ghis, or mā-dn'ghees) ISLES, a group in the Malay Archipelago, about lat. 5° N., lon. 127° E., 90 miles S.E. of Mindanao. Chief island, Nanusa.

MEANSVILLE, a post village in Union district, South Carolina.

MEARE, meer, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MEARIM, a river and town of Brazil. See MIARIM.

MEARNS, mārns, a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew. The Mearns is the popular name for the co. of Kincardine.

MEARS (meers) ASHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MEASHAM, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MEATH, meeth, a county of Ireland, Leinster, having E. Dublin and the Irish Sea. Area 908 square miles, nearly the whole of which is cultivated. Pop. in 1841, 183,828; in 1851, 140,750. Surface, mostly flat. Principal river, the Boyne. Soil, chiefly a rich clayey loam, on limestone or gravel. The condition of the numerous small farmers is wretched. Chief towns, Trim, (the capital,) Kells, and Navan. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Previous to the Anglo-Norman Conquest, the king of Meath was supreme monarch of Ireland.

MEAUX, mō, (anc. *latidnum* or *Jatidnum*, afterwards *Meldi*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 26 miles E.N. E. of Paris, on the Marne, and on the railway to Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 9900. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, with a library of 13,000 volumes, and trade in grain and cheese. It is the see of a bishop; has courts of first resort, and an agricultural and scientific society. Meaux was taken by the Normans in 862, and, after a regular siege, by the English, in 1421. It may be regarded as the cradle of the Reformation in France. Its bishop, Brissonnet, who had early embraced the reformed doctrines, though he afterwards alighted them, gathered around him a number of able men, some of whom, as Jacques Lefèvre of Etaples, and William Farel, distinguished themselves as Reformers.

MEAVY, mee'vee, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MEBARREZ or MUBARREZ, EL, ēl mēb-ar-rēs, a walled town of Arabia, province and 33 miles S. of Lahsa. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, defended by lofty towers. P. 10,000.

MECCA or MEKKA, mēk'ka, written also MEKKEH, (anc. *Makora'ba*; Fr. *Mecque*, mēk,) the most celebrated city of Arabia, the seat of the Mohammedan religion. It is situated five days' journey E. of Jidda; lat. 21° 38' N., lon. 40° 8' E. It is styled by Mohammedans El Mosharafa, (the noble); Om-El-Kora, (the mother of towns); Beled-el-Ameim, (the land of the true believers,) &c. Mecca stands in a narrow, sandy valley, from 100 to 700 paces broad, extending in a general direction N. and S., enclosed by sterile hills, from 200 to 500 feet high, without tree or verdure; and is ill supplied with water. In its centre is the Beit-ul-lah, (house of God,) or El-Haram, (the inviolable,) the great mosque, enclosing the Kaba, dividing the whole into the upper (northern) and lower (southern) towns; these again being subdivided into 25 quarters, exclusive of the suburbs, which stretch in single lines of houses along the narrow parts of the valley. Mecca is reported to be in itself a good-looking city; the streets being wider than is usual in Eastern towns, the houses of stone, often three stories high, and well lighted. The castle, on its S.E. side, near the Sherref's house, is large enough for a garrison of 1000 men, and is thought by the Arabs to be unpenetrable. The city is annually filled at the time of the Haj or pilgrimage to the Kaba, when apartments in almost every house are hired to strangers, and thousands besides encamp outside the town. This pilgrimage, customary among the Arabs in early and idolatrous ages, and subsequently enjoined by Mohammed on all his followers, is the sole foundation of Mecca's fame, and the only source of her wealth and occupation.

The great temple of the Kaba, the Beit-ul-lah, or El-Haram, is an unsymmetrical, modern-looking patchwork of ancient fragments, without any pretension to unity or style. It may be entered by 19 doors, and is adorned externally with seven minarets. Within, the great four-sided court of the temple, surrounded by colonnades of irregular pillars, is about 250 paces long and 200 wide; and, nearly in the middle of it, in a hollow, stands the Kaba (cube) or sacred house, erected in 1027, measuring, in length, about 18 paces, in width 14 paces, and in height not exceeding 40 feet. The sides are completely covered by the *Accesa*, that is, the veil or curtain of rich black silk, which is renewed every year, at the expense of the Ottoman Porte. This silken curtain, waving and fluttering with every breath of wind, is thought, by the simple devotees around, to be fanned by the wings of guardian angels. In two places only is this covering removed, one so as to expose a gray stone at the S.E. end of the building, which it is thought meritorious to touch; and, in like manner, at the N.E. angle, is exposed the celebrated black stone, the kissing of which is a chief object of the pilgrimage. This stone is believed to be the angel whose office it will be, at the last day, to identify those who have duly performed the Haj. Besides the *minbar* or pulpit of the Imam, and the desks assigned to the doctors of the different sects, there are several irregular, and, in some measure, unsightly buildings, round the Kaba. In one of these is the famous well of Zemzem, alleged to be the one whence Hagar obtained water for Ishmael, and which is surrounded by a circular wall, 5 feet high, and 10 feet in diameter. Its waters are perfectly fresh, though every other spring in the neighborhood is brackish. Among the pilgrims they are devoutly believed to be a sure remedy for all bodily ailments, and even salutary for the soul. Few pilgrims leave the holy city without taking with them some flask filled from the sacred well.

The Meccawee, or inhabitants of Mecca, are, with exception of a few Hejaz Bedouin, all strangers by birth or parentage; that is to say, they are either not natives of the place, or not descendants of the indigenous tribes. They are, in fact, settlers, or children of settlers, attracted hither by gain. They are extremely proud of their city, fond of fine clothes and parade, devoted to the pleasure of the table, and cold spectators of the fanaticism which they periodically witness, and of which they make their money. Intent on gain, they care not for learning; the colleges of Mecca have fallen to decay, and the libraries, once rich, have totally disappeared. As Mecca, during the pilgrimage, is visited by 100,000 strangers on an average, it becomes, for three or four months in the year, the greatest market in the East; its merchants occasionally accumulate large fortunes, and, under the protection of the Turks, they are not afraid to show their riches, and live like princes. On the other hand, it is proverbial that Mecca is the beggar's paradise; the beggars of the holy city are importunate as well as numerous. The Sherrefs, (Sherifs,) or direct descendants of Mohammed, are now a numerous and widely-spread body. These nobles, as they may be called, elect the Sherref of Mecca, and their choice is invariably confirmed by the Ottoman Sultan. The stationary population of Mecca was estimated by Burschardt, in 1814, at between 25,000 and 30,000, including some 3000 or 4000 Abyssinian and negro slaves.—Adj. and inhab. Meccawee, (Meccawi,) mēk'ka-wee', sometimes written MECCAWAY.

MECCA, a post-township in the N. part of Trumbull co., Ohio, intersected by the Musquito River. Pop. 872.

MECEJANA, mā-sā-zhā'nā, a village of Brazil, province and 12 miles E. of Ceara. Pop. 200.

MECHADER, mā-chā'dēr, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 84 miles S. of Sana, with a castle, the residence of a governor.

MECHANIC, me-kan'ik, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1647.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, 10 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. over 200.

MECHANICSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 8 miles E. of Carlisle. It is situated in a populous neighborhood, and has an active business. Pop. estimated at 1000.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, 44 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

MECHANICSBURG, a small village of Carroll co., Ohio.

MECHANICSBURG, a flourishing post-village of Goshen township, Champaign co., Ohio, on the Springfield and Delaware Turnpike, 10 miles E. of Urtanna. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has increased rapidly within a few years. The railroad which is in progress from Springfield to Delaware passes through this village. It has a woollen factory and several mills. Pop. about 1200.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Marion co., Indiana, 10 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, 15 miles E. of Springfield.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-village of Macon co., Missouri, 106 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

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MECHANICSBURG, a village in Van Buren co., Iowa, 80 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

MECHANICS' FALLS, a thriving post-village of Androscoggin co., Maine, on a tributary of the Androscoggin, and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, whence diverges the Buckfield Branch Railroad, 37 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It contains a church, machine shops, and several mills, among which are 2 for making paper.

MECHANICS' GROVE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MECHANICS' RIVER, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

MECHANICSTOWN, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, about 20 miles N. of Frederick.

MECHANICSTOWN, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, 8 miles S. by W. of Montpelier.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, on the Champlain Canal, and on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, 12 miles N. of Troy. It contains a cotton factory and several mills.

MECHANICSVILLE, a village and station of West Chester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 45 miles N.N.E. of New York.

MECHANICSVILLE, a village, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 12 miles N.E. of Flemington.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, 104 miles E. of Harrisburg.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N.W. of Allentown, has about 150 inhabitants.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 18 miles N. of Washington.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 65 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 1 church.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village in Sumter district, South Carolina.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Jasper co., Georgia, 46 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Cannon co., Tennessee.

MECHELEN, a city of Belgium. See **MECHLIN**.

MECHELEN, *mék/eh-lén*, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Meuse, 14 miles E.N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1197.

MECHLIN, *mék/lin*, (Dutch pron. *mék/lin*, almost *mén/lin*.) or **MECHELEN**, *mék/eh-lén*, (L. *Meclinia*; Fr. *Mélines*, *má'león'*) a city of Belgium, province and 14 miles S.E.E. of Antwerp, divided into two portions by the Lyle. Pop. 27,234. It is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions. Principal edifices, a cathedral of the 12th century, with a steeple 370 feet in height, and containing the "Last Supper," by Rubens, (whose "Adoration of the Magi" is in the Church of St. John, here;) Church of the Recollets, with Vandyke's famous "Crucifixion;" bishop's palace, town-hall, arsenal, cannon foundry, Franciscan convent, and the beguinage for 800 widows. Mechlin is the see of the archbishop primate of Belgium, the residence of a military commandant, and has a diocesan college, and a Roman Catholic university, opened in 1834; an academy of painting and architecture, and a society of fine arts. Its chief manufactures are of shawls, woollen stuffs, tobacco, starch, and beer; it has also an extensive trade in flax, corn, and oil, and communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160 tons. Mechlin appears to have been founded in the fifth century. For some time it was the capital of a lordship, and was governed by its own counts. Its greatest prosperity was in the 14th century, when it had important manufactures of broadcloth, which employed about 3000 looms. Its most distinguished natives are Jean Bol, an excellent miniature painter, and Michael Coxie, a good historical painter; Dodona, a celebrated botanist, and physician to Charles V.; Ernest of Mansfeld, a famous general; and Zype or Zypoens, a distinguished jurist.

MECHOACAN. See **MICHOACAN**.

MECINA-BOMBARON, *má-the/ná-bom-bá-rón'*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 50 miles S.E. by E. of Granada. P. 2030.

MECKENHEIM, *mék/eh-hime'*, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.E.E. of Cologne. Pop. 1360.

MECKENHEIM, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 4 miles S.E. of Dürkheim. Pop. 1768.

MECKESHEIM, *mék/eh-hime'*, a village of Baden, on the Elsenz, 8 miles S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1070.

MECKLENBURG (or **MEKLENBURG**) **SCHWERIN**, *mék/leh-búrg shwá-reon'*, (Ger. pron. *mék/leh-bórg shwá-reon'*) a grand-duchy of Europe; 13th state of the German Confederation; bounded N. by the Baltic Sea, W. by the principality of Ratsburg, S.W. by Hanover, S. by Prussia, and E. by Prussia and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; lat. from 53° 7' to 54° 15' N., lon. from 10° 40' to 13° 10' E. Area 4645 square miles. The surface is generally flat, the only exception being a ridge of low hills, which forms the watershed between the basins of the Elbe and the Baltic. The sea-coast is low, and indented

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by several bays, of which the largest is that of Wismar. Lakes are very numerous, and indeed, form one of the characteristic features of the country. The soil is fertile, and produces corn in such abundance as to leave a large surplus for export. The other principal crops are pease, beans, potatoes, and turnips. Both horses and cattle are largely exported; and wool has become one of the most important sources of revenue. The distillation of spirits from grain is carried on to an extent seldom equalled even in Germany. The government is a limited monarchy, and intimately connected with that of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Each duchy has its separate states, but both bodies annually meet together, and have power to make common laws, and impose common taxes, for the whole of Mecklenburg. (Mecklenburg-Schwerin is divided into six districts.) Capital, Schwerin. Pop. in 1853, 541,449.

MECKLENBURG (or **MEKLENBURG**) **STRELITZ**, (Ger. pron. *mék/leh-bórg-stré-lit's*) a grand-duchy of Europe, intimately connected with the above; 20th state of the German Confederation, consisting of two larger and several smaller districts; the former separated by the interposition of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the latter existing in separate patches. The whole area is estimated at 767 square miles. The physical features of this duchy do not differ essentially from those of Mecklenburg-Schwerin above described. In union with that duchy, it has a fourteenth vote in the plenum of the Confederation. The house of Mecklenburg is the oldest reigning family in Europe, and the dukes still take the title of Princes of the Vandals. Capital, Neu-Strelitz. Pop. in 1851, 99,628.

MECKLENBURG, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Roanoke, bounded on the N. by the Meherrin River, and also drained by Allen's, Blue-stone, and many other creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and partially covered with forests; the soil is generally fertile, excepting the higher ridges. Granite and other primary rocks underlie the surface. A plank-road has recently been laid in the county. Organized in 1764. Capital, Boydton. Pop. 20,630, of whom 8188 were free, and 12,462 slaves.

MECKLENBURG, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina; area estimated at 720 square miles. The Catawba River forms the entire W. boundary, and the county is drained by McAlpin's and Sugar Creeks. The surface is elevated and hilly. Granite is found in several parts of the county, and a few mines of gold have been opened in it. The North Carolina Central Railroad terminates at Charlotte, the county seat, and another railroad extends from that town to Columbia, South Carolina. Pop. 13,914, of whom 8441 were free, and 5473 slaves.

MECKLENBURG, a post-village of Hector township, Tompkins co., New York, 13 miles W. of Ithaca. It contains 3 churches and several manufactories. Pop. about 400.

MECKLENBURG, a post-village in Knox co., Tennessee, on Holston River, near the mouth of French Broad River, 185 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

MECU, *má/ko*, a town of Spain, New Castle, 21 miles from Madrid. Pop. 1413.

MECOSTA, a county of Michigan. See **NECOSTA**.

MECQUE. See **MECCA**.

MEDAK, *má/dák'*, a village of Austria, Croatia, 12 miles from Gaspich. Pop. 1327.

MEDARY, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the road from Finley to Defiance.

MEDARYSVILLE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Iowa.

MEDBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

MEDE, *má/dá*, a town of the Sardinian States, 26 miles S. of Novara. It has manufactures of hats, a tannery, and several silk-mills. Pop. 4416.

MEDEAH, *má-dá/á*, (anc. *Lamida*.) a fortified town of Algeria, province and 40 miles S.S.W. of Algiers. It is supplied with water from a neighboring mountain by means of a lofty aqueduct.

MEDEBAU, *má/déh-bá'*, or **MADEBEKE**, *má/déh-bá' kch*, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 32 miles S.E. of Arnberg. Pop. 2230.

MEDENET AROO or **MEDINET ABU**, *má-dee/nét á-roo'*, a village of Upper Egypt, on that part of the ruins of Thebes lying on the W. bank of the Nile, opposite Luxor, and comprising the remains of its chief temples. See **THEBES**.

MEDEYAD or **MEDIYAD**, *med-ey/ád'*, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in a populous plain, 36 miles S. of Sert, on the route to Mosul. It is the residence of a governor. Previous to 1830, when it was taken by the French, it was the residence of the Bey of Titteri. Pop. in 1849, 5598.

MEDLINE, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

MEDELLIN, *má-dé/yeen'*, a town of Spain, province and 62 miles E. of Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop. 2000. Hernando Cortes was born here in 1485. It was sacked by the French in 1809.

MEDELLIN, *má-dé/yeen'*, a city of South America, New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, between the Cordilleras of the Andes, 48 miles S.E. of Antioquia. Elevation

6030 feet. Pop. estimated at 14,000. It is picturesquely situated, and is an entrepôt for the produce of a considerable region.

MEDELLIN, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, enters the Gulf of Mexico about 5 miles S. of that city, after an E. course of 25 miles.

MEDEMBLIK, mǎ-dēm-bleek', a maritime town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, with a port on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 miles N.W. of Eukhuysen. Pop. 2807.

MEDENICE, mǎ-dēh-neet-sǎ, a village of Austria, Galicia, 36 miles from Sambor, on the Letnienka. Pop. 1320.

MEDESANO, mǎ-dǎ-sǎ-no, a village of Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Taro. Pop. 3824.

MEDFIELD, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Charles River, about 18 miles S.W. of Boston. Pop. 966.

MEDFORD, a flourishing post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Mystic River, and on the Medford Branch Railroad, which communicates with the Boston and Maine Railroad at Malden, 5 miles N.W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in ship-building, which, on the average, employs about 350 hands. A stream fed by ponds, and entering the Mystic, here affords motive power for 5 saw-mills. The village contains 7 churches, a town-house, Tufts College, an institution under the direction of the Universalists, incorporated in 1852, an academy, a high school, a social library, and about 15 stores. Tufts College is beautifully situated on Walnut Hill, with a handsome park in front, comprising from 10 to 12 acres. The building is 100 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 3 stories high, containing in all 22 rooms. The Medford Institution is situated at West Medford, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, about a mile from the centre. Pop. of the township 3749.

MEDFORD, a village and station of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 55 miles E. of Brooklyn.

MEDFORD, a post-village of Medford township, Burlington co., New Jersey, on Haines Creek, 7 miles S. of Mount Holly, contains 4 churches, 8 or 10 stores, 1 bank, and about 800 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 3022.

MEDOYES, mǎ-dyǎsh', or **MEDIAS**, mǎ-dē-lǎ, (anc. *Media*?) a town of Transylvania, on the Great Kokel, 37 miles E. of Karlsburg. Pop. 5900. It is enclosed by walls, has Greek, Roman Catholic, and Calvinistic churches; a Protestant college, and Roman Catholic high school.

MEDIA, mē-dē-ā, a country of antiquity, comprising the N. and W. provinces of the modern Persian dominions; viz., Irak-Ajemo, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Azerbaidjan, the last having been the ancient *Media Atropatene*.—The Great Median wall, between the Tigris and Euphrates, at their nearest point of approach, has been apparently identified of late between lat. 35° 20' and 34° N., and about lon. 44° E. Media originally formed part of the Assyrian Empire, rose afterwards to be an independent monarchy, and, having been subjugated by Cyrus, was incorporated with Persia. On the downfall of the Persian Empire it passed, first to the Seleucidae, and then to the Parthians.—Adj. **MEDIAN**, mē-dē-ān; inhab. *Medi*, *meed*.

MEDIA, a post-village, capital of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, about 15 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It contains a fine courthouse and jail, erected at a cost of about \$35,000. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 500.

MEDIANA, mǎ-dē-ā-nǎ, a town of Spain, Aragon, 21 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the left bank of the Ginel. P. 1313.

MEDICINA, mǎ-dē-chee-nǎ, a large market-town of Northern Italy, Pontifical States, 15 miles E. of Bologna, on the canal of Medicina. Pop. 6700, mostly agricultural.

MEDICINAL (mē-dī-she-nǎl) **SPRINGS**, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, about 210 miles N.W. of Milledgeville, situated at the base of Taylor's Ridge. The springs are surrounded by charming scenery.

MEDICINE CREEK, of Missouri, rises near the N. border of the state, and after a southerly course of perhaps 100 miles, enters Grand River in Livingston county, about 10 miles S.E. of Chillicothe.

MEDINA, mē-dē-nǎ, an Arabic word signifying "city," forming the names or portions of the names of a number of towns in Arabia, Barbary, and Spain.

MEDINA, mē-dē-nǎ or mǎ-dē-nǎ, (Arab. *Medinat-el-Nebi*, pronounced mē-dē-nāt-ēn-nā-bee', "the Prophet's city;" anc. *Yatrib* the *Jathrippa* or *Jathrippa*, of Ptolemy,) a city of Arabia, celebrated for containing the tomb of Mohammed, is situated about 248 miles N. by W. of Mecca; lat. 24° 57' N., lon. 39° 53' E. It stands about 3000 feet above sea-level, at the E. side of the mountains running parallel to the Red Sea; extending S. is an immense plain; in every other direction the view is bounded by hills or mountains, which, towards the S.W., have a bold and rugged appearance. It is surrounded by a strong stone wall about 40 feet high, flanked with towers, while on a rock, at its N.W. side, stands the Castle. Of its 3 gates, that facing the S., and called the Babel-Musree (or Babel-Mieri) "Egyptian Gate," is remarkable for its beauty. Medina seemed to Burckhardt, after Aleppo, the handsomest city in the East. The houses are of stone, two stories high, and many of them bespeak opulence and comfort. The

most noteworthy buildings are the great mosque, 2 smaller ones, a college, and the public baths. Beyond the walls of the city, W. and S., are suburbs consisting of low houses, yards, gardens, and plantations, in which the Bedouins encamp. These suburbs have also their walls and gates. The canal, which supplies Medina with water from a valley, a few miles to the S., is a noble work, and undoubtedly the greatest of its kind in Arabia. It is generally about 25 feet under ground, and terminates in a basin, from which all may draw without restraint.

The mosque of the prophet stands at the E. side of the city, and, though on a smaller scale, it resembles that at Mecca; its colonnades are remarkable only for their extreme irregularity. The tomb of the prophet is enclosed with a screen of iron flagstone, of excellent workmanship; at the S. side of this the pilgrim goes through his devotions. There are four doors into the interior, but one of these only is open, and kept by a eunuch. Admission into the enclosed area, or El-Hejarah, is allowed only to Pashas, leaders of the Haj, and such like, on payment of a large fee. There is little to be seen inside but the embroidered silk curtains which are said to conceal a quadrangular black stone, supported by two pillars, between which are the graves of Mohammed, and his friends and successors, Abu Bekr and Omar. The Arabs in Medina know nothing of the great magnet which, according to some Europeans, supports the coffin of Mohammed. Great numbers make the pilgrimage to the prophet's tomb; and it is estimated that one-third of the Mecca pilgrims go on to Medina, the pilgrimage to which may be performed at any time of the year. The inhabitants of this city, like those of Mecca, are strangers in the land of the Bedouins. They are less gay and vivacious than those of Mecca, and at the same time more studious as to appearances; nor are they inattentive to learning, and some of them are said to possess fine libraries. The Sheriffs (Sherifs) in Medina are Ulema or doctors of the Korán, and not men of the sword, as in Mecca. It is remarkable, that the two holy cities of the orthodox Mohammedan world are in the midst of sectaries; for as Mecca is surrounded by the followers of Zeld, so the Bedouin tribes, and many of the Sheriffs at Medina, are adherents of Alee, (Ali.) The business of Medina is all done by the merchants of Yembo or Yambio, a port on the Red Sea, about 105 miles to the S.W. The population is supposed to be from 16,000 to 20,000, of whom 12,000 are within the walls.

MEDINA, (formerly **THE MEDE**.) a river of England, Isle of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, joining the sea at Cowes Harbor. It is navigable to Newport, 4 miles inland.

MEDINA, a village of Senegambia, Jalloff country; lat. 15° 18' N., lon. 15° 12' W.

MEDINA, a small river of Texas, rises in Bexar co., and flowing S.E., unites with other streams a few miles S. of San Antonio; below this it is called San Antonio River.

MEDINA, a county towards the S.W. part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Medina River, from which the name is derived, and intersected by Hondo and Seco Creeks. The surface is uneven, consisting partly of prairies; the soil is mostly uncultivated. Capital, Castroville. Pop. 909, of whom 881 were free, and 28 slaves.

MEDINA, a county in the N.N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of 420 square miles. It is drained by Rocky and Black Rivers, and by Killbuck and Chippewa Creeks, which rise within its limits. The surface is undulating, the soil a clayey and gravelly loam, adapted to pasturage. Large quantities of mineral fire-proof paint are procured in the eastern part of the county, and exported to other states and to Europe. Capital, Medina. Pop. 24,441.

MEDINA, a thriving post-village in Ridgeway township, Orleans co., New York, on Oak Orchard Creek, where it is crossed by the Erie Canal, and the Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, about 36 miles N.E. by N. of Buffalo. It contains several flouring-mills, about 10 stores, 5 churches, and 1 academy. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, 2500.

MEDINA, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Medina co., Ohio. The village is pleasantly situated, 112 miles N.E. from Columbus, and 28 miles S.W. from Cleveland, on an eminence, and contains several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 2011; of the village, 1008; in 1854, about 1500.

MEDINA, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., Michigan, on Tiffin's Creek, 80 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. of the village, 250; of the township, 1600.

MEDINA, a township of Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 602.

MEDINA, a post-village in Winnebago co., Illinois, about 100 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

MEDINA, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin.

MEDINACELI, mǎ-dē-nǎ-thǎ-lee, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles S. of Soria, near the Jalón. Pop. 1500. It has a noble dual palace, and remains of a Roman arch.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, mǎ-dē-nǎ dǎ lǎs tou-rēs, a town of Spain, 43 miles S.S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 2370.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, mǎ-dē-nǎ dēl kǎm-po, (anc

Medina Campetris?) a town of Spain, in Leon, 26 miles S.W. of Valladolid. It has 2 hospitals, a collegiate and 6 parish churches. There are ruins denoting the ancient importance of this place, which is said to have once contained 50,000 inhabitants. It was a royal court, and much-frequented emporium. In the castle the infamous Caesar Borgia was confined for two years, and Queen Isabella died in it, November 26, 1504. Medina was the capital of the Campo, or level district, which is one of the finest wheat countries in the world. It is the birthplace of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, and of the historian Diaz del Castillo. Present pop. 2760.

MEDINA DE POMAR, mǎ-dee'nǎ dá po-man', a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 1248. It has a good bridge, and some magnificent tombs of the Velasco family.

MEDINA DE RIO SECO, mǎ-dee'nǎ dá ree'co sǎ'ko, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles N.W. of Valladolid, on the Sequillo, an affluent of the Douro. It was formerly far more important than at present. Pop. 4700. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and pottery wares.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, mǎ-dee'nǎ-se-do-ne-dǎ, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 22 miles S.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 19,534. It stands on the brow of a rocky eminence, is enclosed by walls, and has externally an imposing appearance, but it is almost wholly in decay. The principal square, in which stand the Tuscan and Doric town-house and the granary, has a planted promenade, and is provided with lamps. There are ten schools, a founding hospital, an orphan asylum, two churches, two nunneries, five suppressed monasteries, and five hermitages.

MEDINET ABU. See MEDINET ABOO.

MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM, mǎ-dee'nǎt-ēl-fī-oom', (anc. *Crocodopolis*, afterwards *Arin* or *Arin*), a town of Central Egypt, capital of the province of Fayoum, on the Bahr Youssef, or Canal of Joseph, 52 miles S.W. of Cairo. Estimated population, 8000. It has several Coptic churches, mosques, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and a trade in rose-water and nitre.

MEDIOLANUM, France. See EVREUX; also SAINTES.

MEDIOLANUM, North Italy. See MILAN.

MEDITERRANEAN, mēd'ē-tēr-rā-ne-an, "midland," is a name applied generally to all seas nearly surrounded by land, as the Baltic.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, (L. *Mare Internum* or *Mediterraneum*; Fr. *Mer Méditerranée*, main mǎ-dee'tēr-rā'nǎ, Sp. *Mar Mediterráneo*, mas mǎ-de-tēr-rā'nǎ-o; It. *Mar Mediterraneo*, mǎ'rǎ mǎ-de-tēr-rā'nǎ-o; Ger. *Mittelmeer*, mit'tel-mair', or *Mitteländisches Meer*, mit'tel-ēn-dish-es mair',) a great inland sea, between lat. 30° 20' and 45° 50' N., and lon. 8° W. and 35° E., about 2200 miles long, breadth, from Venice to the Bay of Sidra, 1200 miles. On the N. and N.W. it washes the shores of Europe, on the S. those of Africa, and on the E. those of Asia. It communicates on the W. with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and on the N.E. with the Black Sea, through the Sea of Marmora and the Straits of the Dardanelles, and Constantinople. It is very irregular in shape; by the projection of the S. part of Italy, and of Cape Bon in Africa, and the interposition of the island of Sicily, it is divided, near its centre, into distinct and not very unequal E. and W. portions. In addition to these, the other important subdivisions are the Tyrrhene or Tuscan Sea, the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, the Ionian Sea, and the Aegean Sea or Grecian Archipelago. The largest gulfs are, on the shores of Europe, those of Lyons, Genoa, Tarranto, Lepanto, Koron, Kolokythia, Aegean, and Salonica; on the shores of Asia, Adramytti, Smyrna, Adalia, and Iskanderoun; and on the shores of Africa, Sidra and Cabes. The largest and most important islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Isles, in the W. division; and Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, the Ionian Isles, and Malta, in the E. division. The principal rivers which discharge themselves into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile; and through the Hellespont and Bosphorus it receives the waters of the Black Sea. Between Cape Bon and the Sicilian channel, where the water is shallowest, the depth barely exceeds 30 fathoms; but in almost all other places, particularly at a distance from the shores and inlands, is so much increased that it often gives no soundings. Owing to the very narrow channel which connects the Mediterranean with the main ocean, there is very little tide; though, in some places, as in the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic, on parts of the African coast, &c., a rise of more than 6 feet sometimes occurs. The general current, entering from the ocean, flows E. along Africa, then N. along Syria, and begins to return by following the coast of Anatolia W. The prevailing winds are the S.E. and S.W. in spring, and the N.E. and N.W. during the rest of the year. They often blow suddenly, and with great violence. The most remarkable are the Bora, in the Adriatic, and the burning Sirocco, from the African Desert. Water-spouts are common on the coast of Asia Minor. Active volcanoes exist on the coast of Naples, in the Lipari Islands, Sicily, and the Grecian Archipelago; and, in July, 1831, the remarkable active volcano named Graham's Island was shot up from the sea, between Sicily and the African coast, lat. 37° 8' 30" N., lon. 12° 42' 15" E., and again disappeared. The Mediterra-

nean abounds with fish, and also furnishes the finest coral, sponge, and ambergris.

The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews "the Great Sea." The Phoenicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts; the Greeks afterwards disputed it with them. After the destruction of Carthage, the Romans were sole masters of its shores; in the middle ages, the Venetians monopolized its commerce.

MEDIYAD, a village of Turkey. See MEDREYAD.

MEDJERDA, a river of North Africa. See MEJERDA.

MEDJIBOJ, mēd-jee-boj', a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Bug, 55 miles N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 4000.

MEDL, mēd'l, or **MEEDL**, mēd'l, a village of Austria, Moravia, 4 miles from Littau. Pop. 1225.

MEDLING, a town of Austria. See MÖDLING.

MEDMENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MEDNOI, mēd-noi', an island belonging to Russia, in the Behring Sea, E. of Behring Island. Length 30 miles, breadth 5 miles. Copper is found on its W. coast.

MEDO, mǎ-do, a small island of Brazil, in the Bay of São Marcos, province and 4 miles W. of Maranhão.

MEDOACUS MAJOR. See BRENTA.

MEDOACUS MINOR. See BACCHIGLIONE.

MEDOC, mēd-dok', an old district of France, in the N.W. part of Guéenne, along the Garonne. It now forms the N.W. part of the department of Gironde.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

MEDON, a post-office of Madison co., Tennessee.

MEDREAC, mǎ-drǎ'ak', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N.N.W. of Montford. Pop. 2123.

MEDSTED, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MEDUSA, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

MEDVEJII-OSTROVA, mēd-vēd-jee-ost-rovǎ, ("Bear Islands") two groups of islands in Asiatic Russia; one in Behring Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kolyma River.

MEDVES, mēd-vēsh', a village of Hungary, co. and 5 miles from Temesvar, on the Theiss. Pop. 1662.

MEDVIDITZA, mēd-ve-dit-sǎ, incorrectly written MELVIDETZ, a river of Russia, joins the Don on the left, 15 miles below the influx of the Kheper, after a S.W. course of 350 miles. Many German and other colonies are seated on its banks.

MEDWAY, (anc. *Tega*?) a river of England, rises in the S.E. part of Surrey co., and joins the Thames at Sheerness. It is navigable to Penhurst.

MEDWAY, a small river of Georgia, which enters the Atlantic between Bryan and Liberty counties, a few miles below Sunbury.

MEDWAY, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Charles River, and at the terminus of a branch of the Norfolk County Railroad, about 22 miles S.W. of Boston. It has manufactures of thread, prints, connaburgs, cotton flannels, carriages, boots and shoes, &c. There are two villages in the township, East Medway and West Medway. Pop. 2778.

MEDWAY, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

MEDWAY, a post-office of Clark co., Ohio.

MEDYBEMPS, a township of Washington co., Maine. Pop. 287.

MEDYNSK, mǎ-dinsk', or **MEDYN**, mǎ-din', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles N.N.W. of Kalooga, on the Medynka. Pop. 2000. An engagement took place here between the French and Russians, in 1812.

MEDZIBON, mēd-se-bon, a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1310.

MEEDEN, mǎ-ēn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 9 miles N.W. of Delft. Pop. 1174.

MEEDEN, a village of Holland, province and 16 miles S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 1231.

MEEKES (meeks) **HILL**, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

MEELING. See MYLING.

MEELICK, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway.

MEELICK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

MEEME, meem, a post-village and township in the S. part of Manitowoc co., Wisconsin. Pop. 199.

MEENAR, **MINAB**, mee'nǎb', or **MINNON** (?) a small river of Persia, falls into the Persian Gulf near a town of its own name. The valley of this stream is very fertile.

MEENAM or **MINAM**, mee'nǎm', a village of Persia, province, and 80 miles W. of Kerman, stated to consist of about 400 grottoes excavated in a mountain, and inhabited by a sect of schismatic Mohammedans.

MEENEN. See MENIN.

MEENGANA, meeng-dǎ, a thriving town of the Punjab, a little above the junction of the Chenab and Jajlum.

MEER, mair, a word in Dutch and German, signifying "sea," and forming parts of several names in the N.W. part of Europe, as (Haarlemmer Meer,) the "Sea of Haarlem," &c.

MEER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MEERANE, mǎ-ra'neh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 7345. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and bombazines.

MEERAT, mee-rát, **MEERTA**, meer-tá, a town of Hindostan, province and 36 miles W. by N. of Ajmeer; lat. 26° 38' N., lon. 73° 49' E.

MEERBEKE, mée-bé-ké, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 22 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2441.

MEERENDRE, mée-réndr' or mée-rén-dryh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2545.

MEERGURH, meer-gúr, a town of West Hindostan, dominion and 72 miles E.S.E. of Bhawalpoor.

MEERHOUT, mée-hóut, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 15 miles S.E. of Turnhout. Pop. 3250.

MEERLE, mée-lé, a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles N.E. of Antwerp, on the Marek. Pop. 1233.

MEERPOOR, meer-poor, a town of Sindh, near the Pingares, a branch of the Indus, 45 miles S. of Hyderabad. Pop. 10,000. It commands the route between Hyderabad and Cutch, and formerly yielded, with its territory, an annual revenue of 50,000. Many villages of Sindh and Beloochistan have the same name.

MEERPOOR, a town of Punjab, 115 miles N.W. of Lahore.

MEERPOOR, a village of Sindh, 10 miles E. of Ghara, near Moujdurria, a ruined city, exhibiting many evidences of former population and wealth; lat. 24° 40' N., lon. 67° 40' E.

MEERPOOR, a village of Sindh, near the right bank of the channel of the Buggaur; lat. 24° 30' N., lon. 67° 40' E.

MEERPOOR, a village of Sindh, 52 miles W. of Amerkote, lat. 25° 24' N., lon. 69° E.

MEERPOOR, a village of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, on the great route from Sindh to Ghuznee. Lat. 25° 36' N., lon. 67° 50' E.

MEERSBURG, mée-sbúrg, a town of Baden, on the Lake of Constance, 5 miles N.E. of Constance. It has a castle, and a Dominican convent.

MEERSSEN, mée-sén, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 4 miles N.E. of Maastricht. Pop. 2008.

MEERSSEN, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 3 miles E. of Maastricht. Pop. 1826.

MEERUT, mee-rút, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, 35 miles N.E. of Delhi, on an affluent of the Ganges. It is enclosed by a brick wall, but is in decay, though it has many remains attesting former magnificence, besides one of the largest British churches in India, a British free school, and extensive barracks, forming an important station for the British troops in the Upper provinces of Bengal presidency.

MEERUT, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, Area 2250 square miles. Pop. 860,736.

MEES, Lzs, lá má, a market-town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 14 miles W.S.W. of Digne. Pop. 2030.

MEES/DEN, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

MEETH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MEETING STREET, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

MEFFERSDORF, méffers-dorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lauban. Pop. 716.

MEGALO-KASTRO, capital of the island of Crete. See CRETE.

MEGALOPOLIS, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, government of Gortynia, 5 miles N. of Leondari.

MEGANISI, mé-gá-neé-see, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Santa Maura. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles, breadth 3 miles.

MEGANTIC, a county in the eastern part of Canada East, bounded on the S.E. by the state of Maine, and comprising an area of 1465 square miles. In this county are Lakes St. Francis and William. Pop. 13,835.

MEG/ARA, (Gr. Μεγάρα) a village, formerly an important city of Greece, government of Attica, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Ægina opposite Salamis, 21 miles W. of Athens. Pop. 1000.

MEGASPELION, a rich convent of Greece, Morea, government of Achaia, 5 miles N. of Kalavrita. It is said to be one of the earliest monastic foundations in Greece, and occupies a vast cavern in a steep and almost inaccessible rock, above 300 feet in height. The Turks, under Ibrahim Pasha, besieged the convent, but were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men. It has connected with it, from 250 to 300 monks, and a miraculous image of the Virgin, resorted to in pilgrimage.

MEGEN, mé-ghén, a town of Netherlands, North Brabant, on the Meuse, (Maas,) 15 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. P. 600.

MEGEVE, mé-ghéiv, a market-town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, 5 miles S. of Sallanches. Pop. 2774.

MELICO, a city of North America. See MEXICO.

MEL/NA, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, rises 40 miles N.W. of Dacca, and joins the Brahmaputra, in about 23° 30' N., to which it gives its own name for the rest of its course. See BRAHMAPUTRA.

MEGYER, méd'yai, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neograd; with a church. Pop. 1362.

MEGYER-BEKAS, méd'yai/bé-kósh, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, inhabited chiefly by Germans. Pop. 514.

MEGYER-NAGY, méd'yai/nódj, a market-town of Hungary, co. and 19 miles N.W. of Komorn. Pop. 1723.

MEGYER-POCS, méd'yai/potch, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, on an island in the Danube above Buda. P. 1092.

MEGYER-TOTI, méd'yai/tot, a village of Hungary, co. of Neutra. Pop. 1992.

MEGYES-ARANYOS, méd'yesh/árón'yosh, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szathmar. Pop. 1932.

MEGYES-NYIR, méd'yesh/nyeen, a village of Hungary, co. and 11 miles E. of Szathmar. Pop. 2062.

MEHADIA, mé-há-dee'há, a market-town of South Hungary, 15 miles N. of Orsova. Pop. 1684. The Baths of Mehadia, or Hercules Batha, near this, were known to the Romans, and are annually frequented by many visitors.

MEHALLET-EL-KEBER, mé-há-lét-él-ke-beer, or **MEHALA-EL-KEBIR**, a town of Lower Egypt, capital of the province of Garbish, 45 miles S.W. of Damietta.

MEHEDIAH, méh-he-dee'há, or **MAMMORAH**, mām-morá, a fortified town of Morocco, province, and 110 miles W.N.W. of Fez, on the Sebou, 1 mile from its mouth. P. 400.

MEHER/RIN, a river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises in Lunenburg and Charlotte counties of the former state. It passes into North Carolina, and flows along the boundary between Gates and Hertford counties, until it unites with the Nottoway River to form the Chowan. Its general direction is E.S.E., and its whole length is estimated at about 150 miles. It is navigable by sloops to Murfreesborough, in North Carolina.

MEHERIN DEPOT, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

MEHIDPOOR, a town of Hindostan. See MAHEDPOOR.

MEHLIS or **MELIS**, mé-lis, a village of Saxe-Coburg, principality, and 20 miles S. of Gotha. Pop. 1706.

MEHL/SACK, méh-sák, a town of East Prussia, 37 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3030.

MEHOOPANY or **MAHOOPENY**, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

MEHRAND, mén-ránd, or **MERANDE**, mér-and, written also **MEREND** and **MEHREND**, a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 48 miles E.S.E. of Khol.

MEHRING. See MEUNG.

MEHUN, mé-hún, a town of France, department of Cher, on the Yèvre, and with a station on the Orleans and Bourges Railway, 9 miles N.W. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 4260.

MEIA-CO-SHIMAH ISLES. See MADJICOSHMA.

MEIAPONTE, mé-a-pón-tá, a town of Brazil, province and 65 miles E. of Goyaz, on the river Almas. It has five churches, a hospital, a Latin and a primary school, many distilleries and potteries, and is well situated for trade, lying in the tract along which numerous herds of cattle are driven, for São Paulo, and the province of Minas-Geraes.

MEIDLING, méd-ling, (ÖBER, öber, and UNTER, ün-ter,) two contiguous villages of Lower Austria, 3 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 3500.

MEIGLE, mé-g'l, an ancient village and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Scottish Midland Junction Railway, 21 miles N.N.E. of Perth. In the church-yard is a monument, said to be the tomb of Vanora or Guinevar, the wife of King Arthur. Belmont Castle is in the parish.

MEIGS, mé-gs, a county in the S.E. part of Tennessee, area estimated at 160 square miles. The Tennessee River, navigable for steamboats, forms its boundary on the N.W. The surface is hilly, the soil fertile. Capital, Decatur. Pop. 4879; of whom 4484 were free, and 395 slaves.

MEIGS, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Virginia, contains about 350 square miles. The Ohio River washes the eastern and part of the southern border. The surface is hilly; the soil is chiefly composed of clay. It is more remarkable for its mineral than its agricultural riches. The hills along the Ohio River contain very extensive mines of excellent coal, from which 5,000,000 bushels have been exported in a year. The salt works of this county are probably as extensive as any in the Western States. In 1851, five or six companies were formed for the manufacture of salt, near the Ohio River. Wells have been sunk to the depth of 1000 feet, each of which throws up 50 gallons of brine per minute. Capital, Pomeroy. Pop. 17,971.

MEIGS, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1438.

MEIGS, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1680.

MEIGS' CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Muskingum River in Morgan county.

MEIGS' CREEK, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

MEIGSVILLE, mé-gs/vill, a post-village in Jackson co., Tennessee.

MEIGSVILLE, a post-township in the S. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1512.

MEIGSVILLE, a village of Mendocino co., California, on the N. side of a small bay, formed at the mouth of Bool-dam River, about 140 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

MEIKLE (mee-k'l) **FERRY**, a strait of Dornoch Frith, Scotland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Tain, co. of Ross. Breadth 3 miles. It is crossed by a ferry, in the line of the Great Northern Road.

MEILEN or **MEYLEN**, mé-lén, a village of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 3000.

MEILHAN, mé-lén, a town of France, department of Lot et Garonne, 7 miles W. of Marmande. Pop. 2268.

MEILLAC, mē'yāk, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 19 miles S. of St. Malo.

MEILLANT, mē'yōw', a village of France, department of Cher, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1600.

MEIMUNA, mā-moo'nā, a town of Afghanistan, Huzareh country, on an affluent of the Oxus, in lat. 35° 50' N., lon. 64° 38' E.

MEINAM, a river of Asia. See **MEWAM**.

MEINAU, mē'nōw, a small island of South Baden, circle of Lake. In the Lake of Ueberlingen, 2½ miles W. of Constance, with a village, a castle, and numerous vineyards, the property of Prince Esterhazy.

MEINBERG, mē'n'bēro, a village of Germany, Lippe-Detmold, bailiwick of Horn. Pop. 1044.

MEININGEN, mē'ning-en, or **MEINUNGEN**, mē'nōng-en, a fortified town of Central Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 38 miles E.N.E. of Fulda. Pop. 6205. Principal edifice, the Palace, the residence of the dukes since 1691, containing collections of paintings and natural curiosities. It has a House of Assembly for the duchy, 2 gymnasia, a normal school, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

MEININGEN, SACHSEN. See **SAXE-MEININGEN**.

MEI-OMED or **MEI-OMID**, mā'o-mēd', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 36 miles E. of Shahrood.

MEIR, meēr, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

MEIRE, mē'reh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2433.

MEIRELBEKE, mē'rel-bā'keh, or **MEERLEBEKE**, mē'rel-bā'keh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 2 miles S. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3298.

MEIRINGEN or **MEYRINGEN**, mē'ring-en, a town of Switzerland, canton and 39 miles S.E. of Bern, on the Aar. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 4165.

MEISENHEIM, mē'zen-hīme', a town of West Germany, capital of a detached principality, belonging to Hesse-Homburg, on the Glan, 45 miles S. of Coblenz. Pop. 2300.

MEISSEN, mē'sen, a town of Saxony, 15 miles N.W. of Dresden, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1849, 8914. It is enclosed by walls, has numerous suburbs, and presents a picturesque appearance with "its castle, Gothic church, and lofty houses, perched high on a rocky eminence," but it is internally gloomy. Its fine cathedral has some monuments of Saxon princes; in its castle, founded by Henry the Fowler, is now established the famous porcelain factory, producing all the goods known as "Dresden china." It has manufactures of hosiery, leather, colors, and camels'-hair brushes. The convent of Afra, near the town, is the seat of a royal school.

MEJERDA or **MEDJERDA**, mē-jēr'dā, (anc. *Bagradas*), a river of North Africa, Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and, after a N.E. course of 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Tunis, on the Mediterranean, 24 miles N. of Tunis.

MEJICO, a city of North America. See **MEXICO**.

MEKINEZ, a town of Morocco. See **MEQUINEZ**.

MEKKA or **MEKKEH**. See **MECCA**.

MEKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. See **MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN**.

MEKLONG, mā-klōng', a town of Siam, at the confluence of the Meklong River with the W. mouth of the Menam, 30 miles S.W. of Bangkok. Pop. estimated at 13,000.

ME-KONG, mā'kōng', or **MENAM-KONG**, mā'nām'kōng', called also **MAYKIANG**, mā'ke-ang', and **CAMBODIA RIVER**, one of the principal rivers of the S.E. of Asia, rises in Tibet, where it has the name of **LAN-THSANG-KIANG**, lan'thāng-ke-ang, afterwards intersects the Chinese province of Yun-nan, traverses Laos and Cambodia, and enters the China Sea by numerous mouths, near lat. 10° N., lon. 106° 40' E. In its lower part it separates into numerous arms, and divides the Anamese and Siamese dominions.

MEKRAN, mē'krān', or **MUKRAN**, mūh-krān', the largest province of Beloochistan, between lat. 25° and 29° N., and lon. 55° and 60° E., having S. the Indian Ocean, and N. a desert separating it from Afghanistan. Area estimated at 100,000 square miles. Pop. 200,000. It is a wild and barbarous region, and here the troops of Alexander the Great suffered severely from drought on their return from India into Persia. It is divided into numerous petty districts, under separate chiefs, some tributary to the khan of Kelat, others to Muscat and Persia.

MEKUN, an island of Arabia. See **PERIM**.

MEL, mēl, or **MELO**, mā'lo, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Belluno, on the Piave. Pop. 4000.

MELADA, mā-lā'dā, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 15 miles W.N.W. of Zara.

MELACCORE, **MELAKOURI** or **MELAKURI**, mā-lā-koo're, a town of W. Africa, capital of an independent territory, on a river of the same name, about 68 miles N.N.W. of Free Town, Sierra Leone. It stands at the highest point to which the Melacore is navigable. Pop. of the town, about 1000; territory, about 50,000.

MELAGUI or **MELAWI**. See **MELAWEE**.

MELASSA, mā-lās'sā, or **MELASSO**, mā-lās'sō, (anc. *Myssa*), a town of Asia Minor, near its S.W. coast, 23 miles S.E. of Boodroom.

MELAY, mēh-lā', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Charolles. Pop. 4332.

MELAZGHERD, mā-lāz-ghērd', a dilapidated town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 80 miles S.E. of Erzurum, on the Euphrates.

MELAZZO, mā-lā'zo, a village of the Sardinian States, about 3 miles S. of Acqui. Pop. 1558.

MELAZZO, a town of Sicily. See **MELAZZO**.

MEL/BECKS, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MEL/BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MELBOURN, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MELBOURNE, mēl'būrn, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 8 miles S.S.E. of Derby, with a church, Baptist, Wesleyan, Independent, and Swedenborgian chapels; 2 schools and a mechanics' institution. The staple manufacture is that of lace-gloves, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. It gives the title of Viscount to the Lamb family.

MELBOURNE, mēl'būrn, a city of Australia, capital of Victoria, on the Yarra Yarra, near its mouth in Port Phillip, 445 miles S.W. of Sidney; lat. 37° 48' 36" S., lon. 144° 57' 45" E. The principal part of the town is laid out in a low fertile valley, while the extreme ends are carried over two picturesque eminences. The streets are broad and regular, running at right angles to each other, but, owing to the want of pavements, become almost impassable in wet weather. More than half of the houses are built of stone and brick, and none are now allowed to be constructed of wood. Many have fine gardens attached. Among the principal edifices are the Union Bank of Australia, the Australasian Bank, the Custom-house, the Mechanics' Institution, the Roman Catholic Chapel, the new Government Offices, and the Court-house. The jail is a large, but gloomy structure, built of dark ferruginous sand-stone. A botanic garden was commenced in 1846, on a grant from the legislature of 500*l.*, with a prospective annual allowance of about half that sum. The garden is prettily situated on the S. bank of the Yarra, about 1 mile E. of the town, but, as yet, has comparatively few plants. Besides the Roman Catholic chapel above spoken of, there are places of worship belonging to the Protestant Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists; a Quaker meeting-house and Jews' synagogue. Sunday and day schools are attached to the English, Scotch, and Roman Catholic churches; and there are, besides, several private seminaries for the education of youth, and a number of religious and benevolent societies. Four newspapers were published here in 1852. The town is amply supplied with water from the Yarra. A bridge 30 feet in width has recently been constructed across the stream, composed of a single arch of 150 feet span, at a cost of 10,000*l.*

In consequence of the immense influx of emigrants, attracted by the recently discovered gold-fields, prices have become very exorbitant. In June, 1852, jackboots for the diggings were sold for 7*l.*, ordinary boots 4*l.*, a pair of shoes 2*l.*. The smallest lodgings cost 5*s.* per week, and indifferent houses of four or five unfurnished rooms, from 35*s.* to 40*l.* a year. The gold-fields, to which this sudden revolution in prices and the state of society is attributable, extend over a vast tract of country, but are situated chiefly at Mount Alexander, 70 miles N.W., and Ballarat, 60 miles W.N.W., and more recently at Ovens, 130 miles N.E. of Melbourne. In an address to the Crown by the Legislative Council, September, 1852, the weekly yield of gold at the Victoria Diggings, calculated on the previous three months, was stated at 80,000 oz., giving, at the rate of 70*s.* per oz., a gross annual value of 14,560,000*l.* By far the larger proportion of the gold yielded by the Victoria Diggings finds its way to Melbourne, by Government or by private escort, or in the hands of individual diggers; still, a not inconsiderable amount is carried direct to Adelaide, in South Australia.

From the discovery of the mines in April, 1851, up to January, 1854, 4,617,818 oz. of gold, valued at 18,471,272*l.*, and 6,000,000*l.* in gold, which it is estimated was taken away privately, were exported from Melbourne alone. During the three months ending March 31, 1854, the quantity exported amounted to 511,279 oz., valued at 2,045,116*l.* The quantity shipped at Sidney in 1853, amounted in value to nearly 9,500,000*l.* The number of diggers employed in the mines, in 1853, was supposed to exceed 100,000. According to the report of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, the rapid growth of the town, with respect to its commerce, is without a parallel in the history of the world. During the year 1852, the shipping inwards, increased from 669 vessels, (tons 126,000,) to 1657 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 408,000 tons, and the value of imports rose from 1,056,000*l.* to 4,044,000*l.*, and in 1853 they amounted to 14,000,000*l.* The value of produce exported in 1851, amounted to 1,423,000*l.*, and in 1852, 7,452,000*l.* of which 6,135,729*l.* was gold, and 1,062,787*l.* the value of 20,047,453 pounds of wool. These estimates include also the commerce of Geelong, amounting, however, to but a small part of the whole. Melbourne is not very favorably situated with respect to means

of communication. The Yarra Yarra, which is very narrow, has only depth enough to float small vessels, and, close above the town, it is interrupted by falls; the proper harbor, accordingly, is at the mouth of the river, in Hobson's Bay, Port Phillip, and though only 2 miles distant by land, is from 7 to 8 miles by river. Allowing for some difficulty of entrance from the narrow channel commencing between Ports Nepean and Lonsdale, and the shoals which line its sides, it is scarcely possible to conceive a finer expanse, or a more sheltered and easily navigable bay than Port Phillip, which forms a basin of from 60 to 70 miles in circuit. In many central places, the depth varies from 12 to 15 fathoms, and, even near the shore, is generally from 5 to 7 fathoms. At Williamstown, where vessels for Melbourne generally anchor, it is 5 fathoms; and in Geelong Bay, the other most frequented anchorage, the depth varies from 2 to 7 fathoms. The facilities for communicating between Melbourne and the shipping in the harbor, however, have been greatly increased by the construction of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railroad, extending from the town to the beach. It was the first constructed in Australia, and was opened on the 12th September, 1854. The locomotive used was constructed in Victoria, and is the first one ever built in the southern hemisphere. It is a 30 horse-power engine, capable of running 25 miles an hour. A railway has also been chartered to connect Melbourne with the gold-fields of Mount Alexander. Steam communication by several companies, and by different routes, has been established with Great Britain; and steamers also ply between Melbourne, Hobart Town, Sidney, and other ports of the adjacent colonies. Melbourne was founded by Sir Richard Bourke, May 19, 1837. It is incorporated, and has a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. Pop. in 1841, 4479; in 1846, 10,935; in 1852, 25,000; in 1853, estimated at 50,000.

MELBOURNE, a maritime county of West Australia, intersected by the river Moore.

MELBOURNE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, on the St. Francis River, 24 miles N.N.W. of Sherbrooke, and 63 miles from Port St. Francis.

MELBOURNE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, forms, with Bedford and Minto Islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell, in 1837.

MELBURY AB/BAS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MELBURY BURH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MELBURY OSMOND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MELBURY SAMPFORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MELCH'BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MELCHTHAL, mēl'k'tāl, a valley of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, S.E. of Sarnen, traversed by the Melch River, and noted as the birth-place of Arnold of Grütli and Nicholas von der Flüe, two of the founders of the Swiss Confederation.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MELCOMBE-REGIS, a parish of England, forming part of the borough of Weymouth. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDAL, mē'dāl, a village of Norway, stift and 35 miles S.W. of Trondhjem. Pop. 4200.

MELDEN, mē'dēn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1573.

MELDELT, mē'dērt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 18 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1904.

MELDI. See MEAD.

MELDOLA, mē'do-lā, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 7 miles S. of Forlì. Pop. 4220.

MELDON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

MELDORF, mē'dorf, a market-town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, near the North Sea, 53 miles N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 2000.

MELDRETH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MELDRUM, OLD, a market-town and parish of Scotland, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 1102.

MELEDA, mē'lā-dā, (anc. *Melita*.) an island of Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 19 miles W.N.W. of Ragusa, greatest length 23 miles, mean breadth not more than 2 miles. The interior is traversed by lofty hills, generally of a parched and arid appearance, and intersected by numerous fertile valleys. The harbor of Palazzo, on the N. side, is considered the best on the Dalmatian coast.

MELEGNANO, mē-lēn-yā'no, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles S.E. of Milan. It has a court of justice, several public offices, three churches, and a trade in corn, rice, flax, and dairy produce. In 1279 peace was concluded here between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines; and in 1515 Francis I. here defeated the Imperialists. Pop. 7000.

MELEKHOVSKAJA or MELEKHOVSKAJA, mē-lā-kov-skī'ā, a market-town of Russia, Don-Cossack country, 23 miles N.E. of Tcherkask, on the Don. Pop. 2000.

MELENCZE, mē'lēnt'sē, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 28 miles N.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 4515.

MELEN'DEZ, a small post-village, capital of Benton co., Florida.

MELENKI, mē-lēn'kee, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S.S.E. of Vladimier. Pop. 5685.

MELENIK, mē-lēn-eek/ or mē'lē-nik/, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 60 miles S.E. of Ghiustendil.

MELFI, mē'fee, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, on a lofty volcanic mountain, overlooking the Plain of Capitanata, 34 miles S. of Foggia. Pop. 8400. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old castle, a cathedral, several convents, and cisterns.

MELFORD, a village and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Stour, 3 miles N. of Sudbury. Pop. 2507. It is beautifully situated, and has a handsome Gothic church, hospital, and manufactures of silk.

MELGACO, mēl-gā'so, the northernmost town of Portugal, province of Minho, 38 miles N.E. of Braga, on the Minho, with a large fortress, and a trade in hams.

MELGACO, mēl-gā'so, a town of Brazil, province and 168 miles S.W. of Pará. It has a church, and considerable trade in timber. Pop. 4000.

MELGAR DE FERNAMENTAL, mēl-gar/ dā fēr-nā-mēn-tāl, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles W.N.W. of Burgos, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2700.

MELIGI, mēl'ghig/, a salt lake or marsh in the S.E. of Algeria, near lat. 33° N., lon. 7° E. It receives the river Adjelli from the N.W. Length 26 miles; breadth 18 miles.

MELIANA, mē-lē-ā'nā, a village of Spain, province and about 3 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1658.

MELIDEN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

MELIKUT, mē-lē'koot/, a village of Hungary, co. of Bars, 110 miles S. by E. of Pesth. Pop. 4233.

MELILLA, mē-lē-lyā, a seaport town on the N. coast of Morocco, but belonging to the Spaniards, 40 miles E.N.E. of Beni-Butoya. Pop. 3000. The Spanish citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines and cisterns, and is garrisoned by about 900 men.

MELIN, mēl-lā's, or mē'līn, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 21 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1656.

MELINDA, mē-lēn/dā, or MELINDE, mē-līn/dā, a seaport town of East Africa, capital of a state of its own name, N. of Zanzibar, lat. 4° 50' S., lon. 40° E. It has many ruined churches built by the Portuguese, who possessed it during the 16th and 17th centuries. A very considerable trade is carried on by caravan with the interior, and by water with the Red Sea, Persia, and the N. parts of India. Vasco de Gama visited Melinda, April 13, 1498, where he was kindly received, and furnished with pilots to proceed to India.

MELINE, mē'līn, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MELING or MEELING, mē'līng/, a chain of mountains in the southern part of China, about 200 miles N. of Canton.

MELIPILLA, mē-lē-peel/yā, a town of Chili, department and 38 miles S.W. of Santiago, on the Mapu.

MELIS, a village of Germany. See MEHLIS.

MELISEY, mē-lē'sē, a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, 7 miles N.E. of Lure. Pop. in 1852, 2373.

MELITA, an island in the Adriatic. See MELEDA.

MELITA, an island in the Mediterranean. See MALTA.

MELITENE. See MALATREYER.

MELITO, mē-lē'to, a village of Naples, Calabria Ultra, district of Reggio. Pop. 1600.

MELITO, a village of Naples, Principato Ultra, district of Arcano. Pop. 900.

MELITO, a village of Naples, Principato Citra, district of Vallo.

MELITO, a village of Naples, province of Naples, district of Casoria. Pop. 3000.

MELITOPOL, mē-lē-to'pol, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 125 miles N.N.E. of Simferopol. Pop. 1760.

MELK, mēlk, or MOLK, (Mölk.) mēlk, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 14 miles W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 1000. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089, on the site of the Roman *Nomax*, its precincts comprising a college and ecclesiastical seminary, a large library, and a botanic garden.

MELKS/HAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, and on the Great Western Railway, 10½ miles E.S.E. of Bath. Pop. in 1851, 2931. In the immediate vicinity are baths and a pump-room, erected over a chalybeate and saline spring, similar to those of Cheltenham.

MELLA, mē'lā, a river of Austrian Italy, joins the Oglio, 12 miles N.E. of Cremona, after a course of 50 miles.

MELLARA, mēl-lā'rā, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 21 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 2323.

MELLAWEE or MELLAWI, mēl-lā'wee, written also MELAOUL, a market-town of Egypt, 26 miles S. of Minieh, on the left bank of the Nile.

MELLE, mēl'ē, a village of Belgium, with a station on the railroad from Ostend to Brussels, 46 miles from Ostend.

MELLE, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 4 miles S.E. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2095.

MELLE, mēl'ē, a town of Hanover, 13 miles E.S.E. of Osnaburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1437.

MELLE, mē'lā, a village of Piedmont, division of Coni, province and 11 miles W.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2043.

MELLE, mēl. (L. *Metallum*.) a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles E.S.E. of Niort. Pop. in 1852, 2700. It has beautiful sub-

MEL

urba, and the district is celebrated for a breed of mules, reputed among the best in Europe. In the neighborhood is the sulphurous spring of Fontadan.

MELLES, mèl, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of St. Gaudens. Pop. 1143.

MELLENVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Hudson.

MELLETT, mèl'et, or mèl'et, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 27 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1159.

MELLIKA, mèl-lee'ka, a walled town in the Algerian Sahara, on the Wady-Mezab, 3 miles S. of Gardala. It is the holy town of the children of Mezab, and has three mosques. Pop. about 1300.

MELLING, mèl'ing, a village of Austria, Styria, 1 mile from Marburg; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1100.

MEL/LING, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

MELLING, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

MELLINGEN, mèl'ing-en, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 1 mile S. of Baden, on the Reuss. P. 685.

MEL/LION, ST., a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MEL/LIS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on a railway, 3½ miles W.N.W. of Eye.

MEL/LONSVILLE, a village of Lawrence co., Kentucky, is situated on the Levisa River, a fork of Big Sandy River, 15 miles above Louisa. Extensive coal mines have been opened in this vicinity.

MEL/LONVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Orange co., Florida, about 240 miles S.E. of Tallahassee.

MEL/LOON, mèl-loon, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, opposite Patanago.

MEL/LOR, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

MEL/LOR, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

MEL/LOW VALLEY, post-office, Randolph co., Alabama.

MELLRICHSTADT, mèl'rix-stàdt, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 48 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1810.

MELLS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MEL/MERBY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

MEL/MORE, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

MEL/NIK, mèl'nik, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 21 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1378.

MEL/NITZY, mèl-nit'see, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 17 miles E.S.E. of Kovel. Pop. 1500.

MELO, mèl'o, a town of South America, Uruguay, 200 miles N.E. of Montevideo.

MEL/CABUS. See COMUS.

MEL/DUNUM. See METUN.

MEL/ON, a post-office of Harbour co., Virginia.

MELORIA, mèl-o're-à, (anc. *Manafria*) a small island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 miles W. of Leghorn. Here the Genoese totally defeated the Pisans in a naval engagement in 1250.

MEL/OS. See MILO.

MELOWATKA or MELOWATKA, mèl-o-vàt'ka, a market-town of Russia, government of Kharkov, 33 miles S.E. of Koopiansk. Pop. 2000.

MEL/PINE, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, 40 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City.

MEL/RES, mèl're, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 12 miles E. of Oporto, on the Douro. Pop. 1276.

MEL/ROSE, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge, and on the North British Railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Jedburgh. Pop. in 1851, 7487. The town is noted only for its Abbey, the church of which, when entire, was the finest in Scotland, as it is still the noblest ruin. It was founded by David I. in 1136, for monks of the Cistercian order; rebuilt in the richly decorated style, between the reigns of Robert Bruce and James IV.; and unroofed and greatly dilapidated at the Reformation. Length from E. to W., 258 feet; breadth of cross-aisles 137 feet. The Duke of Buccleuch is proprietor.

MEL/ROSE, a beautiful and thriving post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 7 miles N. of Boston. Pop. 1260.

MEL/ROSE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

MEL/ROSE, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Texas, about 260 miles N.E. of Austin.

MEL/ROSE, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

MEL/ROSE, a township of Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 1541.

MEL/ROSE, a post-village and township in Clarke co., Illinois, 9 or 10 miles W.S.W. of Darwin. Pop. 672.

MELS, mèl, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 1½ miles S.W. of Sargans. It has an important manufactory of fire-arms and a glass-house. On a neighboring hill stands the old castle of Nidberg. Pop. 3329.

MEL/SELE, mèl-sèl, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 27 miles N.E. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 2747.

MEL/SONBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MELSUNGEN, mèl'sung-en, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Fulda, 13 miles S. of Cassel. Pop. 4020. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

MEM

MEL/THAM, a village and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles S.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 8268, employed in woollen manufactories.

MEL/TON-MOW/BRAY, (mò'bray) a market-town and parish of England, co. of Leicester, on the navigable Wreke, here crossed by 2 stone bridges, and with a station on the Midland Railway, 14½ miles E.N.E. of Leicester. Pop. in 1861, 4301. The town has a fine Gothic church, 2 large free schools, supported by the town estate, an almshouse, founded in 1638, a good library and news-room, excellent hotels, and stabling for upwards of 800 horses, belonging to the members of the famous subscription fox-hunt, which attracts to Melton, during the season, the *élite* of the fashionable sporting world. In 1644, during the civil war, the Royalists, after a severe action here, defeated a body of parliamentary troops of about 2000 men. William de Melton, archbishop and chancellor of England, under Edward III., was a native of Melton-Mowbray.

MEL/TON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MEL/TON CONSTABLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MEL/TON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MEL/TON, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MEL/TON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MEL/TON ROSS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MEL/TONSVILLE, a post-village in Marshall co., Alabama.

MELUN, (Fr. pron. m'ltun or m'gh-ltun'; anc. *Melodunum*;) a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Troyes Railway, 27 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 7487. It has a parish church, the clock-tower of an old abbey, ruins of a royal palace of the kings of France, a communal college, normal school, and public library; with manufactures of woollen cloths and printed linens. The French king, Philip Augustus, was born in its castle.

MEL/VALE, Maryland, a station on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles from Baltimore.

MEL/VERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MEL/VIDETZ. See MEDVIDITZA.

MEL/VILLE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

MEL/VILLE, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

MEL/VILLE, a post-office of Dade co., Missouri.

MEL/VILLE BAY, an inlet of Greenland, near the head of Baffin's Bay, lat. 76° N., and between lon. 60° and 64° W.

MEL/VILLE CASTLE, Scotland. See LABSWADE.

MEL/VILLE ISLAND, an island off the coast of North Australia, in lat. 11° 28' S., lon. 131° E. Length 70 miles; breadth 30 miles. In 1824, a British settlement was planted at Fort Dundas, near Apsley Strait, but soon afterwards abandoned.

MEL/VILLE ISLAND, the westernmost of the Georgian Islands, of British North America, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 75° N., lon. 110° W. Discovered by Captain Parry, who wintered here in 1819-20; and in 1851, its S. and S.W. shores were explored by Lieutenant McClintock, and its S.E. by Mr. Bradford, in search of Sir John Franklin.

MEL/VILLE ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, in lat. 17° 35' S., lon. 142° 41' W.

MEL/VIN, a post-office of Ballard co., Kentucky.

MEL/VIN VIL/LAGE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 45 miles N.E. of Concord.

MELZ, mèl, a village of France, on the railway from Troyes to Paris, 38 miles from Troyes.

MELZO, mèl'zo, a market-town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, 12 miles E.N.E. of Milan.

MEMBRILLA, mèm-brèl'ya, a town of Spain, province of 29 miles E. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3520.

MEMBRIO, mèm-breo, a village of Spain, Estremadura, 37 miles W.N.W. of Cáceres. Pop. 2903.

MEMBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MEMEL, mèm'el or màm'el, a town and seaport of Prussia, government of Königsberg, capital of a circle, at the N. end of the Curische-Haff, where the Dange falls into the Baltic, 72 miles N.E. of Königsberg; lat. 55° 43' 42" N., lon. 21° 6' 12" E. It is defended by a citadel, consisting of four bastions, with ravelines and half-moons, and is divided into three quarters—the Old, the New, and Frederick's Town; with three suburbs. It is the seat of an admiralty and several provincial courts, and contains three Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a synagogue, exchange, theatre, hospital, infirmary, a superior town school, a school for navigation, an industrial school, and house of refuge for neglected children. Its manufactures consist of woollen and sail-cloth, candles, soap, &c.; but the great source of its prosperity is its trade, which is very extensive, and consists chiefly of timber, corn, flax, hemp, potash, linseed, and colonial produce. The exports and imports from 1846 to 1849 inclusive were, in value, as follows:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1846	£371,081	£322,551
1847	326,711	198,468
1848	415,511	174,671
1849	809,328	609,532

Since the commencement of the present European war.
1173

Memel has become the principal entrepôt of the foreign trade with Western Russia—which formerly passed through Cronstadt. Among the produce brought to Memel during the 3 months ending July 1, 1854, were 5,002,800 pounds of hemp, and 6,779,720 pounds of flax. In May, 500 cartloads of hemp and flax frequently arrived in a day, and on the 4th of that month, 186 vessels were lying in the harbor and river Dange, unable to discharge their cargoes, the landing-places all being occupied. The principal articles received from Russia, besides hemp and flax, are oil, tallow, wool, and yarn. In exchange she takes cotton, sugar, coffee, wine, spices, and other colonial produce. The harbor of Memel is large and safe, and has a depth of water from 14 to 17 feet. It is provided with extensive docks, and a good lighthouse, which stands on the N.E. side, 98 feet above the sea, and may be seen 20 miles off. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 9900.

MEMEL, a circle of Prussia, is bounded N. and E. by Russia, and W. by the Baltic Sea. Pop. 46,078.

MEMEL, a river of Prussia. See NIEMEN.

MEMMINGEN, mēm/mīng-en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on a tributary of the Iller, 43 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 6876. It is enclosed by walls, and has a handsome town-hall, an arsenal, barracks, a lyceum, academy of music, and manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, hosiery, ribbons, oil-cloth, copper and iron wares.

MEMPHIS, (Coptic *Momp* and *Men* for *Menph*), an ancient city of Lower Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, about 10 miles S. of Cairo. It is said to have been built by Menes, the first king of Egypt; and, in the time of Abulfeda, about 1342, its remains were very extensive. Of latter times, however, almost every trace of its existence had disappeared except a solitary colossal statue of Sesostris. But within a few years extensive explorations have been carried on by the French government, resulting in several interesting discoveries, among which may be mentioned an avenue or passage bordered on each side by images of sphinxes, amounting in all to about 140, and an immense subterranean cemetery, with tombs like vast chests of polished granite, hewn from a single block of stone.—(See Dr. THOMAS'S *Travels in Egypt and Palestine*, pp. 60 and 61.)

MEMPHIS, a post-village and steamboat-landing of Pickens co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, below Columbus.

MEMPHIS, a flourishing city and port of entry of Shelby co., Tennessee, is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of Wolf River, and on the 4th Chickasaw bluff, 420 miles below St. Louis, and 209 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. It is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans, and occupies the only eligible site for a commercial depôt from the mouth of the Ohio to Vicksburg, a distance of 650 miles. The bluff on which it stands is elevated about 30 feet above the highest floods, and its base is washed by the river for a distance of 3 miles, while a bed of sandstone projects into the stream and forms a convenient landing. The appearance of Memphis from the river is remarkably fine. An esplanade, several hundred feet wide, extends along the bluff in front of the town, and is bordered with blocks of large warehouses. Travellers, who have recently visited Memphis, express astonishment at the signs of improvement and commercial activity which are here exhibited. The population has been doubled since 1845. It contains 6 or 7 churches, 1 academy, a medical college, 2 banks, and a telegraph office. The United States government has recently established a naval depôt at this place. The river is deep enough to float the largest ship of war from this point to its mouth. The building of steamboats has been commenced, and manufactories of cotton, iron, and ropes have been established. Six weekly and several daily newspapers are published here. Memphis is the western terminus of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, part of which is in operation. Another railroad is in course of construction from this place to Nashville, and one also projected to Little Rock, Arkansas. Steamboats make frequent passages between this and other ports on the river. The quantity of cotton annually shipped here is estimated at above 100,000 bales. The population in 1840 was 3300, in 1850 it amounted to 8541, and in 1853 it was estimated at 12,000.

MEMPHIS, a post-office of Clark co., Alabama.

MEMPHIS, Indiana, a station on the Jeffersonville Railroad, 15 miles from Jeffersonville.

MEMPHIS, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

MEMPHIS, a thriving post-village, capital of Scotland co., Missouri, is situated near the North Falsus River, 130 miles in a direct line N. of Jefferson City. The land in the vicinity presents fine advantages for farming.

MEMPHREMAGOG (mēm/frē-mā/gog) LAKE, situated partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, is about 30 miles in length, and varies from 1 to 4 in breadth. About 8 miles only of its S. extremity lies in Orleans county, Vermont, and the rest in Canada. It discharges its waters by Magog outlet into the St. Francis River, in Canada.

MENA, mē/nd, a market-town of Russia, government and 48 miles E. of Tchernigov, on an affluent of the Desna. Pop. 3000. It was important in the 10th century.

MENADO, mē-nā/do, a Dutch province or government, comprising all the N. portion of the island of Celebes.

MENADO, a town on the N. coast of the N. peninsula of the island of Celebes; lat. 1° 28' N., lon. 124° 50' E.; on a large, fine bay, with a fort and Dutch garrison. Pop. 6000.

MENAGGIO, mē-nād/jō, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 15 miles N.N.E. of Como, at the mouth of the Senagra, on the W. bank of the Lake of Como.

MENAI (mēn/i) STRAIT, a channel of North Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Caernarvon; it runs nearly S.W. and N.E., and is about 11 miles long, from its S.W. entrance to Bangor Ferry, where it expands to a breadth of from 1 to 4 miles. The navigation of this strait is, in some places, difficult and hazardous; but is much used by vessels under 100 tons burden. The strait is crossed by 2 stupendous structures, the Menai Bridge and the Britannia Bridge, about a mile apart. The former, which is a suspension-bridge, forming a part of the great line of road between London and Holyhead, was planned and executed by Telford in 1825, at a cost of 211,791l.; the distance between the supporting pyramids or points of suspension is 560 feet, and the height of the carriage-way above high-water is 100 feet. The Britannia Bridge is an iron tubular structure, erected to accommodate the Chester and Holyhead Railway; it consists of two lines of tubes, each 1513 feet long, supported on three towers, besides the shore abutments, 100 feet above the sea. The first train passed through the tube on March 6, 1850. Whole cost, 601,365l.

MENAI/LEN, a post-township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 48 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1455.

MENALLEN, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1411.

MENAM, mē-nām/, or MEI-NAM, mē-nām/ or mā-nām/, ("mother of waters,") one of the large rivers of Southern Asia, rises, according to native accounts, in the table-land of Yun-nan, (China,) traverses the centre of Siam, and after a S. course, estimated at 500 miles, enters the Gulf of Siam by 3 mouths, the E. of which is navigable for large ships.

MENAM-KONG, a river of Asia. See MEXONG.

MENAN, or MANAN, GREAT, an island in the Atlantic, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and opposite the S. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay. It is 13 miles long, and 6 miles at its greatest breadth.

MENAN, or MANAN, LITTLE, an island of the United States, Maine, off Steuben Harbor. It has a lighthouse with a tower 25 feet high.

MENANCABOW or MENANKABAU, mē-nān'kā-bōw', a state of Sumatra, comprising a territory in its W. part. Population mostly Mohammedan, and they carry useful arts to a greater perfection than any other people of Sumatra. They are now wholly or partially tributary to the Dutch of Padang.

MENARD, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 300 square miles. The Sangamon River flows through the county, and forms part of its northern boundary; Salt Creek also flows along the northern border until it enters that river. The surface is level; the soil productive. Named in honor of Peter (Pierre) Menard, a distinguished French pioneer. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. 6349.

MENARS-LA-VILLE, a town of France. See MEN.

MENAS-ALBAS, mē-nās-ā/bās, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 3651.

MENASHA, a thriving post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, at the outlet of Winnebago Lake, and on the right bank of Neenah River, 33 miles N. of Fond du Lac. It has plank-roads extending to Appleton and Manitowoc, and steamboats run daily to Fond du Lac. It contains an iron foundry, a large pottery, 2 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, a pail factory, 2 chair factories, and 2 sash and blind factories. Here is a United States Land-Office, and the State Improvement Office. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

MENAT, mēn-nā/, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. in 1852, 2276.

MENBRILLA, mēn-brēl/yā, a town of Spain, New Castile, 29 miles E. of Ciudad Real. It contains a court-house, prison, and nursery, and has manufactures of serge, earthenware, and corks; also an oil and several flour mills. Pop. about 5000.

MENCHIA, or MENCHYEH, EL, ēl mēn'chee'q, a large town, at a short distance S.E. of Tripoli.

MENCONICO, mēn-kon'e-ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 8 miles from Bobbio. Pop. 1132.

MENDANA ISLANDS. See MARQUESAS.

MENDAVIA, mēn-dī/vō-n, a market-town of Spain, province of Navarre, 49 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1900. Cesar Borgia was killed in a skirmish, near this town, in 1507.

MEÑDE, mōnd, (L. *Memmate*), a town of France, capital of the department of Lozère, on the left bank of the Lot, 75 miles N.W. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 6015. It is situated on the slope of Mont Mimat, enclosed by boulevards, and has a fine cathedral with 2 spires, and an episcopal palace, now the prefecture; a public library, chamber of manufactures, and considerable manufactures of serges and other coarse cloths.

MENDEFI, or **MENDEFFY**, mən'fē-fee', a lofty mountain of Central Africa, E. of Mandera, near lat. 9° N., lon. 14° 25' E. It is supposed to be volcanic.

MENDELI, mən-dā'lee, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 36 miles N.E. of Bagdad, on the route across Mount Zagros, and defended by a castle.

MENDELI, a mountain of Greece. See **PENTELICUS**.

MENDEN, mən'den, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 12 miles W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 3300.

MENDER, mən'der, or **MEINDER**, mən'der, written also **MENDERE**, (anc. *Meander*.) a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, is formed by two streams, about 50 miles S.W. of Afium Kara Hisar, flows generally W.S.W., and enters the Aegean Sea, 32 miles S.S.W. of Ayasoolook, (Ephesus.) after a course of upwards of 200 miles. On the banks are the traces of the ancient cities *Apamea*, *Antiochia ad Meandrum*, and *Miletus*.

MENDER, **MEINDER**, or **MENDERE**, (anc. *Simois*.) a river of Asia Minor, plain of Troy, rises in Mount Ida, flows N.W., and after a N.N.W. course of about 60 miles, past the sites of Troy and Pergamus, enters the Hellespont at its mouth, in conjunction with the Scamander.

MENDER, **KUTCHUK** (or **LITTLE MENDER**.) a river of Turkey. See **CAYSTER**.

MENDHAM, a parish of England, counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

MENDHAM, a post-village of Mendham township, Morris co., New Jersey, 7 miles W. by S. from Morristown, has 2 churches, 2 academies, and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1720.

MENDIG, mən'dig, (NIDER, nee'der, and OBER, öber.) two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government and 15 miles W. of Coblenz. Pop. of the latter, 1150; of the former, 1222.

MENDIGORRIA, mən-de-gor'ri-ä, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 16 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2160.

MENDIP HILLS, England, co. of Somerset, divide the N. from the central part of the county. Length about 24 miles, with an elevation of upwards of 1000 feet.

MENDLESHAM, a town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 16½ miles N.N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1340. A silver crown of one of the Saxon kings, weighing 60 ounces, was dug up here in the 17th century.

MENDOCINO, mən-do-sē'no, a county in the N.W. part of California, has an area of about 5000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the E. by the Coast Range. Pop. 416.

MENDON, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 57 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 504.

MENDON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 35 miles S.W. of Boston. The village is situated on a commanding elevation, contains 3 or 4 churches, 50 to 60 dwellings, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1301.

MENDON, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, 12 miles S.E. of Rochester. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 3353.

MENDON, post-office, Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

MENDON, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MENDON, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

MENDON, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph River, about 140 miles W. by S. of Detroit. Pop. 862.

MENDON, a post-office of Madison co., Indiana.

MENDON, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 116 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

MENDON, a village in Clayton co., Iowa, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

MENDON CENTRE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

MENDOTA, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on the Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 15 miles from La Salle.

MENDOTA, a post-village, capital of Dakota co., Minnesota, at the confluence of St. Peter's or Minnesota River with the Mississippi, 7 miles above St. Paul. It is situated in a fertile tract of land.

MENDOZA, mən-dō'zä or mən-dō'thā, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata.) rises on the E. side of the Andes, about lat. 32° 35' S., near the volcano of Aconcagua, and falls into the Lake de Guanacache, lat. 32° S.; its whole length being about 200 miles.

MENDOZA, a department of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata.) between lat. 32° and 34° 30' S., and lon. 67° and 70° W., having N. and E. the departments of San Juan and San Luis, W. the Andes, separating it from Chili, and S. an unsettled region. Estimated pop. from 35,000 to 45,000. Capital, Mendoza.

MENDOZA, a city in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata.) South America, pleasantly situated on a level plain on the E. declivity of the Paramillo range, 2891 feet above sea-level; lat. 32° 53' S., lon. 69° 6' W., about 55 miles E.S.E. from the volcano of Aconcagua. It is compact, well built, for the most part of sun-burnt bricks, plastered and whitewashed, and contains some fine buildings. The houses have gardens and orchards attached to them. It has

a good parish church, some convents, and a fine alameda, nearly a mile long, shaded by rows of magnificent poplars. Mendoza is an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chili, with which latter it communicates by the mountain passes of Uspallata and Portillo. Pop. 12,000.

MENDRISIO, mən-dree'si-ō, the most southern town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 6 miles N.W. of Como, with 1716 inhabitants, a college, and Capuchin convent.

MENDYGHAUT, mən-de-gaw't, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 5 miles S. of Kanjo.

MENELAES, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

MENES, mā'nesh', a village of Hungary, co. and 12 miles E.N.E. of Arad, with a fine castle. Pop. 1577.

MENETOU-SAÏON, mā'neh-too' sä-lōn', a market-town of France, department of Cher, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 2571.

MENGEN, mən'gen, a walled town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 6 miles S.E. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 2044.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, mən'ger-ing-hōw'sen, a small town of Germany, 12 miles N. of Waldeck. Pop. 1743.

MENHENOT, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MENIN, mēh-nā'n', (Flem. *Meenen*, mā'nen,) a fortified town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, and on the French frontier, 7 miles S.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 8052. It has manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and tobacco. It was repeatedly taken by the French, in the 17th and 18th centuries.

MENJEEL, **MENJILE**, mən-jeel', or **MENZIL**, mən-seel', a village of Persia, province of Ghilan, on the confines of Irak-Ajemea, and on the Sefeed-rood here crossed by a bridge, 40 miles S.S.W. of Reshd, having about 60 houses, and an active trade in oil and soap.

MENMUIR, mən-mūr', a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MENNETOU-SUR-CHER, mən'neh-too'sūr-shain, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher. P. 950.

MENNEVRET, mən'neh-vrē', a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Verrier. Pop. 2192.

MENNIGHUFFEN, (Mennighüffen,) mən'niō-buf'fen, a village of Prussia, Westphalia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1216.

MENNIKORI, mən-ne-ko'ri, a village of Russia, government of Esthonia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Wessenburg. P. 2000.

MENNO, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. of Lewisburg. Pop. 1920.

MENOMONEE, **MENOMINEE**, or **MENOMINIE**, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Washington co., and falls into Milwaukee River at the city of Milwaukee. It furnishes extensive water-power at the rapids, 15 miles from its mouth.

MENOMONEE, a township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1340.

MENOMONEE FALLS, a thriving post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the Menomonee River, 15 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. The river passes between steep banks of blue limestone, 30 feet high, and has a fall of 48 feet in the course of a half-mile, affording fine water-power, which gives motion to several mills.

MENOUF or **MENOUE**, mən-oo'f, a town of Lower Egypt, capital of a province in the Delta, on the canal of Menouf, which connects the Roetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cairo. It has indigo works, a manufacture of mats, and a government school.

MENORCA, an island of Spain. See **MINORCA**.

MENOUF, a town of Egypt. See **MENOUF**.

MENOVGHAT. See **MANAVGHAT**.

MENS, mōns, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 25 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 1738.

MENSELINSK or **MENZELINSK**, mən'sel-linsk, a town of Russia, government of Orenbourg, on the Ik, an affluent of the Kama, 135 miles N.W. of Oufa. Pop. 1420.

MENSFELDEN, mən'sel-fēl-dēn, a village of Germany, duchy and 10 miles E.N.E. of Nassau. Pop. 1014.

MENSHIEH, Et. ài mən'shee'ph, (anc. *Ptolemais*.) a town of Upper Egypt, 9 miles N.N.W. of Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile, with nitre works, and a government cotton factory.

MENSTRIE, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan and Perth, 3 miles E.N.E. of Stirling. Pop. 518.

MENTEITH, Scotland. See **MONTEITH**.

MENTMORE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MENTONE, mən-to'nā, the largest town in the principality of Monaco, Northern Italy, beautifully situated on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5000.

MENTOR, a post-township in the W. part of Lake co., Ohio, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, and on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 23 miles from Cleveland. Pop. 1571.

MENTOR, a small post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

MENTRIDA, mən-tree'dā, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2579.

MENTZ, mēnts, (anc. *Moguntiacum* or *Mogontiacum*; Ger. *Mainz*, mīnts; Fr. *Mayence*, mā'yōnsē.) a city of Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of Rheinhessen, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to the mouth of the Main, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Frankfurt, with which it is connected by railway. It is a fortress of the German Confederation, and has a garrison, partly Austrian and partly Prussian, of 8000 men, commanded alternately for five years, by an Austrian and a

Prussian governor. The city, situated partly on a flat, and partly on an acclivity, rises up gradually from the Rhine, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is walled, flanked with bastions, and defended besides by a citadel, and several forts and outworks. A bridge of boats, above 1600 feet long, connects it with its suburb of Castel, near which the river forms an island, on which some fortifications have been erected. The houses are generally lofty, and have often a venerable and noble appearance; but, as many of the streets are narrow, they exclude both air and light, and give several quarters of the town a dark, confined, unwholesome look. The Neue Anlage, outside the gates, is the principal promenade, consisting of extensive public gardens, well laid out, and commanding fine views of the city and surrounding district. The principal edifices are the Cathedral, a vast building of red sandstone, finished in the 11th century; the Merchant's Hall, formerly the Electoral Palace, (Kurfürstliche Schloss;) the old collegiate Church of St. Stephen, occupying the highest site in the city; the Church of St. Peter; the Deutsche Haus, (German House,) or Grossherzogliche Schloss, (Grand-Ducal Castle,) now the governor's palace; the former, Dalbergische Palais, now used by the courts of justice; the Library Buildings, containing, in addition to the library, a museum, with several good collections, antiquities, philosophical and chirographical apparatus, pictures, &c. One of the most interesting objects in the town is the house, or rather the site of the house of John Gensfleisch, better known by the name of Gutenberg, and deserving of perpetual remembrance as the inventor of movable types. The site is now occupied by the Casino, or reading-room, and the rooms of a literary association; but the house in which he was born exists, and, more interesting still, the house which contained his first printing-office. An admirable bronze statue of Gutenberg, by Thorwaldsen, erected by subscription, obtained from all parts of Europe, stands in an open space near the theatre. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather, soap, hats, glue, vinegar, tobacco, and musical instruments. The trade, particularly transit, is extensive, being greatly facilitated both by water communication and railway, and has in recent times greatly increased. The principal articles are wine, corn, and wood. Mentz owes its foundation to a Roman camp, which Drusus pitched here. It was, shortly after, converted into a permanent bulwark, and became the most important of a line of forts built along the Rhine, as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans. On the decline of the power of Rome it was almost entirely destroyed, but was afterwards restored, chiefly by Charlemagne, and became the first ecclesiastical city of the German Empire, of which its archbishop-elect ranked as the premier prince. Its history, during the 16th century, is of considerable interest, in connexion with the progress of the Reformation, which early brought Luther into collision with its ecclesiastical authorities. Pop. 31,345.

MENTZ, a township of Cayuga co., New York, intersected by the Erie Canal and by the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad. It contains the Montezuma Salt Works. Pop. 5239.

MENUTHIAS, (INSULA.) See ZANZIBAR.

MENZALKEH mên-zâ'leh (LAKE,) one of the great lagoons of Lower Egypt, immediately S.E. of Damietta, separated by a narrow sandbank from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by 3 openings. Length 60 miles, greatest breadth 25 miles. It receives the Pelusiac and Tanitic branches of the Nile. The Menzaleh Canal from this lake joins the Nile N. of the town of Mansoorah.

MENZALKEH, a town of Lower Egypt, on the S. bank of the lake of same name, 20 miles S. by E. of Damietta.

MENZELINSK, a town of Russia. See MENGELINSK.

MENZINGEN, mên-zîng-en, a town of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles E.N.E. of Zug. Pop. 2649.

MENZINGEN, mên-zîng-en, a market-town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 16 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1370.

MEOLS, (meels,) NORTH, parish, England, co. Lancaster.

MEON, (meen,) WEST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MEON-STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MEOPHAM, mee'fâm, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MEP'AL, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MEPPEL, mep'pel, a town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, on the Havelter, near its mouth, in the Reest, 26 miles S.W. of Assen. Pop. 6426.

MEPPEN, mep'pen, a walled town of Hanover, 44 miles N.W. of Osnaburg, on the Ems. Pop. 1951.

MEPPERSHALL, a parish of England, counties of Bedford and Herts.

MEQUAN/IGO or MUKWAN/AGO, a post-village of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on Fox River, at the mouth of Mequanigo Creek, and on the Milwaukee and Janesville Plank-road, 25 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has 5 stores, 1 flouring-mill, and about 500 inhabitants.

MEQUINENZA, mē-ke-nân'thā, (anc. Octogesa,) a town and fort of Spain, province and 60 miles S.S.E. of Huesca, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Cinca. It is defended by a fortress, which was taken by the French in 1810. Mequinenza is supposed to be the Octogesa mentioned by Caesar, and was a place of considerable importance in early Spanish history. Pop. 1370.

MEQUINEZ or MEKINEZ, mēk'p-nā', sometimes written MEKINES or MEKNAS, a city of Morocco, province and 34 miles W.S.W. of Fez. Pop. 60,000. It stands in a fertile valley, is large, better built than Morocco, and has a palace, considered the finest in Morocco, and often the residence of the emperor.

MEQUON, mēh-kwōn', a post-village and township of Washington co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee River, at the mouth of Mequon River, 13 miles N. of Milwaukee City. The village has 20 dwellings and about 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 2100.

MEQUON RIVER, post-office, Washington co., Wisconsin.

MER, mair, a French word signifying "sea;" as, MER-DE-GLACE, ("Sea of Ice,") the name of one of the glaciers of Mont Blanc; MER MORT, ("Dead Sea;") MER NOIRE, ("Black Sea;") MER ROUGE, ("Red Sea,") &c.

MER, mē, or MENARS-LA-VILLE, mēh-nar'la-veel', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway, 11 miles N.E. of Blois. Pop. in 1852, 4253.

MER and SER, two contiguous summits of the Himalayas, in the N. part of the Punjab, in lat. 34° N., lon. 76° E., and both conical and of nearly the same height, but while one is white with snow, the other is black, and uniformly bare.

MERA, mēh-rā', a town of France, department of Oise, 15 miles S. of Beauvais. Pop. 2473.

MERA, mē'roh', (Also, ô'sho', and Felső, fē'vshō',) two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Abaujvar, 4 miles from Ferro. Pop. 1565.

MERABING, mēh-rā-bîng', a town of South Africa, capital of the territory of the Mantetis, situated within the interior, N.W. of Delagoa Bay. It occupies the summit of a long but narrow ridge, and forms an important stronghold, being accessible only on the W., by two openings called Likorobetto, (or the hewn gates.) In peace, the population is about 1400; but in war is greatly increased by numbers resorting to it for protection from the neighboring kraals.

MERAMICHI. See MIRAMICHI.

MERAN, mē'ran, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 15 miles N.W. of Bozen, on an affluent of the Adige. Pop. 2300. It has 2 monasteries, a college, and an English seminary for noble ladies. Near it is the mountain fortress of Tyrol.

MERAPI, mē-rā'pee', a volcano of Java, district of Kadoe. It was in violent eruption September 14th to 17th, 1849.

MERAPI, an active volcano in the island of Sumatra, near the W. coast. Lat. 0° 24' S., lon. 100° 30' E. It is about 9700 feet high.

MERATE, mē-rā'tā, a market-town of Austrian Italy, with the magnificent palace of Belgioioso, 18 miles S.E. of Como.

MERAVIGLIE, mē-rā-veel'yā, a chain of nine small lakes of the Sardinian States, in the N. of the division of Nice.

MERAWÉ, a tract of Nubia. See MEXON.

MERBES-LE-CHATEAU, mēh-bēsh-ah'tō', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles S.E. of Mons, on the Sambre. Pop. 1057.

MERBIDERY, mē'r-bē-dēr'tree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Canara, 17 miles N.E. of Mangalore, and with various handsome Jain pagodas, its population being chiefly of the Jain sect.

MERCADAL, mēh-kā-dāl', a town of the Balearic Islands, Minorca, 13 miles N.W. of Mahon. Pop. 4000.

MERCARA or MERKARA, mēh-kā'rā, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 67 miles W. of Seringapatam.

MERCATELLO, mēh-kā-tēl'lo, a town of the Papal States, about 15 miles W.S.W. of Urbino, on the Metauro. P. 1250.

MERCATO-SARRACENO, mēh-kā-to-sar-rā-chē'no, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 21 miles S.S.E. of Forlì. P. 4000.

MERCEDE (mer-sād') CITY, a town of Tuolumne co., California, is situated on the San Joaquin River, a little below the mouth of the Mercede, and on the main road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, 116 miles in a straight line S.E. of San Francisco.

MERCEDE RIVER, of Mariposa co., near the centre of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the San Joaquin about 75 miles above Stockton. It is navigable for small steamboats about 20 miles.

MERCENASCO, mēh-chā-nās'ko, or MARCENASCO, mār-chā-nās'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 6 miles from Ivrea. Pop. 2208.

MERCER, a county near the centre of New Jersey, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Delaware, and partly on the N.E. by Millstone River, and is drained by Assumpink and Stony Creeks. The surface is generally level, with a considerable elevation on the northern border, called Rocky Hill. The soil is fertile and highly cultivated. Sandstone is found in the northern part. The Trenton Falls of the Delaware, near Trenton, afford immense water-power. The Camden and Amboy Railroad, the New Jersey Railroad, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal traverse the county, which is also partly intersected by the Trenton Branch Railroad. Named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Princeton in 1777. Capital, Trenton. Pop. 27,992.

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MERCER, a county in the W.N.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 775 square miles. The Shenango River flows through the county from N. to S.; French Creek touches the N.E. part, and other parts are drained by the Neshannock, Sandy, and Pymatuning Creeks. The surface is generally undulating; the soil of the upland is a rich clayey loam. Extensive beds of stone-coal and limestone are found, there are also valuable iron-mines. The Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, not yet finished, passes through this county, which is also traversed by the Beaver and Erie Canal. Organized in 1800. Capital, Mercer. Pop. 33,172.

MERCER, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 440 square miles. It is intersected by Blue Stone River, bounded on the E. by the Kanawha or New River, and also drained by Brush and other creeks. The surface is heavily timbered; the Great Flat Top Mountain, a branch of the Alleghany chain, extends along the N.W. border of the county. The land is adapted to pasturage. Organized in 1837. Capital, Princeton. Pop. 4222; of whom 4045 were free, and 177 slaves.

MERCER, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Kentucky River, on the E. by Dick's River, and drained by the sources of Salt River. The surface is undulating; the soil good. Organized in 1786. Capital, Harrodsburg. Pop. 14,067; of whom 10,806 were free, and 3260 slaves.

MERCER, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 468 square miles. It is intersected in the N.E. part by St. Mary's River, and also drained by the head streams of the Wabash. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Capital, Celina. Pop. 7712.

MERCER, a county in the W.N.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its boundary on the W., and it is intersected by Edward's and Pope's Creeks. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil is good; the county contains a large proportion of prairie. This county is comprised in the coal-field of Illinois. Capital, Keithsburg. Pop. 5246.

MERCER, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 500 square miles. It is drained by Weldon River, Crooked Fork of Grand River, Medicine and Muddy Creeks. Capital, Princeton. Pop. 2891; of whom 2677 were free, and 14 slaves.

MERCER, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on Sandy River, about 25 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 1186.

MERCER, a village and township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. by W. of Butler. Pop. 1296.

MERCER, a post-borough, capital of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated near Neshannock Creek, on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Erie, 60 miles N. by W. of the former, and 238 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a brick court-house, a stone prison, an academy, several churches, and a number of handsome dwellings. Three or four newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1814. Pop. in 1850, 1004.

MERCER, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MERCER SALT WORKS, a post-office of Mercer co., Virginia.

MERCERSBURG, a flourishing post-borough of Montgomery township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 62 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It is the second town of the county in population, and is a place of active trade. The houses are principally built of brick and stone. Marshall College of this place, under the direction of the German Reformed church, was founded in 1836. Connected with this is a theological seminary. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 1184.

MERCER UNIVERSITY. See PENFIELD, Georgia.

MERCHANT'S BLUFF, a post-office of Darlington co., South Carolina.

MERCHINGEN, mër'k'ing-en, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Kessach. Pop. 1194.

MERCHTEM, mër'k'tem, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles S.E. of Furnes. Pop. 3320.

MERCIA, mër'she-a, (anc. *Flavia Caesariensis*), one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, occupying the centre of England, and comprising all the modern counties between the Thames on the S., Yorkshire and Lancashire on the N., the kingdoms of East Anglia and Essex on the E., and Wales on the W. It was the largest and one of the most powerful states of the Saxon confederacy, was founded in 582, from which period it remained independent until its conquest by Egbert, king of Wessex, in 827. Its capital city was Leicester.

MERCKEM, mër'k'em, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3650.

MERCEUR, mër'k'ur, a market town of France, department of Corrèze, 17 miles S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1035.

MERCOGLIANO, mër'kôl-yâ-no, a fortified town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 3 miles W. of Avellino. Pop. 4000.

MERCURAGO, mër'koo-rî-go, (L. *Mercuriacum*), a village

of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on Lake Maggiore, 1 mile from Arona. Pop. 1050.

MERCURY BAY, New Zealand, on the N.E. side of North Island, in lat. 36° 48' S., lon. 175° 45' E.

MERCURY-GEMILLY, mër'ku'ree' zhëh-mee'yoo', a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, 2 miles W. of Albertville. Pop. 1920.

MER-DE-GLACE, ("Sea of ice.") See MONT BLANC.

MERDIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See MARDEEN.

MERDRIGNAC, mër'dreen'yâk', a market-town of France, dep. of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles E. of Loudéac. Pop. 2052.

MER-DES-INDEXES. See INDIAN OCEAN.

MERE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 22 miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. Pop. 3138.

MERE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

MERE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

MEREDITH, a township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on Winnepesaukee Lake, 33 miles N. of Concord. It has manufactures of satinet, sheetings, &c., and contains Meredith Bridge, the county seat. Pop. 3521.

MEREDITH, a post-village and township in Delaware co., New York, about 70 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1634.

MEREDITH BRIDGE, a thriving village, capital of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the Winnepesaukee River, near its outlet from the lake of the same name, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 27 miles N. by E. of Concord. It contains, besides the county buildings, 3 churches, a bank, 15 stores, and several cotton-mills and other establishments, for which the river affords motive power.

MEREDITH CENTRE, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire, about 25 miles S.E. by E. of Concord.

MEREDITH MILLS, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

MEREDITH'S TAVERN, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

MEREDITH VILLAGE, a post-village in Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the outlet of Winnepesaukee Lake, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 37 miles N. by E. of Concord. It contains several churches and factories.

MEREDOSIA, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 55 miles W. of Springfield. It has a steamboat landing, and some shipping business. The produce received here in 1852 was valued at \$300,000.

MEREND or **MEHREND**. See MEHRAND.

MERETCH, **MERETSCH** or **MERECZ**, mâr-rêch', a market-town of Russia, government and 56 miles S.W. of Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 4000.

MEREVALE, mër'vâll, a parish of England, counties of Leicester and Warwick.

MÉRÉVILLE, mâr'râ-veel', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Loire, 37 miles E. of Paris. It has a fine park. Pop. 1784.

MEREWARH, mâr-râ-wâ-ree, or **MAREGUARE**, mâr-râ-gwâ-râ, a river of South America, Guiana, rises about lat. 4° N., lon. 65° W., and unites with the Krevato to form the Caura, an important affluent of the Orinoco.

MEREWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MERGENTHAL, GROSS, groce mër'ghen-tâl', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, N.N.E. from Leitomischel. Pop. 1147.

MERGENTHEIM, mër'ghent-hime', or **MARIENTHAL**, mâr-roo'en-tâl', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Tauber, 56 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2381.

MERGHEN, mër'ghen, a town of Manchouria, 110 miles S.W. of Saghalien-Gola.

MERGHI. See MARGUI.

MERGOZZO, mër'got-so, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 5 miles from Pallanza. Pop. 2079.

MERGUI or **MERGHI**, mër'ghee', a maritime town of British India, and the capital of one of the Tenasserim provinces, on an island in the delta of the Mergui River, lat. 12° 26' N., lon. 98° 35' E. Estimated population, 8000, comprising Burmese, Siamese, Chinese, and other settlers. It stands on the skirts of a steep hill, and is enclosed by a wooden stockade. It has some small pagodas, and brick bastions, with the military cantonments, hospital, and a few European houses. The harbor is well adapted for small vessels; and some export trade in sapan wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, sea-slug, shark-fins, &c., is here carried on. The climate is comparatively healthy. The town was stormed and taken by the British in 1824.

MERGUI (or **MERGHI**) **ARCHIPELAGO**, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, off the Tenasserim Coast, between lat. 9° and 13° N., and lon. 97° and 98° 30' E., forming a part of the British province of Mergui. Principal islands, Dorne, King's, and St. Matthew's. The province of Mergui is the most southern on this coast belonging to the British.

MERHAMET-ABAD, mër'hâ/mât-d-bâd', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 80 miles S.W. of Tabreez. It has a fort and a palace recently built, and about 1000 houses, a few belonging to Jews and Armenian Christians.

MERIDA, mër'e-râ, (anc. *Emerita Augusta*), a city of Spain, province and 30 miles E. of Badajoz, on the right bank of the Guadiana, here crossed by a fine Roman bridge of 21 arches, and 2575 feet in length. It has a large convent, 2

churches, 2 hospitals, and a prison, and is remarkable for its extensive Roman remains, including an amphitheatre, a circus, a theatre, baths, and a triumphal arch in good preservation. According to the chronicle of King Roderick, the walls of the city at the time of the Moorish invasion were 24 miles in circuit, 15 fathoms high, and 10 fathoms broad, with 3700 towers, 84 gates, and 5 castles; and, in time of peace, the garrison consisted of 80,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse. *Augusta Emerita* was founded, 25 B. C., by a Roman general, under the Emperor Augustus; it afterwards became the capital of Lusitania, and the most magnificent city in Roman Spain. It capitulated in 715 to the Moors, from whom it was taken again by Alonso el Sabio, in 1229, and became attached to the kingdom of Castile. From that day the province and city date their decline. Lat. 38° 51' N., lon. 6° 18' W. Pop. about 6000.

MÉRIDA, mēr'ē-dā, the capital city of Yucatan, in lat. 20° 50' N., lon. 89° 40' W., 25 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. about 23,000. It was founded in 1542, on the site of a city previously ruined by the Spaniards, and is regularly laid out, and well built of stone. It has many good squares, the principal and central one containing the Cathedral, a rich edifice of the 16th century, the Bishop's Residence, and the Government House. Of its three convents, two are now in ruins; a remaining portion of the Jesuits' Convent now serves for the Legislative Chambers of the state. The manufactures and trade are inconsiderable; it communicates by a good road with its port, Sival.

MÉRIDA, a town of South America, Venezuela, department of Zulia, capital of a province, on the Chama, 85 miles N.W. of Varinas. Pop. 4000. Before its destruction by an earthquake, in 1812, it was the largest city in Venezuela, and it is stated to be again flourishing, having a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, and college, and some woollen manufactures.

MÉRIDEN, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MÉRIDEN, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

MÉRIDEN, a beautifully situated post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad, 18 miles N. by E. of New Haven. The village stands on a hill about half a mile E. of the railroad; it contains 5 churches, 4 of them new, a bank, an academy, and several extensive manufactories. There are numerous manufactories of hardware and other articles scattered throughout the township. Pop. of the township, 3559. See WEST MÉRIDEN.

MÉRIDIAN, formerly CATO FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 16 miles N. of Auburn. It contains 2 banks.

MÉRIDIAN, a township in the N.W. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 367.

MÉRIDIAN, a post-village in Mercer co., Illinois, 125 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

MÉRIDIANVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama, 8 miles N. of Huntville.

MÉRIGOMISH, a port of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, about 85 miles N.E. of Halifax. It has ponds where timber is shipped in considerable quantities annually.

MÉRINCHAL, mēr-rān'shāl, a village of France, department of Crouse, 14 miles E. of Aubusson. Pop. 2119.

MÉRING, mēr'ing, a village of Bavaria, with a station on the Royal Bavarian Railroad, about 30 miles from Munich.

MÉRINVILLE, mēr-rān'veel, a village of France, department of Aude, 12 miles N.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1625.

MÉRIONETH, mēr'ion-eth, or MÉRIONETHSHIRE, a maritime county of North Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay. Area 683 square miles, or 424,320 acres, of which about 50,000 are arable. Pop. in 1851, 38,843. Surface mountainous, in many parts well wooded, and intersected by fine vales. Principal summits, Arran-Fowdy, 2955 feet, and Cader-Idris, 2914 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Dee, Maw, and Dyff. Small lakes are numerous, and that of Bala, the largest in North Wales, is in this county. Soil mostly poor, and suited only for pasturage. Welsh ponies of the purest breed are nearly confined to this county and Montgomeryshire. Mineral products are slate and lime at Corwen and Festinlog, with some lead and copper at Barmouth, Towyn, &c. Chief towns, Harlech, the capital, Bala, Dolgelly, Corwen, and Towyn. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

MÉRIONETHSHIRE, a county of Wales. See MÉRIONETH.

MÉRISCHWANDEN, mēr'ish-wān'den, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, near the Reuss, 10 miles S.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1232.

MÉRITCH, a town of Hindostan. See MERRITCH.

MÉRIVETHER, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. Flint River forms its E. boundary, and it is drained by White Oak, Red Oak, Beech, Cane, and Flat Shoal Creeks. The surface is generally undulating. The Pine Mountains rise W. of Flint River, and afford much picturesque scenery. Small quantities of gold are found in the N. part. This county is remarkable for its medicinal springs, among which may be named the Warm Springs, Sulphur Springs, Cold Springs, and Chalybeate Springs. The Warm Springs discharge 1400

gallons per minute, at the temperature of 90 degrees. Five bathing-houses have been erected at this place. Formed in 1827, and named in honor of David Meriwether, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 16,476, of whom 8483 were free, and 7993 slaves.

MÉRK, mēk, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Szathmar. Pop. 1006.

MÉRKAI, mēr'kai, a seaport town of East Africa, 43 miles S.W. of Magadoxo. Pop. about 3000. It is stone-built, and was founded by Arab traders.

MERKELSDORF, mēr'kel-dorf, or MERKLINERHOF, mēk-lee'nēr-hof, a village of Bohemia, near Lower Alersbach, 16 miles from Trautenau. Pop. 1065.

MERKENDORF, mēr'ken-dorf, a town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 9 miles S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 808.

MÉRKEZ, mēr-kēz, a village, castle, and river in Syria, 6 miles N. of Iskanderoon, on the E. side of its bay.

MERKLINGEN, mēk'ling-en, a village of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, 13 miles W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1297.

MERKLINGEN, a village of Württemberg, circle of Danube, 15 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 600.

MERKS/HALL, a parish of England, co. of Norwich.

MERLARA, mēr-lā-rā, a town of Austrian Italy, 28 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2500.

MERLEAC, mēr-lā'ak, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles N.W. of Loudac. Pop. 2820.

MERLERA, mēr-lā-rā, the most N. of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, 7 miles N.W. of Corfu. Length 2 miles.

MERLEBAULT, LÉ, lē mēr-lā-rō, a market-town of France, department of Orne, 15 miles E. of Argentan. Pop. 1433.

MERMAID, a post-office of New Castle co., Delaware.

MER MEDITERRANÉE. See MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

MERMENTEAU (mēr'men-tō) RIVER, of Louisiana, is formed by small branches, which unite on the S.W. border of St. Landry parish. Flowing south-westward, it enters the Gulf of Mexico at the W. extremity of Vermilion parish.

MERMERIKO, mēr-mā-rō'ko, a village of Senegambia, on the Falemé, nearly opposite Samba-Yaya, lat. 13° 51' N., on. 12° 20' W., inhabited by Foola and Sarracolets.

MER MORTE. See DEAD SEA.

MER NOIRE. See BLACK SEA.

MEROE, mēr'ō-e, or MERAWÉ, mēr'ā-wā, ISLE OF, a wide tract in South Nubia, between the Nile and its tributary, the Athara. Length 400 miles, breadth 200 miles. The ruins of the ancient Meroë are in its N. part, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 miles N.E. of Shendy; and on a part of its site is the modern dilapidated town of the same name, with a manufactory of indigo, and some large corn magazines.

MEROM, a post-village of Sullivan co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, about 33 miles S. of Terre-Haute. It was formerly the county seat.

MERONA, a post-village in McHenry co., Illinois, 50 miles N.W. of Chicago.

MEROO, a river of New South Wales, co. of Wellington, flows W.N.W. to the Cudgegong, an affluent of the Macquarie. It furnishes rich gold diggings.

MÉRRELL, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Oconee River, about 28 miles N. of Milledgeville. It has water-power, which is employed in a cotton factory. P. 300.

MERRIAN, a post-office of Noble co., Iowa.

MERRICKVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Grenville, on the Rideau Canal, 26 miles E. of Perth, and 29 miles from Brockville. It contains several mills.

MERRICK, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

MERRILLSVILLE, a post-office, Franklin co., New York.

MERRILLSVILLE, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

MERRILLTOWN, a post-office of Travis co., Texas.

MERRILLVILLE, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.

MERRIMACK or MERRIMAC, a river of New England, is formed by the union of the Pemigewasset and Winnipiscogee Rivers, on the border of Belknap and Merrimack counties, in the S. central part of New Hampshire, and after flowing in a general S. course for about 60 miles into Massachusetts, turns to the N.E., and falls into the Atlantic, a few miles below Newburyport. Its whole course is about 110 miles, flowing through a country which, although not as picturesque as the Valley of the Connecticut, is still well worthy of attention from the traveller. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons 15 miles to Haverhill, and by means of canals and locks around the falls, boats may ascend to Concord, in New Hampshire. Its water-power is more extensively employed in the manufacture of cotton goods than that of any river in America, if not in the world. Among the manufacturing towns on its banks may be mentioned the cities of Manchester, Lawrence, and Lowell.

MERRIMACK, of Missouri. See MARAMEC.

MERRIMACK, a county in the S. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimack and watered by the Contoocook, Suncook, and other smaller streams, affording water-power. It contains numerous small lakes or ponds. The surface is uneven, and in the N. part rough and mountainous. Kearsarge Mountain and the Ragged Mountains are the principal elevations. The soil is in most parts produc-

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tive, and under good cultivation. In 1850 this county produced 231,610 bushels of corn—more than was produced by any other county in the state. The railroad connecting Manchester and Bristol traverses this county, and numerous short lines centre in Concord. Organized in 1823. Capital, Concord. Pop. 40,337.

MERRIMACK, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on both sides of the Souhegan River, at its junction with the Merrimack, and on the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, 5 miles from Nashua. It has a carpet factory and other establishments. Pop. 1685.

MERRIMAN'S SHOP, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 96 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

MERRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

MERRIOTT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MERRITCH or **MERITCH**, mēr'ritch', a considerable town of West Hindostan, 72 miles S.E. of Sattarah, near the Kistnah, on the bank of which are a handsome ghaut and pagoda; but the town itself has no building of note, except a fort and some small mosques.

MERRITT, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

MERRITT, a small town of Yolo co., California.

MERRITT'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

MERRITSTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S. of Brownsville.

MERRITTSVILLE, a post-village of Greenville district, South Carolina, 135 miles N.W. of Columbia.

MERRITTSVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, 11½ miles S. of St. Catharine's. Pop. about 250.

MER-ROUGE. See **RED SEA**.

MERROW, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MERROW STATION, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 40 miles from New London.

MERRUM, a village of Holland. See **MARRUM**.

MERRYALL, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

MERRY HILL, a post-office of Bertie co., North Carolina, 173 miles E. by N. of Raleigh.

MERRY MOUNT, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

MERRY OAKS, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

MERRY OAKS, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

MERRY OAKS, a post-office of San Joaquin co., California.

MERSCH, mēr'sh, a market-town of the Netherlands, grand-duchy and 10 miles N. of Luxemburg. Pop. 2400.

MERSE, mēr's, or **MARCH**, a district of Scotland, forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

MERSEA, EAST and WEST, two parishes of England, co. of Essex, form a finely wooded island in the North Sea, connected with the mainland by a long causeway, covered at high water.

MERSEBURG, (Ger. pron. mēr'sh-bōōrg') a town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Saale, and on the Thuringian Railway, 56 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 11,343. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, with a monument to the Emperor Rudolph, of Swabia; ducal and episcopal palaces, a military orphan asylum, school of surgery, and manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, vinegar, and excellent beer.

MERSEBURG, mēr'sh-bōōrg', a government of Prussian Saxony, bounded N. by Hanover; area 3020 geographical square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe; the minerals are of great value, and include silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and lignite. Pop. in 1849, 742,644.

MERS-EL-KÉBIR, mēr'sh-el-ke-beer', (Sp. *Mazalquivir*, mā-sal-ke-veer') a strongly fortified town of Algeria, on the Mediterranean, province and 3 miles N.W. of Oran. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1505, abandoned by them in 1792, and taken by the French in 1830.

MERSEY, mēr'zee, a river of England, rises in the N. part of the county of Derby, and flows W., mostly between the counties of Chester and Lancaster, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea, which forms Liverpool harbor. Length 60 miles. Chief affluent, the Irwell, to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels.

MERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the South-Eastern Railway, 3½ miles E.E. of Ashford.

MERSHON'S (mer-shon's) CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Laurel co., Kentucky.

MERSTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles N.E. of Reigate, with a station on the London and Brighton Railway, which here passes through a long tunnel N. of Red Hill Station.

MERSTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MERTENDORF, mēr'ten-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, about 13 miles from Aussche. Pop. 1019.

MERTHOE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MERTHYR, mēr'tuer', a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

MERTHYR, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MERTHYR CYNOG, (kyn'og) a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

MERTHYR DOVAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

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MERTHYR MAWR, (mōwa,) a parish of South Wales co. of Glamorgan.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, mēr'tuer-tid'vil, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cardiff, with which it is connected by the Taff-vale Railway, and by canal. It has sprung up, within the last 80 years, from a mere village to a place of great extent and importance; and, though consisting generally of irregular assemblages of workmen's houses, situated on both sides of the river, and communicating by two bridges, has recently undergone important changes, which have greatly improved its sanitary condition and general appearance. A street, recently formed, and now become the principal thoroughfare, contains good shops and dwellings; and near its centre is one of the most spacious and splendid market-places in Wales. The public buildings and institutions include two Established churches, and a Chapel of Ease, and about 30 places of worship, belonging chiefly to the Wesleyan and other Methodists, Independents, Baptists, &c.; national and other schools, a Mechanics' Institute, a theatre, and, in the vicinity, Cyvartha Castle, with its park, and Pen-y-Darren House, with its gardens, form conspicuous and pleasing objects. The town owes its prosperity to its situation near the centre of the valuable coal and mineral field of South Wales. The mines are extensively worked; and among the important iron works which have been established, those of Dowlais alone, when in full operation, employ about 6000 persons. The produce, mostly shipped at Cardiff, has exceeded 150,000 tons per annum. The borough is under the superintendence of a stipendiary magistrate. It sends a member to the House of Commons. In the environs are many handsome residences, and 3 miles from the town are the ruins of Morlais Castle, the seat of the ancient Princes of Brecon. The first railway locomotive ever started, is said to have run at Merthyr in 1804. Pop. in 1851, 63,080.

MERTOLA, mēr-to-lá, (anc. *Myrtis*), a fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 66 miles S. of Evora. Pop. 3000.

MERTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Wandle, here crossed by a bridge, 8 miles S.S.W. of London. Pop. 1914. Henry III. held a parliament here.

MERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MERTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MERTON, a post-township in the N. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 966.

MERTOUN, mēr-toon', a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

MERTZTOWN, a village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 74 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

MÉRU, mē'ru', a town of France, department of Oise, 15 miles S. of Beauvais. Pop. in 1852, 2571.

MERUD, mēr'rud', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 47 miles S.E. of Poona.

MERV, of Central Asia. See **MRAW**.

MERVILLE, mēr'veel', or **MERGHEM**, mēr'ghēm', (L. *Menariacum*), a town of France, department of Nord, on the Lys, 18 miles W. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 5954.

MERV, MERV, mēr', or **MERU**, mēr'oo, (anc. *Antiochia Margiana*?) a walled town of Independent Toorkistan, dominion and 300 miles S.E. of Khiva. Pop. 3000.

MERW, MERV, or **MERU**, a village of Thibet, on the Sutlej, above the Himalayas, 30 miles E.N.E. of Rampoor.

MERWEDDE, DE, dā mēr'wā'deh, a river of Holland, formed by the junction of the Meuse and Waal.

MERWINSBURG, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

MERWINSVILLE, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

MERXEM, mēr'sēm, a village of Belgium, province and 2 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1648.

MERXHEIM, mēr'shime, a village of Germany, Hesse-Homburg, bailiwick of Meisenheim. Pop. 1333.

MERNHEIM, (Fr. pron. mēr'sēm'), a commune of France, department of Haut-Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Bâle (Basel) Railway, 11½ miles S.W. of Colmar.

MERXPLAS, mēr'splā, a village of Belgium, province and 27 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1381.

MÉRY-SUR-SEINE, mē'ree'sū sēn, a town of France, department of Aube, on the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 12 miles W.S.W. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1400. It was nearly burned to the ground during a combat between the French and Prussians in 1814.

MERZDORF, mērts'dorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1626.

MERZDORF, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, 4 miles from Braunau. Pop. 1419.

MERZICZ, mēr'sitch, a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Opoczno. Pop. 1145.

MERZIG, mēr'zig, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 3450.

MESADA NEVADA, mē-sā'dā nā-vā'dā, a mountain peak of the Andes, in Bolivia, lat. 16° 30' S., lon. 67° 52' W. Height 19,356 feet.

MESAGNE, mē-sān'yā, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 27 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 6000.

MESCHIED or **MESCHID**, a town of Persia. See **MESHER**.
MESCHÉDE, mǎ'shā'dēh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 11 miles E.S.E. of Arnberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2000.

MESÉN, Russia. See **MEREN**.

MESERITSCH, Gross, groce mǎ'zer-itch', a town of Moravia, 19 miles E. of Igla, on the Olava. Pop. 3900.

MESERITSCH, Wallachisch, (wǎl'tā-kish mǎ'zer-itch'), a town of Moravia, 25 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 1090.

MESERITZ, mǎ'zer-its', a town of Prussian Poland, 55 miles W. of Posen, on the Odra. Pop. 4760.

MESHAW, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MESHED or **MUSHVED**, written also **MESCHED** and **MESCHID**, a walled city of N.E. Persia, capital of the province of Khorassan, in lat. 36° 17' 40" N., lon. 59° 25' E. Pop. estimated at 45,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and has the superb mausoleum of the Imam Reza, the magnificence of which, with its silver gates, jewelled doors, rails once of solid gold, is scarcely equalled in Persia; but its colleges are in ruins. It has manufactures of velvets, and an active trade with Bokhara, Candahar, Herat, &c.

MESHOPEEN CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna, in Wyoming county.

MESILLA VALLEY, or **LA MESILLA**, lá mǎ'seelyá, a tract or strip of bottom-land, 8 or 10 miles long, in the S. part of New Mexico, and on the W. side of the Rio Grande. It owes its name, signifying "the little table" or "little plateau," (from the Spanish *Mesa*, a "table.") to the fact of its being elevated a few feet above the other bottom-lands of the river. See **NEW MEXICO**. In this valley or tract is also a small Mexican village, called **LA MESILLA**.

MESJID. See **MUSJID**.

MESLIN-LEVEQUE, mǎ'slā' mǎ'vāh', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 18 miles N. of Mons. Pop. 1873.

MESO, mǎ'so, a river of Asiatic Russia, government of Yeniseisk, falls into the Gulf of Tazovsk; length, 140 miles.

MESOLA, mǎ'so-lá or mǎ'so-lá, a town of the Papal States, 31 miles E.N.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 4000.

MESOLONGHI, a town of Greece. See **MISOLONGHI**.

MESOPOTAMIA, mǎ'so-po-tā'mē-ā, (Arab. *Al Jezerah*, or *Al Jazira*, ál jēz-ee'rah, "the island,") the name given by the ancient Greeks to a country of Asia, lying between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, now comprised in the pashalics of Diarbekir and Bagdad, and containing the cities of Diarbekir, Mardeen, Nisibin, and Mosul, with parts of the ruins of Babylon and Seleucia. Its length, from N.W. to S.E., is between 600 and 700 miles; its greatest breadth is near 200 miles. **MESOPOTAMIA** (from the Greek *Mesos*, *mǎ'so*, and *potamos*, *pō'tā-mōs*) signifies literally "between the rivers."

MESOPOTAMIA, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Trumbull county, Ohio. Pop. 959.

MESORACA, mǎ'so-rá-ká, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 17 miles N.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2400.

MESQUITTELLA, mǎ'se-ke-tēllá, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 15 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. P. 1033.

MESSA, mǎ'sá, a walled town of Morocco, province of Soos, 60 miles S.W. of Terodant. Pop. 3000.

MESSAC, mǎ'sák', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 2530.

MESSANCY, mǎ'sān'seē', (Ger. *Metzig*, mǎ'tsio.) a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 4 miles N.N.E. of Longwy. Pop. 2070.

MESSANA. See **MESSINA**.

MESSE, mǎ'sēh, or **MESCHIENDORF**, mǎsh'en-dorf', a village of Austria, Transylvania, 27 miles from Schässburg. Pop. 1204.

MESSEJANA, mǎ'sā-zhā'ná, a walled town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 28 miles S.W. of Beja. Pop. 1600.

MESSENE, (Gr. *Μεσσηνία*), modern **MAVROMATI**, mǎ-vro-mǎ'tē, a village of Greece, Morea, government of Messenia, 16 miles S.E. of Kyparissia. It stands at the foot of Mount Ithome, on either side of the "Black Spring," (the ancient fountain of Clepydra,) and on the site of ancient Messene, the remains of which are extensive.

MESSENNIA, an ancient country and now a government of Greece, consisting of the S.W. peninsula of the Morea, and having landward the governments of Tryphilia, Gortynia, and Laconia.—Adj. and inhab. **MESSENIAN**, mǎ'se-ne-ān.

MESSIN, mǎ'sān', a district of France, which belonged to the former province of Lorraine, and had Metz for its capital. It now forms the greater part of the department of Moselle.

MESSINA, mǎ'seē'ná, (anc. *Zancle*; afterwards *Messa'na* or *Measine*; Fr. *Messine*, mǎ'seē'né,) a city and seaport of Sicily, capital of a province of the same name, is situated on the Strait of Messina, here about 2 miles wide, 200 miles S.E. of Naples; lat. (light) 38° 11' 10" N., lon. 15° 34' 45" E. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, being walled, flanked with bastions, and defended by a citadel and several forts. The harbor, one of the best in the Mediterranean, is formed by a semicircular strip of land, which, from its resemblance to a sickle, suggested the original name of the town; *Zancle*, (in Greek, *Ζαγκλῆ*), signifying a "sickle," or "pruning-hook." The opposite extremities approach each other to within about 500 yards. Within the harbor has a circuit of nearly 4 miles; it is of great depth, and perfectly secure in all

weather. Messina extends above 2 miles along the bay and about half a mile up an acclivity, which terminates in several considerable mountains. Its white houses and numerous spires contrast beautifully with the dark green of the olive, lemon, and orange groves clothing the mountain slopes, as the city is approached by water. From the upper portions of the town is obtained a magnificent view of the ocean and the lofty mountains of the Italian continent. Messina is for the most part handsomely laid out. It has wide streets, well paved with blocks of lava, of which material most of the houses are constructed. The Marina, a favorite promenade fronting the harbor, is a broad quay, adorned with statues and fountains; immediately beyond this is a magnificent terrace, once lined with noble edifices, of which but few survived the great earthquake of 1783. Owing to the occurrence of these phenomena, the houses in Messina seldom exceed two stories. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the Cathedral, a Gothic structure, erected by the Normans soon after their conquest of Sicily; the Viceroy's Palace, having a finely planted park; the Archiepiscopal Palace, the Senate-house, an exchange, custom-house, bank, a large and well-endowed hospital, a prison, 2 theatres, an extensive arsenal, and a large lazaretto, besides about 50 churches and numerous nunneries. It possesses a royal college, or *Real-Academia-Carolina*, with a full complement of professors in belles-lettres, philosophy, law, and medicine, a naval seminary and an extensive public library, rich in Greek manuscripts. Messina is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and archimandrite and a Greek protapapa; also of a high court of appeal, a criminal court, civil court, and court of commerce. Its manufactures of silk goods and satins have long been famous, and its commerce is the most extensive of all the towns of Sicily. In 1847 it exported silk manufactures, fruits, olive oil, wine and spirits, salted fish, linseed, sumac, essences, &c., to the value of \$1,689,644; and imported colonial produce, hardware, cotton, woollen, and other manufactures to the value of \$1,600,494. It has valuable tunny and other fisheries.

Ancient Zancle is said to have been founded 1004 years B.C. Its present name was given it by the Messeneans, into whose possession it came about 500 B.C. Charles of Anjou, in an unsuccessful attack upon the town, lost the greater part of his fleet, and, in 1674, a Spanish fleet having blockaded the port was defeated in a great naval battle by the French. In 1743, the plague carried off more than half of its inhabitants, and by the earthquake of 1783 several hundred lives were lost, and its best buildings destroyed. September 6, 1848, Messina surrendered to a Neapolitan fleet and a large land force, having withstood their fire for four successive days. Pop. in 1850, 97,074.—Adj. and inhab. (Fr. **MESSINOIS**, mǎ'seē'nwá'; It. **MESSINESE**, mǎ'se-ne-sá.)

MESSINA, a province of Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyrrhene Sea, E. of the Strait of Messina and the Ionian Sea, length about 100 miles, mean breadth 25 miles. P. 338,352.

MESSINA, STRAIT OF, (It. *Faro di Messina*, fáro de mǎ'seē'ná; Fr. *Détroit de Messine*, dǎ'trōw' dēh mǎ'seē'né; anc. *Pretum Siculum*.) a strait, which separates Sicily from Italy, and communicates between the Tyrrhene and the Ionian Sea; length about 20 miles, width 11 miles, but where it is narrowest does not exceed 2 miles. From the Faro Tower to the Rock of Scylla, on the opposite coast of Italy, the exact distance is 6047 yards. The depth is so great, that in the centre no bottom has been found with a line of 100 fathoms, and a strong current continually running with the tide, makes the navigation somewhat difficult, but by no means so formidable as was fabled by the ancients, to whom the Rock of Scylla, already mentioned, and that of Charybdis, on the opposite side of the strait, but at some distance to the S., seemed so dangerous that it was generally believed to be almost impossible to avoid the one without being dashed upon the other.

MESSINA SPRINGS, post-office, Onondaga co., New York.

MESSINE, a city of Sicily. See **MESSINA**.

MESSINOIS, MESSINESE. See **MESSINA**.

MESSINES, mǎ'seē'né', (Flem. *Meesen*, mǎ'sēn.) a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S. of Ypres. Pop. 1600.

MESSING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MESSINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MESSIS, mǎ'seēs', or **MISIS**, mǎ'seēs', a large village of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 18 miles E. of Adana, beside the Jyhoon, (anc. *Pyræmus*.) on the site of the ancient *Myseneia*.

MESSONGO, a post-office of Accomack co. Virginia.

MESTANZA, mǎ'stā'nthá, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2670.

MESTCHOVSK, mǎ'schovsk', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles W.S.W. of Kaloga.

MESTRE, mǎ'strá, a town of Austrian Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Venice, with a station on the railway to Vicenza, on the margin of a lagoon. Pop. 6000.

MESURADO (mǎ'so-rá'do) RIVER, of West Africa, flows S.W. for about 300 miles, and enters the Atlantic at Monrovia.

MESURATA, mǎ'so-rá'tá, a maritime town of North Africa, dominion and 112 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli, at the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra.

MET

META, mĕt'ā, a river of South America, New Granada, rises about 43 miles S. of Bogota, and joins the Orinoco, after a N.E. course of 600 miles.

MET/AL, a township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania. P. 1221.

METAMORA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

METAMORA, a post-township in the S. part of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 821.

METAMORA, a post-township in Franklin co., Indiana. Pop. 865.

METAMORA, a post-village, capital of Woodford co., Illinois, about 80 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

METAMORAS, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

METAPA, mĕt'ā-pā, a town of Central America, state and 20 miles S.E. of Guatemala, near Lake Metapa. Pop. 8000.

METAURO, mĕt'ā-ūrō, (anc. *Metaurus*), a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States, after an E.N.E. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic 9 miles S.E. of Pesaro.

METAXATA, mĕt'ā-tā, a village of the island of Cephalonia, 6 miles S.E. of Argostoli.

METCALF STATION, a village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Milford Branch Railroad, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

METCOVICH, mĕt'kō-vīk', a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 24 miles S.S.W. of Mostar. Pop. about 500.

METEA, a post-village of Cass co., Indiana, 10 miles N. by E. of Logansport.

METELEN, mĕt'ē-lēn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 23 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1400.

METELIN. See MITYLENE.

METELIS. See FOON.

METEREN, mĕt'ē-rēn', a village of France, department of Nord, 5 miles E.N.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 2540.

METERNICH, mĕt'ēr-nīk', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 2½ miles W. of Coblenz.

METE/TECUNK', a small river in the E. part of New Jersey, is formed by the N. and S. branches, which rise in Monmouth county and unite in Ocean county; after a course of 4 miles it enters the N. end of Barnegat Bay.

METETECUNCK, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

METFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

METHAMIS, mĕt'ā-mēs', a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 15 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 1020.

METH/ERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

METH/ILL, a small burgh and seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 1½ miles W. of Leven. Pop. 466.

METH/LEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 7½ miles S.E. of Leeds.

METH/LICK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

METHODIST GENERAL BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. See CONCORD, New Hampshire.

METHONE. See MOPON.

METHUEN, a thriving post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, 30 miles N. by W. of Boston, is situated near the Merrimack River, on both sides of the Spicket, (which here has a fall of 36 feet, affording excellent water-power,) and on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. The principal articles produced are cotton goods, boots and shoes, hats, and leather. About 1,000,000 yards of twilled goods and tickings, and 2,000,000 bricks are annually made. There are also 8 or 10 shoe manufactories. Pop. of the township, 2543.

METH/VEN, a village and parish of Scotland, co. and 6 miles W.N.W. of Perth. Pop. of village, 950.

METH/WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

METH/YE, (mĕt'v), **LAKE**, a small lake of British North America, 180 miles S. of Lake Athabasca, and having at its S. extremity Fort Methye. Another Lake Methye is 360 miles S.W.

METIDJAH or **METIJA**, mĕt'ē-jā, a fertile plain in Algeria, extending S. of the city of Algiers, between it and the Lesser Atlas. Length from E. to W., 90 miles.

METILOWITZ, mĕt'ō-lo-wīts, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Prerau. Pop. 1166.

METILLI, mĕt'ē-lē, a walled town of Algerian Sahara, Wady Meaab, 33 miles S.W. of Gardala.

METO/MIEN, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, in a township of its own name, 20 miles W. by S. of Fond du Lac, has 2 churches and 2 mills. Pop. 250; of the township 720.

METOMPKIN, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

METROPOLI, mĕt'rop'ō-lē, (anc. *Gortynia*), a town of Crete, near its centre, 20 miles S.W. of Candia.

METROPOLIS, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 22 miles S.E. of Smyrna.

METROPOLIS CITY, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Illinois, on the Ohio River, 36 miles from its mouth, and 214 miles S. by E. of Springfield. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. about 600.

METS, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

METTET, mĕt'tĕt, a town of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 2215.

METTINGEN, mĕt'tīng-ēn, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Münster. Pop. 1580.

METTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MEU

METT/ANN, mĕt't'ānn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9½ miles N.E. of Düsseldorf, on the Düssel. Pop. 2625.

MET/TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

METZ, mĕt's, (Fr. pron. mĕss; anc. *Mediomatrix*, afterwards *Mediomatrix* and *Mettis* or *Mettis*), a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Moselle, at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, and at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 170 miles E. of Paris. Metz is one of the strongest and most important places in France; and its esplanade is one of the finest promenades in Europe. It has a citadel on the right bank of the Moselle, a Gothic cathedral, with a spire 373 feet high, a tribunal of commerce, a national college, school of engineering, primary normal school, a botanic garden, an *Académie Universitaire* for the departments of Ardennes and Moselle; an Arsenal, one of the largest in France, with a cannon foundry, and an armory containing about 80,000 stand of arms; a military hospital, capable of receiving 1500 patients, and a public library of 30,000 volumes. It has important manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, muslins, thread, machinery, and musical instruments; and an active trade, being a general entrepôt for colonial and foreign merchandise. Metz, under the Romans, rose to considerable importance, being traversed by six grand military roads. Under the descendants of Clovis, it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia; and, on the decline of the house of Charlemagne, passed to the Emperor of Germany, who, in order to make it a barrier against France, strongly fortified it, and allowed it to possess an almost republican freedom. In 1552, it claimed the protectorate of France, and ceased to be free. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes inflicted a blow from which it has never recovered. Pop. in 1852, 43,484.

METUCHEN, mĕt'ūch-ēn, a village of Woodbridge township, Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Railroad, about 7 miles N.E. of New Brunswick.

METZENSIEFEN, mĕt'sēn-sē-ēn, a market-town of North Hungary, 18 miles W. of Kaschau. Pop. 5359.

METZIG, a village of Belgium. See MESSANCY.

METZINGEN or **MEZINGEN**, mĕt'sīng-ēn, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 18 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4200.

METZOVO, a town of Turkey. See MEZYOVO.

MEU, mĕh, a river of France, joins the Vilaine, about 3 miles above Pontreux, after a course of above 50 miles.

MEUDON, mĕh'dōn', (L. *Meudo*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles W. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 3783. It has a royal palace and park, and a station on the railway to Versailles.

MEULAN, mĕh'lān', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Rouen Railway, 8 miles W.N.W. of Poissy. Pop. 1890.

MEULEBEKE, mĕh-bĕ-kĕ, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 10 miles N. of Courtrai. Pop. 9203.

MEULEBEEK, mĕh-bĕ-k', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 1 mile N.W. of Brussels.

MEUNG or **MEHUN**, mĕh'ūn', (L. *Magnum*), a town of France, department of Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the railway to Tours, 11 miles W.S.W. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 4646.

MEURIM, a town and river of Brazil. See MIARIM.

MEURS, mūr's, or **MÖRS**, (Mörs.) mōs, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Düsseldorf, on the Elder. Pop. 2860. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a normal school, and a town-hall in front of which are the sculptured lions found on the site of the Asciurgum of Tacitus. Under the French, Meurs was the capital of the department of Roer.

MEURSAULT, mūr'sō', (L. *Muris Saltus*), a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 27 miles S.S.W. of Dijon. Pop. 2201.

MEURTHE, mūr'tĕ, (L. *Murtia*), a river of France, rises in the Vosges, S.E. of St. Dié, and joins the Moselle on the right at Frouard, 6 miles N. of Nancy. Length 70 miles.

MEURTHE, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Lorraine. Area 2322 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 450,425. It is situated entirely in the basin of the Moselle, and covered with low offsets of the Vosges Mountains; there are extensive marshes in the N.E. Corn is raised more than sufficient for consumption. The minerals comprise building and lithographic stones, marble, and alabaster; it has vast deposits of turf, and an immense bank of rock-salt, whence issue valuable salt springs. Capital, Nancy. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Châtenau-Salins, Lunéville, Sarrebourg, Toul, and Nancy.

MEUSE, mūs, (Fr. pron. mūs; Dutch *Maas*, mās, or *Maese*, mĕs; anc. *Meusa*), a river of Europe, rises in France, department of Haute-Marne, N.E. of Langres, traverses the department of Vosges, where it disappears underground near Bazouilles, and re-appears, 4 miles distant, near Neufchâteau. In France it passes Commercy, and Verdun, (where it becomes navigable,) Mézières, Givet; in Belgium, Dinant, Namur, Huy, and Liège; in Holland, Maastricht and Gorcum; below Gorcum it separates into several branches, traversing the Bies Bosch and Holland's Diep, forming numerous

MEU

islands, and enters the North Sea by 3 principal mouths, the Meuse on the N., the Flakkee in the middle, and the Grevelingen on the S. Chief affluents on the left, the Bar, Sambre, and Dommel; on the right the Semoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Roer, (Ruhr,) and Niers; the Waal, (a branch of the Rhine,) the Linge, Leek, and the Lower Yssel, another branch of the Rhine. The Meuse communicates with the Aisne by the Canal of Ardennes. Length of the river, 434 miles.

MEUSE, a frontier department of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old province of Lorraine, and bounded N. by Belgium. Area 2368 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 328,657. It is traversed from S. to N. by a range of low hills called the Mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Seine. Chief rivers, the Meuse, Chiers, Saulx, Ornain, Aisne, and Aire. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Capital, Bar-le-Duc. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmédy, and Verdun.

MEUSELBACH, *moiz-el-bâk'*, a village of Central Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 miles S. of Königsee. Pop. 1350.

MEUSELWITZ, *moiz-el-wits'*, a market-town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 15 miles N.E. of Gera. Pop. 1527.

MEUX, *muh*, a village of Belgium, province and 8 miles N.N.W. of Namur. Pop. 1238.

MEVAGH, *má-váh'*, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

MEVAGISSEY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MEWAT. See **ALVAR**.

MEWE, *má-wéh*, a town of East Prussia, 8 miles N.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 2650.

MEW ISLAND, one of the Copeland Islands.

MEX/BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MEXCOAC, *mêx-ko-âk'*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, about 8 miles S. of the city of Mexico. A military depot and hospital were established here by General Scott, in August, 1847, previous to the battle of Chapultepec.

MEXICO, THE REPUBLIC OR CONFEDERATION OF, (*Sp. Mexicon, Megico, or Mejico, mēb'he-ko; Fr. Mexique, mêx'ee-k'*; *It. Mexico, mē'se-ko.*) formerly NEW SPAIN, a country of great extent, in the southern part of North America, extending from lat. 15° 58' to 33° 5' N., and from Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, lon. 80° 43' to lon. 117° 5' W. Where not confined by the sea, it is bounded on the S. by Guatemala, and on the N. and N.E. by the United States, from which it is partly separated by the Rio Grande del Norte. The general contour of the country is very irregular. The distance between the two opposite extremities, viz., the point of junction with the United States, on the Pacific coast, and Cape Catoche, in the Caribbean Sea, is about 1925 miles. The greatest length, between the same point on the Pacific, and the most southeastern in the boundary on the side of Guatemala, is about 1750 miles. The greatest breadth is between the most eastern and western parts in the United States boundary, where the distance from the Gulf shore to the Pacific does not vary much from 1500 miles. The greatest breadth measured on a parallel of latitude is about 900 miles. Measured on the Tropic of Cancer, which intersects Mexico centrally, the distance across is 590 miles; and further S., at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the country is the narrowest, the opposite shores approach each other to within about 130 miles. In the above estimates of breadth, except the last, is included the peninsula of California, extending into the Pacific about 700 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 150 miles, and separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California, about 100 miles wide.

Mountains.—Mexico is, for the most part, an enormous ridge, raised by volcanic force, between two oceans, and ramifying into several chains as the continent becomes wider. This ridge, which forms a continuation of the Andes of South America, is, in the Isthmus of Panama, where its dimensions are least, a mass of granite, varying from 150 to 900 feet in absolute elevation. It leans W. to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, sending off, in Guatemala, a branch N.E. through the peninsula of Yucatan. On entering Mexico, the ridge strikes N.W., and acquires a greater breadth, so that the state of Oajaca may be said to occupy the summit of a single ridge, 150 miles wide, falling rapidly on one side to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and descending, by a succession of terraces, on the other side, to Tabasco and Vera Cruz; to this succeeds the great Mexican table-land, beginning with the elevated plains of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, and Michoacan, which have an absolute height of from 6000 to 8500 feet, a chain of volcanic cones and snowy peaks rising, at wide intervals, far above them. Between the 18th and 21st parallels, the Mexican chain runs N. and S. Beyond the latter limit it turns N.W., and, under the name of Sierra Madre, or Tepe Suenne, extends through the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, where unusually rich silver-mines abound. N. of Guanajuato, it divides into three branches, of which the middle one or central chain continues to the N.W. as far as the 30th parallel, beyond which it bends N. till, under the name of Sierra Verde. It joins the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 45° N. The E. branch extends through the state of San

MEX

Luis Potosi, gradually sinking till, in lat. 26°, it disappears on the border of the plain watered by the Rio Grande del Norte. The W. branch spreads over Guadalajara, declines N. of the mines of Bolafios, and, rising again in the states of Chinaloa and Sonora, forms, in the latter, the mountains of Pimeria Alta, which are celebrated for their gold-mines.

Starting from Tehuantepec, on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 20' N., we soon reach the plain of Oajaca, at a height of 5500 feet, and thence a wheel carriage can roll without difficulty to Santa Fé, in New Mexico, (lat. 36° 12' N.) a distance of above 1400 miles. Though some parts of this route might fall below the level of 2000 feet, and others nearly reach an elevation of 8000 feet, yet the slopes are so gradual as to offer no serious impediment to the construction of an easy road; this facility, however, pertains wholly to the internal communications; the descent from the Mexican table-lands to the sea, on both sides, is everywhere rugged and abrupt, presenting such difficulties in the way of carrying goods, as will probably always cut off the internal and most productive provinces of Mexico from a fair participation in the commerce of the globe. In going from the city of Mexico, (7400 feet,) to Acapulco, on the South Sea, the road attains a height of 8600 feet before the rapid descent commences; the great roads between the capital and Vera Cruz cross the mountains at a height of 10,500 feet.

Summits.—The loftiest of the snowy summits and volcanic cones, scattered along the Mexican highland, lie within the narrow zone comprised between lat. 18° 29' and 19° 12' N. They are all of volcanic origin, and, in several of them, the subterranean fires still continue raging. Ascending W. from the shore of the Mexican Gulf, a little S. of Vera Cruz, we first meet, 12 miles from the sea, in lat. 18° 24' N., the still active volcano of Tuxtla, (5118 feet,) the highest point of the Sierra de San Martin; further N., (lat. 19° 2') the peak of Orizaba or Citlaltepetl, (Star-mountain,) 17,380 feet, its flanks covered with rich woods; anterior to the close of the 16th century it became extinct; a few miles further N., (lat. 19° 25'), is the Cofre de Perote or Nau-campatepetl, (rectangular or cubic mountain,) 13,416 feet. S.W. of these, on the confines of Puebla, lat. 18° 35' N., is the still active volcano of Popocatepetl, (Smoking-mountain,) 17,720 feet; while, 35 miles further N., stands Istacéhuatl, (the White Lady,) 15,705 feet high. The latter appears to have been extinguished at an early period, and, since the 17th century, Popocatepetl has had no violent eruption, though clouds of smoke and ashes are occasionally thrown out from its enormous crater. About 50 miles W. of the White Lady, the Pico del Frayle, the highest point of the Nevado de Toluca—another extinct volcano—attains the height of 15,250 feet. About 120 miles W. of this mountain, stands Jorullo, which rose, on the night of September 28, 1759, from the level plain to the height of 4149 feet. Of all the summits here named, only three, Popocatepetl, Citlaltepetl, and the Istacéhuatl, rise above the limit of perpetual snow, which, between lat. 19° and 20° N., may be assumed to be at an elevation of 15,000 feet, though varying much with local circumstances. The Nevado de Toluca reaches that limit, but can hardly be said to rise above it.

Geology and Mines.—In Oajaca, granite everywhere breaks through the superincumbent rocks, and forms the highest summits of the mountains. Gneiss, mica-slate, and syenite extend down from the central ridge to the sea on both sides. In all these rocks are found auriferous veins. On the borders of Guatemala, the prevalent rocks are porphyry, of many varieties; clay-slate, and limestone, all unbroken by granite. The first of these contains veins of silver, lead, and copper. In Puebla, all the primitive rocks are covered by enormous masses of calcareous tuff. Further N., granite seems to form everywhere the foundation of the rocky system; while the table-land is a superstructure of porphyries, which contain, (where they do not incline to trachyte,) those rich deposits of the precious metals for which Mexico has long been so famous. Old sandstone, limestone, clay-slate, syenite, serpentine, amygdaloid, dolerite, and basaltic lavas, accompany the predominating rocks. The coal formations are wanting, but deposits of rock-salt may possibly be found in Oajaca, where salt-springs issue from gypseous strata, near San Juan de los Cues.

Quays and Harbors.—The opposite shores of Mexico differ widely in physical conformation. The great current of the Atlantic Ocean sweeps round the peninsula of Yucatan and through the Gulf of Mexico, causing a continual increase of sandbanks, extension of the beach, and barring of the river mouths. On the whole coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, to Texas, there is no bay of any importance; no good harbor, easy of access, nor scarcely any sheltered anchorage. Between Yucatan and Tabasco, lies Lake Terminos, (Laguna de Terminos,) 45 miles long and 30 wide, connected with the sea by two channels, the deepest having but two fathoms. Could this channel be deepened, the lagoon might become a very important harbor. Further W. on the coast of Tabasco, the Laguna de Santa Ana, though deep within, is quite inaccessible by shipping, owing to the shoal and narrow passage leading to it. Similar remarks apply to the lagoons of Madero, Tam-

Abasco, and Tampico; beyond the last-named place N., extends a long succession of sandbanks, fronting the shore, and exhibiting, in its earlier stages, the process of forming lagoons. Here, on the coast of Tamaulipas, we find the Laguna de Morales, de Madre, de Santander, and a few others, all difficult of approach, and rapidly filling up with sand. When we turn from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific side, the scene changes. On the W. coasts of Mexico, from Acapulco, in lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$ N., the harbor of which is nearly landlocked, and sufficiently deep and capacious to accommodate a hundred ships of the line, to Guaymas, extends a series of fine harbors, capable of sheltering the largest vessels. In lat. $21^{\circ} 32'$ N., at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago, is the noble harbor of San Blas, which, in its natural advantages, resembles that of Acapulco; and in lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$ N., is the harbor of Mazatlan, in which now centres the trade with China and the East Indies. This port is difficult of access, and inferior in most respects to the harbor of Guaymas, in lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$ N. The E. shore of the California peninsula offers many bays and small havens. Its W. side, towards the ocean, is less indented.

Rivers and Lakes.—Mexico is, in general, but sparingly watered, and labors under the almost total want of navigable rivers reaching the interior. Within the tropic, the country is narrow, and the streams, descending from the elevated interior to the sea on both sides, assume the character of rapid torrents, dry at one season and overflowing at another. The longest, and probably the greatest, in all respects, of the Mexican rivers, is the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, called also Rio-Bravo-del-Norte, which now marks a portion of the boundary between Mexico and the United States. The Rio de Tampico, formed by the junction of the Panuco with the Tula or Montezuma, flows N.E. to the Gulf of Mexico, close to Tampico of Tamaulipas, taking the name of this city; total course, about 200 miles. Small vessels may ascend the Panuco 40 miles. The San Juan rises in the metalliferous mountains of Oajaca, flows S. and E., forms the great lagoons of Tequiqua and Emilcaradero, and at length reaches the sea through the Laguna del Madero; it is navigable, for ships of moderate burden, 24 miles above its mouth. The Rio de Huasteco issues from the mountains of Tarifa, lat. 17° N., flows W. between the states of Oajaca, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz; then winding round to the N. and E., falls into the gulf, in lat. $18^{\circ} 8' 27''$ N. This river has attracted much attention, because it has been supposed that the communication between the two seas, (the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific Ocean,) might be effected by joining the Huasteco and the Chiepa or Chimalapa, which latter rises about 14 miles from the sources of the former, and falls into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. (See TEHUANTEPEC.) The rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean are, towards the S., all rapid, and important only as they water coasts more or less populous. The Rio Balsas or Zacatula descends from the state of Mexico, and, after collecting several large streams, reaches the ocean with a broad and deep channel, navigable for boats a good way up, and forms at its mouth the little harbor of Zacatula. The first great river which we meet with going N., on this side, is the Rio Grande de Santiago or Rio Tolatlan, discharging the waters of Lake Chapala, the second in magnitude of the Mexican rivers. It is formed by the junction of the Laja and Lerma, near Salamanca, in Guanajuato, and after a very winding course of 600 or 700 miles, enters the Pacific near San Blas, (lat. $21^{\circ} 32'$ N.) by several mouths. This river has many rapids, and is, in the rainy season, an impetuous torrent; but during the dry is fordable 24 miles from the sea. The river Gila, forming part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States, is 3 miles wide at its junction with the Colorado, and navigable for large vessels. Mexico has numerous other rivers entering both the E. and W. coasts, but few of them, however, are of any commercial importance.

The lakes and lagoons of Mexico are very numerous, but comparatively unimportant. The largest of them is Lake Chapala, in Jalisco, covering an area of 1500 square miles. The states in which lakes chiefly occur are Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and Michoacan.

Climate.—Mexico has a configuration of surface, which is eminently calculated to exhibit great diversities of climate within a narrow compass. It is known that an absolute elevation of 3000 feet produces on the climate an effect equal to that resulting from an increase of 10° of latitude. How various, therefore, must be the climate of a country, the extensive and cultivated plains of which rise frequently far above that elevation. The principal high plains, in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, are the valleys of Toluca, 8000 feet; of Tenochtitlan, 7400 feet; of Actopan, 6450 feet; and the valley of Istla, 3200 feet above sea-level. Thus we find at once, close by the capital, differences of climate arising from elevation, which, at a common level, could have been produced only by an intervening meridional distance of 1200 miles. The valley of Istla produces the sugar-cane; Actopan yields cotton; Tenochtitlan is rich in wheat and other European grains; Toluca in the Agave, from which is made the popular beverage of the country; the four different climates being thus distinctly and conspicuously marked. Hence it

is, that Mexico, being, to a great extent, a table-land, three-fifths of its area lying within the tropic, has not a tropical, but a temperate climate. The mean temperature of the Mexican coasts, between the 16th and 20th parallels, is 76° Fahrenheit, while the elevated plains, within the same limits, have but 64° . The Mexicans divide their country, with respect to climate, into Tierras Calientes, (hot lands,) which rarely exceed 900 feet in elevation; Tierras Templadas, (temperate,) ranging between 4000 and 5000 feet; and Tierras Frias, (cold,) above 7000 feet. The coasts, particularly those of the gulf, are insufferably hot, humid, and dreadfully unhealthy. On the Pacific the climate is hardly less noxious. Here the rank vegetation reaches down to the sea-side; and, in the shallow water, mangroves and molluscs decompose and spread pestilence. The plains of the interior, from 3500 to 4500 feet high, where the evergreen oak predominates, enjoy a delicious climate, perfectly healthy, and, at the same time, favorable to luxuriant vegetation. Higher up, the air, more rarified, is also drier, and trees of vigorous growth disappear with unexpected rapidity. Hence a large proportion of the elevated plains of Mexico present a most dreary and inhospitable aspect—dry, barren, and desolate. The rains begin, on the E. coast, about the first week in May, and, advancing with the trade-wind, reach the capital about three weeks later; they cease in October, when the dry season commences. The quantity of rain that falls annually in Vera Cruz, is, on an average of nine years, (1822–1830,) 185 inches; but it is extremely irregular, and was, in 1826, only 64 inches. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, particularly in Oajaca, along the S. coast, and near the capital; but they are generally slight, and do little damage. The most remarkable volcanic phenomena recorded in Mexico in modern times, are the rise of Jorullo, in 1759, and the eruptions of Tuxtla, (the highest point of the mountains of San Martin, S. of Vera Cruz,) which commenced in March 1793, and continued for three years. The S.W. shores of Mexico are visited at times by hurricanes of indescribable fury.

Zoology.—The wild animals of Mexico are extremely numerous. The bison, or American buffalo, (*Bos Bonassus*.) in Mexico called also Cibolo, comes in midwinter, in immense herds, from the forests of the north-west. The grisly bear, the most formidable of its kind, inhabits the mountains in the north provinces. In solitary thickets, near lakes and rivers, lives the tapir, (called also by the Spaniards *Anta* or *Danta*.) which is the largest indigenous quadruped after the bonassus. Among the feline animals are the jaguar, the cougar or puma, the ocelot, jaguarundi, and tiger-cat. The tagicati and javali are singular species of wild swine, the latter a deadly enemy of the jaguar. The Mexican forests swarm with porcupines, anteaters, gluttons, sloths, weasels, and polecats, in great variety; armadillos, civets, and monkeys. Among the swimmers we find the manati or sea-cow, (chiefly in the lagoons of the E. coast,) the flesh of which is thought a delicacy. The W. coasts are frequented by whales and seals of the most valuable kinds. The feathered tribes of Mexico are countless; one, the calandra, is said to have the song of the nightingale. In the rivers we find the Mexican crocodile, (*C. Rhombifer*.) besides some alligators, as the cayman, (*C. palpebrosus*.) We must hasten by the lizards and the reptiles also, simply mentioning the rattle-snake and two species of boa. A species of murex, yielding a fine purple dye, is found on both coasts, but chiefly on the W. The pearl fishery, once so profitable on the coast of Old California, seems now incapable of revival.

Domesticated Animals.—The ancient Mexicans never attempted to subject to economical purposes the wild animals around them. They knew nothing of the llama; and from the bison, the wild sheep and goat, they derived little or no advantage. The savage Camanches have always employed large dogs to carry their tents and draw their baggage, while the Mexicans kept only the small dumb dog, (Techichi,) which they fattened for the table. But at the present day, Mexico is abundantly stocked with domesticated animals, introduced by the Spaniards. Horned cattle and horses have indeed grown wild in many parts, and now occupy, in immense herds and droves, the great plains of the interior. The chief cattle farms are in the inner states—Jalisco, Durango, Chihuahua, &c., where herds of 30,000 or 40,000 are not uncommon. The grazer derives all his gains from the flesh, fat, and hides of his cattle. The milk and butter, (the latter rarely made, and of inferior quality,) are here of little value. The sheep farms are mostly in the N. parts of Mexico, and though often on a great scale, are in their husbandry very primitive and rude; the wool is coarse, and little care is bestowed on the sheep. Horses are very numerous in Mexico, and the N. frontiers are frequented by immense droves, in a perfectly wild state. Mules are also numerous; 100,000 of them are said to be constantly employed by carriers and in the mines.

Vegetation.—Mexico possesses a variety and abundance of vegetable productions, known to hardly any other portion of the earth. The forests near the coasts display the grandest forms of tropical vegetation. There may be seen the

gigantic mahogany, the Brazil-wood, the Campeachy-wood, American ebony, yellow and iron wood, intermingled with the elegant giant-ferns and palms without number. Then, as we ascend, we meet with magnificent magnolias, carolinæ, plumierias, and oleanders. Varieties of hybiscus, begonia, lobelia, baubinia, &c., cover wide tracts. At the absolute height of 3000 feet, the Mexican oaks begin to predominate in the woods, associated with euphorbias and acacias. The oak disappears generally at the height of 10,000 feet, while the pine species extend between the elevations of 6000 feet and 12,500 feet. Within these limits, also, grow the various species of agave, the arbutus, dahlia, and geranium. Plants of the cactus family are widely diffused, groups of them occurring on sandy tracts near the sea-side, while they frequently grow at an elevation of 10,000 feet; but their favorite region lies between the limits of 3000 feet and 5500 feet above the sea. The best cultivated districts of Mexico are those which are situated near some of the richest mines in the plains, extending from Zelaya and Salamanca, to Silao, Guanajuato, and Villa de Leon. In the widest and dreariest spots of the Cordilleras, the opening of mines has never failed to call tillage into existence. On many parts of the table-land, agriculture is much checked by the scarcity of water, to remedy which, reservoirs and canals of irrigation have been constructed at great expense. Of the articles of food cultivated by the Mexicans, the most important is maize, the return of which varies from 50 to 130 fold. The districts most distinguished by the culture of this grain, are the S. and E. parts of the state of Mexico, the states of Puebla, Queretaro, and Oajaca, and the neighborhood of Aguas Calientes, in Zacatecas. Wheat and barley are cultivated most successfully at an elevation of 7000 feet. The former yields from 20 to 60 fold. The productions above mentioned belong to the table-land of Mexico; the inhabitants of the Tierras Calientes, and the sea-coasts, look for their chief and ordinary food to the banana or pisang, (*Musa Paradisiaca*), called by the Spaniards Plátano, and which is to them what the maize is to the people of the highland. To the same region belongs the manioc, called also yuca, producing casava or mandioc flour, and tapioca. Another important object of cultivation, which occupies extensive tracts on the table-land of Mexico, is Spanish pepper, (*capsicum*, in Aztec, *chili*), which is consumed by the inhabitants in enormous quantities. Among the cultivated plants of Mexico there is none more important or characteristic than the maguey, (*Agave Americana*), from the sap of which is prepared the favorite drink of all classes, the pulque of the Spaniards, the octli of the Aztecs. The filaments of the thick, fleshy leaves, serve for the same purposes as hemp, while their outer cuticle is the material formerly used as paper by the Aztecs. It seems doubtful whether the vine is to be considered as a native Mexican plant, but at all events, it is now found wild in all the woods. Wines little inferior to those of Jerez, (*sherry*), and Val de Pefias, are now made at Parras and Tehuacan; but this branch of culture and industry is still only in its infancy. The Spanish government always protected the monopoly of wine-growers, by prohibiting the culture of the vine in its American possessions, and an order to extirpate the vineyards in Mexico was issued in 1802. The olive, too, was another useful plant, the culture of which was forbidden by the tyrannical monopoly of Spain; since the revolution it has received considerable attention. The oil made is equal to the best imported from France and Italy, and already nearly suffices for the home consumption.

Sugar was exported from Mexico in large quantities under the Spanish government; at the present day, the amount of it produced hardly suffices for home consumption. Still a very great extent of Mexican territory is adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane; and, from the genial character of the soil, a plantation in Vera Cruz yields nearly twice as much as one in Cuba. The consumption of coffee by the Mexicans themselves is small, and the exportation not great, but is rapidly increasing. Though it was from Mexico that Europe first learned the use of chocolate, (*chocolatl*, the Aztec name of the cocoa-nut,) yet the culture of the cocoa tree has there declined to such a degree, that an importation from Caracas and Guatemala is required at present to satisfy the internal demand. Vanilla, (properly *Vainilla*, a small pod or husk,) which also enters into the composition of chocolate, is another Mexican product. Tobacco, from being the object of a government monopoly till 1833, is high in price and inferior in quality. All the inhabitants, male and female, smoke, and the consumption of it in the country is enormous. Cotton was cultivated extensively in Mexico, before the arrival of the Spaniards, and may again be expected to become an important article of culture in a country where the cotton plant is not an annual, as in the United States, but continues productive for several years. The cochineal insect, so valuable for its dye, seems to be peculiar to Mexico. In ancient times this branch of industry was prosecuted with much more zeal than at the present day, the heavy imposts laid on it by the Spaniards having disgusted the Indians, by whom alone its constant but easy labors are carried on. Mexico has several worms

which produce a kind of silk; but soon after the conquest, the true silkworm was introduced by the Spaniards, and large plantations were made of the white or Chinese mulberry. The silk trade had grown to considerable importance in the 18th century, when the Indians, irritated by the exactions to which it exposed them, conspired to extirpate it, and destroyed at once, to a great extent, the mulberry trees. Since the revolution, pains have been taken, particularly in Oajaca, to restore this branch of industry.

Mining and Coinage.—Some of the Mexican mines, once celebrated, as those of La Puebla, are now quite exhausted; others, as Bolaños, hardly repay the cost of working them. The chief mining districts of the present day are, in the order of their importance, as follows: Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, Sombrière, (in Zacatecas,) Tasco, (Mexico,) Oajaca, Real del Monte, (Mexico,) and Hostotipaquillo, (Jalisco.) According to authentic records, the produce of the Mexican mines, (gold and silver,) coined from 1600 to 1803, exceeded \$1,334,800,000. In 1804 and 1805, the annual produce of the mines exceeded \$24,300,000; but the distress of the mother country began, at this period, to press on the colony, and the activity of the mines abated. Then came the civil wars of the revolution; the proprietors of the mines, mostly old Spaniards, were obliged to quit the country; the mines, abandoned, soon went to ruin—some falling in, others filling with water; while the capital which might have restored them was spent in civil war. On the restoration of order, in 1825, the Mexican government held out inducements to foreign capitalists to reopen the mines, and several companies were accordingly formed for that purpose.

The silver coined in Mexico, from 1535 to 1845, inclusive, amounted to	\$2,465,275,254
The gold coined in Mexico from 1535 to 1845, inclusive, amounted to	126,999,071
Copper, from 1811 to 1844, inclusive	5,566,576
General coinage from 1845 to 1849, inclusive	70,000,000

Total coinage in 314 years \$2,667,832,821
Or nearly \$8,500,000 annually.

According to an official report, of February, 1850, the coinage for the year at all the mints in Mexico, exclusive of Hermosillo, amounted to \$1,351,416 in gold, and \$27,003,989 in silver; total, \$28,355,405. The increase in the produce of the Mexican mines for several years past, has been about \$5,000,000 annually. About the year 1850, a new impetus was given to mining operations, by the discovery, in the state of Sonora, near Pitic, of quicksilver mines, so rich as to be named New Almaden, after the famous quicksilver mines of Almaden, in Spain. But, since the period referred to, the emigration of miners to California has seriously interfered with mining industry.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures are sugar and rum, aloes, wine, and brandy, earthen and stone ware, glass, paper, and the thread and tissues of cotton, wool, and silk. Sugar and rum are made in numerous districts, but more especially in the states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Yucatan, Mexico, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Guadalajara; the preparation of olive oil employs about 60 mills in the capital, in addition to those in Tacubaya, Toluca, Guanajuato, and Puebla; wine and brandy are produced in considerable quantity, only in Guanajuato, Coahuila, Lower California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, more especially in the last; the largest and best potteries are in Mexico, Guanajuato, and Guadalajara; four glass works exist in the city, and others in the state of Mexico, and in that of Puebla; paper, both of coarser quality, and also not inferior to the writing paper of other countries, employs a number of mills in the states of Mexico, Puebla, and Jalisco; but owing to the scarcity of lichen rags, it is usually made of cotton, or the fibrous part of the aloes; the spinning and weaving of cotton, in addition to the numerous hand-looms throughout the country, employs in the Federal District, and the states of Coahuila, Durango, Jalisco, Mexico, Puebla, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz, 62 factories, driven by machinery; the principal seats of the woollen manufacture are in the Federal District, the states of Mexico, Queretaro, Zacatecas, and the territory of Tlaxcala. Silk, spun chiefly by the hand, but partly also by a machine driven by horses, employs numerous persons in the states of Puebla and Guadalajara, but more especially in the capital, where the quantity annually spun exceeds 40,000 lbs.; the only silk goods woven within the Confederation are ribbons, and mantles, called *rebozos*, which in Mexico, are considered an essential part of female dress. The only other manufactures deserving of notice, are gold and silver lace, oil-cloth, and stearine candles, for the making of which, a company, with exclusive privileges, has recently been established. In 1817, the value of manufactured goods was \$66,441,809. The value of Mexican manufactures, in 1853, is estimated at from \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Commerce, Revenue, &c.—The foreign trade of Mexico is chiefly confined to the importation of linens, woollens, cottons, silks, wines, brandies, ornamental wares, glass and iron wares, millinery, paper, quicksilver, oil, wax, and

Government and History.—The government of Mexico, being still in a state of transition, may be sufficiently described in an account of the events connected with the revolution. Mexico was discovered in 1517, by Francisco Hernandez Cortova, who sailed along the coast from Cape Catoche to Campeachy Bay. In 1519 Hernando Cortez landed where Vera Cruz now stands, and founded a town called Villarica some miles farther north. With his little band he soon ascended the table-land, the numerous inhabitants of which (the Aztecs) he found united under a powerful sovereign called Montezuma. Within the limits of this empire were several small republics, of which that of Tlaxcala united with Cortez. The empire of the Aztecs did not extend over all the table-lands; the table-land of Michoacan constituted a separate and independent kingdom. After two years of incessant warfare, Cortez succeeded in overturning the empire of the Aztecs, and the smaller states were subjected to the Spaniards almost without a struggle. Cortez having firmly established his authority in the country, a considerable number of persons emigrated annually from Spain to Mexico, and there acquired great wealth as adventurers in mining, as merchants, and as officers of government. The country continued in this state for nearly three centuries; and when Napoleon overthrew the Spanish throne, Mexico remained firm in her allegiance; but when he was defeated, and the restored Spanish monarch promised his European subjects a constitution, discontent arose in the colonies. The first revolutionary movement took place in 1810, and was chiefly fomented by the clergy. In 1820, the viceroy, Apodaca, received orders to proclaim the constitution of 1812; being himself averse to the measure, he sent Colonel Iturbide, apparently on an expedition against the rebel Guerrero, but really to sound the wishes of the people. Iturbide, however, joined Guerrero, and raised the standard of revolt. Apodaca was deposed, and the views of the insurgents were proclaimed; namely, that Mexico should form a constitutional monarchy, independent of Spain. The crown was offered to a Spanish prince, but the proposal being rejected by the Spanish Cortes, the Mexican Cortes proceeded to carry out their scheme of national independence; and, in May, 1822, elected their general and president, Don Augustin Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, by the title of Augustin I. The new monarch, however, soon showed his distaste for constitutional government, and consequently, before the close of the year, the country bristled with arms, the chief officers, Santa Anna among the number, revolting, and demanding the re-opening of the Cortes. Iturbide yielded, abdicated, and left the country in April, 1823, but returning the next year was taken, and shot at Padilla. The experiment of a monarchy having failed, the plan was now tried of a federal republic, copied, in many particulars, from that of the United States; the main principles of its constitution being:—the Independence of Mexico, the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion, the abolition of all distinctions of caste, and the division of the powers of government into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. This scheme, though it encountered much opposition, was ultimately adopted in February, 1824. The first president was General Guadalupe Victoria. The federal states were 19, with five territories. This constitution, though copied, as stated above, in many particulars from that of the United States, deviated from that model in one or two important points. It established an exclusive religion, resulting from the active share which the clergy had all along taken in the revolution; and it omitted to make judicial proceedings public, and to use the intervention of a jury. It abolished slavery, however; and, being followed up by measures calculated to facilitate the naturalization of strangers, and to promote education, it effected at once a prodigious improvement in the condition of the community. In 1835, Santa Anna changed the federal into a central republic. Hard pressed by his rival, Bustamante, he seems to have felt little scruple as to the means by which he conciliated parties. In the mean time, the distant provinces showed an inclination to push too far the principle of independence. Yucatan was disaffected; Texas, filled with adventurers from the United States, revolted, and established its independence by a victory, in which the Mexican general, Santa Anna, was taken prisoner. This successful revolt of Texas was an event pregnant with important consequences; in ten years more the new state was annexed to the United States; then came the war of the latter with Mexico, which was concluded in February, 1848, by Mexico yielding to the United States above 530,000 square miles of territory, namely, New Mexico and Upper California. Though the country is yet (1855) as it has long been, in an unsettled state, the form of a federal republic is still maintained.—Adj. and Inhab. MEXICAN, mē'x-kan.

MEXICO, MEJICO or MEJICO, (Aztec *Tenochtitlan*.) a city of North America, capital of the Mexican Confederation, is situated in a state of its own name, on a plain, 7400 feet above the sea, enclosed by lofty mountains, and covered with meadows and lakes; lat. 19° 25' 45" N., lon. 101° 45' 33" W. When taken by Cortez, in 1521, Mexico stood on several islands in Lake

Texcoco, and was approached by four great causeways, which stretched through the lake, and met in the centre of the city. Owing to the drainage and more rapid evaporation produced by the removal of the forests and other causes, the lake has receded, and the present city, though occupying the same site, is now about 2½ miles W. from its shores. The distant view is therefore very different from that which Cortez has rapturously described; but still continues to strike all travellers with admiration. The city is strongly fortified on every side. It is built, with the utmost regularity, in the form of a square, is enclosed by lofty walls, and consists of a great number of spacious streets, either parallel or at right angles to each other, forming a series of square blocks of massive and uniform structures, and leading to a central square, which covers an area of from 12 to 15 acres. The houses are almost all built of hewn stone, in a very pure style of architecture, are three or four stories in height, have flat terraced roofs, and are often not only provided with iron balustrades and gates ornamented with bronze, but covered with porcelain mosaic, of elegant patterns. The streets are well paved, but often badly cleaned, and being neither lighted nor watched, become unsafe for night passengers.

The most remarkable edifice is the Cathedral, built on the site of the great *teocalli*, or pyramid temple of the Aztecs, and occupying one entire side of the central square. It is 500 feet long, by 420 feet wide, and, though not in strict conformity with any order of architecture, is remarkably imposing. The walls are built of unbewn basalt, but the front is covered over with the most laborious carving, while massive pillars rise up against the wall for the support of its two lofty towers. The interior is gorgeous, almost beyond description, though the decorations are more remarkable for costliness than taste. The choir is formed of rare carved woods, and elaborately covered with gilded images; the high altar, raised from the floor, on an elevated platform, exhibits a profusion of candlesticks, crosses and other ornaments, of solid gold or silver, and is crowned by an image of the Virgin, decked in jewels, estimated at the value of more than half a million sterling; and all the other parts of the church are a perfect wilderness of columns, statues, shrines, fonts, &c. Another side of the great square is occupied by the National Palace, the residence formerly of the viceroys, and now of the president. It is a quadrangular pile, of such enormous dimensions, that, besides accommodating the president and his family, it contains the principal government offices, the Supreme Court, the Chamber of Deputies, and that of the Senate. In the S.E. corner of the square, opposite the principal front of the Cathedral, is the Casa Municipal or Town-house, partly occupied as an Exchange. Immediately S. of the National Palace, but without the square, is the University, which contains the National Museum, and has, in its front, a magnificent modern market. At some distance W. of the square, is the Minería, or School of Mines, which occupies one of the most elegant edifices of the city, and in which lectures on the sciences connected with mining are occasionally given. Attached to it is a tolerably good mineral museum.

Mexico contains from 50 to 60 churches and convents, few of which are remarkable for architectural merit, but most are possessed of considerable riches, and are ostentatiously set off by gaudy decorations. One of the most elegant of the churches, is that of San Domingo, a light and airy structure, surmounted by a spire and dome. The other edifices and objects particularly deserving of notice are the convents of St. Francisco, St. Augustine, and La Merced, all of them large and imposing structures, with numerous spires and cupolas; the magnificent aqueducts by which the city is supplied with water, the public fountains, the colossal equestrian statue of Charles IV., in the court-yard of the University; the *Acordada*, or Public Prison, the Theatre, the Plaza de Toros, a large circular enclosure for bull-fights, with accommodation for about 3000 spectators; two magnificent *Paseos*, or Promenades—the one, Paseo Nuevo, to the W. of the city, consisting of a broad avenue, shaded by rows of stately trees, and broken at intervals by fountains—the other, the Paseo de la Viga, on the opposite side of the city, skirting one of the canals leading to the Lake of Chalco, and very tastefully laid out; and the Alameda, a park of 10 or 12 acres, formed into labyrinths by magnificent forest-trees; this last is a place of great public resort, particularly on festivals.

The manufactures of the city are of comparatively limited extent; they include gold and silver lace, jewelry and silversmiths' work, woollen cloths, blankets, baizes, cotton goods, hats, soap, liqueurs, carriages, and tobacco; the trade is also very limited, the exports being confined almost entirely to the produce of the mines; while the imports are chiefly manufactured goods from Europe, and silk goods, especially hosiery, from China.

Mexico, originally Tenochtitlan, is said to have been founded in 1325, and occupied, as already stated, several islands of Lake Texcoco, to which access was given by broad causeways. It had not long been occupied by the Spaniards, when their tyranny brought all the miseries of war upon the city, and

almost all its ancient splendor disappeared. A new city, however, soon arose, under the genius and indomitable perseverance of Cortes; and numerous edifices, vying in magnificence with the most celebrated structures of the old world, sprung up, as if by magic, in every quarter. The lowness of the site, compared with the level of the surrounding lake, was a serious obstacle to its prosperity, exposing it not only to pestilential vapors, but to fearful inundations. By means of an immense cut through the solid rock, 12 miles in length, 150 feet deep, and 300 feet wide, commenced in 1609, and completed in 1789, the waters of several lakes, which, from occupying a higher level than Texcoco, discharged themselves into it, and often raised its level so as completely to submerge the city, were diverted into the Panuco, which carries them directly to the Gulf of Mexico. Of the recent events in the history of the city, the most important was its occupation by the army of the United States, from September 13, 1847, till June 12, 1848. Pop. 180,000. The Federal District of Mexico comprehends the N. part of the state, and the immediate environs of the city. Area 89 square miles. Pop. 200,000.

MEXICO, a state of the Mexican Confederation, situated between lat. 16° 34' and 21° 7' N., lon. 102° 37' and 107° 27' W., is bounded N. by Queretaro, N.E. by Vera Cruz, E. by Puebla, S. and S.W. by Guerrero, and W. by Michoacan. Area 19,535 square miles. More than two-thirds of the surface is covered by mountains, resting on a plateau which has a height of from 6500 to 7500 feet above sea-level. The culminating point, Nevado de Toluca, has an absolute height of 14,566 feet. Capital, Toluca. Pop. 1,001,875.

MEXICO, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River, 28 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 482.

MEXICO, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, about 35 miles N. of Syracuse. The township borders on Lake Ontario, and is intersected by Salmon Creek, on which is the village, containing 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and several mills. Pop. of the village, 800; of the township, 4221.

MEXICO, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River and Canal, 42 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

MEXICO, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

MEXICO, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, 78 miles N. by W. of Columbus.

MEXICO, a post-village of Miami co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Peru to Rochester, 5 miles N.N.W. of the former.

MEXICO, a post-village, capital of Audrain co., Missouri, on a fork of Salt River, 40 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

MEXICO, GULF OF. See GULF OF MEXICO.

MEXIMIEUX, mē'se-me-th', a town of France, department of Ain, 20 miles E.S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. 2473.

MEXIQUE. See MEXICO.

MEXLITLAN, mēx-leet-lān', a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 100 miles N.E. of Mexico.

MEYAHON, Burmese dominions. See MYAN-AHON.

MEYENBURG, mē'yn-boōro', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 73 miles N.W. of Berlin. P. 1607.

MEYENFELD, Switzerland. See MAYENFELD.

MEYER'S MILL, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

MEYERSTOWN, of Pennsylvania. See MYERSTOWN.

MEYERSVILLE, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

MEYGEM, mē'ghēn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 1314.

MEYLEN, a town of Switzerland. See MELEN.

MEYMAC, mē'māk', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 9 miles W. of Ussel. Pop. in 1852, 3908.

MEYMERD. See MEY-OMERD.

MEYON, mē-yōn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 15' N., lon. 126° 40' E.

MEYRINGEN, a town of Switzerland. See MYRINGEN.

MEYRUEIS, mē'rwā', a town of France, department of Lozère, 12 miles S.S.W. of Florac, on the Yonte. Pop. 2186.

MEYSSAC, mē'sāk', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 10 miles S.E. of Briva. Pop. in 1852, 2848.

MEYSSE, mē'sē, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2376.

MEYZIEUX, mē'ze-uh', a village of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N. of Vienne. Pop. 1353.

MEZAO (Mezão) FRIO, mē-zōw'w' free'ō, a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, 12 miles S.S.W. of Villa Real. Pop. 1170.

MEZE, mēz, or mēz, a seaport town of France, department of Hérault, on the lagoon of Thau, 19 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 4986. Its harbor accommodates vessels under 60 tons burden.

MÉZEL, mē'zēl', a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 15 miles S.S.W. of Digne, on the Asse. Pop. 1000.

MÉZEL, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont. Pop. 1307.

MEZEN, MEZENK, or MESEN, mē-zēn', a river of Russia, rises in the S. part of the government of Vologda, flows circuitously N.W., and falls into the bay of its own name, in the White Sea, after a course of above 450 miles.

MEZEN, MEZENK, or MESEN, a town of Russia, government and 160 m'les N.E. of Archangel, situated on the

above river, about 18 miles above its mouth in the White Sea. It has two churches, and a small haven, at which it carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in furs, tallow, whale and seal oil, and fish. Pop. 2000.

MÉZIERES, mē'ze-ain' or mē'ze-ain', (L. *Maceria Maderiacensis*), a strongly fortified town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 47 miles N.E. of Rheims. Pop. in 1852, 3926. It communicates by a suspension bridge with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse, and has a fine Gothic church, in which Charles II. espoused Isabella of Austria. In 1520, the troops under the Chevalier Bayard, successfully defended it against 40,000 Spaniards; and, in 1815, it held out for two months against the Russians.

MÉZIERES-EN-BUENNE, mē'ze-ain' d'ne brēnn, a town of France, department of Indre, 16 miles N.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 1541.

MEZIN, mē'zēn', (L. *Mesinium*), a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles S.E.W. of Nérac, on the Gelize. Pop. in 1852, 3027.

MEZIN, a mountain of France. See CÉVENNES.

MEZINGEN, Würtemberg. See METZINGEN.

MEZO (Mező) BERENY, mē'zē' bē-rēn', a village of Hungary, county and 7 miles N.W. of Bekes. Pop. 7900. It has a Protestant gymnasium.

MEZO (Mező) HEGYES, mē'zē' hēd'yēsh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Csanád, 33 miles E. of Szegedin. It is remarkable for an immense imperial stud, founded by Joseph II., which furnishes to the army in time of peace 1000 horses annually.

MEZO KÖVEZSD, (Mező Kővezsd.) mē'zē' kō'vēzh'd', a royal market-town of Hungary, co. of Borsod. Pop. 6570.

MEZACSAN, (Mezőcsan.) mē'zē'chān', a village of Transylvania, co. of Thorenburg. Pop. 1643.

MEZATUR, (Mező-Tur.) mē'zē'toor', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Berettyo, 57 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. about 15,000.

MEZBRITSC, mē'zē'ritch, a village of Bohemia, 16 miles from Königgrätz. Pop. 1085.

MEZZANA-BIGLI, mē't-sā'nā-boel'yee, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 2547.

MEZZANA-MORTIGLIENGO, mē't-sā'nā-mon-teel-yēn'go, a village of Piedmont, 10 miles from Biella. Pop. 1007.

MEZZANERO, mē't-sā'nē'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 3 miles from Borzonasca. P. 2340.

MEZZANI, mē't-sā'nee, a village of Italy, duchy and 14 miles N.E. of Parma. Pop. 3975.

MEZZANINO, mē't-sā'nee-no, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 1789.

MEZZENILE, mē't-sā'nee-lā, a village of Piedmont, division and 23 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2502.

MEZZO, mē'zō or mē'zō, or LOPUD, lo-pood', an island of Austria, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 7 miles N.W. of Ragusa; 3 miles long by 2 miles broad. It was taken by the British in 1813, and continued in their possession till 1815.

MEZZOJUSO, mē't-sō-yoo'sō, a town of Sicily, 18 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4000.

MEZZO-LOMBARDO, mē't-sō-lom-bar'do, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, 16 miles from Trent. Pop. 2210.

MEZZOVO, mē't-sō'vō, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, pashalic and 23 miles E.N.E. of Yanina, in a mountain chasm on both sides of the Arta. It has about 1000 houses.

MEZZOVO, a mountain of Turkey. See PINOUS.

MGLEEN or MGLIN, m'gleen, a town of Russia, government and 128 miles N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 6800.

MHAR, m'har, a town of British India, presidency and 72 miles S.E. of Bombay, district of Concan, on a navigable river, about 25 miles from the sea.

MHEYSUR, m'hi-sūr', a town of Hindostan, dominion and 40 miles S.S.W. of Indore, on the Nerbudda. It is regularly and well built, and has a stone fort, containing a palace and several Hindoo temples, and communicating with the river by a fine range of ghauts, (stairs.)

MHOW, m'hōw, a town of India, dominion and 12 miles S. of Indore, important as a military station.

MHOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, 53 miles N.E. of Benares; lat. 25° 57' N., lon. 83° 57' E.

MHOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, 76 miles S.W. of Benares; lat. 24° 37' N., lon. 81° 56' E.

MHOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Bundelcund, 170 miles W. by S. of Allahabad; lat. 25° 20' N., lon. 79° 7' E.

MHYE or MAHY, mā-hi', (anc. *Meis*), a river of India, after a S.W. course of more than 300 miles through the Bombay and Baroda territories, enters the Gulf of Cambay, by a mouth 5 miles across.

MIAJADAS or MIAXADAS, mē-ā-ndā's, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Cáceres. Pop. 3280.

MIAKO, MEAKO, mē-ā'ko, or KEEKO, (Kiko,) a city of Japan, and its ecclesiastical capital, in the island of Nippon, on the Yeddogawa River, 240 miles W.S.W. of Yedo. Lat. 35° 3' N., lon. 135° 58' E. It stands in a spacious plain, enclosed by mountains covered with gardens, interspersed with temples and monasteries. The city is stated to be 4 miles in length, 3 miles in breadth, and encircled by a fosse. On its N. side is a separately fortified quarter, comprising the residence

of the *dairi*, or ecclesiastical sovereign of the empire; and on the W. is a strong citadel, the residence of various government officers, and occasionally of the viceroy. One of the temples has a colossal image of the god Daiboota, or the Grand Buddha, made of wood and covered with gilt paper, represented, like the Hindoo idols, sitting on a flower of lotus. The total height is more than 90 feet, the statue being about 80 feet, and the flower above 10 feet high. The image is 25 feet (4 toises) between the shoulders, and is capable of containing several people in the palm of the hand. In a neighboring building is suspended the largest bell in the known world. It is about 18 feet high, and weighs 2,040,000 Dutch pounds, or about 1000 tons! (Balbi.) Miako is the principal seat of learning and literary publication, and the chief manufacturing city of the empire, every kind of Japanese handicraft being here carried on in the highest perfection. It is probably the first commercial town in Japan, and here all the money of the empire is coined. The population probably exceeds 500,000. **MIAKO** signifies "capital;" **KZO**, (or **KIO**), a "residence."

MIALLET, mee'ah'la, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 13 miles E. of Nontron. Pop. 1863.

MIAMI (mi-ah' mee) RIVER, Ohio, rises in Hardin co., in the N.W. central part of the state. Its general course is nearly S.W., and after passing Troy, Dayton, and Hamilton, it empties itself into the Ohio River at the S.W. extremity of the state, about 20 miles below Cincinnati. Its principal tributaries are the West Branch, the Mad River, and the White-water River. Its length is computed at about 150 miles. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through a highly productive and populous valley or plain, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. The Miami Canal follows the course of the river for about 70 miles. The river and canal furnish extensive water-power.

MIAMI, a county in the W. part of Ohio, contains about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami River, by the West Branch of that river, and also drained by Greenville and Panther Creeks. The surface of the eastern part is rolling, and that of the western part more level. The soil is rich and under good cultivation. It is intersected by the Miami and Erie Canal. One or two railroads are in course of construction through this county. Capital, Troy. P. 24,906.

MIAMI, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, contains 384 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and El Rivers. The surface is hilly near the rivers, and almost level in other parts. The soil is fertile. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes through the county, and a railroad is in course of construction from Indianapolis to Peru, the capital. Pop. 11,304.

MIAMI, a post-village of Dade co., Florida, on Key Biscayne Bay, at Cape Florida. A lighthouse has been erected, and a company of United States troops stationed here. It is considered a desirable winter residence for invalids.

MIAMI, a township in Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 2690.

MIAMI, a township of Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 1865.

MIAMI, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Hamilton co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami River. P. 1556.

MIAMI, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 775.

MIAMI, a collection district of Ohio. See **TOLEDO**.

MIAMI, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 3456.

MIAMI or **MIAMITOWN**, post-village, Miami co., Indiana, on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 10 miles S. of Peru.

MIAMI, **LITTLE**. See **LITTLE MIAMI**.

MIAMI, a post-office of Saline co., Missouri.

MIAMISBURG, a flourishing post-village of Miami township, Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Miami River and Canal, 10 miles below Dayton, with which it is connected by railroad. The village is neatly built in the midst of a rich and populous neighborhood. The river affords extensive water-power, and is crossed by a covered bridge. Miamisburg contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, and an iron foundry. About one mile from the town is a remarkable mound of a conical form, 67 feet high. It is the largest one in the northern states, except the Mammoth Mound at Grave Creek, below Wheeling.

MIAMISVILLE or **MIAMIVILLE**, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Little Miami and Columbus Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

MIAMITOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 14 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati, contains several hundred inhabitants.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY. See **OXFORD**, Ohio.

MIANNA or **MIANA**, me-ah'na, a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the Sefted-rood, here crossed by a bridge of 23 arches, 80 miles S.E. of Tabreez. Pop. 2000.

MIANUS, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

MIARIM, me-ah'reen', or **MEARIM**, ma-ah'reen', sometimes called the **MARANHAO**, (Maranhão), a river of Brazil, rises in the S. part of the province of Maranhão, receives numerous affluents, and falls into the Bay of São Marcos, with a strong current; total course about 350 miles.

MIARIM or **MEARIM**, a town of Brazil, province and 75 miles S. of Maranhão, on a river of the same name.

MIASINO, me-ah'see'no, or **MASINO**, ma-ah'see'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara. Pop. 1025.

MIAVA, mee'ah'voh', a market-town of North-West Hungary, co. of Neutra, on the Miava, an affluent of the Morava, 48 miles N.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 9800. It has manufacturing factories of woollen cloth and bagging, distilling, and a trade in hemp and flax.

MIAXADAS, a town of Spain. See **MIJADAR**.

MICANOPY, a post-office of Alachua co., Florida.

MICCO, a post-office of the Creek Nation, Arkansas.

MICCOSUKKEE, a post-office of Leon co., Florida.

MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

MICHAEL-CHURCH-ESK/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MICHAELSTONE-VE/DOW, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MICHAELSTONE-LE-PIT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-AVON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-ELY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MICHAELSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MICHAELVILLE, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland.

MICHELSBERG, mee'kels-bérg', a market-town of Bohemia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 898.

MICHELSDORF, mee'kels-dorf', (Hun. *Mihaly-Palra*, mee'hál' fál'voh'), a market-town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 2 miles N. of Poprad. Pop. 720.

MICHELSDORF, mee'kels-dorf', sometimes written **MICHAELDORF**, a village of Upper Austria, S.E. of Steyer. Pop. 2375.

MICHELSDORF or **MICHAELDORF**, a village of Bohemia, 33 miles E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1840.

MICHELSROMBACH, mee'kels-rom'báx', a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda. Pop. 1000.

MICHELSTADT, mee'kels-stádt', a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Minding, 21 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3000.

MICHESSEBEE, a small river of Saginaw co., Michigan, flows into the Shiawassee near its junction with the Flint.

MICHET/TRE, a township of Martin co., Indiana. P. 953.

MICHELS-GESTEL, mee'heels-gést'el, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Dommel, 4½ miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2573.

MICHIGAN, mish'e-gan, formerly mish'e-gán', one of the more recently settled of the North-Western States, occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron on the E. and Lake Michigan on the W.; and the northern between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the S., and Lake Superior on the N. The whole is bounded on the N. by Lake Superior, E. by the Straits of St. Mary, Lake Huron, St. Clair River and Lake, Detroit River and Lake Erie, (all which separate it from Canada West,) on the S. by Ohio and Indiana, and on the W. by Lake Michigan and Wisconsin, from the latter of which it is partly separated by the Menomonee and Montreal Rivers. Michigan lies between 41° 40' and 47° 30' N. lat. (if we exclude Isle Royale, a dependency of this state,) and between 82° 12' and 90° 30' W. lon. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length from S.E. to N.W., and 130 miles in its greatest breadth, and the southern about 283 miles from N. to S., and 210 from E. to W. in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,596,520 acres, of which only 1,923,582 were improved in 1850. About two-fifths of the area is included in the northern peninsula.

Face of the Country, Geology, and Minerals.—The southern peninsula of Michigan, so interesting in its agricultural and economical aspects, is rather tame in its topographical features, as there is no considerable elevation (compared with the country immediately around it) within its whole extent, though the ridge which divides the waters flowing into Lakes Huron and Erie from those flowing into Lake Michigan, is 300 feet above the level of the lakes, and about 1000 feet above the sea. The country, however, may be generally characterized as a vast undulating plain, seldom becoming rough or broken. There are occasional conical elevations of from 150 to 200 feet in height, but generally much less. The shores of Lake Huron are often steep, forming bluffs; while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills of from 100 to 200 feet in height. In the southern part are those natural parks, thinly scattered over with trees, called in the parlance of the country "oak openings;" and in the S.W. are rich prairie lands. The northern peninsula exhibits a striking contrast, both in soil and surface, to the southern. While the latter is level or moderately undulating, and luxuriantly fertile, the former is picturesque, rugged, and even mountainous, with streams abounding in rapids and waterfalls—rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate, and sterile in soil. The Wisconsin or Porcupine Mountains, which form the watershed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, are much nearer the latter than the former, and attain an elevation of about 2000 feet in the N.W. portion of the peninsula. The E. part of this

division of the state is undulating and picturesque, but the central is hilly, and composed of table-land. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of a sandstone rock, which, in many places, is worn by the action of the wind and waves into fancied resemblances of castles, &c., forming the celebrated Pictured Rocks; while the shores of Lake Michigan are composed of a limestone rock. The streams on the northern slope of the Porcupine Mountains have a rapid descent, and abound in picturesque falls and rapids. The northern peninsula is primitive, and the southern secondary; but primitive rocks are scattered over the plains of the latter of more than 100 tons weight, most abundant on the borders of the great lakes, on the flanks of valleys, and where traces of recent floods are apparent.

Michigan, in its northern peninsula, possesses probably the richest copper-mines in the world, occupying a belt of 120 miles in length by 2 to 6 miles in width. A block of almost pure copper, weighing some tons, and taken from near the mouth of the Ontonagon river, lies embedded in the walls of the National Monument at Washington. A mass weighing 150 tons was uncovered in the North American Mine in 1854. The same mineral abounds also in Isle Royale. One house shipped from this district, in 5½ months of 1854, 2,007,636 lbs.; and in the 9 years ending with 1853, inclusive, 4824 tons were shipped. Silver has been found in connexion with the copper, yielding, in one instance, 25 per cent., and in another 50 per cent. of the precious metal. Iron of a very superior quality exists in a belt of slates, from 6 to 25 miles wide, extending westward for 150 miles into Wisconsin, and approaching the lake at the nearest point within 12 miles. Though the mineral resources of the state are very imperfectly developed, yet lead, gypsum, peat, limestone, marl, and coal are known to exist, the last in abundance at Cornua, within 100 miles of Detroit. Great activity prevails in the mining region in the northern peninsula, which will no doubt be greatly increased on the completion of the Sault St. Mary Canal.

Lakes, Rivers, and Islands.—Michigan is fairly entitled to the sobriquet of "The Lake State," surrounded as it is by the largest fresh-water lakes on the globe. The sea-like Superior laves the shores of the northern peninsula for more than 350 miles, with its stormy waves, while Lake Michigan washes the western shore of the southern peninsula for nearly the same distance; Lake Huron, the N.E., for 300; and Lakes Erie and St. Clair, the S.E., for about 40 and 30 miles respectively, giving to Michigan a lake coast of considerably more than 1000 miles. The small Lake St. Clair communicates with Lakes Huron and Erie, with which it communicates by the straits (commonly called rivers) St. Clair and Detroit, the former about 28, the latter 25 miles in length. There are a number of small lakes in Michigan of no importance to navigation, which yet add to the general picturesqueness of the state. The Straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinac) separate the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. Finally, the Straits of St. Mary unite the waters of Lake Huron with Lake Superior, but here unfortunately occurs a bar to the navigation, in a rapid called the Sault St. Mary, which has a descent of about 22 feet in half a mile. A ship canal is now being excavated, which it is expected will soon enable vessels to surmount this impediment. The rivers of Michigan are not large; the most important in the southern peninsula, on the W., (commencing at the S.), are the St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon, and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and on the E. are the Au Sable and Saginaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The Saginaw is formed by a number of branches, proceeding from almost every point of the compass. The rivers of the northern peninsula are also small, and, as has been before stated, those descending into Lake Superior have short and rapid courses, obstructed by frequent falls and rapids, which oppose navigation, but furnish valuable mill-sites. The principal rivers in this section are the Menominee, Montreal, and Ontonagon. The Menominee, forming part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan, through the greater part of its course, empties itself into Green Bay. The Montreal also forms a portion of the same boundary, but discharges its waters into Lake Superior, as does the Ontonagon, about 50 miles farther E. Keweenaw Bay, on the northern peninsula, opens into Lake Superior; and Green Bay, in the S.W. of the same peninsula, opens into Lake Michigan. This bay is partly in Wisconsin. Great and Little Traverse Bays project from Lake Michigan into the N.W. of the southern peninsula, and Thunder and Saginaw Bays, from Lake Huron, extend into the N.E. of the same peninsula. The St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, and Muskegon have courses of from 200 to 300 miles, and are navigable from 40 to 50 miles for vessels of light draught. There are several small islands belonging to Michigan. The most important of these are Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, valuable for its copper-mines; and Mackinaw, Beaver, Bois Blanc, and Drummond Islands, in and near the Straits of Mackinaw.

Animals.—The wild animals of Michigan are the wolverine, black bear, wolf, elk, deer, moose, lynx, wildcat, panther, fox, martin, raccoon, porcupine, opossum, weasel, skunk, gopher, squirrel, marmot, rabbit, hare, with some beavers, otters, muskrats, and minks.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The island of Mackinaw, in the straits of the same name, already visited for its picturesque beauty, may probably become the future Newport of the North-Western States. In addition to its bold shores, rising to a height of nearly 200 feet perpendicularly above the water, and the charm of its picturesque views and cool breezes, it has the accompaniment of fine fishing in its vicinity; and the pleasant excursions to Sault St. Mary, to angle for the far-famed white fish, to tempt the sportsman and epicure to while away a summer vacation in this vicinity. About 60 miles W. of the entrance of the Strait St. Mary, are the celebrated "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors, and worn by the action of the wind and waves into resemblances of ruined temples, castles, &c. One peculiarly striking object, called the Doric Rock, is a colonnade of four round pillars, of from about 3 to 7 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in height, supporting an entablature, 8 feet thick and 30 feet across. These rocks extend for about 12 miles, and rise about 300 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of rock. On laying out the track for a railway across the state from Detroit, the engineers encountered a singular lake, covered with an accumulation of vegetable matter—the growth of ages—but concealing beneath a deep and dangerous, though not extensive lake, which compelled them to make a detour from the road.

Climate.—Notwithstanding the severity of the climate in Michigan, it is moderated by its proximity to the lakes; yet the temperature of the northern peninsula is quite rigorous. A registry kept at Fort Brady in January, 1826, showed a range of 61° between 36° above and 25° below zero, with prevailing winds S.E.; while in July, of the same year, the range was from 51° to 89°, and winds mostly W. Average for the year 43°·52; maximum, 89°; minimum, 25°; range, 114°; prevailing winds, W.; fair days, 162; cloudy, 43; rainy, 95; and snowy, 65. The temperature of Southern Michigan is milder than the same parallel in the Eastern States. Observations kept at Detroit, in January, 1828, showed a range of from 8° below to 66° above zero; averaging 33° for the month, prevailing winds, S.W. The northern peninsula is favorable to winter grains, but not to Indian corn; while the southern produces maize as well as the winter grains abundantly. The prevailing diseases are bilious fevers, ague, and dysentery; consumption is rare.

Soil and Productions.—Great fertility is the characteristic of most of the soil in the middle and S. of the lower peninsula; mostly free from stone, and of a deep, dark sandy loam, often mingled with gravel and clay. The northern peninsula has a large portion of rugged and poor soil, but its agricultural capabilities are not yet well developed. Portions of it are well timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, oak, aspen, maple, ash, and elm. As the wants of the advancing settlements increase the demand, this region can furnish large supplies of lumber from its forests of pine, spruce, &c., manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams on the Superior slope of the Porcupine Mountains. Much of Southern Michigan is occupied by those beautiful and fertile natural lawns, called oak openings, covered with scattered trees, and free from underwood. Another portion is prairie, and yet another timbered land, covered with black and white walnut, sugar maple, different species of oaks, hickory, ash, basswood, soft maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, aspen, sycamore, cottonwood, cherry, pine, hemlock, spruce, tamarack, cypress, cedar, chestnut, papaw, &c. The prairies are small, and divided into wet and dry, the latter of course being somewhat elevated. The N.W. of the lower peninsula is but little known, but recent letters from that region represent it as well timbered, well watered, and fertile; it, however, has an uninviting aspect from the lakes. On the shores of Lake Huron, near Saginaw Bay, is a marshy district. Michigan is eminently an agricultural state; the staple products being wheat, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, (for which it is especially favorable,) butter, hay, maple sugar, wool, and live stock, with large quantities of buckwheat, rye, peas, beans, barley, fruits, cheese, beeswax, and honey; and some tobacco, sweet potatoes, wine, grass-seeds, hops, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were 34,089 farms in Michigan, containing 1,929,110 acres of improved land, (being about 60 acres to each farm,) producing 5,641,420 bushels of Indian corn, 4,925,888 of wheat, 3,866,056 of oats, 2,359,897 of Irish potatoes, 472,917 of buckwheat, 2,043,283 pounds of wool, 7,065,678 of butter, 1,011,492 of cheese, 2,439,794 of maple sugar, 404,934 tons of hay, and live stock to the value of \$8,008,734; market products, \$14,738; orchard, \$132,550, and slaughtered animals, \$1,328,327.

Manufactures.—In common with the other more recently settled states, Michigan has not yet had leisure to give

much attention to the development of her manufacturing resources. In 1850 there were in the state 1979 manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 15 were engaged in woollen manufactures, employing \$94,000 capital, and 78 male and 51 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$43,402, and producing 141,570 yards of stuffs worth \$90,242; 64 forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$210,450 capital, and 362 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$105,865, and producing 5430 tons of castings, pig iron, &c., valued at \$300,697; \$139,425 capital, and 98 hands were employed in the manufacture of 10,320 barrels of ale, porter, &c., and 800,900 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.; and 60 tanneries, employing \$280,000 capital, consuming raw material worth \$203,450, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$363,980; domestic manufactures were fabricated worth \$354,936. The manufacture of lumber is an important item in the industrial employments of this state; three counties, it was estimated, would send to market 150,000,000 feet in 1854. In the same year there were 72 mills on the Saginaw and its tributaries.

Internal Improvements.—This youthful state has made rapid advances in internal communication, although she has been provided by nature with an excellent and cheap highway to nearly all her borders, in the inland seas which surround her. In January, 1855, she had 601 miles of railroad completed, and 331 in course of construction. The former connect Detroit and Monroe with Chicago, Illinois, and various interior towns in Michigan. Detroit is also connected with Pontiac, and Adrian with Toledo, Ohio. A portion of the Southern Railroad leaves Michigan, and passes into Indiana, about 60 miles E. of Lake Michigan. By means of the railroads of Canada West, Detroit is united to Buffalo, New York, and the other Atlantic cities. Railroads are projected to connect Port Huron with Grand Haven, and Detroit with Mackinaw, and intermediate points. A ship canal was opened in 1855 round the rapids on St. Mary's River, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron. The completion of this work must add greatly to the commercial importance of Michigan, and enhance the value of the copper, iron, and lead mines on the shores of Lake Superior.

Commerce.—Michigan, surrounded as it is by inland seas, is most favorably situated for internal trade, and trade with British America. Her foreign commerce is, however, small, and only amounted, in 1852-3, in imports to \$211,230, and exports to \$353,685; tonnage entered for the same year, 86,555; cleared, 79,933; tonnage owned, 45,912; of which 19,417 was steam tonnage; number of vessels built, 14, with a tonnage of 4304. In the spring of 1853 there were owned at Detroit and Mackinaw 56 steamers, with a tonnage of 17,925. The lake trade of 1851 has been stated in Andrew's Report at \$32,505,329 for the entire state. Wheat and other grain, flour, pork, live stock, wool, lumber, and copper, are among the leading articles of export.

Education.—In 1850 there were in Michigan, according to the census, 3 colleges, with 308 students and \$14,000 income; 2714 public schools, with 110,455 pupils, and \$167,806 income, of which \$64,279 was from public funds, and \$58,879 from taxation; and 37 academies and other schools, with 1619 pupils and \$24,947 income, of which \$7900 was from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 105,961, or more than one-fourth of the entire population. Of the adult population, 8218, of whom 3009 were of foreign birth, could not read and write. The University of Michigan is in a very prosperous condition, and receives an income of \$25,000 from the University Fund. It has an agricultural chair, and confers a degree for either a full or partial course. According to the National Almanac for 1854, the School Fund of Michigan amounted to \$500,000; and the number of colleges 2, with 94 students. A State Normal School went into operation at Ypsilanti in 1853.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 399 churches in Michigan, 66 belonged to the Baptists, 29 to the Congregationalists, 10 to the Dutch Reformed, 25 to the Episcopalians, 7 to the Friends, 12 to Lutherans, 119 to Methodists, 72 to Presbyterians, 44 to Roman Catholics, and 7 to the Universalists. The remainder belong to the Free Church, Christian Union, Moravian, and Mariners' Church; giving one church to about every 1000 persons. Value of church property, \$723,000.

Periodicals.—There were published in Michigan, in 1850, 3 daily, two tri and semi-weekly, 47 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, and 3 monthly newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate annual circulation of 3,247,736 copies.

Public Institutions.—Provision has recently been made for the establishment of asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind, and insane, which are now in course of construction. The Insane Asylum, at Flint, and the others at Kalamazoo. An additional appropriation of \$20,000 was made in favor of these institutions in 1853. They are under the control of a board of 5 trustees, appointed by the legislature. The State Prison is at Jackson, and had 131 inmates in November, 1850, of whom 115 were white, and 16 colored. The income during the year was \$10,700, and the expenditure

amounted to \$16,736, leaving nearly \$6000 to be paid by the state. There were in 1850, 280 public libraries, with 65,116 volumes, 184 school and Sunday-school, with 34,927 volumes, and 3 college libraries, with 7000 volumes.

Population.—Though originally settled by the French, the great bulk of the population is from the New England and Middle States. A large portion of the latter is of New England descent. The number of inhabitants in Michigan in 1810, was 4762; 8890 in 1820; 31,639 in 1830; 212,267 in 1840, and 397,654 in 1850, of whom 208,165 were white males, 186,806 white females; 1432 colored males, and 1151 colored females. There were also 72,611 families, occupying 71,616 dwellings. Of the entire population, 136,427 were born in the state, 203,229 in other states of the Union, 10,620 in England, 13,430 in Ireland, 2448 in Scotland and Wales, 14,008 in British America, 10,070 in Germany, 945 in France, 3291 in other countries, and 1211 whose places of birth were unknown, making about 12 per cent. of the population of foreign birth. Pop. to square mile, 7.07. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, 1190 paupers received aid, of whom 541 were foreigners, and in the same period there were 4516 deaths, or about 12 in every one thousand persons. Of 125 deaf and dumb, 1 was a colored person; of 125 blind, none were colored; of 133 insane, 1 was colored, and of 189 idiotic, 3 were colored. Of the entire population, 40 were engaged in mining (in 1854 many hundreds); 56,521 in agriculture; 728 in commerce; 6890 in manufactures; 24 in navigating the ocean; 166 in internal navigation, and 904 in the learned professions. Pop. in 1854 509,374.

Counties.—Michigan is divided into 43 organized counties, viz., Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Chippewa, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Marquette, Mackinaw, Mason, Midland, Montcalm, Monroe, Newago, Oakland, Oceana, Ontonagon, Ottawa, Saginaw, Sanilac, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, besides 21 unorganized counties. In all 64 counties, Capital, Lansing.

Cities and Towns.—The towns of this state exhibit the same rapid growth which is so wonderful a characteristic of the Western States generally. Detroit, the largest town in the state, had, in 1850, a population of 21,019, which had increased to 40,127, in 1854. The other principal towns are Ann Arbor, 4868; Monroe City, 2813; and Ypsilanti, 3061; and several flourishing villages of from 1000 to 2000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor of Michigan are each elected by the people for two years; the former receiving a salary of \$1000 per annum, and the latter, who is ex-officio President of the Senate, \$5 per diem, during the sessions of the legislature. The Senate consists of 32, and the House of Representatives of 66 members, both elected by the people for two years. The legislature meets biennially, on the first Wednesday in January. The state sends 4 members to the national House of Representatives, and casts 6 electoral votes for President of the United States. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, composed of 8 circuits, presided over by one chief, and seven associate judges. The assessed value of property in Michigan, in 1850, was \$30,877,223; public debt, in 1854, \$2,359,551, and trust fund, \$409,956; school fund, \$500,000; other productive property, \$628,000; expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about \$125,000 a year; total expenses for 1853, \$396,449; and receipts, \$773,675. In January, 1854, the banking capital of the state was \$1,084,718; circulation, \$1,270,989; and \$357,672 in coin.

History.—Michigan was colonized by the French, near Detroit, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and also at Mackinaw; but, like other French colonies in America, did not progress rapidly. At the peace of 1763, it came, with the other French possessions in North America, under the dominion of Great Britain, and so remained till the breaking out of the American Revolution, when it of course came into the hands of the United States. On the expulsion of the French, the celebrated Indian chief, Pontiac, seized the occasion to rid the country of the hated whites, by a general uprising, and simultaneous attacks on all the forts of the English on the lakes. Mackinaw was taken by stratagem, and the garrison mercilessly butchered. Detroit was besieged for some months by Pontiac, with 600 Indians; but it held out till the Indian allies, becoming weary of the siege, retired, and left Pontiac no choice but to make peace. The British did not surrender Detroit to the United States till 1796. In 1805, Michigan, which up to that period had been a part of the North-West Territory, was formed into a separate government. In 1812, it became the scene of some stirring events in the war with Great Britain. Lying contiguous to Canada, it was invaded in the very commencement of that struggle, and its capital (Detroit) surrendered, August 15, 1812, by General Hull, under circumstances which led to his displacement from his command. Previous to this, Fort Mackinaw had been taken by the enemy. At Frenchtown, in this state, occurred (January 22, 1813) a cruel massacre by the savages of a party of Americans, prisoners of war. General Harrison soon after

drove the enemy out of the territory of Michigan, and removed the seat of war into Canada. Michigan became an independent member of the American Confederacy in 1837, and has since been rapidly progressing in population, wealth, and internal improvements.

MICHIGAN, (signifying in the Indian language "Great Water.") **LAKE**, one of the five great lakes of North America, connected with the St. Lawrence River, situated between $41^{\circ} 30'$ and 46° N. lat., and between $85^{\circ} 50'$ and 89° W. lon. It is the largest lake that is wholly included within the United States. The principal portion lies between the state of Michigan on the E. and Illinois and Wisconsin on the W.; but the N.E. extremity, to the extent of about 100 miles, is comprised within the state of Michigan. Its length, following the curve, is near 350 miles; its greatest breadth about 90 miles. The surface of the lake is about 600 feet above the level of the sea; the depth is stated to be 900 feet; some have estimated its mean depth as high as 1000 feet; area estimated at 20,000 square miles. The shore of the lake is generally low, being formed of limestone, rock, clay, or sand. It never has high cliffs, like those on the upper part of the Mississippi River. The lake appears to be moving westward, as the water is constantly, though slowly, receding from the Michigan shore, and encroaching upon that of Wisconsin. On the E. shore, the sand thrown up by the waves during a heavy sea soon becomes dry, and is carried inland by the action of the winds. This loose sand forms hills ranging in height from 10 to 150 feet, the forms of which are constantly changing. (See LAPHAM'S *Guide to Wisconsin*, p. 132-3.) Lake Michigan is destitute of islands, except a few near its N.E. extremity. It is usually clear of ice about the middle or latter part of March; but as the Straits of Mackinaw remain frozen considerably later, steamers from the E. seldom reach Milwaukee before the middle of April, and they are sometimes prevented by the ice from arriving before the middle of May. Lake Michigan has but few bays on its shores, and fewer good harbors. Among the latter may be mentioned Little Traverse Bay, in the N. part of the Lower Peninsula, and Grand Haven, at the mouth of Grand River, in Ottawa county, Michigan. Green Bay, lying principally within the limits of Wisconsin, is the only considerable bay on Lake Michigan. See GREEN BAY.

MICHIGAN, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 844.

MICHIGAN, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 163.

MICHIGAN CENTRE, a post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 70 miles W. of Detroit.

MICHIGAN CITY, a post-village of La Porte co., Indiana, on Lake Michigan, about 40 miles by water E.S.E. of Chicago. The Michigan Central Railroad passes through it, and several plank-roads terminate here. It contains a branch of the State Bank, a newspaper office, and numerous stores. Pop. in 1850, 1002; in 1853, 2353.

MICHIGANTOWN, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the Michigan (Plank) Road, 40 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY OF. See ANN ARBOR.

MICHILIMACKINAC, mish'il-e-mak'in-aw, or MACKINAC, mak'e-naw, a county of Michigan, in the E. part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Michigan and the Straits of Mackinac, which separate it from the lower peninsula. The surface is uneven, and is timbered with pine and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Mackinac. Pop., including 21 unorganized counties, 3598.

MICHILIMACKINAC DISTRICT OF. The shipping of this collection district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 4893 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 2294 tons were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 6 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 747 tons, were admeasured.

MICHIPICOTON, a bay of Lake Superior, North America, on its N. side in Canada West, lat. $47^{\circ} 55'$ N., lon. $85^{\circ} 30'$ W. In it is an island of the same name, and on its shore Fort Michipicoton, at the mouth of a considerable river.

MICHELE, miz'la, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Prague, and the property of its university. Pop. 1000.

MICHOACAN, me-cho-d-kán', or MECHOACAN, má-cho-á-kán', sometimes called VALLADOLID. vá'l-yá-do-lead', a maritime state of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 18° and 21° N., and lon. 100° and 104° W., having E.W. the Pacific. The Balsas, with its affluents, and the Lerma and its tributaries, form its principal rivers. Area 22,993 square miles. Surface greatly diversified. A branch of the Anahuac Mountains ramifies over its N. and central parts, and in it is the famous volcano of Jorullo. The lakes are numerous, and that of Chapala forms part of its N.W. frontier. The soil is generally fertile. The products comprise maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, hemp, flax, aloes, and tapinazan, which last is peculiar to this region. The mountain sides are clothed with forests of fine woods, and gold, silver, and lead are procured in considerable quantities, mining industry being here of the first importance. Its manufactures are insignificant. The produce is mostly sent by land to Mexico and elsewhere, this

state having no seaport. Capital, Valladolid(?) The principal towns, are Páscuaro, and Zamora. Pop. 491,679.

MICK/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MICKLEHAM, mik'el-qm, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MICKLEOVER, mik'yl-o'v'er, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MICKLETON, mik'pl-ton, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MICKLETON, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MICONI, an island of Greece. See MYCOSUS.

MICUPAMPA, me-kwe-pám'pá, a town of Peru, department of Trujillo, province and 25 miles N.N.E. of Caxamarca, with silver-mines, at a great elevation, on the Andes.

MIDBRIDGE, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

MIDDELBURG, mid'del-búrg, (Dutch pron. mid'del-búro', *L. Mediburgum, Medium Ostrum*.) often written in English **MIDDLEBURG**, a town of Holland, capital of the province of Zealand, near the middle of the island of Walcheren, 47 miles S.W. of Rotterdam, and 5 miles N. by R. of Flushing. It is surrounded by a broad canal, bordered by a prettily planted counterscarp, and environed by a large number of fine gardens, rich meadows, and bleaching-grounds. It has numerous squares, of which the great market (Grootemarkt) is one of the finest in the kingdom. On its N. side stands the splendid Town-hall, composed of two portions; an older, in Gothic style, the fronts of which, overlaid with ornaments, were completed in 1518; and a new side wing, in the Ionic style, finished in 1784. On the N. front of the old building are 25 colossal statues, of the counts and countesses of Zealand, the series closing with the Emperor Charles V. Among the other important edifices and institutions may be specified the Abbey, an extensive structure, with a fine tower; the Court-houses, Prison, Exchange, Gymnasium, Academy of Design and other schools, Museum, Barracks, three Reformed and two Roman Catholic churches, a Walloon, an English, a Baptist, and a Dissenting church, a synagogue, an infirmary, an orphan hospital, and various benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions. The shipping trade is very limited. Cotton-weaving, brewing, chocolate-making, tanning, lace-making, worsted-spinning, and salt-refining, are the chief manufactures; in addition to which a few vessels are built. The town, which is very ancient, was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards, in 1574. Zacharias Jansen, a spectacle-maker, of this town, is said to have been the first to discover the telescope, in 1590. The ill-fated British Walcheren Expedition, in 1809, here lost 7000 men, from the effects of the unhealthy climate. In 1810, when Holland had been united to France, Middeldburg was made the capital of the department of Bouches-de-l'Escaut. Pop. in 1850, 15,934.

MIDDELFART, mid'del-fart', or **MIDDELFURT**, mid'del-fórt', a seaport town of Denmark, on the N.W. coast of the island of Funen, 26 miles W.N.W. of Odense. Pop. 1000.

MIDDELHARNIS, mid'del-har'nis, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, in the island of Overflakkee. P. 2805.

MIDDELSTUM, mid'del-stám', a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 9 miles W.N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. 1620.

MIDDLE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MIDDLE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MIDDLE, a township, Cape May co., New Jersey. P. 1854.

MIDDLEBIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a thriving post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the left bank of Taunton River, on the Fall River Railroad, at its junction with Cape Cod Branch Railroad, and about 40 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has manufactures of prints, sheetings, carriages, castings, boots and shoes, &c., and contains one of the State Almshouses, instituted in 1853. Pop. 5336.

MIDDLEBOURNE, a thriving post-village, capital of Tyler co., Virginia, on Middle Island Creek, 45 miles S. by W. of Wheeling. It has a turnpike leading to the Ohio River, and contains a flouring-mill.

MIDDLEBOURNE, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the National Road, 91 miles E. by N. of Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several hundred inhabitants.

MIDDLE BRANCH, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

MIDDLEBROOK, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

MIDDLEBROOK, New Jersey. See BOUND BROOK.

MIDDLEBROOK, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 10 miles S.W. of Staunton. It contains a church, and about 60 dwellings.

MIDDLEBROOK MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

MIDDELBURG, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., New York, on Schoharie Creek, 35 miles W. of Albany. The village has several churches, and about half a dozen stores. Pop. 2467.

MIDDELBURG, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the south line of the state, on the Franklin Railroad, 63 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It contains about 250 inhabitants.

MIDDELBURG, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLEBURG, called also **SWINEFORDSTOWN**, a post

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village of Union co., Pennsylvania, on Middle Creek, 60 miles N. of Harrisburg.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 65 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

MIDDLEBURG, a handsome post-borough of Loudon co., Virginia, on a small affluent of the Potomac, 143 miles N. of Richmond. It has an active trade, and is one of the principal towns of the county. It has 3 churches, a flourishing academy, 7 stores, and 1 tobacco factory. Pop. about 800.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-office of Duval co., Florida.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, 180 miles S.W. of Nashville.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-village of Casey co., Kentucky.

MIDDLEBURG, a small post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-township in the W. part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1490.

MIDDLEBURG, a village of Logan co., Ohio, 40 miles N.W. of Columbus.

MIDDLEBURG, a small village of Noble co., Ohio.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-office of Boone co., Missouri.

MIDDLEBURG, a small village of Carroll co., Missouri.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Holland. See MIDDLEBURG.

MIDDLEBURG ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. See BOA.

MIDDLEBURY, mid/del-bēr-re, a beautiful post-village, township, and seat of justice of Addison co., Vermont, is situated on both sides of Otter Creek, at the falls, and on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 35 miles S.E. of Burlington. It contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. A white and variegated marble of the finest quality, obtained from a quarry near the village, is wrought and exported in large quantities. Middlebury is one of the most important manufacturing towns in the state, and is the seat of Middlebury College, founded in 1800. The principal edifice is of stone, 106 feet by 40, and four stories high. Pop. of the township, 3517.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, about 20 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. 763.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 43 miles E. of Buffalo. It has an academy. Pop. 1799.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1096.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1092.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 45 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 300.

MIDDLEBURY, a thriving post-village of Tallmadge township, Summit co., Ohio, 112 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 2 miles E. of Akron. It is beautifully situated on both sides of Little Cuyahoga River, which furnishes extensive water-power. The village contains 2 woollen factories, 1 manufactory of fire-engines and letter-presses, and manufactories of stone-ware pumps and water-pipes. Pop. about 1300.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 132.

MIDDLEBURY, a station on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, about 140 miles N. of Indianapolis.

MIDDLEBURY, a village of Clay co., Indiana, 70 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-village and township of Elkhart co., Indiana. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and a flouring-mill. Pop. of township, 1135.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-office of Mercer co., Missouri.

MIDDLEBURY CENTRE, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLEBUSH, a post-village of Franklin township, Somerset co., New Jersey, about 25 miles N.N.E. of Trenton.

MIDDLE CREEK, of Union co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

MIDDLE CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Yadkin River, near the E. border of Davie county.

MIDDLE CREEK, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 614.

MIDDLE CREEK, a small post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLE CREEK, a post-office of Wake co., North Carolina.

MIDDLE CREEK, a post-office of McMinn co., Tennessee.

MIDDLE CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

MIDDLE CREEK, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

MIDDLE CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

MIDDLE PABUS, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

MIDDLEFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, about 30 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has several mills for making broadcloths and satinetts. Pop. 737.

MIDDLEFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, on Otsego Lake, about 60 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 3131.

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MIDDLEFIELD, a post-township of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 918.

MIDDLEFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 6 miles N.E. of Cooperstown.

MIDDLEFORD, a post-village in Sussex co., Delaware.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Clinton co., Indiana.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Macon co., Missouri.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 66 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has a cotton factory.

MIDDLE GROVE, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

MIDDLE GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

MIDDLE GROVE, a post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, 17 miles W.S.W. of Paris.

MIDDLE HADDAM, a post-village in Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 20 miles S.E. of Hartford. Gold has been found in the vicinity.

MIDDLEHAM, mid/del-əm, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, picturesquely situated on the Ure, 9 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 930. It has remains of a castle built A. D. 1190, where, in the 15th century, the Earl of Warwick detained Edward IV. prisoner.—MIDDLEHAM MOOR, half a mile S.W., is a noted training-ground for racers.

MIDDLEHAM, BISHOPS, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

MIDDLE HOPE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

MIDDLE ISLAND, a small post-village of Suffolk co., New York.

MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK, in the N.W. part of Virginia, rises near the boundary between Lewis and Harrison counties, pursues an extremely winding course through Doddridge and Tyler counties, and empties itself into the Ohio, about 20 miles above Marietta. Its whole length is estimated at more than 120 miles. It furnishes ample water-power.

MIDDLE LANCASTER, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLE MILLS, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

MIDDLE MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

MIDDLE PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1204.

MIDDLEPORT, a thriving post-village in Royalton township, Niagara co., New York, on the Erie Canal and Rochester and Niagara Railroad, about 35 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It contains 4 churches, 6 stores, 2 hotels, 2 flouring-mills, 1 steam saw and 3 water-mills, and 1 furnace. Pop. about 1000.

MIDDLEPORT, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLEPORT, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

MIDDLEPORT, a thriving village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 2 miles below Pomeroy. It has valuable coal-mines.

MIDDLEPORT, a thriving post-village, capital of Iroquois county, Illinois, on the Iroquois River, at the junction of Sugar Creek, 150 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It contains a court-house and numerous stores. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

MIDDLE QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

MIDDLE RIDGE, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia.

MIDDLE RIVER, of Virginia, a branch of the Shenandoah, rises in Augusta co., flows eastward, and unites with the North River near Port Republic, in Rockingham co.

MIDDLE RIVER, a small stream of Iowa, rises in the W. central part of the state, and flowing eastward, enters Des Moines River, in Polk co.

MIDDLE RIVER, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

MIDDLE RIVER, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, mid/del-a-brūh or mid/del-a-br-rūh, a river-port and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, near its mouth, and 3½ miles E.N.E. of Stockton, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1851, 7431. It has been built within the last 20 years, by a joint-stock company as a port for loading colliers. It has a national school, reading-rooms and observatory, manufactures of rope and sail cloth, iron works, yards for ship-building, a commodious dock, and exports of coal, amounting, in 1839, to 510,000 tons. The port is subordinate to Stockton.

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan county of England, having N. the co. of Herts, E. Essex, S. the Thames, (which separates it from Kent and Surrey), and W. Bucks. Area 261 square miles, this being next to Rutland the smallest English county. Pop. in 1851, 1,886,576. Surface mostly flat in the S.W., elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Brent, and the Colne, and Lea, which form respectively its W. and E. boundaries. The Grand Junction Canal, and the New River Cut, also intersect the county. Grass farms for the supply of London with milk and hay, greatly exceed in extent the arable land. Market gardens are very extensive, and a large portion of the county is occupied by villas and pleasure grounds. It sends 14 members to the House

if Commons, 2 being for the county, and 12 for the metropolitan boroughs N. of the Thames.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the N. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 830 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S.E. by the Charles River, and is watered by the Merrimack, Nashua, and Concord Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. Lowell, the most celebrated, and one of the most important manufacturing cities in America, is situated in this county. The surface is uneven, and in the N.W. part hilly; the soil is various. By means of canals around the falls, boats ascend the Merrimack River through this county to Concord, in New Hampshire. It is intersected by the Boston and Worcester, the Fitchburg, the Worcester and Nashua Railroads, and those connecting Fitchburg with Lawrence, Boston and Nashua, and Boston and Manchester. Named from Middlesex, a county of England. Seats of justice, Concord, Cambridge, and Lowell. Middlesex is the most populous county in Massachusetts. Pop. 161,383.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the S. part of Connecticut, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, partly on the E. by the Connecticut River, and the Haddamasset River runs along its W. border. Several smaller streams furnish abundant water-power. The surface is hilly. The soil is generally fertile, and along the Connecticut River of excellent quality. Large quantities of sandstone are quarried and exported. The railroad connecting New Haven and New London traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by a branch of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Seats of justice, Middletown and Haddam. Pop. 30,680.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the N.E. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Millstone River, partly on the N. by Rahway River, and on the E. by Staten Island Sound and Raritan Bay. It is intersected by the Raritan, and also drained by South River, and Manalapan Creek. The surface is level or undulating. The soil varies from deep sand to clay, and is generally fertile. Sandstone is quarried in various parts of the county. The Raritan River is navigable for small steamboats to New Brunswick, and the bay of the same name into which it flows affords an excellent harbor. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and the New Jersey Railroad traverse this county, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal touches its western border. Organized in 1682. Capital, New Brunswick. Pop. 28,633, of whom 11 were slaves.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of Rappahannock River. The latter forms the entire boundary on the N.E., and Piankatank River on the S.W. The length is 39 miles; mean breadth 4 or 5 miles; area about 150 square miles. The soil is sandy, and a portion of the land is fertile. Formed in 1675. Capital, Urbana. Pop. 4394, of whom 2062 were free, and 2342 slaves.

MIDDLESEX, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, on Onion River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, about 6 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1365.

MIDDLESEX, a post-township of Yates co., New York, on Canandaigua Lake, about 35 miles S.E. of Rochester. Pop. 1385.

MIDDLESEX, a village and township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. of Pittsburg. Pop. 2262.

MIDDLESEX, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on the Shenango Creek, and on the Erie Extension Canal, 12 miles S.W. of Mercer.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the western part of Canada West, intersected by the Thames River, comprises an area of 1039 square miles. Pop. 39,899.

MIDDLESEX VILLAGE, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Merrimack River, about 25 miles N.W. of Boston.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1678.

MIDDLE STATES. See UNITED STATES.

MIDDLETON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and the Rochdale Canal, 5½ miles N.N.E. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1851, 5740.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 3 miles S.E. of King's Lynn.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MIDDLETON, two townships of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MIDDLETON, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, county and 14 miles E. of Cork, on a navigable stream of the same name, flowing into Cork Harbor. Pop. in 1852, 6010. It is neatly built, and its port is reached by vessels of about 200 tons. Middleton gives the title of Viscount to the Broderick family.

MIDDLETON, a village of Ireland, Ulster, county and 7 miles S.W. of Armagh. Pop. 708.

MIDDLETON, a post-township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, bordering on Maine, about 31 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 476.

MIDDLETON, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts intersected by the Essex Railroad, 19 miles N. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, paper, &c. P. 852.

MIDDLETON, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, 12 miles below Pittsburg.

MIDDLETON or MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Hyde co., North Carolina, on Middle Creek, 1 mile from Pamlico Sound, is one of the principal shipping ports of the county.

MIDDLETON, a post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi, about 95 miles N. of Jackson.

MIDDLETON, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, about 40 miles S.E. of Nashville.

MIDDLETON, a village of Jackson co., Ohio, 84 miles S.E. of Columbus.

MIDDLETON, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 331.

MIDDLETON, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, about 8 miles W. by N. of Burlington.

MIDDLETON, a post-township in the S. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 320.

MIDDLETON-CHENEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MIDDLETON-with-FORDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MIDDLETON IN TEESDALE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Durham, 9 miles N.W. of Barnard-Castle, with a station on the railway between Stockton and Darlington. Pop. 3787.

MIDDLETON ISLANDS, small islands in the South Pacific, one 350 miles E. of Australia, called Sir C. Middleton's Island, S.W. of which is Middleton Shoal.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MIDDLESEX-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

MIDDLETON-STONEY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MIDDLETON STONEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

MIDDLETON TVIAS, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village and township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 66 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and 6 factories and mills. Pop. 875.

MIDDLETOWN, a village recently sprung up on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Duke's co., Massachusetts, on the road leading from Holmes' Hole to the village of Newton. It contains a Baptist church.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Newport co., on the island of Rhode Island. Pop. 830.

MIDDLETOWN, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, at the head of ship navigation, and on the route of the Air Line Railroad now in process of construction between New York and Boston, 34 miles from Long Island Sound, and 24 miles N.E. of New Haven. Lat. 41° 33' 8" N., lon. 72° 39' W. A branch railroad communicates with the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad, 10 miles distant. It is pleasantly situated, partly on an acclivity commanding a fine prospect. Main street, on which are the principal stores, hotels, and many of the churches, is broad, level, and with others parallel to it, is intersected at right angles by those passing westward from the river. The elevated portion of the city contains many elegant mansions, surrounded with spacious and highly ornamented grounds. The principal public buildings are the Custom-house and Court-house, both constructed of the Chatham free-stone. The latter is adorned with a fine Grecian portico. The Wesleyan University, a flourishing institution under the direction of the Methodists, occupies a beautiful elevation overlooking the city and the valley of the Connecticut. Three newspapers are published here. The wharves are commodious, and have 10 feet of water. Steamboats, plying between Hartford and New York, here have a landing. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 14,432 tons unrolled and licensed, of which 14,006 tons were employed in the coast trade, and the remainder in the cod and mackerel fisheries. During the year, 14 schooners and 2 steamers, with an aggregate burthen of 2213 tons, were admeasured. In the vicinity of Middletown are rich minerals, for an account of which see CONNECTICUT, page 489. The city contains 3 banks, and a savings institution. It has manufactures of Britannia and other hardware, castings, screws, leather, &c. It was settled in 1636, incorporated a town in 1654, and a city in 1784. Pop. of the township, 8441; of the city, 4211.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in the E. part of Delaware co., New York. Pop. 3005.

MIDDLETOWN, a flourishing post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Newburg Branch Railroad, 77 miles from New York City. It has 5 or 6 churches, the Wallkill Academy, about 15 stores, and extensive iron-works.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village and township of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean, about 13 miles N.E. of Freehold. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, some 50 houses, and a newspaper office. Pop. 3245.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. of Gettysburg. It has near 100 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Kittanning to Indiana, 45 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2223.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-borough of Upper Swatara township, Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Swatara Creek, and on the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It contains a bank and a newspaper office. The Union Canal terminates here. Pop. in 1863, about 1200.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1972.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. by E. of Mercer.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1140.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 174 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MIDDLETOWN, a thriving post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, 25 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 fine churches, a flourishing academy, about 6 stores, and a carriage factory. Pop. about 500.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, on a branch of Catoctin Creek, 9 miles W. by N. of Frederick. It contains 1 or 2 newspaper offices.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Frederick co., Virginia, on the turnpike leading from Winchester to Staunton, 13 miles S.S.W. of Winchester. It contains 2 churches.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Warren co., Tennessee.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village in Jefferson co., Kentucky,

40 miles W. by N. of Frankfort.

MIDDLETOWN, a thriving post-village of Lemon township, Butler co., Ohio, on the Miami River and Canal, 13 miles N.E. of Hamilton. It contains several churches, and numerous stores. The railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton passes along the other side of the river, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1863, about 1400.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Champaign co., Ohio, 10 miles N.E. of Urbana.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 1570.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Holmes co., Ohio, 98 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, about 40 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 55 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis; has about 150 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Vigo co., Indiana, 14 miles S.S.W. of Terre Haute.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Logan co., Illinois, on Salt Creek, 22 miles N. of Springfield.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 10 miles S.S.W. of Macomb. The name of the post-office is Young.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Lafayette co., Missouri. Pop. 1352.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village in Montgomery co., Missouri, 65 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village in Des Moines co., Iowa, 65 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 359.

MIDDLETOWN, a small mining settlement of Shasta co., California.

MIDDLETOWN CENTRE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., New Jersey, on a small creek of its own name, 38 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, has a bank, about a dozen stores, 2 or 3 churches, and near 600 inhabitants.

MIDDLE VILLAGE, a post-village, Queen's co., New York.

MIDDLEVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on West Canada Creek, about 14 miles E.N.E. of Utica. It has manufactories of cotton, &c.

MIDDLEVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

MIDDLEVILLE, a post-village of Barry co., Michigan, on Thornapple River, about 54 miles W. of Lansing.

MIDDLEWAY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Virginia, near Opequan Creek, 7 miles S.W. of Charlestown, contains 2 churches. Pop. about 500.

MIDDLEWICH, a market-town and parish of England, county and 21 miles E. of Chester, on the Grand Trunk Canal, and 2 miles E. of the Grand Junction Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4498. The town has some manufactures of silk and cotton, and a large trade in salt, obtained from the celebrated brine springs of the vicinity.

MIDDLE WOODBERRY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1709.

MIDDLE YUBA, a river of Yuba co., California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the Yuba River, 75 miles above Marysville. Gold is found on this stream, which also affords valuable water-power.

MIDDLEZOY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MIDDLEY, *mij/lee*, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MID/HURST, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 11 miles N.N.E. of Chichester, on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun. Pop. in 1851, 7021. It is remarkably neat, and sends one member to the House of Commons. In its vicinity are the ruins of Cowdry House, a noble mansion, destroyed by fire in 1793.

MIDIAH, *meed/lee'd*, a maritime town of Turkey in Europe, province of Room-Elee, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Toloos; lat. 41° 38' N., lon. 28° 8' E. It has a small roadstead, where vessels may anchor in 10 or 12 fathoms.

MIDI, *PIC DU*. See *PRAENES*.

MIDI, *DENT-DU*. Alps. See *DENT-DU-MON*.

MIDLAND, a new county in the E. central part of Michigan, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Saginaw Bay, and is intersected by Tittlbawsee River, and also drained by the Salt, Chippewa, and Pine Rivers. The surface is undulating or level, and well wooded. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 65.

MIDLAND, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

MID-LAVANT, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MIDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MID-LOTHIAN. See *EDINBURGH, COUNTY OF*.

MID/MAR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

MID'NAPOOR or **MIDNAPOUR**, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, is situated on the N. bank of the Cassai River, 72 miles W.S.W. of Calcutta. Chief buildings, the jail, hospital, barracks, and residence of the district authorities.

MIDNAPOUR, a district of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, having E. the Hoogly River. Estimated area 8260 square miles. Pop. 1,361,000.

MIDDOES or **MIDDOENS**, *me-do/essa*, a town of Portugal, province of Beirn-Baixa, 36 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 1047.

MIDOUZE, *meedooz'*, a navigable river of France, formed by the union of the Midou and Douze, enters the Adour on the right, below that town. Length 18 miles, or comprising the Midou 65 miles.

MIDROÉ, *mid/ro-ä*, a town of Algeria, province of Titteri, on the river Faled, 134 miles S.W. of Algiers.

MID/VIEW, a post-office of Henry co., Kentucky.

MID/VILLE, a post-village of Burke co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 94 miles N.W. of Savannah.

MIDWAY, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 40 miles W. of Philadelphia; has several machine shops.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

MIDWAY, a post-village and station of Barnwell district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 72 miles W.S.W. of Charleston.

MIDWAY, a pleasant village of Baldwin co., Georgia, on the railroad from Milledgeville to Gordon, 14 miles S. of the former. It is the seat of Oglethorpe University, (Presbyterian,) a flourishing institution, founded in 1828. Pop. about 300.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Barbour co., Alabama.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

MIDWAY, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Hot Springs co., Arkansas.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Monroe co., Tennessee, 164 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

MIDWAY, a handsome post-village of Woodford co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Lexington to Frankfort, 14 miles from each place. It has 3 churches, 3 hemp factories, and about 600 inhabitants.

MIDWAY, a village of Clark co., Ohio, about 50 miles W. of Columbus.

MIDWAY, a village of Madison co., Ohio, a few miles S. of London, the county seat.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, 30 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

MIDWOLDE, *mid/wol-deh*, a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 5 miles N.W. of Winschoten. Pop. 1674.

MIECHOW, *me-ä/kov*, a town of Poland, province and 44 miles S.W. of Kielce. Pop. 1500.

MIECHOW, a small town of Poland, province and 22 miles N.N.W. of Lublin.

MIEDNIKI, me-d'nes/kee, a small town of Russia, government and 16 miles S.E. of Vilna.

MIEDZNA, me-dz/ná, a small town of Russia, province and 21 miles N.N.W. of Siedlec, (Poland.)

MIEDZYRZYC, me-dz'zín/sítz, a town of Poland, province and 25 miles S.E. of Siedlec, on an affluent of the Bug.

MIEDZYRZYC, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia.

MIELAN, me-á'lon, a town of France, department of Gers, 20 miles S.W. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 2043.

MIER, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

MIER, a post-office of Wabash co., Illinois.

MIERES DEL CAMINO, me-á'rés del ká-mee/no, or **SAN JUAN BAUTISTA**, sán hoo-án/bôw-tees/tí, a town of Spain, Asturias, 10 miles S. of Oviedo, on the Lena or Caudal. It has a fine palace, an iron foundry, and a trade in cinnabar, iron, sulphur, and coal. Pop. 4000.

MIES, mees, or **SILBER-BERGSTADT**, sil'ber-bérg/stádt, a walled town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 4209, mostly employed in extensive lead and silver mines. Here, in 1427, 31,000 Hussites defeated a German army of 80,000.

MIESBACH, mees/bák, a market-town of Bavaria, 16 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. of district, 13,618.

MIESCHISTO, meeshis'to, a town of Prussian Poland, government and 40 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 580.

MIESZKOW, meesh'kof, a town of Prussian Poland, government and 30 miles N.E. of Posen. Pop. 750.

MIETAU, a town of Russia. See MITAU.

MIEUSSY, mee'us'sé, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Faucigny. Pop. 2233.

MIEZA, me-á'thá, a town of Spain, Leon, province and about 54 miles from Salamanca. Pop. 1061.

MIFFLIN, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Juniata River, and also drained by Kishicoquillas, Jack's, and Licking Creeks. The surface is mountainous, traversed by high and rugged ridges, and by beautiful valleys. Iron is procured in large quantities from the mines of this county; limestone and slate are also abundant. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad. Formed in 1789, and named in honor of Governor Mifflin. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. 14,980.

MIFFLIN, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2693.

MIFFLIN, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1024.

MIFFLIN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1574.

MIFFLIN, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1392.

MIFFLIN, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1186.

MIFFLIN, a post-village of Henderson co., Tennessee, 137 miles S.W. of Nashville; has 3 stores.

MIFFLIN, a post-township in Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 891.

MIFFLIN, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1095.

MIFFLIN, township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 546.

MIFFLIN, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1106.

MIFFLIN, a township of Wyandot co., Ohio. Pop. 608.

MIFFLIN, a post-village and township of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 11 miles from Mineral Point. The village has 4 stores, 1 smelting furnace, and about 200 inhabitants. Pop. 640.

MIFFLIN CROSS ROADS, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MIFFLINSBURG, or **YOUNGMANSTOWN**, a post-borough of Buffalo township, Union co., Pennsylvania, on Buffalo Creek, 68 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. It contains 2 churches.

MIFFLINTOWN, a post-borough, capital of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated on the left bank of Juniata River, 43 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. The Central Railroad, which runs along the right bank of the river, connects the town with Pittsburg, Harrisburg, &c. Two newspapers are published here. The borough contains 3 churches and an academy. The Juniata is crossed by a bridge at this place.

MIFFLINVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, 58 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

MIGALJARA, a town of Turkey. See MALGARAH.

MIGLIARINA, me-gá-ree/ná, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 7 miles W.N.W. of Catanzaro. P. 1600.

MIGLIONICO, mee-lyon/é-ko, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 9 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 3400.

MIGNANEGO, meen-yá-né-go, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 2 miles from San Quirico. Pop. 2580.

MIGNÉ, meen'yá, a village of France, department of Vienne, on the Auzaues. Pop. 1931.

MIGNÉ, a village of France, department of Indre, 13 miles N.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 1149.

MIGUEL-ESTEBAN, me-gí-l'és-té-bán, a village of Spain, New Castle, province of Toledo, 55 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2260.

MIGUELTURRA, me-ghál'toor'á, a town of Spain, New Castle, 2 miles S. of Ciudad-Real. It has two primary schools, a church, and four hermitages, one of which, Santo Cristo de la Misericordia, is remarkable for the richness and elegance of its architecture. The manufactures comprise brandy, leather, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 5558.

MIHALY-FALVA, mee'há'y-fál/vá, or **MICHELSDORF**, mee'kshé-douf', a village of Austria, Transylvania, at the confluence of the Hekel with the Maros. Pop. 1126.

MIHALY-FALU, mee'há'y-fál'loo, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs. Pop. 2107.

MIHALY-JASZ-TÉLEK, me-há'y-jás-tá'lek', a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, at the confluence of the Zaqua with the Tarna. Pop. 1890.

MIHALY-NAGY, mee'há'y-nódj, a market-village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 37 miles S.W. of Zemplin, on the Laborca. Pop. 2118.

MIHLA, mee'há, a village of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles N. of Eisenach. Pop. 1294.

MIHRJAN, a town of Persia. See BHRJAN.

MIHOLACZ, mee'ho'láts, written also **MIHOLCZINUM**, a market-town of Austria, Slavonia, co. of Verocz, on the Drave, 12 miles from Siklos. Pop. 2150.

MIIAS or **MIAS**, mee'ias, a river of Asiatic Russia, governments of Orenbourg, Perm, and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol at Yalootrovsk, after an eastward course of 300 miles. On it is the Fort Miaskoi, 25 miles E. of Tcheliabinsk.

MIJARES or **MIXARES**, me-á/rés, a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean 6 miles S. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, after an E. course of 65 miles.

MIJARES or **MIXARES**, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Avila. Pop. 767.

MIJAS or **MIXAS**, mee'ias, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 4080, with numerous mills.

MIJIRITCH, a town of Russia. See MIZHIRITCH.

MIKHAILOV or **MICHAÏLOV**, me-ki-lov', a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S.W. of Kazan, on the Pronia. Pop. 6500.

MIKHAILOVKA, me-ki-lov'ká, a town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 10 miles W. of Novotchokol, on the Khorok. Pop. 6000. It has 3 churches, manufactures of linen, wax, and leather, and carries on a considerable trade.

MIKHAILOVKA, a town of Russia, government and 17 miles S.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 3000.

MIKHALITZA, or **MIKHALITCH**. See MUHALITCH.

MIKLAS-FALU, mee'klos'h-fál'loo, a village of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg. Pop. 1240.

MIKOLA, mee'kolá, a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 4 miles from Szathmar-Nemeth. Pop. 1112.

MIKOLAJOW, mee-ko-lá-yov', a market-town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Stry. Pop. 1800.

MIKULINCE, me-koo-lín'sá, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circle and 12 miles S. of Tarnopol. Pop. 2000.

MILAGRO ERGAVIA, me-lá-gro ér-gá'veá, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 40 miles S. of Pamplona, on the right bank of the Aragon. Pop. 1800. Near this is the Marsh of Pedalen, in which Sancho V., King of Navarre, perished, 1076.

MILAH, mee'há, a town of Algeria, province and 21 miles N.W. of Constantine, on the ancient Roman road between that city and Algiers, and surrounded by gardens filled with the finest fruits and flowers. Pop. about 4000.

MILAM, mí'lám, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Brazos forms its N.E. boundary. It is intersected by Little River, and also drained by Brushy Creek. The soil is generally fertile. Named in honor of General Benjamin Milam. Capital, Cameron. Pop. 2907; of whom 2471 were free, and 436 slaves.

MILAM, a post-village, capital of Falls co., Texas, on the right bank of the Rio Brazos, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Austin.

MILAM, a post-village, capital of Sabine co., Texas, on Boregas Creek, an affluent of Sabine River, 330 miles E.N.E. of Austin City.

MILAN, mí'lán. (Fr. pron. mee'lón'; It. *Milano*, me-lá/no; Ger. *Mailand*, mí'lánt; anc. *Mediolanum*.) the largest city of Austrian Italy, and the third in size in Italy, (being exceeded in population only by Naples and Rome.) capital of a government of its own name, and of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, about 175 miles W. of Venice, 75 miles N.N.E. of Genoa, and 325 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Lat. 45° 28' 1" N., lon. 9° 11' 48" E. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, between the Adda and Ticino, which, in this part of their course, feed four separate canals, one of which, the Naviglio Grande (ná-veel'yo grán'dá) or "Great Canal" encircling a considerable portion of the interior of the city, divides it into two unequal parts, while the other three, on the outside, are available both for irrigation and traffic.

* All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *certain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal pronunciation among correct speakers.

By railway, it is connected on the N. with Como, and on the E. with Treviglio, the latter, a part of an unfinished line to Verona and Venice. It is built in the form of an irregular polygon, and is surrounded by walls, which were once flanked with large and massive bastions. These, with a single exception, have been removed, and the space occupied by them and the earthen ramparts has been converted into pleasant walks, shaded by magnificent chestnut trees. The town is entered by 11 gates, the streets leading from which are of convenient breadth, well paved, and lighted with gas. The finest gate is the Arco della Pace, a modern, sculptured, marble arch, situated at the end of the Sempion Road; near it is the Piazza d'Armi, an immense space, obtained by the demolition of the citadel and its outworks; it is used for the exercise of troops, and has extensive barracks; part of it has been converted into an amphitheatre, 800 feet long by 400 feet broad, capable of containing 30,000 spectators. The houses of Milan are built, for the most part, of brick, and covered with tiles, but have often a handsome and showy exterior. The finest streets are the Corso di Porta Romana, Corso di Porta Nuova, and Corso di Porta Renza or Orientale. All of these, but more especially the last, have ranges of elegant mansions, which would be ornaments to any capital in Europe.

Among the great number of public edifices that adorn Milan, the most remarkable is the Duomo or Cathedral, a vast and magnificent structure, inferior only to St. Peter's at Rome. It is situated almost in the centre of the city, in the Piazza del Duomo. The edifice was commenced in 1387, and has ever since been advancing towards completion. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. It is 490 feet long, 298 feet wide, and 355 feet high to the top of the dome, above which rises an elegant tower or spire, in the shape of an obelisk. Its form is that of a Latin cross, divided into five naves. Around the roofs and sides are 4000 niches, of which nearly 4000 are already occupied by statues. The building is also adorned with more than a hundred beautiful spires, giving its exterior the appearance of a forest of marble. In the interior everything is of the most imposing and gorgeous description, and the eye wanders almost overpowered by the number of grand and beautiful objects which claim its attention. About 60 pillars of immense size and vast height support the arches of the naves. The floor is formed of marble of different colors, disposed in various figures; paintings by the most celebrated masters adorn the walls, and the groups of figures sketched on the windows are of a size and boldness probably unequalled in the world. The other remarkable edifices are the Church of Sant' Ambrogio, founded by St. Ambrose in 387, and in which the Emperors of Germany were crowned, and containing so many ancient epitaphs and other relics, as to form a rich museum of early Christian antiquities; the Church of Sant' Eustorgio, with an ancient campanile, and interesting monuments; the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in which is the celebrated "Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; the Church of Santa Maria della Passione, with a magnificent mausoleum, regarded as one of the best works of the sculptor Andrea Fusina; the Palazzo Reale or La Corte, occupied by the viceroy; the Archiepiscopal Palace, adjoining the Cathedral, and connected with it by a kind of tunnel; the Palazzo di Governo, containing a vast court lined with porticoes supported by pillars; the Palazzo del Marino, now used as a custom-house and treasury; the Broletto or Palazzo Municipali, remarkable for its historical associations; the Palazzo della Ragione or de' Tribunali, situated in the centre of the Piazza del Mercanti, and partly used as a register office; the Palazzo di Giustizia, and de' Tribunali; the former for the criminal court, and the latter for the ordinary courts of justice; the Royal Mint or Stamperia Reale; the barracks, forming a long and elegant range of buildings, capable of holding 4000 men; the prisons, one of which is regarded as a model of its kind; the House of Correction at Porta Nuova, and a great number of theatres, among which that called Della Scala takes precedence, accommodating 4000 spectators, and said to be the largest in the world, not excepting even the San Carlo of Naples.

The chief scientific and educational establishments are the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, formerly the Palace of the Brea, with a library of 100,000 volumes, valuable manuscripts, and a picture-gallery rich in the choicest productions of the ancient Italian masters, an astronomical and magnetical observatory, considered the finest in Italy, and a botanic garden; the Ambrosian Library with 60,000 volumes and 15,000 manuscripts, the Trivulzio Library, 20,000 volumes and 2000 manuscripts, 4 gymnasias, a normal school, school of medicine and surgery, several learned societies, and a military geographical institute, which publishes excellent maps. The principal benevolent endowments are the Ospitale Maggiore, richly endowed, and occupying a vast range of buildings in the Gothic style, with a facade adorned by five bas-reliefs, and a large square court enclosed by porticoes; it contains 2300 beds for the sick poor of all nations; the Ospitale di Santa Caterina, Ospitale del Fate-bene-Fratelli, Ospitale dei Pazzi, the Monte di Pietà, the Infant House of Refuge, the

House of Incurables, (*Pic Casa degli Incurabili*), the Penitentiary and House of Industry, (*Casa di Recupero e d'Industria*), the Military, Orphan, and several foundling hospitals.

The occasional visits of the emperor, and the constant residence of a viceroy, give to this city many of the appendages of a court and independent capital. It is also the see of an archbishop, the seat of courts of primary resort, criminal and mercantile courts, and a court of appeal for all Lombardy. Milan is the largest book mart in Italy; from its position on the great routes across the Alps, and its connexion by canals with the principal rivers in Italy, it is favorably situated for trade. It is connected by railway with Vienna, (opened at the two extremities in 1850,) Treviglio, 20 miles E.N.E., and Monza, 9 miles N.E. Its manufactures comprise silks, velvets, ribbons, lace, cotton, carpets, jewelry, glass, paper, and porcelain; it has a royal tobacco manufactory.

Milan is very ancient; it was founded in 400 B.C., and was inhabited and embellished by many of the Roman emperors. Virgil studied here, and it is the birth-place of many eminent persons, among whom may be named the Popes Alexander II., Urban III., Celestine IV., Pius IV., and Gregory XIV.; the jurist Alciato, the geometer Cardan, Beccaria, author of the celebrated work on *Crimes and Punishments*; Agnesi, a lady, celebrated for her scientific attainments; and Alessandro Manzoni, the first living novelist of Italy. It was the capital of a republic in 1056; in the end of the 14th century it was made the capital of the duchy of Milan; it passed successively under the dominion of Spain and Austria; was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. In 1805 they made it the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. It was restored to Austria in 1815. Pop. of the city in 1846, 156,326, or, including the suburbs, 189,380. Another authority gives the population in 1846 at 161,966, including a garrison of 8000 men and 17,000 strangers.—Adj. and inhab. MILANESE, mil'an-eez', (It. pron. me-là-nà/é.)

MILAN, a fertile province of Italy, containing the capital city of the same name. Area 750 English square miles. Pop. 634,512.

MILAN, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Grand Trunk Railway, about 106 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 493.

MILAN, a pleasant village of Cayuga co., New York, on the Owaseo Inlet, 21 miles S. by E. of Auburn. It contains several churches and manufactories.

MILAN, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, about 56 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 1764.

MILAN, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

MILAN, a flourishing post-village and township of Erie co., Ohio, on the right bank of Huron River, 8 miles from Lake Erie, and 103 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It is beautifully situated on a bluff 60 feet higher than the river. A ship canal has been opened, by which vessels of 250 tons can ascend from the lake to this point. Considerable quantities of grain and other produce are shipped here. Milan contains 3 churches, a large academy, a newspaper office, and numerous stores. Settled in 1802. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2697; of the village in 1853, about 2000.

MILAN, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Monroe co., Michigan. Pop. 642.

MILAN, a post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, 70 miles S.E. of Indianapolis, has about 250 inhabitants.

MILAN, a post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 25 miles above Alton.

MILAN, a post-office of Sullivan co., Missouri.

MILANESE, mil'an-eez' or me-là-nà/é, an old division of Italy, capital Milan. A part of it was ceded by Austria to Sardinia in 1736. The AUSTRIAN MILANESE is now comprised in the government of Milan.

MILANO. See MILAN.

MILAZZO, me-là/zo, or MELAZZO, mē-lit'zo, (anc. *Mylla*), a strongly fortified seaport town of Sicily, 18 miles W. of Messina, on the N. coast. Pop. 7000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built, and with many large, but mean edifices; its citadel, and other military works, are, however, so strong by nature and art, that it may be regarded as the Gibraltar of Sicily. It has a convenient harbor, and an export trade in tunny, wine, silk, fruit, rags, argol, corn, oil, and the cordial called *rino-cotto*.

MILAZZO, GULF OF, Sicily, extends 16 miles E. of the town of Milazzo, and has been the theatre of many engagements in ancient and modern times.

MILBORNE-PORT, a disfranchised borough and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ivel, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Sherborne. Pop. 1740. The town has an ancient guildhall, and brick manufactures of gloves.

MILBOURN, a village of Ballard co., Kentucky, about 14 miles from the Mississippi River. It contains 2 churches, and about 150 inhabitants.

MILBOURNE CHURCH STONE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MILBRIDGE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine. Pop. 1170.

MILBURG, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

MILDEN. See **MOUDON.**

MILDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MILDENAU, mil'den-*nôw*, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 2072.

MILDENHALL, mil'den-hall, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable Lark, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 9 miles S.W. of Brandon. Area of parish, 13,710 acres. Pop. 4374. It is well built, and has a handsome church, with a rich carved roof.

MILDENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MILHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MILES, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Centre co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1300.

MILES/BURG, a thriving post-borough of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on Bald Eagle Creek and Canal, 2 miles N. of Bellefonte, and 87 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It is the terminus of a plank-road which extends to Tyrone, on the Central Railroad. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

MILES RIVER, of Talbot co., Maryland, is a navigable inlet of the Chesapeake.

MILESTOWN, mils'town, a village of Pennsylvania, within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, 7 miles N. of the State-House.

MILESTOWN, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

MILETIN, mel-*leh-teen*, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1370.

MILETO, mel-*l'to*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 47 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1250. It has a cathedral and a bishop's palace.

MILETUS, (Gr. *Μίλαρος*, *Milēos*.) a ruined city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, near the mouth of the Mender, 30 miles S.W. of Ayasoolook, (Ephesus.) comprise an enormous theatre, and ruins of a church.—Adj. and inhab.

MILESIAN, mil-*leesh'yan*.

MILFORD, a parliamentary borough and seaport town of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the N. side of Milford Haven, 6 miles E.N.E. of St. Anne's Head, and 6 miles W.N.W. of Pembroke. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 2837. It was founded in 1784. It is well built, has an elegant church, custom-house, observatory, market-house, quay, with some ship-building, trade in ship stores, and exports of stone, coal, and lime. Mail packets ply to Waterford. Registered shipping, 9470 tons. The borough unites with Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston in sending one member to the House of Commons.

MILFORD, a village of England, co. of Derby, on the Derwent, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the North Midland Railway, 2 miles S. of Belper. Pop. 595.

MILFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MILFORD, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

MILFORD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot River, about 17 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 687.

MILFORD, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the railroad from Nashua to Wilton, about 29 miles S. by W. of Concord. It has several cotton-mills and foundries, and manufactories of cabinet ware, sash, and blinds, &c. Pop. 2159.

MILFORD, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Milford Branch Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Boston. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a savings institution, an insurance office, a newspaper office, and a high school. In Milford township, 1½ miles W. of the village, is the flourishing community of Hopdale, founded in 1842. It comprises about 600 acres of land, a post-office, and about 200 inhabitants. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township in 1850, 4819; in 1854, near 7000.

MILFORD, a post-village, township, and seaport of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, and on the Wepowaug River, 10 miles S.W. of New Haven. It contains 3 churches, 6 or 8 stores, and several good schools. The harbor is safe, and admits vessels of about 200 tons burthen. Pop. of the township, 2465.

MILFORD, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, about 75 miles W. of Albany. The village has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, half a dozen stores, and several factories. Pop. 227.

MILFORD, a post-village of Alexandria township, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, is situated on the Delaware River and the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, about 20 miles above Lambertville. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, 2 hotels, and 1 flouring-mill. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Pop. about 800.

MILFORD, a village of Mercer co., New Jersey, about 16 miles E. of Trenton.

MILFORD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. P. 2527.

MILFORD, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1573.

MILFORD, a post-borough and township, capital of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, and on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 100 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg. The borough contains a court-house, 2 churches, and an academy. Settled about 1800. Pop. of the township, 830.

MILFORD, a village and township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S.W. of Somerset. Pop. 2070.

MILFORD, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. Pop., including Mispillion, 5806.

MILFORD, a thriving post-borough of Kent co., Delaware, on the left bank of Mispillion Creek, 21 miles S.E. of Dover, and 68 miles S. of Wilmington. It is the seat of considerable business, and contains 2 banks, 4 or 5 churches, a public library, and a newspaper office. The Mispillion is navigable for schooners. Next to Wilmington, Milford is the largest place in the state. It is divided by the Mispillion into North and South Milford. The latter has a branch of the Smyrna Bank, a church, an academy, and a ship-yard.

MILFORD, a post-village of Caroline co., Virginia, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, 38 miles from Richmond.

MILFORD, a village of Preston co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Brandonville to Fishing Creek.

MILFORD, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina.

MILFORD, a post-office of Baker co., Georgia.

MILFORD, a post-village in Bracken co., Kentucky.

MILFORD, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 2068.

MILFORD, a thriving post-village of Miami township, Clermont co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Little Miami River, 14 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. A bridge across the river connects the village with the Little Miami Railroad. Pop. estimated at 600.

MILFORD, a township of Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 645.

MILFORD, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1349.

MILFORD, a flourishing post-village and township of Oakland co., Michigan, on Woodruff Creek, 40 miles N.W. of Detroit. The water-power of the creek gives motion to 3 grist-mills, 1 woollen factory, and 2 fulling-mills. Milford contains 3 churches, and 10 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 800; of the township in 1850, 1470.

MILFORD, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, on Clifty Creek, 8 miles W. of Greensburg, contains about 400 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on Turkey Creek, 120 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

MILFORD, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 806.

MILFORD, a village of Warren co., Indiana, 14 miles N. of Williamsport.

MILFORD, a post-village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on Sugar Creek, about 140 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

MILFORD, a thriving post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, on Fox River, 61 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has an excellent water-power, and several mills.

MILFORD, a village in Winnebago co., Illinois, 90 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

MILFORD, a post-village and township in the N. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 728.

MILFORD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, situated on the Black River, 7 miles S. of Picton. Pop. about 260.

MILFORD CENTRE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 15 miles S. of Cooperstown.

MILFORD CENTRE, a thriving post-village of Union co., Ohio, on Big Darby Creek, and on the Springfield and Mansfield Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a harbor of England, on a basin or deep inlet of the Atlantic coast of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, forming one of the best ports in the British dominions. Lat. of St. Anne's Head, the N.W. extremity of the entrance, and on which are 3 lighthouses with fixed lights, 51° 41' N., lon. 5° 10' 25" W. Length of haven about 16 miles, average breadth 2 miles. It is completely landlocked, has deep water, and the whole shipping of the empire might ride here as safely as in dock, in any weather; whilst the access is easy, and the egress can be accomplished by aid of the strong ebb, even in head winds. The town, founded in 1700, situated on the N. side of the Haven, contains a handsome church, market-house, custom-house, and dock-yard. Pop. 2377.

MILFORD, SOUTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MILFORDTON, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

MILH, El. *el mil* or *meel*. (anc. *Milotha*? the *Moladah* of the Scriptures.) a village of Palestine, pashalic of Palamaceus, 18 miles S. of Hebron, with large wells, and vestiges of a ruined town, covering an area of half a square mile.

MILHAU, a town of France. See **MILAU.**

MILHAUD, mee'lô', a town of France, department of Gard, 4 miles S.W. of Nîmes, on the railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1700.

MILIANAH, me-le-dnâ, (anc. *Miniana*?) a town of Algeria, province and 68 miles S.W. of Algiers, on a mountain slope, 3000 feet above sea-level. It has numerous mosques, a limekiln, a pottery, and various kinds of manufactures. Roman remains are still met with here. It now contains a French garrison. Pop. in 1849, 2340; of whom 1102 are Europeans.

MILIASKA. See **MIGLIAZZA.**

MILILLI, me-ill'lee, a town of Sicily, 13 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse, on the Cantara. Pop. 4200. Close to it are the ruins of the ancient *Hybla*, and the population, as in ancient times, collect a great quantity of honey in the vicinity.

MILIS, mee'leece, a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, province of Busachi, 6 miles N. of Oristano. Pop. 1450.

MILITARY FRONTIER, (Ger. *Militär-Grenze*, me-le-tia/ grän'tsch.) a belt of country, in the Austrian dominions, stretching along the frontiers of Turkey, from the Adriatic Sea, and Dalmatia, to Transylvania; and bounded N. by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania; and S. by Bosnia, Servia, and Walachia; area 12,922 English square miles. This military frontier was originally formed about the middle of the 16th century, by the Emperor Ferdinand I. It subsequently underwent repeated modifications, and now consists of three principal divisions—the Croatian frontier, subdivided into those of Karistadt, Banat, and Warasdin; the Slavonian-Servian frontier, and the Banat frontier. The inhabitants are both cultivators of the soil and soldiers; and the magistrates are officers of different grades. The properties are hereditary military fiefs, which the inhabitants hold from the state, under different conditions of military services; one of which is maintaining a permanent sanitary cordon against Turkey; another is the guarding against the introduction of contraband wares. In time of peace, the force of the Military Frontiers is about 45,000 strong. The inhabitants are divided into 14 regiments of infantry, 1 of hussars, and 2 battalions of seamen. Pop. in 1860, 1,747,733.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, a post-office of Franklin co., Kentucky.

MILITARY ROAD, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

MILITARY SPRINGS, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

MILITELLO, me-le-tà'lo, a town of Sicily, province and 21 miles S.W. of Cantania. Pop. 8000?

MILITELLO, a town of Sicily, province and 49 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2500.

MILITICS, mee'lee'titch', (Nemeth, ná'méth', and Ratz, rats.) two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Bacs, about 14 miles from Zombor, on the morass Mosatanga. Pop. of Nemeth-Militics, 3603; Ratz-Militics, 2652.

MILITSCH, mee'litch, a town of Prussian Silesia, 83 miles N.N.E. of Breslau, on the Hartsch. Pop. 2200.

MILL, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1510.

MILL, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 1537.

MILLAN-DE-LA-COGOLLA, mee-lán/dá-lá-ko-gol'á, a town of Spain, Old Castle, 24 miles S.W. of Logroño, on the Cardenas. Pop. 1771.

MILLARD, a new county in the western part of Utah territory, is bounded on the W. by California, and is drained by Walker's and Nicollet Rivers, with some smaller streams. This county was formed since 1850. Named in honor of Millard Fillmore, late President of the United States.

MILLARD, a post-office of Wayne co., North Carolina.

MILLARD, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

MILLARD, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

MILLARDSVILLE, a small village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

MILL ARK, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

MILLAS, mee'lá, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles W. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 2176.

MILLAU, mee'ló, or MILHAU, (anc. *Amilianum*.) a town of France, department of Aveyron, capital of an arrondissement on the right bank of the Tarn, 30 miles S.E. of Rodes. Pop. in 1852, 10,041. It has a communal college, courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, an agricultural society, and several manufactories of woollen cloth, silk-twist, chamolais leather, and leather gloves. It was one of the strongholds of the Calvinists during the religious wars, but its ancient castle was demolished by Louis XIII.

MILL BEND, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

MILLBOROUGH SPRING, a post-village of Bath co., Virginia, 157 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It is pleasantly situated on the turnpike from Staunton to Bath Court-House, and is a place of active business. Medicinal springs occur in the vicinity.

MILLBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

MILLBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MILLBROOK, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 18 miles N.W. of Port Hope, and 4 miles from Cavanville. It contains numerous stores. Pop. about 275.

MILLBROOK, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

MILLBROOK, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

MILLBROOK, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

MILLBROOK, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MILLBROOK, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 80 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MILLBURG, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.

MILLBURN, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, 46 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

MILLBURY, a thriving post-village and township of Wor-

cester co., Massachusetts, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 42 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It contains a bank, and has 5 or 6 woollen factories, several cotton factories, and a carpet-mill. Pop. 3031.

MILL CREEK, of New York, a station on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, 25 miles from Corning.

MILL CREEK, of Austin co., Texas, flows into Brasos River, a few miles above San Felipe.

MILL CREEK, of Middle Tennessee, flows into Cumberland River from the left, about 4 miles above Nashville. It furnishes motive power to several mills.

MILL CREEK, of Mahoning co., Ohio, falls into Mahoning River.

MILL CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of the Ohio River, which it enters at Cincinnati.

MILL CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of Scioto River, which it enters in Delaware co.

MILL CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Lapeer co., and enters Black River in St. Clair co.

MILL CREEK, of Washtenaw co., Michigan, enters the Huron River near Dexter.

MILL CREEK, Indiana, an affluent of El River, rises in Hendricks co., and enters the river in Putnam co. It has a perpendicular fall of 45 feet.

MILL CREEK, of Pulaski co., Indiana, flows into the Tippecanoe.

MILL CREEK, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, contains Erie, the county seat. Pop. 8922.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1069.

MILL CREEK, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 840.

MILL CREEK, a small post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK, a hundred in New Castle co., Delaware. Pop. 3317.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Berkley co., Virginia.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Sabine parish, Louisiana.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Bowie co., Texas.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Izard co., Arkansas.

MILL CREEK, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. P. 872.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

MILL CREEK, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. P. 6287.

MILL CREEK, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 726.

MILL CREEK, a township of Williams co., Ohio. P. 408.

MILL CREEK, a township of Clark co., Illinois. P. 672.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Pulaski co., Illinois.

MILL CREEK, a post-village of Ripley co., Missouri, 160 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

MILL-CREEK, a post-village of Canada West, on the post-road from Kingston to Toronto, township of Ernesttown, 12 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. about 250.

MILL/DALE, a post-office of Warren co., Virginia.

MILLDALE, a post-village of Warren co., Mississippi, 13 miles N.E. of Vicksburg.

MILLDALE, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

MILL/DAM, a post-office of Madison co., Missouri.

MILLEGEVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MILLEGEVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., North Carolina, 133 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

MILLEGEVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., North Carolina.

MILLEGEVILLE, capital of the state of Georgia, and seat of justice of Baldwin county, is situated on the W. bank of the Oconee River, 168 miles N.W. of Savannah, and 659 miles S.W. of Washington; lat. 33° 7' 20" N., lon. 83° 19' 45" W. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile cotton country, and contains a number of handsome residences. The Oconee River furnishes excellent water-power here, and was once navigated below by small steamers, but these are now superseded by railroads. A branch railroad, 17 miles long, extends S. to Gordon, on the Central Railroad, and another extends in the opposite direction to Eatonton. The State-House is a fine Gothic edifice. Milledgeville contains a penitentiary, an arsenal of the state, a court-house, 4 or 5 churches, 1 academy, and 1 bank. Five newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3500.

MILLEGEVILLE, a village of White co., Tennessee, 80 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

MILLEGEVILLE, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, 9 miles S. of Danville. It contains a steam-mill.

MILLEGEVILLE, a post-village of Carroll co., Illinois, about 60 miles S.E. of Galena.

MILLEN'S BAY, a post-village in the W. part of Jefferson co., New York.

MILLEN-ST. HUBERT, mee-lén-sáy hu'bain', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 7 miles S.E. of Grave. Pop. 2249.

MILLER, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of 570 square miles. It is intersected by Osage

River, and also drained by Anglaise River and Tavern Creek. The surface is uneven, and, in some parts, broken; the soil is generally poor, excepting on the margins of the streams. The county is well timbered with valuable wood, including walnut and sugar maple. The Osage River is navigable in high stages of water, that is, usually three or four months of the year. Named in honor of John Miller, formerly Governor of Missouri. Capital, Tuscumbia. Pop. 3231; of whom 3645 were free, and 189 slaves.

MILLER, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1064.

MILLER, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. P. 1122.

MILLER, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Pop. 1230.

MILLER, a township in Scotland co., Missouri. Pop. 666.

MILLERAY, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

MILLEROCHES, meel'eh-rôsh', a village of Canada West, on the Cornwall Canal, in the township of Cornwall, and 45 miles from Prescott. Pop. about 220.

MILLER'S, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

MILLERSBURG, a village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 26 miles N.W. of Reading.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Wiconisco Creek, 28 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains a church and several stores. A railroad, 16 miles long, extends from this place to the coal-mines of Bear Mountain.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, 43 miles S.E. of Nashville.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, on the Hinkston Creek, 48 miles E. of Frankfort, is surrounded by a rich farming community, and is one of the principal places in the county. It has 4 or 5 churches, a thriving high school, and several mills. Pop. 600.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Ohio, on Killbuck Creek, 87 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is built on elevated ground, and surrounded by hills. Laid out in 1824. It contains 4 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 1 foundry, and 1 grist-mill. The Cleveland and Zanesville Railroad passes through it.

MILLERSBURG, a village of Meigs co., Ohio, 88 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 12 miles N. of Pomeroy.

MILLERSBURG, a village of Ohio co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Cincinnati.

MILLERSBURG, a village of Whitley co., Indiana, on the Ed River, 12 miles S.W. of Columbia.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Mercer co., Illinois, 156 miles N.W. of Springfield. It was the county seat previous to 1849. A newspaper is published here.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 21 miles N. of Jefferson City.

MILLERSBURG, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.

MILLER'S CHAPEL, a post-office of Dyer co., Tennessee.

MILLER'S CREEK, a post-office of Davis co., Utah.

MILLER'S MILL, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

MILLER'S PLACE, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near the N. side of Long Island.

MILLERSPORT, a thriving post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 30 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

MILLER'S RIVER, of Massachusetts, rises in the N. part of Worcester co., flows W. into Franklin co., and enters the Connecticut, at its bend near Greenfield, after a course of about 60 miles. It affords motive power for numerous factories and mills.

MILLER'S RIVER, a mill stream in Caledonia co., in the E.N.E. part of Vermont; falls into the Passumpsic River.

MILLER'S TAVERN, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

MILLERSTOWN, a village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E.N.E. of Butler.

MILLERSTOWN, a village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Lebanon, 20 miles E. of Harrisburg. It has several mills on Quittapahilla Creek. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

MILLERSTOWN, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles S.W. of Allentown.

MILLERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Greenwood township, Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, 29 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. The Central Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal pass by the place. Pop. about 500.

MILLERSTOWN, a post-village of Grayson co., Kentucky, 125 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

MILLERSTOWN, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 39 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It contains several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-village of Anne Arundell co., Maryland, on the Annapolis branch of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, 11 miles from Annapolis.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-office of Adair co., Kentucky.

MILLERSVILLE, a village of Delaware co., Ohio, 28 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana.

MILLERVILLE, a post-village in Louisville township, St. Lawrence co., New York, on Grass River, which here affords water-power, about 30 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. It contains a church, a hotel, stone grist-mill, with 4 run of stones, saw-mills, triphammer, tannery, clothing works, &c. The river is here crossed by a bridge.

MILLERY, mil'eh-ree', a small town of France, department of Rhône, 9 miles S.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1525.

MILLESIMO, mil-lé-sé-mo, a market-town of Sardinia, division of Genoa, 6 miles S.W. of Cairo, on the Bormida. Pop. 1308. Bonaparte here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1796.

MILLEVILLE, mil'vil, a post-village in Brunswick township, Rensselaer co., New York, about 12 miles N.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a school-house, tavern, grist-mill, saw-mill, and a large auger manufactory.

MILL FALLS, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

MILLFIELD, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, about 72 miles S.E. of Columbus.

MILLFORD SQUARE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

MILL GAP, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

MILL GREEN, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

MILL GROVE, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

MILL GROVE, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MILL GROVE, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia, 9 miles S. of Marietta.

MILL GROVE, a post-office of Henry co., Alabama.

MILL GROVE, a village of Wood co., Ohio, about 120 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

MILL GROVE, a post-village of Owen co., Indiana, on Mill Creek, 15 miles N. of Spencer, the county town.

MILL GROVE, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. P. 523.

MILL GROVE, post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

MILL HALL, a post-village of Bald Eagle township, Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on Fishing Creek, 104 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains 1 woollen factory, 1 iron foundry, 1 furnace, and several mills. Pop. about 600.

MILL HAVEN, a post-village of Scriven co., Georgia, 77 miles N.W. of Savannah.

MILLHEIM, mill'hime, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Penn Valley, 85 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

MILL HILL, a post-office of Cabarras co., North Carolina.

MILLHOUSE, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 3 miles N. of Dundee, in the manufactories of which town its inhabitants are mostly engaged.

MILLHOUSEN, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 55 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

MILLICAN, a post-office of Brazos co., Texas.

MILLIFONT or MEL/LEFONT, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Louth.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, a post-village of Madison co., Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, 25 miles above Vicksburg.

MILLIN, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

MILLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MILLINGTON, a village of Middlesex co., Connecticut, 35 miles E.N.E. of New Haven.

MILLINGTON, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Trenton.

MILLINGTON, a post-village of Kent co., Maryland, on the Chester River, 60 miles E.N.E. of Annapolis.

MILLINGTON, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

MILLINO, mil-lee'no, a post-office of Colorado co., Texas.

MILLOM, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

MILL PLAIN, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 70 miles S.W. of Hartford.

MILL POINT, a post-village of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

MILL POINT, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

MILL POINT, a village of Ottawa co., Michigan, on Grand River, 1 mile above Grand Haven. It has 6 or 7 steam saw-mills.

MILLPORT, a sea-bathing place of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, co. of Bute, on the S. side of the island of Cumbry, beautifully situated. Pop. 817.

MILLPORT, a post-village in Veteran township, Chemung co., New York, on the Cayuga and Elmira Railroad, 150 miles S.W. by W. from Albany. A stream flows past the village, affording motive power for numerous saw-mills.

MILLPORT, a thriving post-village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, on the Oswayo Creek, about 200 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

MILL PORT, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

MILLPORT, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Muscatuck River, 78 miles S. of Indianapolis.

MILLPORT, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

MILL POT, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

MILL RAY, a post-office of Bullock co., Georgia.

MILL RIDGE, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

MILL RIVER, a small stream of Windsor co., in the S.S.E. part of Vermont, falls into the Connecticut River.

MILL RIVER, a small stream of Fairfield co., in the S.W.

part of Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound at New Haven.

MILL RIVER, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

MILL RIVER, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina, 270 miles W. of Raleigh.

MILLS, a new county in the W.S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Missouri River forms its W. boundary, and the county is traversed by Nishnabotona River and Keg Creek. The soil is said to be good, but is mostly uncultivated. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Major Mills, of Iowa, killed in the Mexican war.

MILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, about 36 miles by land E. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

MILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, 45 miles S. by E. of Dover.

MILLSBOROUGH, a village of Richland co., Ohio.

MILLS' CORNERS, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

MILLSFIELD, a township of Coos co., New Hampshire, about 10 miles W. of Umbagog Lake. Pop. in 1830, 33; in 1840, 12; and in 1850, 2.

MILLSFORD, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

MILLS' GAP, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

MILLS' MILLS, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

MILLS' MILLS, a thriving village of Fayette co., Indiana, on the Whitewater River and Canal, 60 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

MILLS POINT, Kentucky. See HICKMAN.

MILLSPORT, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MILLS' PRAIRIE, a post-office of Edwards co., Illinois.

MILL SPRING, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

MILL SPRINGS, a post-office of Wayne co., Kentucky, 101 miles S. of Frankfort.

MILLSTADT, mill'stadt, a village of Austria, Illyria, 18 miles N.W. of Villach, on the N. shore of a lake of the same name, about 9 miles long and 2 broad. Pop. 500.

MILLSTADT, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

MILLSTONE, a new township of Monmouth co., New Jersey. Pop. 1073.

MILLSTONE, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the left bank of Millstone River, and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 25 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, contains 4 or 5 stores, and some 50 or 60 houses.

MILLSTONE, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

MILLSTONE RIVER, in the central part of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth county, separates Mercer from Middlesex county, then flowing northward through part of Somerset, enters the Raritan, 2 or 3 miles S.E. of Somerville.

MILLSTREET, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, 20 miles E. of Killarney. Pop. 2162. It has a jail, and infantry barracks.

MILLS VILLAGE, a village of Frankfort township, Waldo co., Maine, about 20 miles N.E. by N. of Belfast. It contains a church, 6 stores, and extensive lumbering-mills.

MILLTHORPE, a town of England. See MILNTHORPE.

MILLTOWN, a village of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, 8 miles S. of Tralee. Pop. 797. In the vicinity is Kilcoleman Abbey.

MILLTOWN, a village of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2 miles S.S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 736.

MILLTOWN, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

MILLTOWN, a post-village of Putnam co., New York, about 100 miles S. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and 4 or 5 stores.

MILLTOWN, a little village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 11 miles W.S.W. of Flemington.

MILLTOWN, a village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

MILLTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles E. of Westchester.

MILLTOWN, a manufacturing village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Tacony Creek, about 8 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. Shovels and spades are made here.

MILLTOWN, a post office of Chambers co., Alabama.

MILLTOWN, a post-village of Crawford co., Indiana, 110 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

MILLTOWN-MALBAY, (mál'bay,) a town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare, on the Cove of Malbay, 18 miles W. of Ennis. Pop. 1295.

MILLVIEW, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

MILLVIEW, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia.

MILL VILLAGE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 20 miles from the former and 23 from the latter.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, about 40 miles W. of Rochester. It has an academy.

MILLVILLE, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., New Jersey, at the head of navigation on Maurice River, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Salem. The village has 2 extensive glass manufactories, and about 1600 inhabitants. Pop. 2332.

MILLVILLE, otherwise called HEADLEY'S and TAT-

1200

MLETOWN, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on the road leading from Barnegat to Mount Holly. The charcoal business is extensively carried on here.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 84 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of King George co., Virginia, about 70 miles N.N.E. of Richmond.

MILLVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Alabama, 66 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery.

MILLVILLE, a small village of Marion co., Alabama.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Rush co., Texas, about 10 miles N.E. of Henderson.

MILLVILLE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tennessee, 97 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on Indian Creek, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati.

MILLVILLE, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 21 miles E. of Galena.

MILLVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Ray co., Missouri, on the road from Richmond to Chillicothe, about 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. about 500.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on Turkey River, a few miles from its mouth.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin.

MILLWAY, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MILLWEEFS, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

MILLWOOD, a post-village of Clark co., Virginia, 140 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several flouring-mills.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Deely co., Georgia.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Jackson co., Florida.

MILLWOOD, a steamboat-landing of Alabama, on the Black Warrior River below Tuscaloosa.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Collins co., Texas.

MILLWOOD, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. P. 1624.

MILLWOOD, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, near Vernon River, 55 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Missouri, 78 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

MILLY, mee'yee', (L. *Milliacum*.) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecole, 15 miles E. of Etampes. Pop. in 1852, 2028.

MILLY, a village of France, department of Oise, 6 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1078.

MILNA, mil'nd, a seaport town of Austria, Dalmatia, 13 miles S. of Spalatro, on the W. coast of the island of Brazza, on a large bay which forms an excellent natural harbor. Pop. 2763.

MILNATHORT, a market-town of Scotland, co. and 14 miles N.N.E. of Kinross. Pop. in 1851, 1605.

MILNER, a post-village of Pike co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Macon.

MILNER, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

MILNERSVILLE, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

MILNAGAVIE or MILNAGUY, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 1622.

MILNTHORPE or MILLTHORPE, mill'thorp, a market-town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Kendal, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway. Pop. in 1851, 1534.

MILLO, mee'lo, or MELOS, (Gr. *Μηλος*.) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, kingdom of Greece, government of Syra, lat. 36° 45' N., lon. 24° 23' E. Area 65 square miles. Pop. 3800. Surface mountainous, volcanic, and generally sterile. Mount St. Elias, in its W. part, is 2480 feet in height. Sulphur, alum, and vitriol are its principal products, and it has many caverns and hot springs. A large bay indents it on the N., forming one of the most frequented harbors in the Cyclades, on the S.E. side of which is the small and unhealthy town of Milo, in ancient times a flourishing city. ANTI-MILO, an'tee mee'lo, is an islet about 6 miles N.W.

MILLO, a post-village and township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Piscataquis River, which here receives the Sebect, and about half a mile E. of Pleasant River, 35 miles N. by E. of Bangor. The village possesses an abundant water-power, which is employed for a grist-mill, saw-mill, shingle and clapboard establishment, carding and cloth-dressing factory, and a large shovel-handle factory, turning out about 3000 dozen handles annually. It contains a church, erected in 1853, and 6 stores. A bridge of 280 feet span was built across Pleasant River in 1852, at a cost of \$3500. Over this bridge passes most of the travel between the E. and W. parts of the state. Pop. of the village, about 600; of the township, 1100.

MILLO, a post-township of Yates co., New York, borders on Seneca and Crooked Lakes, and contains Penn Yan, the county seat. Pop. 4791.

MILLO, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

MIL, a post-office of Brown co., Indiana.

MIL, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

MIL CENTRE, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 4 miles S. of Penn Yan.

MILOSLAW, mee-lo-slaw', a town of Prussian Poland, 29 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1590.

MILOSTAVITCHI, me-lo-sta-vitch/ee, a market-town of Russia, government of Mohoelev, 10 miles E.N.E. of Klimovitchi. Pop. 1800.

MILROY, a small post-village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

MILROY, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, on Little Flat Rock Creek, 8 miles S. of Rushville.

MILTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MILSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MILSTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Amesbury. Addison was born in the parsonage house of this parish in 1672.

MILTENBERG, mil'ten-bérg', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 31 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 3050. It has a Franciscan convent, and a castle belonging to the Prince of Leiningen.

MILTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks, 3 miles S.S.W. of Abingdon.

MILTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MILTON, a village and parish of England, county and 15 S.E. of Hants.

MILTON ADBAS, a town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, 6 miles W.S.W. of Blandford-Forum. Pop. 853. Milton Abbey is a noble structure occupying the site of a monastery built by King Athelstan about 933.

MILTON ABBOT, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MILTON BRYANT, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MILTON DAMERELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MILTON ERNEST, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MILTON GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MILTON KEYNES, (kánz,) a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 3½ miles S.E. of Newport-Pagnell. Atterbury, the celebrated Bishop of Rochester, was born here in 1602.

MILTON LILBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MILTON LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MILTON MALZOR, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MILTON POMFRET, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MILTON SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MILTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

MILTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Hants, island of Portsea.

MILTON or HERBERTSHIRE, a small village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles W.N.W. of Falkirk, on the Carron.

MILTON, a township of Oxford co., Maine. Pop. 186.

MILTON, a post-village and township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Salmon Falls River, 30 miles E.N.E. of Concord. The village is the present terminus of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad. It has manufactures of flannels, hobbins, &c. Pop. 1629.

MILTON, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the Lamotte River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, about 44 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 2451.

MILTON, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Milford Branch Railroad, 8 miles S. of Boston. The township contains many elegant country residences, and is noted for its delightful scenery. The village is a pleasant and thriving place, with an academy incorporated in 1798. A village called the Mill is situated at the head of navigation on the Neponset, partly in Milton and partly in Dorchester. It is the seat of an active business, and has some manufactures. A fine granite bridge has recently been constructed across the Neponset, connecting Milton with Dorchester. The river affords excellent motive power for mills. A fine quality of granite is found here. Pop. of the township, 2241.

MILTON, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 25 miles W. of Hartford.

MILTON, a township of Saratoga co., New York, immediately N. of Ballston Spa. Pop. 4220.

MILTON, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, near the Hudson River, about 80 miles below Albany. It has 3 or 4 churches, and is the centre of some trade.

MILTON, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey.

MILTON, a village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MILTON, a post-borough of Turbot township, Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 70 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is the most populous town in the county. Large quantities of grain are exported from this place by the West Branch Canal. A bridge crosses the river here. Milton is on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, at the W. terminus of the Catawissa Railroad, not yet finished. It has 4 or 5 churches, 1 academy, 1 newspaper office, and 2 steam-mills. Pop. in 1850, 1649; in 1853, about 2000.

MILTON, a thriving post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, 6 miles S.E. of Milford.

MILTON, a flourishing post-village of Caswell co., North Carolina, on the Dan River, 75 miles N.W. of Raleigh, and

very near the N. boundary of the state. County Line Creek, which joins the Dan River here, affords water-power. Milton contains a large flouring-mill, a cotton factory, and 4 tobacco factories. It has also several seminaries, 8 stores, 1 newspaper office, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

MILTON, a post-village in Laurens district, South Carolina.

MILTON, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Georgia.

MILTON, a post-village, capital of Santa Rosa co., Florida, on the Blackwater River, near its entrance into Pensacola Bay, about 20 miles N.E. of Pensacola.

MILTON, a post-village of Autauga co., Alabama, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

MILTON, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie River, at the mouth of Tippah Creek, and at the head of steam navigation, 13 miles N.E. of Oxford.

MILTON, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, 15 miles N.E. of Murfreesborough.

MILTON, a post-village of Trimble co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Madison, Indiana.

MILTON, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1432.

MILTON, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1472.

MILTON, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop. 1123.

MILTON or WEST MILTON, a thriving post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, 78 miles W. of Columbus, has 2 churches and several mills. Pop. about 600.

MILTON, a village of Stark co., Ohio, about 100 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MILTON, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1360.

MILTON, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 244.

MILTON, a township in Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 611.

MILTON, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 1544.

MILTON, a flourishing post-village and township of Wayne co., Indiana, on the Whitewater Valley Canal, 54 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 765.

MILTON, a village of Brown co., Illinois, on McKee's Creek, about 60 miles W. of Springfield.

MILTON, a township in Du Page co., Illinois. Pop. 2148.

MILTON, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

MILTON, a post-village of Randolph co., Missouri, 12 miles E. of Huntsville.

MILTON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

MILTON, a thriving post-village in Milton township, Rock co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 400; of the township, 1032.

MILTON, a thriving town of Washington co., Oregon, on the W. side of the Columbia River, 30 miles N.N.W. of Portland. Pop. 800.

MILTON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 36 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 25 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

MILTON, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, and 8 miles from Granby.

MILTON MILLS, post-office, Strafford co., New Hampshire.

MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MILTON PARK, England. See PETERBOROUGH.

MILTON ROYAL, an ancient market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on an Inlet of the Channel between the Isle of Sheppey and the mainland, near the mouth of the Medway, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Faversham. Pop. in 1851, 2407. It has wharves for barges engaged in the London carrying trade, and numerous dredgers employed in its celebrated oyster fisheries.

MILTONSHURG, a thriving post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 114 miles E. by S. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

MILTONVILLE, a village of Wayne co., Mississippi, 115 miles E.S.E. of Jackson.

MILTONVILLE, a village of Butler co., Ohio, 30 miles N. of Cincinnati.

MILTONVILLE, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee River, 55 miles W. of Sandusky City.

MILTSCHIN, mil'tsheen', or **MILCSIN**, mil-cheen' a town of Bohemia, 47 miles S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1500.

MILTSEEN or MILTSIN, mil'tseen', a mountain of North Africa, the highest ascertained peak of the Atlas, is situated about 30 miles S.E. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 31° 16' N., lon. 7° 25' W. Height 11,400 feet.

MILVERTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 13½ miles S.W. of Bridgewater.

MILVERTON with EDMONSCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MILVILLE, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

MILVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 5 miles W. of Bowmanville. It contains several mills and stores. Pop. about 200.

MILWAUKEE, or **MILWAUKIE**, a river of Wisconsin, which rises in Fond du Lac co., and after a course of perhaps 100 miles, enters Lake Michigan, at the city of Milwaukee. Its general direction is S.S.E. The lower part of its course for about 20 miles is nearly parallel with the lake, from which it is only 4 or 5 miles distant. It furnishes extensive water-power.

MILWAUKEE, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains 240 square miles. It is drained by the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Root Rivers. The surface is gently undulating. The soil is calcareous, and highly productive. Milwaukee county is traversed by 6 plank-roads, and by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. Settled in 1834 or 1835. Though the smallest in extent, it is the most populous county in the state, and the most important as containing the city of Milwaukee, the commercial capital of Wisconsin. Pop. 31,077.

MILWAUKEE, a post-township in the E. part of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1351.

MILWAUKEE, a city, port of entry, capital of Milwaukee county, and the most populous town of Wisconsin, is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Milwaukee River, 90 miles N. of Chicago, and 75 miles E. of Madison. Lat. $43^{\circ} 3' 45''$ N., lon. $87^{\circ} 57'$ W. It is pleasantly situated on the flats bordering the river, and on the bluffs which rise abruptly from the margin of the lake to the height of about 100 feet. The river approaches from the N. in a direction nearly parallel with the lake shore, and is joined about 1 mile from its mouth, by the Menomonee River, which comes from the W. The largest boats of the lake can ascend the river 2 miles from its mouth. The general appearance of the city is peculiar and striking, from the color and superior quality of the bricks manufactured here. They have a delicate and enduring cream or straw color, which is highly agreeable to the eye, and is not affected by the action of the elements. Many of these bricks are exported to distant parts of the Union. Milwaukee contains about 30 churches, of which 26 are Protestant and 4 Roman Catholic, 5 public schools, the Milwaukee University Institute, a female college, several academies, 3 orphan asylums, and other benevolent institutions. The public press consists of 7 daily newspapers, and about the same number of weekly issues. There are 3 or 4 banks, and several insurance companies. The streets, stores, &c., are lighted with gas. In 1853 the citizens voted a loan of \$50,000, to be expended in the improvement of the harbor, Congress having previously appropriated \$15,000 to that purpose.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad has recently been completed from this place to Madison. Other railroads are in progress to Chicago, Green Bay, Beloit, &c. Plank-roads extend from the city in six directions, with an aggregate length of about 200 miles. Milwaukee is the outlet of the productions of a rich and rapidly improving country. The following quantities of produce were shipped here in 1852, viz.: 394,356 bushels of wheat; 345,620 of barley; 428,800 of oats; 88,597 barrels of flour; 1,771,314 pounds of pork in bulk; 19,603 barrels of pork; 321,121 pounds of wool; about 1,000,000 pounds of lead, and 700,000 bricks. Tonnage of vessels owned here in 1854, 14,217. During the year 26 schooners, of 2040 tons, were built. The navigation is usually open about 8 months in the year, from March to November. Milwaukee enjoys a healthy climate, the great lakes having a sensible influence in modifying the extremes of heat and cold. The mean annual temperature in 3 years was 47° . The extensive water-power of the river constitutes an important element in the prosperity of Milwaukee. At the head of the navigable part of the river a dam has been built, which raises the water 12 feet, and a canal conveys it to the city. Here are 5 large flouring-mills, a woollen factory, several machine shops, and other establishments. The reported value of articles manufactured in 1852 was over \$2,000,000. Milwaukee is remarkable for the rapidity of its growth, which has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any of the western towns. It maintains intimate relations with a region to which a vast emigration is flowing—a region which a few years ago was a solitary waste, or a field of savage warfare, but is now appropriated to the peaceful pursuits and liberal institutions of civilized society. The place was settled in 1835. The city was incorporated in January, 1846. Pop. in 1840, 1751; in 1850, 20,061; in 1854, about 30,000.

MILWAUKEE, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon.

MILWAUKIE, a river of Wisconsin. See **MILWAUKEE**.

MILWICH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

MILZANO, mil-zá/no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province of Brescia, on the Mella. P. 1239.

MIMCINA or **MIMSINA**, mim-see'na, a considerable town of Morocco, province of Darah, 100 miles S.E. of Morocco, lat. 34° N., lon. 5° W., beautifully situated among palms, and inhabited by Berbers, Moorish agriculturists, and some Jews.

MIMMS, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hert.

MIMMS, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

MIN, min or meen, or **MIN KIANG**, min' ke-áng', a considerable river of China, province of Fokien, the greater part of which it drains, rises in the black tea district, and flows generally S.E. into Hsien Bay, lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$ N., lon. $119^{\circ} 40'$ E. Near its mouth it is bounded on each side by lofty heights; a good deal of rice is raised on its banks. On it are the cities Kien-chang, Yen-ping, and Yoo-choo, the last being one of the Chinese ports now open to Europeans.

MINA, a post-village and township on the W. border of Chautauque co., New York, about 350 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 990.

1202

MINAB. See **MEENAB**.

MINA, mee'nd, (plural **MINAS**, mee'ndz) a Portuguese and Spanish word signifying "mine," and forming a part of several names in South America; as, **MINAS-GERAES**, the "General Mines," **MINAS-NOVAS**, the "New Mines," &c.

MINAS-GERAES, mee'ndz zhá-rá'z, almost zhá-rice', a province of Brazil, situated between lat. $14^{\circ} 25'$ and 23° S., and lon. $40^{\circ} 37'$ and $53^{\circ} 20'$ W., having E. Bahia, S. San Paulo, W. Goyaz, and N. Pernambuco. Area 160,870 square miles. It occupies the highest table-land in Brazil, and is the most populous of its provinces. The prairies are covered with vast herds of cattle, and the cheese of the province is in high repute. The gold and precious stones of the province are very important; extensive iron works have been erected in the neighborhood of Ouro-Preto, and furnish many of the large castings used in the sugar-houses. Education has made greater advances in this than in any of the other provinces. In 1841, there were 26 Latin, and 181 primary schools, a normal school, and a school of science in Ouro-Preto, (formerly Villa Rica.) It sends 20 deputies to the General Assembly, and appoints 10 senators. The Provincial Assembly, composed of 36 members, holds its sitting in Ouro-Preto. Pop. 900,000.

MINAS-NOVAS, mee'ndz no'váz, formerly **BOM-SUCCESSO DAS MINAS-DE-FANADO**, bóm soo-ssá'so dás mee'ndz dá fá-ná'do, a modern town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 230 miles N.E. of Ouro-Preto, with an electoral college, a school of primary instruction, and a hospital. Pop. 3000.

MINAVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, 35 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

MINAYA, me-ní'á, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2312.

MINCARLO, one of the Scilly Islands, 4 miles W. of St. Mary's. Area 12 acres.

MINCH, a strait of Scotland. See **MINCH**.

MINCHINHAMPTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Cotswold Hills, 4 miles S.E. of Stroud, near a branch of the Great Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4459. The town has manufactories of woollen cloth, recently employing about 1000 hands.

MINCHINMADIVA, min-chin-má-dee'vá, written also **MINCHINMADOM**, a mountain peak of the Andes, in Patagonia, lat. $42^{\circ} 50'$ S. Height 8000 feet.

MINCIO, min'cho or meen'cho, (anc. *Minicius*), a river of North Italy, emerges from the S. extremity of Lake Garda, flows S. and E., and joins the Po, near Governolo, after a course of 38 miles. Goito and Mantua are on its banks, from which last city downwards it is navigable for barges.

MINDANAO, min-dá-ná'o or meen-dá-ná'o, or **MAGINDANAO**, má-heen-dá-ná'o, (Inhabitants of the lakes,) an island of the Malay Archipelago, the southernmost and after Luzon the largest of the Philippines, extending from Point Banajan, lat. $9^{\circ} 50'$ N., lon. $125^{\circ} 23'$ E., to Point Mindanao, lat. $5^{\circ} 32'$ N., lon. $125^{\circ} 23'$ E.; and W. to E. from Point Alimpayan, lat. $7^{\circ} 6'$ N., lon. 122° E., to Cape St. Augustine or Pandag-tan, lat. $6^{\circ} 4'$ N., lon. $128^{\circ} 13'$ E. Greatest length 300 miles. Estimated area 36,000 square miles. Iligan Bay on the N., and Illano or Illanon Bay on the S., nearly divide the island into two parts. Its line of coast is marked with many bays and headlands, which afford excellent shelter to ships during storms, but strong currents make its W. side dangerous. Its mountains are of immense altitude, and are clothed nearly to their summits with dense forests of teak and other large trees. Numerous volcanoes, some extinct, others in full ignition, occur among them; but Mount Calatan, near the source of the river Batuan, seems the only one known, by name, to geographers. It is thickly interspersed with lakes, from which circumstance it derives its name. In some parts of the island are extensive prairies. The products comprise gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco, and pepper, exported chiefly to Manila and the adjacent islands. Nitre, and volcanic products are said to be abundant. The interior is peopled by Papuan negroes. The Malays, who have long been notorious for their piracies, live under many independent chiefs, the principal of whom is the Sultan of Mindanao. Principal towns, Mindanao, Zamboangan, Cayagan, Surigao, Tandag, and Catel. Pop. uncertain; that of the 2 Spanish provinces on its N. side amounted, in 1837, to upwards of 74,000.

MINDANAO, a town on the S.W. coast of the island of Mindanao, near the mouth of the river Pelangy, in the Bay of Illana, and contiguous to which is Selangan, the residence of the Sultan of Mindanao.

MINDELHEIM, min'del-hime', (anc. *Rostrum Nemoris*), a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Mindel, 30 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2625.

MINDEN, min'den, (L. *Mindia*), a strongly fortified town of Prussia, Westphalia, on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge 600 feet in length, and on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine, near the Hanoverian frontier, 60 miles E.N.E. of Münster. Its fortifications have been greatly improved since 1815, and it has some new barracks, which, with its cathedral, form its most striking public buildings. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches; several hospitals, schools,

and public institutions; manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and refined sugar; and a considerable trade on the river between Bremen and Central Germany. Minden is the seat of several important courts; and possesses an historical and antiquarian society. It was the residence of several of the early German emperors, and many diets have been held here. In 1759, the Duke of Brunswick defeated the French in the neighborhood. Pop. in 1848, 12,782.

MINDEN, a government of Prussia, Westphalia, bounded N. and N.W. by Hanover. Area 2040 square miles. It belongs to three independent basins—the Weser, Ems, and Rhine. Minden is subdivided into 10 circles. Pop. in 1849, 463,229.

MINDEN, a post-township on the W. border of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 4623.

MINDEN, a beautiful post-village and former capital of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, is situated about 2 miles E. of the Dauchite River, and 400 miles N.N.W. of New Orleans. Its landing-place is frequently visited by steamboats which ascend from Red River through Lake Distineau. It is a place of active business, and in respect to wealth and population, it is the second town in Northern Louisiana. It has 2 churches, 2 printing-offices, 1 iron foundry, 12 stores, and shops in which various utensils are made. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

MINDEN, a township of St. Joseph co., Michigan. P. 862.

MINDENVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

MINDORO, *min-do-ro* or *meen-do-ro*, an island of the Philippines, Malay Archipelago, lat. of Pt. Calavite, 13° 27' N., lon. 120° 21' E., and 20 miles S. of Luzon. Estimated area 4150 square miles. Pop. 29,632. Surface mountainous, and, viewed from the sea, it is picturesque. Chief town, Calapan, on its N. coast.

MINDORO, SEA OF. See SOOLOO SEA.

MINDORO, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

MINDTOWN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MINE CREEK, a post-township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Pop. 1185.

MINEHEAD, a seaport, ancient borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 22 miles W.N.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1851, 1542. The town has a commodious harbor, with a herring fishery, coasting and Irish trade.

MINEHEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Munster, co. of Waterford, on the Atlantic, 6 miles S.S.W. of Helwick-head.

MINEING, a post-office of Morgan co., Missouri.

MINE/KILL FALLS, a post-office of Schuylkill co., New York.

MINE LA MOTTE, a post-office of Madison co., Missouri.

MINEO, *me-na/o*, (anc. *Meua*), a town of Sicily, 26 miles S.W. of Catania, on an eminence near a sulphurous lake, and possessing a college. Pop. 8000.

MINERA, *me-na/ra*, a chapelry of Wales, 3 miles N.W. of Wrexham.

MINERAL HILL, a post-office of Serier co., Arkansas.

MINERAL POINT, a post-township in the S. part of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop. 2584.

MINERAL POINT, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 47 miles W.S.W. of Madison. The village stands on a point of land between two small streams, and is surrounded by a rich mineral region, from which large quantities of lead and copper are exported by way of Galena. It is a place of active business, and is rapidly improving. It has 5 churches, 4 smelting furnaces, 11 dry-goods stores, and 1 bank. A company has been formed here to construct a railroad which shall intersect with the Illinois Central Railroad, and connect this point with Chicago. Laid out in 1827. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2584; of the village in 1854, estimated at 3000.

MINERAL RIDGE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MINERAL SPRINGS, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

MINERBE, *me-nèr/bè*, a town of Austrian Italy, 20 miles S.E. of Verona. Pop. 3000.

MINERBE, a town of Northern Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles N.E. of Bologna. Pop. 2940.

MINE RIDGE, in the S.E. part and extending along the E. border of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, derives its name from the copper-mines which it contains, but which are no longer worked.

MINERS, a village of Washington co., Missouri, 110 miles S.E. by E. of Jefferson City.

MINERSVILLE, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 2 miles E. of Pittsburgh.

MINERSVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Schuylkill River, 4 miles W. of Pottsville. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by hills which contain rich beds of coal. A branch railroad, 7 miles long, connects it with Schuylkill Haven, on the Reading Railroad. It has a newspaper office, 1 iron foundry, 1 car factory, and 1 flour-mill. Incorporated in 1831. Pop. in 1840, 600; in 1850, 2951; in 1853, about 4000.

MINERSVILLE, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

MINERSVILLE, a village of Salisbury township, Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 100 miles S.E. of Columbus. It joins the upper part of Pomeroy.

MINERVA, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Essex co., New York, about 90 miles N. of Albany. P. 586.

MINERVA, a post-office of Houston co., Georgia.

MINERVA, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 10 miles W. of Maysville. It has 2 or 3 churches.

MINERVA, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and on a branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, about 110 miles N.E. of Columbus. Grain is shipped here on the canal.

MINERVA, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

MINERVINO, *men-èr-vee/no*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, district of Barletta, 15 miles S.W. of Andria. P. 7200.

MINES BAY. See NOVA SCOTIA, page 1368.

MINES SHIBDOLETH, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

MINESOTA, a territory, United States. See MINNESOTA.

MINETTO, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

MINETY, a parish of England, counties of Gloucester and Wilts, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 9½ miles S. of Cirencester.

MINEWITHEEN, one of the Scilly Islands.

MINGA/LA, an island of the Hebrides, near their S. extremity, about 2 miles S.S.W. of Pappa. Length 3 miles. Cliffs on the S.W. remarkably lofty.

MINGAN (ming-gan) ISLANDS, a group, British North America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. of Anticosti.

MINGLANILLA, *min-glà-neel/yà*, a village of Spain, New Castle, 44 miles S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1948.

MINGO FLAT, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

MINGOLSHEIM, *mingols-hime*, a village of Baden, 20 miles S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1840. Near it is a mineral spring, and the ancient castle of Kislau.

MINGRELIA, *ming-ree-là*, (Fr. *Mingrelie*, *mân-grâ-lèes*, Ger. *Mingrelia*, *min-grâ-le-en*), a province of Asiatic Russia, between the Black Sea on the W., and the Caucasus on the N. Area 2365 square miles. Pop. 70,000. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Greek Church, and their prince, a vassal of Russia, resides in the small town of Zoubidze, (*Zubidid*). The country has often been devastated by wars, and many of the population, who are extremely handsome, are carried into slavery. On the W. coast, are the forts of Redout-Kaleh, and Anaklia.

MINHO, *meen/yo*, (Sp. *Minho*; anc. *Minius*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Gallaia, 30 miles N.E. of Santiago, flows E., S., and W., latterly bounding Portugal on the N., and enters the Atlantic near Caminha, 52 miles N. of the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 130 miles. Affluents, the Sil, Avia, and Tea.

MINHO or **ENTRE DOURO-E-MINHO**, *ên-trà dô-ro à meen/yo*, (*i. e.* "between the Douro and Minho") the most northern province of Portugal, having W. the Atlantic, and N. the Minho. Area 2044 square miles. Pop. 487,431. Its S. part has been lately comprised in the new province of Porto; and it is now divided into the comarcas of Braga and Viana, its chief towns.

MINIEN or **MINYEH**, *mee-ne-yeh*, a town of Egypt, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Nile, 136 miles S.S.W. of Cairo. It has some earthenware manufactures, and a government cotton factory.

MININGSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MINISH, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic, 3 miles W. of the centre of Kilkerran Bay. Length 2 miles. Pop. about 500.

MINISINK, a post-village and township in the W. part of Orange co., New York. The township is intersected in the N.W. by the New York and Erie Railroad, about 60 miles N.W. of New York City.

MINIUS. See MINHO.

MINNAH, a town of Arabia. See OMAN.

MINNAY NOTOR. See MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, a post-village, capital of Hennepin co., Minnesota, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, a little above the Falls of St. Anthony. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and in the spring of 1854 had 3 stores and 500 inhabitants.

MINNESOTA or **MINNESOTA**, (originally written *MINNAY NOTOR*), a territory of the United States, is bounded on the N. by British America, E. by Lake Superior and the state of Wisconsin, S. by Iowa and Missouri Territory, and W. by Nebraska Territory. The Lake of the Woods, with a chain of small lakes and their outlets, forms a part of the northern boundary, the St. Croix and Mississippi a part of the eastern, and the Missouri and White Earth Rivers the western boundary. It lies between 42° 30' and 49° N. lat., and between about 89° 30' and 103° 30' W. lon., being about 650 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 430 from N.

* This is the Portuguese spelling; the Spaniards write the name *Minô*, but pronounce it in the same manner.

to 8., including an area of nearly 106,025 square miles, or 196,256,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Though there are no mountains in Minnesota, it is the most elevated tract of land between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay; and from its central heights sends its waters to every point of the compass, but mostly to the N. and S. The position from which the Red River of the North and the St. Peter's take their opposite courses is almost exactly in the centre of the territory, and elevated about 2000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. A plateau, called the "Coteau des Prairies," or "Prairie Heights," about 200 miles in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth, runs through the middle of the southern part of Minnesota. Its greatest elevation is about 1916 feet above the level of the sea, and its average height about 1450 feet. The northern portion, which is the highest, is about 899 feet above Bigstone Lake, which lies in its vicinity. Passing the St. Peter's or Minnesota River, we come upon another range of heights, known as the Coteau du Grand Bois, or the Wooded Heights, which extend for more than 100 miles nearly parallel with the Coteau des Prairies. This ridge is mostly covered with an extensive forest of hard wood. Through the middle of the triangle which occupies the N.E. portion of the territory runs a third range of heights, called the "Hauteurs de Terre," or "Highlands," which extend W. by S. about 300 miles, and form the dividing ridge, whence flow the waters that seek Lake Superior and the Mississippi in one direction, and Hudson's Bay in the other. A range of less altitude than the "Coteau des Prairies," but continuing in the same direction, forms the watershed of the streams flowing into the Missouri on the W., and those flowing into the Red River on the E. The rest of the country generally alternates between sandhills and swamps.

Geology.—Minnesota, east of the Red River of the North, is mostly covered with drift, lying on crystalline and metamorphic rocks, which occasionally protrude to the surface in the valleys of the rivers and on the shores of lakes. In the S.E., the lower magnesian limestone crops out in the valleys of the Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers; and on the latter river the sandstone occasionally obtrudes in a few places, with occasional intrusions of igneous rocks. On the shores of Lake Superior are "alternations of metamorphic schists, slates, and sandstones, with volcanic grits and other bedded traps and porphyries, intersected by numerous basaltic and greenstone dikes, with occasional deposits of red clay, marls, and drift." In the N.E. angle of Minnesota is a tract of hornblende and argillaceous slates, with bedded porphyries and intrusions of greenstone and granite. On the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, and their outlets, are metamorphic schists, with gneiss and gneissoid rocks.

Minerals.—The indications from geological surveys of Minnesota do not favor the hopes of great metallic wealth within its borders. Copper has been found, but in most instances it is not "in place," but appears to have been carried thither by the drift and boulders. The probability is that, of richer metallic ores than iron, this territory will not afford (except near Lake Superior) sufficient quantity to repay the labors of the miner; for, if they exist at all, they probably lie at great depths. The indications are equally unfavorable to there being any large deposits of coal. A lead vein, 4 inches in thickness, was discovered on the Waraju River, by the geological corps of Professor Owen. The most remarkable mineral in this territory is the red pipestone, of which the Indians make their pipes, and which is believed to be peculiar to the region of the Coteau des Prairies. A slab of this stone has been, or is to be, sent to Washington, to be inserted in the great national monument erecting to the memory of the father of his country. Salt exists in vast quantities between 47° and 49° N. lat., and 97° and 99° W. lon.

Lakes and Rivers.—Minnesota is perhaps even more deserving than Michigan of the appellation of the "Lake State," as it abounds in lacustrine waters of every size, from lakes of 40 miles in extent, to small ponds of less than a mile in circuit. These beautiful sheets of water give origin to rivers flowing N., S., and E.; some finding their way to the Atlantic through the mighty Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico; others through the great lakes, Niagara, and the St. Lawrence; and others, again, pass off to the N., and seek the ocean through Hudson's Bay and Straits. The largest of these lakes, with the exception of Lake Superior, are the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Red, Mniotwakan or Devil Lake, Leech, and Mille Lac or Spirit Lake. These generally have clear, pebbly bottoms, and are well stocked with fish, among which are the white fish, pike, pickerel, muskellonge, sucker, perch, and trout. Wild rice grows on the borders of many of them, especially at the North. Devil Lake, which is on the 48th parallel of N. lat., in the N.W. of Minnesota, is about 40 miles in length by 15 in breadth, and its waters, which are brackish, have no visible outlet. Red Lake, on the same parallel, E. of Red River, with which it communicates, is divided into two portions, united by a strait of 2 miles in width, and covers about the same area as Devil Lake. Lake of the Woods, and Rainy Lake, (the former a large sheet of water, perhaps 100 miles in circuit,) are both on the N.E. boundary of the territory.

Lake Pepin, a beautiful sheet of water, is a mere expansion of the Mississippi in the S.E. of this territory. The rivers and large streams of Minnesota are almost as numerous as its lakes. The far-famed Mississippi takes its humble origin from Itasca Lake, from whose pellucid waters it issues a rivulet of but a few feet in width, and first meandering in a N.E. direction through a number of small lakes, to receive their tribute, it turns to the S., and pursues its lordly way to its far distant exit in the Gulf of Mexico, leaving in its course the shores of 9 states and 1 territory. About 600 miles of its length are included within Minnesota, of which 600 are navigable for steamboats; 200 below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 400 above; with two interruptions, however, at Sauk Rapids and Little Falls. The Rum and St. Croix, tributaries of the Mississippi, drain the S.E. portion of the territory, and the Red River the northern, passing off into Hudson's Bay. It is the outlet of Traverse, Otter-tail, Red, and several smaller lakes. It has a course of about 600 miles within Minnesota, though it does not flow directly north more than 200 miles in that distance. The Lake Superior slope is principally drained by the St. Louis and its branches, and by the outlets of that series of small lakes that form the N.E. boundary of Minnesota. The great valley formed by the slopes of the Coteau des Prairies and the Coteau du Bois is drained by the St. Peter's or Minnesota and its tributaries. This river runs first in a S.E., and then in a N.E. course, with a total length of from 400 to 500 miles, and is navigable for steamers. Its principal branch is the Blue Earth or Mankato River. The St. Peter's, with the Crow Wing and Crow Rivers, are the principal tributaries of the Mississippi from the West. The Rivière à Jacques (ree'-vair/ah zhak) and the Sioux are the principal affluents of the Missouri from this territory. They both have an almost directly S. course, the former being about 600, and the latter 400 miles long. Nearly the whole western boundary is washed by the Missouri, which opens the western part of the territory to the commerce of the great Mississippi Valley. The rivers of Minnesota abound in small falls and rapids, which, while they interrupt navigation, furnish extensive water-power. The St. Croix is navigable to Stillwater for large boats, and for small ones to the falls; the Minnesota to Traverse des Sioux, and at high water 160 miles further; the St. Louis 20 miles for large vessels, and the Red River in nearly all parts for either Durham boats or steamboats. The Blue Earth, Rum, Elk, and others are navigable from 50 to 100 miles for steamboats of light draught and flat-boats.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—If we except cataracts of the first magnitude and high mountains, Minnesota presents as great a variety of natural objects of interest as any portion of our widely-extended domain. The traveller enters her territory ascending the Mississippi, amid beautiful islands, (one of which, Mountain Island, is 423 feet high,) and between cliffs of sandstone and magnesian limestone rising to an elevation of from 300 to 500 feet. Soon he passes into that beautiful expansion of the river named Lake Pepin, on the E. bank of which he has Maiden's Rock, 400 feet high; and near the northern extremity of the lake, La Grange Mountain, a headland about 330 feet above the lake, 180 of which, at the base, is sandstone, capped with magnesian limestone. As he proceeds, continuing his ascending voyage, the traveller arrives at the famed St. Anthony's Falls, less celebrated on account of their perpendicular pitch (only 164 feet) than for their accompaniments of wild scenery and their geological interest. The falls are divided by an island, as at Niagara, the greater portion of the water passing on the western side, which is 310 yards wide. The entire descent, including the rapids, is 58 feet in 260 rods. St. Anthony's Falls will no doubt one day become a Western Lowell; indeed its capabilities as a manufacturing site far transcend those of the town named, when the wants of the country shall call them into requisition. Fountain Cave, 2 or 3 miles above St. Paul, is an excavation in the white sandstone, which opens, by an arched entrance 25 feet wide and 20 high, into a chamber 150 feet long and 20 wide, along the centre of which glides a rivulet, which may be heard from its inner and hidden recesses dashing down in small cascades. The passage becomes very narrow as you proceed up the channel, occasionally opening into small chambers. Mr. Seymour advanced nearly 1000 feet within the cave without reaching its termination. Brown's Falls are in a narrow stream, the outlet of several small lakes on the W. side of the Mississippi. They have a perpendicular descent of 50 feet; and including smaller falls and rapids, 100 feet. Pilot Knob, near the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peter's, is an elevation of 262 feet, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country and the two rivers near whose junction it stands. The St. Croix Falls or Rapids, about 30 miles from its mouth, have a descent of nearly 50 feet in 300 yards; but the most interesting portion of the scene consists in the perpendicular walls of trap-rock through which the river has forced its way, about half a mile below the rapids, and through which it rushes with great velocity, forming eddies and whirlpools. At this place, 40 or 50 feet above the riv-

port-holes 20 to 25 feet in diameter, and 15 to 20 deep, have been worn by the action of the water. This pass is called the Dalles of the St. Croix. The Sioux River "breaks through a remarkable formation of massive quartz, which crosses it perpendicularly," at the Great Bend, in about 43° 30' N. lat., and forms a series of falls and rapids, one of which is 21 feet, another 18, and a third 10 feet in perpendicular pitch. The entire descent in 400 yards is 100 feet. Minnesota shares with Wisconsin in the falls and rapids of the St. Louis River, another picturesque and romantic display of nature's works—for a description of which, see Wisconsin. The rivers of Minnesota are filled with picturesque rapids and small falls, and often bordered with perpendicular bluffs of lime and sandstone, or gently sloping hills that gracefully recede from the water. This region is the paradise of the hunter: its prairies and forests are the home of many wild animals, and in its rivers and lakes swim great varieties of fish.

Climate.—The climate of this territory is severe, especially in the northern part. At the Pembina settlement, under the 49th parallel of latitude, the cold is frequently so great as to freeze quicksilver. According to observations kept by the officers stationed there in January, 1847, the mean temperature of the month, from three observations a day, at 9 A.M., and 3 and 9 P.M., was 12° below zero; and the greatest cold 48° below the same point. The average of 66 days' observations was 22½° below zero; and the highest point reached in the month of January, 30° above zero. The hottest day in the month of July was 96°, showing a range of 144° between the greatest cold and greatest heat. From the 17th of June to the 17th of July, 1848, the mean temperature was 69°. Even as late as in the latter weeks of March, and as early as in November, the thermometer often falls below zero. Observations made at St. Paul's, in lat. 44° 56' N., in December, January, and February, of the winter of 1850-51, gave the following result: Clear days, 22; variable, 45; cloudy, 23; rain, 5; snow, 24; and hail, 1. Greatest height of the mercury, 47°; lowest point, 32° 5' below zero; average of the winter, 15° 23'. Thirty-one days the mercury was at or above freezing, and 37 days below zero. The coldest day, (January 30,) it was 20° below; and the mildest, (February 26,) 36° 6' above zero. Winds, N.N.W., 50 days; S.E. to E.N.E., 20 days; variable, 20 days. The amount of rainy days this winter is stated as unusually large, from which the dryness of the atmosphere may be inferred. The earliest closing of the navigation by ice, between 1844 and 1850, was November 8; the latest, December 8. The earliest opening in the same period, was March 31; the latest, April 19. The climate of Minnesota, in some parts, is too severe for Indian corn, but the dryness and steadiness of the cold favor wheat and other winter grains.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of Minnesota varies greatly. In the valleys of the rivers it is mostly excellent, especially in those of the St. Peter's, and of the Mississippi and its tributaries in the S.E. part of the territory. Above the Falls of St. Anthony, with the exception of the river alluvions and some prairie land, the country is generally covered with drift, interspersed with marshes, too wet for cultivation; but the elevated portion is often much of it of tolerable fertility, though inferior to the calcareous lands of the river bottoms, and not unfrequently covered with dwarf timber. Professor Owen remarks that "the general agricultural character of the Red River country is excellent. The principal drawbacks are occasional protracted droughts during the midsummer months, and during the spring freshets, which from time to time overflow large tracts of low prairie, especially near the Great Bend." According to Governor Ramsay, wherever the test has been made, Minnesota produces corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes equal in quality to that produced in any state in the Union, and in quantity such as to astonish those who have been familiar even with the rich bottom lands of Indiana and Illinois. The nutritious wild rice, strawberries, currants, plums, cranberries, grapes, and crab-apples are indigenous. According to the census of 1850, there were 8035 acres of land only under cultivation, but as the population is now (1853) probably more than treble what it was at that period, this will be a very unfair representation of the present agricultural condition of the territory. In the year of the national census, there were produced 1401 bushels of wheat; 125 of rye; 16,725 of Indian corn; 30,582 of oats; 10,002 of peas and beans; 21,145 of Irish potatoes; 200 of sweet potatoes; 1216 of barley; 515 of buckwheat; 2010 tons of hay; 85 pounds of wool; 5100 of butter; 2950 of maple sugar; 80 of beeswax and honey. Value of live stock, \$92,856; of market produce, \$150; and of slaughtered animals, \$2840.

Forest Trees.—Parts of Minnesota are densely timbered with pine forests, and the ridges of the drift districts with small pine, birch, aspen, maple, ash, elm, hemlock, fir, poplar, and basswood. In the swamps between the ridges, the tamarack, cedar, and cypress are found; while the river bottoms furnish a good growth of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden, and elm. Much of this timber on the poorer ridges, and in some of the marshes, is of rather a dwarf character. On the Rum, St.

Croix, and Pine Rivers there are extensive forests of pine. According to Professor Owen, "a belt of forest crosses Minnesota in lat. 44° 30', which is remarkable for its unusual body of timber, in a country otherwise but scantily timbered." Bond says, "there are 80 miles of solid pine timber on the shores of the Mississippi, below Pokegamin Falls." Taken as a whole, Minnesota can scarcely be called a well-wooded country. But here, as in other parts of the West, when the prairies are protected from fire, a growth of young timber soon springs up.

Animals.—Minnesota has always been a favorite hunting ground of the Indians, and vast herds of buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, and other game still roam over the plains west of the Coteau des Prairies and the Red River. Deer, black bear, antelope, wolverine, otter, muskrat, mink, martin, wolf, and raccoon abound, and the moose and grizzly bear are occasionally met with. The prairies are frequented by grouse, pheasants, and partridges, and the streams by wild ducks and geese. The other birds are hawks, buzzards, harriers, owls, quails, plovers, larks, and a great variety of small birds. Among the water fowl are the pelican, tern, hooded sheldrake, bustard, broadbill, ruffle-headed duck, wood duck, teal, wild goose, and loon. Both the golden and bald eagle are occasionally met with. The rivers and lakes abound in fine fish, among which are the bass, carp, sunfish, pickerel, pike, catfish, whitefish, sucker, muskellunge, and trout.

Manufactures.—There are great capabilities in the innumerable rivers of Minnesota, with their falls and rapids, for manufacturing establishments. At present the conversion of her pine forests into boards, scantling, &c., constitutes the principal manufacture of this new and flourishing territory.

Internal Improvements.—These, of course, are as yet confined to opening common and military roads. In the settlement of a new country, the emigrants naturally first locate on the great rivers, and a considerable time elapses before they need any other highway than these rivers themselves and short roads leading to them. The best lands of Minnesota are on her two great navigable rivers, the Mississippi and St. Peter's; and the first acts of internal improvement needed by this territory will be the removal of some obstructions in these streams. It is among the probabilities that the great Pacific Railway may traverse this region, as engineers are now examining the feasibility of a northern route.

Commerce.—Minnesota has the advantage of two outlets for her products; one by way of the Mississippi, to every portion of the Mississippi Valley; and the other by way of Lake Superior, with the Lake States and with the East. The great export of this territory is her lumber, and in the winter of 1850-51, 21,000,000 feet were cut on the St. Croix and its tributaries. The same region would send, it was calculated, 60,000,000 feet to market in 1853; and this portion of the trade of Minnesota must increase in a rapid ratio with the settlement of its own waste lands, and of the lower country. In 1841, according to Mr. Prescott's register at Fort Snelling, 40 steamboats arrived from below, 48 in 1845, 24 in 1846, 47 in 1847, 63 in 1848, 86 in 1849, and 102 in 1850. The Mississippi River was open for navigation, or the first boat arrived, in the years 1841, '6, '6, '8, '9, and '50, respectively, on the 20th of March, 6th of April, 31st of March, 7th of April, 9th of April, and 19th of April; and the river closed, in the same years, on the 23d and 26th of November, and on the 4th, 7th, and 1st of December. The foreign exports for 1851-2 amounted to \$1207.

Education.—Minnesota has a public system of free schools, which is under the general direction of a superintendent of common schools, and the local supervision of trustees. Every township containing not less than five families is considered a school district. These school trustees are elected every year, and a majority of the voters may levy a tax not to exceed \$600 a year. A county tax is also levied for school purposes, of one-fourth of one per cent. on the *ad valorem* amount of assessment roll made by the county assessors; also 15 per cent. of all moneys raised by licenses of spirituous liquors, and on all fines for criminal acts. "An act to incorporate the University of Minnesota," was passed February 25, 1851. This institution is to consist of five departments, namely, of science, literature, and art; of laws; of medicine; of agriculture; and of elementary instruction. Twelve regents appointed by the legislature manage its affairs. It is located at St. Anthony. The proceeds of all lands granted by the United States go to form a perpetual fund for the support of the University. Congress has granted two townships of land for this purpose already.

Public Institutions.—A Penitentiary, located at Stillwater, is the only other institution, besides the University, of a strictly territorial character. A Historical Society was established at St. Paul in 1849, which annually publishes its transactions.

Population.—The commencement of the settlement of this territory is quite recent; and, at the United States census of 1850, there were only 6077 inhabitants; of whom 3696 were white males, 2343 white females, 21 free colored males, and 18 free colored females. Governor Ramsay estimated

the Indian population in 1852 at 25,000. The number of families in 1850 was 1016, occupying 1002 dwellings. Of the population, except Indians, 1586 were born in the territory, 2511 in the different states of the Union, 84 in England, 271 in Ireland, 41 in Scotland and Wales, 1417 in British America, 141 in Germany, 29 in France, 65 in other countries, and 22 whose places of birth were unknown, giving about 33 per cent. of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 30 deaths, or about 5 in every one thousand persons. In the census returns, no deaf, dumb, or blind, and but 1 idiot and 1 insane was reported. Pop. to the square mile only .04. Of the entire population, 340 were engaged in agriculture, 599 were laborers, 126 lumbermen, 207 hunters, 306 mechanics and manufacturers, 208 merchants and traders, 9 engaged in internal commerce, and 77 in the learned professions. So rapid and constant has been the influx of emigration into this territory since the taking of the national census, that the population in 1854 was estimated at 35,000 civilized inhabitants.

Counties.—Minnesota is divided into 20 counties, viz. Benton, Blue Earth, Cass, Chicago, Dakota, Fillmore, Goodhue, Hennepin, Itasca, Kanabasis, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Pierce, Pembina, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Sibley, Wabashaw, and Washington. Mankatah and Wahnahta have been obliterated since 1850. Capital, St. Paul. The principal towns are St. Paul, population in 1854 estimated at 5000; and St. Anthony's, 2000. Stillwater, St. Croix, and Wabasha are the other important places.

Government.—The governor is appointed by the President of the United States for four years; salary, \$2500. The legislature consists of a Council, composed of 9 members, and a House of Representatives, of 18 members, both elected by the people, the former for 2 years, and the latter annually. The number of councilmen may be increased to 15, and of the representatives to 39. The judiciary consists of a supreme, district, and probate courts. The territory sends a delegate to the national House of Representatives, who may speak, but not vote.

History.—Minnesota is said to have been first visited by white men in the person of two free traders in the year 1654; who, on their return to Montreal, two years afterwards, gave such glowing descriptions of the country as to induce, not only traders and trappers, but Jesuit missionaries to visit the country. To the latter are we indebted for the first printed records of Minnesota. The present territory of Minnesota formed part of the original Louisiana Territory, as purchased from France in 1803. The eastern portion formed a part of the French possessions which were surrendered to the English at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the government of the United States, after the close of the Revolution. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, (in 1805,) an exploring expedition, under General Pike, traversed the country. The first fortification of the United States within the present limits of Minnesota was located at Fort Snelling, which has been occupied by an American garrison ever since 1819. With the exception of the British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were made in this territory till about 1845. In 1849 it was organized into a territorial government. It has successively formed parts of the Missouri, North-West, Wisconsin, and Iowa Territories.

MINNESOTA CITY, a post-village, capital of Fillmore county, Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Rolling Stone, 120 miles below St. Paul. It was settled in 1852, by the "Western Farm and Village Association," who number over 100 persons. The Rolling Stone furnishes water-power in the vicinity.

MINNETONKA or **MINNITONKA**, a lake of Minnesota, included in Sibley and Hennepin counties, is 28 miles long.

MIN'NIEHIVE, a small burgh of barony of Scotland, co. and 164 miles N.W. of Dumfries. Pop. about 600.

MIN'NIGAFF, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

MINNIOAH, a post-office of Wabasham co., Minnesota.

MINNI WAKAN, min'nee wá-kán', or **DEVIL LAKE**, in Minnesota Territory, intersected by the 45th parallel of N. latitude, and the 99th meridian of W. longitude. Length about 40 miles; greatest breadth 12 miles. The water of this lake is of a deeper tint than that of the neighboring fresh-water lakes; it is so brackish that it cannot be used as drink by man; the buffaloes, however, are said to be very fond of it, drinking it as freely as they would any other water. No outlet has yet been discovered.

MINONK, of Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 31 miles S. of La Salle.

MINOOK, of Illinois, a station on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 10 miles E. of Joliet.

MINO, Pennsylvania. See **MENNO**.

MINO, a river of the Spanish peninsula. See **MINRO**.

MINORCA,* min-or'ka, or **MENORCA**,* mén-or'ca, (L.

* Named from its being the "smaller" (in Latin *minor*, Spanish *menor*) of the two principal Balearic islands. In like manner **MAJORCA** derives its name from the Latin word *major*, "greater;" it being the larger of the two islands just alluded to.

Balearis Minor and **Minorca**; Sp. *Menorca*, má-nor'ka; Fr. *Minorque*, mee'nouk'; Dutch. *Minorka*, me-nor'ka; an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain; between lat. 39° 47' and 40° 4' 45" N., lon. 3° 48' and 4° 20' E.; length 35 miles; average breadth about 10 miles; area 335 square miles. The coast is very much indented on all sides except the S., and generally presents a succession of bold headlands, enclosing small creeks and bays, of which several form good harbors. Of these the best and most frequented is Port Mahon, the capital of the island. The surface rises from all sides towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, attaining, in Mount El Toro, the height of about 5000 feet. The soil is not generally fertile; but in good seasons, the wheat and barley grown is equal to the consumption. The other principal products are oil, wine, hemp, flax, oranges, and lemons. Iron, copper, and lead, are found in abundance; and superior marble, porphyry, and alabaster exist in several districts. The first possessors of Minorca were the Carthaginians, who drew from it, in common with the other islands of the Baleares, a number of excellent slingers, who distinguished themselves during Hannibal's wars in Italy. It afterwards passed successively into the hands of the Romans, the Vandals, and the Moors; the last were expelled in 1285 by the Spaniards. During the greater part of the 18th century it belonged to the British, who finally ceded it to Spain at the peace of Amiens. For administrative purposes, it is divided into the four districts of Mahon, Alayor, Mercadel, and Ciudadela. Pop. about 40,000.

MINORI, me-no'ree, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 7 miles W.S.W. of Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno. Pop. 2200.

MINOT, me-not', a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on a tributary of the Androscoggin, 37 miles N.N.W. of Portland, by the Grand Trunk Railway, which intersects the township, and here sends off a branch road 13 miles long to Buckfield. The village has a church, and several stores and mills. There are also two other villages in the township, viz., Mechanics' Falls and East Minot. Pop. in 1850, 1734; in 1854, 2000.

MINOT'S LEDGE, or **COHASSET ROCKS**, Boston Harbor, 8 miles S.E. of Boston Light, has a fixed light 66 feet high.

MINOW (mee'now) **ISLANDS**, a group of East Africa, in Mozambique Channel, off the N.W. coast of Madagascar, lat. (N. point) 12° 49' 30" S., lon. 48° 39' E. They are about 27 in number, and with the exception of two or three, which are low and of coral formation, are lofty and precipitous, presenting ranges of basaltic columns.

MINPOORKEE, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles E. of Agra.

MINSH or **MINCH**, minch, ("Stormy Sea.") the broad strait which separates the islands of Lewis, Hebrides, from the W. coast of Scotland. Mean breadth about 35 miles. A contraction of this sound, to the S.S.W., is called the Little Minsh, and separates the middle portion of the Outer Hebrides from the island of Skye.

MIN-SHAN or **MIN-CHAN**, mín (or meen) shán, or **KIEOU-TING-SHAN**, (Kieou-Ting-shan.) ke-é'ou'ing'shán/ i. e. "mountain with nine lofty summits," a mountain of China, province of Se-chuen, in lat. 31° 34' N., lon. 103° E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

MINSHULL-CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

MINSHULL VERNON, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 5 miles N.W. of Crewe.

MINSK, minsk, a government of Russia, between lat. 51° 12' and 55° 50' N., and lon. 25° 10' and 30° 45' E. Area 34,716 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 935,345, of whom about 100,000 were Jews, and 40,000 of Tartar descent. Surface level, marshy, and for the most part inundated in the spring; principal rivers, the Pripiets, and Dnieper, with their affluents, the Beresina, Pechiza, &c.; and it is partially bounded on the S.E. and the W. by the South Dwina and the Nieman. More grain (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption; hemp, flax, potash, and tar, are other important products. Forests very extensive, and, next to agriculture, the people are mostly occupied in sawing and trading in timber. Linen weaving and distilling is pretty actively carried on. Principal towns, Minsk, Bobruisk, and Slutsk.

MINSK, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, situated on an affluent of the Beresina, 430 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 23,600, among whom are many Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has some handsome stone edifices, several Greek, Greek-United, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a theological seminary, and a large theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. It is the see of a Greek archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop, and is mentioned in records of the 11th century.

MINSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 4 miles W. of Ramsgate. The church is a fine structure, on the site of the famous Saxon Nunnery of St. Mildred, founded about 670

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In the parish is Ebbsfleet, the landing-place both of Hengist and Horsa, and of St. Augustine.

MINSTER, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
MINSTER-LOVELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
MINSTER IS SHEPPY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
MINSTER, a post-village of Auglaize co., on the Miami Canal, 122 miles N. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 600.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Salop.
MINSTERWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
MINTAO. See MINTOW.

MINTERN-MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
MINTING, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
MINTLYN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
MINTO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, with a village on the Teviot, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Hawick.

MINTO ISLAND, in the Pacific, forms, with Belford and Melbourne Islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1857. Lat. $21^{\circ} 23' 8''$, lon. $130^{\circ} 22' W$.

MINTON, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.
MINTONVILLE, a post-village of Gates co., North Carolina.

MINTONVILLE, a post-office of Casey co., Kentucky.
MINTOW or MINTAO, *min-tow'*, written also MINTO and MUNTUCK, a town of the island of Banca, Malay Archipelago, near its W. coast.

MINT SPRING, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.
MINUCCIANO, *me-noot-chá-no*, a small fortified town of North Italy, duchy and 27 miles N.N.W. of Lucca. P. 2200.

MINYEH, a town of Egypt. See MINIEH.
MIOGLIA, *me-ó-lyá*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, S. of Acqui. Pop. 1073.

MIOS, *me-ó'*, a town of France, department of Gironde, 23 miles S.W. of Bordeaux, on the Leyre. Pop. in 1852, 2282.

MIOSEN (Mísen) or MJOSEN, *me-ó-zen*, the largest lake of Norway, 40 miles N.N.E. of Christiania. Length, 65 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It receives the Lougen River, and discharges its surplus waters S. by the Vernen, into the Glommen. In summer a steamer plies upon its waters.

MIOS-VAND, (*Míes-Vand*), *me-ó-vánd*, a lake of Norway, in the Fillefield, at the N. foot of the lofty Mount Grindadalen, in the S.W. province of Christiania; length about 24 miles, breadth not more than 1 mile.

MIPIBU, *me-pe-bor'*, a town of Brazil, province of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on the small river of its own name, and on the Lake Papari, 40 miles S.S.W. of Natal, and 20 miles from the sea. Pop. 2000.

MIQUELON, *mik'éh-lon'*, or more properly *meek'éh-lón'*, two islands off the S. coast of Newfoundland, forming, with the adjacent island of St. Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 85 square miles. Great Miquelon is in lat. $47^{\circ} 4' N$, lon. $50^{\circ} 20' W$, and immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon, or Langley. United pop. in 1849, 510. Fishing is almost the sole occupation of its inhabitants. See ST. PIERRE.

MIRA, *mee-rá*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the Atlantic, 24 miles N.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 6000.

MIRA, *mee-rá*, a river of South America, republic of Ecuador, rising in the Andes, flows N.W. and enters the Pacific by several mouths, near lat. $1^{\circ} 38' N$, lon. $79^{\circ} 5' W$.

MIRA, a town of South America, in Ecuador, near the source of the river Mira, 65 miles N.E. of Quito.

MIRA, *mee-rá*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta Morta. Pop. 2000.

MIRA, *mee-rá*, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1598.

MIRABEL, *mee-rá-bél'*, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 167.

MIRABEL AUX BARONNIES, *mee-rá-bél' ó bá-rón-neé'*, a village of France, department of Drôme, 4 miles S.W. of Nions. Pop. 1793.

MIRABELLA, *me-rá-bél-lá*, a city of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 14 miles S.W. of Benevento. Pop. 5800.

MIRABELLA, a village of Sicily, district of Caltagirone. Pop. 3000.

MIRABELLO, *me-rá-bél-lo*, a village of Austrian Italy, 3 miles N. of Pavia. Here the battle of Pavia was fought, in 1525, when the French were defeated, and their king, Francis I. taken prisoner. Pop. 1078.

MIRABELLO, a market-town of Piedmont, province and 8 miles S.S.E. of Casale. Pop. 2240.

MIRABELLO, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 3 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 2200.

MIRABILE, *me-rá-bé-lo*, a post-office of Caldwell co., Missouri.

MIRADOUX, *me-rá-doo'*, a town of France, department of Gers, 7 miles N.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1602.

MIRAFLORES, *me-rá-fló-rés*, a market-town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1631.

MIRAFLORES, *me-rá-fló-rés*, a village of the Argentine Republic, (*La Plata*), South America, province and 100 miles S.E. of Salta, on the Salado.

MIRAGENIL, *me-rá-há-neel'*, a market-town of Spain, province and 60 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Genil. P. 2188.

MIRAMBEAU, *mee-rám-bé'*, a town of France, department

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of Charente-Inférieure, 8 miles S.W. of Jonzac. Pop. in 1852, 2250.

MIRAMICHI, *mí-rá-mé-shé'*, a bay and river of New Brunswick, British North America, the bay on its E. coast, lat. $47^{\circ} 10' N$, lon. $66^{\circ} W$, being the estuary of the river which expands into it after a N.E. course of 75 miles. It is navigable for vessels of the largest class about 30 miles. Opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox and Passage Islands.

MIRAMICHI, a port of entry, capital of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, at the entrance of the beautiful river of the same name into Miramichi Harbor, about 140 miles N.N.E. of St. John. The river is 9 miles wide at its mouth. The commerce of Miramichi is already extensive, and increasing. The total number of foreign arrivals for the year 1851, were 219, (tons 39,986,) and the clearances 216, (tons 45,254.) Total value of imports, \$347,000; exports, \$411,700, of which \$23,120 was the value of fish exported to the United States, \$18,765 being for salmon. During the year 6 American ships took cargoes of timber and debris at this port, for London. December 31, 1850, 90 vessels (tons 7464) were registered at the port; and during the year, 21 vessels (tons 5683) were built here.

MIRAMONT, *mee-rá-món'*, a market-town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles N.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1800.

MIRAMONT, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of St. Gaudens. Pop. 1076.

MIRANDA DO DOURO, *me-rán-dá do dó-ro*, (anc. *Comitum*?) a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, capital of a comarca on the Douro, close to the Spanish frontier, 28 miles S.E. of Braganza. Pop. 4840.

MIRANDA DO CORVO, *me-rán-dá do kór-vo*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 12 miles S.E. of Coimbra. P. 3580.

MIRANDA DEL EBRO, *me-rán-dá dél á-bro*, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.E. of Burgos, on the Ebro. Pop. 2390. It has an ancient church, and a custom-house on the Castilian frontier.

MIRANDA DE ARGA, *me-rán-dá dá ar-gá*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 24 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1390.

MIRANDA DEL CASTANAR, *me-rán-dá dél kás-tá-nar'*, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1136.

MIRANDA, a post-village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

MIRANDE, *mee-ránd'*, (*L. Miranda*), a town of France, department of Gers, 13 miles S.W. of Auch, on the Baïse. Pop. in 1852, 3454. It has remains of old fortifications.

MIRANDELLA, *me-rán-dél-lá*, (anc. *Cladunum*?) a fortified town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, on the Tua, 30 miles S.W. of Braganza. Pop. 1700.

MIRANDELLA, a market-town of Brazil, province and 170 miles N.N.W. of Bahia.

MIRANDOL, *mee-rón-dol'*, a village of France, department of Tarn, 16 miles N. of Alby, on the Vialar. Pop. 2570.

MIRANDOLA, *me-rán-do-lá*, a fortified town of Northern Italy, duchy of Modena, 18 miles N.N.E. of Modena. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a handsome cathedral, a hospital, and a palace, long occupied by the sovereign when Mirandola was the capital of an independent duchy. One of the sovereigns, known by the name of Pico di Mirandola, acquired a distinguished name in literature.

MIRANO, *me-rá-no*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 12 miles N.E. of Padua, on the Musone, at the origin of the Canal of Mirano. Pop. 5500.

MIRAVET, *me-rá-vét'*, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 30 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1726.

MIRE, *meé*, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, about 7 miles from Tours, famous for the great battle fought in the neighborhood in 731, when Charles Martel gained a signal victory over the Saracens, and slew Anderrama, their leader.

MIREBALAIS, *Lá, l'éh mee-rá-bá-lá'*, a town of Hayti, on the Artibonite, 80 miles N.N.E. of Port-au-Prince.

MIREBALOIS or MIREBALAIS, *meé-rá-bá-lá'*, an old division of France, now comprised in the department of Vienne, and named after its chief town, Mirebeau.

MIREBEAU, *mee-ré-bé'* or *meé-ré'*, (*L. Mirebellum*), a town of France, department of Vienne, 16 miles N.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 2732.

MIREBEAU, a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 13 miles E.N.E. of Dijon. Pop. 1220.

MIRECOURT, *mee-ré-kóor'* or *meé-ré'*, (*L. Mirecur-tium*), a town of France, department of Vosges, 16 miles N.W. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 5443. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and a communal college, and is noted for manufactures of violins, guitars, barrel-organs, and other musical instruments.

MIREFLEUR, *mee-ré-flúr'* or *meé-ré'*, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, near the river Allier, 9 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1324.

MIREMONT, *mee-ré-món'* or *meé-ré'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 8 miles S.E. of Muret.

MIREMONT, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles W.N.W. of Clermont. Pop. 1588.

MIREPOIX, *mee-ré-pwá'* or *meé-ré'*, (*L. Mirapicis*), a

town of France, department of Ardège, on the Lers, 14 miles E.S.E. of Pamiers. Pop. in 1852, 4476. It has a large hospital, a town-hall, and manufactories of coarse woollens and cottons.

MIR/FIELD, a village and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 5 miles N.E. of Huddersfield.

MIRGOROD, mee'-go-rod', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Khorol. It is the chief seat of the ecclesiastical authorities of the government, contains 3 churches, and, besides carrying on an important general trade, has 4 yearly markets. Pop. 7437.

MIRIBEL, mee'-ree-bèll', (L. *Miribelum*.) a market-town of France, department of Ain, 12 miles S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. in 1852, 2913.

MIRIBEL, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2707.

MIRICKVILLE, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles S. of Boston.

MIRIM, me-reun', a lake of South America, in neutral territory, between Brasil and Uruguay. Lat 33° S., lon. 53° W. Length 100 miles, greatest breadth 20 miles. It receives several rivers, and communicates on the E. with the Atlantic by the Tajim, and northward with the Lake de los Patos by the Mirim.

MIRIMANDE, mee'-ree-mònd', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 16 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 2346.

MIRITI, more-tee', a town of Brazil, province and 14 miles N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Miriti.

MIRPOLIE, me-ro-pol'yá, a walled town of Russia, government and 50 miles S.W. of Koorsk, on the Psol, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 5000.

MIRROTIZ, mee'-ro-titz', a town of Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 50 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1300.

MIROW, mee'-rov, a market-town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 miles W.S.W. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1563. It has 2 extensive ducal palaces.

MIROWITZ, mee'-ro-witz', a town of Bohemia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1100.

MIRZANAGUR, mir'-zá-ná-ghur', a town of British India, province of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

MIRZAPUR, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, having S. and W. the Rewah territory and Allahabad district. Area 1026 square miles. Pop. 600,000, principally Hindoos.

MIRZAPUR, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, in the above district, on the right bank of the Ganges, 32 miles S.W. of Benares; lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 83° 35' E. It is large and flourishing, well built, consisting of handsome European houses, native habitations, and clusters of Hindoo temples crowding the banks of the Ganges. It is a place of extensive inland trade, and an important cotton mart. It is also noted for its manufactures of carpets, and various cotton fabrics, and has likewise some manufactures of iron. The population exceeds 100,000.

MISANTLA, me-sán'tlá, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 35 miles N.E. of Jalapa, on an isolated plateau. Its remains comprise a pyramid, streets, ancient walls, and a cemetery.

MISCHKIN. See MISHKIN.

MISENO, me-sé'no, (anc. *Misenum*.) a promontory of Southern Italy, province and 9 miles S.W. of Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of *Misenum*.

MISENTO. See MISINTO.

MISERDON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MISHAWAKA, mish'-á-wá'ka, a flourishing post-village of St. Joseph co., Indiana, is situated on the St. Joseph's River, and on the railroad from Chicago to Toledo, 89 miles E. by S. of the former. It is surrounded by a rich farming region, which contains abundance of iron ore. The river is navigable by small steamboats several miles higher than this place, and also affords abundant water-power. The village has 1 or 2 furnaces, a rolling-mill, a woollen factory, a large flouring-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. in 1850, 1412; in 1854, about 2000.

MISHKAN or MISCHKAN, mish-kán', a considerable village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 50 miles N.W. of Nishapur.

MISHKIN or MISCHKIN, mish-keen', a town of Russia, government and 68 miles W.N.W. of Yaroslavl, on the Volga. Pop. 1000.

MISHTEGAYOC/RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Genesee and Shiawassee counties, and flowing nearly northward, enters the Flint River, 5 miles from its junction with the Shiawassee.

MISINTO, me-sín'to, or MISENTO, me-sén'to, a town of Austrian Italy, province of Milan. Pop. 1180.

MISIS, a town of Asia Minor. See MISIA.

MISITRA, a town of Greece. See MISTRA.

MISKE, mish'ká', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Pesth, about 32 miles from Baja. Pop. 2148.

MISKE, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, on the Töz.

MISKETI or MISKHETI. See MKET.

MISKOLCZ, mish-koltz', a town of Hungary, capital of the circle of Borsod, 24 miles N.E. of Erlau. Pop. 31,000, chiefly Protestants. It has numerous Lutheran, Greek,

and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, a Greek national school, Roman Catholic high school, and a convent. Its principal trade is in wine. The best steel in Hungary is made from iron obtained from neighboring mines.

MISLITZ, mis'litz, or MIKOSLAW, mee'-roo-láv', a market-town of Austria, Moravia, about 16 miles from Znaim. Pop. 1066.

MISOCCO, me-sock'ko, (Ger. *Maisersthal*, mî'tox-tál', It. *Val Melsolina*, vâi mêl-sol-seo'nâ,) a valley of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, S. of the Alps, immediately E. of the canton of Ticino, and traversed by the Moesa, on which is the village of Misocco, with 1200 inhabitants, and a ruined fortress.

MISOLONGHI, a town of Greece. See MISOLOGHI.

MISPILLION, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware.

MISPILLION CREEK, of Delaware, forms the boundary between Kent and Sussex counties, and enters Delaware Bay.

MISSAGLIA, mis-sá'lyá, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 19 miles N.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 2100.

MISSAU/KEE, a new and unorganized county in the N. central part of Michigan, contains 625 square miles. It is drained by an affluent of Maskagon River. The county is not named in the census of 1850, and has few inhabitants, except Indians.

MISSELEMIEH, mis-sel'-eh-mee'-ch, a town of Nubia, peninsula of Sennar, about four hours W. of the Bah-el-Azrek. The market is the resort of many merchants from Souakin, who barter cotton, spices, and perfumes for gold, while those from Abyssinia bring slaves and a few horses.

MISSENDEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MISSENDEN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MISSIONARY STATION, a post-village of Floyd co., Georgia, on the Rome Railroad, 166 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

MISSIONES, (mis-se-o'nêz,) COUNTRY OF, a region of South America, in which the Jesuit missionaries founded numerous establishments of converted Indians, previous to the suppression of their order in 1767. The region now forms the greater portion of Paraguay, and parts of the adjacent states.

MISSION POINT, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

MISSION RIVER, a small stream of Texas, flowing through Refugio co. into Aransas Bay.

MISSION SAN JOSÉ, (san ho-zé'), a post-office of Contra Costa, California.

MISIS, a town of Asia Minor. See MISIA.

MISISQUE, MISISSQUI, MISISSQUOI, or MISSISCO RIVER, rises in Orleans county, in the N. part of Vermont, and flows in a northerly direction into Canada, where, after running for several miles, it returns into Vermont, and traversing Franklin county, falls into Missisquoi or Missisco Bay, an arm of Lake Champlain. The whole length of the river is about 75 miles, and it is navigable for vessels of 50 tons about 6 miles, to Swanton Falls, where there is a very valuable water-power.

MISSISQUOI, a county in the S. part of Canada East, bounded on the S. by the state of Vermont and Lake Champlain, comprises an area of 360 square miles. Pop. 13,484.

MISSISSIN/EWA RIVER, rises in Darke county, in the W. part of Ohio, and flowing in a general N.W. direction, falls into the Wabash about three miles above Peru, in Indiana.

MISSISSINEWA, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 771.

MISSISSINEWA, a post-township in Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 378.

MISSISSIPPI, mis'sis-sip'-pee, (Missi Sipî, i. e. the "Great Water,") the most important river in North America, and with the Missouri, its principal affluent, the longest in the world, rises on the Hauteurs de Terre, the dividing ridge between the Red River of the North, and the streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 3160 miles from the gulf, and 1680 feet above the level of the ocean, lat. 47° N., lon. 95° 54' W. A small pool, fed by the neighboring hills, discharges a little rivulet, scarcely a span in breadth. Meandering over sand and pebbles, and blending with it here and there a kindred streamlet, it ripples on, forming a number of basins, until it subsides at last into Itasca Lake. From this issues a second stream, giving promise of the strength of its maturity. First flowing northward through several small lakes, and then in various directions, forming Cass Lake, Lake Winnipeg, and a number of other bodies of water, it afterwards assumes a southerly course, receives mighty rivers as tributaries, and having rolled its vast volume through more than eighteen degrees of latitude, enters the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths, lat. 29° N., lon. 89° 25' W. Though above the junction not so large as the Missouri, which flows into it from the N.W., 1253 miles from the Gulf, yet having been first explored, it received the name Mississippi, which it has since retained throughout its entire course. If we regard the Missouri as a continuation of the Mississippi above the junction, the entire length will amount to about 4350 miles.

Above the confluence of the two rivers, the waters of the

Mississippi are remarkably clear, but after commingling with those of the Missouri, (the name of which signifies "Mud River.") they become exceedingly turbid, and contain about three-tenths of sedimentary matter. The other principal tributaries from the N.W. and W. are the St. Peter's or Minnesota, which flows into the Mississippi 2192 miles from its mouth; the Des Moines, forming the boundary between Iowa and Missouri; the Arkansas and the Red Rivers. Those from the N.E. and E. are the Wisconsin, entering it 1932 miles from its mouth; the Illinois, flowing into it 506 miles below; and the Ohio River, which joins it 1216 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Besides these, it has a great many other affluents, some of which are navigable for hundreds of miles.

The descent of the Mississippi, from its source to its embouchure, averages a fraction over six inches to the mile. The elevations of the various points are: at its extreme source, 1080 feet; Itasca Lake, 1575 feet; Falls of St. Anthony, 556 feet; Prairie du Chien, 842 feet; St. Louis, 382 feet; mouth of the Ohio, 324 feet; Natchez, 86 feet; entrance of the Red River, 76 feet; and opposite New Orleans, 10½ feet. The only falls of any considerable note are those of St. Anthony, 2200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and the rapids of Pecosama, 685 miles farther up the stream. The river at the latter place is compressed to a width of 80 feet, and precipitated over a rugged bed of sandstone at an angle of about 40°. The entire descent is 20 feet in about 300 yards. At the former there is a perpendicular fall of 17 feet, with rapids above and below, making in all about 65 feet descent in three-quarters of a mile. The scenery here is grand and picturesque, especially at the time of the spring floods. Below this the river is navigable; a considerable obstruction, however, is offered, when the water is low, by the rapids, about nine miles in extent, a short distance above the entrance of the Des Moines. The average depth of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, varies from 90 to 120 feet, and the breadth from 600 to 1200 yards. Opposite the Mint at New Orleans, it is stated by J. L. Riddell, in a communication to Professor Lyell, to be one-third of a mile wide, and 100 feet deep. The mean velocity of the current at this place is about two feet per second, (or about 33 miles per day;) between the Gulf and the entrance of the Missouri, it is from 60 to 70 miles per day; above, the current is less rapid.

A peculiarity of the Mississippi, is its extremely winding course; sometimes a bend of 30 miles will occur where the distance across the neck does not exceed a mile. This circumstance, no doubt, tends to check the current and facilitate navigation. One of the most important facts in relation to the Mississippi is, that it flows from north to south. A river that runs east or west has no variety of climate or productions from its source to its mouth. The trapper and husbandman descending the "Father of Waters," constantly meet with a change of climate; they take with them their furs and coral grains, the products of the North, to exchange for the sugar and tropical fruits that are gathered on the banks below. Again, the floods produced by winter snows and spring rains cannot be simultaneously discharged. The course of the stream being from north to south, spring advances in a reverse direction, and releases in succession the waters of the lower valley, then of the middle section, and finally the remote sources of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is a remarkable fact, that the waters from this last-named region do not reach the Delta until upwards of a month after the inundation there has been abating. The swell usually commences toward the end of February, and continues to rise by unequal diurnal accretions till the 1st of June, when they again begin to subside. No experience will enable a person to anticipate, with any approach to certainty, the elevation of the flood in any given year. In some seasons the waters do not rise above their channels; in others, the entire lower valley of the Mississippi is submerged. Embankments, called *levees*, have been raised from 5 to 10 feet high on both sides of the stream, extending many miles above and below New Orleans. By this means the river is restrained within its proper limits, except at the greatest freshets, when the waters sometimes break over, causing great destruction of property, and even loss of life. The average height of the flood, from the Delta to the junction of the Missouri, is about 15 feet; at the mouth of the latter river it is 25 feet; below the entrance of the Ohio, the rise is often 50 feet; at Natchez, it seldom exceeds 30 feet; and at New Orleans is about 12 feet. This diminution is supposed to result from the drainage through the Atchafalaya, Bayou la Fourche, and other channels breaking from the lower part of the river to the Gulf of Mexico. The flood often carries away large masses of earth with trees, which frequently become embedded in the mud at one end, while the other floats near the surface, forming snags and sawyers.

Vessels are usually from 8 to 10 days in ascending the Mississippi from the gulf to New Orleans, and 9 or 10 weeks not unfrequently elapse in sailing to the mouth of the Illinois River. By the aid of steam, however, the passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back again is made in

less than 20 days. Flat-boats, a species of raft not designed to return, are extensively used for transportation down the stream. Large ships seldom ascend above Natchez. The first steamboat for navigation on the western waters was built at Pittsburg, in 1811. In 1815, there were about 14 in use; in 1820, 250; in 1843, 600; and in 1848, 1200. The number of steamboats now plying on the western rivers and lakes is supposed to be about 1500, with an aggregate burthen of more than twice the entire steamboat tonnage of Great Britain, and probably equal to that of all other parts of the world. The total value of the steamboats annually afloat on the western waters, is estimated at \$6,000,000. The Mississippi River and its tributaries drain an area of over 1,200,000 square miles. This vast region, from its almost unexampled fertility, has obtained the title of the "Garden of the World."

The Delta of the Mississippi consists of that portion of territory at the mouth of the river, composed entirely of alluvion. It is about 200 miles in length, with a mean width of 75 miles, constituting an area of about 15,000 square miles of delta formation. The depth of the alluvion is estimated at 1000 feet. The debris carried along with the flood is principally deposited near the borders of the stream, the necessary result being that these portions have been raised to a much higher level than the adjoining lands. In some places the slope is as much as 18 feet in a distance of a few miles. The interior consists of vast swamps covered with trees, of which the tops only are visible during the floods. The river, for almost 50 miles from its mouth, runs nearly parallel with the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is separated at particular places by an embankment only half a mile across. The passes through which the waters of the Mississippi are discharged into the gulf are undergoing incessant changes; old channels are filling up, and new ones forming. The depth of water in these passes has never been equal to the requisitions of commerce; and it is only by the most enormous application of steam-power and ploughing through deep beds of sand, that ships of the largest class are enabled to get safely over the bars.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the Southern States of the American Confederacy, is bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by the Pearl and Mississippi Rivers, which separate it from Louisiana and Arkansas. It lies between 30° 20' and 35° N. lat., and between 88° 12' and 91° 40' W. lon., being about 300 miles long from N. to S., and 150 in average breadth, including an area of about 47,166 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres, of which only 3,444,358 are improved.

Face of the Country.—The eastern and central parts of the state are a kind of table-land, descending towards the Mississippi by steps formed by two ranges of bluffs of irregular outline, sometimes approaching close to the river's brink, and overhanging it by precipices of from 100 to 200 feet in height. In other places, a wide expanse of swamp fills up the interval. One of these marshes extends from 50 miles below the mouth of the Yazoo River to Memphis, in Tennessee, with a breadth varying from a few miles to 50, and sometimes even 100 miles, occupying an area of nearly 7000 square miles. This section is liable to inundations at the period of freshets, and sometimes is covered with water to the depth of several feet. The rivers generally run in a S.W. course, showing the general slope of the country to be in that direction; a portion of the N.E., however, is drained by the Tombigbee, and the central and S.E. portions by the Pearl and Pascagoula Rivers, which seek the Gulf of Mexico on a S. and S.E. direction. The northern and central parts of the state are undulating, presenting a champaign appearance. The N.E. is prairie land, extending for some distance down the Alabama boundary, when the country again becomes rolling and timbered. The S.E. of the state is low but undulating, and abounding in pine. Near the coast, the country, which farther west is swampy, becomes firm. The mineral resources of the state, so far as developed, are not extensive. Some gold has been found in Marion county, but coal and marble are not known to exist in any considerable quantity. In 1850 about \$100,000 were invested in iron foundries, &c.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—The western part of this state is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, the eastern by the tributaries of the Tombigbee and Pascagoula, and the central by the Pearl River. The Yazoo and the Big Black are the largest branches of the Mississippi from this state, and drain the N.W. portion. The Tennessee River touches the N.E. boundary of the state for about 15 miles. The Mississippi River renders this state accessible to the largest steamboats for the whole extent of its western boundary, and smaller steamboats ascend the Yazoo for 300 miles, the Big Black for 50 miles, the Pearl sometimes to Jackson, (though its navigation is much impeded by sandbars and shallows,) and the Pascagoula for a short distance. There is a chain of lakes and bays, so called, but more properly sounds, separating some low islands from the coasts. The principal of these bays, or lakes, are Lake Borgne and Pascagoula Bay, Biloxi and St. Louis Bays are arms of these. This state borders on the gulf for about 60 or 70 miles, but has no good harbors.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Mississippi has not many striking objects in her physical conformation to arrest the mere tourist, but must rely on her rich soil and utilitarian advantages principally to interest the statesman and philosopher. Not far from Natchez, at a village called Seltzer-town, there is a group of mounds, the most elevated of which is about 35 feet high, with a flat area on the summit, of some 2 or 3 acres, surrounded by a rampart 2 or 3 feet high, and enclosing 6 other mounds, one of which is 30 feet in elevation, or 65 feet above the base of the large mound. Numerous relics, such as pipes, weapons, vessels, &c., have been taken from them. Another group, of smaller but similar earth-works, lies still nearer Natchez. There are several medicinal springs in this state, of much resort; among them are Cooper's Well, in Hinds county, 12 miles W. of Jackson, (the waters of which are impregnated with sulphur and iron, and regarded as beneficial in diseases of the bowels and skin;) and Lauderdale Springs, in the county of the same name, contain white sulphur and chalybeate waters. One spring has a body of water sufficient to turn a mill. The bluffs on the western side of the state, which sometimes rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of 150 or 200 feet, and then recede many miles into the interior, become very interesting objects to the voyager on the Mississippi, from their contrast to the monotonous scenery of that region.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Mississippi approaches within a few degrees of the torrid zone, and its long summers partake of the heat of that region; but the winters, as well as those of Louisiana, have a temperature a few degrees lower than on the Atlantic in the same latitude. In the southern part of the state the season is long enough to mature the fig and the orange, while in the north the apple flourishes. The valleys of the northern and central portions of Mississippi are exceedingly fertile, but subject, in places, to the washing of sand from the less fertile upland regions during freshets. Cotton was formerly the staple of this region, but since the soil has been somewhat exhausted, lighter crops have taken its place. The prairie region of the N.E. has a rich, black, adhesive soil, impregnated with lime, and yielding luxuriant crops of Indian corn and cotton. The soil in the S.E. part of the state is sandy, mostly covered with pine, interspersed with more fertile portions, producing Indian corn and small grain abundantly, and cotton and rice to some extent. Fruits flourish in this district, which is also famous for its cattle, being sometimes called the "cow country." The southern country, back from the seacoast, is sandy, and covered with pine forests, which are beginning to be turned to account in the production of turpentine, &c. But the richest and most luxuriant soil in Mississippi is that section lying between the upland bluffs and the Mississippi, called sometimes the swamp lands. A writer in De Bow's Resources of the South and West, asserts "that the opinion that this region is unhealthy is fast giving way, and that population of the very best character is now settling there." The great drawback, however, (its liability to inundations,) still remains, though even this will probably be removed as the population becomes more dense, and further and stronger embankments are made. The great staple of the state is cotton, in the production of which it ranks third (and if we regard only population, second) of the states of the Union. The principal products are Indian corn, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, butter, beeswax, honey, and live stock; considerable wheat, rice, tobacco, wool, fruits, cheese, and some molasses, sugar, barley, buckwheat, wine, hay, grass-seeds, rye, hops, hemp, flax, and silk. In 1850 there were in Mississippi 23,900 farms, containing 3,444,358 acres of cultivated land, or about 146 acres to each farm, producing 137,990 bushels of wheat; 9906 of rye; 22,446,552 of Indian corn; 1,503,288 of oats; 1,072,757 of peas and beans; 261,482 of Irish potatoes; 4,741,795 of sweet potatoes; 2,719,856 pounds of rice; 49,960 of tobacco; 193,717,200 of cotton; 559,619 of wool; 4,346,234 of butter; 21,191 of cheese; 12,505 tons of hay; 388,000 pounds of sugar; 397,460 of beeswax and honey; live stock of the value of \$19,403,602; slaughtered do. \$3,636,582; products of orchards, \$50,405; and market goods, \$46,250.

Forest Trees.—The swamps abound in a growth of black and white cypress, (the latter an excellent kind of timber,) and the southern portions with pine, a ridge of which crosses the state from Jackson to Alabama. The north is well wooded with oak and hickory. The oaks include red, white, post, and live oaks. The other timber is black walnut, locust, a dwarf species of buckeye, beech, dogwood, persimmon, and paw-paw. The fruits are peaches, figs, oranges, plums, cherries, grapes, and melons.

Internal Improvements have made but little progress in this state. In January, 1855, there were 239 miles of railway completed, and 755 in course of construction. Brandon, Jackson, and Raymond are connected with Vicksburg, Woodville with Bayou Sara, and Winchester with Mobile, by 88 miles of the finished portion of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad. Plank-roads are beginning to claim attention here as elsewhere.

Manufactures.—The manufactures in this state are few. In 1850 there were 866 establishments, each producing \$300 and upwards annually. Home-made manufactures the same year were produced to the value of \$1,164,020. There were only 2 establishments engaged in cotton manufactures, employing \$38,000 capital, and 19 male and 17 female hands, consuming raw material of the value of \$21,500, and producing 171,000 pounds of yarn, worth \$30,500; no woollen establishments; 8 iron foundries, &c., employing \$100,000 capital, and 112 male hands, consuming raw material of the value of \$50,370, and producing 924 tons of castings, worth \$117,400. There were also 92 tanneries, employing \$145,615 capital, consuming raw material worth \$111,474, and producing leather valued at \$229,407.

Commerce.—The commerce of this state being mostly carried on through New Orleans, no tables of its exports or imports can be given; but the great article of export is cotton. The tonnage of Mississippi in 1852-3 was only 35,83. No vessels are reported as being built within the state. The products of the N.W. of the state find their outlet principally at Memphis, Tennessee; and of the N.E., through Tombigbee River, at Mobile. A large portion of the E. and S.E. also has the same market. Pine timber will probably soon contribute largely to the exports of Mississippi, both in lumber and naval stores.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, Mississippi had 11 colleges, with an aggregate of 862 students, and \$42,000 income, of which \$10,000 was from endowments; 782 public schools, with 18,746 pupils, and \$254,159 income, of which \$32,492 was from public funds, and \$33,626 from taxation; and 171 academies and other schools, with 6028 pupils, and \$73,717 income, of which \$5743 was from public funds. Attending school, as reported by families, 48,803. Free adults who could not read and write, 13,518, of whom 81 were of foreign birth. According to the National Almanac for 1854, there were 3 colleges, with 220 students. There is a township school fund arising from the leasing of lands granted by Congress.

Religious Denominations.—Of 1016 churches in 1850, the Baptists owned 385, Christian 8, Episcopalians 13, Free Church 3, Methodists 454, Presbyterians 143, Roman Catholics 9, and Union 1. Giving 1 church to every 598 persons. Value of church property, \$755,542.

Periodicals.—There were published in 1850, according to the census, 4 tri-weekly and semi-weekly and 46 weekly newspapers, with an aggregate annual circulation of 1,752,504 copies.

Public Institutions.—There are at Jackson a Penitentiary and Blind Asylum. The census in 1850 reported 4 public libraries, with 7264 volumes, 109 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 4380 volumes, and 4 college libraries, with 10,093 volumes.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1800, was 8850; 40,352 in 1810; 75,448 in 1820; 136,621 in 1830; 375,651 in 1840; and 605,948 in 1850, of whom 156,287 were white males, 139,431 white females; 474 free colored males, 456 free colored females, and 154,674 male, and 154,628 female slaves. Representative population, 482,595. This population was divided into 52,107 families, occupying 51,081 dwellings. Of the free population, 136,141 were born in the state, 155,211 in other states, 593 in England, 1928 in Ireland, 327 in Scotland and Wales, 79 in British America, 1004 in Germany, 440 in France, 527 in other countries, and 576 whose places of birth were unknown; making about 14 per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. Pop. to square mile, 12.86. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 8721 deaths, or about 14 to every one thousand persons. In the same period, 200 paupers, of whom 12 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of \$70 for each individual. Of 107 deaf and dumb, 1 was free colored, and 27 slaves; of 205 blind, 86 were slaves; of 129 insane, 24 were slaves, and of 222 idiotic, 4 were free colored, and 84 were slaves. Of the entire population 14 were engaged in mining; 139,724 in agriculture; 1303 in commerce; 4151 in manufactures; 33 in navigating the ocean; 100 in internal navigation; and 1506 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Mississippi is divided into 60 counties, viz. Adams, Amite, Attala, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, De Soto, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkinson, Winston, Yallobusha, and Yazoo. Capital, Jackson.

Cities and Towns.—There are no large towns in this state; Natchez, the largest, had, in 1850, a population of about 4434; the other principal towns are, Aberdeen, population 4000; Vicksburg, 3678; Jackson, estimated at 3500; Columbus, 2611; Holly Springs, 2052; Port Gibson, 1037; and Shieldsborough and Gainesville, each about 1000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor is elected by the people for two years, and receives \$3000 salary. The Senate

is composed of 32, and the House of Representatives of 92 members, both elected by the people, the former for 4 and the latter for 2 years. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and meet on the first Monday in January. The judiciary consists—1. Of a high court of errors and appeals, composed of one chief and two associate judges; 2. Of a superior court of chancery, held at Jackson, and considered in law as always open; 3. Of district chancery courts; and 4. Of 7 circuit courts. The judges of the court of appeals receive \$3000, the chancellor \$2600, and the vice-chancellors \$2000 per annum. The district judges are elected for 4 years. The assessed value of property in 1850 was \$208,422,167; the public debt, (in 1853,) \$7,271,707; of which \$5,000,000 was contingent debt; public property, (not at present productive,) \$2,000,000, and ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about \$130,000 per annum. Mississippi requires 12 months' residence to entitle a citizen to the right of suffrage. This state sends five members to the national Congress, and gives seven electoral votes for President of the United States. In January, 1854, there was in Mississippi but one bank, with \$240,165 capital, a circulation of \$234,745, and \$5669 in coin.

History.—Mississippi was first visited by Europeans about the year 1540, when De Soto, with 1000 followers, crossed the state on an exploring expedition from Florida. This party having suffered severely by attacks from the aborigines, no other attempt was made to establish a permanent colony till 1682, when La Salle descended the Mississippi and visited this region. He returned in 2 years with a party which he intended to settle in Mississippi, but meeting with misfortune, the colony never reached its destination. The next attempt at settlement was made by Iberville, but with no successful result. The settlement at Fort Rosalie (now Natchez) in 1716, by some Frenchmen under Bienville, was generally considered the first permanent colony. A general massacre of the white inhabitants by the savages took place in 1728, but, as in every other contest between the Indians and the whites, victory ultimately rested with the latter. Other conflicts in 1736, '39, and '52, though carried on with varying success, had the same result. At the peace of Paris, in 1763, Mississippi became a part of the English territory. Soon after, a portion of the French, so inhumanly driven by the English from Nova Scotia, settled in Mississippi; and in 1768 commenced an emigration from the Eastern colonies, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1798, Mississippi, including Alabama, was erected into a territory, and in 1817 was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

MISSISSIPPI, a county forming the E.N.E. extremity of Arkansas, and bordering on Missouri and the Mississippi River, which washes the entire E. border. Area about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by St. Francis River. The surface is flat, and partly occupied by lakes and swamps, formed by the overflow of the "great river." The soil of the drier portions is very fertile. Capital, Osceola. Pop. 2368; of whom 1503 were free, and 865 slaves.

MISSISSIPPI, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, bordering on the river of its own name, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. The Mississippi River separates it from Kentucky and Illinois, and forms its boundary on the N., E., and S. The county is drained by James and Cypress Bayous. The surface is level; the soil is very fertile. A portion of the county is occupied by cypress swamps. An appropriation has been made by the state for the purpose of reclaiming the lands in this county which were submerged by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812. Organized in 1845. Capital, Charleston. Pop. 3123; of whom 2377 were free, and 746 slaves.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, a port-village, capital of Harrison co., Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 miles W. by S. of Mobile.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE. See CLINTON, Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI or ENGLISH RIVER, British North America, rises in La Crosse Lake, near lat. 55° 30' N., lon. 108° W., flows very tortuously eastward through numerous minor lakes, and, under the name of the Churchill River, enters Hudson Bay 50 miles W. of Cape Churchill, after a total course estimated at 630 miles. Its navigation is impeded by numerous rapids. It is separated by a portage of only 350 yards from an affluent of the Saskatchewan. Ports Nelson, Rapid River, &c., are on its banks.

MISSIVRI, *mis-seev'ree*, (anc. *Mesembria*), a seaport town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, on a peninsula in the Black Sea, 17 miles N.E. of Boorghas, lat. 42° 39' N., lon. 27° 43' E.; with a harbor, formerly a principal station of the Byzantine fleets.

MISSOLONGHI, *mis-so-long'hee*, written also **MESSOLONGHI**, a small town of Greece, Livadia, on an extensive flat, thickly wooded with olive trees, and watered by the Achelous and Avernus, 22 miles W. of Lepanto. It is walled and otherwise defended, so as to be a place of considerable strength. It greatly distinguished itself during the war of the revolution, when it was besieged by the Turks, and, though ultimately reduced by famine, caused an immense loss to the besiegers. Near it, in 1823, a large Turkish army was defeated by a small Greek force under

Marco Bozzaris, who was killed in the action. The walls are washed by the sea, but, owing to a vast shoal, it is only accessible by fishing-boats. Other vessels cannot approach nearer than from 4 to 5 miles. Lord Byron died here April 19, 1824.

MISSON, a small parish of England, co. of Notts.

MISSOURI, *mis-soo'ree*, (i. e. the "Mud River,") the longest tributary stream in the world, has its source in the Rocky Mountains, lat. 45° N., lon. 110° 30' W. The springs which give rise to this river are not more than a mile from the head waters of the Columbia, which flows W. to the Pacific Ocean. The first 500 miles of its course to the Great Falls is nearly N.; then inflecting E.N.E. it reaches its extreme northern bend at the junction of White Earth River, lat. 48° 20' N. After this its general course is S.E. till it joins the Mississippi in about 38° 50' N. lat., and 90° 10' W. lon. At a distance of 411 miles from the source of the Missouri, are what are denominated the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. For a distance of nearly six miles, the rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to a height of 1200 feet. The river is compressed to a width of 150 yards, and for the first three miles there is only one spot, and that of but a few yards in extent, on which a man could stand between the water and the perpendicular walls. At a distance of 110 miles below this, and 2575 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, are the Great Falls, where the river descends, by a succession of falls and rapids, 357 feet in 16½ miles. The perpendicular falls, commencing down the stream, are, first one of 87 feet, one of 19 feet, one of 47 feet, and one of 26 feet. Between and below these are continual rapids of from 3 to 18 feet descent. These falls, next to Niagara, are regarded as the grandest in North America.

The bed of the Missouri commences at the confluence of 3 small streams, about equal in length, and running nearly parallel to each other—Jefferson's, Madison's, and Gallatin's. The Yellowstone, 600 yards wide at its mouth, and probably the largest tributary of the Missouri, enters it from the S.W., 1216 miles from its navigable source. The two rivers, at their junction, are about equal in size. Steamboats ascend to this point, and may ascend farther both by the main stream and its affluent. Chienne River, 400 yards wide at its mouth, enters the Missouri from the S.W., 1310 miles from its mouth; White River, 300 yards wide, enters it from the S.W., 1130 miles from its mouth; Big Sioux River, 110 yards wide, enters it from the N.E., 853 miles from its mouth; Platte River, 600 yards wide, enters it from the S.W., 600 miles from its mouth; Kansas River, 233 yards wide, enters it from the S.W., 340 miles from its mouth; Grand River, 190 yards wide, joins it from the N., 240 miles from its mouth, and Osage River, 397 yards wide, flows into it from the S.W., 133 miles from its junction with the main stream. The Missouri is stated to be 3096 miles long to its confluence with the Mississippi; add to this 1253 miles, the distance its waters must flow to reach the Gulf of Mexico, and we have an entire length of 4349 miles. There is, however, reason to believe that the early statements respecting the extent of this river and its tributaries were somewhat exaggerated. Throughout the greater part of its course, the Missouri is a rapid, turbid stream. No serious obstacle, however, is presented to navigation from its mouth to the Great Falls, a distance of 2575 miles, excepting perhaps its shallowness during the season of the greatest drought, when steamboats meet with difficulty in ascending. The flood from this river does not reach the Mississippi till the rise in the Red, the Arkansas, and the Ohio Rivers has nearly subsided. Vast prairies, with narrow strips of alluvion skirting the streams, compose the Missouri Basin, excepting the upper portion of the river, which flows through an arid and sterile region. The entire extent of area drained is estimated at 500,000 square miles.

MISSOURI, one of the largest of the United States, and the first formed wholly W. of the Mississippi River, is bounded on the N. by Iowa, (from which it is separated for about 30 miles on the N.E. by the Des Moines River,) and on the E. by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; on the S. by the Arkansas, and on the W. by Indian, Kansas, and Nebraska Territories; from the latter two of which it is partly separated by the Missouri River. This state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi River, which extends to 36°) between 36° 30' and 40° 36' N. lat., and between 89° 10' and 96° W. lon., being about 285 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., and 280 in width from N. to S., including an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres, only 2,938,423 of which were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—This great state is mostly level or undulating N. of the Missouri, while the portion S. of that river (much the larger part of the state) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the S.E. part, near the Mississippi River, and S. of Cape Girardeau, is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas, and occupying an area of about 3000 square miles. The remainder of this portion, between the Mississippi and the Osage Rivers, is rolling and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains. Be

yond the Osage River at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land, which stretches away to the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain, which probably in no place reaches an elevation of 2000 feet, extend in a N.E. and S.W. direction, separating the waters that flow N.E. into the Missouri River from those that flow S.E. into the Mississippi River. The geological features of this state are very interesting. One of the richest coal-fields perhaps in the world, occupies the greater part of Missouri N. of the Osage River, and extends nearly to the N. boundary of Iowa. A carboniferous limestone, which comes to the surface on the E. and W. borders of the state, forms a rim from 5 to 40 miles in breadth. The lower magnesian limestone crops out on the Missouri River, from 25 miles above Jefferson City to within 35 miles of its mouth, with occasional obtrusions of sandstone. Schoolcraft thus speaks of the Ozark Mountains: "The Ozark is a term applied to a broad, elevated district of highlands, running from N. to S. centrally through the states of Missouri and Arkansas. It has on the E. the striking and deep alluvial tract of the Mississippi River, and on its W. the woodless plains or deserts which stretch below the Rocky Mountains."

Minerals.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals, and a vast region in the neighborhood of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob is, perhaps, unsurpassed on the globe for productiveness in iron of the best quality. Though existing in the greatest abundance and purity in this locality, this mineral is found on the Maramec River, at Birmingham on the Mississippi, 120 miles below St. Louis, and in other parts of the state. The principal mines of lead in Missouri, according to Whitney, are in Washington co., on the branches of the Maramec River. There are a few others in Franklin and Jefferson counties, but the aggregate product of lead from all the mines in the state, in 1851, was only estimated at 1500 tons, a decline of more than one-half from that of 1842. Copper exists throughout the mineral region, (a tract of 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 acres.) but is most abundant near the La Motte Mines. It is found combined with nickel, manganese, iron, cobalt, and lead, and these often yield 34 per cent. of the pure metal. Of the other metals named, all except nickel are found in considerable quantities. Silver exists in the lead ore, 350 pounds of pure metal having been obtained from 1,000,000 pounds of lead. Tin has been found in small quantities. Of the non-metallic minerals, limestone abounds N. of the Missouri River, and forms a good building-stone. Marbles beautifully veined and crystalline are found in parts of the state; also gypsum, sandstones, red and white, porphyries, scudite, siltstones, sulphate of baryta, kaolin, and inferior clays. The red sandstone is of too coarse and loose a texture for architectural purposes, but the white, found near St. Genevieve, makes superior glass. In a letter to us Professor Silliman, Sr., says, "at a place called Arcadia, the iron, in a dyke several yards wide, is bounded by walls of porphyry."

Coal.—Bituminous coal, much of it cannel coal, exists in vast beds on both sides of the Missouri River, below the mouth of the Osage, and 40 miles up that river. The great cannel coal-bed in Callaway county consists, in one place, of a solid stratum 24 feet, and in another 75 feet in thickness, and is believed to be the largest body of cannel coal known. Coal is also found in the neighborhood of Lexington, and in many other places.

Rivers.—Missouri enjoys the navigation of the two greatest rivers in the United States, if not in the world. By means of the Mississippi River, which coats her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory of the Union, with the whole of the valley of the Ohio, with some of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico. By means of the Missouri, her other great river, she may extend her internal commerce to the Rocky Mountains, besides receiving the products that may be furnished in future times by its multitude of tributaries. The Missouri River coats the N.W. of the state for about 200 miles, (following its windings,) and then darts across the state in a direction a little S. of E., dividing it into two portions, of which about a third is N., and the remainder S. of that river. The S. shore is bounded in many places by bluffs of from 100 to 300 feet in height, while the N. is often bottom lands, not generally liable to inundation. Both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are navigable for large steamers far beyond the limits of the state, though the navigation of the latter is impeded by the swiftness of its current (twice that of the Mississippi) and by the shifting sands. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the state, the principal of which are the Chariton and Grand Rivers from the N., and the Osage and Gasconade from the S. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi River within the state are the Salt River, N., and the Maramec River, S. of the Missouri River. The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the S.E. part of the state, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats 275 miles, and it is proposed to improve its navigation, as well as that of the Grand, Salt, and Maramec Rivers. Fine plank and timber are floated down the Gasconade River.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—We shall hardly be able to do justice to Missouri in this respect, in the present state of our knowledge of the interior, as there are doubtless, in her mountain recesses, gorges, waterfalls, and caves whose fame has not yet reached us. To the geologist the state already possesses ample inducements for a visit; while the lover of fine scenery will find much to interest him in the wild bluffs both of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, which rise to an elevation varying from 50 to 300 feet. In the S.E. part of the state, the scene of the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812, may be viewed many traces of that startling event; among others are to be seen, at the bottoms of lakes, submerged forests and canebrakes. Pilot Knob, 444 feet high, and Iron Mountain, 1300 feet high, the former of steel, as it is said, and the latter of nearly pure iron, are well worth a visit from the curious and scientific tourist. Big Spring, at the head of the Maramec River, rising in a very deep basin 100 feet across, and surrounded by banks as many feet in perpendicular height, gives rise to a stream 60 feet wide and 3 feet deep, and with sufficient force to turn two mills at its source. The water is extremely cold. Schoolcraft describes a cave near some of the head waters of the White River, thus:—"The opening appeared to be 80 or 90 feet wide and 30 high. A vast gloomy rotunda opened before us, which very soon after entry increased to a height of 60 or 70 feet, and in width to 150 or 200 feet. This hall extended into the rock southerly, branching off into lateral avenues. We explored the main gallery for 500 or 600 yards, when we met with obstructions."

Climate.—The climate of Missouri is very variable: in the winter the thermometer sinks below zero, and the rivers are frozen so as to admit the passage of heavily laden vehicles. The summers are excessively hot, but the air dry and pure. In the autumn, bilious and remittent fevers are common on the river bottoms. Pulmonary complaints, however, to such a degree as to terminate in consumption, are infrequent.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of Missouri, speaking generally, is good, and of great agricultural capabilities; but the most fertile portions are in the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvion, (in some cases, however, mixed with sand,) and in that portion N. of the Missouri River, except in the E., where a sandy soil prevails. South of the Missouri there is a greater variety in the soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current, and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine. The marshy district of the S.E. part will, when the population shall have become sufficiently dense to justify the expense of drainage, be probably one of the most fertile portions of the state. The great staple of Missouri is Indian corn, and more hemp is produced than in any state except Kentucky: the other great products are wheat, oats, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, fruits, butter, cheese, pork, hay, flax, honey and beeswax; considerable rye, buckwheat, market products, grass-seeds, maple sugar, and some rice, barley, wine, hops, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were in the state 54,458 farms, occupying 2,938,425 acres of improved land, (less than 20 acres to each farm,) and producing 2,951,625 bushels of wheat; 44,268 of rye; 36,214,537 of Indian corn; 5,275,079 of oats; 46,017 of peas and beans; 939,006 of Irish potatoes; 335,505 of sweet potatoes; 23,641 of buckwheat; 13,696 of flaxseed; 17,113,754 pounds of tobacco; 1,827,164 of wool; 7,834,359 of butter; 203,572 of cheese; 116,925 tons of hay; 16,028 of hemp; 627,160 pounds of flax; 178,910 of maple sugar; 1,328,972 of beeswax and honey; orchard products valued at \$514,711; market products, \$69,454; live stock, \$19,887,580; and slaughtered animals, \$3,367,106.

Forest and Fruit Trees.—"The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, linn, and white and black walnut. In the more barren districts are found white and pin oak, and sometimes forests of yellow pine. The crab-apple, papaw, and persimmon are abundant; as also the hazel and pecan." There are three species of wild grape; and apples, pears, peaches, apricots, and nectarines yield well.

Manufactures.—Missouri has not as yet largely engaged in this branch of industrial employment; though in 1850 there were 3030 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually; 2 of these were cotton factories, employing \$102,000 capital, 75 male and 50 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$56,446, and producing 13,200 bales of batting, valued at \$142,000; 1 woollen factory, employing \$20,000 capital, 15 male and 10 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$16,000, and producing 12,000 yards of cloth, and 6000 pairs of blankets, worth a total value of \$56,000; 13 iron forges, foundries, &c., employing \$48,190 capital, and 722 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$254,996, and producing 25,413 tons of pig, cast, and wrought iron, valued at \$719,795; capital invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, \$298,900, consuming 124,400 bushels of barley, 309,200 of Indian corn, 24,900 of rye, and 31 tons of hops, producing 44,550 barrels of ale, &c., and

309,400 gallons of wine, whiskey, &c.; and 148 tanneries, employing \$228,095 capital, consuming raw material worth \$247,956, and producing leather valued at \$866,241. Home-made manufactures were produced to the value of \$1,674,705.

Internal Improvements.—On the 1st of January, 1855, Missouri had fifty miles (that portion of the Pacific nearest to St. Louis) of completed railroad, and, according to Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 963 in course of construction, intended to connect Hannibal with St. Joseph, and St. Louis with Kansas—the great Pacific Railroad. Another road, a branch of the Pacific, is to connect St. Louis and Springfield with Neosho. A railroad is also contemplated from St. Louis northward to the Iowa line, and one from the same point to Iron Mountain. Plank-roads are coming much into vogue in this state, as well as elsewhere. Three per cent. on the sale of public lands is devoted to internal improvements. The state loans \$3,000,000 to the Pacific, \$750,000 to the Iron Mountain, and \$1,000,000 to the St. Joseph Railroad.

Commerce.—St. Louis is the great centre of internal commerce of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which must greatly increase as the settlements on those great rivers extend themselves. It is also the depot of the fur trade of the Upper Missouri and its tributaries. The foreign imports of Missouri (a very small part of its trade) amounted, in 1852-3, to \$859,654; tonnage of the state, 45,441, of which 39,431 was steam tonnage; number of vessels built, 24, of which 11 were steamers, tonnage 3583. Of 1195 steamers owned in the United States in 1853, 126 belonged to St. Louis. The exports of this state consist mainly of lead, pork, flour, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, and live stock. Missouri has long been the principal seat of an active caravan trade with Santa Fé; but this trade is not so extensive as formerly, a considerable portion having been diverted to Texas. (See St. Louis.) The leading articles imported by way of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi and its tributaries, in 1854, were wheat, corn, flour, barley, oats, tobacco, hemp, coffee, hides, pork, lead, lard, meats of different kinds, molasses, sugar, nails, paper, potatoes, salt, rope, whiskey, &c.

Education.—Missouri has a school fund of \$375,668, and another fund of \$100,000 called the seminary fund. The state also appropriates one-fourth of its revenue to the support of schools; making an annual income of about \$140,000, which is distributed among the counties. Every 16th section of the public lands is devoted to common schools. According to the census of 1850, this state had 9 colleges, with 1009 students, and \$79,528 income, of which \$23,000 was from endowments; 1570 public schools, with 61,754 pupils, and \$160,770 income, of which \$74,807 was from public funds, \$3024 from taxation, and \$7178 from endowments; 204 academies and other schools, with 6829 pupils, and \$143,171 income; 95,285 attending school, as returned by families. According to the American Almanac for 1854, there were in this state 6 colleges, with 548 students, and 2 medical schools, with 210 students. The State University, located at Columbia, in Boone county, is endowed with six townships of land by the general government. Four counties contended for the honor of having it located within their limits, and it was accorded to Boone because its citizens subscribed most liberally to its funds. Howard High School, at Fayette, in Howard county, is a flourishing and successful school. St. Charles College, at the town of St. Charles, was established by Mr. Collier, who bequeathed the institution \$10,000. Of the free adult population, 36,778, of whom 1861 were of foreign birth, could not read and write.

Religious Denominations.—Of 878 churches in Missouri in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 300; the Christian Church, 57; the Episcopalians, 11; the Free Church, 13; the Lutherans, 21; the Methodists, 250; the Presbyterians, 125; the Roman Catholics, 65; and the Union Church, 11. The rest belonged to the Boatmen's Church, the Church of Christ, the Evangelists, the German Protestants, the German Evangelical Church, the Independents, the Jews, the Mennonites, the Morimons, the Republicans, the Rationalists, the Unitarians, and the Universalists—giving one church to every 776 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$1,561,610.

Periodicals.—There were published in Missouri, in 1850, 5 daily, 4 tri and semi-weekly, 45 weekly, and 7 monthly newspapers and magazines, with an annual aggregate circulation of 6,195,560 copies.

Public Institutions.—The State Penitentiary at Jefferson City had, in December, 1852, 232 convicts confined within its walls, of whom 145 were from the county of St. Louis. This institution is conducted by lessees, who pay an annual rent of \$5000 to the state. In 1853, the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton had 93 inmates; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the same place, 43. The Blind Asylum at St. Louis is being enlarged. There were, in 1850, 13 public libraries, with 23,106 volumes; 79 school and Sunday-school, with 31,650 volumes; 4 college, with 19,700; and 1 church library, with 600 volumes.

Population.—Though originally settled by the French, less than one-third of one per cent. of the present inhabitants of Missouri are of that extraction. The population amounted

to 20,845 in 1810; 66,586 in 1820; 140,145 in 1830; 338,702 in 1840; and 682,044 in 1850; of whom 312,987 were white males, and 279,017 females; 1361 free colored males, and 1257 females; 43,484 male slaves, and 43,908 female. Pop. to the square mile, 10.49. This population was divided into 100,890 families, occupying 96,849 dwellings. In the year ending June, 1850, 12,121 deaths occurred, or nearly 19 in every one thousand persons; in the same period 2977 paupers received aid, of whom 1729 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$18 to each pauper. Of the free population, 266,934 were born in the state; 250,166 in other states; 5379 in England; 14,734 in Ireland; 1225 in Wales and Scotland; 1053 in British America; 44,352 in Germany; 2135 in France; 3593 in other countries; and 1322 whose places of birth were unknown; making more than one-eighth of the population of foreign birth. There were in the state, according to the census, 282 deaf and dumb, of whom 19 were slaves; 232 blind, of whom 8 were free colored, and 38 slaves; 262 insane, of whom 2 were free colored, and 11 slaves; and 357 idiots, of whom 32 were slaves. According to a state census in 1852, the population of Missouri was 724,687, of whom 87,207 were slaves. Of the entire population in 1850, 742 were engaged in mining; 92,408 in agriculture; 2522 in commerce; 11,100 in manufactures; 39 in navigating the ocean; 1885 in internal navigation; and 1469 in the learned professions.

Counties.—There are in Missouri 101 counties, viz., Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Barry, Bates, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Daviess, De Kalb, Dodge, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Gentry, Greene, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Hickory, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, McDonald, Madison, Marion, Mercer, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Morgan, Montgomery, New Madrid, Newton, Nodaway, Oregon, Osage, Osark, Perry, Pettis, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, Scotland, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francis, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, Salina, Schuyler, Scott, Seneca, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Sullivan, Taney, Texas, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Wright. Capital, Jefferson City.

Cities and Towns.—St. Louis is the largest city in Missouri, pop. in 1850, 77,854, (120,000 in 1854;) the other principal towns are St. Joseph's, population about 5000; Hannibal, 2557; Lexington, 2698; Cass, 2084; Jefferson City and St. Charles City, about 3000 each; Weston, 1915; Cape Girardeau, 1300; Palmyra, 1284; Carondelet, 1201; and St. Genevieve, Liberty, Paris, and Louisiana City, each about 1000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected by popular vote for 4 years, the former receiving \$2000 per annum, and the use of a furnished house, and the latter \$4.50 per diem during the session of the Senate, of which he is ex officio president. The Senate consists of 18, and the House of Representatives of 49 members, the former elected for 4 and the latter for 2 years, by the people. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and meet on the first Monday in December. Twelve months' residence in the state is necessary before exercising the right of suffrage. Missouri is entitled to 7 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 9 electoral votes for President. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of 3 judges; 2. Of 14 circuit courts, and the courts of St. Louis, (viz., common pleas, criminal, and probate courts,) and the common pleas courts of Hannibal City; and 3. Of county courts. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are elected for 6 years, by popular vote, and the county judges for 4 years, in the same manner. The supreme court holds 2 sessions annually, one at St. Louis and one at Jefferson City. A circuit court is held twice a year in each county, and has exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters, and in all contracts and matters of tort over \$90. The county court is limited to matters of probate and local county affairs. The judges of the supreme court receive \$1800 salary each; the circuit judges \$1250 each, and the judges of the St. Louis courts \$3000. There is a recorder's court at St. Louis, confined to small offences. The assessed value of property in the state in 1850 was \$98,505,463; public debt, (in 1854,) \$3,307,000, of which \$2,450,000 was loans to railroads; school fund, \$575,668; other productive property, \$272,263; receipts for the two years ending October 1, 1854, \$808,685; expenses, \$628,483. Missouri had, in January, 1854, 1 bank with 5 branches, with \$1,215,405 capital, \$937,835 in coin, and \$2,487,680 circulation. The amount of bonds authorized to be loaned to railroads was originally \$2,250,000, of which, as stated, \$2,450,000 have already been issued.

History.—Though the French were the first settlers, and for a long time the principal inhabitants of Missouri, yet a very small portion of her present population is of that descent. A fort was built by that people as early as 1719, near the site of the present capital, called Fort Orleans, and its lead-mines worked to some extent the next year. St. Genevieve, the oldest town in the state, was settled in 1755, and

St. Louis in 1764. At the treaty of 1763, it was assigned, with all the territory west of the Mississippi, to Spain. "In 1780, St. Louis was besieged and attacked by a body of British troops and Indians, 1540 strong." During the siege, 60 of the French were killed. The siege was raised by Colonel Clark, an American, who came with 600 men to the relief of the place. At the close of the American Revolution, the territory west of the Mississippi remained with Spain till it was ceded to France in 1801. In 1803, at the purchase of Louisiana, it came into the possession of the United States, and formed part of the territory of Louisiana till the formation of the state of that name in 1812, when the remainder of the territory was named Missouri, from which (after a stormy debate in Congress as to the admission of slavery) was separated the present state of Missouri in 1821. In 1811 and 1812 occurred a series of earthquakes which, in the neighborhood of New Madrid in this state, caused the earth to open, and entirely changed the face of the country, swallowing up hills and forming new lakes, while others at the same time were drained of their water. The current of the Mississippi was turned back till the accumulating waters gained sufficient force to break through the newly raised barrier. All this region is now a widely extended marsh.—Inhab. MISSOURIAN, mis-soo'-re-an.

MISSOURI, a township, Hempstead co., Arkansas. P. 513.
MISSOURI TERRITORY, (sometimes called NORTH-WEST TERRITORY,) a former unorganized territory, occupying the N.W. portion of the United States possessions E. of the Rocky Mountains. Its area had been greatly reduced by the organization of Iowa territory and Minnesota; and finally, in 1854, the remainder was divided between the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. See NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

MISSOURITON, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri.
MISSOURI UNIVERSITY. See COLUMBIA, Missouri.

MISTAKEN POINT, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland, 65 miles S.S.W. of St. John's.

MISTASSINIE. See MISTISSINNY.

MISTEK, mis'tek, a town of Moravia, circle of Preme, 50 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2610.

MISTELBACH, mis'tel-bakh', a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Laya, 27 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2468. It has a college of the Barnabites, and a hospital.

MISTERHANCO, mis'ter-be-an'ko, a town of Sicily, indentancy and 4 miles N.W. of Catania. Pop. 3000.

MISTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

MISTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MISTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MISTISSINNY or **MISTASSINIE LAKE**, British North America. Is in lat. 51° N., lon. 72° to 73° W. Length from N.E. to S.W. 60 miles; greatest breadth 30 miles. It contains several large islands. Rupert River flows from it W. into James's Bay.

MISTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MISTRA, mis'tra, or **MISITRA**, mis'e-tra, a town of Greece, Morea, capital of the government of Lacedaemon, on the side of a hill crowned by its citadel, 30 miles S. of Tripolitza. Pop. 1500. Previous to the last war, this was the most populous town in the Morea. About 6 miles N.E. are the remains of ancient Sparta, scattered for about a mile over five low hills.

MISTRETTA, mis-trè-tà, (anc. *Amastria*, *Amestratus*, and *Mytidistratum*), a town of Sicily, 68 miles W.S.W. of Messina. It occupies a lofty eminence on the Regitano, and in its vicinity is a petroleum spring. Pop. 8000.

MITA, mee'tà, a town of Central America, Guatemala, in the corregimiento of Chiquimula. Pop. 3300.

MITAU, mee'tow, or **MITTAU**, mit'tow, (L. *Mittavia*; Lettish *Jelgava*, yel-gà'vā), a town of Russia, capital of the government of Courland, in a low, sandy district on the Aa, crossed by a bridge of boats, 25 miles S.W. of Riga, 350 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 56° 39' N., lon. 23° 44' E. Pop. 28,100; half of whom are of German descent, and 1000 are Jews. It covers a large space, of which, however, a considerable portion is occupied by gardens; it is indifferently built, the houses being chiefly of wood, painted green or reddish-brown; many of the streets narrow and crooked, but some also wide, straight, and regular. The most interesting building is the Castle, the residence of the old Dukes of Courland. It had almost become a mere ruin, when, in 1739, Marshal Biron, the favorite of the Empress Anne, commenced a palace on the same site, and completed it after his return from exile. It stands on an island surrounded by the canals of the Aa. Among the other buildings and institutions, may be mentioned 4 churches, a Greek, a Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Reformed church; 3 synagogues, a museum, a library of 20,000 volumes, an observatory, a gymnasium, with 9 professors, Courland Society of Literature, a hospital, an orphan and a lunatic asylum, a casino, and a theatre capable of containing 3000 spectators. Its manufactures, which are of little moment, include linen, hosiery, soap, and leather; and its trade is very limited.

MITCHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MITCHELDEAN, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 11 miles W. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1851, 662. It

has a curious and ancient church, in which some paintings of the reign of Edward IV. were recently discovered.

MITCHELDEVER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MITCHELL, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar River, which flows in a S.E. direction. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and has few, if any, civilized inhabitants.

MITCHELL, a township in Poinsett co., Arkansas. P. 954.

MITCHELL, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

MITCHELL, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Perth, 12 miles N.N.W. of Stratford, and 33 miles from Goderich. It contains hotels and several mills. Pop. 160.

MITCHELL'S, a post-office of Walker co., Texas.

MITCHELL'S, a village of Jasper co., Iowa, 65 miles W of Iowa City.

MITCHELLSBURG, a post-office of Boyle co., Kentucky.

MITCHELL'S LANDING, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

MITCHELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

MITCHELL'S MILLS, a village of Boyle co., Kentucky, 45 miles S.W. of Lexington.

MITCHELL'S PEAK. See MOUNT MITCHELL.

MITCHELL'S SALT-WORKS, post-office, Jefferson co., Ohio.

MITCHELL'S STATION, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

MITCHELLSTOWN, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 25 miles N.N.E. of Cork. It has a large square, a handsome church, and a college for decayed persons of superior station.

MITCHELLSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

MITCHELLSTOWN CAVES, in Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary, 7 miles E.N.E. of Mitchellstown, are a large and fine series of stalactitic caverns.

MITCHELLSVILLE, a post-village of Robertson co., Tennessee, on the turnpike from Nashville to Louisville, 35 miles N. of the former, and on the N. line of the state.

MITCHELLSVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

MITCHELMERSH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MITFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

MITIA, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See AURORA.

MITIERO, mee-te-ro, or **MITTIARO**, mit-te-ä-ro, one of Cook's Islands in the South Pacific; lat. 20° 1' S., lon. 157° 34' W., length from N. to S. about 4 miles, breadth 1 mile.

MITLA, mit'là, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state and 26 miles E. of Oajaca, on the table-land of Mixtecan, 5000 feet above the ocean, with extensive remains of ancient tombs, and other edifices, and in one place distinguished from all other Mexican ruins by columns supporting a roof.

MITRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, lat. of S.E. point 11° 55' S., lon. 170° 20' W., was discovered in 1791, and named after one or two remarkable promontories resembling a mitre and steeple.

MITRI, mee-tree, a walled and well supplied town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, N. of Bhag.

MITROWICZ, MITROVICZ or MITROWITZ, mit'ro-vits', (Hun. *Demetrowice*, dè'mà'tro'vee'vsh'), a market-town of the Austrian dominions, Slavonian military frontier, circle and 24 miles S.S.W. of Peterwardein, on the left bank of the Save. Pop. 5200. It is the head-quarters of the Peterwardein regiments, and has a Roman Catholic church, 3 Greek churches, a high school, and numerous Roman antiquities.

MITSUO, a lake of Japan. See OITS.

MITTAGONG RANGE, a range of hills in New South Wales, co. of Camden. It is the name also of a town in the same county, 56 miles S.W. of Sydney.

MITTAU or **MITTAW**, a town of Russia. See MITAT.

MITTELBACH, mit'tel-bakh', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Chemnitz. Pop. 1219.

MITTELBURG, mit'tel-bérg', a village of Austria, Vorarlberg, district of Bregenzwald. Pop. 1447.

MITTEL-KATTBACH, mit'tel-kàtt'bah, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, bailiwick of Neuhof. Pop. 1083.

MITTEL MEER, MITTELLANDISCHES MEER. See MEDITERRANEAN.

MITTELWALDE, mit'tel-wàl'deh, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 39 miles S.W. of Neisse. Pop. 1784.

MITTELWALDE or **MITTENWALDE**, mit'ten-wàl'deh, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles E.S.E. of Potsdam. P. 1966.

MITTELZELL, an island of Baden. See RHEINGAU.

MITTELZELL, mit'tel-tsèll', a market-town of Bavaria, near Würzburg, on the Main. Pop. 1441.

MITTENWALD, mit'ten-wàlt', a market-town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 51 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1720.

MITTENWALDE, a town of Prussia. See MITTELWALDE.

MITTERBURG, a town of Iatria. See PIZZO.

MITTERSILL, mit'ter-sill', a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Salza, 23 miles S.S.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 600.

MITTERTRICH, mit'ter-trik', a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, E. of Haireuth. Pop. 1563.

MITTIAHO, an island of the Pacific. See MITIERO.

MITTIMEE, mit'te-mee', an oasis of Central Africa, 20 miles N.W. of Lake Tchad, with upwards of 50 wells.

MITTINEAGUE, mit'te-neeg', a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

MITTON, a parish of England, counties of Lancaster and York. West Riding.

MITTON, LOWER, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester.

MITTUN-KOTE, mit'tun-kōt', a town of the Punjab, in its S. extremity, on the W. bank of the Indus, in lat. 28° 54' N., lon. 70° 25' E. Pop. 4000. It is surrounded by date groves, and well situated for commerce.

MITTWEIDA, mit'twē'dā, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 35 miles S.E. of Leipzig, on the Zschoppau, an affluent of the Mulde. It has extensive manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. Pop. in 1849, 7012.

MITTWEIDA, a village of Saxony, district of Schwarzenberg, 54 miles S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 1083.

MITYLENE, mit-e-loe'nes, or **METELIN**, mēt-e-leen', (anc. *Μητιλήνη*; Gr. *Μητός*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, mostly between lat. 39° and 39° 20' N., and lon. 25° 50' and 26° 35' E. Estimated area 276 square miles. Pop. 40,000. Two bays indent it on the S. side, and it has good harbors and a fertile soil. A range of mountains traversing it is clothed with pine woods, and at their base are many olive grounds and vineyards, but the island was greatly devastated during the Greek struggle. The principal products are oil and pine timber, with some grapes, figs, cotton, and pitch; its wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; and the corn raised is insufficient for the inhabitants. Principal towns, Castro, (or Mitylene,) on the E. coast, Mollvo, and Culoni. Theophrastus, Pittacus, Alcæus, and Sappho were natives of this island.

MJUS, mee-oos', (?) a river of Russia, rises in the S.E. of the government of Yekaterinoslav, and falls by a wide estuary into the Sea of Azof.

MIXARES, a river and town of Spain. See **MJARES**.

MIXAS, a town of Spain. See **MJAS**.

MIXBURY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MIXCO, mix'ko, a village of Central America, state and 5 miles S.W. of Guatemala, on a hill-side, with 4000 inhabitants (?), and some remains of an ancient city.

MIXERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

MIXSTADT, mix'stāt, a town of Prussia, province and 80 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1209.

MIXTECAPAN, mix-tā-kā-pān', a table-land of the Mexican Confederation, occupying most part of the department of Oajaca, between the Plains of Mexico and La Puebla, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Average elevation 5000 feet. In its S. part it is traversed by several broad valleys extending E. and W. On it is the city of Oajaca; also the ruins of Mitla.

MINTOWN, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MIXVILLE, a village of Alleghany co., New York, near the Genesee River, 14 miles N. of Angelica.

MIYANDAB, me-yān-dāb', a highly cultivated plain in North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the S.E. side of the Lake Ooroomesayah.

MIYAKISIMA, me-yā-re-see'mā, an island of Japan, S.S.E. of Nōkushima, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

MIZANTLA, me-ān-tlā, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, 35 miles N.E. of Jalapa, on an isolated plateau near the Gulf of Mexico.

MIZEN-HEAD, (anc. *Nottium Promontorium*), a cape of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork. Lat. 51° 27' N., lon. 9° 50' W. On it are the ruins of a castle.

MIZHIRITCH or **MIJIRITCH**, me-je-ritch', a town of Russia, government and 79 miles N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 7000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has 3 annual fairs, at which large quantities of woollen cloths are sold.

MIZHIRIZCH or **MIJIRITCH**, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, 28 miles W.N.W. of Tcherkasi.

MIZQUE, mee'skā, a town of South America, Bolivia, department of Cochabamba, 32 miles S.E. of Ortopesa.

MIZR or **MIZRAIM**. See **EGYPT**.

MLAVA or **MLAWA**, mlā'vā, a river of Servia, joins the Danube 13 miles E.N.E. of Semendria, after a N. course of 50 miles.

MLAVA or **MLAWA**, mlā'vā, a small town of Poland, province and 46 miles N.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 1000.

MNISEK, m'nee'sēk, or **MNISCHECK**, m'nish'ēk, a market-town of Bohemia, about 17 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1000.

MOA, mo'ā, an island of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 miles N.W. of Baracoa.

MOA, SIERRA DE, se-ā'nā dā mo'ā, a mountain range in the island of Cuba, 30 miles W. of Baracoa.

MOA, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, lat. 8° 15' S., lon. 128° 5' E. Length 20 miles.

MOAR, mo-ar', a river in the peninsula of Malacca, enters the ocean after a course of 100 miles.

MOATE, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Westmeath, on the Grand Canal, 9 miles E.S.E. of Athlone. Pop. 2005.

MOBBERLY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

MOAMBQUA, mo-am'e-kwā', of Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles S. of Decatur.

MOBILE, mo-beel', a river of Alabama, is formed by the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee, at the southern extremity of Clarke county. After a course of about 6 miles, it divides into two channels, of which the western and largest retains the name of Mobile, and the eastern is called the Tensaw. The Mobile flows southward, forming the boundary between Mobile and Baldwin counties, and enters Mobile Bay at the city of its own name, after a course of 50 miles. It is navigable by large steamboats.

MOBILE, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1400 square miles. The Mobile River and Bay of the same name form its boundary on the E., and it is also drained by the Escatappa River. The surface is nearly level, and extensively covered with forests of pine; the soil is sandy, and generally poor. The county is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Capital, Mobile. Pop. 27,600, of whom 18,244 were free, and 9356 slaves.

MOBILE, a city, port of entry, and capital of Mobile co., Alabama, is situated on the W. bank of Mobile River, immediately above its entrance into the bay of the same name, 30 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico, 330 miles by water S.W. of Montgomery, 165 miles E. by N. of New Orleans, and 1033 miles from Washington. Lat. 30° 41' 48" N., lon. 87° 59' W. It is by far the most considerable town of the state both in population and commerce, and, after New Orleans, is the greatest cotton market in the United States. The site is a level sandy plain, sufficiently elevated for the purpose of convenient drainage, being about 15 feet higher than the bay. The streets are wide, and mostly run N. and S., and E. and W. Much attention has recently been paid to planting shade trees, and the city is supplied with spring-water brought from the distance of several miles. It is not compactly built, excepting the portion occupied by the commercial houses. On the S. and W. side of the town there are dry, sandy pine-hills, which afford agreeable and healthy retreats during the hot season. Mobile is the seat of Spring Hill College, founded by the Catholics, having a library of 7000 volumes. It also contains an institution for the blind, a city hospital, a United States marine hospital, 2 orphan asylums, a theatre, 2 or 3 banks, and 6 newspaper offices. There are churches of 6 denominations, and several academies. The health of the town has recently been improved by draining and filling in the low grounds on the N. The entrance to the bay is defended by Fort Morgan, formerly Fort Brower, and a lighthouse has been erected in the same vicinity. Mobile has an advantageous position for trade, being the natural outlet of the greatest cotton region in the South. Steamboats ply regularly, at all seasons, between this port and Montgomery and Tuscaloosa. Another line keeps up a daily communication with New Orleans and Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. A railroad about 450 miles long is in course of construction from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio River, connecting with the Central Railroad of Illinois. This road, when finished, will form part of the direct route from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes. Another railroad is in progress, which will connect this city with Columbus, in Georgia. The receipts of cotton for the year ending September 1, 1854, was 553,864 bales. The exports for the year amounted to 515,631 bales, of which 336,963 were to foreign ports, and 178,668 coastwise. Great Britain took 231,220 bales, and France 76,752 bales. There were also exported 12,606,805 feet of sawn lumber, 186,345 feet of deck planks, 1376 tons of hewn timber, and 1083 masts and spars. The total value of foreign exports was \$13,911,612, and of foreign imports, \$795,653. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to 11,625 tons registered, and 21,994 tons enrolled and licensed. The number of foreign arrivals for the year was 131—tons, 86,321; clearances 195—tons, 118,498. During the year 9 vessels (tonnage, 2000) were built. A new custom-house is now being built here, at a cost of about \$300,000. Mobile was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1813. It was incorporated a town in 1814, and a city charter was granted in 1819. Pop. in 1830, 3194; in 1840, 12,672; and in 1850, 20,515.

MOBILE BAY, situated in the S.W. part of Alabama, extends southward from the mouth of Mobile River, and communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two channels, separated by Dauphin Island. The eastern, or main channel, has about 18 feet of water. Length from N. to S., 35 miles. The width increases gradually in passing southward, until it amounts to about 15 miles.

MOBILE POINT, the E. side of the entrance to Mobile Bay, Alabama. A revolving light, 55 feet high, is on its western extremity. Lat. 30° 15' 40" N., lon. 87° 58' W.

MOBLEY'S POND, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia.

MOCARANGA or **MOCARANGUA**. See **MONOMOTAPA**.

MOCAS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MOCASIN CREEK, of North Carolina, rises near the E. border of Wake co., and flowing S.E. unites with Contentny Creek.

MOCHEIE, mok'kyā, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Sussa, on the Dora-Ripaira. Pop. 2301.

MOCLEON or **MOCENON**, mo-thā-nōn', a village of Spain, New Castile, 7 miles from Toledo. Pop. 1620.

MOCHA, *mo'chā*, an island of Chili, off the coast of Araucania, lat. of S. summit, $38^{\circ} 24'$ S., lon. 74° W. Length 8 miles. At its N. end is a peak 1230 feet in height. It is occasionally resorted to by whalers, but the landing is bad, and supplies of wood and water are scarce.

MOCHA or **MOKHA**, *mo'ka*, (Arab. pron. *mo'kā'*), a fortified seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 55 miles N.N.W. of the Strait of Babel-Mandeb. Lat. $13^{\circ} 20'$ N., lon. $43^{\circ} 12' 2''$ E. Pop. 7000. It stands on the margin of a sandy plain, between two points of land, which enclose a small bay adapted for vessels of 10 or 12 feet burthen. It exports annually about 10,000 tons of the finest coffee to Jiddah, Suez, and Bombay, with dates, gums, senna, horns, hides, balm, ivory, gold-dust; and imports rice, piece-goods, iron, hardwares, slaves, and ghee from Abyssinia, whence many of its exported goods are brought to Mocha in the way of transit.

MOCHA, is a country in the S.W. part of Abyssinia.

MOCHRUM, *mo'rum*, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton.

MOCHTREF, *mo'kréf*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

MOCKERN, (*Möckern*.) *mök'ern*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1550.

MOCKMÜHL, (*Mockmühl*.) *mök'mül*, a town of Würtemberg, at the confluence of the Seckau with the Jaxt, 10 miles E. of Neckarsulm. Pop. 1524.

MOCKSVILLE, a neat post-village, capital of Davie co., North Carolina, 140 miles W. of Raleigh, and 10 miles from the Yadkin River.

MOCKVILLE, a post-office of Cass co., Missouri.

MOCKWANPOOR, Nepaul. See **MECKWANPOOR**.

MOCLIN, *mok-leen*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 20 miles N.W. of Granada, on a river of same name. It was once a Moorish fortress, called, from its strength, the Shield of Granada. Pop. 2700.

MOCLINEJO or **MOCLINEJO**, *mok-le-ná'ho*, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 10 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1068.

MOCOMOCO, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. $2^{\circ} 31'$ S., lon. $101^{\circ} 10'$ E.

MOCONESI, *mo-ko-ná'see*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 2 miles from Cicagna. Pop. 2320.

MOCSA, *mo'chsh*, a town of Hungary, co. and 7 miles S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 2137.

MODAIN, *mo'dáin*, written also **MADAIN** and **MEDAJIN**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pushalic and 20 miles S.E. of Bagdad, on the Tigris, near the site of the ancient *Ctesiphon*, with the traces of a palace and other antiquities.

MODANE, *mo-dá'ná*, a town of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Arc, 17 miles S.E. of San Giovanni di Moriana, 3500 feet above the sea. Pop. 1200.

MODBURY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Erme, 11½ miles E.S.E. of Plymouth. P. 1858.

MODENA, *mod'én-á*,* (Fr. *Modène*, *mo'dain'*; anc. *Mutina*), a fortified city of Northern Italy, capital of a duchy, on the Æmilian Way, which forms its fine *Strada Maestra*, dividing it into the old and new city, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bologna. Pop. 27,430. It is regularly laid out, and has a citadel, with streets bordered by arcades; and its ramparts form pleasant public walks. Principal edifices, the Ducal Palace, a splendid building, with a picture gallery, fine gardens, an extensive library, the *Biblioteca Estense*, of which Muratori and Tiraboschi were successively librarians, containing 100,000 volumes and 3000 manuscripts; a cathedral, with curious sculptures and a square marble tower, in which is preserved the famous wooden bucket, (*Necchia rapita*), the cause of feuds between the Modenese and Bolognese, in 1325; a theatre, and public baths. Its University, suppressed in 1821, was succeeded by a school of theology, law, medicine, and mathematics. It has an observatory, rich cabinets of natural history, and a botanic garden. It is connected by a navigable canal with the Panaro, and has manufactures of hempen and woollen cloths, hats, glass, and leather: its silk manufacture, once important, has declined. Mutina existed under the Etruscans, and rose to such splendor under the Romans, as called forth a eulogy from Cicero. It was repeatedly sacked by the northern invaders, whose ravages have left few vestiges of its ancient grandeur. It fell to the house of Este in 1288. The antiquarian Sigonius was born here in 1520, the anatomist Fallopius in 1523, and the poet Tassoni in 1565. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Panaro.—Adj. and inhab. **MODENESE**, *mod'én-eez*; (It. pron. *mo-dá-ná'á*.)

MODENA, **DUCHY OF**, (It. *Ducato di Modena*, *doo-ká'to dee mod'á-ná*; Fr. *Duché de Modène*, *dú'shé' de mod'ain'*), a state of Italy, bounded E. by the Pontifical States, S. by the grand-duchy of Tuscany and Lucca, S.W. by the Gulf of Genoa, W. by Parma, and N. by the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Area. (including recent acquisitions,) 2073 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 586,458. The surface is partly mountainous, being traversed by a portion of the Apennines;

highest point, Monte Cimone, 6976 feet. The minerals comprise iron and marble; the soil is very fertile in the plains the climate is temperate and healthy. The chief products are maize, wheat, rich wine, silk, and honey. It has many mineral springs. The so called *Artesian* wells were used by the Modenese long before they were known in Artois. The duchy has recently acquired additional territory, and now consists of the provinces of Modena and Frignano, Reggio and Guastalla, Garfagnana, Lunigiana, Massa, and Carrara. Standing army, 3500 men. Public revenue, \$1,682,000. Modena, after passing through the hands of a great number of masters, was finally erected into a duchy in 1453, and settled on a branch of the family of Este, which has given Europe so many of its sovereigns. It lost its independence by the French Revolution, and was merged successively into the Cisalpine Republic and the Kingdom of Italy. The duke resumed his possessions in 1814. For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into four governments—Modena, the capital; Reggio, Garfagnana, and Massa-di-Carrara, to which should be added the *delegazione governativa* of Frignano, and that of Lunigiana.

MODENA, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 80 miles S. of Albany.

MODENE. See **MODENA**.

MODER, *mo'dain'*, a river of France, department of Bas-Rhin, rises on the E. side of the Vosges Mountains, flows S.S.E., and after a course of 30 miles, joins the Rhine, 17 miles below Strasbourg.

MODERN, *mo'dern*, **MODOR**, *mo'dor*, **MADRA**, *mäh'drsh'*, or **MODRA**, *mo'drá*, a walled town of West Hungary, co. and 16 miles N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 5010. It has a Protestant College, and is the seat of the Lutheran superintendency for Hungary on this side of the Danube.

MODEST TOWN, a post-village of Accomack co., Virginia, 3 miles from the Atlantic, and 10 miles E. of Accomack Court House. It contains 2 churches and a few shops.

MODICA, *mod'í-ká*, (anc. *Modica*, *Mo'tica* or *Mutyca*), a town of Sicily, 30 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse, in the Val di Noto. Pop. 17,500. It is ill built, but has a large square, and some handsome mansions, a castle, and several churches and convents. It exports grain, oil, wine, and cheese, mostly to Malta. In its vicinity is the valley of *Ipsica* or *Ispica*, remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

MODICIA or **MODETIA**. See **MONZA**.

MODIGLIANA, *mod'ee-yá'ná*, (anc. *Castrum Mutinum*), a walled town of Tuscany, province, and 40 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Marzeno, N. of the Apennines. Pop. 233. It has a castle, and several churches and convents.

MODINALIA, *mo-de-ná'lá*, a village of West Africa, on the Senegal, in lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$ N., lon. $13^{\circ} 5'$ W., inhabited by Marabouts, of the Moorish nation of the Dowiches, who receive valuable offerings from the faithful.

MODLIN, *mod'lín*, a fortress of Poland, province of Plock, at the junction of the Bug and Vistula, 16 miles N.W. of Warsaw, erected in 1807. It is one of the strongest places in the Russian dominions.

MODLING, *mód'ling*, or **MEDLING**, *méd'ling*, a market-town of Lower Austria, 8 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 3500.

MODON, *mod'on*, (anc. *Methone*), a fortified maritime town of Greece, Morea, government of Pylos, 6 miles S. of Navarino. It has a small port, with an open roadstead between it and the island of Sapienza, and a few remains of antiquity. Its light-house is in lat. $36^{\circ} 48' 5''$ N., lon. $21^{\circ} 42' 6''$ E.

MODOR, a town of Hungary. See **MODERN**.

MODOS, *mo'dosh'*, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 27 miles S.W. of Temesvar, on the Theiss. Pop. 1039.

MODRA, a town of Hungary. See **MODERN**.

MODREFFNY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

MODUGNO, *mo-doon'yo*, a town of Naples, province and 6 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 5000. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, and tanneries.

MODURLI, *mo-door'lee*, a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 24 miles S.W. of Boli.

MODUM, *mo'doom*, a parish and village of Norway, stift of Agderhusus, on the Drammen, 25 miles W. of Christiania. Pop. 4500. Near it are important cobalt-mines, and extensive manufactures of smalts.

MOEHRING, a town of Germany. See **MÖHRN**.

MOELETIVOE, a town of Ceylon. See **MALATIVO**.

MOELMYNE, a town of British India. See **MAULMAIN**.

MOEL-Y-MOUNT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

MOEN, (*Möen*.) *mü'en*, (L. *Möna Virginia Donica*), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, with a lighthouse on the S.E. point, lat. $54^{\circ} 57'$ N., lon. $12^{\circ} 36' 36''$ E., separated N.W. from Seeland by the Ulf Sound, and S. from Falster by the Green Sound, each, where narrowest, about 1 mile across. Area 87 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 13,600. Its E. coast is a precipitous limestone barrier, 500 feet above the sea, and termed the Moensklint. Chief town, Stege, with a harbor on the N.W. coast.

MOEN, (*Möen*.) *mü'en*, an island of Russia, between the island of Geesel and the main land, about 40 miles in length and breadth.

* "If ever you should come to MODENA,
Stop at a palace near the Reggio gate."

ROGERS' Italy Part First, XVIII.

MOEN, moon, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, about 6 miles S.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2400.

MOERBEKE, moos/bá-kh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1251.

MOERBEKE, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Moervaert Canal, 14 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3582.

MOERDYK, moon/dík, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on Hollandsdiep, 110 miles N.W. of Breda. Pop. 1054.

MOERGENTEL, moon-hé/tel, a village of the Netherlands, 18 miles E.S.E. of Breda. Pop. 1164.

MOERE, moo/roh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Moerdykvaert, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1160.

MERIS, (mee/ria,) **LAKE**, or **BIRKET-EL-KEROON**, more properly **BIRKET-EL-KOORN**, béen/ket-el-koorn/, (i. e. the lake of the horn," so named from its peculiar shape;) a lake of Central Egypt, province of Fayoom, and occupying the N. part of its valley, in lat. 29° 30' N., and from lon. 32° 30' to near 33° E. Length 80 miles; greatest breadth 6 miles. Shores bold on three sides, but on the S. low and sandy. It communicates by two large channels with the Nile, and with the Canal of Joseph, (Bahr Yoosef.)

MOERZEKE, moon/zá-kh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 19 miles E. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3237.

MESIA INFERIOR. See **BULGARIA**.

MOFFAT, a market-town, watering-place, and parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Annan, 19 miles N.N.E. of Dumfries. Pop. in 1851, 2304. It is situated at the head of a broad rich valley, surrounded by mountains, and has a church, branch bank, numerous villas, and elegant baths, including a reading and assembly room. The principal mineral spring is saline and sulphurous, resembling that of Harrogate.

MOFFAT HILLS, a mountain chain of Scotland, between the counties of Dumfries on the S. and Lanark and Peebles on the N.; elevation of Hartfell, the principal summit, 2635 feet. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde Rivers have here their sources.

MOFFATT'S CREEK, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOFFATTSVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 117 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

MOFFET'S STORE, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

MOFFITT'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

MOGADORE, **MOGADOR** or **MOGODOR**, mog'p-dór/, called **SWEERAH**, (SUIRA or SUIRAH,) swee/rá, i. e. the "Beautiful," by the Moors, a fortified city and the principal seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 125 miles W.S.W. of Morocco. Pop. estimated at 17,000, comprising 4000 Jews. It stands on a rocky promontory, surrounded by a barren and sandy region, and consists of two parts, each enclosed by walls, and the citadel, containing the residences of the governor and foreign consuls, the custom-house, treasury, &c., while the other quarter is inhabited by the Jewish population. It is pretty well built, and its white edifices render it handsome as seen from the sea, where it is defended by several strong batteries. It was bombarded by the French August 15, 1844. Its port, S. of the citadel, is sheltered by an island off the shore, but is adapted for only small vessels. The exports comprise wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, feathers, gold-dust, wrought iron, hardware, and cotton goods. In 1847 they amounted to \$554,400; the imports to \$573,890. Mogadore was founded, in 1760, by the Emperor Seedy Mahomet, on the site of an old Portuguese fort.

MOGADORE, mog'p-dór/, a post-village of Ohio, on the line between Summit and Portage counties, 15 miles S.W. of Ravenna. It has manufactures of stoneware.

MOGADOURO, mogá-dó-ro or mogá-dó-ro, a walled town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 22 miles N.E. of Moncorvo. Pop. 562.

MOGAUNG, mo-gawng/, a town of Burmah, at the junction of the Mogaung or Numkong and Namyang Rivers, 70 miles N.N.W. of Bhamo.

MOGELSBERG, möghels-béng/, a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles W.S.W. of St. Gall, with several cotton factories, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 2965.

MOGENTE or **MOXENTE**, mo-sén'tá, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.W. of Valencia, on an affluent of the Juc. Pop. 3594.

MOGGIO-DI-SOTTO, mod'jo-dee-sot'to, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N. of Udine, on the Fella. P. 2791.

MOGHILEV or **MOGHILEW**. See **MOHELEV**.

MOGHYANI, a town of Punjab. See **MEENGANA**.

MOGI-DAS-CRUZES, mözhee-dás-kroo/zás, a town of Brazil, province and 35 miles E.N.E. of São-Paulo. It has a handsome parish church and 3 other churches, a Carmelite convent, a Latin and a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee, which are carried by mules to Santos or São Sebastião, and then shipped for Rio Janeiro. Pop. of district, 9000.

MOGI-GUAÇU, mözhee-gwá-soo/, a village of Brazil, province and 170 miles N. of São-Paulo, on a river of the same name.

MOGILNO, mo-ghil'no, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, government and 23 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1505.

MOGI-MIRIM, mözhee-me-reen/, a town of Brazil, province and 115 miles N.N.E. of São-Paulo, on a river of the same name; with a trade in horses and cattle, cotton, sugar, and rum. Pop. of district, 6000.

MOGLINGEN, (Möglingen,) mög'ling-en, a village of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, near Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1162.

MUGOL. See **MOGUL**.

MOGORO, mo-go-ro, a village in the island of Sardinia, about 34 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2160.

MOGUER, mo-gain/, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles E. of Huelva, with a port on the Tinto. Pop. 6592. Its old Franciscan Convent is preserved as a national monument. Columbus, it is said, craving charity here, in 1484, was received by the prior, by whose influence he was enabled to prosecute his discoveries. He sailed from the port of Palos, near this place, on August 3, 1492.

MOGUL, mo-gül' (a corruption of **MONGOL** or **MONGOLIAN**.) the name commonly applied to the empire founded in Hindostan, in the early part of the 15th century, by Baber, a descendant of Timor or Tamerlane. That conqueror, after defeating the Sultan, Ibraheem Lodee, the Afghan sovereign of Hindostan, extended his conquests to the mouths of the Ganges, in 1526-7-8. Although a prince of the Turk (or Turki) nation and not a Mongol himself, yet having many Mongols in his army, the power which Baber established became generally known in Europe, as the **MOGUL EMPIRE**; and the reigning sovereign was popularly styled "the Great Mogul." The seat of government was established at Delhi. Among the most distinguished and powerful rulers of this dynasty was Aurungzebe, who began to reign in 1658 and died in 1707, having subjected to his sway almost the entire peninsula of Hindostan, including the Deccan, which had not before been conquered by the Mogul emperors. From his death may be dated the decline of the empire; the last sovereign, Shah Allum, died in 1806, a pensioner of England.

MOGYOROD, mod'yo'rod/, a village of Hungary, co. and about 10 miles from Pesth. Pop. 1001.

MOH, mö, or **MOICHEN**, möis/en, a village of Austria, Transylvania, near Hermannstadt. Pop. 1185.

MOHA, mö'h, a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles S.W. of Liège, on the Meuse. Pop. 1099.

MOHAUS, mö'häus/, or **MOHACZ**, mö'häts/, a town of South Hungary, circle of Baranya, on the W. arm of the Danube, 25 miles E.S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 10,050. It has a castle, the summer residence of the Bishop of Fünfkirchen; Reformed and Roman Catholic churches, and a college. It is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. The two great battles fought near it may be considered as marking the commencement and conclusion of the Turkish power in Hungary. On August 29, 1526, the Ottomans, under Solymán the Magnificent, completely defeated the Hungarians, who lost 22,000 men, numerous nobles, and their king, Louis II., on the field; but the Turks received a total defeat from the Imperialists under the Duke of Lorraine, at the second battle of Mohács, in 1687.

MOHALITSII, a town of Asia Minor. See **MUHALITCH**.

MOHAMMEDABAD, mo-hám/méd-á-bád/, a village of Asia, East Persia, province of Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to Lake Zurrab, 12 miles S. of Toorboot, with vestiges of formerly strong fortifications, and a citadel and lofty tower.

MOHAMMEDABAD, a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to Lake Zurrab, 40 miles S. of Kakh, with a population of 250 families, mostly cattle-breeders.

MOHAMMEDABAD, a fortified village of Persia, province of Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to Lake Zurrab, a little S. of Tabas.

MOHAMMERAH, mo-hám/meh-rá, a town on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey and Persia, having alternately belonged to either, on the canal between the Shat-el-Arab (Euphrates) and Lower Karoon, about 30 miles S.E. of Bassorah, which place it is said to be fast eclipsing in commercial importance.

MOHAWK, a river of New York, rises near the border, between Lewis and Oneida counties, about 20 miles N. of Rome. It passes through Herkimer, Montgomery, and Schenectady counties, and enters the Hudson River 3 miles above Troy. Its general direction is E. by S., and its whole length about 160 miles. The Erie Canal follows the course of this river from Rome to its mouth. The river has a direct fall of 70 feet at Caboes, about 2 miles from its junction with the Hudson, and affords abundant water-power at several places. The chief towns on its banks are Rome, Utica, Little Falls, and Schenectady.

MOHAWK, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, and over 100 dwellings.

MOHAWK, a township of Montgomery co., New York, contains Fonda, the county seat. Pop. 3095.

MOHAWK VALLEY, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

MOHEELEV or **MOGHILEV**, *mo-hee/lev*, a walled town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Dnieper, 85 miles S.W. of Smolensk. Pop. 10,000, many of whom are Jews. It is the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops, and has a fine Greek Cathedral, built in 1780, and numerous other Greek churches, 1 Lutheran and 5 Roman Catholic churches, numerous synagogues, several Greek and Roman Catholic convents, 2 Episcopal seminaries, a town school, various charitable institutions; an extensive export trade to Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, and Odessa, in leather, hides, wax, honey, corn, and other agricultural products; and a considerable import trade in thrown silk. Besides being the residence of the principal officers of the government, it has also well frequented fairs. Many of the Russian nobility reside here, and a great part of the ground in the vicinity is occupied by gardens.

MOHEELEV or **MOGHILEV**, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, capital of a district, on the Dniester, 63 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 7300, comprising many Jews. It has an active trade with Wallachia and the adjacent provinces. Being enclosed by hills, the climate is so much milder than in the rest of Podolia that fine fruits and silk are extensively cultivated.

MOHEELEV, **MOGHILEV**, or **MOHILEV**, *mo-hee/lev*, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 55° 15' N., and lon. 28° 35' and 32° 35' E., enclosed by the governments of Vitebsk, Smolensk, Tchernigov, and Minsk. Area 18,934 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 837,537. Surface mostly a wide plain. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, with its tributaries, the Sozh (Soj) and Droozh, (Drouetz.) Soil generally fertile, and corn is exported. Large quantities of timber and masts are floated down the rivers to the ports of the Black Sea.

MOHEGAN, a station of New London co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 4 miles S. of Norwich.

MOHEGAN (*mo-hee/gan*) **MOUNTAINS**, of New York, the name formerly applied to the **ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS**, (which see.)

MOHIOCAN, a post-township in the S.E. part of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1774.

MOHICAN RIVER, Ohio. See **WALHONDING**.

MOHICANVILLE, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. The post-office is called **MOHICAN**.

MOHILEV, a government and town of Russia. See **MOHEELEV**.

MOHILL, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Connaught and Leitrim, counties of Leitrim and Longford, 9 miles E.S.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. of town, (co. of Leitrim,) in 1851, 1217.

MOHILLA ISLAND. See **COMORO ISLANDS**.

MOHIM, *mo'him*, or **MAHIM**, a large but ruinous town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 62 miles W.N.W. of Delhi.

MOHI, one of the Maldivé Islands. See **MALE**.

MOHLIN, (*Möhlín*) *mö/lin*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Argau, 11 miles E. of Basel. Pop. 1973.

MOHON, *mo'hon*, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 29 miles N.N.E. of Vannes.

MOHRA, *mö/ra*, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Mohrbach. It is the place from which Luther's family originally came, and where his parents lived before their removal to Eisleben. It possesses a statue of the Reformer.

MOHRIN, a town of Prussia. See **MORIN**.

MOHRING, (*Möhring*), a town of Bavaria. See **MERRING**.

MOHRINGEN, (*Möhringen*) *mö/ring-en*, a town of Baden, circle of Lake, on the Danube, 29 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1200.

MOHRINGEN, (*Möhringen*), a village of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, 7 miles N. of Engen. Pop. 2146.

MOHRSVILLE, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Reading.

MOHRUNGEN, *mö/röng-en*, a town of East Prussia, 62 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 2600. The French defeated the Russians here in 1807.

MOHUNGUR, *mo-höng-gür*, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominion, 60 miles W.S.W. of Jhansi.

MOHUNPOOR, *mo-hün-poor*, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 44 miles N. of Seronge.

MOIDART, a wild and rugged district in the S.W. part of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, on an inlet of the Atlantic, of the same name, about 10 miles S.E. of the island of Eigg.

MOIDART, a loch or arm of the sea, in Scotland, about 4 miles long, on the S.W. coast of Inverness-shire.

MOIE or **MOJE**, *mo/yä*, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 5 miles from Rumilly. Pop. 1333.

MOILAH, *mö/lan*, or **MOWILAH**, *mö/we-län*, a seaport town of Arabia Petrea, on the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Akabah. It has a castle, some brick houses, and about 150 huts.

MOILEH is a valley of Egypt, on the route from Fayum to the Little Oasis.

MOIMENTA-DA-BEIRA, *mo-e-mén/tä dä bä/e-rä*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 21 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1260.

MOINES, ILE AUX, *oel ä mwän*, a small island of France, in the Gulf of Morbihan, off the coast of the department of Côtes-du-Nord, about 12 miles N. of Lannion. It is the largest of the group called Sept Iles or Seven Isles, and the only one which is inhabited.

MOINAGONAN RIVER, Iowa, a name sometimes given to the upper portion of the Des Moines River.

MOIRA, a small market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 14 miles S.W. of Belfast. Pop. 823. It gives the title of Earl to the Marquis of Hastings.

MOIRA, a post-village and township of Franklin co., New York, on the Northern Railroad, 47 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. of the township, 1340.

MOIRANS, *mwa'röns*, a town of France, department of Isère, on the Morge, 16 miles N.E. of St. Marcellin. Pop. in 1852, 2765.

MOIRANS, a town of France, department of Jura, 8 miles N.W. of St. Claude.

MOISDON, *mwa'sdöns*, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 7 miles S. of Châteaubriant. Pop. in 1852, 2529.

MOISLAINS, *mwa'läns*, a market-town of France, department of Somme, 5 miles N.E. of Péronne. Pop. 1801.

MOISSAC, *mwa'säk*, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Tarn, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cetta, 14 miles W.N.W. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 10,655. It has a communal college, and a large parish church, once part of a celebrated abbey.

MOJACAR or **MOXACAR**, *mo-hä-kan*, (anc. *Meorgys*?) a city of Spain, province and 39 miles E.N.E. of Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3272. It has a ruined castle. It was taken from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1488.

MOJADOS or **MOXADOS**, *mo-hä/döcs*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 18 miles S. of Valladolid, on a gentle slope above the Cega. Pop. 1082.

MOJAIISK, a town of Russia. See **MOZHAIK**.

MOJENTE, a town of Spain. See **MOGENTE**.

MOJURHI, *möjgür*, a town of North-west Hindostan, dominions, and 40 miles S.E. of Bhawalpoor. It has some mosques, and a good supply of water.

MOJOLA, *mo-yö/ä*, or **MOGLIOLA**, *mö-yö/ä*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, about 4 miles from Demonte, on the Stura. Pop. 1026.

MOJOS. See **MEXOS**.

MOKA or **MOKHA**, a town of Arabia. See **MOKSHA**.

MOKCHA. See **MOKSHA**.

MOKEUMNE HILL, California. See **MOQUELUMNE**.

MOKE/NA, of Illinois, a station on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, between Chicago and Joliet, 10 miles from the latter.

MOKENA, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

MOKHANSK, *mo-känsk*, a town of Russia, government and 28 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. It has 6 churches, a Greek convent, and a manufactory of woollen cloth; and distinguished itself in 1717, by its valiant defence against an incursion of the Tartars of the Kouban. P. 4000.

MOKRIN, *mök'reen*, a village of South Hungary, co. of Torontal, 42 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 5262.

MOKSHA or **MOKSCHA**, *mök/shä*, a river of Russia, governments of Penza and Tambov, joins the Oka, 15 miles S.E. of Yelatom, after a N.W. course of 230 miles.

MOKSOBO. See **MONCHONOO**.

MOLA, *mö/ä*, or **MOLA DI BARI**, *mö/ä dee bä/ree*, (L. *Turris Juliana*), a seaport town of Naples, province and 13 miles S.E. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8400. It stands on a low point, having 3 creeks, used for loading small vessels. On either side of the town is an open roadstead, with 10 fathoms water.

MOLA DI GAETA, *mö/ä dee gi-ä/tä*, (anc. *Formia*), a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 3½ miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1800. Its vicinity was anciently famous for fine wines, and near it is the tomb of Cicero.

MOLAR, *mo-lar*, a village of Spain, New Castle, 23 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. 1437.

MOLARE, *mo-lä/rä*, or **MOLLARE**, *mö-lä/rä*, a town of the Sardinian States, 10 miles E.S.E. of Acqui, on the Orba. Pop. 1490.

MOLASH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MOLASSANA, *mö-läs-sä/nä*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, about 1 mile from Staglieno. P. 1571.

MOLD, *möld*, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, capital of the co. of Flint, and 6½ miles S. on the Allen, and on a branch of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3432. In the parish are coal, iron, and lead mines. It unites with Flint, &c., in returning 1 member to the House of Commons.

MOLDAU, *mö/däw*, (Bohemian *Wltawa*, *wit/wä*?) a river of Bohemia, tributary to the Elbe, which it joins near Meitnik, 20 miles N. of Prague, after a N. course of 200 miles. On its banks are the city of Prague, and the towns of Rosenberg,

Krutiou, and Budweis, from which last it is navigable to the Elbe.

MOLDAU, mol'daw, MOLDAVA, mol-dá'vá, or SZEPSI, s'p'shee', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Aba-ujvar, on the Bodva, 16 miles from Kaschau. Pop. 2455.

MOLDAU, a principality of Turkey. See MOLDAVIA.

MOLDAU-TEIN, mol'daw-tin, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles N. of Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 3351.

MOLDAVA, mol-dá'vá, a river of Austrian Poland and Moldavia, joins the Sereth, 36 miles S.W. of Yassy, after a south-eastward course of 110 miles.

MOLDAVIA, (mol-dá'vea.) PRINCIPALITY OF, (L. *Moldavia*; Ger. *Moldau*, mol'daw; Fr. *Moldavie*, mol'dá'vee'; Turk. *Bogdan*, bog-dán', or *Kera-Isak*, ká'ra-is-lák') a state of South Europe, and one of the three Danubian principalities, under the suzerainty of Turkey, and the protection of Russia; capital city, Yassy. It is bounded, N. and E. by Russia, S. by Wallachia and Turkey, and W. by Transylvania and Bukowina; lat. 45° 22' to 47° 18' N., lon. 25° 18' to 28° 18' E. It is 220 miles from S.E. to N.W., and about 100 miles from E. to W. throughout three-fourths of its length, the remaining fourth abruptly diminishing to about 45 miles. Area estimated at 18,000 square miles. The general surface of the country, excepting the W. frontier, consists of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. Towards the W. the plains are succeeded by hills and valleys, formed by detached branches of the great Carpathian chain. It is watered by several considerable streams; the largest, the Sereth, traverses it longitudinally, nearly throughout its entire length. It has the Pruth on its E. border, and, for a short distance, the Danube on its S. limit. It possesses considerable mineral wealth, of which, however, little advantage has been taken. The principal minerals are rock-salt, asphaltum, and small quantities of gold. The climate is warm in summer; but frequently severe in winter. The principal products are wheat, barley, millet, and maize; wine and tobacco are also produced in considerable quantity. But by far the greater portion of the country is pasture, which feeds vast numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. Large herds of hogs, also, are reared in the forests. Great numbers of horses are sent into Austria and Prussia for the service of the light cavalry. The wild animals are stags, wild-boars, bears, wolves, foxes, wild-goats, hares, and martens. Bees also abound. The foreign trade, however, of the principality, through its port Galatz, on the Danube, (which see,) is considerable, and increasing. The great bulk of the people in Moldavia are employed more or less in agricultural pursuits. They are a very intelligent and sagacious race, quiet and harmless, and, though given to drinking, yet quarrelling and fighting are almost unknown among them. The principal food of the peasantry consists of a kind of dough made of the flour of Indian wheat, sometimes mixed with milk. The foundation of the Moldavian language is Latin, intermixed, however, with a number of Slavonic and Turkish words. Education is in a very low state. The established religion is that of the Greek church, although there are a great number of Turks, Armenians, Jews, and Gypsies; the last so numerous as to form a marked feature in the structure of its society. Moldavia is governed by an elected prince named the Hospodar, whose nomination must be submitted for the approbation both of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. A diet, composed of nobles and clergy, discusses all propositions made by the prince, and votes taxes; but all decisions must be submitted for the sanction of Russia. The army is organized on the Russian plan, and can be reinforced by a considerable number of peasant militia, but it has no cannons or fortresses. The principality is divided into 12 districts, subdivided into 59 circles, and has 31 towns; Yassy, the capital, and Galatz, the principal port, are by far the most important. Moldavia has been tributary to the Porte since the 10th century. Its political state was regulated by the treaties of 1626 and 1829 (the latter that of Adrianople) between Russia and Turkey; while maintaining the suzerainty of the latter, the country was placed under the protection of Russia. In 1831, Turkey recognised the right of Moldavia to display a national flag. Pop. in 1839, 1,419,105.—Adj. and inhab. MOLDAVIAN, mol-dá've-an.

MOLDE, mol'deb, a seaport town of Norway, situate of Trondhjem, on the bay of Molde, 32 miles S.W. of Christiansund, with 1000 inhabitants, a convenient harbor, and trade in timber, tar, and fish.

MOLDOVA, mol'do'voh, a village of Hungary, Banat, 15 miles S.E. of Weiskirchen. Pop. 1575.

MOLDOVA, a town of Hungary, co. of Krassova, 56 miles E. of Belgrade. Pop. 2800.

MOLE, a river of England, rises in the N. part of the co. of Sussex, and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

MOLE, a small river of Devonshire, in England.

MOLE, L. le mol, a seaport town of Hayti, at its N.W. extremity, with the best harbor in the island, and some trade in cotton, coffee, and indigo.

MOLEBAIX, mol'ém'báx', or mol'ém'báx', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 30 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1392.

MOLESWORTH, mólz'wóth, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

MOLFETTA, mol-fét'tá, (anc. *Respa*) a seaport town of Naples, province and 16 miles W.N.W. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 13,000. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and college, a ship-building yard, a port, formed by a mole, and a natural breakwater; and considerable trade in corn, oil, and almonds.

MOLHEM-BOLLEBECK, mol'hém-bol'ph-bék', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on a small stream, 8 miles N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1000.

MOLIERES, mol'le-áiz', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles N. of Montauban. P. in 1852, 2450.

MOLIN, mol-leen', or MOLLN, (Mölln,) möin, a town of Denmark, duchy and 19 miles N.N.E. of Lauenburg. P. 2750.

MOLINA, mol-leen', a town of Spain, province and 8 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 3957.

MOLINA, a walled town of Spain, 72 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, on the Gallo. Pop. 3453. It was sacked by the French in 1810.

MOLINARA, mol-leen'rá, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 14 miles N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 2100.

MOLINE, mol-leen', a thriving post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 3 miles above Rock Island City. The rapids of the river at this place afford abundant water-power, which is used in mills and factories. It has a station on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

MOLINETTO, mol-le-nét'to, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, 10 miles from Sospello. Pop. 1000.

MOLINO, mol-leen', a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

MOLINO, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

MOLINO, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

MOLINO DEL REY, mol-leen'no dèi rá, 2 miles S.W. of the city of Mexico, a range of massive stone buildings about 500 yards long, forming the western side of an enclosure which surrounds the rock and castle, groves and fields, of Chapultepec. These buildings were occupied by the troops of Santa Anna, in September, 1847, to intercept the march of the American army upon the city of Mexico. The attack was made on the morning of the 8th; and, after a severe contest, the buildings were captured, with a loss to the Americans of 757 killed and wounded, (including 59 officers,) out of 3447, the whole number engaged. The Mexican force numbered about 10,000.

MOLINO DEL REY, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

MOLINOS, mol-leen'noce, a town of Spain, Aragon, 63 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 1279.

MOLINS-DE-REY, mol-leen'dèi-rá, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 6 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. P. 1055.

MOLIRAO, (Molirão,) mol-le-röw'sá, a village of Brazil, province of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the Serra dos Orgãos, between the sources of the Rio Grande, an affluent of the Parahiba. Pop. 1000.

MOLISE, mol-lees'á, or SANNIO, sán-ne-o, (anc. *Samnium*), a province of Naples, having on the N. the Adriatic Sea. Area 1785 square miles. Pop. 360,549. Capital, Campobasso.

MOLISE, (anc. *Mellia*) a town in the above province, 9½ miles N.N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 900.

MOLITCHNIA, mol-litch'nia, or MOLOCHNIA-VODY, mol-litch'ne-á-vo'dee, written also MOLOCHNOUIA, a river of Russia, rises S.E. of Orekhov, flows S.W., and after a course of about 70 miles, expands into Lake Molotchnoe, which communicates with the Sea of Azof.

MOLITERNO, mol-le-tén'no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 10 miles N.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 5000.

MOLIVO, mol-lees'vo, (anc. *Methymna*), a seaport village of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. coast of the island of Mitylene. It is defended by a fortress, and has some trade in olive oil, fruits, and cotton.

MOLKWERUM, molk'wá-rüm, a small maritime town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 2 miles N.E. of Stavoren.

MOLK, (Mölk,) a town of Austria. See MELK.

MOLL, moll, a village of Belgium, province and 31 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 4770.

MOLLN, (Mölln,) a town of Denmark. See MOLIN.

MOL/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MOLLAUSEN, a village of Württemberg. See EBBHAUSEN.

MOLLINA, mol-yee'ná, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 36 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1771.

MOL/LINGTON, a chapelry of England, counties of Oxford and Warwick.

MOLLINGTON, GREAT and LITTLE, townships of England, co. and 3 miles N.N.W. of Chester, with a station on the railway thence to Birkenhead.

MOLLIS, mol'lis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Glarus. Pop. 2400.

MOLLN, möin, a village of Upper Austria, circle of Traun. Pop. 1246.

MOLL/TOWN, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 64 miles E. of Harrisburg.

MOLLWITZ or MOLWITZ, mol'l'wita, a village of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 535. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians in 1741.

MOLODECHNO, mo-lo-détch'no, a market-town of Rus-

slan Poland, government and 37 miles N.W. of Minsk, whence Napoleon dated his 29th bulletin, 3d December, 1812, after the dispersion of his powerful army.

MOLAGA, mo-lo'gá, a river of Russia, governments of Tver, Novgorod, and Yaroslav, joins the Volga on the left, near Mologa, after a N. and E. course of 250 miles.

MOLAGA, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles W.N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga, where it is joined by the Mologa. Pop. 2109.

MOLOKAI, mo-lo-ká, or MOROTAI, mo-ro-tá, written also MOROTAI, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 9' N., lon. 156° 51' W. It is apparently formed by a chain of volcanic mountains, 40 miles long and from 7 to 9 miles broad. Pop. in 1853, 3565.

MOLSEN, (Mölsen,) möl'sen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles S. of Merseburg. Pop. 956.

MOLSHEIM, möl'shime, (Fr. pron. möl'shém; L. *Molsheimium*), a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 12 miles W.S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 3531. It has manufactures of hardware, tape, and paper.

MOLTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MOLTON, SOUTH, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the small river Mole, 11½ miles E.S.E. of Barnstaple. Pop. in 1851, 4482. The town, on an eminence, with well-paved streets, and lighted with gas, has a spacious market-place, a handsome church, a grammar-school of the 17th century, a blue coat school, with manufactures of woollens and lace.

MOLUA, mo-loo'á, a nation in the interior of Africa, E. of Congo, with whom the Portuguese in Angola have had communication, with a view of establishing commercial intercourse. It is governed by a prince, entitled Muata Yanvo, or Murupus, to whom, in 1802, the Portuguese sent two native mercantile travellers, who reached the capital by a circuitous route of 77 days from Pungo Andongo, (about 150 miles from Loanda.) Lat. 4° 5' S., lon. 19° 20' E.

MOLUCCAS, mo-luk'káz, or SPICE ISLANDS, a name applied to the islands of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Papua, comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Booro, Ambona, the Banda Islands, Batsian, Oby, and Waigeo. They are mostly mountainous, volcanic, and very fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves, and other spices, sago, as the chief article of nourishment, and fine woods and fruits. Around them are many pearl and trepang fisheries. The Moluccas have been for centuries alternately in the possession of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch; but were taken from the latter by the British, in 1796, and restored to them in 1801. In 1810 they were again captured by the British, and in 1814 again given up to the Dutch, in whose possession they still remain. The general language on the coast is the Malay. The population consists of Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese, and some Europeans. The MOLUCCA PASSAGE lies between Gilolo and the N. peninsula of Celebes. Near its centre are the islands of Meyon and Tyfore.

MOLUCHES, mo-loo'ch's, a warlike tribe of Indians in the N.W. part of Patagonia.

MOLVIZAR, mol-ve-than', a village of Spain, Andalusia, 35 miles from Granada. Pop. 2306.

MOLWITZ. See MOLLWITZ.

MOMBARCARO, mom-bar-ká'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, N.E. of Mondovì. Pop. 1060.

MOMBARUZZO, mom-bá-root'so, a town of Piedmont, division and 14 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2254.

MOMBASIGLIO, mom-bá-sel'yo, a village of the Sardinian States, 6 miles from Mondovì, on the Monza. Pop. 1057.

MOMBAS or MOMBAZ, mom-bás', or MOMBASA, mom-bá'sá, (the former the common, the latter the literal Arabic form; in the language of the native race, Mpáza) an island and town on the E. coast of Africa, lat. 4° 6' S., lon. 39° 49' E. When the Portuguese first arrived here, at the end of the 15th century, they found a large and well-built town, with a great deal of trade, and the people apparently wealthy. In 1507, Almeida took Mombas, and destroyed it by fire. In 1588, the Portuguese again took possession of the island, and appear to have retained it till about 1720. During this period they erected the fort, castle, great tank, and other structures, which remain more or less dilapidated to the present day. The castle stands on a rock, cut perpendicularly, and is still capable of being rendered a stronghold. Mombas, at the present day, is but a ruin; its inhabitants are mostly sunk in abject poverty, and wretched hovels are now scattered among the crumbling walls of stately buildings. A few stone houses still remaining, are inhabited by Arab merchants. Immediately outside the walls of the town, on the N. side, is Jokili, a Sawáhilli village, that is, a suburb inhabited only by Mohammedan Africans. At the S. end of the island is another village of mixed population, called Kilendini. The whole population of the island, probably, does not exceed 6000. The harbor of Mombas is said to be quite perfect, secure, commodious, roomy, and open to the sea-breeze. Mombas placed itself under the protection of the British flag in 1823, was immediately filled with Banyans, and enjoyed for three years a return of mercantile prosperity. But the British government not accepting

the cession of the place, the flag was struck in 1826, when the forces of Sultan Seid Saïd, aided by an American adventurer, with a heavily armed ship, obtained possession of the town. It is now generally called by the natives Vita, that is, Battle, from its valiant defence.

MOMBELIA, mom-bél'io, a village of Piedmont, province of Alessandria, 13 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2361.

MOMBERCELLI, mom-bér-chél'lee, a village of Piedmont, province and 7 miles E.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 2440.

MOMBELTRAN, mom-bél-trán', a town of Spain, Old Castile, 32 miles S.S.W. of Avila. Pop. 1183.

MOMBRIU DE TARRAGONA, mom-bro-o dá tar-á-go-ná, a town of Spain, Catalonia, on the Salado. Pop. 1196.

MOMELLANO, mom-mél-lá'no, or MONMELIANO, mon-má-lé'no, a town of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy Proper, on the Isère.

MOMENCE, a post-township of Will co., Illinois. P. 573.

MOMIGNIES, mom'een'yee', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 36 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 2490.

MOMLING, (Mömling,) möm'ling, or MOMLINGEN, (Mömlingen,) möm'ling-en, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Obernburg. Pop. 1291.

MOMO, mö'mo, a town of the Sardinian States, 8 miles N.N.W. of Novara, on the Agogna. Pop. 1297.

MOMPANTERO, mom-pán-tá'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Susa. Pop. 1329.

MOMPIANO, mom-po-á'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 3 miles from Brescia. Pop. 2070.

MOMPOX or MOMPOJ, mom-pouf, a town of New Granada, province and 140 miles S. by W. of Santa Marta, on the Magdalena; lat. 9° 16' N., lon. 74° 30' W. The streets, which extend along the river for two miles, are well laid-out, but the houses are badly built. There are here a good quay and custom-house, built very high on account of the periodical floods of the river, which take place in December, and raise the waters 12 or 13 feet higher than their usual level. Mompox is the depot of all the foreign goods destined for the consumption of the valley of the Magdalena. Pop. 10,000.

MONA. See ANGLESEY.

MONA, mö'ná, a small island of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 miles across, which separates Hayti from Porto Rico. The island is 7 miles long and 2 miles broad. N.W. of it is the islet of MONITA, (mo-neet'á.)

MONACHLOGDDU or MONACHLOGDDEE, mon-nak-log'tzue, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MONACO, mon'á-ko, a small principality of North Italy, under the protection of Sardinia, which maintains in the capital a garrison of 300 men, between the divisions of Nice and Genoa, and bordering the on Mediterranean. Area 53 square miles. Pop. 6400. The principality was founded in the 10th century, in favor of a member of the house of Grimaldi, with which, though with partial interruptions, and a change, in 1731, from the male to the female line, it has since remained. The prince resides at Paris 6 months, and at Monaco the other 6 months, in the year.

MONACO, (anc. *Portus Monaci* or *Portus Herculis Monaci*), the capital of a principality of its own name, is situated on a rocky promontory, in the Mediterranean, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nice. Pop. 1200. Its fortifications were erected by Louis XIV.; the palace, and a fine terrace overlooking the sea, are its principal objects of interest.

MONAIDNOCK MOUNTAIN, commonly called GRAND MONADNOCK, is situated in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 22 miles E. of Connecticut River. It is about 5 miles in length, from N.E. to S.W., and 3 miles wide, with an elevation of 3718 feet above the level of the sea.

MONAGAY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

MONAGHAN, mon'á-gán, an inland co. of Ireland, in Ulster. Area 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres, about 20,000 of which are waste. Pop. in 1841, 200,442; in 1851, 141,758. Surface hilly, interspersed with many bogs and small lakes. The North Blackwater River is on the N. boundary. Chief crops, flax, oats, wheat, and potatoes. Butter is made in large quantities. Limestone is the principal mineral product. The Ulster Canal traverses the county. Monaghan comprises 5 baronies, and 19 parishes in the diocese of Clogher. Chief towns, Monaghan, Clones, and Carrickmacross. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, both for the county.

MONAGHAN, a market-town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, and on the Ulster Canal, 68 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 3484. It is situated on the borders of two large ponds; has a central square, a diocesan school, national school, county infirmary, infantry barracks, and market-house.

MONAGHAN, a post-office of St. Clair co., Missouri.

MONALTY, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

MONASTEREVEN, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, county and 6 miles W.S.W. of Kildare, on the Barrow, here crossed by 2 bridges, and on a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. 1097.

MONASTERIO, mon-á-tá're-o, a town of Spain, province and 65 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 2804.

MONASTERIO DE RODILLA, mon-á-tá're-o dá ro-deel'

ji, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 578.

MONASTERO D'ACQUI, *mo-nás-tá-ro dá/kwee*, a village of the Sardinian States, 7 miles S.W. of Acqui, on the West Bormida. Pop. 1394.

MONASTERO DI MONDOVI, *mo-nás-tá-ro dee mon-do-vee'*, a village of the Sardinian States, 4 miles E. of Mondovi. Pop. 1700.

MONASTEROLO DI SAVIGLIANO, *mo-nás-tá-ro-lo dee st-veel-yá/no*, a village of the Sardinian States, 8 miles E.N.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1576.

MONASTIER, *mo-nás-te-á'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 3464.

MONASTIR, *mo-nás-teer'*, a seaport town of North Africa, dominions and 80 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. 12,000, who manufacture woollen and camel fabrics, and have some maritime trade.

MONASTIR, *mo-nás-teer'*, sometimes written **MONASTIER** or **VITOLIA**, *be-to-le-á*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia, 400 miles W. of Constantinople. It is built at the W. edge of a fine plain, in a recess formed by two lofty mountains, and is intersected by a river, crossed by numerous bridges. The streets are wide and well paved, and the houses neat and clean; the mosques and minarets, intermixed with cypress and willow foliage, give a picturesque appearance to the town; and the well-frequented bazaars are remarkably handsome. Being the central situation for all military operations relating to Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Bosnia, it is a place of remarkable activity. The majority of the inhabitants are Greeks and Bulgarians, the Turkish residents being mostly soldiers or officials. Pop. about 15,000.

MONASTORCHINA, *mo-nás-ton-chee'ná*, written also **MONASTYRCHICHINA**, a market-town of Russia, government and 60 miles E.N.E. of Mohelev. Pop. 3000.

MONBELLARD, **COMTÉ DE**, *kón-tá/désh móns-bél-le-an'*, an ancient district of France, situated at the foot of the Vosges, between Upper Alsace and the old territory of Bâle. (Basel.) After having been long in the possession of the Dukes of Burgundy, it passed, in 1419, to a branch of the house of Wurtemberg, and continued with that house till 1793, when it was ceded by treaty to France. It is now included in the department of Doubs.

MONCADA, *mon-ká/dá*, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N. of Valencia, on the Moncada. Pop. 2720.

MONGAYO, *mon-ki'o*, (*Mons Gaius*), a mountain of Spain, about 55 miles W. of Saragossa, on the boundaries of Aragon and Castile; 9000 feet high, and, next to the Pyrenees, the highest mountain in that quarter. On its skirts, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus obtained a victory over the Celtiberians, which decided the fate of that warlike nation.

MONCALIERI, *mon-ká-le-ree*, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles S. of Turin, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 3002. It has a palace, frequently resorted to by the royal family, and containing a fine collection of portraits, and in October, one of the largest cattle fairs held in Piedmont.

MONCALVO, *mon-kál/vó*, a town of Piedmont, division and 22 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3686.

MONCAO, (*Monção*), *mon-sówe'*, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Minho, 28 miles N. of Braga, on the Minho. Pop. 1200.

MONÇARAS or **MONSARAS**, *mon-sá/rás*, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 28 miles S.W. of Elvas. Pop. 1500.

MONCEAUX, *móns-á'*, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 14 miles S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1780. It is also the name of a suburb of Paris, noted for its fine park.

MONCH, (*Mönch*), *mónk*, (*i. e.* "the monk,") or **KLEIN EIGER**, *kline ígher*, one of the loftiest Alpine heights of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the borders of the Valais, 3 miles N.E. of the Jungfrau. Height, 13,044 feet.

MONCHBERG, (*Mönchberg*), *mónk/bérg*, a market-town of Bavaria, 31 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1338.

MONCHEN-GLADBACH. See **GLADBACH**.

MONCHIES, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Dodge county, about 25 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

MONCHIO, *mon-ke'o*, a village of Italy, duchy and 32 miles S. by W. of Parma. Pop. 2201.

MONCHIQUE, *mon-sheé/ká*, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 13 miles N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 2760.

MONCHOBOD, **MONCHABOD**, *mon'cho-bod'*, or **MONCHOBOD**, *mon'cho-bod'*, (called by the natives **MOKSOBO**, *mok'so-bó'*, or **MOKSOBOOD**, *moks'o-bood'*), a town of Burmah, recently become its capital, on the W. bank of a considerable lake, 27 miles N. of Ava. It is the birthplace of Alompra, and during his rule it was also the seat of government, which has since been alternately transferred to Ava, Sakking, and Amarapura. Pop. 4000.

MONCHSROTH, (*Münchroth*), *mónks/rót*, a village of Bavaria, 25 miles S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1014.

MONCLAR, *móns'klár*, a small town of France, depart-

ment of Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 miles E.S.E. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 2168.

MONCLAR, a small town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.W. of Villeneuve. Pop. in 1852, 1984.

MONCLOVA, a misspelling for **MONTELOVEZ**, which see.

MONCLAVVA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

MONCONTOUR, *móns'kón'toon'*, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S.S.E. of St. Briec. Pop. in 1852, 1678.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, department of Vienne, 9 miles S.S.W. of Loudun.

MONCORVO, Portugal. See **TORRE-DE-MONCORVO**.

MONCOUTANT, *móns'koo'tón'*, a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 16 miles N.W. of Parthenay. P. 2066.

MONCRABEAU, *móns'krá'bó'*, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles S. of Nérac. Pop. 1144.

MONCURIEFF HILL, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Perth. Its summit, 756 feet above the sea, commands a splendid view of the river Tay.

MONCRIVELLO, *mon-kre-vél-lo*, a village of Piedmont, division of Novara, 22 miles W. of Vercelli. Pop. 2244.

MONCUCO, *mon-kook'ko*, a village of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 18 miles N.N.W. of Asti. Pop. 1611.

MONCUQ or **MONTUQ**, *móns'kúk'*, a town of France, department of Lot, 15 miles S.W. of Cahors. Pop. 2356.

MONDA, *món'dá*, (anc. *Munda*), a town of Spain, province and 28 miles W. of Malaga. Pop. 3904.

MONDAY CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Hocking River, a few miles above Athens.

MONDAY CREEK, a township forming the S.W. extremity of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1124.

MONDEGO, *mon-dá-go*, (anc. *Montda*), a navigable river of Portugal, rising in the Serra Estrella, 14 miles S.W. of Guarda, and enters the Atlantic at Cape Mondego. Length 130 miles.

MONDEGO, a navigable river of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, separates in part Brazil and Paraguay, and joins the Paraguay on the left, at Fort Miranda. Length, 160 miles.

MONDEJAR or **MONDEXAR**, *mon-dá-har'*, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 2670.

MONDIM, *mon-deen'*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 12 miles S.S.E. of Lamego, on the Tarouca. Pop. 665.

MONDIM-DE-BASTO, *mon-deen'-dá-bás'to*, a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, on the Tamega, 68 miles S.W. of Braganza. Pop. 1500.

MONDLEH, *mon-dó'leh*, a small but richly wooded and fertile island in the Bay of Amboisea, West Africa.

MONDOLFO, *mon-dól'fo*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 15 miles S.E. of Pesaro. Pop. about 2000.

MONDONEDO, *mon-dón-yá'do*, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.N.E. of Lugo. Pop. 6194. It has a cathedral, a seminary, and manufactures of coarse cloths.

MONDOUBLEAU, *móns'doo-bló'*, a town of France, department of Loiret-Cher, 14 miles N.N.W. of Vendôme. P. 1671.

MONDOVI, *mon-do-veel*, (*L. Mons Vici* and *Mons Regalis*), a town of Piedmont, 14 miles E.S.E. of Coni, near the Ellero. Pop. 15,921. It is divided into 4 parts: the Piazza, on a hill enclosed by walls, and having a citadel, and the suburbs at its foot; Carassone, Broo, and Piano del Valle. It has a cathedral, and other churches, a bishop's palace, 4 hospitals, 2 asylums, a college, a diocesan school, silk-mills, tanneries, iron forges, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics. Here, April 22, 1796, the French under Napoleon totally defeated the Sardinian troops under Coll. Mondovi was also sacked by Soult in 1799.

MONDRAGON, *mon-drá-gón'*, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, and 33 miles S.W. of Saint Sebastian. P. 2500.

MONDRAGON, *móns'drá-gón'*, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement of Orange. Pop. 2000.

MONDRAGONE, *mon-drá-go'ná*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 17 miles S.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 2150.

MONDSEE, *móns'ad'*, a town of Upper Austria, on the N. bank of a lake of same name, 16 miles E.N.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1170.

MONDSEE, a lake of Upper Austria, about 6 miles long, and less than 2 miles broad, is about 1400 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by mountains.

MONEAH, *mo'nee'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, at the confluence of the Son and Ganges, 21 miles W. of Patna. It has a Mohammedan tomb, and Hindoo antiquities.

MONEDIEZ, *mon'e-dee'*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MONNEZ, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, on the Illinois and Central Railroad, 34 miles from Chicago.

MONNEK, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

MONEGLIA, *mo-né'lyá*, a village of the Sardinian States, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Genoa, 10 miles E.S.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 2300.

MONEN, *mo'nán'*, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles W. of Pau, on the Baïse. Pop. 1276.

MONEMVASIA or **MONEMBASIA**, *mo-ném-vá-see'á*, or **NAPOLI DI MALVASIA**, *ná-po-le dee mál-vá-see'á*, (anc. *Minda*), a maritime town of Greece, Morca, government of

Lacedaemon, on the Aegean Sea, 20 miles N.N.W. of Cape Malea. It stands on a small island, having one entrance by a bridge from the mainland (whence its name, supposed to be derived from the Greek *μονή*, *mónē*, "only," "single," and *εἰσόδος*, *ēmbasís*, "entrance"); and consists of a fortress and an outer town. Near it are the remains of *Epidaureus Limera*. Pop. 2000.

MONEMUE, a region of East Africa. See **MONOMOUE**.

MONEROD, a district of Australia. See **MANEROD**.

MONESIGLIO, *mo-ná-scel'yo*, a village of the Sardinian States, 17 miles E.N.E. of Mondovì, on the Bormida. Pop. 1400.

MONESTEE or **MONISTIQUE RIVER**, of Michigan. See **MANISTEE**.

MONESTIER, *mo'nès'te-ál'*, a market-town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 8 miles N.W. of Briançon. Pop. in 1852, 2791.

MONESTIÉS, *mo'nès'te-á'*, a town of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles N.N.W. of Alby. Pop. in 1852, 1564.

MONNEWDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MONKEYASH, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

MONEY CREEK, a post-village and station of McLean co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 120 miles from Chicago.

MONEY-GALL, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8 miles S.W. of Roscrea. Pop. 764.

MONKEYMORE, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 30 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 942.

MONKEYMUSK, a parish of Scotland. See **MONTEMUSK**.

MONFALCONE, *mon-fál-ko'ná*, a fortified town of Illyria, 16 miles N.W. of Trieste, near its gulf. Pop. 1360.

MONFIA, *mon-fee'a*, an island off the E. coast of Africa, Muscat dominions, 75 miles N.N.E. of Quiloa. Lat. 7° 50' S., lon. 39° 40' E. It is low and fertile.

MONFLANQUIN or **MONTFLANQUIN**, *món'fón'kân'*, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.E. of Villeneuve. Pop. in 1852, 4912.

MONFORTE, *mon-fon'tá*, a town of Spain, province and 17 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 3188.

MONFORTE, *mon-fon'tá*, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 17 miles S. by E. of Portalegre. Pop. 809.

MONFORTE, *mon-fon'tá*, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, 9 miles S. of Alba. Pop. 2169.

MONFORTE, *mon-fon'tá*, a town of Brazil, 35 miles N. of Para, on the island of Marajo, on a height, overlooking the Bay of Para.

MONFORTE DE LEMUS, *mon-fon'tá dá lémoo*, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Lugo. Pop. 4004.

MONFORTE DE RIO LIVRE, *mon-fon'tá dá rio'o lre-vrã*, a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, 8 miles E. of Chaves. Pop. 450.

MONFRICI, *mon-fre'chee*, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 11 miles W.N.W. of Selacca. Pop. 6000.

MONGARDINO, *mon-gan-deo'no*, a village of the Sardinian States, 5 miles S. of Asti. Pop. 1080.

MONGAT, *mon-gát*, a village of Spain, on the Barcelona and Mataro Railway.

MONGATZ, a town of East Hungary. See **MUNKACS**.

MONAGLUP VALLEY, post-office, Sullivan co., New York.

MONGEHAM, (*mún-jám*) **GREAT**, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MONGEHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MONGE/WELL, *múnj'wél*, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MONGHIR, **MONGHYR**, or **MUNGEER**, *múng-gheer'*, a fortified and manufacturing town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Boglipoor, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 80 miles E. of Patna. Lat. 25° 29' N., lon. 86° 30' E. Estimated pop. 30,000. It is finely situated on a rocky height, at the bend of the river, and though irregularly built, has some fine European and other residences, besides several temples, and other public buildings, including a highly venerated Mohammedan tomb. It was formerly an important frontier fortress of the British, but its citadel is now in decay; it is, however, still a military station. Here are active native manufactures of guns, other arms and cutlery, carriages, furniture of all kinds, army clothing, &c., and the town has several native schools, and a depot of the British Missionary Society.

MONGIARDINO, *mon-jan-deo'no*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 12 miles from Novi. P. 1850.

MONGIBELLIO, a name of Mount Etna. See **ETNA**.

MONGO, *mong'go*, a mountain range in West Africa, on the mainland, opposite Fernando Po, its highest peak, *Mongomaboh*, "God's Mountain," being subject to volcanic eruption.

MONGOLIA, *mon-go'le-a*, (Fr. *Mongolie*, *món'se'gó'le'*; Ger. *Mongolei*, *mon'ge-lí'*) a wide region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese Empire, mostly between lat. 37° and 50° N., and lon. 58° and 125° E., having E. Manchuria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, S. and S.W. China and Chinese Turkestan, and N. the Khing-gan, and other mountain chains, dividing it from the Russian government Irkutsk. Estimated area 1,400,000 square miles. Pop. supposed 2,000,000. It is mostly a vast desert, its central

part forming the E. half of the Gobi (which see); though here and there this stony and sandy region is interspersed with some productive tracts, feeding large herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and where also some wheat, barley, and millet, are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Its rivers are mostly affluents of the Amoor, Irkutsk, or Yenesei, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the N.W., the principal lakes being the Oobee Nor and Ike-Aral Nor. The trade is almost exclusively with China proper, to which the Mongols send live stock of all kinds, receiving in return large quantities of brick-tea, tobacco, brandy, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, boots, and metallic wares. The Mongols have a peculiar conformation, which has been taken by ethnologists as the type of a great subdivision of the human race inhabiting most part of Asia E. of the Caspian. They are of the bloodthirsty religion, and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor, but receive presents from him in return to a much greater amount. Mongolia is divided into 56 *aimaks*, or chiefships, and again into 135 "banners," or military tribes, again subdivided into regiments, &c. The supreme administration is vested in the board or tribunal of foreign affairs at Peking. Chief city, Ourga. The native tribes all claim descent from the celebrated Jenghis Khan, who in the beginning of the 13th century united the different races under his sway; and in the course of his devastating conquests, both westward and southward, made the Mongols, of whom little had been previously heard, to occupy an important page in the world's history. The conquests of Jenghis Khan were extended by his son Oktai, who subdued the whole of China, and overthrew the caliphate of Bagdad, while other hordes, under the khans Manku and Batu, forced their way into Russia, devastated large portions of it, pillaged Moscow, entered Poland in 1240, and were threatening all Germany with destruction, when, in 1241, their progress was arrested by their signal defeat at Wablatatt. After the death of Oktai in 1243, all further attempts on Europe ceased; but nearly half a century longer, the empire which he had established continued to flourish, and stretch from the Chinese Sea W. to the frontiers of Poland, and from Hindostan N. to the frontiers of Siberia. At a late period, under Timur or Tamerlane, the Mongol Empire, which had been gradually crumbling to pieces, acquired new lustre. But the revival proved temporary, and at his death a complete disruption took place. The fragments, however, were so large as in some instances to be sufficient to found new dynasties.—Adj. and inhab. *Mong'col* and *MONGOLIAN*, *mong'go-lán*.

MONGOOQUINONG, a post-village in La Grange co., Indiana, 155 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

MONGRANDE, *mon'grán'dá*, a town of Piedmont, division of Turin, 7 miles E.N.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 3724.

MONGUAGHON, a township of Wayne co., Michigan. P. 944.

MONHEIM, *mon'híme*, a small town of Germany, Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 35 miles S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1417.

MONHEIM, a small town of Germany, Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1312.

MONIFIETH, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, with a station on the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Railway, 10 miles S.S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. in 1851, 4267.

MONIKIE, *mon'e-kee*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MONIMAILL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elfe, 4 miles W. of Cupar. Here is Melville House, seat of Earl Melville; also the Mount, the site of the residence of the celebrated satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay, in the reigns of James IV. and V.

MONINGTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MONINGTON or **WYE**, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MONISTIC, a river of Michigan. See **MANISTEE**.

MONISTROL, *mo'née'stról'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 11 miles N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 1112.

MONISTROL-DE-MONSERRAT, *mo'née'stról'-dá-mon-sé-rát'*, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 27 miles N.W. of Barcelona, at the foot of the Mountain of Monserrat. Pop. 1299.

MONITEAU, *mon'e-tó'*, a county near the centre of Missouri, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Missouri River, and intersected by Saline, Moreau, and Moniteau Creeks. Limestone underlies part of the county. Stone-coal of fine quality is abundant. Capital, California. Pop. 6004; of whom 5438 were free, and 566 slaves.

MONITEAU, a small village of Moniteau co., Missouri.

MONITEAU CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Missouri River at the N. extremity of Cole county.

MONITEAU CREEK, of Howard co., Missouri, flows into the Missouri from the left at Rocheport.

MONITOWOC. See **MANITOWOC**.

MONIVAE, *mon'e-vá'*, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway.

MONIVAIRD and **STROWAN**, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MONJOS or **MONXOS**, *Los, losc mong'noea*, ("The Monks,") 4 small low islands, in the South Pacific Ocean,

extending nearly 5 miles from E. to W.; lat. $0^{\circ} 57' S.$, lon. $145^{\circ} 41' E.$

MONJPOOR, a town of Western Hindostan, 24 miles S.E. of Radduapoor.

MONK-BRETTON, England. See **BRETTON**, **MONK**.

MONK'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MONKLAND, NEW, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, containing the borough of Airdrie. See **AIRDRIE**.

MONKLAND, OLD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, adjoins New Monkland on the S.W., about 8 miles E. of Glasgow, with which it is connected both by canal and railway. P. 19,709. It has many valuable coal and iron works.

MONK'LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MONK'NASH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MONK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Charleston district, South Carolina.

MONKSEATON, *mink-sē-ſon*, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

MONK'SILVER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MONK'S STORE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

MONKSTON or **MONXTON**, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MONKSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

MONKSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Dublin, comprising Kingstown, half a mile W. of which is the hamlet Monkstown. Here are also several villages and numerous handsome residences on Dublin Bay.

MONKSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

MONKSTOWN or **MONKSLAND**, a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.

MONKTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MONKTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet.

MONKTON, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 30 miles W. by S. of Montpelier. Iron ore and kaolin are found here. Pop. 1246.

MONKTON FEARLEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MONKTON, FORT, England, co. of Hants, 2 miles S. of Gosport, defends Spithead, and the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor on the W.

MONKTON WITH JARROW, a township of England, co. of Durham, parish of Jarrow, 4 miles E. of Gateshead. The Venerable Bede was born here in 673.

MONKTON MILLS, Maryland, a post-village and station of Baltimore co., on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 22 miles from Baltimore.

MONKTON MOOR, a parish of England, co. of York.

MONKTON NUN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MONKTON AND PRESTWICK, a united parish of Scotland, county and 4 miles N.E. of Ayr, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway. The village of Monkton has a handsome modern, and 2 very ancient dilapidated churches, and the ruins of a hospital for lepers.

MONKTON TAVERNANT, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MONKTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MONK-WEAR-MOUTH. See **WEAROUTH**, **SUNDERLAND**.

MONLEON, *mon'le-ōn'*, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 miles N.E. of Bagnères. Pop. 1357.

MONMORE, *mon-mōr'*, the largest bog in the county of Clare, Ireland, extending across the great Clare peninsula, from Dunbeg Bay to the Shannon. Area 9254 acres.

MONMOUTH or **MONMOUTHSHIRE**, *mon'mūth-shīr*, a maritime county of England, having S. the Bristol Channel. Area 576 square miles, or 268,640 acres, of which about 250,000 are cultivated. Pop. in 1851, 157,418. Surface picturesquely varied, with hill and vale, and finely wooded; bordering the Bristol Channel, it is in parts flat; W. of the Usk, comparatively mountainous. Chief rivers, the Wye, Usk, Monnow, and Rounney. Coal, iron, and limestone abound, and are extensively wrought. Canals and railways facilitate access to the mines. The Welsh language is in common use. Monmouth comprises 6 hundreds. Principal towns, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Newport, Caerleon, and Usk. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Under the Romans and Britons, it formed a part of the ancient Gwent or Siluria, which the Saxons never succeeded in conquering. It was made an English county by Henry VIII. No county in England is more celebrated for beautiful scenery, or for the number of its British and Roman mediæval remains.

MONMOUTH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, capital of the above county, in a beautiful vale, at the confluence of the navigable Wye and the Monnow, here crossed by handsome bridges, 21 miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, and 17 miles S. of Hereford, (with which it is connected by railway,) and 116 miles W.N.W. of London. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1852, 5997. It has a parish church, originally a priory; an ancient priory house, a curious antique chapel, a grammar school, founded in the reign of James I.; ruins of a royal castle, erected before the conquest; several banks; manufactures of bar-iron, tin-plates, and paper; and exports of bark and timber. The borough joins with Usk and Newport in sending 1

member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is Troy House, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in which are preserved the cradle of Henry V., and the armor he wore at Agincourt. Henry V., and Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian, were natives of the town.

MONMOUTH, *mon'mūth*, a county in the E. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 810 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the N. by Sandy Hook Bay and Raritan Bay, and is drained by Neversink and Manasquan Rivers, flowing into the Atlantic, and by Crosswick's and Doctor's Creeks, which fall into the Delaware. Neversink Hills are in the N.E. part. The whole county is of alluvial formation, and consists of clay mingled with sand, gravel, and, in low places, vegetable mould. In 1850, this county produced 773,272 bushels of potatoes, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States, except Grafton county, New Hampshire. Marl is found, and much used as a manure. Capital, Freehold. Pop. 30,313.

MONMOUTH, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, about 15 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1925.

MONMOUTH, a post-village of Adams co., Indiana, on the St. Mary's River, 114 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

MONMOUTH, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Illinois, on the Peoria and Burlington Railroad, 120 miles N.W. of Springfield. It is situated in a rich and beautiful prairie, under good cultivation. It became the county seat in 1831. A newspaper is published here.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England. See **MONMOUTH**.

MONNAIE, *mon'nā'*, a market-town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Tours. Pop. 1550.

MONNERICH, *mon'nēr-īk'*, or **MUNNERICH**, *mūn'nēr-īk'*, a village of Dutch Luxemburg, 8 miles S.W. of Luxemburg. Pop. 1200.

MONNIKENDAM, *mon'ē-ken-dām'*, (*L. Monachodanum*), a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, with a harbor on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2471.

MON/NOW or **MUN/NOW**, a river of England, joins the Wye near Monmouth.

MONOCACY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Lehigh in Northampton co.

MONOCACY RIVER, is formed by Rock, Marsh, and Middle Creeks, which rise in Adams co., Pennsylvania, and, uniting in the N. part of Frederick co., Maryland, the river falls into the Potomac, near the boundary between Frederick and Montgomery counties, after a course of about 50 miles.

MONOGHAN, *mon'gā-n'*, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 580.

MONOK, *mon'ok'*, a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 20 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2562.

MONOMOEZI, *mo-no-mo-ē-zee*, (perhaps more correctly, *MOENEMOEZI*, *mo-ēn-yā-mo-ē-zee*; generally written by the Portuguese of the 16th and 17th centuries, *MONEMUGE*, *mo-nā-moo-zhā*, or *MUNHEMUGE*, *moon-yā-moo-zhā*), a great empire of East Africa, on the W. side of the great lake called Nyassa or the sea. The same name was given, by early writers, to the sovereign and to the country, though they state that it belongs properly to the former. At the present day, Monomoezi is no longer united under a single ruler, but is divided into several kingdoms, respecting the relative importance of which we have no information. In the 16th century, when the empire flourished, it was said to extend S. to the Maurusa, (the nation of Makúa, opposite to Mosambique,) or the 12th parallel; others placed its S. limit at Mongalo, lat. $10^{\circ} S.$ In the N. it was said to reach Gurague, in Abyssinia, or, according to the maps of that day, the fourth parallel of S. lat.; on the W. it had the lake; and on the E. it was supposed to approach the coast in the direction of Quiloa. According to our recent information, the most S. kingdom of Monomoezi is in lat. 9° , where the lake is distant about 450 miles from Quiloa. The most N. countries, Mearára and Púghe, are probably under the fourth parallel, and 600 or 700 miles from the sea. As to the E. frontier of Monomoezi, we only know that, on the great caravan route from the coast (lat. $6^{\circ} 30'$) to Oha, (lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$) it is reached in 46 days; the distance thence to the lake being 24 days more.

Of the numerous countries included under the general title of Monomoezi, four are said to constitute independent kingdoms, namely, Uranga, (the Ruenga of early writers,) on a S. branch of the Lufjil, lat. 8° to $9^{\circ} S.$; Uviza, Ugyl, Oha or Uha, Usul, and Ucanga. The king of Oha is sometimes represented as the paramount sovereign of Monomoezi. The people of Monomoezi are, collectively, Mucaranga. This name, given to the race and language both in Monomoezi and Monomotapa, signifies, native of Uranga, and points out that country as the cradle of the widely-spread nation. It is remarkable that, in Monomotapa, while the empire existed in all its state, the chief officers of the king's guards were entitled Mucamoezi, evidently in allusion to the N. and original home of the race. The natives of Monomoezi are tall and well made; black, but not with exaggerated negro features. The journey between Oha and the

coast takes about four months and a half, and six weeks or two months are spent on the sea-side, so that the expedition down and back again occupies 11 months. The number descending annually is from 8000 to 10,000, of whom the great majority encamp on the coast opposite to Zanzibar, round the mouth of the Rúvu; a few go to Kilwa, and some northwards. The opinion prevails in Zanzibar, that the kingdoms of Monomoesi are now recovering their former prosperity and power.

MONOMOTAPA, *mo-nó-mó-tá-pá*, an empire of East Africa, of great relative magnitude and power, at the time of its discovery, in the beginning of the 16th century, when, owing to the ignorance and exalted temper of the age, it was described in very exaggerated terms. It was said to have a circumference of 1000 leagues, and, even at the present day, the estimated length of the river Zambesi, which gives the breadth of the empire, is doubtless double the truth. The name Monomotapa, or more correctly, Moehé Motápa, signifies the Empire or Emperor of Motápa; literally, perhaps, Motápa itself or himself. The empire appears to have been co-extensive with the diffusion of the Mucaranga race, S. of the Zambesi; it reached, therefore, from this river S. to Inhambane, W. to Mafisa, but did not go beyond the basin of the Zambesi. On the E. it extended to the sea in Sofala, but did not embrace the mouths of the Zambesi; its N. boundary, on the sea-shore, being the river Tendacilo.

MONON, a post-office of White co., Indiana, 10 miles N.W. of Monticello.

MONONA, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 118 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

MONONGA-BE, *mo-nón-gí-bé*, a town of Madagascar, capital of the Vronimes tribe, district of Ibara, about lat. 22° S., lon. 46° E. It consists of about 800 houses, situated on an affluent of the Manangara.

MONONGAHELA (*mo-nón-gá-hee-lá*) **RIVER**, a branch of the Ohio, is formed by the West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, which rise in Randolph and Lewis counties of Virginia, and unite 1 mile from Fairmont in Marion county. It pursues a north-easterly course to the mouth of Cheat River, its principal tributary, which enters it near the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania, after which its general direction is northward until it unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburgh. Large steamboats ascend this river to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and those of medium size to Fairmont, Virginia. The whole length, exclusive of branches, is 150 miles. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses the river just below the junction of its branches by a wire suspension bridge. It is about 400 yards wide at Pittsburgh, and 300 yards, on an average, below the mouth of Cheat River. The obstructions caused by rapids in the lower part of its course have been obviated by dams. *Branches*.—The West Fork, also called West Fork River, rises in Lewis county Virginia, flows northward and north-eastward through Harrison county, and meets the other branch in Marion county, after a course of more than 100 miles. Water-power is abundant on this stream. Tygart's Valley River will be described under its own head.

MONONGAHELA, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1153.

MONONGAHELA CITY, formerly **WILLIAMSPORT**, a thriving post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Monongahela River, about 20 miles S. of Pittsburgh. It is remarkable for its active trade and flourishing manufactures of glass and other articles. The railroad which is in progress from Wheeling to Greensburg passes through or very near the town. Pop. in 1853, 1600.

MONONGALIA, *mo-nón-gá-lí-a*, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 630 square miles. It is intersected by the Monongahela and Cheat Rivers. Laurel Hill, the most western ridge of the Alleghenies, passes through the E. part of the county. Much of the soil is fertile. It is traversed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Stone-coal is abundant. Formed in 1776. Capital, Morgantown. Pop. 12,387; of whom 12,211 were free, and 176 slaves.

MONONOMY POINT LIGHT, on the extreme southern point of the peninsula of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. A narrow channel, of sufficient depth to be navigated by small craft, has been worn across the neck by the action of the sea, separating it from the mainland. The lantern has an elevation of 25 feet above the level of the sea, and shows a fixed light. Lat. 41° 33' 42" N., lon. 70° W.

MONOPOLI, *mo-nó-pó-le*, a town and seaport of Naples, province and 27 miles E.S.E. of Bari, on the Adriatic. It ranks as a fortress of the third class, being seated on an eminence, walled, and defended by a castle. It has 2 suburbs, consisting of well-built houses; but the town itself is indifferently built; the houses being too lofty for the width of the streets, render them dark and gloomy. It has a cathedral, and numerous other churches; 2 harbors, with great depth of water, but imperfectly sheltered; and a trade in woollen and cotton cloth, (both extensively manufactured in the town,) wine, and olives. Pop. 16,000.

MONOQUET, *mon-ó-két*, a post-village of Kosciusko co.,

Indiana, on the railroad from Peru to Elkhart, 115 miles N. of Indianapolis.

MONOR, *mo-nón*, a town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 20 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5408.

MONOSTOR, *mo-nós-tór*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 27 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1245.

MONOSTOK, a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of Temesvar. Pop. 1720.

MONOSTOR, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Pesth, on an island of the Danube. Pop. 900.

MONOSTOR-APATI, *mo-nós-tór-á-pó-hí-tée*, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of Szalad. Pop. 819.

MONOSTOR-BATH, *mo-nós-tór-bát*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube. Pop. 1179.

MONOSTORSZEG, *mo-nós-tór-ség*, a town of Hungary, Hither Danube, on the left bank of the Danube, with which a navigable canal here communicates, 41 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 4249.

MONOVAR, *mo-nó-vár*, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the Eida, defended by a castle and a fortified hermitage, which are perched on two eminences. Pop. 7500.

MONPAZIER, *món-pá-zé-á*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 24 miles E.S.E. of Bergerac. Pop. 1061.

MONPEYROUX-DE-BOSQUET, *món-pá-roo/dé-bos-ké*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 8 miles S. of Espalion. Pop. 1550.

MONPONT, *món-pón*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Isle, 19 miles S.S.W. of Ribérac. P. 1328.

MONQUHITTER, *mon-ki-tér*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

MONREALE, *mon-rá-lá*, or **MONTREALE**, *mon-rá-lá*, a town of Sicily, intendency and 4 miles S.W. of Palermo, with which it communicates by a noble road. Pop. 18,000. It stands on a steep hill, and has a remarkable cathedral, and an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit, raised in its vicinity. It was founded in the beginning of the 12th century, by the Norman prince, William II., surnamed the Good, who also founded its magnificent cathedral, and the Benedictine convent, which possesses an excellent library. Monreale is the see of a bishop, and has a college. Outside the town, picturesquely situated among steep rocks, is a royal summer residence, called Renna.

MONREAL DEL CAMPO, *mon-rá-dél kám-po*, a town of Spain, Aragon, 34 miles N.N.W. of Teruel. Pop. 1616.

MONROE, *mon-ró*, a county in the N.W. part of New York, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and drained by the Genesee River, Allen's and Sandy Creeks, and other small streams. The soil is very fertile. In 1850 there were raised 1,441,653 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. Iron ore, sandstone, and gypsum are found here, and there are also sulphur and salt springs. The Erie Canal traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by the Genesee Canal, and by several railroads centering in Rochester. Organized in 1821, and named in honor of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. Capital, Rochester. Pop. 87,650.

MONROE, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, contains about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware River, which separates it from New Jersey; on the N.W. by the Lehigh, and also drained by Tobyhanna and Broadhead's Creeks. The surface in some parts is mountainous: the soil of the valleys is productive. Limestone and slate are found in the county. Capital, Stroudsburg. Pop. 13,270.

MONROE, a county in the S.W. central part of Virginia, contains 450 square miles. It is drained by the Greenbrier and New Rivers, which unite on its N.W. border. The county is traversed by the main branch of the Alleghenies. It abounds in mineral springs, some of which are frequented as watering-places. Stone-coal is found. The Covington and Ohio Railroad is located through this county. Capital, Union. Pop. 10,204, of whom 9143 were free, and 1061 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 440 square miles. The Ocmulgee River forms its eastern boundary, and the Towaliga River flows through it into the Ocmulgee; it is also drained by the Toke-sofka, Shoal, Rum, and Crooked Creeks. The soil varies from fertile to barren. In 1850 the county produced 724,670 bushels of corn: the greatest quantity raised in any county of the state. Gold has been found in several localities, and iron, granite, and plumbago exist. Monroe county is intersected by the Central Railroad. Organized in 1821. Capital, Forsyth. Pop. 16,985, of whom 6815 were free, and 10,170 slaves.

MONROE, a county of Florida, forms the S. extremity of the peninsula, terminating at Cape Sable. The Gulf of Mexico washes it on the S.W., and Lake Okechobee on the N.E. Its limits comprise numerous islands of coral formation, named the Florida Keys. The surface of the mainland is mostly occupied by marshes and everglades, or shallow lakes. Nearly the whole population of the county is

contained in the city of Key West, which is the seat of justice, and the largest town of Florida. Pop. 2643, of whom 2214 were free, and 431 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S.W. part of Alabama, has an area of 1070 square miles. The Alabama River flows along its N.W. border. The surface is undulating or nearly level. Pine lumber is procured from the forests. Capital, Claiborne. Pop. 12,013, of whom 5688 were free, and 6325 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the E.N.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by Tombigbee River, and its affluents, the Buttahatchee and Oktibbeha. The surface is a level plain, almost entirely destitute of trees, and covered with rank grass. The soil is a black, calcareous, and highly productive loam. The county is intersected by the route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Capital, Aberdeen. Pop. 21,172, of which 9455 were free, and 11,717 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, contains 1040 square miles. It is intersected by the White and Cache Rivers. The surface is mostly level, and is partly occupied by cypress swamps. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. 2049, of whom 1654 were free, and 395 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina; area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by Tellico River, and the Little Tennessee forms part of its N.E. boundary. The Unaka, or Smoky Mountain, lies on its S.E. border. The great railroad of East Tennessee passes through the county. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. 11,574, of whom 10,686 were free, and 1188 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Big Harren River, and the S.E. part is traversed by Cumberland River. The surface is diversified. The soil is generally fertile. Limestone, suitable for building, is abundant. Formed in 1820. Capital, Tompkinsville. Pop. 7766, of whom 6925 were free, and 831 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Virginia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is drained by Little Muskingum River, and by Seneca and Sunfish Creeks, all of which rise within its limits. The surface is hilly, and well timbered. In 1850 this county produced 3,081,705 pounds of tobacco, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. It contains large beds of stone-coal, and some iron. Organized in 1813. Capital, Woodsfield. Pop. 28,351.

MONROE, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Michigan, bordering on Lake Erie, contains 540 square miles. It is traversed by Raisin River, bounded on the N.E. by Huron River, and also drained by Macon River, and Stony, Saline, and Swan Creeks. The surface in the N. is level and heavily timbered; the S. part consists of rolling prairies, interspersed with groves of oak and hickory. The soil is fertile. The valley of Raisin River is noted for beauty and fertility. Limestone and other good building stone are found. The Southern Railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1817. Capital, Monroe City. Pop. 14,698.

MONROE, a county in the S.W. central part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by Salt Creek and Beanblossom Creek. The surface in general is hilly, and the soil productive. It is intersected by the New Albany and Salem Extension Railroad. Organized in 1818. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. 11,286.

MONROE, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 300 square miles. The Mississippi River forms the boundary on the W. and S.W.; the county is also drained by Prairie and Eagle Creeks. The surface is hilly in the west part, and nearly level in the east. The soil is mostly fertile. Capital, Waterloo. P. 7679.

MONROE, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is intersected by Salt River, and also drained by the Middle Fork, South Fork, Elk Fork, and Long Branch, affluents of the first-named river, and by Crooked, Otter, and Indian Creeks. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies; the soil is very productive. Stone-coal abounds in several places; the rocks which underlie the county are limestone and free-stone. Organized in 1830. Capital, Paris. Pop. 10,541, of whom 8493 were free, and 2048 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar Creek, and the Des Moines touches the N.E. extremity of the county, which is also drained by Miller's and Avery's Creeks. The surface is diversified by groves of timber, and fertile rolling prairies. Limestone is one of the principal rocks. The land was relinquished by the Indians in 1842. Capital, Albia. Pop. over 2584.

MONROE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1606.

MONROE, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont, about 52 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 254.

MONROE, a post-village and township of Fairfield co.,

Connecticut, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 17 miles W. by N. of New Haven. Pop. 1442.

MONROE, a post-village and township of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 50 miles from New York City. Settled in 1742. Pop. 4280. It is the seat of Brockport Collegiate Institute, with about 150 students.

MONROE, a township of Middlesex co., New Jersey. Pop. 3001.

MONROE, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 3 miles N.E. of Morristown.

MONROE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

MONROE, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 775.

MONROE, a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1436.

MONROE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River.

MONROE, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. P. 1295.

MONROE, a village and township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles S.E. of Carlisle. Pop. 1772.

MONROE, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, about 180 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. Laid out in 1820. Pop. about 400.

MONROE, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 602.

MONROE, a post-village, capital of Union co., North Carolina, 150 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It was selected for the county seat in 1844, when the county was organized. It contains, besides the county buildings, 6 stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

MONROE, a post-village, capital of Walton co., Georgia, 66 miles N.W. of Milledgeville, and 10 miles from the Georgia Railroad. It presents a neat appearance, and contains a brick court-house, a jail, 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 high schools.

MONROE, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

MONROE, a post-office of Perry co., Mississippi.

MONROE, a post-village, capital of Washita parish, Louisiana, on the E. side of the Washita River, 250 miles by water N.N.W. of Baton Rouge. Steamboats navigate the river both above and below this point. The route of the projected railroad from Vicksburg to Shreveport passes through Monroe.

MONROE, a township in Lafayette co., Arkansas. P. 714.

MONROE, a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Pop. 335.

MONROE, a post-village of Overton co., Tennessee, 106 miles E. by N. of Nashville, was formerly the capital of the county.

MONROE, a post-village in Hart co., Kentucky, 90 miles S.W. by S. of Frankfort.

MONROE, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1191.

MONROE, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

MONROE, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 1587.

MONROE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, about 12 miles E.N.E. of Hamilton, has about 300 inhabitants.

MONROE, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1117.

MONROE, a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 1897.

MONROE, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 760.

MONROE, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 918.

MONROE, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1076.

MONROE, a township of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1154.

MONROE, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 14 miles E. by N. of Hillsborough.

MONROE, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 966.

MONROE, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1324.

MONROE, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1029.

MONROE, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1435.

MONROE, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 403.

MONROE, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 2035.

MONROE, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 977.

MONROE, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1420.

MONROE, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1637.

MONROE, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1345.

MONROE, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1719.

MONROE, a flourishing town, capital of Monroe co., Michigan, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Raisin River, 2 miles from its entrance into Lake Erie, and at the E. terminus of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Detroit. It is connected with the lake by a ship-canal, and is the terminus of two plank-roads. The court-house, which is built of hewn stone, cost \$35,000. The town contains 6 churches, several of which are handsome buildings, a female seminary, and 3 newspaper offices. The valley of Raisin River is said to be equal in fertility to any part of the state. Monroe is the principal market for the wheat produced in several adjoining counties. It contains manufactories of wool, flour, lumber, and leather. The reported value of imports and exports in 1861 was \$4,863,023. This place was settled by the French, about 1776, but the present town has been mostly built since 1835. Pop. in 1850, 2913; in 1853, about 3600.

MONROE, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 347.

MONROE, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 414.

MONROE, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. Pop. 588.

MONROE, a township of Clarke co., Indiana. Pop. 1861.

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MONROE, a township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 720.
MONROE, a township of Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 777.
MONROE, a township of Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 1090.
MONROE, a township of Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 1246.
MONROE, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 1300.
MONROE, a township of Pike co., Indiana. Pop. 1285.
MONROE, a township of Pulaski co., Indiana. Pop. 545.
MONROE, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 1256.
MONROE, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 735.
MONROE, a township of Cook co., Illinois.
MONROE, a township of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 413.
MONROE, a township of Saline co., Illinois. Pop. 756.
MONROE, a flourishing post-village of Monroe township, capital of Green co., Wisconsin, on the road from Milwaukee to Galena, 40 miles S.W. of Madison. It is finely situated on a fertile rolling prairie, and is a place of active trade. It has 1 newspaper office, 2 churches, 7 stores, 2 steam-mills, and about 900 inhabitants.
MONROE CENTRE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, about 45 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.
MONROE CENTRE, a post-village in the N. part of Ash-tabula co., Ohio.
MONROE, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.
MONROE MILLS, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.
MONROETON, mon-ro'ton, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on Towanda Creek, about 130 miles N. of Harrisburg.
MONROETON, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina.
MONROEVILLE, mon-ro'vil, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.
MONROEVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Alabama, 10 miles E. of Claiborne, was formerly the county seat.
MONROEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Ridgefield township, Huron co., Ohio, on the Huron River, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and on the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, 16 miles S. of Sandusky. It is a place of active business, and of rapid growth. It contains 8 or 10 stores, and a union school. Pop. in 1855, about 1500.
MONROEVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 24 miles N.W. of Steubenville.
MONROEVILLE, a village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 130 miles N.E. of Columbus.
MONROEVILLE, a township of Monroe co., Michigan. Pop. 837.
MONROEVILLE, a small post-town, capital of Colusi co., California.
MONROE WORKS, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 52 miles from New York city. Named from the iron works in the vicinity.
MONROIG, mon-ro-egg', a town of Spain, province and 13 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3092.
MONROVIA, the capital of LIBERIA, which see.
MONROVIA, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 50 miles from Baltimore.
MONROVIA, a post-village of Morgan co., Indiana, 24 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.
MONROYO, mon-roy'o, a town of Spain, Aragon, 80 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 1396.
MONS, mōns, (Flemish *Bergen*, bē'rŋen; anc. *Montes Hanoniae*), a fortified town of Belgium, capital of the province of Hainaut, 27 miles E.S.E. of Tournay, on the railway from Brussels to Valenciennes, and intersected by the Trouille, here crossed by 3 bridges. It has 5 gates, and is commanded by a castle, "Chateau-Lieu," built on the site of an ancient Roman camp. Two lakes interrupt the approach from the E., and, from the facilities for laying the whole circum-jacent country under water by turning the river from its usual course, access to the fortress is rendered difficult. The town has a flourishing appearance; its principal streets are wide and straight, though occasionally somewhat steep; and some of its 8 squares are spacious, and lined with handsome houses and public buildings. It has 5 churches, those of St. Wandru and St. Elizabeth being beautiful structures; a Gothic town-hall, civil and military hospitals, court-house, arsenal, and theatre; a school of arts, academy of music; mineralogical, architectural, and horticultural societies; medical seminary, orphan asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, 2 lunatic asylums, a college, and numerous public and private schools. Its manufactures consist of linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, fire-arms, cutlery, musical instruments, and sugar; it has also copper, lead, and pewter foundries; several breweries and bleach-works; an active trade in timber, coal, building-stone, and corn, the transfer of which is facilitated by a canal, connecting with the Scheldt. In 1425, Jean IV., Duke of Brabant, aided by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, besieged and took the town. It afterwards sustained several sieges, and was alternately in the hands of the Austrians, Spaniards, and French, till, in 1794, it fell to the latter, and was retained by them till 1814, when it was ultimately incorporated with Belgium. Pop. 23,165. This district of country is called the *BORINAGE*, and the miners are called *BORAINS*.
MONS, mōns or mōns, a village of France, department of

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Var. 19 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Near it is a magnificent grotto.
MONSANTO, mon-sān'to, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, 43 miles S.E. of Guarda. Pop. 1360.
MONSARAS, a town of Portugal. See *MONÇARAS*.
MONS CADMUS. See *BABA-DAGH*.
MONSÉUR, mōn-sē'gūr, a town of France, department of Gironde, near the right bank of the Dropt, 7 miles N.E. of La Reole. Pop. 1344.
MONSELICE, mon-sē-lic'hē, a walled town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 13 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. Pop. 5400.
MONSERRAT, mon-sē-rāt, or **MONTSERRAT**, mont-sē-rāt, a mountain of Spain, Catalonia, province and 19 miles N.W. of Barcelona, near the right bank of the Llobregat. It is 3300 feet in height, and consists of a great number of lofty, isolated peaks, between which the ascent is made with great difficulty. About midway up its E. side, stands the famous monastery of the same name, in which Charles V. spent his last days. It possesses an image of the Virgin, whose alleged miraculous powers used to attract vast numbers of pilgrims; and, perched on the surrounding rocks, are numbers of hermitages, several of which have been occupied by the most distinguished saints of the Romish calendar. As the mountain stands in the line of the royal road from Manresa, across the Llobregat, advantage was taken of its strong natural position in the war of independence, and several fortifications were erected upon it.
MONSEY, a post-office and station of Rockland co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, 37 miles from New York.
MONSHEIM, (Monsheim) mōn-shēim, a village of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Kreuzbach. Pop. 1011.
MONSIEU, mōn-sē'wē, a village of France, department of Rhône, 18 miles N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1238.
MONSON, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Piscataquis River, about 73 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 654.
MONSON, a post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Chickopee River, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, about 20 miles E. of Springfield. It contains a flourishing academy, and has several saw-mill and cotton mills. Pop. 2831.
MONSTER, mōn'ster, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 15 miles W.N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1340.
MONSUM RIVER, a small stream of York co., Maine, falls into Kennebec Harbor.
MONTA, mon'tā, (L. *Montula*), a village of Piedmont, division of Coni, immediately N.W. of Casale. Pop. of commune, 2850.
MONTABAU, mon'tā-bōw', a town of West Germany, duchy and 8 miles N. of Nassau. Pop. 2727. It has oil-mills, and manufactures of linen and paper.
MONTACUTE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
MONTACUTO, mon'tā-koo'to, a market-town of Tuscany 42 miles E.S.E. of Florence.
MONTAFUNERTHAL, mon'tā-foō'nēr-tāl, a wild and romantic valley of Austria, Tyrol, in the S.E. of Vorarlberg, near St. Peter, and traversed by the Ill. It forms a district of about 150 geographical square miles, includes 10 parishes, is governed by its own landammann, and has a population of 8900. Its chief town is Schruns.
MONTAGNA, mon-tān'yā, a town of Austrian Italy, 2 miles E. of Sondrio. Pop. 1943.
MONTAGNAC, mōn-tān'yāk', a town of South France, department of Hérault, on the Hérault, 21 miles W.S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 3647.
MONTAGNANA, mon-tān-gā'nā, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 23 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Frassinà. Pop. 8200. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, hats, and leather.
MONTAGUE (mont'ag-u) ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific. Lat. 17° 29' S., lon. 168° 17' E.
MONTAGNES ROCHEUSES. See *ROCKY MOUNTAINS*.
MONTAGUE, mon'tā-gu, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, about 36 miles N. of Springfield. The township borders on the Connecticut, which is here crossed by a bridge. It is intersected by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. A dam has been constructed across the river at Turner's Falls, in the N. part of the township, creating an immense hydraulic power. Navigation is facilitated by a canal around the falls, with 75 feet of lockage. Montague has manufactures of cutlery, piano-fortes, leather, rakes, &c. Pop. 1518.
MONTAGUE, a post-township of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, about 85 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. 1009.
MONTAGUE, a post-village of Essex co., Virginia, 54 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.
MONTAGUE CANAL, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the canal around Turner's Falls, in the Connecticut, about 85 miles W. by N. of Boston.
MONTAGUE (mon'tā-gu) ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off East Australia, lat. 36° 18' S., lon. 150° 24' E.
MONTAGUE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Rus-

slan America, Prince William Sound, lat. 60° N., lon. 146° 50' W. Length 50 miles, breadth 8 miles.

MONTAGUE AND BRISTOL ISLANDS, in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 58° S., lon. 27° W.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, on the S.E. coast of Australia; lat. 36° 18' S., lon. 150° 24' E.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, on the E. coast of China, province of Che-kiang; lat. (E. point) 29° 10' N., lon. 122° 5' E.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the South Atlantic; lat. 38° 27' S., lon. 26° 44' W.

MONTAGUE SOUND, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Australia, lat. 14° 30' S., lon. 125° 30' E.

MONTAIGU, mōn'stā'gū, (Flemish *Scherpenheuvel*, skēn-pen-hū'vəl; the signification of both names being the same—"sharp mountain,") a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, 28 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2267.

MONTAIGU, mōn'stā'gū, a town of France, department of Vendée, 20 miles N.N.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1340.

MONTAIGUT, mōn'stā'gūt, or MONTAIGU, a small town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles N. of Moissac. Pop. in 1852, 3279.

MONTAIGUT, mōn'stā'gūt, or MONTAIGU, a small town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 24 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. in 1852, 1652.

MONTAILLEUR, mōn'stā'h'yūr, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, 3 miles from Chambéry. Pop. 1168.

MONTAIMONT, mōn'stā'mōn'st, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 7 miles N. of St. Jean de Maurienne. P. 1500.

MONTALBAN, mon-tā'bān, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. 2794. It was fortified under the Moors.

MONTALBAN, a market-town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2902.

MONT ALBAN, (ā'l'bān,) a village of Warren co., Mississippi, on the railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson, 8 miles E. of the former.

MONTALBANO, mon-tā'l-bā'no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 25 miles S.S.W. of Matera. Pop. 2800.

MONTALBANO, mon-tā'l-bā'no, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 19 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. 4000.

MONT-ALCINO, a town of Tuscany. See MONTE ALCINO.

MONTALDO-DI-MONDOVI, mon-tā'l'do dee mon-do-vee, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, 6 miles S. of Mondovì. Pop. 1991.

MONTALDO-D'ACQUI, mon-tā'l'do dāk'kee, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Acqui. Pop. 1020.

MONTALDO-ROERO, mon-tā'l'do ro-d'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, 6 miles from Alba. Pop. 1420.

MONTALDO-SCARAMPI, mon-tā'l'do skā-rām'pee, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Asti. Pop. 1055.

MONTALEGRE, mon-tā-lā'grā, a town of Brazil, provinces of Pará, on the Amazon, 100 miles W. of Almeirim. Pop. of district, 4000.

MONTALEGRE, mon-tā-lā'grā, a market-town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, 15 miles S.S.W. of Chaves.

MONTALENGO, mon-tā-lēn'go, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 8 miles S. of Ivrea, on the Canal of Caluso. Pop. 1340.

MONTALTO, mon-tā'l'to, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 30 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 1222.

MONTALTO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nies, 12 miles from St. Remo. Pop. 1050.

MONTALTO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 2 miles N. of Ivrea, on the Dora. Pop. 1320.

MONTALTO, a town of the Papal States, delegation and 8 miles N.N.E. of Ascoli. It is a bishop's see. Pope Sixtus V. was born here. Pop. 1500.

MONTALTO, (L. *Iubia*), a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2430.

MONT ALTO, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

MONTALVANEJO, mon-tā'l-vā'nē'jo, a town of Spain, New Castile, 24 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1180.

MONTALVAO, mon-tā'l-vō'nē, a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 27 miles N.N.W. of Portalegre.

MONTALVO, mon-tā'l'vo, a town of Spain, New Castile, 80 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1141.

MONTANARO, mon-tā-nā'ro, a town of Piedmont, division, province, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop., including commune, 4400. It has a castle and 2 schools.

MONTANCHES, mon-tān'chēs, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Cáceres, with a town-house, prison, 2 professorships of Latin, and 3 elementary schools; a church, a nunnery, and several fountains; 50 flour and oil mills. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in different kinds of traffic, exporting chiefly their hung beef and rich hams, which are much esteemed. Pop. 5587.

MONTARUIL, mon-tā-rū'eel, a village of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 42 miles S.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1311.

MONTARGIS, mon-tā'rjē'st, (L. *Montargisium*), a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loing, at

the junction of the canals Briare and Loing, 88 miles E. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 7527. It has ruins of walls, and of an old castle, built by Charles V. of France.

MONT-ASTRUC, mōn'st'as'truk', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 10 miles N.E. of Toulouse. P. 1200.

MONTATAIRE, mōn'stā'tair', a village of France, department of Oise, arrondissement of Senlis, with important iron, copper, and zinc works. Pop. in 1852, 2055.

MONTAUBAN, mōn'stā'bān', (anc. *Mons Albanus*), a town of France, capital of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Tarn, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 110 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 24,726. It is the see of a bishop, has a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, a seminary with Protestant faculty of theology, normal school, and library of 10,000 volumes. Montauban, founded in the middle of the 12th century, was ineffectually besieged by Montluc in 1580, and by the troops of Louis XIII. in 1621. It was one of the first towns which embraced the Reformation; and has, in consequence, been often subjected to the most cruel persecutions.

MONTAUD, mōn'stō', a market-town of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 5720.

MONTAUDIN, mōn'stō'dān', a market-town of France, department and 17 miles W.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 1484.

MONTAUK, a post-village of Dent co., Missouri, 110 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

MONTAUK POINT, a high promontory at the eastern extremity of Long Island, against which the waves of the Atlantic beat with tremendous violence. It contains a fixed light, 161 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 4' 12" N., lon. 71° 51' 54" W. The firm sea air here, together with the wildness and grandeur of the scenery, attracts many visitors during the summer season.

MONTAZZOLI, mon-tā'zō'le, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 17 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2100.

MONTBARD, mōn'sbār', (L. *Mons Barrus*), a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Burgundy Canal, and on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 9 miles N. of Semur. Pop. in 1852, 2719. It is the birth-place of the naturalists Buffon and Daubenton.

MONTBAZON, mōn'sbā'zōn', (L. *Mons Basensis*), a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 8 miles S. of Tours. Pop. 1180.

MONTBELIARD, mōn'sbā'lē'ar', or MONTBELLIARD, mōn'sbā'lē'ar', (L. *Mons-Pulvis*; Ger. *Mumpelgard*, mūm'-pel-gart') a town of France, department of Doubs, 40 miles E.N.E. of Besançon, on the Rhine and Rhone Junction Canal. Pop. in 1852, 6144. It has a communal college and public library, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics and muslins.

MONT BLANC, mōn's blōn'st, (It. *Monte Bianco*, mon'tā be-ān'ko; L. *Mons Albus*; both names, as well as the French *Mont Blanc*, signifying "White Mountain,") a celebrated mountain of the Alps of Savoy, the highest in Europe, in lat. 45° 49' 58" N., lon. 6° 51' 54" E. The elevation, as given by the Italian engineers, is 15,810 feet; but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of condensed snow on its summit. Limit of the snow line, 5900 feet above the sea; 34 glaciers bound the chain of Mont Blanc, occupying a surface estimated at 95 square miles. The largest and most complex of these is the *Mer de Glace*, ("sea of ice,") the lower part of which, called the *Glacier des Bois*, (the "glacier of the woods,") gives rise to the river Arveiron, 2 miles above Chamouni. Mont Blanc was first ascended by Paccard, 8th August, 1786.

MONTBLANCH, mont-blān', a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 4114.

MONTBREHAIN, mōn'sbrā'hān', a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of St. Quentin. Pop. in 1852, 2023.

MONTBRISON, mōn'sbree'zōn', (L. *Montbrisonium*), a town of France, capital of the department of Loire, 234 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 5994. It has a normal school, and a public library of 15,000 volumes, but no manufactures. It communicates by railway with the Loire, and with the line from Roanne to Lyons. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

MONTBRON, mōn'sbrōn', a town of France, department of Charente, 16 miles E. of Angoulême. Pop. 1235.

MONTBRUN, mōn'sbrūn', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 33 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1570.

MONTCALM, mont-kām', a new county in the S.W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 580 square miles. It is principally drained by Flat and Pine Rivers, and Fish Creek. The soil is fertile. Capital, Montcalm. Named in honor of General Montcalm, who fell in the defence of Quebec, in 1759. Pop. 591.

MONTCALM, a post-village and township, capital of Montcalm co., Michigan, about 50 miles N.W. of Lansing. P. 135.

MONTCALM, a post-office of Blenville parish, Louisiana.

MONTCEL, mōn'sēl', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy Proper, 5 miles from Aix. Pop. 1115.

MONT CENIS, mōn's chēn'st, (It. *Mont Ceniso*, mon'tā chā-nē'se-o), one of the most remarkable summits of the

Alps, on the limits of Savoy and Piedmont; lat. (of hospice) 45° 14' 5" N., lon. 6° 56' 11" E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenia, made by the French in 1808 to 1811, is one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point 6775 feet above the sea.

MONT CERVIN, (Germ. *Matterhorn*.) See CERVIN.

MONT-CORNET, mōn'kōn'ni/, a market-town of France, department of Aisne. Pop. in 1852, 1783.

MONT-CUQ, a village of France. See MONT-CUQ.

MONT-DAUPHIN, mōn'dō'fān/, a small fortified town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 miles N.E. of Embrun. Pop. 669.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, mōn'dē-man'sān/, (L. *Mons Martiani*), a town of France, department of Landes, at the junction of the Douze and Midou, which here form the navigable Midouze, and are spanned by handsome bridges, 62 miles S. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 4463. It has a communal college, and mineral warm baths. Manufactures comprise common woollen cloths, blankets, sail-cloth, and leather, and by its position on the navigable river Midouze, it has become an entrepôt for the wines, brandies, wool, and agricultural produce of the surrounding country.

MONTDIDIER, mōn'dē'dī'dē/, (L. *Mons Desiderii*), a market-town of France, department of Somme, 21 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 4063. It has remains of old fortifications, a town-hall, a prison, communal college, and extensive manufactures of hosiery.

MONTDIDIER, a village of France, department of Meurthe, arrondissement of Châteaun-Salins.

MONT-DOR, France. See DON.

MONTDRAGON or MONDRAGON, mōn'drā'gōn/, (L. *Mons Draconis*), a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Lez, 20 miles N.N.W. of Avignon. Pop. 1769.

MONT-ALCINO, mōn'tā āl'che-no, or MONT-ALCINO, mōn'tā-āl'che-no, an episcopal city of Tuscany, province and 20 miles S.E. of Siena. Pop. 3500. It has a fine cathedral, restored in 1832, and a castle.

MONT-ALÈGRE, mōn'tā āl'grā, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Albacete, in a narrow valley, overlooked by a ruined Moorish castle. Pop. 3490.

MONT-ALTO, mōn'tā āl'to, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, comarca of Urubú.

MONT-APERTO, mōn'tā āp'ēr'to, a village of Sicily, province and 3 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 1000.

MONT-BELLO, mōn'tā bēl'lo, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 10 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 4000. It has 2 castles, and several churches.

MONT-BELLO, a village of Austrian Italy, Piedmont, division and 23 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria, and from a victory over the Austrians near which, Marshal Lannes derived his title of Duke de Montebello. A battle was fought here between the Austrians and French in 1812.

MONT-BELLUNA, mōn'tā bēl'loo'nā, a market-town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 13 miles W.N.W. of Treviso.

MONT-BESCARIA, mōn'tā bēskā're-ā, or MONTEBESCARIA, mōn'tā bēskā're-ā, a village of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 7 miles S.W. of Pavía. Pop. 2641.

MONT-BLANC. See MONT-BLANC.

MONT-BOURG, mōn'tē'pōn', (L. *Montis Burgus*), a town of France, department of Manche, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2471.

MONT-CALVO, mōn'tā kāl'vō, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 14 miles E.N.E. of Benevento. P. 4900.

MONT-CAVO or MONT-CAVO. See ALBANO.

MONT-CARLO, mōn'tā kār'lo, a town of Tuscany, 30 miles W.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 2960.

MONT-CAROTTO, mōn'tā kār'ōt'to, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 24 miles W.S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 2800.

MONT-CASINO, mōn'tā kāsē'no, a celebrated Benedictine abbey, of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on a mountain near San Germano, with a library of 19,000 volumes.

MONT-CASTELLO, mōn'tā kāstēl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, 4 miles N.E. of Alessandria, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1200.

MONT-CATINI, mōn'tā kātē'nee, a village of Tuscany, government and 29 miles W. of Florence. Pop. 2600. It has thermal springs, and elegant baths, the most celebrated in Tuscany.

MONT-CATINI DI VAL DI NIEVOLE, mōn'tā kātē'nee dē vāl dē nē'vō-lā, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 2782.

MONT-ECCHIO, mōn'tēk'ke-o, a market-town of Modena, on the Enza, 8 miles W. of Reggio.

MONT-ECCHIO MAGGIORE, mōn'tēk'ke-o mājō'rē, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation and 7 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 4200.

MONT-CERIBOLI, mōn'tā chērib'ole, a village of Tuscany, province and 40 miles S.S.E. of Pisa. Near it are the famous borax lagoons of the grand-duchy.

MONT-CHU, mōn'tēsh', (L. *Montigium*), a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 7 miles W.S.W. of Montauban, on an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 1700.

MONT-CHIARO, mōn'tā kē-ā-ro, a market-town of North Italy, Lombardy, delegation and 12 miles S.E. of Brescia, on

the Chiessa. Pop. 6000, who manufacture silk stuffs. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796.

MONT-CHIARO D'ASTI, mōn'tā kē-ā-ro dās'tē, a town of North Italy, Piedmont, division and 27 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2084.

MONT-CHIARUGOLO, mōn'tā kē-ā-roo-go-lo, a village of Italy, duchy and 10 miles S.E. of Parma, on the Enza. Pop. 3967.

MONT-CHRISTI, mōn'tā kris'tē, a maritime town of Hayti, capital of an arrondissement, on its N. coast, 30 miles E. of Cape Haytien, near the mouth of the river, and on the declivity of the mountain range of Monte-Christi, whence its name. Pop. 3000.

MONT-CHRISTI or MONTE-CRISTI, mōn'tā kris'tē, a town of South America, Ecuador, department and 96 miles N.W. of Guayaquil.

MONT-CHRISTO, mōn'tā kris'to, (anc. *Oplasa*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, province of Siena, 26 miles S. of Elba.

MONT-CESTESE, mōn'tā kēs'tē-sē, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 6 miles from Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1316.

MONT-CECCULO, mōn'tā kōk'koo-lo, a village of North Italy, dominion and 22 miles S.S.W. of Modena; the birth-place of Raymond de Montecuccoli.

MONT-DELLA-SIBILLA, mōn'tā dēl'lā-sē-bīllā, one of the Apennine Mountains of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 26 miles N.E. of Spoleto. Height 7212 feet.

MONT-FANO, mōn'tā fā'no, a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 8 miles N. of Macerata. Pop. 3370.

MONT-FALCO, mōn'tā fāl'ko, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 14 miles N.N.W. of Spoleto. Pop. 3550.

MONT-FALCONE, mōn'tā fāl'kō'nā, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 14 miles N.W. of Larino.

MONT-FALCONE, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, district of Bovina. Pop. 3900.

MONT-FALCONE, mōn'tā fāl'chō'nā, a village of Naples, Principato Ultra, 5 miles N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2700.

MONT-FIASCONE, mōn'tā fē-ās-kō'nā, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 9 miles N.N.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 4800. It stands on a hill, occupying the site of an ancient Etruscan city, of which some remains exist; its cathedral cupola, and several other buildings, are the works of San Michele.

MONT-FILITRANO, mōn'tā fēlē-trā'no, a market-town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 16 miles S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 1200.

MONT-FORTE, mōn'tā fōr'tā, a market-town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 14 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 1700.

MONT-FORTE, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 5 miles W.S.W. of Avellino. Pop. 3500.

MONT-FRIO, mōn'tā frē'ō, a modern town of Spain, province and 22 miles W.N.W. of Granada. It has 8 flour and 7 oil mills, 3 manufactories of soft soap, a brandy distillery, and 4 fulling-mills. Pop. 7903.

MONT-FUSCO, mōn'tā fōos'ko, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 9 miles N.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2200. It is a bishop's see, and has some manufactures of woollen stuffs.

MONT-EGICAR. See MONTEJICAR.

MONT-EGIORGIO, mōn'tā jōr'jō, a market-town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 20 miles S.W. of Fermo. P. 3660.

MONT-EGO (mon-tec'go) BAY, a seaport town on the N.W. coast of Jamaica, capital of the co. of Cornwall, on a bay of same name, with a harbor protected by a breakwater, but still somewhat exposed to a heavy swell from the N.; lat. (fort) 18° 29' 24" N., lon. 77° 56' W. It is defended by a battery, has a court-house, where the assizes are held, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

MONT-GRANARO, mōn'tā grā-nā-ro, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 6 miles N.W. of Fermo. Pop. 4000.

MONT-GROSSO D'ASTI, mōn'tā grōs'sō dās'tē, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 6 miles S.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 2177.

MONT-HERMOSO, mōn'tā hē-mō'sō, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles N. of Cáceres. Pop. 2860.

MONT-ITH or MENTEITH, mōn'tēth', a picturesque district of Scotland, in the S.W. part of the co. of Perth, on the Teith. Length about 24 miles.

MONT-ITH or MENTEITH, Port or, a village and parish of Scotland, in a district of same name, 8 miles W. of Doune, including Lochs Vennachair and Monteith; the latter lake has a circuit of about 7 miles, richly wooded banks, and beautiful islands, on one of which are ruins of a castle of the ancient Earls of Monteith or Menteith, a branch of the Graham family. Pop. 1446.

MONT-ITH/VILLE, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

MONT-JAQUE, mōn'tā hā'kā, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, 4 miles W. of Ronda. Pop. 1363.

MONT-JICAR, MONTEGICAR or MONTEJICAR, mōn'tā hē-kā', a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 2455.

MONT-LEONE, mōn'tā lē-ō'nā, (anc. *Hippomium* or *Vrba*),

a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 11 miles E. of Tropea. Pop. 2500. It stands on the slope of a hill, commanded by a fine old castle.

MONTELEONE, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 7 miles S.W. of Bovino. Pop. 2500.

MONTELMART, *mon'tā-lee-man'*, (anc. *Mons Adhemari*) a city of France, department of Drôme, 28 miles S. of Valence, on the Roubion, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 9862. It is built on the slope of a hill, crowned by a citadel, and has a communal college. The vicinity is covered with rich vineyards, plantations of mulberry trees, and orchards.

MONTELLA, *mon-tā-lā*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles E.S.E. of Avellino. Pop. 5800.

MONTELLANO, *mon-tā-yā-no*, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 4013.

MONTELLO, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, in a township of the same name. It has a mill, 7 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

MONTELOVEZ, a town of Mexico. See *CONAHUILA*.

MONTELUPO, *mon-tā-loo-po*, a market-town of Tuscany, 12 miles W.S.W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 1370.

MONTE LUPONE, *mon-tā loo-po-nā*, a market-town of the Pontifical States, delegation and 6½ miles N.N.E. of Macerata. Pop. 3660.

MONTE MAGGIORE, *mon-tā māj-jō-rā*, a market-town of Sicily, 29 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 5800.

MONTEMAGNO, *mon-tā-mān-yō*, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 15 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2534.

MONTEMALE, *mon-tā-mā-lā*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, in the valley of the Grana. Pop. 1515.

MONTEMARANO, *mon-tā-mā-rā-no*, a town and bishop's see of Naples, 10 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 1800.

MONTE-MARCIANO, *mon-tā-mar-chā-no*, a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 10 miles W.N.W. of Ancona. Pop. 4485.

MONTE-MAYOR, *mon-tā-mī-ō-mā*, a town of Spain, province and 14 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3192.

MONTE-MILETTO, *mon-tā-mī-lē-tō*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 9 miles N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2400.

MONTEMILONE, *mon-tā-mē-lō-nā*, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 9 miles E.N.E. of Venosa.

MONTEMOLIN, *mon-tā-mō-leen'*, a village of Spain, Estremadura, 60 miles S.E. of Badajoz. The son of Don Carlos takes from this place his title of Count of Montemolin. Pop. 2220.

MONTEMOR, a town of Brazil. See *MAMANGUAPE*.

MONTE-MORENO, *mon-tā-mō-rā-no*, a conical mountain of Brazil, forming a promontory on the S. of the Bay of Espírito-Santo, province of that name.

MONTEMOR-NOVO, *mon-tā-mōr-no-vō*, a town of Brazil, province and 60 miles S. of Ceara. Pop. 2000.

MONTEMOR-O-NOVO, *mon-tā-mōr-o-no-vō*, (i. e. "New Montemor") a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 22 miles W.N.W. of Evora. Pop. 3000.

MONTEMOR-O-VELHO, *mon-tā-mōr-o-vēl-yō*, ("Old Montemor") a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Mondego, 12 miles W.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 2550.

MONTEMURRO, *mon-tā-moor-ro*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 24 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 5000.

MONTENAKEN, *mon-tā-nā-ken*, or **MONTENAEKEN**, *mon-tā-nā-ken*, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 15 miles S.S.W. of Hasselt. It is an ancient place, was once defended by a strong castle, and is memorable for a great battle fought in its vicinity, in 1213, between the Liegeois and Brabantons, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 3000 killed, and 4000 prisoners. Pop. 877.

MONTENDRE, *mōn'tōnd-r'*, a market-town of France, department of Charente-Inferieure, 11 miles S. of Jonzac. Pop. 1041.

MONTENEGRO, *mon-tā-nē-gro*, i. e. "Black Mountain," (Turk. *Karadagh*, *kā-rā-dāg*; Native *Cernogora* or *Tiernogora*, *tā-nō-go-rā*), a small independent country of European Turkey, between lat. 42° 10' and 42° 50' N., lon. 18° 41' and 20° 22' E., bounded E. by Herzegovina and Austrian Albania, (Cattaro,) and on the other sides by Turkish Albania. Area estimated at 450 square miles, and pop. in 1848, at 100,000, mostly belonging to the Greek church, ignorant and superstitious. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks, with lofty mountain peaks, some of which are 5000 or 6000 feet in elevation, and are generally covered with valuable timber. The country is divided into 8 departments; government republican, under the protection of the Czar of Russia. The Vladika is high priest, civil governor, and commander-in-chief of the army. In ancient times this country formed part of Illyricum; it was afterwards a district of Servia. The chief families of Montenegro have been educated in St. Petersburg and appointed to grades in the Russian army; and the annual tribute due to the Porte (about 4000*l.*) has long been paid by a remittance from the Emperor of Russia. In 1853, the Turks sent an army of 34,000 men against Montenegro, with the view of reducing

it to complete subjection; but after some sanguinary conflicts the Turks were induced to recall their army without having accomplished the object of the expedition.

MONTENERO, *mon-tā-nā-ro*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 11 miles N.N.W. of Larino. Pop. 2500.

MONTENOTTE, *mon-tā-not-tā*, a village of Sardinia, division and 26 miles W. of Genoa, in the Apennines. Here the French defeated the Austrians, April 11, 1798.

MONTEODORISIO, a town of Naples. See *MONTODORISIO*.

MONTE-PAGANO, *mon-tā-pā-gā-no*, a market-town of Naples, Abruzzo Ultra I., near the Adriatic, 15 miles E. of Teramo.

MONTEPELOSO, *mon-tā-pē-lō-so*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 24 miles E.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3100.

MONTAPULCIANO, *mon-tā-pool-chā-no*, a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, 26 miles S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 2814. It stands on a mountain enclosed by an embattled wall. Cardinal Bellarmine is said to have been born here. Montapulciano is an ancient Etruscan city, and has many interesting remains.

MONTERALE, *mon-tā-rā-lā*, a fortified town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 14 miles N.W. of Aquila. Pop. 5600.

MONTERAU, *mōn'tē-rū*, (anc. *Omdalte* or *Omdalte Senonum*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 16 miles E.S.E. of Melun, on the railway to Troyes. Pop. in 1852, 6545. It has extensive manufactories of earthenware. Steamers ply between Paris. In 1814, it was the scene of Bonaparte's last victory.

MONTERRAGIONE, *mon-tā-rā-d-jō-nā*, a walled town of Tuscany, 8 miles from Siena.

MONTEREY, *mon-tā-rā*, a city of the Mexican Confederation, capital of New Leon, on the Tigre, at the head of a large and beautiful valley, 85 miles E. by N. of Saltillo; lat. 26° N., lon. 100° W. It has well-paved streets, houses of stone, in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, and is the most important place in North Mexico. Near it are gold, silver, and lead mines. Pop. about 12,000. It was taken in 1840, by the United States army under General Taylor.

MONTEREY, *mon-tē-rā*, a county in the western portion of California, has an area of above 5000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, on the E. by the coast range of mountains, and partly on the N. by the Pajaro River, and is drained by the Salinas (or San Buenaventura) and Carmel Rivers, and by the Arroyos of San Bruto and Nachimoto, with their tributaries. The county is naturally divided into three valleys, known as San Juan, Salinas, and Carmel. The first of these has an extent of about 70 by 9 miles, the second about 18 by 12, and the third about 15 by 3. Much of the soil is rich and productive. Gold has been found at San Antonio and in Carmel Valley, and silver has been discovered in small quantities. In the upper portion of Salinas Valley are some sulphur springs. Capital, Monterey. Pop. 2725.

MONTEREY, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 125 miles W. by S. of Boston. It has manufactories of paper, woollen goods, rakes, &c. Pop. 761.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

MONTEREY, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, 4 miles above Pittsburg.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MONTEREY, a post-village, capital of Highland co., Virginia, on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, 180 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. Pop. over 100.

MONTEREY, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

MONTEREY, a small village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi.

MONTEREY, a post-village of Cass co., Texas, at the N. end of Soda Lake, about 30 miles N.W. of Shreveport, in Louisiana. It is a shipping point for cotton.

MONTEREY, a small post-village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MONTEREY, a thriving village of Owen co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River, at Lock and Dam No. 3.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MONTEREY, a township in Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 85.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

MONTEREY, a small post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, on the Illinois River.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

MONTEREY, a village in Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 90 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

MONTEREY, a port of entry and city, capital of Monterey co., California, situated on Monterey Bay, and on the road from San José to Los Angeles, 94 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, lat. 36° 35' N. A mission was founded here in 1776, by Father Junipero Serra. The place subsequently became the capital of California, which distinction it lost in 1847. A city charter was granted April 30, 1851, and a second May 11, 1853. The harbor is open to N. winds, but is protected from the S. It is of good depth, and has excellent anchorage

The Salinas Valley depends on this port for its supplies. Pop. in 1854, about 2000.

MONTEREY LANDING, a post-office of Concordia parish, Louisiana.

MONTERODUNI, mon-tà-ro-doo'nee, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 4 miles S. of Isernia. Pop. 1740.

MONTERONI, mon-tà-ro'nee, a market-town of Naples, province of Otranto, 5 miles W.S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 2000.

MONTERONI, a town of Tuscany, 10 miles S.E. of Siena. Pop. 3307.

MONTE-ROSA, mon-tà-ro'sà, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, inferior in elevation only to Mont-Blanc, from which it is distant 50 miles E.N.E., on the boundary between the Valais and Piedmont, lat. 45° 50' 1" N., lon. 7° 52' 10" E. Height of its principal summit estimated at 15,208 feet. It sends out ramifications to all the cardinal points, its loftiest peaks being on its N. and S. limbs.

MONTE-ROSSO, mon-tà-ro'sso, a town of Naples, Sicily, province and 27 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 6500.

MONTE-ROSSO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, district and 10 miles E.N.E. of Monteleone. Pop. 2200.

MONTEROSSO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 4 miles from Levanto. Pop. 1109.

MONTEROSSO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, on the Grana. Pop. 1220.

MONTE-ROTONDO, mon-tà-ro-ton'do, a town of the Papal States, delegation and 26 miles S.S.W. of Rieti. Pop. 1000.

MONTE-ROTONDO, the loftiest mountain of Corsica, 25 miles N.E. of Ajaccio. Height, 8763 feet.

MONTE-RUBIANO, mon-tà-roob-yà'no, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 5 miles S. of Fermo. Pop. 2500.

MONTE-ROBIO, mon-tà-roob-be-o, a town of Spain, province and 78 miles E.S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 3206.

MONTESA, mon-tà'sà, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles S. of Valencia.

MONTE SAN GIULIANO, mon-tà sán joo-le-d'no, or **OLD TRAPANI**, trà-pà'nee, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, on a high mountain, (the ancient *Eryx*.) 27 miles N.N.E. of Marsala. Pop. 7500. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall, and its churches and convents are mostly in ruins. On the mountain Eryx once stood a far-famed temple of Venus, of which a few granite pillars remain.

MONTESANO, mon-tà-sà'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 11 miles S.E. of Diano. Pop. 6000.

MONTE-SAN-SAVINO, mon-tà-sán-sá-vee'no, a town of Tuscany, 12 miles S.S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 4098. It stands on a lofty hill enclosed by walls.

MONTE-SAN-SAVINO, mon-tà-sán-sá-vee'no, a town of Tuscany, 37 miles S.E. of Florence. Pop. 4121.

MONTE SANT'ANGELO, mon-tà sánt-án-já-lo, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the S. slope of Mount Gargano, 28 miles N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 6000. It has a castle, and remains of a Roman temple.

MONTE SANTA MARIA, mon-tà sán-tá má-ree'sà, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 25 miles N.N.W. of Perugia. Pop. 2000.

MONTE SANTO. See **ARNO, MOUNT**.

MONTE-SANTO, mon-tà-sán'to, a town of the Pontifical States, delegation and 10 miles E.N.E. of Macerata, on a hill near the Adriatic, where it has a small haven for fishing-boats. Pop. 5818.

MONTE-SANTO, a village of the Pontifical States, delegation and 15 miles N.E. of Spoleto. Pop. 1500.

MONTE-SANTO, a town of Brazil, province and 210 miles N.W. of Bahia.

MONTE-SARCHIO, mon-tà-sar'ke-o, a large walled town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 13 miles N.N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 4600.

MONTE-SCAGLIOSO, mon-tà-skál-yo'sso, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 9 miles S.S.E. of Matera. Pop. 6100.

MONTE-SCUDAJO, mon-tà-skoo-dá'yo, a village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 22 miles S.E. of Leghorn. Pop. 1053.

MONTE-SCUDOLÒ, mon-tà-skoo-dò-lo, a town of the Pontifical States, 9 miles S.S.E. of Rimini. Pop. 1915.

MONTE-SILVANO, mon-tà-sil-và'no, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 4 miles N.W. of Pescara. Pop. 1000.

MONTE-SQUEU, mòn'stè's'ke-uh', a town of France, department of Gers, 10 miles W.S.W. of Auch. Pop. 2000.

MONTE-SQUEU-LAURAGAIS, mòn'stè's'ke-uh' ló'rà'gá, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 23 miles S.S.W. of Toulouse, on the Arize. Pop. 1320.

MONTE-SQUEU-VOLVESTRE, mòn'stè's'ke-uh' vol'vè'st'r', a town of France, department of Garonne, 29 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 3918.

MONTESSON, mòn'stè's'ón's', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles. P. 1706.

MONTEUX, mòn'stuh', (L. *Montili*.) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 11 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 4607.

MONTEU-DE-PO, mòn'stuh' dù po, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 18 miles N.E. of Turin, on the Po. Pop. 1070.

MONTEU-ROERO, mòn'stuh' ro'è-ro', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, 3 miles from Canale. Pop. 2000.

MONTE-VAGO, mon-tà-và'go, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, on the Belice, 16 miles N.W. of Sciacca. P. 3000.

MONTEVALLO, a post-village in Shelby co., Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, 65 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

MONTEVARCHI, mon-tà-van'kee, a town of Tuscany, province and 24 miles S.E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3600. It is commanded by a castle on a neighboring height, and has a college, manufactures of silk, twist, woollen stuffs, &c. Here is the Museum of the Academy Val d'Arno, rich in fossil remains.

MONTE-VECCHIO, mon-tà vèk'ke-o, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation of Pesaro, 4 miles N.N.E. of Pergola, with 1700 inhabitants.

MONTE-VECCHIO, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 15 miles S.E. of Forlì, on the Marecchia.

MONTEVERDE, mon-tà-vèn'dà, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, on the Ofanto, 19 miles E.N.E. of St. Angelo del Lombardi. Pop. 2000.

MONTE-VERDE, mon-tà-vèn'dà, a village of Tuscany, province and 40 miles S.E. of Pisa.

MONTEVERDE ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Caroline Islands, in lat. 3° 27' N., lon. 156° E., consisting of 30 low islets, named after their discoverer, in 1808.

MONTE-VETTOLINI, mon-tà-vèt-to-lee'nee, a town of Tuscany, province and 16 miles W.N.W. of Florence. P. 2000.

MONTEVIDEO, mòn'tè-vid'e-o, (Sp. pron. mòn'tà-vee'do; Port. *Monte Véo*, mon'tá vá'o.) a seaport city, and capital of the republic of Uruguay, South America, on a peninsula in the estuary of the Plata, 105 miles E.S.E. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 53' S., lon. 56° 15' W. Pop. 12,000(?) It is situated on a gentle elevation, at the extremity of a small peninsula, and is surrounded by a strong wall, mounted with guns, and further defended by a citadel or castle, of indifferent construction, with bulwarks and batteries. It is pretty regularly built, in the form of an amphitheatre, but is ill-supplied with water, and, except a cathedral, a castle, and the governor's residence, it has no buildings of importance. Climate damp; the heat of summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. Its port, open to the S.W., is the best on the Plata, and in 1848, the merchandise exported here amounted to \$5,573,218, of which hides stood for \$4,124,203, the remaining goods being beef, butter, hair, feathers, and other animal products, with Chilean copper, and Paraguay tea. Imports consist chiefly of British cottons, woollens, and hardware, flour, wines, colonial produce, salt, and manufactured goods.

MONTEVIDEO, a post-village of Elbert co., Georgia, 90 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

MONTE-VISO, mon-tà-vee'sso, one of the principal summits of the Alps, at the junction of their Maritime and Cottian divisions, 40 miles S.W. of Turin. Elevation 12,565 feet.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Montezuma township, Cayuga co., New York, on the Seneca River, at the junction of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal with the Erie Canal, 35 miles W. of Syracuse. Fine salt is prepared from springs at this place. It has an active business in forwarding produce. The Montezuma or Cayuga Marshes, from 2 to 3 miles wide, extend about 14 miles along the outlet of Cayuga Lake and Seneca River.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Macon co., Georgia, on the Oglethorpe branch of the South-Western Railroad, about 80 miles S.W. from Milledgeville.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village, capital of Covington co., Alabama, on the Conecuh River, about 80 miles S. of Montgomery.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky.

MONTEZUMA, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MONTEZUMA, a flourishing post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, where they are crossed by the plank-road from Indianapolis to Springfield, in Illinois, 68 miles from the former. It contained, in 1851, 10 stores, and over 400 inhabitants.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 58 miles W. by S. of Springfield. It is a landing-place for steamboats.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village, capital of Poweshiek co., Iowa, about 60 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Green co., Wisconsin.

MONTEFAUCON, mòn'stò's'ón', a village of France, department of Lot, 17 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1720.

MONTEFAUCON, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 20 miles E.N.E. of Le Puy, with 1136 inhabitants.

MONTEFAUCON, a suburb of Paris, France, to which the refuse of that city is mostly carried.

MONT-FERRAND. See **CLERMONT FERRAND**.

MONTFERRAT, mòn'tè-rà't' or mòn'stè-rà't', an old marquisate of Northern Italy, is now comprised in the provinces of Alessandria, Coni, Turin, Novara, and Genoa, (Sardinian dominions.) Its capital was Casale.

MONTFERRIER, mɔ̃fɛʁʁiɛʁ, a village of France, department of Ariège, 11 miles S.E. of Foix. Pop. 1894.

MONTFERRIER, a village of France, department of Hérault, arrondissement of Montpellier.

MONTFLANQUIN, a town of France. See **MONFLANQUIN**.

MONTFOORT, mont'fɔʁ, a town of the Netherlands, province and 8 miles W.S.W. of Utrecht, on the Yeel. Pop. 1752. It had a strong fortress of the 12th century, demolished by the French in 1672.

MONTFORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MONTFORT, mɔ̃fɔʁ, a town of France, department of Landes, 11 miles E. of Dax. Pop. in 1852, 1644.

MONTFORT, a village of Dutch Limburg, near Maestricht. Pop. 656.

MONTFORT, a village of Wisconsin. See **WINGVILLE**.

MONTFORT LAMAURY, mɔ̃fɔʁ lɑ'mɔʁi, (L. *Mons Fortis Amalarii*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles W.S.W. of Versailles. Pop. in 1852, 1780. Simon de Montfort, who headed the first crusade against the Albigenses, was born here in 1166.

MONTFORT SUR MEU, mɔ̃fɔʁ sɥr mɛ, (L. *Mons Fortis*), a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rennes, on the Meu. Pop. in 1852, 2072.

MONTFRIN, mɔ̃fʁɛ̃, a town of France, department of Gard, 11 miles E.N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 2669.

MONTGELLAFREY, mɔ̃tʃɛllɛfʁɛ̃, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, near Saint Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1000.

MONTGERON, mɔ̃tʃɛʁɔ̃, a village of France, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 11 miles from Paris.

MONTGISCARD, mɔ̃tʃɛskɑʁ, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 8 miles N.W. of Villefranche, on the Canal du Midi. Pop. in 1852, 1325.

MONTGOMERY, mont-gŭm'grɛ, or **MONTGOMERY-SHIRE**, mont-gŭm'grɛ-shjɪr, an inland county of North Wales, having on the N. the counties of Merioneth and Denbigh, E. Salop, S. Radnor, and on the W. Cardigan. Area 755 square miles, or 483,200 acres, about half of which is uncultivated, and not more than 80,000 under tillage. Pop. in 1851, 67,335. Surface very mountainous, but intersected by some fertile sheltered vales, and well wooded. The mountain Plinlimmon is partly in this county. Principal rivers, the Severn, Vyrnwy, Wye, and Dee, which rise in the county. Agriculture is much improved; the mountains are chiefly in sheep-walks. The pure breed of Welsh ponies, or "Merlins," is still preserved in this county. Slate forms the general basis of the mountains, and is the principal mineral wrought. The county is the chief seat of the Welsh flannel manufacture. Montgomery is divided into 9 hundreds. Principal towns, Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanfyllin. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons, and 1 is sent by its borough. During the Saxon era, it formed part of the Welsh principality of Powis, and was named Montgomery after one of its Norman conquerors.

MONTGOMERY, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, capital of the above county, on the Severn, 20 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 1248. It has a church, a venerable cruciform pile; guildhall, county jail, and house of correction, and remains of a stately Norman castle, in which the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury was born, in 1583. With the contributory boroughs of Llanidloes, Welshpool, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, and Newtown, it sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are remains of a British camp, also of Cherbury Priory, founded in the reign of John. The last battle between the Welsh and English took place in the vicinity in 1294.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the eastern part of New York, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk River, which is here joined by the Schoharie and other smaller streams. The surface is uneven and mountainous. The alluvial lands along the Mohawk are abundantly fertile, and on the adjacent uplands the soil, though rather heavy, is very productive. This county is intersected by the Erie Canal, and by the Utica and Schoenectady Railroad. Organized in 1772, and named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, who fell before the walls of Quebec, in the year 1775. Capital, Fonda. Pop. 31,902.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, contains 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Schuylkill River, and drained also by Perkiomen, Manatawny, and Wissahickon Creeks. The surface is diversified with beautiful undulations. The soil is productive and highly improved. In 1850 this county produced 98,701 tons of hay, and 3,048,089 pounds of butter, the greatest quantities of each raised in any one county of the state. Sandstone and shale underlie the greater part of the county; limestone is found in the S.E. part, and extensive quarries of fine marble are worked in the same vicinity, about 12 miles from Philadelphia. Iron, lead, and copper are found in the W. part, near the river. The public works are the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad, the Chester Valley Railroad, the Norristown and Doylestown Railroad, (pro-

jected,) and the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Formed in 1784. Capital, Norristown. Pop. 68,291.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Maryland, bordering on the district of Columbia, and on the Potomac River, which separates it from Virginia, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Patuxent River, and drained by the East Branch of the Potomac, and by Seneca, Rock, and Watts Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil in general is not very rich, excepting the margins of the streams. The rocks which underlie the county are gneiss, serpentine, red sandstone, and limestone. A gold-mine was discovered, in 1848, near Brookeville. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes along the S.W. border. Capital, Rockville. Pop. 16,500; of whom 10,746 were free, and 5114 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by New River, and drained by the head streams of the Staunton or Roanoke, and by Craig's Creek. The county is situated at the north-western base of the Blue Ridge, and has a mountainous surface. The soil is mostly rocky and unproductive, excepting in the vicinity of the river. The county is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Formed in 1776. Capital, Christiansburg. Pop. 5359; of whom 6888 were free, and 1471 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.W. central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 550 square miles. The Yadkin River forms the W. boundary; the Uharie and Little Rivers, affluents of the Yadkin, flow through the county. The surface in the W. part is mountainous; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Gold is found in several places near the Yadkin. One steam-engine, for pounding the ore, was in operation in 1851. Formed in 1779. Capital, Troy. Pop. 6827; of whom 5099 were free, and 1773 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 750 square miles. The Ocmulgee River forms its boundary on the S., the Little Ocmulgee on the S.W., and Pendleton's Creek on the N.E. The county is traversed by the Oconee, which unites, on its southern border, with the Ocmulgee, forming the Altamaha. The surface is level; the soil is sandy, and generally inferior. In 1850, this county produced 292 bales of cotton; 55,365 bushels of corn; and 28,710 of sweet potatoes. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 2164; of whom 1541 were free, and 613 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.E. central part of Alabama, has an area of 1010 square miles. The Tallapoosa and Alabama Rivers form the N. boundary of the county. It is also drained by the Catama and Pintelala Creeks. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850, there were raised 25,326 bales of cotton; 1,265,615 bushels of Indian corn; 293,488 of sweet potatoes; and 191,853 of oats; the greatest quantities of each produced in any county of the state. The county is partly traversed by the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and another railroad is projected from Montgomery to Mobile Bay. Several plank-roads have lately been made in the county. Montgomery is the county seat, and the capital of Alabama. Pop. 29,795; of whom 10,254 were free, and 19,511 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains 1200 square miles. It is drained by the San Jacinto River and its affluent creeks. The surface is an alluvial plain; the soil is fertile. Capital, Montgomery. Pop. 2384; of whom 1439 were free, and 945 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas. Area 1100 square miles. It is drained by the Washita River. The surface is mostly mountainous, and adapted to pasturage and the rearing of sheep. An extensive quarry of the finest slate has been opened. Capital, Mount Ida. Pop. 1958; of whom 1892 were free, and 66 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the N.N.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River, navigable by steamboats, and also drained by its affluent, the Red River. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. In 1850 the county produced 3,454,745 pounds of tobacco, a greater quantity than was raised in any other county of the state. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. 21,945; of whom 11,974 were free, and 9971 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the N.E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is intersected in the S. part by Red River, an affluent of the Kentucky, and also drained by Hinkston Creek. The S.E. part is mountainous; the other parts generally rolling or hilly. The soil, excepting the mountains, is very productive. First settled about 1790. Capital, Mount Sterling. Pop. 9903; of whom 6830 were free, and 3073 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the W.S.W. part of Ohio, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by Miami and Mad Rivers, and by Twin Creek. The surface is pleasantly diversified by small elevations. The soil is calcareous, productive, and well cultivated. The rock which underlies the county is the Trenton limestone, an excellent material for

building. The Miami Canal passes through the county, and six important railways terminate at Dayton. Montgomery is among the most wealthy and populous counties of the state. Capital, Dayton. Pop. 38,219.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Sugar and Racoon Creeks, affluents of the Wabash River. The surface varies from level to undulating; the soil is fertile. This county is intersected by the New Albany and Salem Railroad, and the Lafayette and Crawfordsville Railroad. Organized in 1823. Capital, Crawfordsville. Pop. 18,084.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 690 square miles. It is drained by the E. and W. forks of Shoal Creek. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. It is intersected by the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. 6276.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 504 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Missouri River, intersected in the S.W. by the Loutre or Otter River, and in the N.E. by the Rivière au Cuivre, or Copper River. A considerable range of bluffs extends through the S. part, parallel with the Missouri. Limestone underlies the county, and stone-coal and iron ore are found in it. Capital, Danville. Pop. 5489; of whom 4452 were free, and 1037 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a new county in the S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. It is traversed by the two branches of Nishnabotona River, an affluent of the Missouri. The county has but few inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township of Franklin county, Vermont, about 45 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. 1001.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, about 14 miles N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 395.

MONTGOMERY, a post-village and township of Orange county, New York, on the Walkill Creek, about 88 miles W. by S. of Albany. The village has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, an academy, and 8 or 10 stores. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 3933.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township of Somerset co., New Jersey, on Millstone River, and on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about 16 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1763.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3235.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 751.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 971.

MONTGOMERY, a flourishing city, capital of the state of Alabama, and seat of justice of Montgomery co., is situated on the left bank of the Alabama River, 331 miles by water from Mobile. It is 197 miles by the road N.E. of Mobile, and 839 miles from Washington. Lat. 32° 21' N., lon. 86° 25' W. Montgomery is the second city of the state in respect to trade and population, and is one of the most flourishing inland towns of the Southern States. It possesses great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. The Alabama River is one of the best in the Union for steamboat navigation. As it is never closed by ice, and very rarely affected by drought, large steamers ascend from Mobile to this place at all seasons of the year. The Coosa River is navigable for large steamboats to Wetumpka. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad, of which this city is the W. terminus, leads to Atlanta, in Georgia. Another railroad has been commenced which will connect the city with some point on Mobile Bay. Plank-roads are in course of construction to the Tennessee River and to Tuscaloosa. The cotton shipped at this place annually amounts to 75,000 bales. The city has 1 bank and 6 newspaper offices. The public records and offices were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in November, 1847. The new state-house was destroyed by fire in December, 1849; another was erected on the same site and completed in 1851. Pop. in 1850, 4935; in 1853, estimated at 7000.

MONTGOMERY, a flourishing post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Texas, 50 miles N. of Houston. It is situated in a level and fertile tract of land, which is mostly occupied by thrifty cotton planters.

MONTGOMERY, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

MONTGOMERY, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. P. 1848.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. P. 1331.

MONTGOMERY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 13 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 643.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 922.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township in Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 1556.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 987.

MONTGOMERY, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, on the Aurora Extension Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Chicago.

MONTGOMERY CENTRE, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, about 45 miles N. of Montpelier.

MONTGOMERY CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

MONTGOMERY ISLANDS, a group of six small rocky islets, off the N.W. coast of Australia, at the entrance of Doubtful Bay; lat. 15° 49' S.

MONTGOMERY'S FERRY, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a co. of England. See MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY'S POINT, a small village of Desha co., Arkansas.

MONTGOMERYVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N.E. of Norristown.

MONTGUYON, *môn's'gü'yôn'*, a town of France, department of Charente Inférieure, 20 miles S.E. of Jonzac. P. 1457.

MONTHA/LIA, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

MONTHEL, *môn'têl'*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, at the entrance of the valley of Lie, near the Rhone, 21 miles W. of Sion. Pop. 1623.

MONTHERMÉ, *môn'têr'mâ'*, a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 8 miles N. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 2299.

MONTHUREUX, *môn'tû'rûb'*, a town of France, department of Vosges, 20 miles S.S.W. of Mirecourt, on the Saône. Pop. in 1852, 1693.

MONTICELLI, *mon-te-chêl'lee*, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Gaëta. Pop. 1400.

MONTICELLI, a village of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca di Roma, district of Tivoli. Pop. 1000.

MONTICELLI, *mon-te-chêl'lee*, a town of the Papal States, 19 miles N.E. of Rome. Pop. 1025.

MONTICELLI, a village of Tuscany, 5 miles N. of Florence. Pop. 1305.

MONTICELLI, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Conl. province of Alba, near the Tanaro. Pop. 1663.

MONTICELLI, a village of Austrian Italy, province and E.S.E. of Pavia. Pop. 1261.

MONTICELLI-D'UGLIO, *mon-te-chêl'lee dôl'yô*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, near the Oglio.

MONTICELLI-D'ONGINA, *mon-te-chêl'lee don-jee'nâ*, a village of Italy, duchy and 28 miles N.W. of Parma. Pop. of village, 1000; commune, 7802.

MONTICELLO, *mon-te-chêl'lo*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 14 miles S.E. of Como. Pop. 1650.

MONTICELLO, a post-township in the E. part of Aroostook co., Maine, bordering on New Brunswick. Pop. 227.

MONTICELLO, a post-village in Thompson township, and capital of Sullivan co., New York, 110 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, an academy, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. estimated at 1200.

MONTICELLO, *mon-te-chêl'lo*, the residence of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, is in Albemarle co., Virginia. It is beautifully situated 3 miles S.E. of Charlottesville, commanding a magnificent view of the distant mountains and of the Rivanna, which flows in the immediate vicinity.

MONTICELLO, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Columbia.

MONTICELLO, a village of Butts co., Georgia.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Georgia, 35 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It contains a handsome court-house, 3 churches, and an academy.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Florida, 29 miles E.N.E. of Tallahassee. It contains a court-house, a few stores, and 400 inhabitants.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Pike co., Alabama, about 60 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It was formerly the capital of the county.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Mississippi, on Pearl River, 85 miles S. of Jackson. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, an academy, and several stores.

MONTICELLO, a post-office of Carroll co., Louisiana.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Drew co., Arkansas, about 85 miles S.S.E. of Little Rock.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Tennessee, about 85 miles E. of Nashville.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Kentucky, 100 miles S. of Frankfort. It contains a brick court-house, 2 churches, and 2 tanneries.

MONTICELLO, a village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 30 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of White co., Indiana, on the Tippecanoe River, 82 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It is situated on the border of Grand Prairie. One newspaper is published here.

MONTICELLO, a village of Madison co., Illinois, 4 or 5 miles N. of Alton.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Piatt co., Illinois, near the N. fork of the Sangamon River, about 70 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. Laid out in 1838. Pop. about 300.

MONTICELLO, a small village of Charlton co., Missouri.
MONTICELLO, a post-village of Lewis co., Missouri, on the North Fabius River, 130 miles N. by E. of Jefferson City.
MONTICELLO, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.
MONTICELLO, a post-village of Green co., Wisconsin, about 35 miles S.W. of Madison.
MONTICELLO, a township of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 198.
MONTICELLO, a post-office, Thurston co., Utah Territory.
MONTICELLO, a post-village of Lewis co., Washington Territory, on the Columbia, at the mouth of Cowelitz River.
MONTICELLO-BRUSATI, *mon-te-châ/lo-broo-sâ/tee*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 8 miles from Isco.
MONTICIANO, *mon-te-châ/no*, a walled town of Tuscany 18 miles from Siena. Pop. 2020.
MONTIÉRENDER, *môn-te-â-rôn-dain'*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 8 miles W.S.W. of Vassy. Pop. in 1852, 1496.
MONTIERS-SUR-SAULX, *môn-te-â-silz-sâ*, a market-town of France, department of Meuse, 10 miles S. of Ligny. Pop. 1204.
MONTIERI, *mon-te-â/ree*, a town of Tuscany, 19 miles S.W. of Siena. Pop. 1071.
MONTIGLIN, *mon-te-gleen'*, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 27 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2060.
MONTIGLIO, *mon-teel'yo*, a market-town of Piedmont, division and 28 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. (with commune,) 3042.
MONTIGNAC, *môn-teen'yâk'*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 12 miles N. of Sarlat. Pop. in 1852, 4146.
MONTIGNOSO-LUCHESE, *mon-teen-yo/so look-kâ/sâ*, a village of Tuscany, duchy of Lucca, 3 miles from Massa-Ducale. Pop. 1465.
MONTIGNY, *môn-teen'yee'*, numerous small villages of France, in the N., N.W., and central departments.
MONTIGNY-LE-ROI, *môn-teen'yee'-lêh-rwâ'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, arrondissement of Langres, formerly fortified. Pop. 1211.
MONTIGNY-LE-TILLEUL, *môn-teen'yee'-lêh-teel'le'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 24 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1452.
MONTIGNY-SUR-SAMBRE, *môn-teen'yee'-sûr-sâm-br'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 2 miles E. of Charleroi, on the Sambre. Pop. 3812.
MONTIJO or **MONTIXO**, *mon-teel'ito*, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop. 4160.
MONTIJO (*mon-teel'ito*) **BAY**, New Grenada, near 80° W. lon.
MONTILLA, *mon-teel'yâ*, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.E. of Cordova. The streets are broad, clean, and very well paved; and there are 3 squares, a town-house, a prison, a palace, belonging to the Duke of Medinaceli; a public school and various private schools, an asylum for orphan girls, a poor-house and foundling hospital, a hospital for the sick poor, a parish church, formerly a mosque; a chapel-of-ease, 7 hermitages in or near the town, 3 convents, and 2 nunneries. Montilla was wrested from the Mussulmen by Ferdinand III., who peopled it with Christians. It was the native place of the great Captain Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba, whose family were the lords of this place. Pop. 13,224. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloths, oil-mills, and potteries, and was formerly fortified.
MONTILLANA, *mon-teel-yâ/nd*, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 30 miles from Granada. Pop. 1057.
MONTIOVET or **MONTJOVET**, *mon-teo-vâ/v*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Aosta, 5 miles from Verres, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1400.
MONTIRAT, *môn-tec'ra'*, a town of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement of Albi. Pop. in 1852, 2239.
MONTIVILLIERS, *môn-tec'lee-yâ'*, (*L. Monasterium Villæ*), a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N.E. of Havre. Pop. in 1852, 4195. It is situated in a pleasant valley, and has a communal college; tanning, linen bleaching, and sugar refining works.
MONTJALEIA, *mon-yâ-lâ/â*, a market-town of Russia, government of Poltava, 20 miles N.N.E. of Krementchoog. Pop. 1800.
MONTJEAN, *môn-zhân'*, (*L. Mons Johannis*), a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 13 miles E. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1470.
MONTJOIE, *môn-zhwa'*, or **MONTCHAN**, *mon/shân*, (*L. Mons Johis*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles S.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. Pop. 3000.
MONTJOIR, *môn-zhwa'*, a village of France, department of Ariège, 1 mile N. of St. Giron. Pop. 1820.
MONTJOVET, a village of Sardinia. See **MONTIOVET**.
MONTLHÉRY, *môn-lâ-ree'*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 15 S.W. of Paris, on the slope of a hill, crowned by a tower commanding a good view of Paris, and its environs. Pop. 1460.
MONTLIEU, *môn-lê-uh'*, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 16 miles S.E. of Jonzac. Pop. in 1852, 1052.
MONTLOUIS, *môn-loo'ee'*, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 40 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan, on a

steep rock close to the Tet, in a gorge at the foot of the Pyrenees, with a remarkable square citadel. Pop. 1080.

MONTLOUIS, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 64 miles E. of Tours, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway.

MONTLUCON, *môn-lû'sôn'*, a town of France, department of Allier, on the right bank of the Cher, close to the Canal de Berri, 38 miles W.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 8922. It is crowned by a ruined castle, has remains of old walls and towers, and manufactures of coarse woollens.

MONTLUEL, *môn-lû'el'*, (*L. Mons Lupelli*), a town of France, department of Ain, 24 miles S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. in 1852, 2866.

MONTMARCAULT, *môn-mâ'rô'*, a town of France, department of Allier, 16 miles E. of Montluçon. P. in 1852, 1612.

MONTMARTIN-SUR-MER, *môn-mâ'tân'sûr-main*, a village of France, department of Manche, close to the English Channel, 6 miles S.W. of Coutances. P. in 1852, 856.

MONTMARTRE, *môn-mânt'r'*, a village of France, department of Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, within the new line of fortifications. Pop. in 1852, 23,112. It is a favorite Sunday resort for the Parisians, and has many inns and villas, with an asylum for the aged, 2 schools, oil-cloth factories, scagliola works, woollen-mills, and gypsum quarries.

MONTMÉDY, *môn-mâ'dee'*, (*L. Maledictus*), a fortified town of France, department of Meuse, on the Chiers, 25 miles N. of Verdun. Pop. in 1852, 2049. It is defended by extensive outworks, and has barracks, military hospital, and prison.

MONTMEILLAN, *môn-mâ'yân'*, or **MONTMELIAN**, *môn-mâ'le-ôx'*, a town of Savoy, on the Isère, 7 miles S.E. of Chambéry. It was once so strong as to be regarded as the bulwark of Savoy, and the key of its Alps; but, after standing several sieges, its fortifications were finally demolished by Louis XIV., in 1705, and its famous castle, which crowned a rock overhanging the town, now exists only in a few fragments, overgrown with briars and nettles. Pop., with commune, 1325.

MONTMERLE, *môn-mêr'*, a village of France, department of Ain, 9 miles N. of Trévoux, on the Saône. Pop. in 1852, 1888.

MONTMIRAIL, *môn-mêr'âp'*, (*L. Mons Mirabilis*), a town of France, department of Marne, 22 miles S.W. of Eprenay. Pop. in 1852, 2570. It has manufactures of cutlery, copper and tin wares. A battle was fought here, 17th February, 1814, between the French and the allies.

MONTMORENCY, *môn-mô'rôn'see'*, or **ENGHIEN**, *ân-ghe-ân'*, (*L. Monmorenciacum*), a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles E.S.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 2144. Near it is the Hermitage, a favorite residence of Rousseau.

MONTMORENCY, *mont-mô-ren'see*, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the N.E. part of the lower peninsula, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is drained by Thunder Bay River, which flows into Lake Huron.

MONTMORENCY, a river of Canada East, which joins the St. Lawrence, 6 miles N.E. of Quebec, after forming a cataract 250 feet in height.

MONTMORENCY, a county in the S.E. part of Canada East, comprising an area of 7465 square miles, is bounded on the S.E. by the St. Lawrence. Pop. 9598.

MONTMORILLON, *môn-mô'reel'lôn'*, (*L. Mons Mauri-tionis*), a town of France, department of Vienne, 17 miles E.S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 5228. It has a curious octagonal temple, built over a sepulchral cave; an ecclesiastical seminary, and a hospital.

MONTODINE, *mon-to-dee'nd*, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 10 miles E.S.E. of Lodi, on the Serio, 24 miles above its junction with the Adda. Pop. 2000.

MONTODORISIO, *mon-to-do-rêe'ee'*, or **MONTODORISIO**, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 3 miles W.S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 2500.

MONTOIRE, *môn-twâ'*, (*L. Mons Aureus*), a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, near its mouth, 20 miles W.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 5028, partly employed in vitriol works, and in cutting turf.

MONTOIRE, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 24 miles W.N.W. of Blois. Pop. in 1852, 3180. It is commanded by a ruined castle, and has cavalry barracks.

MONTOLIEU, *môn-to'le-uh'*, a town of France, department of Aude, 10 miles W.N.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1700.

MONTONA, *mon-to'nd*, a town of Austria, Illyria, government of Istria, 21 miles S. of Trieste. Pop. 1100.

MONTONE, *mon-to'nd*, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 8 miles W.S.W. of Modica. Pop. 4000.

MONTONE, (anc. *Urtis*), a river of Italy, falls into the Adriatic, 6 miles N.E. of Ravenna; total course about 46 miles.

MONTONGUA, a post-office of Drew co., Arkansas.

MONTOPOLI, *mon-top'o-le*, a walled town of Tuscany, 24 miles W.S.W. of Florence. Pop. 2574.

MONTORIO, *mon-to're-o*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 34 miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 1500.

MONTORIO, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 6 miles S.W. of Teramo. Pop. 2200.

MONTORO, *mon-to'ro*, a city of Spain, Andalusia, 27 miles N.E. of Cordova, on a rocky and uneven peninsula formed

by the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a fine bridge. It has five squares, a hospital, one of the best institutions of the kind in Andalusia; a granary, a town-house, a foundling hospital, a college for young ladies, with a church attached; and various public and private schools for elementary education. There is no drinkable water in the city, and the inhabitants are obliged to supply themselves from a fountain on the opposite side of the river. The neighborhood abounds with quarries of millstone, limestone, rock-salt, and pitchstone, as well as mines of antimony, copper, and cobalt. There are 7 fulling-mills, 11 flour and numerous oil mills. The principal article of export is oil, in great quantities. Pop. 10,732.

MONTORO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 11 miles N. of Salerno. Pop. 6200.

MONTOUR, mon-toor', a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna, and drained also by Chillisquaque and Roaring Creeks. The surface is traversed by high barren ridges, namely, Montour's Ridge, from which the name is derived, Limestone Ridge, and Muncy Hills. The intervening valleys are fertile. Montour's Ridge abounds in limestone and excellent iron ore, yielding large quantities of iron. The county is traversed by the North Branch Canal. Formed quite recently out of the W. part of Columbia. Capital, Danville. Pop. 13,239.

MONTOUR, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 409.

MONTOUR'S RIDGE, a mountain ridge forming a part of the S. boundary of Montour co. Its direction is nearly east and west. Length nearly 20 miles.

MONTOURSVILLE, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles E. of Williamsport. It has an active trade in lumber. Pop. in 1851, near 300.

MONTPELIER, mont-pel-yer, the capital of Vermont, and seat of justice of Washington co., is situated on the Union River, and on the great railway thoroughfare connecting the Atlantic at Boston with the St. Lawrence River, 200 miles N.W. of Boston, and 85 miles S.E. of Montreal. Lat. 44° 17' N., lon. 72° 30' W. It occupies a central position in the state, and is chiefly remarkable for its active trade and general improved appearance. The state-house, fronting on State street, is a magnificent granite structure, which cost upwards of \$130,000. It is in the form of a cross, 150 feet in length, and 100 feet deep, including the portico, which consists of six columns, each 6 feet in diameter at the base, and 36 feet high. The building is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which is 100 feet from the ground. The Court-house is also a fine building. Montpelier contains 2 banks, 5 churches, 5 newspaper offices, an academy, and about 30 stores. It became the capital of the state in 1805, and of the county in 1811. Pop. in 1830, 1792; in 1840, 3725, and in 1850, 2310. Nov. 9, 1848, East Montpelier, containing in 1850, 1447 inhabitants, was organized from the township of Montpelier.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

MONTPELIER, a post-village in Richmond co., North Carolina.

MONTPELIER, a post-village in Monroe co., Georgia, 50 miles W.S.W. of Milledgeville.

MONTPELIER, a post-village in Marengo co., Alabama.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Adair co., Kentucky.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

MONTPELIER, a post-village of Blackford co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, 40 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne; was first settled in 1839.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

MONTPELLIER, mont-pel-ler, (Fr. pron. mōs'pèl-le-ā; *L. Mons Præulatus*.) a city of France, capital of the department of Hérault, finely situated on an undulating acclivity, washed by the Leze, about 6 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 76 miles W.N.W. of Marseilles. A railway from Montpellier extends to Nîmes, connecting with the Marseilles and Lyons Railway. Montpellier has been much celebrated for the brightness of its atmosphere, and the mild salubrity of its climate, and, in consequence, long continued to be recommended by British physicians as a proper residence for their pulmonary patients. Montpellier is celebrated for the peculiar richness and beauty of the landscape of the vicinity, the whole district, for above 2 miles around, being studded with handsome country-seats embosomed among trees, or surrounded by gardens, orchards, vineyards, and olive-yards. The city, enclosed by an old wall in ruins, and defended by a citadel of no great strength, rises in the form of an amphitheatre, along a slope, the summit of which, 168 feet above sea-level, is occupied by the Place de Peyron, forming part of the splendid promenade of the same name, which has been laid out at vast expense, and with much good taste, commands magnificent views, and is regarded as one of the finest promenades in Europe. At one of its extremities is the Château d'Eau, a kind of fountain-temple, which receives its water from a noble aqueduct of 55 large arches and 2806 feet in length, led across the valley from an opposite hill, and sends down copious supplies to every quarter

of the town. Montpellier is irregularly built, and most of the streets are steep and narrow. The principal buildings deserving notice are the Cathedral, a large edifice, in a confined position, and not of much architectural merit; seven other Roman Catholic churches, and a Protestant church, the old Episcopal Palace, now occupied by the School of Medicine, the Theatre, Exchange, with a fine Corinthian colonnade; Palais-de-Justice, and triumphal arch, of the Doric order, forming the gateway of Peyron. The most important public establishments are the Ecole de Médecine, a medical school of great celebrity (said to have been founded by Arab physicians driven out of Spain), with valuable anatomical collections, and splendid amphitheatre; the Botanical Garden, containing, in an arched recess, shaded by cypress, the remains of Miss Temple, the Narcissus, whose early death and funeral are so impressively described in Young's Night Thoughts; the Public Library, the Musée Fabre, a picture-gallery, remarkably rich in works of the best masters; several large and well-managed hospitals, among which may be specified the General Hospital and Hôtel Dieu St. Eloi, central house of correction, &c. Montpellier is the see of a bishop, and the seat both of a high court, with jurisdiction over the departments of Hérault, Aveyron, Aude, and Pyrénées-Orientales, and of a court of first resort and commerce. It also possesses a Commercial Chamber, an Académie Universitaire, College, Diocesan Seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school, faculties of medicine and science, special school of pharmacy, agricultural and antiquarian societies, museums of painting and sculpture, a library of 30,000 volumes, and another with 6000 volumes. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, verigris, mineral acids, and other chemical products, corks, liqueurs, perfumes, several tanneries, sugar-refineries, and numerous distilleries of brandy and spirits. The harbor of Juvonol, formed by the Lez, and not a mile distant from the town, gives great facilities for trade; the principal articles of which are wines, brandies, spirits, olive-oil, fruits, leather, wool, copper, verigris, &c. Montpellier was built in the 10th century out of the ruins of Mangelonne. Louis XIII. took it from the Calvinists in 1622. Pop. in 1852, 37,611.

MONTPELLIER, CONTÉ DE, mōs'tè' dèh mōs'pèl-le-ā, an ancient district of France, formerly dependent on the province of Lower Languedoc, but previously long governed by independent counts. It now forms part of the department of Hérault.

MONTPENSIER, mōs'pēs-see-ā, a village of France, department of Puy-de-dôme, 10 miles N.N.E. of Riom. It gave the title of Duke to the youngest son of the ex-king Louis Philippe.

MONT-PERDU, mōs'-pēr-dū', (Sp. *Monte Perdido*, mont' pēr-dee-dō; both names signifying "Lost Mountain," probably in allusion to its peak being lost in the clouds.) one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees, situated in Aragon, Spain. Lat. 42° 30' N., lon. 0° 2' E. It has an elevation of 10,950 feet.

MONTPEYROUX, mōs'pè-roo', a village of France, department of Hérault, 9 miles E.S.E. of Lodève. Pop. 1713.

MONTPEYROUX, a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion. Pop. 2000.

MONTPEZAT, mōs'pè-zā', (*L. Mons Pensatus*.) a village of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles N.N.W. of Argentières. Pop. in 1852, 2820.

MONTPEZAT, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.W. of Agen. Pop. 1087.

MONTPEZAT, a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1090.

MONTPOINT, mōs'pōi', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 23 miles N.E. of Mâcon. Pop. 2459.

MONTQUHITTER, a parish of Scotland. See MONTQUHITTER.

MONTTRA, a post-office of Shelby county, Ohio.

MONTTRADOK, mon-trā-dok', or **TRADOK**, trā-dok', a large village on the island of Borneo, on a plain at the base of a mountain range, about 80 miles S.E. of Sambas.

MONTREAL, mōs'trā-dī', a town of France, department of Aude, 11 miles W. of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1852, 3070.

MONTREAL, a town of France, department of Gers, 29 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 2731.

MONTREAL, mon-tré-aw', (Fr. *Montreal*, mōs'trā-dī'; Sp. *Montreal*, mōn-tā-rā-dī'; *L. Mons Regalis*, i. e. "Mount Royal.") a city and river-port of British America, recently the capital of Canada East, on the S. side of the Island of Montreal, in the St. Lawrence River, here above 3 miles wide—and on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, 180 miles S.W. of Quebec, 420 miles N. of New York, and 600 miles from the sea; lat. 45° 30' N., lon. 73° 25' W. It is the principal city and second commercial port of British America, is favorably situated for intercourse with both provinces, and with New York and Boston, being at the head of the ordinary navigation from the Atlantic, and at the foot of the grand chain of canals, which connects the great Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior with the river and the ocean. The obstruction to the navigation of the river, caused by the Lake St. Peter's, a broad, shallow part of the St. Lawrence, about 45 miles N.E. from Montreal, having

only a depth of from 9 to 12 feet,—has been recently removed. The city is connected by railway with Plattsburg, Portland, Boston, and New York. It is also connected through Richmond with Quebec. Lines are projected, which, when completed, will connect Montreal with Kingston, Toronto, and other towns in Canada West.

The ISLAND OF MONTREAL, on which the town is built, is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 32 miles long, and about 10 miles broad at the widest part; generally level, with the exception of the mountain which rises N.W. of the town, and is watered by numerous small streams. The soil is for the most part fertile and well cultivated, and the climate particularly favorable to the growth of apples and pears.

Montreal occupies a low tract of land, about 2 miles wide, between a considerable and very beautiful elevation, called Royal Mount, and the river. It is divided into the upper and lower town, in the latter of which the streets are narrow and ill paved; the houses being generally in the French style, gloomy in appearance and with dark iron shutters. The upper town has wide streets, with large, well built, and commodious houses, constructed of a grayish limestone, and roofed with tin or sheet-iron, which glittering in the sun, and combined with the effect of the lofty spires and towers, gives a very imposing appearance when viewed from a distance. Notre Dame is the main street, running on the centre of the ridge on which the town stands, but St. James Street, farther west, is wider and more elegant. The city is well supplied with water, and the streets lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, most of which are in the Rue Notre Dame, are the Town-hall, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Hotel Dieu, a large hospital for the reception of the sick poor; the Convent of Notre Dame, designed for female instruction; the General Hospital, two convents, English and Scotch churches, the Court-house, New Jail, Government House, Nelson's Monument, the Quebec Barracks, the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, (capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 persons, esteemed one of the finest Gothic buildings in North America, 255½ feet in length by 134½ wide, and with 6 towers, 3 of which in front are 220 feet high,) and the Market-house, a magnificent pile with a lofty dome, fronting the wharf. There are also a library and reading-room, a Society of Natural History, a Mechanics' Institute, the Canadian Institute, Merchants' Exchange, Mercantile Library, and an Agricultural Association. The largest banking-houses in British North America have their head offices here, which are mostly situated in the Place d'Armes. A tubular iron bridge is now (1855) in course of construction across the St. Lawrence at this place, which, it is estimated, will cost from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The harbor, which is formed towards the St. Lawrence, is secure, and the quays, according to Andrews, "are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry, which has few parallels. No unsightly warehouses disfigure the river side. A broad terrace, faced with gray limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river, throughout its whole extent. It is proposed to form a new harbor of 18 or 20 acres in extent, between Mun's Island and the mainland, the estimated cost of which is \$300,000.

Commerce.—The following shows the number and tonnage of ocean vessels which arrived in Montreal up to the 18th of November, 1854, for the last ten years. The increase is chiefly in the increased capacity of the ocean ships:—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1845 . . .	199 . . .	51,093	1850 . . .	216 . . .	60,785
1846 . . .	217 . . .	55,656	1851 . . .	271 . . .	66,767
1847 . . .	311 . . .	63,508	1852 . . .	185 . . .	41,877
1848 . . .	184 . . .	42,157	1853 . . .	246 . . .	59,379
1849 . . .	166 . . .	37,782	1854 . . .	234 . . .	60,692

The duties increased from 191,856¢. in 1849, to 478,360¢. in 1854; and the value of the imports was respectively 2,294,710¢. in 1851; 2,311,471¢. in 1852; 3,603,096¢. in 1853; and 4,682,403¢. in 1854. The value of the leading articles imported, was, in

	1852.	1853.
Sugar,	£109,104	£152,779
Tea,	111,790	139,441
Tobacco, manufactured,	35,449	42,184
Spirits: brandy, gin, rum, wine, &c.,	53,739	83,023
Cotton,	902,162	614,550
Iron and hardware,	180,301	254,574
Linen,	39,416	54,509
Wool,	79,884	137,293
Iron: bar, rod, sheet, boiler, &c.,	378,163	604,106
Railroad bar,	164,090	311,842
		67,237

Besides these, the more important articles imported—in the order named—were furs, oil, leather, books, tallow, molasses, flour, pork, steel, paper, dried fruit, glass, machinery, herrings, cotton warp and yarn, India rubber, spices, rice, &c.

The Fur Trade.—The following table exhibits the importation of furs by the Hudson's Bay Company (the centre of whose operations is in Montreal) for three years:—

	1854.	1853.	1852.
Beaver	52,658	49,949	44,536
Badger	400	500	1,678
Bear	4,097	3,694	4,303
Fisher	3,712	4,563	5,715
Fox—Silver	388	351	761
" Cross	1,439	1,004	1,049
" Red	7,395	3,067	6,574
" White	1,820	4,336	3,762
" Kitt	4,458	5,569	2,556
Lynx	4,169	8,832	4,660
Martin	109,924	73,472	69,424
Mink	37,015	30,407	15,445
Mosquash	313,631	310,665	476,870
Otter	10,344	11,278	8,140
Rabbit	82,814	82,430	54,277
Wolf	13,724	6,650	7,901
Wolverine	740	761	675

The amount of shipping, however, affords an imperfect view of the trade of this increasing city, from the circumstance of Quebec engrossing the greater part of the timber trade, and, consequently, having a much greater amount of shipping; and, also, from the obstruction of Lake St. Peter, already adverted to, causing a large quantity of goods to be sent to Montreal in lighters.

Manufactures.—Among the manufactures are foundries of cast-iron, distilleries, breweries, soap and candle works, manufactures of hardware, including excellent cutlery, shoe-cloth, carriages, and especially beautiful sledges, or sleighs, as they are more commonly called. In 1851 there were 7 iron foundries and 7 machine factories.

Climate.—The climate in summer is hot, often reaching 96° in the shade; and the winters are severe, the temperature ranging for weeks from zero to 10° below it.

The population in 1844 was 44,003, in 1851, 57,715, and is composed mainly of French Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans. The French language is much spoken.

Education.—The educational means of this city comprise a French College, a University, with 5 professors, open to persons of all religious denominations, a Roman Catholic theological school, a high school, and several classical and scientific academies.

General Statistics.—According to the Canada Directory, there were in Montreal, in 1851, 1 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, 4 Roman Catholic, 5 Episcopal, 6 Presbyterian, 3 Methodist, 2 Congregational churches, and 1 Jews' synagogue; 7 fire-engines and stations, 4 banks, 3 savings banks, 32 insurance companies, and agencies of foreign insurance companies, 3 medical schools, 1 general hospital, an asylum for aged and infirm women, 2 orphan and 2 Magdalene asylums, a lying-in hospital, a dispensary, an institution for the treatment of the eye and ear, a ladies' benevolent society, and a board of trade. There were published in the same year, 3 daily, 3 semi and 6 tri-weekly, 8 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 3 monthly, and 2 quarterly newspapers and periodicals, besides other religious and scientific journals. At the same date Montreal had 19 hotels, 87 inns and taverns, and 3 principal markets, viz., Bonsecours, St. Louis, and St. Lawrence Markets.

History.—Montreal was founded in 1640, under the name of Ville-Marie, on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga. In 1760, it was taken by the English, shortly after the surrender of Quebec. In 1832, the cholera raged there with great violence, carrying off 1843 inhabitants, in a population of little more than 30,000. A political mob burnt the Parliament House and Library adjoining, April 26, 1849, in consequence of which the seat of government was removed to Quebec. In July, 1852, a destructive fire laid waste a large part of the city, burning 1108 houses and destroying property valued at 340,516¢.

MONTREAL, a county in the western part of Canada East, is composed of islands situated in the St. Lawrence, and comprises an area of 197 square miles. On the largest of these islands is the city of Montreal, the capital of Canada. Pop. 77,381.

MONTREAL. See **MONTREAL**.

MONTREAL ISLAND. See **MONTREAL**, City.

MONTREAL RIVER. forming part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan, flows N.W. into Lake Superior.

MONTREDON, *môn'trâ'dôw'*, a market-town of France, department of Tarn, 17 miles E. of Alby. Pop. in 1852, 6548.

MONTREJEAU, *môn'trâ'zhô'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, here crossed by a marble bridge of 5 arches, 8 miles W. of St. Gaudens. Pop. in 1852, 3777.

MONTRELAIS, *môn'trê'lâ'*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 9 miles E. of Ancenis. Pop. in 1852, 2169.

MONTRESOR, *môn'trâ'sô'*, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 9 miles E. of Loches. Pop. 700.

MONTREUIL-SUR-MER, môns'trui/ stir-mair, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 8 miles from its mouth, with a station on the Amiens branch of the Northern Railway, 20 miles S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1852, 3939. It is enclosed by a rampart, and defended by a strong hill-fortress.

MONTREUIL SOUS BOIS, môns'trui/ soo bwâ, (L. *Monasterium*), a town of France, department of Seine, 3½ miles E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 3910, employed in manufactures of enamelled leather and porcelain.

MONTREUIL BELLAY, môns'trui/ bêl'wâ, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on a craggy height, near the Thoué, 9 miles S.W. of Saumur, formerly a place of great strength. Pop. in 1852, 1884.

MONTREUIL LE CHÉTIF, môns'trui/ lêch-shâ'teef, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 19 miles W.S.W. of Mamers. Pop. 1240.

MONTREUX, môns'trui/, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 14 miles S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. of parish, 2800.

MONTREVAULT, môns'trêh-vô/, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. Pop. 780.

MONTREVEL, môns'trêh-vê/, a town of France, department of Ain, arrondissement of Bourg, on the Reyssouze. Pop. 1400.

MONTRICHARD, môns'trêh-shan/, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, 18 miles S.E.W. of Blois. Pop. 1200.

MONTRICOUX, môns'trêh'koo/, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Aveyron, 13 miles E.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 1000.

MONTRIGAUD, môns'trêh-gô/, a village of France, department of Drôme, 23 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1560.

MONTROSE, mont-rôz/, a royal and parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, county of Forfar, 34 miles S.W. of Aberdeen; lat. 56° 42' 30" N., lon. 2° 28' W.; 70 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, on the railway from Dundee to Aberdeen. The appearance of the town is exceedingly pleasing; the streets, which are well paved, and lighted with gas, being, in general, spacious and cleanly, and the houses substantial, and, in some localities, elegant. The public buildings are the Town-hall, containing a court-room, news-room, and public library; the lunatic asylum, said to be the first institution of the kind in the kingdom; the infirmary, house of refuge, the museum, containing a valuable collection in every department of natural history, together with a variety of coins and relics of antiquity; the academy, on the E. side of the town, and a magnificent chain bridge, which crosses the South Esk. It has a parochial and 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian, an Independent, an English Episcopalian, a Scotch Episcopalian, a Methodist, 2 Baptist churches, and a Glasite meeting-house. The educational institutions comprise an academy, 2 Free Church schools, and about 30 others, public and private, besides 2 infant schools. There are 2 principal libraries in the town—one containing 10,000 volumes, the other 3000 volumes; also a library belonging to the town grammar school. The principal business in Montrose is flax-spinning and weaving. In 1851, there were 5 spinning-mills, consuming, together, 5750 tons of flax, and employing 2150 persons. There were also 3 large flax spinning-mills, and 2 bleaching-works, which give employment to 500 work-people. The number of persons employed in weaving and manufacturing linen is estimated at 1400, the power-looms at 130, and the hand-looms at 400, together producing 1450 pieces of cloth weekly. Starch of a superior quality is manufactured to a considerable extent, there being 3 establishments in the town for making that article; also 2 iron foundries, a corn and flour mill, and a little ship-building is carried on. The harbor of Montrose is one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. It is formed by the entrance of the South Esk into the North Sea, where, on a rocky promontory on the S. side of the river, a lofty white beacon is erected. Two lighthouses, one 45 feet, the other 35 feet high, were erected, in 1818, on the N.E. side of the river. The quays and wet dock are about 1½ miles from the entrance of the river; the latter is capable of accommodating 6000 tons of shipping. In 1851, there entered 47,420 tons of shipping, 8462 tons of which were engaged in the foreign trade; and there cleared 29,042 tons, of which 12,509 belonged to the foreign trade. The chief imports are flax and hemp, coals, and herrings; and the exports—manufactured goods, grain, and cattle. Steamers ply between Montrose and London, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie, in returning a member to Parliament. Here, in 1296, Balliol is said to have surrendered the Scottish crown to Edward I. The famous Marquis of Montrose was born here in 1612, and the town now gives the title of Duke to his family. P. in 1851, 15,238.

MONTROSE, a post-borough of Bridgewater township, capital of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, near the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 166 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated in a hilly region, near the sources of Wyndusung Creek. The houses are mostly wood, and painted white. Montrose contains a bank,

an academy, 6 churches, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

MONTROSE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

MONTROSE, a post-village of Jasper co., Mississippi.

MONTROSE, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

MONTROSE, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

MONTROSE, a township in Genesee co., Michigan. P. 52.

MONTROSE, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, at the head of the lower rapids, 12 miles above Keokuk. The inhabitants are mostly employed in "lightening" steamboats over the rapids, which obstruct the navigation of the river. It has a line of omnibuses to Keokuk. Pop. about 800.

MONTROSE, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. P. 372.

MONTROSE DEPOT, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

MONTROUGE, môns'troosh/, a village of France, department of Seine, forming a S. suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. Pop. in 1852, 9223. Here is the entrance to the catacombs, extending beneath Paris. The commune of *Petit-Montrouge* is now enclosed by the fortifications.

MONT-SAXONEX, mont-sâx-o-nêx/, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 7 miles S.E. of Bonneville. Pop. 1308.

MONTSECH, mont-sêk/, a range of mountains in Spain, Catalonia, province of Lerida, stretching from E. to W. about 26 miles.

MONT'SERRAT or **MON'SERRAT**, one of the British W. India Islands, Leeward group, nearly at equal distance (30 miles) from the islands of Nevis, Antigua, and Guadeloupe; lat. (N. point) 16° 50' N., lon. 62° 12' W. It is of an oval form, 10 miles to 12 miles long, 7½ miles broad. About two-thirds of the surface is mountainous and barren, the remainder is well cultivated; about 6000 acres are appropriated to sugar, 2000 acres to cotton, 2000 acres to provisions, and 2000 acres to pasturage. The quantities of sugar, rum, and molasses, which form the chief products of the island, exported in 1849, were:—sugar, 561 hogsheads, 230 tierces, 563 barrels; rum, 12 hogsheads, 30 puncheons; molasses, 336 puncheons. Cotton, wool, arrow-root, and tamarinds are also among its exports. The government of the island is vested in the Governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, who is represented by a president, assisted by a council, and house of assembly. The island was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493. Chief town, Plymouth, on its S.W. coast. On February 8, 1843, Montserrat sustained considerable damage from an earthquake. Pop. in 1844, 7365, of whom not more than 150 are white.

MONT'SERRAT, a mountain of Spain. See **MONSERRAT**.

MONT-ST-AUBERT, môns'sân's'bein/, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 33 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1498.

MONT ST. JEAN, môns sâx zhôns, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles S.E. of Brussels, immediately E. of the field where was fought the action of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean.

MONT ST. MICHEL, môns sâx mee'shêl/, a picturesque, steep, and fortified rock, off the coast of Normandy, in Cancale Bay, 7 miles S.W. of Avranches, having a striking resemblance to St. Michael's Mount, off Cornwall, on the opposite side of the English Channel. On its summit is an abbey, founded in the 8th century, clustered around which is an irregular town. Pop. 1000.

MONTSURS, môns'sûr/, a market-town of France, department of Mayenne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 1405.

MONT-TENDRE, môns'tônd'r/, one of the Jura Mountains, Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the S.E. side of the Lake Joux, 15 miles N.W. of Lausanne. Height 5538 feet.

MONT TERRIBLE, môns têr'neeb'l/, and **MONT TONNERRE**, môns ton'nair/, two former departments under the French Empire, the former partly composed of the N.W. part of the Swiss canton of Bern, with Porrentruy for its capital, and named after a mountain 3 miles S.E. thereof, on which are vestiges of a camp established by Julius Cæsar. The latter is now mostly comprised in Rhenish Bavaria; capital city, Mentz.

MONTU-BECCARIA, mont'oo-bêk-kâ're-â, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 10 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, on the Versa, an affluent of the Po. Pop. 2650.

MONTU DE GABRI, mont'oo dâ gâb'bee, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 15 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, on the Versa, an affluent of the Po. Pop. 1963.

MONTUIRI, mont-twoe-roo/, a town of the Balearic Isles, Majorca, 17 miles E. of Palma. Pop. 2783.

MONTUREVILLE. See **MONTOURSVILLE**.

MONTVILLE, a village of France. See **MONVILLE**.

MONTVILLE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, about 30 miles E. by N. of Augusta. It is well supplied with water-power, employed for mills of different kinds. There are 3 post-offices in the township, but no large village. Pop. 1881.

MONTVILLE, a township of New London co., Connecticut, on the right bank of Thames River, intersected by the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, about 38 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has a wire factory and several cotton-mills. Pop. 1848.

MON

MONTVILLE, a village of Cayuga co., New York, about 20 miles S.E. of Auburn.

MONTVILLE, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Morris Canal, 24 miles N.W. of Jersey City.

MONTVILLE, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 702.

MONTVILLE, a township of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1077.

MONTZEN, *mônt'sen* or *mônt'sôrs*, a village of Belgium, province and 21 miles N.E. of Liege. Pop. 1070.

MONUCCO, *mo-nook'ko*, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 20 miles N.W. of Asti. Pop. 1611.

MONUMENT, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Buzzard's Bay, and on the Cape Cod Railroad, 56 miles S.E. by S. of Boston.

MONUMENT, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

MONUMENT ISLAND, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

MONVILLE or **MONTVILLE**, *môn'veel'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 10 miles N. of Rouen. Pop. 2543. It was visited by a destructive waterspout in 1845.

MONY, *mo'neé*, a town of France, department of Oise, about 6 miles S.W. of Clermont. Pop. 2232.

MONYMUSK, a village and parish of Scotland, county and 19 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 895.

MONZA, *mon'sâ*, (anc. *Medicia*), a town of Austrian Italy, government and 9 miles N.N.E. of Milan, on the railway to Como, and on the Lambro, which divides it into two parts, and is here crossed by three bridges. Its site is somewhat elevated, and its air remarkably pure and healthy. In early times it was surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions, and defended by a castle, but these have almost entirely disappeared, and great improvements have been made by levelling and planting the ramparts. The streets are regular, and paved with flints. The most remarkable edifices are the Cathedral of St. John Baptist, originally founded in the beginning of the 7th century, by the celebrated Lombard queen, Teodolinda, subsequently repaired and enlarged, and now forming a beautiful structure, surmounted by a lofty spire, adorned by numerous sculptures and paintings, and so rich in curious and interesting gifts bestowed by the queen and others, as to be a kind of mediæval museum; the Church of San Gerardo, recently finished in the form of a rotunda, and several other handsome churches; the Broletto or Town-hall, an Italian Gothic structure, attributed to Frederick Barbarossa; the Palace, in which the Viceroy of Milan usually resides in summer; the Barnabite college, diocesan seminary, gymnasium, handsome theatre, penitentiary, house of industry, *monte-de-piété*, and hospital. In the town and immediate neighborhood, above 5000 looms are employed in weaving cotton goods, of various descriptions, but especially fustians. There are, also, manufactures of hats, leather, bricks, tiles, and sausages, for which the town has long been famous. Under the Romans, Monza made some progress, but did not attain its highest prosperity till the time of the Lombards, who fortified and embellished it, and made it the capital of their kingdom. After their fall it was for a time independent, but afterwards became a dependency of Milan. Pop. 18,134.

MONZAMBANO, *mon-sâm-bâ'no*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, province and 18 miles N.N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 2729. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1800.

MONZE, CAPE. See **CAPE MONZE**.

MONZIE, *mon'see*, or **MONIR**, *mon'nee*, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, 3 miles N.E. of Crieff. Pop. 1199. It has several ancient remains, including the reputed fort of Fingal, tomb of Osian, and Monzie Castle.

MONZINGEN, *mon'tsing-en*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S. of Coblenz, on the Nahe. Pop. 1085.

MONZON, *mon-thôn'*, a fortified town of Spain, province and 33 miles S.E. of Huesca, on the Cinca. Pop. 2880.

MOUAB, **MOUAB** or **MUAB**, *moo-âb'*, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 60 miles S.E. of Sana.

MOUDANIA, **MOUDANIA** or **MUDANIA**, *moo-dâ'nea*, a large straggling village of Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 15 miles N.W. of Brusa, and the place of embarkation of travellers thence to Constantinople, with which city it has weekly steam communication. It contains about 1000 houses.

MOUDAPOOR, *moo-dâ-poor'*, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 66 miles W.N.W. of Dacca.

MOODHILL, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and 62 miles N.E. of Darwar.

MOODKEE, a village of North-Western Hindostan, Rajpootana, about 28 miles S.E. of Perozpoor. Pop. 6000. Here, in 1845, the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces.

MOODNA, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

MOODUS, a post-village of Middlesex co., Connecticut, about 25 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It contains several cotton factories.

MOODY'S MILL, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

MOOVERS, a post-village and township of Clinton co., New

MOO

York, about 100 miles N. by E. of Albany. The village is situated on the Northern Railroad, where it is crossed by the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad, and contains 2 or 3 churches, about half a dozen stores, and several mills. Pop. of township, 3365.

MOODERS VILLAGE, a village situated on the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad, 20 miles from Plattsburg.

MOOJABAD, *moo-jâ-bâd'*, a considerable town of Hindostan, dominions and 30 miles S.W. of Jeypoor, with a mosque, some good gardens, and several Jain temples.

MOOK, *mök*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 30 miles N.N.W. of Venloo. Louis of Nassau was here conquered and killed by the Spaniards in 1574.

MOORDEN, **MOURDEN**, or **MURDEN**, *mook'dên'*, **SHINYANG** or **CHIN-YANG**, *shin-yáng'*, or **FUNG-THIAN**, *fung'thên'*, a city of Manchouria, capital of the province of Liao-tong, on an eminence about 380 miles N.E. of Peking. Lat. 41° 50' N., lon. 123° 20' E. It was the last residence of the Manchoo sovereigns, before their conquest of China, and the place where the early emperors of the reigning dynasty are buried. It is now the seat of several superior tribunals, and of a Chinese viceroy of the highest rank.

MOOLA (*moolâ*) or **GUNDAVA** (*gûn-dâ'vâ*) PASS, Beloochistan, leads from Gundava to Kelat, along the valley of the Moola, an affluent of the Indus, its centre being in lat. 28° N., lon. 67° E., and its extreme elevation 4600 feet.

MOOLA, *moolâ*, a town of Asia Minor, 130 miles S.E. of Smyrna.

MOOLKIER, *mool-keer'*, a town of Hindostan, province of Candeish, on the Moosur, which here forms a cataract, 82 miles E.S.E. of Surat.

MOOLPOETTA, *moo-loo-pët'tâ*, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 124 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin, and a favorite resort of invalids.

MOOLTAN, **MOULTAN** or **MULTAN**, *mool-tân'*, an ancient city of the Punjab, 164 miles S.W. of Lahore, on the left bank of the Chenaub, from which it is distant about 3 miles; lat. 30° 8' N., lon. 71° 28' E. It is upwards of 3 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and overlooked on the N. by a fortress of some strength. The houses are built of burned brick, have flat roofs, and sometimes rise to a height of 6 stories, their loftiness giving a gloomy appearance to the narrow streets. The bazaars are extensive, but are also inconveniently narrow. The principal manufactures are silks, cottons, shawls, longees, brocades, and tissues. Mooltan has an extensive foreign trade with the countries W. of the Indus, and a large banking business is carried on by its merchants. The fortress, built in 1640, on the site of the old city, stands on a mound of earth, and is an irregular figure of six sides, surrounded by a wall about 40 feet high outside, and surmounted by 30 towers. The vicinity is covered with a vast quantity of the ruins of tombs, mosques, and shrines. Many of these have been substantial edifices, and all tend to show the former extent and antiquity of the city. The gardens around are numerous, and well stocked with fruit trees, as mangoes, oranges, citrons, limes, &c. Its date-groves also yield much fruit, and vegetables are grown in great abundance. Mooltan is one of the most ancient cities in India; it was taken by the Mohammedans at the close of the 8th century, again at the commencement of the 11th, and a third time by Tamerlane at the close of the 14th. Latterly it fell into the hands of the Sikhs, from whom it was taken by the British in 1849. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

MOON or **MOEN**, *moon*, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, at the N. entrance of the Gulf of Riga; greatest length about 9 miles, breadth 6 miles.

MOON, a post-township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, 12 miles below Pittsburg. Pop. 1553.

MOON, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 916.

MOONCHY, *moon'cho*, a town of India, in the Decan, Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 38 miles S.S.E. of Aurungabad.

MOONDER or **MOONDRA**, a large village of Sindh, 30 miles N. of Sehwan, on the route to Larkhana; lat. 26° 47' N., lon. 67° 54' E.

MOONE, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare.

MOONEY, a township of Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 325.

MOONEY, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

MOON'S, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

MOON'S POINT, a small village of Livingston co., Illinois.

MOONUK, *moo'nûk'*, a town of India, in the Sikh territory, 117 miles N.W. of Delhi.

MOONZIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 3 miles N.N.W. of Cupar. It has remains of a fortress of the Crawfords, and Coluthie House, an ancient seat of the Ramsays.

MOOR. See **MOROCCH**.

MOOR or **MUR**, *môr*, a town of West Hungary, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 7000. It has a citadel, a Capuchin monastery, large barracks, several Protestant churches, and a trade in superior wines.

MOORAD (**MOURAD** or **MURAD**) *CHAI*, *moo-râd'châ'*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, and the E. branch of the Euphrates, rises about 50 miles S.W. of Mount Ararat, flows

westward, and joins the north branch of Frat, about 85 miles N.N.W. of Diarbekir.

MOORAFÄ, MOURAFÄ or MURAFÄ, *moor-ä-fä*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 37 miles N. of Yampol. Pop. 1800.

MOORASHKINO, MOURASHKINO or MURASHKINO, *moor-äsh-ke-no*, a market-town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 6,000; employed in manufactures of leather, soap, and hosiery.

MOORBURG, *mör/böör*, a village of Germany, in the territory and 4 miles S. of the city of Hamburg. Pop. 1817.

MOORBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MOORDRECHT, *mör/dräkt*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1904.

MOORE, *mör*, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

MOORE, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 3 miles S.W. of Warrington.

MOORE (mör) POINT, of West Australia, forming the S. extremity of Port Grey; lat. 28° 47' S., lon. 114° 37' 40" E.

MOORE, *mör*, a county in the central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 650 square miles. It is drained by Deep, Little, and Lumber Rivers. The surface is diversified. The county is intersected by a plank-road leading to Fayetteville. Capital, Carthage. Formed in 1784, and named in honor of Hon. Alfred Moore, late associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Pop. 9342, of whom 7386 were free, and 1976 slaves.

MOORE, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2015.

MOORE/FIELD, a post-village, capital of Hardy co., Virginia, on the S. branch of the Potomac, 178 miles N.W. of Richmond. It contains several stores and mills, and about 50 dwellings.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village of Nicholas co., Kentucky, 56 miles S.E. of Frankfort.

MOOREFIELD, a township of Clarke co., Ohio. P. 1214.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village and township of Harrison co., Ohio, 105 miles E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. of the township, 1214; of the village, in 1853, about 400.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 95 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

MOORE/LAND, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

MOORE'S, a post-office of Bowie co., Texas.

MOORES/BOROUGH, a post-village of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

MOORES/BURG, a village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 86 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

MOORESBURG, a post-village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles W.N.W. of Danville.

MOORESBURG, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

MOORESBURG, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

MOORE'S CREEK, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

MOORE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

MOORE'S FORKS, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

MOORESHILL, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1850, 206.

MOORE'S MILLS, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

MOORE'S ORDINARY, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia.

MOORE'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Illinois.

MOORE'S RANCHE, a post-office of Colusa co., California.

MOORE'S REST, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

MOORE'S SALT-WORKS, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 130 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

MOORE'S STORE, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

MOORESTOWN, *mörz/town*, a post-village of Chester township, Burlington co., New Jersey, on the road from Camden to Mount Holly, 9 miles from each. It contains 5 churches, 3 or 4 stores, and about 1000 inhabitants.

MOORESVILLE, *mörz/vill*, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, 48 miles S.W. by W. of Albany.

MOORESVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina, 75 miles N.W. of Raleigh.

MOORESVILLE, a post-village of Limestone co., Alabama, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Huntsville.

MOORESVILLE, a post-village of Marshall co., Tennessee, 63 miles S. by W. of Nashville.

MOORESVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Morgan co., Indiana, on White Lick Creek, 16 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a plank-road leading to Franklin. Pop. 650.

MOORE'S VINEYARD, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

MOORE/TOWN, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Philadelphia and Easton, 11 miles N. of the former. It contains 1 church and about 30 dwellings.

MOOREVILLE, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Saline River.

MOORGHAB, moor'gawb, MOURGHAB or MURGHAB,

written also **MOORGAUB** and **MOURGAB**, a river of Afghanistan and Independent Toorkistan, rises in the Huzareh country, flows N.W. into Khiva, and beyond Merv is lost in the sands, after a course of about 250 miles.

MOORGHAB, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 70 miles N.E. of Sheeraz, immediately N. of the ruins of *Pasargadae* or *Pasargada*.

MOORISH. See Morocco.

MOOR/LINCH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MOORLEY, *moor/lee*, or **JESSORE**, *jäs-sör*, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, capital of the district of Jessore, 66 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

MOORLEYDUR SERAI, *moor-lee-dür sä-ri*, a town of British India, presidency, province and 40 miles E. of Agra.

MOOROM, MOUROM or MUROM, *moor-om*, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.S.E. of Vladimir, on the Oka. Pop. 6500. It comprises a Kremlin or citadel, and two other quarters, a cathedral of the 16th century, and upwards of 17 other churches and several convents; manufactures of linens, leather, soap, and earthenwares, which last articles, with a considerable quantity of corn, are exported to St. Petersburg.

MOORSAUM, *moor-sawn*, a town of British India, presidency and 29 miles N. of Agra.

MOORSEELK, *mör/sel-eh*, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 4 miles W. of Courtrai. Pop. 4000.

MOORSEL, *mör/sel*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles E.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2807.

MOORSHEDABAD, *moor'she-da-bäd*, a city of British India, presidency and formerly the capital of the province of Bengal, extends along the Ganges for about 5 miles, 115 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 11' N., lon. 88° 15' E. Pop. estimated at 165,000. It is meanly built, and its only remarkable edifice is the palace of the nabob, a large white building, in the European style. It has many mosques scattered through the city, and here are the remains of a Mohammedan palace, built out of the ruins of Gour. It is the seat of one of the six courts of circuit under the Bengal presidency, and of a British college, founded in 1826, and having an annual revenue of 16500; has considerable manufactures of silk and other fabrics. The district Moorshedabad, has an area of 1870 square miles. Pop. 800,000.

MOORSELEDE, *mörs/ä-dēh*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 9 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 6333.

MOORSLEY, a township of England, co. of Durham.

MOORTOWN, *mör/town*, a station on the Lincolnshire branch of the Midland Railway, 7 miles N. of Market-Raisen.

MOORVILLE, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MOOR/WINSTON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MOORZOOK, MOURZOOK or MURZUK, *moor'zook*, (anc. *Garama*, Gr. *Γαράμα*.) a commercial city of Africa, capital of Fezzan, in lat. 26° 54' N., lon. 14° 12' E. Pop. estimated at 3500. It is built of brick, cemented with mud; it has a mosque, and a garrison of 500 men. It is the residence of a British consul. It was far more important a few centuries ago than at present. Garama was the capital of the *Garamantes* mentioned by Virgil, (*Æneid*, lib. vi. l. 704.)

MOUSA, MOUSA or MUSA, *moos/ä*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 20 miles N.E. of Mocha. It has a garrisoned fort.

MOOSBURG, *mös/böör*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1739.

MOOSE, *moos*, a river of British North America, enters James's Bay, in conjunction with the Abbitibbe, after a north-eastward course estimated at 250 miles.

MOOSEAPECK (moos-ä-pék) LIGHT, on Sibley Island, at the entrance of Machias Bay, Maine. It is a fixed light, 66 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° 32' N., lon. 67° 22' W.

MOOSEHEAD (moos'héd) LAKE, the largest lake in Maine, between Somerset and Piscataquis counties. It is very irregular in its form. Length about 35 miles, greatest breadth, including its principal island, about 10 miles. The waters are deep, and abound in trout and other fish. There is a steamboat on the lake, chiefly used for towing timber to the Kennebec River. A hotel has been erected in a wild and picturesque situation on the shores of the lake, for the accommodation of persons visiting here in the summer.

MOOSEHEADVILLE, *moos'héd-vill*, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

MOOSE HILLOCK MOUNTAIN, in Grafton co., New Hampshire, about 60 miles N. of Concord. It consists of two peaks, the highest of which rises 4636 feet above the sea.

MOOSE ISLAND, an island of the West Indies, Bahamas, 25 miles S.E. of the Great Bahama Island.

MOOSE MEADOW, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

MOOSE RIVER, of Maine, rises in the N. part of Franklin co., and, flowing through Somerset co., falls into Moosehead Lake.

MOOSE RIVER, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

MOOSE RIVER, in the N.E. part of Vermont, rises in Essex co., and falls into the Passumpsic in Caledonia county.

MOOSE RIVER, of New York, rises in Hamilton co., and enters Black River in Lewis county.

MOOSH, MOUSH or MUSH, *moosh*, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 83 miles S.E. of Erzeroom. In a fine plain N. of the Niphates Mountains. Pop. about 700 Mo-

parmedan and 600 Armenian families. It is built around a conical hill, and has some large and well supplied bazaars, 7 mosques, and 4 churches. It has some trade with Constantinople and Syria, and coarse cotton cloths are manufactured here.

MOOSIC MOUNTAIN, of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne co., extends from near Wilkesbarre, N.E. along the left bank of the Susquehanna and Lackawanna Rivers above 30 miles. Its average height is stated to be about 1000 feet. The Moosic Mountain may properly be regarded as a continuation of the Wyoming Mountain.

MOOSOP, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

MOOSUL, Asiatic Turkey. See Mosul.

MOOT, **MOUT** or **MUT**, moot, a town of Asia Minor, passable of Iteh-ee, on the Ghiuk-Sooyoo, (anc. *Odyceadnus*.) 22 miles N.W. of Selefkah, on the route from Karaman. It is a wretched modern village, on the site of an extensive Greek city, many colonnades of which still exist, as also ruined mosques and baths, to attest its subsequent prosperity under the Turkish Karamanian sovereigns, in the 14th and 15th centuries. It stands in a most picturesque country, is governed by a pasha, and has a fortress and a mosque.

MOOTA-MOOLA, moo-tā-moo-lā, a river of Hindostan, formed by the junction of the Moota and the Moola at the town of Poonah, joins the Beemah, one of the main affluents of the Kistna.

MOOTAPILLY, **MOUTAPILLY** or **MUTAPILLY**, moo-tā-pil-lē, written also **MOTUPILLY**, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 41 miles S.W. of Guntur, on the Coromandel Coast. It has an active coasting trade.

MOOZ-TAGH, moo-zā-tāg', a portion of the mountain circle which bounds the great table-land of Eastern Asia on the N.W., lying between Chinese Toorkistan, and the Thian-Shan territory, and Khokan.

MOQUEHUA, (mo-kā-wā'?) a maritime department of Peru, occupying the S. extremity of the republic. It is bounded on the N. by Arequipa, and divided into the provinces of Arica, Moquehua, and Tarapaca. Capital, Tacana. Pop. in 1850, 61,432.

MOQUEHUA or **MOQUEGA**, mo-kā-wā, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in a fertile valley on the left bank of the Ilo, and on the great route W. of the Cordilleras, in lat. 17° 25' S. It contains a good church, and several convents. Pop. about 10,000. In the province are many large vineyards which produce great quantities of wine and brandy; it also abounds in fruit, among which are olives of excellent quality. Pop. in 1850, 32,380.

MOQUELUMNE, (commonly pronounced mo-kā-lūm-ne,) a river of California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flows in a general westerly direction till it receives the waters of Dry Creek, when it turns, and after running in a S.S.W. course between San Joaquin and Sacramento counties for some distance, falls into the San Joaquin River, about 50 miles below Stockton.

MOQUELUMNE HILL, the most important town of Calaveras co., California, is situated in the western (or W. central) part of the co., about 1½ miles S. of Moquelumne River. The inhabitants are largely engaged in trade.

MOQUI (mo-kee') **INDIANS** or **MOQUIS**, mo-kees', a tribe of Indians in the W. part of New Mexico.

MOR, a town of Hungary. See Moon.

MORA, morā, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles E.S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2856.

MORA, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles W. of Taragona, on the right bank of the Ebro, with 3500 inhabitants, and well-frequented mineral baths.

MORA, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 5267. It has a castle. Its sword factory, once celebrated, has now fallen into decay.

MORA, morā, the capital town of Mandara, Central Africa, founded about 1814, is situated in a basin enclosed by a semicircular ridge of mountains; lat. about 10° 20' N., lon. 14° 48' E.

MORA, morā, a river of Moravia, joins the Oppa, 3 miles above Troppau, after a course of about 50 miles.

MORAD. See **MURAD**.

MORADABAD, morā-dā-bād', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, in the Doab. Area 246 square miles. Pop. 861,146.

MORADABAD, a town of British India, capital of the above district, on a ridge between the Ramgunga and Ganges, 90 miles N.E. of Delhi. Pop. 32,600. It is irregularly and ill built, and it has no public buildings of importance; it is, however, the seat of a thriving trade. W. of the town are cantonments for native regiments.

MORAGY, morā-dj', or **MORATZ**, morā-ts', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Batsasak. Pop. 1466.

MORAL, a township of Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 1048.

MORAL DE CALATRAVA, morā-lā ká-lā-trá-vā, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4612.

MORALEJA or **MORALEXA**, morā-lā-nā, a town of Spain, Extremadura, 48 miles N.N.W. of Cáceres. Pop. 1314.

MORALEJA-DE ENMEDIO, morā-lā-nā dā én-mā-dee'o, a

town of Spain, New Castile, 13 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 544.

MORALEJA-DEL-VINO, morā-lā-nā dēl vee'no, a village of Spain, Leon, 14 miles from Zamora. Pop. 929.

MORALES (mo-rah'les) **DE LAVACCA**, a post-office of Jackson co., Texas.

MORALES-DE-TORO, morā-lēs-dā-to-ro, a town of Spain, Leon, 28 miles E. of Zamora. Pop. 887.

MORALES DE ZAMORA, morā-lēs dā zā-mo-rā, or **MORALES DEL VINO**, morā-lēs dēl vee'no, a village of Spain, Leon, 4 miles S. of Zamora. Pop. 1085.

MORAN, a village of Mackinac co., Michigan, on the Strait of Mackinac. The inhabitants procure a subsistence by fishing.

MORANNES, morānn', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 20 miles N. of Angers. Pop. 1238.

MORANO, morā'no, (anc. *Mura-num*.) a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 6 miles S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 8000. It is commanded by a fine Gothic castle, and has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

MORANO, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 1½ miles W. of Balzola, on the Po. Pop. 2204.

MORANT, morānt', a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, enters Morant Bay, (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea,) 22 miles E.S.E. of Kingston. Morant Point is the E. extremity of the island, in lat. 17° 56' N., lon. 76° 11' W., and on which a cast-iron lighthouse has been erected; 12 miles W.S.W. is the Inlet Port Morant.

MORANT, a town on the S.E. coast of the island of Jamaica, 20 miles S.E. of Kingston, on the bay, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has a considerable and increasing trade. Pop. about 7000.

MORAR, a lake of Scotland, in the W. part of the co. of Inverness, 1½ miles S. of Loch Nevis. Length 8 miles.

MORARD-DE-GALLES, morārd-dē-gāl', a cape of South Australia; lat. 36° 35' S., lon. 139° 52' E.

MORAS, morā', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 25 miles N. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 4450.

MORAS, a village of Sardinia. See **MOIRS**.

MORAT, morā't', (Ger. *Murtten*, moon'ten,) a small town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.W. of Freyburg, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Morat. Pop. 1853. It is partially enclosed by walls, and has a Protestant College and various other schools, an active transit trade, and some Roman antiquities, whence it is supposed to have been a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum*. Immediately S.W. of it, the Swiss totally defeated the invading army of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, the 22d June, 1476.

MORATA, morā-tā, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2500.

MORATA-DE-JALON, morā-tā-dā-nā-lon', a town of Spain, Aragon, 31 miles S.W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon. Pop. 1425.

MORATALLA, morā-tā-lā, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N.N.W. of Murcia, on an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 7988. It has a large castle, a hospital, 3 brandy distilleries, and numerous oil and flour mills.

MORAT, LAKE OF, (Ger. *Murtener See* or *Murtner See*, moon'ten-er-sā, a small lake of Switzerland, cantons of Freyburg and Vaud, 2 miles S.E. of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and connected with it by the river Broye, which traverses the Lake of Morat. Length, 7 miles, breadth 2 miles. Banks low, fertile, and agreeable. On its E. and S. sides are the towns of Morat and Avenches.

MORAU, KLEIN, kline morāw, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Troppau, bailiwick of Trendenthal. P. 1217.

MORAVA, a river of Austria. See **MARCH**.

MORAVA, (anc. *Mor'gus*.) the principal river of European Turkey, in Servia, through the centre of which it flows, joining the Danube 6 miles N.E. of Semendria. It is formed by the junction of the East and West Morava, 33 miles W. of Nissa, whence the resulting stream has a N. direction, and a course of 115 miles, its two heads being additionally each about 130 miles in length. Affluents, the Tempecca and Nissava.

MORAVI, morā-r'ee, a town of East Africa, a little S. of Lake Nyassi, which is sometimes called the Lake of Moravi.

MORAVIA, morā-r'ee-g, (Ger. *Mähren*, mäh'ren; Fr. *Moravie*, morā'vee'; L. *Moravia*.) a province of the Austrian empire, which with Austrian Silesia, (incorporated with it in 1783,) lies mostly between lat. 48° 40' and 50° 20' N., and lon. 16° 10' and 19° E., having E. Galicia and Hungary, S. Austria, W. Bohemia, and N. Prussian Silesia. Area, 10,239 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 2,228,424. Moravia, like Bohemia, forms an elevated plateau, inclined towards the S., and almost surrounded by mountains, having S. and E. the Carpathians, N. and W. the Moravian Mountains, and N.E. the Sudetic Mountains; it belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the March or Morava, except in the E. where the Oder and some of its branches rise. Large quantities of fine flax are raised, and fruits are so plentiful that Moravia is styled the Orchard of Austria. Vineyards were formerly so extensive that in 1803 the government prohibited the appropriation of more land for the vine. Grazing lands are extensive, and livestock of all kinds

numerous. The principal mineral products are iron, coal, and clay for pipe-bowls, &c., with some copper and lead; the gold and silver mines were mostly abandoned in the 15th and 16th centuries. Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics and thread are made on a large scale; other manufactures are of silks, leather, paper, potash, glass and beet-root sugar. Trade is facilitated by means of the railway to Vienna. Population mostly Slavonian, but about 450,000 are estimated to be of German descent, and 30,000 Jews. Government administered by an officer, with direct authority from Vienna, but the marquisate has its own assembly of clergy, nobility, knights, and citizens, who meet annually to apportion the mode of raising and distributing the revenue. It is divided into 8 circles, in each of which is a secondary tribunal, with appeal to the high court of Brünn, the capital, next to which Olmütz, Iglaui, Znaim, and Troppau (Silesia), are the chief cities. In the 9th century, Moravia was the centre of a powerful kingdom, comprising also Bohemia, Silesia, and parts of North Germany and Hungary. In 1806 it was the great theatre of war between the French and Austro-Russian armies.—Adj. and inhab. MORAVIAN, *mo-rá-ve-an*.

MORAVIA, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, 18 miles S.E. of Auburn. The township borders on Owaseo Lake. The village, situated on Owaseo Inlet, contains 2 or 3 churches, the Moravian Institute, a cotton factory, and many handsome dwellings. Pop. estimated at 800; of the township, 1876.

MORAVIA, a post-office of Appanoose co., Iowa.

MORAVIAN MISSION, of Kansas Territory, among the Stockbridge Indians, is about 3 miles S. of Leavenworth City.

MORAVICZA, *mo-rá-vit-sá*, a town of Austria, Croatia, S.W. of Carlsbad. Pop. 2026.

MORAWA, a river of Austria. See MARCH.

MORAY, (pronounced and often written MURRAY.) MURRAYSHIRE, *múr-re-shí-r*, or ELGINSHIRE, a northern county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, and for 25 miles by the river Spey, S. and W. by Inverness and Nairn shires. Area 473 square miles, or 502,720 acres, of which 120,000 acres are cultivated, 200,000 uncultivated, and 217,000 unprofitable. Pop. in 1851, 38,950. The county consists of a champaign, alluvial, and fertile district, on the borders of the frith, and a mountainous district to the S. and S.W. Primary granitic rocks prevail in this latter region, and old red sandstone, limestone, and traces of oolitic strata form the basis of the low country; a deep alluvial clay prevailing along the valley of the frith, and a gravel and conglomerate forming the sub-soil of the interior. Principal rivers, the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Loch-in-dorb, Loch Spynie, and Loch-na-bo, are the chief collections of water. All the usual agricultural crops are raised; and so fertile is the county, that it formerly received the name of the "Garden of Scotland." The county contains 2 royal burghs, Elgin and Forres, a burgh of barony, Forchabers, and the seaports of Garmouth, Lossiemouth, Burghhead, and Findhorn. It sends, along with Nairnshire, 1 member to the House of Commons. The ancient PROVINCE of MORAY contained, besides the modern county, the county of Nairn, and part of Inverness and Banffshire.

MORAY (or MURRAY) FRITH, the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, the entrance from Kinnaird Head in the S., to Duncansby Head, county of Caithness, being 75 miles across. The Frith extends S.W. for about 75 miles, Cromarty and Beaulie Friths forming branches.

MORAZZONE, *mo-rát-sóná*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province of Como. Pop. 1230.

MORBEQUE, *mon'bék*, a market-town of France, department of Nord, 2 miles S. of Hazebrouck. Pop. in 1852, 3816.

MORBEGNO, *mon-bén-yo*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, Valtellina, on the Adda, 33 miles N.E. of Como. Pop. 3300.

MORBELLO, *mon-bél-lo*, or MURBELLO, *moor-bél-lo*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 4 miles from Ponzone. Pop. 1000.

MORBEYA, *mor-bá-yá*, (Moorish *Umm-er-r'biéh*), a river of North-West Africa, rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdoms of Morocco and Fez, and, after a W.N.W. course of 230 miles, enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

MORBIER, *mon'bér*, a village of France, department of Jura, 24 miles E.S.E. of Lou-le-Saultier. Pop. 2087.

MORBIHAN, *mon'bée-bán*, a maritime department in the W. part of France, formed a part of the old province of Bretagne, having S. the Atlantic, S. and W. Finistère, and N. Côtes-du-Nord. Area 2667 square miles. Pop. in 1862, 478,172. The coasts on the Atlantic in the S. are much indented; the chief bay is Morbihan, from which the department is named. Near the coast are the islands Groix, Belle-Isle, Houat, and numerous islets. Climate mild, but humid. Surface traversed by ramifications of the Mountains of Arree from N. to S., and watered by the Vilaine, Oust, Blavet, and Scorff. It is very fertile in some parts, but nearly one-half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pasturage. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Lint, hemp, inferior wine, cider, butter, and honey are the principal products. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively

reared. The minerals comprise iron and lead; chief industry, iron forging and manufacture of linen. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Lorient, Ploermeil, Pontivy, and Vannes, the capital.

MOR/BORN, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

MOR/CHARD-BISHOP, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MORCHENSTERN. See MORGENSTERN.

MORCLES, DENT DE, *dóns deh mon'klé*, one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cantons of Vaud and Valais. Elevation of the Tête Noire, 9757 feet.

MORCONE, *mon-ko'ná*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 21 miles S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 5000. It is walled, has a castle, and linen and cotton manufactures.

MOR/COTT, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

MOR/DANSVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

MORDELLES, *mon'dél*, a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles W.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 2714.

MOR/DEN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MORDEN STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MORDIFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MORDINGEN, (Mördingen,) *mo-r'ding-en*, or MERDINGEN, *mér'ding-en*, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 7 miles W.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1622.

MOR/DINGTON, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick. The coast is defended by bold cliffs; and here, amongst other antiquities, are the ruins of Edrington Castle.

MOR/DON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MORE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MOREA, *mo-ré-á*, or PEL/OPONNE/SUS, (Gr. Πελοποννησος, i. e. "Island of Pelops") a peninsula, the S. portion of the Kingdom of Greece, separated from the continent by the Gulfs of Patras, Corinth, and Egina, and only attached to it by the Isthmus of Corinth. Its length is near 160 miles; its breadth about 100 miles. Area estimated at 6800 square miles. In shape it is supposed to resemble a mulberry-leaf. The name *Morea*, according to some authorities, was given by the Italians, from the quantity of mulberries it produces. It is more probably derived from the Slavonic *Moré*, "sea." It is now one of the three great divisions of the kingdom: containing the *nomes* of Argolis, Elis, Achais, Arcadia, Messenia, and Laconia.—Adj. and inhab. MORONOT, *mo-ré-ot*.

MOREAU, *mo-ró*, a post-township in the N.E. part of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, where it is crossed by the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, about 50 miles N. of Albany. The falls in the Hudson at this place furnish an immense hydraulic power. Pop. 1834.

MOREAU CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Missouri River 5 miles below Jefferson City.

MOREAU STATION, a post-office and station of Saratoga, New York, on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, 48 miles N. of Troy.

MOREAUVILLE, *mo-ró-vill*, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

MORE/BATH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MORE/BATTLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

MORECAMBE-BAY or LANCASTER BAY, an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England, co. of Lancaster, having the peninsula of Furness and Walney Island on the N., and the projection of coast terminating near Fleetwood on the S. Length 16 miles, average breadth 10 miles. It receives the Leven, Ken, Lune, and Wyre.

MORÉE, i. a. *lá mo-ré*, the French name of the MOREA.

MOREET MILL, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

MOREFIELD, a post-office of Green co., Wisconsin.

MOREHOUSE, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, contains 770 square miles. The Washita River bounds it on the W., and it is drained by Bartholomew Bayou, navigable by steamers. The surface is undulating, the soil is generally fertile. Formed from part of Washita parish. Capital, Bastrop. Pop. 3913; of whom 1907 were free, and 2006 slaves.

MOREHOUSE, a township of Hamilton co., New York. Pop. 242.

MORE/HOUSEVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., New York, about 115 miles N.W. of Albany.

MORE/SHWAR, *mo-rash-war*, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 34 miles S.E. of Poona, and having a remarkably handsome domed edifice.

MORE/LAND, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

MORELAND, a post-township in the S.E. part of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 714.

MORELAND, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2348.

MORELAND, a former township of Pennsylvania, within the city limits of Philadelphia. Pop. 402.

MORELAND, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

MORELAND, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, about 11 miles N.E. of Lexington.

MORE/LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MORELLA, *mo-ré-lá*, a town of Spain, Valencia, province of Castellon-de-la-Plana, 45 miles N. of Tortosa, on the S. skirt of a high mountain, and defended by strong

fortifications. During the last civil war, the walls and magazines of the citadel were destroyed. There are several squares, a town-house, 2 hospitals, several churches, and 3 convents. It has manufactures of blankets and meshes, in which about 1600 persons are employed. In 1838, Morella was surprised, in a snowy night, by Cabrera, and was retaken, after a very brave defence, by Espartero, in 1840. Pop. 5180.

MOREMAN'S RIVER, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

MORENA, SIERRA, Spain. See **SIERRA MORENA**.

MORENCI, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, has about 150 inhabitants.

MORE-OKHONTSKOR, a sea of Siberia. See **OGHOTSE**.

MORES, *mo'ra*, or **MORAS**, *mo'ra*, a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 4 miles W.S.W. of Orleri. Pop. 2116.

MORESBY, *mo'ra-bee*, parish of England, co. Cumberland.

MORSENET, *mo'ra-né*, a village of Belgium, province, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Liège, with extensive zinc-works.

MORESQUE. See **MOROCCO**.

MORESTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MORESTEL, *mo'ra-tél*, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 8 miles N. of La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1323.

MORSEVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, 55 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

MORET, *mo'ra*, a walled town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, near its mouth, and on junction with the Seine, 7 miles W.S.W. of Montereau. Pop. in 1852, 1827.

MORETON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, with a station on the London and South-Western Railway, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Dorchester.

MORETON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MORETON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MORETON (mo'ra-ton) BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, E. of Australia, between lat. 27° 30' S. and lon. 153° E. Length 70 miles. It is sheltered seaward by Moreton and Stradbroke Islands, the former 25 miles in length by 5 in breadth; and it contains numerous other islands, and receives the Brisbane and Logan Rivers. It was made a convict settlement in 1849.

MORETON COMBET, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1852, 1858. It has a handsome church; the ruins of 2 castles, and in the vicinity, which is strewn around with huge fragments of rocks, are several Druidical remains. Worsteds spinning partly employs the population.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 26 miles E.N.E. of Gloucester, on the ancient Roman Fosse-way, and connected by railway with Stratford. Pop. 1345.

MORETON MAIDS, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

MORETON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

MORETON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

MORETON TAY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MORETON VALENCE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MORETOWN, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, about 11 miles W. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1335.

MORET ST. MAMMES, *mo'ra-sá-má-mé*, a village of France, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 43 miles from Paris.

MORETTA, *mo-rét-tá*, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Coni, on the Po, 22 miles S.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 3387. It has a church, much visited in pilgrimage.

MORETTES, *mo-ré-tés*, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on the Nhundiaguara, near its mouth, in the Bay of Paranaguá; principal trade in Paraguay tea and rum, shipped at the port of Paranaguá.

MIVRETZ MILL, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

MOREUIL, *mo'ruil*, a town of France, department of Somme, 12 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 2243, who manufacture hosiery and paper.

MOREVEE, *mo're-vee*, a town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, Guzerat peninsula, 15 m. N. by W. of Wankaneer.

MOREWARA, *mo're-wá-ra*, a town of West Hindostan, dominions and 21 miles N.W. of Raddunpoor.

MOREZ, *mo'ra*, (*L. Moricium*), a market-town of France, department of Jura, on the Bienne, 25 miles E.S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. in 1852, 3153.

MORFASSO, *mon-fá-so*, a village of Italy, Parma, on the Lubiano, 23 miles S. of Piacenza. Pop. 3529.

MORFELDEN, (*Mörfelden*), *mör-fél-dén*, or **MERFELDEN**, *mér-fél-dén*, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 8 miles W.S.W. of Langen. Pop. 991.

MORFEL or MORVIL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MORGAN, a county forming the N.N.E. extremity of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac River, which separates it from Maryland. Area about 330 square miles. It is intersected by Cacapon River and Sleepy Creek. The

surface is mountainous, and the soil generally poor. The county contains large deposits of iron and stone-coal. The Berkeley Spring in this county is one of the oldest watering-places of the United States. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, follow the course of the Potomac River along the border of the county. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Bath. Pop. 3557; of whom 3434 were free, and 123 slaves.

MORGAN, a county situated a little N. of the centre of Georgia, contains 330 square miles. It is drained by Little River, and the affluents of the Appalachian River, which forms the N.E. boundary. The surface is undulating. Efforts are being made to restore the exhausted land to its original fertility. Excellent granite is abundant, and a little gold has been found. The county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Madison. Pop. 10,744; of whom 3650 were free, and 7094 slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 750 square miles. The Tennessee River forms its entire boundary on the N., and the Flint River flows through the county into the former. The surface is hilly and mountainous; the soil generally fertile. A railroad extends from Decatur in this county to Tusculum, connecting the two points on the river, between which navigation is obstructed by the Muscle Shoals. Capital, Somerville. Pop. 10,125; of whom 6688 were free, and 3437 slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the N.N.E. part of Tennessee; area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Emory's River. The surface is mostly occupied by the Cumberland Mountains and intervening valleys, and covered with extensive forests. Stone-coal is said to be abundant. Capital, Morgan Court House. Pop. 3430; of whom 3329 were free, and 101 slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. Licking River flows through the county, and Red River, an affluent of the Kentucky, rises within its limits. The surface is diversified by hills and fertile valleys, and extensively covered with forests. Iron ore, stone-coal, alum, copperas, and oil springs are abundant in the county. Sandstone is the principal rock. Organized in 1824. Capital, West Liberty. Pop. 7620; of whom 7433 were free, and 187 slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, contains about 300 square miles. It is intersected by Muskingum River, (navigable by steamboats,) and by Meigs Creek. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is generally fertile. Large quantities of salt are procured in this county by boring into strata of sandstone, which, in some cases, lie more than 800 feet below the surface. Capital, McDonnellsville. Pop. 28,585.

MORGAN, a county situated near the centre of Indiana, contains 450 square miles. It is drained by the White River and its affluents. The surface in the S. is hilly, and in other parts nearly level. The soil is excellent. The Martinsville Railroad terminates in the county. Organized in 1822. Capital, Martinsville. Pop. 14,576.

MORGAN, a county in the S.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 530 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Illinois River, and also drained by Apple, Sandy, and Mauvaiseterre, (usually called Moristar,) and Indian Creeks. The county consists of open plains or prairies, slightly undulating, and interspersed with small groves of trees. It is among the most thickly settled and highly cultivated in the state. The soil is a black loam, nearly two feet deep, free from stones, and remarkable for fertility and durability. In 1850 this county produced the largest quantity of corn of any county in the state, excepting Sangamon, and was exceeded by very few in the United States. The deficiency of wood is compensated by the abundance of stone-coal, and by the introduction of the Osage Orange for hedges, which stretch for hundreds of miles across the boundless prairies. The county is intersected by the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. 16,064.

MORGAN, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 600 square miles. The Osage River washes its southern border. It is drained by La Mine River, and by Haw and Big Gravois Creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and ridges of moderate height, and partly covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile, excepting the highlands in the S. part, which contain mines of lead. Stone-coal and good limestone are abundant. Capital, Versailles. Pop. 4650; of whom 4197 were free, and 453 slaves.

MORGAN, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, about 56 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 486.

MORGAN, a township, Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 1157.

MORGAN, a post-township in the S. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 884.

MORGAN, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1706.

MORGAN, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1128.

MORGAN, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 823.

MORGAN, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 2308.

MORGAN, a township of Sciota co., Ohio. Pop. 280.

MORGAN, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 951.

MORGAN, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 373.
MORGAN, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Pop. 469.
MORGAN CITY, a village of Illinois, on the Great Western Railroad, 25 miles from Springfield.
MORGAN COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Tennessee, on Emory's River, 156 miles E. of Nashville.
MORGANFIELD, a post-village, capital of Union co., Kentucky, 205 miles W. by S. of Frankfort. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and 2 academies. Incorporated in 1812. Pop. about 490.
MORGAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Tennessee.
MORGAN'S FORK, a post-office of Pike co., Ohio.
MORGAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.
MORGAN'S RIDGE, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.
MORGANVILLE, a village of Ohio. See MORGANVILLE.
MORGANTOWN, a post-village of Caernarvon township, Berks co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. of Reading.
MORGANTOWN, a thriving post-village, capital of Monongalia co., Virginia, is finely situated on the Monongahela River, 295 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has facilities for trade by the steamboat navigation of the river. Morgantown contains a court-house, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, and several mills. Pop. about 1000.
MORGANTOWN, a beautiful post-village, capital of Burke co., North Carolina, on the Catawba River, 200 miles W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, and several churches. Pop. in 1853, about 500.
MORGANTOWN, a post-village of Blount co., Tennessee.
MORGANTOWN, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Kentucky, on Green River, 141 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, and a newspaper office.
MORGANTOWN, a post-village of Morgan co., Indiana, on Indian Creek, about 35 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. The railroad from Franklin to Martinsville passes through it.
MORGANVILLE, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.
MORGANVILLE or MORGANVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 70 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.
MORGARTEN, mor'gan'ten, a mountain of Switzerland, on the boundary of the cantons of Schwytz and Zug, 5 miles N. of Schwytz. Here, on 15th November, 1315, 1300 Swiss defeated an army of 20,000 men under Leopold of Austria, this being the first battle fought for Swiss independence. In 1798, the Swiss also defeated a French force here.
MORGENSTERN, mor'chen-stern, or **MORCHENSTERN**, mor'chen-stern, a village of Bohemia, 26 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2550.
MORIGES, mor'izh, (Ger. *Mörser*, mor'sä), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva, 7 miles W. of Lausanne. Pop. in 1850, 3541. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is the Castle of Wülflens, founded in the 10th century.
MORHAM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington.
MORHANGE, mor'onzh, a town of France, department of Moselle, 24 miles S.W. of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1200.
MORI, mor'ee, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, about 2 miles from Roveredo, on the Adige, at the junction of the Comerio. Pop. 4000.
MORIAH, a post-village and township of Essex co., New York, about 115 miles N. by E. of Albany. The township borders on Lake Champlain. The village, about 3 miles from the lake, contains 2 or 3 churches, and an academy. Pop. 1000; of township 3005.
MORIALME, mor'ee'Alm, a village of Belgium, province and on the Sambre and Meuse Railway, 17 miles S.W. of Namur, with important iron-mines. Pop. 1100.
MORICE-TOWN, a hamlet of England, co. of Devon.
MORICHES, mor'ee-chez, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, about 15 miles S.W. of Riverhead.
MORIN, mor'een, a fortified town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the railway from Augsburg to Munich, 6 miles E. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 1280.
MORINGEN, mor'ingen, a walled town of Hanover, 35 miles S.S.W. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1565.
MORINGVILLE, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 25 miles N. of New York.
MORINGVILLE, a post-village in Chatham co., North Carolina.
MORKOWITZ, mor'ko-witz, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 12 miles from Wischau. Pop. 1302.
MORLAAS, mor'lās, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 1836.
MORLACCA, mor-lāk/ka, (Ger. *Fellebith*, vèllè-bit'), a district of Austrian Croatia, consisting of the mountainous coast-line, comprising the towns of Caropago and Zeng. Its inhabitants are among the rudest in the Austrian Empire.
MORLACCA, STRAIT OF, three miles in breadth, separates the Illyrian and Dalmatian islands, Veglia, Arbe, and Pago, from the main land.
MORLAIX, mor'lā, (L. *Moriacum*), a town of France, department of Finistère, at the confluence of the Jarleau and Kerlent, which, uniting their streams as they fall into a small estuary, form a harbor extremely difficult of access, though secure when entered, 34 miles N.E. of Brest. It is

picturesquely situated in a valley so narrow as only to admit the stream. The principal square is of great extent, and adorned with some fine mansions; but the only public edifices deserving of notice are the large and elegant buildings occupying the site of the ancient Hotel de Ville, and containing the municipal offices and law courts, the linen and corn halls, and the churches of St. Matthew and St. Melaine. The town has a public library and a communal college. The manufactures are linen, oil, candles, and tobacco for which the government has a splendid factory, employing from 300 to 400 persons. The trade is in leather, agricultural products, thread, bleached and raw paper, wine and brandy. Pop. in 1852, 12,303.

MORLAND, a parish of England, co. of Westmorland.
MORLAN'S GROVE, a post-office of Wayne co., Illinois.
MORLANWELZ, mor-lan-welz, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1925.
MORLEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.
MORLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 4 miles S.S.W. of Leeds. Pop. 4087, chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture.
MORLEY, a post-village, St. Lawrence co., New York.
MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
MORLEY ST. PETERS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
MORMANNO, mor-mán'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 13 miles N.W. of Castellavari. Pop. 5800.
MORMENTZEL, mor-mont-sél, a hill of Austria, Transylvania, in the narrow pass of Borsó, on the Great Szamos, above which it rises more than 1800 feet.
MORMOIRON, mor-mwá'ron, (L. *Marmurio*), a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Auzon, 7 miles E. of Carpentras. Pop. in 1852, 2590.
MORMON ISLAND, a post-office of Sacramento, California.
MORMON'S HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.
MORMANT, mor-móns, a town of France, department of Rhône, 12 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 2370.
MORNESE, mor-ná'sá, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 5 miles from Novi. Pop. 1100.
MORNICO, mor-ne-ko, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan. Pop. 1400.
MORNINGSIDE, a village of Scotland, co. and 2 miles S. of Edinburgh, parish of St. Cuthbert's. Pop. 1795. It has numerous handsome seats and villas, and is much resorted to for its salubrious air. Here is the city and county lunatic asylum.
MORNING SUN, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.
MORNING SUN, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 111 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.
MORNING SUN, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa.
MORNING-TIDORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
MORNINGTON, a hamlet of Ireland, Leitrim, co. of Meath, on the Boyne, 3 miles E.N.E. of Drogheda. Pop. 180. It gives the title of Earl to the Wellesley-Pole family.
MORNINGTON ISLAND, the most northern and largest of the Wellesley Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia, in lat. 16° 24' S., lon. 139° 37' E.
MORNINGTON PORT, an inlet of the Red Sea, in Nubia, lat. 18° 11' N.
MORO, a small river of Arkansas, enters the Washita at the S.W. extremity of Bradley county.
MOROCCO, mo-rok/ko, or **MAROC**, (Arab. *Murakash*, mārākash, or *Muraksh*, mārāksh; Fr. *Moroc*, mār'ók; Sp. *Marruecos*, mār-roo-á'ko; It. *Morocco*, mār-rok/ko; L. *Morochitum*), the capital city of an empire of the same name, on the N. side of an extensive and fertile plain, 1450 feet above sea level; lat. 31° 37' 31" N., lon. 7° 35' 30" W. It is nearly 6 miles in circuit, and is surrounded by a strongly-built machicolated wall of tappia work, (lime beaten with earth in a case or frame,) 30 feet high, with foundations of masonry and square towers every 50 paces. In the walls there are 11 gates. The entire space within is not generally covered with buildings, but comprises large gardens and open areas of from 20 to 30 acres in extent. The streets are narrow, irregular, and unpaved. The houses are mostly constructed of tappy or tappia, although many are built of stone; they are generally of one story, flat-roofed, with the side towards the street plain and whitewashed, having here and there a narrow unglazed opening for a window. There are several market-places, and a covered bazaar, at which a great variety of articles are always on sale. There are altogether 19 mosques in the city, of which 6 are remarkable for their size and architectural elegance. On the S. of the city stands the palace, comprising a space of about 1500 yards long by 600 yards wide, and near it is the Jews' quarter, (El Millah,) a walled enclosure of about 1½ miles in circuit, one-half of it nearly in ruins, thronged to suffocation, and excessively filthy. Morocco is famous for the manufacture of the species of leather to which the town gives name. One establishment is said to employ 1500 persons. The color used in dyeing the morocco is confined to yellow. There are the ruins of extensive aqueducts in the vicinity of the town, some of them 20 miles in length. Morocco was founded in 1072. It has long

been hastening to decay, and is now nearly half in ruins, the result of war, plague, and wretched government. Pop. in 1914, estimated at 100,000.

MOROCCO or MAROCCO, THE EMPIRE OF, (anc. *Tingitana Mauritania*; Arabic, *Moghreeb-el-akaa*, *môh'reeb'el-akaa*, i. e. "The Extreme West;" Fr. *Empire de Maroc*, *ôm'peér'ân mâr'ok*; Sp. *Marruecos*, *mâr-roo-â'koo*;) an extensive maritime country occupying the N.W. extremity of Africa, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Mediterranean, N.E. by Algeria, and E. and S. by the Sahara or Great Desert; lat. 28° to 36° N., and lon. 0° $35'$ to 11° $38'$ W.; area about 222,560 square miles, consequently exceeding that of France. The country is traversed diagonally from N.E. to S.W., throughout its whole extent, by the great mountain chain of Atlas, on the N.W. side of which lie the territories of Fez and Morocco; on the opposite side, the principalities of Tafilalet, Draia, (Daraa,) El-Harich, Adrar, Gezulah, Soos, and Teseet or Soos-el-akaa, that is, "the extreme or furthest limit." The Empire of Morocco is not divided in the manner of European states. The division best known in it is that derived from the occupying tribes, and with which we are very imperfectly acquainted; another is that of the Ammalah or districts, now 30 in number, but fluctuating and very unequal, sometimes confined to a single town, sometimes embracing an extensive territory, administered each by a *kaid*, whose chief duty it is to collect the imposts.

Natural Regions, Mountains, &c.—Physically considered, Morocco falls naturally into four separate regions:—1. The great range of the Atlas, composed of two or more parallel chains, meeting the desert of Angad, in the N.E., forms a natural frontier. 2. Er-Reef, (Er Rif), or the northern maritime district, comprising the chains of mountains which rise at no great distance from the Mediterranean Sea. This region is connected with the former by an elevated tract of country W. of the Mulweeyah, (Muluia.) 3. The wide belt of fertile plain, intermixed with gentle hill and valley, which lies between the two preceding regions, and extends from the Mulweeyah to Mogadore, a distance of 450 miles. 4. The plains and valleys S.E. of the Atlas. These last all terminate in or adjoin the Great Desert. But here the landmarks of empire have little stability. The rulers of Morocco exercised sovereignty, at one time, over Tegerarin, Toot or Twat, Arouan or Arawân, and several other oases in the heart of the desert; they even carried their victorious arms across the desert to Timbuctoo and Kaghô. At the present day, however, they have little or no real power S. of the Atlas. In this portion of the Atlas are comprised the most elevated points known in North Africa. Miltseon, (Miltain,) a peak distant about 30 miles S.S.E. of the city of Morocco, has an absolute height of 11,500 feet, thus equalling the highest of the Pyrenees, and falling but little short of the limits in this latitude (31°) of perpetual snow. Adjoining the central chain are several table-lands of great extent, consisting of irregular plains; and, at a little distance N. of it, extends the maritime chain now called Er-Reef, and formerly the Atlas Minor; its general height is from 2500 to 3500 feet.

Rivers.—The height of these mountains, and the general uniformity of their slope on both sides, procure for Morocco the distinction of having the largest rivers in North Africa. The rivers flowing from the N. side of the Atlas have a shorter course than those flowing from the S., but the former have their channels well filled with water, while the latter, whether they flow circuitously to the sea, or become lost in the sands of the desert, are dry in summer. The Mulweeyah, rising in a principal knot of the Atlas, nearly in lat. 32° $30'$ N., flows N.E. to the Mediterranean, with a course of 250 miles. The Sebou descends from Mount Siligo W. to the Atlantic, in a course of 200 miles. The Omm-er-rebich, ("mother of verdure,") which enters the sea at Azamor, lat. 33° $17'$ N., has a course of about 190 miles; and the Tensift, which passes near the city of Morocco, has a length of about 180 miles. Of the rivers which discharge their waters into the desert, the Guir, the most E., seems to have a course S.E., occasionally traceable for 300 or 400 miles. The Zia, which, with its numerous affluents, waters a very fertile and populous country, is wholly spent before it attains half that length. The Draia or Daraa, rising in the central and most elevated portion of the Atlas, (lat. from 31° to 32° N.) first runs S. for nearly 200 miles, forms a vast lake called Ed-Debaia, having three times the surface of Lake Geneva, and then, turning W., enters the ocean in lat. 28° $15'$ N., after a course of 700 miles; the lower portion of its bed, however, as well as the lake, are periodically dry, the waters of the latter giving place to richly cultivated fields. The coast, being generally low and little broken, offers few good harbors; of these, Tangier, and Mogadore or Sweera, (Suira,) are the best; the rest, as El-Araish, Sla or Salae, and Rabat, Melhodia, Azamor, &c., are but open roadsteads at the mouths of rivers. Along the coast are numerous sabbas or shallow pools, which the hot season converts into salt-pans.

Geology, Minerals, &c.—Respecting the geology of this remarkable region, there is scarcely anything known. Though the summits of the Atlas often rise into peaks, they never exhibit needles or jagged outlines, with acute angles; their scenery is characterized rather by rounded heights clothed

with luxuriant forests, than by rugged and precipitous forms. Of the mineral treasures, the richest and best known are the copper ores, which are found chiefly in the S. ramifications of the Atlas, S. of the river Soos, near 29° $30'$ N. lat., and between 8° and 9° W. lon. There are reports, also, of iron-mines in the interior, and of lead found in the vicinity of Témausa. The *khul* or ore of antimony, used by Moorish ladies for darkening the eyebrows, is obtained from Tedia. Amethysts of great size and beauty have been found in the recesses of the Atlas.

Climate and Vegetable Productions.—The extremes of temperature in Morocco lie within moderate limits, the thermometer, in the plains, rarely falling below 40° Fahrenheit in the winter; while even in Tarodant, the chief town of Soos, it does not rise above 95° in summer. The mean annual temperature of the city of Morocco, at an absolute elevation of 1384 feet, is about 64° . Of the Flora there is as yet but little known. The forests of Er-Reef contain, among other species of oak, that which bears edible acorns, and also that which yields cork. In the higher regions of the Atlas are found the Aleppo pine, the cedar of Lebanon, many varieties of oxycedrus and of juniper, yielding fragrant gums. The *Phoenix dactylifera* or date-palm, and the *Chamerops humilis* or dwarf-palm, form extensive woods E. and S. of the Atlas. In the maritime region grows the *Eleodendron argân*, from the olive-like fruit of which is extracted an excellent oil, called *argân*, consumed in large quantities in the country, though little known in Europe. Among the wild plants of the S. provinces, may be mentioned the caper and archil, the latter of which supplies an important article of commerce.

Cultivation.—The agriculture of Morocco is in the lowest possible condition. The soil is but rudely scratched with a wooden plough; neither science nor capital aid the labors of the husbandman; and the annual production is calculated barely to supply the wants of the country. The cereal crops are wheat, which is excellent; barley, of inferior quality; and maize. Durrah or millet (*Sorghum vulgare*) constitutes the chief support of the population, though beans, the esculent arum, and even canary-seed, are consumed in large quantities by the poorer classes. The vine is cultivated only near the towns, merely for the sake of the fresh grapes and raisins. All the fruits of Southern Europe, and the Canary Islands, are to be found here in sufficient abundance. A large portion of the population leads a pastoral life, subsisting wholly on the produce of their herds and flocks.

Animals.—The lion still haunts the plains on the sides of Atlas, followed by panthers and ounces. The wild bear inhabits the woods. Gazelles, and several species of large antelope, enter the country from the desert. But more formidable by far than beasts of prey, is the locust, which, coming from the desert, lays its eggs in May, and the young brood taking wing in July, come forth in countless multitudes, spreading desolation over the fields, and terrifying the people with the threat of pestilence and famine. The ostrich is found on the S. frontiers of Morocco, and the ostrich feathers brought from that quarter are the best known in commerce. The wealth of the Arab tribes consists chiefly in their droves, herds, and flocks. Horses of an excellent breed are numerous, and the number of horned cattle is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000. Still more important are the sheep, supposed to number at least 45,000,000. The wool is frequently of the finest possible description. The number of goats is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Manufactures.—In general, among the rural population, each family supplies all its own wants. Every woman spins, and every man knows how to weave the coarse cloth which forms his haik or mantle. In the towns, however, some manufactures have sprung up. Fez makes and exports great quantities of the cloth caps which bear the name of that city. The tanners of Mequinez have a great reputation; those of Morocco render the lion's or panther's skin as white as snow and as soft as silk. Of the fine Morocco leather, Fez furnishes the red, Tafilalet the green, and the city of Morocco the yellow. The Morocco carpets, called by the Moors Sherbiah and Katifah, and much esteemed in Europe, under the name of Turkey carpets, are made chiefly in the province of Ducalia. The Jews alone do business as goldsmiths and jewellers.

Commerce.—The commerce of Morocco may be classed under three heads:—1. Commerce with the East, carried on by means of the caravans to Mecca, which have at once a mercantile and a religious character; 2. With Soudan or Negroland, across the Great Desert; 3. The maritime trade with European states. The former comprises Persian silks, perfumes, spices, and some Indian goods; to which are added cotton and raw silk from Cairo; the whole amounting in value to about \$2,000,000. The goods exported by this channel are cochineal, indigo, skins, fine leather, woollen cloths, and ostrich feathers. The Kafilahs going S. are much less numerous than those destined for Egypt or Mecca, yet they often reckon from 16,000 to 20,000 camels, and 500 or 600 men. At Timbuctoo, they meet the merchants from the S., and dispose of their goods, chiefly silk,

woollen mantles, sashes, Turkey daggers, tobacco, and looking-glasses, for ivory, rhinoceros-horn, incense, gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, malaghetta or Guinea pepper, cardamum, assafetida, indigo, and slaves. This traffic yields them a great profit. Of 4000 black slaves annually brought into Morocco by the Káfilahs from the S., not more than half remain in the country; the rest are profitably disposed of in Algiers and Tunis. The capital advanced on each expedition to Timbuctoo is estimated at \$1,000,000, and the returns are said to exceed in value ten times that amount. The trade by sea with European states is said to have been opened, in 1551, by Thomas Windham, an Englishman. Of the whole of this commerce with Christian states, two-thirds in amount are carried on with Great Britain; the imports from which may be valued, in round numbers, at \$2,420,000. Five cities, namely, Fez, Morocco, Mequinez, Rabat, and Tetuan or Tetuan have mints, and coin gold, silver, and copper.

Inhabitants, Education, &c.—An important element of weakness in the social and political constitution of Morocco is to be found in the division of its population into several distinct races, which, so far from uniting, repel one another. The Berbers, the oldest inhabitants of the country, are divided into Amazig and Shelluh, the latter of whom inhabiting the recesses and high plains of the Atlas, S. of the capital, devote themselves to agriculture. The Amazig inhabit the mountains of Er-Reef, and parts of Atlas. The Arabs form the bulk of the rural population in the plains; some of them are cultivators; some are Bedouin; most of them entered the country with the victorious successors of Mohammed; while others claim Hamyaritic descent, and a much more ancient settlement. In the towns along the coast we find the Moors, supposed to be a remnant of the Mohammedans expelled from Spain in the 15th century. The chief physical characteristic of this people is their corpulence, and it is said that, in the harems, extreme corpulence is considered by the ladies as the first of personal attractions. A considerable number of Jews is to be found in all the commercial towns of Morocco. The education given at the schools in the chief towns of Morocco, and completed at the university of Fez, entitled *Dir el Ilm* ("the abode of knowledge") does not go beyond the theology of the Koran. The public libraries, once famous, are now dispersed; true science is unknown, and whatever monuments of art are to be found in the kingdom, point to past ages, particularly to those when literature and art flourished under the Arabian dynasties in Spain. Music is the only art for which the Moors are said to manifest a decided taste.

Government.—The sovereign or Sultan of Morocco, styled, by Europeans, Emperor, bears the title of Emeer el Moomeeneen, or "Lord of the true Believers." He is ordinarily called, by his subjects, simply *Súid-na*, "Our Lord." He is absolute in the strictest sense; the lives and properties of his subjects are at his disposal; from him alone proceed laws, which he makes and unmakes at his pleasure. The Sultan's treasury, situated in Mequinez, and called the *Beit-el-mell*, ("House of the funds") is a mysterious and impenetrable structure, guarded by 2000 blacks. It is supposed to contain money, jewels, and bullion, to the value of \$50,000,000. It was formerly customary to put to death immediately the persons employed to deposit treasures within its walls. The military force maintained by the Sultan does not ordinarily exceed 16,000, of whom half are blacks, and of the remainder a large portion are Bedouins from the S. desert. The marine force is insignificant.

For an estimate of the population of Morocco, there are no certain data whatever. Jackson assumes it to be 15,000,000; Gräberg de Hemsk, 8,500,000. There is reason, however, to believe that the population of Morocco is about double of that of Algeria; whence we may conclude that it is between 8,000,000 and 8,000,000, and probably does not much exceed 6,000,000. The Berbers appear to be much more numerous, and the black population much less so than has hitherto been supposed.

History.—In the *Mauvri* or *Maurulii*, *Maslyli*, *Mazices*, and *Gatulli* of ancient writers, it is easy to recognise the Moors or Moriscas, the Shelluh, Amazig, and Gezulah or Benoo Gotalah of modern times. The Vandals, who held the country for some years, are supposed to have introduced into it, at the end of the 5th and beginning of the 6th century, the piratical habits, which afterwards became so characteristic of the coasts of Barbary and Morocco. In the latter part of the 7th century, the Arabs, fired with enthusiasm, spread over North Africa, and having taken possession of Mauritania, penetrated S., even to Soot and the borders of the desert. It was about this time that the Jews were expelled from Spain by decree of the Council of Toledo. (A. D. 694.) and sought refuge in great numbers on the shores of Africa.

Near the close of the 8th century, a descendant of Mohammed, named Edris, was made sovereign of the Berber tribes in and about Atlas. His son and successor founded, in 807, the city of Fez, and established the dynasty of the Edrisites. In 1035, the warlike sect of the Morabites (El-Morabetsoun, signifying those "strictly bound by religion") first rose into

existence among the Gezulah, and on the borders of the desert. In 1055, their chief, Abu Bekr ben Omar-el-Lamtúni, was proclaimed sovereign of Maghreb-el-aksa. His grandson crossed the mountains, and in 1072 laid the foundations of the city of Morocco, which thus arose with the remarkable dynasty of the Morabites or Almornavides. In the time of El-Watas, the founder of a dynasty bearing his name, the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain A. D. 1480-1501, added 800,000 souls. It is said, to the population of Maghreb-el-aksa. In the middle of the 16th century, a new dynasty commenced with the descendants of the Sherreef Hoesin. The 5th of this family, commonly called Hamed Sherreef el-Man-soor, towards the close of the 16th century, made himself master of Morocco, and pushed his conquests through the desert as far as Timbuctoo and Kagho. His reign (from 1579 to 1603) is regarded as the golden age in the history of Morocco. The ninth and last Moroccan dynasty is that founded in 1648, by Mulai Sherreef el-Fileli, or King of Tafielt, who was remarkable, among other things, for his numerous posterity, having 84 sons and 124 daughters. From him the present (1853) Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Abd-er-rahman, whose reign commenced in 1822, is the tenth in succession. His predecessor abolished, in 1814, the slavery of Christians throughout his dominions; and, in 1817, he disarmed his marine, and strictly prohibited piracy.—Adj. MOORISH, moor'ish, MOROCCAN, and MORISQUE, mo-résk'; (Arab. MOHRABEE, mo'ghrá-bee', in the plural, MOGHARBA, mo'ghar-bá; Sp. MARRUQUIN, mar'no-keen';) inhab. Moor and MOHRABIN, mo'ghrob-in.

MOROCK'VOO, a village of Jasper co., Indiana, 118 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

MOROMANNO, a town of Naples. See MORMANNO.

MORON, mo-rón', or MORON-DE-LA-FRONTIERA, mo-rón/dá-lá-fron-ti-é-rá, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 32 miles N.E. of Seville, near the Guadaira. In the principal square stands the Town-house. It has also a prison, granary, eight primary schools, a Latin grammar school, 3 hospitals, a fine church with 3 naves, and several convents and nunneries. On the hill, E. of the town, are the ruins of the ancient castle, for several centuries one of the most important strongholds in Spain. It was blown up by the French in 1812. Agriculture is the prevailing occupation, but there are also 4 manufactories of hats, 1 of soft soap, several of lime and gypsum, 6 potteries, numerous flour and oil mills, and a few looms for linens. Moron has long been the headquarters of gangs of robbers, who have infested this part of Spain. Pop. 10,192.

MORONE, mo-ro'ná, or MORRONE, mon-ro'ná, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles S.W. of Larino. Pop. 3200.

MOROS, mo-roce, a village of Spain, Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa, with a church and hospital. Pop. 1125.

MOROTAI, one of the Sandwich Islands. See MOROKAI.

MOROVSK or MOROWSK, mo-rovsk', a market-town of Russia, government and 36 miles S.W. of Tchernigov, on the Desna. Pop. 2500.

MOROZZO, mo-ro'zo, a market-town of Piedmont, 8 miles E.N.E. of Coni, on an affluent of the Tanaro. Pop. of commune, 1685.

MORPETH, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 14 miles N. by W. of Newcastle, on the railway to Berwick. It has two principal streets, paved, and lighted with gas; a town-hall, an elegant bridge of 3 arches over the Wansbeck, a prison and court-house, an old market-cross, a fine old parish church, in the decorated English style, a handsome chapel of ease, several Dissenting places of worship, and a Roman Catholic chapel; a grammar, and several other schools; a mechanics' institute, and a dispensary. The woollen manufacture and tanning are carried on to some extent. Dr. Morrison, the Chinese scholar and missionary, was a native of Morpeth; it also gives the title of Viscount to the family of Howard. The town was burned down by its own inhabitants, in 1215, that it might not furnish quarters to King John. The borough returns a member to Parliament. Pop. in 1851, 10,012.

MORPETH, a town and river-port of New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter River, 78 miles N.E. of Sydney. It has an Episcopalian church, a Wesleyan chapel, several schools, a steam flour-mill, a soap and candle manufactory. Steamers and sailing vessels constantly ply between this place and Sydney.

MORPETH, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Kent, 192 miles from Toronto, and 61 miles from London.

MORRA, mo-rá, a town of Italy, Piedmont, division of Coni, 7 miles S.W. of Alba, on the Tanaro. Pop. 3318.

MORRA, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 3 miles E.N.E. of Sant' Angelo-del-Lombardi. P. 3300.

MORRIS, a county towards the N. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Pequannock River, on the E. and S.E. by the Passaic, and partly on the N.W. by the Musconetcong, and is drained by the N. and S. branches of the Raritan, and by Rockaway River. Schooley's Mountain, in the W.,

Trowbridge Mountain, near the centre, and Long Hill, in the S. part, are the principal elevations. Copper, iron, zinc, sandstone, and limestone are abundant; and marble, plumbago, manganese, and other valuable minerals are found. The iron-mines are very valuable, and great numbers of the inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing this metal. The Morris Canal traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Organized in 1788, and named from Lewis Morris, then governor of the province. Capital, Morristown. Pop. 30,158.

MORRIS, a township of Otsego co., New York. Pop. 227.

MORRIS, a township of Morris co., New Jersey. P. 4992.

MORRIS, a township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. P. 639.

MORRIS, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 1250.

MORRIS, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 787.

MORRIS, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 133 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 278.

MORRIS, a village and township on the S. border of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1688.

MORRIS, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1028.

MORRIS, a thriving post-village, capital of Grundy co., Illinois, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 62 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is the principal shipping point for the grain of Grundy county. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad passes through the village. About 400,000 dollars' worth of produce was received here in 1852. Laid out in 1841. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 1000.

MORRIS CHURCH, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

MORRIS CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

MORRISDALE, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the Clearfield Turnpike, 110 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

MORRIS HILL, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

MORRISIA/NA, a beautiful and flourishing post-village of Westchester co., New York, on Harlem River, and on the Harlem Railroad, 10 miles N. of New York. It contains churches of 7 or 8 denominations, several seminaries, numerous stores, and many elegant country seats, the residences of persons doing business in New York. A branch railroad connects it with Port Morris on the East River.

MORRISON, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MORRISON'S, a small post-village of Monroe co., Illinois.

MORRISON'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Warren co., Tennessee.

MORRISON'S TAN YARD, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

MORRISON VILLE, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

MORRISON VILLE, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

MORRIS PLAINS, a little village of Morris co., New Jersey, 2 miles N. of Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., Vermont, on the left bank of the Lamoille River, about 20 miles N. by W. of Montpelier. It contains several manufactures of woollen goods, starch, leather, boots, shoes, &c. Pop. 1441.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village, township, and river-port of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the river St. Lawrence, about 14 miles S.W. of Ogdensburg. Black Lake bounds the township on the E. The village on the river has a wharf where steamboats land, and several warehouses. It communicates with the interior by a plank-road. Pop. 2274.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village and township, capital of Morris co., New Jersey, on Whippany River, and on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 60 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, and 32 miles by railroad W. by N. of New York. It is situated on a plain, is regularly laid out, and presents an appearance of neatness and comfort, having a fine public square in the centre. It contains a handsome court-house, 5 or 6 churches, 1 bank, 2 academies, a large hotel, and numerous stores. It is the principal market for a rich and highly productive agricultural region; 2 newspapers are published here. Morristown has manufactures of paper, coaches, iron, &c. It is noted as having been the head-quarters of the American army on two different occasions. The house occupied by General Washington is pointed out, and the remains of an old fort are still visible in the rear of the Court-house. Pop. estimated at 3300.

MORRISTOWN, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, a village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley on the route of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

MORRISTOWN, a thriving post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the National Road, 21 miles W. of Wheeling, has 2 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

MORRISTOWN, a village of Clarke co., Indiana, on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus, 20 miles N. of the former.

MORRISTOWN, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, about 65 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. Laid out in 1851.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, on the Blue River, and on the railroad from Shelbyville to Knightstown, about 26 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, about 15 miles E. of the town of Rock Island.

MORRISTOWN, a post-office of Cass co., Missouri.

MORRISTOWN, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Sidney, on the St. George Bay, near its entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 120 miles N.E. of Halifax.

MORRISVILLE, a post-village in Morristown township, Lamoille co., Vermont, on the Lamoille River, which furnishes it with water-power, about 20 miles N. by W. of Montpelier. It contains a church, an academy, 1 printing-office, and 1 grist and saw mill. Pop. about 300.

MORRISVILLE, a thriving post-village in Eaton township, and capital of Madison co., New York, on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, about 100 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, several churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1855, 715.

MORRISVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, opposite Trenton, 30 miles above Philadelphia. The railroad from Philadelphia to New York passes through it; and a bridge, 1100 feet long, connects it with the city of Trenton. It was formerly the residence of Robert Morris, the eminent financier. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

MORRISVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 95 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

MORRISVILLE, a post-office of Wake co., North Carolina.

MORRISVILLE, a small village of Clinton co., Ohio.

MORRISVILLE, a village and station of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the railroad between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, 25 miles W. by S. of the latter.

MORRO-DE-SAO-PAULO, (Morro-de-São-Paulo.) mor-ro-dá-sôw-pôw-lo, a village of Brazil, at the foot of a promontory on the N. extremity of the island of Tinharé, S. of the Bay of All Saints, province and 50 miles S.W. of Bahia. It is defended by a battery, and contains a church and a primary school.

MORRO-GRANDE, mor-ro-grân-tá, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 15 miles S.E. of Cabete, with one of the most beautiful churches in the province. The inhabitants are almost all miners or laborers. Pop. 5000.

MORROGRANDE, a mountain range of Brazil, which, after forming part of the boundary between the provinces of Goyaz and Minas-Geraes, enters the latter, and becomes the base of the chain known by the name of Pyrenees. It here forms the watershed between the waters of the N. and S., and gives rise to some of the great rivers of Brazil.

MORRONE, a town of Naples. See MORONE.

MORROPE, mor-ro-pé, a town near the N. extremity of Peru, on the Leche, near its mouth in the Pacific.

MORROW, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, has an area of 370 square miles. It is drained by the Vernon River, the East branch of the Olentangy or Whetstone, and by Walnut Creek, all of which rise within its limits. The soil is highly productive. A large quarry of freestone has been opened at the county seat. The county is intersected by the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, and by the route of the Springfield and Mount Vernon Railroad. Formed about 1848, and named in honor of Governor Morrow, of Ohio. Capital, Mount Gilead. Pop. 20,280.

MORROW, a thriving post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, at the terminus of the Zanesville and Wilmington Railroad, 37 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has been built since the construction of the railroad, (about 1844.) Pop. 1000.

MORS, mors, or MORSOE, (Moræ.) mors/ôch, almost mors/ôh'ych, an island of Denmark, Jutland, in the Lyne-ford, and forming a part of the amt of Thisted. Length 23 miles, breadth 11 miles. Pop. 6000, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing. Surface level; about two-thirds of it is fertile, and cultivated, the rest marshy. Principal town, Nykøbing, on its E. shore.

MORS, (Mörs.) a town of Rhenish Prussia. See MEURS.

MORSBURG, (Mörzburg.) mörs/bôrg, or MEERSBURG, mãrs/bôrg, a walled town of Baden, circle of Rhine, 5 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1320.

MORSCH, (Mörsch.) mörsch, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, N.W. of Ettlingen. Pop. 1209.

MORSCHEN, ALT, Alt mor'shen, is a village of Hesse-Cassel, 5 miles S.E. of Melsungen.

MORSE CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MORSEVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, about 45 miles W. of Albany.

MORSHANSK or MORSCHANSK, mor-shânsk/, a town of Russia, government and 56 miles N. of Tambov, on the Tana. Pop. 5000, partly employed in manufactures of sail-cloth and soap.

MORSOE, an island of Denmark. See MORS.

MORRSTON, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

MORSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MORTAGNE, mor'tâm, a town of France, department of Orne, 21 miles E. of Alençon. Pop. in 1852, 4948. It stands on the summit and side of a steep hill; has remains of old ramparts, and a Gothic church with a lofty tower. The manufactures comprise linen cloths for the colonies, packing cloths, calicoes, porcelain, and leather.

MOR

MORTAGNE, a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. 1318.

MORTAGNE SUR GIRONDE, *mon-tān' sū zhe-rōn'*, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of Saintes. Pop. 1436.

MORTAGNE SUR SEVRE, *mon-tān' sū saiv'r*, a town of France, department of Vendée, arrondissement of Bourbon-Vendée, with mineral springs. Pop. 1404.

MORTAGOA, *mon-tā-gōā*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 20 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 840.

MORTAIN, *mon-tān'*, (*L. Moritum*.) a town of France, department of Manche, 34 miles S.W. of St. Lô. Pop. 2514.

MORTARA, *mon-tā-rā*, a town of Piedmont, capital of the province of Mortara or Lomellina, on the Arbogna, 25 miles N.N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 5316. It is enclosed by walls, and has noble residences, public schools, barracks, and a theatre; but is nearly deserted on account of the malaria from its rice fields.

MORTEAU, *mon-tō'*, a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 16 miles N.E. of Pontarlier. Pop. in 1852, 1703.

MORTEFONTAINE, *mon-tō-fōn-tān'*, a village of France, department of Oise, arrondissement of Senlis. In its fine château the treaty of peace between France and the United States of America was signed in 1800.

MORTESO, *mon-tā-so*, **MORTERO**, *mon-tā-ro*, or **MORTER**, *mon-tā-r'*, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 28 miles S.E. of Zara, 6 miles long, and 2 miles broad. Pop. 1180. On it is a village of the same name, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Odentum*.

MORTES, RIO DAS, *ree'o dās mon-tēs*, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas-Geraes, and joins the Rio Grande on the right, near the small village and port of Macaia, after a course of 120 miles.

MORTES, RIO DAS, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Matto-Grosso, and, after a navigable course of about 400 miles, joins the arm of the Araguay which flows to the W. of the island of Bananal, or Santa Anna, in lat. 12° S.

MORTHOE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MORTIER, *mon-ti-er*, a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles E.N.E. of Liege, with several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1046.

MORTIER, an island in the Malay Archipelago. See **MOTIN**.

MORTIMER, a village in Lake co., Illinois, 45 miles N. by W. of Chicago.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a township of England, co. of Hereford, 5½ miles N.W. of Leominster. A pillar commemorates the victory of 1461, which destroyed the power of Henry VI., and raised Edward IV. to the throne.

MORTIZZO, *mon-ti-zō*, a village of Italy, Parma, 6 miles N.E. of Piacenza, on the Po. Pop. 2601.

MORTLACH, *mon-tlak*, a parish of Scotland, and formerly a bishop's see, co. and 29 miles W.S.W. of Banff. Near it Malcolm II. defeated the Danes in 1010.

MORTLAKE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 8 miles W.S.W. of London, with a station on the London and Richmond Railway.

MORTLOCK ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean N. of the Solomon Islands, lat. 4° 55' S., lon. 158° 10' E.

MORTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MORTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MORTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Lincoln, 2 miles W.N.W. of Gainsborough. Pop. 600.

MORTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

MORTON, a post-office of Tazewell co., Illinois.

MORTON BAGGOTT, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MORTON, EAST, a township of England, co. of Durham.

MORTON, EAST AND WEST, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MORTON JEFFRIES, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MORTON MORRELL, a parish, England, co. of Warwick.

MORTON ON THE HILL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MORTON PINKNEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MORTON'S CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

MORTON'S STORE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

MORTONSVILLE, a post-village of Woodford co., Kentucky, 18 miles W. by S. of Lexington. It contains a church and a bagging factory. Pop. 400.

MORTONVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 94 miles S.W. of Albany.

MORTONVILLE, a small post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MORTREÉ, *mon-tré*, a market-town of France, department of Orne, 14 miles N. of Alençon. Pop. in 1852, 1482.

MORTSEL, *mon-tsel* or *mon-tsel'*, a village of Belgium, province and 5 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp, near the railway to Mechlin. Pop. 1413.

MORTY ISLE, Malay Archipelago, is off the N.E. extremity of Gilolo, lat. 2° N., and lon. 128° 30' E. Length 60 miles, average breadth 25 miles. Chief product, sago.—**THE STRAIT OF MORTY**, between it and Gilolo, is 30 miles across.

MORUM, *mo-roo-er'*, a town of Brazil, province of

MOS

Sergipe, on the Ganhomoraba, W. of Santo-Amaro. It has a parish primary school, custom-house, and a port, which is the entrepôt for the sugar made in the neighboring districts sent to Bahia.

MORUMBIDGEE, a river of Australia. See **MURRUMBIDGEE**.

MORVAH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MORVAN, *mon-vān'*, an old division of France, in the Nivernais, now partitioned among the departments Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire.

MORVAL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MORVEN or **MORVERN**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyll.

MORVEN, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Caithness, parish of Latheron. Elevation 3000 feet.

MORVEN, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, parish of Lathgillston. Elevation 2700 feet.

MORVEN, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

MORVEN, a post-village of Anson co., North Carolina, 115 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

MORVEN, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

MORVEN, a village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Flatrock Creek, 40 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

MORVILL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MORVILLAR, *mon-vee-yāw'*, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 7 miles S.E. of Belfort. Pop. 400.

MORVIN, a post-office of Clarke co., Alabama.

MORZASCO, *mord-zāsko*, or **MURZASCO**, *moord-zāsko*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Acqui, on the Bernide. Pop. 1900.

MORZINE, *mord-zee-nā*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, 12 miles S.S.E. of Le Biot, on the Dranse. Pop. 2000.

MOSA. See **MEUSE**.

MOSALEM, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, near the Mississippi River, 75 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

MOSALSK, a town of Russia. See **MASALASK**.

MOSAMBIQUE, a country of Africa. See **MOZAMBIQUE**.

MOSBACH, *mos-bāk*, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Elz, 32 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2400. It is enclosed by walls, and has a high school, and manufactures of porcelain and paper.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 miles S. of Wiesbaden.

MOSBOROUGH, a township of England, co. of Derby.

MOSBURG, *mos-bōro*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1739.

MOSCHA. See **MUSCAT**.

MOSCHEL, *ober mosh'*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Palatinate, 25 miles S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1477.

MOSCHENITZA, *mos-kā-ni-tā*, a maritime village of Istria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 12 miles S.W. of Fiume.

MOSCHIANO, *mos-ke-ā'no*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 11 miles N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1500.

MOSCHIN, *mo-sheen'*, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Posen, circle of Schrimm. Pop. 1020.

MOSCHTENITZ, *ober mosh-tee-ni-tā*, a village of Moravia, circle and 17 miles from Pírau. Pop. 1044.

MOSCIANA, *mo-shā-nā*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 10 miles E.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2450.

MOSCHKA, *mos-tee-kā*, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 16 miles E. of Przemyśl. Pop. 2900.

MOSCOW, *moskō*, (*Russ. Moskva*, *mosk-vā*; *L. Moscovia* or *Moschia*; *Fr. Moscou*, *mos-kool*; *Ger. Moskau*, *moskōw*.) a famous city of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, and formerly of the whole Russian Empire, is situated on the Moskva, 400 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg, with which it is connected by a first-class railway; lat. (Observatory) 55° 46' 21" N., lon. 37° 34' E. It is surrounded by a wall or earthen rampart, 20 miles in circuit, of a very irregular shape, and altogether useless for any purpose of defence. The site of the city has an uneven, undulating surface, and is traversed by the navigable Moskva, which, entering near the middle of the W. side of the wall, makes a series of serpentine windings, and leaves it at the S.E. corner. Within the city, the Moskva receives a small tributary from the N.E. The most remarkable elevation is the hill on which the Kremlin stands, situated near the centre of the city. It is nearly of a triangular shape, and surrounded by an immense white wall, 60 feet high, and about 1 mile in circuit. This wall is flanked by embattled towers, and gives access, by several gates, to the interior, which formed the original nucleus of the city, and is still the site of its most important and characteristic edifices. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin, is the second quarter, the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese City, fenced round by a wall, which is flanked with towers and buttresses. Around the Kremlin, as centre, two large circles have been drawn—the inner one, with a radius of 1 mile; and the outer, with a radius of 1½ mile in length. The circumference of each circle consists of a wide belt of finely-planted boulevard. The inner circle stops short at the N. bank of the river. The outer circle is completed, proceeding across the river, and enclosing a considerable space on the S. bank. The zone, enclosed between the Kremlin and the Kitai Gorod, and the inner boulevard, is called the quarter of the Beloi Gorod or

White City; while the other zone, included between the two boulevards, so far as it lies N. of the river, is called the quarter of the Zmelnol Gorod. All the enclosed space beyond the four quarters now described, whether situated on the N. or the S. bank of the Moskva, is regarded as suburbs.

The strange irregularity with which Moscow is built, is one of the first things which forces itself on the notice of the visitor. This might have been expected to be remedied by the great conflagration of 1812; but though the incongruities are certainly fewer than they were, enough still remains to give the city its old characteristic features. The streets, in general, continue uneven and tortuous; numerous paltry lanes open all at once into magnificent squares; and long rows of little yellow wooden houses abut on vast colonial structures. In order to describe the principal edifices, we must again return to the Kremlin, previously stopping to view it from the most favorable spot—the S. side of the bridge Moskva Rekol. Here it seems to rise out of the water, picturesquely adorned with turf and shrubs; while above its snowy wall and verdant foliage, palaces and churches rear their majestic heads, crowned with numerous cupolas of glittering gold and silver, and presenting one of the most striking views of which any European city can boast. Entering by the Spass Vorata, or Gate of the Redeemer, over which is a picture of our Saviour, the object of the deepest reverence, and through which, in consequence, none must pass without being uncovered, we are at once introduced to the most interesting and important buildings of Moscow. The first we notice is the Terema or old palace of the Czar; it consists of four stories, which diminish in ascending, till the uppermost contains only a single room, and is surrounded with balconies, with stairs both within and without, leading to each separate terrace; the lowest floor contains the throne and audience chambers; the highest was the residence of the czarinas and their children; the walls are richly and almost grotesquely decorated, and covered with portraits of the czars, armorial bearings, &c. The main body of this palace was so much injured by the French, that repair was impossible, and its place has been supplied by the Bolshoi Dvoretz or Large Palace, built by the Emperor Alexander, and sometimes called, after him, the Alexanderski Dvoretz; an immense pile, and not without an imposing effect; but its modern style and decorations are in bad keeping with the venerable structures with which it is associated. The same may be said of the Maloi Dvoretz or Little Palace, built by the Emperor Nicholas, containing some interesting pictures by Bernardo Belotto de Canaletto, and a collection of all the works that have been written concerning Moscow, in French, Russian, and German. The Sabernoi Ploshad, or Cathedral Square, situated on the summit of the Kremlin, and enclosed within a magnificent iron railing; contains the Uspenski Sabor or Cathedral of the Assumption; and two churches—the Arkhangelski Sabor or Church of St. Michael, and the Lady of the Cave.

The Cathedral, in which the emperors are crowned, bears no resemblance, either without or within, to the cathedrals of Western Europe. It is a clumsy building, with heavy pillars, which support five cupolas, and, like the walls, glittering with gold from top to bottom, the golden ground covered over with grotesque frescoes of sacred subjects; it was founded in 1325, and rebuilt in 1472. Immediately behind the Cathedral is the Synodalni Dom or House of the Holy Synod, so called because a section of the Synod has its offices in it, and containing the Mir or Holy Oil, which is used in the baptism of all Russian children. A much more valuable treasure of the Holy Synod is a library, remarkably rich in rare manuscripts. The Church of St. Michael is a sombre building, lighted by windows so diminutive, as to do little more than make darkness visible. Almost all the Russian sovereigns, from Ivan Danilovitch, down to Peter the Great, are buried here; their figures, natural size, are painted in fresco round the walls, each over against his own tomb, where he sits wrapped in a white mantle. Immediately adjoining is an odd-looking church, with walls of immense thickness, said to be the oldest in Moscow, and constantly thronged with devotees. The Church of the Annunciation is paved with fine pebbles of jasper, agate, and carnelian. Within the Kremlin, also, is an immense pile of buildings, lining the sides of a triangle, one side being occupied by the Senate, which contains the offices of the various local departments, and the other two by the treasury and arsenal. The chief attraction here is the upper story of the treasury, containing the crowns of the early Czars, arranged in regular succession; several thrones, warlike trophies, and miscellaneous curiosities. The arsenal contains 100,000 stand of arms, the cannon taken from the French during their disastrous retreat, and numerous other military trophies.

Nearly in the centre of the buildings of the Kremlin, now described, and far overtopping them all, is the famous Ivan Veliki, or Tower of John the Great, which rises without ornament of any kind, to the height of 209 feet, and is surmounted by a gilded dome, on which, as on the other gilded domes of the Kremlin, the cross is displayed above the cross-

cent. It is ascended by a good staircase, and amply rewards the toil of ascent by the magnificent view which it commands. It consists of several stories, in each of which hangs a stupendous bell, one of them weighing 64 tons. Another bell, nearly trebling this enormous weight, called Czar Kolokol or the Monarch, stands at the bottom of the tower, on a pedestal of granite, to which it was raised, in 1837, by the Emperor Nicholas, after having remained for a century buried on the spot into which it is said to have fallen, when the tower, in which it was suspended, was burned. Its height is 21.3 feet, diameter 22.5 feet, and least thickness 3 inches. A huge fragment was broken from it by the fall. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin, between its walls and those of the Kitai Gorod, stands, in the Krasnoi Ploshad or Red Place, the Cathedral of St. Basil, one of the strangest specimens of architecture anywhere to be met with; it has no less than 20 towers and domes, all of different shapes and sizes, and colored over with the most varied hues—some green, spread like net-work, over a yellow ground; one red, with broad white stripes; and a third, gilded. The whole is a perfect huddle; and though different accounts of its origin are given, the most credible seems to be, that it was a whim of Ivan the Terrible, to try how many chapels could be erected on the same spot, and under the same roof, where religious service could be simultaneously performed without mutual interference. The architect was an Italian, and so pleased his employer, that the savage despot put out his eyes, in order that he might never be able to build another like it.

It is impossible to state the number of churches in Moscow, some making them 1500, and others reducing them to 250. The smaller number, if proper churches only are included, is probably the more accurate; but it is scarcely possible to traverse a street, in which clustering domes and minarets do not meet the eye. The number of monasteries, also, is very great. Those most deserving of notice are the Donskoi, situated near the S. barrier, surrounded with ancient walls, surmounted by battlements like those of the Kremlin, and containing, within its enclosure, six churches and chapels, several courts, a plantation of birchwood, and dwellings for the Archimandrite and monks; the Semenovskoi, at the S.E. corner of the wall, near where the Moskva leaves it, having more the appearance of a fortress than a monastery; and the Devitchi Convent, at the S.W. corner, with walls, flanked by 16 towers; several churches, one of them containing the tombs of several czarinas and princesses; and a churchyard, beautifully laid out with shrubs and flowers, and containing a great number of fine monuments. Close to this convent is the Devitchi-fall, or Maidens' Field, where the emperors, on their coronation, entertain their subjects. The Emperor Nicholas here, on that occasion, dined 60,000 persons.

Among educational establishments, the only one deserving of particular notice is the University, whose jurisdiction is not confined to the city or government of Moscow, but extends over the governments of Tver, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Vladimir, Riazan, Tambov, Orel, Tula, Kalouga, and Smolensk. It was established by the Empress Catherine, in 1755; consists of 4 faculties, and is attended by about 900 students. Its scientific collections are poor, compared with the best of those in the W. of Europe; but it is tolerably rich in anatomical preparations; in connexion with it is a gymnasium, a library of 50,000 volumes, an observatory, botanical garden, &c. Among the benevolent establishments are the Alexander Hospital and St. Catherine's Hospital, both near the N. barrier; and another hospital of St. Catherine, near the N.E. corner; 2 military hospitals in the E., a widow's hospital in the W., and St. Paul's Hospital and the Galitsin Hospital in the S. Another hospital, the Foundling, situated on the N. bank of the Moskva, a little to the E. of the Kitai Gorod, has acquired more celebrity than all the rest; but whether it is entitled to be ranked among benevolent establishments, is questionable; its encouragement to vice being palpable and notorious; as all children, up to a certain age, are received on presentation, and no questions asked. The number actually in the house, or supported in some way or other by the institution, is upwards of 25,000. Moscow possesses 2 theatres—one, where the performances are in French; and the other, or Alexander Theatre, where they are in Russian. Among the other buildings or places worthy of notice, are the great Riding-School, to the W. of the Kremlin, supposed to be the largest building in the world unsupported by pillar or prop of any kind; the principal bazaar, or Gostinnol Dvor, in the Kitai Gorod, a colossal building of 3 stories, where wholesale merchants, to the number of more than 1000, regularly carry on their trade; the Riadi, an open space in the same vicinity, occupied by narrow streets of shops; the barracks, along the E. side of the inner boulevard; and the Race-course, a large oval, elongated N. and S., and almost touching the S. barrier. The number of open and planted spaces throughout the city is very great. Several of these, including the boulevards, have been already mentioned; and we may now add the Princess Galitsin's gardens, stretching along the right bank of the Moskva, and beautifully laid out, but now partly

occupied by the Empress's villa; and the Sparrow Hills to the S.W.

Manufactures of various kinds are carried on to a great extent within the city; but bear only a small proportion to those which are carried on for Moscow in the surrounding towns and villages. The principal establishments are for textile fabrics, chiefly woollen, cotton, and silk; in all of which, much steam-power, and the most improved machinery, are employed; the other principal articles are hats, hardware, leather, chemical products, beer, and brandy. From its central position, Moscow is the great entrepôt for the internal commerce of the empire. Great facilities for this commerce are given by water communication, which extends, on one side, to the Baltic; on another, to the Caspian; and, on a third, to the Black Sea; and by the railway to St. Petersburg. Another railway is projected from Moscow to Düna-burg, at which point it will connect with the railway now being graded from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. In winter, the traffic over the snow in sledges is enormous; as many as 3600, loaded with goods for Tiflis alone, have been known to leave the city in a single year.

Moscow, for administrative purposes, is divided into 21 districts; and is under the immediate charge of a general and military governor. It is the seat of important civil and criminal courts, and of various superintending boards of police, manufactures, trade, &c.; and has several literary, scientific, and other societies; among which, one of the most prominent is the Bible Society, established in 1813. The foundation of the city dates from 1147. Its nucleus was the Kremlin, which, at first, was nearly surrounded by a palisade, and formed an important military station. For a long time it continued to be a dependency on the principality of Vladimir; and in 1238, when the cruel Batou-Khan devastated Russia, it was sacked and burned. In 1293, it was again sacked, and the inhabitants were dragged away into slavery by Khan Nagai. It afterwards became a prey to intestine dissensions—several princes disputing the possession of it; but at last Dmitri, surnamed Donskoi, became sole master, and died in 1389, after having done more for its prosperity than any one into whose hands it had previously fallen. From this time its prosperity continued to advance, though not without repeated interruptions by fire, pestilence, famine, and war. It now became the capital of Muscovy, and afterwards of the whole Russian Empire; but was deprived of this honor in 1703, when St. Petersburg was founded, and became the royal residence. It still, however, possesses all the grandeur, and many of the other features of a capital. Many of the nobility reside in it; and, both in salubrity and central position, it possesses natural advantages which no political preference can ever confer on St. Petersburg. The principal event, in the history of Moscow, is the burning of it in 1812, for the purpose of dislodging the French from their winter quarters. The damage then done has been long since repaired, and Moscow has again risen from her ashes more beautiful than before. Pop. in 1840, 349,068.

MOSCOW, one of the most important and populous of the governments of Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 50' and 56° 40' N., and lon. 34° 50' and 38° 50' E., enclosed by the governments of Tver, Vladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. Area 12,009 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,348,041. Surface an extended plain with few undulations; principal rivers, the Klazma, Protwa, and Moskva, (or Moskwa,) affluents of the Volga, and the Oka. Soil very fertile, but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Cattle and horse breeding are actively carried on. Manufactures extensive and very varied, embracing woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, carpets, gold and silver wares, paper, &c., employing in 1840, upwards of 85,000 hands in 1150 factories, and at least 120 steam-engines. Next to Moscow, the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov.

MOSCOW, mos'kō, a township of Somerset co., Maine. Pop. 577.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, near the Genesee Valley Canal, about 35 miles S.W. of Rochester. Pop. estimated at 600.

MOSCOW, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MOSCOW, a post-office of Marion co., Alabama.

MOSCOW, a post-office of Polk co., Texas.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Hickman co., Kentucky, 6 miles S. of Clinton, has 2 stores.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Fayette co., Tennessee, on the Wolf River, and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 40 miles E. of Memphis.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 29 miles above Cincinnati, has several hundred inhabitants.

MOSCOW, a post-village and township of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on a branch of Kalamazoo River, about 60 miles S. of Lansing. It contains 3 stores and a furnace. Pop. about 300; of the township, 942.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, 40 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

MOSCOW, a small village of Lincoln co., Missouri.

MOSCOW, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

MOSCOW, a post-village in Muscatine co., Iowa, 25 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City.

MOSCOW MILLS, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

MOSDOK, mos-dok', a town of Russia, province of Caucasus, 63 miles E.S.E. of Georgievsk, on a height above the Terek. It is strongly fortified by nature, being only accessible on two sides, and has been considerably strengthened by art. It has a Roman Catholic, a Greek, and an Armenian church; a hospital, merchant-house, and quarantine establishment; and manufactures of morocco leather and brandy. Pop. 5000.

MOSE, mo'sā, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Timor-laut, lat. 6° 20' S., lon. 131° 30' E., and 20 miles in circuit.

MOSEIRAH, an island of Arabia. See MASSERA.

MOSEL, a river of Europe. See MOSELLE.

MOSELEM, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MOSELLE, mo'sèll', (Ger. *Mosel*, mo'zèl; anc. *Mosellā*.) a river in the N.W. part of Europe, rises in the S.E. of the department of Vosges, (France,) passes Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-a-Mousson, Metz, and Thionville, in France; separates the duchy of Luxembourg from Rhinish Prussia, and joins the Rhine on the left of Coblenz. It is navigable from its confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard. Chief affluents in France, the Meurthe and Seille on the right, and in the Prussian States, the Sarre on the right, and the Surs, Kyll, and Elz on the left. Total course, tortuously N.N.E., 328 miles.

MOSELLE, a frontier department in the N.E. of France, formed of parts of the old provinces of Lorraine and French Luxembourg, between the departments of Lower Rhine, Meurthe, and Meuse, bounded on the N. by Belgium, Rhinish Prussia, and Bavaria. Area 2034 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 459,684. The surface is partly covered with contreforts of the Ardennes and Vosges Mountains. Chief rivers, the Moselle and Sarre. It has mines of iron, coal, and excellent lime, and several salt springs. Forests cover a great part of the surface, and yield excellent building timber. Grain is raised sufficient for consumption, and the wine is of good quality. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Metz, (the capital,) Briey, Sarreguemines, and Thionville.

MOSELLE, mo'sèll', a post village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, near the Missouri River, 10 miles S. of Galena.

MOSELY (mō'sē) GROVE, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

MOSELY HALL, a post-office of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

MOSELY'S, a post-office of Madison co., Florida.

MOSELY'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

MOSHAIK, a town of Russia. See MOSHAISK.

MOSHIEVILLE, mo'shē-vil, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

MOSHKOVA, a town of Russia. See MUTSHKOVA.

MOSIERTOWN, mo'shēr-tōwn, a village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles N.W. of Meadville.

MOSKEN-ESØE, mos'keh-nās'ōsh, the southmost of the Lofoden Islands, Norway, lat. 67° 50' N., lon. 12° 5' E. Length 15 miles, breadth 8 miles. Immediately S. of it is the current called the Mael-ström. See LORFODEN.

MOSKONISI, mos-ko-nee'see, an island of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in the Gulf of Adramyti, 10 miles N.E. of Mitylene. Length 4½ miles. It is mountainous, and has on its S. end the village Mosko, with trade in fruit and cotton.

MOSKVA, mosk'vā, or MOSKWA, (Ru.s. pron. mosk'-vā) a river of Russia, traverses the government of Moscow, from W. to E., passing Moscow, Moshalsk. (Mojaïsk.) Bronnitsa, and joins the Oka at Kolomna. Total course 200 miles. The battle of Borodino, called by the French the battle of Moskva, was fought on the Kolotza, an affluent of the Moskva, September 7th, 1812. See BORODINO.

MOSKVA or MOSKWA. See Moscow.

MOSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 3 miles S. of Birmingham.

MOSLEY or MOSSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 2 miles from Staleybridge.

MOSQUERELA, mos-kā-rā'lā, a walled town of Spain, Aragon, 36 miles E.N.E. of Teruel; with a church, and an old palace in which King Jaime I. of Aragon used to spend the hot season.

MOSQUITIA. See MOSQUITO TERRITORY.

MOSQUITO (mos-kee'to) CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski county.

MOSQUITO CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Mahoning River, about 6 miles from Warren, in Trumbull county.

MOSQUITO CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Ohio in Harrison county.

MOSQUITO (mos-kee'to) TERRITORY, called also MOSQUITIA, mos-kee'she-q, an extensive but not well-defined country, occupying the N.E. projection of Central America, between lat. 11° and 16° N., and lon. 83° 10' and 86° W., and bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Costa Rica, from which it is separated by the river San Juan, S.W. by Nicaragua, and W. by Honduras. Area, including some contested portions claimed by Costa Rica

and Caragua, 34,000 square miles, and, excluding them, about 26,000 square miles. The surface is very mountainous in the W., being traversed by a lofty chain, which stretches across the country in a N. direction, and furnishes the sources of all its important rivers. The largest of these rivers are the Roman or Aguan, forming the boundary of Mosquitia on the N.W.; the Tinto or Wanz, and the Escondido or Segovia. The soil is remarkably fertile, and has a most luxuriant tropical vegetation, producing in abundance all the staples of the West Indies, large quantities of mahogany and other cabinet timber, dye-woods, drugs, &c. The climate along the coasts is hot, humid, and unhealthy; on the highlands it is cool and salubrious. Valuable minerals are said to abound in the interior, and along the coast great quantities of tortoise-shell of the finest quality are obtained. The Mosquito Indians, the native, and almost the only inhabitants, are an active and daring race, tolerably expert in the use of fire-arms. Their chief assumes the title of King of Mosquitia. They have considered themselves under the protection of the British government. The government of New Granada claims the whole country as belonging to the territories of that republic. Capital, Bluefields or Blewfields.

MOSSE, *mos*, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershus, on the fiord, 32 miles S. of Christiania. Pop. 3132. In its vicinity are extensive iron-mines.

MOSSE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mobile.

MOSAMEDES, *mos-sá-má-dés*, a Portuguese colony in South Africa, with a town and fine harbor, 170 miles S. of Benguela, with a healthy climate. It has several forts.

MOSSEY'S VALLEY, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MOSSET, *mos-sét*, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles N.N.W. of Prades. Pop. 1333.

MOSSINGEN, (*Müssingen*), *mö-sing-en*, a market-town of Württemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Steinbach, 8 miles S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 2744.

MOSNINGFORD, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 6 miles from Roanoke. Stages connect here with numerous places in Virginia and North Carolina.

MOSSEKIRCH, (*Mösskirch*), *mös-sé-kírk*, a town of Baden, 24 miles N. of Constance. Pop. 1636. Here the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians, under Kray, May 8th, 1800.

MOSSEKIRCH, a market-town of Styria, 10 miles S.W. of Grätz.

MOSSOCZ, *mosh'shots*, or **MOSONCZE**, *mo'shon'sá*, a market-town of Hungary, 17 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 2755.

MOSSO-SANTA-MARIA, *mos-so sán'tá má-ree'dá*, a village of Piedmont, 18 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 2100.

MOSS SIDE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

MOSBY CREEK, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOSBY CREEK, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, on the line of the E. Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, about 212 miles E. of Nashville. It is liberally supplied with water-power by a creek of its own name, on which there are 2 cotton factories.

MOSTAGANEM, *mos-tá-gá-ném*, a town of Algeria, province and 47½ miles E.N.E. of Oran, about 1½ miles from the Mediterranean. It possesses strong military works, and ample accommodation for troops. It has manufactures of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloaks, and jewelry, and a considerable trade with the interior. Pop. in 1849, 6495, of whom 3377 were Europeans.

MOSTAR, *mos-tár*, ("Old Bridge,") a walled city of European Turkey, and the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Nerenta. In lat. 43° 24' N., lon. 17° 58' E. Pop. 7300, of whom 2900 are Turks, 3560 Greeks, 1440 Roman Catholics, and 300 gipsies. Mostar is celebrated for its old Roman bridge, a single arch of 95 feet span. The houses are mostly of stone, roofed with slabs. Chief exports, hides, wool, fruit, wax, tallow, and cattle.

MOSTARDAS, *mos-tá-dás*, a village of Brazil, province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 50 miles S.S.E. of Alegre, with a church. Pop. 3000.

MOSTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MOSTOLES, *mos-to-lés*, a town of Spain, New Castile, 10 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1650.

MOSTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MOSTYN, a village and township of North Wales, co. of Flint, at the mouth of the Dee, about 4½ miles N.W. of Holywell, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Pop. 2091. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool.

MOSUL, **MOSEL**, *mos-sul* or *mos-sul*, or **EL MOSUL**, written also **MOUSUL**, **MOUSEL**, and **MOSSOUL**, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalik of the same name, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Tigris, 220 miles N.W. of Bagdad. It rises to a considerable elevation in the middle, and is surrounded by a wall, but is in a state of decay. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of Sheikh Abdul Kasim, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, with a fine minaret. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazaars, are also handsome buildings. The city has declined in commerce

as in everything else. At present its bazaars are small and inferior in appearance, and its streets thronged with poor. In point of trade, it is chiefly a thoroughfare for the traffic between Bagdad, Syria, and Constantinople. It has, however, considerable commercial intercourse with the interior of Koordistan. Its principal manufactures are napkins and other cotton stuffs, such as ebintz shawls for turbans, and calicoes. It was formerly celebrated also for its *mudina*, (which word is derived from **MOSUL**.) the manufacture of this description of fabrics having been here carried on to a greater degree of perfection, it is said, than in any other place in the Mohammedan dominions. The climate is extremely hot in summer, the winters are mild, although there is sometimes a light fall of snow. In the vicinity are several warm sulphur springs, also some extensive quarries of marble, and near by, on the E. bank of the river, are the recently-discovered remains of ancient Nineveh. The city has been repeatedly devastated by famine and plague. On one occasion of this kind, where both were combined, or quickly followed each other, it is said that 100,000 persons were cut off. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

MOSUL, **MOSEL** or **EL MOSUL**, a pashalik of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the most part of Turkish Koordistan, between lat. 35° 30' and 38° N., and from lon. 42° eastward, to the border of Persia, having on other sides the pashalics of Van, Diarbekir, and Bagdad. Surface mountainous, especially in the N. and E. Principal rivers, the Tigris, and its affluents, the Great and Little Zab, and the Khaboor. Besides Mosul, the capital, it comprises the town of Arbil, (Arbela), and the ruined Al-Hadhr.

MOSULLA, *mos-sul-lá*, a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, 35 miles W. of Reshd. Pop. 2000.

MOSUR, a town of Russian Poland. See **MOZYR**.

MOSZLAVINA, *mos-slá-vee'ná*, a village of Austria, Slavonia, co. of Veroc, on the Dravo, about 20 miles from Siklos. Pop. 1350.

MOSZYN, *mos-sin*, a town of Prussian Poland, 12 miles S.S.W. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 925.

MOTA DEL CUERVO, *mo'tá del kvér-vo*, a modern town of Spain, province and 48 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca, on the road from Madrid to Valencia. Pop. 3512.

MOTA DEL MARQUES, *mo'tá del má-rkés*, a village of Spain, Leon, 27 miles W. of Valladolid, with a magnificent palace of the Dukes of Alba. Pop. 1892.

MOTAGUA, *mo-tá-gwá*, a river of Central America, states of Guatemala and Honduras, rises near Quetzaltenango, and enters the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles W. of Omoa. In its upper part it has numerous rapids and cataracts; but it is navigable for boats for the last 100 miles.

MOTALA, *mo-tá-lá*, a market-town of Sweden, lan and 23 miles W.N.W. of Linköping, at the influx of the Motala River into Lake Wetter. Pop. 3000. It has a good harbor, and its inhabitants are partly employed in ship-building, and in the manufacture of cutlery.

MOTOMBI, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MOTHE FENELON, *la, lá mot fá-nch-lón*, a village of France, department of Lot, arrondissement of Gourdon. It is named from the family of the Archbishop of Cambrai. Fenelon was born at the Château Fenelon, department of Dordogne, canton of Carlux.

MOTHE MONRAVEL, *la, lá mot món-rá-vél*, a village of France, department and on the Dordogne, 21 miles W. of Bergerac.

MOTHE ST. HÉRAY, *la, lá mot sán-há-rá*, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 17 miles E.N.E. of Niort. Pop. in 1852, 2394.

MOTHELL, *móth-él*, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Waterford.

MOTHPERBANK, off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, is a shoal between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, forming the N.W. boundary of the roadstead of Spithead.

MOTHPERKILL CREEK, of Kent co., Delaware, enters Delaware Bay.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS or **STAMPEN**, a group of islets of Norway, not far from the North Cape, and off the N.W. coast of the island of Mageris. They consist of a central island, rising precipitously to a great height, and other three also precipitous.

MOTHERWELL, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 miles N.W. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1851, 1274. It takes its name from a village anciently dedicated to the Virgin.

MOTHVEY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

MOTIER, *mo-teer*, a post-office of Pendleton co., Kentucky.

MOTIERS TRAVERS, *mo'té-á trá-váir*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles W.S.W. of Neuchâtel; inhabited by watch and lace makers. Here Rousseau resided when he wrote his *Lettres de la Montagne*. Pop. 700.

MOTILLA DEL PALANCAN, *mo-teel'yá del pá-lán-kán*, a town of Spain, 39 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2890.

MOTIR, *mo-teer*, or **MORTIER**, a small island of the Moluccas, Malay Archipelago, S. of Tidor, fertile and well cultivated.

MOTVLEY, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

MOTOLA, *mo'to-lá*, (*L. Moleola*), a walled town of Naples.

province of Otranto, 16 miles N.W. of Taranto. It is an episcopal see. Pop. 2500.

MOTRICO, *mo-tree'ko*, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 2500.

MOTRIL, *mo-tree'l*, a city of Spain, Andalusia, province and 38 miles S.S.E. of Granada, about 1 mile from the Mediterranean. Lat. $36^{\circ} 45' N.$; lon. $3^{\circ} 34' W.$ It is irregularly built, has a town-house, granary, and ill-proportioned collegiate church, all in the great square; also barracks, a nunnery, with a pretty church; several suppressed convents, whose churches are used as chapels of ease; and various schools. By the port of Motril is generally understood that of Calahonda, distant 2 leagues, and the roads of Baradero, where vessels under 500 tons load and unload, and which are defended by a castle. Motril is the depôt for the exports and imports of the provinces of Granada and Jaen. On an average of the two years 1844 and 1845, 244 vessels, of 6180 tons, entered this port, and 232, of 5059 tons, cleared; the chief articles of import being rice, sugar, cinnamon, cocoa, coal, leather, iron, and cotton and woollen tissues; and the chief exports, oil, figs, and raisins, oranges, wine, brandy, corks, esparto, lead, antimony, dye-wood, &c. There are 2 sugar manufactories, 1 of rum; 2 soap works, 9 potteries, about 120 looms for coarse cottons, 18 bake-houses, 4 flour and 4 oil mills. Pop. 10,170.

MOTSKI, *mot'skee*, a market-town of Russia, government and 167 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 1800.

MOTTA ALCIATA, *mot'tà àl-chà'tà*, a village of the Sardinian States, province and about 7 miles from Biella. Pop. 1434.

MOTTA CARNASTRA, *mot'tà kar-nà's-trà*, a town of Sicily, province and 36 miles S.W. of Messina, near the N.E. side of Mount Etna. Pop. 1390.

MOTTA-DECONTI, *mot'tà-dà-kon'tee*, a village of the Sardinian States, 9 miles from Vercelli. Pop. 1280.

MOTTA DEL FRIULI, *mot'tà dèl free'co-le*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 20 miles N.E. of Treviso, on the Livenza.

MOTTAFERNO, *mot'tà-fas'no*, a town of Sicily, Messina, 4 miles N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 2000.

MOTTA SAN GIOVANNI, *mot'tà sán jo-ván'nee*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 7 miles S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1140.

MOTTA SANTA LUCIA, *mot'tà sán'tà loo-chee'fà*, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 9 miles N.N.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 3000.

MOTTA SANTA ANASTASIA, *mot'tà sán'tà à-nà's-tà-se-dà*, a town of Sicily, province and 6 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 1450.

MOTTA VISCONTI, *mot'tà vie-kon'tee*, a town of Italy, province and N.W. of Pavia, near the Ticino. Pop. 2350.

MOTTE, *LA*, *là* mot, a market-town of France, department of Côte-du-Nord, 5 miles N. of Loudéac. Pop. 3097.

MOTTE ST. JEAN, *LA*, *là* mott sán zhòe, a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, at the junction of the Loire and Arroux, 15 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. 2000.

MOTTE SERVOLLEX, *mott sán'vol'fà*, a village of Savoy, 4 miles N.W. of Chambéry. Pop. 3711.

MOTTEVILLE, *mott'veel'*, a village of France, on the railway from Dieppe to Havre, 36 miles from the latter.

MOTT HAVEN, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem River and Railroad, 8 miles from New York. It has manufactures of castings.

MOTTINGEN, a village of Germany, on the railway from Munich to Nuremberg, near Nordlingen.

MOTTISFONT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MOTTISTON, a parish of the Isle of Wight.

MUTTLING, *müt'ling*, (*L. Metulum*.) a small town of Illyria, Carniola, on the Kulpa, 13 miles S.S.E. of Neustädtl. Pop. 1000.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONG/DEN-DALE, a village and parish of England, co. of Chester, hundred of Macclesfield, on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, 10 miles E. of Manchester. The village W. of the river Etherton, consists of a long and well-paved street, with houses generally of stone and slated, a grammar and numerous other schools, and extensive factories. It has two extensive print works, and several large cotton factories, in which the great body of the inhabitants are employed.

MOTTRAM ST. ANDREWS, a township of England, co. of Chester.

MOTT'S CORNERS, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 165 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has several mills.

MOTTVILLE or MOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, about 160 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has an iron foundry with a machine shop.

MOTTVILLE, a post-village of Mottrville township, St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph River, about 95 miles S. by W. of Lansing, and 2 miles N. of the Southern Railroad. Pop. of the township, 611; of the village, about 400.

MOTYCA. See *Modica*.

1250

MOTZINGEN, (*Mötsingen*.) *müt'sing-en*, a village of Württemberg, circle of Black Forest, 5 miles S.W. of Herrenberg. Pop. 1028.

MOUAB, a town of Arabia. See *MOOAB*.

MOUCHAMPS, *moo'shòns'*, a market-town of France, department of Vendée, 19 miles E.N.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 2186.

MOUDANIA, a village of Asia Minor. See *MOODANIA*.

MOUDON, *moo'dòns'*, (*Ger. Müden*, *mü'den*, anc. *Mundunum*.) a small town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 14 miles N.N.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 1400.

MOUKDEN, a city of the Chinese Empire. See *MOOKDEN*.

MOULE, *LE*, *lèh mool*, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, with a port on the N.E. coast of Grand Terre. Pop. 10,021.

MOULIN, *moo'lin*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MOULINETTE, *moo'le-nètt'*, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Stormont, 7 miles N.W. of Cornwall, and 43 miles from Prescott. Pop. 120.

MOULINS, *moo'lâns'*, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, on the Allier, and on railway (in progress) from Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 14,781. It has 2 large squares adorned with handsome fountains. Principal public buildings, the Cathedral, never completed, a modern Town-hall, Court-house, National College, 2 large hospitals, an old castle, a small theatre, a public library, picture-gallery, public baths, and large cavalry barracks. In the suburbs along a river are well-planted walks. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, and societies of rural economy, natural history, and fine arts. It has manufactures of cutlery, silk, woollen and cotton, with glass-polishing works, a brisk trade in corn, wine, raw silk, timber, and live stock. It owes its name (MOULINS signifies "mills") to the great number of water-mills, formerly on the Allier. Marshal Villars, opponent of Marlborough, and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., were born here.

MOULINS, *LES*, *là* moo'lâns', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Lille, of which it may be considered a suburb. Pop. in 1852, 4875.

MOULINS ENGILBERT, *moo'lâns' èng'cheef'bair'*, a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the Oaza, 30 miles E. of Nevers. Pop. 1542. It has manufactures of hats, earthenware, and leather.

MOULMEIN or MOULMAIN. See *MAULMAIN*.

MOUL/SEY, *möl'see*, (*EAST*), a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MOULSEY, (*WEST*), a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MOULSFORD, *mölz'förd*, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

MOUL/SON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MOULTAN, a city of Hindostan. See *MOOLTAN*.

MOULTON, *möl'ton*, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MOULTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MOULTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MOULTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MOULTON ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MOULTON ST. MICHAEL, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5 miles N.E. of Richmond, with a station on the York and Newcastle Railway.

MOULTON, *möl'ton*, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Alabama, about 110 miles N. by E. of Tuscaloosa. It has a court-house, several stores, and a newspaper office.

MOULTON, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 450.

MOULTONBOROUGH, *möl'ton-bür-rüh*, a post-township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, bordering on the N.W. shore of Winnepesaukee Lake, 40 miles N. of Concord. Squam Lake bounds it on the W. It contains a mineral spring, and beds of iron ore. Pop. 1748.

MOULTONVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

MOULTRIE, *möl'tree*, a county in the S.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 320 square miles. It is intersected by Kaskaskia River. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil is fertile. The Alton and Terre-Haute Railroad passes along the southern border. Capital, Auburn. Pop. 3234.

MOULTRIE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MOULTRIE, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 66 miles from Cleveland.

MOUNA ROA. See *MAUNA LOA*.

MOUND BAYOU, a post-office of Tensas co., Louisiana.

MOUND CITY, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

MOUNSVILLE, Virginia. See *GRAVE CREEK*.

MOUNDEVILLE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

MOUNT, a parish of South Wales. See *MOEL-Y-MOUNT*.

MOUNT ABRAHAM, a mountain of Franklin co., Maine, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Augusta.

MOUNT ADAMS, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., New Hampshire. It is the second N. of Mount Washington, and next to it in height, having an elevation of 5759 feet.

MOUNT ADAMS or WACHUSET MOUNTAIN, Worcester co., Massachusetts. Height, 2018 feet.

MOU

MOUNTAIN, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 909.

MOUNTAIN COVE, a post-village of Fayette co., Virginia, on the Kanawha River, 200 miles W. of Richmond. One paper is issued here.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, of Culpepper co., Virginia, falls into the Rappahannock.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, a post-office of Catawba co., North Carolina.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

MOUNTAIN FALLS, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, a small village of Scott co., Arkansas.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

MOUNTAIN HOME, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

MOUNTAIN HOME, a post-office of Laurens co., Alabama.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE, New York, the name given to a low ridge extending nearly parallel to the S. shore of Lake Ontario, of which lake it is supposed to have once formed the beach.

MOUNTAIN SHOALS, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON. See AFRICA.

MOUNTAIN SPRING, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.

MOUNTAIN STAND, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

MOUNTAIN TOP, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOUNTAIN TOWN CREEK, of Gilmer co., Georgia, flows into the Coosawattie River.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, post-office, Santa Clara co., California.

MOUNT AIRY, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 16 miles N.N.W. of Trenton; it has 1 church.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, 145 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has several churches and mills.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village in Surrey co., North Carolina.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 113 miles S.E. of Nashville.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

MOUNT AIRY, a small village of Saline co., Illinois.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-office of Randolph co., Missouri.

MOUNT ALBAN, Mississippi, a station on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, 6 miles from Vicksburg.

MOUNT ALTO, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT ANDREW, a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

MOUNT AUBRY, aw/bree, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh River, 1 mile above Allentown. The new Allentown iron works are established here. Pop. 200.

MOUNT AUBURN, a beautiful cemetery, situated about a mile W. of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was laid out in 1831, and comprises an area of about 100 acres. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, portions of it rising to an elevation of about 125 feet above the level of Charles River. A natural growth of forest trees cover a large portion of the grounds, adding a simple, majestic, and most appropriate ornament to this hallowed spot, over which are scattered tombs and monuments of the most various and exquisite workmanship, surrounded and adorned with every variety of shrub and flower. Near the entrance of the cemetery, which is by a massive gateway in the Egyptian style, stands the chapel, a handsome granite edifice, in which are performed the funeral services. The first interment at Mount Auburn was that of Mrs. Hannah Adams, one of the earliest female writers of New England.

MOUNT AUBURN, a post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, about 12 miles S.W. of Shelbyville.

MOUNT AUBURN, a post-office of Christian co., Illinois.

MOUNT BAKER, a peak of the Cascade Range, on the northern border of Oregon, about 90 miles E. from the mouth of Frazer's River.

MOUNT BETH/EL, a little village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 7 miles N.E. of Somerville.

MOUNT BETHEL, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 120 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

MOUNT BETHEL, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

MOUNT BIG/LOW, on the boundary line between Somerset and Franklin counties, Maine, about 70 miles N.N.W. of Augusta.

MOUNT BLANCHARD, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on Blanchard River, 85 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

MOUNT BRIGGS, a village of Potawatamie co., Iowa, 12 miles E. by N. of Council Bluffs.

MOUNT CAL/VARY, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

MOU

MOUNT CAM/BRIA, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

MOUNT CAMPBELL, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT CAR/BON, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

MOUNT CARMEL, a small village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village of Covington co., Mississippi, 55 miles S.S.E. of Jackson.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, 81 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort. It has 1 church, and 2 stores.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio, 12 miles E. of Cincinnati.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana, 75 miles S.E. from Indianapolis.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village, capital of Wabash co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, opposite the mouth of White River, 160 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a beautiful situation and advantages for manufacturing, with a dam across the river, a mile above the village, producing inexhaustible water-power. The place is remarkably healthy, having entirely escaped the cholera when it prevailed in the vicinity. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, 1500.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

MOUNT CARROLL, a thriving post-village, capital of Carroll co., Illinois, on Carroll Creek, 210 miles N. of Springfield. It has a large flouring-mill, for which the creek furnishes motive power. A newspaper is published here. Laid out in 1843. Pop. 600.

MOUNT CHARLES, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 miles W. of Donegal, on the N. side of Donegal Bay. Pop. 539.

MOUNT CLEM/ENS, a flourishing post-village, capital of Macomb co., Michigan, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of Clinton River, 6 miles from its entrance into Lake St. Clair, and at the head of steam navigation, 20 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. A plank-road connects it with Detroit, and another extends 20 miles N.W. to Romeo. A number of the inhabitants are employed in ship-building. Steamboats ply daily between this and Detroit. It contains 1 bank, a manufactory of window glass, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and several mills. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

MOUNT CLIF/TON, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

MOUNT CLINTON, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hudson River, about 15 miles N. by E. of Jersey City.

MOUNT CLIO, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MOUNT COM/FORT, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

MOUNT COMFORT, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

MOUNT CRAB, a post-office of Brown co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT CRAWFORD, a post-village of Rockingham co., Virginia.

MOUNT CRO/GHAN, a post-office of Chesterfield district, South Carolina.

MOUNT DEFT/ANCE, a high eminence in Essex co., New York, overlooking the site of Fort Ticonderoga.

MOUNT DESERT, dés/ert, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine, in Frenchman's Bay, 40 miles S.E. of Bangor, 15 miles long and 12 miles broad. It has several excellent harbors, and employs a considerable amount of shipping in the coasting trade, and the fisheries. The island constitutes a township of Mount Desert Island. Pop. 777.

MOUNT DESERT ROCK, 20 miles S. of Mount Desert Island, Maine. On it is a fixed light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 58' 30" N., lon. 68° 8' W.

MOUNT DESERT ROCK, a new township of Hancock co., Maine. Pop. 5.

MOUNT EATON, eet/on, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 18 miles S.E. of Wooster. Pop. in 1853, 600.

MOUNT E/DEN, a post-office of Spencer co., Kentucky.

MOUNT EDEN FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT EDGE/CUMBE, ɛd/kum, England, co. of Cornwall, is a hilly promontory, with the fine seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, 3 miles S.W. of Plymouth.

MOUNT EDGE/CUMBE, a mountain of New Zealand, North Island, in lat. 38° S., lon. 177° E., and about 10,000 feet above the sea.

MOUNT EL/BA, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

MOUNT E/LON, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

MOUNT EM/MONS, a peak in Hamilton co., New York. Height about 4500 feet above the sea.

MOUNT EZNON, a village of Richmond co., Georgia, 15 miles S. of Augusta.

MOUNT ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

MOUNT EOLIA, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, *see* **fram**, a small village of Guernsey co., Ohio.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, a small post-village of Noble co., Ohio.

MOUNT ETNA, a mountain of Sicily. See **ETNA**.

MOUNT ETNA, a post-village of Huntington co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, 90 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

MOUNT ETNA, a small village of Rush co., Indiana, 6 miles N. of Rushville.

MOUNT EUTAWIA, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOUNTFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MOUNT FREEDOM, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

MOUNT FREEDOM, a post-village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

MOUNT GALLAGHER, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 155 miles N. of Richmond. It stands on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina, 123 miles from Raleigh.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-office of Franklin co., Arkansas.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 12 miles S.E. of Maysville.

MOUNT GILEAD, a small village of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

MOUNT GILEAD, a flourishing post-village of Gilead township, capital of Morrow co., Ohio, on the E. branch of Olentangy River, 42 miles N. by E. of Columbus. The railroad which connects Cleveland and Columbus passes 14 miles west from this place. It is the principal town in the county, and has 4 good mills, which are moved by water-power. Two newspapers are published here. It has a union school. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

MOUNT GROVE, a small village of Davis co., North Carolina.

MOUNT HAWKINS, a post-village of Perry co., Illinois, about 10 miles E. of Pinckneyville.

MOUNT HAWLEY, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

MOUNT HEALTHY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 110 miles S.W. by W. of Columbus.

MOUNT HEALTHY, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

MOUNT HEBRON, a post-office of Green co., Alabama.

MOUNT HERON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

MOUNT HICKORY, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

MOUNT HICKORY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

MOUNT HIGH, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

MOUNT HILL, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MOUNT HILL, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

MOUNT HILLIARD, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

MOUNT HILL IRON-WORKS, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, about 60 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. It contains 2 churches, 4 stores, and 6 factories and mills. Pop. 1634.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-village of Northampton township, and capital of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the north branch of Rancocas Creek, 19 miles S. of Trenton. It is pleasantly situated amidst a fertile and populous country, and contains, besides the county buildings, 7 churches, a bank, 3 boarding-schools, 2 newspaper offices, a woollen factory, and several mills. A branch railroad connects it with Burlington, from which it is 7 miles distant. The name is derived from an eminence which rises about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 2000.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Walhonding River, about 60 miles N.E. of Columbus. It contains 1 woollen factory, a flouring-mill, an iron foundry, and 200 inhabitants.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, (*ho-le-ök* or *höl'yök*.) in Hadley township, Hampden co., Massachusetts, 3 miles E. of Northampton. The summit is 830 feet above the Connecticut River, affording a magnificent view. The Mount Holyoke Female (Manual Labor) Seminary, in the vicinity, is considered one of the best educational institutions in the United States.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MOUNT HOOD, Oregon, one of the summits of the Cascade Range, about 70 miles E. of Oregon City. Height about 14,000 feet.

MOUNT HOPE, a beautiful eminence of Bristol co., Rhode Island, on the W. shore of Mount Hope Bay, celebrated as having been the residence of the famous King Philip.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-village and township of Orange co., New York, on the Shawangunk Kill, a fine mill-stream, about 130 miles S.S.W. of Albany. The village contains a church,

a hotel, a store, and about 150 inhabitants. The township is intersected by the New York and Erie Railroad, on which is a station at Otisville. There are also two other villages, viz., Finchville and New Vernon. The Shawangunk Kill affords motive power for 1 clover-mill, 3 flouring-mills, a woollen manufactory, and 4 saw-mills. The schools of Mount Hope are among the most prosperous in the county. Pop. of township, 1512.

MOUNT HOPE, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles S.E. of Chambersburg. It contains a mill and 200 inhabitants.

MOUNT HOPE, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Holmes co., Ohio.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

MOUNT HOPE BAY, the north-eastern arm of Narraganset Bay, extending through Bristol county, Rhode Island, into Bristol county, Massachusetts.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 111 miles W. of Richmond.

MOUNT IDA, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Arkansas, on the Brushy Fork of Washita River, about 90 miles W. by S. of Little Rock. It is situated in a hilly region, which abounds in valuable minerals.

MOUNT IDA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, in Rutland co., Vermont, about 2 miles S.E. of Fort Ticonderoga. It is chiefly distinguished as having contained important military fortifications in the early history of the country.

MOUNT ISABEL, *iz'-ä-bäl*, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

MOUNT JACKSON, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on Hickory Creek, 50 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg.

MOUNT JACKSON, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Virginia, on the Valley Turnpike from Staunton to Winchester, 13 miles S.W. of Woodstock. Mill Creek affords water-power, which has been somewhat improved.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., New Hampshire, situated immediately N. of Mount Washington, between it and Mount Adams. Height 5657 feet above the level of the ocean.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, a village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the state road from Piqua to Fort Wayne. Pop. about 150.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, a post-office of Carroll co., Indiana.

MOUNT JORDAN, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

MOUNT JOY, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1098.

MOUNT JOY, a post-village and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Lancaster. The village is situated in a rich and populous district, and contains 2 churches and 1 seminary. Pop. 2626.

MOUNT KINGSTON, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 72 miles S. of Springfield.

MOUNT KISKO, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

MOUNT LAFAYETTE, (*la-fä-yät')* a peak of the White Mountains, of New Hampshire, in Grafton co., about 75 miles N. by W. of Concord. Height about 5500 feet.

MOUNT LANTING, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

MOUNT LANGUM, a post-office of Iroquois co., Illinois.

MOUNT LAUREL, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

MOUNT LAUREL, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

MOUNT LEBANON, a small village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MOUNT LEBANON, a post-village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

MOUNT LEINSTER, *leen'ster*, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow, 7 miles E.N.E. of Borris. Elevation 2610 feet.

MOUNT LEVEL, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

MOUNT LIBERTY, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 40 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MOUNT LIBERTY, a post-office of Marion co., Illinois.

MOUNT LINN, a peak of the Coast Range, in California, in about 40° N. lat., and 123° W. lon.

MOUNT MACINTIRE, New York, a summit of the Adirondack group, situated N.E. of Mount Tahawus. Height about 5180 feet.

MOUNT MADISON, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., New Hampshire. It is immediately S. of Mount Washington, and elevated 5415 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT MANSFIELD, of Vermont, the highest peak of the Green Mountains, about 20 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Elevation, 4359 feet.

MOUNT MARCY, New York. See **MOUNT TAHAWUS**.

MOUNT MEIGS, (*mëgz*.) a post-village in Montgomery co., Alabama, 16 miles E. of Montgomery.

MOU

MOUNT MELIMOYU, (mél-e-mo-yoo') a mountain peak of the Andes in Patagonia, near the W. coast. Lat. 44° S. Height 7400 feet.

MOUNT MEL/LICK, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on a branch of the Grand Canal, 6 miles N.W. of Maryborough. Pop. in 1852, 3651, employed in cotton and woollen manufactures, iron and brass works, and potteries. It has a branch bank, and 2 weekly markets.

MOUNT MERIDIAN, a small post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 118 miles N.W. of Richmond.

MOUNT MERIDIAN, a small post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, on the National Road, 8 miles S.E. of Greencastle, and 40 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

MOUNT MILTSIN, in North Africa. See **MILTSEEN**.

MOUNT MISERY, a little village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 17 miles S.E. of Mount Holly.

MOUNT MITCHELL or **MITCHELL'S PEAK**, of North Carolina, is a peak of the Black Mountain, situated about 1 mile N. of the point where an outlying ridge connects Black Mountain with the Blue Ridge. This mountain rises 6732 feet above the sea, and was supposed to be the highest land E. of the Mississippi, till the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, in Sept. 1855, ascended another peak of Black Mountain lying about 3 miles N. of this, whose altitude he ascertained to be 6941 feet. The former was named in honor of Prof. Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina, who was the first to determine its height; the latter, for a similar reason, is called Clingman's Peak.

MOUNT MITCHELL, the loftiest summit of the Darling Downs, East Australia; lat. 28° S. Height 4100 feet.

MOUNT MORIAH, in Coos co., New Hampshire, one of the peaks of the White Mountains, is situated in Shelburne township.

MOUNT MORIAH, a small village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

MOUNT MORIAH, a post-village of Wilcox co., Alabama.

MOUNT MORIAH, a post-office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

MOUNT MORIAH, a post-office of Brown co., Indiana.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee Valley Canal, 36 miles S. by W. of Rochester. The Genesee River flows through the township, and by means of a dam and raceway, which extends to the village, affords an abundant hydraulic power. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, numerous stores, and several mills and factories. Pop. in 1855, 4042.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on Dunkard's Creek, 18 miles S.E. of Waynesburg.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-village and township in Ogle co., Illinois, 177 miles N. of Springfield, and about 6 miles W. of Rock River. The village contains a flourishing seminary and a newspaper office. Pop. 1092.

MOUNT MOURNE, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

MOUNT NEBO, an eminence in Middlebury township, Addison co., Vermont, commanding a fine view of Lake Champlain.

MOUNT NEBO, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT NEBO, a village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the state road from Harrisburg to Pottsville. It contains about a dozen houses.

MOUNT NEBO, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

MOUNT NEBO, a post-office of Yalobusha co., Mississippi.

MOUNTNES/SING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MOUNT NILES, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

MOUNT OF OLIVES, a celebrated hill of Palestine, about half a mile E. of Jerusalem. Its summit commands one of the finest views that can be obtained of the adjacent city.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Wayne co., North Carolina.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-village, capital of Izard co., Arkansas, on White River, about 100 miles N. of Little Rock.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

MOUNT OLIVER, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, is on a high hill, about 2 miles S. of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 150.

MOUNT OLIVET, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

MOUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MOUNTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MOUNT PACARAIMA or **SERRA PACARAIMA**, *serra pácaraima*, an isolated mountain of Brazil, near the Parima. Lat. 3° 38' N., lon. 63° 8' W. See **SERRA PACARAIMA**.

MOUNT PALATINE, a post-village of Putnam co., Illinois, 12 miles S.E. of Hennepin. Judson College, at this place, was founded by the Baptists.

MOUNT PARTHENON, a post-office of Newton co., Arkansas.

MOUNT PELIA or **MIDDLEBURG**, a post-village of Weakly co., Tennessee, 135 miles W. of Nashville.

MOUNT PERBY, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

MOU

MOUNT PETREA, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

MOUNT PIERCE, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

MOUNT PIN/SON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

MOUNT PINSON, a post-office of Jackson co., Arkansas.

MOUNT PINSON, a post-office of Madison co., Tennessee.

MOUNT PISGAH, (pis'gah,) a post-office of Alexander co., North Carolina.

MOUNT PISGAH, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 20 miles E. of Cincinnati.

MOUNT PISGAH, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

MOUNT PISGAH, a small village of Dallas co., Missouri.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Westchester co., New York. Pop. 3323.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Alexandria township, in the western part of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 11 miles W.N.W. of Flemington.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 10 miles N. of Freehold.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 13 miles N.N.W. of Morristown.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1614.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village and township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. of Bloomsburg. Pop. 708.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village and township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S.W. of Pittsburgh. Pop. 1254.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1551.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a flourishing post-borough and township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles S.E. of Pittsburgh. It contains several churches, is one of the largest towns of the county, and has considerable trade. Incorporated in 1828. Pop. 534; of the township, 2576.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Spotsylvania co., Virginia, 5 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Cabarras co., North Carolina, on or near the North Carolina Railroad, 136 miles W. of Raleigh.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small post-village of Monroe co., Alabama.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Caldwell parish, Louisiana.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village, capital of Titus co., Texas, on the road from Clarksville to Jefferson, 320 miles N.E. of Austin City. Laid out in 1846.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Carroll co., Arkansas.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of Maury co., Tennessee, on the turnpike leading from Nashville, 52 miles S.E.W. of that city. Pop. about 400.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small post-village, capital of Harlan co., Kentucky, is situated on the Cumberland River, near its source, 170 miles S.E. of Frankfort.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the turnpike, 10 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has several hundred inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a flourishing post-village and township of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 130 miles E. of Columbus. The village has an active trade, and contains 1 bank, 4 churches, a boarding-school, and several mills and manufactories. The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends is held at this place. Pop. of the village, about 1000; of the township, 1847.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in Oakland co., Michigan, 41 miles from Detroit.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 924.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of Martin co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White River, 35 miles E. of Vincennes, was the capital of the county for several years previous to 1846. It is a shipping point for produce.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Union co., Illinois, 160 miles S. of Springfield.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in Lawrence co., Missouri. Pop. 473.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in Scotland co., Missouri. Pop. 801.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village, capital of Henry co., Iowa, 55 miles S. of Iowa City. It contains an academy, and numerous stores. Two or three newspapers are published here.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village and township of Racine co., Wisconsin, on a plank-road, 4 miles W. of Racine. Pop. 1086.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village of Canada West, in the united counties of Wentworth and Halton, 5 miles from Brantford, and 30 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILLS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT POLK, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

MOUNT PROSPECT, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

MOUNT PROSPECT, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

MOUNT PROSPECT, a post-office of Whitesides co., Illinois.

MOUNT PULASKI, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Illinois, is situated 25 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

MOUNT RAINIER, a peak of the Cascade Range, in the N.W. part of Oregon, in lat. about $46^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $121^{\circ} 30' W.$. Height about 12,000 feet.

MOUNT RATH, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., near the proposed line of the Cork Railway, 14 miles E.N.E. of Roscrea. Pop. 3000. It has a monastery and nunnery, several schools, with manufactures of cottons and worsteds.

MOUNT REPUBLIC, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 170 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

MOUNT ROCK, a small post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT ROSE, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

MOUNT ROSE, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

MOUNT SALEM, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

MOUNT SALEM, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

MOUNT SAVAGE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

MOUNT SAVAGE, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

MOUNT'S BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the extreme S.W. coast of England, co. of Cornwall, between the two large promontories (Horns of Cornwall,) respectively terminating in the Land's End and Lizard Point. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

MOUNT SCOTT, a village in Cass co., Iowa, 200 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City.

MOUNT SERENE, (se-reen/) a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

MOUNT SEWARD, Franklin co., New York, about 130 miles N. by W. of Albany. It is a branch of the Adirondack Range, having an elevation of 4800 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT SIDNEY, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on the stage-road from Winchester to Staunton, 10 miles N.E. of the latter. It contains 1 church and 1 academy. Pop. estimated at 300.

MOUNT SIDNEY, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Muscatituck River, 80 miles S. of Indianapolis.

MOUNT SINAI, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

MOUNT SINAI, in Arabia. See SINAI.

MOUNT SOWTON, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, about 110 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has a fine water-power, and contains a paper-mill, a flour-mill, an iron furnace, and rolling-mill.

MOUNT SORELL, (properly MOUNT SOAR-HILL,) a market-town of England, co. of Leicester, on the Soar, here crossed by a bridge, and on a branch of the Midland Counties Railway, 7 miles N. of Leicester. Pop. 1536.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, (anc. *Tiagghus*), a mountain of Greece, Morea, government of Laconia, in Maina, 10 miles S.W. of Mistra. Height 7829 feet.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, (anc. *Oleha*), a mountain of Greece, near the S.E. extremity of the island of Euboea. Height 4607 feet. Here have been discovered the remains of a temple of Neptune.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a mountain of Greece, island of Ceos.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a mountain of Greece, island of Melos.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a mountain of Greece, island of Paros, Grecian Archipelago.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a mountain of Greece, Santa Maura, Ionian islands, 41 miles S.W. of Amaxichti. Height 3000 feet.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a volcanic mountain of North America, forming a part of the boundary between the British and Russian territories. Lat. $60^{\circ} 18' N.$, lon. $140^{\circ} 30' W.$ Estimated height 17,900 feet. It is said to be perceptible 120 miles off at sea.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, the highest peak of the island of Santorini, Grecian Archipelago, at the S.E. extremity of the island; lat. $36^{\circ} 22' N.$; lon. $25^{\circ} 28' 45' E.$ It is of limestone or marble formation, and 1887 feet high.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a peak on the S. part of the island of Aegina, 1752 feet high.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village of Choctaw co., Alabama, 125 miles W. by S. of Montgomery.

MOUNT STERLING, a small village of Monroe co., Alabama.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Kentucky, on Hinkston Creek, near its source, 60 miles E. by S. of Frankfort. It contains a large brick court-house, 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, 1 bank, and the Highland Institute; also about 25 stores, and numerous mechanics' shops. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

MOUNT STERLING, a thriving post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on the turnpike from Columbus to Washington, about 22 miles S.W. of Columbus.

MOUNT STERLING, a village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the National Road, 46 miles E. of Columbus.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 4 miles from Vevay.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village, capital of Brown co., Illinois, 77 miles W. by N. of Springfield. It is pleasantly situated on the border of a prairie.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-office of Gasconade co., Missouri.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village of Crawford co., Wisconsin, about 25 miles N. by E. of Prairie du Chien.

MOUNT ST. HELEN'S. See ST. HELEN'S.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. See EMMETTSBURG, Maryland.

MOUNT SUMNER, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 155 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

MOUNT SURPRISE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 150 miles N. of Richmond.

MOUNT SYLVAN, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

MOUNT SYLVANIA, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

MOUNT TABOR, a township of Rutland co., Vermont. Pop. 308.

MOUNT TABOR, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

MOUNT TABOR, a post-village of Monroe co., Indiana, on Beanblossom Creek, 11 miles N.W. of Bloomington.

MOUNT TAHAWUS, ta-haw'wus, or MOUNT MARCY, New York, the highest summit of the Adirondack group, situated in the W. central part of Essex county. It has an elevation of 5407 feet above the sea.

MOUNT THUZAH, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina, 44 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh.

MOUNT TOM, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, Hampden co., Massachusetts, has an elevation of 1214 feet above the sea.

MOUNT ULLAH, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

MOUNT UNION, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 80 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MOUNT UNION, a small post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 134 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MOUNT UPTON, a post-village of Guilford township, Chenango co., New York, on Unadilla River, 100 miles W. by S. of Albany.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, on a fine mill-stream, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1479.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, about 22 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. 722.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

MOUNT VERNON, a new and flourishing post-village of Westchester co., New York, on Bronx River, and on the New Haven and Harlem Railroad, 20 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 2000.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 72 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

MOUNT VERNON, Virginia, the former residence of General Washington, on the W. side of the Potomac, 5 miles below Alexandria. It contains the Mansion and Tomb of the "Father of his Country."

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Georgia, 1 mile from the Oconee River, and 100 miles W. of Savannah, is surrounded by sandy pine barrens.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Mobile co., Alabama, 150 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Titus co., Texas, about 300 miles N.E. of Austin, is situated on the border of a prairie, and has a boarding-school for girls. Pop. 200.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of St. Francis co., Arkansas, 115 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock, and 4 miles W. of St. Francis River.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of Rockcastle co., Kentucky, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort. It has 4 churches, several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

MOUNT VERNON, a flourishing post-village of Clinton township, Knox co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the N. bank of Vernon River, 45 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is compactly built on ground gently ascending from the river, and contains a number of elegant dwellings. It is surrounded by a fertile and well-improved country, and has an extensive trade. Main street, the principal business street, is about one mile long. The river affords ample and permanent water-power. The railroad from Sandusky to Newark here intersects the Springfield Mount Vernon and Pittsburg Railroad. It contains 1 Catholic and 5 Protest

ant churches, 1 bank, 40 stores, 2 iron foundries, 1 large woollen factory, and 3 flouring-mills; 3 newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1805. Pop. in 1850, 3711; in 1853, about 4500.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Macomb co., Michigan.

MOUNT VERNON, a thriving post-village, capital of Posey co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 200 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It carries on an active trade, which has lately been increased by the construction of a plank-road to New Harmony. Mount Vernon has 8 or 4 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Illinois, 135 miles S.E. of Springfield. It contains a courthouse, 3 or more churches, and several stores.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village and township, capital of Lawrence co., Missouri, 190 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. 1579.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

MOUNT VERNON, a thriving village of Mahaska co., Iowa.

MOUNT VERNON, a thriving post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 17 miles S.W. of Madison. It has a fine water-power, and good materials for brick.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Wabashaw co., Minnesota.

MOUNT VERNON TAN/NERY, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

MOUNT VIEW, a post-village of Benton co., Missouri, 80 miles S.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 8 miles W. of Lancaster.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-village in Loudon co., Virginia.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-village in Laurens district, South Carolina.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia, 9 miles E. of La Grange.

MOUNT VINCO, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

MOUNT VISION, (vish'yon.) a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 78 miles W. of Albany.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, the highest peak of the White Mountains, and the most elevated land in New England, is situated in Coos co., New Hampshire, about 65 miles N. by E. of Concord. It is 5650 feet above the Connecticut River at Lancaster, and 6226 feet above the level of the ocean. Its summit much of the time is concealed from view among the clouds. The sides are remarkably steep, and for about three-fourths of the distance to the top covered with a thick growth of trees. The pinnacle is in the form of a cone, and consists of a mass of broken rocks. Within a few years Mount Washington has become a popular place of fashionable resort. It is ascended from the W. by a winding pathway for horses, and during the warm season, parties of 50 or 60 gentlemen and ladies visit the summit daily.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, forms the S.W. extremity of the state. It contains Mount Washington, the most elevated peak of the Taconic or Taconic Range, 2024 feet high. Pop. 351.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on a high hill in the rear of South Pittsburg. Here are a number of country seats, overlooking the city of Pittsburg.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, formerly VERNON, a beautiful post-village of Bullitt co., Kentucky, near Salt River, 21 miles S.E. of Louisville. It is the largest place in the county, and contains 3 churches and 6 stores. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. It is a suburb of Cincinnati.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-office of Morgan co., Indiana.

MOUNT WIL/LING, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-village in Edgefield district, South Carolina.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-village in Lowndes co., Alabama, 40 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-office of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana.

MOUNT WOLF, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT YONAH, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 15 miles W. of Clarksville. It has 1 church, 3 stores, and near 100 inhabitants.

MOUNT ZION, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT ZION, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

MOUNT ZION, a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Georgia, 30 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville. It has a flourishing seminary and 3 churches. Pop. about 400.

MOUNT ZION, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

MOURA, moo'râ, (Port. pron. mô'râ or mô'oo-râ,) a walled town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, near the Guadiana, 22 miles S.E. of Évora, with 4000 inhabitants.

MOURA, a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the Rio Negro, 47 miles W.N.W. of Ayrão.

MOURAO, (Mourão,) mō-rōw'wâ, a walled town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, near the Guadiana, 20 miles S.E. of Évora. Pop. 2200.

MOURAD, a river of Asia. See MOORAD.

MOURCOURT, moon'koo's, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 33 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1738.

MOURIES, moo're-â, a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles S.E. of St. Rémy. Pop. 2000.

MOURNE, mōrn, a river of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, runs 8 miles N.N.E. and joins the Foyle at Lifford.

MOURNE ABBEY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, 5 miles S.E. of Mallow. It has the ruins of a preceptory of the Knights Templars.

MOURNE MOUNTAINS, of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, extend about 11 miles from E. to W. between Newcastle on the Irish Sea, and Carlingford Bay. Their highest summits rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea.

MOUROM, a town of Russia. See MOOROM.

MOURROUX, moon-roo', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 2 miles W.N.W. of Coulommiers, on the Grand-Morin. Pop. 2010.

MOURYTOWN, mo'ry-town, or MOURYSTOWN, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 14 miles S.W. of Hillsborough.

MOURZOUK, a town of Fezzan. See MOORZOOK.

MOUSA, a town of Arabia. See MOOSA.

MOUSCRON or MOESKROON, moos'krōn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, near Menin, on the railway from Ghent to Lille. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1794.

MOUSEHOLE, a village of England, co. of Cornwall, at the foot of a hill, on the sea-shore opposite to St. Clement's Isle, about 3 miles S. of Penzance; destroyed by the Spaniards during the reign of Elizabeth, in 1595. The port is defended by two batteries. Pop. 1014.

MOUSSOUL, Asiatic Turkey. See MOSTUL.

MOUSTIER, moo'ste-â, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Ronne, and on the railway from Brussels to Namur, 25 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1633.

MOUSTIERS, moo'ste-â, a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 16 miles S. of Digne, picturesquely situated at the foot of a chain of precipitous rocks. Pop. 1589.

MOUSWALD, moos'wôld, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

MOUTA, moo'tâ or mô'tâ, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on a creek formed by the mouth of the Tagus, 10 miles S.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 1900.

MOUTAPILLY, a town of India. See MOOTAPILLY.

MOUTH OF CARD, a post-office of Pike co., Kentucky.

MOUTH OF HIWASSEE, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

MOUTH OF INDIAN, a post-office, Monroe co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

MOUTH OF POCAH, a post-office of Putnam co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF SAN'DY, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MOUTH OF SENECA, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF WILSON, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

MOUTIER-GRANDVAL, moo'te-â grōn'svâ, or MOUTIER, mūn'ster, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles N. of Bern. Pop. 1298.

MOUTIERS, moo'te-â, a town of Savoy, on the Isère, 30 miles E.S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 2330. It has hot mineral springs. It was the birth-place of Pope Innocent V.

MOUVEAUX, moo'vô, a village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles N.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 2233.

MOUX, moo, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 13 miles N.E. of Château-Chinon. Pop. 1570.

MOUY, moo'ce, a town of France, department of Oise, 13 miles S.E. of Beauvais, on the Thérain. Pop. in 1852, 2766.

MOUZANGAYE, moo-zān-ghî'â, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its W. coast, N.E. of Bembatooka Bay.

MOUZAY, moo'zâ, (L. *Mosomagus Remidrum*.) a village of France, department of Meuse, 9 miles W.S.W. of Montmédy. Pop. 1810.

MOUZON, moo'zōw, a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 9 miles S.E. of Sedan. Pop. in 1852, 2390.

MOVILLE, a small market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 18 miles N.N.E. of Londonderry. Pop. of the town, 595. Steamers ply to Londonderry during the summer.

MOVILLE, (UPPER,) a parish of Ireland, adjoining the above, on the S.

MOVISAS or MOVIZAS, mo-vee'zâ, a people dwelling in the S.E. part of Africa.

MOW, several towns of India. See MUOW.

MOWAH, mōw'â, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, N. of the Ganges, 37 miles E. of Patna.

MOWAH, a frontier village and port of British India, dominions and 70 miles N.E. of Jeypoor.

MOWEAQUA, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Islands. See MAUT.

MOWNA (MAUNA) KEA and **MOWNA ROA**, two volcanoes of Hawaii. See HAWAII.

MOXACAR, a city of Spain. See MOJACAR.

MOXADOS, a town of Spain. See MOJADOS.

MOXENTE, a town of Spain. See MOJENTE.

MOXOS or **MOJOS**, *mo'hoos*, a subdivision of Bolivia, in its N. part, mostly between lat. 10° 30' and 18° S., and lon. 57° 40' and 60° W., having N. and E. the territories of Brazil (from which it is separated by the Itenes or Guapore) and South Peru. It comprises the towns or villages of Exaltacion, Trinidad, Loreto, and Concepcion, though chiefly inhabited by the Mojos, a tribe of roving Indians.

MOY, a river of Ireland, which, after a course of about 40 miles, enters Killala Bay. It is navigable to near Ballina.

MOY, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 6 miles W.N.W. of Armagh. Pop. 857. The Moy-Valley station, Midland Great Western Railway, is 5½ miles E. of Kinnegad, and 30½ miles W. of Dublin.

MOYA, *mo'yá*, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N. of Barcelona. Pop. 2649, mostly employed in making cheese, which is of high repute.

MOYA, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles E.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1398.

MOYA, a town composed of a multitude of villages on the island of Grand Canary, with two primary schools, an oratory, and 7 mills for grinding toasted millet. Pop. 3706.

MOYACOMBE, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, counties of Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow.

MOYAMENSING, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia. It contains the county prison. Pop. 26,979. See PHILADELPHIA.

MOY-AND-DALARSIE, a parish of Scotland, counties of Inverness and Nairn.

MOYARTA or **MOYFESTA**, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare.

MOYCULLEN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

MOYENMOUTIER, *mo'i'x'moo'te-d'*, a village of France, department of Vosges, 6 miles N. of St. Dié. Pop. in 1852, 2582.

MOYENNEVILLE, *mo'i'nn'veel*, a village of France, department of Somme, 4 miles S.W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1100.

MOYENVIC, *mo'i'x'veek'*, a town of France, department of Meurthe, 4 miles S.E. of Château Salins. Pop. in 1852, 1072. Near it is the largest salt-mine in France.

MOYEUVE LA GRANDE, *mo'v'v' lá grônd*, a market-town of France, department of Moselle, on the Orne, 9 miles S.W. of Thionville. Pop. in 1852, 1578.

MOYLGROVE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MOYLOUGH, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway.

MOYNE (MOIN) RIVER, a river of South Australia, falls into Port Fairy, at the town of Belfast. Lon. 142° 15' E.

MOYOBAMBA, *mo-yo-bán/bá*, a town of North Peru, department of Trujillo, province and 40 miles E. of Chachapoyas, on the Moyobamba River, an affluent of the Huallaga. Pop. 5000.

MOYRUS, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway.

MOZ, *moz*, a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, 6 miles E. of Moncorvo. Pop. 420.

MOZAMBIQUE or **MOSAMBIQUE**, *mo-zam-beek'*, (called by the natives *Mas'ambreek'* or *Maz'ambreek'*), a city on the E. coast of Africa, and the metropolis of the Portuguese possessions in that quarter; lat. 15° 3' S., lon. 40° 49' E. The harbor, to which this place owes all its importance, is an inlet of the sea in the mainland, 5 miles deep, and 5½ miles wide. Three small rivers flow into it at its head, while across its entrance extend three small islands, which, with reefs and shoals, break the swell of the ocean, and render the anchorage within perfectly safe in the worst weather. On the middle island, which is about 1½ miles long, and hardly a quarter of a mile wide, stands the city. The other two islands, St. George on the N., and St. Jago on the S., are both uninhabited. They are covered with trees and verdure, while the sandy area of Mozambique, in the middle, is entirely occupied by the city and its defences. The fort of St. Sebastian, at the N. end of the island, built about the beginning of the 18th century, is a great work, mounting 80 guns. At the other end of the island is Fort St. Lorenzo. Mozambique contains the Governor's Palace, a large edifice; the Custom-house, 2 churches, and 5 chapels; the quays and wharfs are all constructed in a style of solidity far beyond the present importance of the place, which is rapidly sinking into decay. It is still the seat of a bishopric, subordinate to Goa, but religion is little thought of. The peninsula on the N. side of the bay belongs to the Portuguese. On the isthmus which joins it to the continent, at the head of the bay, stands the village of Mesuril, where the trade is carried on with the natives, who come down from the interior at certain seasons, bringing ivory, skins, wax, &c. Nearer to the island is Cabocira Grande, where the Portuguese officers and merchants have their villas and gardens; and, at the end of the peninsula, the village of Cabocira Pequena contains the dwellings of Mohammedan inhabitants of the place. The Banyana, through whose

hands passes all the trade with the interior, reside at Lumbo, a village between the latter two. The Portuguese dominion does not extend beyond this narrow territory; and even the safety of Mozambique—the metropolis of the captaincy-general of East Africa—has been threatened more than once by the petty chiefs in the neighborhood. Pop. of the island, about 6000; of which not quite 400 are free. Of these about 30 are Portuguese, the remainder being Canarens (Portuguese Creoles from Goa), Arabs, Banyana, and blacks. Until 1759, the governor of Mozambique was subordinate to the viceroy of India; but in that year the Captain-generalcy of East Africa was severed from India, and placed immediately under the crown.

The COUNTRY (or TERRITORY) of **MOZAMBIQUE**, in other words, the country claimed by the Portuguese, extends from the Bay of Lourenço Marques, (Delagoa Bay,) in lat. 26° S., to Mazimbi or the Brooks, about 40 miles S. of Cape Delgado. At Mazimbi there is an Arab fort, bearing the flag of the Sultan of Muscat. The settlements on this long line of coast are at Delagoa Bay, Inhambau, Sofala, Quillimane, and Mozambique. In none of these settlements is there any occupation of territory beyond the protection of the fort. Besides these, the settlements on the river Zambezi, extending up about 600 miles, (according to Portuguese estimates, 700 miles or even 1500 miles,) and comprised under the title of *Rios de Sena*, are nominally included in the government of Mozambique. These settlements are Sena, about 100 miles W. of Quillimane, (150 by the river,) Zumbo, 150 miles still further up the river; and Mañica, the source of the gold, probably 250 miles S.W. by W. of Tété. The growing power of the Sultan of Muscat, residing at Zanzibar, and the commercial activity fostered within his rule, and also the advance of the emigrant Boers from the Cape Colony N. to Mañica, (it is said that some have even reached the Zambezi,) have contributed to divert the native trade from its old channels and the Portuguese settlements. Ivory is the staple production of these countries; and about 250,000 lbs. weight of it are exported from Mozambique annually, chiefly to India. Ochr, orchil, and manna, are also collected along the coasts. The coffee of Sena is said to be excellent, but is little known in commerce. The gold-dust of Sofala is now reduced to a trifling quantity.

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, a strait of the Indian Ocean, between lat. 12° and 26° S., and lon. 35° and 40° E., separating Madagascar from the mainland of East Africa. Length, from N. to S., about 1000 miles, breadth 250 miles in its centre, and about 600 miles at each outlet. Coasts a good deal broken, but only the inlets of Mozambique and Sofala are of much size. It receives the Zambezi River, and on it are the chief towns of the Mozambique dominions, with Monrovia, Boyana, Bembatooka, Nareenda, and Passandava. In its N. outlet are the Comoro and Querimba island groups.

MOZDOK, *moz-dok'*, a town and fortress of South Russia, government of Caucasus, on the Terek, 85 miles E.S.E. of Georgievsk, on the route into Georgia. Pop. 5000, of a very mixed descent, but chiefly Armenians. It is enclosed by gardens, and regularly built of wood; has Greek, Armenian, and Roman Catholic churches, some distilleries, and colored leather factories.

MOZ-GHAR, *moz'gan'*, a town of Hindostan, principality and 8 W. of Bhawalpoor, defended by a lofty fortress.

MOZ, PORTO DE, *por'to dá moz*, a town of Brazil, province and 230 miles W.S.W. of Para, on the Xingu, about 16 miles above its junction with the Amazon; with a handsome church, a prison, and a port. Pop. 4000.

MOZET, *moz-zé'*, a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles E. of Namur, on the Samson. Pop. 1731.

MOZHAIISK, **MOJAISK**, *moz-hisk'*, or **MOSCHAIISK**, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles W.S.W. of Moscow, capital of a circle, on an affluent of the Moskva. Pop. 4000. It has a strong citadel, a cathedral, and extensive salt magazines. Near it, on the 7th September, 1812, the celebrated battle of Borodino was fought.

MOZYR or **MOZIR**, *moz-zeer'*, a town of Russia, government and 146 miles S.E. of Minsk, on the Pripieta. P. 8000.

MOZZATE, *moz-zá'tá*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province of Como, near the Bonzente. P. 1611.

MRICNA, *m'rit's'nd*, or **SMERICNA**, *sm'er-it's'nd*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, on a small stream, 2 miles from Starkenbach. Pop. 1171.

MRIN, *m'rin* or *m'reen*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Tchernigov, on the Oster, an affluent of the Desna. Pop. 1800.

MROZEN, *m'rotch'én*, a town of Prussian Poland, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1380.

MSCHIT, a town of Asiatic Russia. See MSKET.

MSENO, *m'sá'no*, or **MSCHENO**, *m'shá'no*, (Ger. *Wemasen*, *Wém'sen*), a town of Bohemia, 13 miles W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1814.

MSILA, *m'seefá*, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, 119 miles S.E. of Algiers, intersected by the Wady Msila. It has some jewellers, dyers, and wool-carders, all Jews. Pop. about 1600.

MSKET, *m'skét*, **MTSKHETI**, *m'xá't'ee*, or **MESCHITI**, *mep-kee'tee*, written also **MSCHIT** and **MISKETI**, a very

ancient town of Russia, Georgia, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Aragvi with the Koor, 10 miles N.N.W. of Teflis. It is said, when formerly the capital of Georgia, to have been 20 miles in circuit, and to have contained 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. It now consists of mean houses, many of them half, and some of them wholly under ground, but has, among other remains of ancient magnificence, a spacious and beautiful cathedral. Other objects of interest are, the ruins of the ancient palace of the Georgian princes, and an old castle. Masket is supposed to be the *Artanissa* and *Misella* of Pompey, and *Harmades* of Pliny.

MASTA, m'as-ta or MASTA, m'as-tā', a river of Russia, government of Tver and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen a little S. of Novgorod, after a tortuous N. and W. course of 250 miles, for most part of which it is navigable; and at Volotchok a canal proceeds to connect it with the Tvertsa, and thus unite the Baltic and Lake Ladoga with the Volga and Caspian Sea.

MSTISLAVL, m'stis-lāvl', a town of Russia, government of 34 miles E.N.E. of Moheslov, on the Sozh, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 4300. It has a Unitarian and numerous Greek churches, a synagogue, Greek and Roman Catholic monasteries, a Jesuit college, school for nobles, and trade in hemp and grain.

MISKHETI, a town of Asiatic Russia. See MASEY.

MIZENSK, a town of Russia. See MEZENS.

MUAR, a town of Arabia. See MOOAR.

MUBARREZ, EL, a town of Arabia. See MEZARREZ, EL.

MUDANIA, a village of Asia Minor. See MOODANIA.

MUCH, mook, INFERIORE, in-fē-re-ō-rā, and SUPERIORE, moo-pē-re-ō-rā, two nearly-contiguous villages of Dalmatia, 9 miles from Spalato, near the Dobrats, with a court of justice. Pop. 1550.

MUCHAMIEL, moo-chi-me-ēl', a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 3654. The wine of its vicinity is of superior quality.

MUCHELN, (Mücheln,) mük'eln, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 10 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg, on the Gutsellbach. Pop. 1086.

MUCHPELNEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MUCHINIPPE, a post-office of Logan co., Ohio.

MUCH-WEN/LOCK, a town of England. See WENLOCK.

MUCK, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, 5 miles S.S.W. of Elgg. Length about 2 miles.

MUCKAIRN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyll.

MUCKALEE/CREEK, Georgia, enters Kinchafona Creek from the N., about 1 mile from Flint River, at Albany.

MUCKART, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MUCKING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MUCKISH, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, 5 miles S. of Dunfanaghy. Its sides are very steep, and the summit 2190 feet above the sea.

MUCKLESTON, mük'els-ton, a parish of England, cos. of Salop and Stafford.

MUCKNO, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Monaghan.

MUCKRANA, mük-krā'nā, a town of North Western Hindostan, Rajpootana, 35 miles N.W. of Ajmeer. It has some trade in the white marble of its neighborhood.

MUCKROSS, a peninsula of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, between the middle and lower lakes of Killarney, with ruins of an abbey founded in 1440.

MUCKTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MUCKUDDRA, mük-küd'drā, a village of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 118 miles N. by E. of Oojein, in a circular basin enclosed by steep hills.

MUCURI, moo-koo-reo', a river of Brazil, falls into the channel between the reef of Paredes and the mainland, in lat. 18° 8' S. Total course 150 miles.

MUCKWANPOOR, a strong hill-fortress of Nepaul, 18 miles S. of Khatmandoo.

MUD BRIDGE, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

MUD CREEK, Texas. See ANGELINA RIVER.

MUD CREEK, of Fulton co., Indiana, flows into the Tippecanoe.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

MUDDY, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Pop. 772.

MUDDY CREEK, of York co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

MUDDY CREEK, of Kentucky, forms the boundary between Butler and Muhlenburg counties, until it joins Green River.

MUDDY CREEK, of Ohio, flows into Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie.

MUDDY or BIG MUDDY CREEK, of Illinois, falls into Mississippi River, in Union county.

MUDDY CREEK, of Missouri, flows into Crooked Fork of Grand River, in Grundy co., a few miles S. of Trenton.

MUDDY CREEK, of Missouri, enters Lamine River, near the W. border of Cooper county.

MUDDY CREEK, a village and township on the W. border of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1142.

MUDDY CREEK, a post-office of Champaign co., Ohio.

MUDDY CREEK, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

MUDDY CREEK, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

MUDDY CREEK FORKS, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MUDDY FORK, a creek of Ohio, enters the Walhonding River, in Holmes county.

MUDDY FORK, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

MUDDY LANE, a post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 80 miles W. by S. of Peoria.

MUDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MUD LICK, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

MUD SPRING, a post-office of Denton co., Texas.

MUD SPRING, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

MUFF, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

MUGARBOS, moo-gas/dooce, a seaport town of Spain, Galicia, N.E. of Corunna, on the S. shore of the *Rias* (ree/ds) or "Estuary" of Ferrol. Pop. 1782.

MUGDUL, a town of Hindostan. See MUKTUL.

MUGE, moo'shā, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 11 miles S. of Santarem, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 1070.

MUGELN, (Mügeln,) a town of Saxony, 29 miles E.S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 2265. Near it is a fine castle.

MUGGENDORF, möög'ghen-dorf', a village of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 27 miles N.E. of Nuremberg.

MUGGENSTURM, möög'ghen-stöör'm', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Duke of Baden's Railway, 11 miles from Baden. Pop. 1634.

MUGGIA, mood'jā, a town and seaport of Austria, Illyria, government of Istria, on the Gulf and 5 miles S.S.W. of Trieste. Pop. 1437.

MUGGINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MUGLITZ, (Müglitz,) müs'gita, (Moravian *Mischelnee*, möh-ä-neet'sh,) a town of Moravia, 19 miles N.W. of Olmutz, on the March. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs.

MUGNANO, moon-yā/no, a town of Naples, province and 5 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. 3000.

MUGRON, mü'grōn', a town of France, department of Landes, 9 miles W. of St. Sever. Pop. in 1852, 2188.

MUHALITCH, möh-ä-leetch', or MIKHALITCH, mjk'hä-leetch', (improperly MOHALITZ,) a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 13 miles S. of the Sea of Marmora, 37 miles W. of Brusa. Pop. 11,000. It exports silk, wool, valones, and fruits to Constantinople, and imports foreign goods, chiefly overland from Smyrna, to about 60000, in value annually.

MUHLBACH, (Mühlbach,) mühl'bāx, a market-town of Germany, Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

MUHLBACH, a market-town of Germany, Tyrol, 13 miles W. of Brunecken. Pop. 620.

MUHLBERG, (Mühlberg,) mühl'bēro, a town of Prussian Saxony, 53 miles E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3320. Here Charles V. obtained a victory over the Elector of Saxony in 1547.

MUHLBERG, a village of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1345.

MUHLBURG, (Mühlburg,) mühl'bōro, a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, about 1 mile W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1450.

MUHLDDORF, (Mühdorf,) mühl'dorf, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 45 miles E.N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1590.

MUHLNBACH, (Mühlentbach,) mühl'en-bāx', or MÜLLENBACH, müll'en-bāx', (Hun. *Szass-Sóles*, shās-sō/bēsh'), a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, on the Mühlentbach, 20 miles W.N.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 4200. It is enclosed by walls, and has Roman Catholic, Greek-United, and Lutheran churches, manufactures of woollen cloth, and breweries, and around it are numerous vineyards.

MUHLNBURG, mühl'en-bürg, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky. Area estimated at 500 square miles. The Green River flows along its northern and eastern borders. The surface in the S. is broken, in the N. undulating. The soil is mostly fertile. Coal is abundant, and there are rich iron-mines near Green River. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 9809; of whom 8257 were free, and 1522 slaves.

MUHLNBURG, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MUHLNBURG, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. P. 585.

MUHLHAUSEN, (Mühlhausen,) mühl'hōw'sen, (Fr. *Muhlhouse*, mü'l'loo'), a walled town of Prussia, government and 29 miles N.W. of Erfurt, in a fertile district, on the Unstrut. It has 4 churches, a gymnasium, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, workhouse, and an institution for the education of neglected children; manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco; and several breweries, distilleries, and oil-mills. Copper and iron are worked in the neighborhood. Munster, the fanatical Anabaptist, who collected a deluded host of 30,000 men, and induced the Thuringian peasants to rise in revolt, in 1524, had his headquarters here. Pop. 13,723.

MUH

MUHLHAUSEN, a town of East Prussia, 49 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 1800.

MUHLHAUSEN, (anc. *Melidunum*?) a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W.N.W. of Tabor. Pop. 2194.

MUHLHAUSEN, a market-town of Bavaria, 12 miles S.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 770.

MUHLHEIM, (Mühlheim.) mühl'fime, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 4 miles N.E. of Tuttlingen, with 850 inhabitants, 2 castles, and a church.

MUHLHEIM, a village of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Rodaue, near its confluence with the Main. Pop. 1296.

MUHLHOUSE, a town of Germany. See **MUHLHAUSEN**.

MUHLINGEN, (Mühlhingen.) mühl'ingen, is the name of two contiguous villages of Anhalt-Bernburg.

MUHLTRUFF, (Mühltruff.) mühl'truff, a town of Saxony, 10 miles W.N.W. of Plauen. Pop. 1702.

MUHR, a river of Austria. See **MUR**.

MUHRINGEN, mühr'ingen, a village of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.W. of Rottenburg. Pop. 1080.

MUIDEN, moï'den, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 8 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht, in the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 1450.

MUIDERBERG, moï'der-bêr', is a village of the Netherlands, 2 miles E. of Muiden.

MULREA or **MULREA**, mül'râ, a mountain range of Ireland, co. of Mayo, screening the N. side of Killery Harbor. Elevation of highest summit 2688 feet.

MURAVONSDIE, mür-â-von-sî-de, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 5 miles E.S.E. of Falkirk. Pop. in 1851, 2647. It has many elegant mansions, an ancient castle, (Almond,) and much romantic scenery. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is here carried across the Avon on a superb viaduct.

MURHOUSE, a parish of Scotland. See **MURROSA**.

MURKIRK, mür'kirk, a large village and parish of Scotland, co. and 21 miles E.N.E. of Ayr, with which town it communicates by railway. Pop. in 1851, 3423; partly employed in extensive iron smelting works.

MUKALLAH, a town of Arabia. See **MUKALLAH**.

MUKDEN, a city of Manchuria. See **MOOKDEN**.

MUKER, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MUKER, a post-office of Washington co., Wisconsin.

MUKHMAS, mûk-wâs', (probably the *Nich'mash* of Scripture,) a considerable and flourishing village of Palestine, paschal of Damascus, 7 miles E.N.E. of Jerusalem, surrounded by fig and olive plantations, but without any vestiges of antiquity.

MUKKUD, mûk-kûd', a town, capital of the country of the Sagri Patans, in the N.W. of the Punjab; lat. 33° 10' N., lon. 71° 50' E., on the Indus, about 20 miles above Cawlaugh.

MUKRAN, a province of Beloochistan. See **MUKRAN**.

MUKTUL, mûk-tûl', or **MUGDUL**, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dominions, 88 miles S.W. of Hyderabad, and an important British military station.

MUKWA, a post-village, capital of Waupaca co., Wisconsin, on Wolf River, an affluent of the Neenah, or Fox River.

MUKWANAGO, a post-township in the S. part of Waukegan co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1094.

MULA, moo-lâ, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. 6228. It has manufactures of pottery, and in its neighborhood are warm mineral baths.

MULAHACEN, moo-lâ-â-thên', or **MULHACEN**, moo-lâ-thên', in Granada, Spain, is the highest mountain summit in the Spanish peninsula, and, with the exception of the Alps, the highest in Europe, having an elevation of 11,658 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 37° 10' N., lon. 3° 28' W. It is perpetually covered with snow above the height of 9500 feet. See **SERRA NEVADA**.

MULAYNE, moo-lîn', a large village of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, N.W. of Lucknow.

MULBARTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

MULBERRY RIVER, of Alabama, one of the head forks of the Tuscaloosa.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Autauga co., Alabama.

MULBERRY, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. P. 522.

MULBERRY, a township in Johnson co., Arkansas. P. 339.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MULBERRY CORNERS, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

MULBERRY CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Catawba from the N., in Burke co., near Morgantown.

MULBERRY CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Chattahoochee River, near the S.W. corner of Harris county. It furnishes fine water-power at Troy. The Indian name is **CATAULA**.

MULBERRY CREEK, of Alabama, forms the line between Autauga and Dallas counties, and enters Alabama River 14 miles above Selma. **LITTLE MULBERRY CREEK**, of Autauga county, enters the river just above.

MULBERRY GAP, a post-village of Hancock co., Tennessee, near a pass through Powell's Mountain, about 280 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

MUL

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Bond co., Illinois.

MULBERRY RIVER, of Alabama, one of the head forks of the Tuscaloosa.

MULDE, möö'de, a river of Saxony, Prussia, and Anhalt-Desau, rises in the Erzgebirge, and after a N. course of 130 miles, joins the Elbe on the left, at Desau.

MULE CREEK, Georgia, a station on the railway from Macon to Columbus, 21 miles from Macon.

MULGRAVE, a cape and port on the N.W. coast of Russian America and Bhering's Strait. The port, lat. 59° 33' N., lon. 139° 43' W., has anchorage for large vessels.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO, Pacific Ocean, comprises various groups between lat. 3° S. and 12° N., and lon. 169° and 177° E., including the Radack, Ralick, Piscadores, Marshall, and Mulgrave Islands.

MULGRAVE ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, above the Archipelago, about lat. 6° 14' N., and lon. 171° 56' E.

MULHACEN, a mountain of Spain. See **MULHACEN**.

MULHAUSEN, mühl'hôw'zen, (Fr. *Mulhouse*, müll'hoos'; anc. *Ariabanum*?) a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 61 miles S.S.W. of Strasbourg, on the railway to Bâle, (Basel.) It is divided into the old and the new town. The former stands on an island, formed by the Ill, which here divides into several branches, and is crossed by four bridges. The streets are generally winding, but tolerably wide, well paved, and clean, and lined with well-built houses. The principal buildings are the Reformed and Roman Catholic churches, Hotel de Ville, and college. The new town, S.E. of the old, extends from the right bank of the Ill to the Rhone and Rhine Canal, which has here a capacious basin. The streets are spacious and regular. Till the middle of the last century, the only manufacture of any consequence in the town was woolen cloth; but the manufacture of cotton prints and muslins having been introduced, has made such rapid progress, that Mulhausen now ranks as one of the most important manufacturing towns in France. In addition to the branches already mentioned, others have been introduced, particularly flowered silks, damask and other linen, hosiery, straw hats, stained paper, starch, parchment, and chemical products. There are also numerous worsted and flax mills; extensive engine works, and tanneries. The trade is very important, and, in addition to the articles of manufacture, includes corn, wine, brandy, groceries, and raw cotton. Mulhausen possesses a court of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, *conseil de prud'hommes*, industrial society, and communal college. For many centuries it was the capital of a small republic, belonging to the Swiss Confederation; but, in 1798, it dissolved its connexion with the Confederation, renounced its independence, and became incorporated with France. The celebrated mathematician, Lambert, was born here, and a column has been erected to him in one of the squares which bears his name. Pop. in 1862, 29,574.

MULHAUSEN, (Mulhausen.) mühl'hôw'zen, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, situated on the Enz. Pop. 939.

MULHAUSEN, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, bailiwick of Cannstadt. Pop. 807.

MULHEIM or **MULLHEIM**, (Mülheim.) mühl'fime, a town of Baden, 18 miles S.W. of Freiburg, on the railway to Bâle, (Basel.) Pop. 2502.

MULHEIM-AM-RHEIN, (Mülheim-am-Rhein.) mühl'fime am rhîn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 3 miles N.E. of Cologne, on the Rhine, here crossed by a suspension bridge. It has 2 churches and a synagogue, ship-building docks, and manufactures of silk, cotton, cassimere, leather, vinegar, and brandy; and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 5643.

MULHEIM-AM-RUHR, (Mülheim-am-Ruhr.) mühl'fime am rooh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by a chain bridge. It has 8 churches, a synagogue, and casino; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, paper, tobacco, green soap, starch, and gunpowder; a large factory, at which steam-engines are made; an extensive cotton spinning-mill and ship-building yards; and an important trade, particularly in coal, which is worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 10,181.

MULHOUSE, a town of France. See **MULHAUSEN**.

MULK, mûlk? a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 62 miles S.W. of Angora, with some curious caverns.

MULKAPPOOR, mûl-kâ-poor', a fortified town of India, Nizam's dominions, 84 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpoor.

MULL, müll, one of the largest of the Hebrides Islands, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull. Lat. of centre 56° 30' N., lon. 6° W. Length 30 miles, breadth 25 miles. Pop., with surrounding islets, in 1851, 16,189. Surface rugged, and chiefly moorland. Mount Benmore exceeds 3000 feet in height. Principal town, Tober Mary.

MUL

MULL, Sound of, off the W. coast of Scotland, 18 miles in length, average breadth 2 miles, separates this island from the district of Morven, and connects Lochs Linnhe and Sunart.

MUL/LACREW, a village of Ireland, co. of Louth, 8 miles E.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 600.

MULLAGH, mŭl'lagh, a parish, Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan.

MUL/LAGHBRAK, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Armagh, containing a part of the town of Markethill.

MUL/LAGHMORE, Ireland, a promontory of Connaught, co. and 13 miles N. of Sligo, projecting N. into Donegal Bay. Its proprietor, Lord Palmerston, has built a harbor and a small fishing village on its E. side.

MULLANGER, mŭl'lan-gŭr', a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 88 miles N.E. of Hyderabad.

MULLENBACH, a town, Transylvania. See MURLENBACH.

MUL/LET, a peninsula of the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus.

MUL/LETT RIVER, a small stream of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, flows into Sheboygan River, 7 miles from its mouth.

MULLETT'S CREEK, of Michigan, enters Huron River 3 miles from Ann Arbor.

MULLHEIM, a town of Baden. See MULHEIM.

MUL/LICA, a township of Atlantic co., New Jersey. P. 918.

MULLICA HILL, a village in Greenwich township, Gloucester co., New Jersey, 17 miles S. by W. of Camden. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and some 60 or 70 houses.

MULLIGUS RIVER. See LITTLE EGG HARBOR.

MULLIGAUM, mŭl'le-gawm', or **MALLIAGAUM**, mŭl'le-gawm'. (Hindoo *Maligrama*, mŭl'le-grŭ'mŭl') a town and strong fort of British India, presidency and 160 miles N.E. of Bombay. Surrendered to the British in 1818.

MUL/LINGAR, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, capital of the county of Westmeath, on the Brosna and the Royal Canal, (by which it is almost surrounded, and which connects it with both Dublin and the Shannon,) 50 miles W.N.W. of Dublin, by the Midland Great Western Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 4789. It has a handsome parish church, and Roman Catholic Cathedral; a convent, 2 large schools, county infirmary, large infantry barracks, and market-house.

MUL/LENAHONE, a market-town of Ireland, co. and 28 miles E. of Tipperary. Pop. 1200.

MULLINAVATY, a village of Ireland, co. and 20 miles S. by E. of Kilkenny. Pop. 500.

MULLINS, a post-office of Shelby co., Alabama.

MUL/LION, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MUL/LOY'S, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

MULLROSE, (Müllrose,) mŭl'l'rŭz'eh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 10 miles S.W. of Frankfurt, on the Canal of Müllrose, which unites the Oder and Sprea. Pop. 1830.

MULREA MOUNTAINS, of Ireland. See MULREA.

MULROY BAY, a deep, sinuous inlet of the Atlantic, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, between Sheephaven Bay and Lough Swilly. Length about 12 miles, average breadth 1 mile.

MULSEN SANKT JACOB, (Milsen,) mŭl'sen sŭnt' yŭ-kob, a village of Saxony, 4 miles E. of Zwickau. Pop. 3149.

MULSEN SANKT NIKLAS, mŭl'sen sŭnt' nŭk'lŭs, a village of Saxony, contiguous to the above, 4½ miles E. of Zwickau. Pop. 2055.

MULTAN, a city of Punjab. See MOOLTAN.

MULTEDO, mool-tŭ'dŭ, a village of the Sardinian States, division and about 6 miles from Genoa. Pop. 1595.

MUL/TIFARN/HAM, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

MULTONA SPRINGS, a village and watering-place of Attala co., Mississippi.

MULWEEYA or **MULUIA**, mŭl-wŭe'yŭ, (anc. *Malwa*), written also *MOLOIA*, the principal river of Morocco, rises in the Atlas, near 32° 30' N. lat., and about 4° 20' W. lon., and flows N.E. to the Mediterranean, after a course of 350 miles.

MUMBLES HEAD, Wales, co. of Glamorgan, bounds Swansea Bay on the W., and has a lighthouse, 114 feet in height. In lat. 51° 34' 3" N., lon. 3° 58' 10" W.

MUM/BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MUM/FORD, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

MUM/LISWELL, (Mümliawell,) mŭm'lis-wŭl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.N.E. of Soleure. P. 1381.

MUM/MASBURG, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on Little Marsh Creek, 5 miles N.W. of Gettysburg.

MUNASSA, moo-nŭsŭs, a town of West Hindostan, 97 miles E. of Odeypoor; comprises upwards of 1000 dwellings.

MUN/ASTER, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

MUNCHBERG, (Münchberg,) mŭn'ch'berŭ, a walled town of Germany, Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Pulnitz, and with a station on the Neumarkt and Hof Railway, 19 miles N.N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 2260. It is enclosed by walls, and has a hospital, and manufactures of cottons and linens.

MUNCHEBURG, (Müncheburg,) a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 21 miles N.W. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, between 2 lakes. Pop. 1580.

MUNCHEN, (München,) a city of Germany. See MUNICH.

MUN

MUNCHENBERNSDORF, (Münchenbernsdorf,) mŭn'ch'en-berns'dorf, a market-town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 8 miles W.S.W. of Gera. Pop. 1833.

MUNCHENBUCHSEE, (Münchenbuchsee,) mŭn'ch'en-bŭch-sŭ, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles N. of Bern. Pop. 2216.

MUNCHEGRATZ, (Münchengratz,) mŭn'ch'en-grŭts, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.N.E. of Buntzlau, on the Iser. Pop. 3000. It has a handsome palace, and manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton, and linen stuffs. The Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia met here in 1833.

MUNCHINGEN, (Münchingen,) mŭn'ch'ing-en, a market-town of Württemberg, 7 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1428.

MUNCHWEILER, mŭn'ch-wŭl'er, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 18 miles N.E. of Deux-Ponts.

MUNCHWEILER, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, also called **VILLARS-LE-MOINE**.

MUNCIE or **MUN/CIETOWN**, a thriving post-village, capital of Delaware co., Indiana, on the White River, and on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, 54 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, and contains, besides the county buildings, a few churches and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1200. Here was formerly a town of the Muncie Indians. The projected Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad crosses the above-named railroad at this point.

MUNCIE CENTRE, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 666.

MUNCIE CREEK, of Indiana, enters the White River in Delaware county.

MUNCY, a post-township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 12 miles below Williamsport. Pop. 978.

MUNCY, formerly **PENNS/BOROUGH**, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, is situated in a pleasant valley called Muncy Manor, 1 mile E. of the W. branch of the Susquehanna River and Canal, and 14 miles E. of Williamsport. Muncy Creek affords a fine water-power, which is employed in mills of various kinds; and the lumber business is carried on extensively here. Muncy has communication by canal with the principal markets, and is a place of active business. Incorporated in 1826. It contains 6 places of worship, 11 stores, 1 seminary for girls, 1 newspaper office, and 1 iron foundry. Pop. in 1850, 901.

MUNCY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna in Lycoming co.

MUNCY CREEK, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2151.

MUNDA. See **MONNA**.

MUNDACA, moon-dŭ-kŭ, a market-town of Spain, province of Biscay, 13 miles N. of Bilbao, with a small port. P. 1728.

MUNDATTA, mŭn-dŭt'tŭ, a town of India, province of Malwah, dominions and 50 miles S.E. of Indore, on an island in the Nerbudda. It has a remarkable pagoda.

MUNDAWUL, mŭn'dŭ-wŭl', a town of India, province of Malwah, 17 miles N.W. of Maheldpoor.

MUNDAY'S LAN/DING, a post-office of Woodford co., Kentucky.

MUNDEAH, mŭn'de-ŭ, a town of India, Cutch, on its S. coast, 25 miles E. of Mandavee, is a place of some trade.

MUNDELSHEIM, mŭn'dŭl'shŭm', a market-town of Württemberg, 9 miles S. of Heilbronn, on the Neckar. Pop. 1720.

MUNDEN, (Münden,) mŭn'den, a town of Hanover, principality and 15 miles W.S.W. of Göttingen, at the confluence of the Fulda and Werra Rivers, here forming the Weser. Pop. 4001. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle, a gymnasium, numerous churches, and manufactures of tobacco and earthenware. Münden used to be one of the greatest linen marts in Germany, the annual sales within it amounting to the value of above 100,000*l*.

MUNDEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

MUNDEN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

MUNDENHEIM, (Mündenheim,) mŭn'den-hŭm', a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, district of Mutterstadt. Pop. 1240.

MUNDER, (Münder,) mŭn'der, a town of Hanover, principality of Kalenberg, on the Hamel, 22 miles W.N.W. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1996.

MUNDERKINGEN, mŭn'dŭr-king'en, an ancient walled town of Württemberg, 5 miles S.W. of Ehingen, on the Danube. Pop. 2000.

MUNDESLEY, mŭndz'lee, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MUNDESSOR, mŭn'dŭs-sŭr', a walled town of India, Gwalior dominions, 75 miles N.W. of Oojein.

MUND/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MUND/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MUNDHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MUNDI, mŭn'dŭs, a town of the Punjab, capital of a rajahship, in the Jullinder Doab, (British territory,) near the head of the Beas, 120 miles E. of Amritsacer, with a massive palace, and a pretty well-stocked bazaar.

MUNDLAH, mŭnd'lŭ, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bengal, 135 miles N.E. of Nagpoor.

MUNDLEYSIR, mŭnd'le-seer', a town of Hindostan, pro-

vince of Malwah, on the Nerbudda, here crossed by a ferry, 5 miles E. of Mheysur. It is enclosed by a mud wall, defended by a well-built stone fort, and carries on a considerable trade, being the great commercial, as well as military thoroughfare between Hindostan Proper and the Deccan.

MUNDO, moon'do, a river of Spain, falls into the Segura in the district of Liétor; total course about 60 miles.

MUN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MUN'DY, a post-township in the S. part of Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 786.

MUNEEPOOR, a province of India. See CASSAY.

MUNERA, moon-ná'rá, a market-town of Spain, province and 31 miles W.N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2600.

MUNEVILLE-LE-BINGARD, mún'veel'-lèh-bân'gan', a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Coutances. Pop. 1500.

MUNFORDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hart co., Kentucky, on the right bank of Green River, 100 miles S.W. of Frankfort. The river is navigable for small steamboats during part of the year. Near this village a circular orifice extends, in the form of a funnel, towards the centre of the earth, to an unknown depth. Pop. about 500. See KENTUCKY, "Objects of Interest to Tourists."

MUNGASHT, moon'gásh't(?) a strong fortress of Persia, province of Khozistan, on the Jerahi, 70 miles S.E. of Shooster, at the foot of the Mungasht Mountains, a continuation of the Zagros chain.

MUNGERSDORF, (Müngersdorf,) mún'gers-dorf', a village of Belgium, on the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne, 5 miles from Cologne.

MUNGER'S MILLS, a post-village of Shannon co., Missouri. MUNHUR, mún'gúr', a walled town of West Hindostan, Okeypoor dominions, with 4000 inhabitants, and a large annual fair for cattle.

MUNQUIA, moon-ghee'd, a village of Spain, province of Biscay, 9 miles N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 2010.

MUNGUIGHEREE, mún'gú-ghér'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 12 miles N.E. of Guntoor.

MUNGULHAUT, a considerable town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 18 miles N. of Rungpoor. Lat. 25° 59' N., lon. 89° 20' E.

MUNGULWARA, mún'gúl-wá'rá, a walled town of India, Sattarah dominions, 60 miles N.N.W. of Bejapoor.

MUNICH, mu'ník, (Ger. *München*, mún'ken; Sp. *Monachio*, moon-ná'cheo; It. *Munici*, moon-neeká; L. *Monachium*), the capital city of Bavaria, and of the province of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by 3 bridges, 225 miles W. of Vienna, and 35 miles S.E. of Augsburg. Lat. (of Frauenkirche, 1690 feet above the sea) 48° 8' 20" N., lon. 11° 34' 42" E. Pop. 95,531, or, including the suburbs Au, Haidhausen, and Ober Giesing, 120,000. Mean temperature of year 48° 4, winter 32° 5, summer 63° 6 Fahrenheit. It is finely situated in a plain, and within the present century, its extent has been doubled by the addition of new quarters and suburbs around the walled city: it has a handsome and lively general appearance. In the old city numerous streets diverge from a central square, the *Haupt-Platz*; in the other quarters are—*Max-Joseph-Platz*, one of the finest squares in Europe, a fine broad line of street extending from N.W. to S.E. On its W. and N. sides are most of its principal structures; these comprise the new *Pinaethoea* and *Glyptotheca*, or museums of painting and ancient sculpture, rich in choice works of art, the former containing 300,000 engravings. The new Royal Palace; the Cathedral, built 1468, and having two towers 333 feet in height, and a fine monument of the Emperor Louis of Bavaria; the churches of the Theatines, Jesuits, St. Louis, All Saints, St. Kajetan, Ludwig's Kirche, and the Basilica, all richly ornamented with fresco painting and stained glass; Protestant and Greek churches, a synagogue, a fine opera-house, and new post-office. In one square is an obelisk 100 feet in height, partly formed of cannon taken by the Bavarians, and in another is an equestrian statue by Thorwaldsen of the elector Maximilian I. Adjacent to the palace is the *Hofgarten*, a space surrounded by arcades, and near this is a public park.

Among the public establishments are the Leuchtenberg Gallery, formed by Prince Eugene Beauharnois, an academy of arts, with a triennial exhibition, salaried professors and pensioned students, a magnetical and meteorological observatory. The University, removed from Landsbut in 1826, had, in 1847, 76 professors and 1471 students, a library of 200,000 volumes and 400 manuscripts, and attached to it 2 colleges, and philological and theological schools, a polytechnic, and numerous other schools of art and science. The Royal Library, occupying a stately new building, was said to have, in 1846, 600,000 printed volumes, and 18,000 manuscripts. Here is also the Brazilian collection, made by Spix and Von Martins. Munich is the residence of ambassadors and ministers from all the different courts of Europe; the seat of the high courts of legislature and of law, and of all the more important offices of the state. Except some bronze and iron works, silk-mills, and sugar refineries, Munich has few mercantile factories of consequence, but its telescopes and mathematical instruments are deservedly famous, and it is

greatly resorted to by the admirers and cultivators of the fine arts. Many newspapers and magazines are printed here. In a meadow to the W. is the colossal bronze statue of *Barbaria*, by Schwanthaler, 84 feet high. Near it is the "Hall of Fame." Munich is said to derive its name from having been founded (in 962) on a site belonging to a fraternity of monks, (in German *München* or *München*.) It was walled by Otto IV. in 1157, and taken by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

MUNIESA, moo-ne-á'sá, a town of Spain, Aragon, 50 miles from Teruel. Pop. 1148.

MUNILLA, moo-neel'yá, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1817.

MUNKACS, moon'kách', a market-town of East Hungary, on the Latoreza, 80 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 3223. It has a strong hill fortress, now used as a state prison. Greek, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic, and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of hosiery and alum. In its vicinity are mines of crystal, called Hungarian diamonds. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1687, after a siege of 3 years.

MUNKZWALM, múnk'zálm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Zwalm, 16 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1241.

MUNLOCHY, mún-log'ee, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Ross, on an inlet of Moray Frith, 13 miles S.W. of Cromarty.

MUNNERSTADT, (Münnerstadt,) mún'ner-stádt', a town of Bavaria, on the Lauer, 35 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1579.

MUNNIPOOR, MUNIPOOR, MUNNEEPOOR, mún'e-poor', or MUNIPOORA, mún'e-poor'á, a town of India, capital of Cassay. Lat. 24° 45' N., lon. 94° E.

MUNNIPOOR, MUNIPOOR or MUNNEEPOOR, a state of Farther India. See CASSAY.

MUNNSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, about 100 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. in 1855, 287.

MUNNTOWN, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

MUNNVILLE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

MUNO, mún'no, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 32 miles W.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1557.

MUNSINGEN, (Münsingen,) mún'sing-en, a town of Württemberg, 23 miles W. of Ulm. Pop. 1600.

MUNSINGEN, (Münsingen,) mún'sing-en, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles S.E. of Bern, and noted in modern Swiss history as the place of a meeting which effected many popular reforms in 1831.

MUNSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MUNSLÖW, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MUNSON, a township of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1193.

MUNSONVILLE, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Concord.

MUNSTER, (L. *Monachia*), the most S. and largest of the four provinces of Ireland, having N. Connaught, N.E. Leinster, and on other sides St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Area 9476 square miles. Pop. in 1841, 2,396,161; in 1851, 1,857,244. Surface highly diversified. Silurian rocks, old red sandstone and limestone, form the basis of the district. Coal is found in Tipperary, Kerry, and Cork. The N. part is watered by the Shannon River, and the E. by the Suir. Several parallel mountain ranges separate the basins of the Blackwater, Bandon, Lee, and Laune, terminating in rocky peninsulas on the W. coast, bounding Dingle, Kenmare, Bantry, Dunmanus, and other bays. Lough Deirgeart is on the N. border, and the Lakes of Killarney are in this part of Ireland. The province is divided into the counties of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Before the Norman conquest, it was separated into the kingdoms of North and South Munster.

MUNSTER, (Münster,) mún'ster, (L. *Monasterium*), a town of Prussia, capital of the province of Westphalia and of a government of its own name, in a wide plain on the Aa, 78 miles N.N.E. of Cologne, with which, and with Hanover, it is connected by railway. It was once fortified, and is still entered by eight gates, though the fortifications have been levelled and planted, and now form agreeable promenades. The principal edifices are the Cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure; the three other churches of Oberwasser, St. Leger, and St. Lambert, all in the purest Gothic, particularly the last, on the tower of which still hang the iron cages in which John of Leyden and the other two Anabaptist leaders were suspended previous to their execution in 1535; the Townhouse, also a beautiful specimen of Gothic, and a fine hall, called the *Frieden Saal*, from the peace of Westphalia having been signed in it in 1648; the Exchange, Museum, Theatre, House of Correction, and an old castle, formerly the bishop's palace, and now occupied as the governor's residence. It is the seat of several important courts of law, one of which has jurisdiction over the whole province. It is also the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and possesses a Roman Catholic high school, with philosophical and theological faculties, a gymnasium, deaf and dumb institution, veterinary school, school of design, normal seminary, and society for the encouragement of domestic history and antiquities. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, leather, starch,

tobacco, and refined sugar. The trade, which is considerable, includes, besides the above articles of manufacture, wine, bacon, hams, &c.

Münster was long governed by independent bishops, in whom a warlike was often much more conspicuous than a Christian spirit; but the most memorable events in the history of the town occurred in 1535-36, when it fell into the hands of the fanatics, John of Leyden, Bernhard Knipferdelling, and Bernhard Krechting, who, under the pretext of Christian freedom, taught the wildest doctrines, and practised the grossest abominations. Pop. in 1849, 24,664.

MUNSTER, a government of Prussia, in Westphalia, bounded N. by Hanover. Area 2820 square miles. The principal rivers are the Ems and the Lippe. The chief minerals are iron and coal. About six-sevenths of the whole inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Pop. in 1849, 421,935.

MUNSTER, (Münster,) mün'stər, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenbach, near Offenbach. Pop. 1886.

MUNSTER, mün'stair, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 10 miles W.S.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 4648.

MUNSTER, a post-village of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles E. of Ebensburg.

MUNSTERBERG, (Münsterberg,) mün'stər-bərg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles S. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by walls, and has breweries, manufactures of plush, and cotton stuffs.

MUNSTERFEL, (Münsterfeld,) mün'stər-fēl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S.S.W. of Cologne, on the Rft. Pop. 1570.

MUNSTERHAUSEN, (Münsterhausen,) mün'stər-hōw-sen, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Mündel, 22 miles W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1270.

MUNSTER-MAYFELD, (Münster-Mayfeld,) mün'stər-mī-fēl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles S.W. of Coblenz. Pop. 1650.

MUNSTERTHAL, (Münsterthal,) mün'stər-tāl, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the canton of Grisons, the other in the N.E. part of the canton of Bern, where the battle of St. Jacob was fought between the Swiss and the French in 1444, which terminated in the almost entire destruction of the former combatants.

MUNTE, mün'tē, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1095.

MUNTOK, mün-tok, a fortified seaport-town of the island of Banca, capital of a Dutch residency on the S.W. coast.

MUNNYPOOR, a town of India. See MUNSIPOOR.

MUNZENBERG, (Münzenberg,) mün'tsən-bərg, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Upper Hessen, 10 miles S.E. of Giessen.

MUNZESHEIM, (Münzesheim,) mün'tsə-hime, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kreich. Pop. 1145.

MUNZIFAY, moon'tsā-fē, (L. *Mons Fulgi*), a town of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, with a town-house and hospital. Pop. 1346.

MUNZKIRCHEN, (Münzkirchen,) mün'ts/kērk-en, an ancient village of Upper Austria, circle of Inn, district and near Viechtstein. Pop. 900.

MUONIO, moo-o-ne-o, a river of Russian Lapland, joins the Torned River, after a S. course of 150 miles.

MUONIONISKA, moo-on-kā, a village of Russia, Finland, 212 miles N. of Uleaborg on the Muonio, which has here a cascade 100 feet high.

MUOTTA-THAL, moo-ot'ta-tāl, a lofty, secluded valley of Switzerland, canton of Schwytz, traversed by the river, and having for its chief place the village of Muotta, 4 miles E.S.E. of Schwytz. In this valley, a sanguinary struggle took place, in 1799, between the French, under Lecourbe, Mortier, and Massena, and the Russians, under Suwarrow. The latter was nearly hemmed in on all sides, but valiantly cut his way, and made a most masterly retreat. Pop. 1655.

MUR or MUHR, moo, a river of the Austrian Empire, rises in Salzburg, traverses Styria throughout, and joins the Drave on the left, in Hungary, 25 miles E. of Warasdin, after a S.E. course of 230 miles.

MUR, mūr, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles W.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. in 1852, 2493.

MUR, a town of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion. Pop. in 1852, 1622.

MURAD-CHAI, a river of Turkey. See MOORAD-CHAI.

MURAPA, a town of Russian Poland. See MOORAPA.

MURANO, moo-rā-no, a town of Austrian Italy, on an island 1 mile N. of Venice, of which it is a suburb. It has manufactures of mirrors and other glass wares, now decayed. In the 15th century it had a population of 30,000, and its glass works have been celebrated since the 11th century.

MURANUM, a town of Southern Italy. See MORANO.

MURANYALLA, moo-rən'yol'loh, a village of Hungary, co. of Gömör, 40 miles from Rosenau. Pop. 1213.

MURASCHKINO, a town of Russia. See MOORASHEINO.

MURASSON, mūrās'son, a market-town of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles S.S.W. of St. Affrique. P. 2031.

MURAT, mūr'ā, a town of France, department of Cantal, near the Allagnon, 24 miles N.W. of Aurillac, at the foot of Mount Cantal. Pop. in 1852, 2609.

MURAT, a town of France, department of Tarn, 30 miles E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 2883.

MUR'AT, a post-office of Paulding co., Ohio.

MURAU, moo'rōw, a town of Styria, on the Mur, 23 miles W. of Judenburg, with extensive iron works. Pop. 1200.

MURAVERA, moo-rā-vā'rā, MURERA, moo-rā'rā, or MORRERA, mo-rā'rā, a village on the island of Sardinia, division and 18 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1980.

MURAZZANO, moo-rāt-sā'no, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Coni, 11 miles N.E. of Mondovì. Pop. 2257.

MURCA DE PANÓIAS, moo'rā dā pā-no'yās, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 15 miles E.N.E. of Villa Real. Pop. 800.

MURCHAKOOR or MURCHACUR, moo'r'hā-koor', a large village of Persia, 35 miles N.N.W. of Isfahan.

MURCIA, mūr'she-q. (Sp. pron. moo'r-the-ā; Fr. *Murcie*, mūr'see'; anc. *Vergilia*), a city of Spain, capital of an ancient kingdom and modern province of its own name, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cartagena, lat. 39° N., lon. 1° 10' W., on the Segura, which divides the town into two unequal portions, connected by a handsome bridge of two arches. The city is surrounded by a brick wall, erected during the late civil wars, and is entered by three principal gates. The streets are generally broad, straight, and well paved; and the houses are mostly two stories high. Among the principal public buildings may be mentioned the Cathedral, a fine edifice, begun in 1353. The belfry, finished in 1768, rises in compartments like a drawn-out telescope, and is crowned with a dome. It commands an extensive view of the *huerta* (plain) of Murcia, studded with farms and drooping palm trees, as well as that of the city, with its flat, blueish roofs and cane pigeon-houses. The seat of the bishop, who is suffragan to Toledo, was transferred to Murcia from Cartagena, from which latter he still takes his title. In the plaza stands the capacious Episcopal Palace, built in 1752, one of the finest edifices of its class in Spain; and in close proximity to it, the Colleges of St. Fulgentius and St. Isidore. The other public edifices and institutions consist of the College of St. Leander, which is an academy of music connected with the Cathedral; the Hospital of St. John, having in connexion with it a hospital for convalescents; a House of Refuge, a Foundling Hospital, the Town-house, granary, town seminary, an institute, founded in 1837, with chairs of Latin, Greek, mathematics, mental philosophy, morals, theology, natural history, physics, geography, and history, which were attended, in 1847, by 223 students; a Normal School, numerous private elementary schools, in which are educated about 1050 boys and 600 girls; a School of Design, with four professors, and about 150 pupils; eleven parish churches, with several nunneries, hermitages, oratories, and numerous suppressed convents; a bull-ring, and a good botanical garden. The town has manufactures of coarse cloths and baize, of different colors, of silk stuffs, linens, hats, gloves, saltpetre, also dye works, potteries, tanneries, soap works, and 31 flour-mills. Considerable commerce is carried on in raw, spun, and dyed silks, and in some of the other manufactures above mentioned, as well as in grain and fruits. The first undoubted mention of Murcia occurs at the division of Spain into provinces, by Yusef, (Yusuf,) in 747; and it soon after figures as one of the principal Moorish cities in Spain, under the name of Mursiah. It was wrested from the Moors by St. Ferdinand, in 1240. It was sacked by the French during the Peninsular War, and denuded of its wealth and works of art. Pop., including the suburbs, 55,000.

MURCIA, an old kingdom in the S.E. part of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean, now divided into the modern provinces of Murcia and Albacete, united area 11,688 square miles, and pop. 595,531. Surface traversed by several mountains. Soil ill-watered and infertile, but contains iron-mines. Climate hot; the palm and carob grow freely. Chief cities, Murcia, Albacete, Cartagena, Elche, and Lorca. After passing through the hands of the Romans and Goths, it was conquered by the Moors in 712, and continued, with a slight interruption, to be subject to the Caliphs of Cordova, till 1239, when it was raised by Mohammed-ben-Alee (called by Castilian writers Hudiel) to the dignity of a kingdom; but in the following year it was declared a dependency of Castile, with which it has ever since been united.—Adj. and inhab. MURCIAN, mūr'she-shū, (Sp. MURCIANO, moo'r-the-ā'no.)

MUR DE BARREZ, mūr də bār'rā, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 34 miles N.N.E. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 1622.

MURDER CREEK, Alabama, flows southward through Conecuh county into Conecuh River.

MURDER ISLAND, Madagascar. See FIRST ISLAND.

MURDERKILL, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. P. 5717.

MURDOCKSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 230 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MURE, LA, lā mūr, a village of France, department of Isère, 19 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 3648, chiefly employed in manufactures of packing-cloth and nails.

MURELLO, moo-rē'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, about 7 miles from Saluzzo. Pop. 1602.

MURERA, a village of Sardinia. See MURAVERA.

MURET, moo'rĕ, (L. *Murellum*.) a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 10 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 4213.

MURFEE'S DEPOT, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia, with a station on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 41 miles from Portsmouth.

MURFREESBOROUGH, mŭr'frĕz-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Hertford co., North Carolina, on Meherrin River, 110 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh, at the head of sloop navigation. It has an active trade in cotton, lumber, tar, &c.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Arkansas, about 125 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock. It is situated in a mountainous region, which contains iron, lead, zinc, silver, stone-coal, &c.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a handsome post-village, capital of Rutherford co., Tennessee, on the railroad from Nashville to Charleston, in South Carolina, 30 miles S.E. of Nashville. It is situated in a beautiful plain, surrounded by a healthy and fertile country. The Union University at this place is a flourishing institution, founded by the Baptists, in 1841. There is also a female institute, under the direction of the Baptists; 1 bank, and 5 churches. Two newspapers are published here. Murfreesborough was the capital of Tennessee from 1817 to 1827, when the State-house was consumed by fire.

MURG, mŭrg, a river of South Germany, Würtemberg and Baden, to a circle of which latter it formerly gave name, rises in the Black Forest, and after a N. course of 40 miles joins the Rhine 4 miles N. of Rastadt.

MURG, a river of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, joins the Thur, 1½ miles N. of Frauenfeld.

MURG, a village of Baden, 83 miles S. of Freiburg, on the Rhine. Pop. 1000.

MURGIS. See **ALMERIA**.

MURI, moo'ree, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.E. of Bern. Here Charles X. resided during a part of the French revolutionary period.

MURI, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 18 miles S.E. of Aargau, with a rich Benedictine Abbey, and some silk manufactures. Pop. 1900.

MURIAHÉ, moo-re-á-hĕ, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra do Pico, province of Rio de Janeiro, and joins the Paraíba on the left.

MURIALDO, moo-re-ál'do, a town of North Italy, division of Genoa, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Millesimo. Pop. 2500.

MURILLO DE GALLEGOS, moo-reel'yo dá gál-yá'go, a town of Spain, Aragon, 44 miles N. of Saragossa, on the Gallego, here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It is one of the oldest towns in Aragon. Pop. 648.

MURILLO DE RIO DE LEZA, moo-reel'yo dá ree'ŏ dá lá-thĕ, a town of Spain, Old Castile, 7 miles S.E. of Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1163.

MURILLO EL FRUTO, moo-reel'yo ĩl froo'to, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on a height above the Aragon, 21 miles S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 654.

MURISENO, moo-re-sĕn'go, a village of the Sardinian States, 14 miles from Casale, on the East Stura. Pop. 2000.

MURITIBA, moo-re-tĕe'bd, or **PASSÉ**, pás-ĕ, a village of Brazil, province of Bahia, 4 miles S.W. of Cachoeira, with 2 handsome churches, and a primary school.

MURITZ, (Mŭrita.) mŭr'it-s, LAKE. (Ger. *Mŭritzer*, mŭr'it-s-ĕ.) a lake of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, immediately S. of Waren. Length, from N. to S., 19 miles. It communicates on the N. with Lake Flesén.

MURLO DI VESCOVADO, moon'lo dee vĕs-ko-vĕ'do, a village of Tuscany, 13 miles from Siena, with a castle. Pop. 2349.

MURNAU, mŭrnĕ-nŏw, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, 28 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1500.

MURO, moo'ro, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 19 miles N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2000.

MURO, a village of Naples, province and 8 miles W.S.W. of Otranto. Pop. 1600.

MURO, a town of Spain, provinces of Alicante. Pop. 2766.

MURO, a town of the island of Majorca, 25 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 2300.

MUROM, a town of Russia. See **MOOROM**.

MUROS, moo'roce, a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 30 miles W.S.W. of Santiago. Pop. 3912.

MUROS, a town of Spain, Asturias, 20 miles N.N.W. of Oviedo, on the Nalon, near its mouth. Pop. 1076.

MURPHREE'S (mŭr'frĕez) VALLEY, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

MURPHY, mŭr'fee, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., North Carolina, at the junction of the Hiwassee and Valley Rivers, and on the Western Turnpike, 373 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, 1 newspaper office, and several stores.

MURPHYSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Illinois, on Big Muddy River, about 15 miles E. of the Mississippi River, and 178 miles S. of Springfield.

MURPHY'S CAMP, a post-town of Calaveras co., California, in the western part of the county, about 13 miles N. of the Stanislaus River. It was built up, and is now

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principally sustained by miners, who are numerous in the vicinity.

MURPHYSVILLE, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 9 miles S. of Maysville.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland. See **MORAY**.

MURRAY is the principal river hitherto discovered in Australia, and formed by the junction of numerous streams W. of the Australian Alps, whence it proceeds very tortuously westward through 9 degrees of longitude; and after passing through Lake Victoria, it enters the ocean (Encounter Bay) in lat. 35° 20' S., lon. 139° E. Affluents, the Ray-ungun, Murrumbidgee, with the Lachlan, and probably the Darling. It is navigable in a great part of its extent, and in its lower part is a noble river, but its mouth is too shallow to be entered by large ships. The counties of New South Wales and West Australia have this name.

MURRAY, a county in the N.N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 600 square miles. The Coosawatee River forms part of the southern boundary, the Connasauga traverses the county from N. to S., and unites with the other on the border, to form the Oostenauga; it is also drained by Holly, Sumach, Rocky, and Mill Creeks. The surface is elevated. The Cohutta and Chattooga Mountains are remarkable for their grand and picturesque scenery. The soil is generally fertile. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, and hydraulic limestone are found in the county. Since the Western and Atlantic Railroad was opened, the population has increased rapidly. Organized in 1832, and named in honor of Thomas W. Murray, a former member of the Georgia legislature, and Speaker of the House. Capital, Spring Place. Pop. 14,433, of whom 12,503 were free, and 1930 slaves.

MURRAY, a post-township of Orleans co., New York. Intersected by the Erie Canal, and the Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, 5 miles E. of Albion. Pop. 2520.

MURRAY, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

MURRAY, a post-village, capital of Callaway co., Kentucky, is situated near Clark's River, 250 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. about 300.

MURRAY, a post-village of Wells co., Indiana.

MURRAY ISLANDS, a group in Torres Strait, lat. 9° 50' S., lon. 144° 5' E.

MURRAY'S FERRY, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

MURRAYSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See **MORAY**.

MURRAY SOUND AND HARBOR are among the Amherst Islands, off the S.E. extremity of Corea.

MURKAYSVILLE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 21 miles E. of Pittsburg.

MURRAYSVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

MURRAYSVILLE, a village in Hall co., Georgia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

MURRAYSVILLE, a post-office of Clark co., Mississippi.

MURRELL'S SHOP, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

MURRHARDT, mŭr'hart, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Murr, an affluent of the Neckar, 24 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2400. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1765.

MURRINSVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 21 miles N. of Butler.

MURROES or **MURHOUSE**, mŭr'house, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MURRUMBIDGEE or **MORUMBIDGEE**, a river of South East Australia, rises under the meridian of 149° E., at a distance of about 80 miles from the sea. It flows in a S.W. direction, and is joined by the Lachlan, at lat. 34° 25' S., latterly taking a S.W. course, and falling into the Murray at lat. 34° 45' S. Its whole course is upwards of 400 miles; and it is navigable up nearly to its sources.

MURRUMBIDGEE or **MORUMBIDGEE**, a district of New South Wales, between lon. 149° and 147° 10' E. having the river Murray on the N., and the Murrumbidgee on the S., and containing 12,000,000 acres.

MURS, mŭr', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles S. of Angers, on the Lubancy. Pop. 1700.

MURSA or **MURSA**. See **ESZEX**.

MURSELEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MURSTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MURSUKE, a town of North Africa. See **MOORSEKE**.

MURTAS, moon'tĕs, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 43 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2870.

MURTEN, a town of Switzerland. See **MORAT**.

MURTON, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

MURU, moo'roo', a small town of Japan, on the island of Nippon, situated on the Strait of Matsushima, opposite the island of Sikokf. Its harbor is much frequented by coasting vessels, being very secure and well sheltered by a lofty mountain.

MURUSURA or **MURUCURA**, moo-roo-soo'rĕ, a river of East Africa, of which little is known.

MURUTSI, moo-roo'tsee, or **MORUTSI**, mo-roo'tsee, an African tribe, N.W. of Delagoa Bay, near lat. 26° S., and lon. 28° E. They have made considerable progress in civilization. They manufacture iron and copper, converting the

former into excellent cutlery, and even castings; and the latter into fine wire, out of which they make beautiful elastic chains. They are also ingenious workers in wood, cultivate tobacco and sugar-cane, in addition to the ordinary crops of beans, corn, millet, &c., and have immense droves of cattle. Their capital is Kurrreechana.

MURUT, *moor-rüv* (?), a walled town of North-West Hindostan, principality and S.W. of Bhawalpoor. It is a place of importance, being both a military station, and the emporium of a large trade in grain.

MURVALL, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

MURVIEDRO, *moor-vé-dro*, (anc. *Saguntum*.) a fortified town of Spain, province and 14 miles N.N.E. of Valencia, on the Canales, 3 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 7476. It stands at the foot of a mountain, along which run long lines of walls and towers; and is noted for its Roman antiquities, comprising the remains of a theatre and a circus. Here are also a strong Moorish castle, a convent on the site of a temple of Diana, and some Moorish cisterns, &c. *Saguntum* was founded, a. c. 1341, by the Greeks of Zacynthus, (Zante.) It was then a seaport, but the land has since gained upon the sea, which is now above 3 miles distant. Being the first frontier town, and allied to Rome, and being also extremely rich, it was attacked and destroyed by Hannibal, a. c. 219. It was rebuilt by the Romans, and became a municipium. Of its former grandeur, but few and slight traces remain, as it has been ever since used as a quarry by Goth, Moor, and Spaniard.

MURVIEL, *mür've-él*, a town of France, department of Hérault, 8 miles N.W. of Béziers. Pop. in 1852, 1601.

MURZUK, a town of North Africa. See *MOORZOOK*.

MURZZUSCHLAG, *moor-zósh-lá* (?), a village of Styria, on the Murz, 24 miles N.E. of Brück, with a station on the railway between Vienna and Cilly. It contains a Franciscan convent. Pop. 900.

MUSANDAM, a headland of Arabia. See *MUSKENDOM*.

MUSBACH, *moos'bák*, or **MUSCHBACH**, *moosh'bák*, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 miles W.N.W. of Spiers.

MUSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MUSBURY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MUSCAT, **MASKAT**, or **MASCAT**, *müs-kát* (?), (Arab. pron. *mäs-kát*; Fr. *Mascate*, *mäs-kát*; anc. *Moscha*), the chief city of Oman, capital of the States of the Imam or Sultan of Muscat, and a seaport of great commercial importance, on the Indian Ocean, near the E. angle of Arabia. Lat. 23° 34' N., lon. 58° 50' E. The Cove of Muscat, as the harbor is called, is an inlet of the sea, about three-fourths of a mile long, with half that width, opening N.W., and consequently completely sheltered from the prevailing winds or monsoons. Immediately W. of this inlet is a more capacious bay facing N.E., and therefore exposed to the winter monsoon, but capable of affording shelter to shipping under those circumstances of weather which render it difficult to enter the cove of Muscat. The city of Muscat stands at the S. side of the cove, in a hollow, under cliffs 400 or 500 feet high, and debarred even from the view of the sea by the surrounding high rocks. Its appearance by no means corresponds with its wealth and importance. A few good houses, in the Persian style, occupy the narrow space at the water side; but large and stately buildings are few, and the Sultan's palace, (a plain edifice,) the governor's house, and a few minarets, alone rise above the humble mass of flat-roofed huts or houses. The streets are extremely narrow, so that a few palm-leaves laid across between the houses above completely screen them from the sun. Muscat is one of the hottest places in the world. The thermometer, in the shade, rarely descends below 90°. To Europeans the climate is insupportable. But, on the other hand, the excellence of the port, and its convenient position near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, will always make it important as a station for shipping. It is also naturally strong, and, in European hands, could be made impregnable. Of water a sufficient supply is obtained from wells about 40 feet deep. At the bottom of the bay, on the W., is the town of Muttra, distant, by land, about three miles from Muscat, of which it may be considered as a suburb, and little, if at all, inferior to it in population. Here are the docks for building and repairing shipping. Muscat is the grand emporium of East Arabia, and the key to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Imports have been estimated at about \$4,000,000 in value annually, and consist chiefly of almonds, aloes, assafetida, gum ammoniac, sulphur, nitre, gum copal, frankincense, coffee, pearls, ivory, horns, hides, wax from Persia and Africa, most of which are re-exported to India and the East; the returns thence being made in British and Indian cotton goods, shawls, and China manufactures. Large quantities of dates, as also wheat, horses, salt, and dried fish, are among the principal exports. The port is usually touched at by vessels going up the Persian Gulf. The combined population of Muscat, Muttra, and intervening villages, has been variously estimated from 25,000 to 60,000.

In the latter half of the last century, Muscat had already attained, under a ruler who bore the religious title of Imám, the eminence to which, as a seaport, it is entitled, for its

security and convenient situation. In 1808, Seld Saeed, the present ruler, succeeded to the sovereignty, having removed his cousin Boir, who had a prior title, by assassination. His dominion is somewhat singular in its nature, and almost wholly maritime. It commences on the E. coast of Africa, at the river Mozambique, about 60 miles S. of Cape Delgado, and continues N. as far as the equator. This, however, does not imply any territorial possession beyond what is necessary to secure the trade of the coast. A large portion of the coast of the Persian Gulf likewise acknowledges his sway; so that Oman and the African islands, Zanzibar, Monfia, and Pemba included, the coasts ruled by him, (though for the most part only commercially,) cannot have an extent of less than 3000 miles. (See next article.)

MUSCAT or **MUSKAT**, **IMAMAT OF**, the name by which is commonly known an extensive and powerful state of Arabia, comprising the E. portion of that peninsula, its authority also extending over its S.E. coast nearly as far as Aden, and over parts of the coast of Persia on the Persian Gulf, and that of East Africa from the equator S. to Cape Delgado. Area and population not ascertained. Besides Muscat, the capital, this dominion comprises the towns of Rustak and Muttra in Arabia, and Juba, Melinda, Mombas, Magadoxo, Bravah, Quiloa, and Lindy in Africa, with the islands of Zanzibar, Socotra, &c. It has an active trade with all the adjacent countries, and with British India. The Imám, (or Imám.) or, more properly speaking, the Sultan, has a patriarchal and despotic sway. In order to enforce his authority over this widely-spread empire, he has provided a naval force unexampled in the East. He possesses an 84 gun ship, two 74's, several frigates, and, altogether, 60 or 60 square-rigged vessels carrying guns, and most of them built at Bombay, after European models.

Although his government is commonly known as the Imam of Muscat, it should be observed that Sultan Seld Saeed has never assumed the religious title of Imám, which is often erroneously bestowed on him, nor does he style himself Sultan of Muscat. Indeed the island of Zanzibar has now become the seat of his central government, his chief source of revenue, and principal residence.

MUSCAT/ATUC or **MUSKAT/ITUCK**, a river of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., and flowing south-westerly, enters the Driftwood Fork of White River, near the S. boundary of Jackson co. The Indian name is Mesh-ca-quo-tuck, i. e. "Pond River."

MUSCATINE, *müs'ka-teen* (?), a county in the E.S.E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 450 square miles. The Mississippi River, which makes a great bend opposite the county, forms its south-eastern boundary for a distance of about 40 miles, and it is intersected by Red Cedar River. The surface is generally rolling, and diversified with groves of trees and extensive prairies; the soil is exceedingly fertile. Extensive beds of stone-coal and quarries of freestone and limestone are found. A railroad is projected through this county from Rock Island to the Missouri River. Capital, Muscatine. Pop. 6731.

MUSCATINE, formerly **BLOOMINGTON**, a flourishing city and river-port of Iowa, capital of Muscatine co., is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, 100 miles above Keokuk, and 32 miles S.E. of Iowa City. Commencing at the head of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, the river may be traced in a direction almost due west for more than 40 miles, until it strikes a series of bold rocky bluffs, by which its course is suddenly turned towards the S. At the apex of this bend, on the summit of these bluffs, is situated the city of Muscatine. The place was first settled by the whites in 1836, previous to which time it had been an Indian trading post, known by the name of Manatheka. It is now one of the most populous and commercial towns of the state, and is the shipping point for an extensive and fertile territory. In consequence of the bend in the river, Muscatine is nearer the centre of the state than the other ports on the Mississippi, and it naturally commands the trade of two great fluvial divisions of Iowa, namely, the valleys of the Red Cedar and Iowa Rivers. There are two steam saw-mills in the city, that turn out about 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The logs are obtained chiefly from Minnesota, above the Falls of St. Anthony. About 10,000,000 feet of lumber are sold here yearly, besides large quantities of laths, shingles, and wooden ware. Muscatine is about to derive benefit from railway communication. The Muscatine and Oskaloosa Railroad is under contract to Fredonia and located to Oskaloosa, and it is thought that the road will be extended to the mouth of Platte River. The Muscatine and Cedar Rapids Branch Railroad, the 3d division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, is already in operation to Moscow, and when completed will open communication with the capital of the state. The projected railroad from Rock Island, Illinois, to Fort Des Moines, is also expected to pass through this city. Muscatine has a good landing for steamboats navigating the Mississippi. The town contains churches of 9 or 10 denominations, several academies, about 30 stores, and numerous factories and mills; 2 newspapers are published here. Incorporated a city in 1853. Pop. about 6000.

MUSCLE (mûs'el) SHOALS, a term applied to an extensive series of rapids in the Tennessee River, between Lauderdale and Lawrence counties, Alabama. The river has a descent of about 100 feet in the course of 20 miles, and no boats can pass over the shoals except in the highest stages of water. The channel, at this place, varies from 1 to 2 miles in width, but at the lower termination of the shoals it is contracted to half a mile. The bluffs on each side are composed of an upper stratum of flint, and a lower stratum of fine limestone. About the year 1840, a canal, 12 miles long, was constructed around the shoals on the N. side of the river; but, unfortunately, the locks were made too short to admit even the smallest steamboats that navigate the river. It was soon abandoned, and the channel has been filling up for the last 10 years. Thousands of wild geese and ducks resort to this locality to feed on the species of shell-fish, from which the name of Muscle Shoals is derived.

MUSCOWDA, a post-village and township of Grant co., Wisconsin, on the left bank of Wisconsin River, 30 miles N.N.E. of Lancaster. The village has 3 stores, and about 250 inhabitants.

MUSCOGEE, mûs-kô'zee, a county in the W. part of Georgia, contains about 400 square miles. The Chattahoochee River forms its W. boundary, and separates it from Alabama, and it is also drained by Upatol, Randall's, and Nocheefaloochee Creeks. The soil varies from the richest mould to the poorest sand. The county contains granite, hornblende, iron, agate, jasper, chalcedony, and other minerals. This county is the most populous in the state except Chatham. It is intersected by the Muscogee Railroad, which terminates at Columbus, the county seat. Organized in 1826, and named from a tribe of the Creek Indians. P. 18,578; of whom 10,422 were free, and 8156 slaves.

MUSCONETCONG, a river in the N.W. part of New Jersey, issues from Hopatcong Pond, between Morris and Sussex counties, flows south-westward, forming the boundary between Warren county on the right, and Morris and Hunterdon on the left, and empties itself into the Delaware about 10 miles below Easton. The length is near 50 miles. It drains a narrow valley, bounded by parallel ridges, and affords extensive water-power.

MUSCOVY, a name sometimes given to Russia, derived apparently from Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire. See Russia.

MUSEROS, moo-s'roce, a village of Spain, province of 6 miles N. of Valencia, about 1 mile from the sea. Pop. 1000.

MUSGRAVE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles W.S.W. of Brough. It takes its name from the Musgrave family, who came into England with William the Conqueror.

MUSII, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See MOOSH.

MUSHAKII, mûsh'âk', a group of islands in Africa, off the E. coast of Abyssinia; lat. 11° 43' N., lon. 43° 19' E.

MUSHAN/NON CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in the central part of the state, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

MUSH CREEK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

MUSHED, a city of North-East Persia. See MESHEH.

MUSHED-I-SIR, mûsh-shed'ee-seer, a maritime town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, 10 miles N. of Bafroosh, consisting of about 200 houses scattered around the Babel River at its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 36° 45' N., lon. 52° 50' E.

MUSH/KEE RIVER, of Wisconsin. See MATTAISE RIVER.

MUSHU/LAVILLE, a post-village of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

MUSJID, mûs'jid', or **MESJID ALI**, written also **MUSJEED**, (anc. *Alexandria*?) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, 28 miles S. of the ruins of Babylon. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers and a ditch, and is mostly built of brick. Principal edifice, the tomb of Ali, which continually attracts hither numerous pilgrims of the Shooah (Shi'ah) sect. Under the name of Hira, this town was the capital of Arab and Christian dynasties, until taken by the Saracens in 632.

MUSJID HOSSEIN, mûs'jid' hos'sîne, or **KERBELA**, ker-bê'la, (anc. *Folgoesia*?) a town of Asiatic Turkey, 28 miles N.W. of Babylon, in a well-cultivated tract, and containing the mosque and tomb of Hossein, son of Ali, greatly venerated by the Shooahs.

MUSKAKITUCK. See MUSCATATUC.

MUSKAU, mûs'kow, a town of Prussian Silesia, 67 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, capital of a principality on the Neisse. Pop. 2037. It has a palace of Prince Pukler Muskau, also manufactures of woollen cloths, and mineral springs.

MUSKEGO, a township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1111.

MUSKEGO CENTRE, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on Muskego Lake, 15 miles S.W. of Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. The lake is nearly 4 miles long.

MUSKEGON, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan, 133 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

MUSKEGGOO, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin. 1264

MUSKERRY, a mountainous district of Ireland, in the centre of the county of Cork. Area about 311,000 acres. Pop. 90,511. It is divided into the baronies of East and West Muskerry.

MUSKET, a post-office of Navarro co., Texas.

MUSK/HAM, North, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MUSK/HAM, South, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MUSKIL/LO, NAMOO, NAMOU, nâ'moo', or **ODIA**, ô'de-â, an island group in the North Pacific, belonging to the Mulgrave Archipelago, about lat. 8° N., and lon. 168° E.

MUSKINGUM, mûs-king'gûm, a river of Ohio, and one of the largest affluents which the Ohio River receives from that state. Its main branches, the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, rise in the N. part of the state and unite at Coshocton. From that point the course of the river is nearly S.E., and it flows through a beautiful, fertile, and populous region, (in many parts of which stone-coal is abundant,) until it enters the Ohio, at Marietta. The main stream is about 110 miles long, and 225 yards wide near its mouth. Steamboats ascend as high as Dresden, a distance of about 95 miles. The navigation has been improved by the construction of dams, and a sidecut has been opened from Dresden to the Ohio Canal.

MUSKINGUM, a county in the E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 610 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Muskingum River, and also drained by Licking River, and by Wills, Tomoka, and Jonathan Creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified. The soil contains a large portion of clay, and is very productive. Bituminous coal and iron ore abound in this division of the state. Salt is procured by boring into strata of sandstone to the depth of several hundred feet. The county is intersected by the Ohio Canal, and by the Central Railroad, and in part by 2 other railroads extending to Cleveland and Cincinnati. Capital, Zanesville. Pop. 45,049.

MUSKINGUM, a post-township in the N. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1498.

MUSO or **MUZO**, moo'so, a small town of New Granada, department of Boyaca, 65 miles W.S.W. of Tunja, on an affluent of the Magdalena.

MUSONE, moo-so'nâ, a small river of Austrian Italy, enters the Venetian lagoon 3 miles W. of Venice, after a S.E. course of 35 miles; one arm of it joining the Brenta Canal.

MUSONE, a small river of Italy, Pontifical States, enters the Adriatic 12 miles S.E. of Ancona, after an E. course of 35 miles. Under the French, it gave name to a department, having for its capital Macerata.

MUSSR. See EGYPT.

MUSSALA, mûs-â'la, a town of West Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal, 8 miles E. of Fort St. Joseph.

MUSBACH, mooe'bâk, a village of Bavaria, 10 miles S. of Neustadt, in the midst of vineyards. Pop. 2088.

MUSSELBURGH, mûs'el-bûr-rûb, formerly **ESK/MOUTH**, a royal and parliamentary borough and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 7080. It stands on the Frith of Forth, at the estuary of the Esk, and has three bridges, (one supposed to be a Roman structure,) connecting with it the suburb of Fisher-Row; a curious Tolbooth, built in the year 1590, of materials from the ancient Scottish chapel of Loretto. It has some manufactures of sail-cloth, hair-cloth, hats, and leather. Exports chiefly of coal, wrought in the vicinity. The borough unites with Leith and Portobello in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. The battle of Pinkie, in which the English defeated the Scotch, A. D. 1547, was fought in the immediate vicinity; also that of Prestonpans.

MUSSENDOM, mûs'sên-dom', **MUSSELDUM**, mûs'sel-dom', or **MUSANDAM**, moo-sân-dâm', **CAPE**, a headland of Arabia, on an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 56° 34' E. It is an abrupt basaltic rock, 200 feet above the sea.

MUSSIDAN, mûs'see'dôn', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 19 miles S.W. of Périgueux, on the Isle. Pop. in 1852, 1744.

MUSSOMELLI, mûs-so-mê'lee, a town of Sicily, province and 19 miles W.N.W. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 9290.

MUSSON, mûs'sôn', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 11 miles S.S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1455.

MUSSY-SUR-SEINE, mûs'see'-sûs-sên, a village of France, department of Aube, 10 miles S.E. of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1795.

MUSSY-SOUS-DUN, mûs'see'-soo-dûn', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles S. of Charolles. Pop. 1580.

MUSTANG, a post-office of Lavaca co., Texas.

MUSTANG BAYOU, (bî'oo,) of Brazoria co., Texas, flows through Chocolate Bay into the Gulf of Mexico.

MUSTANG CREEK, Texas, flows into the Navidad from the N.E., a few miles above Texana.

MUSTAPHABAD, mûs'tâ-fl-bâd', a considerable town of N.W. Hindostan, Sikh territory, 25 miles E.S.E. of Umballah.

MUSTAPHA PASHA, mûs'tâ fâ pâ'shâ', a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, on the Maritza, 20 miles N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 2000.

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MUSTAPUA PASHA (PALANKA), *mūs'tā'pā pā'shā' pā-lā'kā*, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, on the Nisava, 20 miles S.E. of Nissa. Pop. 2000.

MUSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Grantham. The poet Crabbe died rector of this parish in 1833.

MUSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MUSTUNG, *mūs'tūng'*, a town of Tibet, near the supposed source of the Gunduck. Lat. 29° 52' N., lon. 83° 6' E.

MUSTUNG, *mūs'tūng'*, a town of Beloochistan, province of Sarawan, 7 miles N.E. of Kelat, on the route to Shawl, and consisting of about 400 houses.

MUSZYNA, *moo-shee'nā*, a town of Austrian Galicia, circle and 18 miles S.E. of Sandec, on the Poprad. Pop. 1700.

MUTAPILLY, a town of India. See Mootapilly.

MUTEODU, *moo-to-o-doo' (?)*, a town of South India, Mysore dominions, 40 miles W.S.W. of Chitteldroog.

MUTFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, with a station on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Beccles.

MUTHILL, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles S. of Crieff, beautifully situated, and remarkably well built. Pop. of the village about 1000. In its vicinity are the fine remains of Drummond Castle.

MUTHVEY, three small rivers of Wales, counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Merioneth: the two former tributary to the Towy, the last to the Avon.

MUTIGNANO, *moo-teen-yā'no*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 21 miles E.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1500.

MUTINA. See MODENA.

MUTOVA, *moo-to-vā' (?)* one of the Koorile Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, nearly intermediate between Japan and Kamtschatka. Length 30 miles. It has an active volcano and fertile valleys.

MUTSCHEN. See MUTSCHEN.

MUTSHKOVO, *mootsh-ko'vo*, called also MOSHKOVA, a market-town of Russia, government of Tver, 22 miles N. of Staritsa. Pop. 2100.

MUTTRA, a town of India. See MATHURA.

MUTTERSDORF, *mōō'ters-dorf'*, a market-town of Bohemia, circle and 27 miles W.N.W. of Klattau, on the Goldbrunnenbach. Pop. 994.

MUTTERSCHOLZ, *mōō'ters-hōlts'*, (Fr. pron. *mūt'tān-hōlts'*), a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Ill. Pop. 1980.

MUTTERSTADT, *mōō'ter-stādt'*, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles S.W. of Mannheim. Pop. 2700.

MUTTNE, *moo'tnā'*, a village of Hungary, co. and about 10 miles from Arva. Pop. 1368.

MUTTON ISLAND, a fortified islet in Galway Bay, Ireland, Connaght, co. and 1½ miles S. of Galway. It has a lighthouse, with a fixed light. Lat. 53° 15' 14" N., lon. 9° 3' 26" W.

MUTTRA, *mūt'trā*, **MATTRAH**, *māt'trā*, or **MATARAH**, *māt'trā*, a populous town of East Arabia, dominions and 3 miles S.W. of Muscat.

MUTUAL, a post-office of Champaign co., Ohio.

MUTWAI, *mūt'wāi'*, (Hindoo *Mutahawiram*, *moo-hāt-wā-rim'*), an island of Hindostan, in the Gulf of Manaar, separated from Calpentyn by a narrow strait, about 10 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles broad.

MUTZIG, *mūt'tsēg'*, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Bruche, 13 miles W.S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1854, 3863, many of whom are employed in a national manufactory of fire-arms.

MUTZCHEN, *mōō'tshen*, or **MUTSCHEN**, *mōō'tshen*, a town of Saxony, 22 miles E.S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 1522.

MUY, *lē-mwee*, (L. *Castrum de Modino*), a town of France, department of Var, 5 miles S.E. of Draguignan. It contains a famous tower, in which seven Provençals, after failing in an attempt to assassinate the Emperor Charles V., shut themselves up, and defended themselves against his army until five of them were mortally wounded. Pop. 1599.

MUYSEN, *mōi'sen*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, near the railway from Louvain to Mechlin. 13 miles N. of Brussels. Pop. 1760.

MUZAR, *moo'zar' (?)*, a town of Bokhara, on the canal and 12 miles E.S.E. of Balkh, consists of about 500 houses.

MUZILLAC, *mūt'sē'yāk'*, a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles S.E. of Vannes, and about 3 miles from the mouth of the Vilaine. Pop. 1213.

MUZO, a town of New Granada. See MUSA.

MUZUFFERNUGGER, *moo-zūffer-nūg'gher*, a populous town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 44 miles S. of Beharunpoor.

MUZUFFERABAD. See MAZUFURABAD.

MUZUFFERPOOR, *moo-zūffer-poor'*, a town of British India, province of Bahar, 35 miles N.N.E. of Patna.

MYCONUS, *mlk'o-nūs*, **MICONI**, **MYCONI** or **MYCONE**, *mlk'o-noe*, (Gr. *Μυκονος*, *Mukōnos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Syra, among the North Cyclades, 5 miles S.E. of Tinos. Area 45 square miles. Pop. 6000; of whom about 5000 are in the town of Mycone, on its W. side. The island is of granite formation, and produces only a little corn, but has an active export trade in wine, figs, and hides, and abounds with game. It has several good ports, viz., those of the town of Mycone, Onos, Port Palermo on the N., and St. Anne on its S.E. side.

MYDRIM, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

MYDRECHT, *mī'drēkt*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles N.N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 2359.

MYER, *mī'ēr*, **MYHAR**, *mī'har'*, or **MYHUR**, *mī'hūr'*, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, province and 105 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and defended by a small but strong fort.

MYERSBURG, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

MYERSBOUGH, *mī'ers-koff*, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MYER'S MILL, a village in Potawatomi co., Iowa, 40 miles N.E. by E. of Council Bluffs.

MYERS MILLS, a post-office of Vermillion co., Illinois.

MYERSTOWN, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Lebanon to Reading, 31 miles E. of Harrisburg. It is surrounded by rich, well cultivated farms. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1000.

MYERSVILLE, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

MYCONIUM. See MARATHONISI.

MYLAE. See MILAKO.

MYLAU, *mee'lōw*, or **MUHLAU**, *moo'lōw*, a town of Saxony, 10 miles N.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 2611.

MYLOR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MYLOS, *mee'lōs*, a village of Greece, Morea, government and 4½ miles S. of Argos, near the Lernean Marsh, (where Hercules destroyed the Hydra.) Here, in the late Greek struggle, Ypsilanti, with 600 men, defeated Egyptian troops of double that force.

MYMUNSIINGH, *mī-mūn-sing'*, a district of British India, intersected by the Brahmaputra. Area 5000 square miles.

MYMUNSIINGH or **NUSSERABAD**, *nūs-er-ā-bād'*, the chief town of the above district, is on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, 84 miles N.N.W. of Dacca.

MYNYDDMAEN, *mīn'jth-min'*, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth.

MYNYDDYSLWYN, *mīn'jth-djē'twin*, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MYO, *mī'ō*, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 10' N., lon. 126° 40' E.

MYOO, *mī'ool*, a river of Aracan, British India, enters the Bay of Bengal about 20 miles W. of the mouth of the Aracan River, after a S. course of 110 miles, navigable for the last 30 for vessels of between 150 and 200 tons.

MYOS HORMOS, *mī'os hor'mos*, a port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, nearly opposite its bifurcation into the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and anciently famous as an emporium of the trade between Egypt and India, but now wholly uninhabited.

MYRA, *mee'ri' (?)*, a decayed town of Asia Minor, on its S. coast, lat. 36° 17' N., lon. 30° 3' E.

MYRA, a post-office of Shelby co., Alabama.

MYRICK'S, a station of the Fall River New Bedford and Taunton Railroad, 12 miles from Fall River.

MYROSS, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

MYRTILIS. See MEZTOLA.

MYRTLE BAYOU, (*bi'oo*), of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

MYRTLE CREEK, a post-office of Douglass co., Oregon.

MYRTLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Bowie co., Texas.

MYSLENICE, *mīslā-neet'sh*, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 18 miles S. of Cracow. Pop. 2000.

MYSLOWITZ, *mīslō-wīts'*, a market-town of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, on the Polish frontier, and with a station on the Breslau and Cracow Railroad, 116 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 2580. Near it are mines of coal and zinc.

MYSOL, *mī'sol'*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Ceram. Lat. 2° S., lon. 130° E. Length 50 miles, breadth 15 miles. It has several villages and harbors, and exports birds, pearls, shells, and slaves.

MYSORE, *mī'sor'*, (Hindoo *Makeshasootra*), a state of South India, subsidiary to the British, consisting of a table land enclosed everywhere by the Madras territories, and bounded E. and W. by the Ghauts. Surface generally undulating, and at Bangalore 3000 feet above the sea. Area 30,886 square miles. Pop. 3,000,000. The principal rivers, (the Cavery, and

others,) have all a N.E. or S. E. course. Much of the country is overrun with jungle. The soil consists of a vegetable mould, 100 feet thick, an inexhaustible source of fertility. Rice, sesamum, betel, sugar, tobacco, ginger, fruits, various drugs, and some European grains, are raised. Iron, granite, and pot-stone, are abundant. The inhabitants are mostly Hindus, but in and about the towns are many Mohammedans. Annual revenue estimated at 800,000*l*. Subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian army, 400 cavalry, and 4 regiments of infantry are maintained for home service. Chief cities and towns, Seringapatam, (the capital,) Bangalore, (the residence of a British commissioner,) Mysore, Bednore, and Chitteldroog. Hyder Ali resisted the British power in this part of India from 1760; on the death of his son, Tippoo Saib, in 1799, a large extent of territory was ceded; the state became subsidiary to the British, and the young heir of the ancient Rajahs was restored.

MYSOORE, a town of South India, state of Mysore, 9 miles S.W. of Seringapatam. Under Hyder Ali and Tippoo, it fell into decay, but it has latterly regained importance, and consists of a well-built native town, a fort, and a good suburb, in which is the British residency.

MYSOORE ISLAND. See **SCHOUTEN ISLAND**.

MYSTIC, *mish'tik*, a river of New London co., Connecticut, unites with the sea 5 miles W. of Stonington. It is navigable for vessels of 400 tons to Mystic Bridge.

MYSTIC, a pleasant and thriving post-village in Stonington township, New London co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Mystic River, across which is a toll-bridge, and on the route of a proposed railroad from New London to Stonington, about 10 miles E. by S. of the former, and 2 miles from the sea. It contains several churches, fine schools, and a bank. The river is navigable to the village for vessels of 400 tons, and the chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce. The whale fishery is carried on to a considerable extent; in 1853, 3 vessels arrived bringing 246 barrels of sperm oil, 4998 of whale oil and 50,900 lbs. of whalebone. See **MYSTIC BRIDGE**.

MYSTIC BRIDGE, a handsome and thriving post-village in Groton township, New London county, Connecticut, on the E. side of Mystic River, opposite Mystic, with which it communicates by a toll bridge, and on the route of the projected railroad from New London to Stonington, about 4 miles N. of the latter. The two villages have similar interests, and are nearly equal in size, the population being from 1200 to 1500 in each. Both are noted for excellent schools, and for the intelligence and enterprise of the inhabitants. Ship-building is an important business at this point on the river.

MYSTIC RIVER, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, at or near the mouth of the river of its own name. Ship-building is carried on here to a considerable extent.

MYSTIC VILLAGE, a manufacturing village of New London co., Connecticut, on Mystic River, N. of Mystic Bridge.

MYSZYNIEC, *me-shin'yets*, or **MYSZNIEC**, *mish-ne-ets* (?) a town of Poland, province of Plock, 25 miles N.N.W. of Ostrolenka.

MYTICHY, *me-tes'chee*?, a village of Russia, government and 14 miles N.E. of Moscow, which is hence supplied with water by means of an aqueduct.

MYTILENE, an island of Greece. See **MITILENE**.

MYWOOLLA, a small island of the Feejee group; lat 18° 50' S., lon. 178° 10' E.

MYZUM, *mit'soom*, or **MYZUN**, *mit'soon*, a village of Austria, Galicia, circle and about 40 miles from Stry, with iron-mines and malleable iron works.

MSZEZONOW, *mshá-zo'nov*, sometimes written **MZCZANOW**, *msh-chá'nov*, or **MZOZONOW**, a town of Russian Poland, 30 miles S.W. of Warsaw, with the old castle of Radziewowice. Pop. 1050.

MZCZANOW or **MZEZONOW**. See **MSZEZONOW**.

MZENSK or **MTZENSK**, *m'tsensk*, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N.E. of Orel, on the Mzena. Pop. 6000. It has a large trade in corn and hemp, and was formerly important as a military post.

N

NAAB, *náb*, or **NAB**, *náb*, (Ger. pron. *náp*.) a navigable river of Bavaria, joins the Danube, 3 miles W. of Ratisbon, after a S. course of 90 miles.

NAAF, *náf*, or **TEK-NAAF**, *ték-náf*, a river of British India, Aracan, enters the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, at Mungdoo, after a S. course of 50 miles. It is broad, navigable, and has densely wooded banks.

NAAGHI, *ná'ghes*, a village of Afghanistan, 17 miles S.W. of Bajoor. Lat. 34° 49' N., lon. 71° 15' E. Some authorities have supposed it to be the Aornus of the historians of Alexander, the capture of which was one of his most extraordinary exploits.

NAALDWYK or **NAALDWIJK**, *náit'wik*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 3365.

NAAMAN'S (*ná'mans*) **CREEK**, a post-village and railroad station of New Castle co., Delaware, on the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

NAARDEN, *ná'den*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, capital of a district near the Zuyder-Zee, 12 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2590.

NAAS, *náce*, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare, on a branch of the Grand Canal, 9 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2971. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Mayo.

NAAST, *nást*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Seine, 10 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1438.

NAAU/SAY, a post-township in Kendall co., Illinois. Pop. 500.

NAB-LIGHT, a floating beacon in the English Channel, 2 miles off the E. end of the Isle of Wight.

NABAJOA, *ná-vá-uó'a*, a river of Upper California, joins the Colorado River, lat. 37° N., lon. 112° W., after a westward course estimated at 250 miles.

NABAJOA INDIANS, a tribe of California, dwelling principally on the banks of the above river.

NABAL, *ná'bál*, a maritime town of North Africa, dominion and 43 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Neapolis*.

NABBURG, *náp'póro*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatine, on the Naab, 31 miles N. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1090.

NABLOUS, **NABLOUS** or **NABLUS**, *ná'bloom*?, written also **NABULUS**, **NAPLOUSE** and **NAPOLUSE**, (anc. *Sychem*, *Sychem* or *Sychar*, afterwards *Neapolis*.) a city of Palestine, patriarchal of Acre, and anciently the capital of Samaria, 33 miles N. of Jerusalem, lat. 32° 12' N., lon. 35° 28' E. It is long and narrow, stretching along a small valley on the N.E. base of Mount Gerizim; streets close, but houses lofty, and well built of stone, with domed roofs. Estimated population 8000, comprising about 500

Greek Christians, and 150 Jews, descendants of the ancient Samaritans; the latter occupy the S.W. quarter, where they have a synagogue, with a collection of ancient manuscripts. Here are several mosques and bazars, a Greek church, manufactures of superior soap, and cotton fabrics. Damascus, and the Mediterranean ports, receive hence supplies of oil, cotton, and other agricultural products, its vicinity being well cultivated. Near it are various Scripture localities, including Jacob's Well, and a holy place of the Samaritans, on Mount Gerizim, on which also are the ruins of a fortress erected under Justinian.

NABON, *ná'bon*?, a river of Persia, province of Fars, enters the Persian Gulf, opposite Cape Nabon, 160 miles S.E. of Bushire, after a S. course of 115 miles. On it, near its mouth, is the village of Nabon, or Nabend.

NABULUS, a city of Palestine. See **NABLOUS**.

NACHAR, *ná'char*?, a village of North Western India, state of Bussabor, 50 miles N.E. of Simla.

NACIPES, a post-office of Houston co., Texas.

NACHOD, *nák'od*, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.E. of Königgratz, on the Mettau. Pop. 2186.

NACIMENTO, *ná-the-mén'to*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 24 miles from Almería. Pop. 3000.

NACKEL, **NAKEL**, *nák'kel*, or **NAKLO**, *nák'to*, a town of Prussian Poland, 18 miles W. of Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 2133.

NACKENHEIM, *nák'ken-híme*?, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, near Oppenheim. Pop. 1123.

NACKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NACOGDOCHES, *nák'o-do'chiz*, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 930 square miles. The Angelina River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Attoyac on the E. The surface is undulating, the soil is productive, and well timbered. Capital, Nacogdoches. Pop. 5193, of whom 3789 were free, and 1404 slaves.

NACOGDOCHES, a post-village, capital of Nacogdoches co., Texas, 250 miles N.E. of Austin. It is the seat of a college founded in 1845, and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and stores.

NACOGCHEE, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 145 miles N. of Milledgeville. It is situated in a narrow, fertile, and beautiful valley of its own name. More than \$1,300,000 worth of gold has been found in this valley. The village has 1 church and 3 stores.

NACTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NACUNDI, *ná-kún'dee*, a town on the island of Nukulau, one of the Feejee group, on a stream about 20 miles above Rewah. Pop. about 600.

NADAUN, *ná'dawn*?, **NAUDAUN**, *naw'dawn*?, or **NADAN**, *ná'dán*?, a town of Hindostan, Punjab, on the Beas, 84 miles

NAD

NAH

N.E. of Amritseer. Lat. $31^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 18' E.$ It is celebrated for fine gardens.

NADINAL, ná'de-nál', a town of Russia, in Finland, about 12 miles N.W. of Abo, on a lake. Pop. 800.

NADUDVAR, ná'dood'vau', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 21 miles W.S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 6171.

NADWORNA, ná'd-wor'nd, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, 22 miles S. of Stanislawow.

NÄFELS or **NAFELS**, (Näfels,) ná'fels, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1900. It is famous for an action fought April 8th, 1388, between 1300 Swiss and 6000 Austrian troops; the latter were totally defeated.

NÆRIM or **NÄRIM**, ná'rim, a maritime parish of Norway, stift of Christiansand, 22 miles S.W. of Stavanger, on the North Sea. Pop. 1700.

NAFELS, (Näfels,) a village of Switzerland. See **NÄFELS**. **NAFFERTON**, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

NAGAMANGALUM, ná-gá-mán-gá-lum', or **NAGAMANGALAM**, ná-gá-mán-gá-lám', a fortified town of India, in the Deccan, Mysore dominions, 28 miles N. of Seringapatam. Its citadel contains two temples, and a ruined palace.

NAGAR, ná'gar', a small town or village of Central Asia, capital of a petty state, also called Nagar.

NAGARA, ná-gá-rá', a town on the island of Borneo, in Banjermassin. It has considerable trade in deer's flesh and deer's horns.

NAGARA, a river of Banjermassin, an affluent of the Banjer, which it joins about 35 miles N.N.E. of the town of Banjermassin, after a S.S.W. course of above 100 miles.

NAGARANU, ná-gá-rá-noo', a town of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 6000.

NAGASAKI, ná-gá-sá-ke, improperly written **NANGASAKI**, the principal seaport and commercial city of Japan, situated on the S.W. side of the island of Kio-sioo, in lat. $32^{\circ} 44' 8'' N.$, lon. $129^{\circ} 51' 53'' E.$ Estimated population from 60,000 to 70,000, including about 6000 priests. It stands on a hill-slope, facing the harbor, is regularly built, and clean. The houses are of one story, built of clay and wood, coated with cement, furnished with verandahs and Venetian blinds, and having oiled paper in place of glass. The chief edifices are the palaces of the governors, and other grandees, the Dutch and Chinese factories, arsenal, several theatres, and upwards of 60 temples, enclosed by gardens, which, with numerous tea-houses, form the favorite public resorts of the population. The harbor is about 7 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and ships lie securely sheltered in 5 or 6 fathoms water. Previous to the treaty which has recently been concluded between the United States and Japanese, this was the only port of Japan open to foreign traders, and the Dutch and Chinese, who resorted to it, were confined under strict supervision to the strongly-fortified and artificial island of Desima, only 600 feet in length by 240 feet across, off the shore. The shops are numerous and well supplied, and there are many breweries for rice-beer. The Dutch imports into Nagasaki, consisting chiefly of sugar, Netherland broad-cloths, and cotton goods, sandal wood, buffalo hides, ivory, cloves, tin, Bengal piece-goods, and other manufactured wares, amounted in value to about \$150,000 yearly, for which returns were made in camphor, cotton fabrics, drugs, toys, silks, &c., to the value of about \$200,000.

NAGIAR, ná'gar', (anc. *Mylæ*?) a considerable walled town of Afghanistan, in the plain of Bancoo, 65 miles S.W. of Peshawer. It has a good bazaar.

NAGRER, ná'gree', or **NAGRI-KOTE**, ná'gree' kót, a fort, and important military station of North Hindostan, state and 25 miles S.E. of Sikkim, lat. $26^{\circ} 56' N.$, lon. $88^{\circ} 8' E.$

NAGHERY, ná-ghér-ee, a town of British India, presidency and 58 miles W.N.W. of Madras.

NAGLESVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

NAGOLD, ná'golt, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Nagold, 16 miles W. of Tübingen. Pop. 2397.

NAGONE, ná'gón', or **NAGONA**, ná-goo'nd, a large village of Hindostan, province and 100 miles S.S.W. of Allahabad, lat. $24^{\circ} 37' N.$, lon. $80^{\circ} 35' E.$

NAGORBUSSEY, ná-gor-bús'see, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 42 miles N.E. of Patna.

NAGORE, ná-gór', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district of Birbhoom, of which it was once the capital, 117 miles N.W. of Calcutta, on the route to Patna, and seated in the midst of an area 10 miles in diameter, enclosed by a mud rampart and trench; lat. $23^{\circ} 56' N.$, lon. $87^{\circ} 20' E.$

NAGORE, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 48 miles E. of Tanjore, on the Velloor, or Nagore River, a branch of the Cavary, at its mouth in the Indian Ocean, and here crossed by a fine nine-arched bridge; lat. $10^{\circ} 49' N.$ It is populous, busy, and well built. Chief edifices, its mosques, and a square tower, 150 feet in height.

NAGORE, a town of British India, Rajpootana, capital of a district, dominions and 70 miles N.E. of Joodpoor. It is fortified, and noted for its manufactures of brass and iron wares. Pop. about 40,000.

NAGQTAMA, ná-go-tá'má, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Concan, 37 miles S.S.E. of Bombay, on a river here crossed by a noble stone bridge, 480 feet in length, constructed by a Mohammedan prince at a cost of 30,000l.; lat. $18^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $73^{\circ} 18' E.$

NAGOWICHA LAKE, Wisconsin, in Waukesha county. Length 2 miles and a quarter, breadth three-quarters of a mile.

NAGPOOR, **NAGPOUR**, ná'póor', or **NAGPORE**, ná'pór', (Hindoo *Nagapoor*, "the town of serpents") is the capital of a territory of its own name, situated 100 miles E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9' N.$, lon. $79^{\circ} 11' E.$ It is about 5 miles in circumference, and enclosed by walls, but meanly built. In 1825, it was estimated to have 115,000 inhabitants, and 27,000 houses, of which only 1300 were of mason work, the rest being mere mud-huts, collected on a swampy site, and interspersed with dense groves. It has, however, a considerable transit trade, with some manufactures of silk and cotton goods, arms, and superior native cutlery, besides two palaces, and outside of its walls some gardens of the Rajah, and other wealthy inhabitants.

NAGPOOR or **BERAR DOMINIONS**, a territory of India, in the Deccan, under the British protection, comprising a part of Berar province, with a large part of the old province of Gundwanah, the whole between lat. 18° and $23^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 78° and $83^{\circ} E.$, having S.W. the Nizam's dominions, and on other sides the presidencies of Bengal and Madras. Area, 76,432 square miles. Pop. 4,650,000. The country appears to be pretty well governed. The Rajah pays an annual subsidy of 80,000l., and is bound to furnish to the Bengal army a contingent of 1000 cavalry. Standing army, about 6000 men. Principal towns, Nagpoor, Chanda, Chameory, Ryepoor, and Ruttunpoor.

NAGRI-KOTE, a fort of India. See **NAGORE**.

NAGY, nádj, an Hungarian word, signifying "great," prefixed to many places in Hungary and Transylvania. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

NAGY ABONY, nádj óh'ban', a town of West Hungary, co. and 49 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 7527.

NAGY AG, nádj ág, a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Vajda-Hunyad. The population are employed in the adjacent mines, which furnish an average of gold and silver to the value of 20,000 gulden (about \$9000) annually.

NAGY ARANYOS, a village, Transylvania. See **REULMARE**.

NAGY BAJOM, nádj bóh'yom', a village of Transylvania, co. of Sumegh. Pop. 2054.

NAGY BANYA, nádj bón'yöh', i. e. the "GREAT MINES," (Ger. *Neustadt*, *Neistätt*.) a town of East Hungary, circle and 32 miles E.S.E. of Szathmar, in a deep valley near the Transylvanian frontier. Pop. 5500. It has churches of various sects, and a Roman Catholic College, and is the capital of one of the principal mining districts of Hungary, most of its inhabitants being employed in mining industry.

NAGY BITTCSA, nádj bit'chöh', a town of Hungary, co. of Trentshin. Pop. 2080.

NAGY DIZNOD, a village of Austria. See **HELTAU**.

NAGY ENYED, nádj én'yéd', (Ger. *Egidstadt*, *Egidstätt*.) a market-town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 miles N.N.E. of Karlsburg, with 5445 inhabitants, a Protestant College, a museum, cavalry barracks, and public library.

NAGY GYÖR, (Györ,) a town of Hungary. See **RAAB**.

NAGY KALLA. See **KALLO**, **NAGY**.

NAGY KANISA. See **KANISA**, **NAGY**.

NAGY KAROLY, nádj kóh'rál', a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Szathmar, 37 miles E.N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 12,055.

NAGY KATA, nádj kóh'töh', a market-town of Transylvania, co. and 32 miles E.S.E. of Pesth, with 4000 inhabitants, a castle, Protestant church, and large cattle markets.

NAGY MIHALY, nádj mee'hál', (Ger. *Gross-Michel*, *groce-mee'kyl*.) a market-town of Transylvania, co. and 20 miles E.N.E. of Zemplin. Pop. 1600.—The **NAGY**, a river of Transylvania, circle of Marmaros, joins the Theiss near Husath.

NAGY SZEREN, a town, Transylvania. See **HERMANNSTADT**.

NAGY SZOMBATH, a town of Hungary. See **TYRNAU**.

NAGY VARAD, a city of Hungary. See **GROßWARDEIN**.

NAHAN, ná'hán', a town of North Hindostan, Gurwhal, capital of the rajahship of Simore, 46 miles N.W. of Seharunpoor; lat. $30^{\circ} 33' N.$, lon. $77^{\circ} 16' E.$

NAHANPARA, ná'hán-pá'ra, a town of North Hindostan, Oude dominions, 78 miles N.E. of Lucknow.

NAHANT, a port-village, township, and noted watering-place of Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N.E. of Boston. It consists of a narrow peninsula, about 3½ miles in length, projecting from the mainland of Lynn into Massachusetts Bay. Near its eastern extremity is an extensive hotel, and in other portions are numerous cottages, chiefly occupied by the citizens of Boston as summer residences. Nahant is one of the oldest watering-places in New England, and thousands resort to it during the sultry months to enjoy the sea-breeze and ocean scenery. At this season steamboats ply constantly between Boston and the peninsula, and between this place and Salem, Lynn, &c. The township was incorporated from Lynn, in 1854.

NAH

NAHE, ná'eh, (anc. *Nalra*.) a river of West Germany, joins the Rhine at Bingen, after a N.E. course of 60 miles between the territories of Saxe-Coburg, Rhenish Bavaria, and Hesse-Darmstadt, on the S. and E., and parts of Oldenburg and Prussia on the N. and W. It is navigable for 20 miles. Affluents, the Glan and Simmer.

NAHR-EL-KEBEER or **NAHR-EL-KEBIR**, ná-ré-ke-beer', a river of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, enters the Mediterranean 20 miles N. of Tripoli, after a westward course of 35 miles.

NAIRAWAN, ná-rá-wán', was an ancient canal, in Assyria and Babylonia, which proceeded from the Tigris, near the confluence of the Zab, for 450 miles towards the Persian Gulf, with a breadth of from 120 to 130 yards, still discernible.

NAHUNTA, a post-village of Wayne co., North Carolina, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 61 miles from Raleigh.

NAIAD, ná'ad, a group of low coral islands in the North Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 39' N., lon. 153° 32' E. Between this group and that of Young William there is a passage 5 miles wide.

NAILA, ná'la, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 27 miles N.N.E. of Balreuth. Pop. 1610.

NAIL FACTORY, a post-office of Gaston co., North Carolina.

NAILLIUX, ná'h'yoo', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 18 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. 1367.

NAILES CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

NAIL/SEA, a village and parish of England, co. of Somerset, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 8 miles W.S.W. of Bristol. Pop. in 1851, 2543. It has large manufactures of crown-glass, and extensive coal works.

NAIL/STONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NAILSWORTH, a hamlet of England, co. of Gloucester, 2 miles W.S.W. of Minchinhampton. Population employed in manufactures of woollens.

NAIMAN, ná'mán', a walled town of Central Asia, khanat and 17 miles S.S.E. of Khiva, on a canal from the Amoo.

NAIN, náin, a town of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, district of Salon, about 45 miles N.W. of Allahabad. P. 10,000.

NAIN, náin, (Arab. *Nain*, náin.) a hamlet of Palestine, pashalic and 24 miles S.E. of Acre, now insignificant, but memorable as the place of the miracle recorded in St. Luke.

NAIR or **NEIR**, náir, a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 52 miles S.E. of Ellichpoor.

NAIRAI, ná'ri, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean, famous for its manufacture of mats, baskets, &c.

NAIRN, nárn, or **NAIRNSHIRE**, nárn'shír, a small maritime county of Scotland, having N. the Moray Firth. Area, including detached districts in Elgin, Inverness, and Ross, estimated at 195 square miles, about two-thirds of which are cultivated. Pop. in 1851, 9956. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, except along the coast. Principal rivers, Nairn and Findhorn. It is under one sheriff with Elgin, and unites with that county in sending one member to the House of Commons. Chief town, Nairn.

NAIRN, a royal and contributory parliamentary burgh and seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the small river Nairn, at its influx in the Moray Firth, 15 miles N.E. of Inverness. Pop. in 1851, 3420. It is lighted with gas, has a stone bridge across the Nairn, county hall, with court-house and jail; an academy, large hotel, baths, 3 branch banks, and a harbor for small vessels mostly employed in fisheries. The burgh unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, in sending one member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is Cawdor Castle, which gave title of Thane to Macbeth, and now gives that of Earl to a branch of the Campbell family.

NAIRN, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

NAIRNSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See **NAIRN**.

NAISSUS. See **NISEA**.

NAIX, ná, a village of France, department of Mose, arrondissement of Bar-le-Duc, on the site of the ancient *Nalsium*. Here numerous fine statues, and other Roman antiquities have been discovered.

NAIZIN, ná'áin', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 8 miles S.E. of Pontivy. Pop. 2003.

NAJAC, ná'zhák', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 9 miles S.S.W. of Villefranche, on the Aveyron. P. 2139.

NAJERA, **NAJERA** or **NAXERA**, ná-há-rá, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles W.S.W. of Logroño, on the Najerilla. Pop. 2746. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a mountain range, divided into two parts by the river, and though once the seat of the court of Navarre, is now in decay. It is remarkable in history as the scene of an obstinate battle between the troops of Peter the Cruel and his brother Henry, on the 2d of April, 1367.

NAJERILLA, **NAJERILLA** or **NAXERILLA**, ná-há-reel-yá, a river of Spain, rises in the mountains W. of Almarza, province of Burgos, and flows N.N.E. into the Ebro, 10 miles below Najera; course 40 miles.

NAKAB-AL-HAJAR, ná'ká-b/á-há-jar', a ruined city of South Arabia, Hadramaut, in lat. 14° 40' N., lon. 47° 35' E., in a fertile valley, consisting of remains of towers, enclosed by a wall, and supposed by Wellsted to date from a very remote period.

1268

NAM

NAKEL, a town of Prussia. See **NACKEL**.

NAKHCHIVAN or **NAKHSHIVAN**, ná'k'hee-ván', (anc. *Arxata* or *Naxuana*.) "first place of descent," a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, capital of a province near the Aras, 83 miles S.E. of Erivan. The population in 1830 consisted of 2000 Mohammedan and 800 or 900 Armenian families; but it was mostly ruined during the last Russian and Persian war, and at the above date was in a deplorable condition. It claims, however, the repute of being "the oldest city in the world;" its Armenian name and tradition implying that the tenants of the ark first resided here after the flood; and its vicinity is so fertile in fruits, especially grapes, as to deserve the repute of being the region where "Noah began to be a husbandman, and planted a vineyard." (Gen. ix. 20.) But it is, however, noted for insalubrity. The province of Nakhchivan, separated southward from Persia by the Aras, has on other sides the provinces of Erivan and Karatagh, and comprises also the towns of Abbasabad, Mergeri, and Terra Kail.

NAKHITCHEVAN or **NAKHITSHEWAN**, ná-keet-she-ván', a town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 miles S.W. of Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 10,000. It was founded by an Armenian colony, in 1780, and is the residence of the Armenian patriarch in Russia. It is built in the oriental style. Principal edifices, several handsome Armenian churches, convents, and a bazaar. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, soap, and leather, with numerous distilleries, and an extensive trade, being, with the contiguous town Rostov, a principal entrepôt of the Don, and of the commerce from Tanganyika to the interior of Russia.

NAKHODEH, ná'ko'déh, a large village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, S.S.W. of Ooroomcoyah, formerly the see of a Christian bishop.

NAKIL, ná'ke-ló, **NAKILLOO** or **NACKILOO**, ná'ke-loo', a maritime town of Persia, province of Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, 50 miles W.N.W. of Charrack, with a fort and a pearl fishery; lat. 20° 52' N., lon. 53° 30' E.

NAKILA, a town of Prussia. See **NACKEL**.

NAKO, ná'ko', a village of Thibet, district of Piti or Spiti, among the West Himalayas, 12,000 feet above the sea-level, and on the shoulder of the great mountain Porgyal, which has an additional height of 10,000 feet, 103 miles N.E. of Simla.

NAKO-NAKO, ná'ko-na'ko, a group of small islands off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. from the island of Nias, lat. 0° 50' N.

NAKSKOV, a town of Denmark. See **NASKOV**.

NAL, ná, a walled town of Beloochistan, on the W. route from the Somnecase to Kelat. Lat. 27° 35' N., lon. 65° 59' E. It is said to be a town of much antiquity, and has a fort, the stronghold of the Bezunja tribe of Beloochistan.

NALABU, ná-lá-buo', or **ANALABU**, á-ná-lá-buo', a seaport town of Sumatra, on the N.W. coast of the kingdom of Acheen; lat. 4° 8' 30" N., lon. 96° 8' E.

NALB, nálb, **ONER**, ó'ber, and **UNTER**, ón'ter, two places of Lower Austria, nearly contiguous, about 5 miles from Jettseldorf.

NALCHA, ná'chá, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, near Hindia, with remains of some fine edifices; lat. 22° 25' N., lon. 75° 29' E.

NALDA, ná'dá, a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and 8 miles S.S.W. of Logroño, on the right bank of the Iregua. Pop. 4732.

NALDROOO, náldroog', a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 60 miles W. of Beeder.

NALGONDA, nálgon'dá, or **NELGONDA**, nêl-goon'dá, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dominions, 58 miles E.S.E. of Hyderabad.

NALINNES, ná'leen', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 27 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1818.

NALLIERS, ná'lyá' or ná'h'yá', a village of France, department of Vendée, 24 miles S.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1070.

NALON, ná-lón', a river of Northern Spain, rises near Tarna in Asturias, and after a N.W. course of 62 miles past Oviedo, enters the Bay of Biscay near Mures.

NAMAH/KIN, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

NAMALOUK (ná-má-look') **ISLANDS**, a group of several islands in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 55' N., lon. 153° 16' E. They are numerously inhabited.

NAMAQUA (ná-má'kwá) **COUNTRY**, the W. and maritime portion of the Hottentot country, South Africa, the Great Namaqua Land being N., and the Little Namaqua Territory S. of Orange River.

NAMAQUAS, ná-má'kwáz. See **HOTTENTOTS**.

NAMCOOL, nám'cool, or **NAMCULD**, nám'koold'(?), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Madura, 45 miles N.W. of Trichinopoly.

NAMESCHE, ná'mash', a village of Belgium, on the Namur and Liege Railroad, 7 miles from Namur.

NAMEKAGON, a small river of La Pointe co., Wisconsin, flows into St. Croix River.

NAMEN, a city of Belgium. See **NAMUR**.

NAMESZTO, nêh'mê-szto', a market-town of North Hungary, co. of Arva, 16 miles N.N.E. of Also-Kubin. Pop. 4683

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NAMIESCHT, ná'meesh't, a town of Moravia, 27 miles N.N.E. of Znaim, on the Olava, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, ornamented with 20 statues. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of fine woollen cloths and linen.

NAMIESCHT, a market-town of Moravia, 8 miles W. of Olmutz. Pop. 800.

NAMNETES. See **NANTES**.

NAMONUITO, ná-mo-noo-ee'to, a coral island group, in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 33' to 9° N., lon. 149° 47' to 150° 31' E.

NAMOUKA, Friendly Islands. See **ANNAMOOKA**.

NAMOZINE, ná-mo-zen'(?), a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

NAMOZINE CREEK, in the S.E. part of Virginia, flows N.E. along the boundary between Amelia and Dinwiddie counties until it enters the Appomattox River.

NAMSLAU, nám'slów, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles E. of Breslau, on the Weida. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufactures of linens and woollens; breweries, and considerable cattle fairs.

NAMUR, nám'mur, (anc. *Namurcum*; Fr. pron. nám'mú; Flem. *Namen*, nám'men,) a strongly fortified city of Belgium, capital of a province, at the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse, 36 miles S.E. of Brussels, with which, and also with Liège, it is connected by railway. Pop. 24,362. It has a fine cathedral, churches of St. Loup and Notre Dame, a new town-hall, and a public library; its fortress is situated on a rock which commands the Meuse and the Sambre. It is celebrated for its cutlery, and has manufactures of iron, steel, and bronze articles, foundries, glass works, and tanneries. It has sustained numerous sieges, was taken by Louis XIV. in person in 1692, by the English and Dutch under William III. in 1695, and again by French armies in 1701 and 1746. Under the French Empire it was the capital of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

NAMUR, a province of Belgium, bounded on the S. and S.W. by France, and intersected by the Meuse. Area 1413 square miles. It is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal. Chief towns, Namur and Dinant. P. in 1849, 268,143.

NANAFALIA, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, 100 miles S. of Tuscaloosa. Here is a steamboat landing.

NANAS, nán'nósh', a market-town of Central Hungary, circle of Szabolcs, 24 miles N.N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 7737.

NANAU'PY, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

NANUES CREEK, a post-office of Fulton co., Georgia.

NAN-CHANG or **NAN-TCHANG**, nán'cháng', a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-see, on the Kan-kiang River, 285 miles S.W. of Nan-king, in lat. 28° 35' N., lon. 116° E.

NANCHE, nán'chí', a town of China, province of Che-kiang, about 40 miles W. of Yen-chow-foo. It appears to be about 3 miles in circuit, and to carry on a very extensive trade, the river being covered with boats which are constantly plying between it and Yen-chow, Hang-chow, and many other places both above and below. Pop. about 200,000.

NANCOWRY, nán-ków'ree, one of the Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal; lat. 7° 57' N., lon. 93° 43' E., about 25 miles in circumference.

NANCY, (Fr. pron. nán'see', L. *Nanczum* or *Nancetium*), a town of France, capital of the department of Meurthe, 29 miles S. of Metz, on the left bank of the Meurthe, and on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 45,129. This is one of the finest and best built towns of France. In the *Place Royale* is the Town-hall, bishop's palace, and a bronze statue of Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, who embellished the town. The chief buildings are the Cathedral, church of Bon Secours, barracks, and hospitals. It is a bishop's see, and has an *académie universitaire* for the departments of Meurthe, Meuse, and Vosges, a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school, and library of 26,000 volumes; cabinet of natural history, and a botanic garden. Its embroidery is celebrated, and it has manufactures of cloths and candles. Nancy was taken by Charles the Bold in 1475, and he was killed while besieging it in 1477. Louis XIII. took it in 1634. Its citadel is still preserved, but its fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. It was the birth-place of General Bruot.

NANDAIR, a town of India. See **NANDERE**.

NANDAN-SAR, nán'dán' sar, a small lake of Cashmere, held in high reverence by the Hindoos; lat. 33° 21' N., lon. 74° 26' E.

NANDERE or **NANDAIR**, nán'dár', a town of India, Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 145 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad; lat. 19° 3' N., lon. 77° 38' E. It has a Sikh College, which, in 1818, was inhabited by 300 students. It is a place of Sikh pilgrimage.

NANDODE, nán'dó', a town of India, in the Deccan, dominions and 40 miles S.E. of Baroda.

NANEE, ná'nee', a town of Afghanistan, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ghuznee, on the route to Kandahar; lat. 33° 25' N., lon. 66° 12' E. Elevation 7502 feet.

NAN-GAN, nán'gán', a city of China, province of Kiang-

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see, capital of a department on the Kiang, 180 miles N.N.E. of Canton.

NANGASAKI, a city of Japan. See **NAGASAKI**.

NANGIS, nán'shee', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 13 miles W. of Provins. Pop. in 1852, 2257. It has extensive markets for the supply of Paris with meat, butter, eggs, cheese, vegetables, and fruit.

NAN'ISSE, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

NANJEMOY, a post-village in Charles co., Maryland, 55 miles S.W. of Annapolis.

NANJINGODE, nán'jin-gó'd', a village of Hindostan, in the Deccan, province and 15 miles S. of Mysore, on the Kapini. The village contains a celebrated temple of Seeva.

NANKA (nán'ká) ISLANDS, three islands in the Malay Archipelago, strait of Gaspar, between the islands of Billiton and Banca, 4 or 5 miles from Banca shore. Great Nanka, the largest, about 1½ miles in extent, is in lat. 2° 25' S., lon. 105° 45' 30" E.

NANKIN, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 88 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

NANKIN, a post-township in the central part of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 1109.

NANKING, nán'king', or **NANKIN**, nán'kin' or nan'keen', the "Southern Capital," (called also **KIANG-NING**), as distinguished from Peking, the "Northern Capital," a celebrated city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-soo, and anciently of Southern China, is situated near the right bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, about 90 miles from its mouth, 600 miles S. by E. of Peking; lat. 32° 2' N., lon. 118° 49' E. Pop. estimated at 400,000. Its ancient walls can be traced over hill and dale for 35 miles, but Nanking has so greatly declined since the transference of the seat of empire to Peking by Kooblai-khan, in the 13th century, that the modern walls are of much less extent, and the city scarcely occupies one-eighth part of the surface which they enclosed. The river, opposite Nanking, is 1½ miles broad, 25 fathoms deep, with a rocky bottom, and a current from 3 miles to 5 miles an hour. The city is situated 3 miles S. from the Yang-tse-Kiang, but a part of its walls approaches within 700 paces of the water. The principal streets are of moderate breadth, clean, well paved, and lined with handsome shops; but the houses are, in general, mean, and only one story high. The view of the city from the porcelain tower is said to be exceedingly pleasing; the whole interior of the city being visible, and the houses so closely packed that the streets can scarcely be traced, while the large tent-like roofs of the temples, and the curious gable-ends of the pawnbrokers' shops shine out in their various gaudy colors, amid the sea of houses which surrounds them. The part of the city occupied by the Manchus is separated by a cross wall from the Chinese town. The great extent of the wall renders the defence of the city difficult; besides which it is overlooked from the hills on the E. On that side there are three gates; the land towards the river is marshy, and the gates are approached on stone causeways. A deep canal or ditch runs up from the river directly under the walls, on the W., serving to strengthen the approaches on that side. The most remarkable structure now existing in Nanking is the Porcelain Tower, called, by the Chinese, the Recompensing Favor Monastery, built 1411-32, pre-eminent above all other similar buildings in China, for its completeness and elegance. It is of an octagonal form, 261 feet high, and consists of nine stories, of equal height, each adorned with a cornice and gallery, and covered with a roof of green tiles, which after the Chinese fashion projects some feet over the outside, and under it is a passage round the tower. At the projecting corners of each roof are fastened small bells, which sound with the slightest breeze. On the top of the tower is a pinnacle in the shape of a pine-apple, surmounted by a golden ball. A spiral staircase in the inside, of 190 steps, carries the visitor to the summit. In the interior are some apartments, richly gilt, and otherwise elaborately adorned. The material of which the walls are constructed is said to be a kind of white brick, made of fine clay; the entire cost of the edifice is stated at from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Among the other objects may be mentioned the "tomb of the kings," supposed to be of the Ming Dynasty, A. D. 1328 to 1621; leading to it is a fine-paved road with an avenue of gigantic armed figures; the government palace and an observatory are also worthy of note. Nanking has important manufactures of crape, satin of the finest quality, paper, artificial flowers, China or Indian ink, and it gives its name to the well-known "Nankeen" cotton cloth, which is also made throughout the whole province. It is the centre of a very extensive trade, and by the great canal, which crosses the Yang-tse-kiang, about 50 miles eastward, it communicates directly with Peking, to which city, among other articles, a good deal of fish is sent. It is also the residence of a grand viceroy, with authority over the Kiang provinces, of a great military depot, and the chief seat of literature in the empire. The British forces remained before it from the 10th to the 29th of August, 1842, on which last day the final treaty between China and England was signed and ratified.

NAN-LING, nán'ling', a mountain chain in China, lat.

20° N., and between lon. 104° and 118° E., separates the basins of the Yang-tse-kiang and Kan-kiang Rivers, northward from that of the Hong-kiang and its affluents southward, and the Quang provinces from those of Koel-Choo and Hoo-nan.

NANNERCH, nan/nêrk, a parish of North Wales, counties of Flint and Denbigh.

NAN/NET, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NAN-NGANG, nan/ngang/, a city of China, province of Kiang-see, capital of a department, on Lake Pho-yang, 230 miles S.W. of Nanchang.

NAN-NING, nan/ning/, a city of China, province of Quang-see, capital of a department, 70 miles N. of the Gulf of Tonquin.

NANOOKI or NANOUKI, na-noo/kee, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 11' N., lon. 173° 39' 20" E., 6½ miles long, and 6½ miles wide at the E. end, diminishing to 2 miles at the W. end.

NANOOTI or NANOUTI, na-noo/tee, or SYDENHAM ISLAND, in the South Pacific, one of the group of Bishop's Islands; lat. 0° 45' S., lon. 174° 31' E. Length, 19 miles.

NANPHIO. See ANAPHI.

NANSEMOND RIVER, Virginia, in Nansemond co., enters Hampton Roads. It is navigable for small vessels 20 miles to Suffolk.

NANSEMOND, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina and the Dismal Swamp; the area is 400 square miles. Hampton Roads are situated on the N. border of the county, and it is partly traversed by Nansemond River, from which it derives its name. The surface is level; the soil is sandy, and partly covered with forests of cypress, juniper, and pine. The Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad passes through the county. The county existed as early as 1640, under the name of Upper Norfolk; the present name was given in 1645. Capital, Suffolk. Pop. 12,283; of whom 7668 were free, and 4715 slaves.

NANT, nânt, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 11 miles E.S.E. of Millau. Pop. in 1852, 3038.

NANTAIS. See NANTES.

NANTASKET, a narrow peninsula of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, extending about 5 miles in a N.N.W. direction into Massachusetts Bay. At its N.E. extremity is Point Alderton, and N.W. the ancient town of Hull, 12 miles S.E. of Boston. Nantasket Beach is much resorted to by the citizens of Boston for sea air and bathing.

NANTASKET ROAD, Massachusetts, one of the main entrances to Boston Harbor.

NANT-CHANG, a town of China. See NAN-CHANG.

NANTENLEW, nan-tenth/lû, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

NANTERRE, nânt'air/, a market-town of France, department of Seine, 7 miles S. of St. Denis, on the railway from Paris to St. Germain. Pop. in 1852, 2770. It has manufactures of glue and chemical products.

NANTES, nanta, (Fr. pron. nânt; anc. *Condivin/cem*, afterwards *Nannetes*), a populous city of France, capital of the department of Loire-Inférieure, on the river Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and Sèvre-Nantaise, 269 miles S.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 47° 30' N., lon. 1° 32' W. The city is built partly on several islands in the Loire, with which it communicates by means of 16 bridges, several of them handsome structures. The banks of the rivers are here lined with spacious quays, for an extent of nearly two miles. They are finely planted and adorned with elegant mansions, forming a splendid promenade, while the shipping which crowds the harbor of La Fosse, and the vessels ever in motion on the Loire, give great animation to the scene. Nantes is one of the best-built cities in France; several of its squares would lose but little by a comparison with some of the finest in the capital. The public edifices most deserving of notice are the Cathedral, possessed of a richly sculptured portal; the Castle of the ancient dukes, an enormous mass of irregular buildings, flanked with round towers; the Castle of Bouffay, with a lofty polygonal tower; the Hotel de la Prefecture, regarded as the finest edifice of Nantes; the Exchange, with a peristyle of 10 Ionic pillars, supporting an entablature adorned with 10 statues; the old mint, now occupied by the courts of justice, the Town-hall and theatre. Nantes is noted for its public squares or promenades, the principal of which, besides the promenade of La Fosse above mentioned, are those of St. Peter and St. Andrew, opening into each other; of Henry IV. and of the People. It is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first resort, a tribunal of commerce, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, mint, national college, diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school, secondary school of medicine, hydrographical school of the first class, agricultural, horticultural, and industrial societies; public library of 30,000 volumes, observatory, botanic garden, and a magazine of munitions for the marine. Merchant vessels of 1000 tons are built here, besides which the town has numerous manufactures of cottons, muslins, and woollens; cannon foundries, sugar refineries, potteries, distilleries, &c.; and an extensive maritime commerce. The trade is facilitated both by the Loire and by a canal which communicates

with Brest, and, more recently, by the railway which connects Paris with the W. coast: it includes a great variety of articles both for the home consumption and foreign markets. In the extent of its coast trade, Nantes ranks as the fifth port in the empire. Its harbor, however, admits vessels of only 200 tons: large vessels unlade at Palmbeuf.

Before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, *Condivin* cum was the capital of the *Nannetes*. In 445, it valiantly withstood a siege of 60 days by the Huns. During the ninth century, it was thrice taken by the Normans, and almost entirely ruined. During the English wars in France, it suffered much, repeatedly falling into the hands of opposite parties. In 1498, Anne of Brittany (*Bretagne*) having here married Louis XII., it passed, with the rest of her possessions, to the crown of France. The most memorable event since connected with its history is the famous edict issued at Nantes by Henry IV., April 30, 1598, securing to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion, and making them eligible to all civil and military employments. Its revocation by Louis XIV. involved the kingdom in disasters from which it has never completely recovered. Nantes was the birth-place of Anne of Brittany, Fouché, and Bouguer the mathematician. Pop. in 1852, 96,362—A.J. and inhab. NANTAIS, nânt'âz/, feminine NANTAISE, nânt'âz'.

NANTEUIL, nânt'uil/, a market-town of France, department of Oise, 10 miles S.E. of Senlis. Pop. 1600.

NANTWILYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

NANTICOKE, a river of Delaware and Maryland, rises in Sussex county, of the former state, flows S.W. into Maryland, and, after forming the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties, enters Fishing Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake. The valley of this river is about 60 miles long.

NANTICOKE, a township of Broome co., New York. Pop. 576.

NANTICOKE, a thriving post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 1 mile S. of the Susquehanna River, 104 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, and 6 miles S.W. of Wilkes barre. It is situated in the fertile valley of Wyoming, and in the vicinity of rich coal-mines.

NANTICOKE, a hundred in Sussex co., Delaware. Pop. 1588.

NANTICOKE MOUNTAIN, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, the name of the S.W. portion of a ridge extending for 25 or 30 miles along the N.W. bank of the Susquehanna. The N.E. part of this ridge is called Shawnee Mountain. The average height is about 800 feet.

NANTICOKE SPRINGS, a post-village and place of resort in Broome co., New York, about 140 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

NANTIHA/LA, a post-office of Macon co., North Carolina.

NANTINAN/ or NANTENANT/, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

NANT/MEAL, a former township in Chester co., Pennsylvania, now divided into East and West Nantmeal.

NANT/MEL, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

NANTUA, nânt'wâ/, a town of France, department of Ain, 17 miles E. of Bourg, at the S. side of the Lake of Nantua. Pop. in 1852, 3748. Chief industry, cotton and woollen spinning, tanning, and paper making. It has a considerable transit trade between France and Switzerland.

NANTUCKET, the most S.E. county of Massachusetts, has an area of about 60 square miles. It consists of Nantucket Island, Tucanuck Island, Muskejet Island, and the Gravel Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, about 30 miles S. of Barnstable county. Nantucket, the principal island, is of a triangular form, about 15 miles long, with an average breadth of from 3 to 4 miles. Area 50 square miles. The surface is level in the S. part, and hilly in the N. The soil is generally sandy, but affords some pasture. The inhabitants are principally engaged in navigation and the fisheries, especially the whale fishery. Organized in 1659. Capital, Nantucket. Pop. 8452.

NANTUCKET, a post-town, port of entry, and seat of justice of Nantucket county, Massachusetts, is situated at the entrance of a deep bay on the N. side of Nantucket Island, about 105 miles S.E. by S. of Boston, and 50 miles S.E. of New Bedford; lat. 41° 18' 56" N., lon. 70° 6' 12" W. The harbor is excellent, being capacious, deep, and nearly landlocked by two projecting points of beach, the extremities of which are only about three-fourths of a mile apart. The village is compactly built, mostly of wood, with narrow streets. It contains 8 or 9 churches, a bank with a capital of \$200,000, an Athenæum, (a handsome building,) and 2 newspaper offices. Besides a library of about 2500 volumes, the Athenæum has a valuable collection of curiosities. The inhabitants of Nantucket have been long and successfully engaged in the whale fishery. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 23,779½ tons registered, and 3451½ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the registered tonnage, 18,015½ tons were employed in the whale fishery; and of the enrolled and licensed, 3048½ tons were employed in the coast trade. 403½ tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 479½ tons in steam navigation. The receipts for the year 1849, were 17,887 barrels of sperm oil, 6461 barrels of whale oil, and 68,200 pounds of whalebone. In 1853, 19 vessels engaged in the whale fishery arrived at

Nantucket, bringing 19,232 barrels of sperm oil, 7598 barrels of whale oil, and 43,700 pounds of whalebone. The whale fishery usually employs about 2000 hands, and from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 capital in vessels and outfits. There are here 6 or 7 oil factories, about a dozen boot and shoe factories, and several soap factories. On July 13, 1846, Nantucket was visited by a fearful conflagration, which destroyed not less than 350 buildings, including 2 banks, a church, the Athenæum, and 7 oil and candle manufactories. The loss was estimated at \$1,000,000. A steamboat plies between Nantucket and New Bedford. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 8452; in 1855, 8069.

NANTUCKET HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE, is on the S. side of the harbor, and contains a fixed light 70 feet high.

NANTUCKET ISLAND. See **NANTUCKET (COUNTY)**.

NANTUCKET SHOALS, situated S.E. of Nantucket Island, cover an area of about 45 by 60 miles. Here many vessels have been wrecked and lives lost.

NANTUXET, a village of New Jersey. See **NEWPORT**.

NANTWICH, nant'ich, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 18½ miles E.S.E. of Chester, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, and 5 miles S.W. of Crewe. Pop. in 1851, 5426. The town is irregularly built, houses mostly old. It has a handsome bridge across the river Weaver, and manufactures of shoes, silk, cottons, and salt. In the reign of Henry VIII., 300 salt works were in operation here, but now only one salt spring is worked.

NAN-YANG, nan'yáng', a city of China, province and 158 miles N.E. of Canton, capital of a department, with battlemented walls.

NAOOR, NAOOR or NAUR, ná'oor', a market-town and fort of South Russia, government of Caucasus, on the Terek, 30 miles E. of Moxdok. In its vicinity are sulphur springs. Pop. 2000.

NAOS, ná'oce, a port of the Canary Islands, on the S.E. coast of Lanzarote, and a cape on the S. side of the island of Ferro.

NAOOR, a town of Russia. See **NAOOR**.

NAOURS, ná'oor', a market-town of France, department of Somme, 10 miles N. of Amiens. Pop. 1918.

NAPA, nah'pa, a river of Napa co., California, rises in the N. part of Napa Valley, and running in a general southerly course, falls into San Pablo Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 5 feet draft 12 miles from its mouth.

NAPA, a county towards the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 500 square miles. It is drained by Napa River, which flows near the western boundary, and Las Putas River, which, after flowing in an E. direction through the beautiful Berryessa Valley, loses itself in the Tule Marshes. The surface is uneven, and in the N. part mountainous. Mount St. Helen, situated at the head of the valley of Napa, serves as a landmark to travellers. The soil is generally fertile, and, except in the N. part, well adapted to cultivation. Gold has been found in this county. A mine of quicksilver, situated about 14 miles above the town of Napa, is supposed to be very rich. This county contains several mineral springs. The Warm Springs, 25 miles above Napa, are found to possess high medicinal qualities, having been tested by invalids. The Hot Sulphur Springs, (or Geysers,) about 70 miles above Napa City, are one of the greatest curiosities of the country. For a description of them, see **CALIFORNIA**, "*Objects of Interest to Tourists*," page 338. Capital, Napa City. Pop. 2116.

NAPA (or NAPPA) CITY, a post-town of Napa co., California, on the W. bank of Napa River, 12 miles from its mouth, about 20 miles N.W. of Benicia. Pop. 300.

NAPAGEDL, ná'pá-ghéd'l', a market-town of Moravia, 8 miles N.N.E. of Hradisch, on the March. Pop. 2580.

NAPA-KIANG, ná'pá-ke-dng', the principal seaport-town of the Loo-Choo Islands, China Sea, in lat. 20° 12' 20" N., lon. 127° 35' 57" E., and having a secure harbor.

NAPANEE, a thriving post-village of Canada West, co. of Lennox, situated on the Napanee River, and on the main road from Kingston to Toronto, 25 miles from Kingston, and 25 miles from Belleville. It contains numerous stores, hotels, and mills. Pop. about 1000.

NAPANOCK. See **NAPONOCK**.

NAPASHA', a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

NAPEH MEW, ná'peh mû, a frontier-town of Burmah, on the Aeng Road from Ava into Aracan, 32 miles S.S.W. of Salen.

NAPIER, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2051.

NAPIERVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Du Page co., Illinois, on Du Page River, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 16 miles from the Illinois Canal. It contains a court-house and a number of churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills moved by water-power. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500.

NAPIERVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntington, 27 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. about 900.

NAPLES, ná'pels, (Fr. pron. ná'pl'; It. *Napoli*, ná'po-le; Sp. and Port. *Nápoles*, ná'po-lés; Ger. *Neapel*, ná-d'pél; anc. *Parthenope*, and *Neapolis*;) the most populous city of Italy,

capital of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and of the province and district of Napoli, on the N. side of the Bay of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius, 118 miles S.E. of Rome. Lat. of observatory, 40° 51' 8" N., lon. 14° 15' 5" E. It is celebrated for its excellent climate; mean temperature of year, 59° 6; winter, 47° 6, summer, 73° 1 Fahrenheit. The city is beautifully situated at the bottom of the vast and picturesque bay to which it gives its name. It extends partly along the shore, and partly up the acclivity of the adjacent mountains, being bounded on the W. by the picturesque height of Pausilippo, and on the E. by the lofty tops of Vesuvius, while the surrounding country, rich in natural beauty, derives additional attractions from the numerous villas, and other objects with which human art has embellished it. The best distant view of Naples is obtained in approaching it from the sea, and on passing the beautiful islands which guard the entrance to its bay. Naples is surrounded with walls, and protected by three forts or castles, St. Elmo, the largest of the three, occupying a hill on the N.W., containing excavations, and other works, hewn out of the rock Castello Nuovo, between the royal palace and the sea, and Castello del Ovo on a rocky islet, connected by a jetty with the land. Immediately adjoining is a large arsenal, and cannon foundry, which has the appearance of a fortification, being flanked with bastions. The great mass of the buildings of which the city consists, forms an irregular oblong; its greatest length from N. to S. is 3 miles, the breadth from E. to W. about 1½ miles, and the circuit nearly 8 miles. By including the suburbs, which encroach so closely upon the town as hardly to be distinguished from it, the circuit will be nearly doubled. Some of the gates are now near the centre of the city; of these, the only one deserving of notice is the Gate of Capua, with reliefs by Benedetto da Majano.

The streets of Naples are tolerably regular, generally clean, and admirably paved with square blocks of lava, so exactly fitted that not the least inequality can be discerned, but they are for the most part inconveniently narrow. The houses are large, substantial, and lofty, averaging not less than five or six stories, with flat roofs, covered with a composition of puzzolano, and by the number of plants crowded upon them converted into a kind of domestic shrubbery, to which the inmates often resort, to enjoy the breeze. They are generally provided with balconies, and other projections, which, like the roofs, are crowded with plants and shrubs. The street which forms the principal thoroughfare, is called Toledo. Commencing at the extreme N., it traverses the middle of the city throughout its whole length, terminating at the palace, not far from the shore. There are numerous squares, which are, however, generally of small dimensions and irregular in form. The principal are the Largo de Palazzo, chiefly occupied by the palace, which gives it its name, and a large modern church, in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, the Largo de Castello, planted with trees, and the Piazza di Mercato, or Market-place, already mentioned. Many fountains of excellent water are scattered over the different quarters of the city, and fine promenades are furnished by several of the quays along the shore. The Spiaggia (spe-á'já, i. e. "strand or shore") is of great length, extending from the Castello del Ovo to the Tomb of Virgil, and the Mole. It is adorned with numerous marble statues; in the evenings it is crowded with equipages, often of an elegant and often also of a very grotesque description, every Neapolitan, who can muster any sort of conveyance, disdaining to appear on foot.

The public edifices, most deserving of notice, are the Cathedral, a large Gothic building, erected on the site of a Temple of Apollo, and held in high veneration in consequence of possessing the relics of St. Januarius, or Genaro; among others the phial of his blood, the annual melting of which, on the 19th of September, is regarded as a miracle by the credulous populace; the church dei Santi Apostoli, said to have been originally founded by Constantine the Great, on the site of a temple of Mercury, and though subsequently rebuilt, still very ancient; the church of St. Paul, a handsome edifice, internally faced with marble; the churches of St. Martin, Del Parto, San Severo, St. Philip de Neri, and other churches, to the number in all of nearly 300, several of them of architectural merit, and almost all of them richly decorated.

Among the edifices devoted to secular purposes in Naples, may be mentioned the Palazzo Reale, (Royal Palace,) an immense building of three stories, each of a different order of architecture, only partially completed according to the original design, but richly fitted up, and adorned with paintings; the Palace of Capo di Monte, forming the usual summer residence of the king, situated without the walls of the town, on an eminence of that name, commanding magnificent views, and it is adorned with fine sculptures, paintings, and articles of *virtà*, belonging to the celebrated Farnese Gallery, and surrounded by beautiful gardens; the old palace, where the courts of justice now hold their sittings; the Palazzo degli Studi Publici, (pá-dí/-so dól/yee stoo/ds-e poo'blic-ehs,) erected in the early part of the 17th century, originally intended and used for a

university, but afterwards, in 1790, converted into a great national museum; this, called Museo Borbonico, (moo-sa/o bon-bon/e-ko,) is said to be unrivalled in its collection of various antiquities, consisting of gems, bronzes, vases, &c., chiefly obtained from the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum. It contains also the Royal Library open to the public, having 165,000 volumes, and many rare manuscripts. There are seven theatres, of which that of San Carlo is remarkable for its magnificence, and is said to be the largest in existence, though its claims are disputed by that of Milan. Naples is the usual residence of the sovereign, seat of an archbishop, and of the central administration of the kingdom, and has a commercial tribunal, ship-building yards, and a royal marine hospital. The city possesses a great number of institutions for education, among which we may cite the University, founded in 1224; this, since its removal from the Palazzo degli Studi, occupies the buildings of an old convent, and is attended by about 1500 students; the Lyceum del Salvatore; an establishment for unrolling and deciphering the manuscripts found at Herculaneum and other ancient towns; a medico-surgical school; a veterinary school; deaf and dumb institution; royal military school; schools of design and music, and a "Royal House for the Poor," where nearly 6000 children are taught the different arts and trades, at the expense of the government. There are also many public schools, but education is of the lowest kind, and not generally diffused.

Among the literary and scientific institutions are, a royal society of arts, sciences, and antiquities, an observatory, a botanical garden, one of the richest in Italy, an agricultural society, physical, chemical and mineralogical cabinets, and five public libraries. The benevolent endowments include several large hospitals, among which may be named the De'Incurabili and Della Annunziata, the latter partly for foundlings; the Recluseria, or Albergo dei Poveri, an orphan asylum, or house of refuge, on a very extensive scale; a *Maison de Piété*, and a deaf and dumb asylum; but notwithstanding its benevolent institutions, the streets of Naples are infested with mendicants of all ages, and of both sexes. That portion of the population called Lazzaroni live without domicils, in a state of the most degrading filth, poverty, and wretchedness.

The manufactures of Naples include a great variety of articles. The first in importance are macaroni and vermicelli, constituting the principal food of the great body of the people. Next to it are silk stuffs, and especially Gros de Naples, which owes its name to the extent and superiority of its manufacture in this city. The other leading articles are fire-arms, porcelain, tobacco, chemical products, lace, gloves, soap, carriages, violins and other musical instruments, hats, woollens, linen, and cotton stuffs. There are also royal type-foundries, iron and glass works, and a mint.

Notwithstanding the extent of the Bay of Naples, the actual harbor is of small dimensions, being formed by a mole, which projects nearly from the centre of the city. The water, though deep at its outer extremity, becomes so shallow near the town as to float only small vessels. It seems, however, to suffice for all the trade which is carried on. In 1847, there entered 456 vessels of 74,288 tons, and cleared 456 vessels of 73,641 tons. The exports consist chiefly of bones, cream of tartar, hoops, linseed, hemp, wheat, figs, gloves, liquorice, madder, coral, macaroni, oil, wine, wool, tallow, rags, and of raw, dyed and manufactured silk. A railway to Nocera, 21 miles S.E., with a branch to Castel-a-mare, was opened in 1839; and one to Capua, 19 miles N., in 1840. From the latter, a branch extends E. 10 miles, to Nola.

Naples was founded by the Greeks, who called it Parthenope, from a siren of that name, who was fabled to have been cast upon the coast near this place. It afterwards took the name of Neapolis, and is said to have retained strong traces of its Grecian origin to a late period of the Roman Empire. It was indebted to the Emperors Adrian and Constantine the Great for numerous embellishments, and became a luxurious retreat, to which many of the wealthier Romans were accustomed to resort. It was here that Virgil studied. In 536 it was pillaged by Belisarius, and a few years after, when it had been rebuilt, the same disaster again befell it at the hands of Totila. It was afterwards successively under the sway of the Normans, the Emperors of Germany, and the Kings of France and Spain. Under the latter it became the capital of an independent kingdom. It has often suffered from earthquakes, and from eruptions of Vesuvius. The French took it in 1799, and again in 1805. Joseph Bonaparte was made King of Naples, but was replaced by Murat in 1808, and the latter was driven from it by the Austrians, in 1814. Naples was the scene of a most disgraceful outrage in May, 1848, when it was plundered by the Lazzaroni, and 1500 lives were lost. Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity are Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, and the Isle of Capri, in its bay.—Adj. and inhab. NEAPOLITAN, nee'p-pol'e-tan, (It. and Sp. NAPOLITANO, na-po-le-ta'no; Fr. NAPOLITAIN, na'pō-lee-tā'n.) It is important to observe that Neapolitan refers properly to the city of Naples, and not to the whole kingdom as is asserted by some authorities.

NAPLES, BAY OF, (anc. *Sinus Puteolanus*, called also *Crater Sinus* by some authorities,) a celebrated semicircular inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Italy, adjacent to the city of its own name. It is about 22 miles in length, from Cape Miseno on the N.W., to Cape Campanella on the S.E., and about 10 miles in breadth; having on its shores, besides the capital city, Pozzuolo, Portici, Castel-a-mare, Vico, Sorrento, and Massa; eastward, Vesuvius bounds the prospect, and westward is Montenuovo; while on its surface are the Isles Ischia and Procida at its N., and Capri at its S. side.

NAPLES, KINGDOM OF, (It. *Regno di Napoli*, ran'yo dee na'po-le, or *Regno delle due Sicilie*, ran'yo dell'a doo'è se-chee-le-à; Fr. *Royaume des Deux Siciles*, ru'oi'na' dā duh see'seel'; Sp. *Reino de Nápoles*, rā'no dā nā'po-lēs; Ger. *Königreich beider Sicilien*, kō'nig-rik bi'der sit-see-le-qn.) a kingdom of the S. portion of the Italian Peninsula, and the island of Sicily, with its appendant groups, from which circumstance it is frequently called the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—Sicilia di qua del Faro, (se-chee-le-à dee kwā dēl fā-ro; i. e. "Sicilia on this side of the Strait.") or Continental Naples; and Sicilia di là del Faro, (se-chee-le-à dee lā dēl fā-ro, "Sicily beyond the Strait.") or Sicily Proper. As Sicily is described under its own head, the present article will be limited for the most part to the continental part of the kingdom, consisting of the ankle, spur, heel, and foot of the boot, to which Italy, as a whole, bears so striking a resemblance. The kingdom of Naples, thus limited, extends from lat. 37° 55' to 42° 55' N., and lon. 13° 15' to 18° 30' E.; and is bounded, N. by the Adriatic and the Papal States; N.W. by the Papal States; W., S., and S.E. by the Mediterranean; and S.E. by the Adriatic; greatest length from N.W. to S.E., 345 miles; average breadth, about 95 miles; estimated area 32,571 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The coast, when washed by the Adriatic, is generally low and unbroken, exhibiting only one very marked projection in the spur, formed by Mount Gargano, from which the shore, in proceeding N., has a graceful curve, nearly in the shape of an arc; towards the S. it first forms the large Gulf of Manfredonia, and then traces a continuous line, almost free from curvature, as far as the town of Otranto. The Mediterranean shore is of a different character, being, for the most part, bold and rocky, broken into numerous bays, with projecting headlands; and, in the S.E., so deeply indented by the Gulf of Taranto, as to form two very remarkable peninsulas—the less, on the E., between that Gulf and the Adriatic, and the other, stretching far to the S., between the same gulf and the opposite shore of Sicily. The principal capes are Sorrento, Gaeta, Velletri, and Leuca; the gulfs besides those above mentioned are Gaeta, Salerno, Policastro, St. Eufemia, Gioja, and Squillace. The interior is generally mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, which, entering it from the Pontifical States, proceed first in a S.E. and then in a S. direction, till they reach its extremity near the Strait of Messina, at the same time throwing off numerous branches, which intersect the country in all directions. In the Abruzzi provinces, where it attains its greatest height, the chain separates into three lateral branches which reunite near Isernia; at Monte Caruso it again divides into two branches, the most elevated of which traverses Calabria. Several of the loftiest summits of the Apennines are situated in Naples; among others Monte Corno, the culminating point of the whole range, 9519; Monte Amaro, 9131; and Monte Velino, 8174 feet in height; the volcano Vesuvius on the Bay of Naples rises 3948 feet. Between the highest ridges, valleys, generally narrow, but often of great length, intervene. Among the lower ramifications, where the hills assume rounded forms, large undulating tracts, equally distinguished by beauty and fertility, are found; and, towards the coast, both on its E. and W. side, the hills in many places altogether disappear, and are succeeded by extensive plains. The largest of these, called the plain of Apulia, is on the E. side, in the provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto; but the most celebrated is in Terra di Lavoro, (the *Cumpania Felix* of the Romans,) which here forms a deep alluvial flat, stretching N. from the capital along the shore for 40 miles, with an average breadth of nearly 20 miles.

Geology.—Granite, gneiss, and mica schist, are the predominating rocks towards the S. extremity of Naples, and are continued N. with few interruptions, occupying the greater part of the toe of the boot. Patches of Jura limestone appear in the same quarter; but the prevailing strata are modern, and consist chiefly of the marls, travertin, and sandstone, of the tertiary formation. The same formation is largely developed on the shores of the Gulf of Otranto, from which it proceeds N.N.W., covering a great part of the shore of the Adriatic. It is overlain by cretaceous strata, which form a long, narrow belt on the W. side of it, and are succeeded by the Jura limestone. This formation occupies two very extensive tracts—one extending over a large space in the N. part of the kingdom, and the other, stretching along the W. coast, between the Gulfs of Policastro and Salerno. Another tract covers the greater part of the province of Bari. The volcanic formation stretches along the Gulf of Naples, and part of that of Gaeta, and covers a

large part of the province of Terra di Lavoro with the decomposed lavas, to which it owes its remarkable fertility.

Minerals.—The minerals of the kingdom have not been properly explored; there are few indications of metals, but beds of rock-salt are found chiefly in Calabria, sulphur in the volcanic region, and alum, sulphur, and saltpetre in several districts; the quarries furnish excellent marble and lava, which are extensively used both for building and pavement.

Rivers.—The rivers of Naples are very numerous, but rising for the most part in the Apennines, at no great distance from the coast, they are seldom of much magnitude. To the Adriatic belong the Vomano, Pescara, Sangro, Trigno, Biferno, Fortore, Candelaro, Cervaro, Carapella, and the Ofanto; to the Mediterranean, the Garigliano, Volturno, Sele, Basiento, and Bradano. The principal lakes are the Celano or Fucino, in Abruzzo Ultra; and the salt lagoons of Lesina and Varano, in the province of Capitanata, near the shores of the Adriatic.

Climate.—The climate is divided into three regions according to elevation; in the lower region the temperature is so mild that vegetation is never interrupted; in the middle region snow occasionally falls, but soon disappears; in the elevated regions of the Abruzzi, cold is sometimes severe and long-continued; snow lies on Monte Corno nine months in the year. Naples is unhealthy in the marshy districts, and during the prevalence of the *sirocco* from July to September, when the heat is excessive, the average duration of human life is reckoned lower here than in any other country of Europe. The flora has, in addition to the plants common to Italy, several tropical products, including cotton, the sugar-cane, pistachio-nuts, and dates.

Animals.—The wild boar, porcupine, and game of all kinds abound in the forests, and the coasts have always been celebrated for fish. The domestic animals comprise sheep, goats, and pigs; cattle are not numerous; horses are of a small breed, but active; buffaloes pasture in herds in the marshes; sheep are extensively reared in the plains of Capitanata, and hogs and goats are numerous on the shores of the Adriatic. Various reptiles, and other animals, many of them venomous, infest the more S. parts of the kingdom; and stinging insects exist in great numbers, during the warm months.

Agriculture, &c.—A considerable proportion of the mountainous regions are occupied by forests, in which magnificent timber abounds; the remainder, consisting of extensive tracts of natural pasture, is devoted chiefly to the rearing of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. In the central parts of the kingdom, the genial but occasionally oppressive warmth of the climate secures a large amount of produce, though, with a few rare exceptions, the system of agriculture pursued is wretched in the extreme. The crops follow each other without any regular rotation, and the implements are of the most antiquated and inefficient description. Husbandry occupies the greater portion of the population. Of the 19,985,622 acres, the total area of Naples according to the governmental returns of 1850, 11,761,392 acres were under culture, and 2,334,676 acres in wood. The chief crops are wheat, maize, cotton, melons, rice, oil, wine, hemp, lint, tobacco, and fruits. The olive is extensively cultivated in Otranto, Bari, and Calabria. The culture in which the greatest skill is displayed is that of the vine, which, though seldom seen in extensive vineyards, is generally mingled in other crops in all parts of the kingdom. The wines of Naples are the best in Italy, but are inferior to those of France and Spain, with the exception of the celebrated *Lagrana di Cristo*, a red wine grown in vineyards on the flanks of Vesuvius, which belong to the crown. Oranges and lemons are grown in Capitanata, saffron in Basilicata, the Abruzzi and Calabria Ultra; lint and hemp are raised in most of the provinces to a considerable extent. Manna is an important product of Calabria, and is monopolized by the government. Silk is an important product, especially in the Terra di Lavoro, the Principati provinces, and Calabria. The tunny, anchovy, mullet, and coral fisheries employ many of the inhabitants of the coasts, but the produce is not exported.

Manufactures.—Manufactures in Naples have not made much progress. In some places large factories exist; but, in general, artisans work at home. The most important industrial product is silk, which is not only extensively spun, but woven into excellent fabrics. The other principal articles are woollens, linens, hosiery, straw hats, sausages, and macaroni. Paper, glass, and cutlery are made to a small extent.

Commerce.—The foreign commerce of Naples is not extensive. The exports consist principally of agricultural produce, wine, oil, liquorice, coral, lamb and kid skins, macaroni, rags, and bones; and the imports, of colonial and manufactured goods, iron, and cutlery. In 1850, there arrived in Neapolitan ports, 22,264 vessels, of which 3271 were foreign; aggregate tonnage, 300,507; and there cleared the same year, 22,156 vessels, of which 3280 were foreign; tonnage, 307,659. In 1851, the mercantile marine included 10,568 vessels; tonnage, 221,749; being an increase, over

1839, of 3565 vessels, and 55,226 tons. In carrying on this trade, Naples has the advantage of a great number of excellent harbors, but is greatly hampered by the want of sufficient means of internal communication. The only railways yet completed extend from the capital—one line stretching from it in a S.E. direction, close to the coast, and as far as the town of Salerno, and another extending N. to the town of Capua. There is also a branch line to Nola.

Government.—The government of Naples is an hereditary monarchy, which, from the absence or inefficiency of constitutional checks, makes a very near approach to despotism. A nominal parliament holds its sittings regularly at Naples, but its privileges are so restricted that all power, legislative as well as executive, virtually centres in the crown. Previous to 1837, the two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily had each a species of provincial council called *Consiglio*, but these have been since united in the *Consiglio generale* common to both kingdoms. Numerous courts, ascending gradually to a supreme court of cassation, have been erected for the administration of justice, which they are said to dispense with considerable impartiality, when the questions to be decided are strictly private; but when they happen to have a political bearing, the judges become mere tools of the court; indeed it is beyond a doubt that, in regard to political liberty and political justice, no country of Europe stands lower in the scale than Naples. The total number of criminal offences in 1850, was 16,626. Of these, 4016 cases, involving 5805 accused, were brought before the high court, when 1792 were liberated, and 4513 condemned. The number of accused in 1835, was 5617, being larger in proportion to the population than in 1850. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, and is nominally professed by almost all the inhabitants. Convents and nunneries are very numerous, and it is estimated that, throughout the country, there is 1 monk for every 250 inhabitants. Education is entirely in the hands of the priests; the grossest ignorance and bigotry everywhere prevail, and all the thoroughfares swarm with mendicants. The revenue, obtained partly by indirect taxes, but chiefly by an enormous land tax, amounting to a fourth of the rent, was estimated, in 1845, at \$18,536,885. The army, raised partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment, numbered in 1851 106,519 men. The navy in 1851 comprised 3 ships of the line, 2 of them having 80 guns each; 5 frigates, 2 of 50 guns each, 1 of 48 and 2 of 46 each; 2 corvettes, one with 22 and the other with 14 guns; and 6 smaller vessels; besides these there are 12 steam-frigates and 12 other steam-vessels: total 40.

Divisions.—For administrative purposes, Naples is divided into 16 provinces, of which the names, area, population, &c., are exhibited in the following Table:—

Provinces.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Populat'n. 1850.	Chief Cities.	Populat'n. 1850.
Abruzzo Citra . . .	1,248	312,399	Chieti . . .	17,734
Abruzzo Ultra I. . .	1,241	329,728	Teramo . .	15,609
Abruzzo Ultra II. .	2,530	329,131	Aquila . . .	11,169
Bari (Terra di) . . .	2,306	497,432	Bari	27,297
Basilicata	4,161	501,722	Potenza . . .	12,362
Calabria Citra . . .	2,630	435,811	Cosenza . . .	13,847
Calabria Ultra I. .	2,303	319,662	Reggio . . .	18,483
Calabria Ultra II. .	2,072	381,147	Catanzaro . .	14,765
Capitanata	2,928	319,415	Foggia . . .	24,008
Lavoro (Terra di) .	2,505	754,012	Caserta . . .	25,780
Naples	382	822,142	Naples . . .	(in 1851) 416,475
Otranto (Terra di) .	2,583	409,000	Lecce	19,397
Principato Citra . .	2,271	558,809	Salerno . . .	18,902
Principato Ultra . .	1,362	383,414	Avelino . . .	22,873
Molise or Sanino . .	1,785	269,549	Campobasso .	10,401
Total	32,571	6,610,973		

It would seem that the natural advantages of the country are so great as to cause a continued increase of population, in circumstances where it might almost be expected to retrograde. In 1835, the population, N. of the Straits of Messina, was 5,946,000; in 1845, 6,238,618; in 1850, as seen above, 6,610,973; and in 1851, 6,612,892. Pop. of the whole kingdom, including Sicily, in 1851, 8,704,472.

History.—Continental Naples corresponds nearly, in its N. part, to the ancient *Campania* and *Samnium*, and, in its S. part, to *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Messapia*, and *Bruttium*. The last four are often comprehended under the name of *Magna Græcia*, given to them because long occupied, if not originally peopled, by colonies from Greece. Shortly after the defeat of Pyrrhus, the country was annexed to the Roman Republic, and long formed one of its most valuable portions. On the breaking up of the Roman Empire, it was overrun by hordes of barbarians, and passed successively under the domination of the Goths, Lombards, Arabs, and Normans. In more modern times, also, it has been subjected to numerous vicissitudes. In the early part of the 16th century, it came into the possession of Spain, which retained it for nearly two centuries, and governed it by viceroys. In 1734, it was erected into an independent monarchy, in favor of the Im

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Nante Don Carlos, or, as he is sometimes called, Charles of Bourbon, who, on his accession to the throne of Spain, in 1759, bestowed the kingdom on his third son Ferdinand, then only in his eighth year, upon the condition that it should never again be annexed to the Spanish crown. During the French conquests in the early part of the present century, Napoleon declared the reigning dynasty in Naples at an end, and placed his brother Joseph upon the Neapolitan throne. Upon Napoleon's downfall in 1815, Ferdinand returned to his former possessions, and made many liberal promises, which were not fulfilled. During the remainder of his reign, the abuses of the old regime were scarcely diminished, and the general impression seems to be, that under that of his successor, Ferdinand II., who came to the throne in 1830, they have even been greatly increased.

NAPLES, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 55 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1025.

NAPLES, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the inlet of Canandaigua Lake, about 40 miles S. by E. of Rochester. The village contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, a bank, and 6 or 8 stores. It has cloth works, flouring-mills, tanneries, distilleries, &c. Pop. of the township 2376.

NAPLES, a thriving post-village of Scott co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois River, 55 miles W. of Springfield. It is the western terminus of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, which connects it with Springfield. Large quantities of grain, pork, &c., are received here, and shipped by steamboats. The trade of Naples in 1852 was estimated at \$4,000,000 in the late message of Governor Matteson. A newspaper is published here.

NAPLOUSE, a town of Palestine. See **NABLOOS**.

NAPO, nápo, a river of South America, Ecuador, rises on the N. side of Cotopaxi, flows E.S.E., and joins the Amazon, lat. 3° 40' S., lon. 73° 20' W., after a total course estimated at 500 miles. Affluents, the Coca, Aguarico, and Curaray. On it, near its source, is the village of Napotua, 140 miles S.E. of Quito.

NAPOLEON, a post village, capital of Desha co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Arkansas, about 125 miles by land S.E. of Little Rock. The buildings are chiefly of wood. It is a place of active business. Steamboats run three times a week from this place to Little Rock. The United States government has built here a fine marine hospital. Pop. about 1000.

NAPOLEON, a post-village of Gallatin co., Kentucky, 56 miles N. of Frankfort, contains 1 church and a store.

NAPOLEON, a post-village and township, capital of Henry co., Ohio, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and on the left bank of the Maumee River, 40 miles above Toledo, and 154 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 615.

NAPOLEON, a post-village and township of Jackson co., Michigan, about 50 miles S.E. of Lansing. Pop. 1098.

NAPOLEON, a thriving post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Madison to Greensburg, 60 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 600.

NAPOLEON-VENDEE. See **BOURBON-VENDEE**.

NAPOLEONVILLE, a town of France. See **PONTIVY**.

NAPOLEONVILLE, a post-village of Assumption parish, Louisiana, on Bayou la Fourche, 72 miles S. of Baton Rouge, has 1 newspaper office.

NAPOLI, a city of Italy. See **NAPLES**.

NAPOLI, a post-township in the W. part of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 50 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 1231.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, a town of Greece. See **NAUPLIA**.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA. See **MONEMVASIA**.

NAPOLONE, a city of Palestine. See **NABLOOS**.

NAPONOCK, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on Rondout Creek, near the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 80 miles S.W. of Albany.

NAPOTUA, a village of Ecuador. See **NAPO**.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NAR, Italy. See **NERA**.

NAR or **NARO**, Dalmatia. See **NARENIA**.

NARA, nárá, a town of Japan, island of Nippon, 25 miles N.E. of Miako.

NARANJO, PUERTO, a harbor of Cuba. See **PUERTO NARANJO**.

NARANJOS, ná-ráng'hoce, a group of islands in the Bay of Panama, South America.

NARANJOS, a river of Ecuador, falls into the Gulf of Guayaquil, lat. 2° 28' S., lon. 79° 45' W.

NARANJOS, ná-ráng'hoce, a cluster of small islands in the Philippines, near the S. extremity of Luzon; lat. 12° 29' N., lon. 123° 54' E.

NARAU, ná-raw', a town of Hindostan, Oude, 6 miles S.W. of Rajapoor, and almost surrounded by British territories. Pop. 6000.

NARBERTH, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of South Wales, county and 11½ miles N.N.E. of Pembroke. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 1392. The town is neatly built; has ruins of a castle, and manufactures of hats. It joins Haverford-west and Fishguard in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

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NARBOLIA, nar-bo-léa, or **NURAPOLIA**, noo-rá-po-léa, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. 1069.

NARBO MARTIUS. See **NARBONNE**.

NARBONNENSIS PRIMA. See **LANGUEDOC**.

NARBONNE, nar'bónn', (anc. *Narbo Martius*.) a city of France, department of Aude, 32 miles E. of Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette. Pop. in 1852, 13,000. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, and numerous remains of antiquity. The canal of Narbonne traverses the town, and communicates with the Mediterranean, and with the Canal du Midi. It has commerce in honey, for which it is celebrated wine, oil, brandy, and salt. Narbonne is one of the oldest cities of Gaul; it received a Roman colony in 121 B.C., and was made the metropolis of Southern Gaul, which the Romans called *Gallia Narbonensis*. At that time it had a port, which does not now exist.

NARBOROUGH, nar'bur-ráh, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NARBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Swaffham.

NARBOROUGH ISLAND, one of the GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

NARBOROUGH'S ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific, off the W. entrance of the Straits of Magellan, about lat. 52° S., and lon. 75° E.; consisting of 8 or 10 principal islands and apparently hundreds of smaller ones.

NARCISSUS, nar-sí-sús, **CLERKE ISLAND**, or **TATACOTO**, tá-tá-ko'to, South Pacific; lat. 17° 20' S., lon. 138° 23' W. It is about 4 miles long by 1 mile broad.

NARCONDAM, nar-kon-dám', a small but conspicuous island in the Bay of Bengal, 70 miles E. of the N. point of North Andaman Island, rising conically to 2500 feet above the sea; lat. 13° 20' N., lon. 94° 18' E.

NARDA, a town of Majorca. See **ARTA**.

NARDIN'ETT, nard-in-pét', a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 29 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

NARDO, nárd'o, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 8 miles N.N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 8000. It has a cathedral, a hospital, and manufactures of cotton goods from cotton raised in the neighborhood.

NARE, ná'ra, a river of South America, New Granada, after an E. course joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 miles N.E. of Honda; affluents, the Samaná and Nus.

NARENIA, ná-rén'tá, (anc. *Naro* or *Nar*.) a river of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, rises in the Dinaric Alps, passes Mostar, traverses the S. of Dalmatia, and enters the CHANNEL OF NARENIA, a gulf formed by the Adriatic between the coast of Dalmatia and the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length 140 miles.

NARENIA, (the *Narona* of the Romans.) a town of Bosnia, 27 miles W. of Seralovo. It was occupied by the Venetians in 987, and taken by the Turks in 1479.

NAREW, ná'rèw, or **NAREV**, a river of Russia and Poland, rises in the government of Grodno, traverses the provinces of Bialystok, Augustowo, and Plock, and joins the Bug at Sierock, 18 miles N. of Warsaw, after a W. and S.W. course of 200 miles. Chief affluent, the Hober.

NARFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NARGEN, nar'ghen, two islands of the Russian dominions, one in the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles N.W. of Revel, 5 miles in length, wooded, and having a lighthouse on the N.

NARGHUR, nar'gúr', a town of India, Malwah, 16 miles N.E. of Mundessor.

NARI, ná'ree, a river of Beloochistan, has its origin in Sewistan, about lat. 30° N., lon. 68° E.; and flowing S. for about 50 miles, is joined by the Kaubeer or Bolan, lat. 29° 26' N., lon. 67° 58' E. The united stream continues to flow S., and is finally lost in the arid plain of Catch Gundava.

NARIM, a town of Asiatic Russia. See **NARYN**.

NARIM, (Narim.) a parish of Norway. See **NARIM**.

NARLAH, nárlá, a town of India, province of Orissa, 37 miles E. of Bustar.

NARMADA, a river of India. See **NERBUDDA**.

NARMATSO or **NARMATZO**, nar-mát'so, a large village of Russia, government and 38 miles from Kazan. Pop. 4500. Here is a palace of Prince Kulautechakov, to whom the village partly belongs.

NARNI, ná'rnee, (anc. *Narnia* or *Nepesinum*.) a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, on a height above the Nera, 45 miles N.E. of Rome. Pop. 3260. It has a cathedral, 5 convents, and an aqueduct supplying several fountains.

NARNOUL, nar-noól', a town of Hindostan, dominions and 80 miles N.E. of Jeypoor.

NARO. See **NARENIA**.

NARO, ná'ro, a town of Sicily, on the Naro, intendency and 12 miles E.S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 10,000. It has a royal college, an asylum, and some trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. Here have been found many medals, tombs, and other antiquities.

NARO, (anc. *Hypsa*.) a river of Sicily, rises 16 miles S.W. of Caltanissetta, and after a S.W. course of 23 miles, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles S.S.W. of Girgenti.

NAROV or **NAROW**, ná-rov', a market-town of Russia,

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government of Minsk, on the Pripiets, 21 miles S.S.E. of Mosyr. Pop. 1800.

NAROVA or **NAROWA**, *ná-ro-vá*, or *ná-ro-vá*, a river of Russia, rises in Lake Pelpus, flows between the governments of St. Petersburg and Esthonia, and enters the Gulf of Finland at the village of Narovskaia, after a N. course of 40 miles past Narva, to which town it is navigable from the sea.

NAROVICHAT, **NAROWTSCHAT**, *ná-rov-chát*, or **NO-ROVTSCHAT**, *no-rov-chát*, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles N.W. of Penza. Pop. 2750.

NARRA, two branches of the Indus River, above its delta. The East NARRA leaves the main stream at Korce, flows very tortuously south-eastward past Omerkote, and after crossing the Runn of Cutch and the Ullah-bund, enters the sea by the Korce Mouth. The West NARRA leaves the Indus 25 miles N.E. of Sukkur, and flows into Lake Manchar, which again communicates with the main stream. It encloses, with the Indus, a highly fertile tract, and during the rains is preferred to the main channel, for the purpose of navigation.

NARRAGANSET BAY, a large body of water, extending N. from the Atlantic into Rhode Island, between Point Judith on the W., and Secondnet Rocks on the E. Length 28 miles, breadth from 3 to 12 miles. It receives several considerable rivers, and contains a number of beautiful islands, the principal of which is Rhode Island, 16 miles long, Canonicut and Prudence Islands.

NARRAGANSET, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

NARRAGHMORE, *nar'rah-mór*, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

NARRAGUAGUS RIVER, a small stream in the S.E. part of Maine, rises in Hancock co., and falls into Narraguagus Bay, in Washington county.

NARRAGUAGUS, a post-village of Washington co., Maine.

NAR'RAH, a town of Central India, Nagpoor dominions, 45 miles S.E. of Ryepoor.

NARRAH, a town of India, dominions of Berar, 97 miles W.S.W. of Sumbhulpoor.

NARRAINGHUR, *nar'ring-úr*, a town of India, in the protected Sikh territory, near Umballah.

NARRAINGUNGE, *nar'ring-gúnj*, a considerable trading town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 10 miles S.E. of Dacca. Estimated population 15,000, who carry on an active trade in salt, corn, and tobacco. It has numerous indigo factories.

NARRIMAN, *nar're-mán*, **NAROMAK**, **NAROUKAK** or **NARUMAK**, *ná-roo-mák*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a sanjak of the same name, about 12 miles S.W. of Olti, near the W. frontiers of Georgia. It is very ancient, and was once a place of great importance, but has fallen into decay.

NARROHOTE, *nar-ro-hót*, a town of Hindostan, dominions and 35 miles E. of Baroda.

NARROWS, of New York, a strait separating Long Island from Staten Island, and connecting New York Bay with New York Harbor. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide in the narrowest part. On either side have been erected strong fortifications for its defence.

NARROWS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

NARROWS, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

NARROWS, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

NARROWSBURG, formerly **BIG EDDY**, a pleasant post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 123 miles from New York city. It takes its name from a contraction in the Delaware River, between two points of rock at this place.

NARROW VALLEY, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

NARSINGAH, *nar-sing-á*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles W.N.W. of Cuttack.

NARSIPOOR, *nar'se-poor*, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles E. of Manipulatam, on the Godavery, at the mouth of its W. branch.

NARVA, *nar'vá*, a fortified town and river-port of Russia, government and 81 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Narova, 9 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Finland. Pop. 3000. It consists of an old and a new town; the former, founded in 1123, has a town-hall, exchange, and the fortress of Ivangorod. The new town is enclosed by fortifications. Narva has a salmon fishery. Near it Charles XII., at the head of 8000 Swedes, defeated an army of 80,000 Russians, on the 30th November 1700.

NARWAIL, a small town of Portuguese India, 4 miles from Goa.

NARWAR, *nar'wár*, or **NURWUR**, *núr-wúr*, a town of Central India, dominions and 45 miles S. of Gwalior, on the Sind River, a tributary of the Ganges.

NARYM or **NARIM**, *ná-rim*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, on the Obi, 225 miles N.W. of Tomsk. Pop. 1800.

NARYM, a river of Asiatic Russia, tributary to the Irtysh, on the Chinese frontier.

NARZOLE, *nar'zól*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province and about 15 miles N. of Mondovì, on the left bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 3650.

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NASBINALS, *nás'bee'nál*, a village of France, department of Lozère, 16 miles N.W. of Marvejols. Pop. 1022.

NASEBY, *nás'bee*, a parish of England, co. and 12 miles N.N.W. of Northampton. The troops of Charles I. were totally defeated here by the Parliamentary army, in 1645.

NASH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NASH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

NASH, a county in the N.E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River and Sandy Creek, and bounded on the S.W. by Contentny Creek. The surface is uneven, and the soil generally poor. Capital, Nashville. Formed in 1777, and named in honor of General Francis Nash, who fell at the battle of Germantown. Pop. 10,657, of whom 6001 were free, and 4656 slaves.

NASHAWN or **NASHAWAN ISLAND**, one of the Elizabeth Islands, Massachusetts, is 8 miles long, and near 2 miles wide.

NASH ISLAND, in Pleasant River Bay, about 20 miles W. by S. of Machias Bay, Maine. It contains a fixed light of deep red color, 47 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 44° 25' N., lon. 67° 37' W.

NASHOBA, a county in the E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pearl River. A large part of the land is uncultivated. Capital, Philadelphia. Pop. 4728, of whom 3393 were free, and 1335 slaves.

NASH/PORT, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and Licking River, 54 miles E. of Columbus.

NASH'S FORD, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

NASH'S STREAM, of Coos county, New Hampshire, flows into the Upper Ammonoosuck.

NASHUA, formerly **DUNSTABLE**, an important manufacturing post-town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 40 miles N.N.E. of Boston, is situated at the confluence of the Nashua River with the Merrimack, and at the terminus of the Lowell, the Worcester, the Wilton, and the Concord Railroads, by which it has communication with the principal cities and towns of New England. The Nashua River has a fall at this place of 65 feet in about 2 miles, affording a vast hydraulic power, which has been greatly improved for manufacturing purposes. Its volume is 180 cubic feet per second in the driest season. A canal, connecting the waters of this stream above the falls with those of the Merrimack, was constructed in 1825, and opened for the transportation of goods in the spring of 1826. The locks are of solid stone, 24 feet high, each lift being 10 feet wide, and 82 feet long. Nashua has long been distinguished for its manufactures, which are very extensive, and embrace articles of almost every description. Among the numerous corporations may be mentioned the Nashua Manufacturing Company, chartered in 1823, with a capital of \$300,000, which has since been increased to \$1,000,000. The canal, which supplies water to its factories, is about 3 miles in length, 50 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, and affords a head and fall of about 36 feet. This company has at present four extensive mills, which give employment to about 1000 operatives, having charge of 37,450 spindles, 1089 looms, consuming annually 10,000 bales of cotton, and producing 13,000,000 yards of prints, shirtings, &c. The company also have a large machine shop, in which several hundred hands are employed. The sales of the Nashua Iron Company amount to \$175,000 per annum. The entire quantity of cotton fabrics annually produced is about 18,000,000 yards, and the total capital employed \$1,480,000. The other manufactures of Nashua comprise steam engines, machinists' tools, mill-work, iron castings, iron forgings, edged tools, shuttles, bobbins, locks, farming implements, &c. The total capital invested in the various manufactures is upwards of \$2,000,000, and the number of operatives engaged about 1000 males and 1300 females. The receipts of the post-office amount to about \$3000 a year. There are in Nashua, 7 churches, 8 newspaper offices, a bank, and a savings institution connected with the Nashua Manufacturing Company. In 1842 the township was divided, and the part lying chiefly on the N. side of Nashua River, received the name of Nashville. Nashville also has a bank. Pop. of the township, 5820.

NASHUA, a post-township of Ogle co., Illinois.

NASHUA RIVER, rises near the centre of Massachusetts, in Worcester co., and flowing in a north-easterly direction, falls into the Merrimack at Nashua, New Hampshire.

NASHVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NASHVILLE, a thriving post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, is situated at the confluence of the Nashua River with the Merrimack, opposite Nashua, with which it is connected by bridges. It is the seat of the Jackson Company, which has a capital of \$480,000, employed in the manufacture of cotton sheetings and shirtings, of which it produces about 5,000,000 yards annually; also, of the Machine Shop of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Company, having conveniences for the manufactures of locomotives; besides which are various other establishments. Nashville contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, a bank, and a savings institution connected with the Jackson Company. Pop. of the township 3125.

NASHVILLE, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

NASHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Nash co., North Carolina, on an affluent of the Tar River, 45 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

NASHVILLE, a village of Lowndes co., Mississippi, on Tombigbee River, 140 miles N.E. of Jackson.

NASHVILLE, a post-village of Milam co., Texas, on the Brazos River, 75 miles N.E. of Austin. It was formerly the county seat.

NASHVILLE, a handsome and flourishing city, capital of the State of Tennessee, and of Davidson county, is situated on the left bank of Cumberland River, 200 miles from its mouth, 230 miles E.N.E. of Memphis, 208 miles S.W. of Lexington, in Kentucky, and 684 miles from Washington. Lat. $36^{\circ} 9' N.$, lon. $86^{\circ} 49' W.$; elevation above the sea, 400 feet. It is the most wealthy and populous city of Tennessee, and is distinguished for its enterprising spirit, literary taste, and polished society. Many of the private residences are built on a scale of palatial magnitude and splendor, and the public buildings exhibit a corresponding character. The new Capitol, which stands on a commanding eminence, 175 feet above the river, is one of the most noble, magnificent, and costly structures in America. The material is of a fine limestone, which was quarried on the spot, and nearly resembles marble. The dimensions are 240 feet by 135, and the estimated cost \$1,000,000. It is built, as it is stated, entirely of stone and iron, without any wood about it, except the plank on which the copper roofing is fastened: the floor and inner walls are of dressed stone. The foundation of the capitol was laid in 1845. A lunatic asylum, on a large scale, has recently been erected in the vicinity. The State Penitentiary at this place is 310 feet by 50, containing 200 cells. The University of Nashville was founded in 1806. The Medical College connected with the University was opened in 1851: it occupies a capacious building, and has about 100 students. There are also a number of female seminaries, the largest of which is attended by above 300 pupils. About 12 newspapers are published here, 5 or 6 of which are dailies. Nashville contains 3 banks, with a total capital of \$5,181,500, and about 14 churches. The mineral cabinet of the late Dr. Troost contains the largest private collection in the United States. The Cumberland River is crossed by a magnificent wire suspension bridge, recently built at a cost of \$100,000. The city is lighted with gas, and supplied with water raised from the Cumberland River. Nashville has expended large sums in the construction of macadamized turnpikes, 8 of which radiate in different directions. The river is navigated during high water by large steamboats from its mouth to this point, and a number of splendid packets are owned here. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 4083 tons, enrolled and licensed, all of which were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 5 steamboats, with an aggregate burthen of 479½ tons, were admeasured. This city is the centre of an active trade, and the seat of manufactures of various kinds. Nashville is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 150 miles long, which was finished in 1852, at an expense of about \$2,000,000. The road is built in a very substantial manner, and completes the connexion with Charleston and Savannah. The construction of this railroad has greatly enhanced the value of property, and has given a vigorous impulse to the prosperity and improvement of the place. Other railroads have been commenced, which will connect this city with Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, &c. Pop. in 1845, 12,000; in 1853, about 20,000.

NASHVILLE, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, 82 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

NASHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Brown co., Indiana, 40 miles S. of Indianapolis. Settled in 1837.

NASHVILLE, a village of Hancock co., Indiana, on Sugar Creek, 33 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

NASHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Illinois, 118 miles S. by E. of Springfield. It is situated on a rich prairie.

NASHVILLE, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 26 miles above Jefferson City. It has a landing for steamboats, and a few warehouses.

NASHVILLE, a village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 10 miles above Keokuk.

NASHVILLE, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

NASIELSK, *nâ'se-êsk'*, a town of Poland, province of Plock, 26 miles N. of Warsaw. Pop. 1200, mostly Jews. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1806.

NASING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NASIRABAD, *nas'ir-â-bâd'*, or **NESSERABAD**, *nâ'ser-â-bâd'*, a town of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, 65 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

NASKA, *nâ'skâ*, or **CABALLOS**, *kâ-âd'i-yoce*, a maritime town of Peru, department of Lima, on the Pacific, at the mouth of the river Naska, 30 miles S.E. of Palpa.

NASKOV or **NASKOW**, *nâ'skov*, written also **NAKSKOV**, *nâ'skov'*, (*L. Næsø*), a town of Denmark, the largest and most important on the island of Læsland, on a fiord

of the same name. Near it, finely situated on the fiord, is the old castle of Aalholm or Christiansholm, once a place of great strength, which figures much in the early history of Denmark. Pop. in 1851, 2355.

NASO, *nâ'so*, (*anc. Agathyrnum*?) a town of Sicily, intendancy and 44 miles W.S.W. of Messina, on the Naso, near its mouth. Pop. 4400. It stands on a hill, is enclosed by walls, and has 2 churches.

NASONVILLE, a post-village in Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 hoe and axe factory.

NASSABERG, *nâ'sâ-lêrg'*, a market-town of Bohemia, circle and 8 miles S. of Chrudim, with a castle. Pop. 561.

NASSAU, *nâ'saw*, (*Ger. pron. nâ'sow*; *Fr. pron. nâ'sô'*; *L. Nassaovia*), a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of its own name, situated on the right bank of the Lahn, 25 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1600. The ruined castle of Nassau, on the opposite side of the river, gives title to the reigning family.

NASSAU, Duchy or, a state in the W. part of Germany, between lat. $49^{\circ} 56'$ and $50^{\circ} 52' N.$, and lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ and $8^{\circ} 30' E.$, bounded E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, the Prussian district of Weimar, Hesse-Homburg, and the territory of Frankfurt, S. by the Rhine and Main which separate it from Hesse-Darmstadt, W. and N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is partly separated by the Rhine. Area 1751 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 429,341, mostly Protestants. Surface mountainous, traversed in the N. by the Westerwald, and in the S. by the Taunus Mountains. Soil fertile, with excellent pasturage. The rivers belong entirely to the basin of the Rhine; the chief are the Rhine, Lahn, and Sieg. The duchy produces excellent wine in the district called the Rheingau, and in the vineyards of Steinberg, Rudesheim, Hockheim, and especially Johannisberg. Mines of iron, copper, and silver are worked, coal is found in the Westerwald, and the mineral waters of Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, and Ems are in high repute, and extensively exported. The chief means of transport are the navigable rivers Rhine and Lahn, and the railway from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden. In 1806, the states of Nassau were divided into two branches, **NASSAU USINGEN**, (*oo'sing-en*), and **NASSAU WEILBURG**, (*wîl-bôorg*), both of which formed portions of the Confederation of the Rhine. The first became extinct in 1816, and was incorporated with the second. It now forms a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line. As part of the German Confederation, it unites with Brunswick and has the 13th vote, but in the *plenum* its vote is the 14th. Its contingent of men to the Confederation is 3028. The founder of the reigning family was Otho, brother of the Emperor Conrad I. Capital, Wiesbaden; but Biberich and Weilburg are the usual residences of the Duke.

NASSAU, (commonly pronounced *nâ'saw*), a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, about 14 miles S.E. of Albany. The village contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, an academy, and about half a dozen stores. Pop. of the township, 3261.

NASSAU, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 970 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the St. Mary's River, which separates it from Georgia, and on the S. by the Nassau River. The surface is level, the soil sandy. In 1850, this county produced 404,305 pounds of rice, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Capital, Nassau Court House. Pop. 2164; of whom 1087 were free, and 1077 slaves.

NASSAU, a village in Lee co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 100 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

NASSAU, the capital of New Providence, Bahama Islands, on a declivity near the N. coast. Lat. of light-house, $25^{\circ} 5' 6'' N.$, lon. $77^{\circ} 21' 2'' W.$ Pop. 7000. It is regularly and well built, defended by two forts, and has a handsome governor's residence, some barracks, a prison, hospital, agricultural society, and a harbor sheltered northward by Hog Island, and having two entrances passable by vessels drawing from 13 to 14 feet of water.

NASSAU, FORT, British Guiana, the former capital of the colony under the Dutch, is on the Berbice River, 45 miles from the sea.

NASSAU ISLES, Eastern Archipelago. See **POGGY ISLES**.

NASSAU RIVER, North Australia, enters Nassau Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E. side of the latter, near lat. $16^{\circ} 50' S.$, lon. $141^{\circ} 35' E.$

NASSAU RIVER, Florida, forms the S. border of Nassau co., and falls into the Atlantic, near the S. end of Amelia Island.

NASSERABAD, *nâ'ser-â-bâd'*, a village of Beloochistan, 25 miles S.W. of Keshi, on the route to Gwetter. Lat. $20^{\circ} 13' N.$, lon. $61^{\circ} 57' E.$

NASSEREIT, *nâ'ser-rit'*, a village of Tyrol, near Imst. Pop. 1306.

NASSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NASSOONE, *nâ'soof'*, a village of Belgium, province of Luxemburg, 36 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. 1000.

NASSUCK, *nâ'sûk'*, a large town and place of pilgrim

age, in British India, presidency and 95 miles N.E. of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56'$ N., lon. $73^{\circ} 58'$ E. Pop. 30,000. Near it are some extensive cave temples of purely Buddhist character, but the town itself is the centre of Brahminism in the Deccan.

NASTATTEN, (Nastätten,) *näs'tät'ten*, a town of West Germany, duchy of Nassau, capital of a district, on the Mühlabach, 19 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden, with many mineral springs. Pop. 1557.

NATA, *nä'tä*, a town of South America, New Grenada, and on the W. side of the Isthmus of Panama, 64 miles S.W. of Panama.

NATAL, *nä-täl'*, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the S.E. coast of Africa, between lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$ and $30^{\circ} 40'$ S., and lon. $28^{\circ} 40'$ and $31^{\circ} 10'$ E., having S.E. the Indian Ocean, W. the Drakenberg or Kahlamba Mountains, separating it from the territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers, recently annexed to the Cape Colony, and N.E. the Buffalo and Tugela Rivers, dividing it from the Zooloo country. Estimated area 18,000 square miles. The surface is undulating, well watered, and mostly covered with tall grass. In the interior, timber grows only in clumps, but the sea-coast is bordered by a belt of mangroves. The climate is most healthy, and the soil is reported to be far more fertile than in the Cape Colony. Cotton and indigo grow wild, and the former, of the finest quality, has been produced for exportation. Sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, beans, and tobacco are important crops. Superior coal has been found in the interior; building stone is found all over its surface, and iron ore is abundant. Down to September, 1847, the land let by the government had fetched 34,956*l.*, of which 10,312*l.* were for lands rented within that year. Butter, corn, hides, ivory, tallow, tobacco, and wool, were lately among the chief exports. In 1849, the value of imports was 48,204*l.*; and of exports, 10,866*l.*, confined to three articles of produce—ivory, 29,321 lbs., cotton, 13,931 lbs., and wool, 2927 lbs. In 1851, the imports were 38,544*l.*, but the exports fell to 3607*l.* The territory, which is a dependency of the Cape of Good Hope, is administered by a lieutenant governor, assisted by a board of officers; and it is subdivided into the districts of D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, Umvoti, Impafane, Upper Tugela, and Umsinyati, exclusive of a tract in the S., hitherto without an established magistracy. Pietermaritzburg, the capital, is 50 miles inland from Port Natal, which is near the centre of the coast line. Pop. of the colony about 121,000, of whom only 6000 are white; and the remaining 115,000 Zooloo Kaffres, who have renounced allegiance to their own chiefs, and have now the privileges of British subjects.

NATAL, *nä-täl'*, (formerly *Cidade dos Reis*, *se-dä'dä doce rä's* or *räs*.) a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Potengi or Rio Grande in the Atlantic; lat. of its fort $5^{\circ} 45'$ S., lon. $35^{\circ} 15'$ W. Pop. in 1845, 10,000. It was formerly an important military post, and it has 3 handsome churches, a governor's residence, and a harbor, fitted for vessels below 150 tons burden, with an export trade in superior Brazil wood.

NATAL or **NATAR**, *nä-tan'*, a town of Sumatra, on its S.W. coast; lat. $0^{\circ} 33'$ N., lon. $99^{\circ} 0'$ E. Near it are some gold-mines, and it has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, &c.

NATCHAUG RIVER, the largest branch of the Shetucket River, falls into it in Windham co., near Willimantic, in the N.E. part of Connecticut.

NATCHEZ, *natch'z*, the most populous and commercial city of Mississippi, and capital of Adams county, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, 279 miles above New Orleans, and 100 miles S.W. of Jackson. Lat. $31^{\circ} 34'$ N., lon. $91^{\circ} 25'$ W. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff which rises about 200 feet above the river, affording an extensive view of the immense cypress swamps of Louisiana. The surface of the ground in the city and in the adjacent country is undulating, and presents a striking contrast with the flat surface of the opposite side of the river. The streets of Natchez are wide and rectangular, and some of the public buildings are handsome. The private residences are mostly built of wood, and many of them have flower-gardens and orange-groves adjoining. Among the public buildings are the Court-house, 5 or 6 churches, a hospital, Orphan Asylum, and Masonic Hall. Three or four newspapers are published here. Within a few years Natchez has increased considerably, in consequence of its numerous flourishing seminaries, and its public school, which is supported by a general taxation of the citizens. The latter averages about 500 pupils annually. Natchez is the centre of an extensive trade, of which cotton is the principal article. Steamboats are constantly arriving at and departing from its wharves. The heavy shipping business is transacted in the lower part of the town, called Natchez-under-the-Hill. Pop. about 6000.

NATCHEZ, a village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, opposite New Martinville, 23 miles below Wheeling. It has a good landing for steamboats. Laid out in 1850.

NATCHEZ, a village of Martin co., Indiana, on the turnpike from New Albany to Vincennes, 56 miles W.N.W. from the former.

NATCHITOCHES, *natch-i-totch'z*, (often pronounced *nak-e-tish'z*.) a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, has an area of 2260 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, and contains numerous small lakes connected with that stream. The land in the vicinity of the river is fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. Steamboats navigate Red River, through this parish, from New Orleans to Shreveport. Capital, Natchitoches. Pop. 14,228; of whom 6347 were free, and 7881 slaves.

NATCHITOCHES, a post-village, capital of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, on Red River, about 500 miles by water W.N.W. of New Orleans. Several steam-packets make regular passages between this place and New Orleans in all stages of water. The village is pleasantly situated between the shore and the pine-clad bluffs, which approach very near the river. It is a place of active trade, containing a United States Land-Office, a newspaper office, and several churches.

NATELY LEWIS, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NATELY, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NATHAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

NATHANSVILLE, a post-village of Conecuh co., Alabama.

NATHODRA, *nät'de'rá*, (Hindoo *Natha-devara*, *nät'h'de-sh-vä'rá*.) "the temple of the Deity," a town of West Hindostan, Rajpootana, dominions and about 28 miles N. of Odeypoor, lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$ N., lat. $74^{\circ} 11'$ E. It has a Hindoo temple of high sanctity, and an active trade with Guzerat and Sind.

NATICK, *nät'ik*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, for which there are here about 20 establishments. Pop. 2744.

NATICK, a post-village of Kent co., Rhode Island, on Pawtuxet River, 10 miles S.W. of Providence. It has manufactures of prints, muslins, &c.

NATIOLUM. See GIOVENAZZO.

NATION FORD, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

NATIVIDAD, *nä-te-re-dä'd'*, a small island of Lower California, in the Pacific, immediately opposite the promontory of Morro Hermoso.

NATIVIDAD, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Mexico, near Teacuco.

NATIVIDADE, *nä-te-re-dä'dä*, a town of Brazil, province of Goyas, on the river Luiz Antos, 75 miles N.N.W. of Arayaz. Pop. 2000.

NATOLIA, Asia Minor. See ANATOLIA.

NATRON-LAKES OF EGYPT, are situated in a valley of the Libyan Desert called the Natron Valley, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Cairo, and consist of 8 pools, many of them rich in natron, the collecting of which occupies about 300 persons.

NATTAM, *nät'täm'*, **NUTTAM**, *nüt'täm'*, or **NUTTOM**, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 22 miles N. of Madras; lat. $10^{\circ} 12'$ N., lon. $78^{\circ} 19'$ E.

NATTORE, *nät'tör'*, (Hindoo *Nathaver*, *nät'h-d'ver'*.) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 49 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad; lat. $24^{\circ} 25'$ N., lon. $88^{\circ} 55'$ E. It has a pretty good native school.

NATRADACOTTA, *nät-trä-dä-kot'tä*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 68 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin.

NATUNAS, *nä-too'ndä*, several groups of islands off the N.W. coast of Borneo, in the China Sea. The Great Natuna Island, lat. 4° N., lon. 108° E., is 40 miles in length.

NATUNS, *nät'oons*, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen, in the valley of the Etsch or Adige. Pop. 1450.

NATUNZ, *nät'oonz'()*, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajeme, 60 miles N.N.E. of Isfahan, about lat. $33^{\circ} 26'$ N., lon. $51^{\circ} 56'$ E. Fruits are raised in this vicinity.

NATURAL BRIDGE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 25 miles E. by N. of Watertown. Here is a natural bridge over Indian River.

NATURAL BRIDGE, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

NATURAL BRIDGE. See VIRGINIA; "Objects of Interest to Tourists," page 2047.

NATURAL CANAL, of St. Lawrence co., New York, connects the Oswegatchie with Grass River. Length about 6 miles.

NATURAL DAM, a post-office of Crawford co., Arkansas.

NATURAL GROVE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

NAUDAUN, a town of the Punjab. See NADAUN.

NAUDERS, *näw'ders*, and **NAUDERSBERG**, *näw'ders-bé'ro*, two contiguous villages of the Tyrol, on the Swiss frontier, 15 miles N.W. of Glurns.

NAUEN, *näw'en*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 17 miles W.N.W. of Potsdam, on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway. Pop. 4300.

NAUGARD, *näw'gänt*, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 29 miles N.E. of Stettin, between two lakes. It has 2800 inhabitants, and an old castle.

NAUGATUCK, a fine mill-stream of Connecticut, rises in

Litchfield county, and flowing southerly, falls into the Housatonic, in New Haven county: length 60 miles.

NAUGATUCK, a thriving post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the above river, and on the Naugatuck railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Bridgeport. It has manufactures of buttons, cutlery, forks, castings, machinery, cotton and woollen goods, &c.

NAUGHTON, *naw'tŋn*, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NAUHEIM, *nŉw'hime*, a village of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province and 13 miles N.N.W. of Hanau, with important saline springs and baths. Pop. 1424. The springs yield annually 17,000 cwt. of salt.

NAUMBURG, *nŉwn'bŉŉŉn*, a town of Germany, Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg, on the Saale, and on the railroad from Halle to Gotha. Pop. 12,700. It has 3 suburbs, a castle, a cathedral, and 4 other churches, an hospital, a gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen stuffs. The Kindersfest, an annual festival, takes place here, in memory of the termination of the Hussite siege, in 1432.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, on the Eder, 16 miles W.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1788.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, Prussian Silesia, 33 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1750.

NAUMBURG, a town of Prussia, 59 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the right bank of the Bober. Pop. 873.

NAUMPOOR, *nawm'poor*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 93 miles S.E. of Surat.

NAUNDOOR, *nawn'door*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 42 miles S.W. of Aurungabad.

NAUNDOORBAR, *nawn-door-bar*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 87 miles E.N.E. of Surat, lat. 21° 22' N., lon. 74° 18' E., with the tomb of a Mohammedan saint, greatly resorted to by pilgrims.

NAUNDORF, *nŉwn'dorf*, a village of Saxony, 30 miles N. of Dresden. Pop. 1197.

NAUNHOF, *nŉwn'hŉf*, a town of Saxony, 10 miles E.S.E. of Leipzig, on the Parthe. Pop. 1042.

NAUNTON, *nawn'tŋn*, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NAUNTON BEAUCHAMP, *nawn'tŋn beech'am*, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

NAUPACTUS. See **LEPANTO**.

NAUPHIO, an island of Greece. See **ANAPHI**.

NAUPLIA, *naw'plea*, or **NAPOLI DI ROMANIA**, *nā'po-le de ro-mā-nee'*, (anc. *Nauplia*, Fr. *Naupli*, *nŉ'plee'*), a fortified seaport town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the government of Argolis, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 miles S.E. of Argos. Lat. 37° 33' 36" N., lon. 22° 48' E. Pop. estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. It is enclosed by Venetian fortifications, with several batteries, and has two fortresses, one of which, on a precipitous rock, is almost impregnable. The town, recently laid out in modern European style, has a good main street, some squares, and the church where Capo d'Istria was assassinated in 1831. It has a good roadstead, and at one time carried on an extensive traffic in silk, oil, wax, wines, corn, cotton, and sponge, but its commerce has of late years very much declined.

NAUPLIA or **NAPOLI GULF OF**, (anc. *Argolis Sinus*), an inlet of the Aegean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. Length 30 miles, breadth 20 miles at its entrance. It contains several small islands, the chief being Spetzia, at its mouth. It receives the Xeria River, on which Argos is situated.

NAUR, a town of Russia. See **NAOOR**.

NAUSETT BEACH, the E. side of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. On it are three lighthouses, 150 feet apart, lat. 41° 11' 35" N., lon. 69° 57' 18" W.

NAUTA, *nŉw'td*, a town of Ecuador, on the Amazon, a little above the confluence of the Ucayale, about lat. 4° 30' S., lon. 72° 40' W. It was founded in 1830. Pop. about 5000.

NAUTHPOOR, *naw't'h'poor*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district and 42 miles N.N.W. of Purneah, lat. 26° 17' N., lon. 87° 3' E.

NAUTRILLE, *naw-trill'*, a post-office of Bremer co., Iowa.

NAUVOKO, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

NAUVOO CITY, of Hancock co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, near the head of the lower rapids, 52 miles above Quincy, and 220 miles above St. Louis. It was founded by the Mormons in 1840, and once contained from 15,000 to 18,000 inhabitants. The situation is one of the most beautiful on the river. The ground rises gradually from the water's edge to an unusual height, presenting a smooth and regular surface, with a broad plain at the summit. Nauvoo was laid out on an extensive plan, with broad rectangular streets. The dwellings were mostly log cabins, or small frame houses. The Mormon Temple, built of compact polished limestone, was 130 feet long by 88 feet wide, and was one of the most costly edifices in the West. In the basement there was a baptistry, a large stone basin, supported by 12 colossal oxen. In October, 1848, this temple was fired by an incendiary, and reduced to ruins. About that time the Mormon population were expelled from the state by force of arms, and emigrated to Utah, leaving the greater part of their houses unoccupied. A company of French Socialists

under M. Cabet, have recently established themselves here, having purchased the site of the temple and other property. Their number is stated to be about 400. Nauvoo has a good steamboat landing. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2000.

NAVA. See **NAHE**.

NAVACONCEJO or **NAVACONCEJO**, *nā-vā-kon-thā'no*, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and N.N.E. of Cáceres, near the Jerte. Pop. 1096.

NAVA DE LA ANUNCION, *nā-vā dā lā ā-soon-the-on'*, a town of Spain, Aragon, province and N. of Segovia, New Castile, province and 24 miles N.W. of Segovia. Pop. 1262.

NAVA DEL REY, *nā-vā dēl rā*, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.W. of Valladolid. It has a fine church, and 4241 inhabitants.

NAVA EL MANZANO, *nā-vā ēl mán-thā'no*, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and 22 miles N.N.W. of Segovia. Pop. 1207.

NAVA HERMOSA, *nā-vā ēr-mŉsā*, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S.W. of Toledo, with 2066 inhabitants.

NAVAL, *nā-vā'*, a town of Spain, Aragon, province and E. of Huesca. The inaccessible steep, on which the centre of the town is situated, makes it a kind of natural fortress. In the vicinity are extensive salt works, which are considered the best in Spain. Pop. 1650.

NAVALCAN, *nā-vā-kān'*, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and W. of Toledo. Pop. 1299.

NAVALCARNERO, *nā-vā-kar-nā'ro*, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles W.S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 3375. It has an active trade in the supply of the capital with provisions.

NAVALMORAL, *nā-vā-mŉ-rā'*, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and about 17 miles from Avila. Pop. 1435.

NAVALMORAL DE LA MATA, *nā-vā-mŉ-rā' dā lā mātā*, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles N.E. of Cáceres. P. 3000.

NAVALMORAL DE PUSA, *nā-vā-mŉ-rā' dā pŉsā*, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 38 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2130.

NAVALUCILLOS, *nā-vā-loo-theel'yŉce*, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and about 38 miles S.W. of Toledo. Near it are iron works employing 300 men and boys, and about as many horses and mules.

NAVALVILLAR, *nā-vā-veel-yā'*, or **NAVALVILLAR DE PELA**, *nā-vā-veel-yā' dā pēlā*, a town of Spain, province and 67 miles E.N.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 2390.

NAVAN, a market-town and parish of Ireland, co. of Meath, at the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater, 26 miles N.W. of Dublin, to which a railway is projected. Pop. of town, in 1851, 3979. It has a court-house, corn and paper mills, manufactures of sackings, and considerable exports of agricultural produce by the Boyne.

NAVARINO, *nā-vā-ree'no*, **NAVARIN**, *nā-vā-reen'*, or **NEOCASTRO**, *nā-ŉ-kā'stro*, (modern Greek, *Neokastro*, *nā-ŉ-kā'stro*), a fortified seaport town of Greece, in the Morea, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 miles N. of Modon. It consists of about 200 well-built stone houses, and 100 wooden habitations. Near it, on the N., are the ruins of Old Navarino, the ancient *Pylos*. The harbor, sheltered by the Island of Sphagia, is a noble basin, famous in antiquity for a total defeat of the Spartan by the Athenian navy, and in modern times for the victory of the English, French, and Russian fleets over those of the Turks and Egyptians, October 20, 1827.

NAVARINO, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

NAVARRE, *nā-var'*, (Fr. pron. *nā'var*; Sp. *Navarra*, *nā-var'ā*), a province of Spain, bounded N. by the Mediterranean and France. Area 4009 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 280,000. It is traversed by the Pyrenees, which here form several fine valleys. The summits of the mountains are in general rugged and bare; lower down, they are covered with wood, and afford excellent pasturage. The grain and wine produced are insufficient for consumption. Chief rivers, the Ebro and Bidasoa. The greater portion of the population speak the Basque language. Navarre, which was never completely subjugated to the Arabs, formed a distinct kingdom at the end of the 9th century, and was united to Aragon from 1076 to 1134. The kings of France held it for a short time at the end of the 13th century. It was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1512, and united to Spain. A small part of the country, called Basse-Navarre, remained to Catherine of Navarre, and was united to the crown of France in 1589. From that time till the revolution of 1830, the kings of France took the title of King of Navarre. It retains peculiar privileges, and in the new division of the country (1833) it retained its ancient boundaries. Capital, Pamplona.—Adj. and inhab. **NAVARRESE**, *nā-var-reez'*, (Sp. **NAVARRO**, *nā-vār-ro*, or **NAVARRES**, *nā-vār-rēz'*).

NAVARRE BASSE, *bās nā'var'*, was an ancient division of France, in the old province of Béarn.

NAVARRE, NEW, is a portion of the Mexican Confederacy, now comprised in the department of Sonora.

NAVARRE, *nā-var'*, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

NAVARRE, a village in Des Moines co., Iowa, 55 miles S.E. by S. of Iowa City.

NAVARRENX, *nā'var-rŉnx'*, a fortified town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 20 miles W. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 1533.

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NAVARRRES, ná-vá-nés', a town of Spain, province and S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1663.

NAVARRETE, ná-ván-ná'tá, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles W. of Logroño. Pop. 2015.

NAVARRO, a county of Texas, situated in the N.E. central part of the state. Area about 1400 square miles. Trinity River washes its N.E. border, and it is drained by the Pecan Creek. The county is partly occupied by fertile prairies, and is liberally supplied with fine timber. Organized in 1846, or since that time. Named in honor of José Antonio Navarro, a distinguished Mexican patriot. Capital, Corsicana. Pop. 3843; of whom 3456 were free, and 388 slaves.

NAVARRO, a post-office of Leon co., Texas.

NAVAS-DE-JORQUERA, (or **KORQUERA**), ná-vás-dá-non-ká'rá, a village of Spain, Murcia, province and 18 miles from Albacete. Pop. 870.

NAVAS DEL MADRÑO, ná-vás dël má-drón'yo, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles W.N.W. of Cáceres. P. 3840.

NAVAS DEL MARQUEZ, ná-vás dël man-kéth', a town of Spain, province and 24 miles E.S.E. of Avila. Pop. 3000.

NAVAS DE SAN ANTONIO, ná-vás dá sán án-to-ne-o, a village of Spain, New Castle, province and 20 miles from Segovia. Pop. 890.

NAVAS DE SAN JUAN, ná-vás dá sán hoo-án', (almost hwan), a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 35 miles from Jaen. Pop. 1450.

NAVAS DE TOLOSO, ná-vás dá to-ló'so, a small village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 39 miles N. of Jaen. Here, in 1212, a victory was obtained by the King of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre, over the Moors, who were commanded by Mohamet Ibn Abdallah, King of Morocco. The Spaniards claim the whole merit of the victory, although they were assisted by 100,000 foreign crusaders, chiefly English and French. It is said that 200,000 of the infidels were slain, and only 725 Christians.

NAVAS FRIAS, ná-vás free'ás, a town of Spain, Leon, province and S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 820.

NAVASOTO, a small river of Texas, rises in Limestone county, and flowing southward, enters the Brazos at Washington, after forming the boundary between Robertson and Brazos counties on the W., and Leon and Grimes on the E.

NAVAZA, ná-vá'sá, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, off the W. coast of Hayti, at the S.W. entrance of the Windward Passage; lat. 18° 25' N., lon. 75° 2' W.

NAVE, ná-vá, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 5 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1500.

NAVELLI, ná-vé'lee, a village of Italy, Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 19 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1200.

NAVENBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NAVER, LOCH, lok ná-ver, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near its centre. Length 6 miles, breadth 1 mile. On a small island in the lake are the remains of a Pictish fort.

NAVES, náv, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 8 miles N. of Tulle. Pop. 2170.

NAVESTOCK, náv'stok, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NAVIA, ná-vé-á, a river of North Spain, rises in Galicia, province of Lugo, flows N.N.E. past a village of its own name, and after a course of 65 miles, enters the Bay of Biscay. It has an excellent salmon fishery.

NAVIA, a town of Spain, on the river Navia, about a mile from its mouth. It has Roman antiquities. Pop. 1000.

NAVIA DE SUARNA, ná-vé-á dá swar'ná or soo-ar'ná, a small town of North Spain, province and 40 miles N.W. of Oviedo, on the Navia. Pop. 1200.

NAVIDAD, a small river of Texas, rises in Fayette county, and flows southward, until it falls into the Lavaca, a few miles S. of Texana.

NAVIGATOR'S or SAMOAN ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, N.E. of the Friendly Islands; lat. 13° 30' to 14° 30' S., lon. 168° to 173° W. They are eight in number—the principal being Savali, Upolu, Tutuila, and Manua; area, 2650 square miles. They are of volcanic formation, having coral reefs, within which their harbors are usually situated. The climate is variable; during the winter months, long and heavy rains, attended, at times, with high winds and northerly gales, are frequent. The soil of all the islands is rich, and is chiefly formed of decomposed volcanic rocks, yielding bread-fruit, of which there are here twenty varieties, banana, taro, paper-mulberry, tacea, from which arrow-root is made; sugar-cane, coffee, sweet potato, pineapple, yams, papaya, and tobacco. Tree-ferns, banyan trees, pandanus, several species of palms, the cocoa-nut, and the wild orange, are also found in greater or less abundance. Ratana, 90 feet in length, may be seen running over the trees; bamboos, wild sugar-cane, wild ginger, and wild nutmeg also abound. There are no native quadrupeds on the islands, but swine, cattle, and horses, have been introduced, and are rapidly increasing. Poultry is plentiful. Fish are taken in great abundance. In personal appearance, the men of the Samoan group are in general superior to the women, there being among the former many specimens of manly beauty, while the latter are rather ill-formed and stout, though, when very young, they are both lively and pretty. In disposition, the Samoans are kind, good-humored,

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intelligent, fond of amusements, desirous of pleasing, and very hospitable. Their language is soft and smooth, and is the only one of the Polynesian dialects in which the sound of S is found. Nearly all the foreigners resident on these islands are subjects of Great Britain. The whole of the population of Manua, and nearly all that of Tutuila, have embraced Christianity. A few small vessels trade from Sydney, but the wants of the people are principally supplied by American whalers, conveying to them blue, white, and unbleached cotton, printed calicoes, hardware, muskets, fowling-pieces, powder, shot, axes, &c. The islands are populous, but no estimate can be made of the number of inhabitants. The Dutch and French contest the claim to their discovery.

NAWADA, ná-wá'dá, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district and 20 miles S. of Bahar.

NAWABGUNGE, ná-wár-gúnj', a town of India, Oude dominions, 38 miles N.E. of Lucknow.

NAWORTH (naw'worth) CASTLE, a township of England, co. of Cumberland. The castle, erected by the Dacre family, in the 14th century, on the edge of a precipice inaccessible on three sides, is a seat of the Earl of Carlisle, and one of the finest border fortresses still in repair.

NAXOS or NAXIA, náx-ee's, (anc. *Naxos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, in lat. 37° N., lon. 25° 31' E. Length 19 miles, breadth 15 miles. Pop. 19,912. Surface mountainous. Chief products, wine, fruits, olive oil, and cheese. The island was formerly consecrated to Bacchus. In the 13th century, it formed, with the neighboring islands, the Venetian duchy of Naxos. It was taken by the Turks in the 15th century. It now forms a government of the kingdom of Greece. Chief town, Naxia, (anc. *Naxos*), with a port on the N.W. coast; it is the see of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. 2000.

NAXOS or NAXIA, a ruined city of Sicily, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Onobala.

NAXUANA. See **NAKHCHIVAN**.

NAY, ná, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Pau, 10 miles S.S.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 3278. It has manufactures of broadcloth, serge, druggets, blankets, and hosiery, and tanneries.

NAYE, ná'd, a village of West Africa, Bondoo, on the left bank of Falemé; lat. 14° 26' N., lon. 13° 15' W.

NAYLAND, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable Stour, here crossed by a bridge, 14 miles W.S.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1114.

NAYLOR'S STORE, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, 38 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

NAYNTIVOR, an island near Ceylon. See **HAARLEM**.

NAYOE or NAYOO, ná'oo', a group of four or five islands, Malay Archipelago, N. coast of Celebes, off the Bay of Manado.

NAZARETH, (Arab. *En-Nasrah*, én-ná-see'ra), a small town of Palestine, pashalic and 17 miles S.E. of Acre. Estimated population 3000, mostly Christians, but comprising 500 Turks. It stands on a declivity, and is generally well built, with flat-roofed stone houses. Its principal edifice is the Latin Convent, with a richly decorated church, reputed to be on the site rendered memorable as the scene of the Annunciation and the birth-place of Christ. The population is mostly agricultural, but partly employed in weaving.

NAZARETH, ná-zá-rét', a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles S.W. of Ghent, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 5343.

NAZARETH, ná-zá-rét', a town of Brazil, province and on the left bank of the Jaguaripe, 40 miles from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

NAZARETH, a pleasant post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 59 miles N. of Philadelphia, and about 9 miles N.W. of Easton. It contains a large church, and a flourishing academy for boys, conducted by the Moravians. This village was first begun by the celebrated George Whitefield, in 1739. He commenced a building, yet standing, which he intended as a school for African children; but before it was finished, he disposed of it to Count Zinzendorf, a Moravian, who completed the edifice. Pop. in 1850, 408.

NAZE, (ná'zeh,) **THE**, a cape, forming the S. extremity of Norway, on the North Sea, near the entrance of the Skaggerack. Lat. 57° 57' N., lon. 7° 2' E.

NAZE, **THE**, a headland of England, forming the E. extremity of the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles S. of Harwich.

NAZE, **THE**, a headland, Senegambia, 36 miles S.E. of Cape Verd.

N'DIANGUI, n'de-ang'ghee', written also **GUIANGUE** (?) a village of West Africa, Wallo country, on the left bank of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 25' N., lon. 15° 50' W. This rapidly rising village was formerly the capital of Wallo.

NE, ná, (L. *Nea*), a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province and about 8 miles from Chiavari, on the Graveglia. Pop. 3563.

NEABSCO MILLS, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

NEAFU, ná-fú', a village on the island of Yaveo, ene

of the Friendly Islands, about lat. $19^{\circ} 4' S$, lon. $174^{\circ} 30' W$.

NEAGH, LOUGH, lón ná, a lake of Ireland, province of Ulster, on the S.W. border of the co. of Antrim. Length 17 miles, breadth 10 miles. Area 153 square miles. Mean depth 40 feet. Besides minor streams, it receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater from the S., and discharges its surplus waters on the N. by the Lower Bann, into the Atlantic Ocean.

NEAL DOW, neel dōw, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

NEANT, ná'vnt', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles N.E. of Ploërmel. Pop. 1647.

NEAPOLIS, North Africa. See NABAL.

NEAPOLIS, Syria. See NABLOOS.

NEAPOLIS, Italy. See NAPLES.

NEAPOLIS, island of Sardinia. See ORISTANO.

NEAPOLIS, Asia Minor. See SCALA NOVA.

NEATESHEAD, neets'héd, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEATH, neeth, (anc. *Nidum*?) a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, market-town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles N.E. of Swansea, on the navigable river Neath, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 5941. It has a town-hall, a union workhouse, extensive copper and iron foundries, and collieries, the produce of which, as well as the mining produce brought from the interior by canal, is largely exported. The borough unites with Swansea, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Near it are the remains of Neath Castle and Abbey, both erected in the 12th century.

NEATH, a river of South Wales, rises near Ystradfellte, and after a S.S.W. course of 20 miles, enters the Bristol Channel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Neath, to which it is navigable from the sea for vessels of 300 or 400 tons. Throughout most of its length it is accompanied by the Neath Canal.

NEATSVILLE, neets'vil, a post-village of Adair co., Kentucky, on Green River. It has 4 stores, a grist-mill, and a carding-machine.

NEAU, a town of Prussia. See RUPIN.

NEAVES, neeva, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 645.

NE/BO, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

NEBO, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

NEBRA, ná'brá, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles S.W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1746.

NEBRASKA, a territory of the United States, lying between 40° and 49° N. lat., and between 95° and 113° W. lon. Length, from S. to N., 625 miles; greatest length, from S.E. to N.W., about 1000 miles; greatest breadth, from E. to W., above 600 miles. It covers an area of about 335,882 square miles, or land enough to form six such states as Illinois. This vast tract is bounded on the N. by British America, E. by Minnesota territory and the states of Iowa and Missouri, (from which it is separated by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers,) S. by Kansas territory, and W. by Utah, Oregon, and Washington territories, from which it is separated by the Rocky Mountains.

Face of the Country.—The greater part of this territory, as far as is known, seems to consist of a high prairie land. A chain of highlands, called the Black Hills, runs from near the Platte River, in a N.E. direction, to the Missouri River, which they approach in about 102° W. lon., dividing the waters running into the Yellowstone from those flowing into the Missouri, below its great south-eastern bend. On the W., the Rocky Mountains rear their lofty summits, in some instances above the snow-line, and send out spurs into Nebraska. Fremont's Peak, the loftiest known summit in this chain, in the United States, on the W. border of this territory, is 13,570 feet in height, and Long's Peak, at the S.W. extremity, about 12,000 feet. A recent authority, writing on the spot, thus speaks of Nebraska: "The soil, for a space varying from 50 to 100 miles W. of the Missouri River, is nearly identical with that of Missouri and Iowa. The highlands are open prairie grounds, covered with grasses; the river bottom a deep, rich loam, shaded by dense forest trees. From this district to about the mouth of the Running Water River is one boundless expanse of rolling prairie, so largely intermingled with sand as to be unfit for agriculture, but carpeted with succulent grasses. A third district, extending in a belt many miles E. and W. of the Mandan Village, on the most N. bend of the Missouri, and southward across the S. boundary of the territory, is a formation of marl and earthy limestone, which cannot be otherwise than very productive. A fourth district, lying N. of the Missouri River, is a succession of undulating plains, fertile, but rather dry, and covered with a thick sward of grass, on which feed innumerable herds of bison, elk, and deer. A fifth district is at the base of the Black Hills, extending from thence to the Rocky Mountains, and including the valleys of the Yellowstone, Maria's, and other smaller rivers. The valley of the Yellowstone is spacious, fertile, and salubrious. The streams are fringed with trees, from whence the valley expands many miles to the mountains. This region is one of the finest on the globe." Coal has been found in the north-western counties of Missouri, and it is probable may

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be found in the south-east portion of Nebraska. The limestone formation of Missouri and Iowa extends over the first district of Nebraska, described in the passage just quoted. Beyond that district the formation is sandstone, and rocks of the diluvial period—the former S. and W. of the Missouri, chiefly, and the latter N. of it. Coal has been seen cropping out in various places along the Nebraska River, in the S.W. part of the territory, by Fremont, and other travellers.

The first district is the only really good agricultural region at present. It is a rich loam, finely timbered and watered. The second is strictly pastoral. The third has soil, but is destitute of timber, and very sparsely supplied with springs. The fourth also has soil, but has the same drawbacks. The fifth, as already stated, is one of the finest regions on the globe in the same latitude.

Rivers.—This extensive tract is traversed by the Missouri, one of the most important rivers on the globe, which takes its rise on the western border of Nebraska, among the declivities of the Rocky Mountains, runs N.E. for about 1000 miles, to $48^{\circ} 20' N$. lat.; receiving a large number of affluents from the N., and the Yellowstone, nearly 1000 miles long, with a multitude of sub-tributaries from the S.;—then turning to the S.E., pursues its course for 1800 miles further, having its flood of waters swelled by the influx of a constant succession of streams, among which the principal are in the order named—the Little Missouri, the Mankisilah or Lower White Earth, the Niobrara and its affluent the Kehah Paha, and the Nebraska or Platte River, all within the territory. The most important of the N. tributaries, beginning at the W., are the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson Rivers (whose confluence forms the main stream), followed by the Dearborn, Maria's, Milk, Upper White Earth, and numerous small streams. The Platte or Nebraska, which gives name to the territory, rises in two branches, one in the W. of Kansas, and the other in the S.W. part of Nebraska, and flows E. for about 1200 miles through the S. part of this region. The Big Horn and Tongue Rivers are the principal tributaries of the Yellowstone. The Missouri is navigable to the Great Falls, about 3850 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and Col. Stevens is of opinion it might be navigated by small steamboats 200 or 300 miles above the Falls. The Yellowstone has been navigated for 80 miles by steamboats, and it may be ascended 200 or 300 farther by flat-boats. The El Paso steamer ascended the Nebraska in the spring of 1853, to the distance of 400 or 500 miles, but this river can only be navigated at the highest water, and even then the navigation is difficult. As its name imports, it is broad and shallow, and during the dry season is, in parts, only a series of pools. The spring freshets in the Missouri usually occur about the 1st of June.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The Great Falls of the Missouri, and the gorge above, enclosed with perpendicular rocks 1200 feet high, may claim the first place among the striking natural objects of this territory. The Falls extend through a space of many miles, and vary in height from 19 to 87 feet, the height of the Great Fall. Near 42° N. lat. and 103° W. lon., on the head waters of Lower White Earth River or Mankisilah, and between Fort Laramie and the Missouri, is a remarkable tract or valley, about 30 miles wide, and perhaps 80 or 90 long, called *Mauraises Terres*, or "bad lands," from its thin, sterile soil, which is covered with only a very scanty growth of grass. The appearance of this region presents a most striking contrast to that of the adjacent country. "From the uniform, monotonous, and open prairies, the traveller suddenly descends 100 or 200 feet into a valley that looks as if it had sunk away from the surrounding world, leaving standing all over it thousands of abrupt irregular prismatic and columnar masses, frequently capped with irregular pyramids, and stretching up to a height of from 100 to 200 feet or more. So thickly are these natural towers studded over the surface of this extraordinary region, that the traveller threads his way through deep, confined, labyrinthine passages, not unlike the narrow irregular streets and lanes of some quaint old town of the European continent. One might almost imagine oneself approaching some magnificent city of the dead, where the labor and genius of forgotten nations had left behind them the monuments of their art and skill." In one sense, this region is truly a great "city of the dead," as it contains, in the most extraordinary profusion, the fossil skeletons of various tribes of animals now extinct, particularly of the *Pachydermata*. Among others, there was found a nearly entire skeleton of the *Pulchrotherium*, eighteen feet in length. Unhappily its substance was too fragile to admit of removal. Fremont's Peak, 13,579 feet high, and Long's Peak, 12,000 feet high, both already referred to, lie in the W. and S.W. part of the territory, the former immediately on the boundary of Oregon. The bluffs, which often recede for several miles from the rivers, frequently rise from 50 to 500 feet above the bottom-lands, and present the appearance of castles, towers, domes, ramparts, terraces, &c. In the third district described above, elevations "called *buttes* by the Canadian French and *cerros* by the Spaniards, are profusely scattered. Here and there the traveller finds surfaces varying in diameter from 100 feet to a mile, elevated from 15 to 50 feet

above the surrounding surface. They are not hills or knobs, the sides of which are more or less steep and covered with grass. Their sides are nearly perpendicular, their surfaces flat, and often covered with mountain cherries and other shrubs. They have the appearance of having been suddenly elevated above the surrounding surface by some specific cause."

Climate.—In a region extending through 90° of latitude and 18° of longitude there must necessarily be considerable variation in temperature and climate. Though the climate of Nebraska has not been accurately ascertained, enough is known, however, for practical purposes. In Eastern Nebraska vegetation is some weeks later than in Iowa, and in the vicinity of the mountains some weeks later still. From the city of St. Louis, travelling either northward or westward, the climate becomes colder about in the same degree—the difference of elevation travelling west being about equivalent in its effects to the difference of latitude travelling north. Snow falls at the foot of the mountains about the 1st of September, and at Council Bluffs about the 1st of November. These may be regarded as the extremes.

Soil and Timber.—We will briefly recapitulate the best soils as far as ascertained. Near the S.E. extremity the soil is often 14 feet deep. The valleys of the Yellowstone and its tributaries are represented as the garden of Nebraska. For about 250 miles W. of the Missouri River, says Hale, the prairie through which the Nebraska passes is very rich and admirably adapted to cultivation; and the whole "divide" for the distance named, between the Kansas and Nebraska, is a soil easy to till and yielding heavy crops. Much of the prairie region, where untilable, is yet covered with rich pastures. Deficiency of timber is the great want of Nebraska; yet there are many well-timbered districts. There are dense forests of cottonwood, on the Missouri bottoms, from the mouth of the Nebraska to Minnesota, and on the bluffs and highlands bordering the Missouri River, large tracts of timber, besides countless groves of oak, black walnut, lime, slippery elm, ash, &c. The Nebraska Valley is stated to be densely wooded for many miles on each side, to a distance of more than 100 miles above its mouth, and the valleys of the rivers and streams between it and the Lower White Earth as sufficiently well timbered for dense settlement. The space between the Yellowstone and Missouri is also said to be well wooded. Fir, pine, spruce, and cedar are found in the region of the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains, and may, at a future day, furnish lumber to the eastern portion of the territory, by floating it down the great rivers Yellowstone, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Animals.—This country is the paradise of the hunter and trapper. Vast herds of buffalo roam over its prairies, though now rapidly diminishing in numbers. Lewis and Clark have stated that at times the Missouri was backed up as by a dam, by the multitude of these animals crossing. The grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, sheep, and antelope infest the slopes of the Rocky Mountains; and the beaver in former times existed in great numbers, though the trappers are now fast thinning them out. Otters also are found. Panthers were met with by Lewis and Clark and others; also black bears, deer, elk, and wolves.

Commerce.—The fur and peltry trade constitutes the commerce of this vast region. Steamboats ascend the Missouri above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and up the latter river 300 miles.

Ports and Stations.—The principal forts are Fort Kearney, on the Nebraska River, in about 40° 35' N. lat., and 98° 50' W. lon.; Fort Laramie, on a tributary of the Nebraska, (bearing its own name,) in about 42° 10' N. lat., and 104° 30' W. lon.; Fort St. Vrain, on the South Fork of the Nebraska, in about 40° 20' N. lat., and 104° 50' W. lon.; Fort Benton, at or near the junction of the Mari's River with the Missouri, in about 47° 20' N. lat., and 109° 30' W. lon.; Fort Union, at the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri, in about 48° N. lat., and 104° W. lon.; Forts Mandan and Clark, on opposite sides of the Missouri, in about 47° 20' N. lat., and 101° W. lon.; Fort Pierre, on the Missouri, in about 44° 30' N. lat., and 100° 30' W. lon.; and Forts Manuel, Berthold, and Alexander, all on the Yellowstone. Lewis and Clark passed the winter of 1805 at Fort Mandan, since which time it has not been occupied. Among the prominent stations are Bellevue, on the Missouri, 9 miles above the mouth of the Nebraska, here is an Indian agency and school among the Ottos and Omahas; Nebraska Dépôt, a ferry 3 miles below the river of that name; Nebraska Centre Post-office, a little below Fort Kearney, and Table Creek Post-office, at old Fort Kearney, 30 miles below the mouth of the Nebraska River; Omaha City, the capital, and Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, the site of Old Fort Calhoun, 25 miles above Kansasville, Iowa.

Population.—The population is almost wholly composed of the aborigines, though emigration has already begun to flow in rapidly since the organization of the territory. In May, 1854. The principal tribes of Indians are the Mandans, Minatarees, Crowa, Ottos, Omahas, Puncas, Pawnees, Ricarees or Aricarees, Gros Ventres, Fall or Rapid

Indians, Black Feet, Missourees, and a colony of Half Breeds—the last between the Great and Little Nemaha Rivers, in the S.E. corner of the territory. Of these the Black Feet, a numerous and warlike tribe, roam over the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, N. of the Nebraska River, and even into British America. The Dacotah or Sioux tribes roam over the northern and western part of Nebraska, and are divided into the Pruelle, Yaneton, Two-Kettle, Black-Foot-Sioux, Ouk-pa-pax, Sans-Ara, and Minnie. The Crow Indians or Up-sarokas, are on the waters of the Yellowstone. The Puncas, Omahas, and Ottos—all speaking a dialect of the Dacotah or Sioux—are in the S.E. part of the territory, near the Missouri River. The Missourees have joined with the Ottos. West of the latter tribes, and N. of the Nebraska and W. of the Missouri, are the Pawnees, a numerous tribe. The total population of the Missouri Valley, in 1853, was estimated by the Indian Department at 43,430. Settlements are now making in Nebraska at Old Fort Kearney, and some other points S. of the Platte, and at Bellevue, Omaha City, and Fort Calhoun on the N.; also, at the crossings of Elk Horn, Loup Fork, and Wood Rivers, on the California Road, N. of the Platte. Omaha City is the capital.

History.—The valley of the Missouri was first visited by Father Marquette, in the last half of the 17th century. La Salle followed him in 1681-2. Nebraska formed a part of the great grant of the Mississippi Valley to Crozat, in 1712; and was the object of Law's celebrated Mississippi Scheme. This territory came into possession of the United States in 1803, as a part of the Louisiana purchase, and successively formed parts of that and the Missouri and Indian territories. In 1804-5 an expedition, commanded by Lewis and Clark, under the direction of the United States government, ascended the Missouri River, wintered at Fort Mandan, and the next spring crossed the Rocky Mountains to the present territory of Oregon, and are believed to have been the first explorers of the interior and western parts of Nebraska. In May, 1854, the Congress of the United States erected this region into a separate territory, reserving however the right to subdivide it.

NEBRASKA, a post-office of Crawford co., Iowa.

NEBRASKA, a small village of Potawatamie co., Iowa.

NEBRASKA, a river of North America. See PLATTE.

NEBRASKA CENTRE, a post-office of Nebraska territory.

NEBRISSE. See LEBRISSE.

NECA'DA RIVER, a small river of Adams co., Wisconsin, enters the Yellow River.

NECESSIDADES, ná-sá-so-dá-lá, or SANTO ANTONIO, sán-to-án-to-ne-o, a village of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 6 miles N. of Desterro. Pop. 300.

NECHANITZ, nék'-á-nítz', or NEU-NECHANITZ, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 9 miles W.N.W. of Könitzgrätz. Pop. 1054.

NECHARA, ná-chá-rá, a large village of Beloochistan, province and 16 miles S.E. of Kelat.

NECHES, netch'-íz, a small river of Texas, rises in Van Zandt county, and empties itself into Sabine Lake, near the S.E. extremity of the state. Its general course is S.S.E. During high water boats can ascend it more than 100 miles.

NECHOW, ná-chów', a town of China, province of Chekiang, on the main road between Hoi-choo and Ning-po. Pop. from 20,000 to 30,000.

NECKALOFA, nék-ká-lo-fá, or NIUKALOFA, ne-ók-ká-lo-fá, a town on the island of Tonga, one of the Friendly Islands. The houses are of an oval form, and have large pillars supporting a roof also oval. The most conspicuous objects are two churches, under the direction of Wesleyan missionaries, who have long had a station here. Pop. 2000.

NECKAR, nék'-kár, or NECKER, nék'-kér, (anc. Ní'cer.) a river of Germany, rises in the mountains of the Schwarzwald, (Württemberg,) on the frontiers of Baden, flows generally N. and W. to Mannheim, where it joins the Rhine on the right. Length 210 miles. It is shallow, and difficult of navigation. Chief affluent, the Jaxt, on the right.

NECKARAU, nék-ká-rów', a village of Baden, circle of the Lower Rhine, on an island in the Rhine, near the confluence of the Neckar, 2½ miles S. of Mannheim. Pop. 1631.

NECKAR-GEMUND, (Neckar-Gemünd,) nék'-kár ghem-múnt', a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Elsenz with the Neckar, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2159.

NECKARREMS, nék'-kár-néma', a village of Württemberg, 8 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 813.

NECKAR-STEINACH, nék'-kár stí-nák, a walled town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 6 miles E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1621.

NECKARSULM, nék'-kár-súlm', a town of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, at the confluence of the Sulm with the Neckar, 30 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2402. It has a castle, and manufactures of leather and tobacco.

NECKARTENZLINGEN, nék'-kár-tént-sling'-én, a village of Württemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, on the Erms, near Nürtingen. Pop. 1018.

NECKARTHALFINGEN, nék'-kár-thál'-fing'-én, a village

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of Württemberg, 4 miles S.W. of Nürtingen, on the left bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1060.

NECKER, *nék'ker*, an island in the Pacific, lat. $23^{\circ} 34' N.$, lon. $164^{\circ} 37' W.$, a mere rock, about 500 yards long, and 350 feet high. It was discovered by La Pérouse, Nov. 1, 1786, and was covered with guano.

NECKER, a river of Germany. See NECKAR.

NECOSTA, a new county in the W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected in the N.W. by the Maskago River, by whose tributaries, together with the head waters of Chippewa River, it is principally drained. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

NECOT, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

NECTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEDDAMUNGALUM, *néd-dá-mún-gá-lum*, a town of British India, province of Madras, district and 23 miles S.W. of Tanjore, and having several Hindoo temples.

NEDDE, *néd'dé*, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 28 miles E.S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1640.

NEDENAES or NEDENES, *ná'deh-nás*, an amt or balliwick of Norway, having S.E. the Skagerack. Area, 4650 square miles. Pop. 53,932. Chief towns, Arendal, Grinstad, and Lillesand.

NEDERBRAKEL, *ná'der-brá'kel*, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 17 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3897.

NEDERHASSELT, *ná'der-hás'sélt*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 22 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1517.

NEDERLANDEN. See NETHERLANDS.

NEDERWEERT, *ná'der-wáirt*, a village of Holland, province of Limburg, 12 miles W.N.W. of Roermond. Pop. 540.

NEDWING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEDJED, *néd'jéd*, or NEJD, *náj'd*, (i. e. "elevated country,") the general name applied to the central portion of the Arabian peninsula. Some Arab writers use the name in an abstract sense, and speak of the Nedjed-el-Hejaz or the Nedjed-el-Yemen, that is to say, the inland and elevated region of Hejaz or Yemen; but ordinarily the word Nedjed is employed without an expletive, to signify the country in the interior, enclosed by Hejaz, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lahsa, and the Syrian Desert. A great part of its surface is sandy desert, interspersed with fertile spots. The hills are generally wooded, but its characteristics are very little known. It furnishes dromedaries and horses of an excellent breed. The Wahabees, who had subjugated all the tribes of the Nedjed, were vanquished by the troops of the Viceroy of Egypt, but he has not been able to maintain his power in the country.

NEDRIGAILOV or NEDRIGAILOW, *ná'dre-gá'il-ov*, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles W.N.W. of Khar'kov, on the Soola. Pop. 3800.

NED'S POINT, the E. side of Mattapoiset Harbor, Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea.

NEDONTVOE, an island near Ceylon. See DELFT.

NEEDE, *ná'deh*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 18 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2612.

NEEDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEEDHAM MARKET, a small market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Suffolk, with a station on the East Union Railway, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1353.

NEEDHAM, a post-township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 14 miles W.S.W. of Boston, intersected by the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, hats, cotton, &c. Pop. 1944.

NEEDLES, (*neé'dl's*) THE, a cluster of three pointed rocks in the English Channel, W. of the Isle of Wight. The NEEDLES LIGHT, on the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, is 'n lat. $50^{\circ} 39' 54'' N.$, lon. $1^{\circ} 34' W.$ Elevation, 469 feet.

NEEDWOOD, an ancient royal forest of England, co. of Stafford. It presents some fine remains of forest scenery.

NEELY'S LANDING, a small village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

NEELAHERRY, mountains of India. See NEILAHERRY.

NEEL'S CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

NEELUNG, NILUNG or NILUN, *neé'lúng* or *neé'loong*, a village of Thibet, in lat. $31^{\circ} 6' N.$, lon. $78^{\circ} 59' E.$, 11,127 feet above the sea.

NEELYVILLE, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

NEEMAHIRIA, *neé-má-hí'rá*, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 20 miles S. of Chittore; lat. $24^{\circ} 38' N.$, lon. $74^{\circ} 50' E.$

NEEMBUCU, *ná-ém-boo-koo'*, or PILAR, *pe-law*, a port of entry, military depôt, and the principal port of Paraguay, in a marshy tract on the Parana, 170 miles (or about 220 by water) W.S.W. of Asuncion.

NEEMLA, *neém'lá*, NIMBA, *ním'bá*, a town of Afghanistan, 5 miles E. of Gundamuck; lat. $34^{\circ} 18' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 8' E.$ Here, in 1809, Shah Soojah was defeated and expelled from Cabool by the troops of Puteh Khan.

NEEMRA, a village of Sindh, 44 miles N. of Larkhana.

NEEMUTCH, *neém'utch*, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 36 miles S.E. of Chittore; lat. $24^{\circ} 27' N.$, lon. $75^{\circ} E.$ It has a good bazaar, N.W. of which is a British cantonment.

NEENAH, a flourishing post-village of Winnebago co.,

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Wisconsin, on the Fox or Neenah River, at the foot of Lake Winnebago, 36 miles S.W. of Green Bay. The river affords good water-power. The village contains 3 flouring-mills, and a sash and blind factory.

NEENAH RIVER, Wisconsin. See FOX RIVER.

NEEN SAVAGE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NEEN SOL/LARS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NEENTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NEEPATTOOR, *neé'pá-toor'*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Punnair, 86 miles N.W. of Pondicherry.

NEER, *náir*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. 1455.

NEER'GOOD, a strong hill-fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and 35 miles E.N.E. of Darwar.

NEERHEYLSSEM, *náir'hí'li-sém*, a village of Belgium, South Brabant, 31 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1314.

NEERLINTER, *náir'lin'tér*, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 30 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1858.

NEERMUL, *neer'mul'*, a town of British India, in the Deccan, dominions and 120 miles N. of Hyderabad.

NEEROETEREN, *ná'roo'tér-rén*, a village of Belgium, province of Limburg, on the canal from Maestricht to Bole-le-Duc, 60 miles N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1275.

NEERPELT, *náir'pélt*, a village of Belgium, province of Limburg, on the Dommel, 55 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 1150.

NEERSVILLE, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

NEERWINDEN, *náir'win'dén*, or NEERWINDE, *náir'win'deh*, a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 2 miles N.W. of Landen, memorable for the victory of the Marshal de Luxembourg over the army of William III. of England, 29th July, 1693, and for the defeat of the French under Dumouriez, by the Austrians, 18th March, 1793.

NEERYSCHE, *ná'ri'skéh*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles S.W. of Louvain. Pop. 1225.

NEETUM. See NOTO.

NEVERN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NEFFSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 4½ miles N. of Lancaster.

NEFT, *néft*, or NEFTA, *néftá*, a town of North Africa, dominions of Tunis, on the W. side of the lake Sikkah, (or Lowdeah,) 20 miles S.S.W. of Tozer; lat. $34^{\circ} 12' N.$, lon. $7^{\circ} 55' E.$

NEFTENBACH, *néft'en-báx*, a village of Switzerland, canton and N.N.E. of Zurich, on the Töss. Pop. 1452.

NEFYN, a town of Wales. See NEVIN.

NEGAPATAM, *nég'a-pá-tám'*, a decayed maritime town of India, presidency of Madras, district and 48 miles E.S.E. of Tanjore, on the Coromandel Coast. It was formerly the capital of the Dutch possessions in India, but taken by the British in 1761.

NEGOMBO, a town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 18 miles N. of Colombo. Its vicinity produces large quantities of rice, with pepper, cocoa-nuts, betel, and coffee.

NEGOWAY, an Indian village of New Brunswick, co. or Northumberland, at the N. side of the entrance to Miramichi Bay.

NEGRAIS, *neg'raís*, an island and harbor, Burmese dominions, kingdom of Pegu, at the mouth of the Bassain River, an arm of the Irrawaddy.

NEGRAIR, *ná-gráir*, a town and parish of Austrian Italy, province and N. of Verona. Pop. 3475.

NEGREPELISSE, *ná'gré'pé'h-les'*, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 8 miles E.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1224. It has never recovered its all but entire destruction by Louis XIII., in consequence of the firm adherence of its inhabitants to Protestantism.

NEGRILL, *neg'rill*, NORTH and SOUTH, two headlands of Jamaica, 8 miles apart; the latter, in lat. $18^{\circ} 16' N.$, lon. $78^{\circ} 22' W.$, forms the W. extremity of the island.

NEGRO, a river of Naples. See CALORE.

NEGRO FOOT, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

NEGROPONT. See EUBREA and CHALCIS.

NEGRO, RIO, a river of South America. See RIO NEGRO.

NEGROS, *ná'groes*, one of the Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, separated by narrow channels from Panay on the N.W. and Zebu on the S.E., and extending from lat. $9^{\circ} 3'$ to $10^{\circ} 58' N.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 28'$ to $123^{\circ} 29' E.$; length 130 miles, average breadth 25 miles.

NEGYED, *néd'yéd'*, a village of Hungary, county and 30 miles from Neutra, on the Wang. Pop. 3226.

NEH, *néh*, a town of Persia, province and 175 miles E.N.E. of Yazd.

NEHAVEND, *ná'há-vánd'*, or NEHAWUND, *ná'há-wúnd'*, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemea, 50 miles S. of Hamadan. Here the Arabs obtained a memorable victory over the Persians, A. D. 638.

NEHEIM, *ná'hí'me*, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 6 miles N.W. of Arnsberg, at the confluence of the Wöbbe and Ruhr. Pop. 1970.

NEHOU, *ná'hoo'*, a village of France, department of Manche, 6 miles S.W. of Valognes. Pop. 2000, chiefly employed in manufacturing coarse earthenwares.

NEHREN, *ná'ryn*, a village of Württemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Tübingen. Pop. 400.

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NEHRUNG, (FRISCHE and CURISCHE.) See **FRISCHE-HAFF** and **CURISCHE-HAFF**.

NEIRSHEIM, nîrshîme, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, half-way of Bretten. Pop. 1213.

NEIDENBURG, nîden-bûrg, a town of East Prussia, 24 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 2742. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and leather.

NEIGHBORVILLE, nâ/bor-vîl, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

NEILGHERRY, or **NEELGHERRY** (neel'ghêr'tree) **MOUNTAINS**, called also the **NEILGHERRIES**, a mountain range of Southern India, presidency of Madras, at the junction of the E. and W. Ghats, where they occupy an area of about 700 square miles, situated in the district and N.W. of Coimbatore, having on the S. the remarkable Paulghautcherry Pass. Elevation of highest peak, 8800 feet; several others rise to between 5000 and 6000 feet. Among these hills are the stations of Ootacamund, Kotagherry, Dinshutty, and Coonoor, resorted to by Europeans on account of the eminent salubrity of their climate. See **MAHABLESHER HILLS**.

NEILL'S (neelz) **CREEK**, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

NEILSTON, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5 miles S. of Paisley. Pop. of the village in 1851, 2075.

NEIRAI or **NAIRAI**, nî'ri, written also **NIRIE**, an island of the South Pacific, Feejee group, S. of Goro. At Vennote, on the W. side, there is a harbor and anchorage in 15 fathoms, about one-half a mile from the shore.

NEIRONE, nâ-e-ro-nâ, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Chiavari, 4 miles from Cicagna. Pop. 3015.

NEISSE, nî'sh, a river of Germany, joins the Oder, 21 miles S.E. of Frankfort, after a N. course of 115 miles.

NEISSE, a river of Prussian Silesia, also joins the Oder 15 miles N.W. of Oppeln, after a rapid N.E. course of 98 miles.

NEISSE, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 30 miles S.W. of Oppeln, and connected by railway with Brieg, 29 miles distant. Pop. in 1849, 17,164. It has a large castle, a palace, a commandant's residence, circle hall, 7 Roman Catholic, and 2 Lutheran churches, convents, extensive barracks, powder-mills and arsenals, a theatre, several hospitals, a Roman Catholic college, and an asylum for poor Roman Catholic clergy, printing establishments, manufactures of linens and woollens, and several distilleries.

NEITHORP, nîthorp, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford.

NEIVA, NEVA, nâ/vâ, NITSA or NITZA, nî'tsâ, a river of Russia, government of Perm and Tobolsk, rises in the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, 35 miles N.W. of Yekaterinbourg, flows E.S.E., and, after a course of about 300 miles, joins the Toora.

NEIVA, a town of South America. See **NETVA**.

NEIVE, nâ/e-vâ, or **NEZE**, nâ'dzâ, a town of Northern Italy, Piedmont, division of Coni, 4 miles N.E. of Alba. Pop. 2400.

NEJD, a district of Arabia. See **NEJED**.

NEJIN, a town of Russia. See **NEZHEN**.

NEKHVOROKHTCHA. See **NEKHOVOKHTCHA**.

NEKIMI or **NEK'AMA**, a post-township in Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop. 910.

NEKIMI, a thriving post-village in the above township, 15 miles S.S.W. of Oshkosh. It contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

NEKORZ, nâ/korâ, Ozer, Ober, and UTER, nû'ter, two contiguous villages of Bohemia, about 4 miles from Gellersberg. Pop. 1460.

NEKHOVOKHTCHA, nek-vo-rok'hâ, written also **NEKHVOROKHTCHA**, a market-town of Russia, government and 32 miles S. of Poltava, on the Orel. Pop. 1670.

NELGONDA, a town of India. See **NALGONDA**.

NELISEER, nâ-le-see'r, written also **NELISURAM** and **NELLISURAM**, a small maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Malabar, near the coast, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cananore.

NELLEBOOR, nêl-lêm-boor, an inland town of British India, presidency of Bombay, province of Malabar, 31 miles E. of Calicut.

NELLORE, nêl'lôr, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, is on the Pennar, 13½ miles from the Bay of Bengal, and 98 miles N.N.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 49' N., lon. 80° 1' E. In the last century it was an important fortress; it is at present a busy and populous town, with extensive suburbs, but no remarkable public building. In 1784, many Roman coins of the second century were discovered here, under the ruins of a Hindoo temple.

NELLORE, a district of British India, on the Bay of Bengal. Area 12,000 square miles. Pop. 846,872.

NELSON, a county a little S.E. of the centre of Virginia, has an area of 340 square miles. James River washes the S.E. border; it is also drained by Rockfish River. The Blue Ridge forms the entire boundary on the N.W., and the surface is generally occupied by hills and valleys. The soil is fertile. The canal, which extends along James River, connects the county with Richmond. Formed in 1807, and named in honor of Thomas Nelson, Governor of Virginia, in 1781. County town, Lovingston. Pop. 12,758, of whom 6616 were free, and 6142 slaves.

NELSON, a county near the middle of Kentucky, has an

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area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the Rolling Fork and Beech Fork of Salt River, and by Pottenger's Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil in general is excellent. Blue limestone underlies a portion of the surface, affording a good material for building. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, and by the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad, now in progress of construction. Formed in 1781. Capital, Hardtown. Pop. 14,789, of whom 9659 were free, and 5130 slaves.

NELSON, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 40 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 760.

NELSON, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, about 25 miles S.E. of Syracuse. Pop. 1965.

NELSON, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

NELSON, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1398.

NELSON, a river-port of New Brunswick, co. of Northumberland, on the right bank of the Miramichi, about 20 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay, and 130 miles N.N.E. of St. John's.

NELSON, an island of Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean, lat. 5° 40' 30" S., lon. 72° 22' E.

NELSON, a port on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Brunswick Bay and Prince Regent River; lat. 15° 6' S., lon. 125° 4' E.

NELSON, a district of West Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 116° E. having N. Wellington district.

NELSON, a settlement of New Zealand, on Tasman Bay, Middle Island. Pop. 2015.

NELSON CAPE, South Australia, bounds Portland Bay westward; lat. 35° 25' 54" S., lon. 141° 28' E.

NELSON CHAN/NEL, between Van Diemen's Land and King's Island, 60 miles across, connects Bass's Strait with the Southern Ocean.

NELSON ISLAND, of the South Shetland group, South Atlantic Ocean, lat. 62° 15' S., lon. 56° 50' W.

NELSON LAKE, of British America, is an enlargement of Churchill River.

NELSONPORT, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

NELSON'S RIVER, of British North America, flows N.E., and enters Hudson's Bay near Fort York.

NELSON'S LANDING, a small village of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

NELSONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hockhocking, 60 miles S.E. of Columbus.

NEMAUR, a district of India. See **NIMAR**.

NEMAUSUS. See **NIMES**.

NEMBRO, nêmb'ro, a town of Austrian Italy, 5 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2000.

NEMB-SHEHR, a town of Turkey. See **NEU-SHEHR**.

NEMEA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, government, and 13 miles S.W. of Corinth, with the remains of a temple of Jupiter, and other antiquities.—Adj. **NEMEAN**, nê'm'e-an.

NEMETACUM. See **ARRAS**.

NEMETES. See **SPETER**.

NEMETHI-SZATHMAR, Hungary. See **SZATHMAR**.

NEMETH-UJVAR, a town of Hungary. See **GUSSING**.

NEMETOCENNA. See **ARRAS**.

NEMEZE, nâ'mê'tsêh, a village of Austria, Slavonia, on the Bosut. Pop. 1315.

NEMI, nâ'mee, a lake and village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 17 miles S.E. of Rome, beside the Appian Way, and between Albano and Velletri. The lake is the crater of an extinct volcano, 5 miles in circumference, and surrounded by thick woods, which were in ancient times famous for the worship of Diana. The village on its N.E. margin, pop. 1100, is overlooked by a feudal castle.

NEMIROV or **NEMIROW**, nâ-me-rov, a town of Russian Poland, province of Bialystok, on the Bug, 23 miles S.E. of Drohitchin. Pop. 3876.

NEMIROV or **NEMIROW**, a market-town of Russia, government of Podolia, 12 miles N.W. of Bratslav. Pop. 2000. It has a college, opened in 1838, and manufactures of linen cloths and leather.

NEMOURS, nêb-moor, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 19 miles S.E. of Fontainebleau. Pop. in 1862, 3935. It is surrounded by the Canal du Loing, enclosed by walls, and has a fine old castle; manufactures of hats, tanneries, bark and corn mills, marble works, brick and lime kilns. Nemours was a seignory given to the House of Orleans by Louis XIV.

NEMP/NET, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NEMZA, a town of Moldavia. See **NYAMZE**.

NEN, a river of England. See **NENE**.

NENAGH, nâ'ng, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary, near the Nenagh River, an affluent of the Shannon, 13 miles N.E. of Newport. Pop. 9540. It is situated in a district of great beauty and fertility; is well built, clean, and thriving; has fine remains of a Norman castle, and some ruins of a monastery.

NENDAZ, nê'nâ'tsâ, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 3 miles S.W. of Sion. Pop. 1460.

NENE or **NEN**, nê'n, a river of England, rises in the W. of the co. of Northampton, flows N.E., and enters the North Sea at the Wash, after a course of 90 miles by a tidal chan-

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nel recently formed at a cost of about 200,000*l*. It is navigable for vessels of small draught, and communicates by the Wisbeach Canal with the Ouse, and in the upper part of its course by canals with all the central navigation of England.

NENKUR, nèn'kùr', a village of Sinde, 5 miles N. of Behwan; lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 67° 54' E.

NENNENDORF, nèn'n'dorf, a village of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 16 miles N.E. of Rinteln.

NENOKASK or **NENOKAZK**, ná-no-kásk', a small seaport of Russia, government and 40 miles W. of Archangel, at the mouth of a stream which falls into the bay of the same name.

NENTERSHAUSEN, nèn'ters-hôw'sen, a village of Hesse-Cassel, Nieder-Hessen, 9 miles from Rothenburg. Pop. 1062.

NENTHORN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

NENZING, nèn'zing, a village of Austria, Tyrol, Vornberg, 2 miles E. by S. of Feldkirch. Pop. 1137.

NEO-CÆSAREA. See **NIKBAR**.

NEO-CASTRO. See **NAVARINO**.

NEOGRAD, ná-o-grát', (Hung. *Nograd*, no'grád',) a market-town of Central Hungary, 27 miles N. of Pesth. P. 1600.

NEOMAGUS. See **LISIKUX**.

NEOSHIO, a river of the Indian Territory, joins the Arkansas on the right, just above Fort Gibson.

NEOSHIO, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Missouri, 200 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. It has a considerable trade with the Indians. Extensive lead-mines have been opened about 6 miles from this place.

NEOSHIO, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 40 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

NEOZELI, ná-od-zá'lee, a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Busschl. Pop. 1028.

NEPAUL, ne-pawl', written also **NEPAL**, (Hindoo *Nepal*, ná-pá'lá,) an independent country of Hindostan, comprising the southern slope of the Himalayas, between lat. 26° 30' and 30° 50' N., and lon. 80° and 85° E., having W. and S. British India and Oude, E. Sikkim, and N. Thibet. Length, from W. to E., 450 miles, breadth 100 miles. Area estimated at 53,000 square miles, and population at 2,000,000. The S. part of the country is an undulating and densely wooded tract, called the *terriani*; further northward, the surface consists of a succession of mountains and narrow valleys, in which many affluents of the Goggra, Gunduck, Koose, and other tributaries of the Ganges have their sources. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, and sugar-cane, are among the chief crops; in the mountain region, agricultural produce is raised on artificial terraces along the sides of the declivities. Fruits, drugs, dyeing materials, and timber are abundant. The native animals comprise horses and large dogs of superior breeds, shawl goats, and sheep, which are employed as beasts of burden. Many copper and iron mines are wrought; lead and zinc are amongst the mineral products. The principal manufactures are of cotton cloths, in which most of the population are clad; metallic goods, salt, and nitre. Among the exports are elephants, ivory, rice, timber, hides, ginger, catechu, turmeric, fruits, and spices, with Thibet horses and sheep, small bullocks, borax, salt, sulphur, and mineral preparations brought from Bhotan and Thibet, and sent into the Bengal territory, in return for Indian and British manufactures, and the native products of Hindostan. A portion of the transit trade between Cashmere and the Chinese Empire passes through Nepaul. The population consists of several tribes, partly of Mongol origin and Buddhist, but chiefly of Hindoo faith and descent. The government is vested in the tribe of the Gorkhas, who conquered the country about the middle of the last century. The principal towns are Khatmandoo, (the capital,) Lalita Patah, Bhatgong, and Kirthipoor. After the termination of the war of 1814-16, the Gorkhas ceded to the British all the countries situated between the Sutlej and the Kali Rivers, and agreed to evacuate the territory of the Rajah of Sikkim. Since that time, peace has been preserved.—*Adj.* and *inhab.* **NEPAULESE**, nép'awl-eez'.

NEPAWAN, nep-q-wón', a post-office of Waupaca co., Wisconsin.

NEPEAN, nep-e-án', an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 29° 2' S., lon. 167° 48' E.

NEPEAN, an island in Torres Strait; lat. 9° 34' S., lon. 143° 42' E.

NEPEAN, a bay on the W. coast of British North America, lat. 53° 32' N., lon. 127° 30' W.

NEPEAN, a large steep bluff of Russian America, on the S. coast of Admiralty Island; lat. 57° 10' N., lon. 133° 54' W.

NEPEAN, a river of East Australia, New South Wales, flows north-westward between the counties of Camden and Cumberland, and joins the Warra-gamba to form the Hawkesbury.

NEPEAN BAY, South Australia, is on the N.E. side of Kangaroo Island, 70 miles S.W. of Adelaide.

NEPEAN, POINT, is at the entrance of Port Philip, 40 miles S.S.W. of Melbourne.

NEPENSKI, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, 90 miles N. by E. of Madison. It has 100 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 403.

NEPERAN, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

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NEPETE, **NEPE** or **NEPET**. See **NEPI**.

NEPHI CITY, a village of Utah, capital of Yuba co., about 65 miles N. of Fillmore City.

NEPHIN, nép'in, and **NEPHINBEG**, two mountains of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo; the former about 6 miles S.S.W. of Crossmolina. Height above the sea 2646 feet; the latter 9 miles N.W. of Newport. Height 2065 feet.

NEPI, ná'pee, (anc. *Nepete*, *Nepe* or *Nepet*,) a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 18 miles S.S.E. of Viterbo, on the road to Rome. Pop. 1790. It is enclosed by Gothic walls, erected on Etruscan foundations. It has an ancient church and town-hall, but most of its public buildings were ruined by the French in 1799.

NEPISSING, a lake of Canada West. See **NIPISSING**.

NEPOMUCK or **NEPOMUK**, ná-po'mook, POMUK, po'mook, a small town of Bohemia, 55 miles S.W. of Prague, famous as the birthplace of St. John of Nepomuck, the patron saint of Bohemia, about the year 1330. Pop. 1485.

NEPONSET RIVER, a fine mill-stream of Norfolk co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, falls into Boston Harbor. It is navigable to Milton Mills.

NEPONSET VILLAGE, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, pleasantly situated on Dorchester Bay, near the mouth of Neponset River, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 5 miles S. by E. of Boston. It is a place of considerable trade, and a port of delivery for the collection district of Boston.

NEPTUNE, a small village of Anglaise co., Ohio.

NEPTUNE, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 115 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

NEPTUNE ISLANDS, a group of islands off the coast of South Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf, 45 miles N.W. of Kangaroo Island; lat. 35° 22' S., lon. 136° 7' E.

NEQUINUM. See **NARNI**.

NERA, ná'rá, (anc. *Nar*,) a river of Italy, Pontifical States, passes Terni to Narni, near which it joins the Tiber on the left. Length 60 miles. On its affluent, the Velino, is the famous cataract called the *Cascata del Marmore*. (See **VELINO**.)

NERA, a lake of Russia. See **NERO**.

NERAC, ná'rák', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 15 miles W.S.W. of Agen, on the Bayse. Pop. in 1852, 7194. It has a tribunal of commerce, and a fine château, in which Henry IV. held his court, when he was only King of Navarre. Here Calvin and several other distinguished reformers found an asylum from persecution at the court of the celebrated Margaret of Valois, Queen of Navarre. It has manufactures of starch, corks, cordage, druggets, and linens.

NERBUDDA, **NERBUDDAH**, **NURBUDDAH**, nér-búd'dá, or **NARMADA**, ná-rá'dá, (anc. *Narmadus*,) a river of India, and next to the Indus, the principal one having a westward course, rises in Gundwana, near the sources of the Sone, flows through the British dominions, and enters the Gulf of Cambay, 28 miles W. of Baroach. Total course upwards of 620 miles. It is 600 yards across in its upper part, near Jubbalpoor, and sometimes 3 miles in width near Baroach; but its navigation is impeded by rocks, islands, shallows, and cataracts. It separates the Deccan from Hindostan Proper.

NERCHAU, nér'kôw, a town of Saxony, 17 miles E. of Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 721.

NERCHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia. See **NERCHINSK**.

NEREKHTA, **NEREKHTA**, ná-rék'tá, or **NEREKHTAR**, ná-rék'tár', a town of Russia, government and 23 miles S.S.W. of Kostroma, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 2800.

NERESHEIM, ná-rés'híme', a town of Wurtemberg, on an affluent of the Danube, 30 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 1010.

NERESI, ná-rá'see, the principal town of the island of Brussa, Dalmatia, 12 miles S. of Spalato. Pop. 1550.

NERETO, ná-rá'to, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra 1., 13 miles N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1110.

NERIAD, ná-ré-ád', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 28 miles N.E. of Cambay.

NERIGON or **NERIGONIA**. See **NORWAY**.

NERINJAPETTAH, a small town of British India, presidency of Madras, N.E. of Coimbatore, on the river Cavery.

NERIS, ná'rees', (anc. *Aquis Nereis*,) a small town and watering-place of France, department of Allier, 4 miles S.E. of Montluçon. Pop. 1432. It has a curious church, modern bath establishment, hotels, and boarding-houses; its warm springs are resorted to from May to October. It was a favorite place of resort under the Romans, and has remains of an amphitheatre, and various other antiquities.

NERIUM PROMONTORIUM. See **CAPE FINISTÈRE**.

NERJA or **NERXA**, nér'já, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the small river Nerja, in the Mediterranean, province and 27 miles E. of Malaga. Pop. 5000.

NERL, nárl, (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**,) two small rivers of Russia, both take their rise in the district of Pereslavl, government of Vladimir. The Great Nerl issues from Lake Plestcheievo, flows N.W., enters the government of Tver, and joins the Volga on the right. The Little Nerl flows along the S. frontier of Yaroslavl, and joins the Kilia, below Vladimir.

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NERO, ná'ro, **NERA**, ná'rd, or **ROSTOV**, roe-tov', a small lake of Russia, in the S. of the government of Yaroslav, about 10 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and nearly 5 miles broad. The town of Rostov stands on its N.W. shore.

NERO, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

NEROLA, ná-ro'la, a village of the Papal States, on a small affluent of the Tiber, 23 miles N.E. of Rome, with an old feudal castle of the Barberini family, and supposed to occupy the site of *Regillum*, the place from which Appius Claudius migrated to Rome. Pop. 360.

NERONDE, ná-rond', a town of France, department of Loire, 16 miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1300.

NERONDES, ná-rond', a market-town of France, department of Cher, with a station on the Bourges and Nevers Railway, 20 miles E.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1298.

NEROUSA, **NEROUSA** or **NERUSA**, ná-roo'sá, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orel, about 9 miles N. of Dimitrovsk, flows N.W., and after a course of about 80 miles joins the Desna opposite to Troobchevsk.

NERTCHA or **NERTSCHA**, ná-rtshá, a river of Siberia, rises on the E. frontier of Irkutsk, flows circuitously S., and after a course of about 14 miles, joins the Shilka at Nertchinsk.

NERTCHINSK or **NERTSCHINSK**, ná-rtshinsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government and 540 miles E. of Irkutsk, on the Shilka, the principal affluent of the Amoor. Pop. 3000. It is the capital of a district rich in mines of lead and silver, in which many exiles are employed. It has a citadel, and trade in furs.

NERUSA, a river of Russia. See **NEROUSA**.

NERVA, ná-vá, or **NERVION**, ná-vé-on', or **IBAIZABAL**, ná-thá-nál', a river of Spain, province of Biscay, flows N.W. and falls into the Bay of Biscay, near Portugalete; its total course is about 50 miles.

NERVI, ná-vee, a seaport town of North Italy, province and 5 miles S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 4080. It is agreeably situated on the shore, with a small port on the Gulf of Genoa, and has manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics, a brisk coasting trade, and productive fisheries.

NERVIA, ná-ve-dá, a small river of North Italy, division of Nice, near Vintimiglia.

NERVIANO, ná-ve-d'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 11 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Olona. Pop. 2500.

NERVION, a river of Spain. See **NERVA**.

NERWINDE, a village of Belgium. See **NEERWINDEN**.

NERXA, a town of Spain. See **NERJA**.

NES, née, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, Island of Ameland. Pop. 570.

NES, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 23 miles N.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 518.

NESAQUAKE, nes-sá-quák', a village in the township of Smithtown, Suffolk co., New York, on Nesaquake Creek, which flows northward into Long Island Sound.

NESCHIN, a town of Russia. See **NEZHEIN**.

NESCHTIN, nésh-teen', a village of Austria, Slavonia, co. of Symria, on the Danube. Pop. 1427.

NESCOPECK, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Nescopeck Creek, about 90 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. A bridge across the river connects it with Berwick.

NESCOPECK, a post-township in the S.W. part of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 920.

NESCOPECK CREEK, of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, flows into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River.

NESCOPECK or **BUCK MOUNTAIN**, Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the N. side of the Nescopeck Creek, extends parallel to the Wyoming Mountain in a regular and almost unbroken ridge from the Susquehanna nearly to the Lehigh, a distance of above 20 miles. Height about 1000 feet.

NESHAM/INY CREEK, of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, enters the Delaware below Bristol.

NESHAN/NOCK CREEK, in the W. part of Pennsylvania, enters the Shenango River at Newcastle.

NESHAN/NOCK, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3045.

NESHKORO, a post-village and township of Marquette co., Wisconsin, about 70 miles N. of Madison. The village contains 4 stores, 2 mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

NESHOBA. See **NASHOBA**.

NESHONOC, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

NESHOTO, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wisconsin, on the West Twin River, 100 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has several saw-mills moved by water-power.

NESIS. See **NISIFA**.

NESLE, náil or nél, a town of France, department of Somme, on the Ingon, 29 miles E.S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 1850. Nesle is the name of numerous other communes of France.

NESMY, nés-mée', a village of France, department of Vendée, 6 miles S. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1072.

NESOGA/QUE RIVER, of New Jersey, a branch of Little Egg Harbor River, rises in Camden co., flows in an E.S.E. course, and unites with the other branches near Pleasant Mills.

NESQUAL/LY or **NISQUAL/LY**, a river of Washington territory, flows between Pierce and Thurston counties into

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the S.E. extremity of Puget Sound. The valley of this stream is very rich, but so heavily timbered as to be an obstacle to settlement.

NESQUAL/LY or **NISQUAL/LY**, a settlement in Pierce co., Washington Territory, on Puget Sound.

NESQUEHONING, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

NESSE, nés-sé, or **NESSA**, nés-sá, a river of Germany, rises a little W. of Erfurt, in Prussian Saxony, and after a course of about 45 miles, joins the Werra.

NESSERABAD, a town of Hindostan. See **NANERABAD**.

NESS, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NESSLAU, nés-slow, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles S.S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 2028.

NESS, LACH, lox nés, a lake of Scotland, co. and 6 miles S.W. of Inverness, forming a portion of the Caledonian Canal. Length, from N.E. to S.W., about 23 miles; average breadth 1½ miles. It discharges itself into the Moray Firth, by the river Ness, 8 miles in length.

NESSO, nés-so, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, on a hill near the E. shore of Lake Como, in a wild and romantic ravine, where the Latta, a tributary of the Lacco, forms a magnificent waterfall nearly 200 feet high. Pop. 1019.

NESTE or **NESTES**, nés-té, a river of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, flows first N. and then E., and joins the Garonne near Mazères, after a course of about 45 miles.

NESTING, **LUNNASTING**, and **WHAL/SAY**, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Shetland, comprising several islands on the E. coast of the Mainland. Pop. 2294.

NESTON, GREAT, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Chester, on the estuary of the Dee. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1524.

NESTON, LITTLE, a township of England, in the above parish.

NESTORVILLE, a post-office of Harbours co., Virginia.

NESTUS. See **KARA SOO**.

NESTVED or **NÆSTVED**, nés-tvéd, a town of Denmark, on the Island of Seeland, 13 miles N.W. of Præstøe, and on the Suus-aa, near its mouth. Pop. 2300.

NESVIZH, **NESVIJ**, or **NESVISH**, nés-vizh', written also **NIESWIEZ** and **NIEZWITSCH**, a frontier town of Russian Poland, government and 58 miles S.W. of Minsk, on an affluent of the Niemén. Pop. 4000. It has a fine palace of the Radziwi family. Its fortifications were levelled by the Swedes in 1706.

NËTHE or **NEETHE**, ná'teh, a river of Belgium, province of Antwerp, formed by the union of the Great and Little Nethe, which, after a W. course, unite at Lierre, whence it has a W.S.W. and navigable course of 8 miles, and joins the Ruppel 3 miles S.W. of Boom. Under the French the present province of Antwerp was entitled the department of Deux-Nèthes. (The "Two Nethes.")

NETHEN, ná'ten, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 18 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1236.

NETHER-AVON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NETHERBURY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

NETHERBY, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

NETHEREX, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NETHERLAND, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

NETHERLANDS, nêth-er-lándz, or **THE LOW COUNTRIES** (Dutch *Nederlanden*, ná'dér-lán'den; Fr. *Pays-Bas*, pá-sé bá, or *Néerlande*, ná'sér-lánd'; Ger. *Niederlande*, nêd-der-lán'deh; Sp. *Países Bajos*, pá-sé-sés bá-yos; Port. *Países Baixos*, pá-sé-sés bí-shos; It. *Piem-Bassi*, pá-d'seo bás'sen; L. *Belgica Provinciar*.) a country in the W. of Europe, formerly comprising the whole of the present kingdom of Netherlands, together with that of Belgium. The appellation of **NETHERLANDS**, as well as the name of this country in each of the other European languages above cited, signifies "low countries" or "low lands," the surface of a large portion being a dead level, and much of it lying actually below the level of the sea. (See next article "*Fuez of the Country*," also **BELGIUM**.)—Adj. **NETHERLANDISH** (Dutch *Nederlandsch*, ná'dér-lán'sh; Ger. *Niederländisch*, nêd-der-lon'dish; Fr. *Néerlandais*, ná'sér-lón'dá').

NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF THE, called also the **KINGDOM OF HOLLAND** (Dutch *Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*, kón'ing-rik' dér ná'dér-lán'den; Ger. *Königreich der Niederlande*, kón'ig-rik' dér nêd-der-lán'deh; Sp. *Reino de Holanda*, ré-no de ó-lán'dá; It. *Regno di Olanda*, rán'yo deo ó-lán'dá; Fr. *Royaume des Pays Bas*, roí-óm' dá pá-sé bá, or *Royaume de Hollande*, roí-óm' deh hóllánd'), a country of Europe, embracing, at the present day, the N. and smaller half of the numerous provinces formerly combined under the same denomination, and lies between lat. 51° 10' and 53° 30' N., and lon. 3° 20' and 7° 20' E. On the W. and N. it is bounded by the North Sea; on the E. by Hanover and Prussia, and on the S. by Belgium. The river Ems marks the boundary towards Hanover; but between the Netherlands and the Prussian province W. of the Rhine, the collimitary line is fixed by conventions, rather than by nature; on the S. also, the boundary towards Belgium, from the left bank of the Meuse or Mass to the sea, though defined accurately by the treaty of November, 1831, to which the chief powers

of Europe were parties, is not marked by any natural features. The country thus marked out has an extent, from N. to S., of 150 miles; with a breadth, from W. to E., of 120 miles throughout; area 18,043 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The Netherlands (or Low Countries, as the name implies) form the most characteristic portion of the great plain of West and North Europe. From the middle of Belgium, a few miles N. of Brussels, the country N.E. becomes a dead level, extending in monotonous sandy flats, through Hanover, Jutland, Holstein, and, with little interruption, through Prussia into Russia. But the lowest part of this immense level, and that which has most recently emerged from the sea, is undoubtedly the country lying between the mouths of the Scheldt and Ems; within this distance, the Rhine, joined by the Meuse, Yssel, and other rivers, enters the sea through a number of arms, and sluggish, winding channels, which by no means represent the magnitude of the main stream as it appears higher up. The delta of the Rhine may be conceived to have been in early ages liable to perpetual change of form, as new mud-banks were deposited, blocking up the old channels, and leading to the formation of new ones. Besides, it is obvious that the river-floods, in forming a domain of alluvial deposits, had to contend with the sea, which washed away the accumulations of mud, or covered them with sand, according to the vicissitudes of weather and season. The soil of the Netherlands shows everywhere the proofs of this struggle between the ocean and the river, in the alternation of salt and fresh-water deposits. It also bears evidence to the fact that these changes, effected by the floods of the Rhine, or by eruptions of the sea, occurred frequently, long after the country had become inhabited. Remains of forests now lie buried under the waves of the German Ocean; paved roads, traces of villages and of cultivation, are found beneath the morasses on the banks of the Ems, and many similar proofs can be adduced of great physical changes, respecting which history is silent. For the purpose of securing the permanence of their territorial possessions, the early occupants of this country had recourse to embankments, high and strong enough to protect them under ordinary circumstances from the waves; and, placing wind-mills on the embankments, exposed to the sea-breeze, they worked the pumps which drained the enclosed lands. At the present day, the Netherlands present to our view an artificially constructed country, some portions of which are 16 feet below the surface of the sea, and nearly all too low for natural drainage. The whole country is divided by dikes, some of them 60 feet high, which protect portions of land from the sea, lakes, or rivers. These enclosed lands are called *Polders*. On the chief dikes are roads and canals; the latter join the rivers, and are generally large enough to be navigable.

There are no mountains nor rocks in the Netherlands. The only heights are the sand-hills, about 100 feet high, along the coast of Holland; and a chain of low hills, of perhaps similar origin, which extend from the middle of the province of Utrecht into Gelderland. In the absence of mountains and hills, there are of course no valleys; whatever portion of the surface is not marsh, river, or canal, must fall under the denomination of sandy waste, dike, or polder. The work of reclaiming the waste is constantly going forward; in the provinces of North and South Holland alone about 90 lakes have been drained. The drainage of the Sea of Haarlem, begun in 1839, was completed in 1852; and the same year extensive operations were commenced in the province of Zealand, island of South Beveland, under the auspices of Sir John Rennie, having for their object the reclamation of 35,000 acres, which are covered several feet deep at high water; yet still the waste lands are said to exceed a fifth of the whole area. The polders probably form one-half of the whole territory.

The chief features of the country are—the wide estuaries W. and E. of the Scheldt, and of the Meuse, which latter bear off also the waters of the Rhine; N. of the Meuse, the Zuider Zee, which was formed by an irruption of the sea in the beginning of the 13th century, now covers an area of 1200 square miles. Between the mouths of the Meuse and the entrance to the Zuider Zee, a distance of 75 miles, the coast is chiefly formed of sand-hills or downs, frequently 180 feet high, dreary and sterile to the last degree; and separating, with their broad band of irreclaimable desert, the low fertile meadows on the one side, from the waves of the ocean on the other. In a line with these downs, beyond the mouth of the Zuider Zee, runs a chain of islands, namely, Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, Ameland, &c., which seem to indicate the original line of the coast before the ocean broke in upon the low lands. The coast of Friesland, opposite to these islands, depends for its security altogether on artificial embankments. The Lauwer Zee, a deep bay on the confines of Friesland and Groningen, also owes its origin to an irruption of the ocean; and again the Dollart, a gulf near the mouth of the Ems, N. of Groningen, was formed about half a century later than the Zuider Zee, and by a similar convulsion, which is said to have swept away 70 villages and 100,000 people. From the left bank of the Ems, the Bourtaanger Morass, an irreclaimable peat marsh, extends

about 40 miles S.W., towards the Zuider Zee; the Peel, a marsh of like nature but less extent, lies near the left bank of the Meuse, on the E. side of North Brabant.

Rivers and Canals.—The chief rivers of the Netherlands are the Rhine, Meuse, Scheldt, Yssel, Vecht, and Hunse. The Rhine is above half a mile wide where it enters the Netherlands; it soon divides, the S. and principal arm taking the name of Waal, and uniting with the Meuse, while the N. arm, communicating with the Yssel, takes the name of Leek; a branch from it, named the Kromme [Crooked] Rhine, winds by Utrecht to the Zuider Zee, while another very diminished stream, called the Old Rhine, flows from Utrecht by Leyden to the sea at Katwyk. The Old Rhine was formerly choked with sand a little below Leyden; its present channel to the sea is recent and artificial. The Meuse, entering the Dutch Netherlands from Belgium, receives the Ruhr, (Roer); of the Scheldt, only the mouth, the E. and the W., or Old Scheldt, lie within the Dutch boundary. The Yssel and Vecht, flowing from Germany, both enter the Zuider Zee at no great distance asunder; the former is navigable up to Deventer, the latter to Zwolle. The Hunse, rising in the Bourtaanger Marsh, flows through Groningen to the Lauwer Zee. The canals of the Netherlands are collectively more important than the rivers, on which indeed they depend, but they are so numerous as to defy detailed description—every little village has its canal. It will be sufficient, therefore, to mention only the chief, namely, the North Holland Canal; a wonderful work, constructed between 1819 and 1823; the largest ships pass through it between Amsterdam and the Helder, a distance of 40 miles, thereby avoiding the intricate navigation of the Zuider Zee. The Winchoten Canal, also for ships, 18 miles long, connects the Dollart with Groningen; the Damster-Diep, of equal magnitude, runs from Groningen to the sea at Delfzyl. Harlingen, on the Zuider Zee, is also connected with Groningen by a great canal which passes by Franeker and Leeuwarden. The Nieuwer Sluis unites Utrecht with Amsterdam, while the latter city communicates with Rotterdam by a canal which touches at Haarlem, Leyden, and Delft, passing also near the Hague. The Dutch canals are all navigable, and the slowness of the Trekschuys or boats is compensated in some measure by their punctuality. In winter their frozen surface offers convenient roads to skaters.

Climate.—The climate of the Netherlands is, from the maritime exposure and marshy character of the country, extremely humid, changeable, and disagreeable; violent winds, with varying temperature, frequently blow from S.W. or N.W., and heavy sea-fogs are driven in, which injure vegetation. The mean temperature is not lower than in like latitudes in the British Islands, and the quantity of rain (26 inches) is somewhat less; but the winter is much more severe, and the sky is almost always overcast and troubled. The bright days hardly exceed 40 in the year. Low fevers visit the marshy districts in autumn, but the dry cold of winter restores the peasant's health; and although the climate of the Netherlands is to strangers cheerless and distressing, yet its noxious qualities are unable to cope with the countervailing influence of good food and clothing, and habitual cleanliness; the Dutch give particular attention to these domestic safeguards, and, notwithstanding the ungenial climate in which they live, longevity is not rare among them than elsewhere.

Zoology.—The wild animals are few and unimportant—rabbits burrow in the extensive sand-downs, and hares on the wastes extending from Utrecht to the Bourtaanger Marsh. Feathered game—partridges, snipes, &c.—is not abundant. Migratory water-fowl visit the Dutch rivers and lakes, at certain seasons, in great numbers; but the stork, protected by the popular feeling in its favor, is the only undomesticated bird so frequent as to be a characteristic of the country. A swan-fair is held annually at Alkmaar, and attracts buyers from all parts of Europe. Fish of various kinds are taken in the rivers, lakes, and on the coasts of the Netherlands, in sufficient but still declining quantity; the home fisheries are now of little commercial value.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—The flora of the Netherlands is equally limited. Nature has given nothing in the way of woods, or rank thickets, or flowery fields. But art, on the other hand, has done wonders. Gardening and agriculture have attained in this naturally unproductive country a high degree of perfection. Yet the latter holds a subordinate place in rural industry. Wheat, of excellent quality, is grown only in favored portions of the S. provinces. Rye, oats, and buck-wheat, with horse-beans, beet, madder, and flax are more common crops; and tobacco is cultivated in the provinces of Gelderland, South Holland, and Utrecht. Culinary vegetables are raised on a much larger scale, not merely for supplying the internal demand, but also for the exportation of the seeds, which form an important article of commerce. Dutch seeds, particularly flax, cauliflower, and cabbage-seeds, are everywhere preferred; their superiority being attributable probably rather to the habitual attention and neatness of the Dutch husbandman, than to any advantage to be derived from the fatness, the shelter, or acquired richness of the polders. The flowers, also, of Holland and adjoining

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provinces, enter into the foreign trade. But it is in stock and dairy produce, in particular, that the rural industry of the Netherlands shows its strength. The Dutch horses are remarkable for size and strength, and much sought after; but in the number and excellence of their horned cattle, the Dutch are quite unrivalled. The quantity of stock owned in the Netherlands in 1851, was as follows: horses, 237,127; horned cattle, 1,248,893; sheep, 811,643; and pigs, 269,657.

The poultry-yard, and every object of husbandry which demands care, is to the Dutch farmer a source of wealth. Bee-culture is likewise actively carried on; the quantity of honey produced in the province of North Brabant alone, in 1851, was 476,854 lbs. The quantity of cheese and butter brought to market is amazing. The butter sold annually in the markets of Leyden and Delft, which have the highest reputation for that article, amounted, in 1849, to above 18,000 cwt. An enormous and increasing quantity of cheese is annually brought to market. The quantity brought to the seven principal markets in 1851, was as follows: to Alkmaar, 9,750,754 lbs.; Hoorn, 6,574,652 lbs.; Purmerend, 3,143,364 lbs.; Enkhuizen, 1,510,302 lbs.; Edam, 902,103 lbs.; Monnickendam, 756,195 lbs.; Medemblik, 2,016,487 lbs.; total, 24,683,757 lbs.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—Living along the estuaries of great rivers, and on the shores of a sea abounding in fish, the Dutch soon became a sea-faring people; and as productive industry developed in the more favorably situated Flemish provinces, the population of the coast gradually engaged in the occupations of commerce. This reacted as a powerful stimulus, directing the efforts, and calling forth all the energies of the people. In the extraordinary development of industry which characterizes the Netherlands, there is nothing more remarkable than the harmonious blending of the several interests. Tillage here cheerfully took the subordinate place which nature assigned it, and agriculture felt neither fear nor jealousy in the presence of trade and manufactures. Indeed, the bold outlay of capital necessary to make the land, as we may say, was clearly due to the spirit and genius of commerce; for Great Britain, in the 19th century, with its network of costly railroads, is a less wonderful spectacle than were the Seven United Provinces in the 17th, with their dikes, canals, and quays well lined with shipping. In such a country, manufactures flourished in a remarkable degree, though they never affected to be a predominating interest. The linen and the paper of the Dutch Netherlands have long held the first rank—the principal bleach-grounds are at Haarlem, the paper-mills at Zaandam. The manufacture of woollen cloth centres in Leyden, Gouda, and Utrecht, which last-named place is famous also for its silk velvet. The distilleries of Schiedam are well known; Gouda supplies tobacco-pipes, the best of their kind; and the same place may be bestowed on the leather, the refined sugar of the Dutch, and many other articles intended for continental use. The absence of coal and the prevalence of strong winds have led to the adoption of the windmill, which is universally employed as a motive power in all kinds of work.

The commerce with the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, particularly Java, is of great and continually increasing importance. The manufactured goods exported annually to the E., amount in value to about \$50,000,000, while the imports from the same quarter are probably worth \$15,000,000. The following Tables exhibit the present state of the trade of the Netherlands:—

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN 1851.

	Imports.	Exports.
Butter lbs.	374,653	29,182,382
Drugs \$	1,348,728	1,019,918
Cotton Yarn, and Thread . . . lbs.	29,011,874	19,034,523
Wheat bushels	1,987,760	1,724,440
Rye bushels	2,408,240	893,160
Barley bushels	1,067,520	670,000
Black-wheat bushels	6,800	2,100
Oats bushels	24,960	1,055,360
Pig Iron \$	1,658,963	1,039,065
Iron Manufactures \$	814,107	587,179
Indigo lbs.	1,615,582	1,947,433
Cheese lbs.	913,941	49,390,286
Cotton, unspun lbs.	27,772,107	27,426,935
Coffee lbs.	119,573,711	191,417,708
Silk, Cotton, &c., Manufactures . \$	7,372,124	5,679,639
Wool and Cloth lbs.	1,210,825	298,664
Oil (Vegetable) casks	13,190	31,117
Rice lbs.	62,026,149	24,142,833
Cattle number	3,234	59,047
Sheep number	5,560	167,304
Raw Sugar cwt.	2,368,774	602,740
Refined Sugar cwt.	25,109	1,163,892
Wine in Cask casks	96,435	24,238

AVERAGE VALUE OF THE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR FOUR YEARS ENDING 1849, AND THE TOTAL VALUE FOR 1850, 1851, AND 1852.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Average, 1846-1850 \$	\$107,309,987	\$92,757,452	\$200,067,439
Total 1850	97,849,261	97,007,072	194,856,333
Total 1851	121,537,289	97,092,972	218,630,261
Total 1852	129,087,623	108,933,654	238,021,277

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The annexed Table exhibits the principal countries with which the Netherlands has commercial relations, and the trade with each in 1852.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Austria	645,488	1,492,782	2,138,272
Belgium	10,602,124	9,806,132	20,408,256
Brazil	583,952	69,488	653,440
Bremen	461,380	315,140	776,520
Canary Islands	3,374,764	86,704	3,461,468
China	1,000,292	1,461,176	2,461,468
Cuba	777,464	87,164	864,628
Denmark	864,864	510,436	1,375,300
France	5,124,356	4,734,448	9,858,804
German Zollverein	21,401,057	44,698,227	66,099,284
Great Britain	33,480,416	24,408,976	57,889,392
Hamburg	1,295,944	3,032,194	4,328,138
Hanover and Oldenburg	2,040,096	925,216	2,965,312
Java	30,126,540	7,533,436	37,660,976
Naples and Sicily	573,688	1,469,444	2,043,132
Norway	1,817,240	291,888	2,112,108
Russia	7,347,112	2,07,308	9,424,420
Surinam	1,908,940	586,944	2,495,884
Sweden	198,960	129,192	328,152
Turkey and Greece	1,089,244	1,473,685	2,562,929
United States	3,734,369	2,157,380	5,891,749

The internal trade and communication give employment to 5600 trekchuyts or packet boats, and 1500 barges. Facilities for the transit of goods, &c., are afforded also by a railway proceeding from Rotterdam through the Hague and Haarlem to Amsterdam, and continued thence through Utrecht to Arnhem, and ultimately intended to join the Prussian lines on the Rhine.

The mercantile marine of the Netherlands numbers about 2000 ships, averaging 180 tons. The movement of vessels in her ports, at different periods, is shown in the following Table:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS, AND THEIR TONNAGE, THAT ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORTS OF THE NETHERLANDS IN THE YEARS SPECIFIED.

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Laden.		Ballast.		Laden.		Ballast.	
	Vess.	Tons.	Vess.	Tons.	Vess.	Tons.	Vess.	Tons.
1842	5,928	930,034	398	23,657	3,541	539,328	1,826	142,091
1844	5,552	857,219	309	19,572	3,604	536,084	1,779	138,732
1846	7,552	1,106,243	491	58,195	4,726	642,888	3,829	514,006
1848	5,835	916,694	485	66,442	3,973	632,896	2,751	389,057
1850	6,346	1,029,573	615	70,098	4,741	772,635	2,390	361,031
1851	6,449	1,089,884	511	74,256	4,338	754,631	2,839	461,937

Political Divisions.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is, at the present day, reduced to nearly the original limits of the Seven United Provinces in the 16th century. The provinces now composing the Netherlands, properly so called, are the first ten given in the accompanying Table:—

THE PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, THEIR AREA AND POPULATION IN 1853; SHOWING ALSO THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EACH PROVINCE, WITH THEIR AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, IN 1851.

PROVINCES.	Area in sq. miles.	Population. 1853.	Schools. 1851.	Attendances. 1851.
North Brabant	1983	405,325	408	41,634
Gelderland	1972	387,423	400	39,098
South Holland	1180	691,493	440	63,911
North Holland	966	514,755	530	61,782
Zealand	644	165,075	155	6,034
Utrecht	532	155,324	153	16,771
Friesland	1272	259,908	355	34,118
Overijssel	1312	227,683	278	34,905
Groningen	908	197,101	246	31,706
Drenthe	1032	87,944	140	11,965
Limburg	856	211,401	210	19,191
Total	12,662	3,767,671	3295	361,015
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. 1851	981	194,619		
Total	13,643	3,962,290		

Limburg and Luxembourg, though annexed to the crown, are not incorporated in the kingdom of the Netherlands, but are held under a separate administration, and are regarded as fiefs, by virtue of which the king is constituted a member of the German Confederation.

In addition to her European territories, the Netherlands possesses a wide extent of colonies and dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America, with which she carries on an extensive commerce, and which contribute materially to her greatness. They are enumerated, with their area and population, in the following Table: the population of Java, Sumatra, Banca, and Billiton, being according to the official returns of December 31, 1852.

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CALCULATED AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE NETHERLANDS, THEIR AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area in sq. m.	Populat'n.
ASIA:—		
Java and the adjacent islands, 22 provinces	82,152	9,950,000
Sumatra, Government of W. coast . . .	46,944	1,015,000
" Benkoelen	9,716	110,000
" Lampong districts	10,132	54,000
" Palembang	54,580	305,000
" Kingdom of Indragiri	14,436	50,000
" Kingdom of Assahan, Baton, Bura, Sirdan, Dell, and Langkat	7,524	100,000
Banca, government of	7,596	47,000
Riouw, do.	8,168	30,000
Borneo, province Sambas	5,712	46,819
" " W. coast	54,649	304,076
" " S. and E. coast	140,113	311,100
Celebes, government Macassar	45,464	1,569,000
Amboina, province	10,216	277,504
Menado, do.	27,032	183,000
Ternate, do.	24,100	97,339
Banda, do.	8,772	155,763
Timor, do.	22,240	1,057,800
Bali and Lombok	4,084	1,105,000
Papua or New Guinea, part of	6,848	200,000
Biliton	1,150	5,700
	556,522	16,974,097
AMERICA:—		
Guiana	60,000	64,370
Islands of Curaçao, St. Eustatius, &c.	372	25,311
	60,372	89,581
AFRICA:—		
Coast of Guinea	10,664	100,000

SUMMARY.—TOTAL AREA AND POPULATION OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, INCLUDING THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG, THE COLONIES, AND DEPENDENCIES:—

	Area in sq. m.	Populat'n.
Europe	13,643	3,962,290
Asia	556,522	16,974,097
America	60,372	89,581
Africa	10,664	100,000
Total	641,201	21,126,968

Government, &c.—The kingdom of the Netherlands, as it now exists, is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The executive power is vested wholly in the king, who shares also the work of legislation with the States-General. This consists of two chambers—the upper with 21, and the lower with 55 members—who assemble for deliberation at the Hague. (See *Gravenhaag*.) the capital of the kingdom, or, more correctly, the royal residence. The members of the upper chamber are named by the king for life; the others are elected by the Provincial States, whose principal functions are of a local nature. The government is strong, and the administration, in every department, is simple and economical. Dutch India is ruled by a Governor-General, residing at Batavia, under whom are the governors and residents at the various insular settlements.

The revenue of the Netherlands, as estimated in the budget brought forward in 1854, was \$17,958,438, of which \$4,715,219 was derived from direct taxes, \$4,904,824 from customs, \$1,181,913 from tolls on vessels, \$337,500 from the post-office, \$2,450,000 from the extra contributions from the colonies, and \$1,175,000 from the colonial administration fund at home. The total expenditures according to the same estimate, amounted to \$17,675,928, of which \$2,600,000 was for the army, \$1,413,750 for the navy, and \$9,052,371 for interest on the state debt, which at this date amounted to \$300,247,075. The revenue of the East Indian colonies in 1852, was estimated at \$17,485,698, and expenditures at \$17,113,230. The revenue from the other colonies amounted to \$309,682, and the expenditures to \$413,031.

Army and Navy.—The army in 1852 amounted to 57,959 men, including 1669 officers. The artillery numbered 10,994 men. The navy in 1854 comprised 5 ships of the line, 2 carrying 84, and 3 carrying 74 guns each, 13 frigates with from 38 to 60 guns each, 12 corvettes of from 18 to 28 guns each, 83 other sail-vessels, including 14 brigs and 49 schooners; 17 steam-ships of from 170 to 300 horse-power each, and 9 other steamers, making the total number of war vessels 140, carrying 2174 guns, and manned by 6760 men; besides which, there were two companies of marine infantry, comprising 1588 men.

Education, Religion, &c.—The Dutch provinces, taken collectively, form the most civilized portion of Europe; for what they want in social brilliancy and attraction, is amply made up by the general diffusion of intelligence among all classes; and, among the wealthier classes, there is no want of solid and extensive learning. There were, in 1851, 3295 schools for popular instruction, attended by 361,015 pupils, being equal to above a half of the total population between the ages of 5 and 15 years, [see *Table*, page 1237;] and 3

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universities—at Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen, attended by 1119 students—besides numerous academies of an intermediate character. The majority of the population are Protestants of various sects—Lutheran and Calvinistic—the latter predominating; the Mennonites (Anabaptists) also form a numerous body; above a third part are Roman Catholics, and there are a large number of Jews. All religious sects and persuasions are politically on a perfectly equal footing. It is worthy of remark, that the Roman Catholic archbishop of Utrecht, and the bishop of Haarlem and Deventer, are both Jansenists, and administer their sacred offices without the sanction of the Pope. In their charitable institutions, also, the Dutch are exemplary; and in the management of their poor, they have shown equal wisdom and liberality. The relative proportions of the Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews in the Netherlands, exclusive of Luxemburg, are exhibited in the accompanying Table:—

POPULATION OF THE NETHERLANDS ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

Denominations.	1840.	1850.	Proportion in 1000.	
			1840.	1850.
Protestants	1,794,275	1,832,636	697	690
Roman Catholics	1,100,616	1,164,142	385	381
Israelites	52,245	58,518	18	19
Unnamed	3,314	1,360		
	2,800,450	3,056,667		

Language, Literature, &c.—The language of the Netherlands or Dutch, as we call it, is derived from the Platt Deutsch of North Germany, which never received any literary cultivation; for Luther and the Reformation turned the scales against it; and German or Hoch Deutsch (High) Dutch gained the ascendant in Germany just when the popular language began to be employed as the ordinary vehicle of thought. The Platt Deutsch disappearing from the field of view, a very wide chasm remains between the kindred languages of Germany and the Netherlands—the High and Low Dutch. From the latter has branched off the Flemish, scarcely differing from the Dutch, yet cultivated now as if it were quite distinct from the cognate tongue. The Frisians also, have a peculiar dialect, resembling, in some respects, the Anglo-Saxon. The Dutch is softer in sound than the High German, and possesses fully the immense resources of that language, in its natural copiousness, flexibility, and the facility of forming new terms from native roots. There is no European language which borrows so little from Greek or Latin as the Dutch. The literature of the Netherlands reaches a long way back; many chronicles exist in it of the 13th and 14th centuries; and as to the value of that literature, it will be sufficiently warranted by pointing to the names of the great writers which the country has produced, as Erasmus, Grotius, Swammerdam, Boerhaave, Huygens, &c. Hooft and Van den Vondel, in the 17th century, cultivated the drama with great success. Cats, an amusing and instructive poet of the greatest genius, acquired and maintains a popularity like that of La Fontaine. The last century produced many Dutch authors of great eminence—Feith, Bilderdyck, Holmers, Spandaaw, Van Kampen, Van Hall, and Van Leunep; and the present age is no less prolific. Dutch literature, as it gives expression to the sentiments of an orderly, practical, and well-educated people, has generally a sober and solid character; but it is not deficient in the grace, novelty, and vivid coloring which render even the gravest themes attractive.

History.—The Batavi (or Batavians) were already known to the Romans, in the time of Julius Caesar, as a warlike nation. Their neighbors, the Belgæ, seem to have been distinguished, even in that early age, for that inclination to commerce which afterwards exerted such an influence on the history of the Netherlands. It was in the year 9 a. c. that Drusus joined the Rhine and Yssel by a canal, (now called the New Yssel,) and set the example of those great works which have changed the face of the whole country. Under Adrian and Septimius Severus, the Batavi shared the imperial favor, and probably advanced in civilization by contact with the Romans. About the beginning of the fourth century, they united with the Frisians, a people of kindred origin. The sixth century witnessed their subjugation by the Franks; and, in the middle of the ninth, they were incorporated in the empire founded by Charlemagne. Soon after this, the whole country was parcelled out into small principalities, in accordance with the feudal spirit of the age. These principalities were as follows:—The duchies of Guelders, Brabant, Luxemburg, and Limburg; the marquise of Anvers, (Antwerp;) the counties of Holland, Zealand, Zutphen, Flanders, Artois, Hainaut, and Namur; with the lordships of Utrecht, Overysse, Groningen, Friesland, and Mechlin. Such was the origin of the Seventeen Provinces, afterwards grouped together as the Netherlands, Pays Bas, or Low Countries. Among these petty states, Flanders held the

foremost rank; and when, in the 14th century, the estates of the Count of Flanders passed, by matrimonial alliance, to the house of Burgundy, the paramount authority in the Netherlands passed with them. In like manner, these estates passed from the house of Burgundy to that of Austria, and Charles V. inherited the sovereignty of the Seventeen Provinces. But his son and successor, Philip II., having deeply offended the people by an attempt to establish the Inquisition among them, and by various oppressive acts, seven of the states, namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overijssel, Groningen, and Friesland, united in defence of their liberties, and formed a federal republic, at the head of which they placed, with the title of *Stadthouder*, (Stadtholder,) William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. At the end of the 16th century, the Dutch gained the possession of the Molucca Islands, and secured a monopoly of the spice trade. At the end of the 17th century, they owned nearly half of the shipping of Europe, but in consequence of the wars in which they were engaged, and the increase of the mercantile navies of other countries, they lost their commercial pre-eminence. The country was invaded by Louis XIV., but the inhabitants, taking refuge in their shipping, broke down the dikes, and he was compelled to retire. It was conquered by the French at the commencement of the revolution, and in 1795 it formed the Batavian Republic. It was erected into the Kingdom of Holland in 1806, but in 1810 became incorporated with the French Empire. In the mean time its commerce was nearly annihilated, and the Dutch colonial possessions were seized by the British. At the establishment of peace in 1814, the Prince of Orange resumed his authority, the colonial possessions, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, were restored, and a period of commercial prosperity succeeded. By the act of the Allied Powers, the Prince of Orange was, in 1816, elevated to the rank of King of the Netherlands, with increased territories, extending over the present kingdom of Belgium. In 1830, a revolt took place in Belgium, the inhabitants of which never willingly submitted to the sway of their Dutch neighbors, and, after a short struggle, the latter were compelled to evacuate the country. Belgium was then erected into a kingdom; and the present limits of the Kingdom of the Netherlands were defined by treaty in 1839. —Adj. *NETHERLANDISH*, and *DUTCH*: Inhab. *DUTCHMAN*. (See *HOLLAND*.)

NETHER PROVIDENCE, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1494.

NETHOU PIC, *peek nph'too'*, and *MALADETTA*, *má-lá-dét'tá*, the highest peak of the Pyrenees, or rather two neighboring peaks, on the frontiers of Spain, near lat. 32° 40' N., lon. 0° 45' E. Height, 11,168 feet.

NETLEY ABBEY, a fine ruin of England, co., and 3 miles E.E. of Southampton, on the E. side of Southampton Water.

NETO, *ná'to*, or *NIETO*, *ne-d'to*, (anc. *Neotus*.) a small river in the S. of Italy, falls into the Gulf of Taranto near 39° 15' N. latitude.

NETOLITZ, *ná'to-lít's*, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.W. of Budweis. Pop. 2312.

NETRO, *ná'tro*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Biella. Pop. 2123.

NETTKÖW, *nét'tk'ov*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz, on the Oder. Pop. 1125.

NETTLEBED, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NETTLECARRIER, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

NETTLECOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NETTLE CREEK, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 596.

NETTLEHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NETTLE LAKE, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

NETTLESTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NETTLESTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NETTLESWELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NETTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NETTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NETTLINGEN, *nét'tling-en*, a village of Hanover, principality and 9 miles E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1656.

NETTSTAL, *nét'tstál*, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 1 mile N. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 2024.

NETTUNO, *nét'tu'no*, a seaport town of Italy, Pontifical States, 31 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 1800. It has the ruins of a temple of Neptune, (whence its name,) and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Qa'no*, the port of Antium.

NETUM. See *NOTO*.

NETZE, *nét'sh*, a river of Prussia, joins the Warta 6 miles E. of Landsberg. Total course about 140 miles.

NETZSCHKAU, *nét'sh'káu*, a town of Saxony, 13 miles S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 1600.

NEU, *noi*, or *NEUEN*, *noi'en*, a German word, signifying new, prefixed to many places in Germany, as *NEU-MARKT*, "New Market," *NEU-BUNO*, "New Castle," &c.

NEU-BISTRITZ, *noi-bis'trit's*, a town of Bohemia, 32 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 3600.

NEUBERG, *noi'bér'g*, a village and parish of Styria, N.N.E. of Bruck. Pop. 1488.

NEUBOURG, *núh'boor'*, a market-town of France, department of Eure, 13 miles N.W. of Evreux. Pop. 2341.

NEU-BRANDENBURG, *noi-brán'den-búor'g*, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Lake Tollens, 17 miles N.N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 6000. It has a ducal palace, several churches, and manufactures of tobacco, chemical products, playing-cards, cottons, and woollens.

NEUBRUCK, (Neubrück,) *noi'brük*, (Polish *Nowymost*, *no'v'e-most*.) a town of Prussian Poland, 35 miles N.W. of Posen, on the Warta.

NEUBRUCK, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Frankfurt, circle of Crossen.

NEUBRUNN, *noi'brün*, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Homburg. Pop. 1124.

NEUBURG, (Ger. pron. *noi'búor'g*.) a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, formerly capital of a duchy of its own name, on the Danube, here crossed by two bridges, 29 miles N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 6352. It has remains of ancient fortifications, a castle, containing a theatre and museum, an arsenal, barracks, a church with a fine painting by Rubens, and a royal institute, (college of nobles,) several superior schools, breweries, and distilleries.

NEUBURG, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, near the Rhine, 15 miles S.E. of Landau. Pop. 1480.

NEUBURG-VOR-DEM-WALDE, *noi'búor'g von-dém-wáld*, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarzbach, 27 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2036. See *KLOSTERNEUBURG*, *KORNNEUBURG*.

NEUDAMM, *noi'dámm*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 24 miles N.N.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 2430.

NEUDEK, *noi'dék*, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N. of Elbogen, on the Rohla, with 2 castles. Pop. 2000.

NEUDENAU, *noi'dén-náu*, a town of Baden, on the Jaxt, 7 miles N.E. of Wimpfen. Pop. 1250.

NEUDORF, *noi'dorf*, a town of Lower Austria, 9 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 2024.

NEUDORF, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Hradisch. Pop. 1560.

NEUDORF, a town of North Hungary. See *IGLO*.

NEUDORF, a village of Austria. See *KÜNGSFEELD*.

NEUDORF, a village of Bohemia, 42 miles S. by E. of Olmutz. Pop. 917.

NEUDORF, a village of Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, near Harzgerode. In the vicinity are the Pfaffenberg and Weisberg, the two most important silver-mines of Lower Hartz. Pop. 819.

NEUDORF, a village of Moravia, circle of Brünn.

NEUDORF or *WALTERSDORF*, *wálters-dorf*, a village of Germany, Moravia, circle of Brünn. Pop. 1510.

NEUDORF, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, on the Popelka, about 9 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1194.

NEUEN. See *NEU*.

NEUENBURG, Switzerland. See *NEUFCHÂTEL*.

NEUENBURG, *noi'en-búor'g*, a town of Germany, West Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 2060.

NEUENBURG, a town of Germany, Würtemberg, on the Enz, 27 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1554.

NEUENBURG, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, on the Rhine, 19 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1120.

NEUENDORF, *noi'en-dorf*, a village of Germany, Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles N. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1880.

NEUENDORF, a village of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, N.W. of Güsten.

NEUENECK or *NEUENEGG*, *noi'en-ék*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles S.W. of Bern. Pop. 1880.

NEUENHAUS, *noi'en-hóws*, a town of Hanover, 50 miles W.N.W. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1462.

NEUENHAUS, a market-town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, E.N.E. of Coburg, about 1100 feet above the sea. P. 610.

NEUENKIRCHEN, *noi'en-kéer'k'en*, a village of Hanover, government and 17 miles S.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1144.

NEUENKIRCHEN, a market-town of Prussia, Westphalia, 37 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1570.

NEUENRADE, *noi'en-rá'de*, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 14 miles S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1360.

NEUENSTADT or *NEUENSTADT-AM-KOCHER*, *noi'en-stádt'am-ko'k'er*, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 8 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1421.

NEUENSTEIN, *noi'en-stéin*, a town of Würtemberg, on the Eppach, 31 miles N.W. of Kilmangen. Pop. 1486.

NEUERBURG, *noi'er-búor'g*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.W. of Treves. Pop. 1730.

NEUERN, *noi'ern*, (Ober, *o'ber*, and Unten, *úon'ter*.) two contiguous small towns of Bohemia, 11 miles S.W. of Klattau. United pop. 1250.

NEUFARHWASSER, *noi'far-wás'sér*, a village of West Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, 4 miles N. of Dantzic, of which it is the port. It has a lighthouse, and is defended by a fort.

NEUF-BRISACH, a town of France. See *BRISACH*.

NEUFCHATEAU, *núf'há'tó'*, a town of France, department of Vosges, on the Mouzon, close to its junction with the Meuse, 35 miles N.W. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 3735. It has a communal college, public library, and manufactures of coarse woollens, doe-skins, and cotton quilts.

NEUFCHÂTEAU, nufshâ'tô, a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 19 miles S.W. of Bastogne. Pop. 1648.
NEUFCHÂTEL or **NEUCHÂTEL**, nush'â'tel', (Ger. *Neuchâtel*, noifsh-bôôg'), a frontier canton in the N.W. part of Switzerland, having on the S.E. the Lake of Neuchâtel, and on other sides France and the cantons of Bern and Vaud. Area 281 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 70,679, mostly Protestants. The Jura Mountains intersect it from S. to N., and the river Doubs bounds it on the N.W. Pastures occupy most part of the surface. Except wine, kitchen vegetables, and hay, the vegetable products are insufficient for home consumption; corn is imported from the cantons of Bern and Basel. Many cattle are reared, and cheese is an important export. From 18,000 to 20,000 hands are more or less employed in watchmaking, in both the urban and rural districts. Cotton fabrics, hosiery, cutlery, and metallic wares generally, are the other chief manufactures. Until 1848 Neuchâtel acknowledged the sovereignty of Prussia, but a revolution having then occurred, it is now a democratic member of the Swiss Confederation, in which it holds the 21st place. The principal towns are Neuchâtel, the capital, Chaux-de-Fonds, Valengin, and Le Locle.

NEUFCHÂTEL, (Ger. *Neuenburg*, noifsh-bôôg'), a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, on the N.W. shore of the Lake Neuchâtel, 25 miles W. of Bern. Pop. 7727. It has an ancient castle, the former residence of the Dukes of Neuchâtel, a cathedral of the 12th century, a town-hall, with a public library, an orphan asylum, founded in 1722, several hospitals, a college, and a collection of natural history. It is the chief entrepôt of the canton, and has considerable trade in wine, corn, cattle, watches, lace, cotton stuffs, &c.

NEUFCHÂTEL, LAKE OF, one of the larger lakes of Switzerland, in the W. part, 18 miles N. of the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cantons of Neuchâtel, Vaud, Fribourg and Bern. Length 24 miles, average breadth 4 miles. Estimated area 90 square miles, height above the sea 143 feet, and depth 426 feet. It receives several rivers; the Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, and it discharges its own towards the N. by the Thiél through the Lake of Bièvre into the Aar. Its scenery is less sublime than that of the other Swiss lakes, but its banks are pleasant, and on them are the towns of Neuchâtel and Yverdon, between which a steamer plies daily.

NEUFCHÂTEL-EN-BRAY, nush'â'tô ôs brâ, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 25 miles N.E. of Rouen, on the Bethune, and on the railway from Paris to Calais. Pop. in 1852, 3602. It is famed for its cheese, in which, with butter and flour, it has a considerable trade.

NEUFFEN, noiffen, a town of Württemberg, 9 miles N.E. of Reutlingen. Pop. 2000.

NEUFRA, noif'rá, a market-town of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Föhl. Pop. 1230.

NEUGEDDIN, noifgh'h-dine', or **KDYNIE**, kdin'yâ, a market-town of Bohemia, 14 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 1813. It has one of the most important woollen manufactures in the kingdom.

NEUGUEN or **NEUQUE**, river in La Plata. See **DIAMANTE**.

NEUHAUS, noifhâws, a town of Germany, Bohemia, 23 miles S.E. of Taber. Pop. 7604. It has a handsome palace of Count Czernin, a Jesuit college, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and paper.

NEUHAUS, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 40 miles S.S.W. of Minden, on the Lippe. Pop. 1410.

NEUHAUS, a town of Germany, Hanover, 24 miles N.W. of Stade, with a port on the Oste. Pop. 1513.

NEUHAUSEL, noifhoif'sel, (Hun. *Ersek-Ujvar*, êr'shêk'-ôô'ee-vâj'), a market-town of North-West Hungary, co. and 22 miles S. of Neutra, on the Neutra River, and on the railway from Vienna to Szolnok. Pop. 6780. It has the ruins of a strong fortress, and manufactures of woollens.

NEUHAUSEN, noifhâw'zen, or **NEUHAUSEN-AUF-DEN-FELDEN**, noifhâw'zen ôwf dên fêldên, a market-town of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, 5 miles S.S.W. of Esslingen. Pop. 2170.

NEUHAUSEN, a market-town of Württemberg, on the Erms, N.W. of Urach. Pop. 1201.

NEUHAUSEN or **NEUHAUSEN-OBERCK**, noifhâw'zen ôb êk, a market-town of Württemberg, 5 miles E. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 1015.

NEUHOF, noifbôf, several market-towns of Central and South Germany, the principal in Hesse-Cassel, province and 7 miles S.S.W. of Fulda. Pop. 1700.

NEUHOF, a town of Bohemia, N. of Ozaclau, with a magnificent castle, surrounded with fine gardens, and possessing a library of 25,000 volumes. Pop. 791.

NEUHUTTEN, (Neuhütten.) noifhüt'ten, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz. Pop. 908.

NEUILLE-PONT-PIERRE, nuh'yâ pôns pe-ain', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. 1570.

NEUILLY, nuh'yee', a village of France, department of Haute-Marne, 6 miles E. of Langres. Pop. 1240.

NEUILLY-EN-THIELLE, nuh'yee' ôns têll, a village of France, department of Oise, capital of a canton, 13 miles W. of Senlis. Pop. 1300.

NEUILLY-LES-RÉAL, nuh'yee' lê rê-âil, a village of France, department of Allier, 18 miles S.S.E. of Moulins. Pop. 1222.

NEUILLY-LE-VENDIN, nuh'yee' lê vâns'dân', a village of France, department and 18 miles S.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1571.

NEUILLY-L'ÉVEQUE, (Neuilly-l'Évêque.) nuh'yee' lê vêk', a village of France, department of Calvados, 4 miles S.E. of Isigny. Pop. 1213.

NEUILLY-SAINT-FRONT, nuh'yee' sâns frôns, a town of France, department of Aisne, 11 miles N.W. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 1802.

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, nuh'yee' sâs ain, a town of France, department and on the right bank of the Seine, here crossed by a noble stone bridge of 5 arches, 14 miles from the W. extremity of Paris, and on the road to St. Germain. Pop. in 1852, 15,897, chiefly employed in manufactures of porcelain and starch, chemical works, and liqueur distillation. It has a handsome church, fine modern villas, and picturesque well-wooded suburbs. The royal château of Neuilly, built in the reign of Louis XV., was till lately the favorite summer residence of Louis Philippe, but was destroyed during the Revolution of 1848. The park extends some distance along the right bank of the river, and into the wooded islets that divide the stream.

NEUKALDEN, noifkâl'dên, a walled town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 25 miles E. of Gustrow, on Lake Cumerow. Pop. 2150.

NEUKIRCH, noifkêrk, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, 9 miles E.S.E. of Leobschütz. P. 1040.

NEUKIRCH, four small villages and parishes of Switzerland, the largest in the canton of Lucerne. Pop. 224.

NEUKIRCH, (NIEDER, nee'dêr, and OBER, ô'ber,) a town of Prussia, government and S.W. of Liegnitz.

NEUKIRCHEN, noifkêrk'en, a village of Upper Austria, circle of Traun. Pop. 1003.

NEUKIRCHEN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 13 miles S. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 972.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Grenft, 6 miles S.E. of Ziegenhain. Pop. 2057.

NEUKIRCHEN-BEIM-HEILIGEN-BLUT, noifkêrk'en bîm hêl'ig-en blôt, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1510.

NEUKLOSTER, noifklo'stêr, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles E.S.E. of Wismar. Pop. 717.

NEULAND, noiflânt, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1046.

NEULERCHENFELD. See **LERCHENFELD**.

NEULISE, nuh'lees', a town of France, department of Loire, on the railway from Lyons to Roanne, about 7 miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1033.

NEUMAGEN, noifmâ-ghên, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1370.

NEUMARK, noifmark, a walled town of West Prussia, 36 miles S.E. of Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. Pop. 1500.

NEUMARK, a town of Austrian Galicia, 34 miles W.S.W. of Neu-Sandec.

NEUMARK, a town of Bohemia, circle and 16 miles W.S.W. of Klattau. Pop. 1133.

NEUMARKT, noifmark't, a town of Prussian Silesia, 19 miles W.N.W. of Breslau, on the railway to Glogau. Pop. 4100. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and linens.

NEUMARKT, a town of Bavaria, on the Sulz, 21 miles S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 3085. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of silk and tobacco.

NEUMARKT, a town of Upper Austria, 13 miles N.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 700.

NEUMARKT, a town of Germany, Illyria, 24 miles N.N.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1440.

NEUMARKT, Transylvania. See **MAROS-VASARHELY**.

NEUMARKT or **NEUMARKT-AN-DEK-OLKZA**, noifmark't ân dêr ôlk'zâ, a market-town of Austria, Styria, S.W. of Judenburg. Pop. 1195.

NEUMARKT, (It. *Egna*, ên'yâ,) a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, 12 miles S. by W. of Bozen, on the Adige. Pop. 1548.

NEUMÜHLEN, (Neumühlén.) noifmü'hên, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, near Kiel. Pop. 900.

NEUMUNSTER, (Neumünster.) noifmun'stêr, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 17 miles S.S.E. of Kiel, on the Hamburg Railway.

NEUNBURG-VOR-DEM-WALD, noifn'bôôro von dêm wâlt, a town of Bavaria, 27 miles N.N.E. of Ratibon. Pop. 2030.

NEUNDORF, noifn'dorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1003.

NEUNDORF, Gnaas, groce noif'dorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1025.

NEUNKIRCH, noifkêrk, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1400.

NEUNKIRCHEN, noifkêrk'en, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 38 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 2020.

NEUNKIRCHEN, a market-town of Lower Austria, 10 miles S.W. of Neustadt, on the railway to Glocknitz. Pop. 2200.

NEUTAKAU, noifpâ'kôw, or **PAKAU**, pâ'kôw, a town of

Bohemia, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2482, mostly employed in extensive cotton factories.

NEUQUE, a river of La Plata. See DIAMANTE.

NEUREUSCH, noí'roish, written also NOWARZISSE, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, circle of Iglaun, 6 miles from Schelltau. Pop. 1240.

NEURODE, noí'ro-dé, a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 5300. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of flannels.

NEUSALZ, noí'sáls, a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Oder. Pop. 3370. It was founded by a colony of Moravian brethren, (*Herrnhuters*.) and has ship-building docks, and manufactures of linen and lace.

NEUSATZ, noí'sáts, (Hun. *Újéde*, oo'ee vee'dáik'), a town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Bacs, on the Danube, opposite to Peterwardeln, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Till the late (1849) Hungarian war, when it was almost completely destroyed, it was a large fortified town of 17,400 inhabitants, and carried on an important trade, being a common entrepôt for Germany, Hungary, and Turkey.

NEUSCHLOTT, a town of Finland. See NYSELOTT.

NEUSE, nûse, a river of North Carolina, rises in Person county, in the N. part of the state. Next to Cape Fear River, it is the largest stream which rises and terminates in North Carolina. The whole length is about 300 miles, and the general direction is south-eastward. After passing by Waynesborough, Goldsborough, and Newbern, it empties itself into the W. extremity of Pamlico Sound, through an estuary which is several miles wide, and more than 25 miles long. It is navigable by steamboats for eight months of the year from its mouth to Waynesborough, over 100 miles; smaller boats have ascended about 200 miles. After it passes the middle part of its course, the river flows through sandy plains, which are occupied by extensive forests of pitch pine.

NEUSHEHR, (Neû-Shehr,) ná-oo'shêh'r', written also NEMB-SHEHR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles N.E. of Konieh, lat. 38° 37' N., lon. 34° 37' E. It stands at the height of 3940 feet above the level of the sea, with a bold ravine in front, and a back ground of high cliffs of volcanic rock, containing about 3000 houses, two large mosques, a Greek church, and a quadrangular castle with round towers at the corners. Pop. 15,000.

NEUSIEDL, (noí'seed'l,) LAKE OF, (Hun. *Fertő Tava*, fá'tó' tóh'voh'), a lake of Hungary, near its western frontier, between the counties of Oedenburg and Weiselsburg, 19 miles S.W. of Presburg. Length 23 miles, average breadth 7 miles, depth from 9 to 13 feet. It receives the Tuka River, and the town of Rust is on its W. side, where its banks are well wooded; on the E. the country is low and marshy, and here its waters, during its sudden and irregular inundations, are carried to the Rabinitz by a canal cut by a prince of the Esterhazy family, who resides in its vicinity.

NEUSIEDL-AM-SEE, noí'seed'l am sá, (Hun. *Nezider*, ná'zee'dair'), a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Weiselsburg, on Lake Neusiedl, 19 miles S.W. of Presburg. P. 2036.

NEUSOHL, noí'sól, (Hun. *Bestercse-Banya*, bést'ért'sé' bân'yoh'), a town of North Hungary, capital of the county of Sohl, on the Gran, at the influx of the Bestritza, 80 miles N. of Pesth. Lat. 48° 40' N., lon. 19° 3' E. Pop. 3600, or with adjoining villages, 12,000, nearly half of whom are Protestants. It has an ancient castle, and numerous churches, in one of which is a bell weighing 5 tons, a hospital, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, several superior schools, manufactures of sword-blades and beet-root sugar, a considerable trade in linens and beer, and one of the largest smelting houses in Hungary, it being the seat of a mining council and tribunal. The Herregrund Mines near it yield annually 1500 cwts. of copper.

NEUSS, noí'ss, (anc. *Nordesium* or *Nova-Gustrea*), a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Erft, and on a canal which joins the Rhine. Pop. 8330. It has numerous manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths, starch, leather, dyes, ribbons, and velvets. In 451 it was sacked by Attila; in 1254 it joined the Hanseatic league. In its vicinity numerous urns and Roman medals have been found.

NEUSTADT, nu'stát or noí'státt, or PRUDNIK, prú'dník, a walled town of Prussia, government and 29 miles S.W. of Oppeln. It is tolerably well built, has a Protestant and three Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, two hospitals, and a convent of the Brothers of Charity, provincial and city courts. Pop. 6797.

NEUSTADT, noí'státt, or WIENER-NEUSTADT, wí'ner-neí'státt, a town of Lower Austria, 13 miles S. of Vienna, near the Hungarian frontier, on the railway to Grätz, on the small river Kerbach, and on the canal to Vienna. Lat. 47° 45' N., lon. 16° 13' E. Pop. 9323, exclusive of military. The town is regularly built, surrounded by walls, and entered by four gates. It was formerly the residence of the emperors, and has a cathedral of the 13th century with two tall towers, an old royal castle, a gymnasium, a Cistercian

abbey with a library of 20,000 volumes, and museums; military academy, with models and instruments, and a library of 8000 volumes. It has extensive sugar refineries, cotton manufactures, breweries, and paper-mills.

NEUSTADT, noí'státt, or NOWEMIESTO, nó-vém-yés'to, a walled town of Bohemia, 16 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1750.

NEUSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, 28 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Braune. Pop. 2648. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has manufactures of woollen, linens, and lace, with some trade in Hungarian wine.

NEUSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, 2 miles N. of Magdeburg, of which it is considered a suburb. Pop. 6700.

NEUSTADT, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 32 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. 1208.

NEUSTADT or WEIHERSPREI, wí'ers-frí, a town of West Prussia, 24 miles N.W. of Dantzic, on the Rehde. Pop. 2050.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober-Hessen, on an island formed by an affluent of the Schalm, 17 miles E. of Marburg. Pop. 1792.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe, 18 miles S.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 1771.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, Baden, on two small rivers, 18 miles E.S.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 1710.

NEUSTADT, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 8 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1400.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 miles S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1077.

NEUSTADT, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Baltic, 18 miles N.N.E. of Lübeck, with 2047 inhabitants, a harbor for small vessels, and some trade in ship-building.

NEUSTADT, a town of Hungary. See NAGY BANTA.

NEUSTADT, a town of Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Pop. 2846.

NEUSTADT, a town of Moravia, 13 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz, with a station on the railway to Prague. Pop. 4000.

NEUSTADT, a market-town of Germany, in Brunswick, at the terminus of the Harzburg Railway, 24 miles S. of Brunswick. Pop. 900.

NEUSTADT-AM-KULM, noí'státt am kólm, a town of Bavaria, 14 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1000.

NEUSTADT AM RUBENBERGE, noí'státt am roó'ben-bérg'eh, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles N.W. of Hanover, on the Leine. Pop. 1500.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-ATSCHE, noí'státt án dër ásh, a town of Bavaria, on the Aisch, 20 miles N.N.E. of Anspach. Pop. 3061. It is enclosed by walls, has 2 castles, and manufactures of leather, and cotton and woollen cloths.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HARDT, noí'státt án dër hárt, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, capital of a county, on a small affluent of the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Landau. Pop. 6088, employed in manufactures of muskets, paper, woollen cloth, chemical and vinegar factories, and oil and gunpowder mills.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HEIDE, noí'státt án dër hí'deh, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, principality and 9 miles N.E. of Coburg. Pop. 2000.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-ORLA, noí'státt án dër órlá, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, principality and 24 miles S.E. of Weimar, on the Orla, an affluent of the Saale. Pop. 4250. It has a ducal residence, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, and leather.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-SAALE, noí'státt án dër sá'leh, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 40 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1450.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-WALDNAB, noí'státt án dër wáld-náb, a town of Bavaria, 31 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1660.

NEUSTADT-BEL-STOLPEN, noí'státt bí stol'pen, a town of Saxony, 21 miles E. of Dresden, on the Polenz. Pop. 2122.

NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE, noí'státt á'bers-wáld'eh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Finnow Canal, and on the railway to Stettin, 24 miles N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 5360, employed in manufactures of porcelain, ivory, brass, iron, and steel wares, and woollen and linen fabrics.

NEUSTADTEL-BEL-SCHNEEBERG, noí'státt-tél bí shné-bérg, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 1775.

NEUSTADTL (Neustádtl.) RUDOLPHSWERTH, roó'dólfswáirt', or NOVOMESTO, a town of Illyria, 38 miles S.E. of Laybach, on the Gurr. Pop. 1751.

NEUSTADTL, (Bohemian *Novomyesto*, nó-vím-yés'to,) a town of Moravia, 24 miles N.E. of Iglaun. Pop. 1814. It has a castle and iron-mines.

NEUSTADTL, a town of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1600.

NEUSTADTL, (Neustádtl.) noí'státt'l, (Hun. *Kisrurcs Újehely*, kí'ssée'dá' oo'ee há'p'), a town of North Hungary, co. of Trentschin, 45 miles N. of Kremnitz. Pop. 2500.

NEUSTADTL-AN-DER-WAAG, (Neustádtl-an-dér-Waag,) noí'státt'l án dër wá'g, (Hun. *Vágh-Ujehely*, vá'g-oo'ee'hép'), a market-town of North-West Hungary, co. and 33 miles N.N.W. of Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 5500. It has a manufactory of woollen cloth.

NEUSTADTL, BOHMISCH, (Böhmisoh,) bó'mish noí'stádtl

NEUTZL, is a town of Bohemia, Buntzlau, 12 miles N.N.E. of Reichenberg. Pop. 2498.

NEUSTETTIN, *noistët-teen'*, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 39 miles S.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 4060.

NEUSTIFT, *noistift*, a market-town of Germany, Tyrol, 11 miles S.S.W. of Innsbruck. Pop. 1470.

NEUSTIFT, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles E. of Tabor.

NEUSTIFT, a market-town of Germany, Styria, 16 miles S.W. of Marburg. Pop. 140.

NEU-STRELITZ, *noi strälits*, a town of North Germany, capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Lakes Zierker and Glömbek, 60 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 6484. It is the usual residence of the grand duke and court, and has a theatre, college, mint, and other government offices, a public library of 50,000 volumes, and a collection of antiquities. Its inhabitants are mostly supported by supplying the government establishments.

NEUSTRIA or **NEUSTRIE**. See **NORMANDY**.

NEUTEICH, *noit'ik*, (Polish, *Niżyck*, *nee'tik*), a town of West Prussia, 21 miles S.E. of Dantzig. Pop. 1650.

NEUTITSCH, *noit'itsch*, or **NOWY-GRYN**, *no'eghrin*, a town of Moravia, 26 miles E.N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 9000, many of whom are employed in woollen weaving, and making flannel. Near it is a mineral spring.

NEUTRA, (Hun. *Nyitra*, *flee'tröh'* or *nyee'tröh'*) a river of Hungary, rises in the N.E. extremity of the county of Neutra, flows circuitously S.S.W., and, after a course of above 100 miles, joins the Waag on the left, above its confluence with the Danube.

NEUTRA, *noit'ri*, a town of North-West Hungary, on the Neutra, 46 miles E.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 4990. It has a strong castle and cathedral.

NEUTRA, a county of Hungary, bounded N. and N.W. by Moravia. The capital is Neutra. Pop. 353,500.

NEUVE-ÉGLISE, *nuv ägleez'*, a village of France, department of Cantal, 9 miles S.W. of St. Flour. Pop. 2216.

NEUVEVILLE, *nuv'veel'*, (Ger. *Neuenstadt*, *noien-stätt'*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Bienné, 9 miles S.W. of Bienné. Pop. 1200.

NEUVIC, *nuh'veek'*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Isle, 13 miles W.S.W. of Périgueux. P. 2257.

NEUVIC, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 12 miles S. of Ussel. Pop. in 1852, 3350.

NEUVIC, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 17 miles S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1770.

NEUVILLE, *nuh'veel'*, a town of France, department of Vienne, 8 miles N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1140.

NEUVILLE or **NEUVILLE-AU-BOIS**, *nuh'veel' 5 bwä*, a town of France, department of Loiret, 13 miles N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1228.

NEUVILLE, a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Cambrai. Pop. 2250.

NEUVILLES, *nuh'veel'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 10 miles N. of Mons. Pop. 1941.

NEUVILLE-SUR-SAONE, (Neuville-sur-Saône,) *nuh'veel' sün sün*, a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Saône, 6 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 1600.

NEUVILLY, *nuh'vee'yeel'*, a town of France, department of Nord, about 12 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2082.

NEUVY, *nuh'veel'*, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. 1200.

NEUVY-LE-ROI, *nuh'veel' leh awä*, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 15 miles N.W. of Tours. Pop. 1605.

NEUVY SAUTOUR, *nuh'veel' söt'toor'*, a town of France, department of Yonne, 16 miles N.W. of Tonnerre. P. 1600.

NEUVY-SAINT-SEPULCHRE, *nuh'veel' sänt' sä-pülk'r'*, a town of France, department of Indre, 8½ miles W. of La Châtre. Pop. 2040.

NEUVY-SUR-LOIRE, *nuh'veel' sün lwän*, a town of France, department of Loiret, near the Loire, 8 miles N.N.W. of Cosne. Pop. 1350.

NEUWALDE, *noi'wäld'eh*, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1247.

NEUWARP, *noi'wärp*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 25 miles N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1800.

NEUWEDEL, *noi'wädel*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 78 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3000.

NEUWEIER, *noi'wäier*, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bülh. Pop. 1013.

NEUWIED, *nu'weed* or *noi'weet*, called also **WIED-NEUWIED**, *weet noi'weet*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles N.N.W. of Coblenz, capital of a principality, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 6100. It was founded early in the 18th century, and is well built; principal edifices, the ancient Castle of the Counts of Wied, with a museum of natural history, a library, and extensive gardens; Calvinist, Roman Catholic, Anabaptist, and various other churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, normal school, several private boarding and educational establishments, a library of 10,000 volumes, and a prosperous Moravian establishment. It has also a collection of Roman antiquities.

NEUZELLE, *noi'wäld'eh*, Prussia, a station on the railway from Berlin to Breslau, 18 miles from Frankfort.

NEUZEN, a town of Holland. See **TERNEUSE**.

NEVA, (Rus. pron. *ná-vä'*) an important river or strait of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, connecting the Lake of Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. Length 40 miles from Schlüsselberg on the former, to St. Petersburg at the head of the latter, which city it separates from its N. suburbs; breadth 1500 feet; depth in the channel about 50 feet. It is the great medium of communication between the internal parts of North Russia and the sea, though usually frozen up from October to April; it has been found to carry into the gulf 116,000 cubic feet of water in a second.

NEVA, a river of East Russia. See **NEVA**.

NEVADA, **SIERRA**. See **SIERRA NEVADA**.

NEVADA, *ná-vä'dä*, a county towards the N. part of California, contains about 900 square miles. Drained by the Middle and South Yuba, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the E. part is mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada or Snowy Range of California. Gold is abundant in this county, both in quartz veins and in placers. Capital, Nevada City. Pop. 21,366.

NEVADA, *ne-vah'dä*, Ohio, a station on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 20 miles from Crestline.

NEVADA, a post-office of Grundy co., Missouri.

NEVADA, a post-village of Green co., Wisconsin, 9 miles E. by N. of Monroe.

NEVADA CITY, a post-town, capital of Nevada co., California, 180 miles N.E. of San Francisco. Pop. about 5000.

NEVADO, *ná-vä'do*, **NEVADA**, *ná-vä'dä*, a Spanish word signifying "snow-clad," and forming a part of the name of various mountains in Spain and Spanish America; as, **SIERRA NEVADA**, "snow-clad ridge."

NEVANS, a township of Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 820.

NEVEL or **NEWEL**, *ná-vêl'*, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 54 miles N. of Vitebsk. Pop. 4600.

NEVELE, *ná-vä'leh*, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 3500.

NEVENDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NEVERN, a parish of Wales. See **NEVERN**.

NEVERS, *neh-val'*, (anc. *Noivindunum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Nièvre, on the right bank of the Loire, here crossed by a stone bridge of 20 arches, at the confluence of the Nièvre, and at the head of the Branch Railway du Centre, 35 miles E.S.E. of Bourges; lat. 46° 59' N., lon. 3° 10' E. Pop. in 1852, 17,045. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a communal college, with a library of 7000 volumes, and a fine cathedral. It has manufactures of iron and steel goods, porcelain, and jewelry. Previous to 1789, it was the capital of the province of Nivernois. In its vicinity are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper works of Imphy, and the foundry of La Chaussade, for cables and anchors for the national marine. Near it are the mineral waters of Pouges.

NEVERSINK, a post-township in the N.E. part of Sullivan co., New York, on Neversink River, 45 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2281.

NEVERSINK HILLS, New Jersey. See **HIGHLANDS**.

NEVERSINK RIVER, New Jersey. See **NEVISINK**.

NEVERSINK RIVER rises in Ulster county, in the S.E. part of New York, and running through Sullivan county, falls into the Delaware, near Port Jervis.

NÉVEZ, *ná'vè*, a village of France, department of Finistère, 18 miles S.E. of Quimper. Pop. 1920.

NEVIANO-DEGLI-ARDUINI, *ná-vé'do dél'yeé an-doo-ee'nee*, a village of Italy, duchy and 16 miles S. by E. of Parma. Pop. 3602.

NEVIANSK, *ná-ve-änsk'*, (New and Old,) two towns of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, 35 miles N. of Yekaterinboorg.

NEVIGES, *ná-ve-gheé*, a village of Prussia, government and E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1338.

NEVIL BAY, British America, is an inlet on the W. side of Hudson Bay.

NÉVILLE, *ná'veel'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 28 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1590.

NEVILLE PORT, an inlet of North America, N. of Vancouver's Island; lat. 50° 32' N., lon. 125° W.

NEVILLE, a post-village of Clermont county, Ohio, on the Ohio River, 33 miles above Cincinnati.

NEVIN or **NEVYN**, a market-town and parish of North Wales, co. and on the Bay of Carnarvon, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Pwllheli. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 1854. It has a harbor, but no trade. It joins with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Cricieth, and Pwllheli in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

NEVIN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

NEVIS, *ná'vis*, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, on the Avisio. Pop. 1953.

NEVIS, a West India Island belonging to Great Britain, leeward group, in lat. 17° 10' N., lon. 62° 40' W., separated from the S. end of St. Christopher's, by a channel 2 miles across. Area about 20 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 10,200.

NEVISINK (or **NEVERSINK**) **RIVER**, of Monmouth co., New Jersey, flows north-eastward, and empties itself into the southern part of Sandy Hook Bay, at the base of the Neversink Hills. Above tide-water it is called Swimming River.

NEW-ABBEY, a parish of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkcubright.

NEW ARERDEEN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 8 miles from Galt, and 70 from Goderich. P. 125.

NEWAGO or **NEWAYGO**, a new county in the W. part of Michigan, contains about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Maskego River, and also drained by the headwaters of Nottipeskago and White Rivers, and several smaller streams. The soil is said to be of excellent quality. Pop. 610.

NEWAGO, a post-office of Newago co., Michigan.

NEWAHY, ná-wá-hee, a town of India, dominions and 35 miles S.E. of Jeypoor, on an abrupt rock, near the strong fort of Narghur. Lat. 26° 33' N., lon. 75° 44' E.

NEWARY, ná-wá-ree, a town of India, 16 miles S.E. of Dewass.

NEW ALBANY, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NEW ALBANY, a thriving post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie River, near its source, about 21 miles N. by E. of Pontotoc. Cotton is shipped here by means of small boats.

NEW ALBANY, a village of Franklin co., Ohio, has about 200 inhabitants.

NEW ALBANY, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 158 miles N.E. of Columbus.

NEW ALBANY, a post-township of Floyd co., Indiana. Pop. 1714.

NEW ALBANY, a flourishing city, capital of Floyd co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Ohio River, 2 miles below the Falls, 3 miles below Louisville, and 136 miles below Cincinnati. Lat. 39° 18' N., lon. 85° 51' W. It is the southern terminus of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, which extends to Michigan City, 287 miles, having recently been completed. It is remarkable for its rapid growth and active trade; in fact, it may be considered the most commercial town in the state excepting Madison, which contains a nearly equal population. Steamboats arrive and depart daily to all points on the Ohio and Mississippi. The streets are wide and straight, and furnished with pleasant sidewalks. The town contains about 12 churches, a Collegiate Institute, a Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 2 banks, and 2 printing offices. Two newspapers are published here. Steamboat building is carried on more extensively here than at any other place on the Ohio, scarcely excepting Cincinnati; there are also manufactories of iron, brass, bagging, &c. A plank-road, 20 miles long, extends from New Albany to Corydon. Laid out in 1813. About 1640 buildings have been erected in the city within the last year. Pop. in 1840, 4226; in 1850, 8181; in the beginning of 1854, about 14,000.

NEW ALBION, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, about 25 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1633.

NEW ALBION, the name formerly given by Sir F. Drake to California, and part of the coast of Oregon. Humboldt limits the name to that part of the coast extending from lat. 43° to 49°.

NEW ALEXANDER, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, a thriving post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Loyalhanna Creek, and on the turnpike from Blairsville to Pittsburg, 36 miles E. of the latter. It is one of the principal places in the county, and has an active trade.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, a thriving post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, 80 S.E. of Indianapolis, is surrounded by a rich farming district. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

NEW ALSTEAD, a post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

NEW AMSTERDAM, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 125 miles S. of Indianapolis.

NEW AMSTERDAM, a seaport-town of South America, British Guiana, near the mouth of the Berbice where joined by the Cango River, lat. 6° 14' 51" N., lon. 57° 31' 8" W., originally founded by the Dutch. The houses are built of wood, and the town intersected by canals. Three strong batteries in the vicinity protect the entrance of the river.

NEW ANTIUCH, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

NEWARDIPOOR or **NEWARDIPUR**, new-ar'de-poor, written also **NEORDEPOOR**, a town of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

NEWARK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, county and 17 miles N.E. of Nottingham, on a railway thence to Lincoln, also on the line of the Great Northern Railway, and on the Newark River, a navigable branch of the Trent. It is well-built, has in its centre a spacious market-place, and is approached from the N. by a long raised causeway on numerous arches; its streets are paved and lighted with gas. It has a respectable Town-hall, a large and elegant cruciform church, with a graceful tower and lofty spire; places of worship for the Baptists, Independents, Calvinists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics; a free grammar school, several almshouses, and various other charities; a large

linen manufactory; and a trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, malt, and flour; 50,000 quarters of the last are sent annually to Manchester, Liverpool, and London. Large and commodious wharves have been constructed on the Trent, which afford facilities for navigation. On the N.W. of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, and hence called the Newwork—whence the name of the town. The castle was dismantled by the parliamentary army, and is now a stately ruin; in it King John died in 1216. Newark sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. of the borough, in 1851, 11,333.

NEWARK, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 44 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 434.

NEWARK, a township of Tioga co., New York. Pop. 1983.

NEWARK, a flourishing post-village of Arcadia township, Wayne co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, (direct,) 31 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a large Union school-house, which cost \$9000, and several large warehouses. The new Presbyterian church cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 1500.

NEWARK, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Essex co., New Jersey, is situated on the right bank of the Passaic River, about 4 miles from its entrance into Newark Bay, and on the railroad connecting New York with Philadelphia, 9 miles W. of the former, and 78 miles N.E. of the latter; lat. 40° 48' N., lon. 74° 16' W. This city, the largest in the state, is built chiefly on a plain, terminated on the W. by an elevation, or ridge of land, extending from the northern to the southern extremity of the town. It is regularly laid out, for the most part, with wide, straight streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Broad Street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is one of the finest avenues anywhere to be met with. It is upwards of 80 feet in breadth, and extends throughout the entire length of the city, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Near its centre it is intersected by Market Street, which is also an important thoroughfare, communicating with the principal railroad depot. North of this, and bordering on Broad Street, are two beautiful public squares, called the Upper and Lower Parks, each adorned with majestic elms. In the vicinity of these parks are some of the finest residences in Newark. Among the public buildings deserving of notice, may be mentioned the Court-house, a large brown stone edifice, in the Egyptian style, at the intersection of Market with High Street, and the Market-street Railroad Depot. The latter is an imposing structure, adorned with a colonnade on each side. The Library Building, in Market Street, is one of the finest edifices in the city, and contains, besides the apartment for the library, a large hall for public lectures, concerts, &c., and in the third story an Art-Union gallery. The literary institutions of Newark comprise the Library Association, occupying the library building above referred to; it maintains an annual course of lectures on scientific subjects; the New Jersey Historical Society, founded in 1845; its meetings are held alternately at Newark and Trenton; it has a library of 1200 volumes; the New Jersey Literary Association, founded in 1842, with provision for monthly lectures; and the Association of Teachers and Friends of Education, founded in March, 1853. The Wesleyan Institute has a fine brick building, situated on the most elevated part of High Street. From the grounds is obtained a beautiful view of the city and of the Passaic Valley for many miles. The institute, although organized but a few years since, now numbers upwards of 300 pupils, and is in a most prosperous condition. Many of the churches are splendid edifices. The Catholic in Washington Street, the Methodist in Market Street below Broad, and the new Presbyterian churches, one one near the Lower Park, and the other in High Street, all of which have recently been erected, are scarcely surpassed by any similar buildings in the country. The first three are especially remarkable for their lofty and graceful spires. Several large church edifices are now in course of construction, among which may be mentioned the Methodist Episcopal in Broad Street below Market; estimated cost, when completed, \$50,000. There are, in all, about 40 churches of the various denominations. About \$17,000 are annually appropriated by the city for the support of popular education. There are 7 fine brick public school-houses, one in each ward of the city; each of these contains 2 schools, one for either sex. Number of pupils attending public schools, about 2500. A substantial edifice has been erected during the past year, and opened January 1855 as a high-school. Four or five newspapers are published in the city, 3 of which are dailies. There are 4 banks, with a capital of about \$1,800,000, and several insurance companies. Gas is used to light the streets. The debt of the city in 1854 was \$176,002.

The rapid growth of Newark is chiefly owing to its manufactures, for which it has long been distinguished. This department of industry is not generally controlled by mammoth corporations, as in some of the towns of New England, but includes a great number of enterprising persons, who, with a moderate capital, employ a few hands and do a pre

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stable business. There are, however, several very extensive establishments, among which may be mentioned those for the production of India-rubber goods, 3 or 4 of carriages, 1 of omnibuses, and several of machinery and castings. In the manufacture of jewelry this city is perhaps not surpassed by any other in the United States. Leather, boots, shoes, saddles, harness, and clothing, have always constituted an important part of the Newark manufactures, the various branches of which comprise nearly every article in use. The commerce of the port is limited chiefly to the coast trade. June 30, 1852, its shipping amounted to an aggregate of 258 tons registered, and 484½ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, all was employed in the coast trade, and 1188½ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 21, (tons 2304.) and the clearances 13, (tons 1393.) During the period above specified, 3 schooners and 1 steamer, with an aggregate burthen of 296 tons, were admeasured. Railroad cars leave for New York every hour during the greater part of the day. Newark also has communication with the metropolis by steamboats plying on the river, and by a plank-road completed in 1852. It is likewise the eastern terminus of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and of the Morris Canal. At the entrance of the latter into the western suburb is a very steep inclined plane, over which loaded boats are passed and re-passed by the application of water-power furnished by the canal. Newark was settled in 1663, by a company from New Haven and other towns in Connecticut. Pop. in 1830, 10,950; in 1840, 17,200; in 1850, 38,953; and in 1855, about 50,000.

NEWARK, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches, an academy, and several hotels, and is the seat of Delaware College, which was founded in 1833.

NEWARK, a thriving post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, about 100 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It has 4 stores and 2 hotels.

NEWARK, a post-office of Wirt co., Virginia.

NEWARK, a small post-village of White co., Tennessee.

NEWARK, a handsome and flourishing town in Newark township, and capital of Licking co., Ohio, is situated at the confluence of the three forks of Licking River, and on the Ohio Canal, 37 miles E. of Columbus, and 24 miles W. by N. of Zanesville. A railroad, 117 miles long, connects the town with Sandusky city. The site of Newark is level, the streets are wide, and the houses well built. It is surrounded by a fertile and populous country, and has an active trade. Newark contains 10 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a flourishing union school, 2 banks, and several factories. This place at present is the southern terminus of the Sandusky Mansfield and Newark Railroad, which is to be extended to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. The Central Ohio Railroad connects it with Columbus on one hand, and Wheeling on the other. Quarries of sandstone are found in the vicinity, and there is a large mine of cannel-coal 8 miles S.E. of the town. Laid out in 1801. Pop. in 1850, 3654; in 1853, about 5000.

NEWARK, a township in Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 121.

NEWARK, a post-village of Warrick co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 14 miles N.E. of Evansville.

NEWARK, a thriving post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 62 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 2 miles E. of Fox River. It is situated on a fertile prairie. It is incorporated. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

NEWARK, a small village of Andrew co., Missouri.

NEWARK, a post-village of Knox co., Missouri, near the South Fabius River, about 100 miles N. of Jefferson City. It has a church and 2 stores.

NEWARK, a village of Linn co., Iowa, on Cedar River, 25 miles N. by W. of Iowa City.

NEWARK, a post-village and township of Rock co., Wisconsin, 78 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 855.

NEWARK, a thriving post-village of West Bend township, Washington co., Wisconsin, on Milwaukee River, about 38 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee City. The river furnishes water-power near the village. It has 4 stores, and 40 dwellings. The post-office is called Barton.

NEWARK, a village of Canada West. See NIAGARA.

NEWARK VALLEY, a post-village of Newark township, Tioga co., New York, on Owego Creek, about 10 miles N.E. of Owego. It contains several churches, and a bank. Pop. 500.

NEW ASHFORD, a post-township in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 125 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 186.

NEW ATHENS, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

NEW ATHENS, a thriving post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 115 miles E. of Columbus. It is the seat of Franklin College, which was established in 1825. Pop. in 1850, 331.

NEWAYGO, a county of Michigan. See NEWAGO.

NEW BALD, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-village and township of Green co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson River, 16 miles below Albany. Pop. 2381.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-village of Fauquier county, Virginia, 105 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has 1 church and 1 academy.

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NEW BALTIMORE, a small village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio.

NEW BARBADOS, (bar-bá-dos,) a township of Bergen co., New Jersey. Pop. 2258.

NEW BARGAIN or **NEW BARGAINTOWN**, a village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 10 miles S.E. of Freehold.

NEWBATTLÉ, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, 1 mile S. of Dalkeith. Here is Newbattle Abbey, formerly a monastery, founded in 1140, now the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. Its park is celebrated for its fine trees.

NEW BAVA/RIA, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

NEW BEA/CON, otherwise called **GRAND SA/CHÉM**, the highest summit of the Highlands, is situated in Dutchess county, New York, and has an elevation of 1685 feet. It commands a very extensive view of the adjacent mountains, and of the Hudson River. The name is due to the circumstance that, during the Revolutionary war, beacons were erected on its top, as well as on those of the neighboring hills.

NEW BED/FORD, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts, is beautifully situated on a small estuary formed by Buzzard's Bay, 55 miles S. of Boston. Lat. 41° 38' 7" N., lon. 70° 55' 49" W. The city is regularly laid out, on an acclivity commanding a beautiful prospect. It is built largely of wood, though of late a more durable material has been much used. The streets are generally adorned with shade trees, which, with the ornamental grounds that enclose many of the dwellings, constitute a very attractive feature. The upper portion of the city is remarkable for its neatness and elegance. County Street is very handsome, being lined with splendid residences and finely shaded. A new public square has recently been laid out in the N. section of the town. Another most important improvement now nearly or quite completed, is an avenue 80 feet broad, with sidewalks 8 feet wide, extending from the city 4 miles around Clark's Point, encircling the lighthouse on its extreme. It is planted with shade-trees, and furnishes a splendid drive. Among the public edifices of New Bedford, the Town-hall may be mentioned as one of the handsomest buildings devoted to civil purposes in Massachusetts. It is a magnificent granite structure, 100 feet in length, 60 feet wide, and 3 stories high, costing \$60,000, including the ground. The Custom-house is a fine granite edifice, containing the post-office. There are in the city about 18 churches, of which the Methodists have 4; Baptists 2; Orthodox 2; Presbyterian 2; Congregationalists 1; Episcopalians 1; Unitarian 1, a large and costly edifice; Roman Catholics 1; Seamen 1, supported by ship-owners, (edifice costing \$20,000); and 3 belong to the colored people. There is here a large and very handsome poor-house, with about 200 inmates. Liberal means have been provided for the support of education. The appropriations by the city for this purpose, in 1853, amounted to between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The Friends' Academy is a flourishing institution for young ladies, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with beautiful groves. Formerly it was for Friends' children exclusively, but is not so now. The public schools are among the very best in the state. They comprise a high school, with about 200 pupils, and about 35 other schools. There are also several select schools. Five newspapers are published in New Bedford, viz., 2 dailies and 3 weeklies. The Social Library, owned by a corporation, contains about 5000 volumes. Next to Boston, New Bedford, in proportion to its population, is perhaps the wealthiest city in New England. It has a greater amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery than any other port of the United States. This business was commenced here as early as 1764, and successfully prosecuted till interrupted by the war of the Revolution. Since that event, with but few exceptions, it has been constantly increasing. By the discovery of the California gold-mines, however, several vessels were diverted from the whale fishery, and fitted out for the port of San Francisco. The number of vessels owned here employed in the whale fishery, is about 325. The shipping of the district, (New Bedford,) June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 139,062½ tons registered, and 10,145½ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 125,530½ tons were employed in the whale fishery, and of the latter, 9039½ tons in the coast trade. The foreign arrivals for the year were 113, (tons 27,940;) the clearances for foreign ports, 192, (tons 55,340;) of which 174 (tons 55,347) were by American vessels. The whole number of American vessels arrived at New Bedford during the year ending December 31, 1852, were 99, of which 59 were employed in the whale fisheries. The value of sperm oil entered at the custom-house during the year was \$1,927,511; of whale oil, \$1,040,829, and of whalebone, \$444,318; total, \$3,412,658.

The average annual receipts for the 10 years ending 1852, were, sperm oil, 116,454 bbls.; whale oil, 240,459 bbls.; and of whalebone, 2,664,700 lbs. The receipts for 1851, being 99,591 bbls. of sperm oil; 328,483 bbls. of whale oil; and 3,916,500 lbs. of whalebone; and in 1852, only 78,872 bbls. of sperm oil; 54,211 bbls. of whale oil; and 1,259,900 lbs. of whalebone.

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There were no exports of whale oil from New Bedford in 1852 and 1853. The exports in gallons for the six previous years, were as follows:

1851.	1850.	1849.	1848.	1847.	1846.
813,401	109,491	233,775	538,446	319,486	1,004,661

The amount of duties collected on imported merchandise, in 1852, was \$24,979.95. The manufactures of New Bedford are extensive and peculiar, being mainly dependent upon the whale fishery. There are in the town about 20 establishments, employing a vast amount of capital, in the production of oil of the various kinds, and candles, besides several planing-mills, and manufactories of cordage, Prussian blue, &c. There is 1 extensive steam cotton-mill, employing between 300 and 400 operatives; also, a large flouring-mill, recently gone into operation. Coopering and ship-building are also extensively carried on. During the year ending June 30, 1852, there were built 14 ships, 1 schooner, and 3 brigs, with an aggregate burthen of 5626 tons, and during the corresponding period of 1853-4, there were added 6749 tons of shipping to the whale fishery, and 4492 tons to the merchant service, in all 11,241 tons. The financial institutions are 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,900,000, a savings institution, with \$1,413,958 on deposit in December, 1853, and 4 insurance companies; total valuation of property, in 1854, \$24,989,100, of which \$16,476,400 was personal property, and \$8,512,700 real estate. New Bedford is connected by railroad with Fall River, Providence, and Boston. It also has steamboat communications with Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Pop. in 1830, 7592; in 1840, 12,087; in 1850, 16,443; and in 1853, about 17,500.

NEW BEDFORD, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, about 240 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

NEW BEDFORD, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

NEW BEDFORD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 99 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

NEWBERG, a post-township in the E. part of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 175.

NEW BERLIN, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, on Unadilla River, 95 miles W. by S. of Albany. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, and manufactures of cotton, iron, &c. Pop. of the township, 2562.

NEW BERLIN, a post-borough, capital of Union co., Pennsylvania, on Penn's Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna River, 60 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley. It contains a brick court-house, 4 churches, and several stores. Six newspapers are published here. Laid out about the year 1800, and formerly called Longtown. Pop. in 1850, 741; in 1853, about 1000.

NEW BERLIN, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 124 miles N.E. of Columbus.

NEW BERLIN, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

NEW BERLIN, a township in Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1293.

NEW BERLIN CENTRE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

NEW BERLIN IRON-WORKS, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

NEWBERN, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Virginia, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the stage-route from Baltimore to Nashville, 232 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. The situation is elevated and pleasant. The town has an active trade, and contains 2 churches. Pop. from 300 to 400. New River, near Newbern, passes along a vertical wall of rock, about 500 feet high and several miles in length, called the "Glass Windows."

NEWBERN or NEW BERNE, a port of entry of North Carolina, and capital of Craven co., is situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent Rivers, about 120 miles S.E. of Raleigh, and 50 miles above Pamlico Sound. Lat. 35° 20' N., lon. 77° 5' W. It was for many years the capital of the state. The Neuse River, which is more than a mile wide at this place, is navigated by steamboats about 8 months of the year. The entrance from the sea is through Ocracoke Inlet. Newbern has a considerable trade. The chief articles of export are grain, lumber, turpentine, tar, and naval stores. The shipping of the port June 30, 1852, amounted to 1179½ tons, registered, and 4055½ tons, enrolled and licensed; of the latter, 3814½ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 230½ in steamboat navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 22, tons 2822. The clearances for foreign ports were 24, tons 3151; all of which were in American bottoms. During the year 3 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 252½ tons, were admeasured. Newbern contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, 2 banks, and a theatre. Two or three newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 4500.

NEWBERN, a post-village in Greene co., Alabama, 80 miles W. by N. of Montgomery.

NEWBERN, a post-office of Dyer co., Tennessee.

NEWBERN, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on City Creek, 9 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

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NEWBERN, a post-office of Jersey co., Illinois.

NEW BERN, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa.

NEWBERRY, a district in the N.W. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 616 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Broad River, on the S. by the Saluda, and drained by Ennore and Little Rivers. The surface is diversified by hill and dale; the soil is fertile, and well watered. This district is intersected by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Capital, Newberry. Pop. 20,143, of whom 7452 were free, and 12,688 slaves.

NEWBERRY, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles W. of Williamsport. It has several stores, and near 300 inhabitants.

NEWBERRY, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1936.

NEWBERRY, a post-village, capital of Newberry district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, 45 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. Granite, of a beautiful gray color, is abundant in the vicinity. It contains a court-house, a bank, a newspaper office, and a number of stores.

NEWBERRY, a post-village of Wayne co., Kentucky, 120 miles S. of Frankfort.

NEWBERRY, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1690.

NEWBERRY, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 10 miles S. of Bloomfield.

NEWBERRYTOWN, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 150.

NEW BETHEL, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

NEW BETHEL, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, on the Michigan Road, 9 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

NEW BETHLEHEM, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Red Bank Creek, about 60 miles N.E. of Pittsburgh.

NEWBIGGIN, a township of England, co. of Durham.

NEWBIGGIN, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland.

NEWBIGGIN, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

NEWBLISS, a thriving market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Monaghan, 4 miles E.S.E. of Clones. Pop. 500.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 15 miles N.E. by N. of Jefferson City.

NEWBOLD-ON-A-VON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NEWBOLD PACEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NEWBOLD VERDON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NEWBOLD AND DUNSTAN, a township of England, co. of Derby.

NEWBOLD ASTBURY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

NEWBORN, a post-village in Newton co., Georgia, 50 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

NEWBOROUGH, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Leeds, on the Rideau Canal.

NEWBOROUGH-LLAN-BEDR, (lan'bed'r.) a market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesea, on the Irish Sea, 4 miles W.N.W. of Carnarvon.

NEWBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWBOROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

NEW BOSTON, a post-township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 20 miles S. by W. of Concord. It contains several churches, and an insurance company. Pop. 1477.

NEW BOSTON, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 125 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

NEW BOSTON, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, on the Quinebaug River, 50 miles E.N.E. of Hartford.

NEW BOSTON, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

NEW BOSTON, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

NEW BOSTON, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 64 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati.

NEW BOSTON, a thriving post-village of Mercer county, Illinois, is situated on the Mississippi River, 166 miles N.W. of Springfield. It is a place of much activity in business, at which a large quantity of produce is bought and shipped. The adjacent country is fertile, and rapidly improving. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

NEW BOSTON, a post-village in Lee co., Iowa, 90 miles S. of Iowa City.

NEW BOSTON, a town of Kansas Territory, on the Kansas River, between Lawrence and Topeka.

NEWBOTTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWBOTTLE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

NEWBOURN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEW BRAINTREE, a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 60 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 852.

NEW BRAUNFELS, a post-village, capital of Comal co., Texas, on Guadalupe River, 32 miles N.E. of San Antonio.

NEW BREMEN, a post-township of Lewis co., New York, 10 miles N.E. of Martinsburg. Pop. 1610.

NEW BREMEN, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 500

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NEW BREMEN, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.
NEW BRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 miles E.N.E. of Kildare, on the Liffey. Pop. 700. It has large cavalry barracks, and near it the ruins of Great Connell Abbey.

NEW BRIDGE, a village of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on both sides of the Taff, here crossed by a celebrated bridge called Pont-y-Priid, 12 miles S.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil. It has recently sprung up, and attained some importance in consequence of the mineral treasures in its vicinity. It has a church, several Dissenting chapels, a school, manufactories of chain-cables and similar articles, and of railway plates, and the mills, said to be the largest in the world.

NEW BRIDGE, a little village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 14 miles N. by W. of Jersey City.

NEW BRIDGE, a post-village in Lumpkin co., Georgia.

NEW BRIDGEVILLE, a postoffice of York co., Pennsylvania.

NEW BRIGHTON, *brí-ton*, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, beautifully situated on the N.W. and N. shore of Staten Island, 6 miles S.W. of New York, with which it is connected by a ferry. It contains many fine country residences, a seminary, and several hotels. The acclivity on which the village is built affords a magnificent view of New York City, with its bay and environs, and of the Jersey shore.

NEW BRIGHTON, a thriving post-borough of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Beaver River, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Ohio, 28 miles N.W. of Pittsburgh. It is connected with Pittsburgh by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and with Lake Erie by canal, and is a place of active business. The river furnishes abundant water-power. A bridge connects the town with Fallston on the opposite bank. New Brighton contains several churches, and mills and factories of various kinds. Pop. in 1850, 1443; in 1853, about 2000.

NEW BRIGHTON, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

NEW BRITAIN, a flourishing post-borough of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the Hartford Providence and Fishkill Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Hartford, and 2 miles W. of the station on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. This beautiful borough, built up within the last few years, owes its prosperity almost entirely to its manufactures, which are very extensive, comprising various articles of brass, iron, tin, and plated ware, hooks and eyes, &c. The borough is handsomely laid out, with an ornamental square in the centre, on which front many fine residences, a hotel, and several of the churches. The hotel, called the Humphrey House, opened January, 1851, cost, with its furniture, upwards of \$35,000. New Britain is the seat of the State Normal School, organized in 1849; the building was built at a cost of about \$17,000. The borough contains 8 churches. Pop. of township in 1850, 3029; and of the borough, in 1853, about 3000.

NEW BRITAIN, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

NEW BRITAIN, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

NEW BRITAIN, an archipelago, Pacific Ocean, between latitude 4° and 6° 30' S., and lon. 149° and 152° E. It consists mainly of 2 large, mountainous, wooded, and populous islands, discovered by Dampier in 1699.

NEW BRITAIN. See **BRITISH AMERICA**.

NEUBROUHH, *new-brüh*, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland.

NEW BRUNSWICK, (*Fr. Nouveau Brunswick*, *non-vô brôn-sweck*;) a British colonial territory of North America; bounded on the N.W. by Canada East, from which it is separated by the river Restigouché; N. by Chaleur Bay; E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward's Island; S. by the Bay of Fundy, and part of Nova Scotia; and on the W. by the state of Maine, from which it is partly separated by the St. Croix and St. John Rivers; extending from lat. 45° 5' to 48° 40' N., lon. 63° 50' to 68° W.; greatest length, from N. to S., 230 miles; breadth 190 miles; area 27,700 square miles. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than 10 miles in breadth connects the two territories, and separates the waters of Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal.

Face of the Country.—The general surface of the country presents a series of bold undulations, sometimes rising into mountains or continuous ridges of high land. The latter are seldom of any considerable height; but their precipitous acclivities, sharp outline, and deep ravines, give them an alpine and picturesque character, that finely and strikingly contrasts with the rich valleys and sheltered plains which alternate with the more rugged scenery. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits abound in fine ship harbors, (each at the mouth of a considerable river,) from which is exported much fine timber. For about 12 miles inland the country is low and skirted with extensive marshes.

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Geology, &c.—Along the shores of Chaleur Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, gray sandstone and gray clayslate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz, and ironstone; on the S. coast, limestone, graywacke, clayslate, with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap, and granite. Specimens of amethyst, carnelian, jasper, &c., have been picked up in various places. Coal is plentiful, and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles, or above one-third part of the whole area of the province. Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nipisiguit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago, within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible; the surface of the earth being, for 2 miles, coated with it. Gypsum, limestone, freestone, and grindstone abound. Salt springs, strongly saturated, are numerous; and some sulphureous springs have also been discovered.

Rivers, Bays, and Lakes.—New Brunswick can everywhere be penetrated by its streams. In some parts of the interior, by a portage of only 3 or 4 miles, a canoe may be floated either to the Bay of Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or down the St. John to the Bay of Fundy. The latter river flows 450 miles from its source at the Matjackette Portage to the ocean. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Fredericton, the seat of government, 90 miles from the sea. Above this point small steamers ascend 65 miles to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, 75 miles further. About 225 miles from the sea are the Grand Falls of the St. John, a magnificent cataract of 70 or 80 feet perpendicular descent, above which the river has been navigated by a steamer 40 miles, to the mouth of the river Madawaska; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers 30 miles, to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water 27 miles long, from 2 to 6 miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the river St. Lawrence, the distance is only about 18 miles, and between the two it is proposed to establish communication either by railway or canal. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Canada, and 6,000,000 in the United States. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. The Petitediac, a large river flowing into the Bay of Fundy near its N.E. extremity, is navigable for vessels of the largest size 25 miles from its mouth, and for schooners of 70 to 80 tons 12 miles further. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing N.E. into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and 9 miles wide at its mouth. The tide flows up it 40 miles, 30 of which it is navigable for ships of 700 tons. The entrance to the Restigouché at the head of the Bay of Chaleur is 3 miles in width, with 9 fathoms of water. Above tide the river separates into 5 principal branches: its Indian name, Restigouché, is said to signify "the river which divides like the hand." The main stream is over 200 miles in length. From Dalhousie to Campbellton, the distance by the river is about 18 miles, through the whole of which the channel has a depth of from 4 to 8 fathoms. The tide flows 6 miles further, but large vessels do not ascend above Campbellton. The Restigouché, with its tributaries, drains over 4000 square miles of fertile and finely-timbered country. There are also many other rivers of navigable importance. The tide flows up the Richibucto 25 miles, for 15 of which the depth in channel is from 4 to 6 fathoms. Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Bay of Chaleur, an immense haven, 90 miles in length, and from 15 to 30 miles in breadth, forming the N. boundary of the province. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, shoal, or any impediment whatever to navigation. Within it are Great and Little Shippigan, Bathurst, and other fine harbors, each the seat of an extensive trade in timber and fish. Besides the Miramichi, already mentioned, the principal bays on its E. coast are Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, and Shediac; on the S. coast are Passamaquoddy Bay, separating New Brunswick from Maine, and on the S.W., St. John's Harbor and Chignecto Bay. The lakes are numerous, but generally of small extent. The principal is Grand Lake, 30 miles long, and from 3 to 9 miles wide, communicating with the river St. John; next in order are Lake Temiscouata, before mentioned, and Grand Lake, lying on the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine.

Climate.—The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold; the thermometer sometime rising to 100° Fahrenheit during the day, and falling in the forest, during the night of the same day, to 50°. The severest cold of the winter usually continues from December 21 to March 21. The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W., dense fogs are often produced on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and extend from 15 miles to 20 miles inland. In the interior, the climate is said to have been greatly ameliorated, in consequence of the clearing away of the forests, by which the

sun's rays are permitted to reach the surface of the earth, where the heat thus absorbed is again diffused by radiation. The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is scarcely possible to speak too highly. The mineral matters produced by the decomposition of the rocks, contain every ingredient requisite for the formation of good soil. Few countries are more plentifully watered, or better wooded. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatac, cedar, &c., which furnish immense quantities of timber, both for export and ship-building. Plants which ripen more slowly in a warmer region, require to be gradually acclimated before they can accommodate themselves to the short seasons of New Brunswick. The ordinary fruits of the Northern United States, with the exception of the peach, thrive here; and in the southern part of the province Indian corn is grown. The smaller cereals, such as oats, rye, barley, and summer wheat, ripen perfectly, and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in New Brunswick are the best in the world. Turnips of every variety grow well, and pease, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. The most profitable crop, however, is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Hay is greatly in demand to supply the teams employed in lumbering; and pressed hay is also exported to the United States. Agriculture in the province, however, has hitherto made but slow progress; and the demand for food in ordinary years is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The number of acres under culture in 1840 was 426,611, and in 1851, 643,964, or about 1-28th part of the whole surface.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of New Brunswick, with the exception of ship-building and the sawing of lumber, are limited almost exclusively to articles of primary necessity. In 1851 there were in the province 52 weaving and carding mills, employing 953 persons, 5475 looms; 11 foundries, employing 242 persons; 125 tanneries, employing 255 persons; 8 breweries, employing 96 persons; 261 grist-mills, employing 366 persons; and 584 saw-mills, employing 6302 persons; 218 saw-mills and 147 grist-mills were situated upon tributaries of the St. John. The amount of water-power afforded by these streams is incalculable, and but a small part of it is yet used. The quantities of timber and lumber floated down the St. John in 1852, were as follows: white pine timber, 100,000 tons; hackmatac timber, 10,000 tons; white pine logs, 50,000,000 cubic feet; spruce logs, 20,000,000 cubic feet; pine boards, 5,000,000 superficial feet; cedar and pine shingles, 15,000,000; clapboards, 5,000,000 pieces; the whole valued at \$1,940,000. Ship-building is chiefly carried on at St. John, Miramichi, and St. Andrew's. The total number of vessels built in 1851 was 87, with an aggregate burden of 34,350 tons.

Fisheries.—The rivers, lakes, and sea-coasts of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In the Bay of Chaleur immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries. There were employed at Campo Bello in 1850, 11 vessels and 60 boats, manned by 152 men, besides 21 weirs, attended by 100 men; the whole taking 5340 quintals of pollock, 1750 of cod, 5100 barrels of herrings, 480 of mackerel, 150 of pickled haddock and cod, 120 barrels of oil, and 40,000 boxes of smoked herrings. At the West Isles there were 27 fishing-vessels, 200 boats, and 7 weirs, employing 691 men. The catch was 20,800 quintals of pollock and hake, 3750 of cod, 3500 barrels of herrings, 800 barrels of pickled cod and haddock, 450 barrels of oil, and 8000 boxes of smoked herrings. In the harbor of St. John there were about 200 boats with 500 men, taking 40,000 salmon, 14,000 barrels of alewives, and 1200 of shad. In Cumberland Bay 525 men, in 213 boats, took, among other fish, 41,000 barrels of shad. There were 24 vessels and 94 boats with 573 men at Grand Menan, and numerous vessels and boats at smaller stations on the coast. The total value of the New Brunswick fisheries within the Bay of Fundy in 1850 was \$263,500. This, however, conveys but a very imperfect idea of the extent of the fisheries in those waters, as vessels from the United States are much more numerous here than those belonging to New Brunswick.

Commerce.—The great extent of sea-coast, with its numerous bays and the navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, hackmatac knees, spars, and other timber, deals, planks, boards, shingles, laths, staves, pickets, &c., iron, coal, gypsum, sheepskins, potatoes, oats, and hay. The chief imports are wheat and wheat flour, corn-meal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton, and silk manufactures, haberdashery, manufactures of iron, leather, and India rubber, stationery, soap and candles, and cordage. The total value of the commerce of New Brunswick in 1840 and 1850, and the countries with which it is carried on, is exhibited in the following Table:

Countries.	1840.		1850.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain . . .	\$1,507,340	\$2,319,070	\$1,988,195	\$2,447,765
British Colonies:—				
West Indies . . .	5,360	57,300	11,465	90,350
Br. N. America . .	517,300	270,475	674,645	297,800
Other Colonies . . .	.....	6,260	25,135	8,105
United States . . .	1,322,810	257,910	1,310,740	387,000
Foreign States . . .	114,825	96,235	67,335	50,020
Total	\$3,467,835	\$3,007,310	\$4,077,655	\$3,290,090

The following comparative statement exhibits the value of fish exported in 1850, 1851, and 1852:

Countries.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Great Britain . . .	\$9,400	\$13,000	\$30,900
N. A. Colonies . . .	55,200	82,500	48,700
United States . . .	41,500	71,200	114,500
Other Countries . . .	50,100	27,400	35,500
Total	\$136,200	\$194,100	\$229,500

The following Table shows the principal ports, and the trade of each, in 1851:

Towns.	Exports.	Imports.
St. John	\$2,056,130	\$3,749,846
St. Andrew's . . .	270,000	225,000
Miramichi	411,700	347,900
Dalhousie	152,015	124,570
Bathurst	115,090	77,850
Richibucto	133,155	109,000

The total number of vessels owned in New Brunswick, Dec. 31, 1850, was 807, with an aggregate burden of 121,996 tons. See *St. John's*.

Internal Communication.—There are several railways in New Brunswick either in course of construction or projected. The East and North American Railway is proceeding E. from St. John's to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the frontiers of Nova Scotia, to meet the line now in progress northward from Halifax. A large portion of the rails, and most of the iron bridges are already received, and it is thought this portion will be completed during the year 1856. From the point of union it is proposed to carry the line N.N.W. to the river St. Lawrence, along the S. shore of which it is to proceed to Quebec. A railway is projected from St. Andrews northward to Woodstock, and thence along the valley of the St. John's, whence it is intended ultimately to communicate with Quebec. The European and North American Railway is designed to connect the British province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the system of railways in the United States, at Bangor. This is an enterprise that has long been contemplated, and portions of the road are now under contract. Telegraphic wires connect New Brunswick with the United States on the one hand, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island on the other. Communication with the latter island is effected by means of a submarine cable, extending from Cape Tormentina to Cape Travers, a distance of 9 miles. The wires, by a similar means, are also about being extended to Newfoundland, distant from Prince Edward's Island 150 miles.

Divisions, Population, &c.—New Brunswick is divided into 14 counties, the names of which, and population in 1851, with their capitals, are exhibited in the subjoined table:

Counties.	Population.	Capitals.
Albert	6,313	Hopewell.
Carleton	11,108	Woodstock.
Charlotte	19,978	St. Andrews.
Gloucester	11,704	Bathurst.
Kent	11,410	Liverpool.
King's	18,842	Kingston.
Northumberland . .	15,064	Miramichi.
Queen's	10,634	Gagetown.
Restigouche	4,161	Dalhousie.
St. John	38,475	St. John.
Sunbury	5,301	Magerville.
Victoria	5,408	Perth.
Westmoreland . . .	17,814	Dorchester.
York	17,628	Fredericton.
Total	195,800	

The chief part of the inhabitants are emigrants from Great Britain, and their descendants. There are a few inhabitants of the French stock settled principally on the Bay of Chaleur, and in the valley of the Madawaska. There are also a small number of Micmacs, Malicetes, and other Indians, in the N. part of the province.

In each county are several grammar and parish schools. King's College, at Fredericton, receives an annual grant of about \$10,000 from the government. There are also other schools for instruction in the higher branches. The Church of England, the established and free churches of Scotland, Reformed Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have in all about 450 churches.

Government, &c.—The affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 8 members; a Legislative Council, of 17 members; and a House of Assembly, of 30 representatives of the people. The judicial department comprises a supreme court, with a chief and 3 puisne judges; a court of chancery, one of marriage and divorce, and one for the trial of offences committed at sea; over these three courts the lieutenant-governor presides. The revenue for the five months ending May 31, 1853, amounted to \$328,500, an increase of \$9800 over the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the total amount, \$106,500 was derived from the customs. The provincial legislature meets at Fredericton.

History.—New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued, with Nova Scotia, to form part of Acadia or New France, till it fell into the hands of the British, after the conquest of Quebec. The first British settlers in New Brunswick emigrated from Scotland to Miramichi, in 1764; and, in 1764, New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia, and formed into a distinct province. In 1825, the standing timber in the district around Miramichi Bay took fire, and enveloped an area of 6000 square miles in flames, consuming 4 thriving towns, many large vessels lying in Miramichi River, and destroying 500 human beings.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a city, capital of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the right or S.W. bank of the Raritan River, and on the New Jersey Railroad, 26 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, and 30 miles S.W. of New York. Lat. 40° 34' N., lon. 74° 30' W. The ground is low in the immediate vicinity of the river, but rises rapidly as it recedes. The upper part of the town is laid out with wide streets, and contains many handsome buildings. Rutgers College, of this place, was founded in 1770. The building is of dark red freestone, situated on an eminence. The city contains a theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, about 10 churches, of which 1 is Roman Catholic, 2 banks, and several seminaries for girls. Three newspapers are published here. The New Jersey Railroad crosses the Raritan by a bridge at this place, connecting it with New York and Philadelphia. New Brunswick is at the head of navigation on the river, and the eastern terminus of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, extending to Bordentown, 42 miles. This canal is 75 feet wide and 7 deep, and is navigated by steamboats and sloops of 100 or 150 tons. The trade of this city is said to be flourishing. New Brunswick is comprised in the township of North Brunswick which contained, in 1850, 10,008 inhabitants.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a village of Boone co., Indiana, on the State Road from Lebanon to Danville, 8 miles S. of the former.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a village of Clay co., Indiana, on Eel River, 75 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

NEW BUDA, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, was settled by a company of Hungarians under General Ujhazy. Pop. about 500.

NEW BUFFALO, a post-village of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 19 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. about 250.

NEW BUFFALO, a post-village and township of Berrien co., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Galien River, and at the point where the Central Railroad first touches the lake, 63 miles E. of Chicago. It is a depot of lumber and fruit for the Chicago market. Pop. 123.

NEW BUFFALO, a township of Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 224.

NEWBURG, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 48 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1399.

NEWBURG, a post-town, semi-capital of Orange co., New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 84 miles S. of Albany, and 61 miles N. of New York. Lat. 41° 31' N., lon. 74° 1' W. The ground on which it is built rises, as it recedes from the river, to the height of about 300 feet, commanding a fine view of the Highlands, and of the river, which is here 1 mile wide. The appearance of the town, as seen from the water, is highly prepossessing. A steam-ferry connects it with Fishkill, on the opposite bank, which is intended to be the terminus of the Providence Hartford and Fishkill Railroad. A branch railroad extends from Newburg to the New York and Erie Railroad, at Chester. Newburg is well built, and contains about 12 churches, of which the Presbyterians have the greatest number; 5 banks,

with an aggregate capital of \$790,000; an academy, a theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, and many fine residences. Three or four newspapers are published here. It has large manufactories of cotton, wool, machinery, and flour, with plaster-mills, foundries, tanneries, &c. Large quantities of grain, flour, and dairy products are bought here and shipped in steamboats and sloops. The adjacent country is noted for its extensive dairies, and the superior quality of the butter produced in them. Newburg was the theatre of many important events in the Revolutionary War, and it was here, at the close of that struggle, that the American army was disbanded, June 23, 1783. Pop. of the township, 11,415.

NEWBURG, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

NEWBURG, a village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 90 miles W. of Harrisburg, and near the base of Broadtop Mountain.

NEWBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., Alabama.

NEWBURG, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Tennessee, 72 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. It was laid out in 1850 or 1851, at the organization of the county.

NEWBURG, a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 1342.

NEWBURG, a village in Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 9 or 10 miles above Steubenville.

NEWBURG, a township in Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1302.

NEWBURG, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 383.

NEWBURG, a village of Shiawassee co., Michigan, on the Shiawassee River, 7 miles S.E. of Corunna.

NEWBURG, a village of Fountain co., Indiana, on Coal Creek, 8 miles E.S.E. of Covington.

NEWBURG, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. P. 503.

NEWBURG, a thriving post-village of Warwick co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 13 miles above Evansville. It is the largest place in the county. One paper is issued here.

NEWBURG, a village in Boone co., Illinois, near Kishwaukee River, 85 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

NEWBURG, a post-village in Pike co., Illinois, 70 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

NEWBURG, a small post-village of Macon co., Missouri.

NEWBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee River, 30 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 mills, and about 100 inhabitants.

NEWBURGH, nû-bûr-rûh, a parish and seaport town of Scotland, in the north-western part of the co. of Fife, on the Tay, 9 miles S.E. of Perth. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2638. The town has a good harbor for shipping; and 2 branch banks. Coarse linen weaving is largely carried on, and considerable trade in wool, grain, coals, and lime. Steamers ply daily to Perth and Dundee. The town was founded in the 12th century by the abbot of Lindores, the ruins of which monastery, founded 1178, are in the vicinity. Mugdrum house is in the parish; also 2 ancient crosses, called Mugdrum (St. Magredon) and Macduff's Crosses.

NEWBURGH, nû-bûrg, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Addington, on the Napanee River, 23 miles from Kingston, 64 miles from Napanee. It contains several mills and an iron foundry. Pop. about 700.

NEW BURLINGTON, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio.

NEW BURLINGTON, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana. See BURLINGTON.

NEWBURN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

NEWBURN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

NEWBURN HALL, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

NEWBURY, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Berks, on the Kennet, here crossed by a stone bridge, on the Ken and Avon Canal, and on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western Railway, 16 miles W.S.W. of Reading. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 6574. The town is well built, with broad paved streets. It has a church of the reign of Henry VII., and several well-endowed poor's hospitals; some manufactures of ribbons, and numerous corn-mills and malt-kilns. It was formerly noted for its manufactures of woollens. The house and factory of its famous clothier, "Jack of Newbury," who liberally aided Henry VIII., and was a great benefactor of the town, are still standing. Two severe actions were fought in the vicinity, in 1643 and 1644. Donnington Castle, on the N., was the property of the poet Chaucer, who died here A. D. 1400. The N. part of the town, Spenshamland, was the ancient Spence.

NEWBURY, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 25 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. 738.

NEWBURY, a post-village and township in Orange co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, 25 miles S.E. of Montpelier. It has several churches, an academy, and some manufactures of leather, boots and shoes, paper, starch, and rakes. Pop. 2984.

NEWBURY, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of the Merrimack River, 34 miles N. by E. of Boston, and intersected by the Eastern Railroad. It is the seat of Dummer Academy, an institution of high character, and the oldest of the kind in the state, having been incor-

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porated in 1756. Newbury also has the merit of possessing the first toll-bridge erected in the state. It also had the first suspension chain-bridge in the United States, and one of the first, if not the very first, incorporated woollen factory in the state. The area of the township has recently been very much diminished, reducing the population from 4426, in 1850, to about 1800, in 1853.

NEWBURY, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

NEWBURY, a post-township in the S.W. central part of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1209.

NEWBURY, a township in the W. part of La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 145.

NEWBURYPORT, nū-bēr-ō-pōrt, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex county, Massachusetts, 34 miles J. by E. of Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Merrimack River, and at the union of the Newburyport with the Eastern Railroad; lat. $42^{\circ} 48' 32''$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 52' 47''$ W. It stands on a gentle acclivity, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is laid out with great regularity, in the form of a parallelogram. Near its centre, at an elevation of 60 feet above the surface of the river, is a small pond, comprising an area of about 6 acres. This has been surrounded with a wall and terraced promenade, rendering it one of the most attractive features of the place. The harbor of Newburyport is spacious and safe, but obstructed at its entrance by a shifting sandbar. The town is considered one of the pleasantest in New England. The principal public buildings are the Custom-house, a large granite structure, with an elegant Grecian portico; the Court-house; the new City Hall, a beautiful edifice, cost \$35,000; and the churches, of which there are 16 of the various denominations. Besides 18 primary and 10 grammar schools, there are 2 liberally-endowed free schools, one for males, and one for females. The Putnam Free School, dedicated April 12th, 1848, has a permanent fund of \$50,000, the income of which is appropriated to the benefit of pupils, without regard to residence. The newspaper press consists of 2 daily, a semi-weekly, and a weekly issue. The city contains a Lyceum, provided with lectures, and an excellent library, just established. There are 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$650,000, and a savings institution, with deposits amounting to about \$200,000. Gas light has recently been introduced.

Newburyport formerly suffered severe commercial reverses, but for many years past its trade, both foreign and coast-wise, has been steadily increasing. About \$1,000,000 is employed in the coast trade, and \$200,000 in the fisheries. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 27,986 tons registered, and 9814 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 4787 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 7575 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 82, (tons, 5542,) of which 76 (tons, 4775) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 96—tons, 10,261, of which 4836 tons were in foreign bottoms. During the year, 14 vessels, (10 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 8417 tons, were admeasured.

There are in the city 5 manufacturing corporations, employing an aggregate capital of \$1,180,000, and from 1500 to 1600 hands, who run 63,584 spindles. Steam is used to the extent of about 840 horse-power. The principal articles are cotton goods, of which about 12,000,000 yards are annually produced. There are also manufactures of iron, machinery, leather, boots, shoes, &c. Incorporated as a town in 1764; and in 1851 chartered as a city, including in its limits two adjoining villages. The celebrated George Whitefield died in Newburyport, September 30th, 1770. Pop. in 1850, 11,318; in 1853, about 13,000.

NEWBURYPORT LIGHTS, on the N. end of Plumb Island, Newburyport Harbor, Massachusetts. They are fixed, two in number, and so constructed as to be easily moved, a circumstance rendered necessary by shiftings of the bar at the mouth of the harbor. Lat. $42^{\circ} 48'$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 40' 30''$ W.

NEWBY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NEWBY'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Perquimans co., North Carolina.

NEWBYTHR, nū-bith, a village of Scotland, co. and 31 miles N.N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 1396.

NEW CALEDONIA, kal-ō-dō-ne-ā, (Fr. *Nouvelle Calédonie*, nōv'vèl' kál'ē-dō-ne-ā) an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to France, between lat. 20° and $22^{\circ} 30'$ S., and lon. 164° and 167° E. Length from N.W. to S.E., 220 miles; breadth, 30 miles. Surface mountainous, rising in the centre to nearly 5000 feet in elevation. The population are Papuans. The island was discovered in 1774.

NEW CALEDONIA, a name formerly given to that portion of North America W. of the Rocky Mountains, between lat. 48° and 57° N.

NEW CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

NEW CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

NEW CALIFORNIA, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin. 12 miles E. of Lancaster.

NEW CANAAN, (kā-nān) a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles S.W. by W. of New Haven. Pop. 2600.

NEW CANANDAIGUA, kan-an-dī-gwā, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

NEW CANTON, a post-village of Buckingham co., Virginia, on James River, at the mouth of Slate River, 63 miles W. of Richmond.

NEW CANTON, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tennessee, 275 miles E. of Nashville.

NEW CARLISLE, kar-līl', a flourishing post-village of Bethel township, Clarke co., Ohio, is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, 55 miles W. of Columbus. The village has 4 or 5 churches. Pop. in 1850, 634; in 1853, about 1000.

NEW CARLISLE, a post-village in St. Joseph co., Indiana, 145 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis.

NEW CARLISLE, a seaport-town and port of entry of Canada East, co. of Bonaventure, on the Bay of Chaleurs, lat. $48^{\circ} 3' 3''$ N., lon. $65^{\circ} 19' 3''$ W. It is the most important fishing station on the N. coast of the bay. In 1851, the imports amounted to \$53,680.

NEW CARTHAGE, a post-village of Madison parish, Louisiana, on Mississippi River, 240 miles above Baton Rouge.

NEW CARLISLE, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 12 miles S. of Greenville.

NEWCASTLE, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Pembroke.

NEWCASTLE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 25 miles S.W. of Limerick. Pop. in 1851, 2719. It has a neat church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, an infantry barracks, union workhouse, and a market-house. Adjacent is the mansion and demesne of Castle Courtenay, originally built by the Knights Templars.

NEWCASTLE, a seaport town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 11 miles S.S.W. of Downpatrick. Pop. in 1851, 879. It is much frequented as a watering-place.

NEWCASTLE, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

NEWCASTLE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

NEWCASTLE, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Waterford.

NEWCASTLE, LOWER, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

NEWCASTLE, UPPER, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-LYONS, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

NEWCASTLE, a borough of New South Wales, East Australia, co. of Northumberland, on Port Hunter, 70 miles N.N.E. of Sydney. It has valuable coal-mines, which annually yield large quantities of coal.

NEW CASTLE, nū-kas'sel, the northernmost county of Delaware, bordering on Pennsylvania and Maryland. Contains about 520 square miles. The Delaware River and Bay form its eastern boundary, separating it from New Jersey. It is drained by Brandywine, Christiana, Redclay, Whiteclay, Appoquinimink, Blackbird, and Duck Creeks. The surface is diversified with hill and dale; the soil is productive and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, butter, and fruits are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 1,006,377 bushels of corn; 319,012 of wheat; 483,987 of oats; 121,846 of potatoes; 24,417 tons of hay; and 766,803 pounds of butter. The quantities of wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter were the greatest produced by any county in the state. The county is intersected by the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the Frenchtown and New Castle Railroad, and by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. New Castle is the most populous county in the state. Capital, New Castle. Pop. 42,780; of whom 42,386 were free, and 394 slaves.

NEW CASTLE, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, on the W. side of the Damariscotta River, 25 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 2012.

NEW CASTLE, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 44 miles S.E. of Concord. It occupies an island comprising 458 acres, situated in Portsmouth Harbor, and connected with Portsmouth by a bridge. Pop. 891.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 40 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. of the township, 1800.

NEW CASTLE, a post-borough, capital of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on the Shenango River, at the mouth of Neshannock Creek, and on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 44 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. The Shenango River unites, about 2 miles below, with the Mahoning, and forms the Beaver River. The Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, now in course of construction, passes through this place, and the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, when finished, will connect it with Cleveland. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains several iron foundries, nail factories, glass works, flouring-mills, and 2 extensive rolling-mills. Two newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1825. Pop. in 1850, 1614; in 1853, about 1800.

NEW CASTLE, a post-borough and township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles N.W. of Pottsville, with which it is connected by a railroad. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1930.

NEW CASTLE, a post-borough and port of entry, capital of New Castle co., Delaware, on Delaware River, 5 miles S. 1299

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of Wilmington, and 42 miles N. of Dover. It is the eastern terminus of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad. It contains a court-house, town-hall, a bank, a public library, and churches for the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics. Here is a large manufactory of locomotives and other machinery. Shipping owned in 1854, 4281 tons. Pop. in 1850, 1202; in 1853, about 1500.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village, capital of Craig co., Virginia, at the fork of Craig's Creek, 193 miles W. of Richmond. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and an academy.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

NEW CASTLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Henry co., Kentucky, is situated near Drennon's Creek, 26 miles N.W. of Frankfort, and 4 miles from the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. It is surrounded by a rich farming community. Here is a seminary for young ladies, having about 100 pupils; also a flourishing male academy, and 4 or 5 churches. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village and township of Coshocton co., Ohio, 71 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1712.

NEW CASTLE, a small village of Morgan co., Ohio.

NEW CASTLE, a village of Richmond co., Ohio.

NEW CASTLE, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 657.

NEWCASTLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Henry co., Indiana, on the Blue River, 42 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis. It is the terminus of the Newcastle and Richmond Railroad, which is to be extended towards Chicago. The Blue River affords an excellent water-power. One or two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 666; in 1853, about 1200.

NEW CASTLE, a post-office of Logan co., Illinois.

NEW CASTLE, a post-office of Gentry co., Missouri.

NEWCASTLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 25 miles W. of Cobourg, 47 miles from Toronto. It contains several mills, and an iron foundry. Bond Head, 1½ miles distant, is the port for Newcastle, and may be looked upon as a part of it. Pop. of Newcastle, 650; Bond Head, 200.

NEWCASTLE, a river-port of New Brunswick, co. of Northumberland, on the left of the Miramichi, about 18 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay, and 130 miles N.N.E. of St. John.

NEWCASTLE BAY, Australia, N.E. coast, at the N. end of Cape York Peninsula, 12 miles in width and about 8 miles in depth inland. Lat. 10° 50' S., lon. 142° 35' E.

NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, a market-town of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, delightfully situated on the Teify, 9 miles E.S.E. of Cardigan. Pop. 1200. It has a union work-house, and ruins of a castle.

NEWCASTLE (nū-kas'pel) **UPON-TYNE**, (anc. *Pons Ælii*, afterwards *Monkchester*), a city and river-port of England, capital of the county of Northumberland, on the left bank of the Tyne, about 8 miles above its mouth, in the German Ocean; and on the Newcastle and Carlisle, Newcastle and North Shields, and the York Newcastle and Berwick Railways, 53 miles N.E. of Carlisle, lat. (bridge, N. end) 54° 58' 42" N., lon. 1° 35' 30" W. It occupies the sides and summits of three acclivities, which rise steeply from the river, extends about 2 miles along its bank, and communicates by an elegant stone bridge, of nine elliptical arches, with the town of Gateshead, which may be regarded as its suburb. It was once surrounded by a wall and a deep fosse, the former 8 feet thick and 12 feet high, and flanked by numerous towers. The fosse has been completely filled, but fragments of the walls and towers are still seen. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow and winding, and the houses of an irregular, and in many cases very antique appearance; extensive improvements however have been made here in recent years. In the newer parts of the city many streets and squares, lined with elegant mansions scarcely equalled out of the metropolis, have risen up, while whole suburbs of villas have spread in all directions, especially towards the W. Grey Street, both from its width and the style of its architecture, is very imposing, and would do honor to any capital. The whole town is well paved and lighted, but the sewerage continues somewhat imperfect. By an Act, obtained in 1845, the deficiency of good water has been effectually supplied; the water being conveyed to the city through a pipe 11 miles in length.

Among the most remarkable public buildings may be mentioned the Church of St. Nicholas, an ancient, spacious, and handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a tower, crowned by octagonal turrets, from which four buttresses rise, and terminate in a small crotched spire, the whole 193 feet high, and almost unequalled for its graceful proportions; the Church of All Saints, a handsome Grecian edifice, with a Doric portico, a circular interior, and a tower, terminating in an elegant spire, 202 feet high; the Church of St. Andrew, a very ancient structure, partly Norman, with a large but low embattled tower; the Church of St. John, of ancient date and large dimensions, with some interesting monuments; the Church of St. Peter, an elegant modern building; the Church of St. Thomas, built in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and graceful min-

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rets; the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, a magnificent modern building, in the early English style; and numerous Dissenting chapels; the Central Exchange and News-room, forming a spacious semicircular Ionic building; the Guildhall or original Exchange, the Merchants' Court, the Corn Exchange, the Assembly-rooms, the Court-house, in which the assizes for the county of Northumberland are held, a handsome range of buildings, situated within the precincts of the ancient castle, and erected at an expense of 52,000*l.*; the Castle itself is one of the finest specimens of castellated Norman architecture in England; the Jail and House of Correction, completed on the most improved principles; an elegant theatre, barracks for 1000 men, &c. Another structure, for which Newcastle has recently become celebrated, is the magnificent double bridge erected across the Tyne, partly as a common thoroughfare, and partly for the railway, at an expense of 234,450*l.*; and to it may be added the Central Railway Station, one of the most magnificent buildings of the kind in the kingdom.

The more important literary and other institutions are the Free Grammar School, the Royal Jubilee, national, infant, and many other schools; the Northern Counties' Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; the School of Medicine and Surgery, the lectures of which qualify for the diploma of the London College of Surgeons, and the license of the Apothecaries' Company; the Literary and Philosophical Society, occupying a handsome Doric building, in which a museum and library are included; the Natural History and Antiquarian Societies, both with valuable collections; the Botanical and Horticultural Society; the Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts; the Mechanics' Institution; the Infirmary, occupying a large and handsome building, which has just been enlarged at a cost of 80,000*l.*; the Victoria Blind Asylum, the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, the Keelman, Jesus', and several other hospitals and charitable endowments.

The manufactures are very extensive, and possess unwonted facilities, both from the means of transport and the unlimited supplies of excellent and cheap coal, obtained from the neighboring collieries. Within the city, or in its immediate vicinity, are numerous blast-furnaces, and important malleable and other iron works. Iron goods, also, including hardware, and large castings, are made at a great number of extensive establishments. The other most important staples are locomotive and other machinery, earthenware, glass, chemical products, sheet and pipe lead, cordage and cables, painter's colors, soap, railway and other carriages, brassware, patent shot, bricks and tiles, paper, rail-cloth, &c. There are, also, large flax and spinning mills; flour, bone, oil, and saw mills; and extensive building-yards, at which great numbers of sailing vessels and steamers, both in wood and iron, are constructed.

The coasting and export trade, including both the above articles of manufacture, and grindstones, salt, and more especially coal and coke, is most important. The following are the quantities shipped coastwise and foreign, for the last four years ending 5th January, 1853, independent of an immense quantity sent by railway:—

COAL.		COKE.	
Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1850 . 3,121,557	1850 . 790,150	1850 . 15,922	1850 . 51,583
1851 . 3,251,291	1851 . 1,004,169	1851 . 18,096	1851 . 83,507
1852 . 3,049,846	1852 . 1,008,819	1852 . 17,266	1852 . 85,764
1853 . 3,157,473	1853 . 1,004,689	1853 . 18,584	1853 . 79,233

Of the coals exported to foreign parts, in 1852, the following ports received above 4000 tons each:—

	Tons.		Tons.
Aden	5,048	Hamburg	107,147
Alexandria	12,367	Hartleury	6,501
Algiers	6,750	Havre	34,793
Amsterdam	6,479	Havana	6,547
Barcelona	26,901	Jersey	14,897
Boulogne	9,161	Lisbon	7,416
Bremen	9,957	Malta	4,237
Brest	10,581	Marseilles	16,102
Bordeaux	11,147	Messina	4,454
Caen	4,420	Naples	17,786
Cadix	9,688	New York	7,425
Calcutta	6,595	Nieuwe Diep	4,739
Carthage	4,088	Odessa	4,155
Ceylon	5,490	Philadelphia	8,767
Constantinople	23,618	Quebec	6,172
Copenhagen	31,901	Rouen	34,740
Cronstadt	46,137	Rotterdam	27,384
Dieppe	22,884	Riga	8,025
Dort	8,248	Schiedam	35,074
Elisavere	86,052	Stockholm	5,839
Fecamp	6,321	Stettin	18,922
Galata	5,637	Swinemunde	33,096
Genoa	18,095	Triest	8,150
Göthenburg	15,613	Toulon	7,046
Guernsey	16,346	Venice	13,422

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The more important imports are corn, clover, and other seeds; flax, hemp, oak-bark, fruit, wine, spirits, colonial produce, tallow, hides, tar and pitch, oil, brimstone, bones, bristles, rags, timber and cabinet-wood, pig-iron, &c. The value of exports, which, in 1840, was 686,925*l.*, was, in 1848, 764,191*l.*; in 1849, 786,390*l.*; and in 1850, 920,068*l.* The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1851, was 938 (179,533 tons). In the same year, the number of vessels entered and cleared was 3817 British, and 3389 foreign. The inland trade is also very important, and has, in recent times, been greatly augmented by the different railways. Steamers ply regularly to Shields, Leith, and other places N. and S. of Tyne-mouth. Besides the regular weekly markets for provisions, there are large corn and cattle markets, and, among the general horse and cattle fairs, one held in October lasts eight days.

Newcastle appears to have derived its ancient name, *Flus Æli*, from a bridge erected over the Tyne, by the Emperor Adrian. The Roman wall, built by Severus, passed through it and terminated at Wallsend, about 3 miles E. In after-times it became so famous for its monastic establishments, that it took the name of *Monkchester*, and was the resort of numerous pilgrims, who came to visit the holy well of Jesus Mount, now Jesmond, about 1 mile N.E. It owes its name of Newcastle to a fortress, built by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror. It was first surrounded by walls in the reign of Edward I. During the reign of Charles I., it was surprised and taken by the Scottish army, under Leslie. Among its eminent natives are Duns Scotus, Akenside the poet, Hutton the mathematician, the Earl of Eldon, the celebrated English Chancellor, and his scarcely less celebrated brother Baron Stowell, judge of the admiralty court, Admiral Collingwood, and the celebrated wood-engraver Bewick. It returns two members to the House of Commons. The borough is divided into eight wards; and the municipal government is vested in a Mayor, 14 Aldermen, and 42 Councillors. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 87,784.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE or **LYNE**,* a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. and 15 miles N.W. of Stafford, and about 4 miles N.E. of the Whitmore Station of the London and North-Western Railway. Pop. of borough in 1851, 10,569. The houses are mostly ancient, but the streets are paved. It has 2 churches, a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth; almshouses, and numerous other charities; a guildhall, market-house, theatre, public library, literary institution, public promenade, union workhouse; extensive manufactures of hats, some silk and cotton factories, and in the vicinity potteries, iron works, and large collieries. A branch canal connects it with the Grand Trunk Navigation. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It is a polling place for the county, and gives the title of Duke to the Pelham-Clinton family. Of the castle built here by the Earl of Chester, in 1180, and whence the town takes its name, but slight traces remain. Near it is Trentham, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland.

NEW CENTRE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

NEW CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

NEW CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

NEW CHAMBERSBURG, (*chám/bers-bürg.*) a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

NEW CHESTER, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 30 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

NEWCHURCH, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Colne, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. and 3½ miles N.W. of Carmarthen, with traces of a Roman encampment.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSENDALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

NEW CHURCH, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

NEW CITY, a village in Clarkstown township, capital of Rockland co., New York, 35 miles N. of New York City.

NEW COLUMBIA, a post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of Susquehanna River, 16 miles above Sunbury.

NEW COLUMBUS, post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

NEW COLUMBUS, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

NEW COMB, a township in the W. part of Essex co., New York. Pop. 277.

* It appears from old records that an ancient forest on the borders of Cheshire was called *Lyme* or *Lime* (probably from *limes*, a "boundary"); from their proximity to which, a number of places are supposed to have received the addition to their names of *under Lyme* or *lyne*.

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NEWCOMERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Oxford township, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, 85 miles N.E. of Columbus. P. 476.

NEW CONCORD, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky, about 10 miles S.E. of Murray.

NEW CONCORD, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 15 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. Pop. 334.

NEW CORNER, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

NEW CORWIN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

NEW CORYDON, a post-village of Jay co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 105 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

NEW CREEK, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

NEW CREEK DEPOT, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia, with a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 5 miles from Piedmont.

NEW-CROSS, a hamlet of England, counties of Kent and Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of London, and having an important station on the London and Brighton Railway.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a thriving post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, about 4 miles below Harrisburg. It has a nail factory, and several flouring-mills.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a post-village of Hancock co., Virginia, near the Ohio River. The manufacture of fire-bricks is carried on extensively in the vicinity.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 110 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a village of Grant co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, 16 miles S.E. of Marion. It has about 100 inhabitants.

NEW DANVILLE, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

NEW DERRY, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 45 miles E. of Pittsburgh.

NEW DIGGATE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

NEW DIGGINGS, a post-township in Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1742.

NEW DIGGINGS, a thriving post-village in the above township, near Fevre River, 8 miles N.N.E. of Galena, in Illinois. It is situated in the lead region, and many miners are employed in the vicinity. It contains 3 churches, 7 dry-goods stores, and 1 smelting furnace. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 500.

NEW DUBLIN, a post-office of Simpson co., Mississippi.

NEW DUNGENESS, (*dun'jé-néss*), a settlement of Jefferson co., Washington territory, on the S. side of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. It is principally inhabited by coopers, and persons engaged in salmon fishing.

NEW DURHAM, a post-township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Cochecho Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1049.

NEW DURHAM, a thriving post-village of Hudson co., New Jersey, 9 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 2 or 3 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

NEW DURHAM, a small village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 34 miles N.E. of Trenton.

NEW DURHAM, a post-township of Laporte co., Indiana. Pop. 794.

NEW DURHAM, a post-village of Laporte co., Indiana, 12 miles S. of Michigan City.

NEW ECHOOTA, a small village of Gordon co., Georgia, at the confluence of Coosawatee and Connasauga Rivers, about 80 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It was formerly the capital of the Cherokee Nation.

NEW EDENBOROUGH, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Digby, at the entrance of Sissiboo River into St. Mary's Bay, about 125 miles W. of Halifax. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen.

NEW EGYPT, a post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, 19 miles S.E. of Trenton. It has 2 or 3 stores. Pop. about 600.

NEWELL, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

NEWENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NEW ENGLAND. See UNITED STATES.

NEW ENGLAND, a small village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Cohansey Creek, 20 miles S.E. of Salem.

NEW ENGLAND, a small village of Blount co., Tennessee, S. of Knoxville. It has a water-power and a woollen factory.

NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. by S. of Boston.

NEWENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWENT, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 9 miles N.W. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1850, 1547.

NEW ERLIN, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 135 miles W.N.W. from Chicago.

NEW FAIRFIELD, a post-township in Fairfield co., Connecticut, 64 miles S.W. from Hartford. Pop. 927.

NEWFAKE, a township in Windham co., Vermont, 100 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1304.

NEWFAKE, a post-township of Niagara co., New York, bordering on Lake Ontario. Pop. 3271.

NEWFAKE, a post-office of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin.

NEW FARMINGTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

NEWFIELD, a post-township in York co., Maine, 77 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 1418.

NEWFIELD, a post-township in the S.W. part of Tompkins co., New York. Pop. 3816. It contains a village of the same name.

NEW FLORENCE, a small village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Central Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal, about 64 miles E. of Pittsburgh.

NEW FOREST, a royal forest and hundred of England, occupying most part of the S.W. portion of the county of Hants, W. of Southampton-water. Circumference of the forest about 50 miles. It is divided into balliwicks, under foresters, wood-wards, and rangers, the whole under a lord-warden, whose forest-courts are held at Lyndhurst. It abounds in game, red-deer, hogs, semi-wild horses, and excellent timber, especially valuable from its proximity to Portsmouth dockyard.

NEWFOUNDLAND, * nu/'fond-land', (L. *Terra Nova*; Fr. *Terre-Neuve*, talk nuv; Ger. *Neu-Flundland*, noif fünd-länd') a large island of British North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and nearer to Britain than any other part of America—the distance from the port of St. John to the harbor of Galway, in Ireland, being only about 1665 miles. Its N. part is separated from the coast of Labrador by the Strait of Belle Isle, and its S.W. extremity from Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, by the main entrance into the Gulf; lat. 49° 37' to 51° 40' N., lon. 52° 40' to 59° 31' W.; greatest length, N. to S., 350 miles; average breadth 130 miles; area 57,000 square miles. It is extremely irregular in form, with a coast-line, particularly on the S.E. and S., broken in a remarkable manner by broad and deep bays, harbors, coves, inlets, and lagoons. The most remarkable of these indentations are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays, on the E. coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the S. coast, and St. George's Bay, and Bay of Islands, on the W. There are, besides these, innumerable smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them; while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels. The interior of the island, of which little was known previous to 1823, appears to be rocky, with numerous tracts of moss, much intersected by rivers and lakes, and but thinly wooded, except on the banks of the rivers. Great boulders, or loose rocks, scattered over the country, increase its general roughness. Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains, (the highest not exceeding 1500 feet,) and the latter rarely expanding into plains. The "barrens" of Newfoundland are those districts which occupy the summits of the hills, and ridges, and other elevated and exposed tracts. They are covered with a thin and scrubby vegetation, consisting of berry-bearing plants and dwarf-bushes, of various kinds. Bare patches of gravel and boulders, and crumbling fragments of rock are frequently met with on the "barrens," which are generally destitute of vegetable soil. The sea-cliffs are, for the most part, bold and lofty, with deep water close to the shore.

Rivers and lakes are numerous, and some of them of considerable size. The largest of the former are Humber River and the River Exploits, both issuing, like all the other streams in the island, from lakes or ponds in the interior, some of which are of great extent; the largest, called Grand Pond, being from 50 to 60 miles long, and 5 miles broad; while the next in dimensions, Indian Lake, is 30 miles long and from 5 to 6 miles broad. Ponds, or small lakes, are found everywhere over the whole face of the country, not only in the valleys but on the higher lands, and even in the hollows of the summits of the ridges and the very tops of the hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary formations. The minerals of the island comprise coal, gypsum, copper, lead, and it is said iron. Salt springs are reported near the W. coast. The whole of the land in and about the neighborhood of Conception Bay—very probably the whole island—is rising out of the ocean at a rate which threatens, at no very distant day, materially to affect many of the best harbors on the coast. At Ponte-de-Grave, in Conception Bay, several large flat rocks, over which schooners might pass some 30 or 40 years ago with the greatest facility, are now approaching the surface, the water being scarcely navigable for a skiff.

The climate, though severe, is healthful; the mortality among the inhabitants being on a lower scale than in any portion of the British North American colonies—the deaths, according to the census returns, being only 1 in 76—while

* This name is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first and last syllables; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase "a Newfoundland dog," euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the penultima. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names: Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives almost invariably on the first.

in no other country is old age attended with greater bodily vigor and mental animation. Winter, which consists of a series of storms of wind, rain, and snow, lasts from the beginning of December until the middle of April. January and February are the coldest months. Snow does not lie long on the ground, and the frost is less intense than in West Canada, though the thermometer frequently falls 30 degrees below the freezing point. The summer is short and warm. In May, and the beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on "The Banks" and neighboring shores; but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health. The principal trees are spruce, birch, larch, willow, and mountain-ash. In some places, where they have been undisturbed by the axe, trees of a fair girth and height are found, but generally the wood is of small and stunted growth, consisting chiefly of fir trees, of from 20 to 30 feet in height, and 3 or 4 inches in diameter. These usually grow so close together that their branches interlace from top to bottom. Recumbent and trailing evergreens are met with in great variety, and the berry-bearing shrubs clothe every swamp and open tract. European and American grasses of various kinds abound, as also red and white clover, and vetches. Agriculture employs a large portion of the inhabitants. The crops generally are abundant, particularly potatoes. Grain crops also thrive well, wheat having been known to yield 50 bushels per acre; but both climate and soil are more favorable to pasturage and green crops than to grain.

The wild animals are the deer, bear, wolf, hare, beaver, marten, dog, wild-cat, rat, and mouse. The pure breed of Newfoundland dogs, so much celebrated for their size, sagacity, and fidelity, is now rarely to be met with, these generally seen in the island being crosses of every conceivable variety. Birds are numerous, both land and aquatic. On the coast, the morse or sea-horse formerly abounded, but has been nearly annihilated. Seals are numerous on the coast, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; the famous GRAND BANK of Newfoundland swarms with cod and almost every other variety of fish. These banks form the most extensive submarine elevation on the globe; in their full extent they occupy 6° of longitude and nearly 10° of latitude, and are between 600 and 700 miles in length, with a depth of water varying from 10 to 160 fathoms, 40 being supposed the mean depth. In Newfoundland the term "fish" is understood to mean codfish, that being the great staple of the island. Every other description of fish is designated by its particular name. This fishery is either prosecuted in large open vessels, on the Great Bank, or else in boats or shallops, near the coast of the island; the two modes of fishing are respectively designated the "bank fishery" and the "shore fishery." The shores of Newfoundland abound with cod no less than the banks, and are preferred by the English as fishing ground, being more convenient for curing and drying their fish, and less exposed to fog, rain, and sleet. The cod fishery opens at the beginning of June, and lasts till about the middle of October, and may be said to form the staple occupation of the inhabitants of this colony.

The herring fishery has been almost wholly neglected, though the shores of Newfoundland swarm with that valuable fish; and the salmon fishery is not more energetically prosecuted. The seal fishery is next in importance to the cod fishery. In 1845, 126 vessels, tons 11,863, were fitted out at the port of St. John alone, for this business. These were manned by 3895 men, who took 302,363 seals.

The following exhibits the quantity and value of the staple articles of produce exported from Newfoundland in the years 1849 and 1850.

Articles.	1849.		1850.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dried Fish, quintals	1,175,167	\$2,825,864	1,099,182	\$2,550,751
Oil, gallons . . .	2,282,496	1,025,961	2,636,800	1,487,654
Seal Skins, number	306,072	161,144	440,828	314,480
Salmon, tierces . .	5,911	51,913	4,900	41,160
Herrings, barrels .	11,471	27,220	19,558	46,909

The total value of the imports and exports of Newfoundland, in the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, was as follows:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Imports . .	\$3,700,912	\$4,163,116	\$4,609,291	\$3,851,464
Exports . .	4,207,541	4,653,486	4,276,870	4,306,376

Of the whole population of the island, (101,600,) all but about 3000 are fishermen and fishing servants or laborers, including a limited number dependent upon agricultural pursuits. In 1845 the number of fishing boats, &c., was as follows:

Boats from 4 to 15 quintals	8093
" " 15 " 30 "	1005
" " 30 " upwards	972
Number of cod seines	879
" " sealing nets	4546

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ferous districts of Choco. The first of these mountain chains is by some called the Cordillera de la Suma Paz, from the colossal group of this name near Santa Fé de Bogota; the second is often called the Quindiu Chain, while the third takes the name of Choco. So long as the middle chain rises to the height of perpetual snow, the East Cordillera never exceeds an elevation of 13,000 feet; but, at the point (lat. 5° 5' N.) where the West Nevados cease, it becomes collectively the loftiest of the three chains, except the Peak of Tolima, (lat. 4° 48' N.), which belongs to the Middle or Quindiu Chain, and is the loftiest summit of the Andes in New Granada, reaching the absolute height of 18,270 feet. The Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, extending along the coast between the Cordilleras of Cundinamarca and Quindiu, is not considered as belonging to the Andes. It rises abruptly about 30 miles from the sea-shore, from the level plains which extend between the Gulf of Darien and the Sea of Maracaybo, to the height of at least 19,000 feet. These mountains all present serious obstacles to internal communication. The Choco or maritime chain, though comparatively low, have but few and difficult passes. The roads from Santa Fé de Bogota to Popayan, by the passes of Guanacas and Quindiu, are dangerous from their height and liability to snow-storms. The province of Antioquia, rich in mineral treasures, is hardly accessible without the aid of native carriers.

Valleys.—Alternating with the mountain chains here described, are plains and valleys, all luxuriant, but varying much in character according to circumstances. The W. coasts, and the isthmus generally, are covered with impenetrable forests, and are but imperfectly known. The continual heavy rains, and noxious climate, discourage European settlers. Hence no advantage has been taken of the circumstance that the Atrato, which falls into the Gulf of Darien, rises in a swampy plain, often inundated, where its waters mingle with those of the San Juan, which flows into the Pacific Ocean. By means of a canal, cut in the ravine of Raspadura, between the two rivers, under the direction of an active-minded monk, the navigation between the two seas has been practicable here for boats, at all seasons, since 1788. On the E. side of New Granada, the plains or llanos, extending to the Orinoco, are alternately swamps or hard and sun-burnt deserts. The intervening valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena have a middle character between those of the W. coast and the llanos, growing continually more equable, humid, and insalubrious towards the W. and N.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of New Granada is various and abundant, though, as yet, imperfectly explored. Fine coal occurs on the plain of Bogota, 8000 feet above the sea. Platina is found in Choco, but only on the W. side of the Cordillera; whereas gold is collected both on the E. and W. sides, in Antioquia, and the valley of the Cauca. The annual produce is worth about half a million sterling. It is said that rich veins of silver ore exist at Marquetones, and elsewhere in New Granada; but the mines are not worked. There was formerly a pearl fishery at Rio de la Hacha. The chief emerald-mines are situate in the valley of Tunja, near Bogota, in strata of argillaceous schist. Small diamonds are found with the gold of Antioquia; and in the same district the sulphate of mercury is abundant. These productions are either wholly neglected, or very indolently sought after. The civil wars exhausted all the capital of the country, and left the business of mining to the poor and ignorant.

Rivers and Lakes.—The chief rivers of New Granada are the Magdalena and the Cauca, both of which rise in the Cordillera, in lat. 2° N., pursue a nearly parallel course till they unite in lat. 9°, reaching the Caribbean Sea through many mouths, in lat. 11°. The Magdalena, which has a course of about 900 miles, is navigable in flat-bottomed boats, up to Honda, in lat. 5° N. The Cauca, though a great river, descends with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, its valley being generally 1500 or 2000 feet above that of the Magdalena. The numerous streams which flow from the West Cordillera into the Pacific Ocean, are unimportant. The East Cordillera sends the Guaviaro, Vichada, and Meta to the Orinoco, while the Caupe and Rio Negro flow into the Marañon. The Funza or river of Bogota, which flows by the capital, is famed for its cataract at Tequendama, where it falls at once from the region of oaks, willows, and wheat, to that of palms and sugar-cane. It is supposed that the plain of Bogota, 8600 feet above the sea, was formerly the bed of a lake, and was drained by the opening of the chasm—the work perhaps of an earthquake—through which the river now descends. Small lakes are numerous throughout the Cordilleras. Into one of these, the Lake of Guatavita, not far from Santa Fé, the Indians flung all their treasures when about to abandon the country to the conquerors. The attempts made to drain it have not, we believe, succeeded; but many curious and valuable articles have been, at different times, drawn from its depths.

Climate.—The climate of New Granada presents the most remarkable contrasts. At Honda, nearly 1000 feet above sea-level, so intense is the heat that the hand cannot be held on a stone exposed to the sun's rays, and even the waters of the

Magdalena are lukewarm. At Mompox, near the head of the delta of the Magdalena, the sea-breeze ceases, and the remainder of the voyage up to Honda, 350 miles, is made under the most oppressive atmosphere conceivable, and through myriads of mosquitoes, and other stinging insects, the attacks of which allow no respite; the banks, at the same time, being guarded by caymans or alligators, jaguars, venomous snakes, and boas. The water of the Magdalena is said to be productive of goitre, with which the inhabitants of Mompox are afflicted. Among the scanty population of the valley, higher up towards Honda, malignant ulcers are frequent. The yellow fever is endemic at Cartagena, and on the W. coasts. But in the elevated country, the air is perfectly salubrious, and the temperature (from 56° to 70° Fahrenheit) seems that of perpetual spring. Here the rains in the wet season darken the sky only for a few hours daily in the afternoon. At Mompox, the day is always cloudy, the night clear. The summits of the Cordilleras are often shrouded in mists; torrents of rain fall unceasingly in the forests of Darien; the Gulf of Choco is perpetually vexed with violent storms; but these excesses of the elements are all unknown in the middle regions or Templadas, and, excepting the earthquakes, which have left here, as elsewhere in the Andes, deep traces of their destructive visitations, there is nothing which detracts from the general benignity of nature. Even up to the limits of perpetual congelation the climate continues healthy, though it may cease to be agreeable.

Zoology.—To the stranger ascending the Magdalena, the alligators seem entitled, by their numbers and formidable appearance, to be considered as the true possessors of the country, though the flies levy the heaviest tribute on the new comer; pumas, jaguars, and several smaller species of the feline tribe, occasionally show themselves in the forests; but they are few in comparison with the plagues of the river. These, however, cease to annoy at an elevation of a few thousand feet, while the woods are still densely peopled with monkeys, of which the New World has many species, all peculiar to it; in general less strong, fierce, and mischievous than those of Africa and Asia. At the height of 3000 feet, where the boa constrictor and crocodile cease, the tapir, the largest wild quadruped of the country, makes its appearance. The sloth, armadillo, ant-eater (a bear), and cavy, inhabit the lowland forests; deer of different species are distributed at all heights; bears and marimots approach the limits of perpetual snow. The condor soars above the snowy heights; while countless varieties of the feathered tribes animate the woods below. The tropic (Orion), the nightingale of these countries, deserves especial notice.

Botany.—The remarkable equability of the climate in this part of the world, where the seasons differ little from each other, seems unfavorable to the multiplication of vegetable species. Each kind seizes on some locality or region, wherein it predominates, to the almost total exclusion of others. On the plains of Bogota, in the region of perpetual spring, though vegetation is most luxuriant, the species are not numerous. Yet the woods, imperfectly explored, teem with valuable productions. The wax palm, 200 feet high, clothes the sides of Tolima to an elevation of 8000 feet. The forests of Popayan yield china or cinchona (the cascarilla or Jesuit's bark of commerce) in abundance. Rice, cotton, tobacco, cocon, sugar-cane, with all tropical fruits, are among the productions of the coast; while the elevated plains yield maize, wheat, and all the fruits of Europe. With nature so bountiful, the wants of the population so few, and the demands of commerce very moderate, the cultivation of the soil is carried on, as might be expected, very remissly, and the reclaimed land bears but a small proportion to the whole.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.—The industry of New Granada amounts to little. In the llanos, towards the Orinoco, the people are occupied wholly with the rearing of cattle and horses. The Llaneros are mostly Creoles. Agriculture is chiefly in the hands of the converted Indians, who evince a decided predilection for these tranquil labors. Manufactures can hardly be said to exist in the state. Straw hats, carpets, and some other articles, are indeed made in Bogota, and the other chief towns; but in no case does the native industry satisfy the demand of the country, and nearly all the manufactured articles in use are imported. The principal ports are Santa Marta, Cartagena, Rio Hacha, Porto Bello, Chagres, and Aspinwall, on the Caribbean Sea; and Buenaventura and Panama, on the Pacific Ocean. The only railroad yet constructed is the Panama Railroad, about 50 miles in length, extending across the isthmus from Aspinwall to Panama; opened February 17th, 1855.

Government, Religion, &c.—When New Granada became, on the dissolution of the Colombian Republic, in 1832, an independent state, it retained the form of government which had been devised for the latter, and which was a close copy of the constitution of the United States of North America. It has a president, senate, and congress of representatives, all elected, and admits no hereditary rank or office. All races and colors are politically equal, but the influence of the white men still predominates. Slavery has ceased entirely in the state; and care has been taken, so far as it

lies within the power of legislation, to secure the equal rights and liberty of all. The freedom of the press, the inviolability of the private dwelling, trial by jury, and religious toleration, are all established by law. The religion of the state is the Roman Catholic; but the Pope's supremacy is denied, and, in New Granada, the head of the church is the Archbishop of Bogota. The constitution provides for the support of public schools; the Lancasterian system is generally adopted. There are two colleges in Bogota and a public library. Among the ornaments of the churches of Bogota, not the least remarkable are the paintings by Basques, a native artist, who studied in Italy, in the beginning of the last century, and attained a high degree of excellence. The legislature meets at Santa Fe de Bogota.

Divisions, Population, &c.—New Granada is divided into 7 departments and 2 territories, subdivided into 86 provinces. The names and population of the departments and territories, according to statistical information for 1853, is as follows:—

Departments.	Whites.	Indians.	Negroes.	Mixed races.	Total.
Isthmo . .	14,000	14,000	3,500	112,608	144,108
Cauca . . .	49,000	25,000	35,000	164,219	276,219
Antioquia .	50,000	12,000	15,000	144,637	292,037
Cundinamarca	137,790	137,290	5,100	284,775	564,955
Boyaca . .	102,210	105,710	740	215,550	424,210
Quanaa . .	67,000	20,400	3,500	90,900	319,974
Magdalena .	30,000	19,300	13,500	190,421	253,521
Guajira, ter. of	-----	20,000	-----	-----	20,000
Mocca " "	3	67,000	60	937	68,010
	505,003	421,000	80,000	1,412,051	2,363,054

Of the Indians, 301,000 were set down as civilized, and 120,000 savage; and of the mixed races 30,054 were quadroons, 998,997 mestizos, 233,000 mulattoes, and 100,000 sambos. The total population in 1825 was 1,228,259, in 1835, 1,686,038, and in 1853, as seen above, 2,363,054. At Cartagena, and other places on the coast of New Granada, the white population generally exhibit the effects of the pestilential climate, in complexion and in want of energy. Their teeth decay at an early age. On the plains of Bogota, on the other hand, the ladies are famed for their fine complexion. In the city of Bogota the better class dress in the French fashion; the ladies, however, go bare-foot in the house, and the gentlemen often wear, for morning dress, a great cloth cloak, which hides their *deshabille*. But, from the capital down to the sea-coast, the dress and domestic habits vary much, according to local situation and class of life. The Llanero is full dressed in light drawers and shirt, wide straw hat, and sandals of bark. He rides without a saddle, and lives on beef, taking the wild bullocks with the lasso. Red pantaloons, great boots, and spurs, with enormous rowels, a broad-brimmed hat, and ample mantle, distinguish the high-bred cavaliero. At Cartagena and Mompox the day is usually spent in the hammock, the night in the open air. The inhabitants of the highlands incline to the imitation of European manners. In one respect all are alike; the love of gaming is universal, and cock fighting, in particular, is the favorite sport of all classes.

History.—New Granada was discovered by Alonso de Ojeda, who sailed along the N. coast of South America in 1499, and in a subsequent voyage to the Gulf of Darien. This country was at first included by the Spanish conquerors under the general name of Tierra Firme, which is applied at the present day only to the E. part of the coast of Venezuela. King Ferdinand named it Castilla d' Oro, (the Golden Castle,) a title which gave place to that of the New Kingdom of Granada; but the viceroyalty included, besides the territories of the present republic, the kingdom of Quito also, which now forms the Republic of Ecuador. The first settlement was made in 1510, at Santa Maria la Antigua, on the Gulf of Darien. It was not till near the middle of the 16th century, that the interior was conquered by Bonalcazar and Ximenes de Quesada, who founded the town of Santa Fé de Bogota, in 1545. The country continued subject to Spain till 1811, when it became independent. In 1819 New Granada and Venezuela, being united into one republic, adopted a constitution at the Congress of Rosario de Cúcuta, in 1821, and received into the union Quito and Panama, in 1823. This union was dissolved in 1831, and the republic of Colombia divided into the three republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and Quito or Ecuador.

NEW GRANADA, (or NEW GRENADA.) a post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, on Shelling Hill Creek, about 72 miles W. of Harrisburg. It has a fine water-power.

NEW GRANADA, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

NEW GRETNA, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

NEW GUILFORD, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 143 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has about 100 inhabitants.

NEW GUILFORD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio.

NEW GUINEA, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See PAPUA.

NEW HACKENSACK, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

NEW HAGERSTOWN, Ohio. See HAGERSTOWN.

NEW HALL, a township of England, co. of Chester.

NEW HAMBURO, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, near the mouth of Wappinger's Creek, 66 miles N. of New York.

NEW HAMBURG, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, (hamp'shir,) one of the New England States, and one of the original members of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Canada East, E. by Maine and the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River. It lies between 42° 40' and 45° 25' N. lat., and 70° 40' and 72° 35' W. lon., being nearly triangular in shape, having its base on the S., where it is about 90 miles in breadth, from whence it gradually tapers to the N., with an average breadth of about 45 miles; its extreme length from N. to S. is near 155 miles, and its area 9280 square miles, or 5,939,200 acres, of which 2,251,488 only were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—New Hampshire, with one exception, contains the most elevated land E. of the Mississippi; Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Mountains, rises 6228 feet above the level of the sea. The White Mountains proper extend only from 14 to 20 miles; but isolated and detached groups of the chain extend from the N. of New Hampshire even into Connecticut. The White Mountains, which on account of their sublimity and grandeur, have given to this region the cognomen of the "Switzerland of America," lie in Coos county, N.E. from the centre of the state. There are several peaks in this group, viz., Mount Jefferson, 5657 feet; Mount Adams, 6750 feet; and Mount Madison, 5415 feet. N.E. of Mount Washington; and Mount Monroe, 5349 feet; Mount Franklin, 4850 feet; and Mount Pleasant, 4712 feet; besides several neighboring peaks little inferior in altitude. In another group, 20 miles S.W. of Mount Washington, is Mount Lafayette, about 5500 feet high, the second in point of interest in the White Mountain range. The whole state may be said to be mountainous, hilly, and broken, with the exception of a small portion in the S.E., which extends from 20 to 30 miles from the sea, and is either level or gently undulating. Of the mountains outlying from the great central nucleus, there are the Blue Hills, in the S.E., 1151 feet above the sea; Chocoma, in Carroll county, 3308 feet; Carra, in Grafton county, 1381 feet; Kearsarge, in Hillsborough county, 3067 feet; Monadnock, in Cheshire county, 3718 feet; Andover, in Merrimack county, 2000 feet; Peququet, 3367 feet; and Moushillock, 4636 feet.

Geology.—The mountainous portions of New Hampshire are mostly composed of granite and mica slate rocks. Granite predominates in the White Mountains proper, and mica slate in the southern mountains, particularly in the Great Monadnock and the neighboring summits. According to Goodrich, "Porphyrific granite occurs also in boulder, and in rolled masses E. of the southern ridge. A beautiful fine-grained granite is found in many places, as at Concord, Bow-cawen, and Hopkinton, and affords admirable building-stone. East of this great ridge, mica slate, gneiss, and greenstone occur. In passing from Concord easterly to Portsmouth, the following succession of rocks may be observed: granite, 4 miles; gneiss, 11 miles; mica slate, 14 miles; granite 15 miles; then gneiss, and lastly greenstone. The direction of the strata is nearly N.E. and S.W. There is a remarkable alluvion formation through which the Merrimack passes, and which embraces all the sandy plains, which are covered with pine and black timber, in the neighborhood of the river. This formation extends through Chelmsford to Cambridge and Boston on the one hand, and on the other it follows the course of the river quite to the ocean, embracing large tracts of land on either side. Rocks in some places break through this alluvial deposit, but they form no very high hills."

Minerals.—Of the metallic ores, iron abounds, especially at Lisbon; the other ores are copper, lead, zinc, and graphite, or plumbago. Iron is most abundant at Franconia, at Merrimont, near Haverhill, and in the town of Bartlett. Deposits of bog-ore are numerous throughout the state; the localities in which lead is found also are various. The ore, however, is nowhere of the richest character, or the veins of great extent, so far as discovered. Silver has recently been found in two localities near Pittsfield. The non-metallic minerals are a fine building-granite, gneiss, crystallized quartz, talc, steatite, tourmalina, ochres, limestone, different kinds of spar, terra sienna, sulphur, magnesia, beryls, garnets, jasper, manganese, asbestos, and amethysts. There are mineral springs of some note in several parts of the state.

Rivers and Lakes.—The great river of New Hampshire, as of all New England, is the Connecticut, which rises in the extreme N., and forms nearly the whole western boundary of the state. The Merrimack rises in the White Mountains, and runs S. through the middle of New Hampshire into Massachusetts, furnishing an abundant supply of water-power to Manchester and other manufacturing towns on its banks. The Salmon Falls and the Piscataqua (which is a

mere widening of the former river near its mouth) form part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, and empty into the Atlantic Ocean. The Androscoggin has a small part of its course in the N.E. of this state, and the Saco also has its source among the White Mountains, and runs S.E. into Maine. The passage of the Saco near its head waters, through the mountains, forms the celebrated Notch. The Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck in the N., and the Ashuelot in the S., are the principal tributaries of the Connecticut from this state. The Margalloway, a feeder of Lake Umbagog, has part of its course in the N.E. of New Hampshire. The Contoocook, Souhegan, and Nashua are tributaries of the Merrimack from the W. The last two have their origin in Massachusetts. The Winnipiseogee (the outlet of the lake of that name) and the Pemigewasset are the chief sources of the Merrimack. The Cocheco is a branch of the Salmon Falls. The Lamprey and Exeter discharge their waters into the Piscataqua proper. The Merrimack and its branches, and the Salmon Falls, abound in cataracts, that furnish great water-power, which has been extensively applied to manufacturing purposes at Manchester, Dover, Nashua, and other towns on their banks.

Prominent among the lakes of New Hampshire is Lake Winnipiseogee, the largest and most picturesque in the state. It is very irregular in its shape, being indented with numerous bays. It is about 25 miles long, by from 1 to 10 in width. It lies E. of the middle of the state, is very deep, has very pure and clear water, and is thought by some to rival Loch Lomond in picturesque beauty. Umbagog Lake, about 18 miles long by 10 wide, the source of the Androscoggin, on the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine; Connecticut, the source of the river of that name, in the N.; Squam Lake, a tributary of the Merrimack, in the middle; Sunapee, an affluent of the Connecticut, in the S.W. of the state, and Ossipee, discharging itself into the Saco, are the other principal lakes in New Hampshire.

The widening of the Piscataqua, and a sheet of water connected with it, are the only bays of importance.

Islands.—A group of small islands in the Atlantic, about 18 miles from the shore, called the Isles of Shoals, belongs to New Hampshire.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—New Hampshire stands pre-eminent in this respect among the states E. of the Mississippi River. The White Mountains, already referred to, attract more tourists than any other natural object in the United States, excepting only Niagara Falls. The traveller may journey for weeks through its wild scenery, with a constant succession of grand objects to interest his mind. The fashionable route is to enter New Hampshire by the Boston and Montreal Railways to Wier's, on Lake Winnipiseogee; then take the steamboat, and, having made the circuit of the lake, enter the stage for Conway, on the E. side of the White Mountains, and from thence, by another stage, through the celebrated Notch, to the Notch House, which stands in the very jaws of the pass. The return is by the Franconia Notch, (about 26 miles S.W. of the White Mountain Notch) and S. down the valley of the Pemigewasset, to Plymouth, or back to Lake Winnipiseogee, according as the tourist wishes to direct his steps thereafter. The White Mountain Notch is a pass of great celebrity. Coming from the N. or W., you enter it by an opening only 23 feet in width, between two perpendicular rocks, one 20, and the other 12 feet high. The infant Saco trickles its way through this narrow opening, gradually expanding as it proceeds down the pass, and receiving other tributaries from the mountain-sides, which form the walls of the gorge, and which tower to the height of about 2000 feet above the bed of the Saco. In this pass occurred, in 1826, the landslide which destroyed the Willey family. The more wild and abrupt parts of the Notch extend for 2 or 3 miles from its entrance at the Notch House. Mount Washington is ascended on horseback from the Notch House, by a bridle-path, first climbing Mount Clinton—in immediate proximity to the hotel—for 2½ miles, and then coasting the E. side of the peaks of Mount Pleasant, Mount Franklin, and Mount Monroe, for 4 miles further, occasionally ascending a rough, steep ridge, and again descending, now riding on the verge of a vast ravine of several hundred feet in depth, and now on the crest of a ridge commanding a view of both sides of the chain—we arrive at the foot of Mount Washington, 1500 feet in perpendicular, and about one mile in inclined ascent, above the base of the cone or peak, and 6220 feet above the sea. This is the most difficult, though scarcely dangerous, part of the ascent, as it is little else than riding on horseback over a pile of rocks of every variety of size, cast together as if hurled there by the Titans, in war or at play. From the summit, if the day be clear, is afforded a view unequalled, perhaps, on the eastern side of the North American continent. Around you, in every direction, are confused masses of mountains, bearing the appearance of a sea of molten lava suddenly cooled, whilst its ponderous waves were yet in commotion. On the S.E. horizon gleams a rim of silver light—it is the Atlantic Ocean, 65 miles distant—laving the shores of Maine. Lakes—of all sizes, from Lake Winnipiseogee to mere mountain ponds—and “mountains

beneath you gleam misty and wide.” Far off to the N.E. is Mount Katahdin. In the western horizon are the Green Mountains of Vermont, and to the S. and S.W. are Mount Monadnock and Kearsarge or Klarsage, while the space between is filled up with every variety of landscape, mountain and hill, plain and valley, lake and river.

Those to whom it is an object to reach Mount Washington with as little stage-riding as possible, may be landed at Gorham by the Portland and Montreal Railway cars, within 5 miles of the base of the mountain. The Franconia Notch is deemed by many quite as interesting as the White Mountain Notch. Near it are many agreeable accessories not to be found in the latter; among which are Echo Lake, just at the northern entrance of the gorge, and the “Old Man of the Mountain,” a well-defined profile of a human face, 1000 feet above the level of the pass. The Basin, 4 miles S. of the Notch, is a pool of beautifully transparent water. One mile below this, again, in the vicinity of the Flume House, is the celebrated Flume, a narrow gorge or opening in the rocks, only a few feet in width, and from 70 to 120 feet in height, through which flows a small tributary of the Pemigewasset; below this is a cascade of 616 feet in length, which in the spring and fall freshets is an object of great interest. In the same neighborhood is the Pool, (a basin formed by a small fall in the Pemigewasset,) which is about 60 feet in diameter, and 40 feet deep, surrounded by mural precipices 150 feet in height. The Flume, the Basin, and the Pool, all within an agreeable walking distance of the Flume House, make this one of the most agreeable stopping-places among the mountains. Mount Lafayette—only 700 feet inferior in altitude to Mount Washington—is also ascended from the same house, which has the further advantage of being within a five-miles ride of the Franconia Notch. The other detached mountains scattered over New Hampshire, would, in any other state, not overshadowed by Mount Washington and his court, merit conspicuous notice. Dixville Notch, about 46 miles N. of Lancaster, is said to be but little inferior to the two great passes already described. New Hampshire shares with Vermont the beautiful river Connecticut, whose shores are often grand, and seldom tame. Bellows Falls, in this river, on the S.W. border of the state, are formed by the contraction of the river bed to about 20 feet on the W. side at low water, through which the stream rushes with great violence. At high water it flows in the eastern as well as western channel. These beds are separated by a huge rock. The entire descent in half a mile is 42 feet. At Amoskeag, the Merrimack descends 50 feet in three successive pitches. In the White Mountain Notch is a cascade which winds down the face of the mountain, through a fall of 800 feet, giving, after copious rains, an additional interest to the scene, as it glides or leaps over the different stages of its descent. There are two interesting falls in the Ammonoosuck, within a pleasant drive from the Notch House.

Climate.—The climate of New Hampshire is severe, and the winters long, but less subject to frequent changes than in other Northern States of a lower latitude. The snow lies late among the mountains, and exercises some effect on the temperature of other parts of the state. In the higher gorges it may be found in patches of half an acre's extent in July. The snow begins to fall and the rivers to freeze in November. The snow lies into April in the S., and often till May in the N. The springs are damp and foggy, but the state enjoys a bracing and healthy air, and is remarkably free from epidemics.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of this state generally is not of a highly fertile character, though New England industry and economy have wrung from its stony bosom valuable products. The best lands are in the valleys of the rivers, which are occasionally overflowed, especially in the valley of the Connecticut. The northern portion is but little cultivated. The hills afford valuable pasturage for cattle and sheep. Wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, peas, beans, fruits, butter, cheese, hay, hops, wool, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey are produced in considerable quantities, and some tobacco, wine, grass-seeds, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were in New Hampshire 29,229 farms, containing 2,251,488 acres of improved land, (or about 75 acres to each farm,) yielding 185,668 bushels of wheat; 183,117 of rye; 1,573,870 of Indian corn; 973,381 of oats; 70,556 of peas and beans; 4,304,919 of Irish potatoes. (the greatest yield, in proportion to population, in the Union, except Vermont;) 70,256 of barley; 65,265 of buckwheat; 1,108,476 pounds of wool; 6,977,056 of butter; 3,196,563 of cheese; 257,174 of hops; 1,208,863 of maple sugar; 117,140 of beeswax and honey; value of market products, \$56,810; orchard products, \$248,563; live stock, \$8,871,901; slaughtered animals, \$1,522,873; and poultry, \$107,092.

Forest Trees.—There is a dense growth of forest trees on the lower slopes of the mountains, consisting of oak, white pine, fir, hemlock, beech, maple, walnut, &c.; while on the lowlands grow elm, birch, poplar, ash, cherry, locust, hornbeam, &c. The rock maple yields abundance of sugar, and the pine, of which there are several varieties, furnishes an

ample supply of lumber. The latter tree often attains the height of 200 feet.

Manufactures.—New Hampshire is largely engaged in manufactures, great water-power being furnished by the Merrimack, Cocheo, and other rivers, on whose banks are the flourishing manufacturing towns of Manchester, Dover, Nashua, Nashville, and others. By the census of 1850, there were 3211 establishments engaged in mining, manufacturing, and the mechanic arts, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, employing \$18,242,114 capital, and 14,103 male and 12,989 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$12,745,466, and yielding products valued at \$23,164,503; of these establishments 44 were engaged in cotton manufactures, employing 2111 male and 9211 female hands, and \$10,950,000 capital, consuming raw material worth \$4,839,429, and producing 113,100,247 yards of stuffs, and 140,700 pounds of yarn, valued at \$8,830,619; 61 woollen factories, employing 920 male and 1201 female hands, \$2,437,700 capital, consuming raw material worth \$1,267,329, and producing 9,712,840 yards of stuffs, and 165,200 pounds of yarn, valued at \$2,127,745; 29 iron foundries, furnaces, &c., employing 890 male hands, \$238,700 capital, consuming raw material worth \$187,560, and producing 6074 tons of pig, cast, and wrought iron, valued at \$388,100, and 163 tanneries, employing \$441,974 capital, consuming raw material worth \$543,779, and producing leather valued at \$900,421; homemade manufactures of the value of \$393,455 were also produced.

Internal Improvements.—New Hampshire is crossed by railroads in all directions, by lines uniting Boston with Montreal and Portland, and Portland again with Montreal. Some connect with railroads to New York City and Albany, giving the citizens of New Hampshire access to all the intermediate towns of importance in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, while others interlock with iron roads leading to most of the important places in New England. In January, 1855, there were in this state 612 miles of railroad completed, and 34 in course of construction; besides 11 miles of canal.

Commerce.—Though New Hampshire has one of the best harbors in the United States, she has but little foreign commerce—less indeed than in former years. Nor has she any river favoring internal navigation in vessels larger than keel-boats for any considerable distance. The Connecticut and Merrimack, by aid of locks, may be ascended, the former for 270 miles from Long Island Sound, and the latter for 40 miles within the state. The foreign exports from New Hampshire in the fiscal year of 1854 amounted only to \$1031, and imports to \$34,305. Tonnage entered in 1854, 3577; cleared 4167. Of course this only includes the imports and exports of her own ports, but a much larger amount doubtless passes through the ports of neighboring states. This state, however, possesses a considerable amount of shipping, and builds and sends forth a large number of vessels that are owned elsewhere. Tonnage owned in the state, 28,838, of which 2843 were engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The number of vessels built was 11, having an aggregate capacity of 11,980 tons. The principal articles of export are lumber, live stock, wool, fish, beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, and granite.

Education.—Popular education is under the direction of county school commissioners, who form a state board of education. According to the census of 1850, New Hampshire had one college, with 273 students and \$11,000 income, of which \$4000 was from endowments; 2381 public schools, with 75,643 pupils and \$166,944 income, of which \$141,016 was from taxation, \$14,900 from public funds, and \$2523 from endowments; and 107 academies and other schools, with 5321 pupils and \$43,202 income, of which \$6136 was from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 88,221. Adults who could not read and write, 3009, of whom 2064 were of foreign birth. In 1854 the American Almanac reports 2294 public schools, with 88,025 scholars; raised for public schools, \$212,324; paid for tuition, in academies and private schools, \$23,494; incorporate academies, 46; children not attending school, from 4 to 14 years of age, 2669; and between 14 and 21, who cannot read and write, 428. A building is now being erected at Concord by the state for a manual labor school, capable of accommodating 300 boys, intended for the reformation of juvenile offenders. There was in 1854 one college with 252 students; this institution has received a noble bequest of \$50,000 from Abiel Chandler of Boston, to found a department of the useful arts; also 3 theological schools, with an aggregate of 66 students; and 1 medical school with 45 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of 626 churches in New Hampshire in 1850, the Baptists of different sects owned 193; Christians, 24; Congregationalists, 176; Episcopalians, 11; Friends, 15; Methodists, 103; Presbyterians, 13; Union Church, 32; Unitarians, 13; Universalists, 38; Free Church, 2; Roman Catholic, 2; Second Advent, 4; giving 1 church to every 500 persons. Value of church property, \$1,405,786.

Periodicals.—In 1850, there were published in New Hampshire 35 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 2 monthly newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate annual circulation of 8,067,532.

Public Institutions.—The New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, has been (1854) in existence about 11 years, during which it has received 1059 patients, of whom 143 now remain in the institution. The State Penitentiary at Concord had 109 inmates in May, 1854; and a library of 700 volumes for the use of the prisoners. There were in New Hampshire, in 1850, according to the census, 47 public libraries, with 42,077 volumes; 73 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 21,317 volumes; 3 college libraries, with 19,975 volumes; and 1 church library, with 2450 volumes. The state contributed \$6772, in 1853, for educating the deaf, dumb, and blind in institutions of other states. The New Hampshire Historical Society was incorporated in 1823, and has published 8 volumes of collections.

Counties.—This state is divided into 10 counties, viz., Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan. Capital, Concord.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns are Manchester, population in 1850, 13,932, (in 1853, 16,000;) Portsmouth, 9738; Concord, 8576; Dover, 8196; Nashua, 5820; and Exeter, Nashville, Great Falls, Keene, Winchester, and Rochester, each containing about 3000 inhabitants. (The population mostly includes that of the entire township in which each town or village is situated.)*

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor is elected by the people annually, and receives a salary of \$1000 per annum. The Senate consists of 12, and the House of Representatives of 286 members, also chosen annually by the people. The legislature meets on the 1st Wednesday in June. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of one chief and three associate judges, which holds its sessions twice a year at Concord. 2. Of courts of common pleas, and courts of probate. The chief justice of the supreme court receives \$1400; and each of the others, and the circuit justices of the common pleas, \$1200 per annum. The judges of the common pleas receive \$3 per day during the session of the courts, and ten cents per mile for travel. The superior court has chancery powers, and determines questions of law, and receives petitions for divorce. Two judges of this court, or one superior and one circuit judge, must be present at the trial of capital cases. The assessed value of property in 1850, was \$92,177,959; public debt in 1853, \$74,899; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$80,000. In January, 1854, New Hampshire had 35 banking institutions, with an aggregate capital of \$3,376,000; a circulation of \$3,021,579; and \$180,239 in coin. The aggregate capital of the savings' institutions, was \$2,132,218.

Population.—The original population of New Hampshire was almost exclusively of English descent, and the rural districts still remain without much intermixture; but in the large towns foreigners are creeping in to some extent. This state had 141,899 inhabitants in 1790; 183,762 in 1800; 214,360 in 1810; 244,161 in 1820; 269,328 in 1830; 284,574 in 1840; and 317,976 in 1850, of whom 155,960 were white males; 161,496 females; 260 colored males, and 260 females. There were, in 1850, 62,287 families, occupying 57,339 dwellings. Population to square mile 39.6. Of the entire population, 258,471 were born in the state; 45,092 in other states; 1469 in England; 8811 in Ireland; 478 in Scotland and Wales; 2501 in British America; 147 in Germany; 69 in France; 96 in other countries, and 178 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about 44 per cent. of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 4231 deaths, or about 13 in every 1000 persons. In the same period, 3600 paupers received aid, of whom 747 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$44 to the individual. Of deaf and dumb there were 162, all white; of blind, 134, two of whom were colored persons; 378 insane, all white, and 351 idiotic, 1 of whom was colored. Of the entire population, 13 were engaged in mining; 77,949 in agriculture; 1379 in commerce; 17,828 in manufactures; 452 in navigating the ocean; 198 in internal navigation; and 1640 in the learned professions.

History.—New Hampshire was first settled near Portsmouth in 1623, and was several times connected with Massachusetts up to 1679, when it became a royal province, but renewed its connexion with Massachusetts in 1689, and was for a short time attached to New York; but finally, in 1741, became an entirely separate province, and so remained till the Revolution. New Hampshire was much harassed by the Indians, and in 1689 a party of them attacked Dover, (in revenge for some executions of part of their number 13 years before,) killed many of the whites, and burnt the town. Even as late as 1714 there were but 8 townships in the colony. No important action took place on the soil of this state, either in the war of the Revolution or that of 1812.

NEW HAMPTON, a post-township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the left side of the Merrimack River, 33 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. 1612.

* The estimated population, in 1854, of Manchester, Portsmouth, Nashua, and Concord, were, respectively, 20,000; 12,000; 10,500; and 10,000, in the order named.

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NEW HAMPTON, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the W. bank of the Walkill River, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 74 miles from New York City.

NEW HAMPTON, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 16 miles N.N.W. of Flemington.

NEW HAMPTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HANOVER, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic at the mouth of Cape Fear River; area estimated at 1000 square miles. Cape Fear and South Rivers form the S.W. boundary, and the North Branch of the former flows through the county. The surface is level; the soil is sandy and rather poor, excepting the margins of the rivers. The county is intersected by the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad. Capital, Wilmington. Formed in 1728. Pop. 17,668, of whom 9087 were free, and 8581 slaves.

NEW HANOVER, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey. Pop. 2245.

NEW HANOVER, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 64 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1635.

NEW HARMONY, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

NEW HARMONY, a thriving post-village of Posey county, Indiana, on the Wabash River, 15 miles N. of Mount Vernon. It was first settled in 1814 by Frederick Rapp and a colony of Germans from Pennsylvania. They purchased a large tract of rich land, planted orchards and vineyards, erected mills and manufactories, and built about 200 dwellings. In 1825, Robert Owen purchased the town for the purpose of making an experiment in Socialism. As might have been expected, it was entirely unsuccessful. A plank-road extends to Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

NEW HARRISBURG, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 6 miles N.W. of Carrollton.

NEW HARRISON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

NEW HARTFORD, a thriving post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on an affluent of the Farmington River, about 20 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford. It contains 2 churches and 8 stores. Pop. of the township, 2643.

NEW HARTFORD, a post-village and township of Oneida co., New York, near the Chenango Canal, 4 miles W. by S. of Utica. The village contains several churches and cotton factories. Pop. estimated at 1000; of the township, 4847.

NEW HARTFORD, a post-village in Pike co., Illinois, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

NEW HARTFORD CENTRE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 20 miles N.W. of Hartford.

NEWHART'S, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

NEWHAVEN, a small seaport and parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the Ouse, at its mouth in the English Channel, and on a branch of the South Coast Railway. Pop. in 1851, 1358. The town is neatly built, has a church, a draw-bridge across the Ouse, small fort, and pretty good harbor. It exports agricultural produce, and imports coal and foreign timber.

NEWHAVEN, a *quoad sacra* parish and marine village of Scotland, 2 miles N. of, and connected with, Edinburgh, by the Northern Railway. Pop. 2100. There is a good stone pier and a chain-pier at Trinity 500 feet long. The village belongs to the city of Edinburgh; 1 mile W. is Granton, a village with a splendid pier and harbor, erected by the Duke of Buccleuch, and frequented by the London steam packets and steamboats on the passage of the Edinburgh Dundee and Perth Railway.

NEW HAVEN, a county in the S.W. central part of Connecticut, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and on the S.W. by the Housatonic River, and is drained by the Naugatuck and Quinepiack Rivers, and other smaller streams. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly. The soil is various, but generally good. This county has some excellent harbors, affording great advantages for navigation and the fisheries. The Housatonic River is navigable for steamboats 12 miles to Derby. The county is traversed by the New Haven Hartford and Springfield, the New Haven and Northampton, and the Naugatuck Railroads, and partly intersected by connecting lines of the New York and New Haven and New Haven and New London Railroads. Capital, New Haven. Pop. 62,126.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village and township of Addison co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, and on the N. side of Otter Creek, about 32 miles S.W. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1663.

NEW HAVEN, a city, port of entry, seat of justice of a county of its own name, and semi-capital of Connecticut, is situated in a beautiful plain, at the head of New Haven Bay, 4 miles from its entrance into Long Island Sound. It is 160 miles S.W. of Boston, and 76 miles N.E. of New York, being in a direct line between the two cities. Lat. 41° 18' 23" N., lon. 72° 56' 30" W. The plain on which New Haven stands inclines gently towards the water, and is environed

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on all sides, except in the direction of the harbor, by an amphitheatre of hills, two of which, presenting rugged and perpendicular precipices from 300 to 400 feet in height, are called East and West Rocks. Three small streams, the Quinepiack on the E., with Mill River flowing into it about half a mile from its mouth, and the West River on the right, intersect this plain, discharging their waters into the bay. Of the two former, the first forms the eastern limit of the town, and the other of the city. Several bridges have been thrown across these streams, one of which, at the mouth of the Quinepiack, is a covered drawbridge, leading from the steamboat landing to East Haven. The chartered limits of the city extend 3 miles from E. to W., and 2 miles back from the harbor. This area is regularly laid out with streets, usually 4 rods broad, intersecting each other at right angles. Chapel Street, the fashionable promenade, extends from Mill River in a W.N.W. direction, throughout the entire length of the city.

New Haven is one of the handsomest cities in the United States. In nearly every portion it exhibits a uniform neatness and elegance. The private residences are mostly detached, standing in court-yards, beautifully adorned with fruit-trees, gardens, and shrubbery. In Hill House Avenue, a delightful suburb on the N., the dwellings are nearly concealed from view amid the profusion of foliage and flowers. Probably in no other city are to be found so many and such lofty elms. Temple Street and several others are so thickly shaded as almost entirely to shut out the sun. From the great abundance of these trees, New Haven has been familiarly denominated the "City of Elms." Another scarcely less prominent or attractive feature are the public squares, the principal of which, commonly called the "Green," and lying about 14 miles N.W. of the steamboat-landing, is, with its ornaments, one of the finest in New England. It includes an area of about 16 acres, bordered on all sides with majestic elms. Wooster Square is a beautiful enclosure in the eastern part of the city, comprising 5 acres of ground, handsomely laid out and ornamented. Besides these, there are York Square, and others of less prominence. The city burial-ground lies opposite the northern angle of the old town-plot, and contains about 18 acres, divided by avenues and alleys into family lots, 32 feet long and 18 feet broad. It is beautifully adorned with various kinds of trees and shrubs, and in the summer season flowers are cultivated along the borders of the walks, and on many of the graves. The entire grounds are securely enclosed on three sides by a high wall of stone masonry, and in front by a massive iron fence. There are also three or four other cemeteries in different sections of the city.

Among the principal public edifices may be mentioned the state house, standing in the western section of the Green. It is a large stuccoed building, modelled after the Parthenon, and contains, besides the legislative halls, apartments for the supreme, superior, and county courts. The new railroad depot, recently erected in Chapel Street, near State Street, is a fine brick structure, with towers. It is the terminus of all the railroads conducting to the city. The state hospital, erected in 1832, is a handsome stone edifice, well situated on high ground, about half a mile S.W. of the central square. Many of the churches, of which the city contains about 22, are justly admired for their neatness and elegance. Trinity Church, and St. Paul's Chapel, beautiful stone edifices, have their walls and roofs thickly covered with creepers. The Central Church, North Church, Court and College Street Churches (Congregational), and the Methodist church, are all fine brick buildings, with lofty spires. The three last have been erected within a few years.

New Haven has long been celebrated for its literary advantages, and for the intellectual and moral character of its citizens. At the college and the various female schools, there are probably not less than a thousand pupils from abroad, in regular attendance. Yale College, which at the present time, and for many years past, has imparted instruction to a greater number of academical students than any other institution of the kind in the United States, was originally founded at Killingworth in the year 1700, and named in honor of its principal foreign donor, Elihu Yale, governor of the East India Company. It was chartered in 1701; removed to Saybrook in 1707, and to New Haven in 1716. It has always sustained a high reputation, and at present embraces five departments, viz., an academical, a theological, a medical college, a law school, and a school for the cultivation of philosophy and the arts, each having its own faculty. The latter department has 4 professors and 46 students, who also receive instruction from members of the other faculties. The buildings of the institution occupy almost an entire square, which lies immediately W. of the public green, and is separated from it by College Street. Fronting E.S.E. stands a row of eight brick edifices, five of them four stories high, containing study and sleeping rooms for the students. Of the remaining three, each of which is adorned with a tower or spire, one is the chapel, another the observatory, and the third, called the Lyceum, is used for recitations. In the rear of these is a second range, consisting of the chemical laboratory, Trumbull Gallery, one apartment of which is occu-

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pled by the historical and other paintings of Colonel John Trumbull, the other chiefly by the portraits of the officers and benefactors of the college; and a large building, containing on the first floor the philosophical apparatus, and on the second the cabinet of minerals, one of the largest and choicest collections in America. Still farther in the rear, near the W. side of the square, stands the library building, a costly Gothic structure, (fire-proof,) 160 feet in length, devoted to college and societies' libraries. A little N. of this is another spacious stone edifice, recently completed, called Alumni Hall, in which are apartments for the Linonian and Brothers' Societies, and a large hall for the general purposes of the institution. The analytical laboratory of the philosophical department is at present in a wooden building near the north college. The Medical College, a handsome granite structure, containing the anatomical museum, library, lecture rooms, &c., is situated at the head of College Street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N.N.E. of the college proper. There are also several literary associations formed for the benefit of the citizens, one of which, called the Young Men's Institute, has a valuable library, and maintains an able course of lectures. Liberal means are likewise provided for the support of popular education. The Webster School, in George street, is considered one of the best in the state; and a fine edifice, in which to establish another school on a similar plan, has just been completed in the eastern section of the city. There are 4 newspaper offices, 3 of which issue daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions. The other publications are the American Journal of Science and Arts, (edited by Professors Stillman and Dana;) the New-Englander, a literary and religious quarterly of elevated character, and the Yale Literary Magazine, conducted by the students of the college. The American Journal of Science and Arts, issued six times per annum, is a work of high reputation both at home and abroad.

New Haven has extensive railroad communication with the interior and cities along the seaboard. A daily line of steamboats also connects it with New York. The facilities of the port for marine commerce, however, are somewhat limited. Its harbor, though sufficiently capacious and well protected, being too shallow to admit vessels of a large class. To obviate as far as practicable this difficulty, a wharf—the longest in the United States—has been extended into it 3493 feet; yet from the filling up that is continually going on, there is said to be less depth of water now at its termination than when its length was only 20 rods. Further to facilitate the navigation of the harbor, the United States government have recently made considerable expenditures in removing the obstructions at its entrance. A lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light 35 feet above the level of the sea, has also been erected on Firemile Point, about 4 miles S. of the wharf. The foreign commerce of New Haven is chiefly carried on with the West India Islands, to which were formerly shipped great numbers of cattle, horses, and mules. Of late, however, this branch of trade has very much declined, no cattle, and but few horses, having been sent out for the last 15 years, though mules still constitute an important part of the foreign exports. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 66924 tons registered, and 134254 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 13,070 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 1161 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 110, (tons 21,356,) of which 77 (tons 14,395) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 108, (tons 20,580,) of which 13,874 were in American bottoms. During the year 3 ships, 4 schooners, and 2 sloops, with an aggregate burthen of 11954 tons, were admeasured. The manufactures of New Haven are extensive, and furnish employment to about one-fourth of the entire population. The principal articles produced are carriages and clocks, India rubber goods, iron ware, boots, shoes, &c. There are 5 banks in the city, with an aggregate capital of upwards of \$2,000,000, and a savings' institution having \$835,112 on deposit. Gas is employed to light the streets. It is also contemplated to supply the city with water, to be brought by means of an aqueduct, either from Mill River at Whitneyville, or some other available source. New Haven was settled as an independent colony in April, 1638, by a company from London, of whom Theophilus Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport were the leaders. In 1784 it was incorporated as a city. Pop. of the township in 1830, 10,678; in 1840, 14,390; in 1850, 22,529; of whom 20,341 resided in the city. Pop. of the city, September, 1853, about 23,000.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2015.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Youghiogheny River, 44 miles S. E. Pittsburg: it has manufactures of woollen, glass and paper.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village of Nelson co., Kentucky, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, 54 miles S.W. of Frankfort, has 2 churches, several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

NEW HAVEN, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, about 17 miles N.W. of Cincinnati.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village and township of Huron co., Ohio, on the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, 83 miles N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. about 800; of the township, 1398.

NEW

NEW HAVEN, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

NEW HAVEN, a township of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 150.

NEW HAVEN, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village and township of Gallatin co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, about 5 miles from its mouth. Pop. 126.

NEW HAVEN, a post-office of Portage co., Wisconsin.

NEW HAVEN MILLS, a post-village of Addison co., Vermont, about 40 miles S.W. by W. of Montpelier.

NEW HEBRIDES, an island group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 14° and 20° S., and lon. 168° and 170° E., and E. of New Caledonia and the Mallicollo Group. The principal islands are Ambriem, Annatou, Erromango, Tanna, and Aurora. The natives are of the Papua race.

NEW HEBRON, a small post-village of Crawford co., Illinois.

NEW HELVETIA. See **NUOVA HELVETIA**.

NEW HILL, a post-office of Wake co., North Carolina.

NEW HILLS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

NEW HOLLAND. See **AUSTRALIA**.

NEW HOLLAND, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 49 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

NEW HOLLAND, a post-office of Pickaway co., Ohio.

NEW HOLLAND, a post-office of Wabash co., Indiana.

NEW HOLSTEIN, a post-office of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

NEW HOPE, a pleasant post-borough of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 44 miles above Philadelphia, and 15 miles above Trenton. It is the E. terminus of a projected railroad to Norristown, and is situated in a rich and populous farming district. A fine bridge connects the town with Lambertville, on the opposite bank of the river, and with the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad. New Hope has 1 academy, a lyceum, and several factories. Pop. in 1850, 1144.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Caroline co., Maryland.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 114 miles N.W. of Richmond; has 1 church.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Iredell co., North Carolina.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Marshall co., Tennessee.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on White Oak Creek, about 7 miles N. of Georgetown; has about 200 inhabitants.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Wabash co., Illinois.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Lincoln co., Missouri, 55 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 5 miles N.W. of Galt, and 9 miles from Guelph. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. about 250.

NEW HOPE RIVER, of North Carolina, rises in Orange co., and falls into Cape Fear River, about 10 miles S.E. of Pittsborough.

NEW HORTON, a seaport of New Brunswick, co. of Albert, on the Cumberland Basin, about 85 miles N.E. of St. John; lat. 45° 40' N., lon. 64° 27' W.

NEW HOUSE, a post-village of York district, South Carolina.

NEW HUDSON, a post-township on the W. border of Alleghany co., New York. Pop. 1423.

NEW HUDSON, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

NEW HURLEY, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 10 miles N.W. of Newburg.

NEW IBERIA, a post-village in St. Martin's parish, Louisiana.

NEWICK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NEWINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 8 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. Many Roman antiquities have been found here.

NEWINGTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Piscataquis River, 40 miles E. by S. of Concord. Pop. 472.

NEWINGTON, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 10 miles S. of Hartford.

NEWINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NEWINGTON BAG-PATH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NEWINGTON-NEXT-HYTHE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NEWINGTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NEW IPSWICH, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, about 40 miles S.W. by S. of Concord. The village contains a bank, an academy, and several cotton-mills. Pop. 1877.

NEW INSTITUTE, post-office, Iredell co., North Carolina.

NEW IRELAND, an island in the South Pacific, forming the N.E. side of St. George's Channel, between lat. 2° 35' and 5° 2' S., lon. 150° 30' and 152° 50' E. It is about 200

miles long from W.N.W. to E.S.E., by about 20 miles average breadth. The hills rise from 1500 feet to 2000 feet, and are clothed with the most luxuriant forests. Two of its most conspicuous peaks are termed the "Mother and Daughter." The inhabitants belong to the Australian negro race, and are remarkable for their excessive jealousy, and the scrupulous cleanliness of their villages.

NEW JASPER, a post-office of Greene co., Ohio.

NEW JEFFERSON, a village of Harrison co., Ohio, 11 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz.

NEW JERSEY, (*jér/zeé*), one of the Middle States of the North American Confederacy, and one of the original thirteen, is bounded on the N. by New York; E. by New York (from which it is separated by the Hudson River) and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Delaware Bay; and W. by the Delaware River, which separates it from the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania. It lies between about $38^{\circ} 56'$ and $41^{\circ} 21'$ N. lat., and between 74° and $75^{\circ} 33'$ W. lon.; being about 168 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and from 37 to 70 miles in breadth, including an area of 8320 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres, of which 1,767,991 only were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—The southern and middle portions of New Jersey are mostly flat and sandy, but in the north it becomes hilly, and even rises into low mountains. Some ridges of the Alleghany range cross from Pennsylvania, in a N.E. direction, into New York, bearing in New Jersey the local names of Schooley's Mountain, Trowbridge, Ramapo, and Second Mountains. The Blue Mountains cross the extreme N.W. portion of the state. Below Raritan Bay is a group of hills of from 300 to 400 feet high, called Nevisink Hills, washed by an inlet from Raritan Bay, commanding a wide sweep of ocean, and furnishing a beacon to mariners, to whom they are generally the first and last seen of the shore of New Jersey, on their voyages in and out of the port of New York. A range of trap rock, varying from 200 to 500 feet high, and known as the Palisades, coats the Hudson for 20 miles on the N.E. of the state. The shores of the Atlantic S. of Sandy Hook are lined with a series of inlets and islands, which are constantly changing. The country for some distance back is generally marshy or sandy.

Geology.—We abstract from Goodrich's Geography a portion of the following brief sketch of the geology of New Jersey:—The central and southern portions of the state are composed of the new secondary or cretaceous group, covered with sand and gravel, and containing valuable beds of green sand or marl, so important to the agriculture of this state, and which has worked such wonders in the improvement of the soil in latter years, and so enhanced the value of the land. In the central and western parts especially, the marl is abundant, and lies near the surface. In the secondary region are found occasionally tertiary beds, composed of clays containing fossil shells. In one of these tertiary beds, near Long Branch, was found a nearly perfect skeleton of the mastodon. About the great bend in the Delaware, near Bordentown, commences a hilly and broken region, the prevailing rock of which is the red sandstone, containing shales, sandstones, and conglomerates in alternation, and covered by a calcareous conglomerate which forms a good building material, similar to the Potomac breccia. The Palisade range is composed of gneiss, traversed by dikes of greenstone, while the valleys of West Jersey consist of alternating strata of slate, argillaceous sandstones, and limestone. The Blue Mountains are composed of red and gray sandstones, and the valleys west of them of fossiliferous limestones and calcareous sandstones.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of this state consist in the extensive beds of marl referred to above, in valuable iron deposits, (bog in the S., and hematite and magnetic in the N.,) zinc and copper in the same region, besides a red sandstone, (much exported for building,) marble, limestone, slate, a very fine sand, (exported for making glass,) found in the S.W., near Maurice River, extensive beds of peat, copperas, and alum earth. The zinc-mines of Sussex county are among the richest in the United States, and are now extensively worked. The New Jersey Zinc Company's Works, in Sussex county, produced 2,425,506 pounds in 1852, and 4,043,416 pounds in 1853. In the same vicinity as the zinc, are rich mines of a peculiarly valuable species of iron ore called Franklinite. There were in Morris county, in 1853, about 50 furnaces, with 90 fires, each producing 75 tons of blooms and bar iron annually; 5 rolling-mills employed 500 hands, and worked up 16,000 tons of iron in 7 months.

Rivers, Bays, Islands, &c.—Washed by the Delaware River and Bay on the W. and S., and by the Hudson River and the Atlantic Ocean on the E., New Jersey forms a sort of peninsula, so to speak. Were it not that its trade is monopolized by New York and Philadelphia, New Jersey has great advantages in position for a commercial state. The Delaware is navigably 120 miles from the sea for ocean craft of the smaller kind, and for ships for 96 miles; while on the Atlantic side, for more than half its extent, there are numerous inlets and lagoons admitting smaller vessels; and on the N.E., Raritan and Newark Bays, and Hudson River, accessible to vessels of heavy tonnage; so that there is nothing but the circumstance mentioned above to prevent

New Jersey becoming a great entrepôt of foreign and coasting trade. Besides the rivers mentioned as lavaging the shores of the state, are a number of smaller streams traversing the interior; the most important of which are the Passaic and Hackensack, emptying into Newark Bay, in the N.E.; Raritan River, draining the northern and central portions, and pouring its waters into the bay of the same name; Maurice River, in the S.W., discharging itself into the Delaware Bay, and Great Egg Harbor River, emptying directly into the Atlantic Ocean. These are severally navigable for coasters, in the order named, 10, 15, 17, and the last two 20 miles each. Raritan Bay and Arthurkill Sound cut off Staten Island from New Jersey. This island, politically, belongs to New York, but by position, to New Jersey. There are a number of low sandy islands along the Atlantic, cut off from the mainland by lagoons. These are generally unfruitful, and of little value.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The Atlantic shores of New Jersey are renowned for their sea-bathing resorts. The most important of these is Cape May, at its southern extremity, which is probably more frequented than any bathing-place in America. Its beach slopes gradually, and being covered with a fine, hard, white sand, forms a delightful promenade and drive when the tide is out. Here are about 10 or 12 hotels, capable of receiving from 200 to 2000 guests each; besides smaller hotels and boarding-houses without number. Long Branch, a few miles below Sandy Hook, ranks next in the number of its visitors; but Deal, Squam Beach, and Tuckerton are also much frequented. A railroad has recently been completed to Absecon Beach, (a popular bathing resort,) 40 miles N.E. of Cape May. Schooley's Mountain, in Morris county, 1100 feet high, with a mineral spring on its summit, and commanding some very fine prospects, has long been much visited in the summer season. Brown's Mills, 20 miles E. of Burlington, situated among the pines, is considered particularly beneficial to consumptive patients. Among its natural objects, the Passaic Falls, in the river of the same name, deserves particular mention. They are situated near the village of Paterson, which owes its importance as a manufacturing town entirely to these falls, which are 70 feet in perpendicular height, and form (when the river is full) an imposing scene. In the ordinary season of visiting, the water does not run over the falls to any great extent, being drained off by the mills. It has, however, at all times, a wild and romantic aspect. New Jersey shares with Pennsylvania another still more interesting object, in the passage of the Delaware through the Blue Mountains—generally called the Delaware Water Gap. (See PENNSYLVANIA.) In Warren county, 15 miles N. of Belvidere, there is a small mountain lake, perhaps 2 miles in circumference, at an elevation, it is said, of near 1400 feet above the level of the Delaware River. It is known to be very deep, and abounds with sunfish, perch, and other fish. The lake seems to lie almost on the summit of the mountain, and from its immediate vicinity is obtained a magnificent view of the river below, and of the surrounding country for a distance of many miles. The Nevisink Hills, already noticed, near Sandy Hook, command extensive views both seaward and landward, and are crowned with a lighthouse. Weehawken Heights, near Hoboken, (the commencement of the celebrated Palisades,) are the termination of such a promenade as is seldom offered in the vicinity of any great capital. They command a near view of New York City and Harlem, and a more remote one of Staten Island and the Narrows, through which may be caught a faint glimpse of the ocean.

Climate.—The severity of the climate is somewhat mitigated in the southern portion by its proximity to the sea; while in the N. it partakes of the characteristics of the S. of New York and the N. of Pennsylvania. According to the meteorological tables kept at Lambertville, by L. H. Parsons, in the year ending June 30, 1854, the mean height of the mercury at 2 P. M. for July, was $85^{\circ} 64'$; August, $84^{\circ} 92'$; September, $78^{\circ} 53'$; October, $52^{\circ} 42'$; November, $53^{\circ} 50'$; December, $39^{\circ} 31'$; January, $37^{\circ} 27'$; February, $40^{\circ} 16'$; March, $47^{\circ} 76'$; April, $63^{\circ} 44'$; May, $73^{\circ} 63'$; and June, 84° . Average for the year, $61^{\circ} 72'$; maximum, (June 27th.) 98° ; minimum, $1^{\circ} 75'$, (January 3d.) There were 42 perfectly clear days; cloudy, 44; and rain or snow on 101 days. Water fell 46.84 inches. The peach and cherry blossomed on the 6th of May; the apple on the 9th.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of New Jersey in the central and southern portions has much of it been underlaid: though naturally light and sandy, and in many places poor, it is very easily improved, easily worked, and by the aid of the marl which it embowels in large quantities, may be made to produce good crops of wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes. Where the white sand prevails, as it does in some parts of the centre and S., and near the sea-coast, the soil is worth but little. The shore on Long Branch and Deal Beaches is said to be the only fertile territory immediately on the coast from Maine to Georgia. The northern portion is well adapted both to tillage and pasturage, and is of moderate fertility. Some of the productions of this

state are of particular importance to the great cities on her borders, as they furnish them with the greater portions of their milk and water melons, and a great quantity of sweet potatoes and market vegetables. The staple productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, and butter, besides large quantities of sweet potatoes, peas, beans, wool, buckwheat, orchard and market products, cheese, butter, hay, beeswax, honey, grass-seeds, and flax; and some tobacco, barley, wine, hops, silk, and maple sugar. In 1850 there were in New Jersey 23,903 farms, occupying 1,767,991 acres of improved land, (about 75 acres to each farm,) and producing 1,601,190 bushels of wheat; 1,255,578 of rye; 8,759,704 of Indian corn; 3,378,003 of oats; 14,174 of peas and beans; 3,297,236 of Irish potatoes; 808,015 of sweet potatoes; 878,934 of buckwheat; 91,331 of grass-seeds; 355,396 pounds of wool; 9,487,210 of butter; 365,756 of cheese; 182,965 of flax; 156,694 of beeswax and honey; 435,950 tons of hay; value of live stock, \$10,679,291; orchard products, \$607,268; market products, \$475,242, (the last two the largest relatively in the Union;) slaughtered animals, \$2,638,552.

Forest Trees.—There are extensive forests of pine in the southern and central parts of the state, much of which is converted into charcoal, and sold in the Philadelphia market. In the 8. are some valuable cedar swamps. The other forest trees are those peculiar to the latitude, as various species of oak, hickory, sycamore, sassafras, dogwood, &c. New Jersey has long been celebrated for its peach, and the vicinity of Newark and Elizabethtown for its apple orchards. Plums, apricots, cherries, &c., are the other fruits.

Manufactures.—New Jersey is extensively engaged in manufactures, for which it enjoys great facilities in its abundance of water-power and fuel, and in its nearness to great markets. In 1850 there were in the state 4108 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, engaged in mining, manufactures, and mechanic arts, employing \$22,184,730 capital; raw material worth \$21,992,186; and 28,549 male and 8762 female hands, and yielding products valued at \$39,713,556; of these, 21 were cotton factories, employing \$1,483,500 capital, 616 male and 1096 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$666,645, and producing 8,122,580 yards of stuffs, and 2,000,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$1,109,524; 41 woollen factories, employing \$494,274 capital, 411 male and 487 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$648,637, and producing 771,100 yards of stuffs, and 350,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$1,164,446; 119 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$2,860,643, and 2335 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,200,620, and producing 42,452 tons of castings, wrought iron, &c., valued at \$2,225,550; 133 tanneries, employing \$572,857 capital, consuming raw material worth \$423,637, and producing leather valued at \$724,466; and \$409,655 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 103,760 bushels of barley; 254,000 of Indian corn; 58,400 of rye; 409,700 of apples, and 42 tons of hops, producing 24,750 barrels of ale, &c., and 1,250,530 gallons of whiskey and wine. Home-made manufactures were produced, valued at \$112,781. At Paterson are mills for the manufacture of silk, employing 700 hands, and said to be the most extensive in the United States.

Internal Improvements.—Lying in the direct line of communication between the two greatest cities of America, as well as in the regular route of travel between the North and South, New Jersey was among the first of the states to be traversed by railway. Four lines of railroad cross the entire state; one of which unites Jersey City, (a suburb of New York,) through Trenton, with Philadelphia; a second, Elizabethtown with Easton; a third, South Amboy with Camden, opposite Philadelphia, and a fourth runs from Camden to the sea-shore, at Absecon. A branch from Jersey City intersects the New York and Erie Railroad, at Ramapo, another diverges from the same place to Dover, in Morris county; a branch from Freehold meets the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Jamesburg, and one is in course of construction from Camden to Cape May. Trenton is united with Easton, Pennsylvania, and with Belvidere. Besides these there are some short branch roads of a few miles only in length. In Jan. 1855, there were in this state 437 miles of railway completed.

New Jersey is also traversed by two canals, having a total length of 147 miles; one of which, connecting New Brunswick with Bordentown, opens an internal navigation between New York and Philadelphia, and is the track of an immense transit trade between the two great cities and other towns further east and south. Easton and Newark are also united by a canal which is the channel of a great coal trade.

The annual report of the State Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad for 1854, gives the gross receipts of the Company at \$1,682,436, and the expenditures at \$1,132,029, showing an excess of \$550,407. The net earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal for the year were \$303,186. The whole revenue accruing to the state for the year 1854 from all sources was \$134,071, of which \$61,175 accrued from transit duty on the railroad; the sum of \$44,035 for transit duty on the canal. During the year the Belvidere Railroad

has been opened to Easton, and the Flemington Railroad from Flemington to Lambertville. The number of passengers carried on the road has been as follows: In the Camden and Amboy Railroad trains, between Philadelphia and New York, 83,447 first class, and 53,745 emigrant passengers, exclusive of way-travellers.

In 1853, the New Jersey Railroad (from Jersey City to Bordentown, via Trenton) carried 2,170,243 passengers, of every grade, way and through passengers, and 48,167 tons of freight. The Camden and Amboy Railroad receipts for the same year amounted to \$1,744,207.

Commerce.—The direct trade of New Jersey, though surrounded by navigable waters on all sides but one, is very small, being almost wholly carried on through the ports of New York and Philadelphia, though this state has several ports of entry. Her internal and transit trade, however, is very great, being, as before remarked, the highway between the two greatest cities in the Union. A large amount of coal, too, crosses the state from the mines of Pennsylvania to the city of New York and other places. The British line of steamers has its entrepôt at Jersey City, in this state. The tonnage of New Jersey in 1854, was 105,917, and the number of vessels built, 63, with an aggregate tonnage of 8554. Value of foreign imports, \$3971; exports, \$2225; tonnage entered, 3303; and cleared, 2029.

In 1853, there were transported on the Raritan Canal (extending across the state from the Delaware River to Raritan Bay) nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal, 13,500,000 feet of timber and lumber, 1,150,074 bushels of grain and feed; 93,331 barrels of flour, 34,728 tons of iron, and 143,000 tons of general merchandise; and in 1854, 1,283,148 tons of coal, and 1,386,860 cubic feet of timber; do. lumber, 12,270,566 do.; do. grain and feed, 1,069,700 bushels; do. flour, 206,097 barrels, carried through. Amount of iron, 36,669 tons. Through merchandise, not included above, 176,382 tons.

The following Table shows the quantity of way freight carried on the Camden and Amboy Railroad in the years named:

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1833	1,451	1847	15,992	1851	21,474
1840	3,356	1848	15,095	1852	21,305
1845	7,498	1849	11,815	1853	67,424
1846	13,198	1850	20,503	1854	43,134

Education.—According to the census of 1850, there were in New Jersey 4 colleges, with 470 students, and \$79,700 income, of which \$6000 was from endowments; 1479 public schools, with 78,205 pupils, and \$216,992 income, of which \$85,562 was from public funds, \$75,653 from taxation, and \$3573 from endowments; 219 academies and other schools, with 9569 pupils, and \$226,388 income, of which \$1800 was from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 91,601. Adults who could not read and write, 18,665, of whom 6878 were of foreign birth. In 164 townships which reported in December, 1854, there were 165,031 children, between the ages of 5 and 16, of whom 87,306 (in the townships reporting) attended schools. The school fund amounted to \$403,205. Expended for school purposes, \$396,571, of which about one-sixth was a state appropriation. New Jersey College, at Princeton, is one of the oldest seats of learning in the United States, and one of the highest in reputation, having educated some of the leading men in the nation. According to the American Almanac, there were in New Jersey, in 1854, 3 colleges, with 428 students, and 2 theological schools, with 178 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 814 churches in this state in 1850, the Baptists owned 108, the Christians 8, the Congregationalists 8, Dutch Reformed 66, Episcopalians 52, Free Church 7, Friends 52, Lutherans 7, Methodists 312, Presbyterians 149, Roman Catholics 23, Swedenborgians 2, Union Church 5, Unitarians 2, Universalists 3, and minor sects 10; giving one church to every 602 persons. Value of church property, \$3,680,936.

Periodicals.—According to the census of 1850, there were published in New Jersey, 6 daily, 43 weekly, and 2 semi-monthly newspapers and magazines, with an aggregate annual circulation of 4,098,678 copies.

Public Institutions.—New Jersey has a fine state prison near Trenton, conducted on the solitary system, in which there were in January, 1855, 208 prisoners. The prison yields a revenue to the state. There is a library of 1029 volumes, for the use of the prisoners. A house of refuge was commenced at Kingston, in Middlesex county, but after an expenditure of \$20,331, the work was discontinued. The noblest institution in New Jersey is her insane asylum, which was opened in May, 1848, and is under excellent management. January, 1853, there were 182 patients in this institution, but during the year there had been under treatment 292 persons. The institution was being enlarged in 1854. There were in New Jersey, in 1850, 77 public libraries, with 43,903 volumes; 45 school and Sunday-school, with 12,664; 4 college, with 24,000 volumes; and 2 church libraries, with 338 volumes. The Historical Society of New Jersey, at Newark, has a library of 1811 volumes, and has published 7 volumes of transactions.

Population.—New Jersey was originally settled by Dutch

in the N.E., English in the central, and Swedes in the south-western part; but of these the English portion predominated, and gave tone to the rest. At present, with the same predominance, it partakes of the usual mixed character of the population of the Union. In 1790, it numbered 184,139 inhabitants; 211,949 in 1800; 245,555 in 1810; 277,575 in 1820; 320,823 in 1830; 373,306 in 1840; and 489,555 in 1850; of whom 233,452 were white males; 232,057 white females; 11,798 free colored males; 12,012 free colored females; 103 male, and 122 female slaves. This population was distributed into 89,080 families, occupying 81,084 dwellings. Pop. to square mile 58.84. Of the entire population 385,429 were born in the state; 45,012 in other states of the Union; 11,377 in England; 31,092 in Ireland; 2429 in Scotland and Wales; 581 in British America; 10,686 in Germany; 942 in France; 1257 in other countries; and 525 whose places of birth were unknown. In the twelve months preceding June 1st, 1850, 2392 paupers received aid, of whom 576 were foreigners, at an expense of near \$40 for each person. There occurred in the same period, 6466 deaths, or about 13 in every 1000 persons. Of 189 deaf and dumb, 5 were colored persons; of 207 blind, 29 were colored; of 379 insane, 9 were colored, and of 419 idiotic, 13 were colored. Of the entire population, 266 were engaged in mining; 56,701 in agriculture; 2283 in commerce; 27,004 in manufactures; 1143 in navigating the ocean; 1625 in internal navigation, and 1627 in the learned professions.

Counties.—New Jersey is divided into 20 counties, viz. Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, and Warren. Capital, Trenton.

Cities and Towns.—Notwithstanding New Jersey has on its borders, in the neighboring states of New York and Pennsylvania, the two greatest cities in America, it is studded with populous and thriving towns and villages. The largest of these is Newark, population, in 1850, 38,893, (45,500 in 1853;) besides which there are Paterson, 11,338, (in 1854, 17,615;) New Brunswick, 10,008; Camden, 9479; Jersey City, 6856, (in 1853, 18,456;) Trenton, 6460, and Burlington, 4536. The other most important places are Hackensack, Hoboken, 5527 in 1853; Morristown, Gloucester, Elizabethtown, Rahway, 7000 in 1853; Princeton, Freehold, Mount Holly, Bordentown, and Salem, with populations varying from 2000 to 4000.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The Governor of New Jersey is elected for three years, by popular vote, and receives \$1800 salary and fees. The Senate is composed of 20 members, elected for three years and the House of Representatives of 60, elected annually. The legislature meets the first Tuesday in January. The judiciary consists—1. Of a court of errors and appeals, composed of a chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, and six other judges appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 6 years, one judge retiring each year. The pardoning power lies in this court in conjunction with the governor. 2. A court of chancery, which holds 3 sessions annually at Trenton, the chancellor or judge of which is appointed by the governor for 7 years; and, 3. Of a supreme court, composed of one chief and four associate justices, who are nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate. 4. Of circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer, held by the justices of the supreme court in each county 3 times a year. 5. Of courts of common pleas, composed of 5 judges appointed by the legislature, for 5 years, who receive fees, but no salaries. The other judges receive from \$1400 to \$1800 per annum. Any white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the state one year, and in the county five months next preceding an election, is entitled to vote. New Jersey has 5 members in the national House of Representatives, and 7 votes for President of the United States. The assessed value of property, in 1850, was \$100,000,000, personal estate estimated; public debt in 1854 only \$65,000; school fund, \$403,205; productive property, \$279,540; unproductive, \$764,670; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$90,000; including schools, geographical survey, and lunatic asylum, \$180,464. (for 1854.) In January, 1855, New Jersey had 20 incorporated banks, with \$3,935,850 capital, a circulation of \$2,842,032, and \$748,595 in coin. The free banking law partially prevails in this state, and the free banks, at the same date, had \$1,378,935 capital, \$710,653 circulation, and \$77,857 in coin.

History.—Settlements were made in New Jersey, soon after their arrival in New York, by the Dutch, at Bergen, between the years 1614 and 1624. A Swedish colony was founded in the S.W. in 1627, near the shores of the Delaware River. In 1664 this state fell with New York into the hands of the Duke of York, who assigned it to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. In compliment to the latter, who was an inhabitant of the Isle of Jersey, in the English Channel, it received its name. Penn and Carteret divided the state into East and West Jersey, (more properly North and South.) In 1776, Penn taking West, and Carteret East Jersey. The latter sold his share to twelve Friends in 1683.

The first General Assembly was held in New Jersey, in 1681. East and West Jersey were united eleven years after, and formed part of New York till 1702, when they were restored to the crown. This colony escaped the inroads of the savages, which so afflicted most of the older settlements. It was, however, the scene of several engagements in the Revolution, the most important of which were the capture of 900 Hessians by Washington, at Trenton, December 26, 1776; the battle of Princeton, a few days after; and the battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778, all of which resulted favorably to the American cause, and in all of which Washington was present. The American army wintered at Morristown in 1776-77.

NEW JERUSALEM, post-office, Berks co., Pennsylvania. **NEW KENT**, a county in the E.S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 100 square miles. The Pamunkey River forms its boundary on the N.E., and the Chickahominy on the S.W. The surface is moderately hilly, and the soil of middling quality. The Pamunkey or York River is navigable on the border of the county. Formed in 1654. Capital, New Kent Court House. Pop. 6064; of whom 2654 were free, and 3410 slaves.

NEW KENT COURT HOUSE, the capital of New Kent co., Virginia, 20 miles E. of Richmond. It contains, besides county buildings, a few stores.

NEW KINGSTON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

NEW KINGSTON, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NEWKIRK'S MILLS, post-office, Fulton co., New York.

NEW LANCASTER, a post-office of Tipton co., Indiana.

NEW LANCASTER, a post-village of Warren co., Illinois, on the road from Peoria to Burlington, in Iowa.

NEWLAND, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NEWLANDS, a parish of Scotland, co. and 6 miles N.W. of Peebles. Here are the remains of Drochil Castle, built by Morton, regent of Scotland.

NEWLAND SIDE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

NEW LEBANON, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Columbia co., New York. Pop. 2300.

NEW LEBANON, a Shaker village of Columbia co., New York, 2 miles S. of New Lebanon Springs. It contains 10 or 12 large dwellings, occupied by the society in common; also various smaller dwellings and shops. The Shakers possess over 2000 acres of land in the vicinity of the village. They manufacture a number of small articles, in which they exhibit much ingenuity and skill.

NEW LEBANON, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of Camden co., North Carolina, near Pasquotank River, at the S. terminus of Dismal Swamp Canal, 155 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of Sullivan co., Indiana, 110 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 60 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

NEW LEBANON CENTRE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York.

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, a beautiful post-village of Columbia co., New York, 23 miles S.E. of Albany. Here are mineral springs and several hotels, much frequented as a summer resort. The village contains a bank, and a large manufactory of thermometers, producing about 25,000 annually.

NEW LEINSTER, (lin'ster,) an island of the New Zealand group, (which see.)

NEW LENOX, a post-township of Will co., Illinois. Pop. 617.

NEW LEON, (Sp. *Nuevo Leon*, nwá'vo lá-on'), a state of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 24° and 27° 30' N., and lon. 99° and 100° 40' W., enclosed by Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, and Coahuila. Area 16,687 square miles. Pop. 133,361. The surface is generally mountainous; principal river, the Tigra. The soil is fertile. The mineral products comprise lead, gold, silver, and salt. The chief towns are Monterey (the capital,) Florida, Saltillo, and Linares.

NEW LEXINGTON, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

NEW LEXINGTON, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, 130 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

NEW LEXINGTON, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 60 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

NEW LEXINGTON, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, 50 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

NEW LEXINGTON, a village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on Des Moines River, 80 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

NEW LIBERTY, a post-village of Owen co., Kentucky, 33 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. 400.

NEW LIBERTY, a small post-village of Pope co., Illinois, on the Ohio River.

NEW LIGHT, a post-village of Wake co., North Carolina.

NEW LIMERICK, a township of Aroostook co., Maine, 125 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 160.

NEW LIN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 738.

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NEW LISBON, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 15 miles S.W. of Cooperstown. Pop. 1773.

NEW LISBON, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

NEW LISBON, a thriving town, capital of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Little Beaver River, and on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 155 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 56 miles N.W. of Pittsburgh. The town is neatly and compactly built. The surrounding country is fertile, populous, and highly improved. The extensive water-power of the river is partially employed in mills, &c. The Sandy and Beaver Canal extends from the Ohio Canal at Bolivar to the Ohio River. This town is in the midst of the great wool-growing region of Ohio. It contains about 7 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 1 bank, and several woollen factories, iron foundries, and flouring-mills. Laid out in 1802. Pop. about 2500.

NEW LISBON, a post-village in Henry co., Indiana, 50 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis.

NEW LISBON, a post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 89 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It was laid out in 1850.

NEW LIV/ERPOOL, a small village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River, 7 miles S. of Quebec.

NEW LONDON, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Pawcatuck, and on the W. by the Connecticut River, and is principally watered by the Thames River (which traverses it nearly N. and S.) and its branches. It borders on Long Island Sound for about 25 miles, affording great facilities for navigation and the fisheries, the latter of which are carried on to a considerable extent. The surface is hilly, and in the S.W. part mountainous. The soil is fertile, but more adapted to grazing than tillage. The Connecticut River is navigable for steamboats along part of the western border of this county, and the Thames River is navigable for sloops to Norwich City. The county is traversed by the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, and partly intersected by the Norwich and Worcester and New Haven and New London Railroads. Seats of justice, Norwich and New London. Pop. 51,821.

NEW LONDON, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 30 miles W.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 945.

NEW LONDON, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of New London county, Connecticut, is situated on the right bank of the Thames River, 3 miles from the ocean, and 50 miles E. of New Haven. Lat. $41^{\circ} 22' N.$, lon. $72^{\circ} 9' W.$ It is built on a declivity facing the S. and E. The site being considerably encumbered with granite rocks, it was not laid out with any great regard to regularity, though within a few years much has been done in the way of grading and other improvements to overcome the original inequalities of the surface. The elevation back of the city affords an extensive and varied prospect. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the custom-house, a fine granite edifice, the court-house, and the churches, of which the Baptists have 3; the Congregationalists 2; the Methodists 2; the Episcopalians 1; the Catholics 1; and the Universalists 1; in all, 10. The educational institutions are the New London Normal Institute of Music, the New London Female Academy, the Bartlett High School, and 16 public schools, including the different grades. Increased attention has of late been paid to the subject of education, and the schools generally are in a flourishing condition. Five newspapers are published here, of which 2 are dailies.

The harbor of New London is one of the best in the United States. It is 3 miles long, 5 fathoms deep, and seldom obstructed with ice. It is environed by hills, and defended by Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, the former of which is garrisoned. The inhabitants have long been extensively engaged in the whale fishery, which employs about 1600 men and a large amount of capital. The coast trade and the other fisheries are also very important. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 23,241 tons registered, and 18,229 $\frac{1}{2}$ enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 16,961 tons were employed in the whale fishery; of the latter, 11,517 $\frac{1}{2}$ were employed in the coast trade, and 6276 in the cod and mackerel fisheries; 12 steamers are also owned, with an aggregate burthen of 4253 tons. The receipts from the whale fishery for the year were \$1,349,872. During the year 1853, 21 whalers arrived here, bringing 1107 bbls. of sperm oil, 45,990 of whale oil, and 1,881,200 lbs. of whale-bone; the quantities of the two latter were the greatest received at any port in the United States, except New Bedford. The value of the foreign imports, in 1852, was \$28,904, and of the exports, \$78,343. The vessels built during the year 1852-3 were 2 ships, 6 schooners, 4 sloops, and 1 steamer. Several extensive manufacturing establishments have recently commenced operations, among which may be mentioned the Alberton and Douglass Machine Company, with a capital of \$60,000; the New London Foundry and Machine Works, organized in 1852, with a capital of \$45,000, and the Nameaug Manufacturing Company, organized in 1853, having a capital of \$70,000. The New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Company was organized in 1848, with a capital of \$1,500,000, chiefly owned in New London. There are 4 banks, with an aggregate

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capital of about \$600,000, and a savings institution with \$706,144.67 on deposit. The streets are lighted with gas. The city has railroad communication with New Haven and the principal towns of the interior. New London was settled in 1644, by John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts. Pop. in 1830, 4335; in 1840, 5519; in 1850, 8991; in 1853, about 10,000.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 7 or 8 miles W. of Rome. It has several warehouses.

NEW LONDON, a post-township on the S. border of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2042.

NEW LONDON or **NEW LONDON CROSS ROADS**, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 74 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

NEW LONDON, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Campbell co., Virginia, 110 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

NEW LONDON, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

NEW LONDON, a thriving post-village and township in Huron co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus, 47 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, and is a place of rapid growth. The village is sometimes called **KIXO'S CORNERS**. Pop. 1218.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Howard co., Indiana, 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Kokomo.

NEW LONDON, a post-village, capital of Ralls co., Missouri, about 2 miles S. of Salt River, and 98 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City. It contains a brick court-house, 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

NEW LONDON, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 20 miles W.N.W. of Burlington.

NEW LONDON, a seaport on the N. coast of Prince Edward's Island, Queen's co., at the W. side of the entrance to Greenville Bay; in lat. $64^{\circ} 33' N.$, lon. $63^{\circ} 32' W.$

NEW LONDON LIGHTHOUSE, on the W. side of the entrance to the Thames River, Connecticut. It exhibits a fixed light 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $41^{\circ} 18' 54'' N.$, lon. $72^{\circ} 6' 49'' W.$

NEW LYME, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 195 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 628.

NEWLYN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

NEW MADISON, a thriving post-village of Darke co., Ohio, about 100 miles W. of Columbus.

NEW MADISON, an improving village of Madison co., Indiana, on Pipe Creek, 13 miles N. of Anderson.

NEW MADRID, a county near the S.E. extremity of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee and Kentucky, has an area of 880 square miles. The Whitewater, an affluent of the St. Francis, flows along the W. border. The surface is an alluvial plain, which does not contain a rock of any description. The soil is highly productive. It was severely injured by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812, by which about half of its area was sunk several feet and covered with water. The shocks were attended with loud explosions; and chasms were opened in the ground, from which volumes of water and steam were discharged. Islands in the Mississippi were sunk; the current of the river was driven back for several hours by the elevation of its bed, and overflowed the adjacent land. One of the lakes formed at this time is said to be nearly 60 miles long, and several miles wide. The legislature of Missouri, during the session of 1850 and 1851, made an appropriation for the purpose of reclaiming the sunken lands of this and the adjoining counties. Capital, New Madrid. Pop. 5541, of whom 4000 were free, and 1481 slaves.

NEW MADRID, capital of New Madrid co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 280 miles S.E. of Jefferson City. It does a large business in shipping corn, lumber, and cattle for Southern markets. The houses are mostly built of wood, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, by which this town was greatly injured in 1811. A newspaper is published here. Settled in 1780.

NEW MAHONING, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

NEWMAN'S MILLS. See **CANOE PLACE**.

NEWMANSTOWN, a village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 37 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 233.

NEWMANSVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

NEW MA/RION, a post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, on Graham's Creek, and on the Michigan Road, 75 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1851, near 300.

NEWMARKET, a market-town of England, counties of Suffolk and Cambridge, 13 miles E.N.E. of Cambridge, and 654 miles N.N.E. of London, with which it communicates by the Eastern Counties Railway, and a branch from Chesterford. Pop. in 1851, 3356, nearly half of whom are trainers, jockies, stable keepers, and grooms. The town is very well built, having many splendid residences of noble and wealthy patrons of "The Turf," elegant rooms belonging to the Jockey Club, numerous hotels, and immense ranges

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of stabling. The famous races of Newmarket are held on a beautiful heath W. of the town. The course, upwards of 4 miles in length, belongs to the Jockey Club, and is considered the best in England. The training ground, on a slope S. of the town, is also very fine. Seven race meetings, each lasting 3 days, are held yearly.

NEWMARKET, a small market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

NEWMARKET, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

NEW MARKET, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Boston and Maine, and Portsmouth and Concord Railroads, 25 miles S.E. of Concord. It is the seat of the New Market Manufacturing Company, who have here three large cotton-mills. Pop. 1937.

NEW MARKET or SNY/DETTOWN, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, 9 miles S. by E. of Flemington.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey.

NEW MARKET, a village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 10 miles E. by S. of Frederick.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Nelson co., Virginia, on James River, at the mouth of Tye River, 103 miles W. of Richmond, contains a tobacco warehouse and 2 mills. The post-office is named Tye River Warehouse.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Virginia, 150 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is delightfully situated in the Great Valley, between the Massanutten and North Mountains. There are several forges and factories in the vicinity, which abounds in iron ore. It contains 3 or 4 churches.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Randolph co., North Carolina.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina.

NEW MARKET, formerly GUL/LETTSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Georgia, 35 miles N.W. of Macon.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Madison co., Alabama, about 200 miles N. of Montgomery.

NEW MARKET, a flourishing post-village of Jefferson county, Tennessee, is pleasantly situated on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It stands in a long and very productive valley, and contains Holstein College, chartered in 1832; also a female institute. A railroad depot will be established here.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, 66 miles S. by W. of Frankfort.

NEW MARKET, a thriving post-village and township of Highland co., Ohio, 68 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Pop. 300; of the township, 1302.

NEW MARKET, a village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 35 miles below Louisville. Pop. about 300.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Vigo co., Indiana, 80 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

NEW MARKET, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Platte co., Missouri, 210 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Van Buren co., Iowa, near Des Moines River, 70 miles S.W. by S. of Iowa City.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 30 miles N.N.W. of Toronto. It contains several stores, hotels, and a foundry.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare. Pop. 1526.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 120 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1847.

NEW MARTINSBURG, a small village of Fayette co., Ohio, on Walnut Creek, about 50 miles S.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1839.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wetzel co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, 40 miles below Wheeling. It contains a court-house, a few stores, and several hundred inhabitants.

NEW MANSFILLON, a small village of Wayne co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, is situated near the border of a fine prairie.

NEW MATAMORA, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

NEW MAYSVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 14 miles N.E. of Greencastle.

NEW MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

NEW MEXICO, (Sp. *Nuevo Mexico* or *Mejico*, nwe'vo méh'ne-ko; Fr. *Nouveau Mexique*, noo'vô' mē'xēek'; Ger. *Neu-Mexico*, not-mēx'ē-ko.) a territory of the United States of North America, and a portion of the tract acquired from Mexico by the treaties of 1848 and 1854, extends from 31° 20' to 38° N. lat., and from 103° to 117° W. lon., being about 700 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and about 470 miles in breadth from N. to S., including an area of 207,007 square miles. It is bounded N. by Utah and Kansas terri-

tries, E. by Kansas and Indian Territories and Texas, S. by Texas and Mexico, and W. by California.

Face of the Country, &c.—This extensive tract is for the most part a high table-land, crossed by several ranges of mountains, and generally destined to hopeless sterility. The valleys of the Rio Grande and its tributaries occupy the eastern part of New Mexico, and lie between and among different ranges of the Rocky Mountain chain, which crosses the territory from N. to S. The western limit of the Rio Grande Valley is the Sierra Madre Mountains, and the eastern the Jumanas, the Del Cabello, and other ranges of the Rocky Mountains. Much the larger portion of the territory lies W. of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and partakes of the general character of the Fremont Basin. (See UTAH.) The mountain ranges in the E. are the Guadalupe, Sacramento, Organ, (Sierra de los Organos,) Sierra Blanca, Huaca, and other divisions which diverge from the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and pass off into Texas, forming the western boundary of the valley of the Pecos. A broken ridge of mountains coats the Gila River for a considerable distance, completely hemming it in for a great part of its course, and rising, according to Major Emory, to 4347 and 5274 feet, in two places estimated by him. Mount Taylor, in a S.W. direction from Santa Fe, among the Sierra Madre Mountains, has been computed at 10,000 feet elevation above the valley of the Rio Grande, itself a high table-land of 6000 feet in the N. part, 4800 feet at Albuquerque, and 3000 feet at El Paso. West of the Sierra Madre are several detached ranges of which we know but little, and which traverse a country for the most part sterile, except in occasional narrow valleys, which border the streams.

Minerals.—It is highly probable that New Mexico abounds in the precious metals, but owing to the jealousy of the aborigines, and the unskilfulness with which, even when worked at all, they have been managed, they have not, so far as we are informed, hitherto produced abundantly; yet gold and silver are known to exist, and mines of both metals have been worked. Gold has been found in several places between and along the Gila and Colorado Rivers, and the indications are, that the precious ore will, at a future day, be largely produced here. Mines of this metal have been worked in a district among the Placer Mountains, 40 miles S.W. of Santa Fe; but it is said to be found most abundantly about the San Pedro River, which empties into the Gila from the S. Silver-mines, 80 miles N.E. of El Paso, and near Dona Ana, are reputed to be the richest in New Mexico. This metal also exists S. of the Gila towards its mouth. Iron occurs in abundance, and gypsum in large quantities has been found near Algodones; copper is plentiful, and mines of that metal were extensively worked in the vicinity of what is now Fort Webster, previous to 1836, when the forays of the Indians caused their abandonment. Gold is found in the same vicinity. Some coal is found, and salt lakes, about 100 miles S.S.E. of Santa Fe, have been resorted to for that necessary culinary article. Recent reports state that silver-mines have been discovered about 18 miles E. of Fort Fillmore. Lead is also found.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo del Norte, as it was formerly called, which crosses the entire territory from N. to S., is the largest river of New Mexico, and drains the great valley which lies between the Sierra Madre Mountains on the W., and the Jumanas, and the Sierra Huaca or Waco Mountains on the E. The Pecos River drains the eastern slope of the same mountains, and passes off into Texas. The Puerco, a river of 200 miles in length, is the principal tributary of the Rio Grande from the W.; but in the hot season it is often completely evaporated in the lower part of its course, rendering no tribute whatever to the parent stream. The Canadian River has its sources in the N.E. of New Mexico, from which it runs in a S.E. direction, to join the Arkansas. The Gila, which rises on the western slope of the Sierra Madre, runs almost directly W. to its mouth in the Colorado. The Salinas, its principal tributary from the N., drains the central regions of the territory. The San Pedro is the most important affluent from the S. The San Francisco empties itself into the Salinas. The Colorado is formed by the Green and Grand Rivers, which unite in about 36° N. lat., and running S.W. for about 150 miles, receives the Virgen, turns to the S., and forms the W. boundary, from 35° N. lat., to 20 miles below the mouth of the Gila. These rivers are of very little importance to navigation, seldom being deep enough for any craft beyond a canoe or flat-boat.* Indeed, for a great part of the year, the tributary rivers have either dry channels, or are a succession of pools. Major Emory found the Rio Grande itself but 25 yards wide, and hub-deep at Albuquerque, 300 miles from its source. He also states that it seldom rises more than two feet. Lieutenant Simpson found it 200 yards wide, and four feet deep, 150 miles further S., in September, 1849. He afterwards mentions crossing in a ferry at Albuquerque.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Crossed as New Mexico is

* A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, in the summer of 1854, says of the Colorado: "At no point from Fort Yuma to the mouth of the Virgen, is the water less than 10 feet deep."

by lofty chains of mountains, it cannot fail to possess many objects of striking interest in its scenery; but they have been hitherto imperfectly explored west of the Rio Grande. Among and beyond the Sierra Madre Mountains, are vast cañons, (kan-yóns,) i. e. deep channels in the earth, mostly forming the beds of streams, often two or three hundred feet in depth, and almost shut out from the light of day. In the same region are found steep bluffs of red and white sandstone rock, worn by the action of the elements into very striking resemblances of fortresses, castles, &c. Lieutenant Simpson has given some sketches of the most remarkable, in his recent work on New Mexico. One curiosity of the country is the deserted pueblos, or Indian villages, which give evidence of having been the abode of a much more dense population than subsists there at present. (See *Population*.)

"Cascade Grotto," says Lieutenant Whipple, "is too wildly beautiful to pass unnoticed. A series of cascades, formed by a mineral spring, which gushes from the mountain, leap from cliff to cliff, until they join the Gila, 1000 feet below. Beneath the first water-fall is a charming cave, filled with petrifications. Among the Organ Mountains, (themselves an object of great interest, rising as they do 3000 feet above the river,) a little stream whose source is far within a defile, tumbles over the rocks in a single fall of 50 feet." The celebrated Captain Walker reports two extraordinary falls in the Rio Virgen, one 200 miles from its mouth, with a perpendicular descent, in one unbroken sheet, of 1000 feet, where the stream is narrowed to 30 or 40 yards, and the cañon rises on each side to a nearly perpendicular height of 200 feet; and a second fall of 200 or 300 feet, about 30 miles higher up. The same authority thus speaks of the great cañon of the Colorado: "One of the most extraordinary natural features on the Continent, which extends for 200 miles above the mouth of the Virgen River, with lofty and almost perpendicular sides, suggesting the idea that the river had cleft its path entirely through the mountain. The waters wash up against the walls of the precipice, leaving not a foot of space between." From the same source we learn that "the country is entirely cut up with rocky ravines and fissures." A cañon that Captain Walker traversed—apparently the bed of a spring-torrent—in one instance entirely closed over his head, forming a natural tunnel 200 feet deep.

Climate.—The habitable part of the valley of the Rio Grande lies in the latitude of the northern and central portions of the Southern States; but its climate is very much modified by its great elevation, giving it a temperate but constant climate. The mercury sometimes rises to 100°, but the evenings are always cool. Some of the higher peaks of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. Considerable rain falls between July and October, but New Mexico has essentially a dry atmosphere, being most of the year parched where there is no irrigation.

Soil and Productions.—We have already characterized the soil as generally hopelessly sterile, but this generalization is not without considerable exceptions, as many parts of the valley of the Rio Grande, and of other streams, are highly productive, and yield fine crops of Indian corn, wheat, and other grains, besides apples, peaches, melons, apricots, and grapes. Among the valleys of the Sierra Blanca, in the N.E. of New Mexico, the pasturage is excellent; and the large valley of San Luis in the same region, is one of the most fertile in the territory. But in most places irrigation is necessary to successful agricultural operations. During the dry season, however, in some districts, even this resource fails, from the total evaporation of the streams. On the table-lands, which are utterly useless for agriculture, there grows a peculiar grass, which in the dry season cures and preserves its nutritious qualities. On this, cattle, sheep, horses, and mules feed all the winter, and preserve themselves in good condition. The mutton of New Mexico is excellent. The Indians on the Gila cultivate cotton, wheat, Indian corn, beans, melons, and other vegetables, by means of irrigation, and a small quantity of buckwheat, wine, butter, potatoes, and molasses. According to the census of 1850, there were in New Mexico 3750 farms, occupying 166,201 acres of improved land, producing 196,515 bushels of wheat; 365,411 of Indian corn; 15,688 of peas and beans; 6467 pounds of tobacco; 32,901 of wool, and 5848 of cheese; live stock valued at \$1,494,629; market garden products, \$6679; orchard, \$8231; and slaughtered animals, \$52,125.

Forest Trees.—Only a small portion of the surface is covered with forests, and the country is almost entirely destitute of the hard woods. Some of the streams are fringed with cottonwood, and pine of an inferior quality occurs on the mountains. Sycamore, ash, cedar, walnut, evergreen, oak, and willow, are found in small quantities.

Animals.—The deer, mountain-sheep, wild-hog, antelope, cougar, ocelot, lynx, brown, black, and grizzly bear, coyote, wolf, marmot, skunk, weasel, hare, rabbit, squirrel, beaver, and elk, are the principal quadrupeds N. of the Gila; turkey, geese, brant, swans, ducks, scorpions, and lizards are met with in this territory, though animal does not appear to be more prolific than vegetable life in this region.

Manufactures.—Twenty establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, were reported by the census of 1850 as engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing \$68,000 capital, 81 hands, and raw material worth \$100,000, yielding products valued at \$249,010. Domestic manufactures were produced to the value of \$6033.

Education.—On this head there is little to be said at present, but to speak of its absence, and to urge its introduction. According to the census report of 1850, there were in New Mexico one academy, with 40 students, 466 children attending schools, and 25,089 adults who could not read and write, of whom 660 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—In 1850, there were 73 churches, all belonging to the Roman Catholics, giving one church to every 835 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$94,100.

Periodicals.—In 1850 there were published in New Mexico, one weekly and one tri-weekly newspaper, with an aggregate annual circulation of 38,500 copies.

Population.—The population of New Mexico is of a very mixed character, but composed for the most part of domesticated nomad Indians, with an intermixture of Mexicans and Americans. According to the census of 1850, there were 61,547 inhabitants, (exclusive of Indians,) of whom 31,725 were white males, and 29,800 females; 19 free colored males, and 3 females; 38 were deaf and dumb; 98 blind; 11 insane, and 44 idiots. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, there occurred 1157 deaths, or nearly 19 in every one thousand persons. This population was divided into 13,502 families, occupying 13,453 dwellings. Population to square mile, .30. Of the whole, 58,415 were born in the territory; 772 in other parts of the United States; 43 in England; 292 in Ireland; 30 in Scotland and Wales; 215 in Germany; 26 in France; 35 in British America; 1507 in other foreign countries, and 209 whose places of birth were unknown. Of the whole population, 9 were engaged in mining, 14,084 in ordinary labor and in agriculture, 233 in trade, 803 in manufacturing, and 126 in the learned professions. The Indian population, according to the estimate of the Indian bureau at Washington, was 45,000 in 1853.

According to Mr. Bartlett, "In the district of country bounded on the east by the Rocky Mountains, the west by the Colorado River, the south by the river Gila, and extending northward about 300 miles, there exist many Indian tribes which have attained a higher rank in civilization than any other aborigines of the North American Continent north of the Valley of Mexico. The tribes of which I am speaking cultivate the soil; raise wheat, corn, and other articles for their subsistence; cotton, which they spin and weave into garments to cover their bodies; horses and cattle; and they erect their own dwellings, of greater or less capacity. In their pottery and household implements, too, they are before all others.

There is now in ruins, (situated on the Chaco, a branch of the San Juan,) the Pueblo Pintado, built of tabular pieces of hard gray limestone, three stories high, and containing on the ground-floor 64 apartments, some of them not more than five feet square, and the largest 12 by 6; also the Pueblo Wégi-gi with a circuit of 700 feet, and containing 99 apartments on the first floor; the Pueblo Una-vida with a circuit of 994 feet; the Hungo-Pavie with a circuit of 672 feet, and 72 rooms upon the ground-floor; and the Pueblo Chettro-Kettle, with a circuit of 1300 feet, and 124 apartments on the ground-floor. These several buildings were of three or four stories, one receding from the other, and all built of stone. Near the latter is a ruined edifice, about 1300 feet in circuit, which had been four stories high, with 139 rooms on the ground-floor. Allowing each story to recede as before, and the upper apartments to correspond with those below, this building contained not less than 641 apartments. Two miles beyond this are the ruins of a still larger building, called the Pefiasca Blanca, having a circuit of 1700 feet.

The Pueblo of Taos, in New Mexico, is one of the most remarkable now existing. It consists of an edifice about 400 feet long by 60 wide, and is divided into long ranges of apartments one above the other, forming a pyramidal pile of 50 or 60 feet, and five or six stories in height. This great building, it is said, affords habitations for five or six hundred people.

The second class, where the tribe or community live in a village, consists of buildings generally of one story, but sometimes of two. When of the latter, the entrance is by ladders from the outside, as before mentioned. The object of this is to render them perfectly isolated, and to afford them protection from an enemy. To render these dwellings more secure, villages and large edifices are usually built upon the summit of a rock, or hill, and when this is not convenient on the open plateau, where there is neither tree, bush, nor rock to conceal an enemy. These people often choose a spot near some eminence which may command a view of the adjacent country, where they may establish a look-out, and place a sentinel to give warning, if an enemy should approach."

Counties.—There are eight counties in New Mexico, viz.: Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, Santa Anna, Santa Fé, San Miguel, Taos, Valencia, and Socorro. Capital, Santa Fé.

Towns.—The principal settlements (we use this term because the limits of the towns are not defined with much accuracy) are Santa Fé, population 4846; La Cuesta, 2196; St. Miguel, 2008; Las Vegas, 1550; Zuñi or Tuñi, (an Indian pueblo or village,) 1292, and Tuckelata, 1320.

Government.—New Mexico, in common with all other territories of the United States, has a governor appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, who is also superintendent of Indian affairs, and receives a salary of \$2500 per annum. It has a council of 13 members elected for two years, and a house of representatives of 26 members, elected annually. The judiciary, appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice of the Senate, is composed of a chief and two associate judges, receiving \$2000 each per annum. Assessed value of property in 1850, \$5,083,474. Banks, none.

History.—Lying in the interior, and possessing no very great inducements to tempt emigration thither, New Mexico has not been the theatre of many striking events in history. As elsewhere stated, traces exist in the deserted and ruined pueblos of a much more dense Indian or Aztec population in former times than at present. It formed a Mexican province or department until the conquest of Mexico by the Americans, when, in Sept. 1850, it was constituted, with a portion of Upper California and Texas, a territory of the United States, under its present title. In 1854, its area was still further increased by the purchase of a portion of the N. part of Mexico, thus extending its southern boundary in one instance to 31° 20' N. latitude. The inhabitants are very much harassed by incursions from the Indians, who frequently attack the settlements, murder or carry off the men, women, and children, and drive off the flocks.

NEW MICHIGAN, a post-office of Livingston co., Illinois.

NEW MIDDLETON, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

NEW MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 12 miles E.S.E. of Canfield.

NEW MILFORD, a flourishing post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, near the intersection of the latter with the former, and 35 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport. The village is very handsome; it has broad streets, bordered with tasteful residences, several churches, a bank, and manufactories of carriages, hats, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 4508.

NEW MILFORD, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

NEW MILFORD, a small village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hackensack River, 18 miles N. of Jersey City.

NEW MILFORD, a post-village and township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. of Montrose. P. 1433.

NEW MILFORD, a post-village and township in Winnebago co., Illinois, on the Kishwaukee River, about 7 miles S. of Rockford. It has a flouring-mill, and about 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 509.

NEW MILLS, a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the Isla, 8 miles S.E. of Fochabers. Pop. 450.

NEWMILLS or TORRY, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Burn, 1½ miles E. of Culross. Pop. 420.

NEWMILNS, *nu-milnz*, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Irvine, 2½ miles E. of Galston. Pop. in 1851, 2211.

NEW MILLS, a village and township of England, co. of Derby, on the Gt. 8 miles E.S.E. of Stockport. It consists principally of a cluster of houses and factories, which extend along the crags and the turnpike road, and has a handsome district church, in the pointed style, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Independent and Roman Catholic chapels. Pop. 3595.

NEW MILTON, a post-office of Doddridge co., Virginia.

NEW MILTOWN, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

NEWMOAT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NEW MOSCOW, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

NEW MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Moures co., Pennsylvania.

NEW MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in Jay co., Indiana, 80 miles N.E. by E. of Indianapolis.

NEW MUNSTER, an island of the New Zealand group. See NEW ZEALAND.

NEWMAN, a thriving post-village, capital of Coweta co., Georgia, on the railroad from Atlanta to La Grange, 40 miles S.W. of the former. It contains a brick court-house, 2 churches, 2 academies, and a newspaper office. The railroad, which was opened in 1852, connects at the city of Atlanta with the principal railways of the state.

NEWMANSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Alachua co., Florida, 120 miles E.S.E. of Tallahassee.

NEWNHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 11 miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, on the Severn. Pop. in 1851, 1288. The town was anciently of importance. A sword of state, presented to it by King John, is still preserved.

NEWNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

NEWNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NEWNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NEWNHAM COURTNEY, parish of England, co. Oxford.

NEWNHAM, KINGS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 4 miles W.N.W. of Rugby; it has chalybeate springs.

NEWNHAM MURREN, a parish of England, co. Oxford.

NEW OHIO, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

NEW ORKNEY, an island group in the South Atlantic, forming a part of South Shetland, S.E. of Cape Horn. Chief islands, Pomona and Melville.

NEW ORLEANS,* (*Fr. Nouvelle-Orléans, nouv'vM or'lân-dôv*; *Ger. Neu-Orleans, nolor'hâ-ins*.) a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Orleans parish, Louisiana, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about 100 miles from its mouth; 1663 miles S.W. of New York; 1438 miles S.W. of Washington; 879 miles S.W. by W. of Charleston; 2025 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg; 1628 miles S. by W. of Chicago; 1200 miles S. of St. Louis; and about 2000 miles S. by E. of the Falls of St. Anthony. Lat. 29° 58' N., lon. 90° 7' W. New Orleans is built around a bend in the river, from which circumstance it has been denominated the "Crescent City." The site inclines gently from the margin of the Mississippi towards the marshy ground in the rear, and is from 2 to 5 feet below the level of the river at the usual spring freshets. To prevent inundations, an embankment or levee, about 15 feet wide and 6 feet high, has been raised, extending 120 miles above the city, and to Port Plaquemine, 43 miles below it. This forms a delightful promenade. In consequence of the change in the course of the river opposite New Orleans, large quantities of alluvion, swept from the north and held in suspension by the current, are here deposited. New formations from this cause in front of that portion of the quay most used for the purposes of commerce have been so rapid that it has been necessary within a few years to build piled wharves jutting out from 50 to 100 feet into the Mississippi. The levee here has also been gradually widened, so that an additional tier of warehouses has recently been erected between the city and the river. The old city proper, originally laid out by the French, is in the form of a parallelogram, 1320 yards long and 700 yards wide. Above this are what were formerly the faubourgs of St. Mary, Annunciation, and La Course; below, Marigny, Doucals, and Decouet; and in the rear, Tremé and St. John's. Lafayette, till recently under a separate government, is immediately above the city. In 1836, New Orleans was divided into 3 municipalities by act of the Assembly, each with distinct municipal powers. Again in April, 1852, these and Lafayette, with the faubourgs and other dependencies, extending from 6 to 7 miles along the river, and about 5 miles back to Lake Pontchartrain, were consolidated under one charter, the city assuming the debts.

The streets of New Orleans are of convenient breadth, well paved, and usually intersect each other at right angles. Canal Street is the broadest, being 190½ feet in width, with a grassplot in the middle about 25 feet wide, extending throughout its entire length. Most of the buildings are constructed of brick, and are generally low, except in the business portion, where they are usually 5 or 6 stories high. The dwellings in the suburbs, many of them, particularly in Lafayette, are surrounded with spacious yards, beautifully decorated with the orange, lemon, magnolia, and other ornamental trees. A basement about 6 feet high constitutes the only cellar, as none are sunk below the surface on account of the marshy character of the ground. In different sections of the city are several public squares, among which may be mentioned Jackson Square, formerly Place d'Armes, occupying the centre of the river front of the old town plot, now the First District. It is ornamented with shell walks, shrubbery, statues, &c., and is much frequented for recreation. Lafayette Square, in the Second District, is finely laid out, and adorned with a profusion of shade-trees. Congo Square, in the rear of the city, is also a handsome enclosure.

Public Buildings.—The United States Custom-house now in process of erection at New Orleans, when completed will be the largest building in the United States, with the exception of the Capitol at Washington, covering an area of 87,333 superficial feet. Its dimensions are—Canal Street front, 334 feet; Custom-house Street, 252 feet; New Levee Street, 310 feet; Old Levee Street, 297 feet; height, 82 feet. The general business room is 116 feet by 90, and has 50 windows. The material is from the Quincy quarries of Massachusetts. The United States Branch Mint in New Orleans is at the corner of Esplanade and New Levee Streets, near the river. It is a massive structure, 282 feet long, 108 feet deep, and 3 stories high, with 2 wings, each 81 feet by 29. The Municipal Hall, at the corner of St. Charles and Hevia Streets, opposite Lafayette Square, is a beautiful marble edifice in the Grecian style of architecture. It is principally occupied with public offices, among which are several of the city government. The Odd Fellows' Hall, erected in 1852, on Camp Street, opposite Lafayette Square, and the Merchants' Exchange on Royal Street, near Canal, are both extensive buildings, chiefly devoted to public use. The latter contains the City Post Office and Merchants' Reading Room.

* See note to ORLEANS, page 1804.

Many of the churches are large and costly structures. The Church of St. Louis, opposite Jackson Square, is a splendid edifice, adorned with a lofty tower on either side of the main entrance. The building was erected in 1850, on the site of the old church, which was pulled down. On the right and left of this edifice are 2 handsome buildings in the Tuscan and Doric orders, devoted to various purposes of the city government. The Jewish Synagogue, formerly the Canal-street Episcopal Church, is ornamented in front with a handsome colonnade. The Presbyterian Church, opposite Lafayette Square, the new Episcopal Church, on Canal Street, and St. Patrick's Church, on Camp Street, are elegant edifices, each adorned with a graceful spire. The latter is a conspicuous object to one approaching the city from the river. Of the 35 churches in the city in 1853, 12 were Roman Catholic, 7 Episcopal, 6 Presbyterian, 5 Methodist, 3 Lutheran, 2 Baptist; besides 3 Jewish synagogues.

The hotels of New Orleans are conducted upon a scale of magnitude scarcely equalled in any city of the Union. The St. Charles Hotel, situated on St. Charles Street, was completed in the autumn of 1852, at an entire cost of upwards of \$590,000. It occupies the site of the former building, destroyed by fire. The house has been leased for a term of 7 years, at the rate of \$30,000 per annum, till 1855, and \$40,000 for each succeeding year. The annual rent of the basement is estimated at \$16,000. The St. Louis Hotel, on St. Louis Street, and the Verandah Hotel, on Common Street, are also costly establishments. The city contains 4 or 5 theatres, the principal of which are the St. Charles, the Orleans, and the American. The first of these, situated on St. Charles Street, is 132 feet long by 170 deep, and cost, at the time of its erection, about \$350,000. At the Orleans Theatre the dramatic representations are in French. Among the most remarkable bank edifices may be mentioned the City Bank, on Toulouse Street, Canal Bank, on Magazine Street, and the Bank of Louisiana. Several of the market-houses are deserving of notice. St. Mary's Market, in the Second District, is 480 feet long and 42 feet wide. The Meat Market, on the Levee, and Washington Market, in the Third District, are also extensive buildings. The cotton presses of New Orleans, about 20 in number, are objects of much interest; each of these usually occupies an entire block. The centre building of the New Orleans Cotton Press is 3 stories high, and surmounted by a dome, the summit of which commands a fine view of the city. Not less than 150,000 bales of cotton, on an average, are annually pressed at this establishment.

Institutions.—The benevolent institutions of New Orleans are among the most extensive and best conducted in the United States. The Charity Hospital, situated on Common Street, between St. Mary and Gironde Streets, is a magnificent structure, 290 feet long, and 3 stories high. It is adorned with a cupola, and enclosed by beautiful grounds. The admissions to the hospital for the year 1852, as reported by the board of administrators, were 18,476, of which 15,969 were discharged, and 1884 died. Sixteen thousand medical cases were treated; there were also nearly 2500 surgical patients. The United States Naval Hospital is a handsome edifice, devoted to the purposes indicated by its title. It has a delightful situation on the opposite side of the river, a short distance above Algiers. Of the other medical establishments may be mentioned Stone's Hospital, in the rear of the city, on Canal Street, and the Franklin Infirmary, fronting on the Pontchartrain Railroad, each a fine building, affording excellent accommodations for the sick.

The literary and educational institutions, many of which have been recently established, are for the most part in a highly prosperous condition. The University of Louisiana, organized in 1849, has connected with it a law school and a flourishing medical college. The buildings are situated on Common Street, between Baronne and St. Phillip Streets, and occupy the entire front of the block. The Medical College standing in the centre is 100 feet front and 104 feet deep. More than 1200 matriculants for the ensuing season, had been enrolled on its lists in September, 1853. This department was founded in 1835, and has been fostered by the liberal acts of successive legislatures, among which may be mentioned an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of apparatus, paintings, drawings, plates, &c., illustrative of the various branches of medical science. Its museum of anatomy is very extensive. The pathological department is enriched by large collections from England and France, representing diseases of the eye and skin. The students of the college enjoy every facility for practice in the Charity Hospital, which is the largest institution in America for the reception and treatment of patients.

The number of school-houses in the city (as appears from the mayor's message in 1853) is 40, attended by 16,885 pupils. The increase in the number of pupils for the last twelve months has been 2004, equal to 23.9 per cent. Number of teachers, 211. Of the 40 school-houses, 17 belong to the city, and 23 are rented. The amount appropriated for school purposes during the year was \$188,020. New Orleans is distinguished for the ability displayed in the management of its public journals. About 20 newspapers are published

in the city, 9 or 10 of which are dailies. Several are printed in the French language. De Bow's Review, a work of the highest character, devoted chiefly to the interests of commerce, is issued monthly.

The following statement represents the condition of the eight banks of New Orleans on the 15th of May, 1854. *Liabilities.*—Aggregate circulation of \$8,127,846; deposits, \$12,077,613. Cash assets, specie, \$8,195,295; loans on deposit, \$17,409,767; foreign and domestic exchange, \$3,867,612. The assessed value of real and personal property in New Orleans, for 1852, amounted to \$70,194,930. Of this, \$56,103,475 was real estate, \$10,494,756 capital, and \$3,596,700 slave property. The revenue from the sale of licences amounted to \$105,181.

The deposits at the mint for the year ending December 31, 1852, as given in Hunt's Magazine, were \$7,656,909 of United States gold, and \$140,352 of other gold; total, \$7,797,261, against \$3,585,032 the previous year. The deposits at the mint for 1854, amounted to \$2,450,898, and the coinage to \$4,520,500.

Commerce.—New Orleans possesses unrivalled natural advantages for internal trade. The Mississippi River and its tributaries afford not less than 15,000 miles of navigable waters, communicating with a vast extent of country, illimitable in its resources, exhaustless in fertility, and embracing nearly every variety of climate. Every description of craft is employed in transporting the rich products of the upper regions of the "Father of Waters," to this great southern emporium. At one portion of its levee may be seen hundreds of flat-boats grounded on the "batture," and filled, some with fat cattle, horses, mules, hogs, and sheep; others with hay, corn, potatoes, butter, cheese, apples, and cider. The quay here is piled with lumber, pork, flour, and every variety of agricultural produce, as if the Great Valley had emptied its treasures at the door of New Orleans. Farther on is the steamboat landing, a distinctive feature of this metropolis. Here all is action—the very water is bosomed with life. Vessels of immense size move upon its bosom, acknowledging none of the powers of air. One is rounding-to in the stream, seeking a mooring. She is covered all over, a mountain of cotton—3000 bales, worth \$180,000. Twenty more, freighted with the same national commodity, are discharging their cargoes at the wharves, while huge piles, bale upon bale and story above story, cover the levee. New Orleans is the greatest cotton market in the world. Immediately above and below the flat-boat and steamboat landings is the foreign and coast-wise shipping, extending two and three tier deep for nearly four miles. Here may be seen vessels from all parts of the world, each bearing at its masthead the ensign of the respective nation to which it belongs.

Notwithstanding many remarkable evidences of prosperity, the merchants and business men of the South, for several years past, have seriously complained that in commercial importance New Orleans was continually falling behind her sister cities at the North and West, and that her former rank could only be regained by the wisest and most liberal management. Upon this subject one of her citizens, in January, 1852, held the following language:—"What, then, must be done for New Orleans? She must, by a wise and liberal stroke of policy, regain a part, if not the whole of the trade she has supinely lost, and open new sources of opulence and power, which are abundant all around her. She can do this by changing and modifying her laws bearing unequally and hardly upon capital and enterprise—by cheapening her system of government—by affording greater facilities and presenting less restrictions to commerce—by establishing manufactures, opening steamship lines to Europe, and conducting a foreign import trade; and finally, and what is of first importance, she should precede every effort by magnificent appropriations to railroads branching to the West, and the North, and the East, from a terminus at her centre, or from termini on such interior streams and rivers as are necessarily tributary to her. Now is the accepted time for action. *To-morrow will be too late!*"

Much that is here recommended has already been accomplished. Her laws have been modified; the public debt, which in March, 1852, amounted to \$7,702,329, \$2,000,000 of which was past due, had, through the improved credit of the consolidated city, April 1, 1853, been reduced to \$3,182,516, while \$437,320 still remained in the hands of the commissioners. In addition to the several railroads communicating with various points in the state, are two extensive lines now in process of construction, one called the New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, extending through Louisiana into Central Texas, and the other the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, designed to connect with the railway system of Tennessee and of the North-Western states. A charter has also been granted and a company organized for constructing a road to communicate with Mobile through the Pontchartrain Railroad. In all these New Orleans has a primary and paramount interest; and although the increased facilities of communication between the Western and the Northern Atlantic cities will doubtless divert a portion of the trade from

its natural channel, this will probably be more than compensated by the growing wealth of the states west of the Mississippi, which will be constantly adding to the already inexhaustible resources of the vast Mississippi valley.

The foreign and coastwise arrivals at the port of New Orleans for the year ending August 31, 1853, were—ships, 782; barques, 447; brigs, 245; schooners, 596; steamships, 244; and steamboats, 3253; total, 5617; being an increase of 488 vessels over the previous year. In addition to the above, there were 1044 arrivals of flat-boats, laden with cattle, lumber, and other produce, 175 of which were from Pennsylvania. The foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30, 1852, according to the statistics furnished by the treasury department, were 972, (tons 421,358,) of which 573 (tons 253,009) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 1115, (tons 544,482,) of which 716 (tons 370,741) were by American vessels. The shipping of the district, at the above-named date, amounted to an aggregate of 81,500½ tons registered, and 184,512½ tons enrolled and licensed; total, 266,013 tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 178,766½ tons were employed in the coast-trade, and 162,636½ tons in steam navigation.

The annexed Table exhibits the principal articles, with their estimated, averaged, and total value, received at New Orleans from the interior, during the two years (inclusive) ending August 31, 1853:—

Articles.	Amount 1853.	Ave- rage.	Value. Dollars.	Amount 1852.	Value. Dollars.
Apples, bbls.	49328	3 00	147984	20356	61068
Bacon, as'd, hds. & sks.	50347	70 00	352430	46734	326065
Bacon, as'd, bxs.	4009	30 00	120270	3628	108810
Bacon, hams, hds., & tes.	42864	65 00	2786420	28488	2694180
Bacon in bulk, lbs.	134300	7	9401	281280	2,502
Bagging, pieces	64144	13 00	833872	60044	780572
Rail rope, coils	121553	8 00	972424	90272	677040
Beans, bbls.	9494	7 00	66458	6388	45890
Butter, kgs. and skins.	44444	6 00	266664	44786	268686
Butter, bbls.	2184	28 00	61152	1778	53340
Beeswax, bbls.	194	50 00	9700	171	7895
Beef, bbls.	48565	13 00	631345	41227	494724
Beef, tierces	20236	18 50	369181	11528	172845
Beef, dried, lbs.	18900	8½	1606	26100	2084
Buffalo robes, pks.	17	75 00	2775	1300	97500
Cotton, bales	1064864	41 00	43259424	1429184	48592223
Cornmeal, bbls.	1798	3 00	5394	2514	7542
Corn in ear, bbls.	17670	73	12815	163008	114105
Corn, shelled, sacks	1225031	1 30	1592540	1397132	1876558
Cheese, boxes	39497	4 00	157988	7441	254643
Candles, boxes	68796	6 50	447174	43836	283616
Cider, bbls.	36	3 00	108	300	900
Coal, western, bbls.	700000	50	250000	850000	425000
Dr'd apples, peaches,	2237	4 00	8948	804	3216
Feathers, bags	2042	40 00	81680	2065	72275
Flaxseed, tierces	1279	8 00	10232	519	5190
Flour, bbls.	808672	4 50	3639024	977212	4403848
Furs, hds., bbls., and bxs.	730	.....	300000	2136	1000000
Hemp, bales	17644	17 00	300018	17149	257235
Hides	101469	2 00	202930	123687	247374
Hay, bales	175000	3 00	525000	43434	160002
Iron, pig, tons	121	40 00	4840	62	2460
Lard, bbls. and tes.	118243	36 00	4256808	125496	4537400
Lard, kegs	150872	5 50	829806	157409	789448
Leather, bundles	6309	30 00	189270	7572	227160
Lime, western, bbls.	33838	1 25	42297	42405	52981
Lead, pigs	210287	4 00	841148	267664	107064
Lead, bar, kgs. and bxs.	157	25 00	3925	1134	28360
Lead, white	745	4 00	2980	1968	7872
Molasses, crop, gals.	35700000	20	7140000	18300000	4020000
Oats, bbls. and sks.	446366	1 00	446366	463273	467454
Onions, bbls.	17718	2 00	35436	17184	34368
Oil, linseed, bbls.	508	36 00	18288	738	26568
Oil, castor, bbls.	4742	38 00	180196	4291	163048
Oil, lard, bbls.	14835	32 00	474720	14114	451692
Potatoes, bbls.	204327	2 00	408654	228985	457190
Pork, tes. and bbls.	316392	14 00	4429488	276006	3864096
Pork, boxes	2074	30 00	62220	3001	90030
Pork, hds.	2547	70 00	178290	2478	193240
Pork in bulk, lbs.	12965810	6½	844077	8300000	616000
Porter and ale, bbls.	1140	10 00	11400	406	4060
Packing yarn, reels	2811	7 00	19677	2093	14651
Skins, deer, packs	425	30 00	12750	998	29940
Skins, bear, packs	29	15 00	435	16	240
Shot, kegs	2239	30 00	67170	3704	111120
Soap, boxes	6911	3 00	20733	6308	18924
Staves, M.	6000	40 00	240000	7319	29276
Sugar, est. crop, hds.	311931	48 00	15062664	236547	11327350
Spanish moss, bales	3702	10 00	37020	4572	45720
Tallow, bbls.	4318	24 00	103632	1307	31368
Tobacco, leaf, hds.	63260	\$100.	6326000	75416	7541600
Tobacco, strips, hds.	10050	130.	1306500	11741	1457625
Tobacco, stems, hds.	1700	20 00	34000	3118	62360
Do., chewing, kgs. and bxs.	10846	25 00	271150	4779	119475
Twine, bbls. and bxs.	4544	6 00	27264	2331	13986
Vinegar, bbls.	143	6 00	858	92	552
Whiskey	136515	8 00	1092120	146352	1170840
Window glass, bxs.	13408	3 00	40224	19251	57753
Wheat, bbls. and sks.	47238	1 75	82666	64916	113536
Other various articles, estimated at . . . . .	.....	.....	6000000	.....	5500000

Total value in 1853-4 \$115,336,798
 Total in 1852-3 134,223,733
 Total in 1851-2 108,051,708
 Total in 1850-1 106,924,083
 Total in 1849-50 96,897,673
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The falling off in the total receipts from the interior in 1853-4, as compared with the previous year, is mainly attributable to the reduced crops of cotton and tobacco; the stock of the former received up to December 23, being only 187,528 bales, against 457,434 bales during the same time the previous year; and of the latter only 7273 hogsheds against the corresponding period in 1853. The imports of coffee from July, 1852, to July, 1853, direct from Rio, were 344,515 bags; from Rio coastwise, 26,370 bags; and direct from Cuba, 10,628 bags; total, 381,513 bags—being an increase of 27,897 bags over the previous year. The first coffee brought from Rio de Janeiro to this port was in 1855. In 1852 the quantity of Rio coffee taken for consumption in the whole United States was estimated at 845,000 bags, nearly half of which was furnished through the New Orleans market. The aggregate sales of coffee for the year at this depot amounted to upwards of \$5,000,000.

The exports of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1852, were 772,242 bales to Great Britain; 196,254 to France; 75,950 to the N. of Europe; 134,057 to the S. of Europe and China; 128,628 to Boston; 101,938 to New York; 15,594 to Philadelphia, and 15,041 to other places in the United States; total, 1,435,815 bales, against 997,458 the previous year. The other leading exports were flour, 544,711 barrels; bacon, 50,303 hogsheds; lard, 792,543 kegs; corn, 574,774 sacks; tobacco, 93,715 hogsheds, (an increase of 39,214 hogsheds from the previous year,) of which 76,516 hogsheds were for foreign ports; sugar, 50,793 hogsheds and 6534 barrels; molasses, (up the river excepted,) 583 hogsheds and 94,107 barrels; pork, 172,748 barrels; beef, 38,207 barrels; lead, 256,939 pigs, of which 149,781 went to New York; and whiskey, 81,156 barrels. The total value of American produce exported from New Orleans during the year, according to the custom-house records, was \$76,344,569, of which amount, \$48,076,197 was to foreign countries, and \$28,268,372 coastwise. The value of foreign merchandise exported during the same period was \$44,780, making a sum total of \$76,389,349. The following results have been obtained from an official statement of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufactures of the United States, and foreign merchandise from the district of New Orleans, for the year ending June 30, 1853:—Value of American produce exported to foreign countries in American vessels, \$47,628,019; in foreign vessels, \$20,140,607; total, \$67,768,626. Coastwise, \$30,695,466; exports of foreign produce to foreign countries in American vessels, \$459,304; in foreign vessels, \$44,630; total, \$523,934; sum total, \$98,988,026, against \$76,389,349 for 1852, and \$81,216,925 for 1851. These results, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of \$19,692,429 in the exports to foreign countries, and \$2,427,139 coastwise.

Algiers, a flourishing village, or rather suburb of New Orleans, is situated opposite to the city, with which it is connected by a ferry. It has several shipyards and manufacturing establishments. At New Orleans and at these yards were built, during the year ending June 30, 1852, 1 brig, 11 schooners, and 4 steamers, with an aggregate burthen of 1254½ tons.

Gas was first employed to light the city in 1834; and during the same year water was introduced from the Mississippi. It is raised from the river by steam to an elevated reservoir, whence five or six millions of gallons are daily distributed to various parts of the city.

Any description of New Orleans would be incomplete without some notice of its cemeteries, many of which are unique in plan and method of interment. "Each is enclosed with a brick wall of arched cavities, (or ovens, as they are here called,) made just large enough to admit a single coffin, and raised tier upon tier, to a height of about twelve feet, with a thickness of ten. The whole enclosure is divided into plate, with gravelled paths intersecting each other at right angles, and is densely covered with tombs built wholly above ground, and from one to three stories high. This method of sepulture is adopted from necessity, and burial under ground is never attempted, excepting in the 'Potter's Field,' where the stranger without friends, and the poor without money, find an uncertain rest; the water, with which the soil is always saturated, often forcing the coffin and its contents out of its narrow and shallow cell, to rot with no other covering than the arch of heaven."

From its low situation and warm climate, New Orleans is subject to annual visitations of the yellow fever, which have had the effect of greatly retarding the growth and prosperity of the place. Statistical tables show that of those who are born and reared in the city, as large a proportion live to old age as of the inhabitants of other places that are generally deemed healthy. But the yellow fever is particularly fatal to the unacclimated, and especially to those who have been from infancy accustomed to a northern climate. This circumstance operates as a formidable check on the influx of strangers, to which our great commercial cities owe so large a proportion of their population and activity. During the winter and spring, New Orleans may be regarded as a healthful residence for all, whether natives or strangers; and hopes were entertained that, with the improvements

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in the sanitary regulations, there would be a gradual and steady advance in the health of the city during the warm months; but the year 1853 disappointed those hopes, the epidemic having then appeared in a form more malignant than was ever before known. Its introduction, however, it is said, can be traced to an infected vessel from South America, where a fever of an unusually fatal character prevailed. It is estimated that not less than 9500 persons fell victims to this terrible scourge during the season. For several weeks the number of deaths averaged near 200 per day.

History.—New Orleans was settled by the French in 1717. In 1723 it contained about 100 cabins, and a population not exceeding 200 souls. In 1727 the Jesuits and Ursuline nuns arrived; the former remained until the expulsion of their order from France, Spain, and Naples, in 1763, compelled them to leave Louisiana; their entire property was confiscated; their lands, which were then sold by the court for about \$188,000, are now probably worth not less than \$20,000,000. In 1769 occurred the first visitation of the yellow fever, which was introduced, it is said, by an English vessel with a cargo of slaves from Africa. The first regular commercial intercourse between New Orleans and the ports of the United States was commenced in 1777, by Oliver Pollock, a citizen of Baltimore. March 21, 1778, the city was visited by a fierce conflagration, which destroyed 900 houses and a vast amount of other property. In 1786, New Orleans had a population of 4700. The city militia, to the number of 700, were organized for drill in 1792. In 1794, the first newspaper, called "Le Moniteur," was published. In 1762, New Orleans was conveyed to the Spanish, reconveyed to the French in 1800, and included in the purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803. At this time it contained a population of 8000. Its commerce extended to all the West, to the Eastern States, and to Europe. The exports of 1802 were 50,000 barrels of flour; 3000 barrels of beef and pork; 2000 hogsheds of tobacco; 34,000 bales of cotton; 4000 hogsheds of sugar, and 800 casks of molasses. New Orleans is famous in history as the place designated to become the seat of the monarchy intended to have been established by the treason of Aaron Burr. During the month of January, 1804, the citizens were in a state of continual alarm; volunteer companies and other troops constantly patrolled the streets, ready to suppress the first attempt at insurrection. This year it was made a port of entry, and the next, (1805,) New Orleans was incorporated as a city. In 1810, seven years after it was received into the United States, its population had increased to 17,242. January 8, 1815, General Pakenham, commanding the English forces, made an attack on the city, approaching it through Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, and was signally defeated by the Americans under General Jackson. The loss of the English in killed and wounded was nearly 3000; the American loss was only 7 men killed and 6 wounded. It was not till after peace was established by the Treaty of Ghent, that New Orleans began to reap the full advantages of a steam navigation on the Mississippi, and to hold that proud pre-eminence she now enjoys in wealth, commerce, and population. Named in honor of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. Pop. in 1820, 27,176; 1830, 46,310; 1840, 102,193; 1850, 126,375; and by a local census in 1853, 145,449, of whom 29,174 were slaves and free colored. During the business season the population is estimated at 175,000.

NEW OXFORD, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

NEW PALMISTINE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

NEW PALTZ, (pálts,) a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, on Walkill River, 72 miles S. by W. of Albany. It has a bank and an academy. Pop. 2729.

NEW PALTZ LANDING, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson River opposite Poughkeepsie.

NEW PARIS, a flourishing post-village of Jefferson township, Preble co., Ohio, on the E. fork of Whitewater River, 57 miles N. N.W. of Cincinnati. It possesses fine water-power, and contains a woollen factory and several flouring-mills. Pop. estimated at 600.

NEW PARIS, a post-village of Elkhart co., Indiana, on the Indiana Central Railroad, about 7 miles S. of Goshen. Pop. 200.

NEW PATTERSON, a village of Sussex co., New Jersey, on Swartwout's Lake, 5 miles W. of Newton.

NEW PENNINGTON, a post-office, Decatur co., Indiana.

NEW PETERSBURG, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 70 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. Pop. over 300.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad which leads from Pottsville towards Tamaqua, about 5 miles E.N.E. of the former.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Kentucky, a station on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, 13 miles from Covington.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a handsome post-village of Goschen township, and capital of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Tuscarawas River, 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It is situated on a beautiful plain, in the midst of a fertile, highly-cultivated country. Within a few years past it has increased rapidly in population and business. The Ohio Canal passes within a mile or two of the village. It has several manufactories and mills. Coal and iron ore are

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abundant here. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Settled in 1804. Pop. in 1850, 1415; in 1853, about 2000.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, 90 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

NEW PHILIPPINES. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

NEW PITTSBURG, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, about 90 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, 250.

NEW PLATO, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

NEW PLYMOUTH, a settlement of New Zealand, N. island, on its W. coast, 150 miles S.S.W. of Auckland. Pop. 1155.

NEW PLYMOUTH, a small post-village of Vinton co., Ohio.

NEW POINT, Ohio, a station on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, 65 miles from Cincinnati.

NEW POINT COMFORT, Chesapeake Bay, the N. side of the entrance to Mobjack Bay, about 18 miles N. of Old Point Comfort. On it is a fixed light, 60 feet above the level of the sea.

NEWPORT, new'pört, (L. *Névas Durligus*.) a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Hants, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the capital, on the navigable Medina River, at the head of its navigation, and here crossed by an old stone bridge, 17 miles S.E. of Southampton. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 8047. It is delightfully situated; and has an ancient church, in which was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. (who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, after her father's execution,) a grammar school, founded by James I., and within which Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners concluded the "Treaty of Newport;" an ancient guildhall and market-house, borough and county jail, 2 assembly rooms, a neat theatre, excellent public library, literary and mechanics' institutions, 2 or 3 banks, and a manufactory of lace. Newport is famous for its agricultural implements. In the vicinity is the grand military dépôt of Parkhurst Barracks, now in a great measure converted into a national model-prison, and opposite to it a large house of industry for the whole island. Quarter sessions are held here, also an ancient governor's court, having extensive power over the whole island. Newport sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

NEWPORT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and river-port town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, here crossed by an excellent stone bridge, about 4 miles from its mouth, and on the line of the Monmouth and Cardiff Railway, 24 miles S.S.W. of Monmouth. Pop. in 1851, 19,323. The chief buildings are the ancient parish church, erected at various epochs, and the ruined castle built by Robert Fitzroy, son of Henry I., remains of a monastery, a union workhouse, several schools and chapels, magnificent new docks and wharves, with yards for ship-building, iron foundries, and immense exports of coal, iron, and tin, brought to it by canals, or tram railways. The port is accessible to very large vessels. Registered shipping, in 1847, 11,042 tons. The borough unites with Monmouth and Usk in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

NEWPORT, a market-town, seaport, and parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles E.N.E. of Fishguard. Pop. in 1851, 1716. The town is a nominal municipal borough. Its bay, of same name, forms an excellent harbor, whence slates and agricultural produce are exported. The chief imports are coal and timber.

NEWPORT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Strine, 17 miles E.N.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 2497. It has a branch bank, considerable malt works, and in the vicinity, mines of coal and iron. It is connected by canals with Shrewsbury, Birmingham, and Liverpool.

NEWPORT, a suburb of Launceston, England, co. of Cornwall.

NEWPORT, a parish of England, co. of Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 5 miles S. of Chelmsford.

NEWPORT, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of Forgan.

NEWPORT, a town of the Netherlands. See NIEUWPORT.

NEWPORT, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Rhode Island, has an area of about 125 square miles. It consists of several small islands in Narraganset Bay, with a portion of the mainland on its eastern shore. It enjoys great facilities for navigation and the fisheries, and considerable attention has recently been paid to manufactures. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil generally fertile. Large quantities of coal, and some blacklead, are found in this county. Capital, Newport. Pop. 20,007.

NEWPORT, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 55 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1210.

NEWPORT, a post-village and township, capital of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, about 35 miles N.W. by W. of Concord; it has a bank, 5 or 6 rake factories, 1 of scythes, and several for hardware, bobbing, ash, blinds, &c. P. 2020.

NEWPORT, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, near Memphremagog Lake, 55 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 748.

NEWPORT, a post-town, port of entry, seat of justice of Newport county, Rhode Island, and semi-capital of the state, is situated on the W. shore of Rhode Island, 5 miles from the ocean by ship-channel, and 28 miles S. by E. of Providence; lat. $41^{\circ} 29' N.$, lon. $71^{\circ} 19' 12'' W.$ The harbor is one of the best on the United States coast, being capacious, safe, easy of access, and of sufficient depth for the largest ships. It is defended by Fort Wolcott, on Goat Island, and Fort Adams, a fortification of great size and strength, on Brenton's Point, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of the town. Newport has a beautiful site on an acclivity facing the harbor. Within a few years the town has been greatly improved, both with regard to its streets and buildings. Its fine sea-air and varied scenery have rendered it one of the most celebrated watering-places in New England. Several splendid hotels have been built, and wealthy persons from other cities have erected many handsome edifices for summer residence. The principal public buildings are the State-house, a commodious brick structure, adorned with an octagonal cupola, and containing, besides the legislative halls, apartments for the several courts of the county, state, and United States, a custom-house, and a market-house. The Masonic-hall, on School Street, and an armory-hall, on Clark Street, are also fine structures. The building of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum is a very handsome edifice, with a portico and wings. The apartment devoted to the use of the library contains about 4000 volumes, besides numerous pictures and busts. There are about 15 churches in Newport of the various denominations. The Friends' meeting-house was erected in the year 1700, at which date, it is said, that about one-half of the entire population belonged to that society. Among the hotels, the Ocean House, at the S. end of Bellevue Street; the Atlantic House, at the head of Pelham Street, and the Bellevue House, on Catherine Street, may be mentioned as the most extensive. It has manufactories of carriages, cabinet-ware, clocks, oil, soap and candles, calicoes, muslins, &c. The town contains 7 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$680,000, a savings institution, having \$294,813.25 on deposit, an academy, and 5 newspaper offices.

For a long period after the first settlement of the colonies, Newport, in commercial importance, was the rival of Boston and New York, and, until the Revolution, it ranked among the first commercial cities of New England; but by that event its commerce was entirely destroyed, and its population reduced from about 10,000 to 5500. Since then it has never been able to recover its former rank. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6301 tons registered, and 4699 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 1851 tons were employed in the whale fishery; and of the latter, 3785 $\frac{1}{2}$ were employed in the coast trade; 560 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 255 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 28—tons 4833, and the clearances 20,—tons 4337; of which 4287 were in American bottoms. During the same period, 1 ship and 1 schooner, with an aggregate burthen of 272 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, were admeasured. The assessed value of taxable property for the town is about \$5,000,000. Newport has steamboat communication with Providence, Fall River, and New York. It is also proposed to construct a railroad, connecting it with Bristol, Fall River, and Providence.—For history, see RHODE ISLAND. Pop. of the township in 1830, 8010; in 1840, 8333; in 1850, 9563; in 1855, about 10,000.

NEWPORT, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, on West Canada Creek, about 85 miles W.N.W. of Albany. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, and several stores and factories. Pop. of the township, 2125.

NEWPORT or NANTUXET, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 28 miles S.E. of Salem.

NEWPORT, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, Pop. 868.

NEWPORT, a thriving post-village of Oliver township, Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It is a place of active business, and is a general depot for grain, which is exported by the Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

NEWPORT, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 4 miles W. of Wilmington.

NEWPORT, a post-village in Charles co., Maryland, 50 miles S.W. by S. of Annapolis.

NEWPORT, a village of Augusta co., Virginia, 18 miles W. of Staunton, the county seat, has 2 stores.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

NEWPORT, a post-village of Wakulla co., Florida, on Apalachee Bay, at the mouth of St. Mark's River, about 3 miles above St. Mark's. A plank-road is in progress from this place to the boundary of Georgia. A newspaper is published here.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Greene co., Arkansas.

NEWPORT, a post-village, capital of Cocke co., Tennessee, 1820

on the French Broad River, 47 miles E. of Knoxville, contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy.

NEWPORT, a flourishing and beautiful city of Campbell co., Kentucky, is situated on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, 80 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort, and just above the mouth of Licking River, which separates it from Covington. It owes its rapid growth and importance chiefly to its proximity to Cincinnati, and the beauty of its situation. Newport and the villages of Jamestown and Brooklyn, occupying about 2000 acres, in a few years will be united as one town, a great part of which will be composed of elegant mansions and cottages of wealthy citizens and persons who have retired from business. It contains several extensive rolling-mills, iron foundries, and steam-mills, and a manufactory of silk goods; also 1 bank, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 8500.

NEWPORT, a village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal, 112 miles, by canal, N. of Cincinnati.

NEWPORT, a post-village and township of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 14 miles above Marietta. The village has an active business, and contains about 600 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 1228.

NEWPORT, a post-village of Monroe co., Michigan, on Lake Erie, 8 miles N.E. of Monroe City. Oak timber and staves are shipped here.

NEWPORT, a post-village of St. Clair co., Michigan, on the St. Clair River, at the mouth of Belle River, 45 miles N.E. of Detroit. It contains several stores and mills.

NEWPORT, a post-village, capital of Vermilion co., Indiana, on Little Vermilion River, 1 mile from the Wabash River, and 75 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, and a flourishing seminary. Pop. 500.

NEWPORT, a flourishing post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Richmond to Winchester, 10 miles S.N.W. of the former.

NEWPORT, a small village of Calhoun co., Illinois.

NEWPORT, a village of Greene co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois River, 14 miles W.N.W. of Carrolton.

NEWPORT, a post-township in Lake co., Illinois. P. 904.

NEWPORT, a small village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 67 miles by land W. of St. Louis, was formerly the county seat.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

NEWPORT, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on an arm of Mines Bay, opposite Falmouth and adjoining Windsor the county seat, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Halifax.

NEW PORTAGE, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Cleveland and Zanesville Railroad, 119 miles N.E. of Columbus.

NEWPORT CENTRE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

NEWPORT CENTRE, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

NEW PORTLAND, a post-township, Somerset co., Maine, on Seven Mile Brook, (which with its tributaries here affords good water-power,) about 50 miles N. by W. of Augusta. A bridge has been built across the river here, at a cost of \$2000. The township contains two villages, one called West Village, (name of post-office, New Portland,) and the other North Portland. West Village has 3 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1460.

NEW PORTLAND, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

NEW PORTLAND, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, on Salt River, about 95 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

NEWPORT NEWS, a post-office of Warwick co., Virginia.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Buckingham, on the Ouse, crossed here by two stone bridges, 4 miles E.N.E. of Wolverton. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3312. It has manufactures of lace, employing a large part of the population.

NEWPORT PRATT, a seaport-town of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, on the Newport River, 8 miles W.N.W. of Castlebar. Pop. 1091. The harbor is spacious and safe.

NEWPORT RIVERS, NORTH and SOUTH, two small streams of Liberty co., Georgia, flowing into St. Catharine's Sound.

NEWPORT TIP, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Mulkern, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Limerick. Pop. 1000.

NEWPORTVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 116 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg.

NEW PORTWELL, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

NEW PRESTON, a post-village of Washington township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N.W. by W. of New Haven.

NEW PRINCE/TON, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, 22 miles N. by W. of Jersey City.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

NEW PROSPECT, a village in Greene co., Alabama, 100 miles N.W. by W. of Montgomery.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-office of Winston co., Mississippi.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

NEW PROSPECT, a village of Orange co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike, 8 miles W. of Paoli.

NEW

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the right bank of the Passaic River, about 14 miles W. of Newark. Pop. 1216.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, 47 miles by the road N.W. of Nashville. It is a depot for tobacco and other produce, which is forwarded by steamboats down the river. Pop. 600.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Clarke co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of New Albany.

NEW PROVIDENCE, the most important of the Bahama Islands, between Eleuthera and Andros; lat. $25^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $77^{\circ} 21' W.$ It is 17 miles long from E. to W., and 7 miles across in its widest part, which is in the middle. It is mostly flat, and covered with brushwood and extensive lagoons. On the N. side is the harbor and town of Nassau, the seat of government of the Bahamas. The harbor is nearly land-locked, being sheltered on the N. by Hog Island. New Providence was colonized by the English in 1629, but they were expelled by the Spaniards in 1641. It subsequently fell again into the hands of the English, and was again taken by the Spaniards, but was eventually restored to the former at the peace of 1783.

NEW QUAY, a small seaport of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Cardigan, 15 miles N.N.W. of Lampeter. About 70 vessels of 40 or 50 tons belong to the port.

NEW RETREAT, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

NEW RICH/LAND, a post-office of Logan co., Ohio.

NEW RICHMOND, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

NEW RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village of Ohio township, Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Cincinnati. It is the most populous village in the county, and is a place of rapid growth. It has a union school, and several steam mills and carding machines. Pop. 2500.

NEW RICHMOND, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 12 miles N. N. W. of Crawfordsville.

NEW RIVER, of Virginia. See KANAWHA.

NEW RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream which rises near the N.W. corner of Onslow co., and flowing southward, enters the Atlantic through New River Inlet.

NEW RIVER, of Beaufort district, South Carolina, flows southward, and enters the Atlantic at the S.W. extremity of the state.

NEW RIVER, of Alabama. See SISEY.

NEW RIVER, of Louisiana, flows into Lake Maurepas from the W.

NEW RIVER, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

NEW RIVER, a post-office of Ascension parish, Louisiana.

NEW ROAD, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NEW ROCHELLE, (ro-shéll') a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of New York. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains 6 or 7 churches, about a dozen stores, and several boarding-houses. Pop. estimated at 1800; of the township, 2458.

NEW ROCK/ESTER, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio.

NEW ROCK/FORD, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White River, and on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus, 60 miles S. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1851, 200.

NEW ROE, rd, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

NEW ROSS, a post-village in Montgomery co., Indiana, 30 miles N.W. by W. of Indianapolis.

NEW RUM/LEY, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 123 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

NEW RUSSIA, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

NEWRY, nu'ree, a parliamentary borough, river-port town, and parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Down and Armagh, on the Newry Water, here crossed by 8 bridges, 6 miles above its fall in Carlingford Bay, and on the Newry Canal, which forms a navigation between the bay and Lough Neagh, 34 miles S.W. of Belfast. Pop. in 1851, 24,809. It is well built, with the exception of some parts of the old town; has 2 handsome churches, 2 large Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a preparatory seminary for Maynooth College, various minor schools, a town-hall, 2 jails, large infantry barracks, a union workhouse, assembly rooms, a custom-house, and a court and market house. The port admits large vessels to Warrenpoint, about 4 miles below the town; and the canal, vessels of 600 tons burden. The principal exports are linen, grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, and butter, chiefly to England, but it trades also with North America, the Baltic, and the Levant. Registered shipping (1847) 11,394 tons. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

NEWRY, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 50 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 459.

NEWRY, a post-village of Blair co., Pennsylvania, 125 miles W. of Harrisburg.

NEW

NEWRY, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Muscatatue River, 15 miles E. of Brownstown.

NEWS, a post-office of Calhoun co., Illinois.

NEW SA/LEM, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 70 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1253.

NEW SALEM, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, about 50 miles S. of Pittsburg, and 190 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg, has about 50 houses.

NEW SALEM, a post-borough of Salem township, Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Northern Turnpike from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, 28 miles E. of the former. The post-office is called Salem Cross Roads. Pop. about 300.

NEW SALEM, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

NEW SALEM, a post-village in Randolph co., North Carolina.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Rusk co., Texas, about 240 miles N.E. of Austin.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 11 miles N.E. of Lancaster.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, 47 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

NEW SALEM, a village of Edwards co., Illinois, 8 miles N. of Albion, the county seat, is settled by Germans.

NEW SALEM, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

NEW SALISBURY, (sawls/bur-ro,) a post-village in Harrison co., Indiana, 110 miles S. of Indianapolis.

NEW SANTA FE, a post-office of Jackson co., Missouri.

NEW SANTANDER, a department and town of Mexico. See TAMAUlipas and NUEVO SANTANDER.

NEW SARUM, a city of England. See SALISBURY.

NEW SCOT/LAND, a post-township of Albany co., New York, 9 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 3459.

NEW SCOTTS/VILLE, a post-office of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

NEW SEW/ICKLY, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2131.

NEW SHARON, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Maine, on Sandy River, 6 miles from its mouth, and 26 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. The falls of Sandy River here afford a superior water-power, which is partly improved by a large starch factory, sash and blind factory, factories for bedsteads and chairs, machine shops, carding-mill, and saw, grist, and shingle mills. The river is crossed here by the largest stone bridge in the state, costing \$7000. The village contains 4 churches, a library, newspaper office, an organ factory, 5 boot and shoe factories, a tannery, carriage factory, potash factory, and clothing factory employing about 100 females. Fine granite is obtained from a quarry in the vicinity. New Sharon has a larger amount of capital invested in trade and manufactures than any other township in the county. Since 1850 its business has increased 50 per cent. Pop. 1732.

NEW SHARON, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

NEW SHEFFIELD, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg.

NEW SHORE/HAM, a post-township of Newport co., Rhode Island, comprising Block Island, which lies 30 miles S.E.W. of Newport. Pop. 1262.

NEW SIBERIA, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, off the N. coast of Siberia, government of Yakotsk. In which they are comprised, between lat. $73^{\circ} 12'$ and $76^{\circ} 20' N.$, and lon. $135^{\circ} 20'$ and $150^{\circ} 20' E.$ They consist of Kotelnoi, Fadievskoi, New Siberia, Liakhov, and some smaller islands. New Siberia, the most E. of these islands, is 75 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth, and presents some curious vegetable and animal fossil remains. It was discovered by Hedenstroem in 1809.

NEW SMYRNA, a post-office of Orange co., Florida.

NEW SOM/ERSET, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 143 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

NEW/SOM'S DEPOT, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

NEW/SON, a post-office of Bibb co., Louisiana.

NEW SOUTH GEORGIA. See SOUTH SHETLAND.

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND. See SOUTH SHETLAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES, (Fr. *Nouvelle-Galles-du-Sud*, noo'vél/ gáll dü süd,) a colony of Great Britain, forming the whole of the S.E. part of Australia, stretching along the South Pacific Ocean, from Hervey Bay, in lat. 26° , to Cape Howe, lat. $37^{\circ} 31' S.$; and W. from lon. $153^{\circ} 45'$ to $148^{\circ} E.$; greatest length from N. to S., about 800 miles; greatest breadth, about 450 miles; area, estimated at 350,000 square miles. Only a small portion of this immense territory, extending from about lat. 32° to $36^{\circ} S.$ and from the ocean to lon. $148^{\circ} 30' E.$, is regularly settled. The coast-line presents, in general, bold perpendicular cliffs of sandstone, in horizontal strata. Occasionally the cliffs are interrupted by low sandy beaches, some of which stretch to a considerable distance inland, and appear to have been covered by the sea at no very remote period. The indentations of the coast are more remarkable for their number, and the excellent harbors which they form, than for the space which they occupy. Next to Hervey Bay, which is by far the largest, but scarcely included within the limits of the colony, is Moreton Bay, 1321

lat. $27^{\circ} 30' S.$, formed between the mainland and Moreton and Stradbroke Islands, the two largest on the coast. S. of this, the first bay of any note that occurs is Port Stephens, in lat. $32^{\circ} 27' S.$, which is followed by a succession of noble natural harbors, destined sooner or later to become great commercial emporiums. The most conspicuous are Port Hunter, Port Macquarie, Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Jervis Bay, Sussex Haven, and Twofold Bay.

Physical Features.—The surface of the country is much diversified, and presents, in its general features, a succession of hills and valleys, mountains and plains. A mountain range, varying in height from 3000 feet to 6000 feet, extends N. and S. nearly parallel to the coast, at the distance of from 30 miles to 50 miles inland; in the N. it takes the name of Liverpool Range; in the centre, that of the Blue Mountains; and in the S. that of the Australian Alps. The intervening space between the mountains and the sea is partly broken by spurs and ramifications, but descends from the W. with more or less rapidity, and has a generally undulating surface, intersected by watercourses; well wooded in some places, and in others covered with dense brushwood.

Geology.—As a general rule, the prevailing rock on the E. side of the mountains is sandstone, and on the W. granite. Above the granite, quartz and sienite are seen forcing their way to the surface; greenstone and porphyry often form lofty summits. On Mount Kosciusko in the S.W., granite forms a base 2000 feet above sea-level, while sienite and quartz attain an additional height of 4500 feet, making the whole elevation of this mount, which seems to be the culminating point of the chain, 6500 feet. On the same mount, mica schist, and chlorite, and argillaceous slates, are thrown into positions almost vertical; while in other places the strata, though evidently upheaved, remain nearly horizontal. In the N., where the chain takes the name of the Liverpool Range, greenstone is seen raising itself in bare and fantastic peaks to the height of 4700 feet. Further S., at Cullenbullen, lat. $33^{\circ} 30' S.$, the chain becomes granitic, but sends off towards the E. a very remarkable basaltic spur, which has thrown the sedimentary rocks into the wildest confusion, producing frightful rents and gorges. It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the numerous indications of tremendous volcanic agency in almost every mountain district, no active volcano is known to exist, except in the single instance of Mount Wingen, situated near the sources of Hunter's River. In connexion with the granite, limestone, both granular and foliated, occurs in abundance, and besides being often hollowed out into stalactitic caverns, sometimes passes into a beautiful close-grained marble, as white as that of Carrara. This limestone is most extensively developed on the Upper and Lower Hunter Rivers, and between Wellington and Mount Canobolas. In some places it becomes of a jet-black colour, traversed by white veins, and at others, is finely variegated.

Minerals.—Much of the sandstone E. of the mountains, belongs to the carboniferous system, and is accompanied with workable seams of excellent coal. One field, to which the name of Newcastle has been appropriately given, is said to vie in quality with that which has made the English Newcastle so famous, and contains no fewer than five seams—two of 5 feet and three of 3 feet in thickness, and are worked to some extent by the Australian Agricultural Company. Other fields, equally valuable, give indications of containing an abundance of iron ore. Copper ore, of the richest quality, has been found in such quantities, that the veins are believed to extend in every direction over many miles of the Wellington districts; and one high hill presents indications of being one solid mass of metal. Numerous varieties of finer pebbles are found in many districts, and are so abundant in Hunter's River, that it is said to flow for a considerable distance over rocks of jasper, beautiful agates, opal, and chalcodony. The first discovery of gold in Australia occurred in New South Wales in May, 1851, and the great number of places in which it has since been found, indicate its existence, in greater or less quantities, over the whole colony—in the S., the centre, and the N. The actual quantity of gold hitherto obtained within the proper limits of the colony cannot be accurately ascertained; but the amount of gold exported from Sydney, chiefly, it is to be presumed, from New South Wales, though partly also from Victoria, was, up to January 20, 1853, estimated at 3,570,105*l.*—(See AUSTRALIA, *Minerals*, page 134.)

Rivers.—The mountain chain above described forms the great water-shed of the colony. The country continues rugged and mountainous for a considerable distance, and at last assumes the form of an elevated plateau, the greater part of which remains unexplored, W. of the mountain range. Several considerable rivers descend from its W. slope, but have only the early part of their course in New South Wales. The more important are the Murrumbidgee and its tributary Lachlan, which both join the Murray; the Bogan, Macquarie, and Peel, apparently affluents of the Darling and the Condamine. The comparatively narrow space intervening between the mountains and the Pacific, leaves little room for the development of large rivers. Many of them are, for a great part of the year, either altogether

dry, or form only a succession of deep ponds or water-holes. The most deserving of notice are, the Hunter which falls into the fine port of that name at Newcastle, and is navigable for 50 miles above its mouth by small craft of 30 or 40 tons; the Hawkesbury, falling into Broken Bay, and navigable by vessels of 100 tons, as far as Windsor, a distance of 140 miles; the Paratatta, important only as giving a navigable communication into Sydney Cove; George River, which has its mouth in Botany Bay, and is navigable by small vessels to Liverpool, a distance of 24 miles; the Shoalhaven, navigable for 20 miles, for vessels of 70 or 80 tons; the Clyde, falling into Bateman's Bay, lat. $35^{\circ} 45' S.$, described as a fine, clear, capacious river, with 9 feet water on the bar, and a depth within of 7 fathoms; in the N., the chief rivers are the Hastings, which falls into Port Macquarie, after a course of about 100 miles; and the Clarence, entering Shoal Bay, lat. $29^{\circ} 30' S.$; the last is remarkable for its great breadth and large volume of water compared with most Australian streams, and navigable for large steamers for a considerable distance, and by small craft for nearly 90 miles.

Climate.—The seasons of New South Wales are the very reverse of those of the United States, the month of January here being midsummer, and that of July the dead of winter. The average annual temperature is 64° ; that of spring being $65^{\circ} 5'$; of summer, 72° ; of autumn, 66° ; and of winter, 55° . It thus appears that the annual average range of the thermometer does not exceed 17° . The air in general is remarkably elastic and salubrious, and instances of great longevity are not uncommon. At Sydney, no fewer than 241 days are fine, and only 43 are rainy. It would seem, however, that when rain does fall it descends in almost continuous torrents, and that hence, while the annual fall is only about 33 inches in New York, it exceeds 62 inches at Port Jackson, and 62 inches at Port Macquarie. The prevailing winds at Sydney are N.E., S.W., and W. Of these, the most annoying are the siroccos or hot W. winds, which are supposed to originate in the central deserts, and raise the temperature to such an intensity, that the thermometer in the shade stands at 117° or 120° . When continuing for any length of time, the green leaves turn yellow, the grass becomes dry like hay, the red and blue grape shrivel up and lose their color, and the most promising harvest is frequently ruined. It is said, however, that these hot winds, being free from deleterious gases, have no injurious effect on human health.

Vegetation, Agriculture, and Manufactures.—For the peculiar productions of the vegetable and animal kingdom, see AUSTRALIA. The soil, where the substratum is sandstone, has more or less of a clayish texture; where the substratum is whinstone, it is invariably a light black mould. Both soils are possessed of great natural fertility. Many crops have been taken in succession without manuring, and without any apparent diminution of productiveness. The fruits of native growth are neither numerous nor valuable, but the best of those of Europe have long been acclimated, and are everywhere seen in abundance. In the more southern parts of the colony, the fruits include apples, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, plums, oranges, figs, grapes, melons, mulberries, gooseberries, currants, &c.; and, in the more northern parts, the banana is equally abundant. The peach thrives remarkably well, and farmers sometimes feed their pigs with the windfalls of their orchards. The rearing of silk-worms on the mulberry has attracted considerable attention; and the vine, in 1849, was under culture on 867 acres, the produce from which was 97,300 gallons of wines of good quality, and 1163 gallons of brandy. In 1852, 82,110 acres were in wheat, producing 1,407,445 bushels; 25,019 acres in maize, producing 717,053 bushels; 6725 acres in barley, producing 133,944 bushels; 2407 acres in oats, producing 49,069 bushels; 245 acres in rye, yielding 4891 bushels; 54 acres in millet, yielding 731 bushels; 4079 acres in potatoes, yielding 13,644 tons; 731 acres in tobacco, yielding 12,530 cwt.; 27,598 acres in wheat, barley, and oats for hay, yielding 31,894 tons, and 3028 acres in sown grasses, yielding 4711 tons of hay. Total number of acres in crop, 152,057. Cotton is grown to a limited extent. The principal revenue, however, is obtained from the pastures, chiefly in the form of wool and tallow. The almost unprecedented increase of live stock appears from the fact, that the number of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, which, in 1825, were respectively 6142, 134,519, and 337,622, had increased to 113,895, 1,752,852, and 11,600,919, respectively in 1848. In the same year, the number of swine was 70,875. The great increase of horses is partly owing to a demand for cavalry and horse artillery in the East Indies, where the horses of the colony are found well suited for the trying climate. Horned cattle also are largely exported, and considerable attention has recently been paid to the curing of animal food. The only manufacture that has as yet made much progress is that of leather, which, in 1848, employed 33 tanneries; and woollens, of which 175,088 yards were woven in 1847. The whale and seal fisheries, though somewhat diminished of late years, still form one of the great interests of the colony, and in 1848 amounted in value to 68,900*l.*

Commerce.—The total value of goods imported into New

South Wales, in 1851, amounted to 1,563,931*l*., and in 1852, to 1,900,436*l*.; the value of exports rose from 1,796,912*l*., in 1851, to 4,604,034*l*., in 1852, being an increase of 2,807,122*l*.. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain. The quantity of wool exported in 1828, was 834,343 pounds; and in 1848, 22,969,711 pounds, valued at 1,240,144*l*.. In 1852, the quantity of wool exported reached only 11,986,241 pounds, valued at 688,317*l*.. In 1843, the exports of tallow, obtained chiefly by what is called the *boiling down* system, was 5680 cwt., valued at 9639*l*.; in 1848, 98,213 cwt., valued at 140,579*l*., and in 1852, 139,330 cwt., valued at 174,731*l*.. The number of vessels that arrived in 1851, was 553, (tons 153,002); in 1852, 721, (tons 197,366); the number of clearances in 1851, was 503, (tons 139,920), and in 1852, 701, (tons 175,960). In 1852, direct steam communication was established between New South Wales and Great Britain.

Government, &c.—By an act passed in 1850, Port Phillip, which formerly depended on New South Wales, was erected into a separate colony, under the name of Victoria, and independent legislatures established in both. In New South Wales the Legislative Council consists of such a number of members as the governor and council shall determine; of which members one-third shall be nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds by the male inhabitants, natural born or naturalized British subjects, 21 years of age, and qualified to vote. The laws enacted within the colony must not be repugnant to the laws of Great Britain. In each county are courts of requests; and circuit and sessions courts are held at Goulburn, Paramatta, Bathurst, Maitland, and Sydney, which last town is the seat of the supreme court, and the capital of the colony. The colony is subdivided into the dioceses of Newcastle, Sydney, and Melbourne. The total ordinary revenue, in 1851, amounted to 311,538*l*., and in 1852, to 438,391*l*., of which 150,939*l*., was duties on spirits imported, as well as made in the colony, and 217,021*l*., from the customs, exclusive of the duties on spirits distilled in the colony. The crown revenue amounted to 238,502*l*., and the expenditures to 253,934*l*.. The expenditure for military purposes was 7939*l*..

Inhabitants, Education, &c.—Since the first establishment of the colony, in 1787, the number of convicts sent into it from Great Britain, up to 1840, when the importation ceased, was 54,383; of these only 2387 were living in New South Wales on December 31, 1852. In 1829, capital punishment was inflicted in 52; and in 1852, only in 6 instances; in 1839, the convicted felonies amounted to 708, and in 1852, to only 422. Much of the improvement is probably due to mere physical causes, the abundant supply of the necessities of life extinguishing many of the strongest incentives to crime in older and more densely peopled countries; but much of it is also due to the enlightened efforts which have been made to communicate instruction, and awaken or strengthen religious impressions. A University was established at Sydney, October 11, 1852. The number of pupils attending school, in 1852, was 21,065; in 1846, the number of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 who could not read, was 36,603; and above 21, 21,405; making a total of 38,000, or nearly one-fifth of the then existing population. According to the census of 1852, New South Wales is at present divided into 68 counties, and numerous squatting districts. The number of clergymen, in 1852, was 163, and the ecclesiastical revenue, 38,196*l*.. The population, December 31, 1852, was estimated at 208,254.

History.—Captain Cook, after sailing round the E. coast of Australia, in 1770, landed on a low swampy tract, to which, from the number of plants found in it, he gave the name of Botany Bay; while to the whole coast along which he had sailed, he gave the name of New South Wales, from a fancied resemblance in its physical features to that part of South Britain. In 1788, Captain Arthur Phillip, the first governor, arrived and cast anchor in Botany Bay, having with him 757 convicts. The principal historical events, since that period, have already been mentioned.

NEW SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 12 miles S.E. of Canfield.

NEW STAND, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

NEW STANTON, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 173 miles W. of Harrisburg.

NEWSTEAD, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 1 mile E. of Melrose, on the Tweed. Pop. 250. Near it are traces of a Roman camp, and remains of an ecclesiastical edifice of early date.

NEWSTEAD, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Erie co., New York. Pop. 2899.

NEWSTEAD, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, England, co. and 8½ miles N.W. of Nottingham, in the vicinity of Sherwood Forest, memorable as the family residence of the celebrated poet Byron, founded in 1170, as a priory of Black Canons. It stands on the verge of a small lake, among grounds of great beauty; and having been carefully improved by its present owner, it is perhaps the finest of the antique monastic piles remaining in England. Numerous relics of the poet are carefully preserved here. The Abbey was founded by Henry II., and granted to Sir John Byron at the Reformation.

NEW STORK, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

NEW SWEDEN, a manufacturing post-village of Clinton co., New York, on Au Sable River, 130 miles N. of Albany.

NEWTEE, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 38 miles N.N.W. of Goa.

NEW TEXAS, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles from Allentown.

NEW TIMBER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

NEWTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

NEWTON, a township of England, co. of Chester, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 5½ miles N.E. of Stockport.

NEWTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

NEWTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

NEWTON, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 360 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by South River, intersected by the Yellow and Alcovy Rivers. The county contains an abundance of fine granite and iron ore. Gold is found in small quantities. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Named in honor of Sergeant John Newton, an officer of the Revolution. Capital, Covington. Pop. 13,206, of whom 8109 were free, and 5187 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the S.E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by a branch of Chickasawha River. Capital, Decatur. Pop. 4465, of whom 3433 were free, and 1032 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the E. central part of Texas, bordering on the Sabine River, which separates it from Louisiana, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is drained by Caney and Big Cow Creeks. Capital, Burkeville. Pop. 1689, of whom 1263 were free, and 426 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, contains 800 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Buffalo Fork of White River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. 1768, of whom 1711 were free, and 47 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Indian Territory. It has an area of 750 square miles. It is drained by Shoal, Oliver, and Centre Creeks. Lead-mines have recently been opened 6 miles from Newho, (the capital.) P. 4268, of whom 4027 were free, and 241 slaves.

NEWTON, a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, intersected by the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, 40 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 685.

NEWTON, a flourishing post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by two railroads forming separate lines connecting Boston and New York, 8 miles W. of the former. It is bounded on the N.W., S.W., and S. by Charles River, on which, in this part of its course, are two flourishing manufacturing villages, about two miles apart, called respectively NEWTON UPPER FALLS and NEWTON LOWER FALLS. The former has a nail mill, rolling mill, paper mill, cotton factory, and machine shop; the latter 7 paper mills and a machine shop. The value of paper annually made amounts to from \$600,000 to \$800,000, which is about equal to all the other manufactures. Newtown Centre is the seat of a well-endowed theological seminary, under the control of the Baptists; and at West Newton an institution called the West Newton English and Classical School has been established in the building recently occupied by one of the State Normal Schools. (removed, 1853.) There are also 2 other incorporated academies at Auburndale, and 2 high schools in different parts of the township, which contains 11 churches, viz.: 4 Congregational, 3 Baptist, 2 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopalian; a bank, and a savings institution. There are 11 stations on the above railroads within this township. The many attractions which Newton possesses as a place of residence, and its facilities for communicating with Boston, have induced many of the merchants of that city to move here with their families. The population consequently increases more rapidly than the business. Pop. in 1840, 3340. In 1850, 5258, and in 1855, estimated at 7000, distributed into seven villages, as follows:—Newtown Corner, (post-office of Newton,) 1600; Newtonville, 500; West Newton, 1300; Auburndale, 400; Newton Upper Falls, 1400; Newton Lower Falls, 800; and Newton Centre, 1000.

NEWTON, township, Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 1576.

NEWTON, a post-borough and township, capital of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Paulinskill Creek, 68 miles N. of Trenton. The borough is pleasantly situated, and contains a new court-house, 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a public library, and several schools. Pop. 1200.

NEWTON, township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. P. 519.

NEWTON, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

NEWTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Catawba co., North Carolina, 175 miles W. of Raleigh, is situated in a fertile and beautiful country, and has an active trade. The German Reformed Church are about to establish a college here.

NEWTON, a post-village, capital of Baker co., Georgia, on Flint River, 130 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. Pop. 200.

NEWTON, a small village of Bibb co., Georgia.

NEWTON, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

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NEWTON, a post-village, capital of Dale co., Alabama, about 85 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

NEWTON, a township of Licking co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1247.

NEWTON, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1242.

NEWTON, a post-township, forming the S.W. extremity of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 2568.

NEWTON, a township in Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 326.

NEWTON, a township of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 678.

NEWTON, a thriving village of Union co., Ohio, 40 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 1 or 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 400.

NEWTON, a post-township in the S.W. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 235.

NEWTON, a post-township in Jasper co., Indiana. P. 435.

NEWTON, a post-village and township, capital of Jasper co., Illinois, on the Embarras River, 130 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches and several stores.

NEWTON, a small village of Greene co., Illinois.

NEWTON, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Iowa, on a branch of Skunk River, 90 miles W. of Iowa City.

NEWTON, a township in Manitowoc co., Wisconsin. Pop. 545.

NEWTON-AB/BOT with **NEWTON-BUSHELL**, (*bōdsh/ol*), a market-town of England, co. of Devon, on the Teign, with a station on the Exeter and Plymouth Railway, 5 miles S.W. of Teignmouth. Pop. of town in 1851, 8147.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. and opposite Ayr, on the Ayr, and on the Frith of Clyde. Pop. of the burgh, in 1851, 4814. It has a parish church, and a council-hall, with ship-building docks, rope-walks, manufactures of sail cloth and cotton fabrics, and several iron and brass foundries. The harbor has been improved, and a lighthouse erected on its N. side. Considerable quantities of coal are exported. The constitution of the burgh, supposed to have been originally granted by Robert Bruce, has many curious peculiarities.

NEWTON BLOS/SOMVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

NEWTON BRIDGE and **NEWTON JUNCTION**, England, are stations on the North-Western Railway, between Warrington and Liverpool.

NEWTON BROMS/HOLD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWTON BY/TOFT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NEWTON CESTRE, a post-village in Newton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 8 miles W.S.W. of Boston. Here is the Newton Theological Seminary, founded in 1825.

NEWTON CORNERS, a village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

NEWTON CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

NEWTON DEPOT, (*des/pō*), a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

NEWTON FACTORY, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia, about 50 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

NEWTON FALLS, a post-village of Newton township, Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 50 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has several mills, and about 600 inhabitants.

NEWTON FERRERS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NEWTON FLAT/MAN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEWTON GROVE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

NEWTON HAMILTON or **HAMILTONVILLE**, a post-borough of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, 90 miles by railroad W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is connected by canal and railroad with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Pop. in 1850, 353.

NEWTONIA, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Mississippi.

NEWTON-IN-THE-ISLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

NEWTON KYME, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NEWTON LONG, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

NEWTON LONG/VILLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Charles River, 11 miles W. of Boston. It has a church, 7 paper mills, and a machine shop; a branch railroad connects it with the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

NEWTON-IN-MACK/ERFIELD, a market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Manchester and Liverpool and Grand Junction Railways, 15 miles W.S.W. of Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 3719. It has engine factories, with manufactures of fustian and glass works.

NEWTON NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NEWTON NORTH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NEWTON NOTTAGE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

NEWTON OLD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEWTON-ON-OUSE, (*oos*), a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

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NEWTON POP/PLEFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, here crossed by a three-arched iron bridge, 3 miles W.N.W. of Sidmouth.

NEWTON POTTER, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NEWTON PUR/CCELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NEWTON RIG/NY, a parish, England, co. of Cumberland.

NEWTON-SHAW or **NEWTON-OF-SAUCHIE**, (*sok/ee*), a thriving village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 5 miles N.W. of Kincardine. Pop. 798.

NEWTON SOL/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

NEWTON SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NEWTON ST. CYRES, (*seers*), a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NEWTON STEWART or **NEWTON-DOUGLAS**, (*dōgflas*), a burgh of barony and town of Scotland, county and 8 miles N. of Wigton, chiefly on the right bank of the Cree, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. in 1851, 2599. It mostly consists of one street, and has a very elegant Gothic church, endowed and other schools, a town-house, market-house, subscription library, public reading rooms, a masonic lodge, weavers', horticultural, and agricultural societies; some manufactures of leather, hand-loom, and a flourishing trade in wool with Lancashire, and exports of pork for the English markets.

NEWTON STEWART, a village of Orange co., Indiana, 112 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

NEWTON ST. LOE, (*sent-lo*), a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 3½ miles W. of Bath. Remains of a Roman villa have been discovered here.

NEWTON ST. PETROCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NEWTON-NEAR-SUD/BURY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEWTONSVILLE, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

NEWTONSVILLE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

NEWTON-IN-THE-THIESTLES, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NEWTON TONEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NEWTON TRACEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NEWTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Charles River, 9 miles W. of Boston. It is the terminus of the Charles River Railroad.

NEWTON VALENCE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NEWTONVILLE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

NEWTONVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

NEWTONVILLE, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

NEWTON WATER, a parish of England, co. of Huntington.

NEWTON WELSH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

NEWTON WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEWTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NEWTON WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWTOWN, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, co. and 8 miles S.W. of Montgomery, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge of three arches, and on the Montgomery Canal, which connects it with the interior navigation of England. Pop. 3226. It has an ancient church, town-hall, and a flannel-hall, and extensive manufactures of flannel. Newtown unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

NEWTOWN, a decayed borough of the Isle of Wight, parish of Calbourne, 6 miles W.N.W. of Newport. Newtown was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II.

NEWTOWN, a beautiful village of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, 3 miles from Sydney. Pop. 1215.

NEWTOWN, a parish of Ireland, Leitrim, co. of Meath.

NEWTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, with the town of Tyrrell's Pass, and some villages.

NEWTOWN, a village of Duke's co., Massachusetts, about 75 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. It contains a flourishing academy.

NEWTOWN, a post-borough and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of New Haven. The borough consists of one long street, and has 4 churches and about 80 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 3338.

NEWTOWN, a post-village and township of Queen's co., New York, on the East River, about 150 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 7208. The village has 3 churches.

NEWTOWN, New Jersey, a station on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 7 miles from Bordentown.

NEWTOWN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1666.

NEWTOWN, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 823.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on Whitely Creek, about 10 miles S.E. of Waynesburg.

NEWTOWN, a pleasant post-borough and township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, is situated near Neshaminy Creek, 20 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. Newtown was the county

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seat for several years previous to 1812. It has 2 or 3 places of worship, 1 academy, and several stores. Pop. 580; of the township, 841.

NEWTOWN, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

NEWTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the E. side of the Pocomoke River, 15 miles S.W. of Snow Hill. It is a place of active trade, containing 4 churches, 6 stores, 2 steam-mills, and 2 hotels. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

NEWTOWN or STUBPHENSBURG, a neat and thriving post-village of Frederick co., Virginia, on the turnpike leading from Winchester to Staunton, 8 miles S. by E. of the former. It is especially noted for the manufacture of wagons. The place was settled in 1758. It contains 2 churches, a market-house, and over 100 dwellings.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of King and Queen co., Virginia, 38 miles N.E. of Richmond, contains 1 church.

NEWTOWN, a post-village in Hinds co., Mississippi, on Pearl River, 15 miles S. by W. of Jackson.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 23 miles E. of Frankfort, has 2 or 3 churches and about 200 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 10 miles E. of Cincinnati.

NEWTOWN, a pleasant post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, 14 miles E.N.E. of Covington, stands on the border of the large and rich Shawnee Prairie. Pop. about 500.

NEWTOWN ACADEMY, a post-office of Monroe co., Alabama.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, (ardz.) a borough, seaport town, and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 miles E. of Belfast. Pop. of town, in 1851, 10,750. It is regularly and well built; it has a very ancient church, the ruins of an old castle, and of various monastic buildings; a large endowed school, a spacious town-hall, and infantry barracks. The weaving and embroidery of damask muslins for Glasgow are carried on to a considerable extent.

NEWTOWN BARRY, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford, at the confluence of the Clady with the Slaney, 3 miles S. of Clonegal. Pop. of the town, 1437.

NEWTOWN-CLONEBURN, (klön/börn.) a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

NEWTOWN CREEK, of Long Island, flows into the East River, opposite New York.

NEWTOWN-CROMMOLIN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, with a village 3 miles N.E. of Clough. Pop. of the village, 175.

NEWTOWN-FORBES, (forbz.) a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Longford.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Armagh. Pop. of the town, 1219.

NEWTOWN-LEN/NANT, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

NEWTOWN-LIMAVAD/DY, a disfranchised borough and market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 miles N.E. of Londonderry, on the Roe, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of town, in 1851, 3206. It has a handsome church, a sessions-house, bridewell, union workhouse, distilleries, and a market-house, with an increasing trade in wheat and flax.

NEWTOWN LIN/FORD, a parish, England, co. Leicester.

NEWTOWN, MOUNT KENNEDY, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 8 miles N.N.W. of Wicklow. Pop. 800.

NEWTOWN-NEAR-NEW/BURY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NEWTOWN-SQUARE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, (formerly LIS/LAS.) a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Mourne, 5 miles W. of Gorton. Pop. 1405. Near it are remains of a castle of the 5th century, and various other antiquities, and about 1½ miles S.W. of the town is Baron's Court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn.

NEW TRENTON, a small village of Jefferson co., Ohio.

NEW TRENTON, a post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, 30 miles N.W. of Cincinnati.

NEW TRI/ER, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

NEW TRIPOLI, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 85 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

NEWTYLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 10 miles N.W. of Dundee, with which and with Forfar and Perth, it is connected by railway. Pop. 1264, of whom 466 are in the village.

NEW ULM, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

NEW UPTON, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

NEW UTRECHT, new útrékt, a township of King's co., New York, forms the W. extremity of Long Island. Pop. 2129.

NEW ULSTER, an island of the New Zealand Group, (which see.)

NEW VERNON, a post-village in Mount Hope township, Orange co., New York, about 65 miles N.W. of New York City. Pop. about 100.

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NEW VERNON, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 5 miles S. of Morristown.

NEW VERNON, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW VIEN/NA, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 11 miles S.E. of Wilmington.

NEW VII/LAGE, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York.

NEW VILLAGE, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 52 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

NEWVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 65 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

NEWVILLE, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It contains 2 churches and several stores. Pop. in 1850, 715; in 1855, about 1000.

NEWVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

NEWVILLE, a thriving post-village of Richmond co., Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the Clear Fork of Mohican River, 12 miles S.E. of Mansfield.

NEWVILLE, a post-village and township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 396.

NEWVILLE, a village of Wells co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, about 100 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

NEW VINE, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

NEW VINEYARD, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 48 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 635.

NEW VIRGIL, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

NEW WAKE/FIELD, a post-village of Washington co., Alabama, 164 miles S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

NEW WASHINGTON, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 135 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

NEW WASHINGTON, a small post-village of Crawford co., Ohio.

NEW WASHINGTON, a pleasant post-village of Clarke co., Indiana, 18 miles S.W. of Madison. It has a flourishing academy, and about 300 inhabitants.

NEW WATERFORD, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

NEW WAY, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

NEW WEST/VILLE, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio.

NEW WIL/MINGTON, a post-township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. of New Castle. Pop. 1478.

NEW WILMINGTON, a village of Pennsylvania, on the line between Mercer and Lawrence counties, 8 miles S.W. of Mercer.

NEW WINCHESTER, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

NEW WINCHESTER, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, 27 miles W. of Indianapolis.

NEW WIND/SOR, a post-village and township of Orange co., New York, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, and on the Hudson River, about 85 miles below Albany. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, &c., and is said to be the birth-place of De Witt Clinton. Pop. 2457.

NEW WINDSOR, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, about 30 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

NEW WINDSOR, a small village of Carroll co., Missouri.

NEW WINE, a village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 25 miles W. by N. of Dubuque.

NEW WOOD/STOCK, a post-village in Cazenovia township, Madison co., New York, 24 miles S.E. of Syracuse. Pop. 400.

NEW YEAR'S ISLAND, two small islands off the S. coast of Australia; lat. 139° 40' S., lon. 143° 49' E.

NEW YEAR'S ISLAND, North Australia, is off the coast of Arnhem's Land, 60 miles N.E. of Port Essington; lat. 10° 55' S., lon. 133° 3' E.

NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS, South Atlantic, are in lat. 54° 41' S., lon. 64° 28' W., and were so named by Cook.

NEW YEAR'S RANGE, Central Australia, is a mountain tract, lat. 30° 21' S., lon. 146° 33½' E.

NEW YORK, one of the Middle States of the United States, and the most populous of the confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and Canada East; on the E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the S. by the Atlantic, (if we include Long Island,) by New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and Niagara River. This state is separated on the W. and N.W. from Canada West by Lakes Erie and Ontario, and by the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers; and partly from Vermont by Lake Champlain. It lies between 40° 30' and 45° N. lat., and between (if we include Long Island, a dependency of the state) 72° and 79° 55' W. lon. Its extreme length, from E. to W., exclusive of Long Island, is about 325 miles, and its greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 308 miles, including an area of 47,000 square miles, or 30,800,000 acres, of which 12,408,908 only were improved in 1850, showing a great capacity for increase of population, even in the older and more densely inhabited states of North America.

Face of the Country.—New York presents every variety of surface, from the rich plains of the western part of the state to the rugged mountains of the E. and N.E. The Appalachian or Alleghanian chain of mountains enters the S.E. of New York (in two separate ridges) from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. That from the former state crosses the Hudson River at and around West Point, about 50 miles from its mouth, and forms the far-famed Highlands of the

Hudson, which have given this river a celebrity only second to the Rhine. After passing the Hudson River, this range pursues a northerly course, under the name of the Taconic or Taghannuc mountains, to join the Green Mountains in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Where the Highlands are cut through by the Hudson River, they are perhaps 20 miles in breadth, but seldom reach an altitude of 1600 feet; though in one instance, on the E. bank of the river, near Fishkill, they attain an elevation of nearly 1700 feet. N.W. of the Highlands, and running nearly parallel, are the Shawangunk Mountains, which are followed in turn by the far-famed Catskill Mountains, which approach the Hudson River from the S.W., run nearly parallel with it for perhaps 20 miles, then trend off to the N.W. toward the Mohawk River. In the latter part of their course they are known as the Helderberg Hills. The highest summit of the chain is Roundtop, in Greene county, 3804 feet in altitude. Delaware county is traversed by a ridge called the Oquago Branch. But by far the grandest chain of mountains (or rather assemblage of groups and ranges) lie N. of the Mohawk River, and between Lake Ontario on the W., and Lakes Champlain and George on the E. These traverse, under various local names, and in different directions, (but mostly N. and N.E.) the counties of Herkimer, Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, Hamilton, and St. Lawrence. The most important group, chiefly lying in Essex county, is the Adirondack, the highest peak of which, Mount Marcy or Tahawus, has an elevation of 5467 feet, and is the loftiest summit in the state. The Catskill or Helderberg Mountains seem to resume their course beyond the Mohawk River, in Herkimer county, and to extend beyond the St. Lawrence into Canada, under the name of the Chateaugay Range. There are other ranges of highlands in Oneida and Lewis counties. Speaking of the western portion of the state, (i. e. W. of Lake Cayuga,) Professor Hall remarks—"This district, bordering Lake Ontario on the N., is a low plateau, gradually rising to the S., for a distance varying from 4 to 8 or 9 miles, where we abruptly ascend a terrace, which, at its western extremity, attains a height of 200 feet, but which slope gently down almost to the general level farther E. From the top of this terrace, we pass over a broad plateau of nearly level country, slightly depressed towards the centre, but rising gently again to the S., till we come to the base of a second terrace, having a general height of 60 feet or more above the country on the N. Beyond the terrace last mentioned, the country is level, and generally even for several miles, when we commence a gradual ascent to higher ground. Although the country to the S. of this is hilly, and in some parts rising to an elevation of 2500 feet above the ocean, and from 600 to 1000 feet above the deepest valleys, yet it must be remembered that there are no ranges of mountains. We must fancy this whole southern border of the state as having once been a high and broad plateau, and that from denudation, the breaking up of the strata in some places, together with the action of waves and currents, has resulted this irregular and uneven surface." The first ridge, near Lake Ontario, forms the falls of the Genesee at Rochester, and the second ridge those in Alleghany county.

Geology.—Though New York has undergone the most complete geological survey of any state in the Union, by a corps of competent geologists and naturalists, who have ably reported their proceedings in a number of ponderous volumes, the character of our work does not admit of giving more than a brief outline of the geology of the state. Commencing in the N.E., the greater portion of the district N. of the Mohawk and E. of Lake Ontario is primary in formation, with, however, a belt of Potsdam sandstone on the N., which is in turn separated from the St. Lawrence by a second belt of calciferous (lime-producing) sandrock. Between Lake Ontario and the primary tract named above, in the order named, proceeding S. to Oswego, are groups of Potsdam sandstone, calciferous sandrock; Black River, Birdseye, and Trenton limestone; Utica slate, Helderberg limestone, (including grits and sandstones,) and gray sandstone. S. of Lake Ontario, narrow belts succeed each other in the following order:—1. Of the Medina sandstone, (usually a red sandstone, sometimes variegated, and giving origin to salt springs;) 2. Of the Clinton group, (a variable composition of sandstones, shales, impure limestones, iron ores, &c.;) 3. Of the Niagara group, (a limestone resting upon shale, and forming the celebrated cataract of that name;) 4. Of the Onondaga salt group, (limestone and slate, with salt springs;) 5. Of Helderberg limestone; and 6. Of the Hamilton group, (composed of calcareous, sandy, or fossiliferous shales.) A wide zone of the Portage and Chemung groups (composed mainly, the former of flagstones and shales, and the latter of highly fossiliferous shales and thin bedded sandstones) occupy the S.W. portion of the state, extending into Pennsylvania, and sending off a narrow arm to near Catskill, on the Hudson, where it bends to the S.W., surrounding on the N. and S.E. a large tract of red sandstone lying between itself and the Susquehanna River. E. of the narrow arm just described, and between it and the Hudson, are narrow belts of the Hamilton group, Helder-

berg limestone, Medina sandstone, and gray sandstone. Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Schenectady, parts of Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Putnam, Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess counties, are occupied by the Hudson River group, (composed mostly of shales and shaly sandstone, with thin courses of limestone.) Westchester, most of Putnam, and parts of Dutchess and Orange counties, are primitive. Long Island is diluvial on the N., and alluvial on the S. side.

Minerals.—New York, though deficient in coal, (the geological formation being too old for its production,) abounds in that most useful of all minerals, iron. Hematite ores occur in extensive beds in Columbia and Dutchess counties; and magnetic ores in Putnam, Orange, and Westchester. According to Whitney the larger portion of the N. part of New York, extending from Lake Champlain to Lake Ontario, is rich in specular and magnetic ores, particularly in Essex and Clinton counties. The western counties, too, have valuable deposits of iron in the strata of the Clinton group. A company has been formed with a capital of \$500,000, for working the iron-mines in Rockland county. Coal was discovered in 1854 in Steuben county. Lead exists in great quantities in St. Lawrence county; and mines have been recently opened in Ulster. It is also found in Sullivan, Columbia, Washington, Dutchess, Rensselaer, and Westchester counties. Zinc, copper, and titanium exist in several counties. Molybdenum, manganese, arsenic, cerium, silver, cobalt, and bismuth are occasionally found. The central and some of the western counties contain abundance of gypsum, which is largely used as a manure, and extensively exported. Our geological article shows there is no scarcity of lime, especially in the central and western counties. Marble of fine quality is exported from Sing-Sing. Sulphuret of iron is found in St. Lawrence, and carburet in Essex, Clinton, and Dutchess counties. Gneiss, sandstone, and limestone, suitable for building, are abundant. New York is especially celebrated for its mineral springs, particularly its medicinal springs, the most noted of which are those of Saratoga, Ballston, New Lebanon, Sharon, and Aron Springs. Onondaga yields annually from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of table salt; 5,083,309 bushels were produced in this county alone in 1849. There are also salt springs in Erie, Genesee, and Orleans counties. Natural issues of carbureted hydrogen exist in several counties. The village of Fredonia, in Chautauque county, is lighted from one of these, as is the lighthouse of Barcelona, in the same county.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—New York possesses a greater amount of navigable waters than any other state of the Union. On the E. is the Hudson, traversing the state for about 350 miles, 150 of which are navigable for large steamers and schooners, and 120 for ships; on the N.E., Lake Champlain, navigable for 120 miles; and on the W. and N.W., Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, all navigable for large steamers, and Ontario and Erie for ships of heavy tonnage. In the S.E. of the state rises the Delaware, and in the interior, the Susquehanna, which pass S. into Pennsylvania, and float down, in the high waters of spring and autumn, lumber and other products of New York, to the markets of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The W. of the state is crossed by the Genesee, which furnishes, by its numerous cataracts, immense water-power, though it is only navigable for small steam or keel boats, and for those only by stages between the falls. The Oswego is the outlet of the central lakes, and affords valuable water-power. The two rivers last mentioned and the Black River flow into Lake Ontario. The Oswegatchee, Grass, Racket, and St. Regis Rivers, each of about 150 miles in length, join the St. Lawrence; and the Saranac and Au Sable empty themselves into Lake Champlain. All these rivers are in the N.E. of the state. The Mohawk, an affluent of the Hudson, about 160 miles in length, drains the central counties of Eastern New York. New York abounds in small and picturesque lakes. In the E. is Lake George, so celebrated for the grandeur of its scenery; in the centre are Lakes Oneida, Skaneateles, Owaseo, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked, and Canandaigua; in the S.W., Chautauque; and in the N.E., Black, Saranac, and Long Lakes; besides many other small but beautiful sheets of water. The larger of these lakes vary in length from 10 to 36 miles. The principal bays are New York Bay, opening into the Atlantic, and Sackett's Harbor, at the E. end of Lake Ontario. Long Island Sound, 120 miles long, separates Long Island from Connecticut.

Islands.—There are several important islands belonging to this state, chief among which is Long Island, about 115 miles in length, between Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, and S. of Connecticut; Staten Island, (embracing Richmond county,) between New York Bay on the E. and Raritan Bay and Arthurkill Sound on the S. and W., and Grand Island, in the Niagara River.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Under this heading New York may justly claim a large space. On her western border, in a river or strait of 34 miles in length, running from Lake Erie to Ontario, and pouring the waters of the Great Lakes over a precipice of 165 feet in perpendicular height,

thunders the far-famed and unrivalled cataract of Niagara, in whose presence all stand dumb, with no power to describe, but only to wonder and adore. The falls are about 20 miles below the entrance to the strait, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Erie, and 14 miles above its junction with Lake Ontario. About 3 miles below its commencement, the river divides into two arms, which embrace an island, called Grand Island, 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide. The banks of the upper portion of Niagara River are low, not usually exceeding 20 or 30 feet, and the current is comparatively moderate. Nearly 3 miles below Grand Island the rapids (scarcely less interesting than the falls themselves) commence, and after a course of rather more than a half-mile, terminate in the great cataract. Goat Island, a quarter of a mile wide, and half a mile long from N. to S., extends to the very brow of the precipice, and divides the falls into two portions, the higher of which is on the American side, but the greater body of water on the Canadian. The American fall is again subdivided, very unequally, by Iris Island, with the greater of these subdivisions nearest the New York shore. Below the falls, the river runs between perpendicular cliffs for 3 or 4 miles, in a channel of from 300 to 800 feet wide, with great force and impetuosity, till it is released from its narrow and rocky bed, below the Queenstown Heights, from whence it flows tranquilly into Lake Ontario. Between the falls and Queenstown (where navigation commences) occur two rapids, caused partly by the narrowing of the bed of the river, and partly by the rocks at the bottom. At the head of the first rapids, two miles below the falls, the river is spanned by a suspension bridge 800 feet in length, and 230 feet above the water. At the southern extremity of the first rapids, an angle in the river causes a reflex in the current, which forms a number of eddies, commonly called "The Whirlpool," more remarkable for the heaping up of the waters in the middle of the river, by the impetus of the current, than for any peculiar violence of the whirlpools themselves. Below this pool is another rapid of about half a mile in extent.

In any state but New York its other falls would rank as prime objects of interest. The Cohoes Falls, in the Mohawk, about 3 miles from its mouth, have a perpendicular descent of 70 feet, and when the river is full, in the spring and autumn, form a grand cataract. Little Falls, about 12 miles below Utica, are formed by the passage of the Mohawk through the mountains, where the river descends 42 feet in one mile, frowned on from above by the rugged and picturesque walls of this mountain gorge. Fifteen miles N. of Utica, in West Canada Creek, (a tributary of the Mohawk,) is a series of cascades and rapids, known as Trenton Falls, that extend over a space of two miles, in a channel which the river has cut from the solid limestone rock to a depth varying from 100 to 150 feet, forming a clean limestone trough, the middle of which only (in summer) is occupied by a narrow stream of water, almost as black as ink. Proceeding up this narrow gorge, with perpendicular sides of solid rock, a series of rapids and falls are passed at considerable intervals, presenting a great variety of cascades, of from 8 or 10 to 100 feet in height. The Genesee River has a series of cataracts, surpassing in altitude those of the Rhine, the boast of Europe. One, at the city of Rochester, has a perpendicular descent of 97 feet, which gives motion to the machinery of its celebrated flour-mills and factories. There are other falls within the vicinity of Rochester, making a total descent of 226 feet. Near its sources in Alleghany county, the Genesee descends by 3 falls of 60, 90, and 110 feet, within the space of 2 miles, through a gorge worn in the solid rock to the depth of 400 feet. In the neighborhood of Ithaca are a number of cascades, one of which has a perpendicular pitch of 110 feet. Baker's, Hadley's, Jessup's, and Glen's Falls, all near the sources of the Hudson River, are well worthy of a visit. There are two interesting falls in the strait leading from Lake George into Lake Champlain, also one near Hudson, another near West Point. Lake George stands prominent among the lakes of the United States for the boldness of its shores, and the transparency of its waters. It is studded with beautiful islands, and shut in by precipitous highlands, reaching in one instance an elevation of 2000 feet.

Among the places of fashionable resort, first on the continent of America, stands Saratoga, visited annually, during the summer months, by its thousands in pursuit of health, and by its tens of thousands seeking pleasure and excitement. Saratoga Springs are in Saratoga county, in the E. of the state. Its waters are of great variety, and of very active properties. Sharon Sulphur Springs, in Schoharie county, are much visited by invalids, and have the advantage over Saratoga in the picturesqueness of the surrounding scenery. New Lebanon, celebrated for its warm springs, is situated in Rensselaer county, near the boundary of Massachusetts. Avon Springs, 20 miles S. of Rochester, are much resorted to. Ballston Spa, 7 miles from Saratoga, is less celebrated than formerly. (For full descriptions, see separate articles.) The scenery on the Hudson River has long constituted one of the great attractions of tourists to New York. Directly after leaving New York City, you come

upon the Palisades, on the New Jersey shore, composed of perpendicular walls of trap-rock of from 200 to 500 feet in height. These lose themselves, about 35 miles up the river, in the Highlands Proper, which have a base of about 20 miles. Here the Hudson has burst its way at some distant period through the mountains, leaving on each side a rampart of almost perpendicular hills, of from 600 to 1700 feet in elevation above the level of the river. About 100 miles above New York, we come abreast of the Catskill Mountains, which present a very abrupt front to the river, and run nearly parallel to it for about 20 miles. These mountains are not of great elevation, but their grandeur consists in the extended and unbroken views afforded from the piazza of the Pine-Orchard Mountain House, (2276 feet above the sea,) up and down the valley of the Hudson for 70 miles in each direction, and across to the Green Mountains, in Massachusetts. At Kauterskill Falls, three miles S.W. from the hotel, a small stream is precipitated 180 feet into a circular amphitheatre of great wildness, from whence it takes a second leap into another chasm. The Adirondack Mountains, the highest in the state, have been as yet but little visited by fashionable tourists. Mount Tahawus, or Marcy, 5400 feet high, commands an extensive panorama of mountains, among which repose 30 visible lakes and ponds. The completion of the New York and Erie Railway has laid open some fine scenery, but little known to the public heretofore. The passage of the road along the shores of the Delaware River, and through Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan counties, offers the boldest views. In Manlius, Onondago county, are the "Green Lakes," supposed to be of volcanic production, one of which is on the top of a hill, with banks 200 feet high, and with beautifully green water to the depth of 400 feet. This lake was once known to rise suddenly and overflow its banks, but the water soon receded to its ordinary level.

Climate.—New York presents considerable diversities of climate. In the N. the winters are long and severe, somewhat mitigated in the western part by the proximity of the great lakes and the prevalence of S.W. winds, and varied again in the S.E., below the Catskill Mountains, by the effect of the sea air, which tempers the heats of summer and chills the air of spring. At Buffalo there is great irregularity in the time of the ice leaving the harbor. "Some 12 or 15 years since," writes a correspondent, "their harbor was completely blocked up by ice till May, no steamboat having left the harbor till the 15th of that month; but this is very unusual." According to observations kept by Leander Wetherell, Esq., at Rochester, during 10 years the average mean temperature was 47° 36; the highest point of the mercury, 102°; lowest, 9° below zero; average fall of rain and melted snow, 33.30 inches.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of this great state is very various. The western parts, known as the Genesee Flats, and the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk, have excellent soils, while much of the N.E. of the state is poor and cold. No general description would give a correct idea of the soils, as in the same county may be found parts that are hilly or mountainous, and comparatively sterile, while the soil of the valleys is a rich alluvion. New York, however, on the whole, may be safely called a fertile state. The exceptions are mostly in the mountainous portions. The descriptions of the counties in this as well as in other states, will best give the qualities of the soil in particular localities. Long Island is easily improved in the western part, though it is not naturally very fertile. It is very important for its market products. The eastern portion is poor and sandy. Great attention is paid in this state to scientific agriculture, and endeavors made to introduce a better mode of culture; to promote which end, agricultural societies have been formed, and journals established devoted to this subject. New York is first of the states of the confederacy in the amount of live stock, oats, Irish potatoes, barley, buckwheat, grass-seeds, orchard products, products of market gardens, butter, cheese, hay, hops, maple sugar, beeswax, honey, and slaughtered animals produced; second in the amount of wool and rye, and third in that of wheat raised. Besides these, large quantities of Indian corn, beans, peas, flax, and maple molasses, with some sweet potatoes, tobacco, wine, hemp, and silk were produced. The fruits are apples, pears, cherries, plums, and peaches, with various kinds of berries. In 1850, there were 170,698 farms, containing 12,408,964 acres of improved land, producing 13,121,498 bushels of wheat; 4,148,182 of rye; 17,858,400 of Indian corn; 26,652,814 of oats; 741,546 of peas and beans; 15,398,368 of Irish potatoes; 3,585,059 of barley; 3,183,955 of buckwheat; 184,715 of grass-seeds; 10,071,301 pounds of wool; 79,766,094 of butter; 49,741,413 of cheese; 2,436,299 of hops; 940,577 of flax; 10,357,484 of maple sugar; 1,755,830 of beeswax and honey, and 3,728,797 tons of hay; live-stock valued at \$73,570,499; market products, \$912,047; orchard fruits, \$1,761,950; and slaughtered animals, \$13,573,583.

Forest Trees.—The forest trees are several varieties of oak, pine, spruce, tamarack, larch, hemlock, fir, walnut, sugar-maple, chestnut, ash, elm, beech, butternut, sycamore, alder, cedar, locust, laurel, mulberry, sassafras, birch, tilla, poplar, cherry, hornbeam, sumach, cucumber tree,

erabapple, and thorn. The forests about the Susquehanna and Delaware furnish large quantities of pine for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

Animals.—The forests of New York were formerly ranged by the moose, stag, and reindeer; but these are now seldom if ever met with. Among the existing animals are the American deer, black bear, panther, wild-cat, wolf, (gray and black) wolverines, otters, minks, beavers, muskrats, ermine weasels, racoons, skunks, martlets, rabbits, hares, squirrels, and a number of the smaller quadrupeds. Among the birds are the golden and bald eagle, various species and varieties of hawks, owls, and buzzards, wild turkeys and pigeons, quail, grouse, woodcock, willet, snipe, coot, grebe, dipper, petrel, cormorant, pelican, gannet, skimmer, tern, gull, sheldrake, canvas-back and other wild ducks, teal, widgeon, wild goose, swan, and brant, with an endless variety of the order *Passeræ*, or small birds.

Manufactures.—New York, though extensively engaged in manufactures, does not maintain the relative pre-eminence in this respect that she holds in commerce and agriculture; falling behind Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in *absolute*, and behind New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island in *relative* amount. In 1850, there were in the state 23,553 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing \$99,904,405 capital, and 147,734 male, and 51,612 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$134,655,674, and yielding products valued at \$237,597,249. Of these, 86 were engaged in cotton manufactures, employing \$4,170,920 capital, and 2632 male, and 3684 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$1,985,973, and producing 44,901,475 yards of stuffs, and 2,180,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$3,591,959; 249 woollen establishments, employing \$1,459,370 capital, and 4262 male, and 2412 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$3,835,292, and producing 7,924,252 yards of stuffs, and 261,700 pounds of yarn, valued at \$7,030,024; and 422 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$7,099,132 capital, and 8500 male hands; consuming raw material worth \$5,020,236, and producing pig, cast, and wrought iron valued at \$10,278,447; the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors employed \$2,585,900 capital; consuming 2,062,250 bushels of barley; 1,647,208 of Indian corn; 909,067 of rye; 6707 of oats; 90,940 of apples; 24,500 hogheads of molasses, and 581 tons of hops; employing 1676 hands, and producing 644,700 barrels of ale, &c.; 9,231,700 gallons of whiskey and wine, and 2,488,800 gallons of rum; 942 tanneries, employing \$5,025,143; consuming raw material worth \$6,005,221, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$9,804,000. Home-made manufactures valued at \$1,280,333 were produced.

Internal Improvements.—New York, headed by her great statesman, De Witt Clinton, has the honor of taking the lead in internal improvements, from which enterprise she is now reaping an ample reward in her commercial pre-eminence and wealth. In 1817 was commenced the great work of connecting the waters of the Atlantic with the great lakes, by breaking the soil for the Erie and Hudson Canal, which is 364 miles long, and (originally) forty feet wide. It was completed in 1825, at a cost of about \$7,000,000. In 1853, this and the branch canals delivered at tidewater, property valued at \$73,683,044, and in 1854, \$73,797,064, or in weight 2,505,797 tons in the first year, and 2,465,866 in the last; while the clearances from Albany—for the Champlain Canal alone—amounted, in 1853, to \$33,733,154. Besides the Champlain Canal, there are various branches connecting with the Erie and Hudson, viz. one from Utica to Binghamton; one from Syracuse to Oswego; one from Geneva to Montezuma, and one from Rochester to Danville. The other canals are the Delaware and Hudson, connecting the Hudson River with the coal-mines in the N.E. of Pennsylvania; the Chemung, connecting Seneca Lake with Elmira, and the Crooked Lake, uniting Penn Yan with Dresden. The Black River and Genesee Valley Canals are not yet finished. New York owns, therefore, 877 miles of completed canal, with the exception of portions of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals. There are, besides, 119 miles not belonging to the state. In connexion with internal improvements it may be proper to state, that there are 365 miles of lake coast, 206 miles of interior lake, and 245 miles of river navigation in the state. The canal debt, September 30, 1854, amounted to \$18,731,299; the canal revenue for the fiscal year ending the same date, \$2773,566—a decrease on former years. The canal tolls varied between \$1,056,922 in 1830, and \$3,492,541 in 1851—the highest amount; but the latter included about \$600,000 railroad tolls. The canalizing of New York has been done by the state; but private enterprise has added a much greater amount of railway. In January, 1855, there were in the state, 2724 miles of railway completed, and 801 in course of construction. Cost, \$128,649,645. These finished connect New York City with Dunkirk, on Lake Erie—through the southern tier of counties—with Buffalo, via Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and various intermediate points; with Montreal, by roads partly in New York and partly in Vermont; and, in short, with almost every village in the state

of any considerable importance, either directly or through branch roads. By union with Canada railroads, and railroads on the E. shore of Lake Erie, a communication is opened with all the lake states. There are various cross railroads from the Central to the New York and Erie Railway, uniting Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester, Canandaigua, Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, and smaller places, with Hornellsville, Corning, Elmira, Oswego, Binghamton, and Philadelphia; the last through the coal region of North-East Pennsylvania. Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, is connected with Rouse's Point, at the foot of Lake Champlain, opening a northern route to Niagara and the W. Utica and Rome are connected northwardly with Sackett's Harbor, Watertown, and Cape Vincent; and a projected road will continue this connexion to Potsdam and the Northern Railroad. Roads are also projected from Albany to Binghamton, from Soaus Bay, on Lake Ontario—through Auburn, Ithaca, Wilkesbarre, &c.—to Philadelphia; and from Buffalo and Attica to Pittsburg. Several branch roads from New York City connect with lines through Long Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island to Boston. In short, the great commercial metropolis of the state enjoys a connected intercourse, by railway, with almost every important town in this or in the neighboring states. There were in New York, in October, 1852, 19 plank-roads, with an aggregate of 2106 miles, costing \$3,860,298. As an evidence of the traffic over the railroads of New York, the engineer's report gives the passengers at about 10,000,000; travelling an average of 45 miles each, and freight moved at 2,250,000 tons. Receipts of 19 roads reporting, \$18,129,208.38.

Commerce.—New York enjoys great facilities for both foreign and domestic commerce, and surpasses every other state in the United States in the absolute amount of tonnage owned by her citizens, though that of Massachusetts is relatively greater. The tonnage of New York in 1854, was 1,415,031; of which 769,090 was registered, and 168,219 steam tonnage, more than one-fourth of that of all the United States. The number of vessels built in the same period was 300, 70 of which were steamers; total tonnage, 117,166. Great as is the tonnage of New York, it does not fairly represent her proportion of commerce, since many vessels built and owned in other states, are employed in the carrying trade of her commercial metropolis. The share of this state in the trade of the lakes is immense. There was landed at Buffalo alone from the lakes in 1853, property valued at \$36,881,230, and at \$42,207,409 in 1854; exported in the latter year by lake, \$75,000,000; arrived by canal in 1853, property valued at \$64,612,102, and at \$77,035,271 in 1854; exported \$26,936,707 in the last-named year. Total imports at Buffalo, in 1854, by lake, canal, and railway, \$149,184,219, and exported \$124,204,978. Exports to Canada, \$1,071,091; duties collected, \$99,833. The canal trade of Rochester amounted in 1853, in value to \$4,780,430 cleared, and to \$5,128,059 left at that city. A very large transit trade is done over her canals and railroads; the total tonnage movement of freight on the former, in 1853, was 4,247,563 tons—equal to 700,000,000 tons for one mile, and over the railroads 2,831,336 tons.

The freight tonnage on the canals for 1854 was 4,165,862 tons, a decrease, on 1853, of 81,991 tons; which, however, is more than made up by the increase (816,452) tons on the three trunk railways. The river commerce of Albany employed 849 vessels, with a tonnage of 88,206 tons, in 1854; and in the 15 years preceding 1855, the annual tonnage varied from 39,416 to 97,019 tons.

ABSTRACT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE NEW YORK CANALS for the years 1853 and 1854.

Articles.	Tons of 2000 lbs. each.		Value in Dollars.	
	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.
Furs and peltry . . .	425	298	\$929,833	657,907
Products of wood . . .	1,021,100	1,766,462	13,072,673	13,731,833
AGRICULTURE:				
Product of animals . . .	70,612	78,654	12,839,743	11,696,796
Vegetable food . . .	1,071,300	900,735	43,134,406	28,331,500
Other agricultural products . . .	9,013	10,420	1,509,665	1,993,069
Manufactures . . .	230,036	254,021	8,001,100	9,796,420
Merchandise . . .	454,357	406,022	114,317,856	128,167,463
Other articles . . .	587,041	740,235	9,796,257	10,964,340
Total	4,247,863	4,165,862	\$207,179,570	\$210,254,312
Tolls received . . .	\$3,204,718	\$2,773,566		
Total value, property left at tidewater	\$73,683,044	\$73,797,064		

The foreign imports of the state amounted to \$132,329,806 in 1852, \$178,270,999 in 1853, and \$195,427,933 in 1854; and the exports to \$87,484,456 in 1852, \$78,206,290 in 1853, and \$122,534,646 in 1854. Tonnage entered for the first period, 2,900,062 for the second, 3,725,335, and for the last, 3,188,354; cleared for the first date, 2,477,720, for the second, 3,044,644, and for the last, 2,953,471. See NEW YORK, (City,) ALBANY, and BUFFALO.

Education.—This great state has taken an active interest

in profiling an education for all classes in the elementary branches of learning. The Hon. Horace Mann and Hon. Henry Barnard, the two highest authorities in this country respecting any question of education, both gave it as their opinion, in 1845, that New York was carrying on the work of public education more rapidly than any other state in the Union, or any other country in the world. According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, transmitted to the Legislature in January, 1855, the number of school districts in the state was 11,798, and the number of children, between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 1,186,709. Of these, 877,201 attended the public schools; 34,279 attended the unincorporated schools in the state, 4568 the 30 schools for colored children, and 37,406 the academies, giving a total attendance of 953,454. The number of pupils attending the public schools, as reported in the census of 1850, was 675,221. The whole number of academies in the state, January, 1855, was 210, which are under the supervision of the Regents of the University.

The Normal School, at Albany, went into operation in 1844, being, we believe, the first institution of the kind established in the United States. It instructs annually about 275 students, from all parts of the state, in the best methods of teaching; 780 graduates have completed a full course, while 2262 have attended partial courses since the establishment of the school; number of students in 1855, 64 males and 186 females; total, 250. The faculty consists of 4 professors and 3 tutors, besides 3 teachers in the experimental department, who had, at the same date, 105 pupils, 23 of whom were free scholars; expense of the whole for 1854, \$11,992. The teachers' departments in the academies trained 5151 persons during four months of the year 1854. It is in agitation, with strong probability of success, to establish a People's College, in which the course of instruction shall look more to the practical parts of education. The Free Academy, or High School, in New York City, is also educating a large number of youth in the higher branches. Other free academies are being formed in different parts of the state: one at Lockport had 400 pupils during the year 1852, and another is in process of organization at Utica. Geneva College has become a free college, under the name of the Hobart Free College. Columbia College receives a certain number of pupils from the free schools in New York City every year, and it is proposed to make other colleges and academies partially free by state appropriations. Among the educational institutions in New York is the New York Conference Academy, in Charlotteville, Schoharie county, which gives an academical education at a very moderate expense, and under such regulations as to be highly advantageous to youth of moderate means. An act was passed in 1853 for the establishment of union free schools.

The whole amount apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Schools, in 1854, was \$1,055,000, of which \$800,000 was raised by a general tax; and \$255,000 was the income of the School Fund, the principal of which amounted, January 1, 1855, to \$6,708,351, made up of the Common School Fund, \$2,425,211, the United States Deposit Fund, \$4,014,520, and the Literary Fund, \$268,620. The whole amount expended in 1854, for public schools, was \$2,666,609, of which \$1,929,884 was paid to teachers, and \$47,657 expended for school libraries, which contained an aggregate of 1,572,270 volumes. There were also in the same year 8 colleges with 883 students, 7 theological schools with 250 students, 4 medical schools with 692 students, and 1 law school with 50 students. Of the adult population in 1850, 98,722 could not read and write; of these 68,052 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—Of 4169 churches in New York in 1850, the Baptists owned 781, the Christians 65, Congregationalists 215, Dutch Reformed 233, Episcopalians 279, Free Church 15, Friends 133, Jews 14, Lutherans 81, Methodists 1231, Presbyterians 700, Roman Catholics 176, Union Church 75, Unitarians 22, Universalists 114, and minor sects 35; giving 1 church to every 743 persons. Value of church property, \$21,219,207.

Periodicals.—There were published in the state, in 1850, \$1 daily, 8 tri-weekly, 13 semi-weekly, and 305 weekly newspapers; 9 monthly, 36 semi-monthly, and 3 quarterly magazines and reviews, with a total annual circulation of 115,385,473 copies, of which circulation 6,654,408 belonged to reviews, magazines, &c.

Public Institutions.—New York has 3 penitentiaries conducted on the silent system, one at Sing-Sing, containing, September 30, 1854, 1043 convicts; one at Auburn, 747; and a third in Clinton county, with 199 convicts; total, 1989; average for ten years, in the order above named, 843, 669, and 149, respectively. Aggregate amount of receipts from the three, \$180,507, and expenses, \$269,648; excess of expenditure, \$89,081; Auburn alone yielding a revenue (this year) of \$14,000. There is a House of Refuge at New York City, and one at Rochester; the former received 413 children during 1854, and indentured 383; remaining in the institution, 343 boys and 75 girls; whole number admitted, 6361. In the Refuge at Rochester, were 262 inmates; whole number received, 495; during the year 1854, 161; expenditures, \$26,140; products of the farm, \$1018; and donations

for the library, \$126. The State Lunatic Asylum, near Utica, treated 836 patients in 1854, of whom 390 were admitted during the year; since the asylum was opened, 4313 patients have been treated, and 1789 recovered. The capacity of the Utica Asylum being inadequate to the reception of all who apply for its benefits—160 having been rejected in 1854—the initiatory steps have been taken towards founding a second asylum in another part of the state. A building is now being constructed for an Idiotic Asylum, at Syracuse. The temporary institution, near Albany, had 42 pupils in 1853. The Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, are in New York City. The former had 141 pupils at the close of 1854, of whom the state supported 116; there are besides in the institution 69 graduates, who are furnished with work. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum had 280 pupils at the same date, two-thirds of whom are supported by the state, and a few in both asylums by the state of New Jersey and the city of New York. The other charitable and public institutions will be described in their respective localities. New York had 43 public libraries in 1850, with 197,229 volumes; 10,802 school libraries, with 1,358,720 volumes; 137 Sunday-school libraries, with 33,294 volumes; 25 college libraries, with 138,570 volumes; and 6 church libraries, with 2,498 volumes.

Population.—Though originally settled by the Dutch, and having some of its oldest and most respectable families of that descent, the great infusion of New England population, since the Revolution, has given to the inhabitants of New York more of the characteristics of New England than of Holland. According to the census of 1790, this state had 340,120 inhabitants; 586,756 in 1800; 959,049 in 1810; 1,372,812 in 1820; 1,918,608 in 1830; 2,428,921 in 1840; and 3,097,394 in 1850; of whom 1,544,489 were white males; 1,508,536 white females; 23,452 free colored males, and 25,617 females. This population was distributed in 566,869 families, occupying 473,986 dwellings. Population to square mile, 66.9. Of the entire population, 2,129,651 were born in the state, 307,120 in other states of the Union, 47,200 in British America, 84,820 in England, 343,111 in Ireland, 23,416 in Scotland, 7582 in Wales, 118,398 in Germany, 12,515 in France, 14,757 in other countries, and 6261 whose places of birth were unknown; giving about 21 per cent. of foreign birth. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, there occurred 45,584 deaths, or nearly 14 persons in every one thousand. In the same year, aid was received by 59,555 paupers, of whom 40,580 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$14 for each individual. The deaf and dumb numbered 1263, of whom 7 were colored persons; the blind 1181, of whom 44 were colored; the insane 2521, of whom 34 were colored; and the idiotic 1665, of whom 21 were colored. Of the entire population, 1898 were engaged in mining; 456,954 in agriculture; 28,468 in commerce; 173,193 in manufactures; 6511 in navigating the ocean; 10,167 in internal navigation; and 14,111 in the learned professions.

Counties.—New York is divided into 60 counties, viz.: Albany, Alleghany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, and Yates. Albany is the capital.

Cities and Towns.—New York is filled with populous and thriving towns, and her inland cities and villages exhibit, in their great warehouses and elegant private residences, such indications of wealth and taste as are only looked for in seaport towns or great capitals, in other countries. New York, her metropolis, and the most populous city of the western continent, is the great centre of commercial operations, not only of the United States, but of all America. Though the population of New York City proper numbered in 1850 but 515,647, yet, added to its different suburbs—Brooklyn, (population 96,838,) Williamsburg, (30,780,) and Jersey City and Hoboken (though in another state)—it summed up a total of 653,000 inhabitants. Probable population in 1855, 900,000. The other most important towns were Albany, population 50,763; Buffalo, 42,261, estimated at 70,000 in 1854; Rochester, 36,403, estimated at 45,000 in 1854; Troy, 28,786, (and in conjunction with West Troy, about 36,000;) Syracuse, 22,271, estimated at 30,000 in 1854; Utica, 17,565; Poughkeepsie, 13,944; Lockport, 12,323; Oswego, 12,205, (14,986 in 1854;) Newburg, 11,415; Kingston, 10,232; Auburn, 9548; Fishkill, 9240; Schenectady, 8021; Elmira, 8169; Rome, 7918; Ogdensburg, 7756; Oswego, 7150; Ithaca, 6909; Hudson, 6286; Canandaigua, 6143; Plattsburg, 5618; Catskill, 5454; Binghamton, nearly 10,000 in 1854; Dunkirk, Waterford, Batavia, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Herkimer, Saratoga, Sackett's Harbor, and various other towns, numbering from 2000 to 5000 inhabitants each.

Government, Finances, &c.—New York, almost an empire in resources and population within itself, is ruled by a go

vernor and lieutenant-governor, each elected by the people for two years, and by a Senate of 32, and a House of Representatives of 128 members, the former elected for two years, and the latter annually, by the people. The governor receives a salary of \$4000 per annum, and the lieutenant-governor \$6 per diem during the sessions of the Senate, of which he is *ex officio* president. The members of the legislature receive \$3 per diem, and \$1 for every ten miles travel. The judiciary consists—1. Of a court for the trial of impeachments, composed of the President of the Senate, (who is also president of the court,) and the whole or a majority of the Senate, and the whole or a majority of the court of appeals. If the governor is impeached, the lieutenant-governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two-thirds of the members present must concur for a conviction, and their judgment only extends to removal from office. 2. Of a court of appeals, which is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected by the people, for 8 years, and four selected each year from the judges of the supreme court having the shortest time to serve. Of the judges elected by popular vote, one is chosen in every second year, and the one having the shortest time to serve is chief judge. This court has power to reverse the decisions of the supreme court, or the old supreme court, and court of chancery. 3. Supreme and circuit courts, composed of 32 judges, for the election of whom the state is divided into 8 judicial districts, each one of which elects 4 judges for 8 years; one judge goes out of office every second year. Four terms of the supreme court, at least, are held in each district every year, and one special term and two circuit courts. The supreme court has jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the county courts, but the circuit courts are only for the trial of issues of fact. 4. County, or surrogate's courts, which have the usual jurisdiction of courts of probate. 5. Criminal courts, composed (except in the city and county of New York) of one of the judges of the supreme court, the county judge, and two justices of the peace, chosen members of the court of sessions. In New York city and county, to a judge of the supreme court, this court adds any two of the following officers, viz., judges of the court of common pleas, mayor, recorder, and aldermen. Courts of sessions are composed of one county judge and two justices of the peace. 6. Courts of New York city and county, viz., a superior court, a court of common pleas, and a marine court. The judges of the court of appeals and the supreme court have salaries of \$2500 each; of the superior court of New York city, \$3500; of the common pleas, \$3000, and of the marine court, \$2000. The judges of all these courts are elective. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen ten days, (*i. e.* all foreigners whose citizenship or probation of five years shall have been matured ten days,) and an inhabitant of the state one year, of the county four months, and of the election district 30 days, shall be entitled to a vote. But no man of color may vote, till he has been three years a citizen, and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of \$250.

The assessed value of property in New York in 1850, was \$715,369,928, which had increased in 1854 to \$1,304,154,625, of which \$272,638,110 was personal property. The public debt, January, 1855, was \$24,288,568, of which \$15,501,269 was canal debt; and \$1,500,000 canal revenue certificates. School fund, \$6,666,777; productive property, \$35,115,237; and ordinary expenses, exclusive of schools and debt, \$750,000. In December, 1854, there were 324 banks, of which 47 were about closing up, with an aggregate capital of \$83,268,866, a circulation of \$27,917,839, and \$13,470,879 in coin. In 1853, 26 savings banks reported to the state government \$26,391,713 on deposit; but there were a large number of country institutions which did not report; and of those making returns, four were not exclusively savings banks. A writer in *Hunt's Magazine* estimates, on what he claims to be reliable authority, that \$1,000,000 of unclaimed deposits now lie in the different savings institutions in the state. According to the same authority, 14 of these in New York City alone had \$26,910,402.

History.—Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, first ascended the Hudson River in 1609, but no permanent settlement was made till 1614, when the Dutch founded Fort Orange, now Albany, and New Amsterdam, now New York City. The English claimed the right of prior discovery, which led to frequent conflicts. In 1664, the colony surrendered to the Duke of York, was re-taken by the Dutch in 1673, but surrendered finally to the English in 1674. The first legislative assembly was convoked in 1683. New York suffered considerably from Indian depredations in the wars waged between France and England in 1690, 1702, and 1744. In 1690, Schenectady was taken and burnt by the savages, and many of the inhabitants massacred. The shores of Lake George and Champlain have been made classic by the struggles they have witnessed between the French and English previous to the American Revolution. The massacre of the garrison at Fort William Henry by the Indians, in 1757, will long be remembered in the annals of New York. This state took an active part in the war of independence, was the theatre of many military

engagements, and gave Jay and Hamilton to the councils of the nation in that period of trial and doubt. The defeat of Washington on Long Island and at White Plains in the autumn of 1776, the surrender of Burgoyne in October, 1777, and the taking of Stony Point by Wayne in July, 1779, are the most important actions that took place on the soil of this state during the Revolutionary contest. The sanguinary naval battle on Lake Champlain, in the war of 1812, in which McDonough defeated the British after a hard-fought action, and several other minor engagements, took place within the limits of New York in the last struggle with Great Britain.

NEW YORK, (*Fr.* *New-York*, nuh'yorkt; *Sp.* *Nueva York*, nwa/vd'york; *It.* *Nuova York*, noo-ov'd'york; *L.* *Novum Eboracum*,) the metropolis of the above state, the most populous city and the greatest emporium in the New World, and (with its suburbs, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken) the third in point of wealth and population of the cities of Christendom, is situated on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island, at the junction of the Hudson and East Rivers, about 18 miles from the Atlantic Ocean; 87 miles N.E. of Philadelphia; 187 miles N.E. of Baltimore; 226 miles N.E. of Washington; 1428 miles N.E. of New Orleans; 1046 miles E. of St. Louis; 722 miles E. of Cincinnati; 340 miles S. of Montreal; 145 miles S. of Albany; and 207 miles S.W. of Boston. The city and county have the same limits, composing the whole of Manhattan Island, 13½ miles in length, and about 2 in its greatest breadth. The densely inhabited parts of the city occupy about 4 miles of the southern portion of the island. The City Hall is in lat. 40° 42' 43" N., and 74° 0' 3" W. lon. Though the site of New York is nearly level, there is sufficient descent in the ground from Broadway towards each river to furnish good drainage.

General Aspect.—In the old or southern quarter of the city, the streets are for the most part narrow and irregular, but crowded with immense hotels, warehouses, stores, and the public buildings necessary in a great mart of trade. Many of these are costly structures of marble, granite, or sandstone, and from 3 to 8 stories in height; or, if public buildings, displaying various orders of architectural style, adorned with columns, porticoes, &c. The northern or newer part of the city is regularly laid out with wide and spacious streets and avenues, which, in the fashionable quarter west of Broadway, are lined with palatial residences and sumptuous churches of brick, sandstone, and marble, giving a display of wealth nowhere to be found but in the imperial cities of Europe, and unequalled even there, except in the abodes of royalty and nobility. Broadway, the principal street, and one of the finest to be seen in any city, is 80 feet wide, and about 3 miles long. Commencing at the Battery, (an open space planted with trees at the southern extremity of the island,) it extends N.N.E. for about 2½ miles to Grace Church, where it bends slightly to the N.W., and, with a short interruption, (from Union Park,) continues on in this direction beyond the densely built portions of the city. Broadway may be compared to a great river; the streets which terminate in it, and those which it intersects, being tributaries that supply a constantly increasing throng of people and vehicles of every description, as we approach its southern extremity. Perhaps the most important of these affluents is Chatham Street, which forms the outlet of the Bowery, East Broadway, and several other considerable streets, and terminates at the lower end of the Park. From the cupola of the City Hall, three-fourths of a mile from the Battery, a bird's-eye view may be had of New York, its harbor and environs. Looking to the S., we have beneath us the warehouses, banking establishments, insurance offices, Custom-house, Exchange, and other buildings, wherein are transacted the commercial operations of this great centre of trade. Terminating this scene on the S. is the Battery, and beyond it stretches out New York Bay for 6 miles, till the view is shut in by the picturesque heights of Staten Island on the S.W., while on the S. the Narrows open a vista to the Atlantic Ocean. Turning to the S.E. and E., we look over a strait of from one-third to three-fourths of a mile in breadth, literally crowded (on the New York shore) with a dense forest of masts, bearing aloft the flags of every civilized maritime nation on the earth. Beyond this strait (commonly called the East River, and connecting New York Bay with Long Island Sound,) is Brooklyn, itself a large city, presenting in one part a bold bluff crowned with stately dwellings, and overlooking the city of New York, its harbor and bay, and Staten Island—taking in a panorama unrivalled in the world, except at Naples, (if indeed we must make that exception,) and, perhaps, Rio Janeiro. Further N., on the same shore with Brooklyn, we have Williamsburg,* a suburb larger than New York at the Revolution, and between them the United States Navy-yard and the United States Naval Hospital. On the W. is the noble Hudson, expanding itself to 1½ miles in width ere it is lost in the bay, and separating New York from the flourishing suburbs of Jersey City and Hoboken. At the

* Incorporated with Brooklyn in 1854.

wharves on this side we may see a scarcely less crowded forest of masts than on the E. shore; and peering up amid this leafless forest, may be observed the black pipes of the greatest steamers on the globe, whether we regard those that navigate the river and sound, or those that traverse the ocean. Turning to the N., we have a sea of houses, churches, and public buildings of various kinds, extending for full 3 miles, terminated (1855) by the swelling dome of the Crystal Palace, and, on the Jersey shore, by the heights of Weehawken. This bird's-eye view, while it shuts out many defects, such as filthy and irregular streets, mean houses, and squalid poverty and wretchedness, (that alloy the pleasure in visiting every great capital,) conceals also many beauties, such as the individual excellences of particular buildings and particular streets. As has been before intimated, the great seat of business is south of the City Hall, and its centre, Broadway and the streets in its vicinity crossing it, which are almost wholly occupied by immense stores and warehouses of costly structure and imposing architecture. Among these cross-streets, the most noted is a narrow one, named Wall Street, running east from Broadway, about one-fourth of a mile above the Battery. This is the Rialto and Lombard Street of New York—the grand heart whence pulsate the financial movements of North America. This street is lined with banking-houses, insurance and brokers' offices; and here, too, are the Exchange and Custom-house—all commanding and some magnificent edifices. Broadway, above the City Hall, is occupied for two miles with vast hotels, (such as are seen nowhere but in America,) fashionable retail stores of every variety, whose shelves groan with the most costly fabrics, and with theatres, concert-halls, lecture-rooms, and other places of amusement and instruction. The newer or northern portion is traversed in a north and south direction by 19 spacious avenues of 100 feet in breadth, 10 of which (commencing at a distance of from 2 to 2½ miles from the Battery) extend the whole length of the island. Four of the shorter avenues, on the East River, are named A, B, C, and D. The rest, except Lexington and Madison Avenues, which extend but a short distance, are named numerically, commencing at the east side, and numbering to 14th Avenue. These are crossed at right angles by streets from 60 to 100 feet in width, and at distances of about 200 feet from each other, also named numerically up to 229th Street, though dense population does not (1856) extend much above 40th Street. Fifth Avenue, the very centre of fashion, is a street of sumptuous and costly dwellings of large size, a great portion of which are constructed of brown stone, and some of white marble; exhibiting architectural varieties sufficient to gratify the most diverse tastes. On this street, too, is a number of costly churches, with towering spires and turrets, and, with one or two exceptions, constructed of stone. There are striking contrasts, however, to this display of wealth and magnificence, and the most striking is to be found in the very heart of the city, in sight of its City Hall, its courts of justice, and boards of education and benevolence. We allude, of course, to the Five Points, (so called from the intersection of several streets,) the abode of misery, crime, filth, and wretchedness of the most disgusting and degrading kind; though even here a ray of light has recently broken in, and steps have been taken to improve the dwellings, the morals, and comfort of their inmates. The S.E. and E. portions of New York are inhabited by substantial and useful citizens, many of whose residences are large and commodious, though they are generally moderate in dimensions, plain in appearance, and often absolutely mean. But the great defect of New York, out of the fashionable quarter, is a want of cleanliness in the streets, and more particularly in the great thoroughfares of business—the portion always seen by strangers, and often the only portion.

Defence.—New York is strongly defended both by nature and art. The entrance to the upper bay is through a strait called the Narrows, about one mile in width, and is commanded on the Long Island side by two forts, one in the water, 200 yards from shore. On the Staten Island side are also two other forts, one on the heights. Should these be passed, there are other defences within less than a mile of the city. These are by Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island on the east side, and by batteries on Bedloe and Ellis Islands, on the west. The public walk, called the Battery, at the extremity of the city, has also a fort. The entrance from Long Island Sound is protected by fortifications on Throg's Neck.

Public Squares, Fountains, &c.—New York has a number of small parks or enclosed grounds. The Battery, one of the most delightful promenades offered by any city of a hot summer's evening, occupies an area of about 11 acres, at the extreme S.W. point of the city, which is planted with trees, laid out in walks, and furnished with plain seats. The Battery has recently been greatly enlarged. Castle Garden, an old fort, formerly connected with it by a bridge, is now continuous with the mainland. The interior of Castle Garden is used as a place for public exhibitions, fairs, concerts, &c., and is capable of containing 10,000 persons.

The view from the Battery and Garden commands the entire Bay, Narrows, and Staten Island. Bowling Green, in Broadway, near the Battery, is a small circular space, enclosed by a railing, and having a fountain. About three-fourths of a mile from the Battery, is the Park, a triangular piece of ground, of about 11 acres, containing the City Hall, Rotunda or Hall of Records, and New City Hall, occupied by courts, city offices, &c. Near the S.W. entrance is a basin with several jets, the centre one of which can throw a compact body of water a foot in diameter to the height of 60 feet. St. John's Park is a private square, between Hudson and Varick, and Laight and Beach Streets. Washington Square, a parallelogram of 12 acres, Tompkins Square, Stuyvesant Square, Union Park, an oval piece of ground with fine jets d'eau, interrupting Broadway at Fourteenth Street; Gramercy Park, and Madison Square, in the N. part of the city, are all within the densely peopled portions of New York. They are not large, but are less needed in this long and comparatively narrow city, surrounded by its harbor, and refreshed by sea-breezes, than in most other towns of its size. Efforts are now being made (1855) to form a Central Park, of 776 acres, to enclose the Upper Croton Reservoir, and a proposed new reservoir of 112 acres.

Croton Aqueduct.—Of all her public works, New York has most reason to be proud of, and to be satisfied with the Croton Aqueduct, whether we regard it as a proof of energy merely, or in its utilitarian aspects. This work is superior to anything of the kind in modern times, and is only surpassed by those of ancient Rome. The water is brought to the city from Croton River, 40½ miles above the distributing reservoir, and 43½ miles from the City Hall. The dam on Croton River is 40 feet high, and 166 above tide. The water is conveyed in a covered canal of brick and stone, through 16 tunnels of an aggregate length of 6841 feet to Harlem River, which it crosses on a bridge 1450 feet long, elevated 114 feet above tide. About 5 miles above the City Hall is the receiving reservoir, covering 38 acres, and with a capacity for 150,000,000 gallons. Between 2 and 3 miles below this, on Fifth Avenue, is the distributing reservoir, a solid piece of masonry, covering 420 feet square, including 4 acres, in two divisions, with massive walls, 44½ feet high above the street, and 37 feet deep. Capacity, 20,000,000 gallons. In 1854, 236½ miles of pipe had been laid on the island. Total original cost of construction, \$9,000,000. The aqueduct can supply 60,000,000 gallons daily.

Cemeteries.—About 3 miles S.E. of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, is Greenwood Cemetery, occupying an area of 400 acres, forming the most extensive place of sepulture in modern times. It is an hours' ride simply to make the circuit of the grounds, without threading its alleys, or examining its great variety of monuments, and other testimonials to the dead. The grounds are as varied as extensive, composed of constant alternations of hill and dale, and wood and water; indeed, it would be difficult to conceive of any place, combining so many attractions. It is covered with mounds that swell so gracefully as to bear the appearance of being artificial. In some parts the visitor is shut in by thick woods, hills, and foliage that enclose a contracted glen and embosom a secluded lake or pond. In others, he is on eminences, such as Ocean Hill, that command extensive views of the sea and Rockaway Beach, while from Battle Hill he overlooks New York City and Bay, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City, and the Hudson River to the heights of Weehawken. The cemetery is traversed by winding paths and avenues, amid every variety of memorial, from the simplest tombstone to the gorgeous mausoleum.

Public Buildings.—New York is fast approaching the capitals of Europe in the stateliness of its private mansions, and the solidity and grandeur of its public buildings, though in many cases they fail in producing their proper effect from the badness of their location. Beginning at the Battery, and proceeding up Broadway, (omitting any mention of the immense warehouses and stores which line every step of the way,) we come first to Wall Street, running E. from Broadway, turning down which, a white marble building of the Doric order, after the model of the Parthenon, situated at the corner of Nassau and Broad Streets, first attracts the eye. This is the Custom-house, one of the most solid structures in the United States. It stands on sloping ground, fronting Broad Street, and occupies the site of the old Federal Hall, from the balcony in front of which Washington delivered his first inaugural address. It is ascended from Wall Street by eighteen marble steps, while the Pine Street front has but four. The length of the building is 200 feet, width 90 feet, and height 80 feet, with a portico at each end, supported by eight massive columns. The great hall for the transaction of business is circular, surmounted by a dome, supported by sixteen Corinthian columns 30 feet high. Entire cost of the building, including the grounds, \$1,175,000.

The Merchants' Exchange, also in Wall Street, is one of the most imposing buildings in the country. It occupies an entire block, 200 feet long by 144 to 177 feet wide, 77 feet high to the top of the cornice, and 124 to the summit of the dome, which is a prominent object in the view coming up the bay. This structure is of Quincy granite, no wood

being used except in the doors and windows. The front has a recessed portico, with eighteen Ionic columns, twelve in the first row, four in the second, and two in the third; the latter forming the approach to the principal entrance. Each column is composed of a solid block of granite 38 feet high, 4½ feet in diameter, and weighing upwards of 40 tons. The great hall "where merchants most do congregate," is a rotunda 80 feet in diameter, in the centre of the building, with four recesses of 10 feet each. This chamber is 80 feet high, surmounted by a dome, with a skylight 25 feet in diameter, and supported by eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble, 41 feet high. The rotunda is surrounded by offices let out for various purposes. Entire cost of building and grounds about \$1,800,000. This building occupies part of the site of the old Exchange, destroyed by the great fire in 1835. Leaving Wall Street, with its compact mass of banking-houses, insurance and brokers' offices, mostly of marble, granite, or sandstone, we will return to Broadway. As we do so, we have the steeple of Trinity Church, the highest in the United States, if not in America, immediately in front of us. This church, which is built of light red sandstone to the topstone of the steeple, is 189 feet long by 84 wide, and 64 feet high, and believed to be the purest specimen of Gothic architecture in the United States. The tower, (which is furnished with a fine chime of bells and a clock,) including the spire, is 264 feet in height. The cost of the building is stated at \$400,000. Proceeding up Broadway, on the right, in the centre of the Park, stands the City Hall, an edifice of mixed Corinthian and Ionic orders, 216 feet long by 105 wide, and 65 feet high, including the attic. The S. front and the ends are of white marble, but the N. front is of red sandstone, causing a want of harmony which considerably impairs the effect of the building. It covers an area of 22,896 square feet, is two stories high above the basement, with an attic story in the centre of the building surmounted by a cupola, which contains a clock, and is crowned by a statue of Justice. This cupola is occupied by a person whose business it is to give alarm in case of fires. There are 28 rooms in the City Hall, the most important of which is the governor's room, 52 feet by 20, which, as its name implies, is set apart for the use of the governor when he visits the city. Its walls are decorated with the portraits of men of eminence. The other rooms in this building are occupied as council chambers, mayor's office, superior and other court rooms, and city and county offices. It is proposed to extend the City Hall so as to form a hollow square. Another project is to erect the additional buildings on Madison Square, that they may be more central.

Opposite the lower end of the Park is the Astor House, (see *Hotels*.) the American and Irving Houses, and, at the N. end, Stewart's store. Continuing up Broadway, we have on the left the City Hospital, Prescott House, St. Nicholas and New York Hotel, on the right the Masonic Hall, Broadway Theatre, Society Library, Carlton House, Collamore House, Church of the Divine Unity, the Metropolitan Hotel, and Church of the Messiah. At the angle made by the declination of Broadway to the N.W., and 2½ miles from the Battery, stands Grace Church, an imposing structure of white marble, with a tower and spire surmounted by a cross of the same material, and producing a marked effect by its peculiar position, visible from almost every part of Broadway. The Odd Fellows' Hall, a large building of brownstone, corner of Centre and Grand Streets, is an imposing structure, and the principal edifice belonging to the order of that name. The Bible House, occupying the space bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues, and Eighth and Ninth Streets, is more noted for its vast extent and the purposes to which it is devoted, than for any claims it has to architectural effect. This immense brick pile extends 232 feet on Ninth Street, and 77 on Third Avenue, being 6 stories high, and having a street frontage of 700 feet. In the colossal rooms of this vast structure are conducted all the operations of printing, stitching, gilding, binding, &c., necessary in book-making. The Baptists have recently erected a Bible House in Nassau Street. Scattered over the city, in various directions, are different buildings of a public nature, which will be alluded to under the head of benevolent societies, churches, &c. The New Armory, built of bluestone, in the Gothic style, extending 131 feet on White, and 84 feet on Elm Street, is intended for a receptacle of the artillery of the First Division of New York State Militia. It is constructed so as to be particularly available as a defence against mobs. There is a second Arsenal 3 or 4 miles N. of the City Hall.

Hotels.—A peculiar feature of New York is its hotels, which perhaps surpass in number, extent, and in the expensiveness of their equipments, those of any city in the world. Among the most important are the Howard House, Astor House, American, Irving House, Carlton House, Taylor's Restaurant, Collamore House, St. Nicholas, Prescott House, the Metropolitan, Bond-Street Hotel, New York Hotel, Smithsonian House, Astor-Place Hotel, St. Denis, Union-Place Hotel, and Gramercy Hotel, all on Broadway, and the Clarendon House on Fourth Avenue. The Metropolitan occupies a new edifice of red sandstone, built in the Roman

style, 300 feet on Broadway, and 200 feet on Prince Street, at a cost, including the ground, of over \$1,000,000. The St. Nicholas presents a front on Broadway of 300 feet, (200 of which are of white marble, and 100 of red sandstone,) in a good style of architecture, and 200 feet on Spring Street. It contains 600 rooms, and 150 suites of family rooms, with baths, water-closets, &c. The whole erected at a cost, including ground, of \$1,030,000. The Astor House, opposite the Park, is a massive structure, of Quincy granite, whose solidity will probably give it a duration beyond several successions of its more flaring rivals. It is 201 feet on Broadway, 185 and 186 on Vesey and Barclay Streets, is six stories high, and has 326 chambers.

Stores and Warehouses.—It has not been usual, in a work of this kind, to take any particular notice of such buildings, but in the United States, where the leading object of pursuit is commerce and trade, money is expended and taste displayed on stores, warehouses, &c., which in other countries would be devoted to objects of quite a different character. Great injustice would therefore be done to the appearance of our great cities to omit mention of these temples dedicated to trade by the wealthiest portion of our community, who are no longer content to transact their business in dark and narrow alleys, and in mean warehouses. Prominent among the class of buildings referred to is Stewart's store, a white marble building, 83 feet high, occupying an entire block, 152 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet deep. There is a great hall, 100 feet by 40, and 80 feet high; 2000 panes of plate glass are distributed over the building; those in the windows on each side the principal entrance are 134 by 84 inches. The store is lighted up by 400 gas-burners. Putnam's Magazine states their sales at about \$7,000,000 annually, employing 300 messengers and clerks. Lord & Taylor's store, in Grand Street, is only second to Stewart's, and has a front of from 80 to 100 feet. The basement is of iron, surmounted by an immense story faced with sandstone. Broadway is such a mass of commercial palaces that it might seem invidious to particularize; among the most extensive, however, are an immense sandstone building, 50 feet on Broadway and 220 on Rector Street, 6 stories high; and Trinity Buildings, N. of the church of that name, on the same street, built of Milwaukee yellow brick, 44 feet on Broadway and 202 on Thames Street, with 366 windows, 350 doors, 1½ miles of gas-pipe, 2 miles of steam-pipe, and cost \$460,000 and upwards. Though the largest, these are not the most striking for architectural effect, as there are scores of stores on Broadway and in the streets adjacent to it, with fronts of white marble, sandstone, and iron, that, if inferior in size, are superior in appearance.

Churches.—According to the Metropolitan Almanac of 1853, there were in New York 32 Baptist, 6 Congregational, 19 Dutch Reformed, 4 Friends', 13 Jews' synagogues, 6 Lutheran, 37 Methodist, 2 New Jerusalem, 37 Presbyterian, 4 Associate do., 2 Associate Reformed do., 4 Reformed do., 4 Primitive Christians, 44 Protestant Episcopal, 22 Roman Catholic, 2 Second Advent, 2 Unitarian, 5 Universalist, and 9 miscellaneous, making a total of 254 churches. The most conspicuous of these, for architectural effect, are (besides Trinity and Grace churches, already referred to) the Baptist, corner of Elizabeth and Broome; Trinity Chapel, the Church of the Ascension, Calvary, Holy Communion, Du Saint Esprit, St. George's—all Episcopal; Presbyterian churches on University Place, 5th Avenue and 16th Street, and 5th Avenue and 12th Street; the Congregational church of the Puritans, on Union Square; Dutch Reformed, one on 5th Avenue and 29th Street, and another on Washington Square; the Catholic church of St. Patrick, the Unitarian church of the Messiah, on Broadway, and another on 4th Avenue; and the Universalist church of the Divine Unity, on Broadway. All these churches are of decided architectural pretensions, all but two of marble or sandstone, and, with one or two exceptions, with towers and spires, and often with both.

Hospitals, Public Charities, Prisons, &c.—While there is much of wretchedness and depravity in New York to depress the mind of the philanthropist, its numerous and richly endowed charitable institutions restore his equanimity, and present the redeeming side of human nature. First to be enumerated in this list is the New York Hospital, occupying a lot on Broadway opposite Pearl Street, with an extensive yard in front. It is of graystone, 124 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 3 stories high, with accommodations for 200 patients, who receive here the most judicious nursing and the most skilful medical treatment. On the same grounds is the Marine Department, rebuilt in 1854, in the most complete manner—with reference to the wants of such an institution—of any building of the kind perhaps in the world. It is 126 feet long by 88 wide, and 5 stories high. In 1854 there were treated in the New York Hospital 3080 patients, of whom 2323 were cured, 491 relieved, and 373 died, (156 from accidents and brawls,) leaving in the institution, January 1, 1855, 200 invalids. Of the entire number, in 1852, 1127 were paupers, and 1285 seamen. Of those treated, 2861 were foreigners, of whom 1875 were Irish. Total admitted in 24 years, 57,730, of whom 43,187 were healed, and 5629 died. Nearly 41 per cent., in 1854, were seamen, 25½ per cent. pay

patients, and nearly 34 per cent. paupers. The Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, a branch of the above, is located near the Hudson River, about 7 miles N.W. of the City Hall, on an area of 55 acres, laid out into walks, pleasure-grounds, &c. The building is of hewn stone, composed of a centre and two wings, 211 feet long. There are two detached buildings of brick, one-third the size of the main building. The situation is healthful, and commanding a fine prospect, calculated to cheer and soothe the mind so far as scenery and air are concerned. This asylum treated 248 patients during the year 1854, of whom 48 recovered, and 26 died. St. Luke's Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital, in East 18th Street, are under the care of the Sisters of Charity. New York Institution for the blind occupies the entire block between 8th and 9th Avenues, and 33d and 34th Streets. The building is composed of a centre, 117 feet long by 60 wide, and two wings, each 180 feet long by 29 wide. The entire length is 175 feet, and height 3 stories. It is constructed of blue limestone, in the castellated Gothic style. A workshop of brick, 88½ feet long and 60 feet deep, has recently been erected on 8th Avenue. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is at present located on 50th Street, near 4th Avenue, but new buildings are in course of erection on the Hudson River, about 8 miles N.W. of the City Hall.—(See *State Institutions*, page 1829.)

New York abounds in institutions for the relief of suffering poverty, decrepitude, and misfortune of every kind; among them may be mentioned the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, where females out of employment or a home may find shelter, and have their children taken care of, till suitable places can be found for them. From its opening in 1847, to 1853, 2936 persons had been received, of whom 1146 were children. The New York Orphan Asylum, at Bloomingdale, is a fine building, 120 feet by 60, with 8 acres of ground. In this institution were 191 orphans in April, 1854. The Leake and Watts Orphan House has an income sufficient to support 250 children, and had 219 inmates in 1854; the Colored Orphan Asylum, 188; the Protestant Half Orphan, 181; the Roman Catholic Orphan, 250; the Catholic Half Orphan, 175; and the St. Patrick's Male Orphan Asylum, 400; and 803 received the benefits of the Juvenile Asylum in the same year. The last-named institution provides a home and temporary employment and instruction for the street boys, till they can be placed at regular occupations. The Hudson River Industrial School educates poor children living on the outskirts of the city. The Jews' Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, the Lying-in Asylum, Montefiore Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, and the Working Girls' Home, are the other principal asylums in New York. Closely allied to these are the dispensaries, of which there are 6, viz., the New York, the Northern, the Eastern, the North-Western, the Demilt, corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and the Homoeopathic Dispensary. The first administered to 46,338; the second to 14,075; the third to 19,706; the fourth to 4064; and the Demilt to 9006 patients in 1853; the North-Western, 9175; and the Eastern, 19,706. The number of persons visited was 26,896. The New York Eye Infirmary administered to 3007 patients, of whom 2003 were foreigners; 276 of the patients were treated for diseases of the ear. The New York Ophthalmic Hospital treated 1234 patients in 1854. The People's Bathing and Washing Establishment is furnished with all the materials for washing, drying, and ironing clothes, which are let out at three cents an hour to each individual. There bathed in this institution 89,849 persons, and 624,000 pieces were washed in 1854. There are several institutions for the relief of disabled seamen, for providing comfortable and suitable boarding for them while in port, and for the education of their children; among these are the "Sailor's Home," which boarded 3027 mariners in 1852, and 33,527 since its establishment in 1842. It has accommodations for 250 boarders. "The Colored Sailor's Home" had 247 boarders in 1852. The Seamen's Savings Bank had \$6,478,677 on deposit in 1854, all under the care of the American Seamen's Friend Society. The Marine Society, founded in 1770, gave relief in 1853, to 56 widows, at an expense of from \$40 to \$60 each annually. The Seaman's Retreat, on Staten Island, received, in 1852, 2956 patients, of whom 167 died. The trustees may levy \$1.50 upon every master, \$1 upon every mate, 50 cents upon each sailor arriving from a foreign port, and 25 cents from each of the crew of coasting vessels. The commissioners of emigration (appointed by the state) have charge of the Marino Hospital at Quarantine, where 4762 patients were treated in 1854, and of the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island, where 15,950 emigrants were received in the same year. They supplied temporarily with food, money, or clothing, in the city, 17,516 emigrants; forwarded to various places, 4164; and supplied temporarily with board and lodging, 51,569. Total, aided and relieved in different ways, 110,390. Expenses, \$635,215; of which \$633,210 was defrayed by commutation-money levied on alien passengers. The Sailor's Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, 225 feet in length, with a front of white marble, supported 250 disabled and aged seamen in 1854. The Home for

Sailors is in the same vicinity. The American Widow's Relief Society, the Mariner's Family Industrial Society, the Prison Association of New York for furnishing places to released convicts; the Home for Females released from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary; the Magdalene Female Asylum, the Five Points (the St. Giles of New York) House of Industry, the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, which assisted 49,986 persons in January, 1855, besides 42 religious societies with receipts of more than \$2,000,000 annually, and 25 foreign and other beneficial societies, constitute the practical evidences of the private beneficence of this great metropolis.

Alms-house, &c.—The board of ten governors of the alms-house have under their charge, to some extent, the following institutions:—The Alms-house, Bellevue Hospital, City Prison, Colored Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Nursery Hospital, the City Penitentiary, Penitentiary Hospital, one branch of the Alms-house, Lunatic Asylum, and Workhouse, all on Blackwell's Island; House of Refuge, and Nursery, on Randall's Island; office of Chief of Police, outdoor poor, prisons of 2d and 3d Districts, Small-pox Hospital, &c. The number of persons in all these institutions on February 17, 1855, was 7084. They report expended on all these institutions, for the year 1854, \$552,000. The Alms-house proper admitted 2198 persons in 1853, of whom only 535 were natives; the Bellevue Hospital received 5017, of whom 702 only were natives; the Hospital on Blackwell's Island treated 3136 patients; the Small-pox Hospital had 106 patients; the Colored Home, 893; the Colored Orphans' Asylum had 259 under care during the year; the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island had 487 patients, of whom only 94 were natives; the Nursery Hospital, on Randall's Island, admitted 1763 persons, of whom 772 were foreigners; the Nursery proper on the same island received 1224 children, of whom 175 were indentured, and an average of 698 attended school; 5236 were sent to Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, of whom 4189 were police commitments; the Workhouse department, on the same island, received 1453 inmates during the year. There were committed to the three city prisons in 1854, 30,691 persons, of whom 23,725 were foreigners. The most important of these (the First District Prison, Hall of Justice, or Tombs, as it is popularly called) occupies a low site near the City Hall, but is a building of considerable pretensions, being in the Egyptian style, 253 feet by 200, and constructed of light-colored granite. This prison received the greater part of the commitments. A very extensive building has recently been erected on Randall's Island, as a House of Refuge. The length of the boys' department is 590 feet, composed of a centre and two wings—the centre 86 feet, and the wings 63 feet high; and a girl's department, 250 feet long, of like breadth and height. There are two centre wings to the boys' department, besides end buildings to each wing, 56 by 50 feet, and a number of out-buildings, such as shops and kitchens, &c. For statistics of House of Refuge, see *State Institutions*. Outdoor relief was furnished by the Board of Ten Governors to 41,622 persons during the year. Total number of persons coming under their supervision in 1853, 92,935.

Education.—The free schools of New York, previous to 1853, consisted of two departments, one under the direction of the Public School Society, having 111 schools under their care; and 89 ward schools, under the direction of the Board of Education. But in the year above named, the Public School Society was dissolved; and, in 1854, there were 224 public schools, of which 110 were primary and 25 colored schools. There were also 18 male, 7 female, and 2 colored night schools, with an average attendance in the winter of 1854-5 of 6097, and a total on register of 12,012. Connected with the public school system are 3 normal schools for the education of teachers, in which were 500 female pupils in 1854. These are kept open during the evenings for males, and on Saturdays for females, in order that the actual teachers of public schools may attend. Whole number of pupils on register, partaking of the public funds, 125,530, of whom 583 attended the Free Academy. Whole amount drawn from the City Chamberlain in 1854, for all purposes connected with education, \$758,813. The schools named below, and connected with the following institutions, draw more or less of their support from the public fund:—The New York Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum, the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, the Mechanics' Society, House of Refuge, Leake and Watt's Orphan House, Alms-house; also, the Hamilton Free-school, Colored Orphans', American Female Guardian, and colored schools. Crowning the system of public school education, is the Free Academy, established in 1848, and combining the characteristics of academy, high-school, polytechnic school, and college. This institution is situated on the corner of Lexington Avenue and 23d Street. The ground was purchased, the building erected, furnished with the necessary apparatus, books, &c., at a cost of about \$90,000. The edifice, though of brick, is large and imposing, being in the Gothic style, with turrets, &c. In the 5 years the Free Academy has been in operation, the entire expenses have varied

between \$10,782 and \$23,660 per annum. On the 1st of January, 1864, there were 11,500 volumes in the library, and 683 students in the academy. The full course requires 5 years, but it is at the option of the student whether he will pursue a full or partial course; he may also choose between the ancient and modern languages. The faculty consisted in 1854 of 14 professors, aided by 11 tutors. The president, who is also one of the professors, receives \$3000 per annum, the other professors receive from \$350 to \$2500 per annum, and the tutors from \$400 to \$1000. There are in this city 2 colleges, 2 theological and 3 medical schools. Columbia College occupies a pile of buildings, the main one of which is 200 feet by 50, surrounded by extensive open grounds, between Barclay and Church Streets. This ancient seat of learning was founded in 1754, and was called King's College till the Revolution. Number of alumni up to 1852, 1450; students in 1853, 157; and 16,000 volumes in its library. The faculty consists of a president and 12 professors.

The University of the City of New York occupies a beautiful white marble structure, on Washington Square. It is 180 feet long by 100 in width, and in the English-College-Gothic style. This college was founded in 1831. The number of alumni in 1853, was 320; of professors and tutors, 11; students, 151; and volumes in the library, 4000. Connected with the University is a Medical School, located in Fourteenth Street. This department was founded in 1837, had 6 professors, and 421 students in 1852, and had sent forth 597 graduates. It has a fine library and physiological collection, and its graduating class in 1855 numbered 106. The New York College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded in 1807, had 219 students in 1852, and had conferred 852 degrees. It has also a good library and anatomical museum. The New York Medical College, a new and flourishing institution, was founded in 1851. It admits 5 students from the Free Academy gratuitously. The College of Pharmacy, for the graduation of apothecaries, closes the list of medical schools. The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States occupies two stone buildings in West Twentieth Street, each 110 feet by 50. It was founded in 1817, had 5 professors, 64 students, and 11,000 volumes in its library. In 1852; and had educated a total of 417 students; number in 1853, 57. The Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University Place, is under the direction of Presbyterians, though it receives students from all evangelical denominations. It was founded in 1836, and had 5 professors, 106 students, and 18,000 volumes in 1852, and had educated 211 young men. The Rutgers Female Institute occupies a fine building in Madison Street. This institution was incorporated in 1838, and gives a thorough education to young ladies in history, general philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, mathematics, and belles-lettres. It has generally about 500 pupils. St. George's Parish School admits about 100 pupils of a lower grade than usually attend the public schools. The Industrial School of the fourth ward receives vagrant children, 388 of whom attended in 1854, for many of whom places were found.

Libraries.—New York has a number of extensive libraries. The largest collection of books will be in the Astor Library, a new institution, founded by the late John Jacob Astor, who left a fund of \$400,000 for that purpose. This library was opened in 1853, in a fine building, 65 feet by 120, erected for the purpose, in the Moorish style, in Lafayette Place. The building cost about \$70,000, and opened with about 80,000 volumes, to be increased from time to time from the interest of the fund remaining after the library goes into operation. This library is free to all persons resorting thereto, but books are not to be taken out. The New York Society Library was founded in 1700, and has about 40,000 volumes. It is temporarily located in the Bible House. The New York Mercantile Library, founded in 1820, has been recently removed to the late Astor Place Opera House, which has been appropriately fitted up for the purpose. In January, 1856, there were 5515 members, a large portion of whom were merchants' clerks, and 42,795 volumes on the shelves, besides 44 daily, 56 weekly, 84 monthly, and 50 quarterly publications—100 of which are foreign—in the reading-room. The Apprentices' Library, located at No. 82 Crosby Street, in Mechanics' Hall, has about 17,000 volumes. The New York Historical Society has its rooms at present in the buildings of the New York University; but the society are about erecting a building on Second Avenue. This institution was founded in 1804, and has a valuable library of 26,000 volumes, including some rare books, pamphlets, maps, charts, and a collection of antiquities, coins, medals, &c. Mr. Peter Cooper is establishing an institution for the purpose of public lectures, reading, and exhibition rooms, &c., which he intends to be free, and for which he appropriates about \$300,000. The edifice, situated opposite the Bible House, is 195 feet on Third Avenue, 155 on Fourth Avenue, 143 on Eighth, and 86 on Seventh Street, and 5 stories high. The basement and two lower stories are to be rented, the income of which is to support the "People's

Union," as the establishment is to be called. The Lyceum of Natural History, in a part of the building occupied by the medical department of the New York University, has a library of 2000 volumes, and an extensive cabinet of natural history. The American Institute of the City of New York was incorporated in 1820, for the encouragement of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, and holds annual fairs or exhibitions in Castle Garden. The institute is located at 351 Broadway, where they have a library of 7000 volumes, repository for models, reading-room, &c. The Mechanics' Institute, at the corner of Division Street and the Bowery, has a library of 5000 volumes, a reading-room, a valuable collection of philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a male and female school attached. Among the other libraries are the Printers' Free Library, with 3000 volumes; the library of the General Theological Seminary, with 12,000; the Free Academy, with 3000; New York Law Institute, with 4700; and the library of the New York Hospital, with 5800 volumes; besides other libraries, having a total in all of 300,000 volumes.

Banks.—In January, 1855, there were in New York City 56 banks, with \$48,144,900 capital, \$6,639,823 circulation—much below the usual amount in settled business times—and \$16,097,260 in coin—much above the usual amount. In September, 1853, the circulation was \$9,566,728, and coin \$11,860,235. The most conspicuous banking-houses are the Mercantile, the Metropolitan, Bank of the Republic, Central Bank, and Broadway Bank—all in Broadway; the Bank of Commerce and Nassau Bank, in Nassau Street; the Bowery Savings Bank, and a number of banks in Wall Street, all with ornamented fronts of either marble, granite, brown or other stone. One of the most interesting features of New York banking is that of the savings banks, of which there were 14 in January, 1854, which had on deposit an aggregate of \$26,910,402—the Chambers Street institution alone had \$7,901,808 on deposit from 43,727 depositors; the Seamen's, \$6,478,677; the Bowery, \$5,270,519; and the Greenwich, \$2,333,071.

In 1854, there were 65 insurance and joint stock companies, with \$13,300,000 cash capital; and 62 mutual companies, with \$11,621,915 capital.

Manufactures.—We have no regular statistics as yet of the particulars of the manufactures of New York; but if the census report is to be relied on, this city is not only the commercial, but the manufacturing centre of the United States. The census of 1850 gives to New York \$34,232,823 capital, and 53,703 male and 29,917 female hands employed in manufactures, producing machinery, stuffs, &c., to the value of \$105,218,308. Among these, the iron foundries and machine shops are conspicuous. From the Novelty, Allaire and other works are turned out certainly the finest specimens of steam machinery for steamboats and steamships produced in the United States, if not in the world. Sugar refining is another extensive business. There are refined about 1000 hogsheds of raw sugar a day; and one house alone consumed 40,000,000 pounds of raw sugar in 1852. In the different refineries there are employed 1250 hands, and about \$3,000,000 capital. Ship-building is carried to a degree of perfection unsurpassed in the world, both for beauty of model and speed, particularly in the steamers, acknowledged to be the largest and fleetest in the world, though the contest is very close between the American and British vessels in this respect.

Commerce and Trade.—It is as the great centre of commerce for half a continent that New York derives its highest claim to pre-eminence. Surrounded by one of the most capacious harbors in the world, within two hours sail of the Atlantic Ocean, communicating with the New England States by Long Island Sound, and with the interior of New York State by the Hudson River, which is in turn connected with the great lakes by the Erie Canal, it presents facilities for internal and foreign navigation unrivalled by any commercial emporium of this or any former period. Nor have her merchants been satisfied to repose on her natural advantages, but have connected her, by iron arms, with every great point, north, south, east, or west, which deposit on her docks and in her depôts the cotton and rice of the South, the grain, lead, tobacco, and pork of the West, and the wool, wheat, lumber, and flour of the North and East. New York is now only surpassed by London and Liverpool as a seat of trade, and in another century will probably be the commercial centre of the world. Along its wharves, in every direction, may be seen forests of masts, where countless vessels of every description, and from every quarter of the globe, pour their rich tribute into the lap of this queen of commercial cities. Steamers of such size, splendor, and speed as the world has never before seen, forming regular lines of packets to Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Glasgow, Bremen, San Francisco, (via Panama and San Juan,) New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and all other important points along the coast, arrive at and depart from its docks almost daily, freighted with merchandise and crowded with passengers. But we will let figures tell the facts of the case.

NEW

According to Hunt's Magazine, (March, 1855.) the leading articles, with their values, imported from foreign countries, in 1853 and 1854, were as follows:—

	1853.	1854.
Coffee	\$4,466,467	\$4,907,635
Cigars	3,015,956	3,048,044
Earthenware	1,753,533	1,471,614
Furs	1,546,190	1,430,174
Dressed Skins	1,146,540	1,315,594
Undressed "	3,212,377	5,343,434
Brandy	1,420,151	1,013,581
Copper Sheathing	1,040,054	1,025,646
Iron	8,903,854	3,280,354
" Pig	1,280,415	793,276
" Railroad	8,748,635	3,196,439
Cutlery	1,623,256	1,477,330
Hardware	2,181,916	1,906,954
Lead	1,509,963	2,439,759
Steel	1,371,597	1,613,909
Tin	4,871,167	8,100,896
Sugar	9,335,340	6,601,428
Tea	7,057,956	6,548,491
Watches	3,111,746	3,232,119
Wines	{ a little more than }	{ less than }
Wool	2,000,000	2,000,000
Manufactures of Wool	1,150,776	910,164
" " Cotton	25,183,054	17,461,507
" " Silk	14,541,153	13,067,875
" " Flax	31,401,820	14,535,850
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	8,064,180	6,388,671
	6,339,496	6,379,037

Besides the articles enumerated above, large quantities of buttons, books, chinaware, drugs, dye stuffs, lemons, oranges, figs, and other fruits, fire crackers, glass, hemp, hair, India rubber, indigo, jewelry, leather, gin, rum, and other liquors, machinery, marble, copper, iron in various forms not enumerated above, also tin, zinc, nickel, and cobalt, molasses, linseed, whale, cod, olive, and other oils, paints, perfumery, rags, salt, spices, stationary, tobacco, toys, mahogany, and rosewood, and innumerable articles in smaller quantities.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

	1853.	1854.
Pot Ash, bbls.	14,077	9,452
Wheat Flour, bbls.	2,150,612	898,745
Wheat, bus.	7,141,319	1,071,013
Corn, bus.	1,103,597	4,628,371
Cotton, bales	375,783	308,683
Kanal stores, bbls.	474,321	656,473
Sperm Oil, gals.	856,256	690,587
Pork, bbls.	71,641	116,408
Beef, "	52,443	95,513
Cut Meats, lbs.	8,534,569	17,333,743
Butter, lbs.	1,967,375	2,045,432
Cheese, "	7,184,890	3,817,407
Lard, "	6,915,393	15,785,363
Tobacco manufactured, lbs.	5,617,362	3,700,144

Besides large quantities of corn meal, corn, oats, rye, whale lard and linseed oil, rice, tallow, and whalebone, and considerable pearl ashes, beeswax, rye flour, coal, and hay.

In the following Tables, taken from the New York Journal of Commerce, it will be observed the calculations are for calendar, and not for fiscal years.

ENTERED AT NEW YORK, FROM FOREIGN PORTS, DURING THE YEAR 1854.

Nation.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.
American vessels	2636	1,442,282½	43,779
Foreign vessels	1411	477,034½	23,296
Total entered	4047	1,919,317½	67,075
Do. 1853	4079	1,813,255	69,993
Do. 1852	3847	1,709,988	66,867

CLEARED AT NEW YORK, FOR FOREIGN PORTS, DURING THE YEAR 1854.

Nation.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.
American vessels	1945	1,082,799½	35,179
Foreign vessels	1333	445,305	18,971
Total cleared	3278	1,528,104½	54,150
Do. 1853	3469	1,521,240½	54,889
Do. 1852	3035	1,355,814	50,459

The number of arrivals from foreign ports is always greater than the clearances, as many vessels clear in ballast for coastwise ports to obtain an outward cargo. As, for example, to Charleston, Mobile, or New Orleans, for cotton or rice; or to Baltimore, Richmond, or other southern ports, for cargoes of tobacco and flour.

NEW

TONNAGE FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage of American Vessels.	Tonnage of Foreign Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1847	3147	605,182½	333,537	938,719½
1848	3090	657,791½	367,321½	1,025,113½
1849	3227	734,008½	414,086	1,148,104½
1850	3343	807,540½	441,756½	1,249,297
1851	3840	1,144,485	479,683½	1,624,168½
1852	3847	1,231,951	478,037	1,710,988
1853	4079	1,321,674½	491,580½	1,813,255
1854	4047	1,442,282½	477,034½	1,919,317½

The above shows an increase in the total tonnage of this port from 1847 to the close of 1854.

The following is the coastwise commerce at this port, as far as can be learned from the Custom-house records. Vessels engaged in this trade are not obliged to make official record of their entrance or clearance unless they have foreign goods or distilled spirits on board; and as a majority of vessels arriving from domestic ports come within this exception, the official entries of this class include only a fraction of the actual trade. The vessels which clear for domestic ports often carry the description of property which obliges them to take official leave, and thus the clearances on record are far more numerous than the entrances; but even the latter do not embrace a very considerable portion of this branch of trade.

Year.	Entered Coastwise.		Cleared Coastwise.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
1849	1835	424,976	3004	886,580
1850	1923	489,364½	4749	1,020,070
1851	1768	455,542	4903	1,211,942
1852	1768	497,440	4680	1,175,762
1853	1733	507,531	4789	1,300,607
1854	1880	543,452	4779	1,199,963

Relative trade with foreign ports. In foreign and domestic shipping at the port of New York for the year 1854:—

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Imports	\$139,907,173	\$42,037,213	\$181,964,386
Exports, domestic produce	67,475,385	21,633,330	92,108,735
Do., foreign prod.	6,501,412	3,655,980	10,157,392
	\$213,883,970	\$70,346,543	\$284,230,513

From a value of imports and exports for the last year, amounting in the aggregate to \$284,230,513, it will be seen that \$213,883,970 was carried in American vessels, and only \$70,346,543 in all descriptions of foreign vessels. Cash duties received in 1851, \$31,081,263; in 1852, \$31,332,737; in 1853, \$43,088,226; and in 1854, \$38,096,888.

In summer, steamers depart 3 times a fortnight, and in winter once a week for Liverpool; monthly or semi-monthly to Glasgow, Southampton, Havre, and Bremen; weekly for San Francisco and New Orleans; semi-weekly for Charleston and Savannah; besides other steamers running semi-weekly and tri-weekly and even daily to different points on the coast; with occasional steamers to Bermuda and other of the West Indies. These steamers rate from 1000 to 3000 tons, are of beautiful model and of great strength and speed, and cost from \$100,000 to over \$500,000 each. Of the steam tonnage in the United States in June, 1853, New York owned more than one-fourth, viz., 88,311 tons. Of 4047 arrivals from foreign ports in 1854, 201 were steamers, 1124 ships, 853 barques, 1296 brigs, and 754 schooners. Of the whole 800 were British vessels. In the same year were launched 111 vessels, tonnage 87,071.

TONNAGE OWNED IN THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Registered tonnage	371,355	667,792	731,430
Enrolled & licensed tonnage	441,648	451,340	506,707
Steam tonnage	77,063	89,311	101,497
Total	1,016,599	1,149,133	1,262,799

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Passengers arrived from foreign ports	310,135	235,257	267,356
Of these were aliens	298,604	284,545	319,413
Imports amounted to	\$129,846,619	\$194,097,652	\$181,871,471
Exports	\$71,523,609	\$83,489,994	\$84,377,066
Included in the above was specie imported	\$2,486,725	\$1,419,083	\$2,107,579
Do. exported	\$25,056,255	\$26,758,256	\$27,109,405
		1335	

Miscellaneous Statistics.—In 1850, there were in New York 87,730 houses, with an average of 13½ persons to each dwelling. Of the 319,223 foreign emigrants who arrived in 1854, 176,986 were natives of Germany; 82,302 of Ireland; 30,598 of England, and 29,337 from other countries. The proportion till within a few years has greatly preponderated in favor of the Irish; but the German emigration now exceeds all others. It may readily be seen what life and activity the landing of a daily average of nearly 1000 persons must give to New York, and what an amount of money must be left by this floating mass of population. The total number of deaths for 1854 was 28,458, or in the ratio of 1 to 18.09 of the population—the highest ratio of the 4 great northern cities of the United States—caused partly, no doubt, by the large number of emigrants landed at this port in a diseased state. The most fatal maladies were, consumption, 2900; cholera, 2450; convulsions, 2327; still-born, 1540; cholera infantum, 1455; marasmus, 1398; inflammation of the lungs, 1152; diarrhoea, 1108, and dysentery, 827. The greatest number of deaths was in July, and the smallest in November and December. Deaths in 1853, 22,056.

The police force consists of one chief of police, 22 captains, 44 lieutenants, 88 sergeants, and 962 policemen. Total, 1116. This force made, in 1854, 49,237 arrests for criminal offences, of which 20,085 were for intoxication and disorderly conduct; 5815 for disorderly conduct alone; 6292 for assault and battery; 40 for arson; 60 for rape and attempt at rape; murder, 88; assault, with intent to kill, 272; theft, larceny, burglary, and kindred offences, 7368; and fighting in the streets, 1326. The police, also, in 3 months accommodated 9125 persons with temporary lodgings at the station-houses, of whom only 1759 were born in the United States, and 5117 in Ireland. There are 12 public markets. Number of bees slaughtered, 169,864; calves, 68,584; sheep and lambs, 555,474; swine, 252,328, making a total of 1,008,690 animals, valued at more than \$14,000,000. The number of omnibuses in the same year was 682, drawn by 4546 horses, and of city railroad lines 5, employing 178 cars and 1907 horses, and receiving (the railroads) daily about \$3300. There are 10 ferries running on the East River; the finest ferry-boats in the world, with cabins furnished with cushioned seats; fare from one to three cents. These boats are crowded with passengers, a large number of whom live in Brooklyn, but do business in New York; 7 ferries on the Hudson, crossing to Jersey City and Hoboken, and boats innumerable running to different points in the vicinity. Besides these, boats of immense size and beauty—floating palaces—ply between New York, Albany, Troy, and other river towns, and Newport, Providence, New Haven, and the different towns near or on the Sound. The entire number of periodical publications issued in New York is between 140 and 150. Of these, about 20 are dailies, with an aggregate circulation of above 200,000, besides a great number of weekly prints—almost every sect and clique having its hebdomadal organ. There were in 1854, 6 theatres, besides the Academy of Music, an opera house, and the American Museum, and other places where dramatic entertainments are offered to the public. Castle Garden and several halls are used for concerts and operas. The city is lighted by 13,127 street lamps, of which 3577 are oil and the rest gas lamps. Spirituous liquors were sold in June, 1854, at 6895 places, of which 2978 were without license. In 1853, 5542 carts, besides 1174 dirt carts, 221 porters, and 61 emigrant boarding-houses, were licensed. In the same year there were 105 miles of sewerage, 236 miles of street water-pipe on the island, and 263 miles of street gas-pipe. The Manhattan Gas Works alone supplied 305,000,000 feet of gas; besides this, is the New York Gas Company supplying 3038 public lamps. In 1852 there were 49 engines, 54 hose, (with 68,300 feet of hose,) and 13 hook and ladder companies, with 51 ladders and 136 hooks.

Population.—Perhaps no city in the world numbers so great a variety of foreigners among its resident population as New York, including among them active and enterprising men of all Christian nations, and of every portion of the United States. The foreign residents fill every station, from the laborer to the merchant and professional man. The population numbered 4302 in 1697; 8628 in 1731; 10,381 in 1756; 21,876 in 1771; 33,131 in 1790; 60,489 in 1800; 96,373 in 1810; 123,706 in 1820, (at which period it became the largest city in the Union); 202,589 in 1830; 312,710 in 1840, and 515,547 in 1850. Of this population 133,730 were born in Ireland; 66,476 in Germany; 23,671 in England and Wales; 7660 in Scotland, and 4990 in France. Total of foreign population, 235,733, or nearly one-half. If, however, we include the suburbs named above, it will make a grand total of 652,649 inhabitants, showing an increase (unexampled except in our western towns) of nearly 1500 per cent. in the last 60 years. The same ratio of increase as that between 1840 and 1850 would give, in July, 1855, a population of about 900,000 to New York and its suburbs. Pop. of the city in 1855, 624,179.

Government, &c.—New York is divided into twenty-two wards, and is governed by a mayor and common council. The mayor is elected by popular vote, and holds office for two years. The common council is composed of two boards,

one called the board of aldermen, and the other the board of assistant aldermen, one member for each board being elected from every ward annually. Besides the state and United States courts, there are courts of oyer and terminer, of general sessions, and special sessions, the two latter held by the recorder, or city judge, and two aldermen. The city is divided into three police districts, each with a police court. Each ward is a patrol district, with a station-house, a captain and 2 lieutenants, and from about 30 to 60 policemen, the whole presided over by a chief of police. New York is also divided into 8 fire districts, and in cases of fire, the number of strokes of the bell indicates the ward in which the fire rages. A board of 12 fire wardens receives complaints of all violations of law relative to fires, powder, construction, &c. The fire department is under the control of a chief engineer and 10 assistants. The levies of tax in this city have increased from \$1,988,818 in 1844, to \$5,918,593 in 1855—the last an advance appropriation. The tax levied in 1853, '4, and '5 averaged \$5,063.328. The city debt was, January 1, 1855, \$13,000,856, for more than \$5,000,000 of which the city holds securities in stocks, bonds, mortgages, &c., reducing the permanent debt to a little more than \$9,000,000. The assessed value of property, in 1854, was \$462,825,790. The total income of 1853, was \$8,823,851, of which \$4,704,700 was from taxation, and of 1854, \$9,744,310, independent of the sinking fund, of which \$4,845,386 was from taxation. Total expenditures for the latter year \$10,184,318, of which \$3,936,075 were for the support of the city government. The leading items of expenditure for 1854, were—for almshouse, \$552,000; common schools of the city, \$758,813; state schools, \$74,752; lamps and gas, \$307,901; police, \$824,459; street expenses and paving, \$249,945; street cleaning, \$240,098; Croton water extension and construction, \$215,540; fire department, \$86,267; salaries, \$320,707; water pipes and sewers, \$125,000; and new work on docks and slips, \$106,411. Of the expenditures, \$6,246,342 were not strictly for city government, but for education, opening streets, and on trusts and special accounts. The mayor, recorder, controller, county clerk, register, and surrogate, each receive \$3000 per annum; the street commissioner, chief of police, assistant district-attorney, and clerk of the superior court, each \$2500. The clerk of the board of assistants, tax commissioners, receiver of taxes, the commissioner of repairs, chief of the fire department, assistant commissioner, engineer, and assistant engineer of Croton Aqueduct department, and justices of police and ward courts, each \$2000; judges of the superior and common pleas courts, \$4000; marine court, \$2000.

History.—The first knowledge we have of New York Bay and Manhattan Island, the site of the present city of New York, is from Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the employ of the East India Company of Holland, who visited them in 1609, and proceeded up the river which now bears his name. No settlement was however made till three years afterwards, when a fort was built on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island by the Dutch, and thus commenced the settlement of New Amsterdam, which, in 1648, contained about 1000 inhabitants. In 1664 it was surrendered to the British, and came into the hands of the Duke of York, taking the name of New York; but was retaken by the Dutch nine years afterwards, who however held it but a single year. In 1677 there were 384 houses, and in 1696 the city owned 40 ships, 62 sloops, and 60 boats. In 1700 the population was 6000. In 1711 a slave market was established in Wall Street. The New York Gazette, a weekly paper, appeared in 1725. First stage-route to Philadelphia established in 1732, and stages departed for Boston monthly, taking a fortnight on the route. Negro insurrections occurred in 1712 and 1741-2. In the former the negroes fired the city, and killed a number of people, for which 119 of them were executed. The imports of 1769 amounted to \$839,782. In 1783, after a long possession, the British troops evacuated New York. In 1807 the first steamboat was built at this port to navigate the Hudson. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 gave a great impetus to New York, and made it the first city of the Union. In 1837 the Croton Aqueduct was commenced, and on the 4th of July, 1842, the pure waters of the Croton River were let into the Distributing Reservoir.

The years 1853-4 will be memorable in the history of the city of New York, for the exhibition denominated the World's Fair, held in a spacious iron and glass building, called the Crystal Palace, erected adjacent to the Distributing Reservoir. The edifice was in the form of a Greek cross, the length of each diameter of which was 365½ feet. The dome was 100 feet in diameter and 123 feet high. In the construction of the palace 1800 tons of iron, 55,000 square feet of glass, and 750,000 square feet of lumber were used. The aggregate flooring covered 5½ acres. The proportions of this building are beautiful, and it is thought by many to surpass the London Crystal Palace in architectural effect. The exhibition was officially opened July 15, 1853, in the presence of the President of the United States, and other dignitaries of our country, and of the commissioners from foreign governments. The collection comprised spe-

elements of the industrial and fine arts from almost every country of Europe, from the British Colonies, West Indies, and Mexico.

Fires.—New York has several times been visited by very destructive conflagrations; the most remarkable occurred on the night of December 16, 1835, consuming 648 houses in the most valuable part of the city, and destroying property to the amount of \$20,000,000; another in July, 1845, raged chiefly between Broadway and Broad Street, involving a loss of property to the amount of \$7,000,000.

Pestilences.—The yellow fever has several times visited this city, and was particularly fatal in 1798. The cholera ravaged New York in 1832, carrying off 2521 persons, again in 1849, when its victims numbered more than 5000, and a third time in 1854, when nearly 3000 died of it.

NEW YORK, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

NEW YORK, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

NEW YORK, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, about 55 miles by land W. by N. of Nashville.

NEW YORK, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 8 miles E. of Vevay.

NEW YORK, a village of Brown co., Illinois, on Crooked River, 10 miles N.E. of Mount Sterling.

NEW YORK, a thriving settlement of Pierce co., Washington Territory, near Elliott Bay, on the E. side of Admiralty Inlet.

NEW YORK MILLS, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on Sadaquada Creek, about 95 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has several churches, and a cotton factory, said to be one of the largest in the state.

NEW ZEALAND, *Zealand*, (Fr. *Nouvelle Zélande*, *noo-vèll zé-lând*; Ger. *Neu-Ändland*, *noé-nd-lânt*.) a group of islands belonging to Great Britain, in the South Pacific Ocean, extending from 34° 22' to 47° 30' S. lat., and from 166° to 177° E. lon. It consists chiefly of two principal islands—the one called North Island, New Ulster, or *Erewhon*; and the other Middle Island, New Munster, or *Taval-Poenamoo*; and of a much smaller island, called New Leinster, Stewart, or South Island; length of the whole group from N. to S. measured on a line curving nearly through their centres, about 1200 miles; area estimated at 105,115 square miles.

NEW ULSTER or **EAREWHON**, *ed-hi/no-môw-wee*, written also *IKA-NA-MAUWE*, (Fr. *Tasmanie-du-Nord*, *tâs-mâ-neé dū nôr*.) the most N. of the group, is separated from New Munster by Waikua or Cook's Strait, which, where narrowest, is about 25 miles wide. This island is remarkably irregular in shape, and may be considered as consisting of a nucleus or main body, and four great peninsulas. Its greatest length, from Cape Otou or Cape North to Cape Palliser or Kawa-Kawa at its S. extremity, is about 375 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Cape Egmont on the W., to Cape Wai-Apo or East Cape, about 275 miles; estimated area, 48,710 square miles. Of the four peninsulas, by far the most remarkable extends from Port Tauranga in the Bay of Plenty on the E., and Port Aotia on the W., in a N.N.W. direction for 280 miles. At its base the width is not more than 55 miles, and near its extremity only about 8 miles. In its S. part, it is nearly cut through by Hauraki Gulf or the Frith of Thames on the E., and Manukao or Symonds' Harbor on the W.; the only land which preserves the continuity of the island being the narrow isthmus on which, like that of ancient Corinth, the town of Auckland has been built. Its W. coast, with the exceptions already mentioned, and the harbor of Kaipara, is almost a continuous straight line, whereas the whole of the E. coast is a constant succession of bays and promontories, including the Bay of Islands, Wangari Bay, Wangarou Harbor, Doubtless Bay, &c. The second of the four peninsulas stretches E.N.E., between the Bay of Plenty on the N., and Hawke Bay on the E. It is much more compact than the former, having both a shorter length and a greater width; and besides Hawke Bay itself, has no marked indentation, except that of Poverty Bay on the E. The third peninsula forms the S. extremity of the island, and stretches for 130 miles, between Hawke Bay and the W. part of Cook's Strait, to its termination at Cape Palliser. The fourth peninsula, which projects less than any of the other three, is, in some respects, the most conspicuous of all, in consequence of containing the lofty volcanic mountain of Egmont or Taranaki, and being partly composed of the streams of lava which at some remote period have flowed from its sides.

The main body of the island, as well as its peninsulas, has, for the most part, a very rugged and mountainous surface; besides being traversed from S. to N. by a great mountain chain, which takes successively the names of the Rangitoto, the Ruia Wahine, and the Taranaki Mountains, and throws off several transverse branches. It presents a number of lofty, isolated peaks, among which the most conspicuous are Mount Edgecumbe, towering above the Bay of Plenty to the height of 10,000 feet; and Mount Egmont, which has a height of 8340 feet. Sedimentary rocks, chiefly of gray sandstone, are often seen, both among the ridges of the interior and on the coast, where they frequently form precipitous cliffs; but the far greater part of the rocks are

crystalline, and so evidently volcanic, that their sides have all the appearance of continuous lava streams; while the intervening valleys and plains are in many instances literally covered with pumice-stones. In the truncated cone of Tongariro, situated at the height of 9200 feet, the volcanic force is still active. Since 1845, numerous shocks of earthquakes have been felt, particularly at Wellington, where, in October, 1848, they were so violent as to shatter most of the houses and public buildings.

The streams which descend from the mountains are extremely numerous; several of them are of considerable extent, though in general they are mere mountain torrents, totally unfit for any navigable purpose, both from the rapidity of their current, and the rugged nature of their channel, and still more from the immense deposits of shingle at their mouths. The largest of the rivers are the Waikato, augmented by the Waipa; and the Manawatu. The former rises in the snows and glaciers of Mount Ruapehu, (9000 feet high,) one of the loftiest summits of the central chain; it flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of about 250 miles, discharges itself into Waikato Harbor, on the W. coast. It is navigable for 100 miles by vessels of 30 tons. The Manawatu, rising in the same central chain, takes an opposite direction, and falls into Cook's Strait. At its mouth, it has a width of 300 yards at half-tide; but is encumbered by a bar which, at ebb, has not more than 7 feet of water. Within, the channel deepens, and is navigable by small vessels for 50 miles. The only other considerable streams are the Wanganui, the *Pakuratahi* or *Hutt*, the *Waiwairoa*, the *Rangitaki*, and *Wakatane*, which fall into the Bay of Plenty; and the *Waiho* or *Thames*. Most of the streams have their sources in lakes, many of them obviously filling the craters of extinct volcanoes; and though generally not of great extent, are so embosomed among mountains and magnificent forests, as to present scenery of extraordinary grandeur and beauty. The largest is Lake Taupo, of an irregular triangular shape, about 35 miles long by 25 miles broad, situated near the centre of the island. About 35 miles N.E. of it, is Lake Roto-Rua, which forms a nearly perfect circle of 8 miles in diameter; and is remarkable for the number of hot springs which rise close to its banks. Wairarapa, and several other lakes near the S. extremity of the island, cover an area of about 50,000 acres. In the same locality is one of the most extensive plains of the island, occupying an area of above 600 square miles.

NEW MUNSTER, **MIDDLE ISLAND** or **TAVAI POENAMOO**, *tâ-vi/poo-nâ-moo*, (Fr. *Taval-Poenamoo*, *tâ-vi/poo-nâ-moo*, or *Tasmanie-du-Sud*, *tâs-mâ-neé dū sîd*.) is of a much more compact shape, and may be considered as forming a parallelogram, extending about 520 miles from N.N.E. to S.S.W., with a medium breadth of 120 miles; area about 55,000 square miles. In the N., where it is separated from New Ulster by Cook's Strait, the surface is very rugged, and so much resembles the opposite coast as to lead to the conclusion that the two islands were at one time contiguous. Except the N. coast, and a remarkable spur on the E. called Banks' Peninsula, the coast-line presents but few indentations deserving of notice. The principal are Queen Charlotte's Sound, Admiralty Bay, and Blind Bay, with its branch Massacre Bay in the N.; Milford Haven, Doubtful Sound, Broadsea Sound, Dusky Bay, and Chalky Bay, a number of narrow sea-arms, penetrating the land for several miles, in the S.W.; Tewywy Bay and Howell Port, on Foveaux Strait, in the S.; and Port Otago or Otago, Akaro Harbor in Banks' Peninsula; and Pegasus Bay on the E. Its interior, as far as it has been explored, presents physical features similar to those of New Ulster. It is traversed from N. to S. by a lofty central chain, which is evidently a continuation of that which terminates on the opposite coast of the northern island. This chain has an average height of about 8000 feet; but Mount Cook, near the W. coast, in lat. 43° 30' S., has two peaks, the one 12,200 feet, and the other 13,200 feet high. The geological structure of New Munster is nearly identical with that of New Ulster. The drainage of the island is effected by numerous streams which flow directly E. or W. to the sea, and seldom lose the character of impetuous mountain torrents.

NEW LEINSTER, **STEWART ISLAND** or **RAKURA**, *râ-ke-oô-râ*, the third island of the group, and far inferior in dimensions to the other two, lies S. of New Munster, from which it is separated by Foveaux Strait, about 15 miles wide. It is of a triangular shape, about 46 miles long from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 36 miles, and an area estimated at 1400 square miles. Its shores have a very pleasing appearance, woods extending down to the water's edge, while numerous bays, separated by rocky headlands, indent the coast. The largest of these indentations are, Paterson's Inlet, a noble harbor on the N.E., and the fine harbor of Pegasus Bay on the S.E. The interior is mountainous, but none of the summits exceed 3200 feet.

A great number of smaller islands belong to the New Zealand group, and are, for the most part, situated at a short distance from the shores of the North and Middle Islands, though many surround the S. Island. The largest of these are Otea or Great Barrier Island and Shoutourou,

In the mouth, and Waihoi Reef, in the interior of the Frith of Thames; Kapiti or Kutry Island, in Cook's Strait; D'Urville at the N.E. entrance of Blind Bay, Resolution on the S.W. coast of the Middle Island, and the Snares on the parallel of 48°, S.S.W. of New Leicester.

Geology.—It is not probable, from the geological structure of New Zealand, that minerals of much value will be discovered. Rumors have repeatedly been heard of rich auriferous deposits, but hitherto gold has not been found in sufficient quantity to render its extraction profitable. Copper-mines have been opened in the vicinity of Auckland with satisfactory results; sulphur also is very abundant, and titaniferous iron is found in various places. There are also indications of tin, lead, silver, bismuth, and nickel.

Climate.—The characteristic feature in the climates of both the principal islands is humidity. At Auckland the annual quantity of rain is 51.84 inches, whereas in New York it is only about 33 inches. Throughout the N. Island, the mean annual temperature calculated on observations made at the Bay of Islands, Auckland, and Wellington, is rather more than 60°, and the range of the thermometer is very limited. At the Bay of Islands it is only 20°, varying from 55° in the coldest, to 75° in the warmest months, and at Wellington 22°, ranging between 48° and 70°. Several of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. The prevailing winds are from the N.W. and the S.E., and are accompanied with frequent hurricanes, particularly in Cook's Strait, which acts as an immense funnel through which the tempest rages almost without intermission, and at all seasons. The summer months of December and January, and the autumn months of February, March, and April, are the driest. The climate on the whole is remarkably healthful.

Vegetation.—New Zealand, with the adjoining groups of Chatham, Auckland, and Macquarie, constitutes a botanic centre from which a peculiar class of vegetable forms is supposed to have issued. The species at present known are 632, nearly equally divided between the monocotyledonous, the cellular, and the dicotyledonous plants. To the cellular belong numerous varieties of *algæ*, *lichens*, *fungi*, and more especially ferns, which, replacing the *gramineæ* of other countries, form almost the only vegetation over immense districts. Some of these are more than 30 feet high, and are remarkable for the elegance of their forms. One of the most common is the *Pteris esculenta*, the root of which is used as food by the natives. Another remarkable plant of great economical value is the flax-plant, (*Phormium tenax*), which is found in almost all situations, on the driest hills, in swamps, and on the sea-shore, within reach of the spray. One species of the *Phormium* has leaves 12 feet, and flower-stalks 20 feet long. The finest flax is obtained from a cultivated variety. Of the dicotyledonous plants the most remarkable belong to the *Conifera* and *Taxider*, and furnish valuable descriptions of timber. Among others is the *Kauri*, *Kauri*, or *Demara Austriacus*, with a smooth gray columnar trunk, from 30 to 40 feet in circuit, and nearly of the same girth through its whole height of from 60 to 90 feet. It is confined to a comparatively small part of the North Island, and to land which seems specially rugged and unfertile.

Animals.—The animal kingdom is extremely limited. Captain Cook found no trace of any quadrupeds except a sort of fox dog, and a few rats, and no others have since been discovered. Of the animals which have been introduced, the hog thrives best and multiplies prodigiously, finding abundance of food in the fern root, and occasionally varying it with the oysters and immense cockles strewn upon the shore. All the other common European quadrupeds appear to be easily acclimated. Birds are not remarkable either for variety, song, or plumage, but exhibit in the Apteryx, so called from having no wings, one of the most curious and gigantic class of birds in existence. New Zealand, however, appears to be rich in remarkable fossils of birds. Of these the most extraordinary is the Gigantic Moa, (*Dinornis Giganteus*), some species of which must have been from 10 to 14 feet high. The natives affirm that it is not extinct, and that living specimens of it still exist in the almost inaccessible forests of the interior. Several varieties of whales and seals were abundant on the coasts when first visited; but their capture has been pursued so ruthlessly, without sparing the breeding whale and her young, that the fisheries have been almost destroyed. The coast still teems with minor fish, among which one of the best is the *Hapuka*, resembling the cod, and weighing from 10 to 70 lbs., and occasionally 100 lbs.

Commerce.—The commerce of New Zealand is chiefly carried on with Great Britain, the British colonies, and the United States. The total value of imports in 1850 amounted to 240,203*l.*, and in 1851, to 349,539*l.*; exports in 1850, to 115,414*l.*, and in 1851 to 84,158*l.* Number of arrivals in 1850, 158 vessels, tons 49,747; in 1851, 253 vessels, tons 67,856; (38 vessels, tons 11,387, the former, and 57 vessels, tons 19,055, the latter year, being from the United States.) Number of clearances in 1850, 194, tons 48,549; in 1851, 236, tons 64,734.

Inhabitants.—The natives of New Zealand, who are supposed to belong to the Malay family, furnish some of the

finest specimens of the savage race. The men are tall, strong, and active; the women often handsome, and both sexes are almost uniformly well shaped. With the exception of cannibalism and infanticide, which, though once common, have been almost extirpated, they have either never been addicted to, or have ceased to practise, the vices common among savage tribes. Their dress consists of mats of various kinds, made from the native flax, braided by the hand; some are very coarse, others finer than carpeting. They are filthy in their habits, and seldom bathe themselves, or wash their clothes, which are usually worn till they drop off from age. The New Zealanders practise tattooing, and form designs over their bodies of remarkable elegance. They usually live in villages, or "paha," situated in many cases on an eminence, and generally surrounded by a palisade, sometimes strengthened so as to form a tolerably strong defence against infantry. Though esteemed intelligent, they evince much less skill than other islanders of the South Pacific, in the construction of their houses, which are small, low, begrimed with soot, and everywhere abound with filth. The dwellings of the chiefs are generally larger than those of the people, and are often ornamented in front with rude and grotesque carvings. Owing to the exertions of the missionaries who have long labored among them, the natives have generally exchanged their superstitions for Christianity.

History.—New Zealand was first discovered by Tasman, in 1642, (whence this group, with several adjacent islands, is called by some of the French geographers, *Tasmanie*.) Little, however, was known of it till the visits of Cook, in 1769 and 1774. The first permanent settlement was made in 1815, when a missionary station was established in the Bay of Islands. In 1840 it was erected into a colony, subordinate to the government of New South Wales, from which it was formally separated in 1841, and placed under its own independent governor. The principal settlements yet made are those of Auckland, (the capital,) New Plymouth and Wellington in New Ulster; and of Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago in New Munster. The total population is estimated at 150,000. The white population in 1851, was 26,658, of whom 10,962 were in New Ulster, and 15,694 in New Munster. Of the whites, 14,991 were males, and 11,666 females.—*Inhab. NEW ZEALANDER.*

NEW ZION, a post-office of Sumter co., South Carolina.

NEXÖE, (Nexöe,) *næx'öph*, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Bornholm. Pop. 1400.

NEXON, *næx'öne*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 10 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. 2461.

NEY, *nä*, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

NEY, a small post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois.

NEYVA or NEIVA, *nä've-vä*, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, capital of a province of its own name, on the Magdalena, at the influx of the Neyva River, 132 miles S.W. of Bogota. It has a considerable trade in cocoa; the Indians also resort to it for knives, mirrors, and trinkets. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1827.

NEYVA or NEIVA, a town of Hayti, 70 miles E. of Port-au-Prince, in a plain watered by the river Neyva, which enters Neyva Bay on the S. coast, after a course of 76 miles. A small river of Portugal has this name.

NEZHEEN or NEJIN, *nä-zheen'*, written also NESCHIN, NIESHIN and NIEJIN, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles S.S.E. of Tchernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 16,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a cathedral, numerous other churches, some convents, a hospital, a high school, and a college founded in 1789; also manufactures of soap, leather, preserves, and liquors.

NEZ PERÇÉ, *nä pèr'sä*, (usually pronounced *nay perçey*.) or SAPTIN INDIANS, a tribe dwelling in the eastern part of Oregon, between Clark's River, and the N. branch of Saptin or Lewis River. The name, *nez percé*, signifies, in French, "pierced nose." There does not, however, appear to be any peculiarity in their customs to justify this appellation.

NGAMI, *n'gä'mee*, a lake in the interior of South Africa, about lat. 20° 30' S., lon. 23° E. It has been known vaguely from report ever since the establishment of intercourse between the Cape Colony and the Bechuanas, N. of the river Orange. In June, 1849, Mr. Cotton Oswell and the Rev. Daniel Livingstone, travelling northward, came upon the Zoaga, (Zouga,) a river which flows from the lake about 250 miles, irregularly E. and S.E., until it spreads out into a lagoon, and is wasted in the sands. Following this river upwards, they arrived at the village of the Batocani, a branch of the Bamangwato tribe, who are settled on Lake Ngami, in lat. 20° 23' S., lon. 23° 30' E. From the shores of the lake, S.W. of the village, no land could be discerned over it to the W. and N.W. Northwards, its width seemed to be 14 miles. The natives stated that it was a three days' journey, (about 75 miles,) along its S. and W. shore, to the point where a river enters it from the N.W. This river (the Tso) flows so rapidly, that canoes cannot ascend it by paddling. The Zoaga, issuing from the lake, is at first a fine river, from 300 to 500 yards wide; lower down, it becomes narrower,

with high banks; again it spreads out, divides into rivulets, and disappears in the plain.

The banks of the Zoaga are generally of a calcareous tufa, and are lined with trees of stately growth; some of these appear to be varieties of the Baobab, (*Adansonia*;) with which are also banyans, like those of India; and Palmyra palms. Some of the native tribes make cloth of two kinds of cotton, the produce of a tree and bush, and dye it with the indigo that grows wild everywhere.

The boatmen of the lake, who chiefly inhabit its banks and islands, are of Hottentot race, apparently from the W. coast, and are called Bakhoba, (serfs;) and also Batlélé or Bactélé, evidently a Bechuana attempt to utter the Hottentot clucking sound, *qilqil*, (men.) These Bakhoba are described as superior to the Bechuana in vigor and intelligence. The people about the lake and further N. live, to a great extent, on fish, which are brought down in abundance by the floods. The Bakhoba possess well-made nets, their cordage being spun of wild flax. The root of a kind of flag, pounded, yields a farinaceous substance, not much inferior to wheat flour. The tuberous root of a water-lily is among the articles of food. Besides garden produce, wild fruits, and fish, the natives have also game in plenty, (chiefly antelopes, hippopotami, and elephants,) taken in pit-falls along the river.

The natives stated to the company that Ngami was merely a reservoir for the surplus waters of a periodically inundated country, about 200 miles further on, which country they designate by the name of Linokanoka or "rivers on rivers." In 1851, therefore, the same enterprising travellers, starting from Kolobeng, a missionary station on one of the sources of the Limpopo, directed their course N., and, crossing extensive salt-pans, in which the Zoaga seems to terminate, arrived at the banks of the Chôbe, in lat. 18° 20' S., lon. 26° E., above 2000 miles from Cape Town. This river, from 12 to 15 feet deep, is connected with Lake Ngami by a canal or transverse channel, named Tamunakle. About 100 miles N.E. of the Chôbe, is Seshéke, situated in lat. 17° 28' S., on a large river, from 300 to 500 yards wide, with a great volume of water. Fifty miles above Seshéke, on this river, stands Barotsé, the capital of the chief, who is called Sibatoani. Below Seshéke, (Sandbanka,) the river is joined by the Chôbe; and at the distance of 80 miles, forcing its way through hills, it is precipitated over rocks; the falls being named Mosi wa thunya, (or Roaring Vapors.) It afterwards receives another river, the Maninchi, from the N., and then takes the name of Zalesa or Zambese. All these rivers, namely, the Maninchi, Seshéke, Chôbe, with the Teoge and Tso flowing into Lake Ngami, are represented as being connected together by transverse canals, which form one system of waters of great extent, the breadth of the region intersected being at least 400 miles. Very little rain falls in the country near Lake Ngami, and the rivers are never affected by it. Here, as in Egypt, the floods descend in the dry season. The waters begin to rise in June, and reach their greatest height in the beginning of August. The source of the Seshéke, according to the natives, is in Lobale, the same country from which the Lulua, the main branch of the Zaïre, descends in the opposite direction.

In 1852, Lake Ngami was again visited by a trading party. The oxen, 37 in number, wagons, and other baggage, were conveyed in canoes, along the river Zoaga, 300 miles, to the lake. The party walked round the lake, and found it to be 60 miles in length, and 14 miles broad. The river Teoge, one of its affluents, was also ascended for about 150 miles, when the ravages of the Tsetse fly among the cattle compelled a return. Everywhere were found traces of Portuguese traders.

NGANAITI, South Pacific. See BRAM MARTIN'S ISLAND.

NGAN-HOEL, ngân'hoel', or GAN-HWAY, gân'hwa', an inland province of China, between lat. 29° and 34° N., and lon. 113° and 119° E., enclosed by Kiang-soo, Che-kiang, Kiang-see, Hoope, and Hoo-nan. Pop. 34,168,050. Surface mostly plain, and traversed by the rivers Yang-tse-kiang, and the Hwai-ho, with its affluents. The products comprise the precious metals, copper, salt, green tea from the 2 districts, to from 6 to 7 million taels annually, ink, varnish, and other produce.

NGAN-KING, ngân'king', the capital of the above province, is 100 miles S.E.W. of Nanking.

NGOUÇA or NGOUSA, ngoosâ', a small town of Algerian Sahara, oasis and 19 miles N.E. of Ouargla, lat. 32° 22' N., lon. 4° 26' E., defended by a wall crowned by 25 or 30 small square forts, and entered by 5 gates. Pop. 1000.

NGUNDAVAM, ngûn'dâ'vâm', a town on Viti Levu, one of the Feejee Islands, near lat. 18° S., lon. 178° W. In 1848, it was visited by Captain Worth, of the English war vessel Calypso, to demand the delivery of the murderers of two Europeans; which being refused, the town was bombarded and burned down.

NHA-TRANQ, nâ-trâng'. NHIATRANG, ne-d'trâng', or YATRANG, yâ-trâng', a seaport town of Annam, capital of a province, with a good harbor at a river's mouth, in lat. 12° 14' N., lon. 109° 20' E.

NHO, no or n'ho', written also NOUH, noo, a town of

British India, district of Agra, lat. 27° 51' N., lon. 77° 31' E. It has a manufactory of salt from springs in its vicinity.

NIAGARA, ni-ag'g-râh,* (originally ne-d'gâ'ra, or rather nee-d'gâ'rd/), a river of North America, forming the outlet of Lake Erie, and a part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It commences at Black Rock, 2 miles N. of Buffalo, and, flowing northward, enters Lake Ontario after a course of about 34 miles. About 3 miles below its southern extremity it divides into two arms, which embrace an island, called Grand Island, 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide. Two or three miles below Grand Island, the entire waters of the Niagara are precipitated over a ledge of rocks about 100 feet in perpendicular height, forming the Niagara Falls, the most stupendous cataract on the globe. The rapids above the falls have a descent of 57 feet in about half a mile. See NEW YORK, page 1327. The river is navigable 7 miles to Lewistown, and above the falls for small boats from the old Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie, near 20 miles. Two miles below the cataract the river is spanned by a magnificent suspension bridge, 800 feet in length. See SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

NIAGARA, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, W. by Niagara River, and S. by Tonawanda Creek, and is drained by Willinks and Tuscarora Creeks. The surface is undulating in some parts, in others nearly level. The soil is generally fertile. Extensive beds of gypsum, or plaster, have been discovered. The county is traversed by the Erie Canal, and by the Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls, and the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroads, and partly intersected by several shorter lines. Organized in 1808, having been formed out of part of Genesee county, and named from Niagara River and Falls, which are situated on its western borders. Capital, Lockport. Pop. 42,276.

NIAGARA, a township of Niagara county, New York, on the river of its own name, 16 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1951.

NIAGARA, formerly NEWARK, Canada West, the capital of the united counties of Lincoln and Welland, situated in Lincoln co. on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Niagara River, 36 miles from Toronto, and 50 miles from Hamilton. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 3000. Niagara is an electoral district, returning one member to the Provincial Parliament.

NIAGARA FALLS, a post-village of Niagara county, New York, is situated in the immediate vicinity of the great cataract, to which circumstance it owes its origin and increase. Distance from Buffalo by railroad, 22 miles; from Rochester, 76 miles. It contains 1 Catholic and 4 Protestant churches, 5 dry goods stores, and 9 hotels, of which 4 are styled "first class;" also a paper-mill, iron foundry, a flouring-mill, and a large public school-house. Three or four railroads meet at this point. Population in 1855, estimated at 1500. See SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

NIAGARA FALLS or FALLS OF NIAGARA. See NEW YORK, page 1327.

NIAMREI, neâm-râ' or neâm-râ'e, a large village of West Africa, 25 miles E. by S. of the mouth of the Senegal. Pop. about 3500.

NIANGUA, ne-ang'gwâ, a river of Missouri, rises near the S.E. corner of Dallas co., and, flowing nearly northward, falls into the Osage at Erie, Camden county. It receives the Little Niangua from the left, a few miles from its mouth.

NIANTIC, Connecticut, a station on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 10 miles from New London.

NIAS, or POOLO-NIAS, poo-lo-ne'âs', an island of the Malay Archipelago, and one of the largest skirting the W. coast of Sumatra; lat. 1° 30' N., lon. 97° 15' E. Length 70 miles, average breadth 16 miles. The soil is fertile, and produces large quantities of rice. On its E. coast is a village or town of the same name.

NIAUMELSAKAS, ne-aw-mêl-sâ'kâs, a remarkable waterfall, Sweden, on the Luleå, lnn of North Bothnia. The river, where about 400 yards broad, precipitates itself over a height of above 100 yards. During winter an immense arch of ice is formed over the fall, and adds to its magnificence.

* It is a remarkable confirmation of the position laid down in our Introduction, (section II., Ob.) that "scarcely an instance can be pointed out wherein any good poet has misaccentuated a name with the sound of which he was familiar;" that Moore, the only eminent English poet that has been in America, and visited Niagara, is the only one (so far as we are aware) who has pronounced this name with its proper accent, thereby authorizing the conclusion that those who have accentuated it differently, have done so through ignorance, and not from carelessness, or in virtue of that imaginary prerogative styled a "poet's license." The name in question occurs several times in Moore's poems, and always with the same accent; but we select the following passage, as showing his accentuation in a manner so clear as to leave not the least room for doubt, or equivocation:

"I could fancy, almost, he and I were a pair
Of unhappy young lovers, who thus side by side
Were taking, instead of rope, pistol, or dagger, a
Desperate dash down the falls of Niagara."

Fudge Family in Paris—Letter V.

NIAUR, ne-swun', or **ANGOUR**, āngoor', the most W. of the Pelew Islands, North Pacific; lat. 6° 53' 55" N., lon. 134° 5' 24" E. Length, from N.E. to S.W., about 4 miles.

NIAREPETROVSK, ne-ā-pā-trovsk', a market-town of Russia, government of Perm, on the Oufa, 80 miles E.S.E. of Krasno-lobinsk, with extensive iron works.

NIBBIANO, nib-be-d'no, a village of North Italy, duchy and 8 miles S. of Piacenza. Pop. 720.

NIBBIANO, a village of Lombardy, delegation and 10 miles E.S.E. of Como.

NIBE, nee-bā, a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 12 miles W.S.W. of Aalborg, on the Lymfjord. Pop. 1200.

NIBLEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NICEA, North Italy. See **NICE**.

NICEA, a city of Asia Minor. See **IZNEK**.

NICARAGUA, (nik-ā-rā-gwā,) **REPUBLIC OF**, formerly a state in the Central American Confederation, from which it withdrew in 1852; extends from the Bay of Conchagua, on the Pacific Ocean, to the Mosquito territory, mostly from lat. 11° to 13° 45' N., lon. 83° 40' to 87° 35' W.; having W. the North Pacific Ocean, E. the Caribbean Sea and part of the Mosquito territory, N. the state of Honduras and San Salvador, and S. Costa Rica; area about 39,000 square miles. A range of hills run along its W. coast, at the distance of a few miles from the sea, attaining no great height until they approach the confines of Costa Rica, where they rise to an elevation of from 6000 to 11,000 feet. Between this ridge and the lakes of Nicaragua and Leon, the land is moderately level; but along the borders of Honduras and San Salvador, lofty ridges again occur, running in various directions. The central part of the state is occupied by a vast plain, known as the plain of Nicaragua, comprising the lake of the same name. There are several volcanoes in the state, all towards the sea, standing alone, or but slightly connected with the main ridge; but none of them are of any great elevation, the highest probably not much exceeding 5000 feet. There are numerous rivers; but none, except the San Juan, are of much navigable importance; the principal are the Segovia or Escondido, the Lama or Siquia, all flowing E. The lakes are Nicaragua and Leon or Managua. Veins of silver and copper, however, exist in many parts, but they remain almost all of them either unexplored, or only superficially worked. Gold, also, is said to occur.

The climate is, on the whole, healthy, though various. In the interior and mountainous parts, the temperature is more dry and cool than on the coasts, where it is hot, and rather approaching to humid. By far the greater portion of Nicaragua consists of plains and gentle slopes, formed of a rich black loam. Agriculture, however, is at a very low ebb, and but a small portion of the land is made available. The productions are indigo, of which from 800 to 1000 seroons are manufactured yearly; sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton, the last of superior quality, and formerly raised in large quantities, but now almost wholly neglected. Maize, rice, beans, and plantains, the staple food of the people, are raised in abundance, and sold very cheap. Some wheat, also, is grown in the mountainous and cooler parts of the country. Fruits of various kinds are plentiful, including excellent oranges and lemons. One of the principal sources of wealth consists in cattle, of which there are great numbers in all parts, particularly in the districts on the E. side of the lake, where extensive and excellent pasturage is met with. The chief exports are indigo, Brazil-wood, and hides. The imports of British and North American manufactures are estimated in value at \$100,000 annually, the British imports forming two-thirds of the whole. Some silks, gloves, and wines, are received from France; linens and glasswares from Germany; the other imports are chiefly from Peru, Chili, &c. The chief cities are Leon, (the capital,) Granada, and Nicaragua. Principal port, Realajo. Owing to perpetual revolutions, this has become the most wretched and impoverished state of Central America, and in 1846, its annual public revenue was estimated at only \$50,000. Pop. in 1850, estimated at 235,000.

NICARAGUA, a town of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the W. shore of Lake Nicaragua, 38 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop., upwards of 8000.

NICARAGUA, LAKE, (Sp. *Lago de Nicaragua*, N'go dā ne-kā-rā-gwā,) an extensive sheet of water, in the republic of same name. Central America, 90 miles long from N.W. to S.E.; greatest breadth 40 miles; mean breadth 30 miles; 128 feet above the Pacific, from which it is separated by a line of active volcanoes. The river San Juan de Nicaragua flows from its S.E. extremity into the Caribbean Sea, and, at its N.W. extremity, it is connected with the smaller lake of Managua or Leon, by the river Penaloza. About 100 yards from the beach, there is generally a depth of about 2 fathoms; in other parts, all the intermediate soundings between 5 and 15 fathoms are found. Water-fowl and excellent fish are abundant; alligators, also, of great size, are numerous. It contains some islands and several groups of islets, all of volcanic origin. Of the former, Zapatera, Ometepe, and Madera, are the largest, being several miles in circuit. Zapatera is mountainous, rising nearly to 2000 feet in height, and is uninhabited; but Ometepe is occupied by

an industrious race of Indians, who raise maize, &c., and possess some cattle. Madera is joined to Ometepe by a low neck of land, which is frequently overflowed; in form, it is a huge mound of more than 4000 feet high, covered with cedar-wood. The islets are generally conical in shape, and seldom exceed 3 or 4 acres in area; they are covered with verdure, and on many of them are cultivated patches of ground; and on such, generally crowning their summits, relieved by a dense green background of plantations, and surrounded by palms and the papaya with its great, golden fruit, are the picturesque cane huts of the inhabitants. On one of the smaller islands, Pensacola, numerous relics of antiquity have been recently found, consisting of huge, elaborately-culptured stones, massive idols, and figures of monstrous animals. The material is, in every case, black basalt, and the cutting exhibits great freedom and skill; in workmanship and style differing materially from those of Yucatan. It has long been contemplated to establish through it a navigable communication, by means of a ship canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A contract for this undertaking was entered into on the 27th of August, 1849, between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company of New York; but, owing to the interference of the British government, the work has not been commenced. The estimated cost of the canal was \$20,000,000; and the time necessary for its completion 12 years.

NICARAGUA, SAN JUAN DE. See **GREY TOWN**.

NICARIA or **NIKARIA**, ne-kā-ree-ā, (anc. *Icarus* or *Icaria*.) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 miles W. of Samos; lat. 37° 35' N., lon. 26° 10' E. Area 50 square miles. Pop. 1000. It is famous in mythology for the death near it of Icarus, after his reputed aerial flight, (whence its name.)

NICASTRO, ne-kās'tro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, capital of a district, on the W. side of the Apennines, 24 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 10,000. It is straggling and mean, but enclosed by walls, outside of which are many olive grounds and orchards. In its castle, Henry, the son of the Emperor Frederick II., was confined. It is an archbishop's see. Near it are some mineral baths. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1638.

NICAVARI, one of the Nicobar Islands. See **CANORTA**.

NICCOTTOU, a post-village of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

NICE, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **IZNEK**.

NICE, neess, (Ital. *Nizza*, nī'sā; anc. *Nixta*.) an episcopal city and seaport of Italy, Sardinian States, 98 miles S.W. of Turin, lat. 43° 42' N., lon. 7° 17' E. It is beautifully situated near the French frontier, in a small plain, which it almost covers, at the foot of the Maritime Alps. The waters of the Mediterranean wash its walls on the S.; on the N. and the E. the mountains enclose it, in the form of an amphitheatre, (and on the W. it is bounded by the Paglion.) The highest in the rear is crowned by an old castle, enclosed by bastioned walls. The city is divided into the old and new town. The streets of the former are narrow and mean-looking, compared with those of the latter, in which the houses look handsome, being more modern, and painted externally in fresco. Nice has two noble squares, one of them surrounded with porticoes; and adjacent to the other is a raised terrace, which serves as a defence for the town against the sea, and affords a delightful promenade. The Cathedral or church is in the ordinary Italian style, nor have any of the other churches any peculiar architectural merit. There are a theatre, hospital, public library, baths, &c., and a pretty large library, containing manuscripts. Nice possesses some silk, cotton, and paper mills; many oil-mills, and small manufactures of tobacco, leather, soap, and paper. The harbor or port lies three-fourths of a mile E. of the Paglion; it is small, and open to the S.E. Between the piers are only 15 feet water, and the anchorage before the town is unsafe. The exports consist principally of oil, wine, and silk, with essences, perfumes, &c. The number of vessels that entered the port in 1846 was 2609, tonnage 155,764; cleared in the same year, 2583; tonnage 153,635. Nice is much resorted to in winter by foreigners, particularly English, whose numbers have been estimated at from 5000 to 6000, besides French, Germans, Russians, and Poles, and for whom ample accommodation is provided. Nice has been often taken by the French, and was, under the empire of Napoleon, capital of the department of the Maritime Alps. It is the birth-place of the painter Vanloo, and the astronomer Cassini. Marshal Massena was born in its vicinity. Pop. 25,000.

NICEPHORIUM. See **RAKKA**.

NICEH. See **NECKAR**.

NICHOLAS, nīk'q-lūs, a county in the W. central part of Virginia, has an area of 600 square miles. The Kanawha River washes its S.W. border; it is traversed from E. to W. by the Gauley River, and also drained by Meadow River and Buffalo Creek. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and covered with extensive forests. A large part of the land is unproductive. A railroad is projected, which, when finished, will connect the county with the Ohio River. Formed in 1818. Capital, Summersville. Pop. 3963, of whom 3800 were free, and 73 slaves.

NICHOLAS, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has

an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by Licking River proper, and bounded on the S.W. by the South Licking. The surface is diversified; the S. part of the county is gently undulating, and very productive; the other parts are more broken. The surface rock is limestone of good quality. The county is intersected by the railroad lately commenced between Maysville and Lexington. On the bank of Licking River, in this county, is the Blue Lick Spring, a watering-place of much celebrity. Formed in 1799, and named in honor of Colonel George Nicholas, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Carlisle. Pop. 10,361, of whom 8848 were free, and 1513 slaves.

NICHOLAS, a town of Placer county, California, situated on the left bank of Feather River, below the mouth of Bear River, and 35 miles in a straight line nearly N. of Sacramento City.

NICHOLAS COURT HOUSE. See SUMMERVILLE.

NICHOLASTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

NICHOLASVILLE, nik/ol-az-vil, a thriving post-village, capital of Jessamine county, Kentucky, on a small affluent of Kentucky River, and on the railroad and turnpike from Lexington to Danville, 12 miles S. of the former. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. It contains a fine court-house, 4 churches, 2 academies, and several bagging factories. Pop. estimated at 1000.

NICHOL-FOREST, nik/ol for-est, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

NICHOLS, nik/olz, a post-village and township of Tioga co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 5 miles S.W. of Owego. Pop. 1906.

NICHOLSON, nik/ol-sqn, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1353.

NICHOLSON, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 927.

NICHOLSON RIVER, North Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria, W. of Albert River. It was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt.

NICHOLSON'S STORE, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

NICHOLSONVILLE, nik/ol-sqn-vil, a post-office of Putnam co., Indiana.

NICHOLSVILLE, nik/olz-vil, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the E. branch of St. Regis River, about 31 miles E. by N. of Canton.

NICHOLSVILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the road from Batavia to the Ohio River, about 24 miles E. of Cincinnati.

NICK/ATON, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NICK/ELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

NICK/ELSVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

NICKERIE, nik/keh-ree, a district of Dutch Guiana, forming the W. portion of Surinam, on the banks of the Corentyn and the shores of the Atlantic. It is chiefly inhabited by English and Scotch settlers.

NICKOLAI, nik/koj-f, a town of Prussian Silesia, 58 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3320.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, (called by the Malays, *Pulo Sembilang*, poe/lo sem-bil-long, "Nine Islands," a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 6° 40' and 9° 30' N., and lon. 92° 50' and 94° E. They constitute, with the Andamans, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. In the S. group, Great Nicobar has an area of 1258 square miles, and Little Nicobar 86 square miles. Camorta, Chowry, and the other islands of the N. group, are all smaller. They are all covered with trees, and very fertile, yielding in abundance coconuts, oranges, sugar, tobacco, and bamboos. The animals comprise scorpions, crocodiles, serpents, rats, pigs, dogs, and cats. Mean annual temperature, 70° Fahrenheit. The islands are exposed to frequent hurricanes; the rainy season lasts for nine months, and the unusual phenomenon of frequent rain in the dry season (from December to February) renders them most unhealthy. Repeated attempts at colonization have failed, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever. The group belongs to Denmark.

NICO/JACK, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

NICK/JACK CAVE. See GEORGIA, "Objects of Interest to Tourists," page 741.

NICOLAS-D'ALIERMONT, nee/ko/la/ d'le-az'mox, a town of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, 6 miles S.E. of Dieppe. Pop. 1936.

NICOLA/US, a post-office of Sutter co., California.

NICOLET, nee/ko/la/et, a central county of Canada East, comprises an area of 487 square miles. The Beancour River intersects this county, and the St. Lawrence washes its N. border. Capital, Nicolet. Pop. 19,657.

NICOLET, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 84 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores, hotels, and a mill. It has a college, with about 130 pupils.

NICOLLET, nik/ol-let, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 1240 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North Fork of Crow River, on the S. by the Minnesota River, and intersected by the South Fork of Crow River, and by the Wita Kautu. The county contains several

small lakes. The surface is undulating or level; the soil in some parts is productive. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Traverse des Sioux.

NICOLLET LAKE, a small lake in the E. part of Yuab (Juab) county, Utah, about 125 miles S.W. of Salt Lake City. Length 26 miles; greatest breadth 12 miles. It receives the waters of Nicolet River, but has no outlet.

NICOLASI, ne-ko-lo'see, a town of Sicily, 8 miles N.W. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3000.

NICOMEDIA. See ISMIR.

NICOMZA, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

NICOPOLIS, ne-kop/olis, NICOPOLI, ne-kop/lo, or NICOPOL, ne-kop/ol, (anc. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*.) a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, capital of a sanjak, on the Danube, 56 miles W. of Rostchook. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It was founded by Trajan, and occupies a height enclosed by ramparts, mounting large cannon, and further defended by a castle. It has some large edifices, mosques, baths, &c., but is generally ill-built, and its trade is not thriving. Here the Turks defeated the Hungarians under Sigismund, 28th September, 1396.

NICOPOLIS, an ancient city of Epirus; its remains, consisting of a theatre and an amphitheatre, are situated about 3 miles N. of Provesa.

NICOPOLIS, a town of European Turkey. See TIRKOVA.

NICOPOLIS, a town of Turkey. See PREVEZA.

NICOPOLIS, a town of Palestine. See EMMAUS.

NICOSIA, ne-ko'see/a, a city of Sicily, 14 miles N.E. of Castrogiovanni. Pop. 13,000. It has several churches and convents, but few manufactures, and trade in the cattle and corn of the fertile surrounding district.

NICOSIA, the capital city of Cyprus. See LEFKOSIA.

NICOTERA, ne-ko-ta/ra, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., near the Gulf of Gioja, 13 miles S.W. of Tropea. Pop. 3800. It consists of an upper town, with a castle and an episcopal palace, and a lower town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

NICOYA, ne-ko/ya, a peninsula, bay, river, and two towns of Central America, state of Costa Rica. The peninsula, in lat. 9° 40' N., lon. 85° W., bounding westward the bay which receives the river; and the two towns respectively 76 miles W.N.W. and 96 miles W. of Cartago; the latter on the peninsula, with 3000 inhabitants, engaged in weaving, ship-building, and trading in sugar, &c.

NICUMAN, ne-koo-man/, or NIMEN, ne-men/, a river of China, province of Manchuria, rises near lat. 52° N., flows S.S.W., and joins the Amoor after a course of about 220 miles. Its chief tributary is the Tcholaniki, which joins it on the right.

NIDA, nee/dä, a river of Russian Poland, flowing S.S.E., joins the Vistula on the left, after a course of 76 miles, partly navigable.

NIDAU or NYDAU, nee/dow, a town of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles N.W. of Bern, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Biennne. Pop. 1228.

NIDD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NIDDA, nid/dä, a river of Central Germany, after a S.W. course of 50 miles, joins the Main, at Hochst, 6 miles W. of Frankfurt.

NIDDA, a walled town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 19 miles S.E. of Gießen. Pop. 1871.

NIDDER, nid/der, a river of Germany, rises in Hesse-Darmstadt, flows S.W., and joins the Nidda 7 miles N.E. of Frankfurt. Total course 45 miles.

NID/DRY, a village of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, 2 miles W. of Kirkliston, on the Union Canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

NID-ELV, nid-elv, a river of Norway, after a S.W. course of about 70 miles falls into the Skager Rack, opposite to the island of Tromsø.

NIDGULL, nid/güll, a town of British India, in the Deccan, dominions of Mysore, 45 miles E. of Chittledroog.

NIDOKI, ne-do/kee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government and 49 miles W.N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1600.

NIDRIAS, nee/dro-as, a village near the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of the territory of New Mexico.

NIEBERT, nee/bert, a village of the Netherlands, province and 10 miles W.S.W. of Groningen. Pop. 714.

NIEBLA, ne-ä/nä, (anc. *Ilipit*) a decayed town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.E. of Huelva, on the Rio Tinto. Pop. 983. It has a very ancient bridge, a ruined castle, and some other fortifications. Near it are extensive copper-mines.

NIED, ne-ä, a river of France and Rhodish Prussia, commencing in the department of Moselle, 12 miles E.N.E. of Metz, flows N.N.E., and joins the Sarre. Length 45 miles.

NIEDER, nee/der, a German word, signifying "lower," prefixed to numerous places in Germany, as NIEDER WESEL, NIEDER INCKELHEIM, &c. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

NIEDERAULE, nee/der-ow'le, a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, circle of Hersfeld. Pop. 1311.

NIEDERBRECHEN, nee/der-brék'en, a village of Nassau, bailiwick of Limburg. Pop. 1044.

NIEDERBRONN, ne-d'bronn', a market-town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 26 miles N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1862, 3224. It is situated in a valley of the Vosges Mountains, and has well-frequented mineral springs, the water of which is collected into two basins covered with a stone pyramid. It has also establishments for preparing steel and bar-iron, heavy articles of machinery, and large pieces of artillery.

NIEDERGRAND, nee'der-grant', a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, about 61 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1618.

NIEDERHALL, nee'der-hill', a town of Württemberg, circle of Jart, bailiwick of Künzelsau, on the Kocher. P. 1683.

NIEDER-HESEN, nee'der hes'en, ("Lower Hesse,") a province of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel. Area, (with Schaumburg,) 2080 square miles. Pop. 366,663.

NIEDERHOF, nee'der-höf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow. Pop. 1117.

NIEDERLANDE. See NETHERLANDS.

NIEDERNEUKIRCH AM HOCHWAIDE, nee'der-noi-köörk am höch-wäi-deh, a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen. Pop. 1959.

NIEDEROLM, nee'der-olm', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhesen, circle of Mentz. Pop. 1230.

NIEDERRAD, nee'der-rät', a village belonging to the free town of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Pop. 1604.

NIEDERSTETTEN, nee'der-stét'ten, a town of Württemberg, 9 miles S.E. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1509.

NIEDERSTÖTZINGEN, nee'der-stöt'-zing-en, a village of Württemberg, circle of Danube, between the Danube and Brenz. Pop. 1370.

NIEDERZWEHREN, nee'der-tswä'ren, a village of Hesse-Cassel, Niederhesen, circle of Cassel. Pop. 1373.

NIEDERZWONITZ, (Niederswonitz,) nee'der-tswö'nitz, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, so near the town of Zwonitz as to be almost its suburb. Pop. 2045.

NIEDORP, nee'dorp, two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Alkmaar. United pop. 1446.

NIEFERN, nee'fern, a town of Germany, Baden, on the Enz, 19 miles E.S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1279.

NIEHEIM, nee'hime, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Paderborn. Pop. 1473.

NIEHL, neel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles W.N.W. of Cleves. Pop. 1220.

NIEJIN or **NIESHIN**, a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

NIEL, neel, a village of Belgium, province and 10 miles S. by W. of Antwerp, on the Rupel. Pop. 2857.

NIELLA-BELBO, ne-él'la bēl'bo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Alba, on the Belbo. Pop. 777.

NIELLA-TANARO, ne-él'la tā-nā-ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province and 16 miles N.E. of Mondovì, on the Tanaro. Pop. 2010.

NIEMECZYN, ne-d-metch'in, written also **NIEMENTCHIN**, a market-town of Russia, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1800.

NIEMEGK, nee'mek, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles S.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2340.

NIEMEN, nee'men, (Pol. pron. nyēm'en; Fr. *Niemen*, ne-d'mén') or **MEMEL**, mēm'el, or mām'el, (anc. *Chrysanus*?) a river of Russian Poland, rises in the government of Minsk, flows N.W. through the government of Grodno, between Vilna and Augustowo, and through East Prussia, and under the name of the Memel, enters the Curische-Haff by the Rassa and Gilge mouths, 30 miles W. of Tilsit, after a total course estimated at 400 miles. Principal affluents, the Vilia and Szeschuppe. It is always navigable, and is the main channel for the trade of Lithuania and Volhynia. Near Grodno a canal connects it with the Bober and Vistula; and near Tilsit, Napoleon and Alexander of Russia held a memorable interview on its waters in June, 1807.

NIEMES, ne-d'mēs, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 18 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 3336.

NIEMIROW, ne-d-me-rov', a market-town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 miles W. of Zolkiew. Pop. 1900.

NIEMOKSTZY, ne-d'mokst'zee, or **NIEMOKCHTY**, ne-d'moksh'tee, a market-town of Russia, government of Vilna, 15 miles W.N.W. of Rossiena. Pop. 1700.

NIEMTSCHITZ, ne-ēm'tshitz, a market-town of Moravia, 11 miles N.E. of Wischau. Pop. 1400.

NIENBURG, neen'bōōro, a town of Hanover, 30 miles N.W. of Hanover, capital of the county of Hoya, on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge of stone, and joined by the Meerbach, on the Hanover and Bremen Railway. Pop. 4100. It has manufactures of linen and vinegar, some trade in timber, and a transit trade by the river.

NIENBURG, neen'bōōro, or **NIENBORG**, neen'hōōro, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 25 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1000.

NIENBURG MONCH, (Münch,) neen'bōōro mōōng, or **KLOSTER-NIENBURG**, kloster-neen'bōōro, a walled town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, on the Saale, here joined by the Boder, 10 miles N.W. of Köthen. Pop. 1900.

NIEPPES, ne-ēpp', a market-town of France, department of Nord, 13 miles E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. in 1852, 3582.

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NIERS, neers, or **NEERS**, niers, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, after a N.W. course of 60 miles joins the Meuse, 2 miles W. of Gennepe.

NIERSTEIN, nee/stine, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Rhine, 9 miles S.S.E. of Mentz. Pop. 2201. In the vicinity numerous Roman coins have been found.

NIESHIN, a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

NIESKY, ne-ēs/kee, a village and Moravian colony of Prussian Silesia, 11 miles N.N.W. of Gorkitz. Pop. 640.

NIESOUCHATSCHI, ne-ā-soo-kā/shche, written also **NIESUCHATSCHI** and **NEISOUKHOUJI**, a market-town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 10 miles N.N.E. of Kovel. Pop. 1500.

NIESWIEZ, a town of Russia. See NESVIEH.

NIETO, a river of Italy. See NETO.

NIEUKIRK, a village of Rhenish Prussia. See NEUKIRCHEN.

NIEUPOORT, a town of Belgium. See NIEUWPOORT.

NIEUW, nyūw, or **NIEUWE**, nyū'weh, a Dutch word, signifying "new," forming the prefix of various names in the Netherlands, as **NIEUWPOORT**, (i. e. "New Port,") &c.

NIEUWEDIEP, Hrz, hēt nyū'weh-deep, a village of Holland, province of North Holland, about 1 mile E. of Helder, with which it is connected by a row of houses. It lies at the entrance to the great Amsterdam Ship Canal, and possesses a safe harbor. Pop. 3186.

NIEUWENDAM, nyū'wēn-dām', a village of Holland, province of North Holland, S.S.W. of Hoorn. Pop. 829.

NIEUWENHOORN, nyū'wēn-hōōrn', a village of Holland, province of S. Holland, 3 miles S. of Briel. Pop. 1019.

NIEUWERKERK-IN-DUIVELAND, nyū'wer-kērk' in dōi'vēh-lānt', a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 3 miles E. of Zierikzee. Pop. 983.

NIEUWERKERK-OP-DEN-YSSSEL, nyū'wer-kērk' op dān is'sel, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 6 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1170.

NIEUWERKIRKEN, nyū'wer-kērk'en, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2484.

NIEUWKERK, a town of Netherlands. See NYKERK.

NIEUWKOOP, nyū'w'kōp, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 12 miles E. of Leyden. P. 1462.

NIEUWKUIK, nyū'w'kōik, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 6 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. P. 978.

NIEUWOLDE, nyū'wōl'dēh, a village of the Netherlands, province and 17 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 1315.

NIEUWPOORT, nyū'w'pōrt, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Lech, 16 miles E. of Rotterdam. P. 626.

NIEUWPOORT, nyū'w'pōrt, sometimes called in English **NEWPORT**, (Fr. *Nieuport*, ne-ū'pōrt; L. *Novus Portus*;) a fortified town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yperlee, near its mouth in the North Sea, 10 miles S.W. of Ostend. Pop. 3393, engaged in ship-building, rope-making, and fishing. A navigable canal connects it with Ostend and Bruges. It has been often besieged, and repeatedly taken by the English and French.

NIEUW-RHODE or **NIEUWRODE**, nyū'w-rō'dēh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 22 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1065.

NIEUWSTAD, nyū'w'stāt, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 11 miles N.E. of Maastricht. Pop. 799.

NIEUWVELD, nyū'w'vēlt, a mountain range of South Africa, Cape Colony, between lat. 32° and 35° S., and upwards of 10,000 feet in elevation.

NIEVRE, ne-aivr', a small river of France, department of Nièvre, to which it gives its name, joins the Loire on the right at Nevers. Course southward. Length 25 miles.

NIEVRE, a department in the centre of France, formed of the old province of Nivernois, and part of Orléannois. Area 2595 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 327,161. Surface mountainous and infertile in the E., but there are rich plains in the W. It is watered by the Loire, and its affluent the Allier, which separates it from the departments of Cher and Allier. The Yonne rises in the department, and the Canal of Nivirnois (Nivernais) connects it with the Loire. It has several mineral springs. Chief industry in iron and steel works. Linen, porcelain, and jewellery, are manufactured. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Nevers, Château-Chinon, Clamecy, the Cosne. Capital, Nevers.

NIEZWITSCH, a town of Russia. See NESVIEH.

NIGDEH, nig'dēh, **NIKDE**, nik'dēh, or **NIDEXH**, nee'dēch, (anc. *Cadya*?) a town of Asia Minor, pachalic of Karamania, 47 miles N.E. of Ereğlee. Pop. 5000. It is the residence of a pasha, and has 3 fortresses, some mosques, and a Turkish college, some remarkable excavations, and various antiquities. The plain of Nigdeh extends S.W. from it for about 60 miles.

NIGER, nī'jer, or **QUORRA**, written also **KWARA**, **KOWARA**, and **KOUARA**, (anc. *Nigir*, *Nigir*, or *Nigria*, Gr. *Nyγip* or *Nyγipis*;) called **JOLIBA**, jōl'e-bā, in the upper part of its course, a great river of Western Africa, or Guinea, rises in the country of the Mandingoes, and flowing N. and N.E. towards the desert, afterwards turns S.E. and S. and enters the sea through many mouths in the Bight of Benin.

Its source, according to Major Laing, is at Mount Loma, in about lon. $9^{\circ} 45'$ W., lat. $9^{\circ} 25'$ N., 1600 feet above sea-level; but there is good reason for believing that the Niger rises much further to S. and E., in the Kong Mountains. At its source it is called Tembie, that is, "water," in the Kise language, but lower down in Bambarra, it is entitled Babaa, "Great River," or Joliba, that is, the river of the Joli, or Red Men, who are the inhabitants of Joli-nkendu, (Red Man's Land,) the Jallonkandoo of Park. It becomes navigable at Rammakoo, 100 miles above Sego in Bambarra, and at the latter place it is about 150 yards wide. Lower down it enters a level country, and divides into several arms enclosing extensive islands, on one of which stands Jenne, or Ginne, (properly Ginewa,) the great emporium of Negroland, and from which the whole country has derived its commercial name, (Guinea.) The river then enters a territory in which the Foola, Filla, or Fellata, are the rulers, while the indigenous population are called Songay, and speak the Songay or Kiasor (Nkiasr) language, within the domain of which the river is called Issa. In its course down to Ginne, the Joliba receives several accessions from the S. Further on, it turns northwards, in a very winding course between low banks, crossing Debu, or Blackwater Lake, and receiving on the right numerous streams from the mountainous country of the Songay. At Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, it probably reaches its highest latitude, (about 17° N.) it then runs E. along the desert for 6 days, and S.E. for about 15 days to the frontiers of Houssa. From Ginne to Sal, opposite to Houssa, a distance of from 800 to 1000 miles, the Songay language is spoken on the right bank of the river, and from Sal also it extends on the left bank eastwards to Asben, or Agfader, on the borders of the desert.

In the Houssa country the great river is known as the Gulbi-nkowara, that is, the "River Kwara," or Kowara, (Quorra,) and further S. in Nyffé, where it is often a league wide or more, it is entitled the sea or lake of Nyffé, or Kwara, the Lake Kura of Arab geographers. The very active commerce which here animates in the heart of Africa the broad waters of the Kwara, or Quorra, fully justifies the celebrity of its name. Through Houssa and Nyffé flow several streams from the heights which divide those countries from Bornoo, while on the western side, through Guinea and Bergoo, the Kwara receives the small rivers which descend from the mountains of the Songay. At the southern extremity of Nyffé, (lat. $7^{\circ} 46'$ N.) the Niger unites with its chief tributary, the Tchadda, descending with a navigable stream from Adamawa, where it is called the Baro. The united stream then flows S. by W. between Yariba (Yoriba) on its right bank, and Attah (Iddah) on the left; and here with a changed language, it is called, Ujiniini Fufu, or White Water; the Tchadda being styled Ujiniini Dudu, or Black Water. The Delta of the Niger commences near Aboh, about 50 miles above the sea. It is little known; the only channel through it hitherto explored by Europeans, being that of the Nun, which, with an estuary $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, contracts, a short distance up, to 120 yards. The bar, on which there is a violent surf, presents a great difficulty to sailing vessels. It is supposed that the Kwara, (Quorra,) or Niger, is connected with the Calabar, by Cross River, and it is certain that on the W. there are navigable channels from it to Warri and Benin. The whole course of the great river from Mount Loma to the mouth of the Nun, without regard to sinuities, is about 2000 miles; if traced from the mountains further S.E., and through all the details of its windings, it would fall little short of 3000 miles. It was descended by Mungo Park from Sego to Boocsa, a distance, on the river, probably of from 1500 miles to 1800 miles. On the other hand, it has been ascended from the sea by Mr. Brevint, in a steamer, as far as Lever, 40 miles or 50 miles from Boocsa; the intervening distance is said to be difficult at all seasons, owing to rocks and rapids. The scenery near the Delta is of the wildest finest character.

NIGG, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

NIGG, a maritime parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Cromarty, occupying a peninsula between the friths of Moray and Cromarty, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Cromarty. On the coast are traces of a fort of the 12th century, and some obelisks, with hieroglyphics.

NIGHT ISLAND, Australia, off the N.E. coast of Cape York, S. of Cape Direction; lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$ S., lon. $143^{\circ} 22'$ E.; 2 miles long by half a mile broad.

NIGHT'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois.

NIGIR or NIGRIS. See NIGER.

NIGRITIA, NIGRITIE or NIGRITIEN. See SOODAN.

NIGUA, nee'gwá, a small maritime town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 10 miles S.W. of San Domingo, and near the mouth of the river Nigua, in the Caribbean Sea.

NIGUARDA, ne-gwá'do, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 3 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 1761.

NIGUELAS, ne-gá'las, a hamlet of Spain, Andalusia, province and 16 miles from Granada. Pop. 1272.

NIHAU, nee'hóu', or ONEHOW, o-nee'ow', one of the Sandwich Islands; lat. 22° N., lon. $160^{\circ} 25'$ W.; about 15 miles long and 8 miles broad. Pop. 1000.

NIJAR (NIXAR) or NIJAR-Y-HUEBRO, ne-haz' e hwá-bro, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 5820.

NIJEHASKE or NYHEHASKE, n'ha-há'keh, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 2 miles W. of Heerenveen. Pop. 1105.

NIJCKERK, a town of Holland. See NYKERK.

NIJNVI. For places with this prefixed name, see NIZNEE.

NIKARIA, an island of Greece. See NICARIA.

NIKISH, nee'kish', or NIKSIKI, nik'see'kee, a village of European Turkey, 34 miles N.E. of Cattaro, on the boundary line between Montenegro and Herzegovina. Pop. of district, 6000.

NIKITA, nee'ke-tá', a village of Southern Russia, government of Taurida, 28 miles S. of Simferopol. It has a fine imperial garden.

NIKITINSKAIA, ne-ke-tin-skiá, a market-town of Russia, government and 40 miles E.N.E. of Orenboorg.

NIKITOVKA or NIKITOWKA, ne-ke-tov'ká, a market-town of Russia, government and 34 miles W.N.W. of Khar'kov. Pop. 1600.

NIKITOVKA or NIKITOWKA, a market-town of Russia, government of Voronezh, 30 miles E.N.E. of Valoiki (Valuiki). Pop. 1400.

NIKOBAR ISLANDS. See NICOBAR.

NIKOLAIEV or NIKOLAIEW, ne-kol'i'ev', written also NIKOLAIEF, a fortified town of Russia, government and 39 miles N.N.W. of Kherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, 20 miles above the mouth of the latter, in the estuary of the Dnieper. Pop. 12,000. It was founded in 1790, is enclosed by walls, well built, and is the station of a Russian admiral and fleet. Principal edifices, the Cathedral, town-hall, admiralty house, with museums and library, schools for pilots, and for the daughters of soldiers, an observatory, hospitals, and docks.

NIKOLAIKEN, nee'ko-li'ken, a town of East Prussia, on the Lake Spirding, 12 miles E.S.E. of Sensburg. Pop. 2040.

NIKOLSBURG, (Ger. pron. nee'kols-bóorn'), NIKLASBURG, nee'klas-bóorn, or MIKULOW, mee'koo-lov, a town of Moravia, 28 miles S. of Brunn. Pop. 8000, among whom are many Jews. It has a splendid castle, and grounds belonging to Prince Dietrichstein, with a library of 20,000 volumes, many valuable manuscripts, and collections of natural history; a philosophical academy, and several other public schools, and manufactures of woollen cloth, and other stuffs.

NIKOLSK, ne-kol'sk', a town of Russia, government and 194 miles E. of Vologda, on the Yoog. Pop. 1000.

NIKOLSKAIA, NIKOLSKAJA, ne-kol'skiá, STANITZA, stá-nit'sá, or NOVAIA-KARGATA, nov'iá kan-gá'ta, a town of Russia, government and E.S.E. of Orenboorg, on the Ural. Pop. 2000.

NIKOOLENO, NIKOULINO or NIKULINO, ne-koo-lee'-no, some small places in Russia, government of Tver, E. of Staritsa; and Russian Poland, government of Mohelev, N.E. of Babinovitchi.

NIKOPOL, ne-ko'pol, a town of Russia, government and 67 miles S.S.W. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. P. 3170.

NIKOPOLI, a town of Turkey. See NICOPOLIS.

NIKSAR, nik'sar', (anc. Neosarsarea,) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Sevas, 30 miles N.E. of Tokat, on the route to Erzurum. It stands on a gentle eminence at the foot of a more N. range of mountains, surrounded by orchards; it comprises about 800 houses, and has a citadel containing the chief bazaars and buildings.

NIKULINO, a town of Russia. See NIKOOLENO.

NIL, a river of Egypt. See NILE.

NILAB, nee'láb', a small town of the Punjab, on the left bank of the Indus, a short distance below Attock; lat. $33^{\circ} 46'$ N., lon. $72^{\circ} 17'$ E.

NILE, níl, (Fr. *Nile*, neel; Ger. *Nil*, neel; Sp., It., and Port. *Nilo*, nee'lo; Arab. *Bahr Nil*, bá'n' neel; anc. *Nillus*), a great river of East Africa, and the most celebrated river of the ancient world, is formed by two head streams—the Bahr-el-Azrek (or Blue River) and the Bahr-el-Abiad (or White River)—which unite at Khartoom, lat. $15^{\circ} 37'$ N. Each of these streams has been claimed as the true source of the river. It receives its last tributary, the Atbara, (anc. *Atabaros*), in lat. $17^{\circ} 42'$ N., at the N. extremity of the peninsular tract, (sometimes called the Island of Meroe,) and thence flows N. in a single stream, without the least accessions, through 12° degrees of latitude, or, following its windings, at least 1300 miles to the sea. Below its junction with the Atbara, the Nile has on the W. or left bank the desert of Bahiouda; on the E., Mekheyr, which is commonly called Berber; lower down, it forms several islands, one of which bears the name of Kandake, (Candace,) and also one or more cataracts; it then bends W. by S., and passes by Jebel Barkal, where stand the remains of a temple, repaired by Tirhaka, (700 B.C.) but probably 1000 years older. Resuming its N. course, it enters the plains of Dongola, and forms several islands of great extent. Quitting these plains by a cataract, the river flows through the districts of Mahas, Sukkot, Wady Kenoz, and Batn-el-Hajar, (the "Glen of Rocks,") at the head of which is the second or great cataract, and enters

ing Egypt at Philæ—the Pīlakh or limit of the Egyptians. It descends the last (the first in ascending) cataract to Syene or Assuan, which is in lat. $24^{\circ} 5' N$.

From Philæ, lat. $24^{\circ} 3' N$, the Nile flows through Egypt in a single stream, as far as Batu-el-Bakara, the ancient Cercasrum, at the head of the Delta, in lat. $30^{\circ} 15' N$, where it divides into two branches, leading respectively to Rosetta, (Rashood,) and Damietta, (Damiat,) entering the sea in about lat. $31^{\circ} 35' N$. Thus the Nile has a course in Egypt of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, or, following the windings of the stream, of about 700 miles. From the junction of its head streams to its delta, its basin is formed by two parallel chains of mountains, which in some places close upon it and produce the rapids above mentioned, and in others recede and leave fine plains between them and the river. Its banks are generally elevated in Nubia, they are less so in Middle Egypt, and absolutely flat in the Delta. From Assuan to the sea, the average fall is 2 inches to a mile, and its mean velocity is about 3 miles an hour. At the Delta its waters spread out into numerous streams in the form of a triangle, extending at its base on the Mediterranean, over a space of 120 miles, between the W. or Rosetta branch, and the E. or Damietta branch. The two arms of the Nile, which still remain navigable to the sea, are supposed to coincide with the two artificial branches of the ancients, namely, the Bolbitine and Phatnitic. The other ancient arms, where not wholly effaced by time, are but partially traceable in the various canals of irrigation which intersect the Delta. The ordinary width of the Nile in Egypt, above the Delta, is about 700 yards. The branches through the Delta are much narrower, and so shallow in the dry season, that vessels exceeding 40 tons burden, cannot pass through them. During the flood, armed brigades can ascend to Cairo.

The Nile is the only great tropical river which, by its periodical inundations, fertilizes a country surrounded throughout a great part of its course by sandy deserts. As rain scarcely ever falls in the valley of the Nile from the 18th nearly to the 30th parallel, and very scantily even lower down, the river owes its supplies wholly to the copious rains of the countries wherein it rises. It begins to increase in June, attains its greatest height about the autumnal equinox, and then subsides as gradually as it rose. The ordinary rise, at Cairo, is about 40 feet. During the flood, a great portion of the Delta and of the Valley of Egypt, higher up, is inundated. In Sennaar, also, and Dongola extensive tracts are watered immediately by the river; but, in general, the banks of the Nile above Egypt are irrigated by means of the water-wheel.

The Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River, unites with the Bahr-el-Ablad or White River, in lat. $15^{\circ} 37' N$. Its sources are in lat. $10^{\circ} 58' N$, lon. $36^{\circ} 50' E$; but its spiral course, traced downwards, through all its windings, will probably exceed 800 miles. In this distance, it descends with immense impetuosity, from an elevation of 9000 feet, to one of 1500 feet, collecting the waters of a basin, the elevated margin of which has an extent of at least 1000 miles. The Blue River is navigable up to Fazogle, under the 12th parallel, 1500 miles at least from Rosetta.

The sources of the Bahr-el-Ablad or White River are not yet ascertained. Report places them in the mountains of Gomerat, under the equator, about 250 or 300 miles S.E. of Chanker, a point on the river, in the country of Berry, situated, according to Arnaud's Observations, in lat. $4^{\circ} 42' N$, lon. $31^{\circ} 40' E$. From Berry, the river flows through the countries of the Kyks, Nouers, and some other pastoral tribes, in a very winding and divided channel, inclining N.W. by N. At the 9th parallel it suddenly bends to the E., and expands to a width of 5 or 6 miles, forming an open basin, which has been called Lake Neo (Nu). A river or drain, entering this lake from the N.W., has been raised into importance by speculative geographers, and named the Kellak. Further E., and just as the river resumes its N. course, between the Dinka on the E., and the Shillooks on the W., it is joined by the Sobat, a considerable stream, which is said to have its sources at no great distance from those of the White River itself. On the W., also, a river, not navigable, named by different tribes the Loori or the Moj, is reported to rise in the Gomerat Mountains, and to join the main stream in lat. 7° . Lower down, about the 13th parallel, it increases much in width, often resembling a great lake; and here, as well as between the 8th and 9th parallels, it has no perceptible current, except during the floods.

The White River has been navigated at least 1000 miles above its confluence with the Blue River; and the whole distance from its rise in the Gomerat Mountains to the sea, following the windings of the channel, probably does not fall short of 3000 miles. For some hundreds of miles of its upper course, it seems to be only the chief drain of interminable marshes, overgrown with tall reeds. The Sobat and the Loori, the tributaries already mentioned, flowing nearly parallel to the main stream, cut it off from accessions on both sides. As to the river (the Kellak) supposed to enter it in lat. 9° , there is, in reality, no evidence of its existence. In this part, as well as lower down, towards its junction with the Blue River, it stagnates in the dry sea-

son, and becomes offensively fetid. In comparison with the Blue River, which is an immense torrent, the White River resembles a great standing water. Its floods reach Khartoum, at the junction of the rivers, usually a month or three weeks later than those of the Blue River.

It seems quite probable that from the towns which cover its banks, and many other circumstances, the Nile of the ancients, above Meroë, was the Bahr-el-Azrek, (Blue River,) which is still the Nile of the natives.

Its sources in the country of the Agows were heard of by Cosmas Indicopleustes early in the 6th century; and they were represented, with many correct particulars, by Fra Mauro, in the middle of the 15th. The companions of Alvarez visited them early in the 16th century; and about a century later they were viewed by Pedro Paez, whose account of them is copied by Tellez, with little change. Then came Bruce, who, treading in the steps of the Jesuit father, boasted of having discovered the fountains of the Nile. The White River, explored in 1827, by M. Linant, as far as El Ais, was ascended in 1839 by a Turco-Egyptian Expedition up to lat. $6^{\circ} 30' N$, and, in the following year, to Chanker, in the country of the Berry, whither trading expeditions are now despatched annually. A fort or factory has been there erected by European traders, and Roman Catholic missionaries are located in the vicinity—Adj. NILOTIC.

NILE, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

NILE, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 1004.

NILES, nilz, a post-township in the S.E. part of Cayuga co., New York, bordering on Owaseo Lake. Pop. 2053.

NILES, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 5 miles S.E. of Warren, contains a furnace, a rolling-mill, and a nail factory. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

NILES, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Berrien co., Michigan, on the right bank of the St. Joseph's River, where it is crossed by the Michigan Central Railroad, 191 miles W. by S. of Detroit, and 90 miles E. of Chicago. It is the largest town of the county, and the principal market in Western Michigan. The river is navigable for small steamboats, and affords abundant water-power. Niles contains a branch of the State University, and 4 or 5 churches. Four newspapers are published here. Settled in 1831. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

NILES, a post-township of Delaware co., Indiana. P. 924.

NILES, a post-township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 403.

NILKANTHA, nil-kán'thá, a town of Nepal, 37 miles N. of Khatmandoo, lat. $28^{\circ} 22' N$, lon. $85^{\circ} 4' E$, and greatly resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.

NILQ, a river of Egypt. See NILE.

NIL-ST-VINCENT-ST-MARTIN, neel sán ván'sán'sán mar'tán', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Nil, 21 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1348.

NILUN, a village of Thibet. See NEELUNG.

NILUS. See NILE.

NIMAR, ne'mar', or NEMAUR, ná'mawr', a district of India, comprising most part of the Indore dominions, with portions of other territories. Area 7000 square miles. Pop. 450,000.

NIMBURG, nim'bóro', or LYMBURG, lhm'bóro', (Boh. Wicemilow, wo-chá/me-lov,) a town of Bohemia, on an island formed by the Elbe, 16 miles S.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2700.

NIMEGUE or NIMEGUEN. See NIMWEGEN.

NIMES (Nîmes,) or NISMES, neem, (anc. *Nemausus*.) a town of France, capital of the department of Gard, on the railway from Beaucaire to Cetta, and at the head of a branch line to Alais, 30 miles N.E. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 53,619. The older part is irregularly and poorly built, the modern is well laid out, in straight and spacious streets. It has an imposing Gothic Cathedral, an old citadel, and a fine promenade. No town in France has so many fine Roman remains: the most remarkable of these are the Amphitheatre, (les Arènes, lán á'ran'), 437 feet long, 332 feet broad, and 70 feet high; the beautiful Corinthian temple called the *Muséum-carrée*, (má'son' kán'ná'), which is restored, and the interior serves for a museum of antiquities; and the ruins of a superb nymphaeum, or bath, called the *Temple of Diana*; 10 miles N.E. are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct, called the Pont-du-Gard, (pón'dú-gaa.) Nîmes is the seat of a bishop, and possesses an appeal court for the departments of Gard, Lozère, and Vaucluse; courts of first resort and commerce, chamber of commerce and exchange, conseil de prud'-hommes, atheneum, académie universitaire, college, diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school; schools of design and medicine, a medical society, an agricultural society, and a public library of 30,000 volumes.

The manufactures consist principally of silk and cotton goods, fancy and mixed, such as taffetas, shawls, cravats, scarfs, hosiery, &c. Cotton handkerchiefs, also, are made to a great extent. There are likewise numerous tanneries, dye-works, silk, lace-thread, and other spinning mills, and a trade in raw silk, for which this town is the great entrepôt of the S. of France; wine, vinegar, oleaginous seeds, medicinal and dye plants, &c. Nîmes is a very ancient town, having been subjugated by the Romans 120 years B.C.; it was successively ravaged by the Franks, Van-

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NIM, and Normans. In the 14th century, it was ruined by civil and religious wars. It rose from its ashes by the aid of Francis I., but in the 16th century it again suffered on account of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism. In 1815, on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was the scene of a disgraceful persecution of the Protestants. Nîmes is the birth-place of Nicot, who introduced the use of tobacco (*tobacum Nicotiana*) into France.

NIMETZKI-GRADETZ. See **GRATZ**.

NIMFI, nim'fee, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, about 23 miles E.N.E. of Smyrna. Near this town the monument hewn by order of Sesostris, and described by Herodotus, has recently been discovered. It consists of a gigantic human figure, sculptured in bas-relief on the face of a rock.

NIMISHILLEN, a creek of Stark co., Ohio, flows into the Tuscarawas River.

NIMISHILLEN, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 1927.

NIMISILIA, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio.

NIMLA, a town of Afghanistan. See **NEMLA**.

NIMMON'S CROSS ROADS, post-office, Morrow co., Ohio.

NIMPTSCH, nimtah, a town of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Lobe. Pop. 2000. It is enclosed by walls, and is one of the most ancient towns of Silesia.

NIMROD, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

NIMROOD or **NIMROUD**. See **NINEVEH**.

NIMY-MAISIERES, nee'mee/ma'ze-ain/, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 2 miles N. of Mons, on the Haine. Pop. 2203.

NIMWEGEN, a town of the Netherlands. See **NYMWEGEN**.

NINE EAGLES, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, 145 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

NINE/HEAD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NINEMILE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

NINEMILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Perry co., Illinois.

NINETYSIX, a post-office and station of Abbeville district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 41 miles from Augusta.

NINEVEH (*L. Nînos; Gr. Nînos, Nînos*), a celebrated city of antiquity, capital of the Assyrian Empire, (See Genesis x. 11; also Jonah iii. 3, and iv. 11,) the ruins of which are situated in Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Mosul, on the left bank of the Tigris, along which, and opposite to the town of Mosul, it appears to have extended for a distance of about 18 miles, with an average breadth of 12 miles, containing an area of not less than 216 square miles. For ages the position of the ancient capital of Assyria was unknown. About the commencement of the present century, travellers had their attention arrested by a series of vast mounds along the left bank of the Tigris and to a considerable distance inland, on what was usually supposed to be the site of Nineveh. Their great extent, and other remarkable circumstances, led to the conclusion that they probably occupied the site of Nineveh, if they did not actually contain the remains of its ancient structures; no serious attempt, however, was made to investigate the subject till 1841, when M. Botta, shortly after his appointment as French consul at Mosul, commenced operations on Kouyunjik, immediately opposite to that town. He had only obtained a few fragments of brick and alabaster, when, on information which promised a richer harvest, he removed to Khorsabad, about 12 miles to the N.E., and was soon rewarded by the discovery of probably the first Assyrian edifice which had been exposed to the view of man since the fall of the Assyrian Empire. The attention of Mr. Layard, who had travelled much in the East, had previously been directed to the mounds, and he had resolved to take the first opportunity of exploring them; but his resolution was still slumbering when the discoveries of M. Botta were made known, whereupon, obtaining the necessary requisites, he proceeded without delay to the lofty mounds of Nimrod, (Nimroud,) situated about 18 miles S.E. of Mosul, in the angle formed by the Tigris and the confluence of the Great Zab, and commenced his first operations. His success was immediate and complete. The excavations of the very first day put him in possession of a chamber lined with slabs, in good preservation, and covered with cuneiform or arrow-headed inscriptions, and, ever after, his treasures continued to multiply upon him. Among other things, he has discovered gigantic emblematic figures—winged bulls and lions, with human heads, and winged sphinxes, placed as guardians over the entrances of magnificent palaces. The fire by which the palaces had been destroyed, had so calcined the stone and other materials of which they are composed, that in many cases, on the least exposure to the air, they have crumbled to pieces, sometimes before even an accurate sketch of them could be obtained; and hence many objects interesting as works of art, and containing inscriptions in all probability still more interesting, have been seen only to be lost for ever. In other parts, and more especially in the N.W. palace, where the fire has not so much affected the buildings, 28 rooms, in excellent preservation, have been opened, and numerous bas-reliefs, figures, and ornaments, rich in information as to the state of art and progress of civilization at the period when they were made, have been exhumed. From Nimrod Mr. Layard proceeded

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to Kouyunjik, where he has, if possible, been still more successful. In the course of a month, nine chambers were explored, one of them 130 feet long by 30 feet wide, and equally rich with those of Nimrod in bas-reliefs and inscriptions.

In 1847, Mr. Layard returned to England; but, in 1849, he resumed his labors, both at Kouyunjik and Nimrod, which have continued to yield up their treasures as if they were never to be exhausted. Previous to Mr. Layard's labors, the Assyrian antiquities of the British Museum were contained in a case about three feet square; they now form one of its largest, and are certainly among its most important collections.

Apart from the value which attaches to these remains considered simply as antiquities, they possess a far higher value on account of the remarkable confirmations which the inscriptions afford of the truth of Scripture history. Our limits, however, forbid us to do more than allude to this interesting subject: for further and full information, the reader is referred to the different works of Mr. Layard, and other recent publications, treating particularly of these late discoveries, which are undoubtedly among the most wonderful that have been made in modern times.

NINEVEH, a post-village of Broome co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, 16 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton.

NINEVEH, a post-office of Warren co., Virginia.

NINEVEH, a township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 720.

NINEVEH, a post-village and township of Johnson co., Indiana, 30 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 1649.

NINEVEH, a post-office of Adair co., Missouri.

NINFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NING-HEEA or **NING-HIA**, ning'hee'd, a city of China, province of Kan-soo, near the Great Wall, 210 miles N.N.E. of Lan-Choo.

NING-KOUE, **NING-KOUE**, ning'koo'w, or **NING-KOUE-FOO**, **NING-KOUE-FOU**, ning'koo'f'foo', a city of China, province of Ngan-hoei, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang, 75 miles S. of Nanking; lat. 31° N., lon. 118° 38' E.

NINGO, ning'go, a decayed Danish settlement on the Guinea coast, 38 miles E.N.E. of Acra, adjacent to which latter is the village of Little Ningo.

NINGOOTA or **NINGOUTA**, ning'goo't'd, a considerable town of Mantcheoria, on an affluent of the Amoor, 145 miles N.E. of Kirin-oola, and stated to have been the original seat of the reigning dynasty of China.

NING-PO, formerly **LIAMPO**, le-am'p'o, a city of China, province of Che-kiang, and one of the 5 ports recently opened to foreign trade, on the Takia, or Ning-po River, the mouth of which is directly opposite Chusan, 95 miles E.S.E. of Hang-chow-foo, on a tongue of land at the influx of an affluent into the river, here crossed by a bridge of boats; lat. 29° 51' N., lon. 121° 32' E. Pop. estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000. The city, 6 miles in circumference, enclosed by walls 25 feet in height, and entered by 6 gates, is surrounded by a fine plain covered with villages and watercourses. It has well supplied shops, a temple of large size, hexagonal tower, 150 feet high; a missionary hospital, opened in 1843; an active trade in junk-building, and a large manufacture of silks for export to Japan. It has been reported that about 670 junks come to it annually from Shan-toong and Leno-tong, with oil, provisions, fruits, caps, cordage, horns, drugs, rice, and silk; 560 from Fokien and Hai-nan, with sugar, alum, pepper, black tea, indigo, salt, rice, and dye-woods; from Canton and the Straits, some vessels; and from the interior about 4000 small craft yearly; the total imports being estimated at \$7,650,000 annually. It exports large quantities of wood and charcoal to Shanghai, the trade of which part it has crippled, from being by several days nearer to the green tea districts. It was taken by the British, without resistance, in 1841, when was captured a ponderous bell, now in the British Museum.

NINGTHEE, a river of India. See **KHREN-DWEN**.

NINOSE, ne-no's'd, a village of Japan, island of Kiossioo, near which is a camphor tree mentioned by Kämpfer in 1691 as celebrated for its size, hollow from age, and supposed to measure 6 fathoms in circumference. It was visited by Siebold in 1826, and found to be still healthy and rich in foliage. He gives 16,884 metres (about 50 feet) as its circumference.

NINOVE, ne-no'v'd, or **NINOVEN**, ne-no'v'en, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dender, 20 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4500. It has a fine abbey and church, breweries, and manufactories of linen yarn.

NINUS. See **NINEVEH**.

NIO, nee'fo, (anc. *Ios*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government and 17 miles S.W. of Naxos. Area 20 square miles. Pop. 3700. Length 11 miles, breadth 5 miles. The surface is mountainous and rugged, but some cotton, corn, oil, wine, and honey, are produced. Homer is stated to have died, and been buried here, but of his tomb no vestiges remain. On the W. side of the island is the town Nio, with the best harbor in the Archipelago, and some remains of the ancient *Ios*.

NIONS, a town of France. See **NYONS**.

NIORT, ne-on/, a town of France, capital of the department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 34 miles E.N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. in 1862, 18,727. It is agreeably situated on the slopes of two hills, enclosed by well-plantad promenades. It has an ancient castle, a Gothic church built by the English, a market-hall, 2 hospitals, barracks, a theatre, large public library, public baths, a communal college, atheneum, and botanic garden, with manufactories of woollen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, and confectionary; it is an entrepôt for the wines of the Gironde, timber, wool, hides, and cattle.

NIFE, (nee/pá.) **BAY OF**, Cuba, N.E. coast, S.E. of Naranjo; lat. 20° 45' N., lon. 75° 30' W., easy of entrance, and capable of holding all the fleets of Europe.

NIPHATES, ne-fít/tes, a mountain chain of Armenia, forming an eastward prolongation of the Taurus, and dividing the basin of the Tigris from that of the Mour-el-chai.

NIPHON or **NIPON**, (i. e. "fountain or source of light,") the principal island of Japan; lat. of S. part, 33° 26' N., and lon. 135° 36' E., separated N. by the Strait of Matsmal from the island of Yesso, S. by narrow straits from the islands of Kioo-Sloo and Sikokf, and S.W. from Corea by the Strait of Corea, 120 miles across. It is of a long, narrow, and curved form, lying N.E. and S.W., about 900 miles in length, by 280 miles in breadth at the broadest part. The coasts are indented with a great number of bays, especially on the S. side; and, from the numerous rocks and islands with which they are fringed, and the extreme shallowness of the sea, are very difficult of access. A mountain chain traverses the island lengthways, its principal peak, Focsiyama, rising to 12,000 feet in height; its elevation, however, is mostly moderate, and its slopes are cultivated with care. Nippon contains the principal river of Japan, the sacred lake Fokonea, and several volcanoes. The island is superabundantly supplied with hot sulphureous springs; and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The difference of temperature, in the extreme of summer and winter, is excessive, and storms of rain and thunder are both frequent and terrible; still the island is generally healthy. The soil has been rendered very productive by the untiring industry of the inhabitants. The palm, the banana, the myrtle, &c., are found in Nippon. In some parts the sugar-cane is brought to considerable perfection, and two crops of rice are gathered annually. Near Sendai, a town lying in lat. 38° 16' N., lon. 140° 50' E., rice is produced in such abundance that the locality is termed the granary of Yeddo. Wheat and barley also are grown, the latter mainly for feeding the cattle; the wheat is chiefly used for cakes and soy. Beans are cultivated with great care, as is also the mulberry, for feeding the silk-worm. The principal object of cultivation, however, is the tea-plant, which was introduced from China in the beginning of the 9th century. Pepper, ginger, and camphor, with pearls and ambergris, are also obtained; and there is an excellent breed of horses. The minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, coal, naphtha, and porcelain clays. The island is subdivided into 53 provinces; in it are Yeddo and Miako, the two capitals of Japan, and the seaport towns Osaka, Fitats, and Foyama.

NIPISSING, or **NEP/ISSING**, LAKE, Canada West, is situated N.E. of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa River. The shape is irregular; the shores are bold. Length 50 miles, greatest breadth 35 miles. It contains many islands, and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French River, the navigation of which is, however, impeded by numerous rapids; but eastward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and Little River, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

NIPPENOSE, a post-township in the S.W. part of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 351.

NIPPENOSE, the name of a remarkable valley in the S.W. part of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. It is of a regular oval shape, being about 10 miles long and 4 broad, forming a basin surrounded by a rim of high and steep mountains. The only easy access to it is by a deep gap in the Bald Eagle Mountain, opposite Jersey Shore. The bed of this valley is composed of limestone, containing fissures and caverns beneath the soil, into which the streams that descend from the mountain sink and disappear; but, uniting their waters in those subterranean passages, the whole body gushes forth in one enormous spring near the gap in the mountain, producing a powerful stream, which passes through the gap, and falls into the river above Jersey Shore.

NIRGUA, neen/gwá, a town of South America, Venezuela, province of Caralobo, 50 miles W.S.W. of Valencia.

NIRIS, nee/ris, (?) a town of Persia, province of Fars, 55 miles E. of Sheeraz, with manufactures of arms, and iron-mines.

NISAO, ne-á/o, a river of the island of Hayti, issues from a lake, flows S.S.E., and falls into the sea near a headland of its own name, after a course of about 55 miles.

NISARI, ne-á/ree, or **NICERO**, ne-chá/ro, an island of the Grecian Archipelago; lat. 30° 35' 30" N., lon. 27° 11' E.

NISHAPOOR, nish'h-poor/, a city of Persia, province of Khorassan, and in one of its finest valleys, 40 miles W.S.W. of Meshed. Pop. estimated at 8000. It is enclosed by a

rampart and trench, about 2 miles in circuit. It is partly in ruins, but has a special trade in turquoises, obtained from mines about 40 miles W.N.W. Iron and salt are also products of its district.

NISHINABATONA RIVER, rises in the S.W. central part of Iowa; flowing south-westerly, it enters Missouri near its N.W. extremity, and then assuming a S.E. direction, it falls into the Missouri River in Atchison county.

NISHINII, a prefix to the names of several towns of Russia, for which see **NISHNEE**.

NISHOWRA, ne-show/rá, a large village of India, Punjab, 37 miles N.W. of Lahore.

NISI, nee/see, a river of Sicily, intendency of Messina, enters the Mediterranean near Ali. Length 10 miles.

NISI, nee/see, a village of Greece, Morea, government of Messina, 7 miles W. of Calamata.

NISIB, a village of Syria. See **NISEER**.

NISIBIN, **NIS/SIBIN**, (nis'-so-been/) or **NIZIBIN**, (anc. *Nisibis*), a town or village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 90 miles S.E. of Diarbekir. It has an ancient triumphal arch, a church of St. James, and some other antiquities.

NISITA, nee'-sá-tá, (anc. *Nesius*), an island of Naples, 3 miles S.E. of Pozzuoli, in the Gulf of Naples. Marcus Brutus had a villa on the island, which is now occupied by a quarantine establishment.

NIS/KAYUNA, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Schenectady co., New York. Pop. 783.

NISMES, neem, a village of Belgium, province and 36 miles S.S.W. of Namur, on the Eau Noire. Pop. 1026.

NISMES, a city of Southern France. See **NIMAS**.

NISSA, nis/sá, (anc. *Naisus*, *Nuissus* or *Næsus*), a fortified city of Servia, on the Nissava, an affluent of the East Morava, 130 miles S.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 4000.

NISSAVA, nis-sá/vá, a river of Servia, after a W. course of 80 miles, joins the Morava 5 miles W. of Nissa.

NISSIBIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **NISIBIS**.

NISSUM-FLOED, nis'-soom-flóord/, an inlet of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, 15 miles N. of Ringkjøbing, 13 miles in length by 4 in breadth, and with the village of South Nissum on its S. side.

NISTELRODE, nis'-tel-ro'dsh, a parish and village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles E. of Boile-Duc. Pop. 2136.

NITCHEGUON, nitch'e-gwón/, a lake of Labrador, about midway between James' Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

NITH, a river of Scotland, rises in the county of Ayr, and after a S.E. course of about 60 miles, joins Norway Frith 8 miles S. of Dumfries, by an estuary 6 miles in width.

NITIGHAUT or **NETER GHAUT**, nee'-tee-gawt/, a pass across the Himalayas, between Thibet and the British district of Kumaon, and in one part 16,814 feet in elevation. The village of Nith, on its S. side, is in latitude 30° 47' N., lon. 79° 50' E.

NITINAT, nit'e-nat/, or **BERKELEY** (berk/lee) SOUND, North America, an extensive inlet filled with islands, on the W. coast of Vancouver's Island; lat. 48° 50' N., lon. 125° 24' W. It is about 12 miles wide at its entrance between Terron Point on the N. and Carrasco Point on the S.E.

NITON, a parish of the Isle of Wight, at its S. extremity.

NITSHILL, a village of Scotland, county and 4 miles S.E. of Renfrew. Pop. 800.

NITTANY, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

NITTANY MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, a ridge extending through the E. part of Centre co., into Union.

NITTENAU, nit'teh-nów/, a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, here crossed by a bridge, 16 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1020.

NITTRITZ, nit'trits, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Grünberg. Pop. 1006.

NIUKALOFA. See **NICKALOFA**.

NIVE, neev, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, and, after a N.N.W. course of 46 miles, joins the Adour.

NIVELLE, nee'vell/, a village of France, department of Nord, 25 miles E.N.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 1670.

NIVELLE, nee'vell/, or **NIVONNE**, nee'-vonn/, a river rising within the limits of Spain, flowing N.W., falls into the Bay of Biscay, in France.

NIVELLES, nee'vell/, (Flemish *Nivel*, ni/vel/) a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 17 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 7926. It has a fine church, with a colossal statue of Jean-de-Nivelles; manufactures of woollen stuffs, coarse lace, cotton and linen cloths.

NIVERNOIS or **NIVERNAIS**, nee'-véa'ná/, an old province of France, near its centre, now composing the department of Nièvre, and part of Cher. The Canal of Nivernois, (Nivernais), 45 miles in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne and the Seine.

NIVERNUN. See **NEVERA**.

NIVERVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

NIVILLAC, nee'-vee'yák/, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 27 miles S.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2890.

NIVONNE, a river of France and Spain. See **NIVELLE**.

NIX/BURG, a post-village of Coosa co., Alabama, 37 miles N. by E. of Montgomery.

NIXDORE, (Gucco, guoco nix/donf), a village of Bohemia,

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33 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 5090. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and mineral baths.

NIXDORF, Káuzín, *káuz nix/dorf*, a village of Bohemia, adjacent to the above.

NIZA, *ne-zá*, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 21 miles N.W. of Portalegre, near the Tagus. Pop. 2250.

NIZA, or NITZA, *nít-sá*, a village of European Turkey, Albania, on the Bay of Delvino, opposite Corfu.

NIZAMPATAM/ or NIZAMPATNAM/, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 30 miles S.S.E. of Guntoor.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS or HYDERABAD, the largest native state in Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and occupying the centre of the Deccan; lat. 15° to $21^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. 75° to $81^{\circ} 30'$ E., including the old provinces of Hyderabad and Berar, with part of Aurungabad, Candeish, and Berar; bounded on the N. by portions of the territories on the Nerbuddah, belonging to the British and to Scindia, together with the British district of Candeish; W. by the presidency of Bombay, S. and S.E. by that of Madras. On the E. and N.E. it is partly separated from Berar or Nagpoor by the rivers Wurdah and Godavery. Length, from N. to S., about 350 miles; greatest breadth, from E. to W., 320 miles; area 95,357 square miles. It is chiefly a table-land, from 1800 feet to 2000 feet above the sea, with a surface hilly and undulating, rather than mountainous. Some granitic ranges, rising occasionally to 2500 feet, run N.W. to S.E.; and abrupt rocky heights, as also dikes and ravines of greenstone, are interspersed throughout this region. The Godavery River flows tortuously through the centre of the country, and the Kistnah similarly winds through its S. part; other principal streams are the Payngunga, Manjera, Beemah, and the Toombuddra, which forms a part of the S. boundary; all the rivers hold an E. direction. The climate is, on the whole, temperate, and in some parts even cool; near Hyderabad, in the S., the thermometer often descends as low as 40° or 35° Fahrenheit; at Secunderabad, the annual mean is $81^{\circ} 5'$; at Jaulnah, in the hot season, from March to June, the heat ascends to 90° or 100° Fahrenheit.

The soil is, in most parts, very rich and fertile; and except where the tanks have been allowed to decay, the country is very well watered. At least 8 varieties of rice are grown, and two crops are often raised on the same field in favorable years. Barley, chenna, oil plants, cucumbers, gourds, hemp, cotton, sugar-cane, betel, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and other culinary vegetables, fruits, and aromatic seeds, are the principal articles of culture, together with jowary (Indian millet) and bajroe or bajury, (*Holcus spicatus*;) which grains form the chief sustenance of the laboring classes. Except along some of the hill ranges, there are no extensive jungles, and large forest-trees scarcely exist, except in the N., though date and other palm groves are common. The export of opium, formerly extensive, has ceased since the British have possessed the coast district in the Deccan. The lands are mostly held by military tenure; and so great has been the oppression of the jaghiredars, or holders of the feudal fiefs, that in no part of the peninsula are the peasantry so impoverished.

The best horses in the Deccan were formerly reared in this territory; their numbers have now greatly decreased. Sheep are pretty numerous. The cattle are generally small; the export of their hides has latterly ceased, a circumstance held to be a favorable index of the spread of agriculture, as leather is used in the construction of nearly every farm implement. The tiger, leopard, panther, bear, antelope, and wild-hogs are numerous; wild buffaloes are met with in the N. Deer and buffalo horns, and the *mylabris cichorei*, an insect with blistering qualities, reported to be superior to those of cantharides, are animal products of some mercantile importance. Iron ore is plentiful, and in the Nirmal Hills it is magnetic. Coal is found near the junction of the rivers Godavery and Wurdah. Near the Godavery, also, are some mines of garnets; at Purteal, near Condapilly, are diamond-mines, from which the treasury of Golconda was formerly supplied; they are mere pits, from 10 to 12 feet deep, and their working is now discontinued. The Nizam possesses a celebrated diamond weighing 1108 grains. At Aurungabad, nearly 1000 looms are employed in the manufacture of silks and brocades; at Warrangul about 200 looms are engaged in carpet-weaving; at Khummun, in the S.E., calico-printing is carried on by means of wooden blocks, as at Masulipatam, &c., in the Madras presidency. Imports from the East India Company's territories are copper, textile fabrics, sugar, spices, sandal-wood, and salt; from Cashmere, shawls; from Malwah, opium; from Marwar, camels and blankets. Chief exports:—steel, cotton, excellent teak timber, and agricultural produce. Although the reigning dynasty is Mohammedan, not more than one-tenth of the people are Mussulmen; except in the capital, where they predominate, the majority of the population are Maharrattas and Telingas, with Bhoels in the W., Gonds in the E., and some other wild races. After the capital, (Hyderabad,) the chief towns are Ellichpoor, Aurungabad, Beeder, Warrangul, Jaulnah, Nandair, Kurnool, Golconda, and Secunderabad, the place of a British subsidiary force. The famous

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sculptured caves of Elora are in the N.W. part of the Nizam's Dominions.

This region formed one of the great soubahs or viceroalties under the Mogul Empire. During the decline of that power, after the irruption of Nadir Shah, the soubahdar, Nizam-ul-Mulk, erected it into an independent sovereignty, which, at his death, in 1748, extended from the Nerbuddah to Trichinopoly, and from Masulipatam to Bejapoor. In 1766, after a hostile invasion of the Carnatic by the Nizam, the British obtained from him the cession of the Northern Circars; and about 1800 the first subsidiary alliance between the East India Company and any Indian state was concluded with the Nizam. In 1808, it was stipulated by treaty, that, while the Nizam nominated his own vizier or premier, the British resident at Hyderabad should appoint the effective minister. In addition to a British force, the Nizam is bound to support a subsidiary army of 2750 cavalry, 5700 infantry, and other troops, in all amounting to 9400 men, officered from the several British presidencies, and costing annually 30 lacs of rupees (300,000*l.*) In further addition, he maintains an irregular army of Rohillas, Arabs, Patans, &c., comprising from 30,000 to 35,000 men, at a cost of about 64 lacs, or 640,000*l.* annually, and who are frequently turbulent and clamorous for arrears of pay. The expense of the soldiery is supposed to absorb nearly two-thirds of the whole revenue, which has been estimated at 1,500,000*l.* annually. The population has been variously estimated; in the *Report on the Trigonometrical Survey of India*, it is given at 10,666,080.

NIZEEB or NISIB, *ne-zeeb*, a village of Northern Syria, pashalic and 63 miles N.E. of Aleppo, W. of the Euphrates. Here Ibrahim Pasha defeated a Turkish force in 1839.

NIZHNEVITZH, NISHNEDEWITZK, or NIJNEDEWITZK, *nizh/ná-dé-vitsk*, a town of Russia, government and 33 miles W.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 1000.

NIZHNEE-LOMOV or NIJNII-LOMOV, *nizh/nee'lo-mov*, written also NISCHNII-LOMOW, *nish/nee'lo-mov*, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles N.W. of Penza. Pop. 6090. It has an annual fair in July, for leather, furs, wax, and drugs.

NIZHNEE-NOVGOROD or NIJNII-NOVGOROD, *nizh/nee'nov-go-rod*, written also NISCHNII or NISHNEI-NOVGOROD, a government of Central Russia, mostly between lat. $54^{\circ} 20'$ and $57^{\circ} 0'$ N., and lon. $41^{\circ} 40'$ and $46^{\circ} 38'$ E., having on the E. the government of Kazan, S. Tambov, Simbirsk, and Penza, W. Vladimir, and on the N. Kostroma. Area 18,636 square miles. Pop. in 1859, 1,202,000. Surface mostly level; soil very fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, with its affluents, the Oka, Vetlooga, and Plana. Forests are extensive, the produce of corn considerably exceeds the consumption, hemp and flax are cultivated in large quantities, and great numbers of cattle and horses are reared. Manufactures of coarse linens, canvases, cordage, &c., are considerable, as are also the iron works, distilleries, tanneries, soap works, glass works, &c. Principal exports are corn and flour, cattle, horses, leather, tallow, linen, canvases, cordage, iron, timber, potash, and glass. Principal towns, Nishne-Novgorod, Balakbna, and Arsamias.

NIZHNEE (NIJNII- or NISCHNII-) NOVGOROD, a town of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, near the angle formed by the confluence of the Oka with the Volga, 265 miles E.N.E. of Moscow. Lat. $56^{\circ} 19' 43''$ N., lon. $44^{\circ} 0' 58''$ E. Pop. in 1840, 31,921; but during the continuance of its great fair, from 200,000 to 300,000 persons are here collected from all parts of Europe and Asia. It consists of an upper and a lower town; the former, or citadel, on a height 8. of the Volga, is imposing in appearance, and has some good streets, 2 cathedrals, the government offices, several convents, public schools, and churches, with an obelisk 76 feet in height. The lower town, extending on flat ground, along the Volga, is chiefly built of wood, and communicates by a bridge of boats across the Oka, where are some vast iron and stone bazaars, erected by the Emperor Alexander, divided into various sections for separate goods, and surrounded by the rivers and a canal. Here is held the largest fair in the world, for 6 weeks from the 1st of July, annually, (removed from Macariev in 1817.) It is held on a triangular space, formed by the junction of the left bank of the Oka with the right bank of the Volga, and so low as to be often completely inundated. This danger is avoided by holding the fair in July and August, the driest season of the year. At all other times the space remains unoccupied, and is as silent and lifeless as if it were in the heart of a steppe, but, as the period for the fair approaches, an immense town suddenly starts up as if by magic—not mere booths, where merchandise may be advantageously displayed, but a regular town, with churches, hospitals, barracks, and theatres, built of course of wood, but in a substantial manner. So important is the business of the fair deemed to be, that a handsome building is erected in the centre, in which, during its continuance, the governor of the town, with a numerous train of officials, resides. The scene on the river, as witnessed from the Oka bridge, is most curious and amusing. So numerous are the vessels of every description, engaged in delivering or securing cargoes, that the water

can scarcely be seen; while in other parts regular towns of boats are formed, and occupied by a most heterogeneous aquatic community, to the number of about 40,000 souls. The fair is laid out in regular quarters, each allotted to a particular species of goods. In one quarter, tea; in another, costly shawls, carpets, and silk goods; and in others, skins and furs from almost every animal that lives within the arctic circle. A large quarter is set apart for the sale of Siberian iron, and contains long streets piled on either side with that metal, in every variety of form, raw and manufactured. The total value of merchandise exposed for sale at the fair of 1849 was estimated at \$51,710,000, of which \$39,580,000 was domestic produce, and \$12,130,000 foreign. The sales of domestic produce were,—raw materials \$9,585,000, provisions \$4,200,000, and manufactures \$19,900,000, total \$33,775,000. Of the foreign merchandise, there were sold \$2,468,000 worth of European raw materials; \$1,024,000 worth of European manufactures; and \$7,796,000 worth of Asiatic produce; total, \$11,288,000. Total sales, \$45,063,000; leaving \$6,647,000 unsold. At all seasons, an internal commerce of almost unparalleled extent is in active operation, including every article which the different quarters of the world interchange with each other. Nizhnee-Novgorod has ecclesiastical and military academies, various other public institutions, and some manufactures of linens and leather. Steamers were established on the Volga to Astrakhan in 1820, and by the Kama to Perm, 1847.

NIZHNEE-TAGHILSK, **NIJNII-TAGHILSK**, or **NIJNY-TAGHILSK**, *nizh'nee tá-g'hil'sk*, a town of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, government and 155 miles E. of Perm, is well built, and has hospitals, schools, an observatory, extensive forges, and manufactures of machinery. Pop. 22,000.

NIZIBIN, a town of Turkey. See **NISIBIN**.

NIZNIOW, *niz-ne-ov*, a village of Austrian Galicia, 77 miles S.E. of Lemberg, on the right bank of the Dniester.

NIZZA, a city of Italy. See **NICE**.

NIZZA-MONFERRATO, *niz'sá mon-fén-rá'to*, or **NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA**, *niz'sá dév'la pá'lyá*, a town of Piedmont, division and 17 miles S.W. of Alessandria, on the Belbo. Pop. 4376. It has some industry in silk spinning, and a brisk trade in wine, raised in its neighborhood.

NJURUNDA, *nyoo-roon'dá*, a river of Sweden, len of Her-nosand, after an E. course of 170 miles enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 8 miles S.E. of Sundsvall. At its mouth are the village and harbor of Njurunda.

NOAH, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

NOAILLES, *no-á'*, a market-town of France, department of Oise, 9 miles S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 900.

NOAKOTE or **NOACOTE**, *no-á-kó'to*, (*Nava cota*, "the new fort,") a town of North Hindostan, Nepal, 17 miles N.W. of Khatmandoo; lat. 27° 53' N., lon. 85° 50' E.

NOALE, *no-á'la*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 14 miles N.E. of Padua. Pop. 3300.

NOALEJO or **NOALEXO**, *no-á-lá'no*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 22 miles from Jaén. Pop. 2385.

NOANAGUR, *no-á-ná-gúr*, a town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, in the province of Guzerat, 22 miles S.W. of Jooria. Lat. 22° 55' N., lon. 70° 14' E. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of cloth and dye-works.

NOANK, a post-village in Groton township, New London co., Connecticut, at the mouth of Mystic River, 2 miles below Mystic Bridge. It has a church, and about 500 inhabitants.

NOAPOORA, *no-á-poo'rá*, a town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, 60 miles E. of Surat.

NOBBER, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

NOBENDJAN, *no-bénd'ján*, a ruined city of Persia, province of Khozistan, N. of Kazeroon.

NOBLE, a new county in the S.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by Willis, Seneca, and Duck Creeks. The surface is undulating and well timbered; the soil, being of limestone formation, is durable and highly productive. The county contains quarries of building stone, and large beds of stone-coal. The Central Ohio Railroad is in course of construction along the northern border. Noble county was formed in 1851, by a division of Monroe, Morgan, and Guernsey counties. Capital, Sarahsville.

NOBLE, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, contains 430 square miles. It is drained by the Elkhart River. The surface is diversified with slight inequalities. The soil is a fertile, sandy loam. Iron ore is found in large quantities. Organized in 1836. Capital, Albion. Pop. 7946.

NOBLE, a township in Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 889.

NOBLE, a township in Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1308.

NOBLE, a township in Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 1394.

NOBLE, a township of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 451.

NOBLE, a township in Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 743.

NOBLE, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 745.

NOBLE, a township in Laporte co., Indiana. Pop. 944.

NOBLE, a post-township in Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 565.

NOBLE, a post-township in Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1386.

NOBLE, a township in Wabash co., Indiana. Pop. 3489.

NOBLE, a post-office of Richland co., Illinois.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine,

on the E. side of the Damariscotta River, 24 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1408.

NOBLE CENTRE, a post-office of Branch co., Michigan, 105 miles S.W. of Lansing.

NOBLE IRON-WORKS, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

NOBLEJAS or **NOBLEXAS**, *no-blá-nás*, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and E.N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1608.

NOBLESTOWN, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has about 200 inhabitants.

NOBLESVILLE, a township in Hamilton co., Indiana. Pop. 1644.

NOBLESVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Indiana, on White River, and on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It is situated on an extensive and fertile plain, and is a place of active business, which has lately been increased by the opening of the railroad. The village has 3 or 4 churches, a county seminary, a newspaper office, and several hotels. Settled in 1824. Pop. in 1850, 664; in 1853, about 1500.

NOBLEVILLE, a post-office of Noble co., Ohio.

NOBODY'S TURNOUT, New York, a station on the Erie Railroad, 88 miles from Binghamton.

NOBOSQUE (*no'bosk?*) **POINT**, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, on the S.E. coast of Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light, 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 31' 5" N., lon. 70° 30' 53" W.

NOBRA, *no'brá*, or **NUBBA**, *nub'brá*, a division of Middle Thibet, elevation mostly above 11,000 feet, but populous, well cultivated, and having a fort and village in lat. 34° 38' N., lon. 77° 10' E.

NOBRESSART, *no'bres'sart*, a village of Belgium, province of Luxemburg, 6 miles N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1329.

NOCEDA DEL VIERZO, *no-thá'ná déi vé-á's-tho*, a village of Spain, province and 50 miles from Leon. Pop. 1206.

NOCERA, *no-chá'rá*, (anc. *Nucetia Cimelutria*), a decayed town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 21 miles E. of Perugia. Pop. 1114. In antiquity it was famous for a manufactory of wooden vessels. It is the seat of a bishopric, founded A. D. 402. Near it are some mineral baths.

NOCERA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 11 miles N.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 2300.

NOCERA, *no-chá'rá*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., district and 13 miles N.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 2898.

NOCERA DEI PAGANI, *no-chá'rá déi pá-gá'nee*, (anc. *Nucetia Alfaterna*), a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Sarno, 8 miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 7400. It stands at the foot of a hill, overlooked by the citadel and walls of the ancient city, has some monasteries, a hospital, cavalry barracks, several public schools, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

NOCETO, *no-chá'to*, a town of Italy, duchy and 6 miles W. of Parma, on the Recchio. Pop. 5753.

NOCHWAY, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

NOCI, *no'chee*, a town of Naples, province and 29 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 6000. It has a large hospital, and an active trade in wine, oil, silk, and corn.

NOCKAMUNON, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2445.

NOCKHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NO CREEK, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

NOCTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NODAWAY, a small river of Iowa and Missouri. Rising in the S.W. part of Iowa, it flows southward into Missouri, and forms the boundary between Atchison and Holt counties on the right, and Nodaway and Andrew on the left, until it enters Missouri River, about 20 miles above St. Joseph.

NODAWAY, a new county in the N.N.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Nodaway River, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the head streams of the Little Platte and the One Hundred and Two River. Capital, Maryville. Pop. 2118, of whom 2048 were free, and 70 slaves.

NODAWAY, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

NODAWAY, a post-office of Page co., Iowa.

NODUWEZ-LINSMEAU, *no'dú'vá lán's'mo'*, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 80 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1451.

NOEL, *no-él*, or **MONI**, *mo'nes*, an island off the S.W. coast of Java.

NOEL, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Sandwich group.

NOELGUNGJE, *no-él-gún'je*, a fortified town of Hindostan, dominions of Oude, 15 miles W.S.W. of Lucknow; lat. 26° 47' N., lon. 80° 33' E.

NOERDLINGEN. See **NÜRDLINGEN**.

NOESSA-LAUT, *no-és'sá-lawt*, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, S. of Ceram; lat. 3° 40' S., lon. 128° 50' E. The clove culture is actively carried on, and the inhabitants all profess Christianity.

NOFELS, *no'fels*, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Vorarburg, about 2 miles from Feldkirch.

NOGATSK, *no-g'hisk*, **OBITOSHNEI** or **OBITOCHNEI**, *o-be-tosh-ná'e*, a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on

the Sea of Azof, 65 miles S.S.E. of Orlikhov. Pop. 3000, mostly Nogais Tartars.

NOGARO, no'gá'ro', a town of France, department of Gers, on the Midou, 32 miles W.N.W. of Auch. Pop. 1390.

NOGAT, no'gát, the E. arm of the river Vistula, as its delta in West Prussia, leaves the main stream 12 miles N. of Marienwerder, and after a N.N.E. course of 33 miles, enters the Frische-baff by several mouths.

NOGENT, no'zhón', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 11 miles N. of Langres. Pop. in 1852, 3098.

NOGENT-LE-BERNARD, no'zhón' lèh bèn'nau', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 9 miles S.E. of Mamers. Pop. 3020.

NOGENT-LE-ROI, no'zhón' lèh rwá, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles S.E. of Dreux, on the left bank of the Eure. Pop. 1320.

NOGENT-LE-ROUOU, no'zhón' lèh ro'troo', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 31 miles W.S.W. of Chartres, on the Huine. Pop. in 1852, 6983. It is built in a curious form, having only 4 streets with a meadow in the centre. It has a communal college at the foot of a height crowned by the ruins of a huge ancient fortress, which was inhabited by Sully. Nogent was taken by the English in 1428.

NOGENT-SUR-MARNE, no'zhón' sùr marn, a village of France, department of Seine, 5 miles E. of Paris, on the Marne, with manufactures of chemical products, and a steam-engine for supplying the water of the Marne to the neighboring cantons. Pop. 2834.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, no'zhón' sùr sán, a town of France, department of Aube, 29 miles W.N.W. of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway to Montreuil. Pop. in 1852, 3469. It has considerable trade in timber for the provisioning of Paris, and flour-mills. Near it are the ruins of Paraclet, a monastery founded by Abeland in the 12th century. It was taken by the Allies in 1814.

NO GROVE, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

NOGUEIRA DO CHAVO, no-gá'e-rá do krá'vo, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, about 40 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 850.

NOGUERA PALLARESA, no-gá'rá pal-lá-ré'sá, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Arau, in Catalonia, flows S.S.W. and joins the Segre 20 miles N.E. of Lerida. Total course about 80 miles.

NOGUERA-RIVAGORANZO, no-gá'rá re-vá-go-rán'tho, a river of Spain, rising in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Arau, flows S., turns, for a considerable part of its course, the boundary between Aragon and Catalonia, and falls into the Segre, 15 miles S. of Lerida. Total course 80 miles.

NOHCACAB, (f) nòh-ká-káb', a village of Mexico, Yucatan, lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 89° 35' W., in an extensive plain, with a large church, a town-house, and a large school-house. Near it are remains of an ancient city of same name. Pop. about 6000.

NOHOVALL, no'ho-val', or NOUGHILL, nòh'ill, a parish of Ireland, Leitrim, counties of Westmeath and Longford.

NOHOVALL or NOUGHILL, a parish, Ireland, co. of Clare.

NOHOVALL or NOUGHILL, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

NOHOVALL-DALY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, counties of Cork and Kerry.

NOHOVALL-KERRY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry.

NOIA, two towns of Naples. See NOJA.

NOI HOLITZ, a town of Bohemia. See HOLITZ.

NOIH, nwá, an island of South America, off the S.W. coast of Terra del Fuego, lat. 54° 30' S., lon. 73° 5' 40' W., about 600 feet in height. In the S.W. it terminates in a lofty rock like a tower or steeple, which bears the name of Cape Noir. On the E. is an excellent roadstead, with a clean, sandy bottom, and safe from all winds between N. and S. by W., but the channel between the island and the mainland is obstructed by numerous rocks, and very dangerous.

NOIRE-FONTAINE, nwá fón'tán', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 33 miles W.N.W. of Arlon. P. 1169.

NOIRMONT, nwá'món', or SCHWARZENBERG, shwá'n-sen-bérn', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.S.W. of Bern. Pop. 1121.

NOIRMOUTIERS, nwá'moo'té', an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, department of Vendée, separated from the continent by a narrow channel; length 12 miles, greatest breadth 3 miles. It has rich saline marshes; soil very fertile. It was taken by the Dutch in 1674, and by the Vendéans in 1793. Pop. in 1852, 8262. NOIRMOUTIERS, the capital, is situated on the N.E. coast, with a fortress and harbor. Pop. 2338.

NOISY-LE-GRAND, nwá'sé' lèh grán', (L. Noisiacum,) a town of France, department of Seine, on the right bank of the Marne, about 9 miles from Paris. Pop. 1079.

NOISY-LE-SEC, nwá'sé' lèh sèk', a village of France, department of Seine, with a station on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 5 miles N.N.E. of Paris. Pop. 1170.

NOJA, no'yá, or NOIA, a town of Naples, province and 9 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 5400.

NOJA or NOIA, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, capital of a canton, 13 miles S.S.W. of Tursi. Pop. 1350.

NOKRE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NOKERE, no'kain', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Zandbeek, 15 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1723.

NOKUNDA, no-khúndá, or NOKUNDEH, a town of Persia, province and about 30 miles W. of Astrabad, in the bay of that name, on the S.E. shores of the Caspian.

NOLA, nólá, a city of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles E.N.E. of Naples, in a wide and fertile plain. Pop. 5400. It has 16 churches, several convents, 2 hospitals, a royal college and seminary, large cavalry barracks, an old palace, and a large market-place. Nola was anciently one of the largest cities of *Magna Græcia*, besieged by Hannibal, after the battle of Cannæ, and was the place where Augustus Cæsar and Marcus Agrippa died. But it has few remains of antiquity, all its marbles having been used for the construction of modern buildings.

NOLACHUCKY or NOLICHUCKY, a river, rises near the N.W. base of the Blue Ridge, in Yancey co., in the W. part of North Carolina. Flowing into Tennessee, it enters the French Broad River at the W. extremity of Greene county. Its general direction is westward, and its whole length is estimated at 150 miles. This river affords immense water-power, and flows among mountain ridges which abound in iron ore.

NOLAND'S FERRY, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia, 161 miles N. of Richmond.

NOLAND'S FORK, of Indiana, rises in Randolph co., flows through Wayne co., and enters the W. fork of Whitewater River, a few miles above Connersville.

NOLAND'S RIVER, Texas, a small stream which rises near the S. line of Tarrant co., and flows southward into Brazos River.

NOLAY, nó'lá, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Cuzance, 10 miles W.S.W. of Beaune. Pop. 2241.

NOLAY, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 11 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1730.

NOLI, nólee, a town of North Italy, division of Genoa, province and 8 miles S.S.W. of Savona, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1975.

NOLIN CREEK, in the W. central part of Kentucky, rises in Hardin co., flows S.W., and enters Green River at Brownsville, in Edmondson county.

NOLINSK, no-leenak' or no-linak', a town of Russia, government and 62 miles S. of Viatka. Pop. 1870.

NOLINSVILLE or NOLENSVILLE, a post-village of Williamson co., Tennessee, 20 miles S.E. of Nashville.

NOLIN, a post-office of Hardin co., Kentucky.

NOLTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NOLYE, nó'ly, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 29 miles W.S.W. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 3' N., lon. 75° 27' E.

NOMBELA, non-bé'lá, a town of Spain, New Castile, province of Toledo, near the Alberche, S.E. of Madrid. P. 1233.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS; nom'brá dá dee'oce, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department and 60 miles E. of Durango. Pop. 6500. Near it are some rich silver-mines.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, nom'brá dá dee'oce, a port of America, New Granada, department of Istmo, on the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles N.E. of Panama.

NOMENY, no'mph-neé', a town of France, department of Meurthe, capital of a canton, on the Seille, here crossed by a seven-arched bridge, 14 miles N. of Nancy. Pop. 1324.

NOMINY GROVE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

NOMO, nó'mo, or NOMOSAKI, no-mo-sá'kee, a remarkable headland, Japan, on the W. of the island of Kiossioo, forming the S. side of the Bay of Nagasaki; lat. 32° 35' N., lon. 129° 43' E. Near this cape is the small island of Kawasima, and to the N.W. the rocks called by the Japanese Mitsusai, and by the Dutch De Hen met de Kuikens, (or The Hen and Chickens.)

NONA, nó'ná, (anc. *Ænona* f) a decayed town of Dalmatia, 9 miles N. of Zara, with a small port, and a bishop's see. Pop. 500.

NONANCOURT, no'nón'koo'r', a town of France, department of Eure, on the Avre, 18 miles S. of Evreux. P. 1410.

NONANTOLA, non-án'to-lá, a town of North Italy, duchy and 9 miles N.E. of Modena, on the Panaro.

NONCLOVA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

NONCUNNOR, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

NONE, nó'ná, a village of Piedmont, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo, 12 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 2538.

NONINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NONNENWEIER, non-nen-wé'yer, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Rhine. Pop. 1080.

NONNENWERTH ISLAND. See ROLANDSWERTH.

NONPAREIL, non-pá-ré'ly, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

NONTROU, nón'tróu', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Bandiat, 23 miles N. of Périgueux. Pop. in 1852, 3758. It has a church, college, and hospital, large hot-blast furnaces, and manufactures of cutlery.

NOOKAHEEVA, NOUKAHIVA or NUKAHIVA, noo-ká-hee'vá, the largest of the Marquesas Isles, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the group, lat. of W. point, 8° 53' S., lon. 1349.

139° 49' W. Length, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous, and richly wooded. Pop. 18,000. (?)

NOOKHUR, *noo'kūr*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 17 miles W.S.W. of Seharunpoor.

NOON, NOUN or NUN, noon, or AKASSA, *akās-ad*, WADY NOON, a river of Morocco, forming a part of its S. boundary, enters the Atlantic after a W. course of 130 miles.

NOON, NOUN or NUN, noon, a river of Manchouria, East Asia, after a generally southward course of 500 miles joins the Soongarée about 20 miles N. of Petoone. On its banks are the towns of Mergen and Tsitsikar.

NOONDAY, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

NOONIVAK, NOUNIVAK or NUNIVAK, *noo'ne-vák*, an island of Russian America, in Behring Sea, off Cape Vancouver. Lat. 60° N., lon. 165° to 167° W. Length, 70 miles; mean breadth, about 30 miles.

NOOR. See NOR.

NOORA, NOURA or NURA, *noo'ri*, a river of Siberia, rises near the S.W. frontier of the government of Omsk, flows N.W. and unites with the Little Noora from Lake Kurgaldjira, and with the Kuzakutchin, forming the Ishim. NOORABAD, *noo'rá-bád*, ("the abode of light,") a village of India, dominion and 13 miles N.N.W. of Gwalior.

NOORCONDY, *noor-kon'dee*, a town of India, in the Deccan, 38 miles S.S.W. of Benjapoor, with a large stone fort.

NOORDBROEK, *noot'brók*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 13 miles E. of Groningen.

NOORDHORN, *noot'horn*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 18 miles W.N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 568.

NOORDWOLDE, *noot'wold-eh*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 12 miles S.E. of Heerenveen. Pop. 1792.

NOORDWYKERHOUT, *noot'wí-ker-hówt*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 8 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. 832.

NOORDWIJ-BINNEN, *noot'wík bin'nén*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 7 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. 2000. NORDWYK or NORDWYK-AM-ZEE, *nort-wík ám zé*, is a village near the above. Pop. 700.

NOORDZEE, DE. See NORTH SEA.

NOORJA, *noor'já*, a considerable village of Sindh, 14 miles N. of Sehwan, and 3 miles W. from the Indus; lat. 26° 32' N., lon. 67° 53' E.

NOOTKA-SOUND, an inlet of British America, on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, lat. 49° 35' N., lon. 126° 34' W., forming an excellent harbor 10 miles across, with deep water, and numerous islets.

NOR, nor, or NOOR, noor, a Tartar word, signifying Lake, &c.

NORA, *no'ri*, a town of Central Sweden, 18 miles N.N.W. of Örebro. Pop. 900.

NORA, Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles from Galena.

NORA, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

NORBA CESAREA. See ALCANTARA.

NORBERG, *no't'bér-g*, a mining town of Sweden, 18 miles N.N.W. of Westerdás.

NORBURY, a chapel of England, co. of Chester.

NORBURY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

NORBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NORBURY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

NORCIA, *no't'ché*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 18 miles E. of Spoleto. Pop. 3530. It is situated in a high valley, near the source of the Nera, and has trade in wine, oil, and agricultural produce. It is identical with the ancient *Nursia*, noted by Virgil for the coldness of its climate.

NORD, *no'r*, a department of France, so named from its position in the N. of that country, formed of the old province of Flanders, on the frontiers of Belgium. Area 2170 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 1,158,286; being, after the department of Seine, the most populous in France. The surface is generally flat, and watered by numerous streams, among which are the Aa, the Scheldt, and its affluents the Scarpe and Lys, the Deule and Sambre, all navigable, and generally united by canals. It has rich mines of coal, iron, turf, and bitumen. The soil is very fertile, and the best cultivated in France. Fishing is actively pursued on the coasts. The department of Nord is, also, the most industrious in France; it is covered with manufactures of every kind, of which the most celebrated are thread, cambric, linen, lace, and beet-root sugar. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck, Lille, and Valenciennes. Capital, Lille.

NORD-AMERIKA. See NORTH AMERICA.

NORDBORG, *noot'borg*, or NORBURG, *no't'búrg*, a town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, on the island of Alsén, 13 miles E.N.E. of Apenrade, in Sleswick. Pop. 1100.

NORDEN, *no'dén*, a town of Hanover, 14 miles N.W. of Aurich, joins the German Ocean by a canal. Pop. 5650.

NORDENBURG, *no't'dén-búrg*, a town of East Prussia, 48 miles S.E. of Königsberg, on a small lake. Pop. 2350.

NORDER-HAUG, *no't'dér-bówg* (?) a parish of Norway, stift, and 20 miles N.W. of Christiania, with a village on the river Belna. Pop. 6400.

NORDERNEY, *no't'dér-ní*, an island in the North Sea, 20 miles N.W. of Aurich, with an area of 4 square miles. It has sea-bathing establishments, and a fishing pop. of 620.

NORDER ØY, *no't'dér óy*, and SØDER ØY, *só'dér óy*, are islands of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, in the North Sea, W. of Pelworm.

NORDERWYK, *no't'dér-wík*, a village of Belgium, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1136.

NORDHALBEN, *no't'hál-bén*, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Rodach, 30 miles N. of Baireuth. Pop. 1354.

NORDHAUSEN, *no't'hóu-zén*, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, 38 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt, on the Zorge. Pop. 12,950. It is enclosed by old walls, flanked by towers, and it has numerous Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. The manufactures comprise woollen and linen cloths, sealing wax, soap, and leather, and it has numerous distilleries and oil-mills.

NORDHEIM, *no't'hí-mé*, or NORTHEIM, a town of Germany, Hanover, 12 miles N. of Göttingen, on the Ruhme. Pop. 4933. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of tobacco.

NORDHEIM, NORTHEIM or KALTEN-NORDHEIM, *kált'en-no't'hí-mé*, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, on the Fulda, N.E. of Eisenach. Pop. 1480.

NORDHEIM, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1038.

NORDHEIM, a village of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, near Heppenheim. Pop. 1030.

NORDHEIM, a village of Germany, Württemberg, bailiwick of Brackenheim. Pop. 1242.

NORDHORN, *no't'hórn*, a town of Hanover, 44 miles W.N.W. of Osnaburg, on the Vechte. Pop. 1411.

NORDKÖPING, (*Nordköping*.) a town of Sweden. See NORRÉKÖPING.

NORDKYN, *no't'kín*, the most N. point of the mainland of Europe, 45 miles E. of North Cape. Lat. 71° 6' N.

NORRLAND, *no't'lánd*, or NORR/LAND, a diocese or great division of Norway, mostly between lat. 65° and 70° N., and lon. 12° and 22° E., having W. the Atlantic. Area, comprising the Lofoden Islands, 14,337 square miles. Pop. 65,512. Chief town, Bodö.

NORRLAND or NORRLAND, the N. division of Iceland.

NORDLINGEN, (*Nördlingen*.) or NOERDLINGEN, *no't'ling-en*, almost *nürt/ling-en*, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Goldbach, 50 miles S.W. of Nuremberg, with a station on the railway between Donauwörth and Oettingen. Pop. 6464. It is enclosed by ancient bastioned ramparts, and was formerly a free imperial town. It has a handsome Gothic cathedral, with many curious monuments and paintings, and a tower 345 feet in height, several other churches, a town hall ornamented with fresco paintings, an orphan asylum, and considerable manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen stuffs, carpets, and an extensive trade in feathers, geese, and hogs. In 1634, the Austrians and Bavarians defeated the Swedes and their allies here, and in 1795, the French here defeated the Austrians.

NORDSTRAND, *no't'stránd*, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Sleswick, 15 miles N.E. of the mouth of the Eder. Area 20 square miles. Pop. 3000, comprising many descendants of Brabanters who settled here about 1652. N. of it is the islet NORDSTRANDISCH-MOOR, *no't'stránd ish móe*, formerly a part of this island.

NORE, *thé*, a part of the estuary of the English River Thames, E. of Sheerness, is thus named. The Nore light floats on a sandbank, 4 miles N.E. of Sheerness. Lat. 51° 29' N., lon. 0° 48' W.

NORENBERG, *no't'nén-bér-g*, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 40 miles E. of Stettin, on Lake Enzig. Pop. 1760.

NORFOLK, *no't'fók*, a large maritime county of England, having N. and E. the North Sea, and W. the Wash. Area 2116 square miles, or 1,345,240 acres, of which about 1,200,000 are in grass or arable. Pop. in 1851, 442,714. Surface level, or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Great and Little Ouse, and Yare. Soil in a few parts marshy, but mostly a light sandy loam. Parks, woods, and rabbit warrens are numerous. Vast quantities of turkeys and geese are reared for the London market. Marl is the only mineral of consequence. The Norfolk Railway, and branches of the East Anglian and East Counties Railway, traverse this county. Chief towns, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford. Its E. and W. divisions each send 2 members to the House of Commons, and 8 members are sent by the above-named boroughs. Under the Britons, Norfolk formed a part of the territory of the *Ichani*, and under the Saxons, of the kingdom of East Anglia. It gives the title of Premier, Duke, and Peer of England to the Howard family, as descendants of the Mowbrays.

NORFOLK, *no't'fók*, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Massachusetts Bay and Boston Harbor, and is watered by the Charles, Neponset, and other smaller rivers, which furnish valuable water power. The surface is uneven, and in the N.E. mountainous. The soil is fertile, and in the eastern portions in a high state of cultivation, furnish

ing the principal sources for the supply of fruit and vegetables to the Boston markets. The celebrated Quincy granite is obtained in this county, and from the quarry a railroad (the first laid in the United States) extends to Neponset River. Norfolk county is traversed by railroads connecting Boston and Plymouth, with Providence, and with Worcester, and partly intersected by two or three other railroads. Organized in 1793, (having previously formed a part of Suffolk,) and named from Norfolk, a county in England. Capital, Dedham. Pop. 78,892.

NORFOLK, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 480 square miles. It is situated on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, on the estuary of James River, which is called Hampton Roads. The county is drained by Deep Creek and Elizabeth and North Rivers. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy or swampy. A large portion of the Dismal Swamp is comprised within its limits. The county is intersected by the Dismal Swamp Canal, which connects the Chesapeake with Albemarle Sound, and by the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. Capital, Portsmouth. Pop. 33,036; of whom 22,636 were free, and 10,400 slaves.

NORFOLK, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford. Pop. 3953.

NORFOLK, a post-township in the N. part of St. Lawrence co., New York. Pop. 1753.

NORFOLK, a city and port of entry of Norfolk co., Virginia, is situated on the right or N. bank of Elizabeth River, 8 miles from Hampton Roads, 32 miles from the sea, 160 miles by water or 103 miles by land S.E. of Richmond. Lat. $36^{\circ} 51' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 19' W.$ The river, which is seven-eighths of a mile wide, separates it from Portsmouth. Next to Richmond, Norfolk is the most populous city of Virginia. It has more foreign commerce than any other place in the state, and together with Portsmouth is the most important naval station in the Union. See PORTSMOUTH. The harbor is large, safe, and easily accessible, admitting vessels of the largest class to come to the wharves. The site of the city is almost a dead level; the plan is somewhat irregular; the streets are wide, mostly well built with brick or stone houses, and lighted with gas. The most conspicuous public buildings are the City Hall, which has a granite front, a cupola 110 feet high, and a portico of six Tuscan columns; its dimensions are 80 feet by 60: the Norfolk Military Academy, a Doric structure 91 feet by 47, with a portico of six columns at each end; the Mechanics' Hall, a Gothic building 90 feet by 60: Ashland Hall, and a Baptist church, with a steeple 200 feet high. A new custom-house is being erected, at a cost of about \$140,000. It contains 14 churches, 9 seminaries, an hospital, an orphan asylum, 3 banks, and 2 reading-rooms. Five newspapers are published here.

The trade of Norfolk is facilitated by the Dismal Swamp Canal, which opens a communication between Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound, and by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which connects it with the towns of North and South Carolina. The canal, constructed with great labor through the Dismal Swamp, is navigable by schooners, and brings to this place a very extensive trade in corn and lumber. Within a few years past, many substantial warehouses and handsome dwellings have been erected, giving evidence of its increased prosperity, consequent on these internal improvements. Norfolk communicates with New York and Philadelphia by regular lines of ocean steamers. A railroad is projected from this city to Petersburg. The entrance of the harbor is defended by Forts Calhoun and Monroe. The capital invested in manufactures is about \$570,000, and the value of the annual productions is estimated at \$1,140,000. Vast quantities of oysters, vegetables, and poultry are annually shipped here, amounting in value to about \$900,000. About 1800 barrels of eggs, valued at \$36,000, and 1,000,000 pounds of rags, worth \$45,000, were shipped at Norfolk in 1852. The assessed value of real estate is \$5,000,000. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 13,254 tons registered, and 16,186 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 14,636 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 1560 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 126, (tons, 57,883,) of which 93 (tons, 4892) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 129, (tons, 24,447,) of which 94 (tons, 17,886) were by American vessels. During the year, 2 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1096 tons, were admeasured. Norfolk was laid out in 1795, incorporated as a borough in 1796, and as a city in 1845. In 1776 it was burnt by the British. Pop. in 1850, 14,326; in 1853, about 16,000.

NORFOLK, a co. of Canada West, bordering upon Lake Erie, comprises an area of 600 square miles. This county is watered by several small streams flowing into Lake Erie. Capital, Simcoe. Pop. 21,281.

NORFOLK, a township and fort of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, 64 miles E.S.E. of London, on the N. coast of Lake Erie.

NORFOLK BAY, an inlet on the S.E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, district of Richmond, 20 m. E of Hobart-Town, and nearly land-locked by Forrestier and Tasman Peninsulas. It has deep water, and contains several islets.

NORFOLK ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia, in lat. $29^{\circ} S.$, lon. $168^{\circ} 10' E.$, about 1200 miles E.N.E. of Sydney; length 6 miles, breadth 4 miles. In its centre is Mount Pitt. The island is well watered and fertile. Climate healthy. It was discovered by Captain Cook, and is appropriated as a penal colony for the most heavily-sentenced British convicts.

NORFOLK, NEW, a district of Van Diemen's Land, having N.E. and S. the districts Clyde, Richmond, and Hobart-Town. Area about 1500 square miles. Surface in a great part rocky and barren, but it comprises some fertile tracts along the Jordan, and the Derwent, which is its chief river, and on which are the settlements of Hamilton and New Norfolk, 21 miles W.N.W. of Hobart-Town. A hundred and parish of the district have the same name.

NORFOLK, NEW, a name formerly applied to the coast line of Russian America, from Admiralty Bay to Baranov Island.

NORFOLK PLAINS, a district of Van Diemen's Land, having N. Bass' Strait. Area 2250 square miles. Principal rivers, the Mersey, Rubicon, West River, and Liffey. Principal towns, Latour and Westbury. On its coast are Forts Frederick and Sorell.

NORFOLK SOUND, on the coast of Russian America, is a bay on the W. side of King George III. Archipelago, on which is the Russian town of Sitka, or New Archangel.

NORGE, a country of Europe. See NORWAY.

NORTHAM or **NORTHAMSHIRE**, northam-shir, a parish of England, forming with Islandshire a detached part of the county of Durham, in the N. of the county of Northumberland, on the Tweed. It has fine ruins of a castle, famous in the Border wars, and described in Scott's "Marmion."

NORMIC ALPS, (*L. Alpes Norvici.*) that portion of the great Alpine chain stretching from the Rhenian Alps, about lon. $12^{\circ} 15' E.$, in an E. direction to Vienna and Presburg, and covering, with its ramifications, Styria, Salzburg, South Austria, and a part of Carinthia, all which provinces were comprised in the ancient *Noricum*.

NORIMBERGA, a town of Germany. See NUREMBERG.

NORINSK, *norinsk'*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia.

NORKA, *nor'ka*, a large village of Russia, government of Saratov. Pop. 4500, mostly Lutherans.

NORLAND, township of England, co. York, West Riding.

NORLEY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

NORMAL COLLEGE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

NORMAN or **NORMAN'S ISLAND**, one of the Virgin Islands of the West Indies, N.E. of St. John, 2 miles long, and under 1 mile broad; lat. $18^{\circ} 19' N.$, lon. $64^{\circ} 32' W.$ On its W. side is Man-of-War Bay.

NORMANBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NORMANBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

NORMANBY, a maritime county of Australia, Victoria, 100 miles W. of Port Phillip. Area 3125 square miles. Pop. 2267. Chief towns, Portland, Belfast, and Warrnambool.

NORMANBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NORMANDY, (*Fr. Normandie*, *nor'môn'dee'*; *L. Neumantia* or *Neustria*.) an ancient province of France, was divided into Upper and Lower Normandy, and was bounded N. and W. by the English Channel. Area 10,534 square miles. On the decline of the Roman Empire, it was seized by the Franks, and afterwards, in the 9th century, wrested from them by the Normans, from whom it has derived its name. When William the Conqueror mounted the English throne, in 1066, it was incorporated with, and continued to form, an important part of the English monarchy. The capital was Rouen till 1204, when it was united to France by Philip Augustus. It was again taken by the English in 1419, and retained by them till 1425, when it was again joined to France under Charles VII. It is now divided into the departments of Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne. Normandy occupied the central portion of the ancient kingdom of *NEUSTRIA*, (*Fr. Neustrie*, *nu'stree'*.) one of the parts into which the empire of Charlemagne was divided, and which extended from the mouths of the Rhine to the Bay of Biscay. See OSTRASIE.

NORMANDY, a post-village of Tipton co., Indiana, about 40 miles N. of Indianapolis.

NORMAN ISLES comprise the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, &c., which see. They are the sole portions of Normandy yet remaining to England, to which kingdom they have uninterruptedly belonged since the Conquest.

NORMAN'S HILL, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

NORMAN'S KILL, a small mill-stream, enters the Hudson River, about one and a half miles below Albany, New York.

NORMANTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

NORMANTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NORMANTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

NORMANTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. of Wakefield, and connected with York, &c., by the North Midland Railway.

NORMANTON-ox-SOAR, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

NORMANTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.
NORMANTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

NOROY-LE-BOURG, no'rwa/ leh boor, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 7 miles E. of Vesoul. Pop. 1233.

NORR, non, a market-town of Russia, government and circle of Yaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. 1500.

NORRENT-FONTES, non'ron' fnt, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bothune. Pop. 1480.

NORRIDGEWOCK, nor'rij-wök', a post-village and township, capital of Somerset co., Maine, on the Kennebec River, here crossed by a toll-bridge, about 28 miles N. of Augusta. The village contains 2 churches, a court-house, jail, and the Norridgewock Female Academy. The township is crossed by the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, which is nearly or quite completed to Skowhegan, about 5 miles from Norridgewock village. Pop. of the township, 1848.

NORRIESTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 8 miles W.N.W. of Stirling. Pop. 750.

NORRIS CREEK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

NORRIS FALLS, a manufacturing village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on a branch of Rocky River.

NORRIS FORD, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

NORRISTOWN, a handsome town, capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, 91 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 17 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railroad. The situation is elevated and beautiful; the town is regularly planned, and built in a neat and substantial manner. Brick and stone are the materials employed almost exclusively. The new Court-House, which was commenced in 1851, will be one of the most splendid and costly buildings of its class in the United States. The material is a native marble, of a light gray color, and the cost is estimated at \$150,000. It contains a handsome county prison, a bank, a public library, 9 or 10 churches, and 3 or 4 flourishing boarding-schools, 2 of which have large and elegant buildings situated on high ground in the E. part of the town; 4 newspapers are published here. The Schuylkill River is crossed by two substantial covered bridges, about 800 feet in length, one of which leads to the borough of Bridgeport, on the opposite bank. Gaslight was introduced during the year 1853. Norristown is the E. terminus of the Chester Valley Railroad, 22 miles in length, which intersects the Columbia Railroad at Downingtown. The improved navigation of the river affords facilities for the trade of this town, which is active and increasing. The Reading Railroad, which passes along the opposite bank of the river, opens a ready communication to the coal-mines of Schuylkill county. The abundant water power of the river is used in two large cotton factories, which employ several hundred operatives, and in several rolling-mills and nail-factories. Pop. in 1850, 6024.

NORRISTOWN, a post-village in Pope co., Arkansas, on Arkansas River, 65 miles N.W. by W. of Little Rock.

NORRISTOWN, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 130 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

NORRISTOWN, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

NORRISVILLE, a village in Wilcox co., Alabama, 65 miles S.W. by W. of Montgomery.

NORRITON, a township in Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. It contains Norristown. Pop. 7618.

NORRITONVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. of Norristown.

NORRKÖPING, (Norrköping,) non'chö'ping, or **NORDKÖPING**, (Nordköping,) non'dchö'ping, a town and port of Sweden, lan of Linköping, on the Motala, here crossed by several bridges, near its mouth in the Baltic 85 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 11,440. It has numerous manufactures of brass and hardwares, linen, cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics, gloves, starch, paper, and leather, sugar refineries, oil-mills, ship-building docks, and a considerable salmon fishery. Its quay is commodious, and admits of vessels coming close to it.

NORRLAND, of Norway or Iceland. See **NORDLAND**.

NORRSKA FJELLEN, non'skä fyä'ljen, or **NORWEGIAN** (non-wee'jan) **RANGE**, a name sometimes employed by geographers to designate the mass of mountains, which, commencing near the Dovrefield Mountains, occupies more than three-fourths of the S. part of Norway. It there includes the ranges known by the names of Langfield, Sognefield, Fillefield, Byglefield, and Yokefield. Its loftiest summits are in the N., where Sneek Braen is 7000 feet.

NORRTJELJE, non'tjä'yä, written also **NORTEJJE**, a seaport town of Sweden, lan and 37 miles N.E. of Stockholm, on the Baltic. Pop. 1050.

NORT, non, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 16 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1600.

NORTH, a township of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1123.

NORTH, a township in Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 97.

NORTH, a township in Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 589.

NORTH ABINGTON, a village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

NORTH ACTON, a post-office of York co., Maine.

NORTH ADAMS, a flourishing post-village of Adams township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housack River, at the northern terminus of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Pittsfield, and by railroad 171 miles W. by N. of Boston. It is one of the largest and most prosperous manufacturing villages in the county. It contains numerous print works, and cotton and woollen mills, manufactories of boots and shoes, iron, snuff, and blinds, &c.; 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a savings institution, and 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. about 3000.

NORTH ADAMS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York.

NORTH ADAMS, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

NORTH ADRIAN, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

NORTH ALBANY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTHALL, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

NORTHALL, a hamlet of England, co. of Bucks, 8 miles N.N.E. of Irvinghoe. Pop. 600.

NORTHALLERTON, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. and 30 miles N.N.W. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Great North of England Railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 4995. It stands in the beautiful vale of the Wike. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill," so called from the famous "Battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scotch in 1138.

NORTH ALMOND, a post-office, Alleghany co., New York.

NORTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NORTH AMENIA, a village of Dutchess co., New York.

NORTH AMERICA. See **AMERICA**, page 70.

NORTH AMHERST, (am'grst,) a post-village of Amherst township, Hampshire co., Massachusetts, has several factories.

NORTHAMPTON or **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, north-ampton-shir, a central county of England. Area, 985 square miles, or 630,400 acres, about half of which is grass land. Pop. in 1851, 212,380. The surface is finely diversified with gentle hills and vales, richly wooded, and adorned with an unusual number of mansions and parks. Principal rivers, the Nene, Welland, and Ouse. Soil mostly a stiff, productive loam. Wheat and beans are the principal crops, but the breeding of heavy black horses, short-horned cattle and sheep, and the feeding of cattle, forms, with the dairy, the chief object of husbandry. The Grand Junction and Grand Union Canals, and the London and Birmingham, and Northampton and Peterborough Railways, traverse the county. Chief towns, Northampton, Peterborough, Higham-Ferrers, Brackley, and Wellingborough. It sends 4 members to the House of Commons for the county, besides 4 for its boroughs. Under the Britons, this county was inhabited by the Coritani; under the Saxons, it formed a part of Mercia.

NORTHAMPTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, capital of the above county, on a slope, rising from the left bank of the navigable Nene, here crossed by two stone bridges, and on a branch canal, connecting the Nene with the Grand Junction Canal, and on the Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway, 60 miles N.W. of London. It is built of a reddish stone, obtained in the vicinity; and has four principal streets, meeting in a large open market-place, one of the finest in England.

The ecclesiastical edifices include 8 churches of the Establishment, and numerous Dissenting chapels, of which the Baptists have 5, the Independents 3, the Wesleyan Methodists 3, and the Friends, Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, 1 each. Among the churches may be mentioned All Saints', rebuilt in 1690, after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, and having in the centre a statue of Charles II.; St. Katharine's, a neat edifice, in the Gothic style; St. Peter's, admired as one of the most beautiful specimens of decorated Norman; and St. Sepulchre's, supposed to have been built by the Toupia, on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Among the Dissenting chapels, that of the Independents on Castle Hill deserves notice, as having been, for 20 years, the scene of the labors of the celebrated Dr. Duidridge, who also presided over a theological academy in the town. The principal literary and educational institutions are the free grammar, blue-coat, green, national, British, infant, and other schools; the Mechanics' Institute, which possesses a library of 10,000 volumes; the Religious and Useful Knowledge Society, with a library of 4000 volumes; an atheneum, an archaeological, and an architectural society. The benevolent institutions include, in addition to the infirmary, a general and lunatic asylum, the Royal Victoria Dispensary, St. John's, and Thomas-a-Becket Hospitals, &c.

The staple manufacture is boots and shoes, which are made very extensively for the supply of the army, and of the London and other markets, and also for export. The number of hands employed is about 6000, nearly one-third of the whole inhabitants. The currying of leather is also carried on on a large scale. Hosiery and lace, once important branches of industry, have greatly declined. The only other important industrial establishments are iron and brass foundries, breweries, and paper and corn mills. The town

has several banks and newspapers, barracks, corn exchange, vestiges of a castle built at the Conquest, and, about half a mile S. of the town, one of the most perfect of the funeral crosses erected by Edward I. in honor of his queen. Northampton is the principal place of election for the county, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Several parliaments have been held in Northampton, which, for a brief period, was the seat of a university. In 1400, the Earl of Warwick gained here a great victory over the Lancastrians, in the meadows on the Nene, immediately S. of the town. In 1642, the town was fortified by Lord Brooke for the Parliament. In 1675, it was mostly destroyed by fire. Fletcher the dramatist was born here in 1576. Pop. in 1851, 28,657.

NORTHAMPTON, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 370 square miles. The Delaware River forms the entire E. boundary; the Lehigh flows through the S. part of the county, which is drained also by Martin's, Monocacy, Saucon, and Bushkill Creeks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain forms its boundary on the N.W., and the South Mountain on the S.E. The greater part of the county consists of the valley between these mountains. The surface of the valley is nearly level; the soil is highly productive, and mostly well cultivated. The valley is occupied by beds of limestone of good quality; the county contains valuable quarries of slate, and several mines of iron are worked. The Delaware Canal and that of the Lehigh meet at Easton, and contribute greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the county. The Central Railroad of New Jersey extends from Easton to New York city, and another railroad connects Easton with Philadelphia. Organized in 1752, and named from Northampton county, England. Capital, Easton. Pop. 40,235.

NORTHAMPTON, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, is situated on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, and forms the S. extremity of the peninsula which extends between that bay and the sea. The length is 36 miles, and the area 320 square miles. It is indented by numerous inlets on each side. The surface is level; the soil light and sandy. Northampton was one of the eight original shires formed in 1634. Capital, Eastville. Pop. 7498; of whom 3550 were free, and 3648 slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a county in the N.N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. The Meherrin River washes the N.E. border, and the Roanoke forms the boundary on the S.W. for a distance of above 50 miles. The surface is diversified; the soil is generally fertile. Roanoke River is navigated by steamboats on the border. The county is intersected by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and by the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad. Capital, Jackson. Formed in 1741. Pop. 13,335; of whom 6824 were free, and 6511 slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a beautiful post-village and township, seat of justice of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the W. side of Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, at the northern terminus of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 17 miles N. of Springfield. The village is delightfully situated on rising ground, about a mile W. of Connecticut River, and contains, besides the county buildings, 7 or 8 churches, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$400,000; a savings institution, an insurance company, a gas-light company, incorporated in 1853, 2 newspaper offices, and the Northampton Collegiate Institute. The schools here are very flourishing. West of the village the ground rises into a considerable elevation, called Round Hill, which is the site of several splendid residences, and has on its summit an extensive water-cure establishment. Northampton is celebrated for its healthy atmosphere, and magnificent scenery—Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke being in full view. For several years past the rearing of the silk-worm has been successfully prosecuted, and large quantities of sewing silk annually made. A stream of water flows through the township, affording water-power employed for mills of various kinds. The township is thickly settled, highly cultivated, and has important manufactures of woolen, cotton, and silk goods, boots and shoes, leather, iron, paper, cabinet ware, &c. A bridge 1080 feet long here spans the Connecticut, connecting Northampton with Hadley. Settled in 1653. Pop. of the township in 1840, 3750; in 1860, 6278.

NORTHAMPTON, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Fulton co., New York. Pop. 1701.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 18 miles S.E. of Trenton. Pop. 3031.

NORTHAMPTON, Pennsylvania. See ALLENTOWN.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S.E. of Doylestown. Pop. 1845.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 332.

NORTHAMPTON, a township, Summit co., Ohio. P. 1147.

NORTHAMPTON, a post-township in the S. part of Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop. 121.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Peoria co., Illinois. P. 316.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. See NORTHAMPTON, England.

NORTH ANDOVER, a post-village of Essex county, Massachusetts, 23 miles N. of Boston. Near the northern part

of the village is Great Pond, covering about 450 acres. The outlet of this into the Merrimack affords good water-power.

NORTH ANNA, a small river in the eastern part of Virginia, rises in Louisa and Orange counties, flows south-eastward, forming the boundary between Louisa and Hanover on the right, and Spottsylvania and Caroline on the left, unites with South Anna River a few miles above Hanover Court-House, and forms the Pamunkey. The North Anna affords a copious supply of water-power.

NORTH ANSON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec, 40 miles N. by W. of Augusta. It has manufactures of edged tools and starch. Pop. 1168.

NORTH ANVILLE, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1321.

NORTH APPLETON, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH ARROYE, (ar-ghiv,) a post-village of Washington co., New York, 50 miles N.N.E. of Albany.

NORTH ASHFORD, a post-village in Ashford township, Windham co., Connecticut.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Attleborough township, Bristol co., Massachusetts, 30 miles S.W. of Boston.

NORTH AUBURN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH AUGUSTA, a village of Des Moines co., Iowa, near Des Moines River, 70 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

NORTH AUSTRALIA, that part of Australia lying N. of lat. 20° S., and E. of lon. 129° E., having N. the Gulf of Carpentaria, and W. the Gulfs of Van Diemen and Cambridge. This vast region has not a single permanent settlement, the hot and unhealthy government station at Port Essington, on Coburg Peninsula, having been abandoned in 1840.

NORTHAW, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

NORTH BANGOR, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH BANGOR, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

NORTH BARNSTEAD, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

NORTH BARRINGTON, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

NORTH BARTON, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

NORTH BAY, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

NORTH BEAVER, (bee-ver,) a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on Beaver River. Pop. 2404.

NORTH BECKET, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 70 miles from Boston.

NORTH BELGRADE, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH BELLERICA or **BILLERICA MILLS**, a thriving manufacturing post-village of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Concord River, and on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, 21 miles N. by W. of Boston. It contains a woolen-mill, turning out 430,000 yards of flannel annually, and dye-works, consuming monthly about 1800 tons of dyewoods. Pop. about 300.

NORTH BELLEVILLE, (bél/vil,) a village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis.

NORTH BELZINGHAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 25 miles S.W. of Boston.

NORTH BELMONT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH BEND, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

NORTH BEND, a post-township of Stark co., Indiana. Pop. 141.

NORTH BEND, of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the Ohio River, 16 miles below Cincinnati. It is a beautiful spot, which derives its interest from having been the residence of General William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States. The house now occupied by his widow is of wood, and painted white. The tomb of Harrison is a few rods from the bank of the river.

NORTH BEND, a small village of Champaign co., Illinois.

NORTH BEND, a township of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 672.

NORTH BEND MILLS, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

NORTH BENNINGTON, a post-village of Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, and on Paran Creek, a branch of the Walloomscook, about 4 miles N.W. of Bennington Centre. It contains a church, academy, 6 stores, a number of cotton-mills, and several establishments for the manufacture of carpenters' steel squares. The first manufactory of the kind in the United States was established here in 1820. These squares are said to be superior to any imported, and to supersede the foreign article in the market. Pop. about 300.

NORTH BENTON, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

NORTH BENTONSPORT, a village of Van Buren county, Iowa, on Des Moines River, 75 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

NORTH BERGEN, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, 240 miles W. by N. of Albany.

NORTH BERGEN, a township of Hudson co., New Jersey, on the Hudson River, and on the Ramapo and Paterson Railroad, nearly opposite New York City. Pop. 3576.

NORTH BERNARDSTON, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

NORTH BERWICK, Scotland. See BERWICK, NORTH.

NORTH BERWICK, a post-township of York co., Maine, on the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, 90 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1593.

NORTH BETH/EL, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH BLACK/STONE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles S.W. of Boston.

NORTH BLAN/FORD, a post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on or near the Western Railroad, about 120 miles W. of Boston.

NORTH BLEN/HEIM, (bl'n/hime,) a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, on the Schoharie River, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

NORTH BLOOM/FIELD, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on Honeoye Creek, about 210 miles W. of Albany.

NORTH BLOOM/FIELD, a township of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 1443.

NORTH BLOOM/FIELD, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

NORTH BLUE HILL, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH BOOTH/BAY, a post-village of Lincoln co., Maine, about 66 miles S.E. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches, a fine town-house, and 3 stores.

NORTH/BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NORTH/BOROUGH, a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 35 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 1535.

NORTH BOSQUE (bosk) CREEK, Texas, enters the Brazos River from the N.W., in McLennan co.

NORTH BOSTON, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

NORTH/BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

NORTH BRANCH or **BAILEY'S**, (bā'lee,) a small post-village and railway station of Bridgewater township, Somerset co., New Jersey, about 5 miles N.W. of Somerville. Pop. 130.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office, Baltimore co., Maryland.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office, Calaveras co., California.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

NORTH BRAN/FORD, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, 8 miles E. by N. of New Haven. Pop. 988.

NORTH/BRIDGE, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Blackstone River, and by the Providence and Worcester Railroad. It has manufactures of shirtings and prints. Pop. 2230.

NORTH/BRIDGE CENTRE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, in the above township, 38 miles S.W. by W. of Boston.

NORTH BRIDGETON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH BRIDGE/WATER, a flourishing post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 21 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, for which there are here about 15 establishments. It has also other manufactures, and contains a savings institution and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 3940.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

NORTH BRIGHTON, bri'ton, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

NORTH BROADAL/BIN, a post-village of Broadalbin township, Fulton co., New York.

NORTH BROOK/FIELD, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1939.

NORTH BROOK/FIELD, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

NORTH BROWN, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. P. 439.

NORTH BROWNS/VILLE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

NORTH BRUNSWICK, a township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the Raritan River, contains the city of New Brunswick. Pop. 10,008.

NORTH BUCKSP/ORT, a post-village of Bucksport township, Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH BUFFALO, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 916.

NORTH BUTLER, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, contains Butler, the county seat. Total pop. 2581.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, (kām/brij,) a post-office of Lamoille co., Vermont.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, of Massachusetts. See CAMBRIDGE.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, a post-village of Cambridge township, Washington co., New York.

NORTH CAMDEN, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

NORTH CAM/ERON, a post-office, Steuben co., New York.

NORTH CAM/ERON, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

NORTH CAN/TON, a post-village of Canton township, Hartford co., Connecticut.

NORTH CAN/YONVILLE, a post-office of Umpqua co., Oregon.

NORTH CAROLINA, (kār'o-lī'nə,) one of the original states of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Virginia, E. and S.E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and N.W. by Tennessee, from which it is separated by Iron Mountain and others of the Appalachian chain. It lies between about 33° 53' and 36° 33' N. lat., and between 75° 25' and 84° 30' W. lon., being about 450 miles in

length, and 180 in its greatest breadth, including an area of 50,704 square miles, or about 32,450,560 acres, of which only 5,453,977 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country, and Mountains.—The S.E. and E. portion of North Carolina is level and sandy, and often marshy, interspersed with shallow lakes, especially between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. A chain of low islands, or sandbanks, lines the whole coast, cutting off a series of shallow sounds, or lagoons, of difficult navigation. The Great Dismal Swamp, partly in the N.E. of this state, and partly in Virginia, is a spongy mass, that is said to be higher than the surrounding country, and to hold the water by capillary attraction. The Little Dismal Swamp lies between the two great sounds. The level region extends about 60 miles from the coast, and is succeeded by the hill country in the centre, which is followed, in turn, by the mountainous region of the west, formed by the passage of several ridges of the great Alleghany range in a S.W. direction through the state. These mountains vary from 800 to above 6000 feet in elevation. Black Mountain is in the N.W. part of the state, and contains Clingman's Peak, 6941 feet, and Mount Mitchell, 6732 feet, the highest land E. of the Mississippi River. The other considerable peaks are Roan Mountain, 6270 feet, Grandfather Mountain, 5778 feet, and Grandmother Mountain, 2500 feet high. That part of the Alleghany range which separates Tennessee from North Carolina goes under various local names, such as Iron, Stone, Smoky, Bald, and Unaka Mountains. Between these and the Blue Ridge is a table-land elevated from 2000 to 2500 feet above the sea.

Minerals.—North Carolina is rich in mineral treasures, especially in gold, copper, iron, and coal. The McCulloch gold and copper mine, near Greensborough, has for some time attracted much attention. A recent report of the president of the company working the mines claims for it "that nothing on this continent, in the shape of mining enterprise, can compare with that of the McCulloch Copper and Gold Company, in position and resources." This is, no doubt, highly colored, but has, probably, considerable foundation in fact. The report also states that the gold refuse will yield, by aid of crushers, \$2.75 per bushel on the average, and fresh gold ore \$12, and that 3 negroes can take out 10 tons of copper ore in a day. The Union Gold Mine yields about \$80 of pure metal to a bushel of ore. Professor Jackson (a more impartial authority) considers the copper region of North Carolina unparalleled in richness. There were coined at the Branch Mint, at Charlotte in this state, between the years 1838 and 1853, (both inclusive,) gold of the value of \$3,790,053;—the highest coinage in one year being \$396,734 in 1852. Coal, both bituminous and anthracite, exists in large quantities, the former of the best quality. The greatest known coal-fields in North Carolina are the Deep River, extending from Granville county S.W. into South Carolina, and the Dan River in Rockingham and Stokes counties. This coal, it is said, can be brought to tidewater at an expense of \$1 per ton, whence it can be easily and cheaply transhipped to the different ports on the Atlantic coast. The coal, however, is most abundant on the Deep River, and extends at least for 30 miles, is near navigable water, and could be carried easily to any market on the coast. Professor Emmons says of the Deep River coal, "its qualities are such as to give it the highest place in the market, being adapted to all purposes for which the bituminous coals are specially employed." The same authority remarks, "Iron occupies an important place in North Carolina, and its advantages for making bar-iron of the best quality are very great." Marl is also abundant, being found in the coast counties from Virginia to South Carolina, as far from the coast as Nash county. Large supplies of limestone (from Danbury, in Stokes county, to King's Mountain, South Carolina) and freestone (soft, and easy to work, but which hardens on exposure) are furnished in inexhaustible quantities on the Dan and Deep Rivers; grindstones of the best quality, and millstones, (as good as the French burr,) on Deep River. Magnetic iron-ore, manganese, lead, manganese, gypsum, and salt have also been found.

Rivers, Lakes, and Sounds.—There are two shallow sounds—Albemarle in the N.E., and Pamlico in the E. of the state—which are cut off from the ocean by long and narrow sandbanks or islands, through which there are inlets to the sea; but these are constantly changing—the old filling up with the shifting sands, and new ones being opened by the beating of the surges. The principal at the present time are Ocracoke and Roanoke Inlets. Albemarle Sound extends about 60 miles westward, with a varying breadth of from 4 to 15 miles. It has several arms or bays, and communicates with Pamlico Sound, which extends 80 miles in a S.W. direction, parallel with the coast, having a somewhat greater breadth than Albemarle Sound, and 20 feet depth of water. The Hatteras Banks, which cut it off from the ocean, extend far out to sea in the well-known and dangerous point of Cape Hatteras. Further down the coast are the prominent points of Cape Lookout and Cape Fear. In the low marshy grounds between these sounds are several small lakes. A chain of low islands, or sandbanks, extends

to the south of Cape Fear River, cutting off several small sounds and lagoons. North Carolina is traversed by several extensive rivers, all—with the exception of a few small tributaries of the Tennessee—running in a S.E. direction through the state, and discharging themselves into the Atlantic, after courses of from about 200 to 400 miles. Commencing on the N.E., the Chowan and Roanoke rise in Virginia, and empty into Albemarle Sound. The Tar and the Neuse rise in the N. of North Carolina, and empty into Pamlico Sound. The Cape Fear, the largest river that has its whole course in the state, rises in the N., and empties into the Atlantic at the S. extremity of the state. The Yadkin and Catawba rise in the N.W., and pass into South Carolina, where the former takes the name of the Great Pedee, and the latter of the Wateree. The Wacamaw, also an eastern tributary of the Great Pedee, rises in the S. part of this state. Besides these, there are a number of tributaries of the Tennessee, Congaree, and other rivers, already named. The rivers of North Carolina are so obstructed by sandbanks at their mouths, and by rapids and falls farther up, as not to be navigable for vessels of a large class. The Cape Fear is navigable 40 miles to Wilmington for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet water, and to Fayetteville for steamboats. Steamboats ascend the Neuse 120 miles to Wayneborough. The Tar is navigable for steamboats 100 miles to Tarborough; the Roanoke for small sea-craft 80 miles, and for steamboats 120 miles to Halifax; and the Chowan for steamboats 75 miles.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—We cannot pretend to do any justice to North Carolina in this respect, as the facilities for travelling in that state are very poor in the region of her finest scenery. Of Black Mountain, or Mitchell's Peak, the highest point E. of the Mississippi, we have but little to state, except its situation between Yancey and McDowell counties, 20 miles N.E. of Asheville, and its height, 6476 feet. It commands a magnificent view of Swannanoa Gap, a pass in the mountains between Morgantown and Asheville. Near it are the picturesque Catawba Falls. Pilot Mountain, in Surry county, rises in the midst of a nearly level country, in a cylindrical form. It received its name from having served as a beacon to guide the path of the Indians. In Buncombe county, on the French Broad River, in the midst of wild and romantic mountain scenery, are the Warm Springs. The principal hotel at this place is 280 feet in length. Painted Rock, a lofty precipice, from 200 to 300 feet high, and a rock called the Chimneys, are in the same vicinity. The Gingercake Rock, in Burke county, on the top of a mountain of the same name, is a curious pile of stone in the form of an inverted pyramid, 29 feet high, which supports a natural slab of stone 32 feet long and 2 feet thick, projecting about half its length beyond the edge of the inverted pyramid, and resting with the most perfect stability, though apparently just ready to fall. The view from this point is very fine, looking down a ravine of from 600 to 1200 feet in depth, with a river at its bottom, dashing over its rocky bed, and a cliff, called the Hawk's Bill, projecting over it at an elevation of 1500 feet. About 5 miles from the same point may be seen Table Rock, a conical eminence of 2500 feet, rearing itself from the valley of the Catawba River.

Climate.—The climate in the low counties is hot and unhealthy in summer, bilious and intermittent fevers prevailing; but the middle and western sections are temperate and healthy. Wheat is harvested in June, and Indian corn in September. According to meteorological observations made at Chapel Hill, by Professor Phillips, in 1851-2, the monthly mean for June was 72° 82; for July, 79° 46; August, 70° 05; September, 68° 07; October, 59° 18; November, 46° 92; December, 39° 45; January, 36° 02; February, 45° 58; March, 53° 72; April, 59° 50; May, 68° 84. Mean for the year, 58° 46. First frost, October 24. Frogs singing, 11th February. Hottest day, July 27—102° at 3 P. M.; coldest day, January 20—22° at 3 P. M. It rained on 102 days; there were some clouds on 328 days; and perfectly clear 40 days. The apricot bloomed the 29th of February, and the apple the 12th of March.

Soil and Productions.—The soil possesses every variety, from the sands and marshes of the coast to the rich alluvions of the river bottoms. Some of the smaller marshes that have been drained have proved highly productive in rice, cotton, tobacco, and Indian corn. Much of the low sandy section, extending 60 miles from the coast, is covered with extensive forests of pitch pine, that furnish large quantities of lumber, tar, turpentine, and resin, which are exported to the Northern cities. In parts of this region, cotton, rice, and indigo grow well; but the higher grounds are better adapted to wheat, Indian corn, hemp, tobacco, rye, and oats. The staples are Indian corn, tobacco, and sweet potatoes. In the latter article North Carolina is only exceeded by three states; in tobacco, by five; while it exceeds every other state in peas and beans. Large quantities of wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, cotton, wool, rice, fruits, butter, cheese, garden vegetables, hay, flax, grass-seeds, beeswax, honey, and some barley, buckwheat, wine, hops, hemp, silk, and maple sugar are produced.

According to the census of 1850, there were in the state 56,916 farms, containing 5,463,977 acres of improved land, (or about 20 acres to each farm,) producing 2,130,102 bushels of wheat; 229,563 of rye; 27,941,051 of Indian corn; 4,052,078 of oats; 1,584,252 of peas and beans; 620,318 of Irish potatoes; 5,095,709 of sweet potatoes; 38,194 of flax-seed; 5,465,868 pounds of rice; 11,984,786 of tobacco; 29,539,000 of cotton; 970,738 of wool; 4,146,290 of butter; 95,921 of cheese; 145,653 tons of hay; 593,706 pounds of flax; 27,932 of maple sugar; 512,259 of beeswax and honey. Live stock valued at \$17,717,647; orchard products at \$34,348; market products at \$39,402; and slaughtered animals at \$5,767,866.

Forest Trees.—In the upland country are oaks of several species, hickory, maple, ash, walnut and lime; in the low country, pine; and in the swamps also pine, cedar, cypress, with some maple, white oak, poplar, and an undergrowth of vines, briars, &c., so dense as to be impassable. In the drier parts, white and red oaks flourish. Among the fruits are apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, and strawberries.

Manufactures.—Professor Emmons, in his geological report of 1852, remarks—"The water-power is immense, and the improvements on Cape Fear and Deep Rivers will furnish water for several Lowells." North Carolina, however, has not yet applied much of her great and extended supply of water-power to manufacturing purposes. By the census of 1850, she had 2604 establishments engaged in mining, mechanic arts, and manufacturing; each producing \$500 and upwards annually, and employing a total capital of \$7,252,225, raw material worth \$4,805,463, 10,693 male and 1751 female hands, yielding products valued at \$9,111,245. Twenty-eight of these were cotton factories, employing \$1,058,900 capital, and 442 male and 1177 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$631,903, and producing 2,470,110 yards of stuffs, and 2,267,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$831,342; one woollen factory, employing \$18,000 capital, and 15 male and 15 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$13,950, and producing 34,000 yards of stuffs, valued at \$23,750; 37 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$207,109 capital, and 303 male and 23 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$86,330, and producing 1422 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron, valued at \$357,281; \$21,930 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 64,650 bushels of corn, and 4760 of rye, employing 72 hands, and producing 153,030 gallons of wine and whiskey; and 151 tanneries, employing \$251,055 capital, consuming raw material worth \$191,257, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$352,535. Home-made manufactures to the value of \$1,413,242 were produced in 1850.

Internal Improvements.—The great Southern Railroad crosses the entire state of North Carolina, having its terminus at Wilmington. There is also a railroad from Gaston to Raleigh, which is designed to be extended to Camden, in South Carolina, passing near Fayetteville; and one from Weldon to Portsmouth, in Virginia. A railroad connects Goldsborough with Raleigh, and is to be continued through Hillsborough to Greensborough; another is in progress from the same point to Beaufort, North Carolina. In January, 1855, North Carolina had 381 miles of railroad completed, and 243 in course of construction. Railroads are in operation from Wilmington to Manchester, South Carolina, and one from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Columbia, South Carolina. The latter is to be continued to Greensborough, and from thence to Halifax, Virginia. The Dismal Swamp Canal unites the Pasquotank with the Elizabeth River, in Virginia. Companies have been formed for the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear, Roanoke, and Neuse Rivers, to all of which the state is a subscriber. The Club-foot and Harlow Creek Canal connects the Neuse with Beaufort Harbor.

Commerce.—As has been elsewhere stated, the rivers of North Carolina are obstructed at their mouths by shifting sand-bars, which prevent the entrance of large vessels; and hence the commerce of the state is limited to the export of her products to the ports of neighboring states in coasting vessels. Her exports consist mainly of lumber, pitch, tar, and turpentine, with some rice, cotton, and other products. The export of naval stores (pitch, tar, resin, and turpentine) exceeds that of any other, if not all the states, in the Union. About 800,000 barrels of turpentine are annually exported. The product of cotton for the three years 1851-2, '3, and '4, was respectively 16,242, 11,521, and 23,496 bales of 400 pounds each. The tonnage of North Carolina at the terminations of the fiscal years 1852, '3, and '4, was 50,021, 56,374, and 67,800, of which about three-fifths was engaged in the coasting trade; tonnage entered for the same years, 32,295, 21,450, and 17,259 tons; cleared 53,090, 37,903, and 30,832 tons; number of vessels built in the same years 32, tonnage 2228; 22, tonnage 1746; and 38, with a tonnage of 2531. Foreign imports for the same periods, \$735,858, \$271,238, and \$214,860; and exports \$576,390, \$314,142, and \$391,897.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, there were in North Carolina 5 colleges, with 513 students, and \$40,700 income, of which \$11,300 was from endowments; 2457 public

schools, with 104,095 pupils, and \$158,564 income, of which \$42,936 was from taxation, and \$97,878 from public funds; 272 academies and other schools, with 7822 pupils, and \$187,648 income, of which \$15,987 was from endowments. Attending school, as reported by families, 100,808; free adults who cannot read and write, 80,423; of whom 340 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, this state had in 1854, 3 colleges, with 447, and 1 law school with 10 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of 1796 churches, in 1850, the Baptists owned 604, the Christians 29, Episcopalians 51, Free Church 54, Friends 31, German Reformed 16, Lutherans 49, Methodists 786, Moravians 7, Presbyterians 151, Roman Catholics 4, Tunkers 1, and Union Church 4, giving one church for every 484 persons. Value of church property, \$905,553.

Periodicals.—According to the census of 1850, there were published in North Carolina 5 semi and tri-weekly, 40 weekly, and 6 monthly and semi-monthly newspapers and periodicals, with an annual aggregate circulation of 2,020,564 copies.

Public Institutions.—A state insane asylum is now in course of erection near Raleigh. A special tax has been levied for this purpose, which is expected to yield in four years \$80,000. The North Carolina Institution for educating the Deaf and Dumb, was commenced at the same place in 1848, towards which the state has contributed \$30,000. According to the census of 1850, there were in North Carolina 4 public libraries, with 2500 volumes; 20 school and Sunday-school, with 3852 volumes; 5 colleges, with 21,593 volumes; and 9 church libraries, with 1647.

Population.—At the first national census, in 1790, North Carolina had 393,751 inhabitants; 478,193 in 1800; 555,500 in 1810; 638,829 in 1820; 737,987 in 1830; 753,419 in 1840, and 868,903 in 1850, of whom 273,025 were white males, 280,003 white females, 13,398 free colored males, 14,155 free colored females, 144,581 male, and 143,967 female slaves, and 831 Indians. This population was divided among 105,461 families occupying 104,906 dwellings. Population to square mile, 19.1. Of the free population, 536,301 were born in the state, 21,302 in other states of the Union, 394 in England, 567 in Ireland, 1019 in Scotland and Wales, 344 in Germany, 43 in France, 30 in British America, 137 in other countries, and 217 whose places of birth were unknown. In the twelve months ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 10,357 deaths, or nearly 12 in every 1000 persons. In the same period 1931 paupers received aid, of whom 18 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$31 for each individual. Of 471 deaf and dumb, 7 were free colored, and 75 slaves; of 561 blind, 27 were free colored, and 155 slaves; of 510 insane, 10 were free colored, and 33 slaves; and of 794 idiotic, 28 were free colored, and 151 slaves.

Counties.—North Carolina is divided into 82 counties, viz., Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Catarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Davis, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Tyrrel, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Yadkin, Yancey. Capital, Raleigh.

Cities and Towns.—Wilmington is the largest and most commercial town in the state; population in 1850, 7264; (in 1854, 10,000.) The other principal towns are Newbern, population 4681; Fayetteville, population 4046; and Raleigh, population 4518. The other most important places are Washington, population 2015; Oxford, population 1978; Beaufort, Greenville, Edenton, Smithville, Warrentown, Shallotte, and Plymouth.

Government, Finances, &c.—In addition to the usual divisions of governmental power, there is in North Carolina a Council of State, consisting of 7 persons, receiving \$3 per day while in service, and a like sum for every 30 miles travelling. The governor is elected by the people for two years, and receives \$2000 per annum, with the use of a furnished house. The Senate is composed of 50 members, elected for two years, by freeholders possessing 50 acres of land each, and the House of Representatives of 120 members, elected also for two years, by popular vote. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and commence on the third Monday in November. Every white male citizen, over 21 years of age, and who has resided in the state a year, is entitled to a vote. The judiciary consists, first, of a supreme court, composed of a chief justice, and two associates, receiving each \$2500 per annum. This court holds 3 sessions annually. 2d, Of superior or circuit courts, composed of 7 circuits of 10 counties each, which hold courts twice a year in every county. The judges of these courts receive \$1950 salary each. The judges of both courts are chosen by the legislature, and hold office during good be-

havior. North Carolina is entitled to 8 members in the National House of Representatives, and to 10 electoral votes for President of the United States. This state is undergoing a geological and botanical survey, by order of the government.

The receipts for 1851 amounted to \$1,221,338, and disbursements to \$1,606,409. The public debt, at the commencement of 1855, was \$3,400,623, of which \$781,000 consists of bonds, sold for the benefit of internal improvement companies, viz., \$250,000 to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company; \$111,000 to the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, and Neuse and Tar River Railroad, and \$370,000 to the North Carolina Railroad.

Value of property, according to the census of 1850, \$212,071,413; estimated or real value, \$226,800,472. The state expenses for 1852, amounted to \$161,472. Ordinary expenses, exclusive of schools and debt, to \$75,000 annually. The state owns about \$900,000 in railroad and other internal improvements. In November, 1854, there were in North Carolina 10 banks and 16 branches, with an aggregate capital of \$5,206,973, a circulation of \$6,667,762, and \$1,290,436 in coin.

History.—Attempts were made, under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh, to settle North Carolina as early as between 1585 and 1589; but in one year after no trace of the colony could be found. The first permanent settlement was made on the banks of the Roanoke and Chowan, by some emigrants from Virginia, in 1653. John Culpepper rebelled against the arbitrary government of Miller, in 1678, and held the government for 2 years. In 1693, North and South Carolina were separated. In 1711 the Tuscaroras, Corees, and other savages attacked and massacred 112 settlers, principally of the Roanoke and Chowan settlements; but the following year the united forces of the two Carolinas completely routed them, killing 300 savages. The same year the yellow fever raged. In 1729, the proprietors sold their rights to the crown. A party of malcontents, in 1771, rose against the royal governor, but after 2 hours' contest, fled with considerable loss. A severe conflict with the Northwest Indians occurred in 1774, on the Kanawha River, which resulted in the abandonment of the ground by the savages. North Carolina took an early and active part in the events of the Revolution, and within her borders took place sanguinary conflicts at Guilford Court House, Brier Creek, Cedar Springs, Fishing Creek, and other places. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made May 20, 1776: so North Carolina has the honor to have first proposed a separation from Great Britain.

NORTH CARVER, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH CASTINE, (kas-teen'), a post-village of Hancock co., Maine, 60 miles E. by N. of Augusta.

NORTH CASTLE, a post-township of Westchester co., New York, 35 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. 2190.

NORTH CENTRE HALL, a thriving village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the Bellefonte and Kishicoquillas turnpike, 78 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

NORTH CHAPPEL, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NORTH CHARLESTON, a post-village in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Sullivan Railroad, 60 miles W. by N. of Concord.

NORTH CHATHAM, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on Pleasant Bay, 80 miles S.E. of Boston.

NORTH CHATHAM, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, 15 miles S.E. of Albany.

NORTH CHATHAM, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH CHELMSFORD, chelms/ford, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 25 miles N.W. of Boston.

NORTH CHELSEA, (chel/see), a post-township of Suffolk co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Boston. Pop. 935.

NORTH CHEMUNG, she-mung', a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

NORTH CHESTER, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont.

NORTH CHESTER, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

NORTH CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NORTH CHICHESTER, (chitch/see-ter), a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 9 miles E.N.E. of Concord.

NORTH CHILL, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

NORTH CLARENCE, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

NORTH CLARENDON, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, with a station on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 50 miles from Bellows Falls.

NORTH CLARKSON, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH CLAYTON, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

NORTH CODORUS, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2126.

NORTH COHASSETT, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 15 miles S. E. of Boston.

NORTH COLHOUN, a post-office, Steuben co., New York.

NOR

NORTH COLEBROOK, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH CONCORD, a station on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 5 miles from Concord.

NORTH CONWAY, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH COPAKE, (ko-paik/), a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

NORTH CORNWELL, a post-village in Cornwell township, Litchfield co., Connecticut. It contains an academy and a lock factory.

NORTH COVE, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

NORTH COVE CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Catawba from the N., in Burke county.

NORTH CONVENTRY, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 985.

NORTH CRAFTSBURY, a post-office of Orleans co., Vermont.

NORTH CREEK, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

NORTH CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

NORTH CREEK, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

NORTH CREEK, a township, Grundy co., Illinois. P. 318.

NORTH CROSS CREEK, a small village of Stewart co., Tennessee.

NORTH CUTLER, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

NORTH DANVILLE, a township of Livingston co., New York, contains the village of Danville. Pop. 4377.

NORTH DANVERS, a post-village in Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Essex Railroad, 18 miles N.E. by E. of Boston. It contains a bank, above 20 manufactories of boots and shoes, and several of carriages and of hats.

NORTH DANVILLE, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, contains a church and 3 stores. Pop. 100.

NORTH DARTMOUTH, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts, 56 miles S. of Boston.

NORTH DIGHTON, (dī/tŋn,) a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH DIXMONT, a post-village in Dixmont township, Penobscot county, Maine, about 44 miles N.E. of Augusta. It contains 2 stores.

NORTH DORSET, a post-office of Bennington co., Vermont.

NORTH DORSET, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

NORTH DUANESBURG, (du-ainz/bürg,) a post-office of Schenectady co., New York.

NORTH DUNBAR, a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 8 miles S.E. of Concord.

NORTH-EAST, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., New York, about 95 miles N.N.E. of New York City. The township is intersected by the Harlem Railroad. Pop. 1555.

NORTH-EAST, a flourishing post-borough and township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie, on the Erie and North-East Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Erie. The village is surrounded by a rich farming country, and is an important port for the shipment of staves and lumber. It is included in the collection district of Presque Isle. Pop. in 1850, 387; of the township, 2766.

NORTH-EAST, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on the river of its own name, and on the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, 46 miles N.E. of the latter.

NORTH-EAST, a township in Orange co., Indiana. P. 1206.

NORTH-EAST, a township in Adams co., Illinois. P. 499.

NORTH-EAST CAPE. See SEVERE VOSTOKHNOI.

NORTH-EAST CENTRE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

NORTH EASTHAM, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

NORTH EASTON, a post-office, Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH EASTON, a post-office, Washington co., New York.

NORTH-EAST PASS or **BALIZE**, ba-lēez/, a village of Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, is situated at the mouth of the Mississippi, on the E. side of the pass of its own name. It is chiefly inhabited by pilots and their families.

NORTH-EAST RIVER, a small stream of Cecil co., Maryland, flows into the head of Chesapeake Bay.

NORTH-EAST STATION, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

NORTH EATON, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

NORTH EDGECOMBE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH EGREMONT, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 170 miles W. by S. of Boston.

NORTHEIM, a town of Hanover. See NORDHEIM.

NORTH ELBA, a township of Essex co., New York. P. 210.

NORTH ELLSWORTH, a post-village of Hancock co., Maine, about 75 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.

NORTEN, (Nörthen,) nōr/tŋn, and **PETERS-SWIFT**, a village of Hanover, principality and 7 miles N. of Göttingen, near the Leine. Pop. 1000.

NORTH/EN, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

NORTH END, a post-office of Matthews co., Virginia.

NORTH ENFIELD, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NOR

NORTH ENGLISH, (ing/glish,) post-office, Iowa co., Iowa.

NORTHERN CIRCARS, (sī-karz/) a province of British India, extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, from lat. 15° to 20° N. Area 17,000 square miles. Pop. about 2,995,500. The province was annexed to British India in 1765, by Lord Clive.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, situated on the Delaware river, immediately N. of the city proper. Pop. 47,223. See PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH EVANS, (iv/anz,) a post-office, Erie co., New York.

NORTH FAIRFAX, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

NORTH FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, 18 miles N. of Augusta. In the vicinity is a prosperous society of Friends.

NORTH FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

NORTH FAIRHAVEN, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts, about 55 miles S. of Boston.

NORTH FAIRMOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 62 miles S.E. of Boston.

NORTH FARMINGTON, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan, 21 miles N.W. of Detroit.

NORTH FAYETTE, (fā-yèt/), a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH FAYETTE, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1430.

NORTH FERRISBURG, a post-village of Addison co., Vermont, with a station on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 15 miles from Burlington. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, cabinetware, sash and blinds, &c.

NORTHFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

NORTHFIELD, a township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack River, and intersected by the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 153 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 1832.

NORTHFIELD, a flourishing post-village and township in Washington co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, about 10 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. The village contains 2 woollen factories, also a number of machine shops attached to the railroad, giving employment to a large number of men; 3 churches, 10 stores, and 1 academy. Pop. of the township, 2922.

NORTHFIELD, a post-village and township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River, and on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 100 miles W. by N. of Boston. It contains 3 churches, a high school, public library, and 4 stores. Corn brooms and pails are manufactured to a considerable extent. There are 3 ferries here across the Connecticut River, which is also spanned by a bridge. Pop. 1772.

NORTHFIELD or **NORFIELD**, a village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 28 miles W.S.W. of New Haven.

NORTHFIELD, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 27 miles W. by S. of Hartford.

NORTHFIELD, a township in the N.W. part of Richmond co., New York, on Staten Island. Pop. 4020.

NORTHFIELD, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 8 miles W. of Newark; has 1 church.

NORTHFIELD, a post-township in the N. part of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 1031.

NORTHFIELD, a post-township in the N.E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

NORTHFIELD, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, on the Michigan Road, 19 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis.

NORTHFIELD, a post-village and township of Cook co., Illinois, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 1013.

NORTHFIELD, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

NORTHFIELD FARMS, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Brattleborough branch of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 82 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

NORTH FLAT, a post-office, Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH/FLEET, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 14 miles W. of Gravesend. It has docks for ship-building, and adjoining it is Rosherville, a place of summer resort.

NORTH FOLDEN, (fōl/dŋn,) a fiord of Norway, on the N.W. coast of Nordland, opening from the West Fiord. Its mouth is about 12 miles wide, and a little beyond it divides into two large branches, called respectively the North and South Folden. The former, communicating by some small passages with the Holmæk Fiord, isolates a large tract of Nordland.

NORTH/FORD, a post-village of North Branford township, New Haven co., Connecticut, 12 miles N.E. of New Haven.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina, 214 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

NORTH FORK, a post-township of Izard co., Arkansas. Pop. 313.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Mason co., Kentucky.

NORTH FORK, a township of Gallatin co., Illinois. P. 504.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Ozark co., Missouri.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Vermillion co., Illinois, 125 miles E. by N. of Springfield.

NOR

NORTH FRANKFORT, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, on the Penobscot River, 62 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.

NORTH FRANKLIN, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

NORTH FRANKLIN, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, 75 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

NORTH FRYEBURG, (fri/burg,) a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH GAGE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

NORTH GALWAY, a post-office, Saratoga co., New York.

NORTH GARDEEN, a post-office, Albemarle co., Virginia.

NORTH GEORGETOWN, Ohio. See GEORGETOWN.

NORTH GLOUCESTER, (glos/ter,) Cumberland co., Maine, a station on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 22 miles from Portland.

NORTH GOSHEN, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH GRANBY, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, 20 miles N.N.W. of Hartford.

NORTH GRANVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 65 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It contains 2 banks and several factories and mills.

NORTH GRAY, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH GREECE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH GREENFIELD, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

NORTH GREENWICH, (green/ich,) a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 45 miles W.S.W. of New Haven.

NORTH GREENWICH, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

NORTH GROTON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH GROVE, a small village of Ogle co., Illinois.

NORTH GUILFORD, (ghil/ford,) a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, 12 miles E. by N. of New Haven.

NORTH GUILFORD, a post-village of Chenango co., New York.

NORTH HADLEY, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, about 90 miles W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of corn brooms.

NORTH HAMBURG, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

NORTH HAMDEN, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S.E. by E. of Concord, intersected by the Eastern Railroad. Pop. 822.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, 53 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, 18 miles N. of Peoria.

NORTH HANCOCK, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH HANSON, a village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 14 miles from Plymouth.

NORTH HARPERSFIELD, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Delhi.

NORTH HARTLAND, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, with a station on the Vermont Central Railroad, 9 miles from Windsor.

NORTH HAVEN, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, comprising the North Fox Island, in Penobscot Bay, about 75 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. It contains a Baptist church and 5 stores. The fisheries employ 200 men and 1000 tons of shipping, which is owned in the island. Incorporated in 1846. Pop. 850.

NORTH HAVEN, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on Quineplack River, and on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, 5 miles N. of New Haven. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and several stores. Large quantities of brick are made here. Pop. 1325.

NORTH HAVERHILL, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 45 miles W. by N. of Concord.

NORTH HAVERSTRAW, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NORTH HEBRON, a post-village of Washington co., New York, 55 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has an academy.

NORTH HECTOR, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, near Seneca Lake, about 22 miles W.N.W. of Ithaca.

NORTH HEIDELBERG, (hi/del-berg,) a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W.N.W. of Reading. Pop. 844.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, a post-township, capital of Queen's co., New York, on Long Island, about 20 miles E. of New York City. It is intersected by the Long Island Railroad, and bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, which here forms several bays. It contains the villages of Roslyn, Manhasset Valley, Manhasset, and several hamlets. Pop. 4291.

NORTH HENDERSON, a post-township of Mercer co., Illinois, 135 miles N.W. of Springfield.

NORTH HERMAN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH HERO, a post-village and township, capital of Grand Isle co., Vermont, on an island of its own name in Lake Champlain, 60 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 730.

* See HAVERHILL, page 834.

NOR

NORTH HILL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

NORTH HILL, a post-office of Wayne co., Kentucky.

NORTH HOGAN, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

NORTH HOESIC, a post-village of Hensselaer co., New York, with a station on the Troy and Boston Railroad, 27 miles from Troy.

NORTH HOPE, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH HUDSON, a post-village of Essex co., New York, 105 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 560.

NORTH HUNTINGDON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2570.

NORTH HYDEPARK, hid'park/, a post-village in Hyde-park township, Lamotte co., Vermont, about 30 miles N. of Montpelier.

NORTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NORTHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

NORTH INDUSTRY, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NORTH INDUSTRY, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Nimishillen Creek, 4 miles S. of Canton.

NORTHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NORTHINGTON, a post-village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, 50 miles S. of Raleigh.

NORTH JACKSON, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

NORTH JAMESVILLE, a post-office, Rock co., Wisconsin.

NORTH JAY, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

NORTH KENNEBUNK PORT, a post-village of York co., Maine, 80 miles S.W. of Augusta.

NORTH KIL/LINGLY, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, 45 miles E. by N. of Hartford.

NORTH KINGSTON, a post-township in Washington co., Rhode Island, on Narraganset Bay, intersected by the Stonington Railroad, 18 miles S. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, sash and blinds, &c. It contains Wickford, and several other villages. Pop. 2971.

NORTH KINGSTON, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

NORTH KORTRIGHT, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NORTH LANESING, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 14 miles N. of Ithaca.

NORTH LAWRENCE, a thriving post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Deer River, where it is crossed, 35 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It is a place of active business, and contains a depot 100 feet by 50, 3 saw-mills, one of which has a gang of 30 saws, and numerous new stores and dwellings.

NORTH/LEACH, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 20 miles E.S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1551, 1352. It has a handsome church, a grammar-school, and some manufactures of woollens.

NORTH LEBANON, a thriving village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the Union Canal, 25 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and contiguous to the borough of Lebanon. The extensive furnace at this place is capable of producing near 200 tons of pig iron per week. Pop. estimated at 500.

NORTH LEEDS, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, with a station on the Androscoggin Railroad, 10 miles from Leeds.

NORTH LEOMINSTER, lem'in-ster, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 42 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

NORTH LEVERETT, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 82 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTH LEWISBURG, a post-office, Champaign co., Ohio.

NORTH LIBERTY, a post-office, Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH LIBERTY, a thriving post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the plank-road from Ripley to Locust Grove, 84 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1847.

NORTH LIBERTY, a post-village in the N. part of Knox co., Ohio. It contains 1 church, and 4 stores.

NORTH LIBERTY, a post office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

NORTH LIMMA, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio.

NORTH LIMINGTON, a post-village of York co., Maine, in the township of Limington, 3 miles N. of Limington village. It contains a church, and 2 stores.

NORTH LINCOLN, link'qn, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH-LINED (north'lind/) LAKE or ISLAND LAKE, a lake of British America, on the "line" or limit where the woods disappear, in consequence of the high latitude.

NORTH LINKLAEN, (link'lain,) a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

NORTH LITTLETON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH LIVERMORE, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, 25 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

NORTH LONDONDERRY, a small post-village of Rockland co., New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. of Concord.

NORTH LOVELL, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH LYMAN, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH LYME, a post-village in New London co., Connecticut, 35 miles E. by N. of New Haven.

NORTH MADISON, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, 17 miles E. by N. of New Haven.

NOR

NORTH MADISON, a new and thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, on the railroad, 2 miles N. of Madison City, and 84 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. The upper depôt of the railroad is at this place. Pop. in 1850, 676; in 1853, about 800.

NORTH MAHONING, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 840.

NORTH MANCHESTER, a post-village of Wabash co., Indiana, on Eel River, about 105 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

NORTH MANHEIM, man/hime, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles S. of Pottsville. Pop. 3006.

NORTH MANLIUS, a post-office, Onondaga co., New York.

NORTH MARAVILLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH MARSHALL, a post-office, Calhoun co., Michigan.

NORTH MARSHFIELD, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on North River, 21 miles S.E. of Boston.

NORTHMAVEN or **NORTHMAVINE**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Shetland, comprising the N. part of Mainland, and a number of adjoining islands. Roun's Hill, in this parish, is about 2000 feet in elevation.

NORTH MENDON, a village of Monroe co., New York, 10 miles S. by E. of Rochester.

NORTH MIDDLEBOROUGH, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 35 miles S. by E. of Boston.

NORTH MIDDLETON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2235.

NORTH MIDDLETON, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, 10 miles E. of Paris. It contains 1 academy and 2 churches.

NORTH MONMOUTH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH MONROE, (mon-rô), post-office, Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH MONTPELIER, a post-office of Washington co., Vermont, 6 miles N. of Montpelier.

NORTH MOOR, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NORTH MORELAND, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 756.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated at the N. extremity of Columbia co., being partly in this and partly in Lycoming county. North Mountain is also the name sometimes applied to the northernmost ridge of the Alleghenies, in Pennsylvania, as contradistinguished from the South Mountain.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, a post-village of Berkeley co., Virginia, with a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 25 miles from Harper's Ferry.

NORTH MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, on the stage-road from Holly Springs to Memphis, (in Tennessee,) 15 miles N.W. of the former.

NORTH NASSAU, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

NORTH NEWBURG, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH NEWBURY, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

NORTH NEWPORT, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH NEWPORTLAND, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, about 50 miles N.W. of Augusta. It contains 5 stores, and several manufactories. Pop. about 200.

NORTH NEWRY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH NEW SALEM, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 75 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTH NORWAY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH NORWICH, a post-township in the N.E. part of Chenango co., New York, has a village of the same name on the Chenango Canal, 45 miles S.W. of Utica. Pop. 1172.

NORTH NORWICH, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

NORTHOP, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

NORTH ORANGE, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 72 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Gainsborough.

NORTH ORWELL, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTHOVER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NORTH OXFORD, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles W. by S. of Boston.

NORTH PALERMO, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH PARIS, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 55 miles N. by W. of Portland.

NORTH PARMA, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH PARSONFIELD, a post-village of York co., Maine, 80 miles S.W. of Augusta.

NORTH PEN/BROKE, post-office, Genesee co., New York.

NORTH PENN, a township within the chartered limits of Philadelphia city, Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. of the State House. Pop. 2687.

NORTH PENOBSCOT, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH PERKY, a post-office of Lake co., Ohio.

NORTH PINE GROVE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH PITCHER, a post-office, Chenango co., New York.

NORTH PITTSO, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH PLAINS, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 292.

NORTH PLYMPTON, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 32 miles S.E. of Boston.

NOR

NORTH POINT, on the N. side of the entrance to the Patuxent River, Maryland. On it are two lighthouses.

NORTH POINT, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

NORTH PORT, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, situated on the Bay of Quinté, 12 miles S.E. of Belleville, and 14 miles from Picton. Pop. about 225.

NORTHPORT, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot Bay, 44 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 1260.

NORTHPORT, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, 40 miles E. by N. of New York.

NORTHPORT, a post-village in Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, on Blackwarrior River, 105 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

NORTHPORT, a post-village of Noble co., Indiana, on the North Fork of the Elkhart River, 9 miles N.E. of Albion.

NORTH PORTER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH POTSDAM, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York. See RACKETVILLE.

NORTH POWNAL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH POWNAL, a post-office of Bennington co., Vermont.

NORTH PRAIRIE, pr/ree, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, 56 miles N.W. by W. of Peoria.

NORTH PRAIRIE STATION, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

NORTH PRES/COTT, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 75 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTH PROSPECT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, bordering on Massachusetts, 4 miles N. of Providence, intersected by the Boston and Providence Railroad. It comprises the greater part of the town of Pawtucket. Pop. 7680.

NORTH RAISINVILLE, (râ/sjn-vil.) a post-office of Monroe co., Michigan.

NORTH RAYMOND, a post-office, Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH READING, (rêd/ing.) a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Ipswich River, and on the Salem and Lowell Railroad, 17 miles N. of Boston. Incorporated in 1853.

NORTH READING, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

NORTH REHOBOTH, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 38 miles S. by W. of Boston.

NORTH-REPPS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NORTH RIDGE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

NORTH RIDGE/VILLE, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

NORTH RIDGEWAY, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

NORTH RIVER, a small stream formed by the junction of its E. and W. branches, which rise in Windham co., Vermont, falls into Deerfield River, in Franklin county, Massachusetts.

NORTH RIVER, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

NORTH RIVER, New York. See HUDSON RIVER.

NORTH RIVER, in the central part of Virginia, rises in Augusta co., among the Alleghany Mountains, flows southward through Rockbridge county, passes by Lexington, and enters James River immediately above its passage through the Blue Ridge, near the northern extremity of Bedford county. This stream, in its upper part, is called the Calypso River. The whole length is about 100 miles.

NORTH RIVER, in the N.E. part of Virginia. This name is frequently applied to the Rappahannock, above the mouth of the Rapidan. It is formed by Hedgman's and Thornton's Rivers, which unite on the boundary between Culpepper and Fauquier counties. See RAPPAHANNOCK.

NORTH RIVER, of Hampshire co., Virginia, is an affluent of the Great Cacapon River.

NORTH RIVER, of Rockingham co., Virginia, one of the head streams of the Shenandoah proper, flows south-eastward and unites with the Middle and South Rivers, near Port Republic, in the county just named. It furnishes excellent water-power.

NORTH RIVER, a small stream of Alabama, flows into Blackwarrior River, a few miles above Tuscaloosa.

NORTH RIVER, Iowa, sometimes called UPPER THREE, rises in the W. central part of the state, and enters Des Moines River in Polk county.

NORTH RIVER, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

NORTH RIVER MEETING HOUSE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

NORTH RIVER MILLS, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia, 178 miles N.W. of Richmond.

NORTH ROCH/ESTER, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 45 miles S. by E. of Boston.

NORTH ROME, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH ROYALTON, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

NORTH RUSSELL, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

NORTH SALEM, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SALEM, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, about 110 miles S. by E. of Albany.

NOR

The village has several churches, and an academy. The Harlem Railroad runs along the W. border of the township. Pop. 1335.

NORTH SALEM, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, 80 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

NORTH SALUDA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

NORTH SANBORNTON, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SANDWICH, a post-village in Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SANDWICH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Railroad, 68 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

NORTH SCITUATE, (sĭt'u-ăt,) a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 20 miles S.E. of Boston.

NORTH SCITUATE, a post-village in Providence co., Rhode Island, 10 miles W. of Providence. It contains an academy, and has extensive print-works, and manufactures muslin de laines, &c.

NORTH SEA or **GERMAN OCEAN** (Ger. *Deutsches Meer*, *doitsch's main*; Dutch *Nord Zee*, *nont ză*; Fr. *Mer-du-Nord*, *main dü nor*; anc. *Germanicum Mære* or *Germanicus Océanus*), an arm or portion of the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the Strait of Dover to the Shetland Islands; bounded E. by Norway and Denmark, S. by Hanover, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and W. by the British Islands; length 700 miles, extreme breadth 420 miles. On the N.E. it forms a wide arm called the Skager-rack, 60 miles broad, which separates Norway from Denmark. This again communicates southward with the Cattegat or Kattegat, a great arm of the North Sea, between Sweden on the E., the Danish Islands on the S., and the peninsula of Jutland on the W. The Cattegat communicates with the Baltic by the 3 straits called the Sound or Ore Sund, and the Great and Little Belts, and contains the islands *Lessie*, *Anholt*, and *Samsie*, near which latter is the small island of *Kyholm*, which, since 1831, has been a great quarantine station for all ships entering the Danish seas. The shores of all the countries that surround the North Sea are deeply indented with bays, fjords, inlets, and large estuaries. The water is deepest on the Norwegian side, where the soundings give 190 fathoms; but the mean depth of the whole basin may be stated at no more than 31 fathoms. The bed of this sea is traversed by several enormous banks, one of which, occupying a central position, trends from the Frith of Forth, Scotland, in a N.E. direction, to a distance of 110 miles; others run from Denmark and Jutland upwards of 105 miles to the N.W.; while the greatest of all, the Dogger Bank, occupies the centre of the sea, from lat. 54° 10' to 67° 24' N., and lon. 1° to 6° 7' E. The great oceanic tidal wave, which originates in the Atlantic, having swept the W. coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, enters the N. extremity of the North Sea, giving high water nearly simultaneously to the opposite shores of Scotland and Norway. Pursuing its course along the coasts of the former and of England, on which it strikes very directly, and with great force, it rules the tides as far S. as the Thames, making the tour of Great Britain in 18 hours. It determines also the tides of Belgium, from Ostend to Dunkirk; and does not cease to affect, though it does not rule, the tides of the continent through the channel. On entering the North Sea, on the N. of Scotland, the tidal wave does not exceed 12 feet, but gradually increases to 14, 16, 18, and on the Humber, to 20 feet; a difference of height depending on the figure of the shore, the form of the bottom, and the direction of incidence of the wave. The fisheries in this sea are extensive, as well on the Dogger Bank, celebrated for its cod fishery, as on all the shores that bound it: they are still greater at its N. extremity, in the direction of the Orkney and Shetland Isles.

NORTH SEARS/MONT, a post-village in Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH SEARSPORT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH SEDGWICK, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH SEWICKLEY, a post-township in the N. part of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on Beaver River. Pop. 1018.

NORTH SHAPLEIGH, (shap'lee,) a post-office of York co., Maine.

NORTH SHEFFIELD, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

NORTH SHELDON, a post-office, Wyoming co., New York.

NORTH SHENANGO, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 825.

NORTH SHERBURNE, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

NORTH SHORE, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

NORTH SIDNEY, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH SLIPPERY ROCK, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2254.

NORTH SMITHFIELD, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH SOMERS, (sŭm'ers,) a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

NORTH SPARTA, a post-office, Livingston co., New York.

NORTH SPENCER, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 63 miles W. by S. of Boston.

NORTH SPRING, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

1360

NOR

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

NORTH STAMFORD, a post-village in Fairfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles S.E. by E. of New Haven.

NORTH STAR, a post-office, Washington co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH STAR, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

NORTH STEPHENTOWN, (stee'pŭn-tŭwn,) a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

NORTH STERLING, a post-office, Cayuga co., New York.

NORTH STOCK/HOLM, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York, located at Knapp's Station, on the Northern Railroad, 3 miles from Potsdam.

NORTH STONINGTON, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, 17 miles N.E. of New London. Pop. 1036.

NORTH STRABANE, (stră-băn') a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1210.

NORTH STRAFFORD, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

NORTH STUKELEY, stŭk'lee, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, 24 miles W. of Sherbrooke, and 68 miles from Montreal. Pop. of the township, about 2100.

NORTH SUDBURY, (sŭd'bŭr-) a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 23 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTH SULPHUR, a post-office of Fannin co., Texas.

NORTH SWANSEA, swan'see, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts, 46 miles S. by W. of Boston.

NORTH TEWKSBURY, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 25 miles N.N.W. of Boston.

NORTH THETFORD, a post-village of Orange co., Vermont, with a station on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 3 miles from Thetford.

NORTH TOWANDA, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH TROY, a post-office of Orleans co., Vermont.

NORTH TROTRO, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S.E. of Boston.

NORTH TURNBRIDGE, a post-office, Oxford co., Vermont.

NORTH TURNER, a post-village in Turner township, Oxford co., Maine, on Martin's Stream, which enters Seventy Mile River, an affluent of the Androscoggin. It contains 1 store, a large shoe factory, saw and grist mill, shingle machine, carding-mill, and machinery for carriages and sleighs. Pop. about 200.

NORTH TURNER BRIDGE, a post-village in Turner township, Oxford co., Maine, on the Androscoggin, which is here crossed by a toll bridge. It contains a store, and 100 inhabitants.

NORTH TWO RIVER, of Missouri, a small stream rising in the N.E. part of the state, and flowing through Marion co., into the Mississippi, 3 miles above Marion City. The South Two River enters the Mississippi, half a mile farther down.

NORTHUMBERLAND, northŭm'ber-land, (L. *Northumbria*), the most N. county of England, having N.W. Scotland, and E. the North Sea. Area 1962 square miles, or 1,197,440 acres, about 150,000 of which are arable. Pop. in 1851, 303,568. Surface in the W. occupied by the Cheviot Mountains and by wild moorlands, spurs of which stretch eastward through the county, but are separated by fine valleys, which on the E. coast expand into broad level tracts. Coast line in parts very bold and rugged; in other parts indented by noble estuaries. Chief rivers, the Tyne, Coquet, Alne, Blyth, Wansbeck, and Till. The principal mineral is coal, for the export of which, this county is pre-eminently noted. Lead and iron are also wrought. Manufactures chiefly confined to Newcastle. The Newcastle and Carlisle, Great North of England, Newcastle and Berwick, and Caledonian Railways traverse this county, and many small railways connect the coal-pits with the rivers. Principal towns, Newcastle, Tyne-mouth, North Shields, Alnwick, Hexham, and Morpeth. The N. and S. divisions of the county each send 2 members to the House of Commons, and its boroughs (exclusive of Berwick) send 4 members. Under the Britons Northumberland formed part of the confederacy of the Brigantes; under the Heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of Northumbria. After the conquest, it was granted to the illustrious family of Percy, to a descendant of whom, through a female branch, it still gives the title of Duke.—Adj. and inhab. **NORTHUMBRIAN**, northŭm'bri-ən.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 800 square miles. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River washes its W. border, and the North Branch of that river flows through the middle; these two, uniting at Northumberland, form the Susquehanna proper. It is also drained by Shamokin, Mahanoy, and Mahantango Creeks. The southern part of the county is traversed by barren mountain ridges, named Shamokin Hill, Mahanoy and Line Mountains. Some of the valleys are highly productive. Extensive beds of anthracite coal are worked near Shamokin, in the S.E. part. Iron ore and limestone are abundant. The North Branch Canal passes through the county, and connects near Sunbury with the West Branch Canal. A railroad extends from the coal-mines of Shamokin to the county seat; and a rail

road is now in progress of construction from Sunbury to Erie on one hand, and to Philadelphia on the other. Organized in 1772, and named from Northumberland, a county of England. Capital, Sunbury. Pop. 23,272.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay and on the estuary of the Potomac River, has an area of 150 square miles. Its eastern outline is indented by several inlets, two of which are called the Coan and Wicomico Rivers. The surface is somewhat undulating, and the soil of medium quality. Formed in 1648. Capital, Heathsville. Pop. 7346; of whom 3591 were free, and 3755 slaves.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post-village and township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut River, and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, about 110 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 429.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post-township on the E. border of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, intersected by the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, 40 miles N. by E. of Albany. Pop. 1775.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post-borough of Point township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, is built on the point of land formed by the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna River, one mile above Sunbury. This town occupies one of the most beautiful situations in the state, combining the charms of river and mountain scenery in a high degree. It contains a town-hall, 5 churches, 1 bank, and an academy. A handsome bridge crosses the river here. Railroads have been commenced which will connect the town with the principal markets of the state. Pop. in 1850, 1041; in 1853, 1100.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Canada West, lying upon the N. shore of Lake Ontario, comprises an area of 730 square miles. Rice Lake is in the N. part of this county, and numerous small streams flow thence to Lake Ontario. The county is intersected by 2 railroads leading from Peterborough to Lake Ontario, and one leading from Kingston to Toronto. Capital, Cobourg. Pop. 31,229.

NORTHUMBERLAND, an extensive maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is drained by the beautiful river Miramichi, forming at its mouth the extensive harbor of the same name. The river is 9 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for vessels of the largest class 30 miles. Northumberland is one of the best watered and most heavily timbered counties in New Brunswick, and its commerce, already extensive, is annually increasing. Capital, Miramichi. Pop. in 1851, 15,064.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county of New South Wales, East Australia, having on the N. the Hunter River, 8 the Hawkesbury River, and on the E. the ocean. Area 2342 square miles. Pop. 13,335. Surface mountainous. Coal is a highly important product, and exported from Newcastle, on the Hunter; besides which town, this county contains Maitland, Singleton, Morpeth, &c. It returns 2 members to the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, 1 for the county, and 1 for its boroughs.

NORTHUMBERLAND INLET, British North America, a bay W. of Cumberland Island, and N. of Frobisher Strait, its entrance in lat. 65° N., lon. 65° W.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, are off the E. coast of Australia; lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 150° E.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT, of British North America, separates Prince Edward's Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

NORTHUMBRIA. See **NORTHUMBERLAND**.

NORTH UNION, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH UNION, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

NORTH UNIONTOWN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

NORTH URBANA, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

NORTH UXBRIDGE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

NORTH VASSALBOROUGH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH VERNON, a post-office, Shiawassee co., Michigan.

NORTH VERNON, a village of Vernon township, Jennings co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, where it is crossed by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about 25 miles from Cincinnati.

NORTH VILLAGES, a village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 15 miles from Worcester.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River.

NORTHVILLE, a thriving post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 2 miles E. of Cayuga Lake, and 20 miles S. by W. of Auburn. The name of the post-office is King's Ferry.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, on the Sacandaga River, 55 miles N.W. of Albany.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

NORTHVILLE, a village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 5 miles from Bridgewater.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Plymouth township, Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. branch of Rouge River, 27 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. The extensive water-power of

the river gives motion to mills and factories of various kinds. The village has several churches.

NORTHVILLE, post-township, La Salle co., Illinois. P. 951.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, near Fox River, 65 miles S.W. of Chicago.

NORTH WAKEFIELD, (wák/feeld,) a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH WALDOBOROUGH, a post-village of Lincoln co., Maine, 25 miles E.S.E. of Augusta.

NORTH WALES. See **WALES**.

NORTH WARDSBOROUGH, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont. It has manufactures of leather, cabinetware, and carriages.

NORTH WASHINGTON, a post-office, Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH WASHINGTON, a village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.E. by E. of Butler.

NORTH WASHINGTON, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg.

NORTH WATERFORD, (wá/ter-fórd,) a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH WAYNE, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH WEARE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, 19 miles from Manchester.

NORTH-WEST, a post-township, forming the N.W. extremity of Williams co., Ohio. Pop. 343.

NORTH-WEST, a township, Orange co., Indiana. P. 1245.

NORTH-WEST BRIDGEWATER, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH-WESTERN, a post-office, Oneida co., New York.

NORTH-WEST MINE, a post-office of Houghton co., Michigan.

NORTH-WEST RIVER BRIDGE, a post-office of Norfolk co., Virginia.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, the name originally given to the Territory of Wisconsin.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, the name sometimes applied to British America, W. of Canada, the great lakes and Moose River.

NORTH WETHERSFIELD, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, wá/móth, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the South Shore Railroad, 18 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has several boot and shoe factories.

NORTH WHARTON, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH WHITE CREEK, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 36 miles N.E. of Albany. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and several stores and factories. Pop. about 800.

NORTH WHITEFIELD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH WHITEHALL, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N.W. of Allentown. Pop. 2455.

NORTH-WICH, a market-town of England, co. and 17½ miles E.N.E. of Chester, on the river Weaver and the Grand Trunk Canal. Pop. in 1851, 1377. It has a large ancient church, grotesquely decorated, a grammar school, a union workhouse, branch bank, large dock-yards for building flats employed in carrying salt, with very extensive manufactures and exports of that article obtained from contiguous mines, and very productive brine springs.

NORTH WILNA, a post-village of Wilna township, Jefferson co., New York, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Watertown.

NORTH WILTON, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NORTH WILTON, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH WINDHAM, a post-office, Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH WINDHAM, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 30 miles E. by S. of Hartford.

NORTH WINFIELD, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

NORTH WOBURN, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

NORTHWOLD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NORTH WOLFBOROUGH, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTHWOOD, a parish of the Isle of Wight.

NORTHWOOD, a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 20 miles E. of Concord. Pop. 1308.

NORTHWOOD, a village of Logan co., Ohio, 64 miles N.W. of Columbus, contains a college and female seminary.

NORTH WOODBERRY, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1836.

NORTH WOODSTOCK, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 40 miles E.N.E. of Hartford.

NORTH WRETHAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Norfolk County Railroad, 23 miles from Boston.

NORTH YARMOUTH, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, on Casco Bay, 44 miles S. by W. of Augusta, intersected by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. Pop. 1121.

NORTON, a village and parish of England, co. of Derby, 4 miles S. by E. of Sheffield, has a fine old church of the 15th century, Wesleyan and Unitarian chapels. Sir Francis 1861

NOR

Chantrey, the sculptor, was born and is buried at Norton. Pop. in 1851, 1908.

NORTON, a village and parish of England, co. and 16 miles N.E. of York, on the Derwent, opposite to Malton. Pop. 1644.

NORTON, a township of England, co. of Hereford.

NORTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, forming a suburb of New Malton, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Derwent.

NORTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

NORTON, a township of Essex county, Vermont, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

NORTON, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Taunton Branch Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Boston. It contains a thriving female seminary, and has manufactures of cotton goods and other articles. Pop. 1960.

NORTON, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Whetstone River, 34 miles N. of Columbus.

NORTON, a township of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 1479.

NORTON, a township in the N.W. part of Ottawa co., Michigan.

NORTON-HAVANT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NORTON-BISHOPS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NORTON-BRIZE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NORTON-BY-KEMSEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

NORTON-CANES, *nor/ton-kānz*, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

NORTON-CANON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

NORTON-CENTRE, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio, 120 miles N.E. of Columbus.

NORTON-CHIPPING, a parish, borough, and market-town of England, co. and 20 miles N.N.W. of Oxford. Pop. of borough in 1851, 2932. The town consists of one large street, with a fine Gothic church, free grammar school, and almshouse. Three miles W. are some curious Druidical remains.

NORTON-DISNEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NORTON-EAST, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NORTON-FITZ-WARREN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NORTON HILL, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

NORTON-HOOK, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NORTON-IN-HALES, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NORTON-KINGS. See *KING'S NORTON*.

NORTON-LINDSEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NORTON-MAL-REWARD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NORTON-MAN-DEVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NORTON-MID-SOMER, a village and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 9 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. 3509.

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

NORTON-PUDDING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NORTON SOUND, a large inlet of Behring Sea, Russian America, between lat. 62° and 65° N., and lon. 161° and 167° W. It is formed by Cape Rodney on the N., and Cape Romanoff on the S., between which its width is 200 miles. It penetrates inland for about 200 miles, gradually narrowing till it terminates almost in a point. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778.

NORTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

NORTON ST. PHILIP, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles S.S.E. of Bath.

NORTON-SUB-COURSE, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

NORTONSVILLE, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

NORTON-TALGATE, an extra parochial district of England, co. of Middlesex, 1½ miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMBDON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NORTONVILLE, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan, about 96 miles N.W. of Lansing.

NORUEGA, a country of Europe. See *NORWAY*.

NORUNGA, *no-rūng/gā*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province and district of Bahar, 80 miles S.S.W. of Patna.

NORUNGBAD, *no-rūng-gā-bād*, a town of British India, Upper Provinces, district and 5 miles S.E. of Mathura.

NORVAL, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 31 miles W. of Toronto, and 34 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

NORVEGE and **NORVEGIA**. See *NORWAY*.

NORVEGIEN, **NORVEGIANO**. See *NORWAY*.

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NORWELL, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

NORWALK, *nor/wōk*, a river of Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound, a few miles below Norwalk.

NORWALK, a post-borough and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on both sides of Norwalk River, at the junction of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad with the New York and New Haven Railroad, 32 miles W.S.W. of New Haven. Vessels drawing 6 feet of water come up to the borough. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and a Union school numbering some 600 pupils, with one of the finest edifices in the state. Manufacturing of various kinds is carried on in the township, which, in 1850, had a population of 4651.

NORWALK, a handsome post-village and township, capital of Huron county, Ohio, on the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo Railroad, 100 miles N. by E. of Columbus. The village extends along a sandy ridge, and is built principally on a single street, which is shaded with a double row of maple trees. Much taste is displayed in the construction of churches and private residences. The village is also noted for its educational advantages; the Norwalk Institute and the Norwalk Female Seminary are well-conducted and flourishing institutions. It contains 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and the machine-shops of the railroad company. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2613; of the village, 1440; in 1853, about 1600.

NORWALK LIGHT, at the entrance of Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut. Lat. 41° 2' 50" N., lon. 73° 25' 35" W.

NORWAY, *nor/wā*, (Nor., Dan. and Sw. *Norge*, *noa/gā*; Ger. *Norwegen*, *nor/wā'ghen*; Dutch, *Noorwegen*, *nōn/wā'ghen*; Fr. *Norvège* or *Norwège*, *nor'vāsh'*; Sp. *Noruega*, *nor-wā/gā*; It. *Norvegia*, *nor-vā'jē-ā*; L. *Norvegia*; anc. *Nerigonia*?) a country forming the N.W. extremity of Europe, and occupying the N.W. and W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula.

It extends from lat. 51° to 71° 11' 40" N., and from lon. 3° 50' to 30° 50' E.; bounded on the N.E. by Russian Lapland, E. by Sweden, and washed on all other sides by the sea—by the Arctic Ocean on the N., the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea on the N.W. and W., and by the Skager-Rack on the S. It is remarkable among all the countries of Europe for its great length in proportion to its breadth; from the Naze or Cape Lindesnaes on the S., to a point adjoining the North Cape, the length from S.S.W. to N.N.E. is about 1080 miles; greatest breadth, measured nearly on the parallel of 60°, is about 275 miles; but, towards the N., its breadth in some places is contracted to 20 miles; area estimated at 123,366 square miles.

The coast-line consists, for the most part, of bold precipitous cliffs; and is remarkable, both for the innumerable islands by which it is lined, and the bays or fords, which deeply indent it in all directions, but generally from W. to E., in the direction in which the great ocean-wave is dashed upon it. The chief of these are—from S. to N., the Bukke-fjord, Hardanger, Trondhjem, Salten, Ofoden, Porsang, and Varanger fords. The most extensive gulf on the S. coast is that of Christiania. Numerous peninsulas separate the fords; among the most remarkable of which are Cape Nord-Kyn on the N., and Cape Stadt on the W. coast. Some of the fords form excellent harbors; but the immense number of mountainous islands and rocky islets which border the coast, render access difficult. The largest of these archipelagoes are the Loffoden Islands, separated from the continent by the Vest-fjord; and, further N., the islands of Margerø, Sorø, Ringvalse, Hvalø, and Senjen. Between these island groups and the continent, there is a wide passage for coasting vessels.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The surface of Norway is very mountainous, particularly in the W. and N., where, in many places, are lofty summits, rising abruptly from the surrounding levels; but mountain chains, properly so called, have no existence, and the true character of the surface is that of a series of elevated plateaus, from which mountain masses rise with the greatest irregularity, and so isolated from each other, that it is impossible to point out any central axes of which the other mountains in their vicinity can be considered as ramifications. The plateaus referred to seem to admit of being reduced to six:—1. The Plateau of Finmark. 2. The Plateau of Nordland and Trondhjem, extending to the Trondhjem fjord and Lake Storsjön. Its loftiest summits are in the vicinity of the icy mountain of Sulitelma, the top of which is 6342 feet high. Though not one of the loftiest, yet one of the most remarkable-looking mountains in this plateau, is that of Kilhorn, shooting up in a pyramidal form, with a bare-jagged, and sharp peak; at about three-fourths of its height occurs a large perforation, producing a very extraordinary effect when the sun is seen streaming through it. 3. The Dovrefield Plateau, with its lofty peaks of Sneekatten, (8115 feet,) Skrimkolla, Stenkolla, and Nunnstul, the lowest of which is nearly 7000 feet in elevation. 4. The Plateau of Langfeld, containing the Gakkluppigen, stated by De La Roquette to be about 8785 feet high, making it the loftiest in the Scandinavian Peninsula, though this distinction has hitherto been assigned to Skagtøls tind, 8390 feet in height. The Hornelen is a curious isolated mass, terminating in a

sharp, jagged peak, 2705 feet high, and nearly overhanging the sea, at the E. extremity of the island of Bremanger. 5. The Plateau of Fillefield, situated between the Sogne-Fiord, the Valley of Valdre, the fiords of Rand Tyri and Christiania, the Skager-Rack, and the German Ocean. This plateau is much less elevated than the others already mentioned; the whole country gradually slopes from the N., towards the E. and S.E. and ultimately subsiding so much as in some places to assume the appearance of moderately elevated plains. Its loftiest summits—the Skogshorn, Høglofateg, and Gousta—are all about 6000 feet; and several others exceed 5000 feet; but the average height is very much lower. 6. This, which may be called the East Plateau, lying still more in the direction of the general slope, is the lowest of all, and is continued into Sweden, where its direction may be traced by the chain of lakes which stretch across that country, and by several wide valleys, with so little declivity as to render the streams which water them comparatively sluggish. In general, however, the face of the country is rugged; the valleys are short and abrupt; and the streams, dashing down impetuously through rocky gorges, form numerous cascades; while the fiords, overhung by lofty precipices or towering forests, and the deep and extensive lakes, embosomed among the mountains, furnish alpine scenes of the wildest magnificence. Vast glaciers descend from the South Plateau; the largest of these are the Folgefonden, in Hardanger, lat. 60° N., which descends to 5100 feet, and the Snaebreen, N. of Sogne-Fiord. The only plains are those formed by the table-lands between the cliffs of Aggershuus and Bergen, which extend from 60 to 80 miles in length, and have an elevation of from 3600 to 4620 feet. The isolated mountain peaks on these table-lands rise far above the snow line. The principal valleys are confined to the E. side of the peninsula; the longest is the Osterdal, watered by the Glommen, which, with its continuation, the Söli and Oudal, is 280 miles in length. The next in extent and the most fertile, is the Guldbrandsdal, watered by the Lougen. Narrow belts between the coasts, and the commencement of the plateaus, are the only low lands in Norway; the most extensive of these surrounds the Gulf of Trondhjem.

Geology and Minerals.—The prevailing rocks of Norway are gneiss and mica-slate, of which all the loftier mountains are composed. Granite is of comparatively rare occurrence. On some of the plateaus, blocks of conglomerate occupy a large part of the surface. Porphyry, argillaceous schist, and limestone occur, but in very limited quantities; and rocks of volcanic formation are so rare, that their existence was at one time altogether denied. It would seem, however, that trap, apparently formed out of ancient lava, is met with; and some geologists have even thought that they have discovered visible traces of volcanoes. The minerals are both numerous and abundant; and where the means of transport exist, can generally be worked to great advantage, both from the facilities which the nature of the ground affords for draining mines, without expensive engines, and the inexhaustible supplies of fuel furnished by the forests; the very refuse of which, after the finer timber has been carried away, thus forms an item of no small value. The only mines in operation are those of silver, copper, iron, cobalt, and chrome. The chief product is iron, the mines of which are situated mostly in the Gulf of Christiania; the silver-mine of Kongsberg is, at present, one of the richest in Europe, and, next to the copper-mine of Roraa, the most important in the kingdom. The other minerals worthy of notice are alum and marble.

Rivers and Lakes.—The short distance at which the W. slope of the E. plateau lies from the W. coast, leaves little room for the development of large rivers, but gives rise to an immense number of minor streams, which proceed directly to the shore, or the numerous fiords which penetrate it. On the E. slope, again, the streams do little more than commence their course in Norway, and do not properly assume the character of rivers till they have run a considerable part of their course in Sweden. Owing to this, Norway cannot claim any large river as exclusively her own. The few that are of importance have a S. direction, in accordance with the general slope already referred to, and discharge themselves into the Skager-Rack; of these, the most deserving of notice are the Glommen, and its affluent the Lougen; the Beina, Lauven, Skien-Nid, and Torridal. Ships enter the mouths of some of these rivers for 5 or 10 miles, but none of them are navigable on account of numerous waterfalls, (*fos*), which all of them form: of these the more celebrated are the Sarpensfos on the Glommen, near Fredericksstad, and the Rukaufos, in the district of Telemarken, which falls 513 feet perpendicular. Vöringsfos, in the district of Hardanger, has a perpendicular fall of from 870 to 920 feet. The most important rivers in the N. are the Tana, which forms part of the boundary between Russia and Norway, and falls into the Arctic Ocean; and the Namsen, flowing into the Atlantic. The river systems of Norway are of the utmost importance in the economy of the country; the smaller streams are employed in driving the machinery of mines, corn and saw mills, and in floating timber to the larger rivers; these serve also as the chief means of com-

munication in winter, when they are covered with strong ice.

The same causes which prevent Norway from having large rivers are favorable to the formation of lakes; the isolated bases of the mountains constituting numerous and extensive reservoirs, in which the waters are, in the first instance, accumulated; accordingly, they are scattered over every part of the country. Among the principal may be mentioned the Rys Vand, Snaassen Vand, and Mikkon Vand. Many of them are situated at great elevations in the table-land; among these the Bygdinsee, from 15 to 20 miles long, is 3400 feet above the sea.

Climate.—Nearly one-third of the whole of Norway is situated within the frozen zone, and the northern extremity is within the region of perpetual snow. Various causes, however, contribute to modify the temperature. One of these is the great extent of sea-coast, and the large extent of surface occupied by water, and more especially by the fiords which are in immediate communication with the ocean; the temperature of which, naturally higher than that of the land during the season of winter, is further increased by the Gulf-stream, the influence of which is sensibly felt on the W. coast. The snow line is much higher here than in corresponding latitudes in other countries: in lat. 61° it is 5500 feet; and in lat. 70°, 3500 feet above the sea. In Siberia, the cultivation of grain ceases at lat. 60°; while in Norway it extends to lat. 70° N. The sea never freezes, even at North Cape, but the shallow water of the Skager-Rack is occasionally frozen in winter. The following Table gives the mean temperature at several places in Norway, in different latitudes, for the year, for the winter, and for the summer:—

	North Latitude.	Year.	Winter.	Summer.
North Cape	71°	52°·1	23°	44°
Trondhjem	63° 30'	40°	24°	56°
Ullensvang	60°	45°	30°	60°
Christiania	59° 54' 42"	42°	41°	60°

The year is nearly divided between winter and summer; spring is almost unknown, and the autumn is cold and rigorous; snow covers the ground from the beginning of November till the end of March. In January and February, the temperature is usually from 14° to 18°, and often as low as 2° Fahrenheit. Summer lasts from May to September, during which the temperature is often as high as 108° Fahrenheit. In the month of March the surface is strewn with ashes, earth, or sand, by which means the snow is melted, and from this process, combined with the great heat and the length of the day, 8 to 12 weeks are sometimes sufficient for sowing, ripening, and reaping, the crops in the interior. The climate of the W. coast, though milder than that of the S. or the interior, is deteriorated by excessive humidity; the W. wind, blowing over the Atlantic, carries moisture, which is intercepted by the mountains, and precipitated in the form of rain, to the amount of 80 inches annually; while the E. wind brings extreme drought.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—The large portion of the country situated within the limits of perpetual snow, and the sterile and rugged nature of a still larger portion, greatly limits the range of vegetation and of regular culture. Among trees, the pine tribe are the most numerous, and clothe the mountain slopes with magnificent forests. The fir, which is found in lat. 60° 20', at an elevation of 4000 feet; and the pine, (*pinus sylvestris*), form vast and valuable forests in Aggershuus, Christiansand, and Trondhjem. The forests of fir extend N. to the polar circle, and those of pine beyond it. The oak forms fine forests in the amts of Jarlsberg-Laurvig, and especially in Christiansand. The birch attains the highest northern latitude. Fruit trees are not indigenous in Norway, although the wild apple is common in the lower regions, and the cherry is widely distributed. Flowers are successfully cultivated in the gardens of the S. and W. Where, from the combined causes of a high latitude and great elevation, the ordinary pasture grasses become scanty, mosses supply their place, and furnish a valuable source of subsistence, and even of wealth, in the numerous herds of reindeer which they maintain.

The principal grain of Norway is barley, which is grown in the highest northern latitude, and at the greatest elevation: in lat. 59° 25', it is cultivated at a height of 2338 feet; the extreme limit of its culture is lat. 70°, but there it only ripens at an elevation of 65 to 100 feet; its profitable culture is confined to a narrow belt of coast land, and to the agricultural colonies of Molselv and Barodal, in Nordland. Rye is cultivated up to 60° N. latitude; oats to 68°; but wheat not beyond 64° N. latitude, and that only in the most favorable seasons. Another most valuable crop is potatoes, grown with success even in Finmark. Hemp and flax, particularly the latter, are generally cultivated; and in the S. part of the country, some tobacco is grown. The quantity of land capable of being brought under culture has been roughly estimated at one-sixth of the whole; yet, in 1845, according to the evi-

dence of official documents, the actual cultivation did not exceed 1-137th of the whole. Most of the land thus cultivated is of a light, sandy texture, which, even under good management, could not yield heavy crops; and under the antiquated routine which the Norwegians generally pursue, often fails to return much more than the seed. The grain raised, accordingly, falls very far short of the consumption; and the quantity which requires to be regularly imported has nearly doubled since 1799.

One of the most extensive and profitable branches of rural economy is the rearing of cattle, for which many parts of the country are well adapted. The inhabitants, like the Swiss, leave the villages, and spend the summer with their flocks and herds in the upper valleys. The breeds, however, are very inferior. The milk of the cows is said to be very rich, and enters largely into the food of the inhabitants; but the produce must be deficient, as both butter and cheese, as well as beef, form large and increasing articles of import. Sheep are less numerous than goats, but yield an abundance of coarse wool; swine appear not to be viewed with much favor. The horses are vigorous and sure-footed, but of a diminutive size; the ponies, in which large size is of less consequence, or is rather considered a drawback, are among the best of their kind, and are often exported to other countries. Another domestic animal of great value is the reindeer, which forms the principal stock of the N. provinces. The whole number in the country, in 1845, was 90,273; of which Finmark possessed 74,480. This, however, must necessarily be understood only of those domesticated; many still exist in a wild state, whose numbers, of course, cannot be known. The most destructive wild animals are the brown bear, wolf, and lynx; these, with the fox and others are hunted for their skins. The eagle is so destructive to sheep and lambs, that a private company is established for its extermination. Game of all kinds is abundant, and there are no game-laws. The chief objects of the chase are the deer, elk, reindeer, and hare; the seal, which abounds on all the coasts, the fish-otter; and among birds, the grouse and the capercaillie. The coast literally swarms with sea-fowl: the wild geese and elder duck are numerous; the swan appears on the S. coast in winter, and ducks of various kinds abound on the coasts and in the lakes and rivers. In the small uninhabited isles off the N. coast, vast numbers of the eggs of sea-fowl are procured.

The fisheries of Norway are of very great value. Whales still occasionally appear; but are too few to be of much economical importance. A far more valuable source of revenue is furnished by the cod and herring fisheries, which have been estimated to yield a gross amount of nearly \$5,000,000. The cod fishery is carried on chiefly in the N.; the herring fishery, from the point of Stadt, lat. 62° 10' N., and all along the coast to the S. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon and salmon-trout, and make Norway one of the best angling countries in the world. There are extensive beds of oysters on all the coasts, and the pearl oyster is found in many of the rivers.

Manufactures.—Manufactures have made very little progress. Cotton, woollen, flax, and silk tissues, are produced to some extent, but only for home use, and there are several large tobacco-factories and sugar-refineries. Brandy-distilleries and saw-mills are the only extensive branches of industry; next to these are forges and metal foundries, the produce of which is exported in a raw state, except what is used in the manufacture of arms at Kongsberg, and in the manufactures of iron wire and nails. The manufactures of cloth, linen, and cotton, as well as the preparation of skins and leather, are almost entirely domestic. The other manufactures comprise those of glass, paper, oil, gunpowder, soap, tobacco, and sugar refining. Owing to the difficulty of transport, all the seats of industry, and the only towns, are on the coast, and chiefly on the Gulf of Christiania. Ship-building is actively carried on in the ports.

Commerce.—In the middle ages, the commerce of Norway consisted exclusively in the exportation of fish, and this is still the most important article of trade. Next to this is the export of timber, which was commenced by the Dutch in the 16th century; and, lastly, the products of the mines and metal forges. The timber exported annually amounts to 200,000 lasts, value 1,685,000 dollars. Holland is now the chief market for Norwegian timber. Fish is exported from all the towns on the W. coast, but Bergen is the chief entrepôt. The most important branches of this trade are dried fish, and salted herrings. The export of mineral products is less than might be expected, from the number of mines: the principal are, iron, copper, and silver. The chief imports are grain, butter, beef, various tissues of wool, cotton, flax, and silk; raw wool, hemp and flax, salt, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wine, brandy, and vinegar. This trade is chiefly concentrated in the towns of Bergen, Christiania, and Trondhjem, though Drammen, Christiansand, and Arendal, likewise have a considerable share; and employs, in addition to foreign shipping, about 2730 Norwegian vessels of all sizes, carrying about 100,000 tons. This was the amount in 1845; but as the number of vessels in 1816 was only 1640, and the increase has ever since continued

without interruption, a considerable addition to the number must have been made since 1816. Besides the shipping trade an internal trade of great importance is carried on with Sweden. The following Table gives the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at ports in Norway, in each of the following years:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1845	7797	805,850	7866	808,062
1846	8715	858,923	8893	831,812
1847	8520	864,582	8580	846,990
1848	7754	745,166	7727	722,897
1849	7969	772,855	8160	806,766

Commerce in the interior of the country is greatly impeded for want of means of communication; none of the rivers are navigable except near their mouths. Good roads exist only between the towns of the S. coast and the principal valleys in Nordland and Finmark: the usual communication is by sea. Among the numerous islands on the W. coast, there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated *Mäl-Ström*, or *Mäl-Ström*, the danger from which has been greatly exaggerated, since it can, except at particular times, be passed over even by open boats. Regular communications have successively been established between the principal towns on the coast from Christiania to Hammerfest, and steam vessels ply in the Gulf of Christiania, and on the Lakes of Mjösen and Tyrifjord. Norway has a national discount bank, established in 1817, which has the exclusive right of issuing paper money.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Norway is divided into five provinces or dioceses, subdivided into seventeen bailiwicks. These, with their area, population, &c., are exhibited in the following Table.

Provinces or Dioceses.	Amts or Bailiwicks.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in 1845.	Chief Towns.
Aggershus or Christiania	Aggershus . . .	2,027	100,432	Christiania
	Smaalshoen . . .	1,686	73,472	Friedrichshall
	Hedemarken . . .	10,340	67,118	
	Christiansand . . .	10,475	102,730	
	Bunkerud . . .	5,800	83,918	Drammen
Christiansand	Jarlsberg-Laurvig . . .	896	63,070	Laurvig
	Bradsberg . . .	5,419	72,891	Skien
	Nedanes . . .	4,650	53,932	Arendal
	Mandal . . .	2,069	61,918	Christiansand
	Stavanger . . .	3,540	78,210	Stavanger
Bergen . .	Sondre Bergenhus . . .	5,824	116,969	Bergen
	Nordre Bergenhus . . .	6,763	77,974	
	Romsdal . . .	6,058	81,314	Christiansand
Trondhjem	Sondre Trondhjem . . .	7,210	89,519	Trondhjem
	Nordre Trondhjem . . .	8,432	66,519	
Tromsø . .	Nordland . . .	14,337	65,512	
	Finmark . . .	77,412	43,938	Tromsø
		128,298	1,378,271	

Government.—Norway is a limited hereditary monarchy, united with Sweden as a free, independent indivisible kingdom, under one common male sovereign, of the Lutheran, or, as it is called, Evangelical Lutheran religion. The legislative assembly, or, as it is called, *Storting*, (from *stor*, great, and *thing*, court,) is elected by the citizens possessing a certain qualification, and exists for three years, when a new election must take place. It is subdivided into two chambers—one, consisting of one-fourth of the members, and called the *Lagthing*; and the other, of the remaining three-fourths, and called the *Odelsting*. These chambers meet separately, and each nominates its own president and secretary. Every bill must originate in the Odelsting, but may be proposed either by the members or by the government. The veto of the king becomes ineffectual against any measure which has been adopted without modification by three successive storthings.

Revenue, Army, &c.—The revenue and expenditures for 1854 were each estimated at \$3,200,000. The customs yield about \$2,000,000. The debt amounted to \$9,661,000. The army at the above date numbered 23,484 men. The navy comprises 4 frigates, 4 corvettes, and 7 smaller vessels, besides 5 steamers and 130 gunboats.

Religion and Education.—The Lutheran is the religion of the state, and is professed by the great body of the people. Other religionists are tolerated, although Jews and Jesuits are excepted. The government offices are open only to members of the Established church. Education is very generally diffused, and is conducted on a national system, according to which gratuitous instruction, of an elementary kind, is placed within the reach of all capable of receiving it; and all children, of seven years complete, in towns, and eight years in the country, are required to be in attendance at school till confirmation, which usually takes place between the ages of 14 and 17. The law forbids the marriage of any one who cannot procure a certificate of confirmation, and this

is only given to those who can read. Every individual of the age of 20 not confirmed, is liable to be sent to a house of correction to receive the necessary instruction. The schools, designated by the name of *almus skoler*, or people's schools, are stationed in all towns and parishes. In towns, the instruction is not only elementary, but, in certain degrees, is superior. In the country, the instruction is only elementary; but in the schools themselves, an important distinction is made, some being what is called *fast skoler*, or stationary schools, and others, *omgangs skoler*, or ambulatory schools. The latter, as their name implies, shift about at certain periods of the year from place to place, in the more thinly-peopled and isolated districts; and thus have the effect of bringing education to those who, but for this wise and benevolent arrangement, would be doomed to live without it. The towns possess, in addition to these people's schools, what are called middle schools, middle and royal schools, burgher schools, Latin or learned schools, in all of which superior instruction is given. There are also four cathedral schools; one each in the towns of Christiania, Bergen, Trondheim, and Christiansand. There is a military school at Christiania, and a school of marine at Frederikshavn. Six normal schools are supported by the state. At the head of all the educational establishments is the University of Christiania, at which complete courses of lectures are delivered, to qualify for the different learned professions, and the higher grades of official employments. There are excellent public libraries, museums, and scientific collections in the different towns. There are hospitals in all the principal towns and in the provinces. Each commune is bound to maintain its own poor, and mendicity is punished as a crime. The state maintains magazines of reserve for grain, which is supplied to the inhabitants on payment of a fixed amount of interest.

Inhabitants, &c.—The population of Norway is divided as follows:—Norwegians Proper or Normænd, 1,309,582; Finns or Lapons, 14,464; and Qvaens, 4425. The Norwegians Proper are generally tall and vigorous, and distinguished by the lightness of their hair, particularly in childhood. They show a strong passion for a sea-life, and make excellent sailors; in this respect proving themselves the descendants of those who, under their sea-kings, equipped powerful fleets, and spread the terror of their name over all the shores of Northern Europe. Their most marked national virtues are, high regard for the laws, love of liberty, and respect for religion, unalloyed by degrading superstition. The Finns or Lapons dwell in Nordland, and more especially in Finmark, and bear little resemblance to the Norwegians Proper. Qvaens, though dwelling in the same localities with the Finns, are very easily distinguished from them both by physical features and habits; being generally tall and well-proportioned, and remarkable for their cleanliness. A vice, common to all these classes, is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. The Norwegian language, which is sometimes represented as merely a Danish dialect, justly claims for itself a more venerable origin, and is radically identical with the Icelandic, which still bears so much affinity to it, that, in some districts of Norway, the inhabitants have no difficulty in reading and understanding Icelandic books. In other districts, where Danish or Swedish influence has prevailed, the language has become so adulterated as almost to lose its original character. No works of very high reputation have appeared in it, unless it be allowed to claim the writers of Iceland, which having been originally settled from Norway, must also have derived its language from it. The principal literary productions of Norway are periodicals.

History.—The early history of the Norwegians is enveloped in fable. The historic period commences with the reign of Harald, Harfagar, or Haarfagar, who died in 933. His son Erick, surnamed Blöðøxe, (Bloody Axe,) because of his cruelties was ultimately driven from the throne, and found an asylum with Athelstan of England. His crown was seized by his brother, Hako I., who was brought up in England with Athelstan, and had embraced Christianity. He governed wisely, and, for the most part, peacefully, enacting many valuable laws; and, though he failed in a direct attempt to make his subjects renounce paganism, undoubtedly paved the way for its final overthrow. The first distinguished name which occurs among his successors, is that of Magnus I., surnamed Den Gode, (the Good,) the son of St. Olaf and Alfild, an English lady of distinguished birth. He was called to the throne, by election, in 1036; and having, in 1042, succeeded also to the throne of Denmark, united both under one monarchy. He possessed great talents, military and civil, and studied the interests of his subjects. On his death the crowns of Norway and Denmark were again separated.

In the 12th century, the Norwegians had carried the terror of their arms to distant lands and islands; and swayed the sceptre not over Norway merely, but over many parts of the coasts of Britain and the adjacent islands, more especially the Orkneys, on the N., and the Hebrides on the N.W. of Scotland. In the time of Magnus IV., who reigned towards the close of the 13th century, the Hebrides and the Isle of Man were ceded to the Scottish King, Alexander III. In 1319, the crowns of Norway and Sweden became, for a short

time, united in the person of Magnus V. The next name of importance among the sovereigns of Norway is that of Erick of Pomerania. He succeeded, by separate titles, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; and in 1397, was formally crowned king of the three kingdoms of the North. Soon after Sweden again became a separate kingdom; but the union between Denmark and Norway was drawn closer and closer, very much to the disadvantage of the latter, which was robbed of its rights, and ultimately degraded into a mere dependency of the former. Its subsequent history for a considerable period, becomes merely a part of that of Denmark.

When the coalition was formed against Napoleon, Sweden stipulated that, in the event of success attending the arms of the Allies, Norway should be united with her under one monarchy, a stipulation which was carried into effect in 1814, by the treaty of Kiel. The summary manner in which Norway was thus bartered away, could not but be extremely mortifying to its inhabitants, and a determination to resist was soon manifested. At a diet held at Eidsvold, and attended by deputies from all the districts, a limited monarchy, with a strong infusion of the democratic principle, was almost unanimously adopted as the form of government; and Christian Frederick, who had previously been the regent, and was presumptive heir to the throne of Denmark, accepted the crown. His obvious want of ability soon brought matters to a crisis; and the Swedish king, the renowned Bernadotte, who had used his military success with great moderation, having offered to accept the constitution of Eidsvold, with some slight modifications, all resistance to him ceased; and by the convention of Moss (August, 1814) the two crowns were declared indissolubly united, though each kingdom retained its separate constitution. His foreign origin, and inability to speak the language of Norway, notwithstanding the ability and justice of his measures, were serious obstacles to his popularity; but these have disappeared in the person of his son, Oscar I., who succeeded to the throne in 1844.—*Adj. NORWEGIAN*, nor-wee'jan, (Norw. *NORSK*, norsk; Fr. *NORVÉGIEN* or *NORVÉGIEN*, nor-vá-zhe-áin'; Ger. *NORWEGISCH*, nor-wá-ghish; Sp. *NORUEGO*, nor-wá-go; It. *NORWEGIAN*, nor-vá-je-d'no; L. *NORWEGIA/NUR*.) *Inhab.*—In English, French, Spanish, and Latin, the adjective is used also for the name of the inhabitants. (Norw. *NORMÆND*, nor-mænd, Ger. *NORWEGER*, nor-wá-gher.)

NORWAY, a post-village and township in Oxford co., Maine, 45 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Two papers are issued here. It has also manufactures of iron and other articles. Pop. 1903.

NORWAY, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, 20 miles N.E. of Utica. Pop. 1052.

NORWAY, a village of White co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River, 85 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

NORWAY, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

NORWAY, a post-village and township of Racine co., Wisconsin, about 80 miles E.S.E. of Madison. The plank-road from Milwaukee to Rochester passes near the village. P. 751.

NORWEGIA, *NORWÈGE*, *NORWÉGEN*. See *NORWAY*.

NORWEGIAN, *NORWEGISCH*, *NORWEGER*, &c. See *NORWAY*.

NORWEGIAN, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2642.

NORWICH, nor'rij, (anc. *Ventia Iovndrum*.) a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, and bishop's see of England, capital of the county of Norfolk, agreeably situated on the sloping banks of the Wensum, which is here crossed by nine bridges, and immediately below joins the Yare, 68 miles N.N.E. of London, with which it communicates by the Eastern Counties and the Eastern Union Railway. It was formerly surrounded by walls, fragments of which still exist, flanked with numerous towers, and entered by 12 gates. Owing to the quantity of ground occupied by gardens and orchards, Norwich has much more of a rural appearance, and covers a much larger area than is usual in places of the same magnitude. Numerous improvements have recently been effected, and many new streets and handsome rows of houses have risen up in different quarters, particularly in the suburbs beyond the precincts of the ancient walls; but taken as a whole, the city is still very indifferently built. Not a few of its streets are narrow, winding, and are either unpaved or paved badly; and the houses which line them, or rather overhang them, with their rude pointed gables, are generally of brick, and far more remarkable for their antiquity than for the merits of their architecture. An exception, however, should be made in favor of the marketplace, which ranks as one of the largest and finest in the kingdom.

Many of the public buildings are well deserving of notice. The Cathedral, founded in 1094, and originally Norman, though now exhibiting a somewhat incongruous mixture of styles, is a cruciform structure, with a lofty tower and spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts to the height of 315 feet. Few cathedrals surpass it in the imposing effect produced by its interior, in the grandeur of its roof, divided by 14 semicircular arches, and rendered almost unique by the 328 figures of scriptural subjects, elaborately sculptured upon it, and in the embellishments and dimensions of

Its cloisters. St. Peter's Church, Mancroft, a large and handsome cruciform structure of the 15th century, with a noble tower 98 feet high, containing a peal of 12 bells, is considered one of the finest in the kingdom. Besides the Cathedral and St. Peter's, Norwich possesses 40 churches, and about 22 Dissenting chapels. The other principal buildings are, the Castle, a noble feudal relic, originally founded by Uffa in 575, and greatly improved, first in 642 by Anna, and afterwards in 872 by Alfred the Great, finely situated near the centre of the city, on a lofty eminence with precipitous sides, and still surmounted by its massive donjon tower, but otherwise altered, to adapt it to its present use as a jail; the Shirehall, built on the inner vallum of the castle; the bishop's palace, and the deanery, large irregular piles adjoining the cathedral, and like it, approached through what is called the Erpingham Gate, a remarkable structure consisting of a lofty pointed arch, flanked with semi-octangular buttresses, and enriched with columns, mouldings, and 38 male and female statues in canopied niches; the Guildhall, a large building at the N.W. corner of the market, partly fitted up as a court-house, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held; St. Andrew's Hall, a noble fabric, originally the nave of the Church of the Black Friars' Convent, but now fitted up so as to form one of the largest and most splendid halls for municipal purposes in Great Britain, and adorned with a large and interesting collection of civic portraits. Among the institutions may be mentioned the New Jail and House of Correction, presenting a massive front, supported by rusticated Tuscan columns; the Workhouse, originally the choir of the Black Friars' Church; the Corn Exchange, a large building in the Grecian style; the Cavalry Barracks; the Theatre and Assembly Rooms, the Training College of schoolmistresses, and the Diocesan Training Institution; the Grammar School, situated within the precincts of the cathedral, and occupying what was formerly the charnel-house; the Government School, for modelling and design; the Children's Hospital, Norman's Charity, City Charity, British and Foreign, National, Infant, and various other schools; St. Giles', Doughty's, Cook's, and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals, the last occupying a spacious structure of red brick, well fitted up for the convenience and comfort of patients; the Lunatic and Blind Asylums; and the Infirmary. In addition to the benevolent endowments already mentioned, are numerous parochial, voluntary, and other charities. The city is the seat of a triennial musical festival. The literary and scientific institutions include a public library of about 18,000 volumes; a literary institution, with a well-selected library of about 11,000 volumes, a mechanics' institute, a young man's institute, a people's college, and a museum, occupying a handsome modern building, and possessed of several valuable collections. There are also several public gardens, bowling-green, &c.

The manufactures of Norwich are very extensive, and employ far the larger part of the population. Worsted goods, of which a coarse description appears to have been made even before the Norman conquest, were greatly improved by the arrival of Dutch and Flemish settlers at different times; and have ever since continued to form the most important staple of the town, though they have assumed a vast variety of forms, and become greatly intermixed with cotton, silk, and other materials. The leading articles at present are shawls, crapes, and bombazines; and to these may be added mousseline de laine and other imitations of French fabrics, light cotton goods, damask, camlets, gros de Naples, and Bandana handkerchiefs, and Paramatta cloth, by which bombazine has been greatly superseded. The looms employed in the town and neighborhood are estimated at upwards of 14,000. The other industrial establishments include extensive worsted factories, silk-mills, dye-works, corn-mills, vinegar works, breweries, iron foundries, &c. The trade, in addition to the large export furnished by the above manufactures, and by agricultural produce, consists of considerable imports, chiefly of wine and oil from the continent, and of yarn from Ireland. In carrying on this trade, facilities are afforded both by the railways already mentioned, by the river, navigated chiefly by wherries of from 16 to 40 tons, and by regular steamers to Yarmouth, and by the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, by means of which vessels of small tonnage have direct access to the town from the sea. The weekly market for cattle is the largest in the kingdom, with the single exception of that of London. The town contains a branch of the Bank of England, several private banks, and a large insurance company.

Norwich appears to have been founded in 446. On the departure of the Romans, it was seized by the Saxons; and in 576 had risen to be the capital of the kingdom of East Anglia. In 1002, it was attacked by the Danish fleet, commanded by Sweyn their king, captured, and laid in ashes. In 1328, the foundation of its prosperity was laid by Edward III., who made it a staple town for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, conferred upon it other important privileges, and induced great numbers of Flemings to settle in it. A still greater number arrived at a later period during the reign of Elizabeth; and the inhabitants, not only profiting by the lessons thus taught them, but improving upon them,

ultimately surpassed their masters, and made their manufactures famous throughout the world. Norwich has given birth to several distinguished individuals—among others, Dr. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Kay, and Dr. Samuel Clark, the celebrated divine. It sends 5 members to Parliament. Pop. in 1851, 68,706.

NORWICH, *nor'wich* or *nor'rich*, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 43 miles S.E. of Montpelier. It is the seat of Norwich University, founded in 1834, and has manufactures of boots and shoes, leather, and cabinet-ware. Pop. 1978.

NORWICH, a post-township in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 103 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 756.

NORWICH, a city and semi-capital of New London co., Connecticut, at the head of navigation on the Thames River, where it receives the Yantic, 13 miles N. of New London; lat. $41^{\circ} 33' N.$, lon. $72^{\circ} 7' W.$ This is a beautiful city, built on a steep acclivity facing the S., the edifices rising in terraces street above street, presenting a delightful appearance as approached by the river. It contains, besides the county buildings, a town-hall, high school, academy, about 16 churches, 6 banks, a savings institution having on deposit \$1,115,169, and 3 insurance companies. Several newspapers are published here. The confluent streams which here form the Thames, afford excellent water-power, which is extensively used in manufacturing. The principal articles produced are cotton and woollen goods, paper, iron, India rubber, cabinet ware, carriages, railroad cars, musical instruments, soap and candles, &c. The city has communication with the seaboard and interior by two lines of railway—the Norwich and Worcester, and the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroads. A line of steamers also ply daily between Allyn's Point, 7 miles below, and New York. Pop. of the township in 1830, 5179; 1840, 7239; 1850, 10,265; in 1855 about 12,500.

NORWICH, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Chenango co., New York, is situated on the Chenango River and Canal, 50 miles S.W. of Utica. The village is the largest in the county, and contains, besides the county buildings, 4 churches, an academy with about 200 students, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 32 stores, a noted manufactory of hammers, employing 50 hands, and a piano factory, turning out one instrument per day. Pop. of the township, 3615; of the village, estimated at 2000.

NORWICH, a post-village and township of McKean co., Pennsylvania, about 190 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. P. 265.

NORWICH, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 731.

NORWICH, a township in Huron co., Ohio. Pop. 676.

NORWICH, a thriving post-village of Union township, Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Central Ohio Railroad, and National Road, 74 miles E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. near 400.

NORWICH FALLS, Connecticut, a station on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 1 mile N. of Norwich.

NORWICH TOWN, a pleasant post-village of New London co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Norwich. In the centre is a large triangular public green, fronting which is the principal church. The village contains several manufactories.

NORWICHVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 95 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 17 miles from Woodstock. It contains several stores, hotels, and an iron foundry. Pop. about 450.

NORWOOD, a parochial chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex.

NORWOOD, **UPPER** and **LOWER**, two large villages of England, co. of Surrey, 6 miles S. of London, with a station on the London and Croydon Railway. United population 6046. They have numerous elegant villas, two handsome district churches, a large school of industry for destitute children from the metropolis, modern cemetery, and very beautifully laid out public gardens.

NORWOOD, a post-village in Stanley co., North Carolina.

NORWOOD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Peterborough, 30 miles N.N.E. of Peterborough.

NOS-BEH, *nos/bâ*, **NOSSI-BÉ**, *nos/see-bâ*, or **VARIOU-BÉ**, *vâ-re-oo/bâ*, an island off the N.W. coast of Madagascar, belonging to France, forming the N. entrance of the Bay of Passandava; lat. $13^{\circ} 20' S.$, lon. $48^{\circ} 20' E.$ It is the largest island on this part of the coast; has a finely diversified surface, and is evidently of volcanic formation. The best cultivated spots are along the shore, and produce rice, maize, potatoes, bananas, and manioc far beyond the wants of the inhabitants. Pop. 15,178.

NOSCHENRODE, (*Nüschenrode*), *nüş/en-ro'dch*, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, so near Wernigerode as to be properly its suburb. Pop. 1069.

NOSSA-SENHORA-DO-DESTERRO. See **DESTERRO**.

NOSSA SENHORA DA PENHA, *nos/sâ sên-yô/râ dâ pên-yâ*, or **TAPAQUE**, *tâ-pâ-zhees/pâ*, a village of Brazil, near Bahia.

NOSSEN, *nos/sên*, a town of Saxony, 19 miles W. of Dresden, on the Mulde, with a royal residence. Pop. 2040.

NOSS-HEAD, a bold rocky point on the E. coast of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 3½ miles N.E. of Wick. Under it is a vast cavern, and westward is a ruined stronghold of the former Earls of Caithness. It has a lighthouse in lat. 58° 28' 25" N., lon. 3° 3' 5" W., light revolving, elevation 175 feet.

NOSSI-BÉ, an island of Madagascar. See **NOB-BEH**.

NOSSI IBRAHIM, an island near Madagascar. See **SAINTE MARIE**.

NOSS-ISLAND, one of the Shetland Islands, E. of Bressay, and separated from it by a narrow and dangerous sound. Circumference about 6 miles.

NOTARESCO, *no-tá-rés'ko*, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 10 miles E.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1680.

NOTASULGA, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the railroad which leads from Montgomery to West Point, 4½ miles E.N.E. of the former.

NOTGROVE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NOTLEY, BLACK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NOTLEY, WHITE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NOTO, *no'to*, a city of Sicily, 16 miles S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 10,770. It is beautifully situated on a hill about 2 miles from the sea. It has several handsome churches and convents, a council-house, hospital, lyceum, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, oil, and sulphur, the produce of its neighborhood. About 3 miles W. of the town are ruins of an amphitheatre, and of a gymnasium, almost the only remains of ancient *Notum*, destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

NOTO, a town and a headland of Japan, island of Nippon.

NOTO, VAL DI, *vál dee no'to*, an old division of Sicily, comprising its S.E. portion.

NOTRE DAME, *no'tr dām*, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

NOTRE DAME BAY, on the N.E. coast of Newfoundland, is between lat. 49° 30' and 50° N., and lon. 55° and 56° W., bounded N. by Cape St. John.

NOTRE DAME DE BONDEVILLE, *no'tr dām deh bōnd'-veel*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Rouen. Pop. 1918.

NOTRE DAME DE CENILLY, *no'tr dām deh seh-nee'yee'*, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Coutances. Pop. 2000.

NOTRE DAME DE MONT, *no'tr dām deh mōne*, a village of France, department of Vendée, arrondissement of Les Sables. Pop. 2500.

NOTRE DAME DE LIESSE, *no'tr dām deh le-ess'*, a town of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Laon, near the left bank of the Souche. Pop. 1224.

NOTRE DAME DES MILLIERS, *no'tr dām dā meel'yā'* or *meel'yā'*, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, on the left bank of the Isère, 6 miles E. of Evian. Pop. 1030.

NOTTAWASAGA, *not-tā-wā-saw'gā*, a river of Canada West, district of Homa, after a N. course of more than 60 miles enters Nottawasaga Bay by an inlet at the S. end of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

NOTTAWA or **NOTTAWAY**, a post-township in the N.E. central part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 1226.

NOTTAWA or **NOTTAWAY CREEK**, of St. Joseph co., Michigan, flows into the St. Joseph River.

NOTTAWAY, Virginia, See **NOTTOWAY**.

NOTTERØE, (*Notterøe*), *no'ttē-rō'ē*, an island of Norway, in Christiansia-fjord, immediately S. of Tonsberg. Length 7 miles, average breadth 3 miles.

NOTTINGHAM, *not'ting-am*, or **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, *not'ting-am-shir*, otherwise called the County of **NOTTS**, a central county of England, having N. the county of York. Area, 822 square miles, or 526,080 acres, of which about 470,000 are estimated to be in grass, or arable. Pop. in 1851, 270,427. Surface, except in the vale of Trent, diversified with gentle hills, and here and there exhibiting considerable remains of its ancient famous royal forest, or Shire-wood. Principal rivers, the Trent, and its affluents, the Soar and Idle. Soil mostly a light sandy, or a rich clayey, loam. Limestone and coal are abundant. The county is the principal seat of the cotton hosiery and lace manufactures in England. It is traversed by branches of the North Midland, Sheffield and Lincoln, and Great Northern Railways. Chief towns, Nottingham, Newark, East Bedford, and Mansfield. It sends 10 members to the House of Commons; viz. 2 for the N. and 2 for the S. divisions of the county, and 6 for its boroughs. This county formed a part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

NOTTINGHAM, a parliamentary and municipal borough and manufacturing town of England, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, on the Leen, close to its junction with the Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, and also on the Nottingham Canal and the Midland Railway, 108 miles N.N.W. of London. It occupies a picturesque site on the broken declivities and at the foot of a sandstone rock overlooking the green meadows and vale of Trent; and, from whatever quarter it is approached, presents a striking and attractive appearance; its castle always forming a conspicuous object. The town, however, is on the whole very indifferently built; the houses, most of which are brick, being, especially in the central and ancient

quarters, huddled together in narrow streets, and often placed back to back. New streets and handsome villas have, however, recently risen up in all quarters, and are still continuing to spread with wonderful rapidity. The burgess-land of about 1000 acres, which formed a belt round the town, has recently been enclosed, under the General Enclosure Act, and part of it sold for building-ground; a large portion has, however, been reserved for pleasure-grounds, promenades, &c., and tastefully planted; and, in addition, 18 acres have been formed into an Arboretum for the use of the inhabitants, to whom it is open three days each week, free of charge. Considerable progress has already (1853) been made in supplying the Arboretum with plants, which are arranged alphabetically. The inhabitants have also the free use of a park of 130 acres, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, which is much resorted to as a promenade by all classes of the community. Another open space much frequented as a public resort is the market-place, which, covering a triangular area of nearly 6 acres, surrounded by lofty houses and arched shops, strikingly contrasts with the confined streets in its vicinity, and almost deserves the description given of it by Leland in the reign of Henry VIII., that "it is the fairest without exception in all England."

Among the public buildings, the most remarkable is the Castle, which crowns the summit of a precipitous rock rising 133 feet above the level of the meadows. Its naturally strong position appears to have marked it out for a fort in the time of the Danes, but it first assumed the form of a castle in the time of William the Conqueror, who erected it as a means of overawing and repressing the bold outlaws frequenting the recesses of the old forest. In the great civil war it was selected by Charles I. on which to erect his standard; and not long after, when he had evacuated it, it stood a memorable siege, and effectually resisted all the attempts of the Royalists to regain its possession. It was dismantled during the Protectorate, and subsequently became the property of the Duke of Newcastle, who, in 1674, covered its site with a large mansion having nothing of a castle but the name. Even this is now a ruin, and of the ancient castle only a few vestiges now remain. The places of worship include 8 churches, and about 23 dissenting chapels; of which 7 are Baptist, 6 Methodist, 4 Independent, and Friends, Unitarian, Roman Catholic, Irvingite, and Swedenborgian, 1 each. The Jews also have a synagogue, and the Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons, hold meetings in an old Methodist chapel. The other buildings deserving of notice are a large convent, built in 1846; the Exchange; County-hall; Guildhall; House of Correction, built on the site of a convent of the Knights of St. John; Union Workhouse; Corn Exchange; the Barracks; Assembly-rooms; Mechanics' Hall; and a very paltry theatre. In the vicinity of the town, on St. John Hill, a general cemetery, containing 12 acres, was formed in 1836.

The principal educational and literary institutions are the Free Grammar School, well endowed, and occupying a large and handsome building with a Gothic front; the Blue-coat School, which clothes and educates 60 boys and 20 girls; the People's College, founded by subscription in 1846, to afford superior instruction to the working classes, and occupying a large brick building of Gothic architecture; the Unitarian Free School, the British, national, infant, and ragged schools, the Government School of Design, the Mechanics' Institute, the Bromley House Subscription, Law, Artisans' and other libraries. Among the charitable institutions, are the General Hospital, the Dispensary, the General Lunatic Asylum, with accommodation for 160 patients, the Midland Institute for the blind, Plumtree's, Collins's and Lambley's Hospitals, and Willoughby's Handley's, and various other almshouses and benevolent foundations.

The staple manufactures to which the town owes its prosperity and rapid increase, are hosiery and lace. The former first began to assume importance about the middle of the 18th century, and the latter about 30 years after, in 1778, when the point-net machine was invented. The bobbin-net machine was invented about 1799, but did not come into general use till 1823. These manufactures were long carried on exclusively in the homes of the workmen, but large factories, employing steam-power, have recently been erected, and will soon apparently almost entirely supersede domestic labor. In addition to the staple manufactures, including the machine shops, and other industrial establishments more immediately dependent on them, a considerable number of hands is employed in the cotton and woollen manufactures, in silk, worsted, and cotton spinning mills, and in making articles of malleable and cast iron, wire, pins, brass fenders, &c. The trade in corn and cattle is very important, the malting business is extensively prosecuted, and the breweries have long been famous for their ale. Of four annual fairs, one, called the Goose Fair, is so celebrated, and forms such an era, that a large portion of the inhabitants date all the events of the year from it.

Nottingham was in early times a great resort of the Drakhs. Under the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and after its dissolution ranked as a Danish borough. Several parliaments have been held in it; and from this

town Richard III. marched with his forces to Bosworth field in 1483. It communicates by a canal with the Codnor iron and coal district. Colonel Hutchinson, the gallant defender of the castle in the civil war, and Henry Kirke White, were natives of Nottingham. The borough is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 57,407; population, including suburbs of Radford, Sneinton, Hyson Green, &c., upwards of 100,000.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 23 miles E.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1268.

NOTTINGHAM, a township of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about 3 miles S. of Trenton. Pop. 4495.

NOTTINGHAM, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1008.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-village of Prince George co., Maryland, near the Patuxent River, 25 miles S.E. of Washington.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-township in the S.W. central part of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1236.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 523.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

NOTTINGHAM SQUARE, a village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 6 miles E. of Trenton.

NOTTINGHAM TURNPIKE, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NOTTING-HILL, England, co. of Middlesex, is a suburban hamlet of London, on the Western Road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from St. Paul's, and on the N. side of Holland Park. It comprises a square on elevated ground, numerous detached villas, and some handsome terraces.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Dorset, parish of Broadway, 2 miles N.W. of Weymouth. Pop. 120.

NOTTLA, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

NOTTOWAY or NOTTAWAY, a river in the S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Nottoway co., and flowing in a winding course along the border of Dinwiddie, and through Sussex and Southampton counties, unites with the Meherrin, to form the Chowan River in Gates county, North Carolina, after a course of upwards of 110 miles.

NOTTOWAY, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 380 square miles. The Nottoway River forms its boundary on the S. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. The Petersburg and Lynchburg (South Side) Railroad connects with the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Burkeville, in this county. Formed in 1788, and named from the Nottoway Indians. Capital, Nottoway Court House. Pop. 8437, of whom 2387 were free, and 6050 slaves.

NOTTOWAY COURT HOUSE, capital of Nottoway co., Virginia, on the Southside Railroad, 9 miles from its junction with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

NOTTSVILLE, a village of Daviess co., Kentucky, 13 miles E. of Owensborough.

NOTTULN, not'tooln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster. Pop. 1140.

NOTTWEIL, not'tweil, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1123.

NOUAÏLLE, La, la noo'ail, a village of France, department of Creuse, 9 miles S.W. of Aubusson. Pop. 1440.

NOUÏC, noo'ick, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Bellac. Pop. 1500.

NOUKO, an island of Russia. See NUKO.

NOUN, a river of Manchouria. See NOON.

NOUN, a cape and river of Morocco. See NOON.

NOURSE, noora, a river of South-West Africa, falls into the Atlantic near lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$ S. It appears to be the same as the Bembaroughe.

NOUSHERA, noo-sha'rd, a village and fort of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 20 miles S.E. of Masufurabad; lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$ N., lon. $73^{\circ} 7'$ E.

NOUSHERA, a village of Hindostan, in Sindo, division of Khyerpoor; lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$ N., lon. $68^{\circ} 39'$ E.

NOUSHERRA, several small towns and villages of the Punjab, Afghanistan, &c., the principal on the Cabool River, 20 miles N.W. of Attock, lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$ N., lon. $72^{\circ} 2'$ E., and where the Afghans were routed by Runjeet Singh, in 1823.

NOUVEAU, noo'veu, (feminine NOUVELLE, noo'vell,) a French word signifying new, and forming a part of numerous geographical names in different parts of the world, as NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS, (New Orleans,) &c.

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK. See NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOUVEAU-MEXIQUE. See NEW MEXICO.

NOUVELLE. See NOUVEAU.

NOUVELLE, noo'vell, a village and fishing station of Canada East, co. of Bonaventure, at the entrance of a river of the same name into the Bay of Chaleurs, about 10 miles E.N.E. of New Carlisle.

NOUVELLE-BRETAGNE. See NEW BRITAIN.

NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE. See NEW CALEDONIA.

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE. See NOVA SCOTIA.

NOUVELLE-GALLES-DU-SUD. See NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOUVELLE-GRENADE. See NEW GRANADA.

NOUVELLE-GUINÉE, ("New Guinea.") See PAPUA.

NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS. See NEW ORLEANS.

NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE. See NEW ZEALAND.

NOUVELLE-ZEMBLE. See NOVA ZEMBLA.

NOUVION, noo've-dyon, a town of France, department of Aisne, 24 miles N.E. of St. Quentin. Pop. in 1852, 3295.

NOUZON, noo'zon, a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 20 miles E.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 2575.

NOVA, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

NOVA-FRIBURGO, no'va fro-borgo, a town of Brazil, province and 120 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro.

NOVAIA, no-vi'a, a market-town of Russia, government and 87 miles W.S.W. of Koorak. Pop. 1000.

NOVALAISE, no-vá-lás, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy Proper, 8 miles W. of Chambéry. Pop. 1890.

NOVALESA, no-vá-lá-sa, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 3 miles N. of Susa. Pop. 985.

NOVARA, no-vá-rá, (anc. *Novaria*,) a city of North Italy, Piedmont, on a hill between the Agogna and Terdoppio, 27 miles W. of Milan; lat. $45^{\circ} 27'$ N., lon. $8^{\circ} 38'$ E. Pop. 18,514. It is partly enclosed by ramparts and ditches, defended by a castle, and has a noble cathedral, with a fine baptistery; about 10 other churches, 14 convents, a large hospital, 2 colleges, a hall of commerce, and theatre, with manufactures of silk and linen fabrics, hats, and leather.

NOVA SCOTIA, no'va sko'she-q. (Fr. *Nouvelle-Ecosse*, noo'vell é'koss, originally *Acadie*, á'ká'dee; Ger. *New-Schottland*, nei shott'lant;—these names signify alike "New Scotland.") a colonial province of British North America, forming a long narrow peninsula, lying nearly parallel to the mainland of New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only 15 miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. It extends from lat. $43^{\circ} 26'$ to $45^{\circ} 55'$ N., and from lon. 61° to $66^{\circ} 16'$ W.; bounded N. by Northumberland Strait, which separates it from Prince Edward Island; N.E. by the Gut of Canso flowing between it and the island of Cape Breton, (now included under the government of Nova Scotia,) S. and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by the Bay of Fundy, and N.W. by New Brunswick. Greatest length from S.W. to N.E., 280 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 15,627 square miles, or, including Cape Breton, 18,746 square miles. Its S.E. coast is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors; there being no fewer than 12 ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and 14 of sufficient depth for merchantmen, between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are no mountains of great magnitude or remarkable elevation in the province. A broad belt of high and broken land extends along the Atlantic shores from Cape Canso to Cape Sable. The breadth of this belt or range varies from 20 to 60 miles. Its average height is about 500 feet; it is rugged and uneven, and composed chiefly of granite and primary rocks. Similar formations occupy nearly two-thirds of the entire peninsula. The surface is undulating throughout, and beautifully picturesque. The highest land is Ardoise Hill, which rises only 810 feet above the level of the sea. From Briar's Island, at the extremity of Digby Neck to Capes Split and Blomidon, a distance of 130 miles along the Bay of Fundy, extends a ridge of mural precipices, in many places presenting overhanging masses of trap rocks from 100 to 600 feet high. These frowning crags, with their crowded forests of fir, are first seen by the mariner in crossing the Bay of Fundy; their height serves to protect the interior from the driving fogs of the bay. Beyond this barrier lies the rich and beautiful valley of the Annapolis.

Lakes, Bays, and Rivers.—Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3000 square miles. The latter are generally of small extent, but lie thickly scattered over the surface, in some instances as many as 100 occurring within the space of 20 square miles. The largest are Lake Rossignol, about 30 miles long; Great Lake, discharging its waters northward through Shubenacadie River to Cobequid Bay; and College Lake, in the eastern part of the peninsula. The most remarkable body of water in Nova Scotia is Mines Bay, the E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrating 60 miles inland and terminating in Cobequid Bay. The tides here rush in with great impetuosity, and form what is called the bore. At the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 60 to 70 feet, while in Halifax Harbor, on the opposite coast, the spring-tides rise only from 6 to 9 feet.* The other principal bays are St. George Bay and Chedabucto Bay in the E., connected by the Gut of Canso. St. Mary's Bay and Townsend Bay in the extreme W. of the peninsula, and Mahone and St. Margaret's Bays on the S. coast. The principal river is the Annapolis, which rises in the Garden of Acadie, and flows S.W. to the Bay of Fundy, length about 100 miles; the Shubenacadie, which, by means of a canal, opens communication between Cobequid Bay and Halifax Harbor; the musket and the Clyde in the extreme S.W. of the peninsula,

the river Mersey falling into Liverpool Harbor, and the Musquodoboit and St. Mary falling into the Atlantic, E. of Halifax; the latter forms the outlet of College Lake. Most of these rivers are navigable a short distance from their mouths. Large vessels ascend the Annapolis 40 miles from the sea. Mines Bay receives a multitude of small rivers; the principal of which, called the Avon, is navigable. Pictou Harbor in the N. is also the reservoir of a great number of small streams, and the harbors generally, for which the coasts are so remarkable, have one or more streams falling into them.

Geology and Minerals.—Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula to the mainland, the underlying rocks consist of gray, red, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting upon the sea-coast at the South Joggins, present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils both of vegetable and animal origin. Large trunks of trees, such as are at present unknown in a living state, are here seen at various points standing at right angles to the sandstone strata. Alternate beds of excellent bituminous coal are seen cropping out along the shore, and the British North America Mining Company has already opened and is now working extensive mines (the Cumberland Mines) in one of these coal-beds. The rocks of this coal formation also furnish an abundance of excellent materials for building and for grindstones. Large quantities of beautiful and compact gray, buff-colored, and blue sandstones are annually exported to the Atlantic cities of the United States, and an immense number of grindstones are sent to all parts of the Union. Coal is elsewhere found more abundantly in Pictou, New Caledonia, Glasgow, on the East River, and in various parts of the great coal basin which lies on the northern coast of the peninsula. The Albion Mines near Pictou are profitably worked, and contain ten strata of coal; the main coal band being 33 feet in thickness, with 24 feet of good coal. The quantity of coal raised in the province, in 1850, is stated at 114,992 chaldrons.

In Nova Scotia the coal is very near to her vast beds and veins of iron ore, and to her copper-bearing rocks. Iron ores of the very best quality are abundant near Mines Bay and near Annapolis, at Nictau and Clements, on Digby Neck, and also near the coal-mines of Pictou. Native copper and silver are found in the trap, breccia, and amygdaloid of the N. mountains of the peninsula, in numerous places from Digby Neck to Cape D'Or; and there are also beds of sandstone which contain rich ores of copper. Ores of lead are found near the Shubenacadie River, and in other limestone rocks of the province. Manganese is as abundant as shore-pebbles at Quaco and other parts of the Bay of Fundy, and veins of this ore are also found in the limestone rocks of the province. Gypsum is extensively worked near Windsor and other places, and is exported in large quantities to the United States. The quantity of gypsum quarried in 1850 was 79,795 tons; in the same year there were 28,603 casks of lime burned, and nearly 3,000,000 bricks manufactured. The slate-hills furnish good roofing slates, and bones of a superior quality are obtained in some of the slates of the coal series. Beautiful agates, amethysts, chalcedonies, jaspers, caltropes, and the entire group of zeolite minerals abound in the amygdaloidal trap along the Bay of Fundy.

Climate.—The climate of Nova Scotia is remarkably temperate, considering its northern latitude; the almost insular position of the province, and the proximity of the Gulf Stream serving to render the temperature more mild than that of Canada. The springs are tedious, but the summer heats being for a brief season excessive, vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful. Dense fogs are prevalent along the Atlantic coast.

Agriculture.—The soil of Nova Scotia varies greatly in quality. Some of the uplands are sandy and poor, while the tops of the hills are often highly productive. The portion best adapted to agricultural pursuits is its north-eastern section, which rests upon the sandstones, and other rocks of the coal formation. Its most valuable portion, however, is upon the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, where there are deep and extensive deposits of rich alluvial matter, thrown down by the action of the extraordinary tides of this extensive bay. These deposits have been reclaimed from the sea by means of dikes; and the "diked marshes," as they are termed, are the richest and most wonderfully productive portions of British North America. Taken as a whole, the agricultural resources of the country are very great. The quantity of land under culture in 1851, was 539,322 acres, of which 40,012 acres was diked land. The quantity of agricultural products in bushels, the same year, were as follows: wheat, 297,157; barley, 196,097; rye, 67,438; oats, 1,384,435; buckwheat, 170,301; Indian corn, 37,475; pease and beans, 21,038; grass-seed, 3680; potatoes, 1,986,789; turnips, 467,127; other roots, 32,325, and 257,837 tons of hay, besides which there

were made 3,613,890 pounds of butter, 652,096 of cheese, and 110,441 of maple sugar. According to these returns, Nova Scotia, in the production of wheat, surpassed 5 of the New England States, and 12 of the more recently settled states and territories; in the growth of oats, she surpassed 13; in rye, 16; in buckwheat, 23, and in barley, every state and territory in the Union, except Ohio and New York. Still the quantity of grain raised falls far short of the home consumption, the deficit being made up by importation from the United States. The apple orchards of the western counties are very productive, and extend along the roadside in an unbroken line for 30 miles. Apples and cider are annually exported, and the domestic supply is cheap and abundant.

Great improvements have recently been made in the live stock, both by means of cattle-shows, and by importations of the best breeds from England. In 1851, there were in the province 28,789 horses, 156,857 neat cattle, 86,856 milch cows, 282,180 sheep, and 51,531 swine.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited. Coarse cloths, called "homespun," are made by the peasantry, and are generally worn by that class. Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, and carpets are also manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages boots, shoes, saddlery, harnesses, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. Bonnets of bleached grass, and hats of straw, are made in many of the rural districts; and in the neighborhood of Halifax tobacco, confectionery, printing and wrapping paper, hats, and some other articles, are manufactured. In 1851, there were in Nova Scotia 1153 saw-mills, employing 1786 men; 308 grist-mills, employing 437 men; 10 steam-mills, or factories, 237 tanneries, 9 foundries, 81 carding and weaving establishments, 17 breweries and distilleries, and 131 other manufacturing establishments. Ship-building is very extensively carried on, but no statistics of the amount of business done have hitherto been published up to 1852.

Fisheries.—The fisheries on the colonial coasts have been prosecuted to a greater extent by the people of Nova Scotia than those of any other colony, except Newfoundland. In 1851, they employed 812 vessels, (tons 43,333,) manned by 3681 men; 5161 boats, manned by 6713 men, and 30,154 nets and seines. The produce of the fisheries the same year amounted to 196,434 quintals of cod, dried; 1669 barrels of salmon; 3536 of shad; 100,047 of mackerel; 53,200 of herring; 5343 of alewives, and 15,409 boxes of smoked herring, the whole valued at \$869,080. There were also obtained 189,250 gallons of fish-oil, worth \$71,016, making the total value of the produce of the fisheries, in 1851, \$939,096.

Commerce.—Possessing above 1200 miles of sea-coast, everywhere penetrated by the finest bays in the world, and open to navigation throughout the year, Nova Scotia enjoys facilities for commerce surpassed by no other country on the globe. Availing themselves of these advantages, the people of the province not only conduct a profitable fishery and an active coasting and foreign trade, but enter largely into the carrying trade of other countries, competing successfully on this extended field of rivalry both with the British ship-owners and with the mercantile marine of the United States. The number of vessels actually employed in the fisheries, commerce, and the carrying trade, increased from 2583, (tons 141,093,) in 1846, to 2943, (tons 189,083,) in 1852, the tonnage being nearly one-third as much as that of France, and 69,000 more than that of the Austrian Empire. There are in all 43 free ports, for which custom-house officers are appointed. The names of these, with the value of imports and exports at each, for the year ending December 31, 1852, is exhibited in the subjoined Table:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Amherst	\$22,375	\$21,990	Parishorough . . .	\$16,506	\$40,180
Annapolis	72,440	101,539	Pictou	217,985	289,650
Antigonish	2,175	26,644	Port Hood	4,245	19,235
Arichal	63,885	99,566	Port Medway . . .	1,286	10,780
Barrington	12,480	49,466	Pubnico	6,785	9,995
Beaver River . . .	6,995	8,365	Pugwash	5,535	32,910
Canada Creek . . .	14,445	19,885	Ragged Islands . .	19,300	40,520
Canada, (Cape) . .	36,750	26,230	Shelburne	2,746	11,090
Church Point . . .	14,580	12,226	Sherbrooke	1,060	9,800
Cornwallis	8,166	9,375	Sheet Harbor . . .	500	800
Clements Port . .	38,220	75,225	Ship Harbor . . .	29,260	29,075
Digby	14,775	67,190	Sydney, C. B. . . .	35,215	159,995
Guysborough . . .	5,980	10,870	Tatamagouche . .	8,240	19,215
Halifax	4,099,350	2,941,030	Tusket	15,405	18,685
Hants Port	4,115	14,629	Wallace	14,780	20,870
Horton	19,960	30,150	Wellton	8,600	13,125
Joggins	8,025	16,585	West Port	30,570	30,075
Le Havre	4,325	16,430	Westmouth	43,320	104,210
Liverpool	65,040	80,306	Wilmot	33,065	27,585
Londonerry	21,205	12,605	Windsor	48,539	47,710
Lunenburg	6,325	3,710	Yarmouth	168,235	103,675
Maliland	12,360	19,075			
			Total	\$5,905,506	\$4,722,850

Of the total value of imports, \$2,137,600 was from Great Britain, \$1,215,205 from British North America, \$109,690 from the British West Indies, \$1,739,215 from the United States, \$769,095 from other countries; and of the exports, \$313,375 was to Great Britain, \$1,760,925 to British North America, \$1,085,170 to British West Indies, \$1,289,245 to the United States, and \$425,175 to other countries. The leading article

cles of import and export, with the value of each, were as follows: Imports.—Cordage, \$104,300; cotton manufactures, \$1,039,675; codfish, \$227,000; fishing tackle, \$104,130; flour, \$1,058,955; hardware, \$146,780; iron and ironmongery, \$127,070; molasses, \$291,985; sugar, \$308,440; tea, \$340,720. Exports.—Butter, \$150,310; coals, (tons 112,559,) \$284,535; codfish, (quintals 316,705,) \$815,040; cotton and woollen manufactures, \$158,225; herrings, \$327,540; horned cattle, (number 4247,) \$134,575; mackerel, (97,163½ barrels,) \$509,415; molasses, \$136,085; oils, \$156,150; potatoes and turnips, (404,808 bushels,) \$140,905; sugar, \$275,805, and wood, \$122,325.

The following is the return of shipping for 1850:

Countries.	Inward.		Outward.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain . .	139	65,484	164	71,589
British Colonies .	1963	136,392	2184	167,915
United States . .	2896	281,340	2895	245,734
Foreign States . .	254	25,509	157	15,907
Total . . .	6255	609,705	6102	601,237

Railways.—The work on the North American and European Railway was commenced at Halifax on the 8th of June, 1854. A section of 10 miles was under contract, to be opened during the year, and an additional section of 15 miles in 1855. The first 25 miles forms a common trunk for lines running to Amherst, to Windsor, and to Pictou. The main trunk, it is thought, will be constructed to the frontiers of New Brunswick, where it is to form a junction with the railway now proceeding E. from St. John, as soon as that portion of the line is completed.

Inhabitants. Government, &c.—The population of Nova Scotia is now chiefly composed of a native race, sprung directly or indirectly from the three great families of the United Kingdom—English, Irish, and Scotch. The Irish are found in large numbers only in the capital; the Scotch chiefly in the eastern counties. The western and midland counties are principally occupied by the descendants of American refugees. The county of Lunenburg is inhabited by a race sprung from a body of German and Swiss Protestants, who emigrated from Rotterdam in 1753. There are also several settlements of French Acadians. But the descendants of all form only one race, and are known by but one name, the whole living in perfect harmony. The Indians are still a distinct people; but there are only a few hundreds of them left in the province. The religious divisions here are those of the United Kingdom, and of North America generally. The five largest religious bodies are—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists. Of these, the most numerous are the Presbyterians, next the Episcopalians, then the Roman Catholics and Baptists. Education has been pretty widely and equally diffused among the inhabitants. The public affairs of the colony are administered by a governor, (styled lieutenant-governor,) Council, and House of Assembly; the last, consisting of 40 members, has entire control over the provincial revenue. The laws are dispensed by a court of king's bench, and district courts, as in Canada. The laws in force are the common and the statute law of England, and the statute law of Nova Scotia. The revenue rose from \$270,895 in 1842, to \$465,195 in 1852. Public debt, December 31, 1852, \$435,446.

Divisions. Population, &c.—Nova Scotia, with Cape Breton, is divided into 15 counties, the names, population, and capitals of which, according to the census of 1851, were as follows:—

Counties.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Annapolis . .	14,285	Annapolis . .	1,200
*Cape Breton .	17,540	Sydney . . .	1,000
Colchester . .	15,469	Truro	1,000
Cambridge . .	14,009	Amherst . . .	500
Digby	12,252	Digby	1,000
Guy'sborough .	10,838	Guy'sborough .	1,000
Halifax . . .	29,112	Halifax . . .	28,000
Hants	14,390	Windsor . . .	1,000
*Inverness . .	16,917	Port Hood . .	500
King's	14,158	Kentville . . .	500
Lunenburg . .	16,395	Lunenburg . .	500
Pictou	25,593	Pictou	2,000
Queen's . . .	7,568	Liverpool . . .	1,000
*Richmond . .	10,341	Arichat . . .	1,200
Shelburne . .	10,622	Shelburne . .	1,000
Sydney	13,447	Antigonish . .	1,500
*Victoria . .	10,000	Bedouque . . .	500
Yarmouth . .	13,142	Yarmouth . . .	500
Total	276,117		

History.—Nova Scotia was first visited by the Cabots, in 1497, but was not colonized by Europeans till 1604, when

* Situated in the island of Cape Breton.

De Monts, a Frenchman, and his followers, and some Jesuits attempted for eight years to form settlements in Port Royal, St. Croix, &c., but were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of Sebastian Cabot. In 1621, Sir William Alexander applied for, and obtained from James I., a grant of the whole country, which he proposed to colonize on an extensive scale, and in 1623 the attempt was made; but the proposed colonists finding the various points where they wished to establish themselves, thronged by foreign adventurers, did not think it prudent to attempt a settlement, and therefore returned to England. During the reign of Charles I. the Nova Scotia baronets were created, and their patents ratified in parliament; they were to contribute their aid to the settlement, and to have portions of land allotted to them; their number was not to exceed 150. In 1654, Cromwell sent out an armed force, and took possession of the country, which remained with the English till 1667, when it was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda. But the English from time to time attacked the French colonists at various points, and ravaged their settlements, continuing to harass and annoy them till 1713, when the country was finally ceded to England.—Inhab. NOVA SCOTIAN, no'və skòt-she-an.

NOVA SCOTIA, a village of Ingham co., Michigan, on Grand River, about 20 miles S. of Lansing.

NOVATE, no-và'tà, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 6 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1943.

NOVAWETZ, no'və-wè'ts', NOVAWESZ, no'və-wè's', or NEUENDORF, no'vən-dorf', a town of Prussia, government of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 1712.

NOVA ZEMBLA, no'və zêm-blà, (Russ. *Novaya Zemlia*, no-vîâ zêm'li-â; Fr. *Nouvelle-Zemle*, noo'vell' zôm'b'l'), two large islands of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Russia, and forming a dependency of the government of Archangel; lat. 71° to 77° N., lon. 53° to 77° E. They are separated from each other by the narrow strait, Matotskin Shar; and from the Isle of Valgaits on the S. by Kara Strait, and from the mainland on the E. by the Sea of Kara; greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 635 miles; breadth, 170 miles. The far greater part of the interior is unexplored; and even the N. and E. coasts, where ice makes access almost impossible, are very imperfectly known. The S.W. and W. coasts which have been examined, are in the former direction generally low and flat; and in the latter, bordered by sandstone cliffs, which, though not elevated, are very precipitous. The general slope of both islands appears to be towards Matotskin Strait, on which the mouths of at least 15 small streams have been counted. Lakes also are numerous. The whole territory is wild and desolate in the extreme. The coasts swarm with seals, various kinds of fish, and vast flights of water-fowl. The interior, which is partly covered with stunted shrubs, short grass, and moss, is frequented by reindeer, white bears, ermine, and Arctic foxes. Nova Zembla has no permanent inhabitants, but is visited by Russian hunters and fishers.

NOVÉANT, no'vâ'ônt', a village of France, with a station on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, 16 miles from Nancy.

NOVEGRAD, no'vâ-grâd', or NOVIGRAD, no've-grâd', a village of Austria, Dalmatia, 30 miles N.E. of Zara. P. 800.

NOVELDA, no-vêl'dâ, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 8095, partly engaged in distilling, and in manufactures of lace and confectionery.

NOVELLARA, no-vêl-lâ'râ, a town of Italy, duchy and 16 miles N.W. of Modena. Pop. 4070. It is the capital of a principality, annexed to Modena in 1737, and has a hospital, *podestà's* palace, some manufactures of silk and leather, weekly markets, and a large annual fair.

NOVELLO, no-vêl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Alba. Pop. 1800.

NOVEMIASTO or NOWEMIASTO, no-vêm-yâ's-to, a town of Poland, government and 47 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2100. It has a fine palace and grounds, and a Capuchin monastery.

NOVEMIASTO or NOWEMIASTO, a town of Poland, province and 40 miles E.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 500.

NOVEMIASTO or NOWEMIASTO, no-vêm-yâ's-to, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles W.N.W. of Posen. Pop. 2400.

NOVEMIASTO, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles S.E. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 1000.

NOVEMIASTO or NOWEMIASTO, no-vêm-yâ's-to, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 31 miles E.N.E. of Sarok.

NOVEMIASTO KORCZYN, no-vêm-yâ's-to kor'chîn, a town of Poland, 39 miles S. of Kielce, on the Vistula. Pop. 1100.

NOVEMIESTO or NOWEMIESTO. See NEUSTANT.

NOVENTA, no-vên'tà, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, province and 16 miles S.W. of Vicenza, on the Piavego. Pop. 3890.

NOVENTA DI PIAVE, no-vên'tà doe-pià'râ, a village of Austrian Italy, on the Piave, 17 miles N.E. of Venice. P. 2000.

NOVES, no-vê's, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2450.

NOVES, nov, a market-town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Durance, 19 miles N.E. of Arles. Pop. in 1852, 2162. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked by square towers, and has silk-mills.

NOVGOROD, *no-v'go-rod'*, or **NOVOGOROD'**, a government of Russia, between lat. 57° and 61° N., and lon. 30° and 40° E., having E. the governments of Volodga and Yaroslavl, S. Tver, W. and N. Pskov, St. Petersburg, and Olonets. Area estimated at 47,356 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 934,633. The surface has a gradual descent towards the N.E. Principal rivers, the Volkhov, Msta, Sheksna, Mologa, and Lovat, and it comprises the lakes Bielo-Ozero, Voah, (Voj,) and Ilmen. The chief crops are rye, oats, and barley. A quantity of hemp and flax are raised for exportation, but timber constitutes the principal product. Few cattle are reared. Many of the population are employed in fishing. The manufactures are unimportant. It has a few copper, glass, tile, leather, and woollen cloth factories. Principal towns, Novgorod, Valdaï, and Tikhvin.

NOVGOROD, or **VELIKEE (VELIKI) NOVGOROD**, *vèl'ee-kee no-v'go-rod'*, ("Great Novgorod,") a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Volkhov, near the point where it issues from Lake Ilmen, 103 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg. It stands in a plain, and is divided by the river into two parts, which communicate by a handsome wooden bridge of 12 arches, supported by pillars of granite. The portion on the right bank occupies a large extent of surface, indicating at once its former importance, and present comparative insignificance. It contains a great number of mean houses or rather huts, and has streets which in many places are grown over with grass, and almost without exception unpaved. The only buildings here which attract notice are a kind of palace, forming the Governor's Residence, and a sail-cloth and a tallow factory. The portion of the town on the left bank is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and contains in its centre the Kremlin or citadel. Within it is the Cathedral of St. Sophia, built after the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople; besides which there are sixty-one other churches, the Archbishop's Palace, and numerous nunneries and monasteries, one of which, the Monastery of the Annunciation, is a remarkably elegant structure. The manufactures are of little importance, and consist of sail-cloth, leather, tobacco, candles, and vinegar. The trade in corn, flax, and hemp, carried on chiefly with the capital, is considerable; and there are two large annual fairs. Novgorod was in early times the capital of an independent state. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries it was a grand commercial entrepôt, and so famous throughout a wide extent of country that a Russian proverb ran, "Who can prevail against the gods and the great Novgorod?" Its population is said to have once amounted to 400,000, and it carried on an extensive trade. So great was its riches, that in 1480, John III., after he had conquered the republic of Novgorod, despatched from the city to Moscow three hundred chariots laden with articles of silver and gold. Pop. about 15,000. The CANAL OF NOVGOROD, which joins the Msta and Volkhov Rivers, is 5 miles in length, and obviates the navigation of Lake Ilmen.

NOVGOROD, NIZHNEE, (or **NIJNII**.) See **NIZHNEE-NOVGOROD**.

NOVGOROD-SEVERSKOIE, *no-v'go-rod' sé-vér-ako'yá*, or **NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI**, *no-vo-rod' sé-á-vér-skoï*, a town of Russia, government and 109 miles E.N.E. of Tchernigov, on the Desna. Pop. 8000. It has an active trade in corn, hemp, and lime, and three large annual fairs.

NOVGRAD-VOLYNSKI, *no-v'grád' vo-lín'skee*, or **NOVIGRAD-VOLYNSK**, *no-ve-grád' vo-lín'sk'*, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, on the Slootch, 62 miles W.N.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 4800.

NOVI, *no-vee*, a town of Italy, Sardinia, division of Genoa, in the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Apennines, 14 miles S.E. of Alessandria, with which it is connected by rail-road; lat. 43° 47' N., lon. 8° 48' E. Pop. 10,278. It has several churches, a college, and hospital, with manufactures of silk thread, and an active trade, it being an entrepôt for goods passing between Genoa and Turin. On the adjoining plain, the French, under Joubert, were defeated in 1799 by the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow.

NOVI, a town of Italy, 20 miles N. of Modena. Pop. 2500.

NOVI, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Principato Citra, 18 miles S.S.W. of Capaccio-nuovo. Pop. 2000.

NOVI, *no-vee*, a town of Bosnia, 40 miles W.N.W. of Banialuka, on the Unna.

NOVI, a maritime town of Hungarian Croatia, 12 miles N.W. of Zengg, and the residence of its bishop. Pop. 2000.

NOVI, a post-village and township of Oakland co., Michigan, on the W. branch of Rouge River, 25 miles N.W. of Detroit. Pop. 1351.

NOVI-BAZAR, *no-vee bí-zan'*, a town of Bosnia, on an affluent of the Morava, 130 miles S.E. of Bosna-Serai. Estimated pop. 8000. It has a castle in its centre, 17 mosques, and some shops, but it is generally wretched and filthy, built of little else than mud, and none of the windows being glazed.

NOVIDVOR or **NOVIDWOR**, *no-vid'vor*, a market-town of Poland, 36 miles N.N.E. of Bialystok, with 1500 inhabitants.

NOVIGRAD, *no-ve-grád'*, a small seaport town of the Hungarian Littoral, on the Morlacca Channel, 22 miles S.E. of Home. Pop. 2500.

NOVIGRAD, a village of Austria. See **NOVEGRAD**.

NOVIGRAD-VOLYNSK, Russia. See **NOVIGRAD-VOLYNSKI**. **NOVILLE-LES-BOIS**, *no-veel' lá bwá*, a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles N.N.E. of Namur. Pop. 1131.

NOVIODUNUM. See **NEVERS**.

NOVIODUNUM. See **NYON**.

NOVIOMAGUS, Gaul. See **NOTON**.

NOVIOMAGUS, Belgic provinces. See **NYMWEGEN**.

NOVIOMAGUS, Germany. See **SPYTEL**.

NOVITA, *no-vee'tá*, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Cauca, 50 miles E. of the Pacific, and 130 miles S.W. of Antioquia. Pop. 2000.

NOVO-ARKHANGELSK, Russian America. See **SITKA**.

NOVO-BIELITZA, a town of Russia. See **BIELITZA**.

NOVOCHECHIMINSK. See **NOVOSHESHIMINSK**.

NOVOCHOPERSK, a town of Russia. See **NOVOCHOPERSK**.

NOVODMITRIEVSKOE, *no-vo-d-mi-tre-év'sko-á*, or **YELAN**, *yá-lán'*, a town of Russia, government and 106 miles W.S.W. of Saratov. Pop. 2100.

NOVO-DOBOŠARY or **NOVOI-DUBOŠARII**. See **DOBOŠARY**.

NOVEVANOVKA, *no-vo-á-vá-nov'ká*, or **TCHERNIANKA**, *chér-ne-án'ká*, a market-town of Russia, government and 82 miles S.E. of Koorsk, on the Oskol. Pop. 1470.

NOVOFEDOROVKA or **NOVOFEDOROWKA**, *no-vo-fé-dor-ov'ká*, or **BEZIMINA**, *béz-ghee-ná*, a market-town of Russia, government and 93 miles S.E. of Koorsk. Pop. 1650.

NOVGOROD. See **NOVGOROD**.

NOVGRODEK, *no-vo-gro-dék'*, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles E. of Grodno, on a tributary of the Niemen. Pop. 4100. It is enclosed by walls, and above the town is an ancient castle.

NOVI-OSKOL, *no-voí' os-kol'*, a town of Russia, government and 92 miles S.E. of Koorsk, on the Oskol. Pop. 5000.

NOVOCHOPERSK or **NOVOCHOPERSK**, *no-vo-ko-pér'sk'*, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles E.S.E. of Voronezh, on the Vorona. It is enclosed by a fosse and a rampart flanked with four bastions, and in its docks are built vessels to navigate the Black Sea. Pop. 1800.

NOVOLI, *no-vo-le*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, district and 7 miles W.N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 3100.

NOVOMESTO, *no-vo-més'to*, or **NOVOMIASTO**, *no-vo-mi-ás'to*, a town of Russia, government and 76 miles N.N.E. of Tchernigov, on the Iput. Pop. 2000.

NOVOMIRGOROD, *no-vo-méén-go-rod'*, a fortified town of Russia, government and 155 miles N.N.W. of Kherson. Pop. 3000.

NOVOMOSKOVSK or **NOWOMOSKOWSK**, *no-vo-mos-kov'sk'*, a fortified town of Russia, government and 18 miles N.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Samara. Pop. 7380.

NOVOPETROVSKOE, *no-vo-pá-trov'sko-á*, a market-town of Russia, government and 55 miles N.W. of Kherson, on the Bug. Pop. 1730.

NOVO REDONDO, *no-vo rá-don'do*, a seaport town and fort of the Portuguese possessions of South-West Africa, at the mouth of the river Redondo in the Atlantic, in lat. 11° 12' S., lon. 13° 44' 40' E. The town is situated on the summit of a rock 150 feet above the sea, in a fertile district. The population are all free negroes except 8 or 10 Europeans.

NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI, a town of Russia. See **NOVGOROD-SEVERSKOIE**.

NOVOROSSISK, *no-vo-ros-slak'*, a small seaport town of Russia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Tsemess, and S. of Anapa. The town is built on a slope terminating in lofty heights, and is defended by two forts.

NOVORZHEV or **NOVORJEV**, *no-vo-rzhév'*, written also **NOWORSCHIEV**, *no-vo-rshév'*, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.E. of Pskov. Pop. 2000.

NOVOSELITZA, (?) *no-vo-sá-lít'sá*, a town of South Russia, province of Bessarabia, 27 miles E.S.E. of Chotin. P. 3500.

NOVOSHESHIMINSK, **NOVOCHECHIMINSK** or **NOWOSCHESCHIMINSK**, *no-vo-shésh-minsk'*, a market-town of Russia, government and 95 miles S.E. of Kazan. Pop. 1600.

NOVOSIL or **NOWOSIL**, *no-vo-sil'* or *no-vo-séel'*, a town of Russia, government and 86 miles S.W. of Tula. Pop. 2000.

NOVO-TCHERKASK, *no-vo-chér-kásk'*, a town of Russia, capital of the country of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 240 miles E.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 17,800. The town, founded in 1803, is generally well built, and has a fine cathedral, with numerous other churches, a large market-place, and a college with a library of 1200 volumes.

NOVUM FORUM. See **FORNOVO**.

NOWAGHUR, *no-wá-gúr'*, two small towns of India, Nagpore dominions, respectively 48 miles S.E., and 47 miles S.W. of Ruttunpoor.

NOWAGUR, *no-wá-gúr'*, a town of Hindostan, province of Gundwana, on the Mahanuddy River, 110 miles S.W. of Sambhulpoor, lat. 20° 49' N., lon. 82° 43' E.

NOW-CHOW, *nów-chów*, an island of China, Gulf of Tonquin, off the N.E. part of the peninsula of Looca-Choo, lat. 20° 58' N., about 6 miles long by 5 miles broad. The harbor, though difficult of entrance, is well sheltered, and has long been a noted resort of Ladrone pirates.

NOWEMIASTO, several towns of Poland. See **NOVEMIASTO**.

NOWEMIASTO. See **NEUBADT**.

NOWIDWOR, *no-wid'wor*, a town of Poland, govern

ment and 16 miles N.W. of Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula and the Bug. Pop. 1600.

NOVO, for numerous Russian and Polish names with this prefix, see *Novo* and its compounds.

NOWOSIL, a town of Russia. See *Novosil*.

NOWSHARRA, *nôw-shar'rá*, a town of Sindh, 70 miles S.E. of Korce, on the route thence to Hyderabad.

NOWSHARRA, a village of the Punjab. See *NOUSHERRA*.

NOWY-GYRIN, a town of Moravia. See *NEUTITSCHIN*.

NOWZER, a village of Sindh, 7½ miles S.E. of Shikarpoor, lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 68° 40' E.

NOXAPATTO, a post-office of Winston co., Mississippi.

NOXUBEE (RIVER) or RUNAWAY CREEK, of Mississippi and Alabama, rises in Choctaw co., of the former, and passing into Alabama, enters the Tombigbee in Sumter county, near Gainesville. It is navigable by small steamboats about 50 miles.

NOXUBEE, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is intersected by Noxubee River, (called also Runaway Creek,) from which it derives its name. The surface is nearly level; the soil is a dark-colored, heavy, and adhesive loam, possessing great strength and fertility. The Noxubee River is navigable by small steamers. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, now in progress, will probably pass through the county. Capital, Macon. Pop. 16,299, of whom 4976 were free, and 11,323 slaves.

NOYA, *no'yá*, a seaport town of Spain, province of Corunna, 21 miles W. of Santiago, at the bottom of an inlet called the *Ria de Noya*, receiving the river Tambre. Pop. 1600. It has a small ship-building yard, fisheries, and a trade in pilchards.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC, *no'yál' mû'zeel'yák'*, (or *mû'zeel'yák'*) a village of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles E.S.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2380.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC-PONTIVY, *no'yál' mû'zeel'yák' pôn'tee'vee'*, a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 3 miles E. of Pontivy. Pop. in 1852, 3505.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC-SUR-VILAINE, *no'yál' mû'zeel'yák' sùr vee'lân'*, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 miles E. of Rennes. Pop. 3307.

NOYELLE, *no'èll'*, a village of France, with a station on the railway from Boulogne to Amiens.

NOYEN, *no'èy'*, a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 17 miles S.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 1247.

NOYERS, *no'ain'*, a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Serin, 10 miles S. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1768. It is prettily situated in a fertile vine-country, enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of serges, coarse flannels, and worsted hosiery.

NOYES' TURN, a railroad station in Steuben co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 295 miles from New York City.

NOYESVILLE, *nois/vil*, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

NOYON, *nôh'yôn'*, (anc. *Norionmagus*.) a town of France, department of Oise, 42 miles E.N.E. of Beauvais, with a station on a branch of the Northern Railway, N.E. of Creil, lat. 49° 35' N., lon. 3° 1' E. Pop. in 1852, 6322. It is well built, enclosed with gardens, has a large old cathedral, bishop's palace, a hospital, seminary, several handsome public fountains, manufactures of fine linens, tulle, cotton hosiery, leather, and a brisk general trade. Calvin was born here 18th July, 1509.

NOZANO, *nod-zá'no*, a market-town of Italy, duchy, and 4 miles W.S.W. of Lucca, on the Serchio. Pop. 2400.

NOZAY, *no'zá'*, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 24 miles N. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3369.

NOZÉROY, *no'zèh-rwá'*, a town of France, department of Jura, 18 miles E.S.E. of Poligny. Pop. 800.

NUBBIN BIRGE, a post-office, Hardeman co., Tennessee.

NUBBRA, a district of Ladak. See *NUHRA*.

NUBIA, *nu'be-q.* (Fr. *Nubie*, *nû'bee'*; Ger. *Nubien*, *noo-be-en*.) a country of East Africa, on the Red Sea, situated between lat. 11° and 24° N., and lon. 28° and 39° E., bounded E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia, W. of Darfour and the Great Desert, and N. by Egypt. Area estimated at 35,000 square miles, and population at 400,000. It is divided into Lower Nubia, extending from the frontier of Egypt to Dongola, (lat. 18° N.) and Upper Nubia from Dongola to Abyssinia. Nubia is situated almost entirely in the valley of the Nile, which is here so narrow as to leave no space for cultivation on its banks, and the productive districts occur in the gorges between the mountains, and on the islands. A desert of sand and rocks, with some small fertile oases, extends E. from Lower Nubia to the Red Sea. In Upper Nubia the country is more varied, the Nile here receives its affluent, the Atbara, or Tacaze, 165 miles below the junction of the White and Blue Rivers; between these rivers are situated the regions of Shendy, Halfay, and Senaar, which contain vast fertile plains. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot and dry, but on the whole healthy; the plague is said never to have penetrated S. of the second cataract (lat. 22° N.) Besides the animals common to Egypt, Nubia has the giraffe, and several species of antelopes and birds which belong to the central plateau of Af-

rica. Agriculture employs most of the population on the banks of the Nile and its tributaries, and artificial irrigation is resorted to as in Egypt. Chief products, durrah, barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, senna, coffee, and dates. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs of the neighboring deserts. Manufactures are limited to objects for domestic use. An extensive transit trade is carried on with the interior of Africa and Egypt, in slaves, gold-dust, senna, and ostrich feathers. Suakin, on the Red Sea, is the only port. The Nubians belong to the Arabian and Ethiopian races. They are a handsome people, of dark-brown complexion, bold, frank, cheerful, and more simple and incorrupt in manners than their neighbors, either up or down the river. In Egypt, where they are called Beraber, (Berbers,) they are preferred as porters and domestic servants. The pastoral tribes on the banks of the Tacaze and Upper Nile speak the Arabic language. Remains of ancient edifices occur throughout the whole extent of the valley, but chiefly below Dongola. The most remarkable are the Temple of Kelabshi, (anciently *Talmis*), the sculptures of which represent the expedition of Sesostris; that of Dakkeh; the excavated Temple of Ipsambul, a little below Wadi-Halfah; and the Temple of Semne, a little above it. In Dongola, some colossal figures of granite lie prostrate in the Isle of Argo. Previous to the conquest of Nubia by Ibrahim Pasha, in 1821, it was governed by a multitude of independent chiefs; since then it has been under the dominion of Egypt. —Adj. and inhab., *NUBIAN*, *nu'be-an*.

NUBLADA, *noo-blá'dá*, or **SAN BENEDICTO**, *sán bân-deek'to*, an island of the North Pacific, Revillagigedo group; lat. 19° 22' 40" N., lon. 110° 44' W. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 6 miles; breadth about 3 miles.

NUBLE, *noo'blá*, a river of Chili, rises in the W. slope of the Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 36° N., flows W.S.W., and after a course of about 80 miles unites with the Chilean to form the Itata.

NUCERIA CAMELLARIA. See *NOCERA*.

NUCKO, an island of Russia. See *NUKO*.

NUDEA, *nú'de-á*, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the delta of the Ganges. Area 3105 square miles. Pop. estimated at 1,187,000. Principal town, Nuddea, the capital, on the Hoogly, 54 miles N.W. of Calcutta.

NUDLINGEN, (*Nudlingen*.) *nú'dling-en*, a village of Bavaria, near Munningstadt. Pop. 1220.

NUECES, *nwá'ces*, a river of Texas, rises in Bexar county, in the W. part of the state, and flows into a bay of its own name, near 27° 30' N. lat., and 98° W. lon. Its course is very circuitous, and the whole length is estimated at 350 miles. It is stated that boats can ascend it 100 miles from its mouth.

NUECES, a county in the south part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 6160 square miles. The Nueces River, from which the name is derived, forms its N. boundary; the Laguna del Madre washes its eastern border, and is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a long narrow island. The surface is nearly level; the soil sandy and poor, excepting in the vicinity of the river. Capital, San Patricio. Pop. 698, of whom 651 were free, and 47 slaves.

NUEIL-SOUS-PASSAVANT, *nú'ál' soo pás-sá'vôn'*, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Layon, 15 miles S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 1800.

NUEVA CARTEYA, *nwá'vá kar-tá'yá*, a village of Spain, Andalusia, about 24 miles from Cordova. Pop. 1088.

NUEVA ECIZA, *nwá'vá é'se-ná*, a province of the island of Luzon, extending along part of its E. coast. Bougabon is the capital. Pop. 23,808.

NUEVA HELVETIA, *nwá'vá èl-vé'te-á*, or **NEW HELVETIA**, (*hèl-vee'she-q.*) a former American settlement or colony in California, near the junction of the Rio Sacramento with the American River, a little above the site of the present Sacramento City, founded in 1838-9 by Captain Sutter of Missouri. It was one of the most important and prosperous of the early settlements in California. See *SACRAMENTO CITY*.

NUEVA PROVINCIA, *nwá'vá pro-veen'se-á*, a province of the island of Luzon.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, *nwá'vá sé-go've-á*, or **NEW SEGOVIA**, a small town of Central America, state of Nicaragua, on the Segovia River, 110 miles N.N.E. of Leon.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, *nwá'vá sé-go've-á*, or **CACERES**, *ká-sá-rés*, a pretty town on the Tajo, in the N. part of the island of Luzon.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, a name of the Bluefields River, Central America. See *BARQUESIMETO*.

NUEVAS GRANDES, *nwá'vá grán'dés*, a port on the N. coast of the island of Cuba.

NUEVA TABARCA. See *TABARCA*.

NUEVA VISCAYA, *nwá'vá veeth-kí'yá*, a province of the island of Luzon. Pop. 21,233.

NUEVITAS, *las, lá's nwá-vee'tás*, or **NUEVITAS DEL PRINCIPE**, *nwá-vee'tás dél prin'se-pá*, (or *preen'se-pá*.) a town on the N.E. coast of Cuba, E. of Puerto Principe, of which it is the port, and with which it is connected by a railroad 44 miles in length. The harbor is about 15 miles in length by half as much in breadth; its entrance is three-fourths of a mile across. Its shores are low and sandy. Pop. in 1853, 820; of the jurisdiction, 4860, (1742 being slaves.)

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NUEVO-LEON, a department of Mexico. See **NEW LEON**.

NUEVO-SANTANDER, *nwa'vo san-tán-dain'*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, situated in the state of Tamaulipas, on the river Santander, 120 miles N.W. of Tampico. It is well built and populous.

NUFFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NUGARIEP, *nugá-re-ép'*, a river of South Africa, between the territory of the Cape Colony and the Hottentots, after a N.W. course joins the Gariep or Orange River, near lat. 29° 5' S., lon. 24° 23' E. It drains the divisions of Graaf Reinet, Colesberg, and Cradock.

NUGGEENA, *nüg-ghe-nd'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 47 miles N.N.W. of Moradabad.

NUGGUR, *nüg-gür*, a strongly fortified town of Hindostan, province of Rajpootana, 67 miles S. of Jeypoor.

NUGGUR, a town of Hindostan, Hudeicund, 81 miles S.W. of Chatterpoor.

NUGHEDU, *noo-ghá-doo'*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, province and S. of Oleria. Pop. 1738.

NUITS, *nwee*, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Meuzin, and on the Paris and Lyons Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Beaune. Pop. in 1852, 3317. It is situated in the midst of a fine wine country, and has manufactures of woollen-cloth, serges, kirschwasser, hats, leather, and vinegar.

NUJEGHUR, *noo-jif-gür'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district and 20 miles S.E. of Cawnpore, on the Ganges.

NUJHABAD, *noo-je-há-bád'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, in the district of Moradabad, 92 miles N.E. of Delhi.

NUKAHIVA, one of Marquesas Islands. See **NOOKAHERVA**.

NUKERKE, *nü-kér-keh'*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles S. by W. of Ghent. Pop. 2411.

NUKO, **NOUKO**, *noo'ko*, or **NUCKO**, *nook'ko*, an island of Russia, S.W. entrance of the Gulf of Finland, between the mainland of the government of Esthonia and the island of Worms, about 9 miles long by 3 miles wide. Pop. 450.

NULCHITTY, *nul-chit-tee'*, a village of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 8 miles N.W. of Backergunge, on an arm of the Ganges. It is the chief trading mart of its district, being frequented by numerous Aracanese boats, which bring teak, timber, and iron, and take back in return rice, betel leaf, and coconuts. It has also a contraband trade in opium and salt.

NULDINGAH, *nul-ding-gá'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 74 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta.

NULES, *noo'les*, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2873.

NULHEGAN RIVER, a small stream of Essex co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut.

NULL'S MILLS, a post-office of Fayette co., Indiana.

NULVI, *noo'lee*, a village of Sardinia, province and 11 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2780.

NUMA, a small post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 11 miles N. of Terre Haute.

NUMANSDORP, a village of Holland. See **BUTENSLUIS**.

NUMBER ONE, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

NUMBER TWO, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

NUMBER THREE, a post-office of Arcostook co., Maine.

NUMIDIA, *nu-mid'-e-a*, (Fr. *Numidie*, *nu'mée-dee'*; L. *Numidia*; Gr. *Noupidia*, *Noumidia* or *Nopadia* *Nomadia*), an ancient country of North Africa, corresponding, in the main, with the modern Algeria. The name was given on account of the nomadic or wandering habits of the inhabitants.—Adj. and inhab. **NUMIDIAN**, *nu-mid'-e-an*.

NUMIDIA, *nu-mid'-e-a*, a village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 17 miles S.E. of Danville.

NUMIDIE. See **NUMIDIA**.

NUMMUL, *nüm-mul'*, a thriving town of the Punjab, on the Indus, 24 miles E. of Kala Bagh; lat. 32° 55' N., lon. 72° E.

NUN, a cape and river of Morocco. See **NOON**.

NUN, a river of Manchouria. See **NOON**.

NUN, noon, one of the principal branches or outlets of the Niger, passing into the Atlantic from between Capes Nun and Formosa, about lat. 4° 21' N., lon. 6° 5' E. See **NIGER**.

NUN-BURN/HOLME, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

NUNDA, commonly pronounced *nün-dá'*, a beautiful post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 67 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. The village contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, an academy, a newspaper office, and has manufactures of woollens, iron, &c. Pop. of the township, 3128; of the village, in 1853, estimated at 2000.

NUNDEAL, *nün-dá-dv'*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 73 miles N.N.W. of Cuddapah.

NUNDERBAR, *nün-dér-bar'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candelish, 87 miles E. of Surat; lat. 21° 25' N., lon. 74° 15' E.

NUNDYDROOG, *nün-de-droog'*, a strong hill-fort of South India, dominions of Mysore, 31 miles E. of Bangalore; lat.

13° 22' N., lon. 77° 44' E. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1791.

NUNEATON, *nün'e-ton*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Warwick, with a station on the Trent Valley Railway, 14 miles N.W. of Rugby. Pop. of town in 1851, 4859. It has a Gothic church, a grammar school, and a free school. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old abbey, which was destroyed in the civil wars by Oliver Cromwell.

NUNEHAM COURTNAY, England. See **NEWNHAM**.

NUNEN, *nün'en*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 19 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 707.

NUNEZ, *noo'néz'*, or **KAKUNDY**, *ká-kún'dee'*, a river of West Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 10° 40' N., lon. 14° 40' W. Its banks are densely wooded, and on them from 70 to 80 miles from the sea are the settlements of Walkeria, Casases, and Debucko.

NUNGATUCK, a post-office, New Haven co., Connecticut.

NUNIVACK, an island in Behring's Sea. See **NOONIVAK**.

NUN-KEE/LING, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

NUNKUNONO, *nun-koo-no'no*, or **DUKE OF CLARENCE**, an island of the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 9° 5' S., lon. 171° 38' W., length, from N. to S., 7 miles, breadth 5 miles.

NUNNEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NUNNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

NUN'S ISLAND, Hebrides, close to Iona.

NUNTUN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NUORO, *noo-o-ro*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 78 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 3671. It has a cathedral and a Jesuits' college.

NUQUIN, a river of Utah territory, falls into Nicollet River.

NUR, *noor'*, a town of Poland, province of Plock, on the Bug, 63 miles E.N.E. of Warsaw.

NURA, *noor'*, a river of North Italy, duchy of Parma, rises in the Apennines, and after a N.N.E. course of 45 miles joins the Po, 7 miles E. of Piacenza.

NURA PONTE, *noor' pon'tá'*, a village of North Italy, on the Æmilian Way, and the Nura River, 6 miles from its mouth.

NURAGUO, *noo-rá-gwo*, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Ialì, in a valley between the Giara-di-Gestum, and the Saradano. Pop. 1000.

NURAMINIO, *noo-rá-mee'-no-o*, a town of the island of Sardinia, division and N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1525.

NUREMBERG, *nü'rem-berg*, (Ger. *Nürnberg*, *nün'n'bérq*; Dutch *Neurenburg*, *nü'ren-búrg*; L. and It. *Norimberga*, *no-rim-bén'gá*; Sp. *Nuremberga*, *noo-rém-bén'gá*), a city of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, the third city in the kingdom, and once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free imperial cities of Germany, on the Pegnitz, the Ludwig Canal, and the Great Bavarian Railway, from Augsburg to the frontiers of Saxony, 95 miles N. of Munich. Lat. 49° 27' N., lon. 11° 4' E. It stands in a somewhat sandy, but well-cultivated plain; and from whatever point it may be viewed, but more especially from the surrounding heights, and the towers of several of its churches, presents a very striking appearance. It is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and enclosed by a ditch 100 feet wide, and 50 feet deep; is nearly in the form of a square, and, exclusive of suburbs, has a circuit exceeding 3 miles. The Pegnitz, traversing the town from E. to W., divides it into two nearly equal parts—the N. or *Schaldersseite*, and the S. or *Lorenzseite*, which communicate by numerous stone and wooden bridges. The characteristic feature of the town is the venerable air of antiquity which invests it. Its arched gates are flanked by four massive, cylindrical watch-towers; and the stranger who threads its narrow and irregular streets, lined with solid but quaint gable-faced houses, standing entire, as they were originally built, might fancy himself carried back several centuries. It is only lately that some of the streets have been widened and renewed, so as to wear a modern appearance.

Of the public squares, which are numerous, the largest is the Haupt, (or Green Market,) adorned with the Beautiful Fountain in the form of an open Gothic obelisk or spire; and containing on its W. side the house in which Albert Dürer and Wilhelm Pirckheimer were born. Another square, called the Aegklien Platz, (St. Giles' Square,) is adorned with a statue of Melancthon by Burgschmiet. The most remarkable edifice is St. Sebald's Church, which gives its name to the N. division of the town, a Gothic structure of great elegance externally and internally, with a richly-carved portal, a massive crucifix of bronze, one of the earliest specimens of Nuremberg art, a curious bronze font, numerous old paintings, fine stained glass, and above all, the tomb or shrine of St. Sebald, executed in bronze by Peter Vischer, who, with his five sons, labored upon it for 13 years, and adorned it with nearly 100 figures, among which those of the Apostles are conspicuous for size and beauty. Other buildings deserving of notice are the Church of St. Lorenz, with a fine porch flanked by two lofty towers, and containing a remarkable pix, by Adam Kraft, exquisitely sculptured in white stone, 64 feet in height; the Town-house, an Italian

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building of three stories, with a fine front, and a great hall, the walls of which are decorated with paintings in oil, many of them by Dürer; the Reichschloss, or Imperial Castle, in the N.W. corner of the town, towering above all its other houses, and containing within its court a remarkable lime-tree said to have been planted by the hands of Queen Kunigunda, and now above 700 years old; the Aegidien Church, (Church of St. Giles,) a handsome modern Italian building, enclosing a very ancient chapel, originally founded by the Emperor Conrad III. for some Scotch Benedictine monks; the parsonage of St. Sebald's, with a beautiful oriel window, and near it the Gothic chapel of St. Maurice, now converted into a picture-gallery. Nuremberg has a gymnasium, founded by the reformer Melancthon, whose statue is placed on its front; a school of the fine arts, polytechnic school, commercial academy, and many libraries, museum of natural history, and numerous associations, religious, literary, and artistic.

Nuremberg has, from the remotest times, been celebrated for its industry, and for the inventions and zeal of its artisans. Almost all the streets derived their names from the particular branches of industry carried on in them, and many important inventions had their first existence here. Of these inventions may be specified wire-drawing, watches, and fire-arms. The first paper-mill in Germany was established here in 1390. Here also the first gun carriages were made, and the first railway in Germany was opened from Nuremberg to Fürth in 1834. It is now the great centre of the manufacture of German wooden clocks and toys, which are circulated to all parts of the globe; its other manufactures comprise jewellery, trinkets, telescopes, mathematical and musical instruments, sealing wax, black-lead pencils, lacquered wares, articles in ivory and horn, paper, and parchments. In these various manufactures 13,000 people were employed in 1846. Its commerce, favored by its position on the Canal of the Rhine and Danube, is still considerable. Nuremberg was founded in 905, and in 938 it was the seat of the first German diet. It was greatly enlarged by Conrad III., and received several embellishments and important privileges from Frederick Barbarossa. In 1219, it was raised to the rank of a free city of the empire. Its inhabitants early embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and in 1532 the assembly was held here at which the treaty of toleration was signed. In 1806 it was formally taken possession of by Bavaria. Many distinguished individuals have been born here. Among others may be mentioned the poets Fenixing and Hans Sachs, the mathematician Behaim, the painter Albert Dürer, whose house is still preserved in the principal square, and the sculptors Peter Vischer and Adam Kraft. Pop. 45,381.—Inhab. NÜRNBERGER, (Ger. *Nürnberg*, *nürnberg*.)

NURNEY, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow.

NURNEY, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. and S.W. of Kildare.

NURNEY, a parish, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Carbery.

NURPUR, nūr'pūr', a town of the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, 60 miles N.E. of Amritsar; lat. 32° 12' N., lon. 75° 40' E. Pop. from 6000 to 8000, comprising many Cashmerians employed in shawl weaving. It has a stone fort and a good bazaar.

NURRI, noor'ee, a village of the island of Sardinia, province and 8 miles E. of Isih. Pop. 2154.

NURSINGHUR, nūr'sing-gūr', a town of India, presidency of Bengal, 38 miles N.E. of Saugur.

NURSINGHUR, a petty state of India, province of Malwah, 50 miles N.E. of Oojein.

NURSINGPOOR, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 91 miles E.S.E. of Poona.

NURSLING, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NURSTED, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NURTINGEN, (Nürtingen.) nūr'ting-en, a town of Württemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Neckar, 13 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3982.

NURWUR, a town of India. See NARWAR.

NUŠ, noos, or NUZ, nuts? a village of the Sardinian States, division and 8 miles N.E. of Aosta, on the Dora. Pop. 2059.

NUSCO, noos'ko, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 6 miles S.W. of St. Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 4000. It has a cathedral, and convent.

NUSLAC, noos'law, or NUSILAW, noos'e-lā', a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 10 miles S.E. of Brunn. P. 1198.

NUSLACH, noos'lek, a market-town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 6 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2054.

NUSSBACH, noos'bāx, or ALUN, ā'loon, a village of Austria, Transylvania, about 24 miles from Kronstadt, near the Alt. Pop. 1097.

NUSSBACH, a village of Transylvania. See MAGTAROS.

NUSSDORF, noos'dorf, a village of Austria, below the Ens, so near Vienna as to be almost one of its suburbs. P. 2000.

NUSSDORF, (Hun. *Alto-Dios*, ā'sho' dee'osh') a village of West Hungary, co. and 26 miles N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 1095.

NUSSDORF, (Hun. *Fließ-Dios*, flē'shō' dee'osh') adjacent to the above. Pop. 1305.

NUSSERABAD, nus'seer-ā-bād', or NUSSERABAD', a 1374

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town of British India, Upper Provinces, district and 12 miles S.E. of Ajmeer.

NUSSERPOOR, a town of Sindh, 18 miles N.E. of Hyderabad.

NUSSERABAD or NUSSEERABAD. See MYNUNSON.

NUTBUSH, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

NUTFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

NUTHALL, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

NUTHURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NUTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NUTTAM or NUTTOM. See NATTAM.

NUTTOM, a town of India. See NATTAM.

NUYTS, nūts', a headland of South Australia, in lat. 32° 2' 18" S., lon. 132° 25' E. The Nuyts Archipelago stretches along the coast N. of lat. 33°, and mostly between lon. 133° and 134° E. Principal island, St. Francis.

NUZ, a village of the Sardinian States. See NUA.

NYACK, a post-village of Rockland county, New York, on the W. bank of Hudson River, here called the Tappan Sea, 29 miles N. of New York City. It contains 3 or 4 churches, several stores, and has a landing for steamboats on the river. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. estimated at 800.

NYACK TURNPIKE, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NYAMTZ, ne-ām'ts', NEMZA, nēm'sd, or NIATZU, ne-ā'-soo, a town of Moldavia, 62 miles N.N.W. of Yassy. It has large annual fairs and markets, and a shrine of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims.

NYARPET, nī-dr-pēt', a town of British India, presidency and 65 miles N.W. of Madras.

NYASSI, ne-ās'see, ("the sea.") NYASSA or MARAVI(?) (written also MARABAI.) a considerable lake of South East Africa, supposed to extend between lon. 30° and 35° E., and its centre being about lat. 10° S., and apparently identical with the Lake Maravi of old maps, but our knowledge of it is yet very deficient.

NYATT POINT LIGHT, on the W. side of Narraganset Bay, 9 miles S. of Providence, Rhode Island; lat. 41° 45' 30" N., lon. 71° 20' 48" W.

NYEBORG or NYEBORO, nū'boro. (Dan. pron. nū'boos or nū'ch-borg.) a fortified town of Denmark, on the island of Funen, 18 miles E.S.E. of Odense, on the Great Belt. Pop. in 1851, 3059. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has ship-building docks. All vessels which pass the Great Belt pay their dues here. In 1659, the Danes gained here an important victory over the Swedes, and thereby freed their country from a foreign yoke.

NYE'S, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

NYE'S (nīz) CORNER, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of Kennebec River, 8 miles N. of Waterville.

NYFFE or NIFFI, nīffē, a kingdom of West Africa, between the Quorra and the Tchadja Rivers.

NYHAMM, nū'hāmm, a port on the E. coast of Sweden, len of Gefleborg, at the mouth of the Ljusne in the Gulf of Bothnia.

NYINIAR, nīn'ee-ā, a town of West Africa, district of Koranko, N.E. of Sierra Leone; lat. 8° 45' N., lon. 11° 23' W., on the route between Rokelle and Palaba.

NYIR BATHOR, nīr bā'thor', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szatolcz, 30 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 3250.

NYIRGHYHAZA, nīr'ghī'hā'zhā', a market-town of East Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 29 miles N. of Debreczin. Pop. 15,740. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches, and some soda and salt works.

NYITRA, a town of Hungary. See NEUTRA.

NYKERK, nī'kērk, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, near the Zuyder Zee, 10 miles S.W. of Harderwyk. Pop. 3800.

NYKERK, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, N.E. of Dokkum. Pop. 250.

NYKÖPING, (Nyköping) or NYKJÖPING, nī'chō'pīng, (almost neech'pīng) a len or district of Sweden, in the E., having S.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, N. the Lakes Mejar and Hjälmars. Area 2516 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 120,113. Chief town, Nyköping.

NYKÖPING, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of a len, on an inlet of the Baltic, 58 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 3486. It is one of the finest towns of the kingdom, and has two castles, several churches, and hospitals, with manufactures of brass wares, woollen and cotton stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, paper, and starch, saw-mills, and ship-building docks, and a brisk export trade.

NYKJÖRING, (Nykjöring.) nī'kryō'ring, a small seaport town of Denmark, stift and island of Seeland, on the Ise fiord, 38 miles W.N.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 800.

NYKJÖRING, a small seaport town of Denmark, Jutland, 44 miles W.S.W. of Aalborg, on the Lym-fiord. Pop. 1106.

NYMET-ROWLAND, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NYMPHENBURG, nīm'fēn-būrg', a village of Upper Bavaria, 4 miles N.N.W. of Munich, with a female asylum, manufactures of porcelain, and a royal summer residence. Pop. 1119.

NYMPFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester

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NYMPHON BISHOPS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
NYMPTON KINGS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
NYMWEGEN or **NIJMWEGEN**, *nim/wá'ghen* or *nim/wá'ghen*, written also **NIMEGUEN** and **NYMEGEN**, (Fr. *Nimègue*, *nee'maig'*; Ger. *Nimwegen*, *nim-wá'ghen*; anc. *Nimwagius*.) a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Guelderland, on the left bank of the Waal, here crossed by a flying bridge, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Arnhem; lat. $51^{\circ} 51'$ N., lon. $5^{\circ} 51'$ E. Pop. 21,182. It has a hilly site, and is irregularly built; the public edifices comprise some Roman and Carolingian defensive works, with a fine old town-house, and some handsome churches. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal, agricultural commission, a branch of the society of public good, and has an extensive manufactory of pale ale, with others of Prussian blue, glue, and leather. It was formerly a free imperial town, and is celebrated for the treaty of 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794.

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NYNARCOIL, *ni-nar-koil'*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 17 miles N.W. of Ramnad.
NYON or **NION**, *nee'yon'*, (anc. *Noviodunum*.) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 21 miles S.W. of Lausanne, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 2464.
NYONS, *nee'yon'*, a town of France, department of Drôme, on the Aiguas, 33 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 3590. It is enclosed by walls, and divided into 3 quarters.
NYSLÖTT, *nü'slött*, written also **NEISLÖTT** and **SAWOLINNA**, a town of Finland, 120 and 80 miles N. of Viborg. Pop. 500.
NYSTED or **NYESTED**, *nü'stéd*, (i. e., "New Town,") a small maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Lolland. Pop. 1000.
NYSTAD, *nü'stád*, a seaport town of Finland, 120 and 38 miles N.W. of Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2000.
NYVEL, a town of Belgium. See **NIVALLA**.

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O, a Hungarian word, signifying "old," prefixed to many places in Hungary; as, **O'VAR**, (i. e., "Old Fort,") **O'ARAD**, (i. e., "Old Arad,") &c.

OADBY, *od'bee*, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.
OAHU, *wá'ho*, written also **WAHOO** and **WOAHOO**, one of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean; lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$ N., lon. $157^{\circ} 37'$ W.; 40 miles long, by 20 miles broad. It is of volcanic origin, and though exhibiting few signs of cultivation, is in some parts fertile, producing indigo, cotton, sugar, &c., and some coffee. In the N. there is much fine scenery. Pop. in 1853, 19,128; of whom 1311 were foreigners.

OAHUTOAH, an island in the South Pacific. See **UPOLU**.
OAJACA or **OAXACA**, *wá-há'ká*, written also **GUAXACA**, a state of the Mexican Confederation, comprising the S. portion of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the table-land of Mixtecan; bounded on the W. by the department of La Puebla, N. by Vera Cruz, E. by Tabasco, Chiapa, and the Central American state of Guatemala, and on the S. by the Pacific; lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$ to $18^{\circ} 20'$ N., lon. $94^{\circ} 15'$ to $96^{\circ} 15'$ W.; length 270 miles along the shores of the Pacific; breadth, at the widest part, 170 miles; area 81,822 square miles. It is of uneven surface, and, in many parts, mountainous; but is one of the most beautiful and best-cultivated districts in Mexico. Its principal rivers are the Alvarado, which rises near the centre of the state, and, after a winding course, terminates in a lake in Vera Cruz; the Rio Grande and Verde, both of which fall into the Pacific. At the E. end are several smaller streams, most of which fall into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The mines of silver and gold are not important. The climate is agreeable and salubrious, and the soil remarkably fertile. Its productions are wheat, indigo, cochineal, cotton, sugar, honey, cocoa, plantains, and other fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Pop. in 1850, 525,101.

OAJACA or **OAXACA**, a city of Mexico, capital of the above state, near the Rio Verde, 210 miles S.E. of Mexico, 4900 feet above the sea; lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$ N., lon. $97^{\circ} 15'$ W. It is well built, of an oblong form, about 2 miles in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochineal, for which this city is celebrated. It is one of the handsomest cities in the Confederation. Principal edifices, the Bishop's Palace, Cathedral, 2 colleges, numerous convents, and the City-hall. It has manufactures of chocolate, soap, and perfumery, and an active trade in sugar and cochineal. Pop. 25,000.

OAK, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.
OAKACHICKAMA, *o-ká-chik-q-maw*, a post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

OAK BLUFF, a small post-village of Greene co., Arkansas.
OAK BLUFFS, a post-office of Carroll co., Louisiana.

OAK BOWERY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.
OAK CREEK, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, 90 miles E. of Madison. P. 1250.

OAKDALE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 10 miles from Worcester.

OAKDALE, a post-office of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

OAKDALE, a post-village of Shelby co., Missouri, about 100 miles N. of Jefferson City.

OAK/DAM, a post-office of Vanderburg co., Indiana.

OAKE, *ók*, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OAK/STREAK, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

OAK/FIELD, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, about 250 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1457.

OAKFIELD, a post-township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 130.

OAKFIELD, a post-township, Kent co., Michigan. P. 645.

OAKFIELD, a post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, 35 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

OAKFIELD, a post-township in the S.W. part of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin. Pop. 700.

OAK FLAT, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

OAK/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
OAK FOREST, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.
OAK FOREST, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.
OAK FOREST, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.
OAKFUSKEE (*ók-fús/kee*) **CREEK**, of Alabama, flows into Tallapoosa River, near the S.W. extremity of Tallapoosa county.

OAKFUS/KEE or **OAKFUS/KY**, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

OAK GROVE, Mobile co., Alabama, a station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 14 miles from Mobile.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

OAK GROVE, a post-village of Christian co., Kentucky, about 210 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

OAK GROVE, a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, 21 miles S.E. of Independence.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

OAK GROVE, a post-village and township in the central part of Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 40 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 1143.

OAK HALL ACADEMY, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

OAKHAM or **OKEHAM**, *ók'am*, a market-town and parish of England, capital of the county of Rutland, with a station on the East Midland Railway, 11 miles W.N.W. of Stamford. Pop. of town in 1851, 2800. It is neatly built; has a fine church, a grammar school founded in 1584, and endowed with numerous exhibitions to the universities. It has a branch bank. A canal connects it with Melton-Mowbray.

OAKHAM, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 1137.

OAKHAMPTON, *ók-hamp/ton*, a borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Oke, 22 miles W.N.W. of Exeter. The town is irregularly built, and has ruins of a castle of the Earls of Devon.

OAKHAMPTON, *Menk*, a parish, England, co. of Devon.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine, with a station on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 23 miles from Portland.

OAK HILL, a station on the Hudson River Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Hudson, New York.

OAK HILL, a post-village of Greene co., New York, 30 miles S.W. of Albany.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

OAK HILL, a post-village of Newton co., Georgia, 142 miles W. of Augusta.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Hardin co., Kentucky.

OAK HILL, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Scioto and Hocking Railroad, 87 miles S.S.W. of Columbus, has about 100 inhabitants.

OAK HILL, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, near the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 32 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

OAKINGHAM, England. See **WOKINGHAM**.

OAK/INGTON, a parish of England, co. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Cambridge, with a station on the railway to Wisbech.

OAK/LAND, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Clinton, Shiawassee, Flint, and Rouge (or Red) Rivers, and by Woodruff Creek. The county is sprinkled over by multitudes of small lakes of pure water, the largest of

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which are 1 or 2 miles in extent. The number of these is not less than 50. The surface in the N. is hilly; the S. part is rolling, and heavily timbered. The soil is generally fertile, and well cultivated. Oakland is the most populous county in the state, excepting Wayne. By the census of 1850, it produced more wheat, corn, oats, hay, and wool than any other county of Michigan. There were raised in that year 556,346 bushels of wheat; 488,513 of corn; 278,382 of oats; 53,206 tons of hay; and 293,981 pounds of wool. A railroad extends from Detroit to Pontiac, the county seat. Pop. 31,270.

OAKLAND, a village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 woollen-mill, employing 110 hands.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, about 250 miles W. of Albany.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

OAKLAND, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 837.

OAKLAND, Chester co., Pennsylvania, a station on the Columbia Railroad, 30 miles W. of Philadelphia.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

OAKLAND, post-office, Edgefield district, South Carolina.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Yalobusha co., Mississippi, 139 miles N. of Jackson.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Lavaca co., Texas.

OAKLAND, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

OAKLAND, a post-village in Fayette co., Tennessee.

OAKLAND, Indiana, a station on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, 14 miles from Indianapolis.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 12 miles S.W. of Lancaster. The post-office is called Clear Creek. Pop. 200.

OAKLAND, a post-township in the N.E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 978.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Coles co., Illinois, 95 miles E. by S. of Springfield.

OAKLAND, a post-office of La Cade co., Missouri.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

OAKLAND, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 800.

OAKLAND, a thriving city of Marin co., California, on the opposite side of the bay from San Francisco. The bay is here about 7 miles wide, and is crossed in half an hour for fifty cents. The location is very desirable for those who are not engaged in active pursuits. One newspaper is published here. Incorporated a city March 25, 1854. Pop. in 1855, about 2500.

OAKLAND, a township of Contra Costa co., California.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Umpqua co., Oregon.

OAKLAND, a small post-village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 7 miles S. of Brantford, and 14 miles from Simcoe. It contains several mills and hotels.

OAKLAND COLLEGE, a post-village of Claiborne co., Mississippi, about 70 miles S.W. of Jackson. It is the seat of Oakland College, founded in 1831.

OAKLAND GROVE, a post-office of Prairie co., Arkansas.

OAKLAND MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

OAK LAWN, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

OAK LAWN, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina.

OAK LEVEL, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

OAK LEVEL, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

OAKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

OAKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

OAKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OAKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

OAKLEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OAKLEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Macon co., Illinois.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Lewis co., Missouri.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Franklin co., Louisiana.

OAKMULGEE, a river of Georgia. See OCMULGEE.

OAKMULGEE, ôk-mûl'ghue, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

OAKMULGEE CREEK, of Alabama, flows into Cahawba River, about 12 miles N. of Cahawba.

OAKMULGEE, a post-office of Covington co., Mississippi.

OAK ORCHARD, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, on the creek of the same name, about 40 miles W. by N. of Rochester.

OAK ORCHARD, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

OAK ORCHARD CREEK, in the W. part of New York, rises in Genesee co., flows through Orleans co., and falls into Lake Ontario about 10 miles N. of Albion.

OAKOVER, ôk-ô-ver, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

OAK PLAINS, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

OAK POINT, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

OAK POINT, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

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OAK POINT, a post-office of Thurston co., Washington Territory.

OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

OAK RIDGE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

OAK RIDGE, a small post-village of Greene co., Arkansas.

OAK RIDGE, a post-village of Graves co., Kentucky.

OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri. OAK RIDGE, Illinois, a station on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 8 miles from Chicago.

OAKS, a small village of Limestone co., Alabama.

OAKS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

OAKS CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

OAKSEY, ôk'see, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

OAK SHADE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OAK SHADE, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

OAK SPRING, a village in Davis co., Iowa, 85 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

OAK SPRING, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

OAK'S SHOP, a post-office of Hittsylvania co., Virginia.

OAK'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.

OAKSVILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

OAKTHORPE, ôk'thorp, a hamlet of England, counties of Leicester and Derby, 3 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

OAKTIBBEHA. See OKTIBBEHA.

OAKTON, a post-village of Massac co., Illinois, 20 miles W. by S. of Golconda.

OAKTUPPA (ôk-tûp'pâ) CREEK, Alabama, flows through Washington co., and enters Tombigbee River from the right.

OAKVILL, a post-office of New Haven co., Connecticut.

OAKVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 70 miles W. of Albany.

OAKVILLE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, with a station on the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroad, near Shippensburg.

OAKVILLE, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

OAKVILLE, a post-village of Appomattox co., Virginia, 103 miles W. of Richmond.

OAKVILLE, a post-village of Union co., North Carolina, 180 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

OAKVILLE, a post-village in Lexington district, South Carolina.

OAKVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Alabama, about 110 miles N. by E. of Tuscaloosa.

OAKVILLE, a village of Madison co., Tennessee, 14 miles N.W. of Jackson.

OAKVILLE, a post-village in Monroe co., Michigan, 53 miles S.W. by W. of Detroit.

OAKVILLE, a village of St. Louis co., Missouri, near the Mississippi River, 15 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis.

OAKVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the outlet of the Sixteen-mile Creek, 25 miles S.S.W. of Toronto, and 20 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 700.

OAKWOOD, a post-office of Weakly co., Tennessee.

OAKWOODS, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

OAKWOODS, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

OANNA, Pacific Ocean. See PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

OARE, ôr, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OARE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OASIS, ô'asis or ô'â'sis, (Arab. *Wâh*, wâ; Gr. *Oasis*.) a word signifying "a fertile tract surrounded by a desert," but applied especially to those in the Libyan desert, under the Egyptian dominion; the Great Oasis being 120 miles W. of Thebes; the Western Oasis 40 miles further W.; and the Lesser Oasis 100 miles S.W. of Fayoom. They were used, it is said, as places of exile under the Romans.

OASIS, a post-village and township of Wausara co., Wisconsin, 30 miles N.W. of Sacramento.

OATAFU, an island, South Pacific. See DUKE OF YORK.

OATHLAW, ôth'lâw, (formerly FINHA'VEN.) a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar. In its vicinity are remains of a large Roman camp.

OATLAND, ô'tland, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, on Goose Creek, 150 miles N. of Richmond. It has several mills.

OATLANDS, ô'tlands, a district of Van Dieman's Land Area 900 square miles. Chief towns, Oatlands, (40 miles N. of Hobart-Town,) and Jericho.

OAT MEAL, a post-office of Burnet co., Texas.

OAXACA, a state of Mexico. See OAJACA.

OB, a river of Russia. See OBI.

OBATE, ô'bâ'ta, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut 19 miles E.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1093.

OBAN, a parliamentary borough and seaport town of Scotland, co. of Argyre, on Oban-Bay, 20 miles N.W. of Inverary. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 1742. It is a handsome, thriving town; the harbor is excellent, and the bay has a depth of from 12 to 24 fathoms of water. It has manufactures of silk, and straw hats and exports plear, whiskey, wool, fish, kelp, and slates. Steamers ply to Glasgow, Greenock, Tobermory, Inverness, Liverpool, and the Western Islands. The borough unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbeltown, and Inverary in sending 1 member to the

House of Commons. Three miles N. of the town stand the ruins of the royal palace of Dunstaffnage, and to the N.W. is Dunolly Castle.

OBANOS, o-bá/noce, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1294.

OBODORSK, ob-dor-sk', or **OBODORSKOI**, ob-dor-skoí', the most N. station in the government of Tobolsk, Siberia, on the Obi. near its mouth; lat. 66° 30' N., lon. 67° 20' E.

OBODORSK MOUNTAINS. See **URAL MOUNTAINS**.

OBE, a river of Siberia. See **OBI**.

O-BÉCSE, a town of Hungary. See **RACE-BEEZER**.

OBEID, o-báid/ or o-bá'id, called also **EL-OBEID** or **AL-OBEID**, the capital town of Kordofan, in Africa, in a plain, 240 miles S.W. of Sennar. Lat. 13° 11' N., lon. 30° 8' E. Estimated pop. 30,000, it having doubled since 1823. The dwellings are mostly built of reeds or straw, and in the shape of corn-stacks, and a few of sun-dried bricks. There are 5 mosques in the town, 3 barracks, a hospital, and governor's residence, one of the largest buildings in Obeid; and a market-place, which, during the day, presents a scene of great bustle and animation. As soon as night sets in, there is a furious howling of wild beasts, leopards, and hyenas, all round, who are kept off by strong abattis of thorns, with which the houses are surrounded, and behind which the dogs yell them defiance. Water sometimes is very scarce, and the wells are nearly 100 feet deep. The exports comprise gold, silver, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, and slaves. Seven miles S.E. is the village of Milbeas, finely situated, and the summer residence of the government officers of the pasha.

OBER, o'ber, (i. e. "upper,") a prefix to the names of numerous places in Germany, as **ONER-GLOBAU**; for those not undermentioned, see additional name.

OBER-ACHERN, o'ber á'chern, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, balliwick of Achern. Pop. 1120.

OBERALP, o'ber-álp', a pass and small lake of Switzerland, at the S.W. extremity of the canton of Uri.

OBERBURG, o'ber-búrg', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1907.

OBERDERDINGEN, Würtemberg. See **DERDINGEN**.

OBERDORF, o'ber-dorf', a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 37 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1901.

OBER-DRAUBURG, o'ber dróu/búrg', ("Upper Drave-castle,") a market-town of Illyria, 42 miles W. of Villach, on the Drave, with the ruins of a fortress. Pop. 3090.

OBERGESTELEN, o'ber-ghéstá-len, and **OBERWALD**, o'ber-wáit', the two highest villages in the valley of the Rhone, Upper Valais, Switzerland; the former 4360 feet above the sea.

OBER-HASLI, Switzerland. See **HASLI**.

OBERHAUSEN, o'ber-hóu'sen, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, and on the railroad from Düsseldorf to Dortmund, 5 miles S.W. of Ettenheim. Pop. 1838.

OBERHAUSEN, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 13 miles S. of Mannheim. Pop. 1180.

OBER-HEESSEN, o'ber hē'ssen, (i. e. "Upper Hesse,") the north-eastern province of Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 310,141.

OBERHOLFABRUN, o'ber-hólfá-bróon', a market-town of Lower Austria, 28 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2088.

OBER-KAUFUNGEN, o'ber kóu/fóong'en, a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, 7 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 2161.

OBERKIRCH, o'ber-kórk', an old walled town of Baden, 7 miles N.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1200.

OBERLAYBACH, Neu, noi o'ber-lá'bak, a market-town of Austria, Carniola, 13 miles W.S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1346.

OBERLAND, THE, (Ger. pron. o'ber-lánt';—the "Upper country,") in Switzerland, comprises all the canton of Bern & of the Lake of Thun, with adjacent parts of Unterwalden and Uri. In a more restricted sense it is applied to the valleys of Hasli, Grindenvald, and Lauterbrunnen.

OBERLIN, a flourishing post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and 8 miles from Elyria. It is remarkable for its collegiate institute, named in honor of John Frederick Oberlin, pastor of Walbach, Switzerland. This institution, founded in 1834, is under the direction of the Evangelical Congregationalists. It occupies 7 commodious buildings, has 20 instructors, a library of about 5000 volumes, and 147 graduates from the Theological department, 253 from the College department, and 127 from the Young Ladies' department. In 1853-4 it was attended by 1327 students of both sexes; and in 1854-5, by 1183. Its object is to afford an economical education by combining manual labor with study. No person is excluded from this institution on account of color. The village contains a large brick church, capable of holding 3000 persons, 3 dry-goods stores, 2 book stores, and several groceries. The Oberlin Evangelist is published here. When Oberlin College was first established, the country was a wilderness, without a single inhabitant. Pop. in 1855, above 2000.

OBERMORLEN, o'ber-mon'len, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, 16 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 1728.

OBERNAI, o'bá'ná', or **OBEREHNHEIM**, o'ber-én'híme, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles N. of

Schlestadt. Pop. 4323. It has a communal college, and active manufactures of plain and printed calicoes. In its vicinity is an enclosure known as the Pagans' Camp.

OBERNBERG, o'bern-bérg', a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Inn, on the Inn, 12 miles N.W. of Ried. Pop. 1740.

OBERNBURG, o'bern-búrg', a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, 35 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1773.

OBERNDORF, o'bern-dorf', a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 43 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1654. Its ancient Augustine Abbey is now used for a gun factory and cannon foundry.

OBERNIK, a town of Prussian Poland. See **OBORNIE**.

OBERNKIRCHEN, o'bern-kéerk'n, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, 9 miles E. of Minden. Pop. 1862.

OBERNZELL, a village of Bavaria. See **HAFNERZELL**.

OBERPAULEN, o'ber-pá-len, a market-town of Russia, government of Livonia, 52 miles E.N.E. of Pernau, with a strong castle, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Holstein.

OBERPERFUSS, o'ber-péa/fúss', a village of Tyrol, circle of Imst. Pop. 1063.

OBERRAD, o'ber-ráit', a village belonging to the free town of Frankfurt. It lies on the Main, and on the road to Offenbach. Pop. 1378.

OBERRIED, o'ber-réet', a parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, in its E. part, 4 miles S. of Altstätten. Pop. 3890.

OBERRIEDEN, o'ber-réed'en, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the W. side of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 762.

OBERSITZKO, o'ber-sítz/ko, written also **OBERSITSKO**, **OBERSYCKO**, and **OBERZYKO**, a town of Prussian Poland, 28 miles N.W. of Posen. Pop. 2000.

OBERSTDORF, o'berst-dorf', a market-town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 29 miles E.S.E. of Lindau. Pop. 1910.

OBERSTEIN, o'ber-stéine', a town of Germany, duchy of Oldenburg, 6 miles E.N.E. of Birkenfeld. Pop. 2261.

OBERSTENFELD, o'ber-stén'fêlt, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, S.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1432.

OBERUZWEIL, o'ber-rúts'wêil, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 2175.

OBERWEIL or **OBERWYL**, o'ber-wêil', several places of Switzerland, particularly a village and parish, canton and 20 miles S. of Bern. Pop. 1423.

OBERWEISBACH, o'ber-wêis'bák, a village of Schwarzbürg-Rudolstadt, balliwick and near Rudolstadt. Pop. 1716.

OBERWESSEL, o'ber-wê'ssêl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles S.S.E. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2300.

OBERWIESENTHAL, o'ber-wêe'sen-tál', a town of Saxony, 31 miles S.E. of Zwickau, 2800 feet above sea level. Pop. 1897.

OBERWINTER, o'ber-wín'ter, a village of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 miles S.S.E. of Bonn. Pop. 960.

OBERWINTERTHUR, o'ber-wín'ter-too', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2089.

OBERWISSEL, o'ber-wê'ssêl, a town of Nassau, balliwick of Königstein, on Mount Taunus. Pop. 1952.

O-BESSENOVA, o-bésh'shá'no'vôh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Aranka, about 9 miles from Nagy-Szent Miklos. Pop. 7217.

OBI, **OB**, **OBE**, o'bes, or **OH**, ob, one of the great rivers of Siberia, governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk. It rises by two principal sources in the Little Altai, near lat. 51° N., lon. 89° E. flows tortuously N.W. to Samara, and thence generally N., in a double channel, to the Gulf of Obi, which it enters near lat. 67° N., lon. 72° E., after a total course of 2000 miles. Tributaries, the Irtysh with the Tobol and Ishim, the Tom, and the Tchulim. Its basin, estimated to comprise 1,357,000 square miles, is situated between that of the Yenisei and the Ural Mountains.

OBI, GULF of the wide estuary of the above river, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 67° 30' and 72° 30' N., and lon. 72° and 77° E. It receives the Obi at its S.E. extremity, and on its E. It has an arm called Tazovsk Bay.

OBIDOS, o-bé'idôce, a fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, E. of Peniche, and 45 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 3000. It has a citadel, and extensive remains of a Roman aqueduct. An engagement between the English and French took place under its walls in 1808.

OBIDOS, o-bé'idôce, a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the left bank of the Amazon, at the head of its tide-water. Here the river is narrowed in the Strait of Pauris to about 1 mile across. Lat. 1° 50' S., lon. 65° 18' W. It is regularly built, and has some trade in cotton and cocoa. Pop. 6000.

OBIES (o'bes) **RIVER**, sometimes written **OBED'S** or **OBEY'S**, of the N. part of Tennessee, rises in Pentrees county, among the Cumberland Mountains, and flowing north-westward, enters Cumberland River near the N.W. extremity of Overton county. It is navigable by steamboats 60 miles from its mouth, and its whole length is probably above 100 miles. In the upper part of its course it passes through a

deep cut in the mountain, and is remarkable for beautiful scenery.

OBILA, a town of Spain. See **AVILA**.

OBION, *o-bi-on*, a river in the N.W. part of Tennessee, is formed by three branches, the North, South, and Rutherford Forks, which unite in Obion county, a few miles S.E. of Troy. It flows thence south-westward through Dyer county into the Mississippi. Its whole length, including one of the branches, is estimated at 150 miles.

OBION, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky and Missouri. Area estimated at 650 square miles. The Mississippi forms its entire W. boundary, and Obion River, from which the name is derived, flows through the county. The surface is nearly level. Capital, Troy. Pop. 7633; of whom 6576 were free, and 1057 slaves.

OBISPO, *o-bee-po*, a small river of the Isthmus of Panama, joins the Chagres near Cruces.

OBITOSHNEI or **OBITOCHNEI**, a town of Russia. See **NOGAIK**.

OBLIGADO, *o-ble-gá-do*, a village of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) on the river Parana, near Buenos Ayres. The combined British and French fleets bombarded it and silenced its batteries, 28th November, 1846.

OBLONG, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

OBLONG, a post-office of Crawford co., Illinois.

OBNOOBY, a township of Fulton co., Indiana. P. 304.

OBOIAN or **OBOJAN**. See **OBOYAN**.

OBOI, *o-boi*, a river of Russia, in the government of Vitebsk, flows S.W. past Dubovsk, and after a course of about 75 miles, joins the Dwina 12 miles above Polotak.

OBOUKHOV, **OBOUKHOV** or **OBUCHOW**, *o-boe-kov*, a market-town of Russia, government and 26 miles S.S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 2000.

OBORNE, *o-born*, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

OBORNIK, *o-byr-nik*, **OBERNIK**, *o-byr-nik*, or **OBORNIKI**, *o-bor-neef-kee*, a town of Prussian Poland, 18 miles N.N.W. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 1550.

OBOUKHOV, a town of Russia. See **OBOUKHOV**.

OBOYAN, **OBOIAN** or **OBOJAN**, *o-bo-yán*, a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S. of Koorak, capital of a circle, at the confluence of the Oboyanka and Psol. Pop. 5500. It was founded in 1650, as a bulwark against the incursions of the Crim Tartars, and has several churches, schools, and charitable institutions, with a brisk trade in cattle.

OBRA, *o-brá*, a river of Prussian Poland, rises near Komin, and after a W. and N.W. course, joins the Warta, a little W. of Schwerin. Length 130 miles.

OBRAJILLO or **OBRAJILLO**, *o-brá-heel-yo*, a town of Peru, department and 50 miles N.E. of Lima, in the mountains. It consists of about 100 ground-floor cottages, enclosed by gardens.

O'BRIEN, *o-brí-en*, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by one of the branches and some of the affluents of the Little Sioux River, and also by Floyd's River, a tributary of the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot.

O'BRIEN ISLANDS, South Shetland, South Atlantic Ocean, are in lat. 61° 32' S., lon. 55° 22' W.

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE, a village and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare, 4 miles S.S.W. of Kilahee. The village stands on the Shannon, which is here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. Pop. 435. It has a good quay.

OBRINGA. See **AAR**.

OBRIITZ, *o-bri-ts*, or **OBRECHTS**, *o-bré-ts*, a small town or village of Lower Austria, near the Pulkau. Pop. 1030.

OBROWITZ, *o-bro-wítz*, a village of Austria, Moravia, so near Brünn as to be properly one of its suburbs. Pop. 913.

OBSCHA, *ob-shá*, or **MEGA**, *má-gá*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows W., and joins the Dwina 20 miles above Velizh. Total course 80 miles, part of which is navigable.

OBSERVATZII, *ob-sér-vát-see*, a cape of East Asia, Gulf of Anadeer, lat. 64° 47' 58" N., lon. 177° 30' 55" E.

OBUCHOW, a town of Russia. See **OBOUKHOV**.

OBVA, **OBWA**, *ob-vá*, or **OBVINSK**, *ob-vinsk*, a town of Russia, government and 57 miles N.W. of Perm, on the Obva, an affluent of the Kama. Pop. 3000.

OBY, a river of Siberia. See **ONI**.

OBY, *o-bee*, written also **UBI**, a small island in the Gulf of Siam, 15 miles S. of the point of Cambodia; lat. 8° 25' N., lon. 104° 54' E.

OBY, sometimes called **FALSE OBY**, an island in the Gulf of Siam, 48 miles N. of the above; lat. 8° 58' N., lon. 104° 38' E., about 18 miles from the mainland.

OBY, GREAT, an island of Pitt's Passage, Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles long, and 10 to 20 miles broad.

OBY, LITTLE, an island of Pitt's Passage, Malay Archipelago, situated off the W. end of Great Oby; lat. 1° 20' S., lon. 127° 17' E.

OCANA, *o-kán-yá*, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles E. of Toledo. Lat. 39° 56' N., lon. 3° 31' W. Pop. 4782. It

1378

is enclosed by ruined walls, and in decay. Principal edifices, 4 parish churches, a hospital, cavalry barracks, and an aqueduct of Roman construction. Here, on 10th November, 1809, the Spanish troops under Arceaga were totally defeated by the French under Marshal Mortier.

OCANA, a village of Spain, province and 31 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 2000.

OCANA, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Magdalena, 60 miles N.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 5000. It exports goods by the river Canavieles.

OCCHIORELLI, *ok-ke-o-bé-llo*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles S.W. of Rovigo, on the Po. Pop. 3200.

OCCIMANO, *ot-che-má-no*, or **OCIMIANO**, *ot-che-me-d-no*, a village of Piedmont, 12 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria, near the Grana. Pop. 2014.

OCOLD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OCOQUAN, *ok-ko-kwón*, a river in the N.E. part of Virginia, is formed by Broad Run and Cedar Run, which unite near Brentsville, in Prince William county. It flows first eastward to the boundary between that county and Fairfax, then runs south-eastward along the boundary until it enters the Potomac River, 25 miles below Washington. It has a fall of 72 feet in a distance of 1½ miles, affording fine sites for manufactories.

OCOQUAN, a post-village of Prince William co., Virginia, on the Occoquan River, 90 miles N. of Richmond. It has extensive water-power, with several mills and a cotton factory. Pop. from 300 to 400.

OCUPACIA, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

OCEAN, *o-shún*, a county in the E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is drained by Meteteunk and Tom's Rivers, and Cedar Creek; its E. border is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, from whence it derives its name. The sea-coast consists of a sandbeach of from half a mile to a mile wide, through which the tide passes by Barnegat Inlet, and forms two lagoons, or salt-water lakes, called Barnegat Bay and Little Egg Harbor Bay. The surface is generally level, and a large portion covered with pine forests. The soil is of alluvial formation, and consists of clay mingled with sand and gravel. Marl is abundant in various parts of the county, and iron is found in the northern part, where large quantities of the metal are manufactured. Organized in 1850, having been formed from the southern portion of Monmouth county. Capital, Tom's River. Pop. 10,032.

OCEAN, a new township of Monmouth co., New Jersey, bordering on the Atlantic. It includes Sandy Hook. P. 3767.

OCEAN or **CURE**, *koo'rá*, an island of the Pacific; lat. 29° 77' N., lon. 178° 23' 30" E.

OCEAN, a group of three islets, sometimes called the Kivadelen or Catherine Islands; lat. 9° 14' N., lon. 167° 2' E.

OCEAN or **PAANOPI**, *pá-no-pá*, an island of the Pacific Ocean; lat. 10° 52' 2" S., lon. 168° 24' 25" W.; 10 to 15 miles in circuit. Pop. 450.

OCEANA, *o-she-ah-na*, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by White River, and also drained by Muskego River, (which flows through the S.E. corner,) with several smaller streams falling into Lake Michigan. It is said to contain excellent land. Pop. 300.

OCEANIA, *o-she-ah-ne-q*, or **OCEANICA**, *o-she-an'e-ka*, (Fr. *Océanie*, *o-ká-á-neel*), a name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising West Oceania, or Malaisia, (See **MALAY ARCHIPELAGO**), Central Oceania, or Australia, (See **AUSTRALIA**), and E. Oceania, or Polynesia, (See **POLYNESIA**).

OCEANPORT, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

OCEANVILLE, a village of Galloway township, Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 16 miles E. of May's Landing, has 1 church.

OCELLUM DURII. See **FERMOSELLE**.

OCEOLA, *o-se-olá*, a post-office of St. Clair co., Missouri.

OCEOLA, a post-office of St. Joseph's co., Indiana.

OCEOLA MILLS, a post-office of Polk co., Mississippi.

OCHA, a river of Siberia. See **OSHA**.

OCHA, a mountain of Euboea. See **MOUNT ST. ELIAS**.

OCHAGAVIA, *o-chá-gá-ve-a*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 32 miles E.N.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 1342.

OCHANDIANO, *o-chán-de-d-no*, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, S.W. of Bilbao. Pop. 1164.

OCHANSEK, a town of Russia. See **OKHANSEK**.

OCHIL, (*o'kil*) **HILLS**, a range of mountains of Scotland, co. of Perth, commencing about 2 miles from the river Forth, near Stirling, and extending N.N.E. to the Frith of Tay. Length about 24 miles, average breadth about 12 miles. The highest summit, Bencleugh, 2300 feet in height, is at the S.W. end. The Ochils are formed of greenstone and basalt, and intersect the coal formations on the S., and the old red sandstone on the N.E. They contain silver, copper, and iron ores.

OCHILTREE, *o'kil-tree*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

OCHOTSEK. See **OKHOTSEK**.

OCHRIDA, *ok're-dá*, (anc. *Lychnidus*), a town of European Turkey, Albania, capital of a pashalik, on the N. bank of

LAKE OCHRIDA, 109 miles N. of Yanina. Pop. 1000. It is a Greek bishop's see.

OCHRIDA or **OKHRIDA**, **LAKE OF**, (anc. *Lycnistis Lacus*.) the principal lake of Albania, European Turkey, in lat. 41° N., lon. 20° 45' E. Length, from N. to S., 18 miles, extreme breadth 8 miles. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and is highly picturesque.

UCHSENDORF, *ok'sen-dorf*, or **BOITZA**, *boit'sa*, a village of Austria, Transylvania, on the frontiers of Wallachia. Pop. 1955.

UCHSENFURT, *ok'sen-fōrt*, ("Ox ford,") a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 11 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2250.

UCHSENHAUSEN, *ok'sen-hōw'sen*, a village of Würtemberg, on the Rottum, 8 miles E.S.E. of Biberach. Pop. 1350. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey.

UCHSENWARDER, (*Ochsenwärder*), *ok'sen-wān'der*, a free town, territory and S.E. of Hamburg, on a marshy island of the Elbe. Pop. 2000.

UCHTA, a market-town of Russia. See **OKHTA**.

UCHTRUP, *ok'trōp*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles N.W. of Münster, on the Vechte. Pop. 1000.

UCHILA, a small river which rises in the S. part of Georgia, passes into Florida, and forms the boundary between Jefferson and Madison counties, until it enters the Gulf of Mexico.

UCK, a river of England, co. of Berks, after an E. course of 20 miles joins the Thames near Abingdon.

UCK/BROOK, a village and parish of England, co. and 5 miles S. by E. of Derby, on the Midland Railway and the Derby Canal. Adjoining the village is a Moravian settlement. Pop. 1765.

UCKE or **OKE**, *ok*, a small river of England, co. of Devon, flows into the Torridge, near Hatherleigh.

UCKER, *ok'ker*, or **OKER**, *ok'kr*, a river of Germany, rises in the Harz, flows N. past Brunswick, and joins the Aller, 10 miles W. of Gifhorn. Length 60 miles. The village of Ocker, on the river, 4 miles N.W. of Harzburg, pop. 424, has copper and bullion refining works.

UCK/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

UCK/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

UCK/LOCKON/NEE or **UCK/LOCKON/RY RIVER**, of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin county of the former, and passing through Florida, flows into Apalachee Bay, between Leon and Gadsden counties.

UCK/LOCK/NEY, a post-office of Thomas co., Georgia.

UCLASEER, *ok-lā-seer*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 5 miles S. of Baroach, on the Nerbudda.

UCLAU (*ok'lau*) **CREEK**, of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee, in Pulaski county.

UCLE PITCHARD, *ok'el pitch'ard*, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

UCMULGEE, *ok-mūl'ghee*, or **OAKMULGEE**, a river of Georgia, a branch of the Altamaha, formed by three small streams, the South, Yellow, and Ulofawhachee branches, which rise in the N. central part and unite near the S. extremity of Newton county. Its general direction is S.S.E. It flows through a hilly, granitic region to the city of Macon, where there is a considerable fall, affording extensive water-power. Below this point it traverses a level and sandy country, in which extensive forests of pine are found. The length of this river probably exceeds 300 miles. It is navigable by small steamboats to Macon. The Little Ocmulgee enters the main stream from the N.W., about 10 miles above its junction with the Oconee.

UCMULGEEVILLE, a post-village of Telfair co., Georgia.

UCNA, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

UCULA, a post-village of Marion co., Florida, 180 miles S.E. of Tallahassee, has 2 newspaper offices.

UCONA, *o-ko'nā*, a town of Peru, department and 90 miles W. of Arequipa, on the Pacific.

UCONA LUTTY, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

UCONNEE, a river of Georgia, rises in the auriferous highlands of Hall county, in the N.E. part of the state, and flowing in a general S.S.E. direction, passes by Athens and Milledgeville, and unites with the Ogeechee to form the Altamaha, at the W. extremity of Tatnall county. Small steamers once navigated the river to Milledgeville, which is about 300 miles from the sea; but the use of these is now superseded by railways.

UCONEE, a post-village of Washington co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 147 miles N.W. of Savannah.

UCONEE STATION, a post-village of Pickens co., South Carolina.

UCONOMEWOC, a creek of Wisconsin, rises among the small lakes of Waukesha co., and enters Rock River, in Jefferson co., about 8 miles above Watertown.

UCONOMEWOC, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on a creek and small lake of its own name, 25 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. The village has 2 churches, 10 stores, 3 mills, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 1216.

UCONTO, a small river of Oconto co., Wisconsin, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and flowing first southward and then eastward, enters Green Bay.

OCOONTO, a county in the N.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Michigan and Green Bay, contains about 4000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Menomonee River, on the W. by the Wolf River, and drained by the Oconto and Pishtego Rivers. The surface is occupied by forests of Pine. Oconto was separated from Brown county in 1850, and named from Oconto River. Capital, Jones' Mill.

OCOONTO, a post-office of Oconto co., Wisconsin.

OCOPA, *o-ko'pā*, a town of Peru, department and 43 miles N.N.E. of Huancavelica.

OCOPILCO CREEK, of Lowndes co., Georgia, flows S.E. into the Withlacoochee River.

OCOSINGO, *o-ko-sing'go*, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapas, 65 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real, with remains described in Stephens's Central America.

OCRACOKE, *ok'krā-kōk*, a post-village and port of entry of Hyde co., North Carolina, on an island of the same name, 35 miles W.S.W. of Cape Hatteras. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1540 tons, enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade.

OCRACOKE INLET, North Carolina, an entrance into Pamlico Sound.

OCRACOKE LIGHTHOUSE, on the W. end of Ocracoke Island, with a revolving light 75 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 35° 5' 30" N., lon. 76° 59' W.

OCRICULUM. See **OTRICOLL**.

OCTEVILLE, *ok'tēh-veel*, a village of France, department of Manche, 1 mile S.W. of Cherbourg.

OCTEVILLE, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N. of Havre.

OCTODURUS. See **MARTIGNY (LA VILLE)**.

OCTOGESA. See **MEQUINENZA**.

OCTORARA, *ok-to-rah'ra*, a creek rising in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, drains Chester and Lancaster counties, and enters the Susquehanna near Port Deposit.

OCTORARA, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OCZAKOW, a town of Russia. See **OTCHAKOV**.

ODAIR, *o-dā'h'r*, or **ODARHA**, *o-dā'h'ā*, a town of India, kingdom of Oude, 80 miles N. of Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

ODALENGO, *o-dā-lēn'go*, **GRANDE**, *grān'dā*, ("Great.") and **PICCOLO**, *pik'ko-lo*, ("Little.") two contiguous villages of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province and W. of Casale. United pop. 1963.

ODAWARA, *o-dā-wā'rā*, or **WODAWARA**, *wo-dā-wā'rā*, a bay of Japan, island of Nippon, forming the entrance by which the town of Yeddo is reached. It lies in lat. 35° 16' N., and lon. 139° 6' E.

ODCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ODDINGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ODD-RODE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

ODD/VILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

ODELL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

ODELL, Illinois, a station on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 10 miles from Pontiac.

ODEMES, a town of Asia Minor. See **DEMISH**.

ODEMIRA, *o-dā-mee'rā*, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 58 miles S.W. of Beja, on the Odemira, thence navigable to the sea. Pop. 2000. The Odemira rises in the Serra de Monchique, and after a W. course of 25 miles, falls into the Atlantic, 5 miles below Villanova.

ODEN, a township of Chicot co., Arkansas. Pop. 1173.

ODENBACH, *o'den-bāk*, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, circle of Lauterecken. Pop. 1113.

ODENHEIM, *o'den-hīme*, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 21 miles N.E. of Karlsruhe. Pop. 1924.

ODENKIRCHEN, *o'den-kēek'n*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles W.S.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 1100.

ODENSE, *o'den-seh*, (Dan. *Odins-ø*, i. e. "Odin's Island;" *L. Othen/sia*.) a town and seaport of Denmark, capital of the island of Funen, on the N. bank of the Odense-Aa, near the fford of same name. It is one of the most important provincial towns in the kingdom, the see of a bishop, and the residence of the authorities on the island. It is well built, has a small royal palace, a large Gothic Cathedral, one of the finest in Denmark, founded in 1056, completed in 1301, and the burial-place of several of the Danish kings; two other churches, a fine old council-house or state-hall, a large and richly-endowed hospital, an arsenal, and barracks; important manufactures of cloth, an extensive iron-foundry, and a considerable trade, much facilitated by water communication, and several harbors, one near the town, for vessels drawing only 8 to 15 feet. Odense is said to have been founded by Odin, B. C. 70. It early received the Reformation, and in the 17th century was thrice ravaged by the plague. Pop. in 1851, 11,122.

ODENSE-FIORD, *o'den-seh fē-ord*, on the N. coast of the island of Funen, has a length of about 9 miles, with a breadth varying from 1½ to nearly 5 miles. Its entrance is about 1000 yards wide, and 18 feet deep. The small canal of Odense connects the town with the Fiord, but only a units vessels drawing 8 feet.

ODENSHOLM, *o'dens-holm'*, an islet at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 28 miles S.W. of Revel, with a light-house in lat. $59^{\circ} 18' 45''$ N., lon. $23^{\circ} 28' 25''$ E.

ODENWALD, *o'den-wäld'*, a mountain region of West Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, extending for 46 miles N. to S., between the Neckar and Main Rivers, and rising in the Katzenbühl to 2300 feet above the sea. On it are many remains of Roman forts. The *BERGSTRASSE*, (i. e. "mountain road," on which are the towns of Langen, Darmstadt, and Bensheim, borders it on the W.

ODER, *o'der*, (anc. *Viadrina*), a large river of Germany, traversing the centre of the Prussian dominions, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, near Olmutz, flows N., and afterwards N.W. through Prussian Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, traverses the Stettiner Haff, and enters the Baltic by 3 branches, the Dievenow on the E., the Swine in the middle, and the Peene on the W. Length about 550 miles. It is of great commercial importance, and is navigable for barges, of from 40 to 50 tons, from the Baltic to Breslau. Principal tributaries, the Warta, with the Netze, the Bober, Neisse, and Inn. It is connected with the Havel and Elbe by the Finow Canal, with the Spree by Frederick William's Canal at Müllrose, and with the Vistula by a canal from Nakel on the Netze to Bromberg.

ODER, a river of Hanover, rises in the Harz, and after an E. course of 30 miles joins the Leine near Nordheim, the chief town on its banks.

ODERAU, *o'der-ow'*, a town of Austrian Silesia, 19 miles S.S.W. of Troppau, on the Oder. Pop. 2898.

ODERBERG, *o'der-bérg'*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 54 miles N.E. of Potsdam, on the Oder. Pop. 2500.

ODERBERG, a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles N.W. of Teschen, on the Oder. Pop. 840.

ODERNHEIM, *o'dern-hime'*, or **GAU-ODERNHEIM**, *gôw o'dern-hime'*, a fortified town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Selz, 4 miles N.E. of Alzey. Pop. 1698.

ODERNHEIM, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 22 miles N. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1192.

ODERZA, *o'dér-zo*, (anc. *Opytergium*), a town of Austrian Italy, 15 miles E.N.E. of Treviso. Pop. 4700, who manufacture hats and liquors, and trade in wine.

ODESSA, a city and flourishing seaport of Russia, government of Kherson, on a fine bay formed on the N.W. shore of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and Dniester, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Kherson, and 390 miles N. of Constantinople; lat. $46^{\circ} 28' 54''$ N., lon. $30^{\circ} 44' 30''$ E. The various quarters of this great and constantly increasing city cover a portion of a broad plateau, which, at this point rising nearly perpendicularly from the sea to the height of about 80 feet, spreads out into immense steppes and deserts. Being thus entirely exposed from all quarters, Odessa is enveloped throughout the summer in whirling clouds of dust. Although the latitude under which it is situated is generally temperate, the winter is more rigorous than is observed elsewhere under the same latitude; while, on the contrary, in summer, the heat may be compared to that of the torrid zone. This results from the complete nakedness of the country of which Odessa is the capital; and it may be added, that these unfavorable conditions are common to all the cities upon these endless steppes.

Odessa is enclosed by a wall and a fosse, and is otherwise strongly fortified. It is laid out in squares, with broad, straight streets, well paved, and planted with rows of acacia trees. The houses are generally two stories in height, and are substantially built of a soft calcareous stone. The finest buildings are situated in those quarters nearest the sea. A long and majestic terrace overlooking the bay is lined with public edifices, hotels, and stately mansions, the full effect of which can only be realized by one approaching the city from the sea. On the summit of the cliff, throughout its whole extent, is planted an avenue of young trees with their branches arching together; in the centre of this promenade, and in the midst of a crescent of fine mansions, stands a bronze statue of the Duc de Richelieu,* a monument of the gratitude of the city to his creative genius. From the foot of the statue descends a gigantic flight of steps, already (1853) far advanced towards completion; when finished, it will connect, by steps 100 feet wide, the grand terrace with the lower quay, and beneath these steps, which are to be supported by a series of open arches, gradually rising in height, the various carts and conveyances going to and from the port will freely pass. Near the Richelieu Monument is the governor's house, a large mansion, containing, in addition to public offices, a small but select library, and a museum, particularly rich in the antiquities dug up from the sites of the numerous colonies which the ancient Greeks planted in this part of the country.

In other portions of Odessa there are but a very few build-

* A French emigrant noble, whose merit ultimately made him governor of the city, and whose judicious administration is universally acknowledged to have laid the foundation of its commercial prosperity.

ings of a striking character, although spacious streets, carefully paved and planted, traverse the length and breadth of the city. A theatre, a number of fine churches, extensive squares, bazaars, and a few rich-looking shops, attract the attention in the midst of a number of houses generally of a very humble character. The more crowded portion of the city is that adjoining Richelieu Street, the finest and most populous in Odessa. In numerous shops along this street are spread out for sale the varied produce of every country in Europe, assembled thither under the fostering protection of the free port of Odessa. Among the edifices most deserving of notice, may be mentioned the Cathedral or Church of St. Nicholas, the Admiralty, Custom-house, Exchange, the French and Russian theatres, the "le petit Palais Royal," used as a bazaar, and the princely mansion of Count Woronzow, finely situated at one extremity of the Boulevard. In 1846, Odessa possessed 22 churches, 16 barracks, and 30 bridges, of which 16 were stone and 14 wood.

The literary and scientific institutions comprise the College of Richelieu, founded in 1817, and having, in 1846, 32 instructors and 191 students; an ecclesiastical seminary, a law school, a school for the study of the Oriental languages, founded expressly for the purpose of educating interpreters; a school for noble young ladies, the Richelieu Lyceum, or royal school of commerce; a school of navigation, and a botanic garden of celebrity. There are also a hospital and several other benevolent institutions. The city contains the Imperial Bank of Commerce, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of commerce, and an assurance company.

In commercial importance, Odessa holds the first rank in the Black Sea. It was declared a free port in 1817, and has since continued to make almost unexampled progress. Its harbor is formed by two moles, one of them in the form of a quadrant, with regular parapets and embrasures for cannon, and subdivided by two smaller moles, forming separate docks, capable of containing 300 vessels. One of these is for the reception of vessels in quarantine; the two others admit the ships of the imperial navy, and trading vessels not coming from a quarantine port. The harbor affords good anchorage for ships of a large burthen, but they are much exposed during gales from the E., and especially from the S.E. These terrible winds drive impetuous waves into the Bay of Odessa with a fury which nothing can withstand; a succession of these storms continually sweep across the Black Sea, in the direction of its longest diagonal. The harbor is defended by strong works, and has at one extremity the citadel, and at the other the lazaretto. A lighthouse has been erected at the extremity of the longest mole. The trade includes, among other articles, corn, linseed, wool, iron, hides, copper, wax, caviar, isinglass, potash, furs, cordage, sailcloth, tar, beef, butter, and tallow. The last is the second great staple; but the first, and that for which Odessa is celebrated, is grain. Of this, Great Britain has long been an important, and, since the repeal of the corn laws, has become by far the most profitable customer. The following Table gives a good idea of the progress of the trade of Odessa:—

THE NUMBER, TONNAGE, and VALUE OF CARGOES OF VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED at the PORT of ODESSA, in 1840-1849.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Val. of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Val. of Cargoes.
1840	641	154,314	\$4,800,000	711	175,490	\$11,800,000
1841	548	143,232	4,500,000	658	141,283	5,740,000
1842	745	204,000	4,110,000	737	201,325	10,290,000
1843	919	255,316	4,690,000	895	247,673	16,086,000
1844	1192	301,113	6,450,000	1181	297,980	15,945,000
1845	1435	369,616	6,194,000	1356	351,738	20,025,000
1846	1581	417,336	9,106,000	1646	434,016	21,315,000
1847	1063	283,475	7,173,000	1041	277,810	17,925,000
1849	878	233,916	8,035,000	893	226,778	13,855,000

Odessa has two steam navigation companies: one for the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, and the Dnieper; and the other for Constantinople and the ports of the Danube. It is also proposed to construct a railway to Kharkov, crossing the Dnieper at Kreinetchong (?) above the rapids. Odessa has but comparatively few manufactures. The principal articles produced are soap and candles, tallow, cordage, spirits, silk and felt hats, cabinetware, and wool-washers.

The same customs prevail at Odessa as are observed in all the southern countries of Europe—the morning is devoted to business, and the middle of the day to repose. This habit, which the heat of the climate seems to dictate, gives a melancholy and deserted appearance to the city during a great part of the day. In the evening, however, outward signs of animation again break forth; the theatre is much frequented, and the cafés and clubs are crowded. There the nobles assemble, further on the merchants—Turks, Armenians, Jews even; every class has its place of meeting, and in each of these resorts, open to quiet conversation, the long pipe of the East spreads its perfumed clouds over the assembly.

The town suffers from the want of good water. In some instances artesian wells have been sunk to the depth of 600

feet without success. In the rear of the city are large tanks and water-pits.

Odessa was founded by Catherine II. in 1792. In 1802, its population was only 9000; in 1837, it had increased to 58,803; in 1846, it amounted to 70,577; and in 1850 to 71,322. In 1846 there were built 90 new houses, and 20 great magazines.

ODESSA, a township of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 121.

ODEYPOOR, o-dá-poor', or ODEYPORE, o-dá-pór', a state of West Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, its centre near lat. 24° N., lon. 74° E. Estimated area 11,780 square miles, and pop. 300,000. (?) The surface is hilly, and well watered. The products comprise sugar, indigo, tobacco, rice, wheat, timber, iron, copper, lead, and sulphur. In prosperity and power this state is, however, inferior to Jeypoor and Jood-poor. Principal cities, Odeypoor and Chittoor. Odeypoor, the capital, in a hollow surrounded by rugged hills, 145 miles S.W. of Ajmeer, and N.E. of Ahmedabad, lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 73° 44' E., has externally a noble appearance, its marble buildings skirting a lake, from which it is protected by an embankment, and it has extensive manufactures of toys, images, and carvings in stone and marble.

ODEYPOOR or ODEYPORE, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 56 miles N.W. of Sumbhulpoor.

ODEYPOOR or ODEYPORE, a town of the Gwalior dominions, 27 miles E. of Serunge.

ODHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, near the South Western Railway, 22 miles E.N.E. of Winchester. Pop. in 1851, 2511. The town has an almshouse, and other charities, some remains of a royal palace and park, and in the vicinity, the ruins of a castle in which David I., king of Scotland, was confined for 11 years, after his capture at Neville's Cross. Lilly, the celebrated grammarian, was born here in 1468.

ODOBERE, o-dó-bair', (?) a village of considerable size of West Africa, Fouta-Damga, on the left bank of the Senegal; lat. 15° 14' N., lon. 12° 42' W.

ODOJEV or ODOJEV, o-dó-yév', a fortified town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.W. of Tula, on the Oopa. P. 3000.

O'DORNEY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry.

ODOWARA, o-dó-wá-rá, a maritime town of Japan, island of Nippon, on the E. coast, 40 miles S.W. of Yeddo, stated to contain 1000 houses.

ODRAN, o-drán, a walled town of Austria, Moravia, 27 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2230.

ODRINKA, o-drín-ká, a market-town of Russia, government and 18 miles S.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 1500.

ODRZYPOLE, od-zhee'-pól, or ODRZIWOLE, od-zhee'-wól, (?) a town of Poland, palatinate of Sandomier, 16 miles N.E. of Opoczno. Pop. 700.

ODSAK, a town of Hungary. See HODSAK.

ODSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

Q* for names commencing thus, and not found below, see Q, as OEREBRO. See OEREBRO.

QASO. See QYARUN.

QEBISFELDE, Qbis-féldh, a town of Prussia, government and 34 miles N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Aller. Pop. 1525.

QEDELEM, Qdéh-lém', a parish and village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 5½ miles E.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 3500.

QEDELSHHEIM, Qdélsh-híme', a village of Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of Hofgeismar. Pop. 1022.

QEENBURG, Qden-bóow', (Hun. *Soprony*, sho'-próif'; anc. *Sopronum*, (?) a town of West Hungary, capital of a county, near Lake Neusiedl, 37 miles S.S.E. of Vienna, with a station on the Raab Branch of the Vienna and Cilly Railway. Pop. 4500, chiefly of German descent. Of its ancient fortifications, only a huge watch tower, the loftiest in Hungary, remains. It has several fine Roman Catholic churches, a Calvinist church, Dominican and Ursuline convents, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, hospitals, barracks, a riding school, military academy, and theatre, with manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. It is an extensive mart for wine grown in the vicinity, corn, tobacco, wax, honey, and cattle. Numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered in and near the town.

QEDERAN, Qdéh-rán', a town of Saxony, 32 miles N.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 4586, chiefly occupied in woollen and cotton weaving.

QEDHEIM, Qd'híme', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, bailiwick of Neckarsulm. Pop. 1502.

QEDT, Qdt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 18 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 1195.

QEFFELT, Qéffelt, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 27 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc, on the Meuse. Pop. 910.

QEGSTGEEST, Qeest/nást', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 3 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. 631.

* It may be observed that in German and most of the Teutonic languages, *o*, *u*, and *uo* are respectively equivalent to *a*, *o*, and *u*. But, as it is inconvenient to place the two dots above a capital letter; when this diphthong begins a word, it is generally customary to employ *ao*, *ou*, *uo*, instead of *A*, *O*, and *U*.

OEHRINGEN, Öhring-en, a town of Würtemberg, on the Ohr, 14 miles E.N.E. of Heilbronn, with 3150 inhabitants, a palace, the residence of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a lyceum, and manufactures of cottons and carpets.

OEIRAS, o-á-e-rás, almost way/rás, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 9 miles W.S.W. of Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus, and of the small river Oeiras. P. 3364.

OEIRAS, o-á-e-rás, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Piauí, on an affluent of the Parnahiba, near lat. 7° 5' S., lon. 42° 40' W. Pop. 5000.

OEIRAS, a village of Brazil, province and about 140 miles W.S.W. of Para.

OELAND, an island of Sweden. See OLAND.

OELDE, Öldh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1760.

OELGHEM, oélfh-ghém', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1158.

OELK, a town of East Prussia. See LICK.

OELS, Öls, a town of Prussian Silesia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Breslau, capital of a mediatised principality belonging to the Duke of Brunswick, on the Oels. Pop. 6010. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ducal castle, with a library and museum, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a theatre, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and paper.

OELS, a market-town of Moravia, 24 miles N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1750.

OELS, Öls, or OELSE, Ölfh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government and S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1120.

OELSNITZ, Öls'nitz, a town of Saxony, on the right bank of the Elster, 6 miles S.E. of Plauen. Pop. 4157. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, and leather.

OENO (o-á-no) ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, 90 miles N. of Pitcairn's Island, is in lat. 24° 1' S., lon. 130° 41' W.

QENUS. See INN.

QENUSSA. See SPALMADORE.

QERDINGEN, a town of Prussia. See UERDINGEN.

QEREBRO. See OEREBRO.

QERESUND. See SOUND, THE.

QESUS. See ISKER.

QESEL, Qsel, (Estonian, *Kurre-Saar*, kóór'sh-sá,.) an island of Russia, government of Livonia, in the Baltic, mostly between lat. 57° 40' and 58° 14' N., and lon. 21° 40' and 23° E. Area, about 1200 square miles. Pop. 40,000, mostly Lutherans, with some German landed proprietors, and a few Swedes. The surface is generally level; the soil tolerably fertile. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, &c. are produced. Rearing cattle, horses, and sheep, and fishing form the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Principal town, Arensburg.

QESELGEM, Qsel-ghém', a village of Belgium, West Flanders, on the Lys, 22 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1163.

QESTERREICH, QEESTREICH, QEESTERREICHISCH, QEESTERREICHER. See AUSTRIA.

QESTORF, Qstorf, or QESDORF, Qsdorf, a village of Germany, principality of Waldeck, E. of Pyrmont. Pop. 1163.

QESTRICH, Qstrix, a market-town of Germany, Nassau, on the Rhine, 11 miles W. of Mentz. Pop. 1751.

QESTRINGEN, Qstring-en, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 8 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 2267.

QETA, eétq, a mountain of Greece, government of Phthiotis, is 9 miles W. of Thermopylae, and consists of a chain, the principal elevations of which are Katatothra and Antinea, 7061 feet above the sea, and commanding magnificent views over Hellas, Euboea, and Thessaly.

QETINGHEN, Qéting-en, a village of Belgium, Brabant, on the frontier of East Flanders, 16 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1562.

QETISHEIM, Qtis-híme', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 1125.

QETTING, a town of Bavaria. See ALT-QETTING.

QETTINGEN, Qéting-en, a town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, and on the railway, 25 miles S. of Anspach. Pop. 3270. It has 2 palaces of the princes Oettingen-Spielberg.

QETTINGEN, NEU, noi Qéting-en, a market-town of Bohemia, about 18 miles from Tabor. Pop. 1306.

QETZ, Qts, a village and parish of the Tyrol, 8 miles E.S.E. of Imst. Pop. 1292.

QEUEGHEN, Qd'ghé-Áss', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 20 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2007.

QFANTO, o-fán'to, (anc. *Aufidus*,) a river of Naples, rises in the province of Principato Ultra, 6 miles E. of Monte Marano, flows E.N.E., separating the provinces of Basilicata and Bari from Capátanata, and enters the Adriatic 4 miles N.W. of Barietta. Length 75 miles. On its right bank, near its mouth, was the scene of the famous battle of Cannæ, in which the troops of Hannibal totally defeated the Romans.

QFEN, Hungary. See BUDA and ALT-QFEN.

QFFAGNA, of-fán'yá, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 7 miles S.W. of Ancona, near the Musone. Pop. 1500.

QFFANENGO, of-fán-nén'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Lodi, on the Serio-Morto. Pop. 2122.

QFFA'S DYKE, an intrenchment traceable through the English and Welsh counties of Hereford, Shropshire, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, from the Wye to the Dee, cot.

structed by Offa, King of Mercia, to separate England from the Welsh principalities.

OFFCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

OFFENBACH, *offen-bâk'*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the left bank of the Main, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 4 miles S.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 9684. It has a castle, the residence of the princes Isenburg-Birstein, several Lutheran churches, schools, and cabinets of natural history. It is the chief manufacturing town of the duchy, having manufactures of hosiery, cotton fabrics, carpets, and other woollen fabrics, carriages, pipes, musical instruments, and jewelry.

OFFENBACH, *offen-bâk'*, a village of Bavaria, in the palatinate, 5 miles E. of Landau, on the Spiegel. Pop. 1984.

OFFENBURG, *offen-bûrg* or *offen-bûrku'*, a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, with a station on the Basel (Bâle) and Mannheim Railway, 17 miles S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 3705. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, a Franciscan convent, hospital, theatre, and a brisk transit trade.

OFFENBURG, a village of Transylvania, on the Aranyos, with adjacent gold, silver, and antimony mines.

OFFENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

OFFERLANE, a parish of Ireland, Queen's county.

OFFHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OFFIDA, *offe-dâ*, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 8 miles N.E. of Ascoli. Pop. 1200.

OFFINGEN, *offing-en*, or MARKT-OFFINGEN, markt *offing-en*, a market-town of Bavaria, 9 miles N.N.E. of Nördlingen. Pop. 689.

OFFINGEN, a village of Württemberg, circle of Danube, N.W. of Biberach.

OFFLEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

OFFLEY, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

OFFORD CLUNY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

OFFORD DARCY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon, contiguous to the above.

OFFRANVILLE, *offrân'veel'*, a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, 4 miles S. of Dieppe. Pop. in 1852, 1684.

OFFTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OFFWELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

OGADEN, *o-gâ'den'*, a province of East Africa, in Adol; lat. 7° to 8° 30' N., lon. 45° to 49° E.

OGALILY, a small post-village of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

OGBOURN ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

OGBOURN ST. GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

OGDEN, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, 12 miles W. of Rochester, intersected by the Erie Canal. P. 2598.

OGDEN, a township in the S.E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 579.

OGDEN, a post-village in Henry co., Indiana, on the Indiana Central Railroad, 42 miles E. of Indianapolis.

OGDEN, a small village of Cumberland co., Illinois.

OGDEN, a post-village of New Madrid co., Missouri, about 140 miles S.E. of St. Louis.

OGDEN CITY, a village of Weber co., Utah, 155 miles N. of Fillmore City.

OGDENSBURG, a flourishing post-town and port of entry of Oswegatchie township, St. Lawrence co., New York, on the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and opposite Prescott, in Canada, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Albany; lat. 44° 41' N., lon. 75° 32' W. The Northern Railroad, of which this is the Western terminus, extends to Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, and connects it with Boston and New York. A plank-road extends to Canton, and another to Gouverneur. The village is situated on a plain immediately N. of the Oswegatchie River, is regularly laid out, and handsomely built. The Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have each one or more churches in the place. It contains 3 banks, an academy, attended by 258 students in 1852, and several thriving schools, one of which, in district No. 1, has the largest public library in the county. In 1852 a lyceum was established and provided with lectures, a library, and a reading room supplied with the standard magazines and numerous papers. Among the hotels, the St. Lawrence Hotel has a front of 132 feet on State, and 94 feet on Ford Street, and contains, besides public halls, parlors, &c., 86 sleeping apartments. The Northern Railroad Company have here a freight and passenger station 305 feet by 84; one freight-house 402 feet by 82; a fire-proof engine-house for 6 locomotives, and numerous other buildings, among which may be mentioned the grain-house and elevator. It is built on piles in 14 feet water, and contains 42 bins, each capable of holding 4000 bushels of grain. The elevators are driven by a steam-engine of 15 horse-power, and are capable of raising from 16,000 to 18,000 bushels. Vessels laden with grain on the upper lakes are here unladen with great facility. In 1852 the Company owned 4534 feet of wharves, docks, and piers. Four weekly newspapers are published here. The commerce of Ogdensburg is flourishing and extensive. Large quantities of freight find their way into this port from all

parts of the Upper Lakes, and of Canada, for transmission to various marts on the Atlantic seaboard, and large amounts of merchandise from New York and Boston are thence distributed through the different lake ports, both of Canada and the United States.

The following statistics show the comparative imports coastwise at Ogdensburg, in a few of the principal articles, for the years specified.

Articles.	1847.	1848.	1850.	1851.
Flour, bbls.	5,000	4,500	150,600	375,000
Whiskey, bbls.	1,217	1,157	452	1,791
Pork, bbls.	3,000	2,500	2,612	2,707
Beef, bbls.			2,750	6,034
Iron, (Pig.) tons	300	350	300	100
Coal, tons	3,000	3,000	490	351
Wheat, bus.	15,000	25,000	149,310	377,755
Corn, bus.	3,000	4,000	31,934	87,459
Salt, bbls.	10,000	15,000	10,309	14,257
Tea, chests	10,000	15,000	70	44

The total value of imports coastwise in 1851 was \$2,424,145; foreign, \$214,520; exports coastwise, \$918,587; foreign, \$618,648. The value of goods arriving at the port in bond, in 1852, was \$809,732; in 1853, \$1,164,036; and in 1854, \$1,922,518. Amount of drawback duty rose from \$69,935 in 1851, to \$505,279 in 1854.

The following is the report of the inward and outward bound vessels for 1850 and 1851.

Years.	Number of Entries.	Tons.	Men.	Number of Clearances.	Tons.	Men.
1850	699	242,780	12,464	655	242,931	12,719
1851	1004	351,427	19,536	973	359,287	19,541

In 1854, 6 steamboats and 7 sail-vessels (total tonnage, 4210) were owned here. In 1831, the Oswegatchie Navigation Company, with a capital of \$5000, was incorporated for the purpose of improving, by means of locks and canals, the navigation of the Oswegatchie River to Black Lake, and the Natural Canal connecting the Oswegatchie with Grass River. Steamboats ply regularly to the various ports on Lake Ontario. About the year 1836, measures were adopted to improve the hydraulic power of the Oswegatchie at Ogdensburg, by the purchase of water-privilege and the erection of mills. A canal has been extended down below the bridge, and with the exception of a few weeks in summer, affords an ample supply for the extensive mills and manufactories upon it. The principal articles are flour, lumber, iron, machinery, leather, &c. Ogdensburg was founded upon the site of Fort Oswegatchie. A destructive fire on the nights of April 16 and 17, 1839, laid nearly half of the town in ashes, destroying property to the value of nearly \$100,000. Another destructive fire occurred September 1, 1852. Pop. in 1855, 7057.

OGDENSBURG, a village of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 22 miles N.N.W. of Morristown.

OGEECHEE, *o-gee'chee*, a river of Georgia, rises in Tallahassee or Greene co., flows south-eastward, and enters the Atlantic through Ossabaw Sound, about 20 miles S. of Savannah. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles. It is navigable by sloops for 30 or 40 miles.

OGEECHEE, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia.

OGEMAW, *o'ghe-maw*, a new county in the E.N.E. part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the Rifle River. The county is not named in the census of 1850, and has few, if any, civilized inhabitants.

OGGERIO, *od-jâ-be-o*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 5 miles S. of Canobbio, on Lake Maggiore. Pop. 1030.

OGGERSHEIM, *og'ghers-hime'*, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 miles N.N.W. of Speyer, with a castle. Pop. 1650.

OGGIONO, *od-jo'no*, a town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles E. of Como. Pop. 2908.

OGILASA, (ISLAND.) See MONTICHRISTO.

OGLE, *ô'g'l*, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 760 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, dividing it into nearly equal parts; and is also drained by Leaf River, and Elkhorn and Pine Creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. The county contains extensive rolling prairies, with a fair proportion of timber. It is intersected by the Galena Branch of the Central Railroad. Named in honor of some member of the Ogle family, which was distinguished among the early settlers of Illinois. Capital, Oregon City. Pop. 10,020.

OGLE, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

OGLE, a post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, about 178 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

OGLE POINT, North America, lat. 68° 14' N.

OGLETHORPE, *ô'g'l-thorp*, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of 480 square miles. The Broad River forms part of the northern boundary; the Oconee washes its

south-western border, and it is drained by the S. fork of Broad River, and by Beaverdam, Cloud's, Millstone, and Long Creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil in some parts is fertile. Iron, Jasper, agate, and abundance of fine granite are found. On the farm of Governor Gilmer there is an immense mass of granite, so nicely balanced on another rock of the same kind, that a child can move it. Gold has been found on Long Creek. (*White's Statistics*.) The creeks above named furnish immense water-power. It is intersected by the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of General James Oglethorpe, who founded the colony of Georgia in 1733. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 12,259, of whom 4385 were free and 7874 slaves.

OGLETHORPE, a flourishing city of Macon co., Georgia, on the Flint River, at the terminus of the South-western Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Macon. The railroad connects at Macon with two of the principal railways of Georgia, and it is proposed to extend it southward to Fort Gaines. Oglethorpe was commenced in 1850, and its growth has been very rapid. It is a place of active trade, and an important depot for cotton. Pop. in 1863, about 2500.

OGLETHORPE COLLEGE. See MILLEDGEVILLE, Georgia.

OGUNQUIT, a post-office of York co., Maine.

OGLIANICO, *o-yl'ne-ko*, a village of the Sardinian States, division and about 20 miles from Turin. Pop. 1200.

OGLIASTRO, *o-yl'as-tro*, a village of Sicily, intendency and 12 miles S.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 1800.

OGLIO, *o-yl'o*, or **OLLIO**, *o-ll'o*, (anc. *Ollius*), a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Rhetian Alps, flows through the Lake Isco, and after a course of 130 miles, joins the Po at Torre d'Oglio, 10 miles S.W. of Mantua. During winter it floods the surrounding country, and the depth of its channel exceeds 20 feet.

OGMORE, a river of South Wales, rising in the centre of the county of Glamorgan, flows S.S.W. into the Bristol Channel. Chief affluent, the Ewenny.

OGON/NELLOE or **O'GON/NILLOE**, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare.

OGONÓ, *o-gón'yo*, a cape of Spain, Bay of Biscay, in the E. part of the province of Biscay, 17 miles N.W. of Bilbao; lat. 43° 25' N., lon. 2° 35' W.

OGULIN, *o-goo-len'*, a market-town of Austria, Croatia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Carlsstadt, on the Dobra. Pop. 2400.

OGURA POORA, *o-goo-rá-poo-rá*, (Hindoo *Agoorupoor*), a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Orissa, 75 miles N.N.W. of Cuttack.

OGWEL, East, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

OGWEL, West, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

OGY, *o-ghee'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 25 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1364.

OHAIN, *o'hán'*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 11 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2336.

OHANEZ, *o-néth'*, a market-town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Almería, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2346.

OHASAKA, a town of Japan. See **OSAKA**.

OHETEROA, *o-há-tá-ro'*, or **ROUKOUTON**, *roo-roo-ton'*, an island of the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 22° 34' S., lon. 156° 13' W.; about 12 miles in circumference. It was discovered by Cook.

OHIO, *o-hí'o*, one of the most important rivers in the United States, is formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela at Pittsburgh, in the western part of Pennsylvania, and flowing in a south-westerly direction, dividing Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the right from Virginia and Kentucky on the left, enters the Mississippi 1216 miles from its mouth. Lat. 37° N., lon. 89° 10' W. The French called this stream *La Belle Rivière*, "the beautiful river;" which signification corresponds, it is stated, to the Indian appellation "Ohio." The entire length of the Ohio is upwards of 950 miles, and of the valley, not following the windings of the stream, about 614 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Muskingum, Great Kanawha, Big Sandy, Scioto, Miami, Green, Kentucky, Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Of these, the most important are the last three, of which the Tennessee is the largest. Immediately below the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela, the Ohio is a placid and beautiful stream, 600 yards wide, which may be considered as near its medium breadth. At Pittsburgh its elevation above the level of the sea is 680 feet; at the entrance of the Muskingum, 541 feet; at the mouth of the Scioto, 464 feet; opposite Cincinnati, 414 feet; and at its confluence with the Mississippi, 324 feet; making the average descent less than 6 inches to the mile. The current is very gentle, being about 3 miles per hour; at high water its velocity is greater, but during the dry season a floating substance would not move more than 2 miles an hour. The only falls of much note are those at Louisville, Kentucky. The obstruction to navigation here has been partially overcome by a canal admitting the passage of small steamboats. The descent is 23½ feet in two miles, producing a very rapid current, which, however, is sometimes ascended by steamboats at high water.

The Ohio River contains as many as 100 considerable islands, besides a great number of low-heads, or low,

sandy islands, covered with willows, and incapable of cultivation. The navigation of the river is usually more or less obstructed above Louisville during the dry season, by the numerous sandbars either extending across the stream or projecting into it. Steamboats becoming grounded on these, not unfrequently are obliged to remain until relieved by the periodical rise of the waters. Another obstacle is the floating ice, which usually continues 5 or 6 weeks during the winter season. Like other western rivers, the Ohio is subject to great elevations and depressions. The average range between high and low water is generally about 50 feet; but in a few instances, as in 1832, the rise has been over 60 feet. When at its lowest stage, it may be forded in several places between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. The navigable waters of the Ohio and its tributary streams are estimated at not less than 5000 miles; and the extent of area drained, at 200,000 square miles. Descending the river from Pittsburgh, the scenery is highly picturesque and beautiful. The hills, two and three hundred feet high, and covered with the verdure of an almost unbroken forest, approach the stream, and confine it on either side. But these fine features imperceptibly fade away, and long before reaching the Mississippi, entirely disappear.

OHIO, one of the Western States of the North American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. by Virginia and Kentucky, (from which it is separated by the Ohio River,) and W. by Indiana. It lies between 38° 32' and 42° N. lat., and between 80° 35' and 84° 40' W. lon., being about 200 miles in its greatest length from N. to S., and about 195 in extreme width, covering an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres, of which 9,851,493 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—Although Ohio has no mountains, the centre of the state is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and there are other portions from 600 to 800 feet in elevation. A ridge of highlands, north of the middle of the state, separates the rivers flowing N. into Lake Erie from those running S. into the Ohio River. The tributaries of the Ohio have a much longer course and much greater volume of water than those flowing into Lake Erie. The Ohio slope is interrupted by a second ridge, about the middle of the state, south of which the surface is diversified by hills and valleys. The summits of the abrupt hills, several hundred feet high, which border the Ohio, (and the rivers of the Mississippi Valley generally,) are nearly on a level with the surrounding country, through which the rivers have excavated their channels in the lapse of ages. The middle portion of the state is generally an elevated plain, with occasional marshes, which become more frequent and extensive farther north; but it is remarkable that these are on the high grounds, while the banks of the rivers are comparatively firm land. In the N.W. is an extensive tract of great fertility, called the Black Swamp, much of which is yet covered with forest. In the centre and N.W. are some prairies, though the state was originally well timbered. The plains of Ohio, as well as those of other Western States, are covered with large stones (almost rocks) called boulders, which appear to have been carried by the icebergs of an early sea, and dropped at random as the ice melted.

Geology.—The great bituminous coalfield of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, extends into Ohio from the S.E., occupying the eastern and S.E. portions of the state, from the N. angle of Trumbull county to near Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, and covering an area of 11,000 square miles. The N.W. boundary of this great coal deposit runs near the villages of Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster, forming a slight curve. This is succeeded by a very narrow belt of the underlying coal conglomerate, which forms a rim round the coal-bed. The Great Chemung and Portage Groups (the former composed of thin bedded sandstones or flagstones, with intervening shales, and frequently beds of limestone rendered impure by organic remains; and the latter of shale, and flagstones, and towards the upper part some thick bedded sandstone) enter the state from New York and Pennsylvania, and fill up the whole breadth between the coal-bed, and the rim of conglomerate spoken of above, and Lake Erie to the mouth of the Huron River, where they turn almost directly S., and strike the Ohio River in the S.E. of Adams county. This is followed by a very narrow belt of the Hamilton group, (composed of dull olive or bluish-gray calcareous shales, sometimes changed by the atmosphere to an ashen, and at others to a brown tint,) which passes under Lake Erie from the S. of Buffalo, New York, and re-issues in Ohio, W. of Huron River. All the state W. of this is occupied by the Helderberg Limestone Group, (which includes some grits and sandstones,) except in the S.W., in Warren, Butler, Hamilton, Clermont, and parts of Brown, Highland, Clinton, Greene, Montgomery, and Preble counties, which are covered with a bed of Black River, Birdseye and Trenton limestone, surrounded by a rim of the conglomerate coal formation.

Minerals.—The variety of minerals in Ohio is not large, but she possesses in great abundance those most important ones, coal and iron. The amount of bituminous coal dug in 1854, in 17 of the principal coal-producing counties, was estimated

at 23,600,000 bushels; and the amount delivered at 6 of the principal cities at 15,620,000 bushels; but this is very imperfect evidence of the abundance of coal in a state where wood as a fuel is still so cheap. This valuable mineral is found in 20 counties, mostly those in the E. and S.E. portions of the state. The coal region commences at the Ohio River, and extends in a belt between the Scioto and Muskingum Rivers, inclining a little E. of N. near to Lake Erie. Professor Mather computes the quantity embowelled beneath the soil in Tuscarawas county alone, at 80,000,000,000 bushels. The iron, which is found running through Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking counties, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide, is said to be superior to any other in the United States for the finer castings. In 1850 there were shipped by canal 16,179,227 pounds of iron, from different points in the state. The blast-furnaces along the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad have increased from 7 to 19, since the opening of a portion of that road. In Lawrence county alone 28,000 tons of pig iron were estimated to have been produced in 1853. Salt springs are frequent, (560,350 bushels of salt were manufactured in 1850,) and marble and lime abound.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—As has been already stated, the Ohio River coats the entire southern and S.E. border of the state, opening to it, by its connexion with the Mississippi River, the commerce of the great Mississippi Valley. The Ohio comes abreast of the state to which it gives its name, about 60 miles below Pittsburg, where the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers pour together their united tribute to form that beautiful and majestic stream, to whose volume the state of Ohio adds the waters of the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, besides several smaller streams. These rivers have courses varying in length from 110 to 200 miles. The Ohio River is navigable during half the year by steamboats of the first class, to its head, at Pittsburg, and at all seasons, with short exceptions, for boats of lighter draught. The Muskingum River is navigable, by means of dams and locks, to Zanesville, 70 miles from its mouth, and at times of high-water, 30 miles farther to Coshocton. The Scioto is not navigable to any extent. The Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami enter the Ohio in the order named, (descending from Pittsburg,) and drain the centre and S.W. of the state. The chief rivers of the northern slope, beginning at the N.W., are the Maumee, the Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all emptying into Lake Erie, and all (with the exception of the Maumee River, which rises in Indiana) having their entire course within the state. The Maumee River is navigable 15 miles for lake steamers, and still farther for small boats. The other rivers have rapid courses, and are chiefly valuable for mill-sites. Lake Erie coats the state for about 150 miles on the N.E. and N., affording several harbors. At the W. end of the lake are Maumee and Sandusky Bays, the principal on the Ohio shore. Sandusky Bay extends about 20 miles inland. There are several small islands in the W. end of the lake, belonging to Ohio.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though not lacking in picturesque beauty, Ohio has no striking natural phenomena within its limits, and is rather interesting for its economical resources than for its physical wonders. The shores of the Ohio River have been much admired by travellers for their gracefully rounded and lofty hills, and the interior streams have some pleasant cascades, which will be noticed in describing their respective localities. There are, however, some earth-works in the neighborhood of Circleville, (to which they give name,) which have claimed the attention of antiquarians for half a century or more. Works of a similar character, of greater or less extent, are scattered over the state. Among the most remarkable is a mound near Marietta, 30 feet high, enclosed by an elliptical wall 230 by 215 feet; Fort Ancient, in Warren county, has nearly 4 miles of embankment from 18 to 20 feet high; Clark's Works, in Ross county, in form of a parallelogram, 2800 feet by 1800 feet, enclosing several smaller works and mounds, which, altogether, make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment, &c.; and many others, which the nature of this work will not allow us to describe. At Bryan, in Williams county, the inhabitants are favored with natural fountains, supposed to proceed from a subterranean lake, as water, when bored for, is found in great abundance, for several miles round. The fluid is reached at a depth of from 40 to 50 feet. The supply is never affected by droughts or rains. Small fish are sometimes thrown up.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—It is under this heading that Ohio will exhibit the sources to which she owes a rise, (unexampled in the history of the world except in the United States,) in a little more than half a century, from a mere wilderness to rank among the first of the states of the American Confederacy, and to equal some of the kingdoms of Europe in wealth and populousness. She is possessed of that happy medium of soil and climate, which, while not so luxurious as to tempt to indolence and inactivity, is yet sufficient to call forth and richly reward energy and industry. The climate in the S. part of the state is mild, and snow seldom lies long enough to make good sleighing; but in the N. the temperature is as rigorous as in the same

latitude near the Atlantic. Ohio has sometimes suffered from great droughts, but perhaps not to a greater degree on the whole than the neighboring states.

There is very little of this state that is not available for agricultural purposes; so that it stands among the first in the products of the soil; the very first in wool and Indian corn: only second in wheat, barley, cheese, and live stock; and third in oats, Irish potatoes, buckwheat, orchard products, butter, hay, maple sugar, and grass-seeds. The soil may be generally characterized as fertile, and much of it highly so, especially on the river bottoms. Besides the products named, tobacco and oats are staple articles; barley, rye, peas, beans, buckwheat, fruits, grass-seeds, hops, molasses, beeswax, and honey are produced in large quantities, and sweet potatoes, wine, hemp, and silk to some extent. In 1850 there were in Ohio 145,807 farms, comprising 9,851,493 acres of cultivated land, (24,811,855 acres were taxed in 1863,) producing 14,487,351 bushels of wheat; 425,918 of rye; 59,078,695 of Indian corn; 13,472,743 of oats; 5,057,760 of Irish potatoes; 187,991 of sweet potatoes; 638,060 of buckwheat; 354,358 of barley; 10,464,449 pounds of tobacco; 10,196,371 of wool; 446,932 of flax; 4,588,209 of maple sugar; 804,275 of beeswax and honey; 34,449,379 of butter; 20,819,542 of cheese; and 1,443,142 tons of hay. Value of live stock, \$44,121,741, (in 1853, \$53,080,231;) orchard products, \$695,921; market products, \$214,004; slaughtered animals, \$7,439,248. By the assessment of 1853, Ohio had 3,733,169 sheep, (a small decrease on 1850;) 2,341,602 hogs; 1,506,563 cattle; and 574,844 horses. In 1852 there were in the vicinity of Cincinnati 1200 acres of grapes under cultivation, producing about 600,000 gallons of wine.

Forest Trees.—The forest trees of Ohio are several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar and other maples, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore, pawpaw, buckeye, (which gives its soubriquet to the state,) dogwood, cherry, elm, hornbeam, and some cypress, though evergreens generally do not flourish in the state. Ginseng, (latterly an article of export to China, as a substitute for opium,) valerian, colombo, snake, and blood roots are medicinal plants indigenous to the state.

Manufactures.—Ohio has now attained that degree of advancement that enables a state to cultivate other than its agricultural resources. Though her manufactures are necessarily in their infancy, yet in 1850 there were 10,622 establishments in the state, producing each \$500 and upwards annually, engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing an aggregate capital of \$29,019,538; 47,054 male and 4435 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$34,677,937; and yielding products valued at \$62,647,259: 8 of these were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing a capital of \$297,000, and 139 male and 269 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$237,000, and producing 280,000 yards of stuffs, and 433,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$304,700; 130 in the manufacture of wool, employing a capital of \$870,220, and 903 male and 278 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$378,423, and producing 1,374,087 yards of stuffs, and 66,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$1,111,027; 224 in the manufacture of iron, employing a capital of \$3,731,450, and 5449 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$2,022,885, and producing 104,473 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron valued at \$4,453,049. There was at the same time \$1,202,974 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 330,950 bushels of barley; 8,588,140 of Indian corn; 281,750 of rye; 19,510 of oats; and 178 tons of hops, employing 1033 hands, and producing 96,943 barrels of ale, &c., and 11,865,150 gallons of whiskey, wines, &c.; there were 706 tanneries, employing \$1,340,380 capital, consuming raw material worth \$1,118,080, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$1,964,591. Homemade manufactures valued at \$1,712,196 were produced in the same year.

Internal Improvements.—In respect to opening ways of internal communication, Ohio has shown a spirit of enterprise worthy her New England origin. In January, 1854, there were in the state 2997 miles of railway completed, and 1031 in course of construction, being the greatest amount in any state in the Union; built at a cost of \$67,798,201. A complete line of canal connects the Ohio River at Portsmouth with Cleveland, on Lake Erie, following the Scioto river nearly to Columbus, then crossing to the Muskingum, which it coats for perhaps 50 miles, when it crosses to the Cuyahoga, which it follows to Cleveland; thus opening an inland water communication between the commercial metropolis of the Union and the principal city of Ohio. About 100 miles of the canal connecting Toledo with Terre Haute, in Indiana, runs near the Maumee in the N.W. of this state. Another canal connects Cincinnati, through Dayton, with the Wabash and Erie Canal; and a third, Cincinnati with Cambridge City, Indiana. Altogether, with the branches, there are 921 miles of canal in this youthful state.

Two lines of railway cross the entire state to Sandusky City, and Cleveland on Lake Erie, and 3 from Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, on the Ohio, westward to Toledo, Port Wayne, Terre Haute, and Cincinnati, and through connexions with other railroads, with Detroit, Chicago, &c.

lena, Rock Island, Alton, and all important intermediate places. Eastward there is uninterrupted communication by railway—more or less directly—with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and towns and villages innumerable on the routes, and on intersecting roads. Railroads, now in progress, will soon unite Cincinnati more directly with Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Wayne, and Toledo.

The following towns, in addition to those already named within the state, are connected with the commercial emporium of Ohio by railway, viz.: Columbus, Dayton, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Springfield, Lancaster, Circleville, Hamilton, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Kenton, Tiffin, Norwalk, Mansfield, Wooster, Newark, Massillon, Akron, and in short, nearly every important village in the state.

Commerce.—The lake and river trade of Ohio is immense. According to *ANDREWS'S Report*, Ohio exported of domestic produce in 1851, wheat and flour equivalent to 3,000,000 barrels; corn, 5,000,000 bushels; small grains, 300,000; wool, 7,000,000 pounds; pork, 300,000 barrels; lard and lard oil, 130,000 barrels; beef, 60,000 barrels; 10,000,000 pounds of cheese, 5,000,000 of butter, 1,500,000 of candles, 300,000 of soap; whiskey, 300,000 barrels; to which, if we add smaller articles and manufactures, we make a total amount of about \$40,000,000. The aggregate trade of all the ports of Ohio he computes at \$120,000,000. This is probably much too low for 1853, as the trade of the Sandusky district alone for that year has been given at \$65,000,457, an amount nearly treble that of 1851.

The foreign exports—a mere fraction of the trade of Ohio—amounted in the fiscal year 1854, to \$744,584, and the imports to \$790,082; tonnage entered, 72,012; cleared, 65,288 tons; vessels built, 92, whose aggregate burthen was 17,045 tons; and tonnage owned in the state, 80,859, of which nearly half was steam-tonnage. The imports (mostly domestic) of Cincinnati, amounted in the years terminating August 31, 1852-3, 4, respectively, to \$41,256,199, \$51,230,644, and \$65,730,029; and the exports to \$33,234,809, \$36,266,108, and \$45,432,780; arrivals of steamboats in the first two years were 3675, and 4558; clearances, 3911, and 4113 steamboats. There also arrived, in 1853, 5580 flat boats, and 4970 in 1854. The leading articles imported at Cincinnati were, coffee, flour, hog's lard, merchandise, molasses, pork, iron, sugar, tobacco, whiskey, and lumber; and exported, were beef, butter, cheese, candles, flour, iron, lard, lard oil, pork, starch, sugar, whiskey, and miscellaneous merchandise. Cleveland's imports, in 1853, were domestic, \$54,801,174, and foreign, \$170,008; exports, domestic, \$32,320,521, and foreign, \$397,209, besides an estimated trade by railways, amounting to \$15,000,000, making a total trade of \$101,969,512; and in 1854, the total trade of the same port, by lake, canal, and railway, was \$200,639,000, including transit trade. The flour and grain receipts of Toledo, reduced to bushels of wheat, varied in the 8 years preceding, and including 1853, between 1,297,549 bushels, and 3,259,208 bushels. The arrivals at the same port, in 1853-54, respectively, were (in tons) 231,206, and 426,503, and the clearances 103,378, and 89,057. The lard, both solid and in oil, exported from Cincinnati, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Portsmouth, in 1854, was estimated at 24,200,000 pounds. The number of hogs packed in Ohio was 547,373, in 1851-52, and 603,152, in 1852-53.

Education.—In respect to the great cause of popular education, Ohio is among the foremost states in the Union. An act was passed, March 14, 1853, reorganizing the entire school system of the state, and providing for the election, once in three years, of a State Commissioner of Common Schools. The state has a school fund of \$1,754,322, made up of certain trust funds, the interest of the sale of the salt land, the balance of the surplus revenue fund, the interest of the same paid to counties, taxes on pedlars' and auction licenses, taxes on lawyers, physicians, banks, &c.; raised by assessment for common schools, \$1,186,793, and \$59,339 for district school libraries and the purchase of apparatus. Special and trust funds in the treasury, November 15, 1853, \$1,988,323. Total amount appropriated by the state for school purposes in 1854, \$2,266,457. The number of youths in the state between the ages of 5 and 21 years, as gathered from the returns of the County Auditors, was 816,408, or, according to the State Board of Education, 817,106. There were 1514 Boards of Education, 11,366 districts, 13,014 common schools, and 612,185 pupils. In 1853, there were 52 union schools. The State University had 102 students, August, 1853. According to the American Almanac, there were in 1854, in Ohio, 12 colleges with 674 students, 7 theological schools, and 4 medical schools.

In the census returns of 1850, the educational statistics of Ohio are given as follows:—26 colleges, (including medical, law, and theological schools,) with 3621 students, and \$125,792 income, of which \$26,136 was from endowments; 11,661 public schools, with 484,163 pupils, and \$743,074 income, of which \$329,671 was from public funds, \$265,264 from taxation, and \$20,159 from endowments; and 206 academies and other schools, with 15,062 pupils, and \$149,392 income, of which \$16,260 was from public funds, and \$5690 from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 514,800. Adults who could

not read and write, 66,020, of whom 9062 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 3939 places of worship in Ohio in 1850, the Baptists owned 551; the Methodists, 1531; Presbyterians, 603; Lutherans, 260; Moravians, 3, (the census gives 160; see Note, page 0 0;) Roman Catholics, 130; Congregationalists, 100; Friends, 94; Christians, 90; Episcopalians, 79; German Reformed, 71; Universalists, 53; Unionists, 48; Tunkers, 15; Free Church, 13; Mennonite, 10; Dutch Reformed, 5; Jews, 3; Swedenborgians, 2; Unitarians, 1; and 60 to minor sects—giving 1 church to every 503 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$5,793,000.

Periodicals.—In 1850, there were published in Ohio 26 daily, 10 tri and semi-weekly, 201 weekly, 23 monthly and semi-monthly newspapers, and one quarterly review, with an annual aggregate circulation of 30,473,407 copies, of which 24,000 was the circulation of the quarterly publication.

Public Institutions.—Ohio has a state lunatic asylum, at Columbus, which treated 499 patients in 1853, 247 of whom were discharged during the year, 133 cured, and 29 improved—actual expenses of the year, \$31,200; a deaf and dumb asylum, at Columbus, which has received 601 pupils in the 24 years of its existence, had 157 pupils on January 1, 1855; an institution for the blind, also at Columbus, which had 72 pupils in January, 1854, educated at an expense of \$11,202; and a penitentiary, also at the state capital, which had 531 inmates on November 30, 1853—the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$18,188. There is a library of 8000 volumes for the use of the convicts. In 1850 Ohio had 65 public libraries, with 65,703 volumes; 261 school and Sunday-school, with 63,573; 22 college, with 50,573; and 4 church libraries, with 975 volumes. The Ohio Historical Society, originated in 1830, is located at Cincinnati, and has a library of 1000 volumes. Two additional lunatic asylums are now in course of construction—one in the northern and one in the southern portion of the state. A second deaf and dumb asylum was also recommended by a committee of the legislature in 1854.

Counties.—There are in Ohio 88 counties, viz., Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandott.

Cities and Towns.—Ohio surpasses all the states of the Mississippi valley in the number and populousness of its towns. Cincinnati, called the Queen of the West, is, with the exception of New Orleans, the largest town W. of the Alleghany Mountains; and if we include its suburbs in Kentucky, we probably need not make that exception. Its population in 1850, was 115,436; the local census in 1853, gave it 100,186. The other most important towns are Cleveland, population 17,304, (including Ohio City, with which it is now incorporated, 41,196 in 1854;) Columbus, population 17,582; Dayton, 10,977; (16,562 in 1853;) Zanesville, 7929; Chillicothe, 7100; Steubenville, 6140; Springfield, 5108; Sandusky City, 5087; and Portsmouth, 4011; Toledo, 11,483 in 1854; Mount Vernon, Newark, Mansfield, Xenia, Circleville, Piqua, Akron, Wooster, Marietta, Delaware, Lancaster, Youngstown, Urbana, Gallipolis, and Lebanon had each, in 1850, populations varying from 2000 to 4000.

Population.—This state, now the third in point of population and wealth of the members of the American Confederacy, had no white settlements till five years after the close of the American Revolution. In 1800, it numbered only 45,305 inhabitants; 230,700 in 1810; 581,434 in 1820; 937,903 in 1830; 1,519,407 in 1840; and 1,950,329 in 1850, of whom 1,004,117 were white males, 950,933 white females, 12,091 colored males, 12,588 colored females—forming altogether 348,514 families, occupying 330,098 dwellings. Population to the square mile, 49.55. Of the residents of Ohio, 1,216,576 were born in the state; 541,870 in other states of the confederacy; 25,660 in England; 51,562 in Ireland; 11,081 in Scotland and Wales; 5880 in British America; 111,257 in Germany; 7375 in France; 5697 in other countries; and 4261 whose places of birth were unknown; making about 11 per cent of foreign birth. In the year ending June, 1850, 28,949 deaths occurred, or about 15 in every 1000 persons. During the same period, 2513 paupers received aid, of whom 609 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$39 for each pauper. Of the entire population, 915 were deaf and dumb, of whom 10 were colored; 642 blind, of whom 12 were colored; 1317 insane, of whom 14 were colored; and 1361 idiotic, of whom 7 were colored. Of the whole population, 704 were engaged in mining; 272,579 in agriculture; 9201 in commerce; 66,265 in manufactures; 212 in nav-

gating the ocean; 3523 in internal navigation; and 5663 in the learned professions.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio are elected by the people for two years, the former receiving \$1400 per annum, and the latter, who is *ex officio* the president of the senate, \$5 per diem during the session of the legislature. The Senate consists of 35, and the House of Representatives of 100 members, elected for two years by popular vote. The legislature meets biennially the first Monday in January. A board of public works, consisting of 3 members, is elected for three years, in such a manner that one new member comes in annually. The state cannot contract any debt for internal improvement, nor even for deficits in the revenue, or any other purposes, beyond \$750,000, except to repel invasion, or to redeem the present outstanding debt. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of 5 judges, elected by the people for five years, one judge being elected each year. The judges receive \$1700 per annum. 2. Of courts of common pleas, divided into nine districts, each of which is subdivided into three, presided over by one judge, elected by the inhabitants of his particular division for five years. 3. Of district courts, composed of the judges of the court of common pleas of the respective districts, and of the judges of the supreme court, any three of whom may hold a court in each county at least once a year. 4. Of a probate court in each county held by one judge, chosen by the people for three years. Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, resident in the state one year next preceding an election, and in the county, town, or ward in which he lives such time as the law may prescribe, may be a voter. The assessed value of property in the state in 1850, was \$433,872,832, and \$759,381,366 in 1853. The public debt in 1853 was \$17,206,452, of which \$14,917,000 was foreign debt; the school fund, \$1,754,322; productive property, \$18,000,000; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$200,000, and gross receipts of state canals for 1854, \$895,163. There were also, in November, 1854, 65 banking establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$5,037,970; a circulation of \$3,074,132, and \$1,090,195 in coin. Ohio sends 21 members to the national House of Representatives, and casts 23 electoral votes for president.

History.—Ohio fully bears out the adage, that prosperous communities have but few materials of history. The settlement of this state commencing subsequently to the Revolution, she had little to do but to subdue the forest, and develop her resources. On April 7, 1788, five years after the close of the Revolution, a company of New Englanders made the first white settlement in Ohio, at Marietta. A territorial government had been established in 1781 over this region, called the territory north-west of the Ohio River; from which, in 1802, the present sovereign state of Ohio was separated. The inhabitants were much annoyed by incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated General Harmar and General St. Clair, (the latter with great slaughter of his troops, leaving scarcely one-fourth,) in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves in turn utterly routed by General Wayne, in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky, in this state, in the war of 1812, was successfully defended by Major Croghan, a youth of twenty-one years, with 100 men, against an attack by General Proctor, with 500 regulars and as many Indians.

OHIO, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, and on the Ohio River, contains about 140 square miles. The Ohio River separates it from the state of Ohio, and it is drained by Wheeling Creek. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile, well watered, and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staples. The hills contain rich mines of bituminous coal, which is extensively used in manufactures. Capital, Wheeling. Pop. 18,006; of whom 17,842 were free, and 164 slaves.

OHIO, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 625 square miles. The Green River bounds it on the S. and W., and Rough Creek flows through it. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with dense forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Iron ore and stone-coal are abundant. Green River is navigable by steamboats along the border. Organized in 1798. Capital, Hartford. Pop. 9749; of whom 8617 were free, and 1132 slaves.

OHIO, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio River, is the smallest in the state, containing about 90 square miles. It is drained by Laughery Creek. The surface is diversified by hills of considerable height, but mostly capable of cultivation, and the soil is good both on the hills and bottoms. The blue limestone is abundant. Organized in 1844. Capital, Rising Sun. Pop. 5308.

OHIO, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, 13 miles N.E. of Utica. Pop. 1051.

OHIO, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2329.

OHIO, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1600.

OHIO, a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 4479.

OHIO, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 504.

OHIO, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1444.

1336

OHIO, a township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 294.

OHIO, a township of Warwick co., Indiana. Pop. 924.

OHIO, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

OHIO CITY, a post-village, formerly a suburb, but now included within the limits of CLEVELAND, which see.

OHIO CITY, a thriving post-village of Mississippi co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, about 170 miles below St. Louis.

OHIO FARM, a post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, 50 miles S.W. of Chicago.

OHIO GROVE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 55 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

OHIOPOYLE FALLS, on the Youghiogheny River, in Fayette co., Pennsylvania. These falls form the limit of navigation, and are about 60 miles from the mouth of the river.

OHIO UNIVERSITY. See ATHENS, Ohio.

OHIOVILLE, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles W.S.W. of Beaver.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. See DELAWARE, Ohio.

OHIVAUA, o-he-vá-uá, an island in the Pacific. See DOMINICA.

OHILAU or **OLAU**, o-láw, or **OLAWA**, o-lá-wá, a town of Prussian Silesia, 17 miles S.E. of Breslau, with a station on the railway to Vienna, on the Oder. Pop. 4500. It has a royal palace, and manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, vinegar, and tobacco. Its fortifications were demolished in 1741.

OHLE'S TOWN, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

OHOOPEE, a river of Georgia, which rises in Washington co., and flowing S.E., enters the Altamaha about 15 miles S. of Reidsville. The LITTLE OHOOPEE falls into it in Emanuel county.

OHOMURA, o-ho-moo-rá, a town of Japan, island of Kiosoo, province of Fizen, on the E. side of the bay of same name; lat. 32° 55' 27" N., lon. 129° 30' E. Pop. 20,000.

OHOMURA BAY, is about 20 miles long and 14 miles broad, but so shallow as only to be navigable for small craft.

OHDRUFF, ów-dróff, a fortified town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, 8 miles S. of Gotha. Pop. 4511. It has a palace, a lyceum, and manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, and porcelain, and trade in timber and cattle. In the vicinity are iron and copper forges and mines.

OHRE, ó-ryb, a river of Germany, Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, joins the Elbe, 13 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, after an E. course of 65 miles.

OHREN, óan, a small stream of Württemberg, an affluent of the Kocher.

OIAT or **OJAT**, o-yát, a river of Russia, rises on the frontiers of the governments of Novgorod and Olonets, and flows W.N.W., and after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Sver 9 miles above its mouth, in the E. shore of Lake Ladoga.

OI/BO or **IBO**, eo-bo, a town of the island of Ibo, (which see,) belonging to the Portuguese, S. E. of Africa; lat. 12° 20' S., lon. 40° 30' E. It is defended by a large and two smaller forts, and has a harbor.

OICH, LÖCH, lox oik, a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, forming the summit level of the Caledonian Canal. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 6 miles, average breadth 1 mile. It receives the Glengarry River, and empties itself into Loch Ness by the river Oich. At the mouth of the Glengarry stand the ruins of an old castle, and near it the present mansion of Invergarry, residence of the late Macdonald of Glengarry.

OIGNIES, wán'yoe', a village of Belgium, province and 32 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 1128.

OIGNON, wán'yón', or **OGNON**, ón'yón', a river of France, between the departments of Haute-Saône and Doubs, joins the Saône, 9 miles N. of Auxonne, after a W.S.W. course of 80 miles.

OKEL or **OKELL**, a river of Scotland, rises in the parish of Assynt, co. of Sutherland, and traversing two small lakes, flows mostly eastward into the Frith of Dornoch, after a circuitous course of 32 miles. Principal affluents the Cassley, Shin, and the Carron. The upper part of its course is interrupted by a series of wild cataracts, but the lower is navigable by boats from the Sea to Rose Hall.

OIL CREEK rises in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, and enters the Alleghany River in Venango county. A substance called Seneca oil is collected in considerable quantities on the surface of this creek.

OIL CREEK, of Perry co., Indiana, flows into the Ohio, 10 miles above Rome.

OIL CREEK, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 811.

OIL MILLS, a post-office of Clark co., Kentucky.

OIL MILL VILLAGE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

OIL TROUGH, a small post-village of Independence co., Arkansas.

OIN, a small town of the Punjab, on the Cashmere frontier, and on the Jhylum, lat. 31° 40' N., lon. 73° 50' E.

OIRA, a town of Southern Italy, Naples. See OMA.

OIRSCHOT, óis/ókót, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 13 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3907.

OISE, wá, almost wíse, (anc. *Isara*?) a river of France, rises by two streams, one near Chimay in Belgium, and the other near Rocroy in Ardennes, (France.) It flows S.W. past Chauny, (where it becomes navigable,) and joins the Seine on the right above Compiègne; length 158 miles. Affluents, on the left the Aisne, on the right the Thérain. It communicates by canals with the Sambre, Scheldt, and Somme.

OISE, a department of France, in the N.E., formed of the old provinces of Ile-de-France and Picardie. Area 2218 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 403,857. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Seine, and is watered by the Oise and its affluents, the Aisne and Thérain; the Epte on the W. separates it from the department of Eure, and the Ourcq traverses it in the S.E. Surface generally flat. Agriculture is in a very advanced state, and grain is cultivated more than required for consumption. Wine is made of inferior quality, and cider and beer are extensively used. The department contains several large forests, the largest being that of Compiègne. Cattle and sheep are numerous. The principal manufactures are woollen goods, carpets, linens, calico, and lace. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Beauvais, Clermont, Compiègne, and Senlis. Capital, Beauvais.

OISSEAU, wá'só, a market-town of France, department and 4 miles N. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 3912.

OISSEL-SUR-SEINE, wá'sél' sá'sán, a village of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, on the Paris and Havre Railway, 8 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 3482.

OISTERWIJK or **OISTERWYK**, ois'tér-wík', a market-town of Holland, province of North Brabant, 10 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1560.

OISY, wá'sé, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles E.S.E. of Arras. Pop. in 1852, 2070.

OITS MITSU, (or **MITSU**;) oits mit-soo', or **BIWAKO**, bé-wá'ko, a great lake of Japan, island of Nippon, situated about 10 miles E. of Miako, said to have been formed in one night, in 285 B.C., by an enormous depression of the ground, which occurred simultaneously with the upheaving of the mountain Focsiyama, the loftiest of all the mountains of Japan. It is said to measure about 70 miles from S. to N., and 21 miles from E. to W.

OJALAVA, o-yá-lá-vá, or **OYOLAVA**, o-yo-lá-vá, one of the Navigator's Islands in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 2' 40" S., lon. 171° 22' W.

OJAT, a river of Russia. See **OIAZ**.

OJEN or **OJEN**, o-jén', a village of Spain, province and 28 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1800.

OJIXARES or **OJIXARES**, o-jé-ná-rés, is the name of two contiguous villages of Spain, S.W. of Granada, on the Genil.

OJIBBWAY. See **CHIPPEWAY**.

OKA, ó'ká, an important river of Central Russia, rises in the government and about 40 miles S.W. of Orel, flows through the governments of Tula, Kalouga, Moscow, Riazan, Vladimir, and Nishnee-Novgorod, and joins the Volga at Nishnee-Novgorod, after a course of 660 miles. Its basin is estimated to comprise 127,000 square miles, of the richest part of the Russian dominions. It receives the Oopa, Zhizdra, (Jizdra,) Moskva, Zna, and Kliasma Rivers. Though rapid, it is navigable for almost its whole course; and at Tula it is connected with the Don by the Ivanovska Canal.

OKA, a river of Siberia, government of Irkutsk, joins the Angara at Bratskol. Course N. 500 miles.

OKAMUNDEL or **OKHAMUNDEL**, ó-ká-mún'dél, a district of West Hindostan, forming the W. part of Guzerat.

OKANAGON or **OKONAGON**, a river of North America, rises in the British territory, and flowing almost due south falls into the Columbia in about 48° N. lat. Length above 200 miles.

OKANDA, ó-kán'dá, a town of Japan, island of Nippon, 50 miles E.N.E. of Yeddo.

OKASAKI, ó-ká-sá'kee, a town of Japan, on a river near the Gulf of Ovari, 132 miles S.W. of Yeddo, and stated to have a citadel and 1800 houses.

OKAU or **OKAW**, a post-village of Washington co., Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Nashville.

OKAUCHEE, ó-kaw'chee, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the outlet of Okauchee Lake.

OKEBURN, a parish of England. See **OSBOURN**.

OKECHOBEE, ó'ke-cho'bee, a lake in the southern part of the peninsula of Florida. Length about 20 miles.

OKEECHEE CREEK, of Alabama, flows eastward through Sumter co. into the Tombigbee.

OKEFINOKKE, ó'ke-fín-ó'kee, written also **OKEFONOCO**, an extensive swamp, or rather series of swamps, in the S.E. part of Georgia. The circumference is estimated at 180 miles. See **GEORGIA**.

OKEFORD-FITZPAINE, ók'fórd fít'spán, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

OKENDON, (ó'kén-dón,) **NORTH**, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OKENDON, **SOUTH**, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OKER, a river of Germany. See **OCKER**.

OKEWALKEE CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Oconee from the right in Montgomery county.

OKHANSEK, or **OCHANSEK**, ó-kánsék', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles W.S.W. of Perm, on the Kerna. Pop. 2000.

OKHOLM, ok-holm', a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, with a small harbor on the North Sea, 5 miles N.W. of Brested.

OKHOTA, ó-ko'tá, a river of Siberia, government of Okhotsk, after a southward course of about 200 miles from the Stanovoi Mountains, enters the Gulf of Okhotsk, at Okhotsk. It is navigable only for boats.

OKHOTSK or **OKHOTSK**, ó-ko'tsk', (Rus. pron. ó-hotak') a province of East Siberia, extending along the W. coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, between lat. 57° and 60° N., and lon. 133° 30' and 160° E., having E. Kamchatka and the Tchoukchee country, and W. and N. the government of Yakutsk. Length from W. to E. 1100 miles, average breadth 150 miles. It is traversed throughout by the Stanovoi Mountains, and has only some short rivers, the chief being the Okhota. Climate severe; reindeer and dogs are the only domestic animals. Principal products are furs and timber.

OKHOTSK, the capital of the above, is a maritime town, on a surf-beaten and shingly beach bordering the Sea of Okhotsk, lat. 59° 20' N., lon. 143° 14' E. Pop. 600, formerly 2000. It is now a wretched place, constructed of wood, but has a government house, admiralty hospital, and large storehouses, it being the principal station of the Russo-American Company, and the chief entrepôt for the Russian trade with Kamchatka and North West America.

OKHOTSK, SEA OF, or **MORE OKHOSTSKOE**, mó'rá' ó-ko'tsko-á', an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 51° and 60° N., and lon. 137° and 155° E., having E. Kamchatka, W. and N. the island of Saghalin, and Eastern Siberia. It receives the waters of the Amoor, and many smaller rivers; and at its N.E. end are the Gulfs of Jijiginak and Penjinsk. It contains a few islands, and its navigation is generally safe, but its N. shores are frozen up from November to April.

OKHRIDA, a town of Albania. See **OKHIDA**.

OKHTA or **OKHTA**, ók'tá, a market-town of Russia, government and 1 mile E. of St. Petersburg, on the Neva. Pop. 3000, mostly employed in the dock-yards of St. Petersburg, and in powder-mills, and imperial cannon foundries.

OKI, ó'kee, an island of Japan, off the W. coast of Nippon, lat. 30° 10' N., lon. 133° E. Length 10 miles, by 5 miles in breadth.

OKIBEN, ó'ke-bén', (?) an island in the Behring Sea, lat. 64° 56' N., lon. 172° 20' E.

OKLADNIKOVO or **OKLADNIKOWO**, ók-lád-ne-ko'vo, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, 40 miles E. of Mezen; length, from E.N.E. to W.S.W., about 30 miles, breadth nearly 9 miles. It receives several small streams, and discharges itself by the Loktura into the Peza, an affluent of the Mezen.

OKNA, ó'kná, a small town of European Turkey, Moldavia, on the Tatroz, 75 miles S.W. of Yassy.

OKNA, a small town of European Turkey, Great Wallachia, N.E. of Kimpina.

OKNA-MARE, ó'kná má'rá, a small town of European Turkey, Little Wallachia, 5 miles S.W. of Rimnik. P. 2000.

OKOLONA, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, about 170 miles N.N.E. of Jackson, is on the route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It contains a newspaper office.

OKONOKO, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

OKONAGAN. See **OKANAGON**.

OKOSEER or **OKOSIR**, ó'ko-seer', a small uninhabited island of Japan, W. of Yesso; lat. 42° 4' N., lon. 139° 24' E.

OKTIBBEHA, ók-tib-be-haw, a small river of Mississippi, enters the Chickasawba from the N. in Clarke county.

OKTIBBEHA, a river in the N.E. part of Mississippi, rises in Pontotoc co., and flowing south easterly, enters the Tombigbee in Lowndes co., a few miles above Columbus.

OKTIBBEHA, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is watered by the Noxubee River, and the Oktibbeha, from which it derives its name, flows along its N.E. border. The soil is productive. Capital, Starkville. Pop. 9171, of whom 4327 were free, and 4844 slaves.

OLAMON, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot River, 90 miles N.E. of Augusta.

OLAND or **OLAND**, ó'lánd, an island of Sweden, near its S.E. extremity, in the Baltic, separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound. Length 85 miles, average breadth 7 miles. Area 608 square miles. Pop. 31,000. The W. shore is low, the E. hilly; except a small portion of land around the coast, the surface is principally appropriated to pasturage. Fishing and navigation form the chief occupations of its inhabitants. The forests are rather extensive. About 300 hands are employed in an alum-mine, the most important in Scandinavia, and the produce of which is estimated to be worth \$50,000 annually. Principal town, Borgholm, the capital, on its E. side.

OLAND, LITTLE, an island of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, between the mainland and the island Föhr.

OLARGUES, ó'lang', a town of France, department of Hérault, 11 miles N.E. of St. Pons, on the Saur. Pop. 1298.

OLARIO. See **OLBROW.**

OLAU, a town of Prussia. See **OHLAU.**

OLBA, ol'ba, a town of Spain, Aragon, province and about 50 miles from Teruel, on the Mijares. Pop. 1445.

OLBEGA, ol-bé-gá, a village of Spain, Old Castile, province and 24 miles E. of Soria. Pop. 1366.

OLBERNHAEU, ol'ber-nhōw, a market-town of Saxony, 22 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2503.

OLBERSDORF, ol'ber-dorf, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 22 miles N.W. of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 700.

OLBIA. See **TERRA NOVA.**

OLCENENGO, ol-chá-nén-go, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 8 miles from San Germano. Pop. 1020.

OLCINIUM. See **DULCIGNO.**

OLCUTT, a post-village in Newfane township, Niagara co., New York, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, about 14 miles N. of Lockport. It is comprised in the collection district of Niagara, and has a harbor, several warehouses, and considerable trade.

OLD or WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

OLD ALEXANDRIA, a post-office of Lincoln co., Missouri.

OLDBERROW, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

OLD BRIDGE, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hackensack River.

OLD BRIDGE, a post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on South River, 6 miles S.E. of New Brunswick.

OLDBURG, old'búrg a town of England, co. of Salop, on the Birmingham Canal, 5 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It has several spacious modern streets; Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, and a prison. Pop. in 1851, 5114.

OLDBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL, a parish, England, co. of Gloucester.

OLDBURY-AN-SEVERN, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.

OLD-CALABAR, a river of Africa. See **CALABAR.**

OLDCASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

OLDCASTLE or CLOTYNGE, klo'tinj, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leluster, co. of Meath, 12 miles W.N.W. of Kells. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1072. It has extensive corn-mills in the vicinity, and the largest yarn trade in the county.

OLD CHURCH, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

OLMCOTT, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

OLDEBOORN, ol'dé-bōrn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 12 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. P. 1830.

OLDEBROEK, ol'dé-brōók, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 3 miles S.E. of Elburg. Pop. 3770.

OLD LORICOK, a town of Guinea, on the Old Calabar River, lat. 6° 40' N., 8° 10' E.

OLDEHOVE, ol'dé-hō'və, a village of the Netherlands, province and 10 miles N.W. of Groningen.

OLDEMARK, ol'dé-mark, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, N.E. of Kulo.

OLDENBURG, ol'dén-búrg, (Ger. pron. ol'dén-bōno') a grand-duchy in the N. of Germany, forming the 20th state of the German Confederation; bounded N. by the North Sea or German Ocean, E. by Hanover and Bremen, S. and W. by Hanover; greatest length, from N. to S., 61 miles; greatest breadth 44 miles; area 2149 square miles. This forms Oldenburg proper; but, in addition to it, the duchy possesses three separate patches of territory, distinct both from it and each other, namely, two in Holstein, forming the principality of Lubeck, with an area of 180 square miles; and Birkenfeld, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, with an area of 143 square miles; thus making the whole area 2472 square miles. Oldenburg proper is flat throughout, excepting in the S. extremity, where some low hills appear. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Hunte, its affluent; the Jahde, Haase, Soeste, Vehn, and Leda. There are no lakes of great extent. Storms often blow from the sea; and frequent fogs produce a cold damp air, which occasionally robs even summer of its proper warmth. The surface, in respect to soil, is divided into marshy and sandy land. The former has, in many instances, been recovered from the sea, and still is only protected from it by means of dikes similar to those erected in Holland and Holstein. It consists generally of a heavy alluvium, capable, when properly laid dry, of yielding heavy crops of wheat, beans, and hay. The sandy land is very light, and of little fertility, and not unfrequently is left in a state of nature, forming extensive tracts of barren heath. A considerable part of the sandy districts were once covered with wood. Much of it has disappeared, but there are still several extensive forests. Agriculture, employed in raising not only corn, but rape, hemp, and flax, and including the rearing of horses and cattle, is the principal source of subsistence. Manufactures and trade have made comparatively little progress. Oldenburg is governed by a grand-duke, whose power, theoretically, is almost absolute. The inhabitants are generally a patient and industrious race, but habits of intoxication are very prevalent. For administrative purposes, the duchy proper is divided into seven circles—Oldenburg, Neuenburg, Ovelgönne, Del-

menhorst, Vechta, Klippenburg, and Jever. Oldenburg is the capital. Pop. in 1852, 252,699. Pop. of Lubeck in 1850, 22,140. Pop. of Birkenfeld in 1849, 30,906.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, capital of the above grand-duchy, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bremen, on the Hunte, which here receiving the Haaren, forms a harbor. It has a castle of the grand-duke, a palace of the princes, the church of St. Lambert, and several other churches, college, library of 15,000 volumes, picture-gallery, gymnasium, barracks, normal and military schools, several hospitals; manufactures of refined sugar, soap, and musical instruments; numerous breweries and distilleries; and a trade in wood, wool, and cattle. Pop. 7829.

OLDENBURG, ol'dén-bōko, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Little Brúkaue, 30 miles N.N.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 2400.

OLDENBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, 12 miles S.W. of Brookville.

OLDENDORF, ol'den-dorf, a town of Central Germany, in a detached part of the Hesse-Cassel territory, on the left bank of the Weser, 26 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1363.

OLDENSWORTH, ol'den-wort, a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleeswick, 6 miles S.W. of Husum. A convention was concluded here between Peter the Great and Frederick IV. of Denmark, in 1713.

OLDENZAAL, ol'dent-zál, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 10 miles E.N.E. of Delden. Pop. 2882.

OLDESLOE, (Oldeslōe) ol'des-lō'ə, or **OLDESLO,** ol'des-lō, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Trave, 24 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 3000. Near it are saline baths, and royal salt works, producing annually 7000 tons of salt.

OLD FARM, a post-office of Lawrence co., Illinois.

OLDFIELD FORK OF ELK, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

OLDFIELD POINT LIGHTHOUSE, Long Island, opposite Stratford, Connecticut, shows a fixed light 67 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 40° 58' 30" N., lon. 73° 7' 30" W.

OLD FORGE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

OLD FORT, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 17 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

OLD FORT, a post-village, McDowell co., North Carolina.

OLD FRANKLIN, a post-office of Howard co., Missouri.

OLD FURNACE, a post-office, Gaston co., North Carolina.

OLDHAM, old'gám, a parliamentary borough and market-town of England, Lancashire, on an elevated site near the source of the Irk, a little above its junction with the Medlock, and on the North-Western and Lancashire Railways, 6 miles N.E. of Manchester, with which it communicates by a canal. It is of comparatively recent origin, and has sprung up with wonderful rapidity, chiefly in consequence of the valuable coal-mines in its vicinity, and the facilities thereby afforded for the establishment of numerous and extensive cotton-factories. In 1760 it contained only 60 dwellings, almost all merely straw-thatched huts; and has since increased so as to become a large and leading manufacturing town, irregular in its construction, but containing many well-built and several handsome streets. The more important public buildings are, the churches of St. Mary, (a handsome modern structure, with a square tower, containing 12 fluted bells;) St. James, and St. Peter; various chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, Moravians, Baptists, Friends, Kilhamites, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians; and the Town-hall, which is at once handsome and commodious. The chief educational and literary establishments are the Blue-Coat School, occupying an elegant building in the early English style, erected by subscription, and liberally endowed by bequests of Thomas Henshaw, amounting, with accumulations, to more than 100,000*l.*; the Free Grammar School; the National and Infant Schools, for which commodious buildings have recently been erected; the Lyceum, Mechanics' Institute, and Subscription Library.

The cotton is by far the most important manufacture of the town, and employs the greater part of the mills, which, including those of the vicinity, amount to about 150, and are all moved by steam. They are, for the most part, only spinning-mills; but there are also numerous weaving-factories, producing fustians, velveteens, and cotton and woollen corduroys. Hats, which once formed an important staple, are still made to a considerable extent; and there are several large machine shops, iron and brass foundries, tanneries, roperies, bleach-works, gas-meter works, &c. Oldham is governed by commissioners, under the Police Act of 1828, and was first erected into a borough by the Reform Act, under which it sends two members to Parliament. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, including townships of Chadderton and Crompton, and chapelry of Royton, in 1851, 72,357.

OLDHAM, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area estimated at 220 square miles. The Ohio River forms its N.W. boundary. The surface near the river is hilly; the remainder mostly undulating. The soil is based on limestone. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. Formed in 1823, and named in honor of Colonel William Oldham, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat by the Indians. Capital, La Grange. Pop. 7629; of whom 5205 were free, and 2424 slaves.

OLD

OLDHAM, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.
OLDHAMBURG, a post-office of Oldham co., Kentucky.
OLDHAM'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.
OLDHAMSTOCKS, a maritime parish of Scotland, counties of Haddington and Berwick.
OLD HICKORY, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.
OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.
OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Simpson co., Mississippi.
OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Weakly co., Tennessee.
OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.
OLDISLEBEN, *ol-dis-lä-ben*, a village of Saxe-Weimar, on the Unstrut, 24 miles N.N.W. of Weimar. Pop. 1396.
OLD JEFFERSON, a village in Saline co., Missouri, 75 miles N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.
OLDLAND, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.
OLD MAN'S, a village of Suffolk co., New York, on the harbor of its own name.
OLD MAN'S CREEK, of New Jersey, forms the greater part of the boundary between Gloucester and Salem counties.
OLD MAN'S CREEK, Iowa, flows into Iowa River, in Johnson co., about 12 miles below the capital.
OLD MINES, a post-village in Washington co., Missouri, about 100 miles S.E. by E. of Jefferson City.
OLD MISSION, *mish'un*, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.
OLDNEY ISLAND and BAY, Scotland, co. and off the W. coast of Sutherland. The island, 1 mile in length, lies about one-fourth of a mile from the coast.
OLD POINT COMFORT, a post-village and watering-place of Elizabeth City co., Virginia, 12 miles N. of Norfolk, situated at the entrance of Hampton Roads, on James River. The entrance is defended by fort Monroe. The beach in the vicinity affords excellent bathing-ground. Here is a fixed light, 50 feet above the sea. Lat. 37° N., lon. 76° 23' W.
OLD PROVIDENCE, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to New Granada, 100 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. Lat. of its centre, 13° 21' N., lon. 81° 22' W. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth 21 miles. Pop. 350. Surface hilly, but fertile; provisions are plentiful, and about 30,000 pounds of cotton, with tortoise-shell and hides, are exported annually. On its N. side is the village of Isabel, with the chief anchorage. This island was a noted station in the times of the buccaniers.
OLD RICHMOND, a post-office of Forsyth co., Virginia.
OLD RIPLEY, a post-office of Bond co., Illinois.
OLD RIVER, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. P. 514.
OLD RIVER, a township in Chicot co., Arkansas. P. 867.
OLD SAYBROOK, a flourishing and wealthy township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, bounded S. by Long Island Sound, and E. by Connecticut River, and intersected by the New Haven and New London Railroad, 31 miles E. of New Haven. Two ferries, one for the railroad, connect it with Lyme on the opposite side of the river. Saybrook Lighthouse stands at the entrance of the Connecticut, contiguous to the harbor. The shad fisheries of Saybrook are much the most extensive in the state. Commerce and shipbuilding are also leading interests. One of the earliest settlements in Connecticut was made in the southern part of this township, where are the remains of Old Saybrook Fort, the tomb and monument of Lady Fenwick; also, the former site of Yale College, continued here from 1707 to 1716, when it was removed to New Haven. Old Saybrook was incorporated from Saybrook in 1852. Pop. about 3000.
OLD TOWN, a thriving post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the right bank of the Penobscot River, at the northern terminus of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad, 70 miles N.E. of Augusta. It contains 6 churches, an academy, a bank, and from 25 to 30 stores. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber business, about half of the vast quantities of lumber received at Bangor being manufactured in Old Town. The Penobscot here has a fall of about 20 feet in the distance of 100 feet, affording the best water-power on the river. The Penobscot Boom Corporation have works for the purpose of securing logs floated down the stream, that cost above \$100,000. This is probably the most extensive organization of the kind in the United States. Two bridges here span the Penobscot; one a covered toll bridge, and the other (now, March 1855, nearly or quite completed) for the Old Town and Lincoln Railroad. Pop. of the township, 3057.
OLD TOWN, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the left bank of the Potomac River, 14 miles S.E. of Cumberland.
OLD TOWN, a village in Forsyth co., North Carolina.
OLD TOWN, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.
OLD TOWN, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 40 miles in a direct line N. of Knoxville.
OLD TOWN, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.
OLD TOWN, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.
OLD TOWN CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Tombigbee River from the N.W. near Cotton Gin Port, in Monroe co.
OLD TOWN CREEK, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.
OLD TOWN ISLAND, in Penobscot River, about a mile N.

OLE

of the village of Old Town, Penobscot co., Maine. On it is an Indian settlement, containing a number of frame houses, a Catholic chapel, and about 400 Indians.
OLD WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Alabama. The county seat was located here recently.
OLEAN, *o-le-an'*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Alleghany River, at the southern terminus of the Genesee Canal, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 404 miles from New York city. An extensive trade is carried on at this place with the surrounding country. Great quantities of lumber are sent annually, both over the New York and Erie Railroad, and down the Alleghany to the Ohio River. Two unfinished railroads terminate here, viz., the Corning and Olean, and the Alleghany Valley Railroads. The village has an academy. The earliest settlement made in this region was at Olean. Pop. of the township, 899, nearly all of whom are in the village.
OLEAN, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.
OLEAN/DAR, a small post-village of Marshall co., Alabama.
OLEAROS. See **ANTIPAROS**.
OLEERA, *o-lee'ra*, a town of British India, Sinde, 6 miles N. of Khyerpoor, on the route from Shikarpoor.
OLEGGIO, *o-léd'jo*, a town of North Italy, Piedmont, 10 miles N. of Novara. Pop. 7420.
OLEGGIO CASTELLO, *o-léd'jo kás-tél'lo*, a commune in the same province, has 805 inhabitants.
OLEIRO, a town and seaport of Spain. See **CUMILLERO**.
OLEIROS, *o-lé'e-roce*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, near Castello-Branco. Pop. 1690.
OLEKMA, *o-lék'má*, a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, after a N. course of nearly 400 miles, joins the Lena, opposite the village of Olekminsk.
OLEKMINSK, *o-lék-minsk'*, a town of Siberia, government and 350 miles W.S.W. of Yakootsk, on the Lena; founded in 1783. Pop. 1059.
OLENA, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.
OLENA, a small post-village of Henderson co., Illinois, 120 miles N.W. of Springfield.
OLENEK, *o-lá-nék'* or *o-len-ék'*, a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, enters the Arctic Ocean, 110 miles W. of the W. mouth of the Lena, after a N. course of 800 miles. At its mouth is the village of Oost-Olenak, and on it Mikhallova.
OLENII, *o-lá'nee(?)*, a headland W. of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, on the Arctic Ocean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Obi, lat. 72° 40' N., lon. 73° 30' E.
OLENTANGY or WHETSTONE RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing southward, enters the Scioto River at Columbus.
OLEONA, a Norwegian colony, recently founded by Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist. It is situated in the S.E. corner of Potter co., Pennsylvania, and comprises a tract of about 14 miles from north to south, and 12 from east to west, or 120,000 acres. Oleona and New Bergen are small villages belonging to the settlement on Kettle Creek, an affluent of the West Branch of Susquehanna River.
OLÉRON, *o-lá-rón'*, sometimes written **OLORON**, *o-ló'rón'*, (anc. *Uliarus* or *Olario*) an island off the W. coast of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lat. 46° 11' N., and lon. 1° 20' W. Length 20 miles, breadth 5 miles, having at its N.W. extremity the lighthouse of Chassiron, which marks the entrance to the Strait of Antioche, dividing it from the island of Ré. Pop. 10,908. On its S.E. side is the capital town Château d'Oléron.
OLÉRON, a town of France. See **OLORON**.
OLÉRON (GAVE D'), *gáv dol'eh-rón'*, a river of France, formed by the junction of the Gaves of Ossau and Aspe, flowing N.W. joins the Pau, on the frontiers of the department of Landes. Total course, 45 miles.
OLESA, *o-lá-sá*, or **OLESA-DE-MONT-SERRAT**, *o-lá-sá dá mont-sér-rát'*, (anc. *Rubricata?*) a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2634.
OLESKO, *o-lés'ko*, a village of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 27 miles E.N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 1250. It is the birth-place of King John Sobieski.
OLESSO, a town of Prussia. See **ROSENBERG**.
OLETTA, *o-lét'tá*, a village of Corsica, 7 miles S.W. of Bastia.
OLETTE, *o-lét'té*, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 9 miles W.S.W. of Prades. Pop. 1069.
OLETZKO, *o-lét's'ko*, or **MARGGRABOWA**, *marg-grá-bol-wá*, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles S.S.E. of Gumbinnen, on Lake Oletzko. Pop. 2950.
OLEVANO, *o-lá-vá'no*, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 29 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 3500. It is situated on a rocky hill, amidst fine scenery. Principal edifices, a castle, a church, and the ruins of an imperial villa.
OLEVANO, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Principato Citra, 15 miles E. of Salerno. Pop. 1900.
OLEVANO, a market-town of Italy, Piedmont, 4 miles S.S.W. of Mortara. Pop. 1165.

OLE

OLEVSK, o-lévsk/, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Zhitomier. Pop. 1500.

OLEY, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. of Reading. Pop. 1799.

OLFEN, ol-fen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 20 miles S.W. of Münster. Pop. 1200.

OLGIATE, ol-je-á-tá, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 6 miles W.S.W. of Como. Pop. 1671.

OLGIATE-OLONA, ol-je-á-tá o-lo-ná, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 16 miles N.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1423.

OLGINATE, ol-je-ná-tá, a town of Austrian Italy, province and 15 miles E. of Como, near the Adda. Pop. 1430.

OLGOON or **OLGOUN**. See **DULCINO**.

OLGOPOL, ol-go-pol, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 110 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec, on the Savranka. Pop. 1700.

OLHAO, (Olbão,) ol-yôw-á, a town and parish of Portugal, on the sea-coast, 4 miles E. of Faro. Pop. 6900.

OLIHROS, Grecian Archipelago. See **ANTIPAROS**.

OLIENA, o-le-á-ná, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 5 miles S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2874.

OLIETE, o-le-á-tá, a town of Spain, province and 44 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2012.

OLIFANT'S RIVER or **EL/EPHANT'S RIVER**, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 31° 38' S., lon. 16° 12' W. Length probably 150 miles. Its mouth is greatly clogged by rocks. Chief affluents, the Great Doorn and Hantam.

OLIFANT'S RIVER, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of George, tributary to the Gauritz, which it joins after a W. course of 157 miles.

OLINDA, o-lín-dá or o-leen-dá, a city of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, and formerly its capital, 4 miles N. of Recife. Pop. 8000. It is beautifully situated on a wooded hill, and has many white and massive buildings, with a cathedral, and several other fine churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, and botanic garden; a school of law, with a public library, and a Jesuit college. See **RECIFE**.

OLINDA, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

OLIO, a post-office of Hamilton co., Indiana.

OLIO, a post-office of Stoddard co., Missouri.

OLISIPO. See **LISBON**.

OLITE, o-le-á-tá, a town of Spain, province of Navarra, 27 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 2748. It has vestiges of old walls, an old royal palace, and two annual fairs.

OLITTA, ol-ít-tá, a town of Russian Poland, government and 50 miles W.S.W. of Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 2000.

OLIOOTORSK, **OLIOUTORSK**, or **OLIUTORSK**, o-le-o-tonsk/, written also **OLUTORSK**, **OLUTORSKY**, and **OLIUTORSKOI**, a village of Kamchatka, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Olioitorsk River, in Olioitorsk Bay, which is bounded E. by Cape Olioitorsk, in lat. 59° 57' N., lon. 170° 19' E.

OLIVA, o-le-á-vá, (anc. *Ad Statuas*) a town of Spain, province and 43 miles N.E. of Alicante, on a hill side, 6½ miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 5615. It has a hospital, an ancient palace, and manufactures of hempen and linen cloths.

OLIVA, a town of the island of Lanzarote, one of the Canaries. Pop. 2132.

OLIVA, a village of West Prussia, 5 miles N.W. of Dantzig. Pop. 1765. A peace between the Swedes and Poles was concluded here in 1660.

OLIVA, a town in the island of Fuerteventura, one of the Canaries, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Pop. 2132.

OLIVA DE JEREZ, o-le-á-vá dá ná-réth/, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S. of Badajoz. Pop. 4098.

OLIVARES, o-le-á-vá-rá, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 20 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1122.

OLIVARES, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles W. of Sevilla. Pop. 1946.

OLIVE, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, 12 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 2710.

OLIVE, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

OLIVE, a post-township in Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 2013.

OLIVE, a small village of Noble co., Ohio, about 6 miles S. of Sarahsville.

OLIVE, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 337.

OLIVE, a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

OLIVE BRANCH, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

OLIVE BRANCH, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

OLIVE BRANCH, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

OLIVE BRIDGE, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

OLIVE GROVE, a post-office of Decatur co., Georgia.

OLIVE HILL, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina.

OLIVE HILL, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

OLIVEIRA, o-le-á-vá-rá, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, traversed by a stream of the same name, 40 miles S. of Tamandua. Pop. 1600.

OLIVEIRA-DAZENFES, o-le-á-vá-rá dá-zá-mís/ or dá-zá-má-fes, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, on the Antua, 24 miles S. of Oporto. Pop. 2000.

OLIVEIRA DO BAIRRO, o-le-á-vá-rá do bis-no, a village 1390

OLM

of Portugal, province of Beira, 10 miles S.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 2000.

OLIVEIRA DO CONDE, o-le-á-vá-rá do kon-dá, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 16 miles S.W. of Viseu, with 2500 inhabitants, and a Latin school.

OLIVEIRA DO HOSPITAL, o-le-á-vá-rá do hos-pe-tál/, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, about 30 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 1200.

OLIVENZA or **OLIVENÇA**, o-le-vên-sá, (Sp. pron. o-le-vên-thá,) a fortified town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.S.W. of Badajoz, on the left bank of the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 7687. It stands in a fertile plain, and has a brisk trade in wines, oil, and corn. From the treaty of its cession to Spain by Portugal in 1801, Godoy acquired his title of "Prince of Peace." It was taken by the French in 1811.

OLIVENZA or **OLIVENÇA**, o-le-vên-sá, a town of Brazil, province and 130 miles S.S.W. of Bahia, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1500.

OLIVER, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad. Pop. 1668.

OLIVER, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Juniata River and Central Railroad. Pop. 870.

OLIVERIAN RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut River.

OLIVER'S, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

OLIVER'S PRAIRIE, a post-village of Newton co., Missouri, 12 miles E. by N. of Neosho.

OLIVESBURG, a small post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 76 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

OLIVET, ol-lee-vá, a market-town of France, department of Loiret, 3 miles S. of Orleans, on the Loiret. Pop. 1179.

OLIVET, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

OLIVET, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

OLIVET, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

OLIVETO, o-le-á-to, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6½ miles E.N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 3700.

OLIVATO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 25 miles W.S.W. of Matera. Pop. 960.

OLIVIERI, o-le-á-ree, a village of Sicily, N. coast, province and 27 miles W.S.W. of Messina. A little N.W. are the ruins of Tyndaris.

OLVIOPOL, a town of Russia. See **OLVIOPOL**.

OLKANAKAIA, ol-kán-ki-á, a fort of Russia, government of Orenbourg, 9 miles W. of Boosoolook, on the Olkanka.

OLKHON, ol-kon, the principal island in the Lake Baikal, Siberia, government and 140 miles N.W. of Irkutsk. Length, N. to S., 45 miles, breadth 15 miles.

OLKOVATKA, ol-ko-vá-ká, a market-town of Russia, government and 59 miles E.N.N. of Kharkov. Pop. 1900.

OLKOVKA or **OLKOWKA**, ol-kov-ká, a market-town of Russia, government and 130 miles S.S.W. of Saratov.

OLKUSZ, ol-koosh, or **OLKASZ**, (?) ol-kásh, a town of Poland, 23 miles W.N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1360.

OLLANT. See **HOLLAND**.

OLLAP, ol-láp, one of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 37' 17" N., lon. 149° 30' E.

OLLERIA, ol-yá-rée-á, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 3662. It has 2 parish churches; manufactures of linens, and brandy distilleries.

OLLERTON, a market-town of England, co. of Nottingham, parish of Edwinstowe, 19 miles N.N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 777.

OLLIERGUES, ol-lee-áing/, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N.W. of Ambert. Pop. 2043.

OLLIGNIES, ol-lee-n'yee/, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, 17 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1483.

OLLIO, a river of Italy. See **OGLIO**.

OLLIOULES, ol-lee-ool/, a market-town of France, department of Var, 4 miles W. of Toulon, at the foot of a defile called the *Vaux d'Ollioules*, (vô dol-lee-ool/) P. in 1852, 3258.

OLLIOUS. See **OGLIO**.

OLLMUTZ. See **OLMUTZ**.

OLLON, ol-lón/, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 2 miles S.E. of Aigle. Pop. 2692.

OLM, olm, **NIEDER**, nee-der, and **OBEN**, o-ber, two contiguous villages of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhenish Hessen, 7 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. United population 2350.

OLMEDO, ol-má-do, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Valladolid, enclosed by ruined walls, and in decay. Pop. 1555.

OLMEN, ol-mén, a village of Belgium, province and 11 miles E. by S. of Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe. Pop. 1358.

OLMETO, ol-má-to, or **OLOMETO**, o-lo-má-to, a town of the island of Corsica, 16 miles S.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. 2010.

OLMSTEAD, a post-township in the W. part of Cuyaboga co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1215.

OLMUTZ, (Ger. *Olmütz* or *Olmütze*, oll-mütts; Moravian *Holomauk*, ho-lo-môwts; L. *Olomutium* or *Eburum*.) a strongly fortified city of Moravia, (and formerly its capital,) on the March, and on the railway from Breslau to Vienna,

40 miles N.E. of Brünn. Pop., excluding garrison, 12,500. Its fortifications are very extensive, and the city is well built. The principal edifices are a fine Gothic cathedral, with the tomb of its founder, Wenceslaus III. of Bohemia, and several other handsome churches, the archbishop's palace, deanery, town-hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, several hospitals and orphan asylums, and a large conventual establishment. Its university, founded in 1581, and restored in 1827, has a library of 50,000 volumes and 700(?) manuscripts, and in 1842 was attended by 559 students. Here are also a college, diocesan school, academy for nobles, military and various other schools, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, leather, and vinegar, and a transit trade in cattle. Olmütz was taken by the Swedes in the 30 years' war, and besieged by Frederick the Great in 1758. Lafayette was confined in it for many years from 1794. It was the place of refuge of the late Emperor of Austria, in his second flight from Vienna, and here he abdicated on 2d December, 1848.

OLNE, ol'nēh, a town of Belgium, province and 8 miles E.S.E. of Liège, on the Vendre. Pop. 3156.

OLNEY or CULNEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Ouse, here crossed by a 4 arched bridge, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bedford, and with a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2329. The town has a large Gothic church, with a lofty spire. Silk weaving, with manufactures of hosiery and lace, employ the population. The poet Cowper long resided at Weston, in the vicinity.

OLNEY, a post-village within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N.E. of the State House.

OLNEY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

OLNEY, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

OLNEY, a neat post-village, capital of Richmond co., Illinois, on the railroad from St. Louis to Vincennes, 130 miles S.E. of Springfield. It was settled about 1845, by people from the Eastern States. Pop. about 400.

OLNEY FURNACE, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

OLNEYVILLE or OLNEYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 1½ miles W. of Providence. It contains 4 cotton-mills.

OLONA, o-lo'nd, a river of Lombardy, enters the canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a department of the Kingdom of Italy.

OLONETS or OLONETZ, o-lo-nēts', a government of North Russia, between lat. 60° and 64° 30' N., and lon. 29° and 41° 30' E., having N. Archangel, S. Vologda, and W. Finland. Area estimated at 59,567 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 263,409. Surface in the N. and W. marshy, and covered with vast forests. Principal rivers, the Onega, Shooya, Soona, (Suna,) and Sveer, (Svir.) It contains numerous lakes, the principal being Onega and Viga. Hemp and flax are raised, but not for exportation, and the extensive forests form the principal sources of wealth derived from the land. Iron, copper, silver, marble, and granite, are found, but are little turned to advantage, and except a royal cannon foundry, and a few tanneries and forges, no manufacturing establishments exist here. Raw produce is exported to St. Petersburg and Archangel, whence corn, salt, spirits, and colonial and manufacturing goods, are imported. The inhabitants mostly belong to the Greek or Lutheran churches, but some remain Pagans. The government is subdivided into 7 districts. The principal towns are Petrozavodsk, Olonets, and Kargopol.

OLONETS, the capital of the above government, is situated at the confluence of two rivers, tributaries to Lake Ladoga, 110 miles N.E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 3000, exclusive of its suburbs. It has 8 churches, a custom-house, and various public magazines. The first building-dock in the Russian Empire was established here by Peter the Great, and some vessels are still built at it.

OLONNE, o'lonn', a market-town of France, department of Vendée, near the Atlantic, 3 miles N. of Les Sables d'Olonne, with a small port. Pop. 1906.

OLONZAC, o'lonz'ak', a town of France, department of Hérault, on the Canal du Midi, 15 miles W.N.W. of Narbonne. Pop. 1347.

OLOOSINGA. See OROOSINGA.

OLORON, o'loron', or OLERON, o'lā'ron', (anc. *Iluro*.) a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles S.W. of Pau, at the confluence of the Aspe and Ossau. Pop. in 1852, 6388. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has trade in wool, horses, and timber for the marine.

OLORON, an island of France. See OLéron.

OLOT, o-lot', a town of Spain, province and 21 miles N.W. of Gerona, on the Fluviá. Pop. 12,070. It is situated at the foot of a range of volcanic hills, and has several good squares and streets, 2 parish churches, cavalry barracks, and a hospital, with active manufactures of cotton goods and woollen caps, tanneries, soap factories, and paper-mills. Near it are numerous caverns, and extinct volcanic craters, 14 distinct cones being found close to the town, the largest 1 mile in circumference and 445 feet in depth. A destructive earthquake occurred here in 1421.

OL'PAR', (Hindoo *Ulupara*.) a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 7 miles N. of Surat.

OLPE, ol'pēh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 28 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1950.

OL'RICK or OL'RIO, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness.

OLSA, ol'sd, a river of Austria, rises near the N.E. extremity of Moravia, flows N.N.W. through Austrian Silesia, and joins the Oder on the right after a course of about 60 miles.

OLSENE, ol'sēn' or ol'sēn'gh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Lys, with a station on the railway to Tournay, 14 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2160.

OLSHANA or OLCHANA, ol-shā'nā, a market-town of Russia, government and 15 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 2000.

OLSHANA or OLCHANA, a market-town of Russia, government and 89 miles S.S.E. of Kiev.

OLSHANSK, ol'shānsk', a market-town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 1500.

OLSHANY or OLSZANY, ol-shā'nee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 40 miles S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1800.

OLSANSK, ol'sānsk', a village of Siberia, government and about 180 miles N.N.E. of Irkutsk, on the road to Yakootsk.

OLST, olst, a village of Holland, province of Overijssel, 6 miles N. of Deventer. Pop. 823.

OLSTYNEB, a town of Prussia. See HONENSTEIN.

OLSZANY. See OLSHANY.

OLTEN, ol'tēn, a small but flourishing town of Switzerland, 20 miles E.N.E. of Soloure, on the Aar. Pop. 1500.

OLTENITZA, ol'tē-nit'sd, a town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 35 miles S.E. of Bucharest. Here the Turks defeated the Russians in November, 1853.

OLTI, ol'tē, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pachalic, and 70 miles N.E. of Erzerum, on the Oltil. It is a very ancient but decayed place, defended by a citadel, and once the residence of the Atabegs, who ruled the country. Pop. about 1500.

OLTIS. See LOT.

OLUNSHAN or OLUNCHAN, ol'ūn'whān', a mountain of China, province of Yunnan, lat. 23° 20' N., lon. 100° 4' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

OLUSTEE, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

OLUSTEE CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

OLUTORSKOI. See OLUOTORSK.

OLVA, ol'vā, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles S.E. of Teruel, on the Mijares. Pop. 1611.

OLVENSTADT, ol'ven-stādt', a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles W.N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2100.

OLVERA, ol-vā'rā, (anc. *Ilipa*.) a town of Spain, province and 67 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 6116.

OLVESTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

OLVIOPOL, ol-ve-o'pol, sometimes written OLIVIOPOL, a town of Russia, government and 137 miles N.W. of Kherson, on the Bug. Pop. 2000.

OLYKA, ol'e-kā, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, about 100 miles N.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 3600.

OLYMPIA, a thriving town, port of entry, seat of justice of Thurston county, and capital of Washington Territory, is situated on the E. side of Tenahquets or Shute's River, at its entrance into the head of Budd's Inlet, at the S. extremity of Puget Sound. The surrounding country is regarded as one of the best parts of the whole territory. The town is rapidly rising in importance, and is probably destined, at no distant period, to be the commercial centre of an extensive region. The tonnage of the district, (Puget Sound,) June 30, 1854, was 1192.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

OLYMPUS, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

OLYMPUS, (o-lim'pūs,) (Gr. *Ὀλυμπος*, *Olympos*; Turk. *Semrat-Eri*, *ad-mā-vāū* ee'vee, i. e. the "abode of the Celestials,") a mountain range of Thessaly, on the border of Macedonia. Its summit, famed by Homer and other poets as the throne of the gods, is 30 miles N. of Larissa, in lat. 40° 4' 32" N., lon. 22° 25' E. Estimated height, 9745 feet.

OLYMPUS, (Mount,) of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 8 miles S.W. of Brusa.

OLZAI, ol-zā', a village, island of Sardinia, 33 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1060.

OM, om, a river of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, after a S.W. course of 330 miles, joins the Irtysh at Omak.

OMAGH, o'mā', a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, capital of the county of Tyrone, 27 miles S. of Londonderry. Pop. in 1851, 3016. It is on a steep declivity, and mostly well built and clean. It has the remains of an old castle, which gave name to the town, an elegant county court-house of Grecian architecture, county jail, barracks, workhouse, fever hospital, with a flourishing linen, corn, and general trade. The town was destroyed by fire in 1689, and again in 1743.

OMAGUAS, o-mā'gwās, a tribe of Indians in Ecuador.

OMAHA CITY, the present capital of Nebraska Territory, is situated on the Missouri, below the mouth of the Platte.

OMAN, o'mān', (anc. *Omana* or *Omanum*.) a country of Arabia, in the S.E., between the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, or Sea of Oman, and forming the central part of the Muscat dominions. It is "a desert thickly studded with

cases," having among its mountains many fertile valleys, though only a small proportion of its extent is cultivable. Towns, Bostak, Muscat, and Minnah (with copper mines.) OMAN/NEY. (CAPE.) Russian America, is the S. point of King George III. Archipelago, at the entrance to Chatham Sound. Lat. 56° 10' N., lon. 134° 34' W.

OMANOAU, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See MANUA.

OMANUM or OMANA. See OMAN.

OMAR, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 160 miles N.W. of Albany.

OMATE, o-má'tá, a volcanic summit of the Andes, in the S. of Peru, department, and 50 miles S.E. of Arequipa.

OMBAY, om'bá, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Timor. Lat. 8° 16' S., lon. 125° E. Length from E. to W., 50 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles.

OMBERGHEDEN, om'berghá'den, a village of Sweden, len of Carlsad, in the Fryksdal, on the W. side of a lake. Its annual fair, held for 8 days, is one of the largest in Sweden, and attracts from 12,000 to 13,000 persons.

OMBERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

OMBLIE, om'blé, a parish of Norway, stift of Christian-sand, 23 miles N.W. of Arendal.

OMBOE, om'bóph, an island of Norway, in Bukkefjord, 20 miles N.E. of Stavanger.

OMBRONE, om-bró'ná, (anc. *Umbro*), a river of Italy, Tus-cany, enters the Mediterranean 10 miles below Grosseto, after a course of 75 miles.

OMEFNA, a new county in the N.W. part of Michigan. Area estimated at 500 square miles. Its northern border is washed by Grand Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan.

OMEGA, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

OMEGA, a post-office of Pike co., Ohio.

OMEGA, o-mén'yá, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Novara, at the N. extremity of Lake Orta. Pop. 1450.

OMEKON, o-má-kon', a river of Siberia, government of Yak-kotsk, joins the Indighirka, after a course of nearly 100 miles.

OMENAK'S FIORD or JACOB'S BIGHT, a noted seat of iceberg growth and distribution, on the W. coast of Green-land, in lat. 70° 44' N. Dr. Kane counted here at one time, from the deck of his vessel, 240 icebergs of primary mag-nitude. The inland termination of the fiord has never been reached; by many it is supposed, in connection with the sounds on the opposite coast, to form a continuous water communication through the heart of the peninsula.

OMERKOTE, a town and fort of Sindh. See AMERKOTE.

OMERKUNTUC, o-mér-kún-túk', (Hindoo, *Amara Cintara*, a/má-rá kán-tá/ká,) a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in the centre of the Deccan, India, dominions of Berar, 28 miles N.W. of Ruttunpoor.

OMETA, o-má'tá, a town of British India, province of Gu-jarat, 20 miles E. of Cambay.

OMETEPE, o-má-tá-pé, OMETEPET, o-má-tá-pét', or OMO-TEPE, o-mo-tá-pé, a volcanic island of Central America, in the lake Nicaragua, towards its S.W. side. Length, 20 miles; breadth, from 7 to 8 miles. It consists of two granitic moun-tains, one rising to 5252 feet above the Atlantic. On it are the two villages Ometepe and Muyagalpa, with a population of 1700, and numerous ancient Mexican sepulchres.

OMEY or UMMA, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

OMMEN, om'mén, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, on the Vecht, 14 miles E. of Zwolle. P. 2066.

OMOA, o-móá, a maritime village of Central America, state of Honduras, on the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles E. of the mouth of the river Motagua; lat. 15° 47' N., lon. 88° 3' W. Most of the imports destined for Guatemala and San Salva-dor, are received at this port. Population chiefly mulattoes.

OMOE, om'óph, an islet of Denmark, in the S. part of the Great Belt. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1 mile. Pop. 200.

OMOLON, o'mo-lon', a river of East Siberia, joins the Kolyma, 80 miles S.W. of its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

OMOTEPE, an island of Central America. See OMETEPE.

OMOULEV or OMOULEFF, a river of Prussia. See OMULEW.

OMPOMPONOSUC or OMPOMPANOSUCK RIVER, a fine mill-stream, enters the Connecticut in Windsor co., Vt. OMRAH, om'rá, a fortified town of Hindostan, dominions of Jaloun, 26 miles E. of Dittchah.

OMRI or OMRO, a post-village of Winnebago county, Wis-consin, on the Neenah or Fox River, 11 miles W. of Osh-kosh. Pine lumber is manufactured here in large quantities. Omri has 5 stores and 3 mills. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

OMSK, omsk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, formerly capital of a government, now divided between those of To-bolsk and Tomsk, in a sandy treeless plain, on the Irtysh, at the confluence of the Om. Lat. 54° 57' N., lon. 73° 40' E. Pop. 11,340, many being European exiles. It has a military school, founded by the Emperor Alexander, for 260 pupils, who are instructed in the Kirgheez and Mongol languages, drawing, and geography; a Cossack school, a hospital, man-ufactures of military clothing, and some handsome public buildings. In civil jurisdiction it is subordinate to Tobolsk, but it has latterly superseded that city as the virtual capital of West Siberia, and the seat of government "for the gra-tual subjugation of the Kirgheez."

OMULEW, o'moo-lév', (Pol. pron. o-moo/lév.) written also OMOULEV or OMOULEFF, a river of East Prussia, govern-

ment of Königsberg; flows S.E. enters Poland, and joins the Narew on the right; total length about 70 miles.

OMUN, o'moon' (?) a town of Guinea, capital of a territory on an island in the Old Calabar or Cross River. Lat. 6° 4' N., lon. 8° 13' E. Estimated pop. 6000.

OMZIMKOLO. See UMZIMKULO.

ONA, o'ná, a river of Siberia, rises on the S.W. frontier of the government of Irkutsk, flows circuitously N.N.W., and after a course of about 280 miles unites with the Tchoua in forming the Tasieva, an affluent of the Yenisei.

ONACUSA, an island in the Pacific. See HUNTER'S ISLAND.

ONAIL, o'ní, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, Gwalior dominions, 18 miles N. N.W. of Oojein.

ONALASKA, a small village of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

ONALASKA ISLAND. See OONALASKA.

ONALEGO, o-ná-lá'go, one of the Marquesa Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

ONANCOCK, a post-village in Accomac co., Virginia, 100 miles E. by N. of Richmond.

ONAROGA, Illinois, a village and station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 85 miles from Chicago.

ONASEUSE, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See HUNTER ISLAND.

ONATE, on-yá'tá, a town of Spain, province of Guipuscoa, 30 miles E.S.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 4236. It has a fine town-hall, 8 parish churches, a hospital, university, and col-lege. Iron is wrought in the neighboring mountains, and within the town are iron foundries, nail factories, and gun manufactories.

ONDA, on'dá, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 4517.

ONDARA, on-dá'rá, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and about 60 miles from Alicante. Pop. 1280.

ONDAREE, on'dá-ree', a small island of Hindostan, out-side the harbor of Bombay, about 1 mile from the mainland.

ONDARROA, on-dáa-noá, a maritime town of Spain, pro-vince of Biscay, 18 miles N.E. of Bilbao, on the Bay of Bis-cay. Pop. 1173.

ONEA HALGAN, o-ná hál'gán', or simply HALGAN, an island in the South Pacific, forming the most northern of the large Islands of Loyalty Group. Lat. 20° 33' 33" S., lon. 160° 20' 14" E.

O'NEAL'S (o-neel's) MILLS, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia.

ONE AND A HALF DEGREE CHAN/NEL, a passage through the Maldivé Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It has a width of about 60 miles, and, being the safest channel of the Maldives, is frequently used by vessels proceeding to Ceylon, in the W. monsoon.

ONEATA, o-ná-tá, one of the smaller Feejee Islands. Lat. 18° 24' S., lon. 178° 31' W.

ONECHO, o-neé'cho, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ten-nessee, 30 miles N.W. of Nashville.

ONECHOW or ONEECHOW. See NIHAU.

ONECO, a post-village and township of Stephenson co., Illinois, 222 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 882.

ONECOTE, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

ONEGA, (Russian pron. o-ná'gá,) a river of Russia, gov-ernments of Olonets and Archangel, rises in the Lake Latcha, and, after a N. course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Onega at its S.E. extremity. Numerous falls render it innavigable, but in spring many rafts are floated on it to the sea.

ONEGA, LAKE, a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga, from which it is distant 85 miles N.E. in the centre of the government of Olonets, mostly between lat. 60° 52' and 62° 53' N., and lon. 34° 15' and 36° 12' E. Length 140 miles; breadth from 30 to 45 miles. Area estimated at 3400 square miles. It is of a very irregular shape, particu-larly towards the N., where it is much indented, and forms numerous creeks and bays. Its shores are generally rocky, and its waters beautifully clear, well supplied with fish; navigation much impeded by shoals and sandbanks. In it are numerous islands near its N. extremity. It re-ceives 10 streams, the principal of which are the Migma, the Shooysa, (Shuia,) the Vodia, and Vytegra. Its only outlet is the Sver, by which it discharges its waters into Lake Ladoga; but the Murinskoi Canal, by connecting its affluent the Vytegra with the Kayla, an affluent of Lake Bielo, has brought it into communication with the basin of the Volga.

ONEGA, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S.W. of Archangel, at the mouth of the Onega River, in the Gulf of Onega. Pop. 1800.

ONEGLIA, o-ní'yá, a town of the Sardinian States, divi-sion and 41 miles E.N.E. of Nice, is the capital of a pro-vince, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 5500. It has remains of fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1792, some de-caying churches and convents, a college, and a small port. Andrea Doria, the celebrated Genoese admiral, was born here.

ONE HORSE TOWN, a small mining settlement of Shasta co., California.

ONEHOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ONEIDA, o-ní'dá, a lake in the N. central part of New York. Its length is about 20 miles; greatest breadth 6 or 7 miles. The outlet of this lake, called Oneida River, 16 miles long, flows westerly, and joins the Seneca, to form the

Oswego River. Oneida Lake abounds with fish, such as salmon, Oswego bass, trout, salmon-trout, pike, &c. The shores of the lake are generally low, and the surrounding lands level and fertile.

ONEIDA, a county in the N.E. central part of New York, has an area of about 1200 square miles. Oneida Lake lies on part of its western border. It is drained by the Mohawk and Black Rivers, and Oneida and Oriskany Creeks, with several smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The inhabitants of this county are largely engaged in manufactures, and the agricultural interests are also in a flourishing condition. The Long Level on the Erie Canal of 60½ miles passes through it. The surface is generally undulating, in some parts more hilly, and in others almost level. The soil is of various qualities, but everywhere rich. In 1850, this county produced 167,047 tons of hay, 3,963,392 pounds of butter, and 5,218,734 of cheese. The quantities of hay and butter were each the greatest produced by any county in the United States, and the quantity of cheese the greatest produced by any in the United States, except Herkimer county, New York. This county contains iron ore, potter's clay, gypsum, water-limestone, and marl. It is traversed by the Erie Canal and the Central New York Railroad, and partly intersected by the Black River and Chenango Canals, and by the Watertown and Rome, the Oswego and Syracuse, and the Oswego and Troy Railroads. Organized in 1786, having previously formed part of Herkimer county. Seats of justice, Rome and Whitesborough. Pop. 99,566.

ONEIDA, a township of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 492.

ONEIDA, a small post-village of Brown co., Wisconsin, on Duck Creek.

ONEIDA CASTLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on Oneida Creek, 20 miles W. of Utica. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

ONEIDA CREEK, of Central New York, flows north-westward, and forms the boundary between Madison and Oneida counties, until it enters the Oneida Lake. It is navigable a few miles.

ONEIDA DEPOT, a post-village and station of Madison co., New York, on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, and on Oneida Creek, 26 miles E. of Syracuse.

ONEIDA LAKE, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

ONEIDA MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

ONEIDA RIVER. See **ONEIDA LAKE**.

ONEIDA VALLEY, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

O'NEILSTON, o-neel's-ton, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

ONEKOTAN, o-nā-ko-tān', or **ONAKUTAN**, o-nā-koo-tān', one of the Koorile Islands, off the S. extremity of Kamtshatka, between the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Okhotsk; lat. 49° 24' N., lon. 155° E. Length 30 miles, breadth 13 miles. Near it are 3 extinct volcanoes.

ONELEY, ōn'lee, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton, parish of Barley, 7 miles N.N.W. of Daventry. Pop. 600.

ONEMEN, o-nā-mēn', a river of Siberia, flows N.E., and, after a course of about 90 miles, falls into the gulf of the same name, forming the estuary of the Anadeer, (Anadir,) in Behring's Sea.

ONE MULE TOWN, a small mining settlement of Shasta co., California.

O'NEONTA, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 75 miles W.S.W. of Albany. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, numerous stores, and several foundries, factories, and mills. Pop. of the township, 1902.

ONGAR, CHIPPING, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Roding, here crossed by a 3 arched bridge, 10½ miles W.S.W. of Chelmsford. It has a market-house, union workhouse, and some vestiges of a castle.

ONGAR, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ONGHIN, on-ghēn', a river of Mongolia, rises about lat. 46° N., lon. 104° E.; flows S.E., and discharges itself into the lake Kooragan-Oolan-Nor, (Kuragan-Ulan-Nor,) on the N. of the Desert of Gobi; total course 200 miles.

ONGLAHY, a river of Madagascar. See **DARTMOUTH**.

ONGOLE, ong'gōl', or **ANGULA**, āng-gōō'g, a town of British India, presidency and 170 miles N. of Madras. Irregularly and meanly built, but having a stone fort on the margin of a fine lake.

ONGOLOGUR, ong-go'ō-ghūr', a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, 59 miles W. of Cuttack; lat. 20° 32' N., lon. 85° 11' E.

ONIBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ONIHOW. See **NIHAU**.

ONIKSZTI or **ONIKSHTI**, o-niksh'tee, written also **ONIKCHT**, a market-town of Russian Poland, government and 65 miles N.N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1650.

ONIL, o-neel', a town of Spain, province and 25 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2090.

ONION (ōn'yūn) **RIVER**, or **WINOOSKI**, win-noos'kee, in the northern part of Vermont, rises in Caledonia co., and running first in a north-westerly, then in a westerly course, after passing Montpelier, the capital, falls into Lake Champlain, about 5 miles N.W. of Burlington. It has several

falls, in the most remarkable of which the water descends about 800 feet in 30 rods. That part of the Northern Railroad between the capital and Burlington passes along the banks of this stream for nearly the whole distance.

ONION RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Sheboygan co., and falls into Sheboygan River, 6 miles from its mouth.

ONION RIVER, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

ONIS, o-nees', or **ONSA**, on'sā, an island of Spain, at the entrance of the Bay of Povedra, lat. 42° 20' N., lon. 8° 55' W. Length 2 miles, breadth 1 mile. The surface is uneven; the shores steep, and it has several harbors defended by batteries.

ONKERZEELE, ōnk'er-zā'leh, a village of Belgium, province of E. Flanders, on the right bank of the Dender, 27 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1157.

ONNAING, on'nāng', a town of France, department of Nord, 4 miles N.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 3420. Chicory is extensively grown in its vicinity, its cultivation in France having been first attempted here.

ONO, the largest of one of the groups of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 18° 55' S., lon. 178° 25' W.

ONO, a village of Edgar co., Illinois, 120 miles E. of Springfield.

ONO, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

ONoba. See **HUELVA**.

ONOD, o'nod', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Sajó, an affluent of the Theiss, 46 miles N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 2840. It is memorable for a sanguinary battle with the Tartars in 1241, and a gathering of Rakotzi insurgents in 1707.

O'NON', a river of Mongolia and Asiatic Russia, government of Irkutsk, after a N.W. course of 380 miles joins the Ingoda, 40 miles W. of Nertchinsk, to form the Shilka, a tributary of the Amoor.

ONONDAGA* (on-on-daw'gā) **LAKE**, called also **SALT LAKE**, in the N.W. central part of New York, and in the centre of the county to which it gives its name. It is a small collection of impure water, 5 or 6 miles long, and perhaps 1½ miles wide. Near the N.E. border are the celebrated Saline Springs. See **SALINA**.

ONONDAGA, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Oneida Lake and River, and is drained by Seneca River, Chittenango, Onondaga, and Oneida Creeks, and other smaller streams. It contains Cross, Onondaga, and Otisco Lakes, and includes a part of Skaneateles Lake. The Long Level, on the Erie Canal, of 69½ miles, has its western extremity near Syracuse, in this county. The surface is generally uneven, and in some parts hilly. The soil is principally a fertile calcareous loam. Gypsum, water cement, and limestone are found; and near Onondaga Lake are numerous salt springs, from which great quantities of salt are manufactured.—See **SYRACUSE**. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, and by several railroads, the names of which may be found under the head of Syracuse, the capital. Pop. 85,890.

ONONDAGA, a post-village and township in the central part of Onondaga co., New York, 132 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village is pleasantly situated on a hill. It was formerly the county seat. It has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, a bank, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 5694.

ONONDAGA, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

ONONDAGA, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

ONONDAGA CASTLE, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

ONONDAGA CREEK, of Onondaga co., New York, flows northward and enters the lake of the same name.

ONONDAGA VALLEY, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on Onondaga Creek, 4 or 5 miles S. of Syracuse. It contains an academy, several churches, and mills. Pop. estimated at 900.

ONORE, o'nōr', a seaport town of Hindostan, province of Canara, lat. 14° 16' N., lon. 75° 32' E.

ONOVILLE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

ONRUST, on'rūt, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Java, near Batavia, with the Netherlands government ship-building yard.

ONSLow, onz'lō, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Onslow Bay. Area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by New River. The surface is level, and extensively covered by marshes and pine forests. The soil is sandy. Capital, Onslow Court House. Formed in 1734, and named in honor of Arthur Onslow, speaker of the British House of Commons. Pop. 8683; of whom 5175 were free, and 3508 slaves.

ONSLow, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the estuary of Salmon River, opposite Truro, the county seat, about 55 miles N. of Halifax. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen.

ONSLow BAY, on the coast of North Carolina, extends for 80 miles between Capes Fear and Lookout.

* This is a purely Indian word, signifying a "swamp at the foot of a hill."

ONSLow COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Onslow co., North Carolina, on New River, 145 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

ONSTWEDDE, *ônst-wêd'deh*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 25 miles S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 893.

ONTARIO, *on-tâ-reo*, the smallest and most easterly of the five great lakes which communicate with the river St. Lawrence, is situated between $43^{\circ} 10'$ and $44^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat., and 76° and 80° W. lon. It divides the state of New York from Canada on the N., the line of its greatest extent running nearly due E. and W. Length about 190 miles; greatest breadth 55 miles. The entire area is estimated at 5400 square miles. The surface is 334 feet below that of Erie, and about 230 above the tide-water in the St. Lawrence and Hudson. Its greatest depth is upwards of 600 feet, and it is navigable in every part for vessels of the largest class. It is never entirely closed with ice, and rarely freezes even in the severest weather, except in shallow places along the shore. Lake Ontario receives its chief supply from the great lakes through Niagara River, though considerable accessions are brought to it by the Genesee, Oswego, and Black Rivers, and numerous smaller streams. It discharges its waters by the St. Lawrence. It is connected with Lake Erie by the Welland Canal, 25 miles long, with about 30 cut-stone locks, 150 feet long by 26½ wide, capable of passing propellers and sail craft of about 500 tons burden. In 1851, 17 steamers were owned at the various American ports on the lake and employed on its waters; and the value of merchandise entered and cleared at these ports, was estimated at \$30,000,000. Lake Ontario contains a great variety of fine fish, among which may be named the salmon and the Oswego bass.

ONTARIO, a county in the W. central part of New York, has an area of about 670 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, and is drained by Canandaigua Outlet, Mud and Flint Creeks, and other smaller streams, which supply motive power to numerous mills. It contains Canandaigua and Honeoye Lakes. The surface is undulating, and in the S. part somewhat hilly. The soil is generally a rich sandy loam, well adapted to the production of fruit. In 1850, this county produced 1,047,782 pounds of butter, and 462,955 of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Water limestone, gypsum, and some iron are found. The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad traverses this county; the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad and the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad meet at the county seat; and the Erie Canal touches its northern border. The limits of this county originally comprised the territory of several of the now adjacent counties, and extended to Lake Ontario, whence its name. Capital, Canandaigua. Pop. 43,929.

ONTARIO, a county of Canada West, bordering upon Lake Ontario, has an area of 551 square miles. This county is watered by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, also into Lake Simcoe, which forms its north-western boundary. The railroad leading from Kingston to Toronto traverses this county. Capital, Ashawa. Pop. 30,576.

ONTARIO, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2248.

ONTARIO, a small post-village of Richland co., Ohio.

ONTARIO, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

ONTARIO, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, 13 miles N. of Knoxville.

ONTENIENTE, *on-tâ-ne-ên-tâ*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 11 miles S.W. of San Felipe, on the right bank of the Clariano. Pop. 9508. It has several parish churches, decayed convents, hospital, and college, and a residence of the Duke of Almodovar; also active manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

ONTONAGON or **TENANAGON**, a river of Michigan, the largest affluent of Lake Superior from the S., rises in Ontonagon county in the Upper Peninsula, and flowing nearly N., enters the lake in lat. $46^{\circ} 52'$ N.

ONTONAGON, an unorganized county of Michigan, forms the western extremity of the Upper Peninsula, bordering on Lake Superior. Area estimated at 2300 square miles. The Montreal River forms its S.W. boundary, and separates it from Wisconsin; and it is drained by the Ontonagon River, from which the name is derived. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The Porcupine Mountains, in the N. part, rise about 1200 feet above the lake. The county contains an abundance of pure copper. Capital, Ontonagon.

ONTONAGON, a post-village, capital of Ontonagon county, Michigan, on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Ontonagon.

ONTWA, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 781.

ONWARD, a post office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

ONZAIN, *ôn-zâin*, a village of France, on the railroad from Orleans to Tours, 46 miles from Orleans.

OO, *ô*, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 1 miles W. of Bagnères-de-Luchon, singularly situated at the foot of the Port, or Col d'Oo, a pass of the Pyrenees, 9848 feet above the sea. Near it is a cascade 853 feet high. Pop. 430, many of whom are employed as guides.

OOANEE, *oo-â-nee*, a small village of West Hindostan, province of Guzerat, 50 miles S.E. of Surat.

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OOANLEN. See WANLIN.

OOA, **OUA** or **UBA**, *oo-â*, a river of Siberia, government of Tomsk, flows W.S.W., and joins the Irtysh. Length, above 100 miles.

OOBSA (**OUBSA** or **UBSA**) **NOR**, *oo-â-nôr*, a lake of the Chinese Empire, Khalkas Territory. Lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. 92° E. Length, 75 miles; breadth, 25 miles. It receives many small rivers. Large sturgeons and other fish are found in it.

OOCH, *ooch*, a fortified town of North-West Hindostan, dominions, and 35 miles S.W. of Bhawalpoor, near the junction of the Chenaub and Sutlej. Lat. $29^{\circ} 11'$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 40'$ E. Pop. 20,000. It has an active trade.

OOCHER, **OUCHI** or **UCHI**, *oo-cher*, written also **YOUNG-NING**, **YUN-PIN** or **FOU-HOA**, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 230 miles N.E. of Kashgar. It has an imperial mint.

OODABAD, **UDABAD** or **UDABAD**, *oo-dâ-bâd*, a town of Asiatic Russia, 38 miles S.E. of Nakhchevan. Pop. 6000. (?)

OODA, **OUA** or **UDA**, *oo-dâ*, a river of Siberia, rises in the S.E. slope of the Stanovoi Mountains, flows E.N.E., and falls into a large bay of the Sea of Okhotsk, opposite the island of Feklistoo; total course 200 miles.

OODAI, **UDAI** or **UDAI**, *oo-dâ*, a river of Russia, rises in the S.W. part of the government of Tchernigov, flows S.E., and above Loobny joins the Soola on the right; total course 160 miles.

OODANA, *oo-dâ-nâ*, a large village of Beloochistan, 11 miles E. of Gundava, on the route to Shikarpoor; lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. $67^{\circ} 49'$ E. Seven miles E. of this place are the ruins of Old Oodana.

OODAPEE, *oo-dâ-pee*, written also **UDIPU**, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Canara, near the Malabar coast, 32 miles N.N.W. of Mangalore, and having some remarkable Hindoo temples and colleges.

OODENUGGUR, *oo-dee-nûg-gûr*, a collection of ruins in the Punjab, on the Jhylum, (anc. *Hydaspes*), near Julialpoor, conjectured by Burnes to mark the site of Nioma, founded by Alexander after his victory over Porus.

OODEEPPOOR, *oo-dee-poor*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 100 miles N.E. of Surat; lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$ N., lon. $74^{\circ} 7'$ E. It is reported to comprise 1000 houses.

OODEEPPOOR or **ODEYPOOR**, a town of Hindostan, 150 miles S. of Gwalior; lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$ N., lon. $78^{\circ} 9'$ E.

OODIPOOR, a town of Hindostan. See **ODEYPOOR**.

OODINSK, **UDINSK** or **UDINSK**, *oo-dinsk* or *oo-deensk*, a town of Siberia, government of Irkutsk, on the Oda, E. of Lake Baikal, 80 miles N.E. of Selenghinsk. Pop. 3000.

OODOO-DA-KOTE, *oo-doo-dâ-kôt*, a village of India, in the Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. $71^{\circ} 14'$ E.

OODSKOI, **UDSKOI** or **UDSKOI**, *oo-dskoi*, a village of East Siberia, on the Oda, (Uda,) near the Sea of Okhotsk.

OOFA, **OUFA** or **UFA**, *oo-fâ*, a river of European Russia, government of Orenboorg, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows S.W., and joins the Belais near Oofa. Length, 400 miles.

OOFA, **OUFA** or **UFA**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Orenboorg, on the Oofa and the Belais, 200 miles N. of Orenboorg. Pop. 5900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mosque, and manufactures of various descriptions.

OOGLITCH, **OUGLITCH** or **UGLITCH**, *oo-glitch* or *oo-glitch*, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles W.S.W. of Yaroslav, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 8000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a ruined citadel, a monastery, 30 churches, and several schools. It is mentioned in Russian history as early as 1218.

OOGRA, **OUGRA** or **UGRA**, *oo-grâ*, a river of Russia, government of Kalooga, joins the Oka about 9 miles above the town of Kalooga. Total course about 200 miles.

OOI, **OUI** or **UI**, *oo-ee*, a river of West Siberia, between the governments of Orenboorg and Tobolsk, rises in the Ural Mountains, and after an E. course of 200 miles, joins the Tobol at Oost-Oolskala.

OOJAK or **OUJAK**, *oo-jâk*, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the W. shore of the island of Kodiak, about 12 miles N. of the Russian Company's establishment of Carluck, near lat. $57^{\circ} 14'$ N., and lon. 152° W.; extending 27 miles S.S.E.

OOJEIN, *oo-jân*, written also **OOJAIN**, **OUJEIN**, **OUJEIN** and **UGEIN**, (anc. *Ozena*?) a fortified city of Central Hindostan, 254 miles S.W. of Gwalior, and the former capital of its dominions. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$ N., lon. $75^{\circ} 51'$ E. Its walls are about 6 miles in circumference, the town being compactly built on, though the public ways are stated to be airy, paved, and clean. Principal edifices, several mosques and mausoleums, the palace of Dowlat Row Sindia, and some Hindoo structures, in one of which is a remarkable sculptured image of the bull-god Nundi. The city has an active trade; imports being fine white cloths, turbans, and dyed goods, with assafetida from Sindh, and European and Chinese produce from Surat; exports, cotton, coarse cloths, Malwah opium, and diamonds, in transit from Bundelcund to Surat. Around it are various temples and palaces; and 1 mile N. extensive remains of a more ancient city have been discovered.

OOKIANG or **OU-KIANG**, *oo-ki-ang*, a considerable river of China, provinces of Kwei-choo and Sechnen, joins the Yang-tse-kiang, after a N. course of 800 miles.

OOKESIMA, OUKESIMA or UKESIMA, oo-ká-soo'má, an island of Anam, Gulf of Tonquin, lat. 18° 50' N., lon. 106° 20' E., and 25 miles in circuit.

OOLA or UL/LA, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick, with a station on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, 5 miles N.W. of Tipperary.

OOLAN, (OULAN- or ULAN-)KHOTON, oo'lán/ko'ton/, a town of Mongolia, near the Chinese frontier, 120 miles N.W. of Peking.

OOLAN, (OULAN- or ULAN-)OBO, oo'lán/o'bo/, a mountain of Mongolia, Khalkas country. It rises out of a plain 200 miles S.E. of Ourga.

OOLASH, OULASH or ULASH, oo'lásh/, an Armenian village of Asia Minor, pashalik and 17 miles S.E. of Sevas. Near the village are some extensive government salt works.

OOLED-JELLAT or OULED-DJELLAT, oo'léd/jel'lát/, a town of Algerian Sahara, 35 miles W. by S. of Biskra. P. 2760.

OOLIASSOOTAI, OULIASSOUTAI, or ULIASSUTAI, oo-lé-ssoo-tái/, a considerable town of Mongolia, on the Ooliasootai River, near lat. 47° 35' N., lon. 96° E. It is the residence of a Mantchoo general, and the place of a Tartar garrison.

OOLTGENSPLAAT, ólt'néus-plát/, a village of the Netherlands. South Holland, on Overflakkee Island. Pop. 1200.

OOMAN, OUMAN or UMAN, oo'mán/, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 3500. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has several churches.

OOMNAK or OUMNAK, oo'mnák/, one of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean, S.W. of Oonalska, 50 miles long, 12 miles broad. It has a volcano which ejects hot water.

OON, oon, a town of Western Hindostan, 15 miles N. of Bahdunpoor. Lat. 24° 15' N., lon. 71° 45' E.

OONALASKA, OONALASHKA, UNALASCHKA or UNALASHKA, oo-na-lásh'ka, one of the largest of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean; lat. of Port Iluluck, 53° 52' N., lon. 166° 32' W. Length, 75 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Surface mountainous, and rising to the volcano Makonchinsk, in its centre. The island is thinly peopled, but it can supply ships with all necessaries except wood.

OONERPOOR, oo'ner-poor/, a large village of Sind, 20 miles N. of Hyderabad, on the route thence to Sehwan.

OUNGA or OUNGA, oo'ng/, an island of Russian America, off the S. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska. Lat. 55° 30' N., lon. 160° to 161° W. Length, 25 miles.

OONIBARA, oo-ne-á-rá/, a walled town of Hindostan, province of Rajpootana. Lat. 25° 51' N., lon. 75° 52' E.

OONILA or OUNILA, oo-ní-lá/, a village of Russia, Finland.

OONIMAK or OUNIMAK, oo-ne-mák/, one of the largest of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean. Length, 65 miles; breadth, 25 miles. Surface mountainous and rugged, with 3 active volcanoes, the principal rising to 8083 feet above the sea.

OONZHA, OUNJA, oo'nzhá, or UNSCHA, a river of Russia, Kostroma, after a S. course of 250 miles, joins the Volga.

OONZHA, OUNJA or UNSCHA, a town of Russia, government of Kostroma, on the above, 12 miles N.E. of Makariev.

OOPA, OUPA or UPA, oo-pá/, a river of Russia, government of Toola, flows W. and S., and joins the Oka 38 miles S. of Kalooza. Course 130 miles. At Toola it is connected with the Don by a canal, which thus establishes a water communication between the Black and Caspian Seas.

OORALSK, OURALSK or URALSK, oo-rálsk/, a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Ural, 155 miles W.S.W. of Orenboorg. Pop. 13,000, mostly Cossacks of the Ural. It is the residence of their attaman, or chief, and has 5 churches, a war office, and various factories.

OORALSK, VERKHINEE or URALSK, VERKHNI, vérk'-nee oo-rálsk/, a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, capital of a circle, on the Ural, 125 miles E.S.E. of Oofa. Pop. 3800.

OORATEPE, OURATEPE, or URATEPE, oo-rá-tá-pá, written also ORA TUBE, a town of Independent Toorkistan, Bokhara, near the Khokan Frontier, 90 miles N.E. of Samarcand, and stated to be as large as that city. It stands at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, is enclosed by walls, has broad streets, earthen houses, and about 10 mosques. Population mostly Oozbeks, and said by Helmersen to be more polished than those of the capital; they are engaged in manufactures of fine shawls, cloaks of goats' hair, and cotton goods, and have an active trade with Russia and Khokan, goods coming from which countries here pay toll.

OORCHIA, a rajahship of India. See TIRIKE.

OORCHA, oo'chá, an ancient town of Hindostan, province of Bundelcund, on the Betwah 8 miles S. of Jhansi; lat. 25° 26' N., lon. 78° 38' E.

OORDEGHEM or OORDEGEM, ós'té-ghém/, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2100.

OORFA, OURFA, URFA, oo'fá, written also ORFAH, oo'fá, and RO'HA, (anc. *Rhesa*), a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, 78 miles S.W. of Diarbekir; lat. 37° 8' N., lon. 38° 55' E. Estimated population 30,000, a mixture of Turks, Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews. It stands on both declivities of a valley, is substantially built, and flourishing, having numerous handsome mosques, several Greek and Armenian churches, and bazaars, brisk manufactures of cotton goods, goldsmiths' wares, and morocco leather, con-

siderable commerce in British manufactures, obtained by way of Aleppo, a large trade in corn, raised in its vicinity, and sent to North Syria, and a transit trade between that country and Mesopotamia. OORFA is supposed to be on or near the site of the *Ur of the Chaldees* mentioned in Scripture, (Genesis xi., 28.)

OORGA, OURGA or URGA, oo'gá, a city of Mongolia, capital of the Khalkas country, on the Toola, (Tula,) a tributary of the Orkhon, and on the grand route from Kiakhta to Peking, 165 miles S.S.E. of Kiakhta; lat. 48° N., lon. 108° E. Population many years ago estimated at 7000, of whom a fifth were priests. It has a large open space, surrounded with temples. Merchants' quarters are larger than that at Kiakhta, but its buildings are mostly of wood, and many of its inhabitants dwell in tents. It is shut in on the S. by the lofty mountain Khan-oola, which tends to render its climate cold and damp. It has a college of Mongolian priests, and is the seat of the *Kudookto*, or deified Lama of the Mongols.

OORGHENJ, OURGHENDJ, URGENJ or URGHENDJE, oo'ghénj/, written also ORGUNJ, (Nzw.), a village of Central Asia, Khiva dominions, on a canal near the Oxus, 110 miles N.E. of Khiva, with 500 houses, and formerly of commercial importance.

OORGHENJ or OURGHENDJ, (Old,) a village of Central Asia, Khiva dominions, 67 miles N.W. of Khiva.

OORIOUPINSKAIA, OURIOUPINSKAIA or URIUPINSKAIA, oo-ro-o-pín-ski-á, a market-town of South Russia, Don-Cossack territory, on the Khoper, 24 miles S.E. of Novokhopersk. Here, from the 29th of September to the 16th of October, is held the largest annual fair in the government, at which, in 1837, 37,000 persons attended.

OURLUJAH, OURLUDJAH or URLUJAH, oo'loo-já, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near its S.W. coast, 35 miles N.E. of Makree, with remains of temples, an aqueduct, and sarcophagi, mostly ornamented with figures of lions.

OORMA, OURMA or URMA, oo'má, a river of Siberia, issues from a lake in the N.W. of the government of Tobolsk, flows E., and falls into the W. shore of the Gulf of Obi. Total course 90 miles.

OOROOMEEYAH, OUROUMIYAH, URUMIYAH or URUMEA, oo-roo-mee-yá, written also URMIAH or OERMIAH, a fortified town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, in a fine plain 12 miles W. of Lake Ooroomeevah, and 64 miles S.W. of Tabreez. Estimated pop. 25,000. It is the see of an Armenian bishop, supposed to be the Thebarma of Strabo, and the reputed birth-place of Zoroaster; but it is said to have no remains of antiquity.

OOROOMEEYAH, (LAKE OF), or SHAHEE, shí'hee', 30 miles S.W. of Tabreez, is 35 miles long, and 25 miles broad. It receives several rivers, contains numerous small islands, and has waters so salt as to be unable to support any but the lowest kinds of animal life.

OOROOMTSEE, OUROUMTSEE, URUMPTSI, oo-room-t'-see', (Chinese *Tihoo*, to-hó'á,) a city of the Chinese Empire, Soongaria, in a volcanic district immediately N. of the Thian-shan Mountains, on the Eele River, and on the route between Khamil and Eelee, in lat. 43° 45' N., lon. 86° 50' E. It is large and thriving, and has several temples and public colleges. It is reported to be the seat of a considerable trade, and a large Chinese garrison. Coal beds exist in its vicinity. It is a place of exile for state criminals from the Chinese province of Kan-soo.

OOROOP, OUROUP, URUP or OURUP, oo-roop/, one of the Koorile Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, claimed by Russia, and immediately N. of the Japanese island Itorooop. Lat. 45° 30' N., lon. 149° 34' E. Length, N.E. to S.W., 50 miles, breadth 12 miles. It is a mass of lofty mountains, and deep glens, clothed with long rank grass and large timber trees. The mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, and quartz. Off its N. side are 4 small islands, producing a good supply of vegetables for shipping.

OORUN, oo'rún/, a town of British India, province of Allahabad, 25 miles S.E. of Banda.

OORZHOOM, OURJOUN, URJUM, oo'zhoom', written also URSHUM, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S. of Viatka, on the Oorzhoomka, near its confluence with the Viatka. Pop. 1950.

OOSA, OUSA, or USA, oo'sá, a river of Russia, rises in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, flows S.S.E., and joins the Petchora, at the town of Oosa. Total course, 200 miles.

OOSAKI, oo-sá'kee, a town of Japan, island of Nippon, S.E. extremity, near the Kiso Channel, 250 miles S.W. of Yeddo.

OOSBEKS or OOSBECKS. See OOOZBEKS.

OOSCAT, a town of Asia Minor. See YOOZGAT.

OOSCOTTA, oo-sot'tá, a town of India, Mysore dominions, 18 miles N.E. of Bangalore.

OOSH, OUCH, USCH, oosh, or OUCHI, oo'shee', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, near the Khokan frontier, 75 miles W. of Aksoo. Pop. mostly Oozbeks.

OOSHITSA, OUCHITZA or USCHITZA, oo-shít'sá or oo-sheet'sá, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Dniester, 23 miles E.S.E. of Kamienec. Pop. 2000.

OOSHNEI, OUSHNEI or USHNEI, oo-shné', a town of North Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan, in a fine plain, 1395

40 miles S. of Ooromeeyah. It was formerly important, but now comprises only about 200 houses.

OOSIMA, oo-see-mā, a small but populous island of Japan, off the S.E. coast of Nippon.

OOSIMA, a town of Japan, Nippon, on its E. coast.

OOSMAN, OUSMAN or USMAN, oo-mān', a town of Russia, 85 miles S.W. of Tambov, on the Oosman. P. 4000.

OOSOO'IA, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

OOS'OO'R, a town of India, 15 miles S. of Bangalore.

OOSOOREE, OUSOURI or USURI, oo'soo'ree', a river of Manchuria, joins the Amoor on the right. Length, 340 miles.

OOST, OOST or UST, oost, (probably from the Latin *Ostium* or *Ostia*; Gr. *Ostia*, "mouth" or "mouths,") a Russian prefix to the names of various towns situated at the mouth of rivers; as, Oostroog, "Iooq-mouth," (Yooq-mouth); Oost-Sysolsk, "Sysola-mouth," &c., situated respectively at the mouth of the Yooq and Sysola.

OOSTACKER, oot'āk'ker, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 2 miles N. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 5260.

OOSTBURG, oot'būrg, a town of the Netherlands, Zealand, island of Cadzand, 5 miles E.N.E. of Sluis. Pop. 1428.

OOSTCAMP, oot'kāmp', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 3 miles S. of Burges, near the railway and canal to Ghent. Pop. 4623.

OOSTDUYNKERKE, oot'doin-kērk'eh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the canal from Furnes to Nieuwport, 24 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1057.

OOST-EECLOO, oot-ē-kloo, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 10 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 1862.

OOSTENAU'IA, a river in the N. part of Georgia, rises in Gilmer co., flows nearly south-westward, and unites with the Etowah at Rome to form the Coosa.

OOSTERBEEK, oot'er-bēk', a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 3 miles W. of Arnhem. Pop. 1524.

OOSTERHOUT, oot'er-hōwt', a market-town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 5 miles N.E. of Breda. Pop. 7799, including 282 military. It has manufactures of tiles and pottery, and a Latin school.

OOSTERLAND, oot'er-lānt', a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, island of Duiveland, 6 miles E.N.E. of Zierikzee. Pop. 917.

OOSTERZEELE, oot'er-zē'leh, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 7 miles S.E. of Ghent. P. 2850.

OOSTIOOG VELIKEE, OUSTIOUG VELIKI or USTIUG VELIKI, oost-ee-og' vėl'ē-kee', (or the "Great Oostioog.") a town of Russia, government of Vologda, at the confluence of the Yooq and Sookhona, affluents of the Dwina, 580 miles E.N.E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 13,000. It is the see of a bishop, and has 3 cathedrals, 23 other churches, several monasteries and nunneries, a government bank and post-office, a large exchange, with manufactures of tallow, soap, candles, leather, tiles, jewellery, and silver goods, and some saw-mills. Its inhabitants carry on a trade with Asia, as far as Kiakhta, in corn, lard, linen, ship timber, and sail cloth. It has an important annual fair on the 8th July.

OOSTIOOZHNA, OUSTIOUJNA, oost-ee-oozh'nā, written also USTIUSCHNA, a town of Russia, government and 200 miles N.E. of Novgorod, on the Mologa. Pop. 2900.

OOSTMALLE, oot'māl'leh, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1115.

OOSTNIEUWKERKE, oot'nyū'kērk'eh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 20 miles S. by E. of Bruges. Pop. 2347.

OOSTROM, OUSTROM or USTROM, oot'trom', a village of Austrian Silesia, 8 miles E.S.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1900.

OOST (OUST- or UST-) SYSOLSK, oost'se-solsk', a town of Russia, government and 420 miles N.E. of Vologda, at the confluence of the Sysola and the Vytchegda. Pop. 2400.

OOST- (OUST- or UST-) OOLSKAIA, oost-oo-ē-kī'ā, a fort of Asiatic Russia, government of Orenboorg, at the confluence of the Ool (U) and the Tobol.

OOSTVLETEREN, oot'vlē'tēh-ren, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yser, 28 miles S.W. of Oost. Pop. 1633.

OOSTWINKEL or OOSTWYNKEL, oot'wīn'kel, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Lieve. P. 1086.

OOT, oot, two villages of Beloochistan, 23 miles N. of Lyaroo, on the route thence to Belah.

OOTACAMUND, oot'ā-kā-mūnd', a principal sanatory station of British India, presidency of Madras, in the Neilgherry Hills, nearly in the centre of the Mysore table-land, 52 miles E.N.E. of Calcutt; lat. 11° 20' N., lon. 76° 50' E.; elevation 7400 feet, and having a European climate.

OOT-CHOO or OOT-CHOU, oo'choo', a city of China, province of Quang-se, capital of a department, 130 miles W.N.W. of Canton.

OOTEHEM, oot'eh-gām', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 7 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2398.

OOTHOO-SHAN or OUTHOU-CHAN, oo't'hoō shān, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo; lat. 35° 7' N., lon. 104° 5' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

OOTMARSUM, or OOTMARSSUM, oot'mār'sūm, a small frontier town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 10 miles E.N.E. of Almelo. Pop. 1174.

OOTRADROOG, oot'rā-droog', a town of Hindostan, Mysore dominions, 48 miles N.E. of Seringapatam.

OOTRIVALLOOR, oot're-vā-loor', a town of British India, presidency and 47 miles S.W. of Madras.

OOTUL, oot'ūl', a town of Beloochistan, province of Loor, 30 miles S.E. of Belah; lat. 25° 44' N., lon. 68° 35' E. P. 2400.

OVELKA, OVELKA, or UVELKA, oo-vél'kā, a river of Russia, government of Orenboorg, joins the Ool at Troitsk. Total course 90 miles.

OZBEKISTAN. See BOKHARA.

OZBEKS, OUZBEKS or UZBECKS, ooz'beks', written also USBECKS, a people of Independent Tartary, in Bokhara, which is sometimes called OZBEKISTAN, or the "country of the Ozbeks."

OZEN, OUZEN or UZEN, oo-zēn', (Bolchoi, bol'choi', and Maloi, mā-loi') two rivers of European Russia, governments of Saratov and Orenboorg, flow parallel to each other, S.E., for about 250 miles, and from 10 to 30 miles apart, and finally lose themselves in salt lakes, 100 miles from the Caspian.

OZH, OJ or UJ, oozh, written also USCH and USH, a river of Russia, joins the Pripets, a little above its junction with the Dnieper, after a course of 125 miles.

OPALENITZ, op'ā-lē'nits, a town of Prussian Poland, 23 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1345.

OPAL/KA, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

OPALIN, op'ā-lin' or op'ā-leen', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Bug, 47 miles N.N.W. of Vladimir. Pop. 1600.

OPARO, op'ā-ro, or RAPA, rā'pā, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, lat. 27° 38' S., lon. 144° 3' W.

OPATAU, op'ā-tōw', or OPATOW, op'ā-tōw', a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 11 miles S.E. of Igla. Pop. 1201.

OPATOW, op'ā-tōw', a town of Poland, palatinate and 20 miles N.W. of Sandomier, on the Opatowka, (Opatovka,) an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 2360.

OPBRAKEL, op'brā'kel, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles E.S.E. of Audenarde. Pop. 2300.

OPEL/KA, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, on the railroad between Montgomery and West Point, 67 miles N.E. of the former. Another railroad extends to Columbus.

OPELOUSAS, o-pe-loo'sas, a post-village, capital of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, on the New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, 50 miles in a direct line W. of Baton Rouge, and 7 miles from the head of navigation on the Courtaubieu. It is situated in one of the most fertile and picturesque portions of Louisiana. It is the seat of Franklin College, founded in 1839, and contains a court-house, a United States land-office, and 2 newspaper offices.

OPEN POND, a post-office of Alabama. See WOODVILLE.

OPENSHAW, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

OPQUAN CREEK, in the N.E. part of Virginia, rises in Frederick county, flows north-eastward, forming the boundary of Clarke and Jefferson counties on the right, and Frederick and Berkeley on the left, until it falls into the Potomac.

OPHESELIT, o-phē-sē-lit, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 21 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1236.

OPHIR, an ancient country mentioned in the Scriptures, and renowned from the earliest times for its gold. Some suppose it to be the same as the modern Sofala; others conjecture that it was situated in the East Indies; probably in the Malay Peninsula, known to the ancients as the "Golden Chersonesus," (*Chersonesus Aurea*.)

OPHIR, op'fir, a gold district of New South Wales, Bathurst co., 118 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.

OPHIR, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

OPHIR, a post-office of Mariposa co., California.

OPHIR, MOUNT, an isolated mountain of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 2° 30' N., lon. 102° 28' E., 45 miles E.N.E. of Malacca, having a triple peak, and estimated to rise 5693 feet above the sea. Most of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.

OPHIR, MOUNT, a mountain of Sumatra, near its W. coast, 70 miles N.W. of Padang. Lat. 0°, lon. 100° E. Estimated height 13,800 feet.

OPHIRVILLE, a post-office of Placer co., California.

OPHIUSA. See FORMENTERA.

OPHOVEN, o-phō'ven, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the left bank of the Meuse, 24 miles N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1135.

OPI, o'pee, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 15 miles S.E. of Lake Fucino. Pop. 1800.

OPINUM. See OPFIDO.

OPITERGIUM. See ODERZO.

OPLADEN, op'lā-dēn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Düsseldorf, on the Wipper. Pop. 1190.

OPLAIR, a river of Illinois. See DES PLAINES.

OPOCHNIA, o-potch'ne-ā, (?) a market-town of Russia, government and 26 miles N. of Poltava. Pop. 3000.

OPOCZNO, o-potch'no, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, at the confluence of two rivers, 37 miles W. of Radom. Pop. 4110.

OPOCZNO, o-potch'no, OPOTSCHINA or OPPOTSCHINA, op-potch'nā, a village of Bohemia, N.E. of Küniggrätz, with a castle. Pop. 1500.

OPOCZNO or **OPOTCHNO**, o-potch/no, a town of Russian Poland, 68 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw, on the left bank of the *Dravica*. A battle was fought here in 1655, between the Poles and Swedes. Pop. 1475.

OPOLE, o-po/la, a town of Poland, province and 28 miles W.S.W. of Lublin, on an affluent of the *Vistula*. Pop. 1910.

OPORTO, o-po/to, (i. e. "The port,") or **PORTO**, (*L. Portus Cale* or *Portus Oulensis*), the second city of Portugal in rank and commercial importance, capital of the province of Douro, on the right bank of the river Douro, 2 miles from its mouth, and 175 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Lat. 41° 9' N., lon. 8° 37' W. This is said to be the cleanest and most agreeable city in Portugal. It extends above a mile along the N. bank of the river, and up a steep acclivity; the streets rising in terraces one above the other, commanding prospects of great beauty. On the opposite side of the Douro are the extensive suburbs of Villa Nova do Porto and Gaya, between which are the immense warehouses for storing wine. Oporto is for the most part well built, and is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, and further protected by a fort. From the strand rises a broad well-paved street, with causeways on each side, leading to two equally handsome oblique streets. On the side of the hill the streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, but on the summit they are generally spacious and cleanly, and contain many elegant mansions. The houses in some places on the E. side of the town are built on so steep an acclivity as to be accessible only by steps cut in the rock. There are in all 11 public squares, called *compos*, many of which are ornamented with fountains. The most conspicuous public buildings are the General Hospital, Town-hall, with some spacious apartments, a large and fine Cathedral, 80 other churches, 1 of which was founded in 659, the Episcopal Palace, many handsome bell-towers, the English Factory, (a fine building of white granite,) New Exchange, Mint, Barracks, Italian Opera-house, and a handsome new suspension bridge. Many of the dwellings have gardens attached, and its public fountains, like most of the older public edifices, are ornamented with arabesque carvings. One of the most striking architectural objects in Oporto is the Torre dos Clerigos, (Tower of the Clergy,) attached to the church of the same name. Near it is the market called *Cordoaria*, which is well supplied with fish, fruit, and vegetables—the vendors all women. The city had formerly numerous convents, but many of these were destroyed during its siege by the troops of Don Pedro in 1832, and others have been appropriated to secular purposes.

Oporto is the seat of a medical college, and other superior schools, and has a foundling hospital, numerous other hospitals, a public library and gallery of paintings, commercial association, several clubs, banks, insurance offices, and a steam navigation company. Many silk factories are established in and around the city, which has also manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, shawls, leather, earthenwares, and soap, ship-building yards, and iron foundries. Oporto being the chief manufacturing city in Portugal, upwards of 20 English mercantile firms are established here, who have large warehouses along the bank of the river, and by whom the greater part of the foreign trade is conducted.

The harbor is safe when once gained, but its entrance is obstructed partly by rocks and partly by a shifting sand-bar. It is accessible however from the sea for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and the Douro is navigable for river-craft to 100 miles above the city. The quay extends the whole length of the town, having on one side a street, and on the other a wall, raised for the purpose of fastening ships' cables. The Douro is subject to extraordinary and dangerous freshets by the rains or melting of the mountain snows. On these occasions booms are placed on the quay to secure the safety of vessels, as no cables will then hold them. The principal trade of Oporto is in wine, white and red, but chiefly the latter. The lesser articles of export are bullion, oil, sumach, lemons, oranges, wool, refined sugar, cream of tartar, salt, leather, cork, and linen. The chief imports are corn, beef, sugar, coffee, deals, woollen and cotton fabrics, and hardware from England; fish, both from England and Newfoundland; hemp and flax from the Baltic, and rice from the United States. The trade in wine is monopolized by the Douro Wine Company. The shipments of red port wine, in 1848, amounted to 30,624 pipes; of which 22,354 were for Great Britain; the remainder went chiefly to Brazil and the United States. In 1849, the shipments amounted to 41,588 pipes; of which 25,424 were for Great Britain. Near the city are mines of coal, copper, and antimony, but they are at present little if at all wrought. Good roads connect Oporto with Braga and Vinha, and it has been proposed to construct a railway to Lisbon, and also to extend the line northward to Spain.

The climate of Oporto is damp and foggy in winter. The unhealthy season is from the beginning of July to the end of August. The heat during the day is quite oppressive, although a cold wind prevails on the river, and a chilling sea-fog comes up the Douro every evening at the turn of the tide.

Oporto was capital of Portugal till 1174, when the seat of

government was transferred to Lisbon. In 1805, it was taken and sacked by the French, who retained possession of it till 1809, when the British crossed the Douro, and compelled them to retire. Having sided with Don Miguel, it was besieged in 1831-2 above a year by the troops of Don Pedro, when much of it was destroyed, and its trade was for the time annihilated. In 1847, it declared in favor of the insurrection against the government of Donna Maria. Pop. estimated at 80,000; of which about 25,000 are in the suburbs.

OPORTO, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Michigan.

OPOSSUM CREEK, an affluent of Conewago Creek, in Adams co., Pennsylvania.

OPOTCHKA or **OPOTSCHKA**, o-potch/ka, a town of Russia, government and 79 miles S. of Pskov, on an island formed by the *Velikaisa*. Pop. 2266.

OPOTCHNO, a town of Russian Poland. See **OPOCZNO**.

OPOTSCHNA, a town of Bohemia. See **OPOCZNO**.

OPPA, op/pa, a river forming part of the boundary between Prussian and Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder, 8 miles S.W. of Oderberg, after an E.S.E. course of 60 miles.

OPPELN, op'peln, a government of Prussia, forming nearly the whole of Upper Silesia; area estimated at 6184 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 966,912.

OPPELN, op'peln, (Slav. *Oppole*, op-po/lyá,) a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 61 miles S.E. of Breslau, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. 7600. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong castle on an island formed by the river, an old Gothic cathedral, several other churches, a synagogue, royal salt magazine, society of public good, a gymnasium, numerous schools, and manufactures of leather, ribbons, linen, and earthenware.

OPPENAU, op'poh-naw', a walled town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 11 miles E.N.E. of Offenburg. P. 2100.

OPPENHEIM, op'pen-hime', a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, capital of a county, on the Rhine, 11 miles S.S.E. of Mentz. Pop. 2360. It was formerly an imperial free town, of some importance, and it has several very fine churches, (that of St. Sebastian being one of the most ancient in Germany,) a synagogue, a hospital, and the ancient Castle of Landkron.

OPPENHEIM, op'pen-hime', a post-township forming the W. extremity of Fulton co., New York, about 60 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2315.

OPPIDO, op'pe-do, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 10 miles E.S.E. of Palmi. It is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 2000. It has a cathedral, 8 other churches, and 2 large monasteries.

OPPIDO, (anc. *Opidum*), a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 13 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3400.

OPPIDOLO, op'poh-do-lo, is the capital town of Pantellaria, an island in the Mediterranean.

OPOTSCHNA, a town of Bohemia. See **OPOCZNO**.

OPPREBAIS, op'preh-ba', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Great Gete, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1613.

OPSLO, op'slo, an old town of Norway, now forming an E. suburb of Christiania.

OPUS, op'pohs, a petty town of Dalmatia, 67 miles S.E. of Spalatro, on the Narenta. Pop. 800.

OPUS, an ancient town of Greece, the traces of which are near the channel of Talanta, 25 miles S.E. of Thermopylae.

OPWYCK or **OPWIJK**, op'wik, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 10 miles N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3566.

OQUAGO RIVER, New York. See **COQUAGO**.

OQUAKA, o-ka/ka, a flourishing post-village, capital of Henderson county, Illinois, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, 132 miles N.W. of Springfield. A railroad has been commenced from Peoria to this place. Oquaka has an active business in shipping produce; 3 newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

OR. or, a river of Asia, rises in Independent Tartary, near lat. 49° 30' N., lon. 59° E., flows N., and, after a course of about 160 miles, joins the left bank of the Ural, near Orak.

ORADOUR ST. GENEST, o'ra'door/ sán' shé'h'nd', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 8 miles N. of Bellac. Pop. 1338.

ORADOUR-SUR-GLANE, o'ra'door/ stia glán, a village of France, 15 miles N.E. of Rochechouart. Pop. 1740.

ORADOUR-SUR-VAYRES, o'ra'door/ stia vair, a village of France, 6 miles S. of Rochechouart. Pop. in 1852, 3446.

ORAGAWA, o-ra-gá/wá, a town of Japan, on a bay on the S.E. side of the island of Nippon, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Yeddo. Pop. about 20,000.

ORAGEUSE, o'ra'shtz/, (i. e. "stormy,") an island of the Pacific, near New Ireland.

ORAI, o'rai, a small town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 14 miles S.E. of Jaloun.

ORAISON, o'ra'zón/, a market-town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 20 miles S.W. of Digne. Pop. 1890.

ORAISON or **ANTHONY KAN**, an island of the South Pacific, off the E. coast of New Ireland, 15 miles in circuit.

ORAKIL, o'rák', a pretty town of Wallachia, on the *Jalembitza*, 7 miles W. of its junction with the Danube, opposite Hirschova.

ORAMEL, a port office of Alleghany co., New York.

• ORAN, o'ran/, a fortified town of Algeria, capital of its W. province, 210 miles W.S.W. of Algiers, on the Mediterranean; lat. $35^{\circ} 44' N.$, lon. $0^{\circ} 41' W.$ Pop. in 1849, 24,845, of whom 17,281 were Europeans. It is situated at the foot of a hill called Peak St. Croix, at the mouth of a small stream in a climate extremely hot, but healthy; its harbor is very bad, but the port of Mers-el-Kebir, 3 miles distant, is the best in Algeria, and admits large vessels. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, ruined by an earthquake in 1790, and abandoned in 1792. Under the Spaniards it was greatly embellished, and surrounded by strong fortifications. Of these only the citadel was left erect after an earthquake. It was taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them in 1831.

ORAN, o'ran/, a province of Algeria, bounded on the W. by Morocco. Area 38,899 square miles. Pop. 600,000.

ORAN, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 120 miles W. of Albany.

ORAN, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana.

ORANGE, or/inj, OAREEP or GARIEP, gár-cep/, a river of South Africa, Hottentot country, is supposed to rise in the mountain chain bounding on the W. the settlement of Port Natal, flows W. and enters the Atlantic near lat. $28^{\circ} 38' S.$, lon. $16^{\circ} 28' E.$ Near its mouth it has been found 450 yards across in October. Its banks abound with ebony, mimosa, and willow trees, and around it rich copper ores are said to exist; but the country between it and the Cape Colony is an irremediable desert. Chief affluent, the Vaal.

• ORANGE, or/inj, (Fr. pron. o'rónzh/; anc. Auranis), a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Aigues, 12 miles N. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 9824. Streets narrow, crooked, and ill-paved; but it has some good squares adorned with fountains, several parish churches, a Protestant church, communal college, and hospital, with manufactures of handkerchiefs, colored linens called *toiles d'Orange*, serge, and silk twist. Its chief glory, however, is its Roman antiquities, the principal being a splendid triumphal arch, about 64 feet in length, breadth, and height, having three arched passages, the central and largest of which is $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, the whole flanked by fluted Corinthian columns, and profusely ornamented with sculptured groups, &c. There are remains, also, of a theatre, and other Roman buildings. Orange was long the capital of a principality, which gave title to the family now on the thrones of Holland and Nassau. The King of the Netherlands still retains the title of Prince of Orange; but the town and territory were ceded to Louis XIV. at the peace of Utrecht.

ORANGE, a district in the S.E. of France, which originally formed part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, but now forms part of the department of Vaucluse. Its capital was the above town of Orange.

ORANGE, or/inj, a county in the E. part of Vermont, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and is watered by the First, Second, and Third Branches of White River, and other smaller streams, which furnish motive power to numerous mills. The surface is uneven and mountainous in the N. part. The soil is fertile, but more adapted to grazing than tillage. This county abounds in iron ore, slate, and granite, and some lead ore has been found. The Connecticut River (navigable by means of canals round the falls) and the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad run along its border, and the Vermont Central Railroad crosses its W. extremity. Organized in 1781. Capital, Chelsea. Pop. 27,296.

ORANGE, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and on the S. by the state of New Jersey, and is drained by Walkill and Shawangunk Rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the S.E. parts is mountainous, and the Shawangunk range passes through the western portion. The other parts of the county are generally but moderately uneven. The soil is for the most part fertile, and well adapted to grazing, and the "Orange county butter" is celebrated in the New York markets. Iron ore, marble, limestone, and sandstone are abundant. The Delaware and Hudson Canal and the New York and Erie Railroad traverse this county, which is also partly intersected by the Newburg Branch Railroad. Seats of justice, Goshen and Newburg. P. 57,145.

ORANGE, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 230 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Rapidan, and drained by the head streams of North Anna River. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile and well watered. The county contains limestone, iron ore, and small quantities of gold are found. It is intersected by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The name of the county was derived from the color of the soil in the highlands, which were included in its original boundaries. Capital, Orange Court House. Pop. 10,067; of whom 4146 were free, and 5921 slaves.

ORANGE, a county in the N. central part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 650 square miles. The Neuse River flows through the N.E. part. It is also drained by the Eno and Newhope Rivers. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. Sandstone underlies a part of the surface. The Central Railroad of North Carolina is to pass through the

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county seat. Formed in 1751, and named in honor of William, Prince of Orange and King of England. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. 17,055; of whom 11,811 were free, and 5244 slaves.

ORANGE, a county in the E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area estimated at 8000 square miles. It is intersected by the St. John's River. The surface is level, and is covered with extensive pine forests, interspersed with numerous ponds, cypress swamps, and savannas or grassy plains. Many small eminences called "hummocks" occur, which produce the live-oak and other trees. The soil is generally sandy. The orange and lemon flourish, and the sugar-cane and Indian corn are cultivated. Capital, Mellowville. Pop. 466; of whom 240 were free, and 226 slaves.

ORANGE, a new county in the E.S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 300 square miles. The Sabine River forms its boundary on the E., the Neches on the W. and S.W., and Sabine Lake on the S. The surface is nearly level, and consists mostly of prairie. Orange county was formed since 1850, by a division of Jefferson county, which it resembles in soil and productions.

ORANGE, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 400 square miles. It is drained by Patoka and Lost Rivers, and by Salt Creek. The surface is hilly in the S., and undulating in the N. part. The soil is mostly fertile. The carboniferous limestone underlies the county, in which several caverns are found. It is plentifully supplied with springs, and the greater part of it is well timbered. The New Albany and Salem Railroad passes through the N.E. part. Organized in 1816. Capital, Paoli. Pop. 10,509.

ORANGE, a township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, 33 miles N.W. of Concord, intersected by the Northern Railroad. Pop. 451.

ORANGE, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 11 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1007.

ORANGE, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1701.

ORANGE, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, intersected by the Wopewaug River, 6 miles W. of New Haven. Pop. 1476.

ORANGE, a post-township on the E. border of Steuben co., New York, about 200 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2655.

ORANGE, a flourishing post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 3 miles W.N.W. of Newark. The village contains 5 or 6 churches, a bank, 2 boarding-schools, 12 or 15 stores, and numerous shoe manufactories. Pop. of the township, 4385; of the village, in 1855, about 3000.

ORANGE, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1077.

ORANGE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

ORANGE, a post-village in Cherokee co., Georgia, 110 miles N.W. by N. of Milledgeville.

ORANGE, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1472.

ORANGE, a village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

ORANGE, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1577.

ORANGE, Ohio, a station on the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, 16 miles from Columbus.

ORANGE, a township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 1063.

ORANGE, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1150.

ORANGE, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 707.

ORANGE, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

ORANGE, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 948.

ORANGE, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 923.

ORANGE, a township of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 378.

ORANGE, a post-township, Fayette co., Indiana. P. 1129.

ORANGE, a township in Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 607.

ORANGE, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1672.

ORANGE, a small village of Benton co., Missouri.

ORANGE, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

ORANGE BAY, Terra del Fuego, E. side, Hardy Peninsula; lat. $55^{\circ} 31' S.$, lon. $68^{\circ} 2' 30' W.$ It is one of the few excellent harbors on this coast; and, while large enough to contain a squadron of line-of-battle ships, is not more com-motious than safe. The depth, close to the shore, is three fathoms, and nowhere exceeds twenty fathoms, with a fine sandy bottom.

ORANGEBURG, or/inj-bürg, a district in the S.W. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 1438 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Congaree and Santee Rivers, on the S.W. by the South Edisto, and intersected by the North Edisto. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is moderately fertile. Lumber and turpentine are procured from the pine forests of the district. It is intersected by the South Carolina Railroad, and in part by the Columbia Branch Railroad. Capital, Orangeburg Court House. Pop. 23,582; of whom 8198 were free, and 15,384 slaves.

ORANGEBURG, a post-village of Marion co., Mississippi, 80 miles S. by E. of Jackson.

ORANGEBURG, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 8 miles S.E. of Maysville.

ORANGEBURG COURT HOUSE, capital of Orangeburg district, South Carolina, on the left bank of North Edisto

River, 44 miles S. by E. of Columbia. It is connected by railroad with Columbia and Charleston, and has considerable business.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, capital of Orange co., Virginia, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 80 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 92 miles from Washington. It contains 2 churches, and about 500 inhabitants. Four miles from this place is Montpelier, the former residence of James Madison.

ORANGE FACTORY, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ORANGE HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Florida.

ORANGE LAKE, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

ORANGEPORT, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

ORANGE RIVER, REPUBLIC OF, a recently settled portion of South Africa, beyond the N.E. frontier of Cape Colony, apparently comprised between the Nu Gariep on the S., and the Ky Gariep or Vaal on the N.; length 375 miles; area about 50,000 square miles. It is characterized by immense flats, covered with a mixture of sweet and sour grass; has numerous streams, supplying sources both of natural and artificial irrigation; and is admirably adapted for the rearing of cattle and woolled sheep. The inhabitants declared their independence, and established a republic in 1854, previous to which the executive government was in the hands of a British resident, who presided also over a legislative council, composed of the resident magistrates and sundry representatives.

ORANGE SPRINGS, a post-village of Orange co., Virginia, 104 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

ORANGE SPRINGS, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

ORANGETOWN or **ORANGE**, a township of Rockland co., New York, on the left bank of the Hudson River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, about 28 miles N. of New York. It contains the village of Piermont. Pop. 4769.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York, 7 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1438.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on Fishing Creek, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

ORANGEVILLE, a post office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

ORANGEVILLE, township, Barry co., Michigan. P. 364.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., Indiana, on Lost River, 5 miles N.W. of Paoli.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-office of Stevenson co., Illinois.

ORANGO, *o-ràng'go*, the largest and southernmost of the Bissagos Islands of West Africa, lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$ N., lon. 16° W. Length, from E. to W., 25 miles; breadth 10 miles.

ORANI, *o-rá'nee*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 40 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1840.

ORANI DO, *o-rá-neo'do*, a valley in the N. of Montenegro, near the frontiers of Herzegovina, and the scene of many desperate combats between the Montenegrins and Turks.

ORANIENBAUM, *o-rá-ne-en-bówm'*, ("Orangetree,") a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Deessau, 8 miles E.S.E. of Deessau. Pop. 2010. It has a handsome palace, with parks and orange groves, (whence its name.)

ORANIENBAUM, *o-rá-ne-en-bówm'*, a town of Russia, government and 19 miles W. of St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Cronstadt. Pop. 1400. It has a large imperial palace, and a marine hospital.

ORANIENBURG, *o-rá-ne-en-bóörn'*, or **RANIENBURG**, *rá-ne-en-bóörn'*, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles E.S.E. of Riasan, with 3080 inhabitants, some remains of fortifications, and a considerable trade in corn.

ORANIENBURG, *o-rá-ne-en-bóörn'*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 26 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 2990.

ORANMORE, *o-rán-mór'*, a town and parish of Ireland, Connaught, county and 5 miles E. of Galway, at the head of Oranmore Bay. Pop. of town, 800. It has a handsome parish church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a castle of the 15th century, and a considerable traffic in turf, sea manure, and fish.

ORANSAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides. See **ORONSAY**.

ORATOV or **ORATOW**, *o-rá-tov'*, a market-town of Russia, government and 93 miles S.S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 1500.

ORAVICZA, *o-rá-vi'zá*, (Hun. *Nemet-Oravicza*, *ná-mét' o-ráh'vet'söh'*), a town of S.E. of Hungary, co. of Krasso, 53 miles S.S.E. of Temesvar, with silver, iron, and copper mines. Pop. 3793.

ORB, *orb* or *orp*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Orb, 42 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 4409. It has mineral springs and salt mines, yielding 30,000 cwt. of salt annually.

ORB, *orb*, (anc. *Obris*?) a river of France, department of Hérault, rises near Roumiers, on the boundary of the department of Aveyron, flows S. past Béziers, where it is crossed by the Canal du Midi, and 7 miles below enters the Mediterranean after a course of 60 miles.

ORBANSAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, E. of the N. peninsula of Barra. Length three-fourths of a mile.

ORBASSANO, *or-bás-sá'no*, a town of Piedmont, province and 5 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 2661.

ORBE, *orb* or *orb'h*, (anc. *Uringenum*?) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the river Orbe, here crossed by two single arched bridges, 5 miles S.W. of Yverdon. Pop. 2000.

It has the remains of an ancient castle, stormed and taken by the Swiss in 1475, and which, in the middle ages, was a residence of the Burgundian kings.

ORBEC, *or'bèk'*, a town of France, department of Calvados, on the Orbec, 11 miles S.E. of Lisieux. Pop. in 1852, 3441. It has manufactures of mousselines de laine, fine cashmeres, tapes, and cotton umbrellas.

ORBÈY, *or'bè'*, a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 14 miles W.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 5556. It has active manufactures of printed cotton and muslin goods, fine earthenware and glass.

ORBISONIA, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 81 miles W. of Harrisburg.

ORBITELLO, *or-be-tèl'lo*, or **ORBETELLO**, *or-bé-tèl'lo*, a fortified town of Tuscany, on a promontory, and near the Lake of Orbitello, 49 miles S.E. of Piombino. Pop. 2500. It has a commodious port for small vessels, defended by several batteries.

ORBITELLO, LAKE OF, of Tuscany, about 5 miles in length by 3 miles in width, communicates S.W. by a narrow outlet with the Mediterranean, and abounds with fish.

ORBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ORCA, *or'ká*, a river of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, flows E.S.E. from the Alps to the Po, which it joins 13 miles N.E. of Turin. Total course, 50 miles.

ORCADES, *or'ká-déz*, ancient name of the **ORKNEY ISLANDS**.

ORCE, *or'thá*, a town of Spain, province and 80 miles E.N.E. of Grenada, near the source of the Orce, an affluent of the Guadalquivir, and having 2310 inhabitants, a garrisoned fort, and military magazines.

ORCHA, a town of Russia. See **ORSHA**.

ORCHARD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ORCHARD PORTMAN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ORCHARD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ORCHESTON ST. GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ORCHESTON ST. MARY, parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ORCHIES, *or'shèe'*, a town of France, department of Nord, 14 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3508. It is enclosed by a wall and fosse, and has manufactures of cotton fabrics, coarse earthenware, and soap.

ORCHILLA, *or-cheel'yá*, or **URCHILLA**, *oor-cheel'yá*, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 80 miles N.W. of Tortuga. Lat. $11^{\circ} 50'$ N., lon. $66^{\circ} 14'$ W. Length, about 8 miles; surface low; soil arid.

ORCHOMENUS, *or-kom'en-ús*, a ruined city of Greece, government of Boeotia. Its remains are on the W. shore of the Lake Topollas, 7 miles N.E. of Livadia.

ORCIANO, *or-chá'no*, a village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 11 miles S.E. of Leghorn. Pop. 1650.

ORCIÈRES, *or'se-ál'*, a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on the Drac, 14 miles N.E. of Gap. Pop. 1477.

ORCO, a river of Italy. See **ORCA**.

ORCOP, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ORCUT CREEK, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

ORCUTTVILLE, a village of Stafford township, Tolland co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 53 miles N. by W. of New London. It contains a woollen factory, shingle mill, and saw mill.

ORDESALL, *ord'sál*, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

ORDINARY SPRINGS, Shenandoah co., Virginia.

ORDIQUHILL, *ord'ik-hill'*, parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

ORD-CAITHNESS, a stupendous granitic mountain on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between Caithness and Sutherland, 1200 feet in height, and crossed by the high road into Caithness.

ORDUÑA, *or-doon'yá*, a town of Spain, province of Alava, 22 miles N.W. of Vitoria, in a fine mountain valley, on the Nervion. Pop. 3400. It is enclosed by Moorish walls, flanked by towers, and has a hospital, a custom-house for dues on goods entering Castile, and an extensive trade with Bilbao.

ORE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

OREBRO or **EREBRO**, *órá-broo'*, a lien or province of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 60° N., and lon. 14° and 16° E. Area 3264 square miles. Pop. 137,600. Principal towns, Örebro, Nora, Linds, and Askersund.

ÖREBRO, the capital of the province of the same name, situated at the W. extremity of Lake Hjelmar, 104 miles W. of Stockholm. Pop. 4817. It is built of timber, houses painted deep red, streets wide and paved. Its ancient castle is surrounded by handsome promenades. In the principal church is a monument to Engelhardt, and here is also the small house which was occupied by Gustavus Vasa, at his election to the throne, in 1523. Other buildings are the Town-hall, House of Assembly, and a hospital; and it has manufactures of woollens, wax-cloths, stockings, vitriol, and snuff, and an active trade with Stockholm.

ORE CREEK, of Michigan, enters the Shiawasee River in Genesee county.

OREHINA. See **LEHUA**.

OREE/NO, a town of Hindostan, Brndelcund, 23 miles N.E. of Diteah.

OREFIELD, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

OREGON, or *Oregon*, a territory forming the most western portion of the domain of the United States of North America, as restricted by the recent act of Congress creating the Territory of Washington, is bounded on the N. by Washington Territory, (from which it is separated by the Columbia River and the 46th parallel of N. latitude;) E. by the Rocky Mountains, which divide it from Nebraska; S. by Utah territory and the state of California, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It lies between 42° and 46° 20' N. lat., and between 109° 30' and 124° 30' W. lon., being about 750 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 278 miles in width, including an area of 185,030 square miles.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—Oregon is usually divided into three portions, viz., the Lower Country, or portion next the ocean; the Middle Country, or that part which lies between the Cascade Range and the Blue Mountains; and the Upper Country, or that portion which lies between the Blue and Rocky Mountains. On approaching Oregon from the sea, it presents the same bold, iron-bound coast as California, but with this difference, that the coast range, instead of running parallel with the Pacific, is composed of a series of highlands, nearly at right angles with the shore, through whose valleys the streams of the Callapuya or Callapooza Mountains (the western limit of the Willamette Valley) descend to the ocean. The first section is about from 75 to 120 miles in breadth, and includes the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River Valleys, the first running parallel with the sea, and the others at right angles to it. The last are S. of the Willamette Valley. The large valleys vary in length from 40 to 150 miles, and from 5 to 85 miles in width. One remarkable feature of the Willamette Valley is the Buttes, high, conical, insulated hills, of about 1000 feet in height. The Middle section covers a breadth of 100 miles, and is mostly an elevated plateau. The Upper Country occupies the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and is mostly a sterile and dreary region, covered with lava, through which the rivers cut their channels to a great depth; in many places their rocky beds are inaccessible to man or beast. Oregon may be emphatically called a mountainous country. Beginning at the E., we have the lofty summits of the Rocky Mountains—reaching (in Fremont's Peak) an elevation of 13,570 feet—separating the Mississippi Valley from the Pacific region, and sending off spurs in a westerly direction. About half-way between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific are the Blue Mountains, running nearly N. and S., but still sending off ridges in different directions. These mountains sometimes rise to the snow region, but are generally from 3000 to 4000 feet in height. The Cascade Range, having the loftiest known peaks of any mountains in the United States, extend from 60° N. latitude (nearly parallel with the Pacific) to the southern part of Old California, at distances (in Oregon) varying from about 80 to 140 miles. Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson, Mount Pitt or McLaughlin are the principal peaks in Oregon, of which the first, 14,000 feet in elevation above the sea level, is the highest, and seems to be a dormant volcano. Finally comes the coast range, called in Oregon the Callapooza Mountains; these, as has been stated, send off spurs at right angles with the ocean. The Three Buttes and Three Tetons, about the bases of the Rocky Mountains, are conical elevations of considerable magnitude. The Salmon Mountains cross the middle of the eastern portion of Oregon in an E. and W. direction.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of Oregon have scarcely begun to be developed; but gold has been found in various places, from Port Orford to Burnt and Powder Rivers, but whether it exists in sufficient abundance to promise profitable returns is not yet fully ascertained. The Secretary of the Treasury's Report for 1854, gives \$13,535 as the amount of gold deposited at the Mint, the product of Oregon. Fremont found in lat. 45½° N., lon. 122° W., a stratum of coal and forest trees embedded between strata of alternate clay. This mineral is also known to exist in Willamette Valley, 100 miles above Oregon City.

Rivers, Bays, and Lakes.—There is no very considerable bay in Oregon. The Columbia, the greatest river on the Pacific slope of the Continent, forms half the northern boundary, from the point where it strikes the 46th parallel to its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. Its great branch, the Snake or Lewis River, and its tributaries, the Salmon, Henry, Malheur, and Owyhee, drain the great valley between the Rocky and Blue Mountains. Lewis River rises in the S.E., and pursuing a N.W. course about 900 miles, passes into Washington Territory, where it joins the Columbia soon after. The Wallawalla, Umatilla, John Day's, and Fall, E. of the Cascade Mountains, and the Willamette, W., are the other principal affluents of the Columbia from this territory. The Umpqua and Rogue's River, (entirely in Oregon,) and the Klamath, which passes into California, empty directly into the Pacific from the S.W. of this territory. There are several small lakes between the Cascade and Blue Mountains, and near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The principal of the former are Klamath, Abert, Pitt's Salt, and Sylvania; and of the latter Godere and Jackson's. The Colum-

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bia is navigable to the Cascade Range, about 130 miles from the sea, for large vessels, and above the Cascades for boats. The Willamette is navigable to Portland, and sometimes even to the Falls, for ocean craft. Above the Falls, large steamboats may run for 80 miles during 6 months. The Umpqua is navigable 25 miles for steamers, and vessels drawing 12 feet may enter its mouth. The Klamath is also navigable for a short distance. There are few capes or harbors on the coast of Oregon, which is remarkably free from great sinuosities. The most important capes are Cape Blanco, or Orford, Cape Foulweather, and Point Adams. The harbors are the Columbia River, much obstructed by sandbars and shoals, but admitting vessels of 16 feet draught, and the Umpqua River, which may be ascended by vessels drawing 8 feet water for a short distance.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—What we have already said of the mountains is perhaps sufficient, without this heading; but Oregon has other objects of interest independent of her sublime mountain scenery—first among which are the Dalles of the Columbia River, a narrowing of the channel to 100 yards between basaltic rocks, for the distance of half a mile, through which the river rushes with great violence, descending 50 feet in two miles. In freshets the water rises 60 feet, and at such times it is safe to pass in boats, but many serious accidents have occurred from attempts to pass them at low water. Forty miles below the Dalles, where the river breaks through the Cascade Range, the channel again narrows to 150 yards; where the water descends 40 feet in two miles. The Falls of the Willamette, on the river of the same name, are about 25 miles from its mouth, and the same number of feet in height. Here is a favorite salmon fishery, where that fish is stopped on its course up the Willamette, in the spawning season. The American Fall, in the Lewis River, near its head waters, is of considerable elevation. From one point in the Willamette Valley, near the Rickreall River, seven peaks of the Cascade Range, covered with everlasting snow, can be seen at one view.

Climate.—In common with the western shore of all continents, Oregon has a milder climate than the eastern side of North America. The coast region is the mildest, and the upper country the most rigorous in temperature. In the first, the winters generally are short, though some snow falls nearly every winter. S. and S.W. winds prevail at this season, mitigating the severity of the climate. From April to November but little rain falls. At Fort Vancouver, from June to September, the mean temperature was 67°, maximum 98°, minimum 51°. Of 106 days, 76 were fair, 16 cloudy, and 11 rainy. The winter of 1852-3 was very severe, and much snow fell, the stock dying by thousands, as they are unhoused, and no fodder is ever prepared. In the middle region, the summers are much drier and the winters colder than E. of the Cascade Mountains, the extremes varying from 18° to 108°. Daily range, 40°. No dews fall here. The upper country is variable, having often in each day all the changes of the seasons, and is therefore unfitted for agricultural operations. Indian corn is liable to be caught by early frosts. The winter winds are from the S. and E., occasionally veering to S.W. The time of the setting in of these is very irregular, varying from October 1st to January 1st. They always bring with them copious rains, which last two or three, and even four or five months, from November to April, and constitute the rainy season. These storms are more violent on the coast, and more rain falls than in the Willamette Valley. A period of fine weather often occurs in February, sometimes in March, but is generally followed by three or four weeks of cold, chilly rains from the S.W. During the latter part of winter there are light falls of snow. Though the winters are chilly, the thermometer seldom sinks to the freezing point. The mercury has sometimes fallen to 5° below zero in the Willamette Valley, and to 15° at the Dalles, beyond the Cascade Mountains. From what has been said it will be seen that there is great irregularity in the winters of Oregon, but mildness is the general characteristic. In the middle region the rains are lighter and less constant, and continue for a shorter period. The country between the Blue and Rocky Mountains is very dry, with a great difference between the temperature of day and night.

Soil and Productions.—It will be inferred from what has been said of the face of the country, that much of Oregon is unfit for tillage; in the upper country or eastern portion it is almost wholly so, as far as known, both from the aridity of the soil and the irregularity of the climate. The central portion, though not generally cultivable, affords in many places excellent pasturage; but even the pastoral portion is but a small part of the whole. The great resource of the Oregonian farmers is the country W. of the Cascade Range, especially in the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue's River Valleys. The former is rarely surpassed in fertility. Wheat is here the staple; the cool evenings and the drought in the latter part of summer being unfavorable to Indian corn. Besides wheat, oats, barley, turnips, and most of the fruits and vegetables of the Middle States flourish. The indigenous fruits are the crabapple, a large red plum, strawberries, raspberries, and other berries. The bottoms of the Columbia

are a very rich alluvion, but incapable of cultivation, from their liability to be overflowed; they may, however, form good pasture-lands for stock. Those portions which are beyond the reach of overflow (as the district about Fort Vancouver) are exceedingly productive. On the triangle formed by the Columbia on the N. and the Pacific on the W., is a tract of land of great fertility, extending back 25 miles to the mountains. This is not suited to wheat, but very fruitful in potatoes, oats, peas, turnips, and other vegetables, and is excellent for pasturage. According to the census of 1850, Oregon had under cultivation 132,857 acres of land, producing 211,943 bushels of wheat; 106 of rye; 2918 of Indian corn; 61,214 of oats; 6566 of peas and beans; 91,322 of potatoes; 29,686 pounds of wool; 211,464 of butter; 36,980 of cheese; orchard products valued at \$1271; market do., \$90,241; live stock, \$1,876,189; and slaughtered animals, \$164,530.

Forest Trees.—Oregon is particularly celebrated for its forests of gigantic pine. A species of fir, called Lambert's pine, grows in the lower region to an enormous size, sometimes attaining a height of nearly 300 feet, and a girth of 40 feet, and often from 24 to 36 feet. This is the great timber of the country, and is largely exported to the Sandwich Islands and to California. The other timber is the hemlock, cedar, oak, ash, maple, laurel, pine, willow, balm of Gilead, dogwood, cottonwood, and alder. The oak, next to the fir, is the most valuable wood, and is found mostly in the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys. In the middle region timber is scarce, and consists mostly of soft wood; pine and fir grow on the Blue Mountains.

Animals.—The wild animals are deer, black and grizzly bears, elks, foxes, wolves, antelopes, beavers, muskrats, and martens. The beavers are fast diminishing. In spring and fall, geese, ducks, and other waterfowl are abundant. Large quantities of salmon are caught in the Columbia River and its tributaries, and are of excellent quality. Among the other fish are sturgeon, cod, carp, sole, flounders, ray, perch, herring, and smelt, with crabs, clams, oysters, and mussels in abundance.

Manufactures.—In this department of industry it is hardly to be supposed that this new region has made much progress, though she has every facility for carrying on manufactures when the time comes for doing so. In 1850 there were 62 establishments engaged in mining, manufacturing, and the mechanic arts, employing \$843,600, and 285 male and 32 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$809,560, and yielding products valued at \$2,236,640.

Internal Improvements are limited, as yet, to common and plank road making. Dr. Evans, geologist to Governor Stevens' exploring expedition, reports a new route S. of the Missouri River, feasible for a railroad through the Black Feet Pass, down the Bitter Root River, crossing the mountains of the same name to Fort Wallawalla and the Dalles.

Commerce.—We have but few facts on this subject. The foreign imports amounted in 1853-4 to \$48,932, and the exports to \$42,827; tonnage entered to 231, and cleared to 1003 tons. Several steamers ply from Portland to different points on the Columbia, besides a regular line of steamers to San Francisco. Oregon exports to California, lumber, stock, hogs, beef, butter, eggs, chickens, pork, flour, &c. Large quantities of cattle are driven S. to the mines of California. Trade is carried on with Rio Janeiro, Europe, and the Sandwich Islands. In the 10 months preceding August, 1854, the arrivals at Astoria were 179, clearances 184. The export of lumber alone reached 22,567,000 feet.

Education.—The census report for 1850 gives to Oregon 3 public schools with 80 pupils and \$3927 income, 29 academies with 642 pupils and \$20,888 income, and 1877 pupils attending schools, as returned by families. Adults who could not read and write 102, of whom 63 were of foreign birth. Oregon Institute, belonging to the Methodists, 6 miles from Salem, is a flourishing establishment, with about 100 students. The Presbyterians have an academy on Tualatin Plains, and there are two female institutes at Oregon City.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 9 churches in Oregon in 1850, 1 each belonged to the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and 5 to the Roman Catholics, being one church to every 1477 persons. Value of church property, \$76,520.

Population.—The population of Oregon, including the present Territory of Washington, was in 1850, 13,294, of whom 6133 were white males, 4949 females; 120 colored males, and 87 females; besides various tribes of Indians not enumerated, but estimated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 1853, at 23,000 for Oregon and Washington united. Notwithstanding the formation of Washington Territory from Oregon, so great has been the influx of emigration, that the figures given above very inadequately represent the population of the territory, which, if recent statements may be relied on, has more than quadrupled since that time. The increase has been such as to induce the inhabitants to sue for admission as a state, in 1855. Of the population, 3175 were born in the territory; 8847 in other states of the Union; 207 in England; 106 in Ireland; 115 in Scotland and Wales; 293 in British America; 155 in

Germany; 45 in France; 148 in other countries; and 143 whose places of birth were unknown; 5 were insane, and 4 idiotic.

Counties.—In 1855, Oregon had 20 counties, viz.: Benton, Clackamas, Clark, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Lewis, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Pacific, Polk, Thurston, Umpqua, Vancouver, Washington, Wasco, and Yamhill.

Towns.—The principal towns are Portland, (pop. in 1853, 6000,) Oregon City, Salem, and Milton, having each about 1000 inhabitants.

Government.—The government is similar to that of all other territories.—See New Mexico, &c.

History.—Oregon seems to have been first trodden by European feet about 1775, when a Spanish navigator visited Juan de Fuca Straits. Cook coasted along its shores in 1778. The Columbia River is believed to have been first made known to the civilized world in 1791, by Captain Gray, of the ship Columbia, of Boston, United States, who saw the mouth of the river, but did not enter it till May of the next year, when he gave it the name of his ship. From this time up to 1804, the coast of Oregon was occasionally visited by British and American fur-traders. In that year, President Jefferson sent out an exploring party under Lewis and Clarke, who passed the winter of 1805-6 at the mouth of the Columbia. After this period, overland expeditions by fur-traders became common, and these, with the British Hudson Bay Company, held joint possession of the country, (but not without jealous rivalries and bloody contests,) till the treaty of 1846, which gave all below 49° N. latitude to the United States. Emigration from the United States, for the purpose of settlement commenced in 1839. Its growth for the time is probably retarded by the gold-mines of California attracting nearly all travellers and settlers, but their ultimate prosperity will most likely be mutual, the mining population of the one furnishing a market for the agricultural products of the other. There is no doubt that in future times Oregon will play an important part in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, and particularly that of the Polynesian groups. In 1853 the territory of Washington was separated from the N. part of Oregon.

OREGON, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 1700 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Eleven Points and Spring Rivers, which flow S.E. into the Big Black River. Capital, Thomasville. Pop. 1432; of whom 1414 were free, and 18 slaves.

OREGON, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

OREGON, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OREGON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

OREGON, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

OREGON, a small village of Yell co., Arkansas.

OREGON, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

OREGON, a thriving village of Mercer co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River, at the head of slack-water navigation, about 20 miles S.W. of Lexington. Beef and pork are packed here and shipped in steamboats.

OREGON, a township of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 436.

OREGON, a thriving post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky City, 166 miles from the former. Pop. about 400.

OREGON, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

OREGON, a township of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 205.

OREGON, a post-office of Clarke co., Indiana.

OREGON, a post-township in Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 540.

OREGON, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. Pop. 747.

OREGON, a post-village, capital of Holt co., Missouri, 210 miles N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

OREGON, a small village of Lawrence co., Missouri.

OREGON, a post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 12 miles S. of Madison.

OREGON CITY, a thriving post-village, capital of Ogle co., Illinois, on the right bank of Rock River, 176 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It is handsomely situated between the shore and a bluff, which rises in the form of an amphitheatre, at the distance of about a mile, and meets the river a little below the town. Pop. in 1850, 540.

OREGON CITY, a post-town, capital of Clackamas county, Oregon, on the right bank of the Willamette River, about 50 miles below Salem. It is situated in a cañon, (pronounced kan-yón)—a narrow river valley shut in by high banks or walls, and has great manufacturing facilities, a fall in the river at this place affording immense water-power. Oregon City was formerly the capital of the territory. One or two newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1000.

OREGONIA, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

OREGRUND, o'-rá-grönd', a small, but strongly fortified seaport town of Sweden, 120 and 70 miles N.E. of Stockholm, with a harbor in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 680.

ORE HILL, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

OREKHOV, ORECHOW, o-rá-kov', or ORIKHOV, o-re-kov', a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the Konskaia, an affluent of the Dnioper, 73 miles S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 1600.

OREL, o-rél', or ORLIK, or-lik' or or-leek', a sluggish,

muddy river of Russia, rises near the S. frontiers of the government of Kharkov, flows S.W. across the government of Poltava, and joins the Dnieper on the left, 35 miles W.N.W. of Yekaterinoslav; total course 130 miles.

OREL, *o-rél'*, ORLOV, ORLOW, *or'lov'*, or ORLOP, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. $51^{\circ} 50'$ and 54° N., and lon. 33° and 39° E. Area 18,393 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,406,571. Surface undulating. The rivers are affluents of the Dnieper, Don, and Volga. Soil very fertile, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Principal products, after corn and flour, are hemp, flax, linseed, honey, bristles, timber and cattle, with iron, copper, millstones, nitre, and large quantities of turf. The government is divided into 12 districts. Capital, Orel.

OREL, a town of Russia, capital of the government of same name, is situated on the Oka, here joined by the Orel, 168 miles N.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 25,630. It is mostly built of wood, enclosed by a palisade, and defended by an ancient citadel; and it has numerous churches, several convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, college, and various other schools and institutions. It is in a most favorable position for commerce, being connected by rivers and canals with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas; and it may be considered the entrepôt of the commerce between North and South Russia. It exports much rural produce to Moscow and to St. Petersburg, and has manufactures of cotton, woollen cloth, and linen stuffs, with tanneries, distilleries, tallow-houses, rope-walks, &c., and several important annual fairs. It was nearly destroyed by fire, 7th June, 1848.

OREL, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

ORELLANA LA SIERRA, *o-rél-yá'ná lá se-é-ná*, a village of Spain, province of Badajoz, 3 miles S.E. of Orellana la Vieja.

ORELLANA LA VIEJA, *o-rél-yá'ná lá ve-á'ná*, a market-town of Spain, province and 63 miles E. of Badajoz. P. 1990.

OREMARRAH, a headland of Beloochistan. See RAS ARUBAH.

ORENBORG, ORENBURG or ORENBURG, *o-rén-boor'*, a government of Russia, mostly comprised in Europe, but partly in Asia, between lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ and $50^{\circ} 25'$ N., and lon. $48^{\circ} 20'$ and 65° E., having on the S. and S.E. the Caspian Sea, and Kirghes Territory. Area estimated at 144,924 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,712,718, including the Cossacks of the Ural. Surface mostly mountainous, its centre being covered with the S. ranges of the Ural, but both in the E. and the S. are extensive desert steppes. Principal rivers, the Ural, Belais, and Samara in Europe, and in Asia several affluents of the Tobol. Salt lakes are numerous in the steppes. The principal wealth of the population consists in cattle, sheep, horses, camels, &c., herds often comprising from 200 to 2000 horses, and from 500 to 4000 head of horned cattle. Caviare, made from fish taken in the Ural and other rivers, is an important article of trade. The mineral products consist of gold, copper, iron, salt, and some sulphur, vitriol, &c. Trade principally with Asia, by means of caravans of camels, of which, in some years, as many as 2550 arrive. The government is divided into 12 districts. Capital, Oefa.

ORENBURG or ORENBURG, a fortified city of European Russia, capital of a district in the government of same name, on the Ural, in lat. $51^{\circ} 48'$ N., lon. $55^{\circ} 12'$ E. Pop. 6000, excluding a garrison of 9000 men. It is well built and paved. Principal edifices, 2 cathedrals, a Tartar mosque, exchange, the Custom-house, government offices, barracks, and house of correction. It has a museum, and a Mohammedan school; and on the opposite bank of the Ural is a large bazaar, the place of an extensive trade with Central Asia, imports consisting of silk, gold and silver, jewels, Chinese produce, and colonial goods received overland from India; and exports comprising woollen cloths, leather, pearls, cutlery, &c. In the vicinity is an immense smelting-house, in which is melted down, in the course of a summer, the tallow of 50,000 sheep.

ORENOQUE. See ORINOCO.

ORENSE, *o-rén'sá*, (anc. *Alque Celtide Clidrum*?) a town of Spain, capital of the province of Orense, on the Minho, 46 miles S.W. of Lugo. Pop. 4840. It is gloomy and ill-built, but has a large cathedral, and other churches, an orphan asylum, hospital, seminary, house of industry, and highly reputed thermal springs, with manufactures of chocolate, and a trade in hams, both in high repute throughout Spain. A cathedral dedicated to St. Martin, was built so early as 550; but the Moors, in 716, levelled Orense to the ground, and it remained a heap of ruins till 832, when it was rebuilt by Alonzo el Casto. The present Gothic Cathedral was erected by Bishop Alonzo in 1220. From Orense, Soult invaded Portugal with 20,000 men, and 78 cannons; and thither he retreated two or three months after, hotly pursued by the Duke of Wellington; his army reduced to 19,500 stragglers, unarmed and almost naked.

ORENSE, *o-rén'sá*, a province of Spain, Galicia, bounded S. by Portugal; area 2588 square miles. Capital, Orense. Pop. about 380,000.

ORERO, *o-rá'ro*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province and 8 miles from Chiavari. Pop. 1900.

ORESTAGNI. See ORISTANO.

ORESTE, *o-rés'tá*, a town of the Papal States, 24 miles N. of Rome, on a mountain of the same name, the ancient *Soracte*, about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 1404.

ORESTIAS, (or HADRANOPOLIS.) See ADRIANOPLE.

ORFA or ORFAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See ORFA.

ORFORD, a decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, at the confluence of the Alde and Orey, near their mouth in the North Sea, 18 miles E.N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. 1109. It has a large ancient church, an old town-hall, assembly room, and fine remains of a Norman castle, with some fisheries, chiefly of oysters. The port was formerly of importance, but the sea has receded. The borough is still governed by a mayor, and until disfranchised by the Reform Act, sent 2 members to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are Sudbourne Hall, and 2 light-houses, well known as "Orfordness Lights," 83 feet above the sea. Lat. $52^{\circ} 4' 8''$ N., lon. $1^{\circ} 34' 2''$ E.

ORFORD, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 66 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1405.

ORFORDVILLE, a post-village in the above township, 60 miles N.W. of Concord.

ORFUI, *or'fwe'*, called also RAS HAFOON, *rás há'foon'*, a cape of East Africa, about 100 miles S. of Cape Guardafui.

ORGAN CHURCH, post-office, Rowan co., North Carolina.

ORGAOS, SERRA DOS, *or'gá'os sérrá dos or-gá'ónas*, (Organ Mountains,) a mountain cordillera of Brazil, extends from E. to S.W. in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catharina. One portion of this chain, more particularly called the Organ Mountains, is situated 40 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, so named from their peaks, as seen from Rio, resembling the pipes of an organ. Highest point 3900 feet.

ORGARSWICK, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ORGAZ, *or-gáth'*, (anc. *Althara*), a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2570. It has a castle and a hospital.

ORGELET, *or'zhé-lé'*, a town of France, department of Jura, near the source of the Velouze, 10 miles S.S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. in 1852, 2123.

ORGEVAL, *or'zhé-vál'*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N.W. of Versailles. Pop. 1640.

ORGHEND-AB, a river of Afghanistan. See URMUNDAB.

ORGHESAN, *or'ghé-sán'*, or URGHESAN, *ur'ghé-sán'*, a river of Afghanistan, rises in the mountains of Ghuznee, flows W., and after a course of above 100 miles, joins the Turnuk, an affluent of the Urghundah.

ORGIANO, *or-já'no*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 12 miles S.S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 2000.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain. See ORJIVA.

ORGON, *or-gón'*, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, near the left bank of the Durance, 21 miles E.N.E. of Arles. Pop. in 1852, 3089.

ORGOSOLA, *or-gó-so-lá*, a village of the island of Sardinia, province and 8 miles S.S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2000.

ORIA, *o-ré'*, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 5670.

ORIA, *o-ré'*, or URITANA, *or-ré-tá'ná*, (anc. *Uria* or *Hyria*), a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 22 miles W.S.W. of Brindisi, on a hill between 2 small lakes. Pop. 4300. It has a cathedral, several convents, and a hospital.

ORIENT, *l'*, a town of France. See L'ORIENT.

O'RIENT, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, 100 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 205.

ORIENT, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on Oyster Pond Harbor, 100 miles E. by N. of New York.

ORIGNY, *o-rén'yé'*, a village of France, department of Aisne, on the Thon, 7 miles N.E. of Vervins. Pop. 1457.

ORIGNY SAINTE BENOITE, *o-rén'yé' sánt'bénoít'*, a village of France, department of Aisne, 8 miles E. of St. Quentin. Pop. in 1852, 2372.

ORIHUA, one of the Sandwich Islands.

ORIHUELA, *o-ré-wá'lá*, a city of Spain, province and 32 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 17,452. It stands at the foot of a ridge of rocks, in a tract termed, from its fertility, "the garden of Spain." Principal buildings, a cathedral, and 10 other churches, 2 hospitals, a foundling asylum, public granary, and cavalry barracks. It has a University College, with 16 professors, and manufactures of linen and hats, tanneries, corn, and oil-mills.

ORIKHOVA, *o-ré-kó'vá*, or TRAJANOPOLIS, *trá-já-nó-pó-lis*, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, sanjak of Galipoli, 18 miles N.W. of Ipsala. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

ORILLIA, *o-rí-lle-á*, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Simcoe, situated at the northern extremity of Lake Simcoe, 85 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 150.

ORINOCO, *o-ré-nó'ko*, (i. e. in the Indian language, "coiled serpent,") (Fr. *Orénoque*, *orá'nók'*) one of the principal rivers of South America, ranking in size and importance immediately after the Amazon and Plata. It rises in the Sierra Nevada of Venezuelan Guiana, winds successively W., N., and E., through the centre of the Venezuelan territory,

and enters the Atlantic by numerous mouths, in lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$ N., and lon. 61° W. Total course estimated at 1600 miles, for more than the latter half of which, or to the rapids of Atures, it is uninterruptedly navigable. Area of its basin 252,000 square miles. The principal affluents, in descending, are, from the left, the united stream of the Atabapo and Guaviaro, which joins it about lat. 4° N., lon. $68^{\circ} 10'$ W.; the Meta at at. $6^{\circ} 20'$ N.; the Aurauca at lat. $7^{\circ} 10'$ N., and the Apure at lat. $7^{\circ} 38'$ N. Three of the tributaries are larger than the main. Those from the right are the Ventuari, which joins the Orinoco about 40 miles E. of the junction of the Atabapo, the Caura, and the Caroni, which unite with it at lat. $7^{\circ} 45'$ and $8^{\circ} 5'$ N. respectively. By the Cassiquiare, it has a singular navigable communication with the Rio Negro and Amazon. At 200 leagues from the ocean, its breadth is about 3 miles, and at Angostura, about 250 miles from its mouth, to which place the tide reaches, it is 4 miles across, and when lowest, 65 fathoms deep.

Two remarkable rapids occur in the upper part of the Orinoco, called the Atures and Maypures, or Apures, the one in lat. $5^{\circ} 8'$ N., or about 80 miles below the junction of the Atabapo and Guaviaro with the Orinoco, the other about 36 miles lower down. These rapids consist of a countless number of little cascades succeeding each other like steps, and where numerous islands and rocks so restrict the bed of the river, that out of a breadth of 8000 feet, there often only remains an open channel of 20 feet in width. Its waters rise from April to October, attaining their greatest height in July and August, which in the Upper Orinoco is from 30 to 36 feet, and at Angostura from 24 to 25 feet; but in one confined place they are said to rise 120 feet above the usual level. The vast plains through which the river flows are at this season to a great extent overflowed. Both banks of the stream are densely wooded, and like the river itself full of animal life. The numerous channels by which the Orinoco latterly finds its way to the sea, begin to branch off from the main stream upwards of 100 miles from the coast. The most S. and widest of these branches runs directly E., and reaches the ocean by the mouth called Boca de Navios, or Cano Navios, between Point Barima on the S., and the islands of Cangrejos on the N., which are more than 20 miles apart. In front of this mouth is a bar, on which is 17 feet water, and which is supposed to be nearly 3000 fathoms across. In the month of April, when the water is lowest, the tides are perceptible in the river as far up as Angostura, a distance of 250 miles from the sea. The other branches, which run N., and divide the delta of the Orinoco into numerous low islands, are imperfectly known.

ORINOCO, (DEPARTMENT OF) one of the great divisions of the republic of Venezuela, consisting mainly of what was formerly known as Colombian Guiana, and bounded N. by the river Orinoco. Estimated pop. 185,000. Chief towns, Varinas, Angostura, (Bolívar city,) and San Fernando de Apure.

ORIO, *o-re-o*, a market-town of Spain, province Guipuzcoa, 6 miles W.S.W. of St. Sebastian, at the mouth of the river Orío, in the Bay of Biscay.

ORIO, a village of Lombardy, 11 miles S.E. of Lodi.

ORIOLO, *o-re-o-lo*, (anc. *Forum-Claudianum*) a village of Italy. Pontifical States, 26 miles N.W. of Rome. Pop. 1168.

ORIOLO, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 11 miles N.W. of Roseto. Pop. 2000.

ORION, a small post-village of Pike co., Alabama, near the Conecuh River.

ORION, a post-office of Ashley co., Arkansas.

ORION, a post-township in Oakland co., Michigan. P. 1119.

ORION, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

ORION, a small post-village in the S. part of Richland co., Wisconsin.

ORISKANY, a creek in the central part of New York, rises in Madison co., and joins the Mohawk at Oriskany.

ORISKANY, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Utica. It has several extensive woollen factories.

ORISKANY FALLS, a post-village of Augusta township, Oneida co., New York, on Oriskany Creek and on the Chenango Canal, 18 miles S.W. of Utica. It has several factories moved by water-power.

ORISSA, *o-ris-sa*, a province of Hindostan, between lat. 18° and 23° N., and lon. 83° and 87° E., having E. the Bay of Bengal, and now wholly included in the British presidencies of Bengal and Madras, Orissa Proper forming the district of Cuttack.

ORISTANO, *o-ris-ta-no*, or **ORISTAGNI**, *o-ris-tan'-yee*, a town of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, capital of the province of Busachi, on the Oristano, 3 miles from its mouth, and 56 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 10,000. It is situated in a marshy plain, enclosed by lofty walls, and has a handsome cathedral, an archbishop's palace, hospital, and Piarist College. Its port, at the river's mouth, is large and secure, protected by a mole; and near it are 2 corn-warehouses and a large tower. The exports comprise large quantities of corn; also salt, salt fish, and the much-esteemed wine of Vernaccia.

ORISTANO, GULF OF, island of Sardinia, between Capes

Frasca and San Marco. It is 10 miles in length by 6 miles in breadth, and receives the river Oristano or Tirsi, which enters it after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

ORIVAL, *o-ree-val'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rouen, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 1614.

ORIVESI, *o-re-vá-see*, a lake of Russia, Finland, containing several large islands.

ORIXA, an island of Seychelle Archipelago. See DENIS.

ORIXIMINA, a river of Brazil. See TROMBETAS.

ORIZABA, *o-re-zah'-ba*, a post-office, Tippah co., Mississippi.

ORIZABA, *o-re-zá'-ba*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 70 miles W.S.W. of Vera Cruz, and 25 miles S. of the volcanic peak of Orizaba, (elevation 17,380 feet.) in a highly fertile and richly wooded valley. It has manufactures of coarse cloths, and a large government tobacco factory. Pop. 15,000.

ORJIBA, **ORXIBA**, *or-nee'-ba*, or **ORJIVA**, **ORGIVA**, *or-nee'-vá*, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.E. of Granada, on the Guadalfeo. Pop. 3220, employed in manufactures of earthenware, and in linen weaving.

ORJITZA, a town of Russia. See ORZHITSA.

ORKHIEI, *or'-ki*, **ORQHIEV** or **ORGIEV**, *or-ghe-év'*, a town of South Russia, province of Bessarabia, 25 miles N. of Kishenev.

ORKHON, *or'-kon'*, a river of Mongolia, joins the Selenga a few miles S.W. of Kiakhta, in about lat. 50° N., lon. $105^{\circ} 30'$ E., after a N.E. course of nearly 350 miles. Chief affluent, the Khara.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, (*L. Orkades*, or *or'-ka-déz*) an archipelago off the N. coast of Scotland, between lat. $58^{\circ} 47'$ and $59^{\circ} 20'$ N., and lon. $2^{\circ} 4'$ and $3^{\circ} 23'$ W., separated from the county of Caithness by Pentland Frith. Aggregate area 600 square miles, or 384,000 acres, of which about 84,000 are under culture. Pop. in 1851, 31,455; of whom 16,757 are in Mainland, and 14,698 in the North and South Isles. There are 67 islands and islets; the principal are Pomona or Mainland, South Ronaldshay, Hoy, Flotta, Gramsay, Eday, Ronsay, Sanda, Shapinsay, Stronsay, and Westray. Of the whole, about 27 are usually inhabited, although the number varies frequently, in consequence of single families taking up their abodes in them for a year or two, and then deserting them. Hoy is the only island of the group that can be called mountainous, and here the highest elevation is but 1600 feet. None of the rest have hills of any considerable height. Nearly all the larger islands are of exceedingly irregular form; being, in many instances, so worn and penetrated by the sea, as to present rather a series of crooked and shapeless peninsulas, projecting in all directions, than a group of compact insular bodies. In some cases, the coasts of these islands are flat and sandy; in others, bold and rocky. These precipices are highest on the W. side, reaching, in the island of Hoy, the height of 1000 feet perpendicular. Little snow falls in winter, but the summers are chill and moist. Mean temperature of year, $46^{\circ} 2'$; summer, 54° ; winter $39^{\circ} 7'$ Fahrenheit. Annual rain, 29 inches. Agriculture is very backward. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips are the chief crops. Most of the land is nominally freehold, but burdened with very heavy payments to the crown, or the Earl of Zetland. A small breed of cattle is reared, and about 50,000 sheep pasture on the hills and common moors. Rabbits and poultry are numerous. Hunting for wild birds and eggs, and fishing, partly employ the population, and about 100,000 lobsters are shipped annually for the London market. The manufactures of kelp and linen have declined. Plaiting from rye straw, and some distilling, are the principal manufactures. Exports of all produce amounted in 1833, to 60,000*l*. These islands were examined by Agricola A. D. 84. In the middle ages they belonged to Norway, but in 1468 were annexed to the Scottish crown, and formed an earldom. Chief town, Kirkwall, which was formerly the see of a bishopric.

ORKNEY and **SHETLAND**, the most N. county of Scotland, comprising the islands of the above names. Area 1280 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 62,533. The county is divided into 42 parishes. Chief towns, Kirkwall and Lerwick. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

ORKUB, or *or-koob'*, (?) or **PREKOP**, *prá-kop'*, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, on the Morava, 19 miles S.W. of Nissa.

ORLAMUNDE, (Orlamünde,) *or-lá-mún'-deh*, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, here joined by the Orla, 43 miles S.W. of Kahla. Pop. 1154.

ORLAND, a post-village and township of Hancock co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot River, 55 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta. It is one of the most thriving places in the county, the inhabitants being largely engaged in commerce and the lumbering business. Pop. 1580.

ORLAND, a thriving post-village of Steuben co., Indiana, on Crooked Creek, 10 miles N.W. of Angola.

ORLAND, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

ORLANDO, a post-office, Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania.

ORLEANNOIS or **ORLEANNAIS**, *or-lá'-án'-ná'*, an old province of France, had for its capital Orleans; it now forms the greater part of the departments of Loiret, Euro-et-Loir, and Loire-et-Cher.

ORLEANS, or-lé-ans,* not or-leans', (Fr. pron. or-lé-ans', Ep. *Orleanas*, or-lá-á-néw', It. *Orleana*, or-lá-á-ná.) a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, 58 miles S.S.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. in 1852, 47,393. It is very ancient, and has many fine squares, but is in general ill built. The chief edifices are the Cathedral or Church of St. Croix, one of the finest in France; and the Town-hall, an edifice of the 15th century. It has an *Académie Universitaire*, for the departments of Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, a national college, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a public library of 25,000 volumes, museums of natural history, a botanic garden, and a theatre. Its industrial establishments comprise manufactures of healty, woollens, cottons, pottery-ware, vinegar, and saltpetre, sugar refineries, breweries, and metal foundries, and it has an extensive commerce in the wine, brandy, and vinegar of its district. Orleans was built on the ruins of the ancient *Genabum*, afterwards *Aureliani*. Taken and destroyed by Cæsar, it took the name of *Aurelian* or *Aurelianum* in honor of the Emperor Aurelian, by whom it was embellished. It was capital of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and since the time of Philip de Valois, it gave the title of Duke to a member of the royal family. In 1428, Orleans was besieged for six months by the English, and delivered by the heroism of Joan of Arc, who hence was called the "Maid of Orleans." In 1667, it was taken and pillaged by the Calvinists. Eleven councils have been held here. It was the birth-place of Robert, king of France, of Pothier, and of the physician Petit.

ORLEANS, FOREST OF, extending N. and N.E. of the town, is one of the largest in France.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, connects the Loire, by means of the Canal of Loing, with the Seine. The valley of Orleans was devastated by an inundation of the Loire in 1846.

ORLEANS, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Lamolle and Missisquoi Rivers, and by the Black, Barton, Clyde, and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. It contains numerous ponds, and a part of Lake Memphremagog lies within its borders. The surface is somewhat uneven, the soil is fertile and easily cultivated, and although almost too cold for Indian corn, produces the other grains, grasses, and fruits, in abundance. Wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. Orleans county abounds in iron ore, chromate of iron, and other valuable minerals. Capital, Frisburg. Pop. 15,707.

ORLEANS, a county in the W.N.W. part of New York, has an area of 379 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and is principally drained by Oak Orchard, Johnson's, and Sandy Creeks, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the N. part is gently undulating, more elevated in the S., the Mountain Ridge passing through it. The soil is generally fertile, and adapted to grass and grain. Bog iron ore, and some sulphur and salt springs are found. The Erie Canal and the railroad connecting Rochester and Niagara Falls traverse this county. Organized in 1824, having previously formed part of Genesee county, and named from Orleans, a town of France. Capital, Albion. Pop. 28,501.

ORLEANS, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 150 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its boundary on the S., Lake Pontchartrain on the N., and Lake Borgne on the E. The surface is level, the greater part consisting of a morass, covered with coarse grass, and overflowed daily by the tide. The river is bordered with fertile, arable land, which produces sugar-cane, Indian corn, and fruits for the New Orleans market. Several railroads are in course of construction, a notice of which may be found in the article NEW ORLEANS. Capital, New Orleans. Pop. 119,400; of whom 101,392 were free, and 18,068 slaves.

ORLEANS, a post-township in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 75 miles in a direct line, or 100 miles following the windings of the peninsula, S.E. by E. of Boston. It has several manufactures of wooden ware; and in 1851, 5 vessels, (tons 336,) manned by 54 persons, were employed in the mackerel fishery. Pop. 1848.

ORLEANS, a township of Jefferson co., New York, 14 miles N. of Watertown. Pop. 3266.

ORLEANS, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on Flint Creek, 190 miles W. of Albany.

ORLEANS, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

ORLEANS, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia, 112 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

ORLEANS, a township in Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 491.

ORLEANS, post-township in Elkhart co., Indiana. P. 1402.

ORLEANS, a pleasant post-village of Orange co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of New Albany.

* All our best speakers concur in making this name a trisyllable, with the accent on the first. This is evidently the manner in which Shakespeare pronounced Orleans.

"This dreadful lord
Retiring from the siege of ORLEANS."

"Was not the duke of ORLEANS thy foe?"—

Henry VI., Part I.

ORLEANS, a post-office of Morgan co., Illinois.

ORLEANS, a post-village of Polk co., Missouri, on the E. fork of Sac River, about 120 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ORLEANS, ISLE OF, Canada East, situated in the St. Lawrence River, N.W. of Quebec, is 20 miles in length, from S.W. to N.E., and 6 miles in greatest breadth. Soil fertile, and well wooded.

ORLEANS FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

ORLESTONE, or-lis'ton, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ORLETON, or-l'ton, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ORLINGBURY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ORLOF or ORLOV. See ORZL.

ORLOF or ORLOV, or-lov', a town of Russia, government and 28 miles W.S.W. of Viatka, on the Viatka. Pop. 3600.

ORLOF or ORLOV, a town of Russia, government and 19 miles E.N.E. of Voronezh, on the Oosman. Pop. 3500. It was founded in the 17th century.

ORLOVKA or ORLOWKA, or-lov'ká, a market-town of Russia, government of Tchernigov, 32 miles S.W. of Novgorod-Severskole. Pop. 1660.

ORMEA, or-má-á, a town of Piedmont, division of Coni, 18 miles S. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 4750. It is enclosed by old walls, and has manufactures of linen and hempen cloths. It was nearly depopulated by the plague in 1630.

ORME'S HEAD, (orms héd,) GREAT, a peninsular headland of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 miles N.N.W. of Conway, and forming the W. side of the Inlet called Orme's Bay, the opposite E. point being Little Orme's Head. On each of these headlands is a lighthouse. Lat. of Great Orme's Head, 53° 20' N., lon. 3° 51' 2" W.

ORME'S (orms) STORE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 125 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

ORMISTON, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Tyne, 25 miles S. of Tranent. Pop. of village in 1851, 730. It has an old cross, occupying the site of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel; in the parish is Ormiston Hall, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun.

ORMISA ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, N. of Lunga, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. It is 14 miles in circuit. A lighthouse stands on its W. coast.

ORMSBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ORMSBY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ORMSBY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ORMSBY ST. MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ORMSBY ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ORMSIDE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

ORMS/KIRK, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway, 13 miles N.N.E. of Liverpool. Pop. of town in 1851, 5548. It is well built, has a town-hall, a large church, a grammar school, almshouses, and manufactures of cottons, silks, and hats, and in the vicinity large collieries.

ORMUS or ORMUZ,* (Persian *Hormoot* or *Hormuz*, hor-moot'; anc. *Oxyris* or *Organa*?) an island in the Persian Gulf, on its N. side, near its entrance, 45 miles due N. of Cape Muscendom, Arabia, and now belonging to the Sultan (or Imam) of Muscat, who is stated to rent it of the Shah of Persia. Lat. 27° 5' N., lon. 50° 29' E. It is a mere barren rock about 12 miles in circumference, but important as having been formerly one of the richest commercial emporiums in the east. It has an extraordinary appearance from the sea, its mountains being of variegated colors from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, iron, and copper, which first-named mineral yields a considerable revenue to the Sultan. On its N. side is a town with a good harbor, and a garrisoned fort, which formerly comprised 4000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, but is now in total decay. Ormus was captured in 1507, by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, but taken from them by the British and Persians in 1622, when its trade as a depot for the produce of India, China, &c., was transferred to Gombroon.

ORMUS, GULF OF, a term sometimes applied to the S.E. portion of the Persian Gulf.

ORMUS, STRAITS OF, connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea. Length about 150 miles, breadth 30 miles.

ORNAIN, or-ná-né', a river of France, rises near Neuville, in the department of Haute-Marne, flows N.W., and joins the Saulx on its right bank. Length 65 miles.

ORNANS, or-nóné', a town of France, department of Doubs, 10 miles S.E. of Besançon, on the Loué. Pop. in 1852, 3423.

ORNAVASSO, or-ná-vás-so, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Novara, province of Pallanza, 12 miles S.E. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1652.

* "High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of ORMUS or of Ind.—"
MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*, Book II.

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ORNE, *can*, a department of France, in the N.W., formed of part of Normandy. Area 2329 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 439,884. The surface, agreeably diversified with ranges of low hills, presents along the river courses rich pasture land; a considerable part of it is sandy and sterile. Chief rivers, the Orne, Touques, Rille, Eure, Sarthe, and Mayenne. The principal minerals are iron, black-lead, and granite. Hemp, apples, and pears are abundant. Horses, among the best in France, are reared in the department, and cattle are extensively fattened for the Paris markets. Fowls and eggs are important objects of commerce. Its manufactures comprise pins, needles, linens, cotton, and lace. The department is divided into the *arrondissements* of Alençon, Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne. Capital, Alençon.

ORNE, (anc. *Olna*?) a small river of France, rises near Sees, in the department of Orne, flows past Argentan, Ecouché, and Caen, where it becomes navigable, and enters the English Channel. Length 86 miles.

ORNEVILLE, *orn/vil*, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 424.

ORNOVASSO, a town of the Sardinian States. See **ORNAVASSO**.

OROATIS. See **TAR**.

OROMOCTO, a village of New Brunswick, co. of Sunbury, on the right bank of the St. John, at the entrance of the Oromocto River, about 9 miles S.E. of Fredericton. On the borders of Grand Lake, on the opposite side of the St. John, are extensive coal-mines, from which large quantities of coal are annually raised.

ORONO, a post-township in Penobscot co., Maine, on the W. side of the Penobscot River, 75 miles N.E. of Augusta, intersected by the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber business. Pop. 2785.

ORONOOCO, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

ORONOKO, a township of Berrien co., Michigan.

ORONSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, immediately S. of the island of Colonsay, and having on it some fine remains of an ancient priory.

ORONTES, *o-ron'tes*, (called by the Arabs, *EL AASY*, *al A'see*, "the rebellious") a river of North Syria, pashalics of Damascus and Aleppo, rises in Antilibanus, flows N. through Lake Kader or Homa, and to near Antakia (*Antioch*), where it suddenly turns W.S.W., and soon enters the Mediterranean, 40 miles N. of Latakia, (*Latakiah*), after an innavigable course of 240 miles.

OROPESA, a city of South America. See **COCHABAMBA**.

OROPESA, *o-ro-pé-sá*, a town of Spain, province and 65 miles N.E. of Cáceres, with a fine old castle belonging to the Duke of Frias.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Mediterranean.

OROPPO, *o-ro-po*, (anc. *Oropus*), a village of Greece, government of Attica, on the Aegean, near its mouth in the Euripus, 24 miles E. of Thebes, with remains of ancient fortifications.

OROSEI, *o-ro-sá-e*, a village of the island of Sardinia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nuoro, near the mouth of the river Orosei. Its port is almost useless. Pop. 1703.

OROSINGA, *o-ro-sing-gá*, or **OLAOSINGA**, *o-loo-sing-gá*, one of the Friendly Islands, South Pacific, belonging to Navigators' Group. Lat. 14° 14' S., lon. 169° 34' W., about 3 miles long.

OROSHAZA, *o-rosh'há-zoh'*, a large village of East Hungary, county and 27 miles S.W. of Bokes, in a fertile region. Pop. 9581.

OROTAVA, *o-ro-tá-vá*, a town of the Canary Islands, on the N. coast of Tenerife, below the Peak. Pop. 8315. It has several churches and convents, the governor's residence, mole, and citadel. Its harbor is bad, but it has an active trade in wine, and extensive fisheries.

OROTELLI, *o-ro-té-llee*, or **ORTELLI**, *on-té-llee*, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Nuoro, on the left bank of the Pirso. Pop. 1385.

OROUKE'S, *o-rooks'*, a post-office of St. Tamany parish, Louisiana.

ORPHANO, *on-fi-no*, a maritime village of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Gulf of Orphano, 50 miles E. of Salonica. Lat. 46° 49' N., lon. 23° 55' E. It has a fortress, and its vicinity is fertile.

ORPHANO GULF OF, called also **GULF OF CONTESSA**, (anc. *Strymonicus Sinus*), a gulf of the Grecian Archipelago, N.W. of Mount Athos; greatest length about 20 miles, breadth perhaps 10 miles.

ORPHAN'S ISLAND, at the entrance to Penobscot River, opposite the town of Bucksport, Penobscot co., Maine. It is 4 miles long, and contains about 5000 acres.

ORPHIR, a maritime parish of Scotland, Orkney Islands, comprising a part of Mainland, and the small island of Cava.

ORPINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ORP-LE-GRAND, *on-ly-gróns'*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 29 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1473.

ORRELL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway, 24 miles W. of Wigan. Pop. 2478.

ORRERY AND KILMORE, a barony of Ireland, Munster,

co. of Cork, in its N. part. Pop. 34,134. It gives the title of Earl to the Boyle family, Earls of Cork.

ORRIN, a river of Scotland, rises in the S.E. of the co. of Ross, flows mostly E., and joins the Conan, after a course of about 27 miles.

ORRIN GLEN, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

ORRINGTON, a post-township in Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot River, 5 miles below Bangor, and 66 miles E. by N. of Augusta. It contains 1 Congregational and 3 Methodist churches, a high school, and 8 stores. The streams afford motive power for 6 saw-mills, which cut annually about 2,000,000 feet of lumber, several shingle-mills, lath-mills, and turning-mills, and a paper-mill. There is also a steam saw-mill, turning out about 700,000 feet of lumber annually. About 20 vessels are owned here and employed in the West India and coastwise trade. A ferry connects Orrington with Hampden, on the opposite side of the Penobscot. Pop. in 1850, 1851.

ORRINGTON CORNER, a village in the above township, contains a church, 2 stores, and the Orrington post-office.

ORROLI, *on-ro-le*, a filthy village of the island of Sardinia, division and N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1704.

ORRS'TOWN, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles from Chambersburg. It is handsomely built, and contains about 350 inhabitants.

ORRSVILLE, a post-village, Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

ORRSVILLE, a village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, 105 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

ORRVILLE, a post-office, Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

ORRVILLE, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

ORRVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

ORSA, *on-sá*, a village and parish of Sweden, län and 52 miles N.W. of Falun, on Lake Orsa.

ORSARA, *on-sá-rá*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 5 miles N.W. of Bovino. Pop. 4200.

ORSCHHEL, *NIEDER*, *nee'der orsh/el*, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony. Pop. 1002.

ORSET, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ORSIA, or **ORCHA**, *or-shá*, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles N. of Mohelev, on the Dnieper, here joined by the Orzhitsa. Pop. 2000.

ORSK, *orsk*, a fort of Asiatic Russia, government and 155 miles E.E. of Orenbourg, on the river Ural. Pop. 1200. It is a custom-house station for caravans entering European Russia. Jasper is abundantly obtained in its vicinity.

ORSOVA, (*on-so'voh'*) **NEW**, or **ADUSKELIA**, *a-doo-ské-lé-dá*, a frontier town of Little Wallachia, on an island in the Danube, 4 miles above the "Iron-gate," and 36 miles E. of Moldova, on the borders of Hungary. It is a station for steam packets, and for travellers on the Danube to cross to or from Servia, and re-embark after a land journey to avoid the innavigable part of the river.

ORSOVA, (*on-so'voh'*) **OLD**, a village of Hungary, 3 miles S.W. of New Orsova, on the left bank of the Danube. P. 990.

ORSOY, *on-sol*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N.N.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1625.

ORSTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

ORT, *ont*, a market-town of Lower Austria, 16 miles E.S.E. of Vienna, on the Danube. Pop. 1400.

ORTA, *on-tá*, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 25 miles N.N.W. of Novara, above the W. shore of Lake Orta. Pop. 1137.

ORTA, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 13 miles S.E. of Foggia. Pop. 1500.

ORTA, LAKE OF, (anc. *Lacus Celsinus*?) of Piedmont, division of Novara, is 7 miles W. of the Lago Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length 8 miles, breadth 1½ miles. It is highly picturesque.

ORTE, *on-tá*, a decayed town of Italy, Pontifical States, 15 miles E. of Viterbo, on the right bank of the Tiber. P. 2339.

ORTELSBURG, (Ger. pron. *on-téls-búrgs'*) a town of East Prussia, 52 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg, beside a lake. It has a castle and 1520 inhabitants.

ORTENBERG, *on'ten-bérgs'*, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidder, 24 miles N.E. of Frankfurt. P. 1097.

ORTENBERG, a village of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig. Pop. 981.

ORTENBURG, *on'ten-búrgs'*, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 10 miles W. of Passau, with an old castle. Pop. 1000.

ORTHEZ or **ORTHÉS**, *on-tá*, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, crossed here by an old bridge, 24 miles N.W. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 9045. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, copper and iron wire, copper wares, and leather, with a brisk trade in Bayonne hams, goose-feathers, and cattle. Near this town, on 27th February, 1814, the French under Soult were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army under Wellington.

ORTLER, *on'tler*, **ORTELER**, *on'tch-lyr*, or **ORTLER-SPITZE**, *on'ter-spit'sh*, the loftiest mountain of the Tyrol, and of the Austrian Empire, is situated in the Rhetian Alps, about 10 miles S. of Glürna. Elevation 12,852 feet.

ORTNERI, *on-tá-ree*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, E.N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 1090.

ORTON or **OVERTON**, a market-town and parish of

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England, co. of Westmoreland, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. of Appleby. Pop. in 1851, 1456. It is irregularly built; near it is a copper mine.

ORTON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

ORTON-LONGUEVILLE, or'ton long'vil, a parish of England, co. of Hunts.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. Leicester.

ORTON-WATERVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Hunts.

ORTONA, or-to'na, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 8 miles N. of Lanciano, on the Adriatic, where it has a small port. Pop. 6900. It has a cathedral, and a considerable trade in wine.

ORTONOVO, or-to-no'vo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 14 miles from Levante. Pop. 2150.

ORTONVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

ORTRAND, or'trand, a town of Prussian Saxony, 76 miles E. of Merseburg. Pop. 1820.

ORUBA, an island of the West Indies. See ARUBA.

ORUNE, o-roo'na, a village of the island of Sardinia, province and N.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 1805.

ORURO, o-roo'ro, a town of Bolivia, 100 miles N.W. of Sucre, with 5000 inhabitants, and many churches and convents. The department of Oruro, enclosed by those of Potosi, Paz, and Lamar, is chiefly in pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are reared.

ORUST, o-roost, an island of Sweden, stiff and 28 miles N.W. of Gottenburg, in the Cattegat. Length 14 miles, breadth 10 miles. The surface is level, and the population are employed in raising hops, rearing cattle, and fishing.

ORVAN, a township of Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 527.

ORVETO, or-ved'to, (anc. *Urbs Vetus* or *Herbulum*), a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, at the junction of the Paglia and Chiana, affluents of the Tiber, 60 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Pop. 6210. It stands on a scarped rock, and has a fine cathedral, rich in works of art, archbishop's and papal residences, a remarkable well, and Etruscan remains.

ORVIGO, or-vee'go, or ORBIGO, or-nee'go, a river of Spain, rises in the N. of Leon, flows S., and joins the right bank of the Esla; total course 80 miles.

ORVILLE, a village of Ohio, at the junction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Cleveland Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroads, 64 miles from Crestline.

ORWELL, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rises near Felsham, flows generally south-eastward, and joins the Stour at Harwich, the harbor of which town is formed by their united estuary. The site of the old town of Orwell, at its mouth, is now covered by the sea.

ORWELL, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

ORWELL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kinross.

ORWELL, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, near Lake Champlain, 46 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It has several churches, and a bank. Pop. 1470.

ORWELL, a post-township in the N.E. part of Oswego co., New York, about 160 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 1100.

ORWELL, a post-township in the N.E. part of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1241.

ORWELL, a post-township in the S.W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 825.

ORWIGSBURG, a post-borough of West Brunswick township, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad leading from Reading to Pottsville, 9 miles S.E. of the latter. It was formerly the county seat. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 909.

ORZLITSA or ORJITZA, or-shit'sa, a market-town of Russia, government and 86 miles W.N.W. of Pottava. Pop. 1450.

ORZINOVI, or-dze-no'vie, or ORCINOVI, or-cho-no'vie, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 18 miles S.W. of Brescia, near the Oglio. Pop. 4430.

ORZI-VECCHI, or-dze vek'kee, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, about 3 miles N.E. of Orzi-Novl, has a church, sanctuary, and oratory, and the remains of an old fortress. Pop. 1822.

OSACCA, a town of Japan. See OSAKA.

OSASCO, o-sa'sko, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 2 miles S. of Pinerolo, on the right bank of the Clusone. Pop. 1000.

OSASIO, o-sa'se-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division and S. of Turin. Pop. 1400.

OSAGE, (Fr. pron. o'sazh'), a large river, which rises in the E. part of the Indian Territory, and entering Missouri, near the N.W. corner of Bates co., falls into the Missouri River 10 miles below Jefferson City. Its general direction is nearly eastward, and its whole length is estimated at 500 miles. It is the largest affluent which the Missouri River receives in this state. Boats of moderate size can ascend 200 miles or more, when the water is high. The region drained by this river is occupied by fertile prairies interspersed with woodlands.

OSAGE, a county in the E. central part of Missouri, contains about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, on the N.W. by the Osage River, and intersected by the Gasconade and Marais Rivers. The surface is uneven. Capital, Linn. Pop. 6704; of whom 6434 were free, and 270 slaves.

OSAGE, a township in Benton co., Arkansas. Pop. 1454.

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OSAGE, a post-township in Carroll co., Arkansas. P. 719. OSAGE, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, 91 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

OSAGE, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

OSAGE FORK, of Gasconade River, Missouri, rises in Texas co., and unites with the main stream in the N.E. part of La Cade county.

OSAGE FORK of Maramee River. See MARAMEE.

OSAGE INDIANS, a tribe formerly dwelling in the Indian Territory, S. of the Osage River.

OSAGE MILLS, a post-village in Benton co., Arkansas.

OSAKA or OSACCA, o-sa'ka, written also SAKAIR, SAKAE or OHOSAKA, a seaport, and one of the 5 great imperial towns of Japan, island of Nippon, on its S.W. coast, 33 miles from Miako, of which it is the port; lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$ N., lon. $135^{\circ} 25'$ E. It has a strong citadel, and an extensive trade.

OSANIPPA, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

OSBALDESTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

OSBALDWICK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OSBORN, of Ohio, a station on the Sandusky and Dayton Railroad, 10 miles from Dayton.

OSBORNE, the marine residence of the Queen of Great Britain, Isle of Wight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from West Cowes.

OSBORNE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, about 26 miles S.E. of Madison.

OSBORNE ISLANDS, a group in Admiralty Gulf, off the N.W. coast of Australia.

OSBORN MILL, a district in Harris co., Georgia.

OSBORN'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

OSBORN'S FORD, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

OSBORN'S HOLLOW, a post-village of Broome co., New York, 130 miles W. by S. of Albany.

OSBOURNBY, os'bourn-be, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

OSCA. See HUESCA.

OSCACASALE, os-ka-ka-sa'la, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 12 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 1180.

OSCARSTAD, os'kar-stad', or ARVIRA, an-vee'ka, a town of Sweden, len and 40 miles N.W. of Carlstad. Founded in 1811, and named in honor of the son of Bernadotte.

OSCEOLA, os'se-o'la, a new and unorganized county in the N.W. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskegon River.

OSCEOLA, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota Territory, has an area of about 535 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Little Sioux River which flows into the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of the celebrated Seminole chief Osceola.

OSCEOLA, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Lewis co., New York. Pop. 412.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

OSCEOLA, a post-village, capital of Mississippi co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi River, 87 miles above Memphis.

OSCEOLA, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 70 miles N. of Columbus.

OSCEOLA, a township of Livingston co., Michigan. P. 960.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

OSCEOLA, a post-village of St. Clair co., Missouri, on the Osage River, 132 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City. It has 1 newspaper office.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Clarke co., Iowa.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

OSCEOLA CENTRE, a post-village of Livingston co., Michigan, 50 miles N.W. by W. of Detroit.

OSCEOLA MILLS, a village of St. Croix co., Wisconsin.

OSCH, osk, a market-town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 11 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc.

OSCHATZ, osh'ats, a town of Saxony, on the railway from Leipzig to Dresden, 31 miles E.S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 5360. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens.

OSCHERSLEBEN, osh'ers-la'ben, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 19 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg, with a station on the railway to Brunswick. Pop. 3850. It has a castle, and some manufactures of woollen cloth.

OSCHIRI, os-kee'ree, or OSKERRI, os-ka'ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 20 miles E.N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1993.

OSCHITZ, osh'its, a municipal town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.W. of Reichenberg. Pop. 950.

OSCODA, a new and unorganized county in the N.E. part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Aux Sable River, which flows from W. to E. The census of 1850 gives no returns for this county.

OSERO, (anc. *Apsorus*), an island of Illyria. See LOSER.

OSERO, o-se'ro, a maritime town of Illyria, on the W. side of the island of Cherso, in the Adriatic, opposite the island of Losini, with which it communicates by a bridge. Pop. 1500. It has a fine cathedral.

OSGATHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

OSGODBY WITH KIRKBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

OSHA, OSCHA or OCHA, o'sha, a river of Siberia, issues

from Lake Tents, government of Tobolsk, and joins the Irtysh 30 miles below Tara. Total course, 140 miles.

OSHAUKUTTA or HILL'S CORNERS, a small post-village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 30 miles N. of Madison.

OSHAWA, o-shá'wá, a flourishing post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 33 miles N.E. of Toronto. It contains several stores, hotels, and mills. Pop. about 1160.

OSHKOSH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Winnebago county, Wisconsin. It is situated on the Neenah or Fox River, at its entrance into Lake Winnebago, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Madison. The lumber trade is carried on here extensively, the river and lake being navigable by steamboats. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a land-office, 3 newspaper offices, 1 manufactory of pumps, 1 of threshing machines, 1 foundry, 6 mills, 9 dry-goods stores, and about 20 other stores. Plank-roads are projected from Oshkosh to Waupun and Neenah. Laid out about 1846. Pop. 3000.

OSHMONEYN or ACHMONEYN, osh-moo-nán', written also ESHMUNEIN or ESHMONEYN, a large village of Egypt, W. of the Nile, on the site of the ancient *Hermopolis Magna*, lat. 27° 50' N., lon. about 30° 50' E. Pop. estimated at from 4000 to 10,000. In its vicinity are some highly interesting ruins.

OSHTIMO, a township, Kalamazoo co., Michigan. P. 687.

OSIECZNO, a town of Prussia. See STORCHNEST.

OSIGLIA, o-seelyá, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, about 24 miles from Savona. Pop. 1400.

OSILO, o-see'lo, a village of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 6 miles E. of Sassari. Pop. 2000.

OSIMA, o-see'má, a small island of Japan, 40 miles W. of Matsmai, on the island of Yesso.

OSIMA, a bay of Japan. See ODWARA.

OSIMO, o-se-mo, (anc. *Auximum*.) a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, on a hill near the Musone, 9 miles S. of Ancona. Pop. 13,430.

OSIO-DI-SOPRA, o-se-o dee so'prá, and OSIO-DI-SOTTO, o-se-o dee so'tto, two adjacent villages of Austrian Italy, province and 7 miles S.S.W. of Bergamo. United pop. 2860.

OSIOOT, a town of Upper Egypt. See SIQOOT.

OSKALOOSA, a flourishing post-village, capital of Mahaska county, Iowa, 4 miles N. of the Des Moines River, and 70 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City. It has an elevated and healthy situation in the midst of a fertile country. It contained in 1851 several churches, a state normal school, 10 dry-goods stores, and 2 steam-mills. A newspaper is published here. A plank-road, about 100 miles long, is in progress from Oskaloosa to Burlington. Four-horse coaches run daily from this place in several directions. Laid out in 1844. Pop. June, 1851, 916; in 1853, about 1500.

OSKOL, o-skol', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Koorak, flows generally S., and in the government of Kharkov joins the Donets on the left, about 15 miles below Izkoom. Total course, partly navigable, 210 miles.

OSKOL NOVOI, o-skol' no-voí, a town of Russia, government of Koorak, capital of a district, on the Oskol, an affluent of the Donets, 92 miles S.E. of Koorak.

OSKOL STAKOL, o-skol' stá-rol', a town of Russia, government of Koorak, on a hill, 70 miles S.E. of Koorak.

OSLAUAN, o-slow-án', or OSLAWANY, o-slá-wá'nee, a market-town of Austrian Moravia, 12 miles W.S.W. of Brünn, on the right bank of the Oslawa. Pop. 1162.

OSMA, o-smá, (anc. *Ozma*?) a town of Spain, province and 26 miles S.W. of Soria, on the Uera. Pop. 617. It has a fine cathedral, and some Roman antiquities.

OSMA, (anc. *Osmus*.) a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, joins the Danube near Nicopolis. Length 100 miles.

OSMAN, o-smán', a town of India, Punjab, between the Indus and Jhylum Rivers; lat. 33° 53' N., lon. 72° 52' E.

OSMAN-BAZAR, o-smán' bá-zar', a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 32 miles W. of Shoomia.

OSMANJIK or OSMANDJIK, o-smán-jeek', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik of Seevna, 54 miles W.N.W. of Amasia, on the Kizil-irmak, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. It has a ruined fortress. It is unhealthy from its low situation and bad water.

OSMASTON, two parishes of England, co. of Derby.

OSMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

OSMOTHERLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OSMUS. See OSMA.

OSNABRUCK, (Osnabrück.) See OSNABURG.

OSNABRÜCK, o-sná-brük', an extensive district or land-droetel of Hanover, bounded W. by Holland. Area 2411 square miles. Pop. 261,966.

OSNABURG, (Ger. *Osnabrück*, o-sná-brük') a town of Hanover, capital of the above district, on the Hase, an affluent of the Ems, 74 miles W.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 11,751. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 5 gates, and consists of an old and a new town. Principal edifices, the old palace, Town-hall, in which the treaty of Westphalia was concluded in 1648, Court-house, Cathedral, several Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 gymnasia, a Lutheran orphan asylum, numerous hospitals, and a workhouse. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, chicory, soap, paper, and leather. Its chief trade, the export of linen

fabrics, and cattle, is favored by its position on the high route between Bremen and the Lower Rhine. Osnaburg was erected into a see by Charlemagne, in 888; and in 1082 it was surrounded by walls. The negotiations for the peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, were carried on here. The bishopric was secularized in 1803, and incorporated with Hanover.

OSNABURG, an island of the Society group, called also MAITEA, (which see.)

OSNABURG, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Stark co., Ohio, 124 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 2225.

OSNABURGH ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, lat. 21° 54' S., lon. 138° 59' 34" W., is 14 miles long, and well wooded.

OSNAIO or OSNAJO, o-sná'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 16 miles S.E. of Como. Pop. 1302.

OSOLO, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 471.

OSOPPO, o-sop'po, a town of Austrian Italy, province of Friuli, 15 miles N.N.W. of Udine. Pop. 1250.

OSORNO, o-sor'no, a volcano of Patagonia, W. coast, opposite the island of Chiloe, lat. 41° S., lon. 70° 40' W.

OSORNO, o-sor'no, a river, lake, and ruined town of Chili, province of Valdivia. The river rises in the large lake at its foot, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific 34 miles S.W. of Valdivia, having the ruins on its bank.

OSORNO MAYOR, o-sor'no mi-ór, a village of Spain, Leon, province and 32 miles N. of Palencia.

OSPEDALETTO, o-spá-dá-lét'to, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 9 miles S.E. of Lodi, near the Lambro. Pop. 1573.

OSPEDALETTO or OSPITALETTO, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 8 miles W. of Brescia. Pop. 1646.

OSPRINGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 2 miles W.S.W. of Faversham. Here are the ruins of a hospital, founded by Henry III.

OSS or OS, os, (formerly OSCH, o-sk,) a market-town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 13 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1113.

OSSA, (Gr. *Ossa*; modern *Kissovo*.) a mountain of Thessaly, on the E. side of the river Peneus, immediately N. of Mount Pelion, and bounding, with the opposite chain of Mount Olympus, the reputed vale of Tempe.

OSSA, o-sá, a river of West Prussia, joins the Vistula near Graudenz, after a W. course of 45 miles.

OSSA, o-sá, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. side of Gilolo, with the village of Ossa on its S. coast.

OSSA, o-sá, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles S.W. of Perm, on the Kama. Pop. about 2000.

OSNABAW' ISLAND, of Bryan co., Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeechee River, is about 10 miles long. Osnabaw Sound is situated immediately N. of the island.

OSSABLIKOV or OSSABLIKOW, o-sá-ble-ko'vo, a town of Russia, government and S.E. of Vladimir. Pop. 2800.

OSSAGO, o-sá-go, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 5 miles S. of Lodi. Pop. 1296.

OSSAIA, o-sá'á, (i. e. "the bones,") a frontier village of Tuscany, province of Arezzo, 3 miles S. of Cortona, and N. of the Lake of Perugia, (anc. *Thrasymenus*.) From the number of human remains found here, it is supposed to be the site of the famous victory gained by the Carthaginians under Hannibal, over the Romans under Flaminius, B. C. 217.

OSSAU, GAVE DE. See GAVE D'OSBAU.

OSSA'WA, a post-office of Clinton co., Michigan.

OSSEG or OSSEK, o-sé'ek, a village of Bohemia, 22 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz, with a magnificent abbey, which has a library of 40,000 volumes.

OSSEO or OSCEO, a village of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on the Southern Railroad, 5 miles E. of Hillsdale, has about 100 inhabitants.

OSSERO, an island in the Adriatic Sea. See LOSSINI.

OSSETT, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OSSEI, o-sé'e, a village of Sardinia, division and 4 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2297.

OSSIAN, osh'yan, a post-village and township at the N.E. extremity of Alleghany co., New York, about 233 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1283.

OSSIAN, a village of Wells co., Indiana, 11 miles N. of Bluffton.

OSSIAN, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

OSNIN, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into Rock River, in Dodge co., near the S. end of Winnebago Marsh.

OSSINGEN, o-sing-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 19 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1177.

OSSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

OSSINING, a township of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River and on the Hudson River Railroad, 32 miles N. of New York. It contains the village of Sing Sing. Pop. 4939.

OSSEPIEE, a post-village and township, capital of Carroll co., New Hampshire, on the W. side of Ossipee Lake, 45 miles N.N.E. of Concord. Pop. 2123.

OSSEPIEE LAKE, in the E. part of New Hampshire, in Carroll co. It is nearly circular, being about 6 miles in its greater, and 4 or 5 miles in its smaller diameter.

OSSEPIEE MOUNTAIN, of Grafton co., New Hampshire, a range lying immediately W. of Ossipee Lake.

OSSIPEE RIVER, forms the outlet of Ossipee Lake, in Strafford co., New Hampshire, and flowing easterly into Maine, after forming part of the boundary between York and Oxford counties, falls into the Saco River.

OSSONA, *os-so-nà*, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, province of Pavia, 8 miles N. of Abbiate Grasso. Pop. 1409.

OSSOREE, *os-so-ree*, (Hindoo *Assoree* or *Asuri*), a large village of Hindostan, Mysore, 23 miles W.N.W. of Nundydroog. Near it is a noble reservoir, connected with the town by an avenue of trees.

OSSORY, an old principality and a diocese of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, and Queen's and King's counties. Since 1823, the Protestant as well as Roman Catholic see has had its seat at Kilkenny.

OSSORY, *os-so-ry*, formerly a barony in Queen's co., Ireland.

OSSUN, *os-sun*, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 10 miles S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 2964. Near it a famous battle with the Saracens took place in the 8th century.

OSSUNA, a town of Spain. See *OSUNA*.

OSTASHKOV or **OSTASCHKOW**, *os-tash-kov*, a town of Russia, government and 104 miles W.N.W. of Tver, on Lake Sallg. Pop. 8990. It is built mostly of wood, but its public edifices are handsome stone structures, and comprise several churches and hospitals, and an extensive bazaar. It has large salt and spirit magazines, malt-houses, tanneries, soap works, and ship-building docks.

OSTE, *os-teh*, a river of Hanover, rises in the W. of the principality of Lüneburg, flows N.W. and enters the estuary of the Elbe, 4 miles N.E. of Otterndorf; length 80 miles.

OSTEND, *os-tend*, (Fr. *Ostende*, *os-tònd*), a fortified seaport town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the North Sea, 60 miles N. of the North Foreland (in Kent). Lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 1''$ N., lon. $2^{\circ} 55' 5''$ E. Pop. 14,503. It is regularly and neatly built, and its houses are painted of different colors. Principal edifices, the citadel, and a good bathing-house, it being a watering-place sometimes resorted to by the Belgian court. It has a large inner harbor, which is however not always accessible; some sugar and salt refineries, sailcloth, soap, and other factories, rope-walks, building-docks, active cod and herring fisheries, and a large trade in agricultural produce. It has regular steam communication with London and Dover, and is connected with Antwerp by the great Belgian Railway, and with Bruges by the Ostend and Bruges Canal. A submarine electric telegraph connects it with England. Ostend was founded in the 9th century, walled in 1445, and regularly fortified in 1555, by the Prince of Orange. It sustained a memorable siege from 1601 to 1604, during which it lost about 50,000, and the Spanish besiegers more than 80,000 men. In 1826, a great part of the town was destroyed by the explosion of a powder-magazine.

OSTEND, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

OSTEND, a post-office of McHenry co., Illinois.

OSTENFELD, *os-ten-felt*, a village and parish of Denmark, duchy and 16 miles W.S.W. of Sleswick.

OSTER, *os-ter*, or **OSTR**, *os-tr*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Tchernigov, flows W. and joins the Desna, at the town of Oster; total course 100 miles.

OSTER, *os-ter*, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles S.S.W. of Tchernigov, on the Desna, here joined by the Oster. Pop. 2000.

OSTERBURG, *os-ter-bùrg*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the railway from Magdeburg to Hamburg, 47 miles N. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2285.

OSTERBY, *os-ter-bù*, a small town of Sweden, län and 29 miles N.N.E. of Upsal. It has forges and smelting houses for the iron from the famous adjacent mine of Dannemora.

OSTERFELD, *os-ter-felt*, a town of Germany, Prussian Saxony, 20 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 970.

OSTERHOFEN, *os-ter-ho-fen*, a town of Germany, Bavaria, circle of Lower Bavaria, 15 miles E.N.E. of Landau. P. 592.

OSTERODE, *os-ter-ro-dèh*, a town of Hanover, on a tributary of the Leine, at the foot of the Hara, 51 miles S.S.E. of Hanover. Pop. 5197. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, a gymnasium, and a castle now used as a royal granary for the supply of corn to the miners of the Hara. It has active manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, with others of table linens and long cloths, tobacco, soap, white-lead, and metallic and wooden wares, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries.

OSTERODE, a town of East Prussia, 75 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on Lake Drewenz. Pop. 2610.

OSTEROE, *os-ter-ò* or *os-ter-ò-eh*, one of the Färö Islands.

OSTER-RISOER, *os-ter-ree-ò-er*, a seaport town of Norway, stift and 60 miles N.E. of Christiansand, on a peninsula in the Cattegat. Pop. 1700. It has an export trade in timber and iron.

OSTERREICH, a country of Europe. See *AUSTRIA*.

OSTERSUND, *os-ter-sund*, a town of North Sweden, capital of a län, 112 miles W.S.W. of Hernösand. Pop. 1500.

OSTERSUND, a län of Sweden. Area 19,208 square miles. Pop. 49,077. See *JEMTLAND*.

OSTERWICK, *os-ter-wik*, a frontier town of Prussian Pomerania, 42 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3350.

1406

OSTHAMMER, *os-hàm-mør*, a small seaport town of Sweden, län and 65 miles N. of Stockholm. Pop. 1000.

OSTHEIM, *GROSS*, *groce os-thime*, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 5 miles S.W. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2100.

OSTHEIM, *KLEIN*, *klíne os-thime*, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 4 miles N.W. of Aschaffenburg.

OSTHEIM-VOR-DER RHON, (*Rhön*), *os-thime von der rhon*, a town of Saxe-Weimar, principality and 87 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach. It is enclosed with walls, and has a college and hospital. Pop. 2000.

OSTHOFEN, *os-tho-fen*, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, near the Rhine, 6 miles N.N.W. of Worms. Pop. 2750.

OSTIA, *os-tè-d*, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, at the S. mouth of the Tiber, 14 miles W.S.W. of Rome. The chief edifice is a castle founded in the 15th century. The ancient city, 1½ miles distant, was, in former times, the principal port of Rome, but was wholly destroyed in the middle ages. From its site many sculptures have been recovered.

OSTIAKS, *os-te-aks*, a people in the S. part of Siberia, between the Irtysh and Yenisei rivers.

OSTIANO, *os-tè-d'no*, or **USTIANO**, *os-tè-d'no*, a town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles N.W. of Canneto. Pop. 3400.

OSTIGLIA, *os-toel-yà*, (anc. *Hostilia*), a town of Austrian Italy, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 3000.

OSTR, a river of Russia. See *OSTER*.

OSTRA, *os-trà*, **OSTRAU**, *os-tròw*, or **OSTRAWA**, *os-trà-wà*, a town of Moravia, 6 miles S.S.W. of Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. Pop. 2430. Here is a castle, the property of Prince Liechtenstein.

OSTRASIA, *os-trà-she-a*, (Fr. *Oustrasie*, *os-trà-see*), or **AUSTRASIA**, *aws-trà-she-a*, (Fr. *Austrasie*, *os-trà-see*), the most eastern of the portions into which the empire of Charlemagne was divided by his successors. It appears to have extended from the Meuse on the west to the Bohemian Mountains on the east, and to have included the W. part of the archduchy of Austria. The name is derived from the Teutonic *ost* or *oster*, "eastern," being from the same root as *AUSTRIA*, (*Oesterreich*: i. e. "eastern Kingdom.") In like manner *NEUSTRIA* is supposed to be derived from *west*. (Fr. *Ouest*;) the initial *N* being prefixed perhaps for the sake of euphony, or for more clearly marking the distinction between this name and *Austria* or *Ostrasia*.—Adj. and in hab. **OSTRAKIAN**, *os-trà-she-an*, or **AUSTRAKIAN**, *aws-trà-she-an*.

OSTRAU, *os-tròw*, a town of Moravia, on the Ostrawitz, 30 miles N.E. of Weisskirchen. Pop. 1690.

OSTRAWITZ, *os-trà-wit-a*, a village of Moravia, on the Ostrawitz, 20 miles from Freiberg. Pop. 1317.

OSTRIANA, *os-tree-nà*, a market-town of Russia, government and 30 miles E.N.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1700.

OSTRITZ, *os-trit-a*, a town of Saxony, on the Neisse, 10 miles N.E. of Zittau. Pop. 1470.

OSTROG, *os-trog*, (i. e. a "palisaded fort,"), a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Gorin, 100 miles W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 6400, of whom many are Jews. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an ancient castle.

OSTROGOISK, **OSTROGOJSK**, *os-tro-goisk*, or **OSTRAGASCHESK**, *os-trà-gà-shèsk*, a town of Russia, government and 59 miles S. of Voronezh, on the Sosna. Pop. 4400. It has large magazines, and extensive horse and cattle fairs.

OSTROGOTHIA, (Ger. *Ostergotland*, *os-ter-got-lànt*), an old province of Sweden, now the län of Linköping.

OSTROK, *os-trok*, a remarkable convent of Montenegro, 22 miles N.E. of Cattaro, near the borders of Herzegovina. It is built in a spacious cavern, on the side of a cliff, which rises 400 feet above it, and is the great stronghold and chief powder magazine of the Montenegrins. In 1768 it was defended by 30 men against 30,000 Turks.

OSTROLENKA, *os-tro-lén-kà*, a town of Poland, province and 86 miles N.E. of Plock, on the Narew, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Pop. 1850. Near it an engagement took place between the Poles and Russians in 1831.

OSTROPOL, *os-tro-pol*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 59 miles S.W. of Zhitomeer. P. 1920.

OSTROV or **OSTROW**, *os-trov*, (i. e. "island,"), a town of Russia, government, and 35 miles S. of Pskov, on an island formed by the Velikala, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 1500. It is enclosed by walls, and mostly built of wood, but has a palace, and a cathedral of the fourteenth century.

OSTROV, a town of Poland. See *OSTROW*.

OSTROVITZ, a town of Turkey. See *OSTROVITZA*.

OSTROVITZA, *os-tro-vit-sà*, a market-town of Dalmatia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Zara.

OSTROVITZA, *os-tro-vit-sà*, or **OSTROVITZ**, *os-tro-vit-sà*, a market-town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Unna.

OSTROVNO, *os-trov-no*, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev, on the South Dwina. Pop. 2000. Here the Russians were defeated by the French in 1812.

OSTROVO, *os-tro-vo*, a small town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the shore of a lake of its own name, 31 miles E. by S. of Monastir.

OSTROW, *os-trov*, a town of Poland, province of Siedlec, 19 miles S.E. of Radzyn. Pop. 1500.

OSTROWIEC, *os-tròw-yèta*, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, 10 miles N. of Opatow. Pop. 2060.

OSTROWO, *os-tro'wo*, a town of Prussian Poland. 67 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 4510. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

OSTRUMJA, *os-troom'ja*, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 53 miles S.E.W. of Ghiustendil.

OSTRZESZOW, a town of Prussia. See **SCHILDBERG**.

OSTSEE or **OESTSEE**, (EAST SEA.) See **BALTIC SEA**.

OSTUNI, *os-too'nee*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 34 miles W.N.W. of Brindisi. Pop. 6000. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous churches and convents.

OSUNA, *o-soo'na*, or **OSSUNA**, *os-soo'na*, a town of Spain, province of 43 miles E. of Seville. Pop. 17,556. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned with a castle; it is surrounded by good public walks, and has 4 hospitals, and two sets of barracks; it had formerly a university in considerable repute, and it is important as a military post. Trade chiefly in corn, oil, wine, fruit, rush wares, and capers.

OSVEIA or **OSVEJA**, *os-vá'ya*, a market-town of Russia, government and 98 miles N.W. of Vitebsk, on the Lake Osveja. Pop. 1800.

OSWALDKIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OSWALDWISTLE, township of England, co. Lancaster.

OSWAYO, *os-wá'yo*, a creek, which rises in the N. part of Pennsylvania, and joins the Alleghany River in New York.

OSWAYO, a post-township in the N.N.W. part of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 244.

OSWEGATCHIE, (*os-we-gatch'ie*), a river of New York, rises in Lewis co., and flowing through St. Lawrence county, empties itself into the St. Lawrence River, at Ogdensburg. Its whole length is about 120 miles. The outlet of Black Lake enters it about 4 miles from its mouth.

OSWEGATCHIE, a township and collection district of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River. Pop. of township, including Ogdensburg, 7756.

OSWEGO, a river of New York, a stream forming the outlet of all the small lakes in Western New York. The Seneca River, after having received the Canandaigua, the Cayuga, and Oswego outlets, the Oneida River, and many other smaller streams, all discharge their waters into the Oswego, which flows in nearly a straight course N.N.W. to Lake Ontario. Length 24 miles; breadth about 200 yards. It is a very powerful stream, and falls, during its entire course, above 120 feet, of which 34 feet are within the city limits of Oswego. The Oswego Canal is formed principally by the improvement of the natural course of the Oswego River.

OSWEGO, a county in the N.N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Ontario, and in part on the S. by Oneida Lake and River, and is drained by the Oswego and Salmon Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is level or undulating; soil generally fertile. This county contains iron ore and sandstone, and some very valuable salt springs are situated in it. It is traversed by the Oswego Canal, by the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, and by the Rome and Watertown Railroad. Organized in 1816. Seats of justice, Oswego and Pulaski. Pop. 62,198.

OSWEGO, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Oswego co., New York, is situated on the S.E. shore of Lake Ontario, and on both sides of the Oswego River, 35 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse, and 208 miles by canal, 183 miles by the Oswego and Central line of railroads, and 170 miles by the surveyed route of the Oswego and Troy Railroad, W.N.W. of Albany. Lat. 43° 28' N., lon. 76° 35' W. It is the most populous and flourishing town (belonging to the United States) on Lake Ontario, and is very advantageously situated for trade. The harbor formed by the mouth of the river is one of the best on the lake, and has been improved by the United States government, with a pier 1259 feet in length on its W. side, and 200 feet on its E. side. It is defended by Fort Ontario, on the eastern bank of the river. The water within the pier is from 10 to 20 feet deep. The principal harbor light is on the pier-head on the W. side of the entrance. The Oswego Canal, and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, of which this is the northern terminus, connect at Syracuse with the Erie Canal and the Central Railroad, and also with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, which communicates at Binghamton with the line running S. to Philadelphia. This line shortens the distance between Oswego and Philadelphia 100 miles, as compared with the present travelled route, and connects the commerce of Lake Ontario with that city by the shortest possible route.

Oswego is handsomely built with streets about 100 feet wide, intersecting each other at right angles. The river divides it into two nearly equal parts, which are connected by two bridges above ship navigation. The principal public buildings are the Market-house, with the City Hall, a fine Court House, City Custom-House, Prison, and 10 churches; viz. 2 Presbyterian, 2 Episcopal, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, and 2 Roman Catholic. There is a large building called Doehlt's Block, which contains one of the most extensive halls in the northern part of the state. The city has several large hotels, 2 banks with an aggregate capital of \$500,000, an insurance company, and agencies of many of the insurance

companies of the state and New England, and about 154 stores. The schools of the city are free, and organized under a special act of the legislature, with one high school in which the languages and higher branches of education are taught. Connected with the school department is a public library. A donation has also recently been received from the Hon. Gerrit Smith towards establishing another public library. Two daily and two weekly newspapers are published here.

Oswego possesses unrivalled facilities for manufacturing. The river, swelled by the waters of Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga, and several other lakes, besides numerous tributary streams, has a fall of 34 feet within the city limits, furnishing an immense hydraulic power. This has been rendered available by cutting a canal on each side of the river, and is partially employed for numerous flouring-mills and other establishments, and in elevating grain from vessels in the harbor. In the summer of 1854 there were in Oswego 18 flouring-mills, with an aggregate of 100 run of stones, and a capacity for turning out 10,000 barrels of flour every 24 hours. In 1851 there were manufactured here 511,000 barrels of flour, a greater amount than was produced at any other place on the continent, with the exception, perhaps, of Rochester. The mills and warehouses upon the harbor are capable of elevating from vessels, 40,000 bushels of grain per hour, and of storing 225,000 bushels. There were also in the city at the above-named date, 4 iron foundries and machine shops, 1 cotton factory, 1 woolen factory, and an establishment which annually consumed about 200,000 bushels of Indian corn, in the production of starch, which is noted for its very superior quality.

The commerce of Oswego is very extensive and rapidly increasing. This port is the greatest wheat market in the state, and its Canadian trade is nearly one-half of the entire commerce of the United States with Canada. The annexed Table exhibits a few of the leading imports for three years ending 1851:—

Articles.	1840.	1850.	1851.
Flour, bbls.	317,758	302,577	389,929
Wheat, bus.	3,615,677	3,647,204	4,231,490
Corn, do.	283,730	426,121	1,251,500
Barley, do.	65,246	120,652	194,426
Rye, do.	31,426	85,439	106,518
Oats, do.	153,697	115,463	175,954
Pease and Beans, bus. . .	24,012	25,069	63,634
Pork, bbls.	26,094	26,203	27,950
Beef, do.	20,375	6,749	15,754
Ashea, do.	10,672	11,435	4,479
Lumber, feet	51,101,433	67,580,905	83,923,417

Among the imports at Oswego by lake in 1853, were 391,251 barrels of flour, 7,436,391 bushels of wheat, and 136,113,553 feet of lumber. The exports of flour in 1853, by canal, railroad, and lake, exceeded a million of barrels. The total value of imports in 1851 amounted to \$7,867,448, of which \$6,083,036 were coastwise, and \$1,784,412 from Canada. The total value of exports the same year, was \$14,678,852, of which \$11,471,071 were coastwise, and \$3,207,811 to Canada, \$2,291,911 being the value of domestic, and \$915,900 that of foreign goods to the latter country. The four most important articles exported coastwise, were railroad iron to the value of \$1,737,100; sugar, \$677,270; coffee, \$338,080; and salt, \$328,941. The Oswego Canal forms one of the principal outlets to the great salt district of the state. The entire commerce of Oswego, including imports and exports, amounted in 1846, to \$9,502,980; in 1851, to \$22,546,330; and in 1853, to above \$40,000,000.

In 1854 there were about 100 lake vessels of all classes registered and enrolled at the port, having an aggregate burden of about 80,000 tons. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared during the year 1853, was 6121, with an aggregate of 1,493,093 tons, employing 66,236 men. The number of arrivals from Canada during the year ending June 30th, 1854, were 593, (tons 65,213,) and of clearances 573, (tons 61,719.) During the year 14 vessels (tons 3868) were built in the district.

Oswego is among the oldest settled places on the continent, the French having established a trading post, and erected a fort here soon after the settlement of Quebec. In 1724 it fell into the hands of the English, who in that year erected a fort on the W. side of the river. In 1755 another fort was built upon the E. side of the river, on the high ground at the entrance to the harbor, where Fort Ontario now stands. The garrison at this date numbers 200 men. The next year, 1756, the place was taken by the French under Montcalm, but was subsequently surrendered again to the English, who retained it till given up to the United States under the Jay treaty in 1796. Its remarkable commercial prosperity dates from the opening of the Welland and Oswego Canals. Pop. in 1840, 4665; in 1850, 12,205; in 1855, 15,888.

OSWEGO, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, at the outlet of Tippecanoe Lake, 113 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

OSWEGO, a handsome and flourishing post-village and township, capital of Kendall co., Illinois, is finely situated

on the left bank of Fox River, 45 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. Fox River is a beautiful and rapid stream, affording almost unlimited hydraulic power. Two plank-roads have been commenced, which will connect Oswego with Chicago and Joliet; and the Chicago and Aurora Railroad passes this place. The village contains a handsome stone court-house, 2 or 3 churches, a large stone edifice for schools, 8 or 10 stores, a mechanics' hall, and several mills. Pop. of the village about 1000.

OSWEGO, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

OSWEGO FALLS, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Oswego River. Pop. 2445.

OSWEGO VILLAGE, a small post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

OSWESTRY, *os-wes-tre*, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Salop, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 20 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of borough in 1851, 4817. The town, formerly enclosed by walls, has a venerable and picturesque church, an ancient grammar school, a national school, several considerable charities, a town-hall, prison, theatre, and some remains of a strong castle erected in the reign of Stephen on the site of an earlier structure. Its name is derived from that of Oswald, the Christian king of Northumbria, slain here in 642.

OSWICHEE, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

OSWIECIN, Austrian Poland. See *ATSCHWITZ*.

OSYK, *o-sik*, written also *OSJK* and *WOSJK*, a village of Bohemia, on the Desna, 7 miles from Leitomischel. P. 1059.

OSYTH ST. CHICK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OTABALO, a town of Ecuador. See *OTAVALO*.

OTAGO, *o-tá-go*, or *OTAKO*, *o-tá-ko*, a colonial settlement of New Zealand, on Otago Bay, on the S.E. side of Middle Island or New Munster, 320 miles S.W. of Port Nicholson, established 1848, and composed chiefly of Scotchmen. Lat. 42° 53' S., lon. 170° 50' E. The soil of the plains is very fertile, the pasturage abundant, and all kinds of European crops can be raised. Dunedin, the town, is rapidly on the increase; during the years 1848-9, 32 vessels, aggregate burden 1739 tons, entered, and 39 vessels, aggregate burden 5310 tons, left, Port Chalmers. Pop. in 1851, 1740.

OTAHU, *o-tá-há*, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, N. of Raiatea.

OTAHITE, the largest of the Society Islands. See *TAHITI*.

OTAKI, *o-tá-kee*, a market-town of Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 3 miles S. of Mohelev. Pop. 1570.

OTAVALO, *o-tá-vá-lo*, or *OTABALO*, *o-tá-ná-lo*, a town of Ecuador, 40 miles N.E. of Quito. It is said to be populous.

OTCHAKOV, *OCZAKOW* or *OTSCHAKOW*, *otch-á-kov*, written also *OTCHAKOF* and *OTSHAKOV*, (anc. *Aziaca*?) a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dniester, at its mouth in the Black Sea, 40 miles E.N.E. of Odessa. It was besieged and taken by the Russians from the Turks in 1737, and again in 1788. The town has since gone into complete decay. Pop. 1000.

OTEA, *o-tá-á*, or *GREAT BARRIER ISLAND*, in the South Pacific Ocean, off the N.E. coast of New Zealand, forming the E. entrance of Hauraki Gulf or the Frith of Thames, about 20 miles long, N. to S., by 8 broad.

OTEGO CREEK, of Otsego co., New York, flows southward into the Susquehanna River.

OTEGO, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Otsego co., New York, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Cooperstown. The village has 3 or 4 churches, and about half a dozen stores. Pop. 1792.

OTFORD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OTHEREY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OTHRYS, MOUNT, a mountain chain, forming the N. frontier of Greece, about lat. 39° N., and between lon. 21° and 29° E., and connected westward with the Pindus chain. Height from 4500 to 5700 feet. This range consists mostly of limestone, with much iron ore intermixed.

OTIS, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, 70 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 124.

OTIS, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 115 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1224.

OTISCO, a small lake in Onondaga co., New York, about 4 miles E. of Skaneateles Lake. Length about 4 miles.

OTISCO, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, 15 miles S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 1804.

OTISCO, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 1018.

OTISFIELD, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, separated from Harrison on the W. by a fine mill-stream, called Crooked River, 36 miles N.N.W. of Portland. P. 1171.

OTISVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 85 miles from New York City. Named in honor of Isaac Otis, its first settler. The milk trains for New York start from this place.

OTIVAR, *o-te-var*, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 30 miles from Granada. Pop. 1313.

OTLEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 9½ miles N.W. of Leeds. Pop. in 1851, 1622. The town is beautifully situated in the vale of the

Wharfe. It is well built, has a spacious church, a small grammar school, and a mechanics' institute.

OTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OTOMACOS. See *OTTOMACS*.

OTQUEE, *o-to-ka*, a small island of South America, in the Bay of Panama, Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 30' N., lon. 80° 20' W.

OTRANTO, *o-trán-to*, (Fr. *Otrante*, *o'trón-té*; anc. *Hydruntum*.) a seaport town of Naples, on the Strait of Otranto, opposite Cape Linguetta. (In Albania.) 23 miles S.E. of Lecce. Lat. 40° 2' N., lon. 18° 20' E. Pop. 4500. Its castle, the citadel of the town, is rendered famous by the romance of Horace Walpole, and it has an ancient cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and some Roman antiquities. In 1480, it was sacked by the Turks. Under Napoleon, it gave the title of Duke to Fouché.

OTRANTO, CAPE, on the Strait of Otranto, which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea; lat. 40° 8' N., lon. 18° 20' E.

OTRANTO, STRAIT OF, connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea; length about 80 miles, breadth 40 miles.

OTRANTO, TERRA DI, *otrá-ná de o-trán-to*, a province of Naples, forming the heel of the boot which Italy so remarkably resembles. Area 2883 square miles. Capital, Lecce. Pop. in 1850, 409,000.

OTRAR, *ot-rar*, a town of Independent Toorkistan, khanat of Khokan, on the Sihon, 98 miles N.W. of Tunkat; lat. 44° N., lon. 67° E.

OTRIGOLI, *o-tree-kole*, a village of Central Italy. Pontifical States, 23 miles S.S.W. of Spoleto, on a hill beside the Tiber. Pop. 800. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Otridulum*, the first Umbrian city which voluntarily submitted to Rome. In its vicinity, December 1798, the French under MacDonald, completely routed a Neapolitan army under Mack.

OTSHAKOW, a town of Russia. See *OTCHAKOV*.

OTSDAWA, *ots-dá-wa*, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 85 miles W. by S. of Albany.

OTSEGO LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water in the E. central part of New York, and in the N. part of Otsego co., is about 9 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad. It is the source of the Susquehanna River.

OTSEGO, a county in the eastern part of New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla River, and drained by the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and by Butternut, Shenoras, and Otego Creeks, which supply motive power to numerous mills. Canadawaga and Otego Lakes are comprised within its limits. The surface is broken and hilly. The soil is various. Iron ore, sandstone, limestone, and marble are its principal mineral productions. Capital, Cooperstown. Pop. 48,638.

OTSEGO, originally called OKKUDDO, an unorganized county in the N. part of Michigan; area estimated at 576 square miles. It is drained by the Sheboygan River, which flows northward into Lake Huron. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

OTSEGO, a township of Otsego co., New York, on the W. side of Otego Lake. Pop. 3901.

OTSEGO, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 73 miles E. of Columbus.

OTSEGO, a post-township in the S.E. part of Allegan co., Michigan, intersected by the Kalamazoo River. Pop. 818.

OTSEGO, a township of Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 541.

OTSEGO, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 42 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

OTSEGO, a post-office of Ray co., Missouri.

OTSEGO, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Wisconsin, about 15 miles S.E. of Portage. Pop. 420.

OTSELIC, a river rises in Madison co., near the centre of New York, and flowing nearly south-westward, falls into Tionghloga River, in Broome county.

OTSELIC, a post-township of Chenango co., New York, about 85 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1800.

OTSHAKOV, a town of Russia. See *OTCHAKOV*.

OTSOD, (*ot-sid*), a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Körös, 73 miles S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 4311.

OTSQUAGO, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

OTTAIANO, OTTAJANO, *ot-tá-yá-no*, or OTTOJANO, *ot-to-yá-no*, (anc. *Ostaviabum*?) a town of Naples, at the N.E. foot of Mount Vesuvius, 12 miles E. of Naples. Pop. 14,000.

OTTAKRING, *ot-ták-ring*, written also OTTOKRIN or ADERKLING, a village of Lower Austria, 3 miles W. of Vienna. Pop. 3690.

OTTAWA, *ot-tá-wá*, a county in the N.N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, has an area of 256 square miles. It is intersected by Portage River and Tossaint Creek. Sandusky Bay washes its S.E. border. The surface is nearly level; the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. It is intersected by the railroad from Cleveland to Toledo. Capital, Port Clinton. Pop. 3308.

OTTAWA, a county in the W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand and Muskego Rivers, and also drained by Black River and Crookery Creek. The surface is mostly undulating or rolling, and is covered with forests of pine and other timber. The soil is a rich, sandy loam.

Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Iron ore is found in the county. Steamboats navigate the Grand River. Capital, Grand Haven. Pop. 6687.

OTTAWA, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

OTTAWA, a township of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 430.

OTTAWA, a flourishing town, capital of La Salle co., Illinois, is situated on both sides of the Illinois River, just below the mouth of Fox River, and on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 84 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. The Illinois and Michigan Canal connects it with Chicago. Improvements are being made in the rapids of the Illinois River, a few miles below the town, which will render it navigable for steamboats at all stages of water. The value of the grain, &c., shipped at this port in 1852 was estimated at \$650,000. The Fox River at this place has a fall of about 29 feet, producing a water-power which is said to be unsurpassed by any in the state. Ottawa contains several churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a number of large flouring-mills and factories. Rich beds of coal are found in the vicinity. The supreme court for the north division of the state is holden here. Pop. in 1850, 2783; in 1853, estimated at 3500.

OTTAWA, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 30 miles W. by S. of Milwaukee.

OTTAWA or GRAND RIVER, a large river of Canada, rises in lat. 48° 30' N., lon. 80° W., flows E.S.E., dividing Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the Lake of the Mountains formed by the St. Lawrence, about 40 miles W. of Montreal, after a total course of at least 800 miles. It traverses Lakes Temiscaming, Grand Lake, and several other small lakes, and is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal. Its navigation is much impeded by rapids and cataracts. Among these may be mentioned Carillon Falls, a series of rapids 12 miles in length, near Bignold and Chaudière Falls, (Indian name Kanejo, "the Boiling Pot") about 90 miles from its mouth. The fall here in no place exceeds 40 feet; the rapids extend 6 miles. In its course through the table-land, the banks are generally high, but below the Chaudière they are much less elevated, and often inundated. It is now navigable from its junction with the St. Lawrence to the last falls above named. This river is of great importance, from the immense quantity of fine timber cut on its banks, and on those of its tributaries. In its lower part it gives name to a district of Canada West, on its S. bank.

OTTAWA, a county in the N.W. part of Canada East, has an area of 31,500 square miles. The Ottawa river forms its S. and S.W. boundary. This county is watered by the rivers Petit Nation, Lievre, and many small streams. Capital, Aylmer. Pop. 22,903.

OTTAWA CENTRE, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan.

OTTAWA CITY, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

OTTAWA CREEK, Ohio, flows into the Auglaize River, near Kalida, in Putnam county.

OTTAWA LAKE, a post-office of Monroe co., Michigan.

OTTAWA RIVER, of Ohio, rises near the N. line of Lucas co., and enters Maumee Bay, at the W. end of Lake Erie.

OTTENAU, ot'ten-aw', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Gernsbach. Pop. 1151.

OTTENBACH, ot'ten-bâx', a village of Switzerland, canton of 9 miles S.W. of Zurich, on the Reusa. It was almost entirely burnt down by three successive fires in 1758, 1789, 1790, and has since been rebuilt. Pop. 1959.

OTTENHEIM, ot'ten-bîme', a market-town of Germany, Upper Austria, on the Danube, 6 miles W.N.W. of Linz. Pop. 1250. It has a fine castle, and some alum-mines.

OTTENHEIM, a market-town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 6 miles N.W. of Lahr, on the Rhine. Pop. 1340.

OTTENSEN, ot'ten-sen, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 2 miles W. of Altona. Pop. 1500. It contains many summer residences of Altona and Hamburg merchants. In its church-yard are the tombs of the poet Klopstock, and of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, who died here after the battle of Jena.

OTTENSTEIN, ot'ten-stîne', a market-town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, on the Weser, 5 miles S.W. of Rodenwerder. Pop. 1200.

OTTENSTEIN, a market-town of Germany, Prussian Westphalia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Münster. Pop. 940.

OTTER, a river of England, county of Devon, enters the English Channel near Otterton. Total length 24 miles.

OTTER, a river of Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine.

OTTERBACH, ot'ter-bâx'. (OBER and NIEDER, nee'd'er,) two contiguous villages of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Otter, S. of Landau. Pop. of Ober Otterbach, 1766; of Nieder Otterbach, 421.

OTTERBERG, ot'ter-bêr', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, capital of a county, 33 miles N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2580. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, and trade in cattle.

OTTERBUREN, a town of Bavaria. See OTTOBUREN.

OTTERBIER, a post-office of Wayne co., Missouri.

OTTERBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

OTTER BRIDGE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

OTTERBURN, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 20 miles N.N.W. of Hexham. Otterburn Tower is an interesting ancient mansion. About half a mile from the village is an obelisk marking the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chase, in 1388.

OTTERBURNE, a small village, Lafayette co., Wisconsin.

OTTER CREEK rises in Bennington county, in the W.N.W. part of Vermont, and flowing in a N.N.W. course through Rutland county, falls into Lake Champlain in Addison county. At several of the towns on its banks there are excellent mill-sites. Its whole length is about 90 miles, and it is navigable for large vessels from the lake to Vergennes, about 8 miles from its mouth.

OTTER CREEK, Texas, flows into Trinity River from the N. in Anderson county.

OTTER CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the Wabash about 10 miles N. of Terre Haute.

OTTER CREEK, of Monroe co., Missouri, flows eastward into the N. fork of Salt River, a few miles above Florida.

OTTER CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

OTTER CREEK, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. P. 789.

OTTER CREEK, a post-village of Jersey co., Illinois, 38 miles N.N.W. of St. Louis.

OTTER CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

OTTERDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OTTERFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OTTERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

OTTERHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OTTERINGTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OTTERINGTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OTTERNBORF, ot'tern-dorf', a town of Hanover, 28 miles N.W. of Stade. Pop. 1864.

OTTER PEAKS, Virginia. See PEAKS OF OTTER.

OTTER RIVER, a small stream in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Bedford county, at the base of the celebrated Peaks of Otter, and flowing south-eastward, falls into Staunton River, in Campbell county.

OTTER RIVER, of Missouri. See LOURE.

OTTERSBERG, ot'ters-bêr', a village of Hanover, 15 miles E.N.E. of Bremen. Pop. 1056.

OTTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

OTTER VILLAGE, a post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, about 50 miles W. of Cincinnati.

OTTERVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

OTTERVILLE, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, 50 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

OTTERVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 100 miles S.E. of Toronto, and 19 miles from Woodstock. Pop. about 180.

OTTERY ST. MARY, a market-town, hundred and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, 12 miles E.N.E. of Exeter. Pop. of town in 1851, 2534. It has a fine ancient church, a small grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., and remains of the mansion of Sir Walter Raleigh. It is the birth-place of the poet Coleridge.

OTTIGLIO, ot'teel-yo, a village of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province and 9 miles S.W. of Casale. Pop. 1757.

OTTIGNIES, ot'teen-yee', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 19 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1075.

OTTMACHAU, ot'tmâx-ow', a town of Prussian Silesia, 37 miles W.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 2740.

OTTO, a post-township in the N. part of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop. 2267.

OTTO, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 57 miles S. by E. of Knoxville.

OTTOBEUREN, ot'to-bo-fren, or OTTERBEUREN, ot'ter-bo-fren, a town of Bavaria, 40 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1430.

OTTOBIANO, ot-to-bê-d'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, about 6 miles S. of Mortara. Pop. 2150.

OTTOBINE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

OTTOCHACZ, ot'to-kâz', a market-town of Austria, Croatia, 48 miles S.S.W. of Carlsstadt. Pop. 500.

OTTOJANO. See OTTALIANO.

OTTO'KEE, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

OTTOMACS or OTTOMAQUES, ot'to-mâks'. (Sp. *Otomacs*, o-to-mâ'koe,) a degraded and ferocious race of Indians in the W. part of Venezuela.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See TURKEY.

OTTONE, ot-to-nâ, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 25 miles N.E. of Genoa, near the Trebbia. Pop. 4280.

OTTOMAQUES. See OTTOMACS.

OTTOSCHWANDEN, ot'tosh-wân'den, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near Emmendingen. Pop. 1190.

OTTRINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

OTTSVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 112 miles E. of Harrisburg.

OTTUMWA, ot'tum-wâ', (?) a thriving post-village, capital of Wapello county, Iowa, on the left bank of the Des Moines River, 75 miles N.W. of Keokuk. Improvements have been

commenced on the river, which, when finished, will render it navigable for steamboats. The village is surrounded by a rich farming country. One or two newspapers are published here.

OTTWEILER, ot/vay'ler, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 33 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 2200.

OTUMBA, o-toom/bd, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state and 35 miles N.E. of Mexico.

OTURA, o-too/rd, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and S. of Granada. Pop. 1290.

OTWAY, PORT, ot/wd, W. coast of Patagonia, about 15 miles N.E. of Cape Tresmontes; lat. 46° 49' 30" S., lon. 75° 18' 15" W.

OTWAY WATER is a considerable inland sea of Terra del Fuego.

OUACHITA, a river of Arkansas. See WASHITA.

OUACHITA (pronounced and sometimes written WASHTAW) CITY, a post-village of Union parish, Louisiana, on the Washita River, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Baton Rouge. A newspaper is published here.

QUAD, EL, el co'd, or QUED, co'd, a village of Algerian Sahara, district of Souf, 119 miles S. by E. of Bliska. Pop. 2000.

QUAD-EL-HABID. See WAD-EL-HABID.

QUADINOUN or QUADYNOUN. See WADYNOUN.

QUAD-MEDINA, a town of Egypt. See WAD-MEDINA.

OUAINE, co'an/, or OUANNE, co'ann/, a river of France, rises in the department of Yonne, and after a W. course of 45 miles joins the Loire near Montargis, in the department of Loiret.

OUAINE or OUANNE, a market-town of France, department of Yonne, at the source of the river of same name, 12 miles S.E.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 1233.

OUALAN, UALAN, co-dlan/, or STRONG'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Carolines, Mont Crozet, 2156 feet in height, is in lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 163° 30' E. Length about 10 miles, by 7 in breadth. Estimated pop. under 1000.

OUANLIN or OOUANLIN. See WANLIN.

OUARGLA, co-an'glā, a town of Algerian Sahara, oasis of the same name, 92 miles E. by N. of Gardala; lat. 32° 6' N., lon. 4° 20' E. It is surrounded by a ditch and battlemented wall, crowned by 40 two-storied forts, and entered by 6 gates. It contains a citadel and about 500 or 600 houses.

OUASDOVEO. See WASSELA.

OUCH, a town of Toorkistan. See OOSH.

OUCHÉ, oosh, (anc. *Oscia*) a river of France, department of Côte-d'Or, flows N.E. and S.E. past Dijon, and joins the Saône near St. Jean-de-Lozne. Length 50 miles. The Canal of Burgundy accompanies it throughout.

OUCHÉ, an ancient district of Upper Normandy, France, now included in the departments of Eure and Orne.

OUCHES, Les, lāz oosh, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Faucigny, about 3 miles from Chamouni, on the left bank of the Arve, about 3000 feet above the sea. Pop. 1713.

OUCHOUANAT, co'shoo-gā-nā't, (?) or MOUNT ST. AUGUSTIN, (sānt o'gūstān), an island of the North Pacific Ocean, off Russia America; lat. 59° 22' N., lon. 153° W.

OUCHY, co'shee/, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, immediately S. of Lausanne, of which it is the port.

OUCKENE, oūk'kā-nēh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 17 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2185.

OUCCUES, ook, a village of France, department of Loiret-Cher, 16 miles N. of Blois. Pop. 1362.

OUDA, a river of Siberia. See OODA.

ODABAD, a town, Russian Transcaucasia. See OODABAD.

ODANULLA, co-dā-nū'lā, a small town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, a little S. of Rajmahal; lat. 24° 48' N., lon. 87° 52' E. Here Cosim Ali Khan erected extensive military works, forced by the British in 1764.

ODAY, a kingdom of Africa. See WADAY.

OUDE, ood, (native *Apydhyā*, ā-yod/hyā,) a kingdom of Hindostan, under British protection; lat. 25° 20' to 30° N., lon. 79° 40' to 82° 30' E.; bounded, N. by Nepaul, and elsewhere surrounded by the N.W. provinces of the presidency of Bengal; length, from N. to S., about 230 miles; greatest breadth, 180 miles; area, 23,738 square miles. The surface is mostly level, and highly fertile; it is watered by the Goggra, Goomty, Sye, and other tributaries of the Ganges. Wheat, barley, rice, sugar, indigo, and others of the richest products of India, are raised in large quantities; and, in some districts, a vast amount of nitre and other salts effloresce on the soil. Among the inhabitants are numerous Rajpoots; and many of the population are Mussulmen; the ruling dynasty being Mohammedan. Oude was formerly a Mogul province. It became subordinate to the British after the battle of Kalpee, in 1765. In 1819, the Vizier threw off his nominal dependence on the Mogul sovereign, and assumed the title of king. Political relations are conducted through the British resident at Lucknow, the capital; after which city the chief towns are Fyzabad, Oude, Baraitche, and Pertaubghur. Pop. 2,070,000.

OUDE, formerly the capital of the above state, extends for 1412

some distance along the S. bank of the Goggra, here crossed by an English iron bridge, 77 miles E. of Lucknow. It is large, and greatly venerated by Hindoos, but much of it is in ruins, and all its chief edifices are Mohammedan.

UDENARDE, a town of Belgium. See AUDENARDE.

UDENBOSCH, ood'n-boosh/, a market-town of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 11 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 2640.

UDENBOURG, co'dōx'booh/, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. P. 1553.

UDERKERK, ōw'dēr-kēnk/, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 6 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1440.

UDERKERK, a village of the Netherlands, parish of Ouderamstel, North Holland, 3 miles S. of Amsterdam, with a Jewish cemetery.

UDE-SCHILD, HET, hēt ōw'dēh-skilt, a village of Holland, province of North Holland, island of Texel. Pop. 1058.

UDEWATER, ōw'dēh-wā'tēr, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Yssel, 18 miles E.N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2000. Arminius (Hermensen) was born here in 1560.

OUDEYPOUR. See ODEYPOUR.

UDGHIR, ood-gheer/, (anc. *Udayagiri*.) a village and port of India, in the Deccan, dominions of Hyderabad, 43 miles N.N.W. of Beeder; lat. 15° 18' N., lon. 77° 16' E.

UDINSK, a town of Siberia. See OODINSK.

UDON, co'dōx/, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Loire, 14 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1600.

UDON, a river of France, department of Mayenne, joins the Mayenne, 10 miles below Segré. Length 40 miles.

UDSHOORN, ōw'd'hōrn, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 miles E. of Leyden. Pop. 1691.

QUESSANT ISLAND, France. See USHANT.

OUFA, a river and town of Russia. See OUPA.

OUGHIER, LOUGH, lōh ōh'tēr, a lake of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Cavan. Length 5 miles, breadth 3 miles. Area 3335 acres. It is formed by an expansion of the Erne.

OUGHIERARD, ōh'tēr-ard/, a market-town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 16 miles N.N.W. of Galway, on the W. shore of Lough Corrib. Pop. 650. In the vicinity are good marble quarries of large extent.

OUGHIERARD, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare.

OUGLITCH, a town of Russia. See OOGLITCH.

OUGRA, a river of Russia. See OOGRA.

OUGRÉE, co'grā/, a village of Belgium, province and 3 miles S.S.W. of Liège, with which it has communication by railway, on the Meuse. Pop. 1580.

OUI, a river of Siberia. See OOI.

OUJ, a river of Russia. See OOSH.

OU-KIANG, a river of China. See Oo-KIANG.

OULASH, a village of Asia Minor. See OOLASH.

OULEAI or OULLEAY (oo-le-ī) GROUP, in the Pacific Ocean, consisting of 22 islands, the S. point of the most E. of the group, Raour, in lat. 7° 20' N., lon. 143° 53' E.

OULEOUT, ōw'te-ōwt, (?) a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

OULLINS, co'flāns/, a village of France, department of Rhone, with a station on the Lyons and St. Etienne Railway, 3½ miles S. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 4566.

OULTON, ōl'ton, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OULTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OULTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Rothwell, 5 miles N.N.E. of Wakefield. Its beautiful church is a cathedral in miniature. Dr. Richard Bentley, the celebrated scholar and critic, was born here in 1661.

OULTRE, ōw't'r or ool't'r, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 24 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1760.

OULX, co, a village of Piedmont, division of Turin, province and 12 miles S.W. of Susa, on the Dora, near its source in the Alps. Pop. 1392.

UMAN, a town of Russia. See OOMAN.

OUNAK and OUNALASKA, two of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean. See OONAK and OONALASKA.

OUND, oond, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 5 miles N.W. of Poona, has a fine Hindoo temple.

OUNDE, ōn'del, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northampton, on the Nen, here crossed by 2 good bridges, 13 miles W.S.W. of Peterborough, and with a station on a branch of the London and North Western Railway. Pop. 3037. The town, nearly environed by the Nen, is very neatly built; has a fine spacious church, in the early English style; 2 ancient grammar schools, and poor's hospitals, a union workhouse, branch bank, and good market-house.

OONILA, a village of Russia. See OONILA.

OUPA, a river of Russia. See OUPA.

OURAL MOUNTAINS and RIVER. See URAL.

OURALSK, two towns of Russia. See OORALSK.

OURATEPE, a town of Independent Toorkistan. See OORATEPE.

OURCE, oours, a river of France, departments of Haute Marne, Côte-d'Or, and Aube, after a N.W. course of 40 miles joins the Seine near Bar-sur-Seine.

OUROQ, cork, a river of France, rises in the department of Aisne, and after a S.W. course of 30 miles, joins the Marne near Lizy.

OURCQ, CANAL OF. (Fr. *Canal d'Ouroq*, ká'nál' doork') which supplies Paris with water, branches from the river Ourcq at Senlis, and terminates in the Bassin de la Villette, N.E. of Paris. Total length 58½ miles.

OUREM, ó-rém', a town of Portugal, Estremadura, capital of a comarca, on a hill, 15 miles S.E. of Leiria. Pop. 3720. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

OUREM, ó-rém', a small town of Brazil, province and 55 miles E. of Para.

OURFA. See **OORFA**.

OURGA, a city of Mongolia. See **OORGA**.

OURGHENJ or **OURGHENDJ**, two villages of Central Asia. See **OORGHENJ**.

OURIOUPINSKAIA, a town of South Russia. See **OORI-OPINSKAIA**.

OURIQUE, oo-ree/ká or ó-ree/ká, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 30 miles S.W. of Beja. Pop. 2300. In the plain of Ourique, on its N. side, Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139.

OURJOUR, a town of Russia. See **OORJOUR**.

OURLOUJAH, a city of Asia Minor. See **OORLOUJAH**.

OURMA, a town of Siberia. See **OORMA**.

OURMIA or **URMIAH**. See **OOROOMIYAH**.

OURØE, oo'røgh, an island of Denmark, in the Ise-fjord, an inlet of Seeland, 29 miles W.N.W. of Copenhagen. Length 4 miles, breadth 3 miles.

OUROIMADOU, oo'rol-má-doo', a village of West Africa, Senegambia, on the left bank of the Falemé, about lat. 14° 30' N., lon. 12° 10' W.

OURO PRETO, ó-ro prá'to, (formerly **VILLA RICA**), a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Minas-Geraes. It is situated on several hills, at an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea, 200 miles N.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 8000. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and seat of the provincial assembly, and has several churches, a governor's palace, mint, and theatre, a collegio, or Latin school, with a school of pharmacy and anatomy, a public library and botanic garden, and an agricultural normal school, founded in 1840. It is supplied with excellent water, and has an active commerce with Rio de Janeiro. It was founded in 1600, and called Villa Rica, from the rich gold-mines in its vicinity; it was erected into a city in 1822, when its original name, Ouro Preto, was restored. Its gold-mines, though nearly exhausted, are still worked by English companies; before their decline it had 30,000 inhabitants.

OURUMIYAIL. See **OOROOMIYAH**.

OURUMPTSI, a city of China. See **OORUMPTSI**.

OURUP, one of the Koorile Islands. See **OORUP**.

OURTHE or **OURTE**, cont, a river of Belgium, provinces of Luxembourg and Liege, joins the Meuse, after a N. course of 80 miles, for the last 55 of which it is navigable.

OURVILLE, oo'veel', a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N.W. of Yvetot. Pop. 1290.

OURY'S, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

OUA, a river of Russia. See **OOSA**.

OU-BY, oo'bee, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

OUWEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OUSE, oo, a river of England, co. of York, is formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, flows tortuously S.E., and unites with the Trent to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course about 60 miles, for the last 45 of which, or to York, it is navigable for large vessels, and for barges as far as Linton. Principal affluents, the Wharfe, Aire, and Don, from the W., and Derwent from the N.

OUSE, a small river of England, co. of Sussex, enters the English Channel near Seaford.

OUSE, a river of Canada West districts of Gore and Niagara, has a tortuous S.E. course; its basin lying E. of that of the Thames, and enters Lake Erie at Sherbrooke. Total course at least 130 miles, for the last 30 of which it is navigable. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal, which commences at its mouth.

OUSE, GREAT, a river of England, rises near Brackley, and flows very tortuously through the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and enters the Wash at King's Lynn, after a course of about 160 miles, for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Below St. Ives it has been diverted from its old course past Ely by the New Bedford Canal, a straight cut 20 miles in length. Chief affluents, the Ivel, Cam, Larke, Little Ouse, Stoker, and Nar, all from the E. or S.

OUSE, LITTLE, or **BRANDON RIVER**, joins the Great Ouse from Suffolk, at the junction of the Stoke New Bedford Canal and the Wisbeach Canal, which connects the Nen.

OUSEBURN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OUSEBURN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OUSINEI, a town of Persia. See **OORNEI**.

OUSLEY'S BAR, a small town of Yuba co., California, is situated on Yuba River, 14 miles above its junction with

Feather River, about 110 miles N.N.E. of Benicia. Pop. 330.

OUSMAN, a town of Russia. See **OOSMAN**.

OUSOURI, a river of Asia. See **OOSOURI**.

OUSSOUR, a town of British India. See **OOSOUR**.

OUST, oost, a river of France, joins the Vilaine near Redon, after a S.E. course of 70 miles. In the most part of its course it is accompanied by the canal between Nantes and Brest.

OUST, a town of France, department of Ariège, 8 miles S.E. of St. Girons. Pop. 1650.

OUST, a Russian prefix. See **OOST**.

OUSTIOUG, a town of Russia. See **OOSTIOUG**.

OUSTIOUNA, a town of Russia. See **OOSTIOUNA**.

OUSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

OUSTOUSKAIA, a fort of Russia. See **OOSTOUSKAIA**.

OUSTROM, a village of Austrian Silesia. See **OOSTROM**.

OUST SYLSK, a town of Russia. See **OOST SYLSK**.

OUST VILIOUSK. See **VILIOUSK, OOST**.

OUTAGAMIE, oo'ta-gá-mee', (?) county in the N.E. central part of Wisconsin, contains 675 square miles. It is intersected by Fox (Neenah) and Wolf Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of pine and other timber, from which large quantities of lumber are procured. The soil is moderately productive. The Fox River furnishes abundant water-power. Outagamie was separated from Brown county in 1850. Capital, Appleton.

OU-TCHANG-FOO, a city of China. See **HAN-KOO**.

OUTEIRO, ó-tá-e-ro, a market-town of Portugal, 7 miles S.E. of Bragança, with a strong Moorish castle. Pop. 1600.

OUTERBY, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

OU THOU CHAN. See **Oo THOU SHAN**.

OUTLAW'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Duplin co., North Carolina.

OUTLET, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.

OUTRAGH, ów-trágh, or **OUTRATH**, ów-tráth', a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Leitrim, including the town of Balinamore.

OUTRAGH or **OUTRATH**, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

OUTRAGH or **OUTRATH**, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

OUTREAU, oo'trø, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 2 miles S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 2368.

OUTREPUENS, oo'trø-pu'ens', a village of France, department of Loire, half a mile E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1339.

OUTWELL, a parish of England, counties of Cambridge and Norfolk.

OUTWOOD, a hamlet of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irwell and the Manchester and Bolton Canal, 7 miles N.W. of Manchester. Pop. 2000.

OUVELKA, a river of Russia. See **OOUVELKA**.

OUYA, oo'yá, or **OYAK**, ó'yák', a river of French Guiana, flows N.N.E., and, separating the island of Cayenne from the mainland, enters the Atlantic, after a course of 70 miles.

OUZBEKS. See **OZBEKS**.

OUZBIN, oo'been', a village of Afghanistan, 35 miles E. of Cabool, in a small elevated valley of the same name.

OUZEN, two rivers of Russia. See **OZEN**.

OUZOUER LE MARCHÉ, oo'zoo-á' lèh mar'shè', several villages of France, of which the principal is in the department of Loire-et-Cher, 17 miles W. of Orleans. Pop. 1246.

OVADA, ó-vá'dá, a market-town of Piedmont, division of 20 miles S. of Alessandria, on the Orbe. Pop. 6171. It was formerly fortified.

OVAR, ó-var', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Ovar, at the head of its estuary, 15 miles N. of Aveiro. Pop. 5090.

OVARI or **OWARI** (ó-vá'ree) **BAY OF**, called also **ISENO UMI**, an inlet on the S. side of the island of Nippon, Japan. Length 25 miles; greatest breadth 20 miles. Nagoya, the principal town on its shores, is the capital of the province of Owari.

OVELOONNE, (Ovelgünne,) ó'vel-gün'neh, a market-town of Oldenburg, on the left bank of the Weser, 16 miles N.E. of Oldenburg. Pop. 973.

OVENDEN, a township of England, co. York, West Riding.

OVENS (óv'ens) **RIVER**, S.E. Australia, joins the Hume to form the Murray, in lat. 34° 48' S., lon. 146° 15' E., where it is of less size than the Hume River, but of equal velocity.

OVER, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 15 miles E. of Chester. Pop. 3224.

OVER, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

OVERALLS, a post-office of Warren co., Virginia.

OVERBOELARE, ó'ver-boelá're, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dender, 15 miles S.E. of Audenarde. Pop. 1637.

OVERBURY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

OVERFIELD, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

OVERFLAKKEE, ó'ver-flák'keh, an island of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, between two arms of the Rhine, (or Maas,) the Haring-vliet, and Flakkee, at their entrance into the North Sea. Length 25 miles, breadth 7 miles.

OVERILL, a post-office of Upshur co., Virginia.

OVERIJSEL. See **OVERYSSEL**.

OVERLAND ROUTE, the name commonly given to the route from Europe to India, across Egypt, via Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, and thence by steamers through the Red Sea and Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Steamers from the ports of England and France proceed to Alexandria, stopping on the way to Malta. From Alexandria passengers were formerly conveyed in boats by the Mahmoodeeah Canal to Atfeh, thence by steamboats on the Nile to Cairo. From Cairo they are conveyed across the Desert in omnibuses (or on camels or horses, at their option) to Suez. There are stations for changing horses every few miles; the central station being well provided as a hotel. A railroad has recently been completed from Alexandria to Cairo.

O'VERMAN'S FERRY, a post-office, Muscatine co., Iowa.

OVERMEIRE, *o-ver-mi'ryh*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 3132.

OVERPELT, *o-ver-pelt'*, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Dommel, 19 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 1400.

OVERSCHIE, *o-ver-skee'*, a parish and village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 3 miles N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2440.

OVERSHOLZVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OVERSLAUGH, *o-ver-slaw*, New York, in the Hudson River, 3 miles below Albany. The channel of the river here is obstructed by sandbars, rendering the navigation difficult at low tide.

OVERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

OVERSTONEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OVERSTRAND, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

OVERTON, a parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

OVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

OVERTON, a borough and parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 15 miles S. of Chester. Pop. of borough in 1851, 1479. It has a venerable church, surrounded by yew trees of great size. The borough unites with Flint, &c., in sending 1 member to Parliament. It is also a polling-place for the county.

OVERTON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, area estimated at 700 square miles. It is intersected by Obie's or Obel's River, an affluent of Cumberland River, which flows along the N.W. border. The surface is mountainous, especially in the E. part. The soil is mostly fertile. Iron ore and stone-coal are abundant. It is well timbered, and is amply supplied with water-power. Obie's River is navigable by steamboats 60 miles in this county. Capital, Livingston. Pop. 11,211; of whom 10,146 were free, and 1065 slaves.

OVERTON, a small village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

OVERYSSCHE-NOTRE-DAME-AU-BOIS, *o-ver-reesh' not'r dām o bwa'*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Ysahe, about 9 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 4557.

OVERYSSSEL or **OVERIJSEL**, *o-ver-is'sel*, a province of the Netherlands, E. of the Zuyder Zee, and enclosed landward by the provinces of Gelderland, West Friesland, Drenthe, and Hanover and Rhenish Prussia. Area 1312 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 227,683. Surface almost wholly level, and in great part marshy or heath lands, but along the Yssel is some fertile soil, producing rye, buckwheat, hemp, and fruits. Cattle rearing and digging turf, are the principal branches of industry. Manufactures of linen and cotton twist and fabrics, wicker wares, mats, and iron goods are carried on, but the exports consist mainly in rural produce.

OVER YSSEL, a river of the Netherlands. See **YSSEL**.

OVETUM. See **OVIEDO**.

OVID, a beautiful post-village and township, semi-capital of Seneca co., New York, on the dividing ridge between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, about 190 miles W. of Albany. The village is delightfully situated on the W. slope of the dividing ridge, about 3½ miles from either lake. It commands a beautiful view of Seneca Lake and the surrounding country. It contains a court-house, an incorporated academy, 3 meeting-houses, a newspaper office, 3 public-houses, a steam-mill, and 8 stores. Pop. about 700; of the township, 2248.

OVID, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

OVID, a post-township in the S.E. part of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 710.

OVID, a post-village in Madison co., Indiana.

OVID, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

OVIDIOPOL, *o-ve-do-o'pol*, (*L. Ovidiopolis*), a fortified sea-port town of South Russia, government of Kherson, on the estuary of the Dniester, opposite Akerman, and 20 miles S.W. of Odessa. Pop. 1400. It has a custom-house and a 'azaretto, it being a station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

OVID LANDING, of New York, on the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, 36 miles N. of Owego.

OVIEDO, *o-ve-á-do*, (anc. *Lucus Asturum*, afterwards *Ovetum*), a city of Spain, in the N.W., capital of a province, near the confluence of the Ovia and Nora Rivers, 61 miles N.N.W. of Leon, and 57 miles E. of the Portuguese frontier; lat. 43° 22' N., lon. 6° 57' W. Pop. 9,384. The chief edifices

are the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, the ex-college of San Vicente, now used for government offices, the convent of San Pelayo, the university buildings, the castle, and the general and military hospital. Its educational establishments comprise the university, with 400 to 500 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes, a normal school, and 4 primary schools. It has a theatre, a fortress of the 10th century, and 11 public fountains, supplied with water by 2 aqueducts, one of which has 41 arches. Oviedo has manufactures of arms, hats, and leather. It was the chief place of refuge for the Christian clergy during the early dominion of the Moors. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths.

OVIEDO, a province of Spain, Asturias, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay. Area 4216 square miles. Pop. 510,000.

OVIGLIO, *o-veel'yo*, a village of Sardinia, province and 7 miles W.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2200.

OVING, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

OVING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

OVINGDEAN, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

OVINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

OVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

OVUCA or **AVUCA**, a river of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wicklow, formed by the "Meeting of the Waters," Avonbeg and Avonmore, after a S.E. course of 6 miles enters the Irish Sea near Arklow, the chief town on its banks. Its vale is highly celebrated for picturesque beauty.

OVOLAU, *o'vo-lōw'*, one of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific; lat. 17° 41' S., lon. 178° 52' W., about 8 miles long and 7 miles broad.

OYOS, *ILHA DOS*, *ee/yá does o'voce*, an island of Brazil, N. of the province of Maranhão, at the entrance of the Bay of Cuma; lat. 2° 4' S.

OVRROOTCH, **OVRROUTCH**, or **OVRUTSCH**, *o-vrootch'*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Marina, 82 miles N. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 2500.

OWASCO (*o-wōs'ko*) **LAKE**, in the S.E. central part of Cayuga co., New York, is about 11 miles long, and from one-third to three-quarters of a mile wide. It discharges its waters by an outlet into Seneca River. Its shores abound with picturesque scenery.

OWASCO, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. shore of Owasco Lake, about 160 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1254.

OWASCO CREEK, of Cayuga co., New York, is the outlet of Owasco Lake, flowing into Seneca River.

OWASCO LAKE, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

OWASSO, *o-wōs'so*, a post-village and township of Shiawassee co., Michigan, on the Shiawassee River, 27 miles N.E. of Lansing. The village has 3 stores and several mills. Pop. about 300; of the township, 392.

OWEGO, *o-wee'go*, a handsome and flourishing post-village and township, capital of Tioga co., New York, at the junction of the Owego Creek with the Susquehanna River, where the former is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 247 miles from New York City. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade. The village contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 6 or 7 denominations, a bank, an academy, also numerous stores, 2 or 3 printing-offices issuing newspapers, and several flour, plaster, and woollen mills, besides other establishments. A wooden bridge unites it with the opposite bank of the river. Owego is connected with Ithaca, 30 miles distant, by the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad. Settled in 1791, and incorporated in 1827. Pop. of the township, 7159; of the village, about 4000.

OWEGO CREEK, of New York, is formed by the East and West Branches, which unite in Tioga county. It flows nearly southward, and enters the E. branch of the Susquehanna River at Owego.

OWEN, *o'wēn*, a town of Württemberg, circle of Danube, on the Lauter, 18 miles S.E. of Stuttgart.

OWEN, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. The Kentucky River bounds it on the W., and the Eagle Creek washes part of its eastern, and all of its north-western border. The surface is undulating, and the soil is fertile. The subjacent rock is the blue limestone. The navigation of the Kentucky River has been improved by locks and dams on the border. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of Colonel Abram Owen, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Owenton. Pop. 10,444, of whom 8030 were free, and 1514 slaves.

OWEN, a county in the S.W. central part of Indiana, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by the West Fork of White River. The surface is mostly undulating, excepting the river bottoms, which are large and fertile. The soil of the uplands is also good, and adapted to wheat, corn, oats, and grass. The county contains extensive beds of coal and iron ore, which yields about 40 per cent. of metal. The river is navigated by small steamers through this county, during high water. Organized in 1819. Capital, Spencer. Pop. 12,106.

OWEN, a township of Dallas co., Arkansas. Pop. 806.

OWE

OWEN, a township of Clarke co., Indiana. Pop. 680.
OWEN, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 634.
OWEN, a township of Jackson co., Indiana. Pop. 1257.
OWEN, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 728.
OWENBOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Daviess co., Kentucky, is situated on the Ohio River, 155 miles below Louisville. The navigation is seldom obstructed either by ice or by low water below this place. Owenborough is the principal shipping port of the county. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and a branch bank. One newspaper is published here. P. in 1853, 1600.
OWENSBOROUGH, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.
OWEN'S LAKE, near the centre of California, is situated in about 36° 35' N. lat., and 117° 50' W. lon. It is about 16 miles long by 6 miles wide, and receives Owen's River.
OWEN'S MILL, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.
OWEN SOUND, or **SYDENHAM**, a thriving post-village in the township of Sydenham, Waterloo co., Canada West, on Georgian Bay, 110 miles N.W. of Toronto. Pop. 800.
OWEN'S RIVER, a small stream of Mariposa and Tulare counties, California, flows into Owen's Lake.
OWENSVILLE, a village of Westchester co., New York, on Croton River, about 112 miles S. of Albany.
OWENSVILLE, a post-village of Sampson co., North Carolina, 84 miles S.E. of Raleigh.
OWENSVILLE, a post-village of Saline co., Arkansas.
OWENSVILLE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.
OWENSVILLE, a post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, 9 miles S.W. of Princeton. Pop. in 1853, about 400.
OWENSVILLE, a small village of Clay co., Missouri.
OWENSVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, 10 miles S. of Belleville. Pop. about 100.
OWENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Owen co., Kentucky, 28 miles N. of Frankfort. It is connected by turnpike with Warsaw, on the Ohio River; it contains 3 churches. Settled in 1828.
OWER-MOIGNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
OWERSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
OWHYHEE. See **HAWAII**.
OWING'S LANDING, a village of Warren co., Missouri.
OWING'S MILL, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, on the Westminster Branch Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Baltimore.
OWINGSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bath co., Kentucky, about 45 miles E. by N. of Lexington, has a fine court-house and two or three churches.
OWLA, **owll**, or **AULA**, a decayed town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 16 miles N.W. of Bareilly, on the S.W. of the Nawaul Nullah. In the environs are various ruins of palaces and mosques.
OWL CREEK, Ohio. See **VENON RIVER**.
OWL/PEN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
OWL PRAIRIE TOWN, a post-village of Daviess co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 16 miles N. of Washington, the county seat.
OWL'S HEAD, a headland on the W. side of the entrance of Penobscot Bay, Maine. On it is a fixed light, elevated 147 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° N., lon. 68° 55' W.
OWM/BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
OWRA, **ow'rd**, a town of India, province of Malwah, on the Chumbul, 75 miles S.S.W. of Kotah; lat. 24° 12' N., lon. 75° 26' E.
OWRAM, NORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.
OWRAM, SOUTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.
OWS/LEBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.
OWS/LEY, a county situated in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 460 square miles. It is drained by the Kentucky River and its three forks, which unite near the centre. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is rather poor, excepting near the streams. Coal and lumber are the chief articles of export. Extensive mines of iron ore and stone-coal have been found. Formed in 1842, and named in honor of William Owsley, late governor of the state. Capital, Booneville. Pop. 3774, of whom 3638 were free, and 136 slaves.
OWSTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
OWSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.
OWTHORNE, a maritime parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea. The sea has made great inroads here, and covers a submarine forest.
OWTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.
OWYHEE, one of the Sandwich Islands. See **HAWAII**.
OWYHEE RIVER, in the E. central part of Oregon, rises on the W. slope of the Blue Mountains, and falls into the South Branch of Lewis River.
OXBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
OX/BOW, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on Oswegatchie River, about 28 miles N.N.E. of Watertown.
OXBOW, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.
OXBOW, a post-office of Putnam co., Illinois.
OX/OMB, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
OXENDEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

OXF

OXENDEN, LITTLE, is a locality 2 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, England.
OXENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
OXENHOPE, a hamlet of England, co. of York, West Riding.
OXENTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
OXFORD or **OXFORDSHIRE**, *ox'ford-shir*, a central county of England, having S. the county of Berks, from which it is wholly separated by the Thames. Area 730 square miles, or 472,900 acres, of which upwards of 400,000 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1851, 170,434. Surface mostly level, or undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern Hills. Soil in the N. a fertile loam, elsewhere gravelly, or thin, and on a limestone subsoil. Principal rivers, the Thame, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode, affluents of the Thames. Barley, wheat, and turnips are the main crops. Dairy produce of excellent quality. Stock of sheep large, especially on the Chiltern Range. The Oxford Canal, 91 miles in length, traverses the county from N. to S., connecting the Thames with the Coventry Canal, and through it with the Mersey, Severn, and Trent, and a branch of the Great Western Railway extends in the same direction. Principal towns, Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock, and Henley. The county sends 3 members to the House of Commons, and 6 are sent by its boroughs and university. The aboriginal inhabitants of this county, the Dobuni, are said to have welcomed their Roman conquerors, and always to have lived contentedly under them. Roman remains are numerous in the county.
OXFORD, (*L. Oxonia*), a city, parliamentary borough, and the seat of one of the principal universities of England, capital of the county of Oxford, between the junction of the Isis and Cherwell, here crossed by numerous bridges, 55 miles W.N.W. of London, on the Great Western Railway, and branch. Lat. 51° 45' 55" N., lon. 1° 16' 29" W. Area of parliamentary borough, 2930 acres. Pop. in 1851, 27,843. It stands in an undulating amphitheatre, surrounded by wooded meadows, and encompassed on the W., S., and E., by hills, but opens towards the N. into a champaign country, and presents a magnificent appearance, with its numerous spires and domes; that of the Radcliffe Library being the most conspicuous. The High Street, proceeding from E. to W., and entered by a handsome stone bridge over the Cherwell, is one of the noblest thoroughfares in Europe. In it are Magdalen, All Souls, Queen's, and University Colleges, and the University Church. At right angles with this street, is another line upwards of 1 mile in length. In this are Christchurch College and the Town Hall, and its N. part is very broad, and ornamented with rows of elms. Parallel to High Street, is Broad Street, in which are Balliol, Trinity, and Exeter Colleges, the Ashmolean Museum, Clarendon Rooms, Sheldonian Theatre, and near it the Academic Schools, with the Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery. Several of the streets are lined with substantial private residences, and a new and handsome suburb has been built within the last 25 years.
The Cathedral of Oxford, attached to Christchurch College, and on the site of a priory founded in the 8th century, is an edifice of different styles, between the 12th and 16th centuries, with a spire 146 feet in height. Its site comprises the county of Oxford, and the archdeaconries of Berks and Bucks. Revenue of bishopric in 1847, 2506*l*. St. Mary's Church, used for academical services, has a spire of 180 feet in height, and is a fine structure, though disfigured by a heavy porch. Carfax, or St. Martin's, is the corporation church. St. Peter's in the East is the oldest existing church in Oxford, (supposed to have been built about the 9th century;) its older parts are Saxon, and it has a crypt of the same architecture. St. Mary Magdalen is a handsome church in the decorated style. St. John's, All Saints', and St. Giles', also deserve notice. In the city are also 10 other benefices. Besides the colleges, several of which, as Christchurch, New College, All Souls, Magdalen, and Queen's, are of imposing architecture, and have rich internal ornaments; the other principal buildings are the town and county hall, music hall, city bridewell, sessions house, and county jail, a Gothic embattled structure on the site of the ancient castle, the market-houses, Radcliffe infirmary, house of industry for 11 parishes, many almshouses, and chapels for Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, and Baptists.
Oxford has large diocesan and national schools, numerous charitable endowments, several banks, and it had formerly many flourishing hotels, and was a centre of a good deal of stage coach traffic. It is at present chiefly supported by its University, though it has some transit trade in coals and corn, facilitated by wharves and quays on the Isis. It is governed, exclusive of the University, by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 30 councillors, and is the seat of quarter and petty sessions, a mayor's court, and court of hustings, and of assizes and monthly courts for the county. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons for the town, and 2 members for the University.
The University of Oxford consists of 19 colleges, and 5 halls. Their names and date of foundation are as follows:—University College, reputed to have been founded in 872, revived in 1249; Balliol, founded between 1263 and 1268, and of which

Wickliffe was once master; Merion, founded at Malden in Surrey, in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274; Exeter, founded 1314; Oriel, a handsome and richly ornamented edifice, dating from 1326; Queen's, founded in 1340, the buildings of which are among the finest in the city; New College, 1386, with the most gorgeous and elegant chapel in the University; the garden of this college is beautifully laid out, and interspersed with majestic trees; Lincoln, founded 1427; All Souls', 1437, with a noble hall, and a library of 40,000 volumes; Magdalen, 1456, at the entrance of the city from London, with much fine Gothic architecture, and a hall that has been the banqueting room of many English sovereigns; it is remarkable for the extent and beauty of its meadows, gardens, and walks; but chiefly for its tower, an exquisite specimen of rather late perpendicular, and one of the most gracefully proportioned buildings in the kingdom; Brazen Nose, founded in 1509; Corpus Christi, in 1516; Christchurch, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, and with by far the most extensive buildings and grounds belonging to any of the colleges, a W. front, 382 feet in length, a tower, containing the "Great Tom," a bell, weighing 17,000 pounds; magnificent hall, picture gallery, library, &c.; Trinity, founded in 1554; St. John's, in 1567, with handsome buildings in the N. part of the city; Jesus, founded in 1571; Wadham, in 1613; Pembroke, in 1620; Worcester College, in 1714; and St. Mary's, New Inn, St. Alban, Magdalen, and St. Edmund's Halls, which two last are unendowed academical houses. Total number of members in the University in 1848, 6020.

Besides the buildings of each individual college and hall, are others even of a more magnificent description, belonging to all in common, or to the University properly so called. Of these the most remarkable are the Theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and used by the University on great public occasions, and, though only 80 feet long by 70 feet broad, so arranged as to accommodate nearly 4000 persons; the buildings called the Schools, used for the examination of candidates for degrees, and similar purposes, and consisting of a handsome quadrangle, of late or debased Gothic, they partly form a picture-gallery, and partly accommodate the rich treasures of the Bodleian Library, which occupies one side of the quadrangle; the Ashmolean Museum, which, though neither in extent nor value what might be expected in such a locality, is remarkable as being the earliest public museum established in the kingdom, and as containing the collections of the Tradescants, Elias Ashmole, &c.; the Radcliffe Library, a splendid structure, crowned by a dome, which forms a conspicuous feature in every view of Oxford, and contrasts somewhat strangely, though not unpleasantly, with the Gothic edifices around it; the Radcliffe Observatory, consisting of wings and a light and elegant centre, surmounted by a tower, in imitation of the Temple of the Winds at Athens; the Clarendon, originally built as a printing-office for Lord Clarendon's works, but now used as a geological museum, lecture-rooms, and public offices; University Printing Office, a very extensive building by Blore; and the Taylor and Randolph Institution, a magnificent range of buildings by Cockerell, recently completed, partly for the custody and exhibition of works of art, and partly as a foundation for the teaching of modern languages. In connexion with the University may be mentioned the Botanic Garden, probably the oldest, but by no means one of the best, in the kingdom; but lately much improved, and enriched with the extensive Fielding Herbarium, in addition to the valuable collections before possessed.

The University is governed by its own statutes, administered by a chancellor, a resident vice-chancellor, who is a magistrate for Oxford, and the counties of Oxford and Berks, 2 proctors, and some subordinate officers. The corporate business is conducted by the House of Congregation, composed of the resident doctors, heads, and professors of colleges, and the House of Convocation, comprising all those whose names remain on the books of the University, whether resident or not. Public professorships are of royal or private endowment; and in all there are 28 professors and readers, some of whom lecture in the "Schools," the buildings of which have been already noticed. The fellowships and scholarships are chiefly reserved for parties who, by birth or interest, rather than learning, acquire a title to them; but at Balliol, Oriel, Lincoln, and Wadham Colleges, they have been thrown open to competition. Most of the colleges have exhibitions, with stipends from public bodies elsewhere, and at Christchurch is a body of *servitors*, similar to the sizars of Cambridge. The Bodleian Library, connected with the University, comprises 220,000 volumes, and 20,000 manuscripts, and is entitled to a copy of all new works published in the United Kingdom. There are besides about 23 other libraries. Total revenues of the University estimated at 457,490*l*.

University College claims to have been founded by Alfred. It is certain that Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a principal residence of numerous Saxon, Danish, and Norman monarchs. In the civil war, the members of its university sided with the king, and they have generally, to the present day,

espoused high church and tory principles. The University has sent 2 members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I.—A student of Oxford is called an *Oxonian*, *ox-o'-nan*.

OXFORD, a county in the W. part of Maine, has an area of about 1700 square miles. It is watered by the Androscoggin, Margalloway, Saco, and other smaller rivers. In the N. part are several lakes connected with Umbagog Lake, one of the principal sources of the Androscoggin River. Some parts, especially in the N. and N.W., are rough and mountainous, but a large portion is fertile, and well adapted to cultivation, particularly along the banks of its many lakes and rivers. Indian corn, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad passes through this county. Capital, Paris. Pop. 39,763.

OXFORD, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 35 miles S.W. of Augusta, intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. Pop. 1233.

OXFORD, a thriving post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 11 miles S. by W. of Worcester. It contains a bank, 5 or 6 cotton-mills, several woollen-mills, and numerous boot and shoe factories. Pop. of the township, 2380.

OXFORD, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, intersected by the Naugatuck Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. 1564.

OXFORD, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, on the Chenango River and Canal, 119 miles by land, or 166 miles by canal W. by S. of Albany. The village is beautifully situated on both sides of the river, here crossed by a bridge, and on the projected and organized railroad from Binghamton to Utica, 33 miles N.N.E. of the former, and 60 miles S.S.W. of the latter. It contains churches for the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Universalists, and Catholics; a flourishing academy founded in 1795, a printing-office, from which a weekly newspaper is issued, 21 stores, and the Oxford Hoe and Edge Tool Company. This company employ about 50 hands, and furnish hoes and edge tools, especially the former, to every part of the United States. A new academic edifice and 2 boarding halls have recently been erected, at a cost of \$20,000. The surrounding county is a rich agricultural region, famous for its butter. Pop. of the township, 3227; of the village, in 1854, about 1600.

OXFORD, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 62 miles from New York City.

OXFORD, a township of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, 48 miles N.N.W. of Trenton. It contains Belvidere, the county seat, and the small village of Oxford, P. 1718.

OXFORD, a post-village and township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike road from York to Gettysburg, 10 miles N.E. of the latter. Pop. 931.

OXFORD, a post-borough of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 69 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a wealthy and populous neighborhood, and contains about 60 dwellings.

OXFORD, a township included within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 6 miles N.E. of the State House. Pop. 1787.

OXFORD, a post-village and port of entry of Talbot co., Maryland, at the mouth of Treadhaven Creek, a navigable arm of Chesapeake Bay, 12 miles S.W. of Easton, has a flourishing military academy. It is one of the oldest ports of entry in the state. The shipping of the district June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 133 tons registered and 12,452 tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, 19 schooners—aggregate burthen of 1320 tons—were built.

OXFORD, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

OXFORD, a flourishing post-village, capital of Granville co., North Carolina, 45 miles N. of Raleigh, and 12 miles W. of the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad. The situation is beautiful and healthy. Oxford is a place of some importance for its educational establishments, having in successful operation an academy for each sex, and a Baptist female college, which was opened in 1851. It also contains 3 or 4 churches, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 1978; in 1853, 2500.

OXFORD, a handsome post-village of Newton co., Georgia, 2 miles N. of the Georgia Railroad, and 132 miles W. of Augusta. It is the seat of Emory College, founded in 1837, by the Methodists. See *Table of Colleges* APPENDIX.

OXFORD, a thriving post-village of Benton co., Alabama, on the route of the railroad now in progress from Selma to Gadsden, 110 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. Pop. 300.

OXFORD, a pleasant and thriving post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 180 miles N. of Jackson. It is considered one of the healthiest places in the state. The State University, which is situated one mile from the village, is well endowed and flourishing, and the buildings are excellent. It has 4 or 5 churches, 2 seminaries for boys, and 2 for girls; 2 newspapers are published here. The Central Railroad of Mississippi is to pass through Oxford.

OXFORD, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 22 miles E. by N. of Frankfort.

OXFORD, a post-village and township of Butler co., Ohio, on the Junction Railroad, 105 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. The village is the seat of Miami University, founded in

1809, which has 6 professors, and a library of 8000 volumes. This institution is supported by the income arising from a large grant of land from the government. Oxford contains 6 churches, and a theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church. Pop. about 2200; of the township, 3139.

OXFORD, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio, intersected by the Tuscarawas River and Ohio Canal. Pop. 1112.

OXFORD, Delaware co., Ohio. See ASHLEY.

OXFORD, a township of Delaware co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 829.

OXFORD, a township of Erie co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad. Pop. 984.

OXFORD, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 2200.

OXFORD, a village of Holmes co., Ohio, on Killbuck Creek, 82 miles N.E. of Columbus.

OXFORD, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Tuscarawas River and Ohio Canal. Pop. 1436.

OXFORD, a post-township in the N.E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1019.

OXFORD, a thriving post-village, capital of Benton co., Indiana, 88 miles N.W. of Indianapolis, is surrounded by extensive prairies.

OXFORD, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, about 20 miles S.W. of Cambridge.

OXFORD, a county in the S. part of Canada West, has an area of 710 square miles. The railroad from Dundas, at the head of Lake Ontario, to Windsor, on the Detroit River, traverses this county, passing through Woodstock its capital. Pop. 32,638.

OXFORD, a town of Canada West, 28 miles E.N.E. of London, on the Thames.

OXFORD DEPOT, a post-office of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 62 miles from New York.

OXFORD FURNACE, a small post-village in Oxford township, Warren co., New Jersey, has an iron furnace, and 10 or 15 dwellings.

OXFORD VALLEY, post-office, Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

OXHEY, a hamlet of England, co. and 20 miles W.S.W. of Hertford. Pop. 760.

OXHILL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

OXIA, ox-ee-á, one of the smaller Ionian islands, off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. Length 4 miles, breadth 1½ miles.

OXLEY. See KUREOLARI.

OXLEY'S TABLE-LAND, Central Australia, an elevated and verdant region, lat. 30° S., lon. 145° 43' E.

OXNA, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, parish of Tingwall, 4 miles S.W. of Scalloway, 3 miles in circumference. Pop. 19.

OXNAM, formerly OXENHAM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

OXNEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OXNEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OXOMERIA, ox-o-má-ree-á, a maritime town on the W. shore of the island of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. Pop. 2000.

OXONIA. See OXFORD.

OXTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

OXTON, a village of Scotland. See CHANNEL KIRK.

OXTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

OXTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

OXUS, called also AMOO, AMOU or AMU, á-moo', JEHOON, JIHOON, je-hoon', or GIHON, je-hon', and AMOO DARIA, one of the great rivers of Central Asia, Independent Turkistan, rises in a lake in the table-land of Pamir, in lat. 37° 27' N., lon. 73° 40' E., and 15,600 feet above the sea, flows mostly north-westward, through the dominions of Khokhom, Bokhara, and Khiva, and enters the Sea of Aral on its S. side by numerous mouths. Lat. 43° N., and lon. 58° to 59° E. Total course estimated at 1300 miles. It receives some considerable affluents, but for the most part it traverses a sandy and unproductive region. It formed the N. limit of the dominions of Cyrus and Alexander.

OXWICH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

OXWICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OYAK, a river of French Guiana. See OUYA.

OYAPOK or OYAPOC, o-yá-pok', a river of South America, separating French Guiana from Brazil, joins the Atlantic by an estuary 18 miles across, 70 miles S.E. of Cayenne, in lat. 4° N., after a N.E. course of 180 miles, for the last 30 of which it is navigable. On it, 25 miles from the sea, is the village of Oyapok or St. Louis.

OYARZUN, o-yar-thoon', (anc. *Bisno* or *Basno*), a town of Spain, province of Gulpuzcoa, 7 miles S.E. of St. Sebastian, at the foot of a mountain near the river Oyarsun. Pop. 3238.

OYCKE, o-ik'keh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 14 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1321.

OYE, wá, almost wí, a village of France, department of Pae-de-Calais, 18 miles N.N.W. of St. Omer. Pop. 1640.

OYE, a commune of France, department of Saône-et-Loire. Pop. 1140.

OYGHEN, o-y'ghen, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the left bank of the Lys, 19 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1221.

OYLEWORTH, oil'worth, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

OYNE, oin, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, Garloch, 6 miles N. of Monymusk. Here are two Druidic temples, one of them of great extent.

OYONNAX, o-yon'ná', a market town of France, department of Ain, 8 miles N.E. of Nantua. Pop. in 1862, 3246. It has extensive manufactures of horn and wooden articles.

OYSTER, an island in the Bay of Bengal, off the Aracan coast; lat. 20° 12' N., lat. 92° 32' E.

OYSTER, an island in the China Sea, a little N.E. of the island of Quemoy, lat. 24° 38' N., lon. 118° 39' E.

OYSTER BAY, of New York, extends from Long Island Sound into Queen's county.

OYSTER BAY, a post-village and township of Queen's county, New York, on the bay of that name, about 30 miles E. of New York. The township extends from Long Island Sound to Great South Bay, and is intersected by Long Island Railroad. The village is pleasantly situated, contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and has steamboat communication with New York. Pop. 6900.

OYSTER BAY, Tasmania, is on the W. coast of Van Diemen's Land, in lat. 42° 40' S., lon. 148° 2' E., and gives name to a district of that colony.

OYSTER CREEK, Texas, flows nearly parallel with Brasos River, through Fort Bend and Brasos counties, and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

OYSTER CREEK, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas.

OYSTER HARBOR, South-West Australia, is an inlet of King George's Sound, 3 miles N.E. of Albany.

OYSTER ISLAND, British India, province and at the mouth of the Aracan.

OYSTER ISLAND, of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 4 miles W.N.W. of Sligo, in Sligo Bay, 1½ furlongs from the nearest part of the mainland. It has a beacon, and the two light-houses of Sligo Port.

OYSTERMOUTH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles S.S.W. of Swansea, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1482.

OYSTER POND, New York. See ORIENT.

OYSTERVILLE, a post-village of Barnstable township, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the S. side of Cape Cod, 70 miles S.E. of Boston.

OZAMA, o-sá-má, a river of Hayti, rises in the central range of the island, flows first S.E., then S.W., and enters the sea at San Domingo, after a course of above 50 miles.

OZAN, a township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. P. 1647.

OZARA, a market-town of Hungary. See OZORA.

OZARK, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, contains about 1600 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork and Bryant's Fork of White River, which unite in the S. part of the county, and also drained by the Little North Fork of the same river, and Beaver Creek. The surface is hilly, or rather mountainous, and covered by extensive forests of the yellow pine, which attains a great size. The soil in the valleys and along the streams is fertile. The streams furnish a copious supply of water-power. Capital, Rockbridge. Pop. 2294; of whom 2279 were free, and 16 slaves.

OZARK, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

OZARK, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Arkansas, on the Arkansas River, 121 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It contains a court-house and several stores.

OZARK, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Missouri, on Finley Creek, 14 miles S. by E. of Springfield.

OZARK, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

OZARK MOUNTAINS, a chain of the United States, W. of the Mississippi, in Arkansas and Missouri, extending N.E. and S.W., between the Arkansas and Missouri Rivers.

OZAUKEE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 225 square miles. It is intersected by the Milwaukee River, and also drained by Cedar Creek. The surface is rolling and heavily timbered; the soil fertile. Formed out of Washington county in 1863. Capital, Ozaukee or Port Washington.

OZAUKEE, a village of Wisconsin. See PORT WASHINGTON.

OZAWKEE, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

OZEGNA, od-zén'yá, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province and about 10 miles from Ivrea.

OZENÉ. See OZEN.

OZERNAIA, o-zér-uí-á, two forts of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Ural, the one about 75 miles E.S.E. of Orenboorg, consists of about 200 houses; the other, distinguished by the name of Nizhneozernaia, is about 60 miles S.W. of Orenboorg.

OZIERI, o-zé-á-ree, or OTHIERI, o-té-á-ree, a town of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, capital of a province and district, 29 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. of commune, 7890. It occupies the slopes of several hills and the bottom of a narrow valley, and has a church, 3 convents, and a Jesuit college and hospital.

OZORA, o-zó-róh', or OZARA, o-zóh-róh', a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the Sio, an affluent of the Danube, 30 miles S. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3406.

OZORKOW or OZORKOV, o-zór'kov, a town of Poland, government and 76 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw, on the Buzra. Pop. 5060.

P

PA, *pá*, a town of China, province of So-chuen, capital of a district, near lat. $31^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $100^{\circ} 50' E.$

PA or **BA-THANG** or **BATAN**, *bá-táng*, a town of East Tibet, on the Upper Yang-tse-kiang, near lat. $29^{\circ} N.$, lon. $99^{\circ} E.$

PAAL, a village of Belgium. See **PAEL**.

PAANOPIA, *pá-no/pá*, or **OCEAN ISLAND**, in the North Pacific Ocean, in lat. $0^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $167^{\circ} 40' E.$, of a circular form, about 15 miles in circumference.

PAAR, *pá*, a river of Bavaria, rises near Friedburg, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube on the right, 5 miles below Ingolstadt. Total course, 70 miles.

PAASDORF, *pás'dorf*, or **PADORF**, *pá'dorf*, a village of Lower Austria, 34 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1081.

PABBA or **PAB/BAY**, an islet of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, at the N.W. end of the Sound of Harris, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Bernera. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pop. 350. It has a peak 1000 feet in height.

PAIBA, an islet of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Barra, divided from Sandera by Pabba Sound. Length and breadth, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pop. 25.

PABBA, an islet of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, in Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye. Pop. 21.

PABILLONIS, *pá-bil-ló-nis*, or **PAVILLONIS**, *pá-vil-ló-nis*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, about 20 miles S. of Oristano, on the Sairo. Pop. 1309.

PABLO-DE-LOS-MONTES, *pá'blo-dá-loce-mon'tés*, a village of Spain, in New Castle, province, and about 26 miles from Toledo. Pop. 1512.

PACAJA, *pá-ká-ah/*, **PACAJAZ**, *pá-ká-ah/*, or **PACAYA**, *pá-ká-yá*, a river of Brazil, province of Para, joins the estuary S. of the island of Marajo, and W. of Oelras, after a N. course of 150 miles.

PACAJES or **PACAXES**, *pá-ká-nés*, a town of Bolivia, department, and 100 miles S.S.E. of La Paz, capital of a province, on an affluent of the Desaguadero.

PACAJES or **PACAXES**, **SIERRA DE**, *se-á/ná dá pá-ká-nés*, not far from the above, connected with the Cordilleras of the Andes, rises to 15,100 feet.

PACARAIMA, **SIERRA**. See **SIERRA PACARAIMA**.

PACAYA, a river of Brazil. See **PACAJA**.

PACAUDIERE, **LA**, *lá pá'kó-de-áir*, a market-town of France, department of Loire, 13 miles N.W. of Roanne. Pop. in 1852, 1858.

PACÉ, *pá'sé*, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 2000.

PACECO, *pá-chá'ko*, or **PACHECO** (?) a town of Sicily, 4 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 2000.

PACENTRO, *pá-chén'tro*, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 4 miles E. of Sulmona. P. 2540.

PACES, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PACHA, a river of Russia. See **PASHA**.

PACHACACA, a river of Peru. See **PACHUCACA**.

PACHACAMA, *pá-chá-ká-má*, or **PACHACAMAC**, *pá-chá-ká-mák*, a village of Peru, department, and 18 miles S.E. of Lima, with a ruined temple, from which immense treasure was taken by Pizarro. Opposite the coast here are the islands of PACHACAMA.

PACHECO, *pá-chá'ko*, a modern town of Spain, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Murcia. Pop. 4933.

PACHECO, a town of Sicily. See **PACECO**.

PACHETE, *pá-chee'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Bahar, 9 miles N.E. of Ragonautpoor.

PACHINO, *pá-kee'no*, a village of Sicily, intendancy of Syracuse, district, and 12 miles S. of Noto, 4 miles N.W. of Cape Passaro, (anc. *Pachynum Promontorium*,) whence the name of the town. Pop. 2000. It has a fort, and a tunny fishery.

PACHITEA, *pá-che-tá/*, a river of Peru, rises in the E. slope of the Andes, about lat. $11^{\circ} S.$, flows circuitously N., and joins the Ucayale on the left, after a course of 200 miles.

PACHITLA CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ichawaynoch-away River in Baker county.

PACHITTA, a post-village of Early co., Georgia.

PA-CHOO, *pá'choo*, a city of China, province of Po-chee-loo, capital of a district, 50 miles S. of Peking.

PACHUCA, *pá-choo'ká*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 50 miles N.N.E. of Mexico, on the route to Tampico. It has a fine church. In its vicinity are silver-mines, which were formerly of high importance.

PACHUCACA, *pá-choo-ká/ká*, or **PACHACACA**, *pá-chá-ká/ká*, a river of Peru, department of Cuzco, rises in Lake Pachucaca, in the Andes, and joins the Apurimac, after a N. course estimated at 130 miles.

PACHYNUM PROMONTORIUM. See **CAPE PASSARO**.

PACIFIC, a county in the W. part of Washington Territory, has an area estimated at above 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, from which it takes its name, and on the S. by the Columbia River. Cape Disappointment is situated on its W. border. Formed since 1850. Capital, Pacific City.

1418

PACIFIC, a post-village of Franklin co., North Carolina.

PACIFIC CITY, a post-town, capital of Pacific co., Washington Territory, on Baker's Bay, an expansion on the N. side of the Columbia River, a mile and a half from the Pacific Ocean.

PACIFIC OCEAN, or the **GREAT SOUTH SEA**, (*La Mer Pacifique*; Fr. *Océan Austral*, *o'sá'óng' ó's'trál*, *Mer-du-Sud*, *maí-rá-dii-stid*, or *Grand-Océan-Pacifique*, *gránd o'sá'óng'-pá'see'fée'*; Sp. *Mar Pacífico*, *mas pá-se'fíe-ko*; It. *Mare Pacifico*, *má'rá pá-chee'fíe-ko*; Ger. *Südlsee*, *süd-sá*, *Grosser-Océan*, *gró'sser ó'tsá-án*, or *Stilles-Meer*, *stí'fíe-máir*;) by far the largest of the great divisions of water on the surface of the globe, extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle, over 123 degrees of latitude; and from the W. coast of America to Australia, Papua, Flores, Sumbawa, Java, Sumatra, and the E. coast of Asia, or through nearly 160 degrees of longitude. Area, estimated at 70,000,000 square miles, exceeding that of all the dry land on the globe. In its widest part, at the equator, it is 10,000 miles across; towards the circles its breadth is diminished, especially in the N., where it communicates with the Arctic Ocean by Behring Strait. It is usually divided by geographers into the North and South Pacific, separated from each other by the equator. Another division, marked by great physical features, is into three regions—the first extending from Behring's Strait, or the Arctic Circle, to the Tropic of Cancer; the second, or equatorial, including the whole expanse between the tropics; and the third extending from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Antarctic Circle. The most distinguishing features of the Pacific are the countless number of comparatively small islands spread over its surface, more especially of its equatorial region, and the immense chain of volcanoes which stretch almost continuously along its shores, forming one vast volcanic circle. In the S. it is separated from the Antarctic Ocean only by an arbitrary line; but in other directions, both its boundaries and its communications with other oceans are well defined. Its coast-line on the American side, though generally bold, is very little broken by inlets. On the Asiatic side it is very irregular; the chief inlets are the Celebes, China, and Yellow Seas, with the Seas of Japan, Okhotsk, and Kamtschatka. Its principal island groups, proceeding from W. to E., are the Ladrões, Carolines, Solomon, Queen Charlotte's, New Hebrides, Feejes, Friendly, Society, Low, Marquesas, Sandwich, and Galapagos Islands, and New Zealand, besides a vast multitude of solitary islands, reefs, and sandbanks.

The mean level of the Pacific, as ascertained by measurements taken in the Bay of Panama and the Gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above that of the Atlantic. Its depth has not been ascertained, though there seems no reason to doubt it descends much further below than the loftiest mountain heights ascend above its surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Pacific, the operations of nature on its bosom are carried on on the most extensive scale; and the general laws by which tides, winds, and currents are regulated suffer fewer modifications than in narrow seas. The tidal wave, commencing at the equator, diverges from it towards the poles, and, proceeding with vast velocity, and without obstruction, is scarcely perceptible among the central islands of the Pacific. Hence, in the Low Archipelago, at Bow Island and Tahiti, the rise is only 1 foot, and at the Sandwich Islands 2 feet. It is only when, by the proximity of a mainland diminishing the depth of the water, or by any similar cause the natural course of the wave is changed, or obstacles to its progress are interposed, that an accumulation takes place, and high tides are formed. In the Pacific, however, these never attain the maximum heights for which some parts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans are remarkable. In the solitary instance of Fort Nicolaefsky, in Cook's Inlet, the rise is as high as 28 feet; but on all the W. coast of America it is usually below 10 feet, and only in the Bay of Panama it varies from 12 to 24 feet.

The prevailing winds of the Pacific, like those of other great seas, are divided into regular or trade-winds, and variables; the former blowing from the S.E. on the S., and from the N.E. on the N. side of the equator, generally within the tropics, though sometimes extending as far as 30 degrees on either side of it. In the W. and N.W. parts of the Pacific the influence of the monsoons of the Indian Ocean is strongly felt; and violent typhoons, for which the China Sea is noted, are not unfrequent. In the E., along the whole of the W. coast of America, the winds differ greatly both in direction and character. Between Behring's Sea and lat. $30^{\circ} N.$, the winds blow, in all seasons, in every direction, and no kind of regularity can be traced. From lat. 30° to $5^{\circ} N.$, the prevailing winds strongly resemble monsoons, blowing generally, from November to April, from the N.W. and N.E., and from May to October, from the S. or S.W. and S.E. The regions within the sphere of these winds are subject to violent storms and tornadoes. From lat. $5^{\circ} N.$ to $30^{\circ} S.$, the prevailing winds have the character of trade-winds; and

from lat. 30° S. to Cape Horn, the North and South monsoons recommence, often blowing with great violence, particularly from the S. As the Cape is approached, the prevailing winds become S.W. and N.W., and convert the whole tract within their sphere into a region of storms and tempests.

The currents of the Pacific, being exhibited on a much larger scale than those of the Atlantic, are not generally so strongly marked as the currents of that ocean. The Antarctic drift current, flowing apparently from the icy barriers of an antarctic continent, enters the Pacific, and, after proceeding N. to New Zealand, trends E., and retains that direction till it impinges on the W. coast of Patagonia. The obstacle thus encountered divides it into two branches, the smaller of which takes a S. direction, and enters the Atlantic by doubling Cape Horn. The larger branch, to which the name of the Peruvian or Humboldt's Current has been given, proceeds N. along the coast of South America, till it meets a new obstacle in the Isthmus of Panama. Thence it turns W., and proceeds, under the name of the South equatorial current, across the whole width of the Pacific, without meeting with any obstacle, till it reaches its W. boundaries, when one part, striking the coast of Australia, turns S., and forms the Australian current; another part, forcing its way between the different islands, enters and is lost in the Malay Archipelago; and a third part, reflected by the coast of China, turns N., and, on reaching the Isles of Japan, contributes to form what is called the Japanese current. The configuration of the islands and the E. coast of Siberia, as well as a strong current which sets in from the N. through Behring's Strait, concur in giving it an E. direction, which again carries it across the Pacific to the North American coast, to be there again deflected, first S. along the shores of the Atlantic, and then E., when it finally becomes merged in what is called the North equatorial current. Between the North and South equatorial currents, another, occupying a narrow zone between them, has been traced, and, from pursuing an opposite direction, has received the name of the equatorial counter-current. The influence of these currents, particularly that of the Peruvian or Humboldt's current, in lowering the temperature of the warmer regions into which it is carried, is very marked. While the temperature without the current ranges from 78°-8 to 83°-3 Fahrenheit, it ranges within it from 59°-9 to 60°-8 Fahrenheit; and while the mean temperature of 12° S. is in air 79°-34, and in ocean 79°-70 Fahrenheit, that of Callao, under the same latitude, was, during its warmest months, found to have a mean temperature of only 65°-36 in air, and 66°-60 Fahrenheit in ocean. The differences, amounting respectively to 10°-98 and 14°-4 Fahrenheit, can only be accounted for by the modifying influence of the current.

The Pacific was seen for the first time by Europeans in 1513. Vasco Núñez de Balboa, the Spanish governor of Darien, proceeding on native information, set out on an exploring expedition across the isthmus, and, having ascended a hill, saw the boundless ocean spread out before him. As his view extended chiefly to the S., he gave it the name of the Mar del Sur, or South Sea. It received its present name from the celebrated navigator, Fernando de Magellan, who sailed across it in 1521. In the eighteenth century its different parts were explored by Behring, Anson, Byron, Bougainville, Cook, Vancouver, Broughton, La Perouse, &c.; in the present century by D'Entrecasteaux, Krusenstern, Beechey, Fitleroy, D'Urville, Wilkes, and Sir James Ross.

PACKANGA, pāk-kāng-gā, a town of the Malay Peninsula, on a river of its own name, in lat. 3° 30' N.

PACKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester and Derby.

PACKINGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

PACKINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Warwick.

PACK'S FERRY, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

PACKSVILLE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PACKWAU/KEE, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, on the N. shore of Buffalo Lake, about 55 miles N. of Madison. It contains 3 stores, and 1 mill. Pop. about 400.

PACK/WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

PACO, pā'ko, a large and handsome village, in the island of Luzon, in the environs of Manila. Many of the inhabitants are artists, house-painters, and builders. Pop. 6500.

PACOBANIBA, pā-ko-bā-hee-bā, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Rio-de-Janeiro, 12 miles W.S.W. of Magé. Pop. 2000.

PACOLET, a river which rises in the Blue Ridge, in the W. part of North Carolina, and flowing through Spartanburg and Union districts of South Carolina, enters Broad River at Pinckneyville. Its general course is E.S.E., and its length perhaps 100 miles. The South Pacolet is a small stream which enters the former about 12 miles N. of Spartanburg Court-House.

PACOLET MILLS, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

PACORA, pā-ko-rā, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, in New Granada, unites with the Indio to form a considerable

river, which enters the Pacific E. of Panama, and is navigable for large ships to Sambaja, and for canoes to the town of Pacora.

PACTOLUS, pak-to'lūs, an ancient river, (whose modern name is SARABAT, sār-rā-bāt, or BAGOOLEE, BAGOULY, bā'goo'lee,) in Asia Minor, joins the Hermus 50 miles E. of Smyrna, and was anciently famous for the gold found in its sands.

PACTOLUS, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.

PACUHI, pā-koo-ee, a small river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, flows W. about 80 miles, and joins the São Francisco on the right.

PACUHI, a small river of Brazil, forming part of the boundary between the province of Minas-Geraes and Bahia, and joins the Rio-Verde, a tributary of the São Francisco.

PACY-SUR-EURE, pā'see-sū-ur, a market-town of France, department of Eure, on the Eure, which here becomes navigable, 10 miles E. of Evreux. Pop. in 1852, 1597.

PADANG, pā'dāng, a Dutch settlement of Sumatra, on its W. coast, in Menacabow Territory, 1 mile from the sea, in lat. 0° 48' S., lon. 100° 20' E. Opposite the coast here are the rocky groups named the Padang Islands.

PADAONG, pā'dā-ong, or PAD'ANG/ MEW, a town of the Burmese dominions, on the W. bank of the Irrawaddy, 10 miles S.W. of Prome.

PADBURY, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

PADDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a N.W. suburb of London, 3½ miles W.N.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. 46,350. It contains Oxford, Cambridge, and Sussex Squares, and Westbourne Terrace; also the basin of the Paddington Canal, and the terminus of the Great Western Railway.

PADDINGTON, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PADDLESWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PADDOCK-with-MARSH, a hamlet of England, co. of York, near Huddersfield. Pop. 3536.

PADDOCK'S GROVE, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

PADDY MILLS, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

PADDY'S RUN, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

PADDYTOWN, a village of Hampshire co., Virginia, on the North Branch of Potomac River, about 210 miles N.W. of Richmond.

PADENGHE, pā-dēng-gā, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 5 miles from Lonato, on the W. side of Lake Garda. Pop. 1485.

PADERBORN, pā'der-born, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 41 miles S. of Minden, on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine. Pop. 8720. It is the seat of a bishopric, erected by Charlemagne, who resided here some time, and has a gymnasium and an ecclesiastical seminary. In the Middle Ages it formed part of the Hanseatic League.

PADERNO, pā-dēn-no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 6 miles E. of Monza, on the Seveso, with a church. Pop. 1473.

PADERNO, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Cremona, 10 miles E. of Pizzighettone. Pop. 1987.

PADFIELD, a township of England, co. of Derby.

PADTHAM, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PADILLA, pā-dee'lyā, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tamaulipas, 12 miles W.N.W. of New Santander. Iturbide, ex-emperor of Mexico, was shot here, 19th July, 1824.

PADITTAS, a village in the interior of the territory of New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte.

PADORE, a village of Austria. See PAEDORE.

PADOVA and **PADOUE**, a town of Italy. See PADUA.

PADRIA, pā'dre-ā, a village of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 20 miles S.E. of Alghero. Pop. 1850.

PADROES (Padroes) pā-dro-ēs, or PADRONES, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 19 miles E. by S. of Ourique, on the Oeiras. Pop. 1350.

PADRON, pā-drōn, (anc. *Pria Flavia*), a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 19 miles S.S.W. of Santiago, on the Sar. Pop. 6000. It has a fine collegiate church. Being the place where, according to monkish tradition, the body of St. James landed itself, it is greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

PAD'SHAPPOOR, a village of Hindostan, province, and 57 miles S.W. of Bejapoor, on an affluent of the Kistnah. It is built of stone, and defended by a fort situated on a height near its centre.

PADSTOW, (corrupted from *Putuck-Sow*), a seaport, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Camel, at its mouth in St. George's Channel, 29 miles N.N.E. of Falmouth. Pop. in 1851, 2224. The town is in a rich vale, sheltered by rocky hills, has narrow streets, and many ancient houses, a church of an antique structure, containing monuments of the Prideaux family, a custom-house, with imports of iron and coal, and exports of tin, slates, and vast quantities of sand, which accumulates in the harbor, and is used for manure. The harbor, which affords the only good shelter on the dangerous coast between the Land's End and Hartland Point, has from 13 to 18 feet at spring ebb, but the access is difficult. Registered shipping in 1847, 6829 tons. The learned Dr. Prideaux was born here in 1648.

PADUA, pad'ū-g, (It. *Padova*, pā'do-vā; Fr. *Padoue*, pā'doo', anc. *Patavium*), a fortified city of Austrian Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, capital of a delegation, 22 miles W. of Venice, on the Bacchiglione, and on the railway between Vicenza and Venice. Lat. 45° 23' 41" N., lon. 11° 52' 43" E. Pop. 60,000. It is of a triangular form, is surrounded by walls and fosses, and has seven gates. Among the chief objects of interest are the vast and curious place called *Prato della Valle*, where the fair is held, and which contains an island, encircled by a canal, the banks of which are decorated by numerous statues; a cathedral, with a monument to Petrarch, the Church of San Antonio richly decorated, the Palace *dei Beor* of the University, and many private palaces, a university with a botanic garden, a gymnasium, and an ecclesiastical seminary, an observatory, a cabinet of natural history, and a library of 100,000 volumes. The celebrated University of Padua, founded in the thirteenth century, had, in former times, students from every part of Europe, and their number frequently amounted to 18,000. Among these were Tasso and Columbus. Padua has manufactures of silks and ribbons, and its manufacture of cloth was formerly extensive. It was anciently the most important town of Venetia, it was sacked by Alaric and by Attila. It came under the power of the Venetians in 1405. Under the French it was capital of the department of the Brenta. Livy the Roman historian, and the traveller Belzoni, were born here.—Adj. and inhab. **PADUAN**, pad'ū-an; (It. **PADOVANO**, pā'do-vā-no.)

PADUA or **PADOVA**, a delegation of Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Capital, Padua. Area, 836 square miles. Pop. 312,766.

PADUA, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

PADUCAH, a thriving post-village, capital of McCracken co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Tennessee River, and 340 miles below Louisville. The navigation of the river is seldom closed by ice or obstructed by low water below this point. Paducah is the shipping port for the exports of the county, which consist of tobacco, pork, mules, horses, &c. It has a fine range of warehouses fronting the river, and contains 4 or 6 churches, 2 banks, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. A marine hospital is about being erected here. The name of Paducah was derived from an Indian chief who once resided in this vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 2424; in 1853, about 3000.

PADUL, pā'dool, a town of Spain, province, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Granada, S. of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2700.

PADULA, pā'doolā, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 54 miles S.E. of Salerno. In the vicinity is a magnificent Carthusian convent. Pop. 8000.

PADULA, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 11 miles W. of Teramo.

PADULI, pā'doolē, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, district of Rossano. Pop. 1800.

PADULI, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 11 miles W. of Ariano. Pop. 2000.

PADUS. See **PO**.

PADWORTH a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PAEJENE, **PAEJAENE**, pā-yā-nēh, or **PAIJENEJARWI**, pā-yā-nā yāz-vee, a lake of Finland, mostly in the province of Nyland, between lat. 61° and 62° 27' N., and lon. 25° and 25° 50' E. Length, 90 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles.

PAEL or **PAAL**, pāl, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 11 miles N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2093.

PAESANA, pā-ā-nā, a market-town of Sardinia, 13 miles W.N.W. of Saluzzo, on the right bank of the Po. Pop. 6118.

PAESI BASSI. See **NETHERLANDS**.

PÆSTANUS SINUS. See **SALERNO**, **GULF OF**.

PÆSTUM. See **PESTO**.

PAETE, pā-ā-tā, or **PAITA**, pī-tā, a village of the Philippines, on the island of Luzon, province of Laguna, on the W. shore of Lake Bay. Pop. 3306.

PAGAHMIU, a town of Burmah. See **PAGHAM-MEW**.

PAGANICO, pā-gā-ne-ko, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 5 miles E. of Aquila. Pop. 2100.

PAGANICO, a small town of Italy, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 11 miles N.N.W. of Aquila.

PAGANICO, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 28 miles S. of Sienna, on the Ombrone. Pop. 1600.

PAGANO, pā-gā-no, a village of Austrian Italy, 19 miles W.N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 1200.

PAGE, a county toward the N.E. part of Virginia, contains about 300 square miles. This county occupies the entire breadth of the valley between the Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge. The Shenandoah River flows through its entire length. The soil is of limestone formation, and is highly productive. Iron ore and fine marble are abundant; copper and lead are also found. Formed in 1831, and named in honor of John Page, formerly governor of the state. Capital, Luray. Pop. 7600, of whom 6643 were free, and 957 slaves.

PAGE, a new county in the S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 550 square miles. The Nodaway River flows through it from N. to S. The soil is good. Named in honor of Colonel Page, who was mortally wounded at Palo Alto. Pop. 551.

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PAGE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

PAGESVILLE, a post-village of Newberry district, South Carolina.

PAGEVILLE, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles S.W. of Erie.

PAGEVILLE, a post-office of Barron co., Kentucky.

PAGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 5 miles S.S.E. of Chichester. A marshy inlet of the English Channel here forms a harbor for vessels of 40 tons.

PAGHAM-MEW or **PAGAHMIU**, pā-gām'yoo', a ruined town of Farther India, in the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 110 miles S.W. of Amarapoora. Its former importance is attested by numerous mouldering temples.

PAGLESHAM, pā-glē-zām, a parish of England, co. Essex.

PAGLIA, pā'vā, (anc. *Palia*), a river of Central Italy, rises in the province of Sienna, Tuscany, and after a S.E. course of 30 miles, joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PAGLIETA, pā'vā-tā, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 20 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3400.

PAGLIONE, pā'vō-nā, a river of the Sardinian States, flows S.S.W., traverses the city of Nice, and, a little to the W., falls into the Mediterranean.

PAGNANO, pā-nā-no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, about 8 miles from Canzo. Pop. 1200.

PAGNY-SUR-MOSELLE, pā'n'yē-sūr-mō-zēll', a village of France, department of Meurthe, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, 12 miles from Metz. Pop. 1019.

PAGO, pā'go, an island of Dalmatia, circle of Zara, in the Adriatic, separated from the Croatian mainland by the Moracca Channel, from 2 to 3 miles across. Lat. about 44° 30' lon. 15° E. Length, 37 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Area, 106 square miles. Pop. 5000. Near its centre is the lake or inlet of Zascha. Surface arid, but it exports considerable quantities of wine and salt.

PAGO, the chief town of the above island, on Lake Zascha, near the E. coast. Pop. 3790.

PAGO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 2200.

PAGSANJAN, pā-gān-jān', a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, capital of the province of Laguna, on the Pasig, above Manila. Pop. 4666.

PAGUENEMA, pā-gā-nā-mā, a group of 5 small, low, coral islands in the Pacific Ocean, extent about 5 miles by 3. Tagaik, the largest, is in lat. 7° 4' 40" N., lon. 167° 56' 30" E.

PAIHANG, pā-hāng', a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast, mostly between lat. 2° and 4° N., and lon. 103° and 104° E. Estimated pop. 40,000, mostly Malays and Chinese. The products comprise gold and tin; the latter is mostly exported to Singapore. The imports thence and from Malacca consist of opium, silk, rice, tobacco, salt, cloths, iron-ware, and agricultural implements. Principal towns, Pahang, Kuantan, and Undowe.

PAIHANG, the capital of the above state, is on both sides of a broad and shallow river, which divides the Malay and Chinese quarters, about 5 miles from its mouth; lat. 3° 34' N., lon. 103° 24' E.

PAHAQUABERY, a township of Warren co., New Jersey. Pop. 460.

PAIHARPOOR, pā-har-poor', a considerable town of Afghanistan, near the Indus, 22 miles N. of Dera Ismaeel-Khan, and scarcely less in size.

PAIHARPOOR, a village of the Punjab, 24 miles S. of Leia.

PAH UTAH (pā ū'tā) **INDIANS**, a tribe dwelling along the S. border of the Great Basin.

PAIJENEJARWI, a lake of Finland. See **PAJENE**.

PAILTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 5 miles N.N.W. of Rugby. Pop. 602.

PAIMBEUF, pān'bu', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 21 miles W. of Nantes, on the left bank of the Loire, near its mouth. Pop. in 1852, 4231. It has a communal college, a school of hydrography, and a well-frequented harbor, at which large ships unload. It has building-yards for large vessels and steam-packets.

PAIMOGO, pā-mō-go, a market-town of Spain, 42 miles N.N.W. of Huelva, on the route to Seville. Pop. 2310.

PAIMPOL, pān'pōl', a maritime town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 22 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc, on the English Channel. Pop. in 1852, 2146.

PAIMPONT, pān'pōn', a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles S.W. of Montfort. P. 3666.

PAINCOURT, (Fr. pron. pān'koo',) a post-village, capital of Assumption parish, Louisiana, on Bayou La Fourche, 15 miles below its egress from the Mississippi River, and 67 miles S. of Baton Rouge.

PAINE'S (PAIN) HOLLOW, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 75 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

PAINE'S POINT, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

PAINESVILLE, pān's-vīl, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vermont.

PAINESVILLE, a post-village of Amelia co., Virginia, 46 miles S.W. of Richmond.

PAINESVILLE, a handsome post-village in Painesville township, and capital of Lake co., Ohio, on the railroad from Erie to Cleveland, where it crosses Grand River, 170 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 3 miles from Lake Erie. It is beau-

Highly situated on the left bank, and at the lower rapids of the river, which flows in a deep and picturesque valley. Near the centre of the village is a handsome public square. Painesville is a place of active trade, and is rapidly increasing. The railroad crosses the river on a bridge 800 feet long, resting on 5 stone piers 75 feet high. A plank-road has been completed from this place to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and is to be extended to Pittsburg. It has 5 churches, a union school, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 flouring mills, 2 machine shops, 1 iron foundry, and 20 stores. It is also the seat of the Geauga Furnace Company's iron-works. Pop. of the township, 3129.

PAINTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PAINSWICK, pânswik, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 6 miles S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. 3464. The town, on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the ancient Roman camp of *Kinsbury*, is irregularly built; it has a spacious church, an endowed school, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

PAINT, a township, Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 610.

PAINT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. P. 878.

PAINT, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 1253.

PAINT, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 2678.

PAINT, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1618.

PAINT, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 1123.

PAINT, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1627.

PAINT CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the S.W. central part of the state, and flows into the Scioto River, 3 miles below Chillicothe. Its principal affluents are the Rocky Fork, Rattlesnake Fork, and the North Fork.

PAINT CREEK, of Oakland co., Michigan, flows into Clinton River at Rochester.

PAINT CREEK, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

PAINT CREEK, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

PAINTED POST, a post-village of Erwin township, Steuben co., New York, at the junction of the Conhocton and Tioga Rivers, and on the Erie Railroad, about 2 miles W. of Corning. It has 2 churches, a bank, 5 stores, and a large iron foundry, &c. A painted post here marks the site of a revolutionary battle. Pop. about 1500. See CORNING.

PAINTER CREEK, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

PAINTERSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio.

PAINT LICK, a post-village of Garrard co., Kentucky, has between 100 and 200 inhabitants.

PAINT ROCK, a post-office of Cocke co., Tennessee.

PAINT ROCK, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

PAINT ROCK RIVER, of Alabama, enters the Tennessee River from the N.E. about 20 miles S. of Huntsville.

PAINTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Kentucky, on Paint Creek, 140 miles E. by S. of Frankfort. It has a brick court-house, 5 stores, and about 200 inhabitants. Coal is abundant in the vicinity.

PAISES BAJOS. See NETHERLANDS.

PAISHAWUR. See PESHAWER.

PAISLEY, pâslee, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, manufacturing town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 7 miles W.S.W. of Glasgow, on the White Cart, about 3 miles above the confluence of the united White and Black Cart with the Clyde, and on the railway from Glasgow to Greenock and Ayr. Lat. 55° 51' N., lon. 4° 26' W. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 47,952. It consists of an old town and a new town, the former on the W. and the latter on the E. bank of the river, communicating by three bridges. The old town is indifferent in its appearance, with mean houses, often of a single story, and covered with thatch, standing intermingled with others of a more substantial description. The new town is well built; all the streets are lighted with gas, and tolerably well paved. The former deficiency of water has recently been entirely removed by the introduction of an abundant supply from the hills of Gleniffer.

Among the public edifices of Paisley, the first place is due to the abbey, founded in 1163, by Walter, son of Alan, the first of the house of the Stewarts, for a priory, with a very liberal endowment; at the Reformation it was, with the exception of Kelso, the most opulent monastery in the S. of Scotland. Its buildings at this time formed a magnificent pile, with an enclosure of above 1 mile in circuit. Subsequent to the expulsion of the monks, the abbey had been converted into an almost princely residence; but at present forms little else than an interesting ruin. A portion of the church, however, consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated from it by ten massive clustered columns, still remains, and forms a truly splendid parish church. It contains a remarkable monument, called Queen Blear's Tomb. Besides the abbey, Paisley contains 6 other churches belonging to the Establishment, 6 to the Free Church, 6 to the United Presbyterian, 3 Independent, 2 Baptist churches, 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Wesleyan Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, and 1 New Jerusalem. After the abbey church, the only edifices particularly deserving of notice are the county buildings, forming a quadrangular pile in the castellated style, containing in its W. division a court-house, county-hall, town-house, &c., and in its E. range, a house of correction and common jail. The scholastic and literary establishments of Paisley include a

grammar school, town, infant, ragged, industrial, and various other schools, a government school of design, Neilson's educational institution, Hutchison's Charity School, an atheneum, a mechanics' and a philosophical institute, the latter with a valuable library of scientific works, and a museum, a literary association, an artisans' institution, theological, law, and medical schools, and a subscription library. The Neilson Institution was founded from a bequest of about 20,000*l.*, left, in 1839, by John Neilson, Esq., of Netherwood, and opened in 1852; it supplies gratis an English commercial and classical education to the children of parents resident not less than three years in Paisley, and who have died without leaving means to provide a suitable education for their family. The building is a large, massive edifice in the form of a Greek cross, surmounted by a magnificent dome. The principal charitable institutions are the town's hospital, with a lunatic asylum attached, a dispensary and house of recovery, a society for the education of the deaf and dumb, a widow and orphans' society, a female, benevolent, and various other societies.

Paisley early distinguished itself by its manufactures, and its staples is still unsurpassed by any town in the kingdom. As early as 1784, silk gauze alone is said to have been produced to the annual value of 350,000*l.*, and to have employed 5000 looms in the town and vicinity. The shawl trade was first introduced about the beginning of the present century, and though the prosperity of the other branches of manufacture prevented it for a time from attracting much attention, it continued steadily to advance; and now, as much from the excellence of the products as from their value, stands at the head of all the other staples. The shawls, chiefly in imitation of those of India, are made of silk, soft and spun, cotton and wool, either separately or in mixtures. Genuine Cashmere shawls are manufactured, equal in texture, it is said, to the most celebrated productions of the East, and far superior to them in beauty of design. The other most important articles of manufacture are cotton thread, embroidery, different kinds of tartan cloth, and carpets; shawl-printing is also carried on. There are also several cotton factories, a large foundry, with steam-engine manufactories, with machine shops attached; a silk-throwing mill, an extensive tannery, a soap-work, several breweries and distilleries, bleachfields, and building-yards, chiefly for river steamers. The port of Paisley is properly at Renfrew Ferry, 3 miles below the town, where the Cart joins the Clyde; the Cart, however, is navigable to Paisley for vessels of 80 tons. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal passes the town. Coal, ironstone, and fire and potters' clay are raised in its vicinity. The burgh sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The celebrated Professor Wilson, the American ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, and Robert Tannahill, the poet, were born here. The town is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station of *Vanduria*.

PAITA, a village of the Philippines. See PAETE.

PAJARES-DE-LOS-OTEROS, pâ-nâ-rê-s-dâ-loce-o-tâ-roce, a town of Spain, province, and S.E. of Leon. Pop. 1145.

PAJARITO, pâh-nâ-ree-to, a village on the right bank of Rio del Norte, in the territory of New Mexico.

PAJARO, pâh-nâ-ro, a river of California, rises on the slope of the Coast Range, and flowing westerly, falls into Monterey Bay. It forms the boundary between Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.

PAKA, pâ-kâ, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2300.

PAKEFIELD, pâk-fieeld, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

PAKENHAM, pâk-en-am, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PAKENHAM, pâk-en-am, a village of Canada West, co. of Lanark, on the Mississippi River, 36 miles E.S.E. of Bytown, and 12 miles from Fitzroy Harbor. It contains three mills and several stores. Pop. about 250.

PAKLA, pâk-lâ, OOSOP or USOP, oo-sop, a river of North-east Siberia, in the country of the Tchoukchees, after a course of about 200 miles, forms a common estuary with the Tchaoum, in the bay of that name.

PAK-NAM, pâk-nâm, a town of Siam, on the Menam, about 4 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 20 miles S.E. of Bang-kok, and stated to extend for 2 miles along the bank of the river.

PAKOSK, pâ-kosk, a small town of Prussian Poland, province of Posen, 23 miles S. of Bromberg. Pop. 900.

PAK-PATTAN, pâk-pât-tân, or PANK-PETTEM, a town of the Punjab, near a greatly-frequented ferry over the Ravee, and 95 miles S.W. of Lahore; lat. 30° 20' N., lon. 73° 13' E. Here, it is conjectured, the colossal altars were erected by Alexander the Great to mark the E. boundary of his conquests.

PAKRACZ, pâk-râts, a market-town of Slavonia, co., and 23 miles W.N.W. of Pomega, on an affluent of the Sava. Pop. 1120. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PAKROJANTY, pâk-rojân-tee, a market town of Russian Poland, government, and 119 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1450.

PAKS, pâksh, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 63 miles S. of Buda, on the Danube. Pop. 875.

PAKWAN, pāk'wān', a town of China, province of Chekiang, on the banks of a river which falls into the bay of Hangchow.

PAKWAUKEE, Wisconsin. See **PACKWAUKEE**.

PALACHY, pā-lā'chee, or **PALLANCHIEE**, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 23 miles S.E. of Coimbatore. Here, in 1800, were dug up many coins of Augustus and Tiberius.

PALACIOS, Los, loce pā-lā'the-occe, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles S. of Sevilla. Pop. 1835.

PALACIOS, pā-lā'se-occe, a village of Matagorda co., Texas, on a point which projects between Matagorda and Trespalacios Bays, about 250 miles S.E. of Austin City.

PALACIOS DE LA VALDUERNA, pā-lā'the-occe dā lā vāldoo-ē-nā, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.W. of Leon, near the Duerna. Pop. 1746.

PALACIOS DEL SIL, pā-lā'the-occe dēl seel, a village of Spain, province of Leon, on the Sil. Pop. 1327.

PALAEA (Παλαία) and **PALÆO** (Παλαιός) are Greek terms signifying "ancient," and applied to numerous sites and places in the East.

PALÆA ACHAEA is the name of the remains of the ancient *Dynae* of Greece, in the Morea, government of Achaea, 18 miles S.W. of Patras, on the S. side of its gulf.

PALÆOCASTRO, (i. e. "ancient camp or station,") the remains of two ancient towns of Greece, in Acarnania, near Zetos, and in Phocis.

PALÆOCASTRO, the remains of the ancient *Gythium* of Malina, N. of Marathonis, and comprising a theatre and some Roman baths.

PALÆOCASTRO, GULF OF, an inlet on the E. coast of Crete.

PALÆOPOLIS, pā-lē-op'ollis, (i. e. "ancient city,") (anc. *Elis*), a town of Greece, in the Morea, on the edge of the plain where the Peneus issues from the hills, 8 miles E.S.E. of Gastouni.

PALÆOVOUNI, a mountain of Greece. See **HELIKON**.

PALESTINA. See **PALESTINE**.

PALÆSTRO, pā-lā-ē'tro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, on the Sesia. Pop. 2103.

PALAFOLLS, pā-lā-fōl's, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 40 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1130.

PALAFURGEL, pā-lā-fōoc-nēl, or **PALAFURGELL** (?) a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles E.S.E. of Gerona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3700.

PALAGONIA, pā-lā-gō'ne-g, a market-town of Sicily, 20 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 4000.

PALAIS, Lā, lēh pā-lā', a seaport town of France, department of Morbihan, on the N. side of the island of Belleisle. Pop. 1790. It has a small port, defended by a citadel, and an active trade in salt and fish.

PALAIS, Lā, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, near the Bidouze, 25 miles S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. 1619.

PALAISEAU, pā-lā'zō, a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles S.S.W. of Paris. Pop. 1716.

PALAJA, pā-lā'yā, a town of Tuscany, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 1213.

PALALAWANG, pā-lā-lā-wāng', an important market-town in the island of Sumatra, province of Palang.

PALAMOTTA, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Tinnevely, 45 miles N.N.E. of Cape Comorin.

PALAMCOTTA, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 47 miles S.S.W. of Pondicherry.

PALAMOS, pā-lā-moce', a fortified maritime town of Spain, province, and 17 miles S.E. of Gerona. Pop. 2000.

PALAMOW, pā-lā-mōw', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 88 miles W.N.W. of Ramghur.

PALANCIA, pā-lān'the-ā, (anc. *Pullantia*), a river of Spain, in Valencia, rises about 4 miles W. of Bexis, flows past Jerica, (Xerica) and Segorbe, and after a S.E. course of 45 miles, enters the Mediterranean 4 miles E. of Murviedro. Its waters serve, by means of canals, to irrigate several thousand acres of land, otherwise almost incapable of cultivation.

PALANKA, pōh-lān'kōh', (NEU, nol. Deutsch, dolch, and Alt, ält.) three contiguous villages of South Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.W. of Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. United pop. 6697.

PALANPORA, pā-lānpōr', a populous town of Hindoostan, province of Guzerat, 12 miles E. of Deesa. It is the capital of a small Mohammedan principality tributary to the Guikowar. Chintz counterpanes are manufactured here. Pop. 30,000.

PALANTONG, a town of Farther India, in Cassay, 50 miles S.E. of Munipoor.

PALAPETTY, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 52 miles W.S.W. of Trichinopoly.

PALATINATE, (Ger. *Pfalz*, pfāltz,) an old division of Germany, consisting, first of the Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine; chief towns, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Simmern, and Deux Ponts; and secondly of the Upper Palatinate, in the N. of Bavaria. The whole of the upper, and part of the lower portion, is now incorporated with Ba-

varia; the remainder is divided among the states of Rhenish Prussia, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt.

PALATINE, pal'q-tine, a post-township of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk River, and on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, about 55 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2856.

PALATINE, a thriving post-village of Marion co., Virginia, on the right bank of Monongahela River, opposite Fairmont. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses the river at this place on a fine suspension-bridge.

PALATINE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

PALATINE BRIDGE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the left or N. bank of the Mohawk, and on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, about 55 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has a bridge across the river.

PALAU, a river of South Hindoostan, rises in Mysore, flows through the districts of Arcot and Chingleput, (Madras presidency,) and enters the Indian Ocean 42 miles S.W. of Madras, after a course of 190 miles. It separates the districts of North and South Arcot.

PALAWAN, pā-lā-wān', or **PARAGUA**, pā-rā'gwā, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo and the Philippine Islands, in lat. 8° 37' to 11° 30' N., lon. 117° to 120° E., separating the China and Sooloo Seas, and having S. the Balabac Passage. Length from N.E. to S.W., about 260 miles; average breadth, 30 miles. Surface mountainous in the interior; its coasts are flat, but it has been little explored. Cowries, gold, ebony and other fine woods, are among its products.

PALAZZAGO, pā-lā't-sā'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 2 miles W. by S. of Almenno. Pop. 1557.

PALAZZO, pā-lā'zō, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 17 miles E.S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3700.

PALAZZO-ADRIANO, pā-lā't-sō-dre-ā'dno, a town of Sicily, intendency of Palermo, 12 miles S.S.E. of Corleone. P. 5000.

PALAZZOLO, pā-lā't-sō-lo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 6 miles S. of Barlassina, on the Sesio. Pop. 1049.

PALAZZOLO, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Friuli, with 3 churches and an oratory. Pop. 1300.

PALAZZUOLO, pā-lā't-sōo-ōlo, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles S. of Sora, on a hill. Pop. 1250.

PALAZZUOLO or **PALAZZOLO**, a town of Sicily, intendency of Syracuse, 13 miles N.W. of Noto. Pop. 8600. Near it are extensive remains of the ancient *Acre*.

PALAZZUOLO or **PALAZZOLO**, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, on the Oglio, 5 miles N.W. of Chiari. Pop. 3000.

PALEMBANG, pā-lēm-bāng', a town in the E. part of Sumatra, capital of a province of its own name, extends for about 3 miles along both sides of the Palembang or Moeroe River, here 200 yards across, 50 miles from its mouth in the Strait of Banca. Lat. 2° 47' S., lon. 102° 28' E. Pop. 25,000, partly inhabiting houses raised on posts, and partly living on rafts moored in the river. It has a sultan's palace, enclosed by a brick wall, and some good dwellings of Arab and Chinese merchants; its port is one of the best in the Malay Archipelago. An active trade is carried on here with Java, Malacca, Penang, and Rhio. Coal was discovered near it in 1848.

PALEMBANG, formerly a kingdom, now a Dutch province of the island of Sumatra, on the S. coast, bounded E. by the Strait of Banca.

PALENA, pā-lā'nā, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 21 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 2000.

PALENCIA, pā-lēn'the-ā, (anc. *Pullantia*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, and 114 miles N.W. of Madrid, on the Carrion, an affluent of the Pisuerga. Pop. 11,470. It is surrounded by an old wall, is a bishop's see, and has a fine Gothic cathedral, and manufactures of woollens and leather.

PALENCIA, a province, Spain Old Castile. It is fertile, watered by the Carrion, and Pisuerga Rivers. Area, 2786 square miles. Pop. about 180,000.

PALENQUE, pā-lēn'kā, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapas, 100 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad-Real. About 7 miles S.W. of it are some of the most extensive and magnificent ruins in Central America. The principal of these, called the "Palace," is 220 feet in length, by 180 feet in breadth, with numerous sculptures, &c.

PALENVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

PALENZUELA, pā-lēn-thwā'lā, a town of Spain, province of Palencia, on the Orlanza, 26 miles S.W. of Burgos. Pop. 1562.

PALERMO, pā-lā'mo, (Fr. *Palerme*, pā-lērm'; anc. *Panormus*), a fortified city, capital of Sicily, with a port on the N. side of the island, in a rich valley. Lat. of light-house, 38° 5' 2" N., lon. 13° 22' 2" E. Pop. in 1850, 167,222. It is regarded as the second capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, facing the sea, and is enclosed by an old wall. Adjoining the water is the strong fort of Castellamare. The city is ornamented by numerous fountains, and has many handsome edifices, among which may be mentioned a cathedral of the tenth century, surmounted with a modern cupola, and containing many fine sepulchral monuments in porphyry, among which are those of the Emperor Frederick II., and of King Roger the Norman;

the magnificent church of St. Peter; a royal palace in the Norman and Saracenic style, and possessing, among other objects of interest and attraction, the chapel of King Roger, rich in mosaics, the picture-gallery, the armory, and the observatory, from which Piazzi discovered the planet Ceres; the archiepiscopal palace, the mint, custom-house, public library, and 3 theatres. In 1852, there were 64 convents; of which, 23 were for women, and 41 for men. The port is enclosed by a mole 1300 feet in length, terminated by a light-house and a battery; a second interior port is reserved for the marine. Palermo is the residence of the military commandant of the island, and has an arsenal and ship-building yards. Its university, founded in 1394, had, some years since, a library of 40,000 volumes, and 735 students. The town has a botanic garden, and numerous learned societies. The chief benevolent institutions are a royal hospital and a foundling hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, oil-cloth, leather, glass, and gloves made from a material furnished by the *pinna-marina*. The trade has the advantage of an excellent roadstead and harbor, and has in recent times greatly increased. The principal articles of export are sumac, wine and spirits, fruit, sulphur, skins, oil, essences, linseed, cream of tartar, liquorice, and manna; of import, colonial produce, woollen, cotton, linen, and silk tissues, hardware, earthenware, &c. The fisheries on the coast are very productive, and carried on with great activity, and give employment to nearly 4000 hands. Founded by the Phenicians, Panormus became the capital of the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It appears to have been a place of considerable consequence in ancient times; the name, (Panormus,) signifying "All-port," may be regarded as indicating its early commercial importance. It was taken by the Romans 250 B.C.; it was afterwards capital of the Saracen states in the island. The Normans took the city in 1072. In 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the "Sicilian Vespers." The court of Naples resided here from 1806 to 1815. During an insurrection which took place in January, 1848, the town was bombarded, and partially destroyed by the king's forces.—Adj. and Inhab. PALERMITANO (?), *pal'er-mo-tan'*; (It. PALERMITANO, *pal-er'me-l'no*.)

PALERMO, a province in the N. of Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyrrhene Sea. Area, 1968 square miles. Pop. 478,788.

PALERMO, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 10 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1859.

PALERMO, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, 15 miles E.S.E. of Oswego. Pop. 2053.

PALERMO, a post-village of Canada West, in the united counties of Wentworth and Halton, 15 miles N. of Hamilton, and 32 miles from Toronto. It contains 2 saw mills. Pop. about 200.

PALESTINE, *pal'es-tine*, (L. *Palestina*, *Philistia*, and *Judea*, sometimes written *Judea*), or the HOLY LAND. (L. *Terra Sancta*; Fr. *Terre Sainte*, *tain saint*; Sp. *Tierra Santa*, *te-er-ra san-ta*; It. *Terra Santa*, *te-er-ra san-ta*.) a country of South-west Asia, comprising the S. part of Syria, and forming the modern pashaliks of Acre and Gaza, and the S. part of the pashalik of Damascus, extending between lat. 30° 40' and 33° 32' N., and lon. 33° 35' and 35° 48' E., having N. the pashalik of Tripoli, W. the Mediterranean, and S. and S.E. the Arabian Desert. Length, from Mount Hermon in the N. to Kadesh-Barnea in the S., 193 miles; average breadth, 75 miles. Area, 11,000 square miles. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by branches from the chain of Lebanon, one of which stretches S. in a direction nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, forming the watershed between its basin and that of the Dead Sea; while another, turning more to the E., extends along the left side of the valley of the Jordan. These mountains attain their greatest height (about 10,000 feet) in Mount Hermon, where they first become detached from the principal chain. None of the others exceed 3000 feet; but many of them have acquired great celebrity from the frequent mention made of them in Holy Writ, or the wonderful events of which they have been the theatre. The most remarkable are Carmel, forming a promontory in the Mediterranean, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Acre; Tabor, or the modern Jebel Toor, at the N.E. extremity of the plain of Esdraelon; Ebal and Gerizim, in the valley of Samaria; Gil-ead and Nebo or Pisgah, on the E. side of the Jordan; and Zion, Moriah, and the Mount of Olives, in and near Jerusalem. The latter has an elevation of 2536 feet. The country generally is of trap formation, with volcanic rocks in several localities, as in the valley of the Dead Sea. An oolitic limestone and indurated chalk rock prevails, in which are numerous caverns W. of the Jordan, and is common in the locality of Jerusalem. The mountains are separated by deep valleys or level plains, and the whole country is rich in natural beauty. The soil is remarkably fertile in the valleys and on the sides of the mountains; but as the climate requires irrigation, and careful culture is wanting, the land is comparatively desolate and barren; yet the fertility which it displays wherever it is under regular culture, fully justifies the early description given of it as a land flowing with milk and honey. It is watered by numerous streams, the most important of which is the Jordan, flowing in a valley re-

markable for its depth; the Lake of Tiberias, from which it issues, being 84 feet, and that of the Dead Sea, into which it falls, being 1337 feet below sea-level. The other principal rivers are the Jarmuth, an affluent of the Jordan, the Kishon, which flows into the Mediterranean, and the Nahr Naman, or Belus. The climate in the dry season is very fine, with a bright sky and no rain. Gentle rains, with W. winds, commence in October, and fall regularly in November and December. Rain continues at intervals more or less till March, after which none falls during all the harvest, which is in May and June, or in the summer which succeeds. Winter frosts are slight, except in high positions, where snow occasionally falls; the heat of summer in the low valleys is very great, but not oppressive in other situations.

The name Palestine, derived from the Hebrew *Paleseth*, and meaning the land of the Philistines, does not occur in Scripture, and is properly applicable only to the S.W. part of the country, stretching along the shores of the Mediterranean. It appears to have been first used by Greek authors, and derived additional currency from its adoption by Josephus and Philo. Its most ancient name was Canaan, which it evidently owed to the descent of its inhabitants from Canaan, the fourth son of Ham, and a grandson of Noah. When thus named, in the time of the patriarchs, it was parcelled out among a number of independent tribes or nations: the Kenites, Kenizzites, and Kadmonites, on the E. of the Jordan; the Hittites, Perizzites, Jebusites, and Amorites, in the hill country of the S.; the Canaanites proper in the centre, from the Jordan to the coast; the Girgashites on the E. shore of the Lake of Tiberias; the Hivites on the N., among the ramifications of Lebanon; the Philistines on the S., and the Phœnicians on the N. coast. In the time of Moses, the country E. of the Jordan was conquered and divided among the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh. Under Joshua, the work of conquest was carried on to the W. of the Jordan; and the whole territory, though not to the extent originally promised, allotted to the remaining half-tribe of Manasseh and the other ten tribes; the larger portion of the S. falling to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Under Solomon, the work of conquest appears to have been completed, and all the land which was originally promised was included within the limits of his kingdom. By the folly of his son Rehoboam, the kingdom was rent in twain, and subdivided into the separate kingdoms of Judah in the S., and Israel in the N. The latter kingdom was often designated by the name of Samaria, its capital. The division of the country into tribes was completely broken up by the captivity, which carried away ten of them to Babylon, and supplied their place by a new colony. After the destruction of the Babylonian Empire, Palestine fell under the dominion, first of the Persians, and then of the Macedonians. In the time of our Saviour, when the Romans had established their ascendancy, it was divided into the four provinces of Galilee in the N., Samaria in the centre, Judaea in the S., and Peræa, which included all the country E. of the Jordan. Under Constantine, Palestine, now regarded as the Holy Land, acquired new interest, and recovered in some degree from the calamities by which it had been laid desolate; and in 396, on the division of the Roman Empire by Theodosius, Palestine became a province of the eastern division of the empire.

In the fifth century, the country was divided ecclesiastically into the first, second, and third Palestine; the 1st, comprising Judæa, capital, Cesarea; 2d, Samaria, capital, Scythopolis or Bethshee, Galilee, &c.; and the 3d the countries E. and S. of the Dead Sea, capital, Petra, over all which sees, Jerusalem was subsequently erected into a patriarchate. Palestine continued a Roman province till the spread of Islamism, to which it soon fell a prey; and Omar, in 636, after taking possession of its capital, converted it into one of the provinces of his caliphate. The severities exercised towards the Christians having roused the indignation of Europe, gave rise to the Crusades, and Jerusalem became for a time the capital of a Christian kingdom. Ultimately, however, Mohammedanism prevailed, and Palestine sunk into a degraded state; from which, as yet, it has not shown any symptoms of recovering. The sultans of Egypt ruled it till 1517, when it was taken by the Ottoman prince, Selim I., and incorporated with the Turkish Empire. At present, the whole of Palestine W. of the Jordan is divided into seven districts: El-Kods, including Jerusalem, Jericho, and about 200 villages; Hebron or El-Khaleel, and the S. part of Judæa; Gaza, on the S. coast, with the towns of Gaza and Jaffa; Lod (or Lud,) or the environs of ancient Lydda; Nabloos or ancient Sychar, and Samaria; Acre, including Mount Carmel, and a part of the plain of Esdraelon; and Safed or Saphet, nearly identical with ancient Galilee.

PALESTINE, *pal'es-tine*, a post-village in Greenbrier co., Virginia.

PALESTINE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

PALESTINE, a post-office of Adams co., Mississippi.

PALESTINE, a post-office, Washington parish, Louisiana.

PALESTINE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Anderson co., Texas, 200 miles N.E. of Austin City, and 10 miles E. of the Trinity River. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile and undulating region, and is a place of active trade. The steamboats which navigate the Trinity River have ascended as high as Magnolia, the landing-place of Palestine. An active emigration has been directed to this vicinity since 1847. It contains 12 stores, 2 large seminaries, and 4 or 5 places of worship. A newspaper is published here. Palestine was commenced in 1846. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

PALESTINE, a post-village of Hickman co., Tennessee, 63 miles from Nashville.

PALESTINE, a village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 16 miles above Cincinnati, has a brick-yard and a few stores. Pop. about 300.

PALESTINE, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 165 miles N.E. of Columbus.

PALESTINE, a village of Darke co., Ohio, 100 miles W. of Columbus.

PALESTINE, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 20 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.

PALESTINE, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, 61 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

PALESTINE, a post-village in Kosciusko co., Indiana, 160 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

PALESTINE, a village of Monroe co., Indiana, 10 miles S.W. of Bloomington.

PALESTINE, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Illinois, 2 or 3 miles W. of the Wabash River, and 155 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It is situated on the border of a prairie, and contains a United States land-office, several churches and stores.

PALESTINE, a township in Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 617.

PALESTRINA, *pál-les-tree-ná*, (anc. *Præneste*), an episcopal city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 22 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 4630. Its walls present successively the architecture of the Pelagic era, and of the Roman periods. The modern town is built on the site of the Temple of Fortune, erected by Sylla. It has some interesting churches, an old palace of the Barberini family, and a castle, once the chief stronghold of the Colonna, to whom the town belonged.

PALESTRINA, an island of Italy. See **PELESTRINA**.

PALGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PALHANPOOR, *pál-hán-poor*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in the Baroda dominions, 84 miles N.W. of Ahmedabad, lat. 24° 11' N., lon. 72° 20' E. Pop. 30,000. (?) It is an important frontier town.

PALIANO, *pá-le-á-no*, a fortified town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 7 miles N.W. of Anagni. Pop. 3688. It is enclosed by strong walls, and accessible only on one side.

PALIBOTIIRA. See **PATNA**.

PALIGIANO, *pál-ld-já-no*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 13 miles W.N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 2000.

PALIGHAUT, British India. See **PAULGHATCHERRY**.

PALINURUM PROMONTORIUM. See **CAPE PALINURO**.

PALINURUS SHOAL, Arabia. See **ABD-EL-KOOREE**.

PALISADES, *pál-es-á-dz*, of Bergen co., New Jersey, a range of basaltic rocks, rising precipitously along the W. shore of the Hudson River, to the height of 400 or 500 feet. They extend from Piermont S. about 20 miles.

PALISEUL, *pál-lee-sul*, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg 35 miles W.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1080.

PALISSE, *La, lá pá-les-sé*, a town of France, department of Allier, 27 miles S.E. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 2096.

PALK'S (PAWKS) STRAIT, is that portion of the Indian Ocean separating Ceylon from the mainland of Hindostan, in lat. 10° N., lon. 80° E., and where narrowest 40 miles across. It is bounded S. by the island of Ramesseram, and the shoal called Adam's Bridge; in it are some pearl fisheries.

PALLÉNÆ. See **CASANDRA**.

PALLANCHEE, a town of Hindostan. See **PALACHY**.

PALLANTIA, a city of Spain. See **PALENCIA**.

PALLANTIA, a river of Spain. See **PALANCIA**.

PALLANZA, *pál-lán-zá*, a town of Piedmont, on a tongue of land in Lago Maggiore, 5 miles E. of Gravelona. Pop. 2044.

PALLAS-KEN/RY, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 10 miles E.S.E. of Limerick. Pop. 700.

PALLEE, *pál-lee*, a large commercial town of Hindostan, dominion, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Joodpoor, on an affluent of the Loony River. It is a great entrepôt for Malwah opium in its transit to Bombay, &c., and it has a considerable import trade in chints and European manufactures.

PALLIA, *pál-lie-a*, a town of British India, in Sindh, 84 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

PALLIA, a river of Italy. See **PAGLIA**.

PALLICE, or **PAI/LAS**, a hamlet of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford, 1½ miles S.E. of Ballymahon. Oliver Goldsmith was born here in 1731.

PALLICOONDA, *pál-le-koon-dá*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W. of Arcot.

PAL/LING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PAL/LISER, **CAPE**, the S. extremity of New Zealand, North Island. Lat. 41° 38' S., and lon. 175° 21' E.

PAL/LISER ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 15° S., lon. 145° W.

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PALL MAIL, a post-office of Fentress co., Tennessee.

PALLO, *pál-lo*, or **RABBIT ISLAND**, a small island of Malay Archipelago, S. of Sangir Island. Lat. 3° 5' N., lon. 125° 30' E.

PALMA, *pál-má*, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 7 miles N.W. of Alcaccer do Sal.

PALMA, *pál-má*, a town of Spain, province, and 26 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 3630.

PALMA, *pál-má*, a town of Sicily, near its S.W. coast, intendancy, and 13 miles S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 8000. It has an active trade in almonds, dried fruits, soda, wine, and sulphur.

PALMA, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 4 miles S. of Nola. Pop. 6000.

PALMA, *pál-má*, a fortified town of the Balearic Islands, capital of the island of Majorca, and of the province of Balears, with a fine harbor in the Bay of Palmas, on its S.W. coast, 130 miles S. of Barcelona, lat. 39° 34' N., lon. 2° 43' E., in the bosom of a bay, 12 miles long, and 16 miles broad. Pop. 40,514. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and surrounded by a wall, 36 feet thick, with 13 bastions and 8 gates, 3 fronting the sea, and 5 facing the land, on which side the wall is girt with a dry ditch, while a faussebraye protects the seaward portion. The streets are straight, but mostly narrow; many of them are paved, and provided with footwalks, laid with tiles. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, founded by Jaime the Conqueror, the exchange, a splendid structure in the Germano-Gothic style, begun in 1426, and finished in 1448; the palace of the governor, and the town-house; the last contains a gallery, with portraits of eminent natives of the island. There are 7 parish churches, a great number of convents, several charitable institutions, a lazaretto, and a general hospital, founded in 1456 by Alonso V. Among the educational institutions may be specified the Academy of Medicine and Surgery; another called the Chirurgical, a normal school, for primary instruction; an institute where the higher branches of education are taught; a nautical school; the Colegio de Sapienza, for poor young men who devote themselves to the church; a school for orphan girls; the Colegio de Crianza, founded in 1510, for the education of young ladies of rank; the Colegio de Pueras, founded in 1809, also for females, and about 30 private schools. The town has 2 public libraries, and a museum of paintings. At the centre of the port rises the celebrated mole, which extends from the bastions facing the S. about 500 yards into the sea; on each side of it are the ship-building yards, which employ numerous hands in the construction of the swift lateen vessels, so well known and highly prized in the Mediterranean. Two light-houses stand at the entrance of Porto Pi, a narrow road, where the larger vessels anchor. On an eminence, about midway between the city and Porto Pi, is the Castle of Bellver. The entrance to the bay on the side of St. Carlos Point is commanded by a fort.

Palma is the port for the whole island. On an average of the two years, 1844-5, the number of vessels, with their tonnage, entered, was—vessels, 983; tons, 50,493. Departed—vessels, 917; tons, 46,852. The manufactures comprise linen, woollen, and silk tissues, soap, glass, brandy, thread, besides a number of oil and flour mills. Palma is the residence of the captain-general of Majorca.

PALMA, *pál-má*, one of the Canary Islands in the Atlantic, its W. extremity being in lat. 28° 45' N., lon. 17° 50' W. Estimated area, 333 square miles. Pop. 33,089. It is remarkable for its great elevation, several of its peaks being upwards of 7000 feet in height. The valleys are highly fertile, and the island is well-wooded. Principal products, wine, fruits, honey, wax, silk, and sugar. Some taffetas and other fabrics are made; but fishing is a much more general occupation. Principal towns, Santa Cruz on the E., and Tazacorte on the W. coast.

PALMA, *pál-má*, a small town of New Granada; and a river and cape of Cuba.

PALMA DEL RIO, *pál-má del reo*, a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.W. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, at its confluence with the Genil, (Xenil.) Pop. 5523.

PALMA NUOVA, *pál-má noo-ová*, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 12 miles S.S.E. of Udine, on the Roja. Pop. 2800.

PALMAR, *pál-man*, or **LUGAR DE SAN JUAN**, *loo-gar/dá sán huán* or *noo-dán*, a town of Spain, province, and 3 miles S. of Murcia. Pop. 5951.

PALMARIA, *pál-má-rec-á*, an islet of North Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the promontory of Porto-Vecere, 1 mile long, celebrated for its fine black marble with golden veins. It bounds the Gulf of Spezia on the S.W.

PALMAS, a small island of South America, New Granada, 15 miles N.W. of Buenaventura, in the Bay of Choco, Pacific. It was discovered by Pizarro in 1527.

PALMAS, a river of Zanguebar, East Africa, and a harbor of South America, Ecuador, under the equator.

PALMAS, **LAR**, a city of Grand Canaria. See **LAS PALMAS**.

PALMAS, **GULF OF**, Sardinia, is on its S.W. coast between this island and Sant Antioco.

PALMAS POINT, Yucatan, on its W. coast near Sisal.

PALME, (pălm.) Lacooz or, France, department of Aude, 14 miles S. of Narbonne, is separated from the Mediterranean by only a narrow island, and united with it by the Straits of Jongrauze and Frauqui. Length, from N. to S., about 2½ miles; breadth, about 2 miles. On the W. bank is the village of Palmo.

PALMEIRAS, pāl-mā'ris or pāl-mā'e-ris, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, near Curitiba. Pop. 2150.

PALMELLA, pāl-mē'lā, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 18 miles S.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 3700.

PALMER, a post-village and township in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 16 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. The township is intersected by the Western Railroad, and the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad meets the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad at Palmer Depot. It has several cotton and woollen mills, manufactures of boots and shoes, castings, &c. In 1853, a state almshouse was established here. Pop. 3974.

PALMER, a village of Michigan. See ST. CLAIR.

PALMER DEPOT, (dēp'pō,) a flourishing village and station of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, at its junction with the New London Willimantic and Palmer, and the Amherst and Belchertown Railroads, 63 miles W. by S. of Boston. A newspaper is published here weekly.

PALMER'S LAND, Antarctic Ocean, S. of the South Shetland Islands. Lat. (E. extremity) 63° 25' S., lon. 57° 55' W.

PALMER'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

PALMER'S STORE, a post-office, Weakley co., Tennessee.

PALMERSTON (pāl-mēr-stōn) ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 18° 4' S., lon. 163° 10' W.

PALMERSTON, CAPE, a headland, East Australia, lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 149° 30' E.

PALMERSTOWN, pāl-mēr's-tōwn, a village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, adjoining Phoenix Park. Pop. of village 200. It gives the title of viscount to the Temple family.

PALMETTO, a small river of Georgia, flows through Laurens county into the Oconee from the right.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Kershaw co., South Carolina.

PALMETTO, a post-village in Campbell co., Georgia, on the Atlanta and La Grange Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

PALMI, pāl'mē, a royal city of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 21 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 6200. It has a port on the Gulf of Gioja, and an active trade.

PALMOLI, pāl-mō'le, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 13 miles S.S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 2500.

PALMSTOWN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

PALMYRA, pāl-mī'ra, (the "Tidmor" of Scripture; Gr. Παλμύρα, *Palmura*; L. *Palmira*; Fr. *Palmira*, pāl'mēz') a ruined city in an oasis of the Syrian Desert, pashalik, and 120 miles N.E. of Damascus. Lat. 34° 18' N., lon. 38° 13' E. Its remains, which cover a surface of about 3 square miles, are situated near the E. declivity of a mountain range, and consists of a great number of columns, portions of a Temple of the Sun, occupying a quadrangular space of 220 square yards, and which had 500 columns, 60 of which still remain; fragments of some other temples, several gateways, traces of an aqueduct, and numerous sepulchres on the sides and summits of the adjacent heights, most of which edifices appear to have been constructed during the three first centuries of the Christian era. This ancient city was founded by Solomon, and called in Hebrew, Tadmor, that is, the "city of palm-trees," of which the Greek Παλμύρα is a translation. In the third century, it was the capital of Queen Zenobia. It continued to be inhabited till it was taken and plundered by Timur (Tamerlane) about the year 1400.—Adj. and inhab. PALMYRENE, pāl-mē-reun'.

PALMYRA, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, intersected by the Sebasticook River, about 44 miles N.E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1625.

PALMYRA, a handsome post-village in Palmyra township, Wayne co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on Mud Creek, half a mile from the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad, and 22 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist church, and a Friends' meeting-house; a Union school-house, which cost \$11,000; a bank, several manufactories, and from 30 to 40 stores of different kinds. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township in 1850, 5893; of the village in 1854, about 3000.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

PALMYRA, a post-village and township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1853, 400.

PALMYRA, a township of Pike co., Pennsylvania. P. 447.

PALMYRA, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2015.

PALMYRA, a post-village, capital of Fluvanna co., Virginia, on the Rivanna River, 60 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

mond. It has a handsome bridge across the river, and contains a brick court-house, 1 church, and 2 or 3 mills.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, about 85 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

PALMYRA, a post-village in Lee co., Georgia, 125 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Warren co., Mississippi.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Nashville.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Simpson co., Kentucky.

PALMYRA, a small village of Trimble co., Kentucky.

PALMYRA, a post-township in the S.E. part of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1093.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Deerfield township, Warren co., Ohio, on the turnpike from Cincinnati to Columbus, 20 miles N.E. of the former. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

PALMYRA, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., Michigan, on the Raisin River, and on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Detroit. The village contains a few stores and mills. Pop. of the township 1093.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, about 10 miles N. of Corydon.

PALMYRA, a village of Rush co., Indiana, 10 miles S. of Rushville.

PALMYRA, a flourishing post-village, capital of Marion co., Missouri, 100 miles N.E. of Jefferson City. The situation is high and healthy; the water is excellent. Marion City, the landing-place of Palmyra on the Mississippi, is 6 miles distant. The railroad which is in course of construction between Hannibal and St. Joseph, will pass through Palmyra. This village contains 5 large brick churches, several respectable schools, a United States land-office, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1850, 1284; in 1853, about 2000.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

PALMYRA, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 997.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

PALMYRAS POINT, a headland of British India, presidency, and in the Bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the river Braminy, 57 miles S.E. of Balasore. All ships for Calcutta endeavor to make this point, off which they are met by pilots.

PALMYRE, a ruined city of West Asia. See PALMYRA.

PAIO, pē, a scattered village of Spain, province, and 2 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1846.

PAIO, pā'lo, a city of Naples, province, and 11 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 5500.

PAIO, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 9 miles of Campagna. Pop. 2600.

PAIO, pā'lo, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

PAIO, a post-village in Linn co., Iowa, 35 miles N.N.W. of Iowa City.

PAIO ALTO, pā'lo ā'l'to, a noted battle-field, situated near the S. extremity of Texas, between Point Isabel and Matamoros, about 9 miles N.E. of the latter. Here, on the 8th of May, 1846, the Americans, numbering 2111, under General Taylor, defeated 6000 Mexicans, commanded by General Arista. The loss of the former was 32 killed, (among whom was the brave Major Ringgold,) and 47 wounded; that of the latter, 252 killed.

PAIO ALTO, pā'lo ā'l'to, a new county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected in the E. by the Des Moines River, and in the W. by Lizard River, an affluent of the first-mentioned stream, and also drained by two small tributaries of the Des Moines, one of which rises from a lake in the W. part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1850.

PAIO ALTO, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

PAIO ALTO, a post-office of Onslow co., North Carolina.

PAIO ALTO, a post-village of Jasper co., Georgia, 44 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

PAIO ALTO, a thriving post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, 22 miles S.E. of Houston.

PAIO ALTO, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tennessee.

PAIO ALTO, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois.

PAIO ALTO, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 48 miles S.S.E. of Iowa City.

PALOAN (pā-lo-ān) BAY, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.W. coast of the island of Mindoro. It lies S.S.E. of Point Calivite, is of a semi-circular form, with an entrance 4 miles wide, and extending N. inland 3 miles.

PALOMARES-DEL-CAMPO, pā-lo-mā'rēs-dēl-kām'po, a town of Spain, in New Castle, province, and 5 miles N.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 360.

PALOMBARA, pā-lom-bā'ra, a market-town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 8 miles N. of Tivoli. P. 2994.

PALOMBARA, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 11 miles S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 1500.

PALONA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PALOO, PALOU or PALU, pā'loo', a town of Asiatic Tur-

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key, pashalic, and 55 miles N. of Diarbekir, on the Moorad Thal, the E. arm of the Euphrates. Pop. estimated at 1000 families, of whom 400 are Armenian, and 600 Mohammedan, the former employed in cotton-weaving, dyeing, tanning, and other manufactures; the latter in agriculture.

PALOONSHAH, pā-loon/shā, a town of India, in the Nizam dominions, 150 miles E.N.E. of Hyderabad, and seated in a fine valley, but now in decay.

PALOS, pā'loce, a town on the W. coast of the island of Celebes. It gives its name to a fine bay in the Strait of Macassar, and to an isthmus which joins the N. peninsula to the S. part of Celebes.

PALOS, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

PALOS, a post-township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 336.

PALOS, PORT OF, Spain. See MOUER.

PALOTA, pā'lotōh', a village of Hungary, in Thither Theiss, co. of Canad, 26 miles W.N.W. of Arad. Pop. 3607.

PALOTA, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 13 miles N.E. of Veszprim. Pop. 4994. It was ravaged by the Turks in 1603.

PALOXV CREEK, Texas, enters the Brazos River from the W., in the N. central part of the state.

PALPA, pā'pā, a town of North Hindostan, in Nepaul, near the Gunduck, 58 miles W. of Gorkha.

PALPA, a maritime village of Peru, department of Lima, province, and 60 miles S.E. of Ica, on the Rio Grande, near its mouth in the Pacific.

PALS, pāis, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 19 miles E.S.E. of Gerona. Pop. 1329.

PALTE or PALTEH, pā'tā or pā'tāh, (written also TAMBO) LAKE, a remarkable lake of East Tibet, 30 miles S.W. of Lassa. It is nearly circular, 40 miles in diameter, and contains a large central island, in which is a Tibetan temple.

PALUAU, pā'lu'w', a village of France, department of Indre, 20 miles W.N.W. of Châteauroux, on the Indre. P. 1980.

PALUAU, a village of France, department of Vendée, 12 miles N.W. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 550.

PALUD, La, lā pā'lu', a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, 13 miles N.N.W. of Orange, on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 2586.

PALUDI, pā-loo'dee, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 4 miles S.E. of Rossano. Pop. 1770.

PALUS MEOTIS. See AZOP, SEA OF.

PALUZZA, pā-loot'zā, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 33 miles N.W. of Udine. Pop. 1800.

PALYAD, pā-le'ad', an inland town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, 64 miles W.S.W. of Cambay.

PAMAII, a village of Jones co., Iowa, 35 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

PAMAKASSAN, pā'mā-kās'adn', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the S. coast of the island of Madura. It is the residence of a native prince.

PAMALANG, pā'mā-lāng', a town and river of Java, on the N. coast of the province of Tagal, 75 miles W. of Samarang.

PAMALANG, a cape of Java, 12 miles E.N.E. of the above town.

PAMANOERAN or PAMANUKAN, pā'mā-noo-kān', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the N. coast of Java, 70 miles E. of Batavia.

PAMHER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

PAMBOOK (or PAMBUK) KALEH. See HIERAPOLIS.

PAMBU, pām-boō', a small town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the river São Francisco, 50 miles E.S.E. of Santa Maria. It has an electoral college, instituted in 1843.

PAMEER, PAMERE or PAMIR, pā-meer', an extensive table-land of Central Asia. Its highest point, called by the natives the "roof of the world," in lat. 37° 27' N., lon. 73° 40' E., is 15,600 feet above the level of the sea. It is bounded S. by the Hindoo Koosh Mountains. Lake Sir-i-Kol, which gives origin to the Oxus River, is situated in Pameer. Here is found the Pameer sheep or rass.

PAMEL, pām'el, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dender, 12 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 2840.

PAMELIA, a township of Jefferson co., New York, on Black River, opposite Watertown. Pop. 2528.

PAMELIA FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 165 miles N.W. of Albany.

PAMIERS, pā'me-ā', a town of France, department of Ariège, 10 miles N. of Foix, on the right bank of the Ariège. Pop. in 1852, 7770. It has a communal college, and was formerly the capital of the comté of Foix.

PAMIR, a table-land of Central Asia. See PAMEER.

PAMLICO, a river of North Carolina, in the upper part of its course called TAR RIVER. It rises near the W. border of Granville county, and flowing S.E., passes by Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington, and enters the W. extremity of Pamlico Sound, through an estuary which is several miles wide and nearly 40 miles long. It is navigable by small boats to Tarborough.

PAMLICO LIGHTHOUSE, North Carolina, a point of land on the S. side of the entrance to Pamlico River, about 35 miles S. of Washington. It contains a fixed light 30 feet above the level of the sea.

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PAMLICO SOUND, situated on the E. coast of North Carolina, is a shallow body of water about 80 miles long, and from 10 to 25 miles wide, separated from the ocean by low and narrow islands. The general depth is about 20 feet, but numerous shoals occur in it. It communicates with Albemarle Sound on the N., and receives the Neuse and Pamlico Rivers at its W. extremity. It is slightly affected by the tide, which flows through Ocracoke Inlet.

PAMPA GRANDE, pām/pā grān'dā, (the "great plain.") South Peru, is a level sandy desert, between Arequipa and the ocean, 2000 feet above the sea, and destitute of water or vegetation.

PAMPANGA, pām-pāng', a province of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, N.W. of Manila. Length, from N. to S., about 60 miles; breadth, about 45 miles. Capital, Bacolor. Pop. 177,045.

PAMPARATO, pām-pā-rā'to, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Mondovì. Pop. 2505.

PAMPAS, pām/pās, a name given to some of the vast plains of South America, particularly the plains stretching from Terra-del-Fuego N. through Patagonia and part of La Plata, over 27° of lat., or 1900 miles, where they meet El Gau Chaco, and from the E. slope of the Andes to the shores of the Plata and Atlantic: area, 1,620,000 square miles, an extent so great, that while their N. margin is bordered by palm-trees, their S. extremity is almost continually covered with ice or snow. Immense portions of this great plain, particularly N. of the Colorado, and extending for 1000 miles from E. to W., are nearly as level as the sea, and without a stone, or any other object, except a solitary tree, (the ombú,) which is seen at vast distances, rising like a great land mark.

PAMPAS, a township of De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 1038.

PAMPAS DEL SACRAMENTO, pām/pās del sá-krá-mén'to, vast plains in the N.E. of Peru, covering an area of about 60,000 square miles. They are traversed from S. to N. by the Ucayale, and though in parts almost without trees, are in others covered with immense and magnificent forests. Several parts of them have been brought under cultivation, but in general they remain in a state of nature, and are occupied by various tribes of Indians.

PAMPATAR, pām-pā-tas', a maritime village of South America, in Venezuela, on the S. side of the island of Margarita, fortified, and having a pretty good harbor.

PAMPELONNE, pām'pēh-lon', a town of France, department of Tarn, on the Viour, 14 miles N.N.E. of Alby. Pop. 2025.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain. See PAMPLONA.

PAMPER, a town of Cashmere. See PAMPUR.

PAMPILHOZA, pām-peel-yo'zā, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, N. of Thomar. Pop. 2462.

PAMPISFORD, a parish of England, co., of Cambridge.

PAMPLEMOUSSES, pām'ple-moo's', a village of the Mauritius, near a stream of the same name, about 7 miles from Port Louis.

PAMPLONA, pām-plō'nā, or PAMPELUNA, pām-pā-loo'nā, (Fr. *Pamplune* or *Pamplune*, pāmp'lūn'; anc. *Pamplona* or *Pampelupolis*), a fortified town of Spain, capital of the province of Navarre, on the Agra, an affluent of the Aragon, 196 miles N.N.E. of Madrid, and 20 miles from the French frontier. Pop. 11,000. It has a fine promenade and public fountains, supplied by a noble aqueduct, an ancient cathedral, palaces of the viceroy and of the bishop, a Latin college, and several other schools. The manufactures comprise paper, leather, and coarse woollens, and it has an active commerce with France in wool and silk, and a celebrated annual fair in June. It was taken from the Arabs by Charlemagne in 778. In 860 it was made the capital of Navarre, of which Count Garcia took the title of king. The French took it in 1808, and held it till 1813, when it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington.

PAMPLONA, pām-plō'nā, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, capital of the province, on an affluent of the Zulla River, 200 miles N.E. of Bogota. Pop. 3200. It is well built. Principal edifices, its churches and convents, one of which latter is very richly decorated. Near it are mines of gold and silver.

PAMPROUX, pām'proo', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 14 miles N.N.E. of Melle. Pop. 1350.

PAMPUR, pām/pūr, or PAMPER, pām'per, a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, here crossed by a bridge of several arches, 5 miles W. of Serinagur, and comprising between 300 and 400 houses, a bazaar, and 2 Mohammedan shrines.

PAMUNKEY or PAMUNKY RIVER, in the S.E. part of Virginia, is formed by the union of the North and South Anna Rivers, on the border of Caroline and Hanover counties, and flowing in a general S.E. direction, joins the Mattaponi to form the York River. Its whole length is probably not less than 75 miles. This river separates King William county from Hanover and New Kent counties.

PAMREPAU, a small village of Bergen township, Bergen co., New Jersey.

PANAGUR, pā-nā-gūr', an ancient town of British India, presidency of Bengal, W. of the ceded districts, 11 miles N. of Gurrach, and having several temples.

PAN

PANAMA, pā-nā-mā', a fortified seaport city of South America, in New Granada, capital of the department of Istmo, on the Gulf and S. coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 56' N., lon. 79° 31' 27" W. It stands on a peninsular tongue of land, across which its streets extend from sea to sea. Pop., with suburbs, about 6000. It has a beautiful cathedral, various convents, a nunnery, Jesuits' college, and a large edifice, also intended for a college, but which has not been finished. Its harbor is protected by numerous islets, and affords secure anchorage. The country around is fertile. The city has some trade in South American produce, especially gold-dust, pearls, shells, hides, and coffee, which are exported to Europe, chiefly by way of Chagres, on the opposite coast. It is also on the route to California, and is now a station for the mails between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and between Great Britain, Peru, and Chili. It is the Pacific terminus of the Panama Railroad, which connects this place with Aspinwall, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. This road has just been (February, 1855) completed.

PANAMA', a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

PANAMA, a post-office of Deane co., Ohio.

PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF, called formerly the **ISTHMUS OF DARIEN**, (dā-re-n or dā-re-n'), the connecting link between North and South America, separating the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean, extends from lat. 7° 20' to 9° 40' N., lon. 77° to 81° W. It also forms a department of New Granada, called Istmo. It has the shape of an arc, curving round from E. to W. for about 300 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 70 miles, and presenting its convex side to the Caribbean Sea, while its concavity is occupied by the large Bay of Panama, setting up from the Pacific. This bay, at its mouth, is 135 miles across, and penetrates inland about 120 miles. Its shores are, for the most part, low and swampy, and noted for their unhealthiness. It contains numerous islands, particularly on its E. side, where the group called Pearl Islands covers about 400 square miles. It is indented by several harbors, of which, Panama, in the N., and San Miguel, in the E., are best known. The bay is usually tranquil, and not disturbed by much wind or sea, but destructive tempests occasionally occur, and during the rainy season W. winds send in a heavy swell. The tide rises from 2 to 4 fathoms. On the N., or convex coast, the most remarkable indentation is the Gulf of Darien, near its E. extremity; Port Escoces, and, in its immediate vicinity, Caledonia Bay; and Limon or Navy Bay, a little E. of Chagres. In approaching the N. coast from the Atlantic, a range of lofty heights is seen, stretching apparently in an unbroken chain, at a short distance from the shore; and it was long supposed that the barrier thus presented was characteristic of the whole isthmus, and precluded the idea of forming great thoroughfares across it to accommodate the traffic of the two oceans; but it is now ascertained that a large part of the isthmus consists of low hills, valleys, and flat or undulating plains, watered by considerable streams, generally well covered with excellent timber, and capable of yielding all the more valuable tropical productions in tolerable abundance. The minerals are also important, and include, in addition to gold, which was long worked to advantage, rich veins of iron and copper. The most unfavorable feature is its climate. A great quantity of rain falls throughout the year, and in the months of July, August, and September it rains almost incessantly. A connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the isthmus has at different times been proposed, and a railway was completed February 17, 1855, extending from Aspinwall, on Navy Bay, to Panama. From recent surveys it has been ascertained that Port Escoces is an excellent harbor, and Caledonia Bay an ample and commodious roadstead; and to meet the wants, not of any individual state, but of the whole mercantile world, it has also been proposed to cut a gigantic canal, stretching from ocean to ocean, from Port Escoces, in a S.W. direction, to the mouth of the Savanna, in the harbor of Darien, communicating with the Gulf of San Miguel. The dimensions proposed are 140 feet wide at the bottom, and 30 feet deep at low tide. The summit level, between the two points, is said to be only 150 feet, and the cost of the work is estimated at \$60,000,000. The Atlantic coast of the isthmus was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502, but the comparatively short distance across it was not ascertained till 1513, when Vasco Nufes di Balboa, Governor of Darien, at the head of a party of which Francisco Pizarro was one, set out on an exploring expedition, and, from the top of a hill, obtained the first view of the Pacific.

PANAMGOODY, pā-nām-goo'dee, a town of Hindostan, 21 miles N.N.E. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8° 21' N., lon. 77° 53' E.

PANANICH, a village of Scotland. See **PANNANICH**.

PANANON, pā-nā-nōn', one of the Philippine Islands in the Surigao Passage, between the islands of Leyte and Mindanao. Length, 18 miles.

PANARAGA, pā-nā-rā-gā, a town in the S. part of the island of Java, S.E. of Soerakarta.

PANARANO, pā-nā-rā-nō, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 9 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 1300.

PAN

PANARIA, pā-nā-ree'ā, (anc. *Hicoria*), one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 5 miles N.E. of Lipari. It is about 7 miles in circuit, fertile, and well cultivated, and contains many volcanic products. On its S. side is a good port. Pop. 200. It has several remains of antiquity.

PANARO, pā-nā-ro, (anc. *Scutena*), a river of North Italy, rises in Monte Cimone, and flows N. between the duchy of Modena and the Pontifical States. It becomes navigable at Bonporto, where the Canal of Modena joins it to the Secchia; and it enters the Po on the right, 12 miles N.W. of Ferrara. Length, 75 miles. Under the French it gave the name to a department of the kingdom of Italy, now comprised in the duchy of Modena.

PANAROEKAN or **PANAROCAN**, pā-nā-roo-kān', a town of Java, 85 miles E.S.E. of Soerabaya.

PANAUR, a river of India. See **PUNNAIR**.

PANAY or **PANY**, pā-nāy', one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 10° 24' N., lon. 122° 0' E. Estimated area, 4560 square miles. It is fertile, but is stated to be unhealthy, and is thinly cultivated. On it are the Spanish settlements of Iloilo and Antigua. See **PHILIPPINES**.

PANBAN, pān'bān', a village of Hindostan, in the island of Ramisseram, opposite the mainland.

PANBRIDE, pan'brīd', a maritime village and parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6 miles S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. in 1851, 1372, of whom about 130 are in the village. In the N.E. of the parish is the mansion of the Earl of Panmure, and near it are the remains of an ancient feudal castle.

PANCALIERI, pān-kā-le-ree, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 18 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 2838.

PANCHSHIR, pānsh-sheer' (7) a valley of Cabool, on the S. side of the Hindoo Kooch, about 70 miles long from S.W. to N.E.; breadth, usually 1½ miles. It is watered by a stream of the same name.

PANCOASTBURG, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

PANCORVO, pān-kor'vō, or **PANCORVO**, a town of Spain, province, and 31 miles N.E. of Burgos, in a mountain defile, at the entrance of which was a fortress which the French held from 1808 to 1813, and demolished in 1823. Pop. 1217.

PANCRASSWEEK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PANCSOVA, pān'cho'vōh', a fortified market-town of South Hungary, in the Banat, the head-quarters of a German regiment, with a steam-packet station on the Danube, 62 miles S.S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 11,710. It has Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, mathematical and German schools, and an active trade.

PANDACAN, pān-dā-kān', a village of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, province of Tondo. Pop. 4622.

PANDATARIA. See **VENDOTENE**.

PANDINO, pān-dee'no, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Lodi. Pop. 1756.

PANDORA, a post-office of Johnson co., Tennessee.

PAN'EAS or **BANIAS**, bā-ne-as, (anc. *Chaserea Philippi*), a village of Palestine, pashalle, and 45 miles W.S.W. of Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan. It comprises about 150 houses, and has on its N. side a well-built bridge, the ruins of the ancient town, a cavern, (the *Pantem* of Josephus,) and some traces of a temple erected by Herod in honor of Augustus.

PANGANSANE, **PANGANSENE**, pāng'-gān-sān', or **PANJASANG**, pān'yā-sāng', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Celebes, about lat. 5° S., lon. 122° 30' E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; average breadth, 16 miles.

PANGARAN, pāng'gā-rān', a village in the island of Ceylon, on the Mahavillygunga, 58 miles S.E. of Kandy.

PANGASINAN, pāng-gā-se-nān', a province of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, N.W. of Manila. Pop. 221,805.

PANGBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PANGONG, pāng'gong', a salt lake in West Tibet, 100 miles E. of Leh, 14,000 feet above sea-level. Length, 100 miles; breadth, from 3 to 4 miles.

PANGOOTARAN or **PANGOUTARAN**, pāng-goo-tā-rān', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Soeloo group. Lat. 6° 18' N., lon. 120° 40' E. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4 miles. It is of coral formation, and abounds with cocon, palms, and live-stock.

PANJANY, a town of British India. See **PONANT**.

PANICOLA, pā-ne-ko'ko-lo, a village of Naples, province, and 12 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 2250.

PANIPUT, pān'e-phū', written also **PANNIPUT**, (Hindoo *Panipata*, pā-ne-pā'tā,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 55 miles N.N.W. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 22' N., lon. 76° 51' E. It is 4 miles in circuit, enclosed by a decayed wall, has a remarkable Mohammedan shrine, and had formerly a considerable trade.

PANISSIÈRE, pā'nissē-ai', a market-town of France, department of Loire, 18 miles N.E. of Montbrison. Pop. 1160.

PANJAB or **PENJAB**, a territory of India. See **PUNJAB**.

PANJANG, pān'jāng', or **POOLO PANJANG**, poo'lo pān'jāng', an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 9° 18' N., lon. 103° 28' E. It is 20 miles in length, from N. to S., by 4 miles in average breadth, and similar in most respects to the island of Junkceylon, from which it is 12

PAN

miles E. Some islets in South Madura, North Papua, and East Borneo have the same name.

PANJIM, pán'xheen', or **NEW GOA**, go'd, a town of Portuguese Hindostan, 5 miles W. of Goa, mostly inhabited by native Christians. It is the residence of the Portuguese viceroy, and many of the principal Europeans in the settlement.

PANKER, pán'ker, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 17 miles E. of Kiel. Pop. 940.

PANKOTA, pán'ko'toh', (O and U, oo'ee,) two nearly adjacent villages in Hungary, co. of, and about 10 miles from Arad. Pop. 7200.

PANKOUR, pán'koor', a small island in the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 4° 16' N., lon. 100° 58' E.

PANNAH, pán'ná, or **PUNNAH**, pún'nah, (probably the *Punasa* of Ptolemy,) a town of British India, in the Bundelcund table-land, 110 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It is large, has numerous temples, and is known for its diamond-mines, which, in the time of the Emperor Akbar, (about A. D. 1600,) yielded an annual revenue estimated at 80,000*l*.

PANNALL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2½ miles S.E. of Harrogate, with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway.

PANNANICH or **PANANICH**, pan'ná-ník', a village and celebrated mineral spa of Scotland, co., and 39 miles W. of Aberdeen, on the Dea. Its waters strongly resemble the German Seltzer waters, and are numerous frequented by invalids, for whose accommodation several houses have been erected by the proprietor.

PANNIPUT, a town of British India. See **PANIPUT**.

PANNONIA. See **HUNGARY**.

PANOOLA, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Tallahatchie River, and bounded on the W. by Coldwater Creek. The surface is partly level and partly rolling. The soil is fertile, especially in what are called the swamp-lands. This county forms part of the country ceded to the state by the Chickasaw Indians. It was organized in 1836. Capital, Panola. Pop. 11,444, of whom 5024 were free, and 6420 slaves.

PANOLA, a county in the E.N.E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by the Sabine River. The surface consists partly of prairies and partly of woodlands. Capital, Carthage. Pop. 1983, of whom 1933 were free, and 50 slaves.

PANOLA, a post-village, capital of Panola co., Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie River, 160 miles N. of Jackson. It is situated in a fertile and well-watered region. It has a newspaper office and several churches. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PANOLA STATION, a post-village of McLean co., Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 41 miles S. of La Salle.

PANOPOLIS. See **AKHMYM**.

PANORMOS, pá-nor'mos, a maritime town on the N.E. shore of Sicily, in the Grecian Archipelago, with the best harbor in that island. Pop. 2600.

PANORMUS, Sicily. See **PALERMO**.

PANTALARIA, an island of Italy. See **PANTELLARIA**.

PANTAR, pán'tár', an island of the Malay Archipelago, separated on the E. from Ombay by the Strait of Pantar, and on the W. from Lomblen, by the Strait of Alloa. Lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 124° E. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

PANTEAGUE, pan-teeg', a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PANTEGO, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

PANTELLARIA, pán-tél-lá-ree', written also **PANTALARIA**, (anc. *Ossytra*.) an island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, province of Girgenti, 60 miles from the S.W. coast of Sicily, its chief town being in lat. 36° 51' 15" N., lon. 11° 54' 29" E. Shape oval; circuit about 30 miles. Pop. 5000. It is wholly of volcanic formation, presenting vestiges of craters, with lava, pumice, hot springs, &c. It produces fine fruit, especially grapes, but not enough corn for its own consumption, and its principal product is a fine breed of asses. At its N.W. point, at the head of a cove, is the town of Oppidolo, which has a convenient port for small vessels, with some export trade in wine, oil, cotton, orchil, and raisins.

PANTFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PANTHER, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

PANTHER CREEK, of Kentucky, rises near the N.E. border of Ohio county, and flowing in a N.W. course through Daviess county, enters Green River about 14 miles W.S.W. of Owenborough.

PANTHER CREEK, a post-village of Surrey co., North Carolina.

PANTHER CREEK, a post-village of Cass co., Illinois, about 2 miles from Sangamon River.

PANTHER CREEK, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

PANTHER FORK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PANTHER'S CREEK, Ohio, falls into the West Branch of Miami River, in Miami county.

PANTHER'S GAP, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

PANTHER SPRINGS, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, is finely situated in a fertile valley, and on the road from Knoxville to Jonesborough, 220 miles E. of

PAP

Nashville. Part of the village is in Granger county. It contains an excellent male and female academy. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, now in progress, will pass through the village.

PANTHERSVILLE, a district of De Kalb co., Georgia, has a post-office of the same name. Pop. 1446.

PANTICO, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

PANTICOUSA, pán-te-ko'sá, medicinal baths of Spain, province, and 40 miles N. of Huesca, 14 miles N.E. of Jaca, near the village of Panticoosa. It is one of the highest inhabited spots in the Pyrenees, being about 8500 feet above the sea.

PANTIN, pán'tán', a market-town of France, department of Seine, 2 miles N.E. of Paris, near the Canal de l'Ourocq. Pop. in 1852, 2341.

PANTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PANTON, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, between Lake Champlain and Otter Creek, about 38 miles S.W. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 559.

PANTURA, pán-too'rú, a maritime village of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 12 miles S. of Colombo. Pop. 1109.

PANUCO, pá-noo'ko, a town of the Mexican Confederacy, department of Vera Cruz, on the Montesuma or Panuco River, 50 miles from its mouth, near Tamauilpas. It had formerly a trade in fustic, but this has declined. On the banks of its river some curious Mexican antiquities have been discovered.

PANWELL, pán'wél', or **PAUNWELLY**, páwn-wél'lee, a town of British India, presidency, and 21 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 59' N., lon. 73° 16' E., on a river which flows into its harbor, with an active trade.

PANY, one of the Philippines. See **PANAY**.

PAO, pá'o, a river of Venezuela, flows 120 miles S.S.E., and joins the Conjedo.

PAO (Pão) D'ALHO, pów'xé dál'yo, a town of Brazil, province, and 40 miles W.S.W. of Pernambuco, on the right bank of the Caparibe. Pop. 1400.

PAO D'ASSUCAR, pów'xé díe-soo'kar, ("Sugar Loaf.") Brazil, an enormous rock of pure granite, devoid of vegetation, rising up abruptly from the sea to the height of 600 feet, on the W. side of the entrance into the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. On this rock stands the fort of São João.

PAO-KHING, pá'o-king' or pów'king', a town of China, province of Hoo-nan, capital of a department, in lat. 27° N., lon. 111° 12' E.

PAOLA, pá'o-lá, or **PAULA**, pów'há, (anc. *Paflos* or *Paflos*.) a city of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, on a height near the sea, 13 miles W.N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 5000. It is defended seaward by a fortress and 2 towers; has several churches and convents, 2 hospitals, manufactures of woollen cloths and silks, and earthenware.

PAOLI, pá-o'lee, a post-village and railroad station of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 19 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Near this place General Wayne was surprised, September, 1777, by a superior British force under General Grey, on which occasion a number of the Americans were massacred after they had laid down their arms. A monument has been erected on the spot to the memory of those who fell.

PAOLI, a post-village and the capital of Orange co., Indiana, on the turnpike from Vincennes to New Albany, 40 miles N.W. of the latter. The village was first settled in 1818. It contains good public buildings, 2 or 3 churches, a county seminary, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township, 1562.

PAO-NING, pá'o-ning', a town of China, province of Se-chuen, capital of a department. Lat. 31° 32' N., lon. 108° E.

PAOU, PAOU, pá'oo, PAW, SANDALWOOD, or TACANOVA, tá-ká-no'vá, one of the principal islands of the Feejee Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° S., lon. 179° E. It is stated to be 130 miles in circumference, populous, and densely wooded. Sandalwood is one of its chief products.

PAO-TING, pá'o-ting', a town of China, province of Pecheliee, capital of the department, 96 miles S.W. of Peking. It is second in its province after the capital, and is the seat of the provincial viceroy.

PAPA, pá'poh', a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 26 miles N.W. of Veszprim, on an affluent of the Marosai. Pop. 16,409. It has a castle and grounds belonging to Prince Esterhazy; Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches; two synagogues, several convents and hospitals, a gymnasium, and schools for the poor.

PAPA-ADASSI or **PAPA-DONISIA**. See **PRINKING**.

PAPAGAI, pá-pá-ghá'o, or **PAPAGAYOS**, pá-pá-gh'foes, a group of islets of Brazil, off the S.E. coast of the province of Rio-de-Janeiro, between Capes Frio and Buzos.

PAPAGAYO, pá-pá-ghá'o, a gulf and volcano of Central America, state, and S.W. of the Lake of Nicaragua; the gulf an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, and the volcano on its N.E. shore. It is also the name of the southernmost point of Lanzarote, Canary Islands.

PAPAL STATES, Italy. See **PONTIFICAL STATES**.

PAPA'NA, a village of Whitley co., Indiana, 10 miles N.W. of Columbia.

PAPANDAYANG, pá-pán-dá-yáng', a volcano of Java, 67 miles S.E. of Batava. A violent and destructive eruption occurred in it, August 11th and 12th, 1772.

PAPANTLA, pá-pán-tlá, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 125 miles S.S.E. of Tampico. It has a trade in maize, tobacco, red-pepper, and vanilla.

PAPARI, pá-pá-ree', a village and parish of Brazil, province of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on a lake of the same name, 4 miles S. of Natal.

PAPASQUIERO, pá-plá-ke-d'ro, a town of Mexico, state, and 50 miles W.N.W. of Durango, on the Culican. Pop. about 3800.

PA/PA-STOUR, one of the Shetland Islands, in Scotland, parish of Walls, on the S. side of the entrance of St. Magnus Bay. Length, 2½ miles. Pop. about 400, mostly fishermen. Another small island in Shetland bears the name of PAPA.

PA/PA-STRON/SAY, an island of the Orkney group, in Scotland, parish, and N.E. of Stronsay, about 3 miles in circumference. Pop. about 30. Here are several remains of old ecclesiastical edifices.

PAPA-WESTRAY, an island of the Orkney group, in Scotland, 1½ miles N.E. of Westray. Length, 3¼ miles. P. 400.

PAP/CASTLE-AND-GOAT, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

PAPEITI, pá-pá-ee-tee, written also **PAPIETE**, a village of the Society Islands, on the N.W. coast of Tahiti.

PAPENBURG, pá-pen-búrg, a town of Hanover, 21 miles S.E. of Emden, and united to the Ems by several canals. Pop. 3620. It has ship building docks, and manufactures of tobacco, chicory, and linen fabrics.

PAPENDRECHT, pá-pen-drékt', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Waal, 1 mile N.E. of Dort. Pop. 1856.

PAPER MILLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

PAPERMILL VILLAGE, a post-village in Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

PAPERMILL VILLAGE, a village in Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 115 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. It contains 2 large paper mills.

PAPERTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. of Carlisle.

PAPERVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tennessee, 200 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

PAPHOS, an ancient city of Cyprus. See **BAFFA**.

PAPIETI, a village of Tahiti. See **PAPITI**.

PAPINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bates co., Missouri, on the Osage River, 130 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson.

PAPLEWICK, pap-pl-wick, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

PAPOUASIE. See **PAPUA**.

PAPOVKA or **PAPOVKA**, pá-pov'ká, a market-town of Russia, government, and 47 miles N.W. of Kharkov. P. 1620.

PAPOZZA, pá-poz'zá, or **PAPOZZE**, pá-poz'zé, a village of Austria, Italy, 5 miles S.S.W. of Adria, on the Po. P. 2400.

PAPPENHEIM, pá-pen-hí-mé, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 37 miles S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2160.

PAPRA, pá-prá, a small town of Lower Siam, district of Salang, 5 miles W. by N. of Phoonga or Ponga. Lat. 8° 15' N., lon. 98° 16' E.

PAPRADNO, pá-prád'no, a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, about 24 miles from Szolna. Pop. 2577.

PAPS-OR-JURA, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the island of Jura, in the Hebrides. **BENANOR**, the most lofty, rises to 2420 feet above the sea.

PAPS-OR-MATANE, má-tán', two mountains of Canada East, county of Rimouki, on the S. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. Lat. 48° 43' N., lon. 67° 30' W.

PAPUA, pap'oo-á or pá-poo-á, **PAPUALAND**, or **NEW GUINEA**, (Fr. *Papouanie*, pá-poo'á-nee, or *Nouvelle Guinée*, noo-vél'ghée-ná), a great island, immediately S. of the Equator, and N. of Australia, between the Asiatic Seas on the W., and the Pacific Ocean on the E., and connecting the Malay Archipelago on the one side, with the Polynesian groups on the other. The general direction of the island is W.N.W. and E.S.E. Its northernmost point is Cape of Good Hope, in lat. 0° 19' S.; its westernmost point, Cape Salu, (Salou,) opposite to Salawatti Island, from which it is separated by the Straits of Gallowa, about 100 miles S.W. from Cape of Good Hope, is in lon. 131° 2' E. The most southern point which is also the most eastern point of the island is in lat. 10° 34' S., lon. 151° 12' E. The length of Papua, from Cape Salu to its S.E. extremity, is about 1500 miles. Its breadth varies greatly, deep inlets, at the W. end of the island, dividing it into narrow peninsulas; but from lon. 136° to 146° E., it is compact, and has a breadth of from 200 to 400 miles; its area may therefore be estimated, in round numbers, at 250,000 square miles. This vast island is as yet known chiefly through the reports of navigators, who have sailed along its shores; no Europeans have explored its interior, or penetrated above a mile or two from its sea-shore, and that only at a few points. The country island has been observed to rise into mountain chains of considerable height, and apparently to the snow-line, and most part of the surface yet seen appears to be covered with timber of large size. In 1528, Alva de Saavedra touched upon, and gave his name to the N. coasts about the Cape of Good Hope. Saavedra's Land extends about 100 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, when the coast turns nearly S. at the commencement of a deep bay. A little S. of the pro-

montory thus formed, stands the village of Dori, a point where recent voyagers have gathered much of their information. Cape D'Urville, about 200 miles E. by S. of Dori, forms the E. termination of the great bay, which extends S. about 200 miles, and is named after Geelvink, who ran along its E. shores in 1705. At the bottom of this bay, lat. 4° 26' S., lon. 136° 40' E., New Guinea is reduced to an isthmus not above 20 miles wide, which may be considered as dividing the island into two portions; the E. tolerably compact, and extending through 10° of lon., the W., 5° in length, is more broken. A great inlet, discovered by M'Cluer, in 1791, penetrates this portion from W. to E., about 100 miles, reaching to within 40 miles of the W. shores of Geelvink's Bay on the opposite side. The S.W. coast of New Guinea, from its W. extremity to the 141st meridian, was formally taken possession of by Captain Steenboom for the Dutch, in 1828. The Dourga, a strait about 90 miles long, on this coast, insulates the tract called Prince Frederik Hendrik's Island, which terminates in Cape False; lat. 8° 24' S., lon. 137° 38' E. E. of Torres Strait, (lon. 143° E.) which separates New Guinea from Australia, the coast forms a deep bay facing the S., extending through 7 degrees of longitude. On the E. side of this bay the shore is lined for about 150 miles with a barrier of coral reefs from 5 miles to 15 miles distant, with many openings, enclosing within them secure and capacious harbors. This coast is in some parts bold, Mount Astrolabe, the highest summit of a group rising close to the shore, 3800 feet; but behind these, at a distance of 250 miles in the interior, a much loftier chain of mountains may be distinctly traced in favorable weather. These mountains sink to the shore at Heath Bay; lat. 10° 30' S., lon. 150° 40' E. The chief summits are Mount Suckling, lat. 9° 45' S., lon. 149° E., 11,226 feet high; and Mount Owen Stanley, lat. 8° 54' S., lon. 147° 30' E., 13,205 feet in height. The W. side of Great Bay, adjacent to Torres Strait, Captain Blackwood found to be a great marshy flat, covered with dense forests, and intersected by innumerable fresh-water channels, forming a network of canals, of all sizes, from that of a mere ditch, to a width of 5 miles, and depth of 5 fathoms. This coast, for a length of 70 or 80 miles, has all the characteristics of the delta of a great river. The whole coast is formed by immense mud-banks, extending 10 or 12 miles out to sea, and having a general depth of only two fathoms. The rivers flowing through these numerous channels seem to be always full, and influence the sea to a great distance. A long tract of coast N. of the Dourga, or Princess Marianne's Strait, as it is now called, has a similar character. The mud banks extend so far out, that even a small vessel, can hardly approach within 10 miles of land. From the isthmus S. of Geelvink's Bay, high mountains are visible to the E., but as the general direction of these chains seems to be from W. to E., they recede from the S. coast, and soon disappear. The N. coast of New Guinea is said to be generally mountainous, as well as the W. peninsular portion.

Climate.—Respecting the climate of New Guinea, we possess but few and scattered notices. The atmosphere is said to be as remarkable for its humidity as that of the neighboring continent, Australia, is for its dryness. This difference is to be ascribed, not only to its position close to the line, and within the range of the monsoons, and the equatorial stream of vapor, but also to its lofty mountains. Hence it is, that Torres Strait seems to separate two worlds of totally different aspects; the one a dry desert, with scanty vegetation, and scarcely a palm-tree; the other, covered with dense and varied forests, and spreading out into vast alluvial plains, formed by the continued deposit of great rivers.

Plants.—The forests of New Guinea abound in trees of gigantic size; among them is the *Dryobalanops*, or camphor-tree, (of Sumatra.) On the low S.E. shores, the sago-palm lines the banks of the rivers. The natives cultivate, with more or less care, rice, maize, yams, cocoa-nuts, sago, sugar-cane, and at least three species of banana. Wild nutmeg and other spices are found in the woods; but the only productions of those forests, sought after at present, are the bark of the *Pulasarie* and *Massy*, which are carried by the Malays to Japan and China, where they are esteemed for their supposed febrifuge and other medicinal properties.

Animals.—The mammals of New Guinea appear to be few in number. Of the species hitherto collected, the greater number belong to the marsupial animals, like those of Australia. The kangaroos, however, are specifically distinct, and two species (*Dendrolagus*) have the peculiar habit of living in trees. In birds, this island appears to be more rich; about 60 species are already known. Brilliant feathers, particularly those of the bird-of-paradise, are among the articles exported by the Malays. The most numerous tribe is that of the parrots, and New Guinea may without impropriety be called the Land of Cockatoos.

Inhabitants.—The W. shores of New Guinea have been visited for ages by Malays, chiefly from Ceram, who have in some places settled on the coasts, and intermarried with the natives, whom they call Orang Papua; that is, men with frizzled hair. The Papuans are negroes of small stature, distinguishable from the African negroes by the narrow

nose and lateral compression of the head; by the smallness, and almost disappearance of the chin; by the excessive thickness of the lips and breadth of the nostrils, the nose being often curved downwards by the weight of the ornaments attached to it. The natives of New Guinea, however, are evidently a mixed people; great variety of features, (Malay, Jewish, and Papuan,) as well as of color, being often found in the same community. The general opinion that the inhabitants of the island are in the lowest stage of savage existence seems to be unfounded. Even on the coasts most remote from those habitually visited by the Malays, the Malayan arts of boat and house-building are well understood. The natives at the E. end of the island have large canoes, with outriggers, and double lateen sails of matting. Their dwellings, raised above the ground, on four posts, are firmly and neatly constructed; and on the low coast visited by Captain Blackwood, where the people seem to be unusually barbarous, there was seen a house 100 feet long, with an arched roof of bamboo, well thatched. The men are nearly naked, hideously painted and tattooed. The women wear petticoats made of shreds of pandanus-leaf.—Adj. PAPUAN, pap'oo-*an*; inhab. PAPUA, p*ap*'oo-*ee*, and PAPUAN.

PAPUDO (p*ap*'oo-do) BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Chili, 45 miles N.E. of Valparaiso.

PAPWORTH ST. AGNES, a parish of England, cos. of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

PAPWORTH ST. EVERARD, a parish of England, cos. of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

PAQUETA, p*ak*'et*ah*, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro, about 4 miles long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad.

PAR*á*, p*ar*'á, ("father of waters?") the name originally applied to the river Amazon, South America, but now employed to designate its S. arm or estuary, which receives the Tocantins River. It has a direct length of about 200 miles, with a breadth varying from 12 to 40 miles, where it is the widest. At its entrance, on its E. side, is the city of Pará. It is in this mouth of the Amazon that the bore is chiefly manifested, the tide rising to high-water in a few minutes before the new and full moon, by a vast wave, 15 feet in height, followed sometimes by three others, which enter the estuary with irresistible violence.

PAR*á*, a vast maritime province of Brazil, in the N., nominally comprising nearly all the Brazilian territory watered by the Amazon, Rio Negro, and their tributaries, and extending N. from lat. 9° S., and W. from lon. 45° W. Area, estimated at 983,898 square miles. Pop. 205,000, of whom 10,000 are supposed to be Indians. The greater part of this region is covered with dense primeval forests. Its valuable products are in immense variety; the chief articles of commerce are rice, manioc, millet, cotton, sugar, caoutchouc, cocoa, sarsaparilla, cloves, balsams, gums, medicinal plants, and Brazil nuts. PAR*á* is divided into six comarcas, subdivided into 20 municipal districts, named after the principal towns which they contain. It sends three deputies to the General Legislative Assembly, and appoints one senator. The Provincial Assembly consists of 28 members, and holds its sittings in Pará. (Belem.) In the interior are some scattered villages, mostly on tributaries of the Amazon; along the main stream, the traveller will scarcely see 60 houses in 300 miles.

PAR*á*, p*ar*'á, or BELEM, b*el*'em, a seaport city of Brazil, capital of the above province, 70 miles from the Atlantic. lat. of Fort São Pedro 1° 28' S., lon. 48° 30' 5" W. Pop. estimated at 10,000, mostly of European descent. It stands on elevated ground, on the S. shore of the Bay of Guajara, on the right bank of the Pará, or Tocantins, and has a fine appearance from the river. Chiefedifices, the governor's palace, cathedral, several other churches, convents, barracks, arsenal, episcopal palace and seminary, formerly a Jesuits' college; a prison, and an unfinished theatre. Vessels of large draft can lie near the city, and the cocoa, caoutchouc, isinglass, rice, and drugs exported from Brazil are chiefly from Pará. It has also a trade in cotton, vanilla, annatto, dye-woods, honey, wax, and a great variety of other vegetable and animal products. The trade is mostly with Liverpool, London, Barbadoes, Cayenne, and the North American, and other Brazilian ports.

PARABIAGO, p*ar*'á-b*ee*-*ago*, a market-town of Lombardy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 3000.

PARABIAGO, a village of Naples, province of Otranto, 9 miles E. of Gallipoli.

PARABUTI, p*ar*'á-b*oo*'tee, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 29 miles W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3409.

PARACATU, p*ar*'á-t*oo*, (written also PARAZATU,) a river and city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes. The river joins the São Francisco near lat. 16° 20' S., after an E. course of 220 miles. On it, near its head, is the city of Paracatu, having a Latin school, and mines of gold and diamonds in its vicinity. It exports sugar and coffee.

PARACELS, p*ar*'á-s*el*, a group of islets and reefs of the China Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 17° N., and lon. 112° and 113° 30' E., 150 miles E. of Cochinchina.

PARACLET, p*ar*'á-k*el*, a hamlet of France, department of Aube, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of a convent founded by Abélard in the twelfth

century, and of which Heloise was abbess for 32 years. The remains of Abélard were deposited in it in 1142. The tomb of both, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, has been removed to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris.

PARACLIPTA, a post-village, and the capital of Serres co., Arkansas, 165 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

PARACOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PARADAS, p*ar*'á-d*as*, a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles E.S.E. of Seville, deriving its name from the ancient Castle of Paradas, belonging to the Dukes of Arco. Pop. 4390.

PARADEIS, p*ar*'á-d*ee*, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle, and near Judenburg. Pop. 1180.

PARADE, LA, l*á* p*ar*'á-d*ee*, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 19 miles S.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1121.

PARADISE, a post-village and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, 10 miles E. of Lancaster. The township is intersected by the Columbia Railroad. Pop. 1828.

PARADISE, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 428.

PARADISE, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. P. 2354.

PARADISE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

PARADISE, a small village of Macon co., Tennessee.

PARADISE, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

PARADISE, a small village of Ohio co., Kentucky.

PARADISE, Ohio, a station on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles from Wooster.

PARADISE, a post-village in Coles co., Illinois, 80 miles E.S.E. of Springfield.

PARADISE FURNACE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

PARADISE GROVE, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

PARADISE VALLEY, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

PARADOMIN, p*ar*'á-d*o*-m*in*, or p*ar*'á-d*o*-m*een*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 10 miles S. of Vilna. Pop. 1500.

PARADOX LAKE, in the S. part of Essex co., New York. Length, 4 miles.

PARATONIUM. See BARETOON.

PARAGAU, p*ar*'á-g*ow*, a river of South America, rises in Bolivia, and proceeding N., forms part of the boundary between that country and Brazil, and joins the Guapore. Lat. 13° 39' S.

PARAGUA, an island of Malay Archipelago. See PALAWAN.

PARAGUA, a river of Venezuela, and department of Orinoco, tributary to the Carony, has a N. course of 220 miles. On it is the town of Barceloneta.

PARAGUAQU or PARAGUAZU, p*ar*'á-g*wa*-*soo*, a river of Brazil, province of Bahia, after a tortuous E. course of 290 miles enters the Bay of Todos-os-Santos, 35 miles W.N.W. of São Salvador. Chief affluent, the Jacuhype.

PARAGUANA, p*ar*'á-g*wa*-*ná*, a peninsula of South America, in Venezuela, department of Zulia, province, and 22 miles N.W. of Coro, extending into the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 12° N., lon. 70° W. Length and breadth about 40 miles each. The surface is mountainous in the centre, whence it slopes gradually to the coasts.

PARAGUAY, p*ar*'á-g*wa* or p*ar*'á-g*wa*, a large river of South America, and one of the principal streams uniting to form the La Plata; rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, near the sources of the Guaporé, Tapajós, and Xingú, tributaries of the Amazon, in lat. 13° S., lon. between 55° and 58° W. It thence flows mostly S., between the territories of Bolivia and the Plata Confederation on the W., and those of Brazil and Paraguay eastward; and near Corrientes, lat. 27° 20' S., it unites with the Paraná. Length, 1600 miles; throughout nearly all which, to the influx of the Jauru, it is navigable. It receives from the E. the Porrudos and Tebiuary, from the W. the Sipotuba, Jauru, Galdan, Pilcomayo, and Vermejo. Between lat. 17° and 19° S., it traverses a wide region of swamps, which during the rains form a great inland sea.

PARAGUAY, a name at one time applied to the whole of the immense regions of South America, between lat. 16° S., and the Straits of Magellan, and between Chili and Peru on the W., and Brazil on the E.; but now confined to the republic of Paraguay, included mostly between lat. 19° and 27° 35' S., and lon. 54° 10' and 58° 40' W., and nearly enclosed by the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, which separate it from the Plata Confederation on the W., and from the Brazilian province of São Paulo on the E.; on the N. it has the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso. The space thus enclosed forms a compact territory nearly in the shape of a parallelogram, averaging about 470 miles in length, and 200 miles in breadth. Area, estimated at 84,000 square miles.

Face of the Country, Rivers, &c.—A mountain range of considerable elevation stretches nearly through the centre of the country from N. to S., between the Paraná and Paraguay, sending the drainage in opposite directions. From the mountain regions the surface first presents a succession of finely diversified lower heights, and then stretches out into rich alluvial plains. The distance from the water

shed to either river scarcely anywhere exceeds 100 miles; hence, the tributaries by which the drainage is effected, though exceedingly numerous, have comparatively short courses. By far the largest is the Tibicuary, which, owing to a bend in the water-shed, has its course considerably prolonged. The Paraguay, which forms the boundary of the republic throughout its entire extent of about 600 miles, rises in Brazil, in about lat. 13° S., traversing the rich provinces of Matto-Grosso and Cuyaba. From the influx of the Jaurú in lat. 16° to the mouth of the La Plata, a distance of 19° of latitude, measuring in a straight line, there is not a rapid to impede the navigation. The Paraná rises at two seasons in the year, viz. during the tropical rains, and in the summer, from the melting of the snows on the Andes; the heaviest floods take place during the summer months, commencing with December. Its average annual rise at this season is about 6 feet. The Paraguay, owing to its lofty heights and to its narrower channel, rises to a much greater extent. On the E., near the Jesuit mission of Guaraní, the Paraná breaks through a mountain range called Sierra de Maracay or Cordillera de Maracaya, forming a remarkable cataract. The river, which above the rapids is 12,000 feet wide, suddenly contracts to 180 feet, and plunges its immense flood down a deep rocky gorge; for 100 miles afterwards, it presents little else than a succession of falls and rapids; but below Candelaria, where it trends westward, it flows on in a smooth and uninterrupted channel.

Climate, Vegetation, &c.—The climate, though for the most part tropical, has its excessive heat greatly modified by the inequalities of the surface. In July and August, frosts occasionally occur. The whole country is remarkable for its salubrity. The soil is of great fertility, and the vegetation almost unrivalled in its luxuriance. In the forests are found about 60 different kinds of trees furnishing timber, dye-woods, gums, drugs, perfumes, oils, fruits, &c. A principal product is the *yerba maté*, (*Ilex Paraguensis*), or Paraguay tea, an evergreen, the leaf of which is nearly as much used for infusion in this and the neighboring countries of South America, as the Chinese tea is in the United States. The plant grows to the height of about a foot and a half, and has slender branches, with leaves resembling those of senna. Formerly 8,000,000 pounds of the Paraguay tea were annually exported. The objects of agriculture include the greater part of the most valuable products both of the tropical and temperate zones. On all the alluvial tracts where cultivation is attempted, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco of superior quality, rice, maize, and culinary vegetables yield a rich return. The large plains feed immense herds of cattle, which are slaughtered chiefly for their tallow, hides, and horns, as articles of export. It is supposed that the country is rich in minerals; about 17 leagues from the capital is a mountain called Acaí, near which the inhabitants aver there is often found small lumps of silver. A watch-maker once presented some gold ore, which he extracted from some pebbles that he found in the interior, to Dr. Francia, the former Dictator, who commanded him not to mention it on pain of death.

Animals, &c.—The wild animals of Paraguay include the jaguar or tiger, of which there are great numbers; the puma or cougar, called also the American lion; the black bear and anteater, the tapir, the capibara or water-pig, river cavies, and various other amphibious animals. Alligators are numerous in the river Paraguay, and have been seen 30 feet in length. The wild boar, deer, and other species of animals less known, inhabit the forests. Snakes, both large and small, vipers, scorpions, &c., abound, and it is estimated that there are 20 different kinds of serpents, of which the rattlesnake is the most common. The boa-constrictor is found in the moist places adjoining the rivers. Among the feathered tribe are the cassowary or American ostrich, the peacock, parrots of various species, papagayos, parrots, goldfinches, nightingales, and nine species of the humming-bird. Wild geese abound in the rivers and lakes, and there is also a bird called the toucan, resembling the crow, but having a very long beak, which is beautifully variegated with streaks of red, yellow, and black.

Commerce.—The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, &c. Its commerce has been greatly retarded by the selfish policy of the government of Buenos Ayres, which, taking undue advantage of its command of the mouth of the La Plata, the outlet to the Paraguay and Paraná, rigorously excluded all intercourse between the countries tributary to these streams and other nations. But since the defeat and flight of Rosas, the Dictator of the Argentine Republic, a more liberal policy has prevailed, and in October, 1852, the navigation of the La Plata, Paraná, and Uruguay was declared free to all foreign vessels under 120 tons register.

Government.—Paraguay declared itself independent of Spain in 1810. From about 1812 to 1840 its affairs were entirely controlled by Dr. Francia, who being first elected consul, became dictator in 1814, and continued to administer the government with great ability till his death, at the advanced age of 84 years. By a judicious exercise of arbitrary

power, he preserved the country from those dissensions and civil wars from which the other South American states have suffered so deeply. His policy of rigorously excluding from his dominions all foreigners, without exception, contributed not only to preserve the tranquillity of the country, but also to consolidate the different elements of the population into one mass, and to form them into a nation. Immediately after his death, the government of a junta of five was established; subsequently the number was reduced to two; Carlos Antonio Lopez, (the present president,) acting as civil magistrate, and Mariano Roque Alonzo as the military commandant. In 1840, Lopez was elected president for life. The republic is divided into *partidos* or departments, each of which, commanded by a *comisionado* or commissioner, chosen by the president, to whom alone he is responsible. It not unfrequently happens that the commissioner becomes a petty tyrant, and exacts in the name of the president, not only the services of the poor, but even the property of the wealthy. The army of the republic was lately raised to 40,000 men.

Education.—Dr. Francia established schools in every section of the country, and required that every white male child should attend the parochial school of the department until it should acquire the first rudiments of an education. The people of Paraguay, therefore, are generally better educated than their neighbors in the adjacent provinces of the Argentine Republic. The first printing-press was established by President Lopez in 1843, and is the only one in the country, the government exacting a heavy license on all such enterprises, and subjecting them to severe penalties. A governmental organ, called the "El Paraguayo," is issued weekly.

Religion.—The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, although in May, 1840, President Lopez issued a decree that no foreigner should be molested on account of his religion, but would not grant them a place of worship; until then it was not safe for any one to express his opinion on religious subjects.

Population, &c.—The population of Paraguay is variously estimated by different authorities at 300,000, 800,000, and 1,200,000; it probably does not fall short of 1,000,000. The inhabitants are chiefly the descendants of Europeans from the N. of Spain. Caste here is carried to a great extent, and the feeling of aversion which the white population entertain towards the natives, even the despotic power of Dr. Francia was unable to break down. In 1846 the prejudices against the natives and negroes gained such an influence among the dominant party, that a colored person was not allowed to enter a church with shoes on. Of the aboriginal tribes, the Guaranis, (*gwá-rá-nees*), who inhabit the Chaco, are the most numerous. The Payaguas, inhabiting the left bank of Paraguay River, are chiefly porters. A tribe called the Tobayas are a common enemy, and the government often has to make vigorous efforts in order to repel their incursions. Dr. Francia appears to have succeeded in bringing these people into a more perfect state of subordination and civilization than has ever been done before with any nation of American aborigines. The number of Indian villages and missions is very considerable. They generally consist of stone or mud-houses, covered with tiles, and have a large square in the centre, in which is the priest's house and a church; the number of inhabitants in each being seldom less than 600, and often exceeding 2000.

History.—Paraguay was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who sailed up the Paraná in 1526. Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, (Assumption the present capital,) was founded in 1536. In subjugating the country, the native inhabitants were parcelled out as slaves to the conquerors, who treated them with great cruelty. In 1564 the first bishop of Paraguay brought with him laws and regulations for their protection. Two years later, in 1566, Jesuit missionaries made their appearance in Paraguay, and, by exercising gentleness and policy, succeeded in bringing many of the Indians under the restraints of civilized life. When this order was expelled from the Spanish dominions in 1767, other priests were appointed to succeed them in Paraguay. The principal towns are Assumption the capital, Villa Rica, and Neembucó or Pilar. Inhab. PARAGUAYAN, pá-rá-gwá'n. (Sp. PARAGUAYO, pá-rá-gwá'yo.)

PARAHIBA, PARAHYBA, or PARAIBA, pá-rá-co'ba, a river of Brazil, province of Parahiba, to which it gives name, joins the Atlantic by an estuary, in lat. 7° 8' S., lon. 34° 45' W., after an eastward course of 270 miles. In summer its bed is dry beyond 20 leagues from its mouth, near which, on its S. bank, is the city of Parahiba.

PARAHIBA, a maritime province of Brazil, intersected by the 7th parallel of S. latitude, between lat. 6° and 8° S., and lon. 34° 40' and 38° 40' W., having E. the Atlantic Ocean, and inland the provinces of Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco. Area, estimated at 40,985 square miles. Pop. 260,000. The surface is mostly elevated. The principal rivers are the Parahiba and Mamanguape. The chief products are cotton and sugar, with Brazil-wood, drugs, and timber. Cattle of European breeds are numerous. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, and rum. Parahiba sends 6

deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints 2 senators. The provincial assembly, composed of 28 members, holds its sittings in the town of Parahiba. The educational establishments include a lyceum or college, and 46 primary schools.

PARAHIBA, a maritime city of Brazil, capital of a province, and the centre of its trade, on the right bank of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 66 miles N.N.W. of Pernambuco. Pop. 15,000. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The former is the commercial quarter; one of its chief edifices is a fine government warehouse. In the upper town, the streets are wide and well paved, the architecture antiquated. Here are Franciscan and other convents, the principal churches, prison, governor's palace, military arsenal and treasury, which last is built in an imposing style. The trade is chiefly in sugar, cotton, and Brazil-wood. Near the city are some coffee plantations.

PARAHIBA-DO-SUL, *pá-rá-ee-bá-do-sul*, or the **SOUTHERN PARAHIBA**, a river of Brazil, provinces of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, enters the Atlantic at São João de Praya, in lat. $21^{\circ} 40' S.$, lon. $40^{\circ} 45' W.$, after an E. course of 500 miles. Its chief affluents are the Pombal, Muribae, and Paralbuno, with which last it forms all the N. boundary of the province of Rio.

PARAHIBA-DO-SUL, a town of Brazil, province, and 40 miles N. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2000. It was made head of an electoral college in 1840.

PARAHIBUNA, *pá-rá-ee-boo-ná*, a town of Brazil, province, and 80 miles N.E. of São Paulo. Pop. of district, 2000.

PARAHITINGA, *pá-rá-ee-tin-gá*, a town of Brazil, province, and 140 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the left bank of the Parahiba. Pop. 4000.

PARAHYBA, two rivers of Brazil. See **PARAHIBA**.

PARAMARIBO, *pará-marí-bo*, the capital town of Dutch Guiana, on the W. bank of the Surinam, 5 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic, in lat. $5^{\circ} 49' N.$, lon. $55^{\circ} 22' W.$ Estimated population, 20,000, mostly blacks. It is regularly and well built; the streets are unpaved, but ornamented with rows of tamarind and orange trees. It has Lutheran, Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and English churches, Portuguese and German Jewish synagogues, and is the centre of the trade of the colony. Fort Zeelandia, N. of the town, is the residence of the governor. In a hospital for lepers, on the right bank of the Coppename, 450 patients are maintained at the expense of the colony. The Kwatta Canal, begun in 1846, is the first public work executed by free laborers. In 1847, 145 ships entered, and 151 left the port.

PARAMATTA, *pará-mat-tá*, a town of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on the Paramatta River, 13 miles W.N.W. of Sydney, with which it communicates daily by steamboats. Pop. 4454. It consists mostly of a single street, at one end of which is the summer residence of the governor of the colony, with extensive grounds. It is the seat of the factory for female convicts, and it has also several orphan asylums, schools, barracks, hospitals, and an observatory. Steamers and coaches ply daily between it and Sydney.

PARAMATTA, a river of New South Wales, enters Port Jackson after an E. course of 12 miles.

PARAMO DASSUAY, *pá-rá-mo dá-sawí*, a pass across the Andes, in Ecuador, between lat. 0° and $2^{\circ} S.$ Elevation, 15,528 feet.

PARAMO DEL SIL, *pá-rá-mo dél seel*, a village of Spain, province, and about 60 miles from Leon. Pop. 1296.

PARAMO MOUNTAINS OF. See **ANDES**.

PARAMOOSHEER, **PARAMOUCHIR**, or **PARAMUECHIR**, *pá-rá-moo-sheer*, written also **PORAMUSHIR** and **POROMUSCHIR**, one of the Koorile Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, 35 miles S. of Kamtehatka. Lat. $60^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $155^{\circ} 20' E.$ Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Surface mountainous, and bare of timber. It abounds with wild animals, and exports large quantities of fox, otter, and wolf skins.

PARAMU, *pá-rá-moo*, a river of South America, tributary to the Orinoco. It was partially traced by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1839.

PARAMUS, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 7 miles N.W. of Hackensack, contains a church and a mill.

PARAMYTHIA or **PARAMITHIA**, *pá-rá-me-thee-á*, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 30 miles S.W. of Yanina. Pop. 5000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, has an old castle, garrisoned by Turks, and remains of ancient walls. It is a Greek bishop's see.

PARANÁ, *pá-rá-ná*, a large river of South America, and one of the principal which contribute to form the Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian province of Minas Geraes, between lat. 22° and $25^{\circ} S.$, and lon. 45° and $46^{\circ} W.$, near the sources of the rivers Doce and São Francisco, and less than 120 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It flows in a S.W. direction, bounding the state of Paraguay on the E. and S., and separating it, with the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, from São Paulo, and the Argentine province of Corrientes. Near Corrientes, in lat. $27^{\circ} 25' S.$, it joins the Paraguay River, and confers its own name on the united stream. Thence its course is generally southward to within

50 miles of Buenos Ayres, where it unites with the Uruguay River to form the estuary of the Plata. Its total course is at least 2000 miles. In its upper part it receives numerous large affluents, as the Paranaíba, Tiete, Pardo, Paranaapanema, and Curitiba; but, owing to falls, it is navigable only to the island of Aipe, 100 miles above its junction with the Paraguay. It contains numerous fertile islands. Below this point it is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, and receives the considerable rivers Salado and Quare from the W. Few towns border it in its upper part. In the territory of the Plata Confederation, Candelaria, Itú, Itati, Corrientes, Santa Lucia, and Santa Fé, are on its banks.

PARANA is also a name of the Rio Negro, (Brazil,) which see. For **PARANA CITY**, see **BAJADA DE SANTA FÉ**.

PARANAGUA, *pá-rá-ná-gwá*, a maritime town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on a bay of the same name in the Atlantic, 170 miles S.W. of Santos. Pop. 7000. It is mostly built of stone; its former Jesuits' college is now converted into public offices. Its port is fitted for vessels of 400 tons.

PARANAHIBA or **PARANAHYBA**. See **PARAHIBA**.

PARANA-IBA, **PARANAHIBA** or **PARANAHYBA**, *pá-rá-ná-ee-bá*, a river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, joins the Curumba to form the Paraná, 180 miles S. of Villa-Bon, after a westward course of about 500 miles. On it, near its source, is the town of Paranhíba.

PARANAPANEME, *pá-rá-ná-pá-ná-má*, and **PARANNAN**, *pá-rá-ná-ná*, are considerable rivers of Brazil, provinces of São Paulo and Goyaz, respectively tributaries to the Paraná and Tocantins.

PARAN CITY, a village in Marion co., Iowa, 100 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

PARANGLA, *pá-ráng-glá*, or **PARANG**, *pá-ráng*, a mountain pass of Piti, in the West Himalayas, which at its summit is 18,500 feet above sea-level. Lat. $32^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $78^{\circ} E.$

PARANPEBA, *pá-rá-ná-pá-tá*, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas Geraes, and joins the São Francisco on the right, about 40 miles below the junction of the Parana. Total course, about 250 miles.

PARAPITI, *pá-rá-pe-tí*, a river of Bolivia, which issues from the N.E. extremity of Lake Grande, flows E.N.E., and after a course of about 60 miles falls into Lake Ubaí on the S.

PARATI, *pá-rá-tí*, a seaport town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 135 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo, on the W. coast of the Bay of Angra. Pop. 10,000. It is small, regularly built, and has several churches and a grammar school. It has an extensive commerce, and numerous distilleries.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL, *pá-rá-leh-mo'nee-ál*, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, in a rich valley, 7 miles W. of Charolles. Pop. in 1852, 3481.

PARAZATU. See **PARAGATU**.

PARCÉ, *par'sá*, a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 11 miles N.W. of La Flèche, on the Sarthe. Pop. in 1852, 2412.

PARCHELAGA CREEK, Georgia. See **PATSALIGA**.

PARC'HER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

PARCHIM, *paré'im*, or **PARCHEN**, *paré'n*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe, 21 miles S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 6489. It is enclosed by walls, subdivided into an old and new town, and has manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, chicory, straw hats, and tobacco.

PARCHWITZ, *paré'wítz*, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 10 miles N.E. of Liegnitz, on the Katsbach. Pop. 1316.

PARCHMANY, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Parcupany River, about 7 miles N. of Morristown, contains 2 churches, 5 stores, and an academy. Pop. estimated at 300.

PARCZOW, *paré-sow*, a town of Poland, province, and 46 miles S.E. of Siedlec. Pop. 2830.

PARDEEVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah River, about 40 miles N. of Madison. Pop. 100.

PARDO, *par'do*, a river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Sanguexuga and the Vermelho, in the S. of the province of Matto-Grosso. After a course of about 280 miles, generally S.E., it joins the Paraná on the right, in lat. $21^{\circ} 36' S.$

PARDUBITZ, *par'doo-bítz*, a town of Bohemia, circle of Chrudin, on the Elbe, 61 miles E. of Prague, and on the Northern States Railway. Pop. 2548.

PARECHIA, *pá-rá-kee-á*, or **PARO**, *pá'ro*, (anc. *Paros*.) the capital town of the island of Paros, Grecian Archipelago, on the W. side of the island. It contains numerous fragments of the ancient city, and about 4 miles E. are the quarries of the celebrated Parian marble.

PARECIS, *pá-rá-sees*, a cordillera of Brazil, in the N.W. of the province of Matto-Grosso, in lat. 15° to $19^{\circ} S.$

PARÉDES DA BEIRA, *pá-rá-dés dá bé-ee-rá*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, about 20 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 800.

* Some geographers call that portion of the river which is above the junction of the Paranaíba, the Rio Grande, considering the Paraná to be formed by the union of these two branches.

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PAEDES DE NAVA, pá-rí/ds dá ná/vá, a town of Spain, province, and 16 miles N.W. of Palencia, in a marsh, near the Canal of Campos. Pop. 4062. It has 4 parish churches, a hospital, and manufactures of coarse hempen cloths.

PAREDON, pá-rá-dón/, or **GREAT PAREDON KAY**, an island of the West Indies, in the old Bahama Channel, N. of Cuba. Lat. 22° 25' N., lon. 78° 8' W. Length, 10 miles, by 2 miles in breadth. On its N. side is tolerable anchorage.

PAKEENUGGUR, pá-ree-núg/gúr, a ruined city of West Hindostan, the remains of which, near Verawow, a town on the peninsula of Parkur, Runn of Cutch, extend over a space of 2 miles.

PARENZO, pá-rén/zo, a fortified seaport town of Istria, on its W. coast, 10 miles N. of Rovigno. Pop. 2190.

PARETO, pá-rá/to, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and 8 of Acul. Pop. 2800.

PARGA, párgá, a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, in Epirus, on a steep, rocky height, opposite the island of Paxo, 33 miles W.N.W. of Arta. Lat. 39° 16' 24" N., lon. 20° 23' 30" E. Pop. 4000. Its native inhabitants, between 1814 and 1816, vigorously and successfully resisted Ali Pasha of Yanina, then lived for three years under British protection, and wholly abandoned the town when restored to the Sultan in 1819.

PARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PARHAM'S LANDING, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

PARHAM'S STORE, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

PARIA, GULF OF. See **GULF OF PARIA**.

PARIDA, a village on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico.

PARIDSONG, or **PHARI**, fá/ree, a village of Bootan, on the frontier of Thibet, 30 miles N.N.W. of Tassimoodon.

PARIGNÉ L'EVEQUE, pá-reen'yá/ lávák/, a town of France, dep. of Sarthe, 9 miles S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 3430.

PARIMA, pá-ree/má, a river of Brazil, the principal head stream of the Rio Branco. See **RIO BRANCO**.

PARIMA, SIERRA, se-á/rá pá-ree/má, or **PARIME**, pá-ree/má (?), an irregular cluster of mountains of Venezuela, lat. 4° to 6° 30' N., lon. 64° to 67° W., connected on the S.E. with the Sierra Pacaraima, and giving rise to the Orinoco and other large rivers. **MOUNT MARAVACA**, the highest point, is above 10,000 feet high.

PARINACUCHAS, (pá-réná-ko/chás,) **LAKE OF**, in South Peru, department of Ayscueho, S.W. of Pausa, surrounded by high mountains. It is 20 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., traversed by the river Pausa, and is stated to be 10,000 feet above the sea. Its gives name to a province of Peru.

PARINACOTA, a mountain peak of Bolivia, near the coast, in lat. 18° 10' S., lon. 69° 11' W. Height, 22,030 feet.

PARIS, pá-ris, (Fr. pron. pá-ree/; Ger. pron. pá-ris/; It. *Parigi*; pá-reejoo; Port. and Sp. *Paris*, pá-reece/; anc. *Lutetia*, or *Lutetia Parisiorum*, afterwards *Parisi*; Gr. *Αουαρία* or *Αουαρία*;) the metropolis of the French Empire, the great centre of European civilization and learning, and, after London, the most populous city in Christendom, is situated on both banks of the river Seine, 111 miles from its mouth, and 212 miles S.E. of London. Lat. of the Observatory, 48° 50' 12" N., lon. 2° 20' 22" E. Mean temperature of the year, 51°-3; winter, 37°-8; summer, 64°-5 Fahrenheit. Mean annual fall of rain, 25 inches; average number of rainy days, 105; days on which snow falls, 12. The city has recently been surrounded by a line of new fortifications, at an expense of about \$100,000,000. They consist of a wall 33 feet in height, bastioned and terraced, embracing both banks of the Seine with a continuous enclosure 22 miles in circuit. The wall is lined with a fosse about 20 feet deep, and strengthened by outworks comprising 14 detached forts. These fortifications take in much of the suburbs, and even of the surrounding country. The limits of the city proper are traced by an interior wall, erected at a much earlier date for fiscal purposes. In this wall are 50 gates or barriers, at which the *octroi*, or duties on goods brought into Paris, are levied. Many of these barriers are magnificent structures. Among others may be specified the *Barrière de Neuilly*, consisting of two pavilions, and having in front the splendid triumphal arch *De l'Etoile*; the *Barrières de Vincennes*, de *St. Martin*, de *Fontainebleau*, de *Reuilly*, de *Chartres*, and de *Passy*. Outside the barriers and their connecting wall, is a large, finely-planted zone, which nearly makes the circuit of the town, forming an excellent, though not very much frequented promenade, called *Outer Boulevards*, to distinguish them from the *Inner Boulevards*, which form a similar internal zone; the latter consist, in their finest parts, of a magnificent central thoroughfare, bounded on either side by a double row of trees, under which a broad and elevated pathway has been formed, and lined by elegant shops and mansions, the whole forming a scene of animated gaiety and splendor which no other capital in Europe can equal.

The Seine traverses the city in a W.N.W. direction, and has a medium breadth of 450 feet, which is about the width of the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, but nearly one-third less than that of the Thames at London. It here forms two islands—the *St. Louis* and *Ile de la Cité*—on which last is situ-

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ated the Cathedral Church of *Notre Dame*. It is lined with quays, built of solid masonry, forming large terraces, with a roadway in the centre and a footpath on either side, generally planted with trees. The quays extend about 11 miles along the river, and, in addition to the splendid walks which they afford, serve the important purpose of protecting the lower parts of the city from inundations, from which, previous to their erection, it often suffered. The number of bridges across the Seine is 27, of which 16 are of stone, 7 are suspension bridges, 3 a combination of stone and iron, and 1 is of wood. Those most deserving of notice are the *Pont d'Austerlitz*, or *Pont du Jardin des Plantes*, 400 feet long, by 37 feet broad, with stone piers, and 5 arches of cast iron; the *Pont Neuf*, an ancient bridge, the longest of all, being 1020 feet in length, situated near the centre of the city, and forming one of the principal thoroughfares; near the middle of this bridge is a fine equestrian statue of Henry IV.; the *Pont des Arts*, a light and elegant iron bridge of 9 arches, resting on stone piers; the *Pont de la Concorde*, or *Pont de Louis XVI.*, adorned with 12 colossal statues of white marble; and the *Pont de Jena*, a remarkably handsome structure, consisting of 5 elliptical arches, and decorated with a cornice imitated from the temple of Mars at Rome, and garlands of oak and laurel. The portion of Paris situated on the right bank of the Seine is the most extensive, and contains the finest squares and monuments, and the greatest number of palaces, public offices, &c. It is also the richest and most commercial, its centre being occupied by the *Bourse*, or Exchange of France. The left bank of the river contains the *Faubourg St. Germain*, the principal residence of the old noblesse, the *Pays Latin*, the seat of the principal educational establishments, and the greatest number of hospitals. A great portion of this quarter is built from the quarries extending under the river. The excavations made in quarrying formed the celebrated catacombs used as a place of deposit for the bones taken from the cemeteries at the time of their suppression. The number of skeletons deposited here was said to be 3,000,000. The space included between the city wall and the fortified circle comprises the communes of the *banlieue*, in which the population has greatly increased within a few years, though a great part of it is still occupied by fields and gardens.

The houses of Paris are almost all built of white calcareous stone. Their general height is from 5 to 6 stories, each arranged as a distinct tenement, and reached by a common stair. In many cases, however, the stair is not entered immediately from the street, but is preceded by a *porte cochée* or carriage entrance leading into a court, round the sides of which the houses rise in lofty piles.

Streets and Squares.—The streets in several of the newer parts of the town are straight, wide, airy, and excellently paved, both in the centre for carriages, and on the sides for foot-passengers; but in the older portions, as a general rule, the streets are irregular in the extreme, cutting each other, not in parallel lines, but at all kinds of angles, and many of them, even in leading thoroughfares, so narrow that carriages have difficulty in passing. The finest streets, after the *Inner Boulevards*, which have been already mentioned, are the *Rue de Rivoli*, on the N. bank of the Seine, the *Rue de la Paix*, continued across the *Place de Vendôme*, and thereafter by the *Rue de Castiglione*, the *Rue Royale*, the *Rue du Chausé d'Antin*, and the *Rue des Pyramides*. There are in Paris about 70 *places* or squares. By far the finest of these is the *Place de Concorde*, situated between the gardens of the *Tuileries* on the E., and the still larger, if not finer gardens of the *Champs Elysées* on the W.; it opens S. on the *Pont Louis XVI.*, which leads directly to the Chamber of Deputies, and N. on the *Rue Royale*, terminated by the beautiful colonnade of the *Madelaine*; it is adorned with fountains and various monuments, of which the most conspicuous is an obelisk transported from Luxor, in Egypt. The other squares deserving of notice are the *Place Vendôme*, an irregular octagon lined by lofty edifices of uniform appearance, the centre occupied by a splendid column, erected by Napoleon, modelled from that of Trajan, at Rome, and covered with bas-reliefs cast from 1200 pieces of cannon taken in war; the *Place de la Bastille*, occupying the site of the notorious prison of that name; the *Place du Châtelet*, with a fountain in its centre, consisting of a circular basin 26 feet in diameter, with columns 58 feet high, divided by bands of bronze gilt, inscribed with Napoleon's principal victories; and the *Place de Carrousel*, between the *Tuileries* and the *Louvre*.

There are in Paris several splendid triumphal arches, of which the *Arc de l'Etoile*, before alluded to, is the most remarkable, being indeed the most stupendous structure of the kind ever erected, either in ancient or modern times. It forms a mass, of which the plan is 147 feet by 73 feet; the height is 162 feet. The effect of its extraordinary dimensions is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of its form, and by its position; for, standing quite separate from any other building, it is seen to the very best advantage. In the *Place du Carrousel* is a splendid triumphal arch, 45 feet high by 60 feet long and 20 feet broad, designed after the arch of *Septimius Severus*, at Rome; it consists of a central, and two

smaller lateral arches, the entablature supported by eight columns of red marble, over each of which is a statue, while a low attic above the entablature is crowned with a triumphal car occupied by a female figure, and drawn by four bronze horses; the whole forming one of the finest monuments of Paris.

Public Buildings.—Paris is perhaps surpassed by no other city in the number and splendor of its public edifices. Of these, however, our limits will permit us to mention only a few. Among the churches, the most celebrated is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, situated on one of the islands of the Seine, called the Ile de la Cité. It is a vast, cruciform structure, with a lofty W. front, flanked by two massive square towers. Three ample portals, composed of a series of retiring arches, covered with figures, conduct to the interior, which consists of a nave with double aisles and transepts, terminating in an octagon. The total length of the church is 390 feet; width of transept, 144 feet; height of vaulting, 102 feet; height of towers, 204 feet; width of W. front, 128 feet. The whole building, with the exception of some comparatively modern alterations, is in an early and pure style of pointed architecture, with ornaments remarkable for their high degree of finish and delicacy. The church of La Madeleine is a modern structure of singular magnificence. It stands on an elevated platform fronting the N. end of the Rue Rivoli. Its style is purely Grecian. A colonnade of 52 isolated Corinthian pillars extends completely around it; and on the walls opposite to the spaces between the pillars is a row of niches filled with colossal statues of saints. The pediment at the S. end, said to be the largest sculptured pediment in existence, exhibits an immense alto-rilievo by Lemaire, covered with figures, many of them of gigantic dimensions. The interior consists of a vast, unbroken nave, lined with rich marbles, and lighted from above by four circular apertures in a richly-gilded ceiling, supported by majestic Corinthian columns. The edifice is surpassingly gorgeous, but has none of the solemn majesty which should characterize a church. The church of St. Geneviève, once better known by the name of Pantheon, stands on the S. side of the Seine, near the Jardin des Plantes, and makes a conspicuous appearance, with its large dome 282 feet in height. It is nearly in the form of a Greek cross, 288 feet long by 252 feet broad, and is entered by a portico of 22 fluted Corinthian columns 60 feet in height, and 6 in diameter, supporting a triangular pediment of vast dimensions. The other churches most deserving of notice are those of St. Denis du St. Sacrament; St. Etienne du Mont, remarkable for its square tower and circular turret a little detached from it, and interesting as the burial-place of Pascal; St. Eustache, after Notre Dame is the largest church in Paris; St. Germain l'Auxerrois, remarkable for its belfry, from which the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew was first tolled; St. Louis, St. Germain des Prés, St. Gervais, with a chapel regarded as the most beautiful in Paris; St. Laurent, Ste. Marguerite, St. Medard, St. Merri, St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, Notre Dame de Lorette, a beautiful modern church of small dimensions; St. Paul and St. Louis, on an elevated platform, approached by a flight of steps, with a magnificent front, fine colonnade, and a lofty dome; St. Pierre du Gros Caillou; St. Roch, the burial-place of Corneille, and the church of the court during the time of Louis Philippe; St. Severus, with a tower terminating in a singular pyramidal roof; St. Thomas d'Aquin; Du Val du Grace, less remarkable for external than for internal beauty, with a dome, heavy without, but containing within one of the finest frescoes in France; St. Vincent de Paule, a splendid modern church, finely situated on an eminence; the church of the Sorbonne, so called from having belonged to the celebrated school of that name, containing the finely-sculptured tomb of the Cardinal de Richelieu; and St. Sulpice, a handsome edifice, commenced in the seventeenth, but not finished till the middle of the eighteenth century. The Protestants have several churches, of which the best are those of the Oratoire, and Visitation, formerly belonging to the Roman Catholics, but both ceded by government to the French Calvinists. There are also two English Episcopal chapels, one of them a modern Gothic edifice, for the use of the embassy; a Greek chapel, which the Russian embassy attend, and two synagogues.

Palaces.—The Tuilleries, on the right bank of the Seine, near the centre of the city, so called from the tile-works which originally occupied its site, have continued for centuries to be the chief Parisian residence of the sovereigns. This palace was commenced by Catherine de Medicis in 1564, was enlarged by Henry IV., and was brought nearly to its present form by Louis XIV. The extreme length of its façade is 1008 feet, and its breadth 108 feet. Owing to the irregular manner in which it has been built, it is difficult to class it under any particular style of architecture; but the effect, more from the great length and varied outline than from any excellence of detail, is very imposing. The principal front looks W. through the garden to the Place de la Concorde, and consists of a central façade, with columns on the first, second, and third stories, respectively of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, and of two pavilions. The flower-garden, immediately in front, is railed off, and intended to be private; but

the rest of the garden or park, laid out in alleys and finely-planted groves, with sheets of water, and numerous groups of statues, is one of the principal holiday resorts of the citizens. E. of the Tuilleries, and mainly separated from it by the Place and Rue de Carrousel, stands the Louvre, which was originally built for a palace, and is still called one, though it has long ceased to be a state residence. It is occupied as the great national repository of works of art. It forms the four sides of a square, and presents four external fronts. The principal entrance is by the E. front, which, taken as a whole, ranks as one of the finest pieces of architecture of any age. A striking feature in it is its grand colonnade, composed of 28 coupled Corinthian columns, with a wide gallery behind. The S. front, facing the Seine, bears a considerable resemblance to the E., and almost vies with it in splendor. The W. and N. fronts are comparatively plain. The interior, with its contents, will be noticed along under the head of museums. Not far from the Tuilleries and Louvre stands the Palais Royal, which is entered from the Rue St. Honoré by a Doric arcade and gateway. It forms a court, the N. side of which contains the principal building, while the E. and W. sides consist of two wings projecting towards the street; behind which, again, is the "Galerie d'Orléans," a wide and lofty arcade, paved with marble and roofed with glass, and lined on either side with a range of elegant shops. Immediately N. is the garden of the Palais Royal, forming a rectangle of 700 feet long from N. to S., by 300 feet broad. It is partly laid out as a flower garden, and partly planted with rows of lime-trees. All around the garden are buildings of uniform architecture, standing on arcades, which form a broad gallery; while the first floor is occupied by shops, which are among the most elegant in Paris. The second floor, to a great extent, was formerly devoted to a less reputable use, to gambling and similar infamous establishments; but the most of them have been rooted out, and their place supplied by restaurants and coffee-shops. No space of equal dimensions is so much frequented as the Palais Royal, and nowhere can a stranger get a readier glimpse of all the phases of Parisian life. Much farther to the W., at the corner of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, stands the Elysée Bourbon, which has many interesting associations connected with it, and has recently been rendered familiar from its occupation by the President, now Emperor, Louis Napoleon. The Luxembourg, on the S. side of the Seine, was built by Marie de Medicis, on the model of the Pitti Palace at Florence. It is a fine structure, remarkable alike for its solidity and the beauty of its proportions; it was the place of meeting of the Chamber of Peers, while that body existed.

Government and Municipal Buildings.—The Chamber of Deputies or Corps Legislatif, is held in the Palais Bourbon, so called from having been originally erected by a duchess-dowager of Bourbon, and afterwards occupied by the house of Condé, a branch of that family. Its principal front, looking N. towards the Seine, is adorned by a magnificent portico of 12 Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment with an allegorical bas-relief, and is approached by a flight of 20 steps. Immediately behind is the chamber itself, a semi-circular hall, ornamented with 24 Ionic columns of white marble, and fitted up in crimson cloth and gold. The Palais de Justice, where the principal courts of justice are held, is an immense pile of buildings situated on the W. part of the Ile de la Cité. The principal halls are those of the Court of Cassation, formerly the High Chamber of the Parliament, and the Court of Assizes. The Hôtel de Ville, situated in the Place de Grève, and notorious for the wholesale murders committed in it during the revolution, forms an immense quadrangle, with 4 splendid façades. The ornaments of the principal front are richly sculptured. Over the central porch is a brazen equestrian bas-relief of Henry IV., and in the wall a series of niches filled with statues of the most distinguished Parisian magistrates. The interior court, approached by a flight of steps, is surrounded by an arcade and portico, with Ionic columns; the Grand Salle or Salle du Fronde, is a magnificent chamber or hall, occupying the whole length of the central portion of the building. The Admiralty, (Hôtel de la Marine,) forming the N.E. side of the Place de la Concorde, is a beautiful structure, which, under its original name of Garde Meuble de la Couronne, was the place where the crown jewels were kept, and, previous to the revolution, contained an immense number of valuable and curious objects. The Mint (Hôtel des Monnaies) fronts the Quai Conti, on the S. side of the Seine, and contains an immense collection of coins and medals; the ground-plan includes 8 courts, with ranges of buildings in which all the operations connected with coining are carried on. The Post Office, (Hôtel des Postes,) to the E. of the Palais Royal, has a handsome front; but the whole building, though well-arranged, does not possess much architectural merit. The Exchange, (La Bourse,) in the Rue Vivienne, is a beautiful modern structure, in the form of a parallelogram, 212 by 126 feet, completed in 1826; it is surrounded by a range of 66 columns, supporting an entablature and masked attic, and forming a covered gallery, which is approached by a flight of steps extending along the whole of the W. front. The Salle de la Bourse, where business is transacted, is a large

apartment, of the Doric order, supported by arcades. The deeply-coved ceiling is divided into 16 compartments covered with fine monochrome drawings, which have the effect of bas-reliefs. The Tribunal de Commerce, and other courts more immediately connected with trade and commerce, are located in this building. The Treasury (*Hôtel des Finances*) is an immense edifice in the Rue de Rivoli. The Register Office (*Hôtel des Archives du Royaume*), occupies the former palace of the Prince de Soubise, and is more interesting from the value of its records, extending over a period of 1200 years, than remarkable for the merits of its architecture. In connection with the records of the kingdom, may be mentioned its printing establishment, (*Imprimerie Royale*), occupying the buildings of the Palais Cardinal, so called from having originally belonged to the Cardinal de Rohan. It is one of the largest and best-regulated establishments of the kind in Europe, and possesses so complete an assortment of types that it has printed the Lord's Prayer in 160 languages.

Educational Institutions.—Considered with reference to its scientific, literary, and educational institutions, Paris surpasses all other cities of the world. The University of Paris, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and long one of the most celebrated in Europe, was suppressed at the revolution, and an entirely new system of public education adopted. At the head of this system is placed the University of France, which, properly speaking, is only a board of education, consisting of a council of nine members, presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction, as grand master, and having under it 22 inspectors-general of studies. The largest school of Paris, and the most frequented in the world, (attended in 1846 by 7500 students,) is the *Académie Universitaire*, the date of whose origin is unknown. It consists of 5 faculties: viz. sciences, with 10 ordinary and 8 supplementary professorships; Letters, with 12 ordinary and 7 supplementary; Theology, with 6 ordinary and 6 supplementary; Law, with 17 ordinary and 8 supplementary; and of Medicine, with 26 ordinary professorships. After the Academy come the Collège Royal de France, with 27 professors; the college attached to the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, with 15; the colleges de Louis le Grand, Henri IV., Bourbon, St. Louis, and Charlemagne, attended each by about 1000 pupils; the Ecole Polytechnique, established in the buildings of the old Collège de Navarre, a celebrated institution, in which the greatest mathematicians that France has produced have been teachers, and not a few of them have been formed; the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, for the education of engineers, directors of manufactories, builders, &c.; the Ecole Normale, for training professors of a higher grade, and several Ecoles Normales Élémentaires, for ordinary male and female teachers; Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, (School of Bridges and Causeways,) consisting of about 100 pupils, taken from the Ecole Polytechnique, to be instructed in all the branches of civil engineering; Ecole des Mines, kept in the magnificent Hotel de Vendôme, with a full complement of professors in every branch relating to mining operations, and a most valuable mineral museum, which fills 15 rooms, and contains the geological collection of the Paris Museum, formed by Cuvier and Brogniart; Ecole des Chartes, in which palæography, or the art of deciphering and studying ancient manuscripts is taught; Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes, (School of Living Oriental Languages,) with 7 professors; Ecole de Pharmacie, with 10 professors, and the sole power of licensing apothecaries, who are not allowed to practice till examined here; Ecole Gratuite de Dessin, de Mathématique, et de Sculpture d'Ornement, (a kind of mechanics' institute); Ecole Spéciale et Gratuite de Dessin pour les Jeunes Personnes, in which young women, intended for the arts or similar professions, have the means of studying figures, landscapes, flowers, &c.; Palais and Ecole des Beaux Arts, in which gratuitous lectures on all subjects connected with the arts are given, by 21 professors; Ecole Vétérinaire, a celebrated establishment, not in Paris, but at Alfort, in its vicinity; Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation, for the instruction of both sexes in music, singing, &c., by a numerous body of the first professors, male and female; and numerous primary schools, superior and infant schools, &c. In 1846, Paris had 24 daily journals, 11 advertising papers, 262 periodical sheets of journals, reviews, bulletins, and annals of politics, literature, science, arts, and fashions.

Museums.—At the head of these stands the magnificent collection of the Louvre, the buildings of which have already been described. It forms one of the chief attractions of the capital, and consists of various departments, of which the Museum of Paintings of the Italian, Flemish, and French Schools (*Musée des Tableaux des Ecoles Italiennes, Flamanques, et Françaises*) contains above 1400 pictures; and though justly deprived of many of the masterpieces, which had been brought to it from all parts of Europe by Napoleon, is still one of the finest galleries in existence: in addition to it, there are the Galerie Française, appropriated to modern French pictures, and a large and excellent Spanish gallery. The Salle de Bijoux contains curious and valuable cups, vases, porcelain, jewelry, cameos, agates, and many remark-

able articles of vertu, belonging chiefly to the Middle Ages. Adjoining is the Salle des Sept Cheminées, containing copies of some of Raphael's finest frescoes in the Vatican. The Greek Museum (*Musée Grec*) is particularly rich in Etrurian and Grecian vases, and in articles obtained from Herculaneum and Pompeii. The Egyptian Museum is enriched with the fruits of the French researches in Egypt, and, in regard to all that relates to domestic life in its minutest details, is not surpassed by any other collection. The Collection Standish—so called from an Englishman of that name, who bequeathed it to Louis Philippe—contains some good original paintings, and a library of rare books; among others, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, valued at 1000*l*. From the ante-room of this collection, a small staircase leads to the Naval Museum, (*Musée de la Marine*), which contains beautiful models of vessels of all classes, both finished and in every stage of construction; models, also, of the principal naval ports of France; and a museum of Indian arms and ornaments from the Pacific and North America. The Musée des Dessins contains about 1300 drawings, including numerous specimens of the great masters of all schools. The Musée des Antiques, entered from the vestibule at the bottom of the grand staircase, occupies a series of apartments on the ground floor, and forms a remarkable and interesting collection of about 1100 articles, consisting of statues, busts, vases, &c. The Musée de la Sculpture Moderne contains the best specimens of sculpture and statuary of the modern French school, but is poor in those of foreign artists.

The Musée du Luxembourg, in the palace of that name, consists of the finest works of living French artists, purchased by government. The Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, together with the Jardin des Plantes or Botanical Garden, in which it stands, is one of the most attractive and instructive places of resort in Paris. The museum, properly so called, is rich in the collections of Cuvier and other distinguished names, and possesses, besides excellent specimens in all the branches of natural science, a good menagerie. The Musée d'Artillerie occupies five galleries; one containing suits of ancient armor, and the other four, arms, instruments, machines, &c. used by the artillery service. The Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, occupying the extensive buildings which formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Martin des Champs, contains a most valuable and interesting collection of machines, models, drawings, &c. relating to almost all branches of industry.

Libraries.—There are 32 libraries in Paris, of which 9 are public. Of these, the Bibliothèque Royale, Impériale, or Nationale, (for it has borne all these names by turns,) is the noblest institution of the kind ever formed. It comprises 1,400,000 printed books and pamphlets, 125,000 volumes of manuscripts, many of them extremely rare, and of great interest, and 300,000 maps and charts. In addition to these, there is a collection of engravings, contained in 80,000 volumes or portfolios, with 1,400,000 plates; a gallery of ancient sculpture, in which is the Egyptian zodiac of Denderah; and a cabinet of antiquities, consisting of 150,000 coins and medals, and 10,000 gems. The other more important libraries are those of the Arsenal, 200,000 volumes, and 6300 manuscripts; St. Geneviève, 250,000 volumes, and 3000 manuscripts; Mazarine, at the Institute, 200,000 volumes, and 2700 manuscripts; De la Ville, 55,000 volumes; De l'Institut, 100,000 volumes; De l'Université, 50,000 volumes; Du Conseil de l'Etat, 50,000 volumes; De l'Ecole de Médecine, 30,000 volumes; and Du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, 30,000 volumes. Libraries of greater or less extent, are attached to almost all the public institutions, and the governmental, judicial, and municipal offices.

Benevolent Institutions.—The civil hospitals of Paris are divided into three classes—general hospitals, special hospitals, and hospices or alma-houses. The general hospitals are the Hôtel Dieu, the most ancient of all the Parisian hospitals, situated partly on the S. side of the Ile de la Cité, and partly on the S. side of the river, here crossed by a covered bridge, forming a very extensive and admirably-managed infirmary, which, on an average, receives annually about 11,000 patients; Hôpital de la Pitié, with 600 beds, and an average of above 10,000 patients; the Hôpital de la Charité, with 530 beds, and 8000 patients; and the Hospitals Necker, Cochin, and Beaujon. The chief special hospitals are those of St. Louis for cutaneous diseases; the Hôpital du Midi and Hôpital de Lourcine, both for syphilitic complaints; Hôpital de la Maternité, Hôpital des Enfants Malades, and Hôpital des Cliniques. The hospices are the Bicêtre or Hospice de la Vieillesse, for old men; and the Salpêtrière or Hospice de la Vieillesse, for aged women; two similar Hospices des Incurables; and the Hospice des Enfants Trouvés, (foundling hospital,) a large establishment, in which the abuses notorious in regard to foundling hospitals, are attempted to be remedied, though they are said to continue almost unabated. In addition to the above classified hospitals, are numerous establishments of a benevolent nature, well deserving of notice. The most celebrated of these is the Hôtel des Invalides, an immense military hos-

pital, or asylum for old soldiers, capable of receiving 5000 pensioners. Its gilded dome makes it one of the most conspicuous buildings in Paris, and it is also one of the largest and most magnificent, presenting a noble front in three projecting masses, 612 feet long, and four stories high. It has a library of from 17,000 to 18,000 volumes, a collection of models and fortifications; and within is a church, containing the tombs of Napoleon, Turenne, and Vauban. Among other benevolent institutions are the Lunatic Asylum, (Maison Royal de Charenton); two blind asylums, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, (Institution Royale des Sourds Muets,) and a great variety of societies, both public and private, for distributing food and clothing, and reclaiming those who have gone astray.

Prisons and Reformatory Establishments.—The former are nine in number, of which several have acquired a dreadful notoriety from the deeds perpetrated in them during the fury of the great revolution. The principal are La Force, containing 1200 separate cells, and distinguished by its classification of prisoners and excellent sanitary regulations; St. Pelagie, recently converted partly into a political prison, and partly into a kind of hulks for convicts whose punishment is of short duration; St. Lazare, a general female prison, which has usually an average of about 1000, and receives annually about 10,000 prisoners; Dépôt des Condamnés for criminals condemned to the hulks or to death, and remarkable for being at once light, airy, and healthy, and yet one of the strongest places of custody ever erected; and the Maison Centrale d'Education Correctionnelle, with very much the air of a feudal castle. The prisons to which a mournful interest attaches, are the Palais du Temple, from which Louis XVI. was led forth to the scaffold; the Conciergerie, from which Marie Antoinette was led forth to the same fate; and the Abbaye, the most gloomy of all the Parisian dungeons, and, during the Reign of Terror, a perfect den of horrors.

Places of Resort and Amusement.—Of the former, several have already been incidentally mentioned, and the only one which seems to call for a more special notice, is the most celebrated of all—the Champs Elysées. It stretches W. from the Place de la Concorde to the Barrière de l'Etoile for about 1½ miles, gradually widening from 373 yards to 700 yards. It consists of a central road, lined with trees, and with wide walks and open spaces on each side, crowded, particularly on holidays, with all grades of Parisian society, and presenting one of the gayest and liveliest scenes which can well be imagined. The public fêtes all take place here; and, even on the most ordinary occasions, all kinds of attractions are to be found in the shape of shows, musical bands, panoramas, circuses, &c. The theatres of Paris and its immediate suburbs, afford accommodation for 30,000 persons; and the passion for such amusements pervades all classes of Parisian society. The most important are the Académie Royale de Musique or French Opera, capable of containing about 2000 persons; the Italian Opera, the Opéra Comique, the Théâtre Français, the Odéon, the Théâtre de la Gaîté, for vaudevilles and melodramas; Théâtre des Foies Dramatiques; Théâtre du Vaudeville; Théâtre des Variétés; Théâtre du Palais Royal; Théâtre Porte St. Martin; Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique; Théâtre du Panthéon, remarkable as occupying one of the earliest churches of Paris; and the Cirque Olympique. Numerous other places of amusement are always open, many of a more rational, but not a few also of a questionable kind. A place of resort, furnishing one of the most interesting and impressive sights of the capital, is the celebrated cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

Societies—Literary, Scientific, &c.—At the head of these stands the Institute de France, which has acquired such celebrity, that the most distinguished European philosophers covet the honor of being admitted to it as foreign associates. It consists of 224 ordinary members, all of whom receive a salary of about \$300 annually; 42 free academicians, without salary; 33 associates, and 220 correspondents; it is divided into five sections or academies—the Académie Française, specially devoted to the French language; the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, for general literature, learned languages, and antiquities; the Académie des Sciences, subdivided into 11 sections, embracing the different branches of physics, mathematics, natural history, medicine, rural economy, &c.; the Académie des Beaux Arts, for painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, and music; and the Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques, for history, moral science, jurisprudence, political economy, and statistics. The Institute overshadows most of the other societies, many of which, however, have distinguished themselves, and are well known under the names of the Antiquarian, Philomatic, Natural History, Geographical, Statistical, Philotechnic, Asiatic, Anatomical, Medical, and Agricultural Societies, &c.

Manufactures.—Almost every branch of manufacturing industry is carried on more or less extensively in Paris. It is especially distinguished for articles of taste and fashion, furniture, jewelry, bronzes, porcelains, clocks and watches, millinery, perfumery, &c. The government has here two establishments, one known by the name of the Gobelins,

celebrated for its tapestry and carpets, made, however, not for sale, but the supply of the palaces, and for presents; and that of tobacco, which the government holds as a monopoly, and carries on in a vast establishment on the S. side of the Seine, producing about a fifth of all the snuff used in the empire, and yielding an annual profit estimated at \$14,000,000. According to the report of the Chamber of Commerce on the Industry of Paris for 1847, the total manufactures of the city, exclusive of those of the government, comprised 325 branches, carried on by 64,816 persons, employing 342,530 workmen. The value of goods produced in the 325 branches, arranged in 13 groups, and the number of men employed, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	Amount.	Manufacturers.	Workmen.
Clothing of all kinds	\$48,189,486	29,316	90,064
Food, butcher's meat, bread, pastry, &c.	45,372,616	8,673	10,428
Building	29,092,536	4,601	41,008
Furniture	27,429,049	5,713	24,194
Work in precious metals	26,966,055	2,392	16,819
Fancy articles (articles de Paris) ..	25,731,755	6,121	35,679
Fabrics and threads	21,163,695	3,798	26,685
Works in metals	20,726,320	3,104	24,694
Chemical products and pottery ..	14,909,321	1,559	9,737
Carriages, saddlery, &c.	10,471,435	1,253	13,054
Printing, paper, &c.	10,254,375	2,225	15,705
Hides and leather	8,352,093	426	4,573
Carving, baskets, &c.	4,096,461	1,561	5,405
Total	292,725,670	64,816	342,530

In 1848, during the turmoil of the last revolution, the total value of manufactures in Paris fell to \$131,168,678, or less than half their value the year previous. Among the various articles produced in 1847, may be specified boots and shoes, to the value of \$8,656,497; jewelry, \$12,177,767; articles in gold, \$5,805,220; lace, \$5,680,991; articles of linen drapery, \$7,236,760; articles in bronze, \$3,698,796; locks, \$3,720,167; gloves of skins, \$2,853,659; refined oil, \$2,452,000; piano-fortes, \$2,297,614; artificial flowers, \$2,211,138; paper-hangings, \$2,045,430; shawls, \$1,979,896; military equipments, \$1,960,270, and perfumery, \$1,648,370. There are in Paris and the *ban-lieue*, 18 sugar-refineries, which supply Rouen, Amiens, Rheims, Metz, Strasbourg, Lyons, &c., and also the foreign demand. The quantity produced in 1847, was valued at \$4,700,000.

Paris is celebrated for its mathematical and optical instruments, and it is one of the chief centres in Europe for the production of works connected with literature and the fine arts. Of the 64,816 manufacturers in Paris, 7117 employed more than 10 workmen, 25,116 employed from 2 to 10, and 32,583 employed 1 man, or worked alone.

Commerce.—A large proportion of the products of Parisian industry is consumed in the metropolis. Especially is this the case with all articles of food, except a portion of the refined sugars, preserves, and pastry. There are some exports of clothing and furniture, although the Paris demand is the principal one. Fashionable articles of female apparel (millinery, dresses, &c.) were exported in 1847, to the value of \$529,341; the value manufactured was \$2,466,222, and goods of this description valued at \$1,516,402 were imported, making the total consumption \$3,462,363. The value of hats exported, amounted to \$543,908; of hats manufactured, \$3,352,536; the export of umbrellas and parasols, amounted to \$512,027; the manufacture, to \$1,451,686. The total value of Parisian manufactures in 1847, as has been seen, was \$292,725,670. The total value of exports, as declared at the custom-house, was \$33,714,437, of which \$18,033,555 was the value of goods not entitled to premium: \$15,680,882 of goods entitled to premium. A large part of the exports of Paris consist of goods not manufactured in the city, but purchased at the warehouses of the large manufacturers.

Paris has a chamber of commerce, with a commercial library, an exchange, which publishes daily returns; it is also the seat of all the principal financial, industrial, and commercial societies in the country. Its commerce is facilitated by the river Seine, navigable to Paris for vessels drawing 6 feet water, and connected by canals with the Rhine, the Loire, and the Rhone, by which navigable communication is opened from sea to sea. Paris is also the centre of a system of railways which ramify throughout almost every part of France. The traveller entering the country on the side of the English Channel, has the choice of five different railways in reaching the French metropolis, viz. from Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre. A grand trunk railway extends E. from Paris to Strasbourg, and thence S. along the valley of the Rhine to Bâle, (Basel.) Another great trunk proceeds S. by W. to Orleans, where it forks, one branch extending S.E. to Varennes, the other S.W. to Bordeaux; at Tours it communicates with a railway extending to Nantes. The only railway in France not connected with Paris is in the extreme S.E. portion of the country. It commences at Marseilles, and proceeds circuitously N.E. to Avignon, whence it is to be carried almost due N. to meet the Paris trunk-line which is now (January

1855) nearly or quite completed to Lyons. The estimated revenue of Paris for 1862 was \$9,006,900, and the expenditure, \$9,412,000.

History.—The origin of Paris is involved in obscurity, but the account to which most credit appears to be given, is, that a wandering tribe having settled upon the banks of the Seine, built huts upon the Ile de la Cité, to which they retired with their flocks and herds when any of the neighboring tribes made incursions upon them. To this natural stronghold they gave the name of *Lutetia*, supposed to be derived from the Celtic *loutin-heri*, meaning Dwelling of the Waters; while they themselves, for some reason not well explained, took the name of *Parisii*. When Julius Caesar conquered Gaul, he accordingly here found a tribe of Parisii, with a capital called Lutetia, connected with the shore by two bridges. They defended themselves bravely, but were overcome; and Caesar, after rebuilding the town, which had been nearly destroyed, surrounded it with walls, and further strengthened its defenses by erecting two forts at the extremity of the bridges. The Gallic were exchanged for Roman divinities; civilization made rapid progress, and in the course of the 500 years of the Roman dominion, Lutetia rose to be a place of considerable importance, and became the capital of North Gaul. In the beginning of the fifth century it suffered much from the northern hordes, and ultimately fell into the hands of the Franks, headed by Clovis, who, having embraced Christianity, made it his residence in 508. Under his descendants it became the capital, first of a kingdom of the same name, and then of the kingdom of Neustria. In 987 a new dynasty was established in the person of Hugo Capet, from whose reign downwards, Paris has continued to be the residence of the Kings of France. In the latter part of the twelfth century, Philip Augustus mounted the throne, and built the castle of the Louvre and several churches, paved the streets, and enclosed a large part of the buildings with walls, flanked with towers. The various schools which had existed separately, became united under the common name of University, which now began to occupy a prominent place among the literary establishments of Europe. Under Charles V. new walls and ditches were erected, with the view more especially of guarding against the incursions of the English, who made frequent incursions into the faubourgs. The fortifications failed to produce the desired effect; for in 1420, during the reign of Charles VI., the English made themselves masters of the city, and were not dislodged from it for sixteen years. In 1437 and 1438, under Charles VII., Paris was ravaged by pestilence and famine, and such was the desolation, that wolves appeared in herds, and prowled about the streets. Under Louis XI. a course of prosperity again commenced. The area of the city extended over 1414 acres, and its population amounted to 300,000 souls. In 1470 the first printing-presses were introduced, and the post-office was established. Francis I. demolished the old castle of the Louvre, and commenced a new palace on its site, rebuilt several churches, opened better communications between the different districts, and made so many improvements that the whole city assumed a new aspect. But the Reformation having commenced, and counted numerous converts in all parts of the kingdom, bigotry and intolerance began to do their work, and the fires of persecution were lighted. Paris, in consequence, became the theatre of many bloody deeds, crowned at length, in 1572, during the reign of Charles IX., by the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. During these transactions the city could not prosper; and though some new edifices, among others the palace of the Tuilleries, were begun, yet it was not till after the accession of Henry IV., that the work of embellishment in good earnest again commenced. The Hôtel de Ville was begun, the Pont Neuf finished, great additions were made to the Tuilleries, and many new streets and quays built. The works begun were completed, and many others undertaken during the reign of Louis XIII. and XIV.; the latter of whom, notwithstanding his lavish expenditure at Versailles, was able to rival all that his predecessors had done for the embellishment of Paris. Louis XV. had contributed his share of improvements, and Louis XVI. was proceeding in a better spirit, in the same cause, when the Revolution commenced, during which some of the finest edifices of the city were converted into ruins, and many of the most venerable monuments of art completely destroyed. A stop was put to this barbarism, first by the Directory, and afterwards by Bonaparte, by whom, in particular, many works, distinguished alike by utility and splendor, were undertaken and completed. During the restoration of the Bourbons, the work of embellishment did not proceed with much rapidity; but since, 1830, (except during the turmoil of the recent revolution,) Paris has made wonderful advances, both in magnificence and general prosperity. Pop. in 1792, 550,000; in 1817, 715,000; in 1846, 1,034,196; in 1851, 1,053,282.—Adj. and Inhab. *PARISIEN*, par-i-sh'yan; (Fr. *Parisien*, pà'ree-zh'ân', masculine,) and *Parisienne*, pà'ree-zh'enn', (feminine.)

PARIS, a beautiful post-village and township, seat of justice of Oxford co., Maine, about 40 miles W. of Augusta. The village is situated on a commanding elevation, in the

midst of the most varied and picturesque scenery. The White Mountains, with their summits piercing the clouds, appear in full view. It contains a handsome court-house, 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. The township is intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. Pop. 2882.

PARIS, a post-township in the S.E. part of Oneida co., New York, about 10 miles S. of Utica. It has manufactures of cotton goods, paper, leather, castings, and machinery, and numerous saw mills. Pop. 4283.

PARIS, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PARIS, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated at the S.E. foot of the Blue Ridge, 131 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

PARIS, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia.

PARIS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Lamar co., Texas, is about 20 miles S. of Red River, and 300 miles N.N.E. of Austin City. A newspaper is published here. The village is situated in an extensive prairie, the soil of which is extremely fertile and durable.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Tennessee, 110 miles W. of Nashville. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Bourbon co., Kentucky, on Stoner Creek, and on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, about 40 miles E. of Frankfort. It is one of the principal stations on the railroad, and has an active trade. It contains a fine court-house, a branch bank, 6 churches, an academy, a printing-office, and several mills. Two newspapers are published here, one of which, the "Western Citizen," is among the oldest in the state. Extensive cattle fairs are held here on "court days," (the first Monday of each month,) at which, not unfrequently, from \$200,000 to \$300,000 worth of stock are sold. The Maysville and Lexington Railroad, (not yet completed,) diverges from this point, 20 miles N.E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500.

PARIS, a township of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1018.

PARIS, a thriving post-village and township of Stark co., Ohio, 130 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches. P. p. 2740.

PARIS, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 982.

PARIS, a post-township in the W. central part of Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 521.

PARIS, a pleasant post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, 17 miles N.W. of Madison.

PARIS, a village of Posey co., Indiana, about 20 miles N. of Mount Vernon.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Edgar co., Illinois, on the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, 114 miles E. of Springfield. A newspaper is published here. The village is situated on the border of a prairie, which is extensively cultivated.

PARIS, a thriving post-village, capital of Monroe co., Missouri, on the Middle Fork of Salt River, 70 miles N. by E. of Jefferson City. It is situated in a rich farming district, which abounds in stone coal. It contains a court-house and a newspaper office.

PARIS, a village in Lyon co., Iowa, near Wapsipinicon River, 45 miles N. of Iowa City.

PARIS, a post-village and township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin, 10 miles N.W. of Kenosha. Pop. 947.

PARIS, a thriving post-village of Canada West, united cos. of Wentworth and Halton, on Grand River, at the intersection of the Great Western, and the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich Railways, 72 miles N.N.W. of Niagara Falls, and 26 miles W. of Hamilton. Smith's Creek, which here enters Grand River, divides Paris into two parts called the Upper and Lower Villages. Here are agencies for 1 insurance and 2 assurance companies, a branch bank, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, a newspaper office, about 20 stores and manufactories of woollen goods, iron-castings, machinery, flour, and beet-root sugar. Pop. about 2500.

PARISHURU, a post-village, capital of Giles co., Virginia, on the left bank of New River, 240 miles W. of Richmond. It is situated in a beautiful region and surrounded by picturesque mountain scenery.

PARISCATTY, a town of Hindostan, in the kingdom of Oude, 25 miles E. of Goruckpoor.

PARISH, a post-township near the centre of Oswego co., New York, about 27 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. 1799.

PARISH, a village of Des Moines co., Iowa, near Skunk River, 65 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

PARIS HILL, a post-village of Paris township, Oneida co., New York, 8 or 10 miles S. of Utica. It has several churches, stores, and factories.

PARIS HILL, a village of Scriven co., Georgia.

PARISHVILLE, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on St. Regis River, about 20 miles E. of Canton. The village is situated at a point on the river where it is crossed by the old St. Lawrence Turnpike. The stream is here pressed into a channel scarcely 10 feet wide, and has a descent of about 125 feet in the distance of a mile, affording valuable water-power. The village contains several churches, stores, and mills. Pop. of township, 2132.

PAR

PARISHVILLE, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio.

PARISII. See **PARIA**.

PARITA, pá-reo'tá, a gulf of Central America, on the W. side of the Gulf of Panama, about 30 miles across, and extending 20 miles inland.

PARITA, pá-reo'tá, a maritime town of South America, in New Granada, department of Istmo, on the Gulf of Parita, an inlet of the Gulf of Panama, 100 miles S.W. of Panama.

PARITICH, pá-reo'tcheo, a market-town of Russia, government, and 108 miles S.E. of Minak, on the Beresina. Pop. 16,000.

PARIWARA (pá-ro-wá'rú) ISLANDS, in the South Pacific Ocean, S.E. coast of New Guinea; lat. 9° 12' S., lon. 146° 50' E. There are three, the largest being only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long.

PARK, a post-township in the N.W. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 825.

PARK, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PARKANY, párkány, a market-town of Hungary, on the Danube, co., and immediately opposite Gran. Pop. 1374. Here, in 1683, the Turks were defeated by the Imperialists and Poles.

PARKE, park, a county in the W. part of Indiana, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by Sugar and Racoon Creeks, affluents of the Wabash, which forms the W. boundary. The soil is mostly a black loam, very fertile, and easily cultivated. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes along its W. border. A plank-road has been made through the county. Organized in 1821. Capital, Rockville. Pop. 14,968.

PARKE, a township of Scott co., Arkansas. Pop. 277.

PARKER, a village and township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 769.

PARKERSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Wood co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha, 100 miles below Wheeling, and about 258 miles in a direct line W.N.W. of Richmond. It is pleasantly situated, and neatly built. Turnpike roads lead from this town to Staunton and Winchester, and the North-western Railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, terminates here. Another railroad is in course of construction from Parkersburg to Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, a bank, a printing-office, and several steam-mills. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

PARKERSBURG, a post-office of Yell co., Arkansas.

PARKERSBURG, a post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 12 miles S. of Crawfordsville.

PARKERSBURG, a post-village of Richland co., Illinois, 135 miles S.E. of Springfield.

PARKERSBURG, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

PARKER'S CROSS-ROADS, a small village of Bedford co., Tennessee.

PARKER'S HEAD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

PARKER'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

PARKER'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia, 125 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.

PARKERSVILLE, a post-office, Chester co., Pennsylvania.

PARKERSVILLE, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

PARKERSVILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

PARKESBURG, park'sburg, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 44 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is a depot for lumber and coal, and contains a large hotel and machine-shops belonging to the State. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

PARKEVILLE, park/vill, a post-office of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

PARKEVILLE, a village of Parke co., Indiana, 9 or 10 miles E.N.E. of Rockville.

PARKGATE, a township of England, co., and 12 miles miles N.W. of Chester, parish of Neston, on the Dee, here crossed by a ferry to Flint. It has a quay, whence packets sail to Ireland, and many good residences for the accommodation of sea-bathers.

PARK HALL, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

PARKHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PARKHEAD, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 1150. The Glasgow water-works are in its immediate vicinity.

PARKHURST, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 65 miles E. by S. of Iowa City.

PARKIO, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

PARKISON, a small village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

PARKMAN, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 60 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 1243.

PARKMAN, a thriving post-village and township of Geauga co., Ohio, on a branch of Grand River, 16 miles S.E. of Chardon. It contains several mills moved by water-power. Pop. 1383.

PARKMAN CENTRE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

PARK-QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Durham.

PARK'S, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PARK'S, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

PAR

PARK'S BAR, a mining settlement of Yuba co., California, has a post-office of its own name.

PARK'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Morgan co., Georgia.

PARK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Boone co., Illinois.

PARK'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

PARK'S STORE, a post-office of Cabarras co., North Carolina.

PARK'S STORE, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

PARKSVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, 4 miles N. of Liberty Village, and about 104 miles N.W. of New York City. It contains 2 stores, a large tannery, and flouring, saw, and turning mills.

PARKTON, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, with a station on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 75 miles N. of Baltimore.

PARKUR, park-kúr, a district of West Hindostan, on the N. side of the Ruin of Cutch, lat. 24° 20' N., lon. 70° 52' E.

PARKUTA, park-kootá, a town of Central Asia, in Little Tibet, Bulit, 22 miles E.S.E. of Iskardoh; lat. 35° 3' N., lon. 75° 51' E.

PARKVILLE, a thriving city of Platte co., Missouri, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Missouri River, 30 miles below Weston. It was founded about the year 1848, by George S. Park, Esq. It abounds in valuable beds of limestone, of which material the town is chiefly built. Pop. in 1855, about 800.

PARLA, par'lá, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 13 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 1097.

PARLEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PARLING POND, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

PARLOW, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of the island of Celebes, on a river which flows into Parlow Bay; lat. 1° S. It consists of about 500 houses, and is the residence of a rajah.

PARMA, par'ma, (L. and It. *Parma*, par'má; Fr. *Parme*, par'm.) a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of its own name, is situated on the Parma, an affluent of the Po, 72 miles S.E. of Milan. Lat. 44° 48' 15" N., lon. 10° 20' 8" E. Pop. in 1844, 40,927. It is of a circular form, surrounded by walls, and entered by five gates, and has a glacis forming a public promenade. The chief public edifices are a cathedral with valuable paintings, the ducal palace with a library of 80,000 volumes, an academy of the fine arts, a museum of antiquities, a botanic garden, and a public library of 34,000 volumes. The University of Parma was suppressed in 1831, but it has a school of four faculties, attended (in 1844) by 400 students. Parma has numerous scientific establishments, civil and military hospitals, and a school for deaf mutes, established in 1837. The manufactures comprise silk goods, cottons, woollens, lace, earthenware, sword cutlery, glass, and musical instruments. The trade consists chiefly of corn, silk, pastry, wine, and salted provisions. Parma is the residence of the sovereign, the see of a bishop, the seat of government of the supreme court, and all the most important offices of the state. It is said to be of Etruscan origin, but is first spoken of as a Roman colony.

PARMA, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on Lake Ontario, on the Ridge Road, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. Pop. 2847.

PARMA, a post-township in the central part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 1329.

PARMA, a thriving village and township of Jackson co., Michigan, on the Detroit and Chicago Railroad, about 56 miles W. of Detroit. The village contains several flouring mills. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1329.

PARMA CENTRE, a post-village of Monroe co., New York.

PARMA, DUCHY OF, (Fr. *Duché de Parme*, dú'shà/ dèh par'm; It. *Ducato di Parma*, doo-ká'to dee par'má.) a duchy of Italy, comprehending the three duchies of Parma proper, Piacenza, and Guastalla, and the small principality of Landi. Guastalla forms a minute fraction of the whole, having an area of only 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and is completely isolated from the rest by the duchy of Modena, which encloses it on all sides except the N., where it borders on Austrian Italy. The other two duchies, usually comprehended under the common name of Parma, form a contiguous and compact whole. Lat. from 44° 20' to 45° 7' N., lon. from 9° 20' to 10° 30' E.; bounded N. by Austrian Italy; W. and S. by the Sardinian States and Tuscany; and E. by Modena. Area of Parma proper, 1650 square miles; and of Piacenza, 1051 square miles; area of whole duchy, including Guastalla, 2766 square miles.

Parma lies wholly between the Apennines and the S. or right bank of the Po. In the S. it is covered by the Apennine chain, the highest summit of which the Alpe di Succiso, attains the height of 6807 feet; Orsalo, 6180 feet; Penna, 5860 feet and Regola, 5773 feet. Several other summits exceed 5000 feet. Many of the rivers are mere torrents, and all flow N.E. to the Po, which is the only stream available for navigation. Alpine lakes are numerous, but small. The climate is, on the whole, temperate and healthy, with the exception of the districts near the Po, where the atmosphere is impregnated by noxious vapors. In the town of Piacenza, on the banks of the Po, the thermometer gives the following results:—Mean annual temperature, from 55° 30' to 56°

PAR

Fahrenheit; greatest heat, from 91° to 98° Fahrenheit; greatest cold, from 25° to 18° Fahrenheit; clear days, 133; rainy, 83; snowy, 14.

The minerals include iron, copper, salt, (of which about 12,000 quintals are made annually,) lithographic stones, millstones, whetstones, beautiful marble, and fine rock-crystals.

The loftier mountain ridges are generally covered with forests, chiefly of hardwood trees. The lower lands are extensively occupied with vineyards and orchards. The mulberry yields valuable returns; but the chief source of wealth is agriculture, which employs the greater part of the population. The soil is remarkably fertile, yielding abundant crops of all the ordinary cereals, together with maize, beans, tobacco, and hemp. Irrigation is generally practiced. Great numbers of cattle are reared, partly for feeding and partly for the dairy; the latter produces the famous cheeses to which Parma gives its name. The manufactures include silk, linen, and cotton goods, paper, gunpowder, hides, tobacco, brass, and earthenware; candles, soap, and refined wax. The trade is very limited, and consists chiefly of agricultural produce, cattle, hogs, nut-oil, wine, and lime.

The government is an absolute monarchy, hereditary in the male line. All power, legislative and executive, resides in the sovereign. The laws consist of a code, promulgated in 1820, and are nearly the same as the Code Napoleon. Justice is administered by five courts, of which the Tribunale Supremo di Revisione sits in Parma, and has supreme jurisdiction over all the three duchies. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, professed by almost all the inhabitants; other forms of religion are tolerated. Education is under strict regulation, and is wholly in the hands of the magistrates or the priests. For males there are three classes of schools: 1. The *Superiore* or *Piccolative*, intended to furnish a superior professional education; 2. The *Secondarie*, which give instruction in Italian, Latin, and *belles-lettres*; 3. The *Primarie*, established in all the communes, to give gratuitous elementary instruction. Public instruction is provided for females, and is chiefly committed to certain orders of nuns. The whole territory is divided into 2 governments—Parma and Piacenza; and 3 commissariats—Guastalla, Borgo-San-Donino, and Borgotaro. Both governments and commissariats are subdivided into communes, of which there are 100. The revenue amounts to \$1,274,400. The army is estimated at 4148 men. The sum left in the treasury of the state on the death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, 17th December, 1847, was equal to the indebtedness of the state. In 1854 the debt amounted to \$2,368,000.

Parma anciently formed part of Gallia Cispadana and Liguria. During the decline of the Roman Empire, it became part of the kingdom of Lombardy. Charlemagne having conquered that kingdom, made a present of Parma to the Pope. Subsequently, both Parma and Piacenza became independent republics. In 1512, Pope Julius II. regained possession; and in 1543, Paul III. erected them into a duchy in favor of his son, Luigi Farnese, whose line became extinct in 1731. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, gave possession to Philip, son of Philip V. and Elizabeth Farnese. At the commencement of the present century it came into possession of the French, and formed a part of the kingdom of Italy. After Napoleon's downfall, it fell to the Archduchess Maria Louisa for life, and thereafter to the Duke of Lucca. Pop. in 1853, 507,881.—Adj. and inhab. *PARMESAN*, *par-mé-zan'*. (It. *PARMESANO*, *par-má-sá-no*.)

PARNAO, *par-nák'*, a village of France, department of Indre, 22 miles S.E. of Blanc. Pop. 1510.

PARNAHIBA, *par-ná-hí-bá*, a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 11° S., lon. 47° W., flows N.N.E., separating the provinces of Piauí and Maranhão, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths, about lat. 2° 50' S., lon. 41° 35' W. Total course estimated at 750 miles. It drains the whole province of Piauí, its chief affluents from the S. and E. being the Urucubhy, Gurguea, Piauí, Poty, and Piracuruca; from the W. it receives the Balsas. Parnahiba, near its mouth, is the chief of the towns on its banks.

PARNAHIBA, a town of Brazil, province of Piauí, on the E. bank of the Parnahiba, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for cotton and leather. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

PARNAHIBA, a town of Brazil, province, and 43 miles W. of São Paulo, on the River Tietê.

PARNASUS or **LIACHURA**, *le-a-kó-rá*, a famous mountain of Greece, government of Phocis. Its culminating point is in lat. 38° 35' 57" N., lon. 23° 27' 36" E., 8068 feet above the sea. Between this and an adjacent peak is a renowned rivulet known in antiquity as the Castalian Fountain, and on the S. declivity of the mountain is the Corycian Cave, a stalactite grotto, 330 feet in length, by nearly 200 in width. The summit of Parnassus commands a magnificent view, comprising nearly all Hellas, the Corinthian Gulf, and the N. part of the Morea.

PARNASUS, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on the Warm Spring and Harrisonburg Turnpike, 132 miles N.W. of Richmond.

PARNDON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PAR

PARNDON LITTLE, a parish of English, co. of Essex.

PARNELLAH, *par-nél-lá*. (Hindoo, *Parnalaya*, *par-ná-lá*.) a town of South India, Sattarah dominions, 32 miles W. of Merritch, with the strong fortress Powanghur.

PARNES, (*par'néz*.) **NOZEA** or **NOZIA**, *no-zé-á*, the loftiest mountain in Attica, Greece, on the boundary between Attica and Boeotia, 16 miles N. of Athens. Height, 4640 feet.

PARO, a town on the island of Paros. See **PARECHIA**.

PARO, *pá-ro*, a town of Bootan, in India, 12 miles S.W. of Tassiaudon. It is partially fortified, and has manufactures of images and arms.

PAROLA or **PAROLAH**, *pá-ro-lá*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 44 miles E.N.E. of Gauria.

PAROPAMISAN (*pá-ro-pá-me-sán*) **MOUNTAINS**, in Afghanistan and East Persia, cover an extent of 350 miles in length, from E. to W., by 200 miles, from N. to S., separates the deserts of Yezd and Turkestan, and are connected E. with the Hindoo Koosh, and W. with the Elbroos Mountains, S. of the Caspian Sea. In the E. they are rugged and broken by narrow valleys; they nowhere reach to the limit of perpetual snow. Westward the valleys are wider and the hills lower. They are inhabited by Elmauks, Huzarehs, and other tribes, whose chief resources is in their flocks and herds.

PAROS, a fertile island of the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles W. of Naxos, with which, and many smaller islands, it forms the governments of Naxos and Paros. Lat. of Mount St. Elias, 37° N., lon. 25° 11' E. Area, 100 square miles, Pop. 6000. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, and marble; the last of the finest quality, and of which the finest ancient statues were made. The quarries are about 4 miles E. of the chief town, Parechia. Port Nassau, on the N. side, is one of the best harbors in the archipelago.—Adj. **PARIAN**, *pá-re-an*. One and a half miles W. is the islet of **ANTIPAROS**.

PAROVAN, a post-village of Iron co., Utah Territory about 110 miles S.S.W. of Fillmore City.

PARR, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PARRAINDER, *par-rín-der* (?) a town of India, in the Decan, Nizam's dominions, 210 miles W.N.W. of Hyderabad.

PARRAS, *pá-rás*, a well-built town of the Mexican Confederation, in the state of Durango, 32 miles E. of Mapimi. It has always been celebrated for its wines and brandies. A species of indigenous vine is much cultivated, and hence its name, (from *parra*, a vine trained on sticks or nailed to a wall.) It has 3 churches, and 2 fine *alamedas* beautifully shaded with trees and ornamented with flowers. This town stretches 2 miles along the side of a hill. There are many old Spanish families here. The houses are of 2 stories, with inner courts.

PARRET, a river of West England, rises near Beaminster, co. of Dorset, flows N. and N.W. through the county of Somerset, and after a course of about 40 miles, enters Bridgewater Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

PARRISH, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

PARROTTSVILLE, a post-village of Cocke co., Tennessee, on French Broad River, 50 miles E. of Knoxville.

PARRSBOROUGH, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on a strait connecting Mines Bay with the Bay of Fundy, about 60 miles N. by W. of Halifax.

PARRY, or **MAUKI**, *maw-kee*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° 7' S., lon. 157° 11' W. It is 2 miles in diameter, and not more than 40 feet above sea-level.

PARRY'S GROUP, a number of small islands forming the N. cluster of the Bouin or Arzobispo Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 45' N., lon. 142° 7' E. Their proximity to Japan, and also to the great sperm-ceti whaling-ground, renders them important. They were taken possession of for the British crown, and a small settlement has been formed upon them.

PARRYSVILLE, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 7 miles below Mauch Chunk. Large quantities of coal are shipped here.

PARSONAGE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

PARSONFIELD, a post-township of York co., Maine, intersected by the Ossipee River, 80 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2322.

PARSON GROVE, a chapelry of England, co. of Cambridge.

PARSONSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth.

PARSONSTOWN, a town of Ireland. See **BIRM**.

PARTANNA, *par-tán-ná*, a market-town of Sicily, province, and 19 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 8000.

PARTENHEIM, *par-tén-hí-me*, a market town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Rhein-Hessen, circle of Alzey. Pop. 1343.

PARTENICO, *par-tén-e-ko*, or **PARTINICO**, *par-té-ne-ke*, a city of Sicily, 14 miles W.S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 11,000. It exports wine and oil, and has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics.

PARTENKIRCHEN, *par-tén-ké-ér-én*, a market-town of Bavaria, 49 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1655.

PARTHENAY, *par-tén-ná*, a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Thou, 24 miles N.N.E. of Niort. Pop. in 1852, 5046. It has an hospital and town-hall; also manufactures of cloth and leather.

PARTHENOPE. See NAPLES.

PARTICK, a beautiful village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Kelvin, near its confluence with the Clyde, 2 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 2747. It is a favorite summer resort for residents of Glasgow, and has extensive flour mills.

PARTINICO, a town of Sicily. See PARTENICO.

PARTLEY, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

PARTLOW'S, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

PARTNERSHIP, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

PARTNEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PARTON, a parish of Scotland, in Kirkeudbrightshire.

PARTON, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, on which it has a small quay and harbor, 14 miles N. of Whitehaven.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND, post-office, Delaware co., N. York.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND, New Brunswick, is in St. John Harbor, an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, S. of St. John.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND, a village and headland of Nova Scotia, in Parrsborough township. The headland is noted for the variety of its minerals.

PARTSCHENDORF, *part'shen-dorf*, (Moravian, *Bartos-sowice*, *har-tos-so-vee/sd*), a town of Austria, in Moravia, 38 miles E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2091.

PARU, *pa-roo'*, a river of Brazil, tributary to the Amazon, which it joins in the province, and 280 miles W. of Para, after a S.E. course of 850 miles.

PARURO, *pa-roo-ro*, a town of South Peru, capital of a province of its own name in the department of Cuzco, 18 miles S.W. of Cuzco, on the Apurimac. Pop. of the province in 1850, 17,732.

PARVICH, *par-vik*, or **PARVICHIO,** *par-vee/kee-o*, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Quarnero, between the islands of Veglia and Arbe, 7 miles S.W. of Zeng. Length, 4 miles.

PARWICK, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

PARYS, *par'is*, a mountain of Wales, co., and on the N. side of the island of Anglesey, S. of the town of Amlwch, which owes all its prosperity to the copper-mines of the mountain. These were, in modern times, first wrought in 1762, and from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of ore, yielding 3,000 tons of metal, were formerly obtained, but the mines are now less productive.

PAS, *pa*, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Quillenne, 16 miles S.W. of Arras. Pop. 888.

PASAGES or **PASAJES,** *pa-sa'jes*, a town and port of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 3 miles E. of St. Sebastian, in a deep and land-locked haven, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 895. It has 2 parish churches, an hospital, and a school of navigation. Its once excellent port has been much injured by deposits, but it is still one of the best harbors on the rock-bound coast of North Spain.

PASARGADA or **PASARGAD.E.** See MOORSHAW.

PASARON, *pa-sa-ron'*, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, province, and N.E. of Caerret. Pop. 1479.

PASAY, *pa-say*, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, about 140 miles E.S.E. of Acheen. It has a good harbor, and provisions are to be had in plenty.

PASCAGOULA, *pas'ka-gooh-la*, a river in the S.E. part of Mississippi, is formed by the Chickasawhay and Leaf Rivers, which unite in Greene county, and flowing S., falls into Pascagoula Bay, near the S.E. extremity of the state. Small boats can ascend more than 100 miles from its mouth.

PASCAGOULA, a post-village of Jackson co., Mississippi, on Pascagoula Bay, at the mouth of Pascagoula River, 175 miles S.E. by S. of Jackson.

PASCAGOULA BAY, of the Gulf of Mexico, is situated at the S.E. extremity of Mississippi, and at the mouth of Pascagoula River. Low, narrow islands separate it from the Gulf.

PASCHA, a river of Russia. See PASHA.

PASCHENDAELE, *pas'chen-dä'leh*, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 64 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 3800.

PASCO, *pas'ko*, or **CERRO DE PASCO,** *sa'ro dá pas'ko*, the principal mining town of North Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Junin, 130 miles N.E. of Lima, at the head of two ravines, 11,000 feet above the sea. The population varies at different periods from 4000 to perhaps 12,000. It is a miserable place, built of sun-dried bricks. The ground broken up for mining occupies a space 1 mile in length by 1 mile in breadth, quite honeycombed with shafts, most of which are now filled with water. From 1825 to 1838, 2,190,555 marks of silver were reduced at its foundry. All its ores are ferruginous. Though coal exists in the vicinity, turf, dung, and timber are mostly employed in smelting. Pop. of the province in 1850, 70,411.

PASCO, a post-office of Dallas co., Missouri.

PASCOAG, a flourishing post-village of Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 20 miles N.W. by W. of Providence. It contains 8 woollen mills, employing 500 hands, 6 stores, 5 shingle mills, 1 spindle mill, 1 bank, 7 saw mills, and 5 grist mills. The construction of a reservoir is contemplated, which will greatly increase its water-power. Amount of goods manufactured per annum, and sales of merchandise, \$900,600. Pop. about 1500.

PASCO, CERRO, a mountain knot of Pasco and Huanuco, 1440

unites two branches of the Andes. Summit, 16,000 feet in elevation.

PASCUARO, *pas-kwä-ro*, written also **PASQUARO** and **PATZQUARO**, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department of Michoacan, 28 miles S.W. of Valladolid, on the E. bank of the Lake of Pascuaro. Pop. 6000, partly employed in adjacent copper-mines.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, *pa'de-kä-lä'*, a department of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provinces of Artois, Picardie, and Flanders, on the English Channel, (*Pas-de-Calais*.) between the departments of Nord and Somme. Area, 2506 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 692,904. The surface is traversed from S.E. to N.W. by a chain of hills which separate the basin of the North Sea from that of the Channel, and gives rise to numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Scarpe and Lys, affluents of the Scheldt, the Aa, which flows to the North Sea, and the Canche, flowing to the English Channel; these are all navigable and connected by canals. The department has several excellent harbors, the chief of which are Calais and Boulogne. Commerce is also facilitated by the Great Northern Railway and its branches. The soil, rich in coal and turf, is remarkable for the facility with which water is found by means of Artesian wells. It is marshy in some parts, but generally fertile in wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco, and oleaginous plants. Manufacturing industry is very active in producing best-root sugar, linen, and linen thread, cotton, lace, common woollens, paper, pottery-ware, and leather. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Arras, (the capital,) Bethune, Boulogne, St. Pol, Montreuil, and St. Omer.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, the strait which separates England from France. See DOVER, STRAIT OF.

PASEWALK, *pa'seh-wä'k*, or **PASSEWALK,** *pas'seh-wä'k*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W.N.W. of Stettin, on the Ucker. Pop. 6620. It is enclosed by walls, and has woollen-cloth and leather factories.

PASHA, PASCHA, or **PACHA,** *pa'shä*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Novgorod, and joins the Svir (Svir) in the government of Petersburg, after a course of 130 miles.

PASHAWN', a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

PASIG, *pa'see'*, a river of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, issues by several branches from Lake Bay, flows W., and falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila, after a course of 18 miles.

PASIG, a town of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, province of Tondo, on the Pasig, E. of Manila. Pop. 16,440.

PASIJAN or **PASIGAN,** *pa-se-nän'*, two of the smaller Philippine Islands, between the islands of Leyte and Zebu.

PASITANO, *pa-see-tä-no*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno, 6 miles W. of Amalfi. Pop. 4000.

PASITIGRIS. See KARON.

PAS/KACK, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hackensack River.

PASMAN, *pas-män'*, an island of Dalmatia, 6 miles S. of Zara, in the Adriatic. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 3½ miles. Surface mountainous. Principal products, oil and wine. On it are several villages.

PASO DEL NORTE. See EL PASO DEL NORTE.

PASO DE OVEJAS, *pa'so dá o-vä'jas*, on the road leading from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, about 35 miles N.W. of the former.

PASO, EL, *äl pä'so*, a scattered village of the Canaries, in the island of Palma. Pop. 2327.

PASPAYA, *pas-pä'*, a river of Bolivia, rises W. of Potoci, flows S.E., and after a course of nearly 200 miles, joins the Pilcomayo.

PASPEBIAO', a seaport and fishing station of Canada East, co. of Bonaventure, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 7 miles W. of New Carlisle.

PASQUARO. See PASCUARO.

PASQUOTANK, a river of North Carolina, rises in the Dismal Swamp, near the N. border of the state. Flowing S.E., it forms the boundary between Camden and Pasquotank counties, until it enters Albemarle Sound. A canal extends from this river to Elizabeth River in Virginia, by which boats can pass from Albemarle Sound to Chesapeake Bay.

PASQUOTANK, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. Area, estimated at 300 square miles. The Pasquotank River forms the entire boundary on the N.E. The surface is nearly level, and in some parts marshy. County seat, Elizabeth. Pasquotank was originally a part or division, termed the precinct of Albemarle county. Formed in 1729. Pop. 6950, of whom 5845 were free, and 3105 slaves.

PASQUOTANK BRIDGE, a small village of Pasquotank co., North Carolina.

PASSA CAVALLLO, *pas'so kä-väl'yo*, (*i.e.* "horse pass.") the entrance to Matagorda Bay, will admit vessels of 8 or 9 feet draught.

PASSADUM/KEAG, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot, at the mouth of Passadumkeag, and on the Old Town and Lincoln

RAILROAD, (In progress,) about 100 miles N.E. of Augusta. Two small steamboats, plying on the Penobscot during the spring and summer, touch daily at the village, which contains 3 stores, and 3 taverns. Pop. of the township, 296.

PASSAGE, a seaport town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 6 miles E.S.E. of Waterford, on the estuary of the Suir. Pop. 624. It is irregularly built on a rocky height, and has a pier and block-house.

PASSAGE FORT, Jamaica, is on Hunt Bay, 6 miles E. of Spanish Town.

PASSAGE ISLAND, West Indies. See **CULEBRA**.

PASSAGE (or **KARAKITA**) **ISLANDS**, two groups of the Malay Archipelago, one off the W. coast of Sumatra, near lat. 2° 30' N., the other between Celebes and Sangir.

PASSAGE, L.E. *lgh* *päs'sah'*, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 1½ miles from Agen, on the Garonne. Pop. 1233.

PASSAGE, **WEST**, a seaport town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 7½ miles E.S.E. of Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island. Pop. 1721. It has a quay, dock-yard, and many bathing-houses, and is the port of Cork for all large shipping. A village and hamlet in the county of Cork have the same name.

PASSAIC, a river of New Jersey, rises in Morris county, flows first nearly S. for a few miles, then pursues a general N.E. direction on the boundary of Morris and Essex counties, and crosses Passaic county. A short distance below Paterson, it changes its course to the S., and forms the boundary between Passaic and Essex counties on the right, and Hudson county on the left, until it enters Newark Bay, 3 miles below Newark. The whole length is near 100 miles. Near Paterson it has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, furnishing an immense water-power. Steamers ascend to Newark, and it is navigable for small sloops about 10 miles farther.

PASSAIC, a county in the N.N.E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Passaic, and on the S.W. by Pequannock River, and is intersected by the Ringwood, Ramapo, and Passaic Rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The surface W. of the Ramapo is broken and mountainous. The soil in the more level portions is fertile, but in the W. part is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Magnetic iron ore is found in the W. part of the county, and limestone is abundant. The Morris Canal and the Ramapo and Paterson Railroad intersect this county. Organized in 1837, and named from the Passaic River. Capital, Paterson. Pop. 22,575.

PASSAIC VALLEY, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

PASSAMAQUODDY, a collection district of Maine. The port of entry is **EASTPORT**.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, at the S.E. extremity of Maine, separates the United States from the British province of New Brunswick. It extends inland about 15 miles, with an average breadth of perhaps 10 miles, including the estuary of the St. Croix, which flows into it. It is exceedingly irregular, contains numerous islands, and abounds in harbors which afford good anchorage, sheltered from all winds. There are three passages leading to the bay, called respectively East, West, and Middle Passages, which are indicated by light-houses. The West Passage has an alarm bell. Common tides rise here 25 feet.

PASSARIANO, a town of Italy. See **PASSERIANO**.

PASSAROWAN, **PASSAROEAN**, **PASSAROEWANG**, or **PASSAROUANG**. See **PASSOEROEAN**.

PASSAROWITZ, *päs-sä'ro-witz'*, a small town or village of Servia, and a judicial capital of its E. division, 13 miles E.S.E. of Semendria. A famous treaty of peace was concluded here between the Imperialists and the Turks, July 21st, 1718.

PASSAU, *päs'sow*, (anc. *Batala Custra*), a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Lower Danube, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube, 92 miles E.N.E. of Munich. Pop. 10,211. It is situated in a picturesque defile, and separated into three parts by the rivers which traverse it, and is defended by 2 fortresses and 8 forts. The chief edifices are the cathedral, the Church of St. Paul, and the old Abbey of St. Nicholas. It has manufactures of tobacco and porcelain, breweries, and tanneries. The treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552, conferred religious liberty on the Protestants of Germany.

PASSCHENDAELE, *päs'schen-dä'leh*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 23 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3016.

PASS CHRISTIAN, *kris-te-an'*, a post-village of Harrison co., Mississippi, on a pass of its own name, near the entrance to St. Louis Bay, 165 miles S.S.E. of Jackson.

PASSEK, *päs'sék*, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Hochstadt. Pop. 1302.

PASSEK, a village of Bohemia, in Moravia, 9 miles from Littau. Pop. 1004.

PASSENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 8 miles S.E. of Towcester. It has an entrenchment, supposed to have been raised by Edward the Elder, to defend the passage of the Ouse against the Danes.

PASSENHEIM, *päs'sen-him'*, or **PASSYMEK**, *päs'se-mik'*, a town of East Prussia, government of Königsberg, 21 miles E.N.E. of Hohenstein. Pop. 1275.

PASSERIANO, *päs-sä-re-d'no*, or **PASSARIANO**, *päs-sä-re-d'no*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 13 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3000. Near it is a handsome villa, in which Bonaparte resided during the preliminaries of the peace of Campo Formio.

PASSIGNANO, *päs'seen-yä'no*, a village of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation, and 14 miles N.W. of Perugia, on the N.E. shore of the Lake of Perugia, or Thrasymene. Near it was fought the famous battle of Thrasymene, B.C. 217.

PASSO CABALLO, *päs'so kä-dä'lyo*, in Texas, is the entrance to Matagorda Bay, 80 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Brazos.

PASSO DEL NORTE, in Mexico. See **EL PASO DEL NORTE**.

PASSO-DOLUMIAR, *päs'so-do-loo-me-är'*, a town of Brazil, on the isle, and 20 miles E. of Maranhão, on the São João.

PASSOEROEAN, *päs'soo-roo-än'*, written also **PASSAROEAN**, **PASSAROEWANG**, **PASSAROWAN**, **PASSORODAN**, **PASSOUROUAN**, **PASSURUAN**, **PASURUAN**, or **PASSAROUANG**, a province in the E. end of the island of Java, about 68 miles long from N. to S., and 40 miles broad. Pop. 310,000.

PASSOEROEAN, a town of Java, capital of the above province, on the Strait of Madura, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Soerabaya, is intersected by a river here crossed by a large, elegant bridge.

PASSOW, *päs'sow*, a village of Prussia, on the railway from Berlin to Stettin, 27 miles from the latter.

PASSUMPSIC, a river of Caledonia co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut.

PASSUMPSIC, a post-village of Barnet township, Caledonia co., Vermont, at the N. terminus of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 30 miles E. of Montpelier.

PASSURUAN. See **PASSOEROEAN**.

PASSY, *päs'see'*, a market-town of France, department of Seine, and one of the W. suburbs of Paris, is enclosed within the new fortifications, 7 miles S.S.W. of St. Denis. Pop. in 1852, 11,134. It has an earthen-ware manufactory, shot mill, and sugar-refinery.

PASSY, *päs'see'*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, 3 miles N.W. of St. Gervaise. Pop. 2040.

PASSYUNK, a township within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, joining the city on the S.W. Pop. 1607.

PASTAZA or **PASTAÇA**, *päs-tä'nd*, a river of South America, in Ecuador, rises in the Andes, and, after a S.E. course of 400 miles, joins the Amazon 25 miles W. of the influx of the Huallaga.

PASTENA, *päs-tä'nd*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro district of, and N. from Gaeta. Pop. 1625.

PASTO, *päs'to*, a town of South America, in the table-land of the Andes, department of Cauca, 148 miles N.N.E. of Quito. Pop. 7000. It is built at the foot of a volcano, on a site 8577 feet above the ocean, and surrounded by woods and bogs, in the line of the great Pass from Popayan to Quito.

PASTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PASTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PASTOS-BONS, *päs'toe-bõs*, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, 292 miles S.S.W. of St. Luiz, between the Parnaíba and Itapicuru.

PASTOS, LOS. See **ANDES**.

PASTRANA, *päs-trä'nä*, a town of Spain, province, and 14 miles S.E. of Guadalajara, in a valley on the Arias. Pop. 2021. It has manufactures of silks and paper.

PASURUAN, a town of Java. See **PASSOEROEAN**.

PASZTO, *päs'to*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Zagyva, 41 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4710.

PATA, *pä'tä*, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, immediately S. of Sooloo, in lat. 5° 48' N., lon. 121° 11' E.

PATA, a town on the N. coast of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines.

PATA, *pöh'töh'*, a market-town of Central Hungary, co. of Heves, 6 miles W.N.W. of Gyöngyös. Pop. 2580.

PATA, an island and town of Africa. See **PATTA**.

PATAGONIA, *pä-tä-gö'ne-g*, (Fr. *Patagonie*, *pä'tä'go'neel'*; Ger. *Patagonien*, *pä-tä'go'ne-gn*), the extreme S. portion of the continent of South America, extending from the Rio Negro, in lat. 30° to the Strait of Magellan, in lat. 53° S.; bounded E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) from which it is separated by the Rio Negro, W. by the Pacific, and S. by the Strait of Magellan, which separates the mainland from Terra del Fuego and the adjacent islands. The W. coast, commencing at the Chilian Andes, has an extent estimated at 925 miles, or, including sinuosities, 1700 miles; the Atlantic coast-line is estimated at 1500 miles. The distance from the mouth of the Rio Negro to Cape Virgins, at the E. entrance of the Magellan Channel, measured in a straight line which passes through Cape Three Points, is about 850 miles. Greatest length of the country, following the curve, 1015 miles; greatest breadth, 525 miles; breadth at the S. extremity, 140 miles; average breadth, 350 miles. Estimated area, (including the islands on the W. coast,) 350,000 square miles.

The Andes are continued S. from Chill throughout Patagonia, gradually declining in height as they approach

the Strait of Magellan, where they are not more than from 3000 to 4000 feet in elevation, (which is here the limit of perpetual snow.) The culminating point of the Patagonian Andes rises 8000 feet. In these mountains are several known volcanoes. A chain to the S. of the Rio Negro stretches E. from the Chilean Andes, and at a distance appears white and chalky. The country comprises two distinct regions, differing in surface and climate, the one lying on the W. side of the Andes, the other on the E., and called respectively East and West Patagonia. The latter comprehends a number of large islands, extending from the W. extremity of the Strait of Magellan to Cape Tres Montes, in lat. 47° S.; the principal of these are Adelaide, Hanover, and Wellington, the last 150 miles long, and in some places 60 miles broad. All these islands are rocky and high, rising from the shores with a steep acclivity. Their coasts towards the ocean are bare; but those parts which lie opposite the mainland are wooded, and in some places the trees are of vigorous growth. The whole of this region is subject to excessive rains. The W. coast of the mainland is greatly indented, and bordered by the Andes, which here rise to between 3000 and 6000 feet in height.

East Patagonia, though generally low and level, is not one universal flat, but a succession of horizontal plains, called pampas, which rise to higher and higher levels, separated by long lines of cliffs or escarpments. The general ascent is but slight, the country being not more than 3000 feet above sea-level at the foot of the Andes. The Patagonian plains are dreary and sterile, and, though here and there intersected by streams, the latter fail to fertilize the blighted soil. They are strewed throughout their whole extent with huge boulders. The plains, which extend along the coast for hundreds of miles, are tertiary strata, in one great deposit, above which lies a thick stratum of a white pumiceous substance, extending at least 500 miles, a tenth part of which consists of marine *infusoria*. Over the whole lies the shingle, (coarse gravel or pebbles,) extending along the coast for 700 miles, with a mean breadth of 200 miles, and 60 feet thick. These myriads of pebbles, chiefly of porphyry, have been torn from the rocks of the Andes, and waterworn at a period subsequent to the deposition of the tertiary strata.

The ports on the E. coast are difficult of access, and afford little security to any but small vessels. The tides here rise from 30 to 60 feet, increasing in height towards the S. The principal known ports are Gallegos, lat. 51° 38' S.; Port Santa Cruz, lat. 50° 7' S.; Port San Julian, lat. 49° 12' S.; Port Desire, lat. 47° 5' S.; Nuevo Gulf, lat. 45° S.; and Port St. Antonio, lat. 41° S. The climate is very cold, especially S. of 46°. Frost frequently occurs as soon as the sun has passed N. of the equator. In summer the heat is excessive. The transition from the extremes of temperature is rapid; after hot weather, piercing winds, which even the native shags, often rush in hurricanes over the deserts. Rain seldom falls, except on the W. coast, during three-fourths of the year, and even during the three winter months very little falls; from time to time it rains two or three days in succession. The prevailing winds are from the W. South of 45° vegetation is nearly extinct, a tree or spot of green herbage appearing here and there only. In some hollow places and ravines a few dark-looking shrubby bushes grow, but no trees can be discerned over the wide stony plains; a few withered shrubs, and a yellow kind of herbage, is all in the way of vegetation that can be seen in these dreary regions. In the more N. parts a solitary umbell. the only tree that grows there, is observed at vast distances. It is only along the Rio Negro, on its extreme N. border, that some wheat, maize, pulses, &c. are cultivated. Where vegetation exists, guanaco, caviar, and armadillos are found. There are also pumas, wolves, dogs, foxes, and great numbers of mice; and along the Atlantic coast seals of various kinds are met with. The condor, hawk, a species of ibis, and a few others, are among the scanty number of birds. Fish abound on the coasts.

The aboriginal natives of East Patagonia, though by no means so large as they have been described, few of them exceeding six feet and some inches, are a tall and extremely stout race. Their bodies are bulky, their heads and features large, but the hands and feet are comparatively small. Their limbs are neither so muscular nor so large-boned as their height and apparent bulk would lead one to suppose. Their color is a rich reddish-brown. Nothing is worn upon the head except their rough, lank, and coarse black hair, which is tied above the temples with a fillet of plaited or twisted sinews. A large mantle, made of skins sewed together, loosely gathered about them, hanging from the shoulders to their ankles, adds to the bulkiness of their appearance. In general, the women's stature, physiognomy, and dress, so much resemble those of the men, that, except by their hair, it is difficult for a stranger to distinguish them. The mouth is large and coarsely formed, with thick lips; but the teeth are often excellent. They are generally of good dispositions, but, like other Indians, are utterly reckless in moments of passion. Their arms are balls, lances, bows, and arrows. The balls are two or three round stones, lumps of hardened earth or metal; they are connected by thongs of hide, and are thrown, after a brief rotary motion, with such precision

as to insure the entanglement of their victim. The Patagonians are excellent horsemen, and perform extraordinary feats of dexterity on horseback.

West Patagonia, in direct contrast to the East country, is wholly a mountain region: the mountains, half sunk in the ocean, are barren towards the sea, and impenetrably wooded inland. The climate is so disagreeable as to render the country almost uninhabitable. Clouds, wind, and rain are continual, and the drenched land is never dried by evaporation before fresh showers fall. No part of the country is cultivated—the inhabitants living on their horses, and by the chase of the wild cattle which are found in the N. districts.

Patagonia was discovered by Magellan in 1592, and more recently explored by Captains Fitzroy and King. The inhabitants of this country are called PATAGONIANS—a name which they received from Magellan, on account of the supposed magnitude of their feet, (*patagon*, *pá-tá-gón'*, in Spanish signifying a "large foot,") which, being wrapped up in skins, probably appeared to him greatly above their actual size.—Adj. and inhab. PATAGONIAN, *pá-tá-gó-ni-an*.

PATAK, *páh'tók*, (Наот. нѣд.) *Базис*, *shób'tsch'*, or *Ретцз*, *ré'tsél'*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, 20 miles N.E. of Tokay. Pop. 5088.

PATAN, *pá'tán'*, a village of Cashmere, 25 miles N.W. of Serinagur, in lat. 34° 7' N., lon. 74° 21' E.

PATANAGO, *pá-tá-ná-go*, a town of Burmah, on the E. bank of the Irrawaddy, 75 miles N. of Prome. North of the town are famous wells, reported to yield annually 50,000,000 pounds of asphaltum.

PATANY or PATANI, *pá-tá-neé*, the southernmost province of Siam, in Farther India, its principal town, of the same name, being on the river Patany, in lat. 7° N., lon. 101° 35' E.

PATANY, CAPE. See CAPE PATANI.

PATAPSCO, a river of Maryland, rises in Carroll co., in the N. part of the state. It flows southward until it passes the mouth of the Western Branch, then pursues a southeasterly course, forming the boundary between Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, and passing by the city of Baltimore, opens into a bay several miles wide. Fourteen miles below the city it enters Chesapeake Bay, after an entire course of near 80 miles. This river passes through a hilly country, and the rapidity of its current renders it of great value for manufactories. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is constructed along its bank from Elkridge Landing to the mouth of the Western Branch, and then follows the valley of the latter to its source. The Western Branch rises near Ridgeville, Carroll county, flows eastward, and forms the boundary between Carroll and Anne Arundel counties until it unites with the main stream. The Patapsco is navigable for the largest merchant vessels to Baltimore.

PAT'ARA or PAT'ERA, a ruined city of Asia Minor, celebrated in antiquity as a principal seat of the worship of Apollo. Its remains, on the coast, 12 miles S. of the ruins of Xanthus, and 27 miles S.E. of Makree, (Makri,) comprise Greek tombs, parts of small temples, a triple arch, a theatre, and ruins of churches.

PATASKALA, *pat-á-kah'la*, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

PATAU'LA, a creek of Georgia, flows S.W. through Randolph county into the Chattahoochee, several miles above Fort Gaines.

PATAULA, a village of Randolph co., Georgia, 42 miles in a direct line S. of Columbus.

PATAVIUM. See PADUA.

PATAY, *pá'tá'*, a market-town of France, department of Loiret, 14 miles N.W. of Orleans. Pop. 1200. Here, in 1429, the French, under Joan of Arc, defeated the English under Talbot.

PATAZ, *pá-tás'*, a town of Peru, department of Libertad, 80 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo, capital of a province of its own name, near the Marañon. Pop. of the province in 1850, 29,394.

PATCHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PATCH GROVE, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, about 25 miles N. by W. of Potosi.

PATCHIN, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

PATCHING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PAT'HING-SAN. See MADJICOSTMA ISLAND.

PATCHOUER, *pat-chó'*, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near the S. shore of Long Island, about 60 miles E. of New York. It contains several churches and manufactories of cotton, paper, &c.

PATE'LEY-BRIDGE, a market-town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Nidd, parish, and 10 miles W.S.W. of Ripon. It is pretty well built, and has a subordinate church and a branch bank.

PATER, or PEMBROKE-DOCK, a suburban town of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on Milford Haven, 1 mile N.W. of Pembroke. A government dock-yard, removed to this place from Milford in 1814, covers 10 acres, and in it some of the largest ships of the navy have been constructed. It has an arsenal, and is protected by a fort and jetty. The town is neatly built, and is lighted with gas, has a large market-house, and carries on a thriving trade with Ireland and North America.

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PATERNA, *pá-tér-ná*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 20 miles N.W. of Almería. Pop. 1294.

PATERNA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and about 38 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1165.

PATERNA, a town of Spain, province, and 3 miles W.N.W. of Valencia, on the Turia. Pop. 1395.

PATERNA DE LA RIBIERA, *pá-tér-ná dá lá re-ri-á*, a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles E. of Cadiz. Pop. 2436.

PATERNA DEL CAMPO, *pá-tér-ná dèl kám-po*, a town of Spain, province, and N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1670.

PATERNO, *pá-tér-no'*, (anc. *Hybla Major*.) a city of Sicily, Intendancy, and 10 miles N.W. of Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 10,800. It has hot chalybeate springs, and a trade in wine, oil, flax, hemp, and timber.

PATERNO, *pá-tér-no*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 5 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 2000.

PATERNO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2700.

PATERNOSTERS, GREAT and LITTLE, two dangerous rocks in the channel between Cape Carteret, on the coast of France, and the island of Jersey.

PATERNOSTERS, THE LITTLE, or BA'LABALAGAN/ISLANDS, are a group in the Strait of Macassar, in lat. 2° S., lon. 117° 28' E.

PATERNUM. See **CARIATI**.

PATERSON, a city, the capital of Passaic co., New Jersey, is situated on the right bank of the Passaic River, immediately below the Falls, 13 miles N. of Newark, and 17 miles N.W. of New York. Lat. 40° 55' N., lon. 74° 10' W. In the extent of its manufactures it ranks as the second city in the state, and is the third in population. By means of the Morris Canal it communicates with the Atlantic ports and with the Delaware River. The Union Railroad, formerly the Paterson and Hudson Railroad, connects it with New York City on one hand, and with the Erie Railroad at Suffern on the other. The Passaic has here a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, and a total descent of 72 feet, affording an immense water-power, which has been improved by a dam and canals. The scenery in the vicinity of the falls is highly picturesque. Paterson is handsomely laid out. Its streets are generally straight, well paved, and lighted with gas. It contains about 15 churches, belonging to the Reformed Dutch, the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Catholics, &c.; also 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, several large hotels, an academy, a philosophical society, with a library, and a society for the advancement of the mechanic arts. The number of cotton factories in operation is over 20. The silk mills of John Royle, Esq., situated near the falls, are among the most extensive in the United States. They employ about 700 hands, and manufacture weekly 1600 pounds of silk. There are besides 2 large manufactories of locomotives, and several of carriages, guns, machinery, paper, and other articles. Two bridges connect this town with the village of Manchester, on the opposite side of the river. Paterson was founded in 1791, by an incorporated company, with a capital of one million dollars, the object of which was to manufacture cotton cloth. The movement, however, was found to be premature, and was abandoned in 1796. Pop. in 1840, 7596; in 1850, 11,338; and in 1854, 17,559.

PATERSON, or YIMMANG, a river of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Durham, joins the Hunter River about 20 miles from the sea. Its chief affluent is the Allya River, below the influx of which the village of Paterson stands.

PATERSON, or MARGARETTA, a group of islands in the Pacific, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 8° 56' N., lon. 167° 42' E.

PATERSON, CAPE, in Australia, is a headland, about midway between Port Philip and Wilson Promontory.

PATGONG, *pát-gong*, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 45 miles N.N.W. of Rungpoor.

PATH-HEAD, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of Dysart, forming the E. suburb of Kirkealdy. Pop. of the barony in 1851, 3977. It has a handsome church, endowed and other schools, and thriving manufactures of tykes and checks. On a lofty precipice near it stands the old castle of Ravensraig, formerly the seat of the family of St. Clair.

PATH-HEAD, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, 4½ miles S.E. of Dalkeith. Pop. 843, partly colliers.

PATH-HEAD, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr. Pop. 325.

PATIA, *pá-té-d*, a river of New Granada, rises near Payan, flows S.W. and N.W., and falls into the Pacific by several mouths. Total course, 200 miles.

PATIMO, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. See **PATMOS**.

PATIVILCA, *pá-té-vel-ká*, a maritime village of Peru, department of Lima, at the mouth of the Barranca in the Pacific Ocean, 30 miles N.N.W. of Huacho. It has some remains of edifices built by the Incas.

PATJITAN, *pát-ye-tán'* or *pát-je-tán'*, a province on the S. coast of the island of Java, bounded S. by the Indian Ocean, about 55 miles long from E. to W., by 30 miles broad. Patjitan was ceded in 1812 by the sultan to the British.

PATJITAN, a village of Java, in the above province, at the mouth of the river and on the bay of the same name. **PATJITAN BAY** is large and roomy, and open to the S. Be-

PAT

hind its E. point is **POLLUX BAY**, which is well sheltered from the S. wind.

PATMOS, **PATMO**, *pát-mo*, or **SAN GIOVANNI DI PATINO**, *sán jo-ván-neo de pá-tee-no*, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 20 miles S. of Samos. Lat. 37° 17' N., lon. 26° 35' E. Pop. 4000, all Greeks, and mostly seafaring people. It is a bare, irregularly shaped mass of rock, 28 miles in circumference, and having on its E. side a deep indentation which forms a secure harbor. The principal town takes the name of Patmos, and is sometimes also called St. John. It stands on the edge of a mountain, consists of about 200 houses, and is reached by a steep and rugged ascent. On a height above the town stands a large convent, resembling a fortress, being surmounted by several irregular towers. In a grotto belonging to the convent is the supposed abode where the Apostle John, who had been banished by Domitian to the island, A.D. 94, saw the visions which he has recorded in the book of Revelation.

PATMOS, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

PATNA, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Bahar, having N. the Ganges, W. the Sonoe, separating it from Shahabad, and on the other sides the district of Bahar. Area, 47,125 square miles. Pop. 7,615,439. Besides Patna, the chief towns are Phatuka, Phoolware, and Dinapoor.

PATNA, (anc. *Pulihethra*.) a city of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, capital of the province of Bahar, and of a district or collectorate, and the seat of one of the seven circuit courts of the presidency, on the right bank of the Ganges, about 300 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 37' N., lon. 85° 15' E. The city proper, surrounded by decayed Hindoo fortifications, is little more than 1½ miles in length, by about half that extent in breadth; but, with its large suburbs, Patna stretches 9 miles along the Ganges, and presents externally a striking appearance from the river, many large and handsome flat-roofed houses, with carved balustrades, being interspersed with temples, mosques, Saracenic gateways of red stone, wide ghats or stairs from the water, and bastions projecting into the stream: the whole backed by a height. On its E. side is a large suburb in which are many extensive store-houses, the palace and extensive gardens of Jaffir Khan; on the W. is the suburb of Bankipoor, where are the East India Company's offices, and most of the residences of the European inhabitants. Internally, the city has but one broad street, the other thoroughfares being adapted only for passengers on horseback, or on elephants. The dwellings of the middle classes have much of a Chinese character, each stage being surrounded by a verandah. The adjacent cantonments at Dinapoor are handsome, and well laid out; in addition to a native force, a royal regiment is stationed here. Patna is a stronghold of Mohammedanism in India; the Mussulmen are more fanatic here than in Bengal. They celebrate their festivals with great magnificence, meeting sometimes around the monument of Shah Arzani, in the centre of the W. suburb, to the number, it is reported, of 100,000. A large trade is carried on in rice, opium, saltpetre, wheat, indigo, sugar, and provisions generally. Among the manufactures are table-linens, wax candles, lacerated wares, talc goods, and bird-cages, which last display much delicate workmanship. At Hajeeipoor, on the opposite side of the Ganges, a large fair is annually held, to which shawls, pearls, gems, gold ornaments, and all other kinds of Indian produce are brought, and where visitors from the city and elsewhere live in camps, luxuriously fitted up during its continuance. The town has a small citadel, a British college, and a Portuguese Roman Catholic church. Pop. of Patna in 1837, 284,132.

PATNA, a village and *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, co., and 9 miles S.E. of Ayr. Pop. of the village, 240.

PATNEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PATNIAR, *pát-ne-dk'*, a town in the khanat, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Khiva, near the left bank of the Oxus (Amoo.) It consists of about 100 houses.

PATOKA, a creek of Indiana, rises in Orange county, and flowing westward about 100 miles, enters the Wabash a little below the mouth of White River, and opposite Mount Carmel, in Illinois. It is navigable for 60 miles during a few months of the year.

PATOKA, a township of Dubois co., Indiana. Pop. 1565.

PATOKA, a post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, on the Evansville and Illinois Railway, 4 miles N. of Princeton.

PATOKA, a township of Pike co., Indiana.

PATOMAC. See **POTOMAC**.

PATON, a small post-village of Bollinger co., Missouri.

PATONES, *pá-to-nés*, a village of Spain, in a mountain defile, province of Soria, 78 miles N.N.E. of Madrid. In the eighth century this was a place of refuge for the Christians.

PATOS, LAKE, or LAGO DE LOS PATOS, *lá-go dá loe pá-tos*, (i. e. "Duck Lake.") in Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, is an enlargement of the Jacuhy, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length, about 140 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It receives several small rivers, and the surplus waters of Lake Mirim. Its shores are generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre, and at its S. end the city of Rio Grande do Sul.

PATRAS, *pá-trás*, **PATRASSO**, *pá-trá-so*, or **BALIA**

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BARDA, bā-le-q-bar'da, (anc. *Patrae*.) a fortified seaport town of Greece, and the principal seat of its foreign trade, in the Morea, capital of the government of Achaea, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 miles S.W. of Lepanto. Lat. of the castle, on the site of the ancient Acropolis, $38^{\circ}14'5''$ N., lon. $21^{\circ}44'$ E. Pop. 5000. The ancient *Patrae* stood on the declivity of Mount Voldhla. The modern town occupies a portion of the low and unhealthy plain between that hill and the sea. It is regularly built, and improving; the houses are mostly only one story in height, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. One of its churches is traditionally connected with the martyrdom of St. Andrew, and is greatly resorted to by devotees. A ruined Roman aqueduct is one of the few relics of antiquity in Patras. The principal trade is in currants of the best quality, large quantities of which are raised all along the N. shore of the Morea. At this town, in 1821, the standard of revolution was first raised in the Morea.

PATREK, pā'tree', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 48 miles W.N.W. of Ahmedabad, in lat. $23^{\circ}7'$ N., lon. $71^{\circ}51'$ E., near the Runn of Cutch, and formerly of considerable military strength.

PATRIA, pā'tree'd, (anc. *Literina Pallus*.) a lake in the province, and 13 miles N.W. of Naples, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Literina*, and the tomb of Scipio Africanus, who spent here the last seven years of his life.

PATRICIA. See **CORDEVA**.

PATRICK, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 500 square miles. It is drained by Dan, Smith's, North Mayo, and South Mayo Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and remarkable for romantic scenery. Several spurs of the Blue Ridge project partly across the county, one of which is called Bull Mountain. Much of the soil is productive. Iron ore abounds in the county. Formed out of part of Henry county in 1791, and named in honor of the illustrious orator, Patrick Henry. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop. 9609, of whom 7285 were free, and 2324 slaves.

PATRICK COURT-HOUSE, or **TAYLORSVILLE**, a post-village, capital of Patrick county, Virginia, on the Mayo River, 226 miles S.W. of Richmond, and 8 miles from the Tennessee line. It contains a few stores and about 50 dwellings.

PATRICK'S-BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent. **PATRICKTOWN**, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, 13 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 552.

PATRICROFT, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Manchester. There is here an extensive manufactory of steam engines; also a silk mill, which employs about 1000 hands, a quilt manufactory, and a spinning and weaving factory.

PATRINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding, on a creek of the Humber, 14 miles E.S.E. of Hull. Pop. in 1851, 1827.

PATRIOT, a post-office of Perry co., Tennessee.

PATRIOT, a small post-village of Gallia co., Ohio.

PATRIOT, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 48 miles below Cincinnati, contains several churches. Pop. 500.

PATRISHOW, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

PATROCINIO, pā'tro-sē-ne-o, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 80 miles N. of Araxas. Pop. 1500.

PATROCINIO (or **BYER'S**) ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. $28^{\circ}9'$ N., lon. $175^{\circ}48'$ E., about 4 miles in circuit.

PATSALIGA, also called **PARCHELAGA**, a creek of Georgia, flows into the Flint River from the right, about 12 miles N. of Lanier.

PATSALIGA, a small river of Alabama, rises towards the S.E. part of the state, and enters the Conecuh near Montezuma.

PATSCHKAU, pā'tch/kōw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 44 miles W.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 3500. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens.

PATSUN, a town of Central America. See **PATZUN**.

PATTA, pā'tā, or **PATA**, a seaport town of East Africa, in the Muscat dominions, on the Zanguebar coast, and on an island at the mouth of the Patta, lat. $2^{\circ}9'$ S., lon. $40^{\circ}50'$ E. It was formerly of much greater importance, and held by the Portuguese during most part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. At present it is a mere village.

PATTADA, pāt-tā'dā, a village on the island of Sardinia, 21 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3362.

PATTALENE or **PATALENE**. See **SINDE**.

PATAWATOMIES. See **POTAWATOMIES**.

PATTEN, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 95 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 470.

PATTENSEN, pāt'ten-sēn', a town, of Germany, 7 miles S. of Hanover. Pop. 1653.

PATTENSEN, a village of Germany, in Hanover, 12 miles N.W. of Lüneburg.

PATTEN'S HOME, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

PATTEN'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

PATTENVILLE, a township in Grant co., Wisconsin. Pop. 2171.

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PATTERDALE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland. **PATTERSON**, a post-village and township of Putnam co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, and on Croton River, 33 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. 1371.

PATTERSON, New Jersey. See **PATERSON**.

PATTERSON, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania Pop. 251.

PATTERSON, a thriving post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 49 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It was commenced in 1850. It contains a depot and machine shops of the railroad company. Pop. in 1853, near 400.

PATTERSON, a thriving post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, 68 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is supported chiefly by the operations in coal. Pop. about 500.

PATTERSON, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 319.

PATTERSON, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

PATTERSON, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Erie Railroad, 68 miles S.W. of Sandusky.

PATTERSON, a village of St. Genevieve co., Missouri, 60 miles S. of St. Louis.

PATTERSON, a post-office of Wayne co., Missouri.

PATTERSON'S BLUFF, a post-office of Arkansas.

PATTERSON'S CREEK, in the N. part of Virginia, rises in Hardy co., flows north-eastward through Hampshire co., and enters the North Branch of the Potomac, about 8 miles S.E. of Cumberland, in Maryland. It furnishes extensive water-power.

PATTERSON'S DEPOT, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

PATTERSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PATTERSON'S STORE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

PATTERSONVILLE, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on the river Teche, 15 miles below Franklin, has a steamboat landing and several stores. Pop. about 600.

PATTESHULL, pats'hūll, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

PATTI, pāt'tee, a maritime city of Sicily, intendancy of Messina, on a height near the Gulf of Patti, on the N. coast of the island, capital of a district, 17 miles S.W. of Milazzo. Pop. 5000. It is enclosed by dilapidated walls, and has a Norman castle, now the residence of its bishop, a cathedral, a manufactory of earthenware, and profitable fishery.

PATTI, (pāt'tee,) GULF or, a semicircular bay of Sicily, 20 miles across, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava. On a headland on its S. side are considerable remains of the ancient *Tyndaris*.

PATTIALAH, pāt-tē'dā, a large town of North-west Hindostan, capital of a Sikh rajahship, 125 miles N.N.W. of Delhi, enclosed by a mud wall, and having a citadel with the residence of its rajah.

PATTINGHAM, a parish of England, cos. of Salop and Stafford.

PATTISHALL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PATTISWICK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PATTON, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 881.

PATTON, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 453.

PATTONSBURG, a thriving post-village of Botetourt co., Virginia, on the James River, 181 miles W. of Richmond, is connected by a handsome bridge with the village of Buchanan.

PATTONSBURG, a post-office of Daviess co., Missouri.

PATTONSVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

PATTONSVILLE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

PATTONSVILLE, a post-office, Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

PATUN or **JULRA PATUN**, jūl'rā pāt-un', a modern town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, 53 miles S.E. of Kotah. Lat. $24^{\circ}32'$ N., lon. $76^{\circ}16'$ E.

PATUN, a village of India, in Nepaul, 5 miles S. of Khatmandoo.

PATUN, a village of India, in Rajpootana, dominion, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Kotah, on the N. bank of the Chumbul. Lat. $25^{\circ}20'$ N., lon. $76^{\circ}57'$ E.

PATURAGES, pāt'ū'rāzh', a market-town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4 miles S.W. of Mons. Pop. 6108. It has steam-engine factories, and coal-mines in its vicinity.

PATUXENT, a river of Maryland, rises about 18 miles E. of Fredericktown. Pursuing a S.S.E. course, it forms the boundary between Montgomery, Prince George's, and St. Mary's counties on the right, and Anne Arundel and Calvert counties on the left, and flows through an estuary 2 or 3 miles wide into Chesapeake Bay. The valley of this river is about 90 miles long, and remarkably narrow. Small vessels ascend 40 or 50 miles from its mouth.

PATUXENT, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

PATUXENT CITY, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

PATZAU, pāt'sōw, or **PACZOW**, pā'tch'ōw, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2621.

PATZIZIA, pāt-sē'ac-d, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, having 8000 inhabitants.

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PATZUM, pát-zoom', or **PATSUN**, pát-soon', a town of Central America, state, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 5400.

PAU, pò, (anc. *Putum*?) a town of France, capital of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, 56 miles E.S.E. of Bayonne, on the right bank of the Gave de Pau, over which is a bridge of 7 arches, remarkable for its great elevation. Pop. in 1852, 16,196. It has an *Académie Universitaire* for the departments of Basses-Pyrénées, Landes, and Hautes-Pyrénées; a tribunal of commerce, and a national college, with a library of 14,000 volumes. It has manufactures of linens, and trade in hams and Jurançon wine. Pau was the capital of the old province of Béarn. Henry IV. was born in its ancient royal castle. It is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix, and of General Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden. Pau is picturesque and beautifully situated, and has excellent promenades. It is a favorite place of residence for English families.

PAUCARTAMBO, called also **YAMBIRI**, yám-be-ree', a river of Peru, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 300 miles, joins the right bank of the Apurimac. Its chief affluent is the Vilcabamba.

PAUCARTAMBO, pów-kaz-tám-bo, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Cuzco, is situated in a valley enclosed by the Andes, on the river Paucartambo, 60 miles E.N.E. of Cuzco. Pop. of the province in 1850, 17,026.

PAU, GAVE DE. See **GAVE DE PAU**.

PAUGHTOOR, pawg'toor', a town of India, in Nizam's dominions, 97 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad.

PAUGHUR, paw'gúr', a town of India, dominions, and 132 miles N.E. of Mysore.

PAULLAC, póv-el-yák', a town of France, department of Gironde, 26 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 3900. It has a good port, and a trade in wine.

PAUK-PUTTUN, Punjab. See **PAE-PATTAN**.

PAUL, pawl, or **PAG/HALL**, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

PAUL DE LOANDA, ST. See **LOANDA**.

PAUL/DING, a county in the W.N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 540 square miles. The Tallapoosa River rises in the county, which is also drained by the sources of the Euharlee, Cedar, Pumpkinvine, and Sweetwater Creeks. The surface is traversed from E. to W. by a range of highlands, called the Dug Down Mountains. The valleys of the creeks are mostly fertile, and are separated by sterile and pine-clad ridges. Limestone is abundant in the N.W., and freestone in the S.E. part of the county; it also contains iron and other valuable minerals. Organized in 1832, and named in honor of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André. Capital, Van Wert. Pop. 7039; of whom 5562 were free, and 1477, slaves.

PAULDING, a county in the W.N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, contains 414 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, and also drained by the branches of Little Auglaize, and by Blue and Crooked Creeks. The surface is level, and mostly covered with dense forests. The county forms part of the tract known as the Black Swamp, which is more than 100 miles in length. The soil is a black vegetable mould, remarkably fertile. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and by the Miami Extension Canal. Organized in 1820. Capital, Charlee. Pop. 1766.

PAULDING, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Mississippi, about 100 miles E. by S. of Jackson. It contains a court-house and 1 newspaper office.

PAULDING, a post-office of Paulding co., Ohio.

PAULERSPUY, a parish of England, co. Northampton.

PAULHAUTCHERRY, pawl-gawt-chér-ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Malabar, 35 miles W.N.W. of Tricherry.

PAULHAUTCHERRY PASS, British India, is a remarkable opening in the West Ghats, 20 miles in width, and forming a communication between the Central and W. districts of Madras.

PAULHAGUET, pó'l-té-v', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Brioude. Pop. 1300.

PAULI LATINO, póv'lee lá-té-no, or **PAULELATTE**, póv-lá-lá-tá, a village of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. 2633.

PAULINA, paw-lee-ná, a village of Delaware co., New York, on or near the Erie Railroad, about 160 miles N.W. of New York.

PAULINA, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

PAULINSKILIZ, a small river in the N.W. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex co., crosses Warren county in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Delaware at Columbia. It is a valuable mill-stream.

PAULI PIRRI, póv'lee pí-ree, a village of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, N. side of a marsh of the same name. P. 2250.

PAULITZA, póv-lit-sá, (anc. *Phigalia*, afterwards *Phialia*.) a village of Greece, in the Morea, district of Messonia, on a stream of the same name, N.E. of Kyparissia.

PAULLO, póv'lo, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 12 miles N. by W. of Lodi. Pop. 1674.

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PAULS/BORO, a post-office of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

PAUL/TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PAUMBUN, (pawm'bún') **PASS** or **CHANNEL** OF, a strait 1½ miles across, separating the island of Ramisseram from the mainland of India, 140 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin. It is passable by cutters, and it is said that comparatively little expense would render it so for ships of large burden.

PAUNGULL, pawn'gúll', a town and hill fort of India, in the Deccan, Nizam dominions, 80 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad.

PAUNTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PAUPAC, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

PAUSA, póv'sá, a town of Saxony, 24 miles W.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 2425.

PAUSA, póv'sá, a town, Peru, department of Arequipa, capital of a province of Parinacochas.

PAUTE, póv'tá, a river of South America, rises in the S.W. of Ecuador, flows S.E., and joins the Amazon, on the left after a course of about 170 miles.

PAUWAYCUN, **PAUWAYGUN**, or **PEWAUGONER**, a lake of Wisconsin, in the W. part of Winnebago co., is an expansion of Wolf River. Entire length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles.

PAVENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

PAVIA, pá-vee-á,* (anc. *Ticinum*, afterwards *Fupia*.) a city of Austrian Italy, capital of the delegation of Pavia, government, and 19 miles S. of Milan, on the left bank of the Ticino. Lat. 45° 11' N., lon. 9° 10' E. Pop. with suburbs, 28,160. It is surrounded with walls, and has numerous public edifices, the chief of which are its old castle, the ancient residence of the Lombard kings, the celebrated university founded by Charlemagne at the end of the eighth century, and recently restored, and in which Spallanzani and Volta were professors; it had in 1842, 57 professors and 1484 students; a library of 50,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. Pavia has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, numerous charitable institutions, a chamber of commerce, and a trade in silk, rice, wine, and Parmesan cheese. From its numerous public edifices, it was called "the City of a Hundred Towers," but its magnificence and fame belong to another age, and it has long been in a state of paralysis and decay. In 1525, Francis I. King of France, was conquered and made prisoner by the Imperialists near Pavia. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and by the French in 1796. Pavia has given birth to many distinguished men, among whom are Pope John XIV., and Lanfranc, a celebrated theologian, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.—Adj. and inhab.

PAVIAN, pá-vee-án.

PAVILION, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, about 53 miles S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1640.

PAVILION, a post-township in the S. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 465.

PAVILION, a post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

PAVILION CENTRE, a post-village in Pavillion township, Genesee co., New York.

PAVILLONIS, a village of Sardinia. See **PAHILLONIS**.

PAVILLY, pá-vee-yee' or pá-vee-yee', a market-town of France, department of Seine Inférieure, on a railway, 10 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 3162. It has manufactures of linens and paper.

PAVLOGRAD, páv-lo-grád', a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles E.N.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 4000.

PAVLOVKA, páv-lov'ká, a market-town of Russia, government of Koosk, 8 miles W.S.W. of Obayan. Pop. 1680.

PAVLOVO, páv-lo'vo, a town of Russia, government of Nizhnee-Novgorod, 10 miles S. of Gorbatov, on the Oka. Pop. 8000. It has factories of cutlery and iron goods.

PAVLOVSK, páv-lov'sk', a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Petersburg, on an affluent of the Neva. Pop. 2540. It has a magnificent imperial palace, with extensive grounds, a citadel, barracks, large almshouses, and military and civil hospitals.

PAVLOVSK, a town of Russia, government, and 90 miles S.S.E. of Voronezh, capital of a district, on the Don. Pop. 2000. It is defended by a citadel, and has an active trade.

PAVLOVSKAIA or **PAVLOVSKAJA**, páv-lov-ská'á, a market-town of Russia, government of Kherson, 35 miles E.N.E. of Olviopol. Pop. 1800.

PAVLOVSKAIA, a market-town of Russia, government, and 17 miles S.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1670.

PAVLOVSKAIA or **PAVLOVSKAJA KREPOST**, páv-lov-ská'á krá-post', a fort of Russia, government of Caucasus, on an affluent of the Terek, 18 miles S.E. of Georgievsk.

PAVONE, pá-vó-ná, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 4 miles S. of Leno, on the Mella. Pop. 1471.

PAVONE, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and S. of Ivrea. Pop. 2440.

PAWCATUCK, a river of Washington co., Rhode Island, formed by the junction of Wood and Charles Rivers. It falls into Long Island Sound, after constituting part of the

* And now appear, as on a phosphor sea,
Numberless barks from Milan, from PAVIA."

boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut, and is navigable about 6 miles from its mouth.

PAWCATUCK, a thriving village, situated on the above river, 15 miles E. by N. of New London. Ship-building and manufactures are carried on here to a considerable extent.

PAWEEA, *pá-wee'a*, a town of Guinea, on the route from the coast to Duhomey. It is a collection of low square huts, enclosed by a thick wall, and has been estimated to contain 16,000 inhabitants.

PAWLET, a post-village and township in Rutland co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 77 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. It contains 5 churches, an academy, 6 stores, and 6 manufactories and mills. Pop. 1843.

PAWLET RIVER, a fine mill-stream, rises in Bennington co., in the S.W. part of Vermont, and running through Rutland county, unites with Wood Creek, in New York.

PAWLETT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PAWLINGS, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 67 miles N.N.E. of New York. The village contains a bank and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1720.

PAWPAW, a small river of Michigan, rises in Van Buren co., and flowing nearly S.W., enters the St. Joseph's, 1 mile from its mouth. It is navigated by small boats for 75 miles.

PAWPAW, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

PAWPAW, a flourishing post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Michigan, is situated at the junction of the East and West Branches of Pawpaw River, on the Michigan and Central Railroad, 70 miles W.S.W. of Lansing. The surrounding region possesses great resources for farming and the lumber business, and is settling rapidly. Pawpaw has abundant hydraulic power, and contains 2 flouring mills, 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen factory, and 2 distilleries. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

PAWPAW, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

PAWPAW, a village and township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 653.

PAWPAW GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois, about 75 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

PAWTUCKET, a river of New England, forming part of the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, falls into Narragansett Bay. At Pawtucket it has a fall of 60 feet. See **PAWTUCKET**. Above the falls it is called Blackstone River; below, it takes the name of Seekonk.

PAWTUCKET, a township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Pawtucket River, opposite Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and about 40 miles S.W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 3753. (See next article.)

PAWTUCKET, a flourishing post-town, situated 4 miles N.N.E. of Providence, partly in North Providence township, Providence co., Rhode Island, and partly in Bristol co., Massachusetts, and on both sides of the Pawtucket River, which here falls some 60 feet in a short distance, affording an extensive hydraulic power. The first cloth manufactory operated by water-power ever established in this country was commenced at Pawtucket in 1790, and for more than 40 years it held the first rank among the manufacturing towns of New England. In 1823, the village and vicinity contained, besides numerous other manufactories, 10 cotton-mills, 2 casting furnaces, 2 screw factories, 2 anchor establishments, and 6 machine shops. The manufactures at the present time are very extensive, consisting principally of cotton goods, thread, and machinery, though cabinet-ware, and carriages are produced to some extent. The prints of the Dannel Manufacturing Company are noted for their excellence, and here is a fire-engine establishment, producing some of the best machines in the country. Pawtucket also has an important commerce. During the year 1852, 141 vessels arrived at its wharves, laden with coal, lumber, &c., to the amount of 12,798 tons. The village contains 9 or 10 churches, 3 banks, 2 saving institutions, a flourishing female boarding-school, and two newspaper offices. Among the public buildings the Masonic Temple and Manchester Hall may be mentioned as good specimens of architectural beauty. Gas was introduced in 1853. Pawtucket has communication with Worcester by the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and with Boston by the Boston and Providence Railroad. Pop. in 1854, about 10,000.

PAWTUCKET RIVER, rises in the N. part of Rhode Island, and after forming part of the boundary between Kent and Providence counties, unites its waters with Narragansett Bay, about 5 miles S. of Providence. It is a fine mill-stream.

PAWTUCKET, a thriving post-village of Kent co., Rhode Island, situated partly in Warwick and partly in Cranston townships, on both sides of Pawtucket River, near its mouth, 5 miles S. of Providence. It has a fine harbor, and is the seat of extensive cotton and woollen manufactories. Pop. in 1854, about 1800.

PAWTUCKET, a post-office of Wakulla co., Florida.

PAX AUGUSTA. See **BADAJOS**.

PAX JULIA. See **BEJA**.

PAXO, (anc. *Paxos*), the smallest of the seven principal Ionian Islands, 10 miles S. of Corfu, and S.W. of the coast of 1440

Acarnania, 5 miles long, from N. to S., and 2 miles broad. Pop. 5287. Surface rocky. Principal product, oil of the finest quality. It has its own courts of law, civil and military establishments, and, in conjunction with Ithaca and Cerigo, sends 4 members to the legislative assembly. In 1852 there were 571 pupils attending school, of whom only 25 were females. On the E. side of the island is the capital village, Gavo.

PAXO, **ANTI**, an islet, 1½ miles S.E. of the above.

PAXON'S, post-office Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

PAXTON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 820, largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

PAXTON, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

PAXTON, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 930.

PAXTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

PAXTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

PAXUS. See **PAXO**.

PAXVILLE, a village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PAY DOWN, a post-office of Osage co., Missouri.

PAYENDWEN, a valley of Burmah. See **HUKONO**.

PAYERNE, *pá'yánu'*, (Ger. *Pörlingen*, *pá'ter-ling'yén*.) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 25 miles N.N.E. of Lusanne, on the Broye. Pop. 2723. It is very ancient, and has ruins of an abbey founded by Queen Bertha, A. D. 691.

PAYNE'S (PÁNU) DEPOT, post-office, Scott co., Kentucky.

PAYNE'S POINT, a village of Ogle co., Illinois, 95 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

PAYNESVILLE, *pánu'svill*, a post-village of Sumter co., Alabama.

PAYNESVILLE, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, 92 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

PAYN-GANGA, *pín-gáng'gá*, or **WAIN-GUNGA**, *wín-gún'gá*, a river of Hindostan, province of Gundwanah, joins the Wurda, after a course of above 200 miles.

PAYNS, a village of France, on the railway from Troyes to Montereau, 7½ miles from Troyes.

PAYS BAS, ("Low Countries.") See **NETHERLANDS**.

PAYS DES GALLES. See **WALES**.

PAYS DES MANDCHOUX, (or **MANTCHOUS**.) See **MANTCHOURIA**.

PAYS DE VAUD. See **VAUD**.

PAYSON, a post-village and township of Adams co., Illinois, 92 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. 1494.

PAYSON, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

PAYTA, *pá'tá*, a seaport town of Peru, department of Trujillo, between Sachura Bay and Cape Blanco. Lat. 5° 5' 30" S., lon. 81° 8' 30" W. It is built on the slope and at the foot of a hill, on the S.E. side of the bay, and is the entrepôt of the province of Piura. The port is the best on this coast, and is frequented by vessels of all nations, who call here for cargoes of cotton, bark, hides, and drugs. Pop. 5000.

PEABODY BAY, a large body of water intervening between the N. shore of Greenland and the newly-discovered land called Washington. At its western curve (lat. 80° 12' W.) it gives exit to a large channel which expands to the northward into an open polar sea, abounding in animal life, and presenting a surface of 3000 square miles, entirely free from ice, with a northern horizon equally free. A north wind of 52 hours' duration failed to bring any drift ice into it.

PEACHDALÉ, a post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island, 30 miles S. by W. of Providence.

PEACE RIVER, a large river of British North America, rises by two heads near 55° N. lat., and 120° to 123° W. lon., flows at first N., and after receiving Finlay's Branch, breaks through the Rocky Mountains. It has thenceforth a generally N.E. course to near Lake Athabasca, where it again turns N., and under the name of Slave River enters the Great Slave Lake near lat. 61° N., lon. 113° 30' W. Total course, estimated at 1100 miles. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Athabasca, and gives name to a wide territory between lat. 55° 40' and 60° N., and lon. 112° and 115° W.

PEACHAM, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., Vermont, 20 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. 1377.

PEACH BOTTOM, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River. Pop. 1409.

PEACH BOTTOM, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

PEACH CREEK, of Texas, flows into Montgomery county, and enters the San Jacinto River in Harris county.

PEACH CREEK, Texas, is an affluent of the river St. Bernard, districts of Colorado and Matagorda.

PEACH CREEK, of Gonzales county, Texas, flows S.W. into Guadalupe River.

PEACH CREEK, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

PEACHER'S MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

PEACH GROVE, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

PEACH ISLAND, Canada West, is in the S.W. part of Lake St. Clair.

PEACH ORCHARD, a post-office of Lawrence co., Kentucky.

PEACHTREE, a post-office, Cherokee co., North Carolina.

PEACHTREE, a small village of Horry district, South Carolina.

PEACHTREE CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Tar River, near the S.E. border of Nash county.

PEA

PEACHTREE CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee in De Kalb county, a few miles N.W. of Atlanta.

PEACHTREE GROVE, a post-office of Nash co., North Carolina.

PEACHTREE VILLAGE, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

PEAGE, pà'sh/, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 10 miles S.E.W. of Vienna. Pop. in 1852, 1515.

PEAK, peek, or **HIGH PEAK**, a wild and mountainous district of England, in the N.W. angle of the co. of Derby. It abounds in lead, and in extraordinary caverns in the limestone rocks. See **CASTLETON**.

PEAK FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty in the above district, abounding in limestone quarries.

PEAKIRK, pee'kirk, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 3½ miles S.E. of Market Deeping, with a station on the Great Northern and Eastern Lincolnshire Railway.

PEAKS-OR-EAGLETAIL, in the E. part of Utah Territory, near the source of Eagletail River, are in about lat. 38° 40' N., lon. 106° 50' W.

PEAKS-OR-OTTER, Virginia, are mountain summits, between Bedford and Botetourt counties, 30 miles W. by N. of Lynchburg. They rise about 4200 feet above the level of the sea.

PEAKSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

PEALERS, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

PEA/PACK or **PE/PACK**, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Somerville. Pop. 100.

PEARL, pà-and/, (?) an island in the South Pacific, near the centre of the Gambler group. Lat. 23° 7' 58" S., lon. 134° 55' 21" W. It is about 6 miles in length.

PEA RIDGE, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

PEA RIDGE, a post-office of Denton co., Arkansas.

PEA RIDGE, a small village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

PEA RIDGE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, 53 miles N.W. of Nashville.

PEA/RISBURG, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

PEA RIVER, a small river of Alabama, rises near the S. line of Mason county, and enters the Choctawhatchee at the boundary between Alabama and Florida.

PEA RIVER, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

PEARL CREEK, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

PEARL/INGTON, a post-village of Hancock co., Mississippi, on Pearl River, about 200 miles S. by E. of Jackson.

PEARL ISLAND, Newfoundland, is in the Bay of Islands, on its W. coast.

PEARL ISLANDS, South America, in New Granada, in the Bay of Panama, 60 miles S.E. of Panama, consist of the Islands del Rey, San José, and Pedro Gonzales, with many islets, and owe their name to a pearl-fishery carried on there.

PEARL LAGOON, Mosquito Territory, 30 miles N. of Bluefields, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 25 miles in length, by 12 miles in width. Off its entrance are the Pearl Keys.

PEARL RIVER, of Mississippi, rises in Winston county, in the N.E. central part of the state, and flows S.W. to the city of Jackson. It then flows S.S.E. till it strikes the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana. From this point it pursues a S. course, and flows through Lake Borgne into the Gulf of Mexico. Its whole length exceeds 250 miles. The navigation is impeded by sandbars and driftwood, but small boats sometimes ascend as high as Jackson.

PEARL RIVER, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

PEARL RIVER, China. See **CANTON RIVER**.

PEARL RIVER ISLAND, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

PEARL VALLEY, a post-office of Neshoba co., Mississippi.

PEASE, peeaz, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 3516.

PEASE/MORE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PEASE/HALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PEASE/MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PEAT/LAW, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Selkirk.

PEATLING, MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PEATLING, PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PEAT/STONE SHOALS, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

PEB/MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PEB/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PECAN (or **PECAN**) **BAYOU**, of Texas, a small stream which enters the Colorado from the N.W. in Travis county.

PECAN CREEK, Texas, is formed by Chambers and Waxahachi Creeks, which unite in Navarro county. It flows S.E., and enters Trinity River in Freestone county.

PECAN GROVE, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

PECAN POINT, a post-office of Mississippi co., Arkansas.

PECATONICA. See **PEKATONICA**.

PECAZO, pà-kà'tho, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and about 35 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1456.

PECCAN, a township of Mississippi co., Arkansas. P. 167.

PECCIOLI, pè'cho-lo, a market-town of Central Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 20 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 2553.

PEGETTO or **PEGETTOTORINESE**, pà-chè'to-to-re-nà'sà, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 4 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2114.

PED

PEGETTO, pà-chè'to, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 3 miles from Valenza. Pop. 1800.

PECHCHANOE or **PECHTCHANOE**, pèk-chà-no'á, a market-town of Russia, government of Poltava, 24 miles S.E. of Pereaslav. Pop. 1650.

PE-CHEE-LEE, pà'chee'lee', **CHEE-LEE**, or **CHI-LI**, chee-lee', the northernmost province of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° 30' N., and lon. 114° and 120° E., having N. Mongolia, E. the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, and on other sides the province of Shantoong, Shan-see, and Ho-nan. Pop. in 1825, 27,990,871. It is well watered, but is the least productive province of China Proper. It owes its chief importance to containing the capital, Peking, and the great depôts of rice and salt for the internal supply of the empire, and of the cattle sent into China from Mongolia. Coal of inferior quality is raised in considerable quantities. The province is divided into 11 departments. Chief cities, Peking and Yung-ping.

PE-CHEE-LEE, (**CHEE-LEE** or **CHILI**) **GULF OF**, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, between lat. 37° 10' and 39° 20' N., and lon. 118° and 121° E., communicating N. with the Gulf of leao-Tong, and E. with the Yellow Sea, bounded on other sides by the Chinese provinces of Pe-chee-lee and Shan-toong. Length and breadth, about 150 miles each. It receives the Pei-ho River on the W., and the Chan-tou on the N.

PECHINA, pà'chee'nà, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 4 miles from Almeria, on the river Almeria. Pop. 1752.

PECHLARN, pèk'larn, Gross, groce, and Klein, klíne, two contiguous petty towns of Lower Austria, 19 miles W. of St. Pölten. United pop. 1148.

PECHOK, pà'chor/, a considerable town of India, 24 miles S.E. of Gwallor.

PEKATONICA. See **PEKATONICA**.

PEKELSHHEIM, pèk'elsh-híme', or **PEKELSEN**, pàk'el-sèn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, government, and 60 miles S.E. of Minden. Pop. 1670.

PECKHAM, a village of England, co. of Surrey, forming a suburb of the metropolis, about 3 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. 19,444. It has numerous handsome residences.

PECKHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PECKHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PECK/LETON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PECKSBURG, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana.

PECK'S RUN, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

PECKSVILLE, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 86 miles S. of Albany.

PECOPSEN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 592.

PECORARA, pà-ko-rà'rà, a village of Parma, duchy, and 25 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 2804.

PECOS, pà'koc/, a large river of New Mexico and Texas, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near 36° N. lat., and 105° 30' W. lon. Flowing at first S., and then S.E., it falls into the Rio Grande, in about 29° 40' N. lat., and 102° W. lon. The entire length is estimated at 700 miles.

PECOQ, Le. lèh pèk, a village of France, department Seine-et-Oise, canton of St. Germain, 7 miles N.N.E. of Versailles, on the left bank of the Seine, and on railway from Paris to St. Germain. The army of the allies crossed the Seine at Le Pecq, July 1, 1815.

PECS, a village of Hungary. See **FUNKIRCHEN**.

PECSVAR, pàitch'vã/, a market-town of South Hungary, 10 miles N.E. of Funkirchen. Pop. 2694.

PEDARA, pà-dà'rà, a town of Sicily, province, and 7 miles N.N.W. of Catania, on the S. slope of Etna. Pop. 2068.

PEDDA BALAPOOR, pà'dà bálá-poor/, a town of India, in the Deccan, Mysore dominions, 20 miles N. of Bangalore, with a large fort, and upwards of 2000 houses.

PED/DAPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 26 miles E.N.E. of Rajahmundry. It is well built, and near it are numerous ruined fortifications. The English totally defeated the French here in 1758.

PEDER, GREAT, a river of South Carolina, rises in the N.W. part of North Carolina, where it is called the Yadkin, until it approaches or crosses the boundary between the two states. It enters South Carolina several miles above Cheraw. In the N.E. part of the state, which it traverses in a general S.S.E. direction, and enters the Atlantic near 33° 10' N. lat., through an estuary called Winyaw Bay. It is navigable for sloops about 130 miles. The **LITTLE PEDER** rises in Richmond county, North Carolina, and flowing S., falls into the main stream at the S. extremity of Marion district, South Carolina.

PEDEEZ, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, 20 miles E. of Iowa City.

PEDERNALES, pà-der-nà'lès, a small river of Texas, rises in Gillespie county, and flowing E., enters the Colorado in Travis county.

PEDERNEIRA, pà-dèn-nà'e-rà, a market-town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 5 miles W.N.W. of Alcobaza, on the Bay of Pederneira, which receives the Alcoa, but is shallow and inaccessible except for fishing boats. Pop. 2000. Near it is the sanctuary of Nossa Senhora do Nazareth, greatly frequented by pilgrims.

PEDERNOSO, EL, ò pà-dèr-no'so, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 51 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1234.

PED

PEDIR, *pá-deer'*, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, 50 miles S.E. of Achuen.

PEDLAR'S CREEK, a small village of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

PEDLAR'S HILL, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

PEDLAR'S MILLS, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

PEDMORE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PEDRA-BRANCA, *pá-drá-brán'ká*, (i. e. "white stone,") a town of Brazil, province, and 90 miles W.N.W. of Bahia.

PEDRAZA, *pá-drá'zá*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, province, and 38 miles W. of Varinas. Pop. 3100, who trade in cocoa, tobacco, and maize.

PEDRERA, *pá-drá'rá*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 1247.

PEDRINGTON, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Oldman's Creek, contains 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. about 240.

PEDRO-ABAD, *pá-dro-á-dá'*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 20 miles from Cordova. Pop. 1596.

PEDRO-BERNARDO, *pá-dro-bén-ná'dó*, a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Avila. Pop. 2120.

PEDROCHES, *pá-dro'chēs*, (anc. *Sidia*,) a town of Spain, province, and 33 miles N.N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 1444. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

PEDRO-DE-BERCIANOS, *pá-dro-dá-bén-sé-á'noce*, a village of Spain, province, and S.S.W. of Leon. Pop. 1287.

PEDROGÃO-GRANDE, *pá-dro-gôwá-grán'dá*, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, comarca, and 27 miles N.E. of Thomar, on the Zesere, here crossed by an extraordinary high bridge. Pop. 2020.

PEDROGÃO PEQUENO, *pá-dro-gôwá pá-ká'no*, a town and parish of Portugal, on the Zesere, almost opposite to the former. Pop. 1244.

PEDROLA, *pá-dro'lá*, a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles N.W. of Saragossa, near the Canal of Aragon. Pop. 1627.

PEDRO-MUÑOZ, *pá-dro-moon-yoth'*, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1958.

PEDRONERAS, *Las, lá pá-dron-yá'rá*, a town of Spain, province, and 53 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3200.

PEDROSO, *pá-dro'so*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 18 miles S.W. of Logroño. Pop. 1097.

PEDROSO, *El, é pá-dro'so*, a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles N.E. of Seville, with flourishing iron-works wrought by English machinery.

PEEBLES, *pee'bels*, **PEEBLES**, *pee/bel-shir*, or **TWEEDDALE**, an inland county of Scotland, having N. the county of Edinburgh, E. Selkirk, W. Lanark, and S. Dumfries. Area, 319 square miles, or 204,160 acres, about one-third arable, and two-fifths under grass. Pop. in 1851, 10,738. Much of the surface is in mountain, moor, and bog, but well-wooded. The Broadlaw rises to 2741 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries, and Clydesdale and Medwin. Large numbers of Cheviot and Leicester sheep, with cattle, are reared for export to England. Coal is raised in the N.W., and a few manufactures of woollens are carried on. Peebles, the capital, is its only town of importance. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Tweeddale gives the title of marquis to the Hay family.

PEEBLES, a royal burgh, town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Tweed, here crossed by a good bridge, and joined by the Eddleston, 21 miles S. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 2673. The Eddleston divides it into an old and a new town, the latter having many substantial buildings. Peebles has a handsome parish church, remains of various ecclesiastical and other edifices, a town-house, jail, a well-attended grammar school, scientific association, reading-room, subscription library, and manufactures of various kinds. It is a depôt for the goods of the surrounding country. Near it are the remains of Neidpath Castle.

PEEBLES, *pee'bels*, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2168.

PEEBLES, a post-office of Adams co., Indiana.

PEEDEK, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina.

PEEDEE, a post-office of Marion co., South Carolina.

PEEKSKILL, a post-village of Cortland township, Westchester co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 100 miles S. of Albany. It is situated a little below the Highlands, and is a place of active business. There are churches of the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Friends. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and several iron foundries. It has a steamboat-landing, and some trade is carried on by the river. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 2500.

PEEL, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, on an inlet on its W. coast, 10 miles N.W. of Douglas. Pop. in 1851, 2342, mostly employed in fisheries. It has a harbor admitting small vessels, and on a rocky inlet remains of a fine feudal castle, and ruins of a cathedral and an episcopal palace.

PEEL, *páil*, an extensive marsh in the E. part of the Netherlands, provinces of North Brabant and Limburg, occupying about 60 square miles, between the Meuse and the Aa.

PEEL, a county of Canada West, borders upon the N.W.

PEI

shore of Lake Ontario. It is watered by the Humber River, and is traversed by the railroad from Toronto to Goderich. Capital, Brampton. Area, 458 square miles. Pop. 24,516.

PEEL, a district of West Australia, having N., W., and S. the districts of Minto, Wicklow, and Hay.

PEEL, a maritime settlement of West Australia, district of Murray, on a point of land, 30 miles S. of the mouth of Swan River, and at the entrance of Peel Inlet, a lagoon, 20 miles in length, from N. to S., by 6 miles in its greatest breadth. It receives the Murray River.

PEELED (*peeld*) **OAK**, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

PEEL ISLANDS, the largest of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, middle group, with Fittion Bay, a considerable inlet at its N.E. extremity. Lat. 27° 2' N., lon. 142° 10' E.

PEEL PLAINS, East Australia, are large patches perfectly clear of trees, N. of the Darling Downs, lat. 28° S., lon. 152° E.; they have an average elevation of 1800 feet.

PEEL PLAINS, a tract of West Australia, in Peel district.

PEEL RIVER, East Australia, identical with the upper course of the Namboy, rises near lat. 31° 40' S., lon. 151° 15' E., and flows mostly N.N.W., at first through a rocky and mountainous region, and afterwards through a plain country. Its chief affluents are the Conadilly and Yorke Rivers. After long rains its depth, near lat. 30° S., is from 12 to 15 feet, after which it is said to lose itself in marshes.

PEEL RIVER, British North America, rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 129° W., flows mostly N.W. in the E. valleys of the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. It has here also a branch connecting it with Rat River. Gneiss, syenite, limestone, and sandstone are the chief formations. In the country through which it flows, alum and bovey coal are met with on its banks, and many furs are brought by the Indians of the region around it, to Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie.

PEELS/VILLE, a small village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

PEEL/TREE, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

PEENE, *pá'neh*, a navigable river of North Germany, rises in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and enters the Stettiner Haff in Prussia, after an E.N.E. course of 70 miles. Affluents, the Tollen and Trebel.

PEENEMÜNDE, (*Peenemünde*,) *pá'neh-mün'deh*, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, near the Baltic, 6 miles N. of Wolgast. Pop. 409.

PEE/PER, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 1321.

PEER, *pá*, a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 14 miles N.N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1412.

PEER PUNJAB, *peer pán-já't*, a town of Sind, 43 miles N. of Sehwan, 3 miles W. of the right bank of the Indus.

PEERY'S STORE, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

PEGALAJAR or **PEGALAXAR**, *pá-gá-lá-ná'*, a town of Spain, province, and 9 miles S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2516.

PEGAU, *pá'gôw*, a town of Saxony, 14 miles S.S.W. of Leipzig, on the White Elster. Pop. 3593.

PEGNITZ, *pá'gnita*, a river of Bavaria, flows S. and W., and joins the Rednitz, to form the Regnitz at Fürth. Total course, 80 miles.

PEGNITZ, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Pegnitz, near its source, 13 miles S.S.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 792.

PEGO, *pá'go*, a town of Spain, province, and 35 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 5566. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and basket-work. The neighborhood is irrigated and highly productive.

PEGU, *pe-goo'*, (*Fr. Pegou*, *pá'goo'*,) a country of India beyond the Ganges, formerly a powerful kingdom, subsequently a province of Burmah; in 1853 it was annexed to the British Indian Empire. It occupies the S. extremity of Burmah, comprising the whole delta of the Irrawaddy. Pop. estimated at about 70,000.—Adj. and inhab. *PEGUAN*, *pe-goo'an*.

PEGU, *pe-goo'*, called **BAGOO**, *bá'goo'*, by the natives, a decayed city of India-beyond-the-Ganges, capital of the province and kingdom on the Pegoo River, a tributary of the Irrawaddy, at its delta, 58 miles N.E. of Rangoon. Lat. 17° 40' N., lon. 96° 20' E. It is said to have had formerly 150,000 inhabitants, but it has been greatly reduced. Among its buildings may be mentioned the temple of Shoo-madoc, the most remarkable edifice in the empire. This temple, raised upon two successive terraces, the lower 1390 feet square, consists of an eight-sided pagoda, each side 162 feet in length, and tapering to 360 feet in height, surrounded by spires, ornaments, and bells, and surmounted by a golden rod and pennant. Around it are various miniature edifices of the same character. Pegu has several other temples, but now mostly in ruins; and nearly all the site of the ancient city is under water, owing to neglect, though Zangnomang, on the opposite bank of the river, is said to be a prosperous town. Pegu, with its provinces, was added to the British dominions in 1853.

PEICHAUER. See **PESHAWER**.

PEI-HO, *pá'hó'*, ("white river,") called also the **NORTH RIVER**, in China, province of Pe-chee-lee, rises near the Great Wall, flows S.E., passing E. of Peking, 70 miles S. of which it receives several tributaries, and enters the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, lat. 38° 33' N. It is navigable for boats to 20 miles from Peking.

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PEILAU, pîlôw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1335.

PEINE, pîneh, a town of Hanover, and 17 miles N.E. of Hildesheim, on the railway to Brunswick. Pop. 2991. It is enclosed by walls.

PEINGHER, pîng-hee', a town of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 25 miles S.W. of Prome; lat. 18° 31' N., lon. 94° 50' E.

PEIPUS or **PEIPOUS**, (pî'e-pooce,) **LAKE**. (Russ. *Tchoudskoé*, chood'sko-â, or *Tchoudskoi-Ozero*, chood'sko-â' o-zâ-ro,) a large lake of Russia, between lat. 57° 52' and 59° N., and lon. 26° 55' and 27° 55' E., is surrounded by the governments of Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg, and Pskov. Length, 80 miles; greatest breadth, 32 miles. Shores marshy, sandy, or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Kosa, and other rivers, and on the N. discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. It is deep, and easy of navigation. In winter its fisheries mostly supply the markets of St. Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the Lake of Pskov, to which city it nearly reaches.

PEIRCE/VILLE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

PEISERN, pî'sern, or **PYZDRY**, pîz'dree, a frontier town of Poland, province, and 34 miles N.N.W. of Kalisz, on the Warta, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 2100.

PEISEY, a village of the Sardinian States. See **PESIL**.

PEISHORE. See **PESHAWAR**.

PEISKRETSCHAM, pîskrê'tshâm', or **PISCOWICE**, pîsk'o-wet'sâ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 38 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3400. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and potteries.

PEITAPOOR, pî-tâ-poor', a town of Hindostan, Baroda dominions, 20 miles N. of Ahmedabad.

PEITZ or **PEIZ**, pîts, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 35 miles S. of Frankfort. Pop. 2670.

PEIZE, pî'ze, a village of Holland, province of Drenthe, 11 miles N. by W. of Assen. Pop. 1161.

PEKALONGAN, pâ-kâ-lon-gân', a town of Java, in a district of its own name, on the N. side of the island; lat. 6° 55' S., lon. 109° 40' E., on the river of the same name. Pop. of the residency, 224,000.

PEKATONICA, a river of Wisconsin and Illinois, is formed by two branches which unite at Wlota, in Wisconsin. It flows S.E. into Illinois, and afterwards turns to the N.E., and enters Rock River at Rockton, in Winnebago county. It passes through a fertile valley which is bordered by high bluffs, and is navigable for small boats from its mouth to Wlota. The E. and W. branches rise in Iowa county, in Wisconsin; the former is sometimes called Wassemon River.

PEKATONICA, **PECATONICA**, or **PECKATONICA**, a post-office of Winnebago co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 14 miles from Rockford.

PEKEL-ÂA, pâ-kel-â, or **PEKELA**, pâ-kel-lâ, (Nieuwe, nyû'vêh, and Oude, ôw'deh,) two contiguous villages of Holland, province, and 21 miles S.E. of Groningen, on the Aa. Pop. of Nieuwe Pekel-âa, 4048; of Oude Pekel-âa, 3908.

PEKIN, a city of China. See **PEKING**.

PEKIN, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, on the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad, 10 miles W. of Lockport.

PEKIN, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

PEKIN, a post-office of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

PEKIN, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 138 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

PEKIN, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 4 miles from Providence.

PEKIN, a thriving post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, on the left bank of Illinois River, 12 miles below Peoria, and about 60 miles N. of Springfield. It is the largest place in the county, and has an active business. Large quantities of produce are shipped here by steamboats. Pekin contains a number of churches, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and several steam mills. The value of the produce received here in 1852 was estimated at \$1,500,000. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

PEKIN, a post-office of Montgomery co., South Carolina.

PEKIN, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

PEKING or **PEKIN**, (i. e. in Chinese, "the northern capital;" Fr. *Peking* or *Pekin*, pâ-kân'; Port. *Pequin*, pâ-keen'; Sp. *Pequin*, pâ-keen'; L. *Pechinnum* or *Pequinum*.) the capital city of China, and modern metropolis of the Chinese Empire, capital of the province of Pe-chee-lee, in a sandy plain, between the Pei-ho and its affluent the Hoen-ho, 100 miles N.W. of the mouth of the former river, in the Yellow Sea, and 50 miles S. of the great wall of China. Lat. of imperial observatory, 39° 54' 13" N., lon. 116° 28' 54" E. Mean annual temperature, 54°-8; winter, 26°-7; summer, 81°-1 Fahrenheit. The population has been estimated (probably much too highly) at 2,000,000. It consists of two contiguous cities, each separately encircled by lofty walls, which together are entered by 16 gates. The entire circuit is reckoned at 25 miles. The wall is 30 feet high, and 25 feet thick at the base, diminishing to 12 feet at the top. It is faced nearly throughout with large bricks, laid in a mortar of lime and clay, which, in time, becomes almost as durable as stone. Square

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towers, projecting 60 feet from the outer side of the walls, occur at intervals of about 60 yards, and the whole is surrounded by a ditch. Much of the enclosed space is occupied by gardens and enclosures, the houses seldom being more than one story in height. The S. or Chinese city, the seat of commerce, and residence of the majority of the population, is intersected throughout by four wide and regular thoroughfares, which abound with shops of all descriptions, and are continually filled with a motley crowd. At the points where these streets meet each other are large arches; but except these, and a temple to the god of agriculture, there would seem to be no edifices in this quarter deserving notice. The houses are of brick, with red-tiled roofs, and the city is unpaved and undrained. The Northern, Tartar, or imperial city, consists of three separate enclosures. The outer of these, formerly appropriated to the Tartar garrison, is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders; it, however, contains five of the supreme tribunals of the empire. The second enclosure, (Hwang-Ching, "the august city,") is 6 miles in circuit, and entered by four large and several smaller gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal and seminary, the college and buildings of the Russian embassy, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, the great temples of Ancestors and of Peace, the latter having attached to it an institution for Buddhist lamas; the national college of China, and the residences of the great dignitaries of the empire. The inner enclosure, or "forbidden city," with walls 2 miles in circumference, faced with yellow tiles, and surrounded by a moat faced with masonry, is appropriated to the public and private palaces of the emperor and empress, and has a magnificent temple of the imperial ancestors, pavilions, gardens, a lake, and an artificial mountain. Outside of both cities are open suburbs, which present all the evidences of an industrious people, intent on the pursuit of gain, mercantile bustle pervading every quarter. Peking has religious edifices appropriated to many forms of religion, the principle of toleration being here carried to the utmost extent; among these are a Greek church and convent, Roman Catholic chapel, Islam mosques, Buddhist temples, besides temples dedicated to Confucius, (Koong-Poo-Tseu,) and other deified mortals. In the national college, Han-lin-yuen, above mentioned, all Chinese learning and literature are concentrated, and it has professors of Manchoo and Russian. All religions, though some of them are proscribed, share the honor of being sanctioned within its precincts. Among the other learned and scientific institutions of note are the medical college and the astronomical board. About 10 miles W.N.W. of the city is an imperial park, covering at least 12 square miles, and containing 30 palaces of the emperor and great officers of the state. Peking has a large printing and book-selling trade, and manufactures of colored glass, idols, and other articles; but its inhabitants chiefly depend for subsistence on employment connected with the court. The Pei-ho is navigable for boats to within 20 miles of Peking, and communicates with the Grand Canal, by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed. The principal part of the provisions required comes from the S. provinces, or from the flocks reared in the N. part of Pe-chee-lee, the adjacent plain producing but a small amount of the food demanded. A considerable portion of the taxes levied upon the productions of the whole empire is paid in kind, and is here stored up; the amount of the rice alone in these granaries, at one time of the year, is enormous; but they are often empty before the new crop is gathered. The large establishment of the emperor, and the numerous persons in the employment of the government, who are paid out of the public revenue, absorb a great portion of the grain. Peking is regarded by the Chinese as one of their most ancient cities; but it was not made the capital of the country until its conquest by the Mongols, about 1282.

PEKINI, pâ-kee-noe, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the S. bank of the Scambr, near its mouth in the Adriatic Sea, 23 miles N.N.W. of Berat.

PELAGO, pâ-lâ-go, a market-town of Central Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 13 miles E. of Florence. Pop. with vicinity, 5000, who manufacture some woollen fabrics. In this commune is the sanctuary of Valombrosa, the richest convent in Tuscany.

PELAGOSA, pâ-lâ-gô'sâ, a desert island in the Adriatic Sea, about midway between the promontory of Gargano (in the kingdom of Naples) and Dalmatia.

PELAGICUS SINUS. See **VOLO**, **GULF** or.

PELDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PELESTRINA, pâ-lês-tree'nâ, or **PALESTRINA**, pâ-lês-tree'nâ, an island and town of North Italy, government and delegation of Venice, the island extending along the shore of the Adriatic, from the Porto-di-Malamocco to the Porto-di-Chioggia, 7½ miles in length, and having at its N. extremity Fort San Pietro, and at its S. end the town of Pelestrina, with 4000 inhabitants, 10 miles S. of Venice.

PELEW ISLANDS, a group of the Carolines, in the North Pacific Ocean; lat. from 7° to 9° N., lon. from 130° to 136° E. They are about 20 in number, extend nearly N.N.E. and S.S.W. 87 miles, and are completely encircled by reefs.

PEL

PELHAM, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 38 miles S.S.E. of Concord. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 1071.

PELHAM, a post-township in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 77 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 983.

PELHAM, a post-township in the S. part of Westchester co., New York, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad. Pop. 577.

PELHAM, a post-village of Grundy co., Tennessee.

PELHAM, BRENT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PELHAM, FURNEAUX, (fūr-nō'), a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PELHAM, STOCKING, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PELIAGODDE, pā-lē-ā-gōd'dē, a village of Ceylon, 5 miles N.E. of Colombo. Pop. 800.

PELICAN (pē-lē-kān) ISLAND, an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, in Princess Charlotte Bay; lat. 13° 50' S., lon. 143° 42' E.

PELING, pē'ling, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

PELING, an island of the Yellow Sea, off the W. coast of Corea; lat. 13° 5' N., lon. 125° E.

PELLISSANNE, pāl'ē-sānn', a market-town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles W.N.W. of Aix. Pop. in 1852, 2010. It has a brisk trade in olive-oil.

PELLA, pēllā, a ruined town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. Its remains are traceable 6 miles S.E. of Yenikje-Yardar.

PELLA, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 83 miles W. by S. of Iowa City. It was settled mostly by the Dutch. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PELLERINO, pēllā-gre'no, a town of Italy, duchy, and 22 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop. 5312.

PELLEGRUE, pēllē-grū', a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 32 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 1840.

PELLERIN, LE, lēh pēllēh-rān', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, with a small port on the Loire, 9 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 1750.

PELLEW ISLAND, (SIR EDWARD,) a group of Australia, near the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest are named West Island, South-west Island, North Island, Centre, and Vanderlin Island; lat. 15° 30' S., lon. 137° 2' E.

PELL'S LANDING, a small village of Hardin co., Illinois, on the Ohio River.

PELWORM, an island of Denmark. See **PELWORM**.

PELOPONNESUS. See **MOREA**.

PELORUS. See **CAPE PARO**.

PELOTAS, pē-lō'tās, or S. A. (São) FRANCISCO DE PAULA, pōw'no frān-sees'ko dā pōw'lā, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, 20 miles N.W. of Rio Grande. P. 2419.

PELSALL, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, with a station on the South Staffordshire Railway, 7 miles S.W. of Lichfield.

PELSO. See **BALATONY LAKE**.

PELTON, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

PELTONVILLE, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 18 miles N. by E. of Bath.

PELUMSK, a town of Siberia. See **PELYMSK**.

PELUSIAC BRANCH, an ancient arm of the Nile, the easternmost of all, at its delta, entered the sea at Pelusium. (near the modern village of Tineh.) after a N.E. course of 120 miles. It is now nearly or quite filled up, the water having sought other channels.

PELUSIUM, a city of ancient Egypt, at the Pelusiac mouth (anc. *Ostium Pelusiacum*) of the Nile. Its remains consist of "mounds and a few broken columns," near the Mediterranean coast, E. of Lake Menzaleh.

PELVEREH, (anc. *Perte*) a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik of Marash, 45 miles S.W. of Malateyeh. It is still, as in antiquity, a point of union of several great roads from Asia Minor, Syria, and the Euphrates.

PELVORM. See **PELWORM**.

PELVOUX, pēlvoo', a mountain of France, between the departments of Hautes-Alpes and Isère; lat. 44° 53' 56" N., lon. 6° 24' 16" E.; height, 13,442 feet.

PELWORM or **PELLWORM**, pēlvōrm, an island of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, in the North Sea, 5 miles N.W. of Nordstrand. Area, 15 square miles. Pop. 2000. It was the highest portion of the former island of Nordstrand, before the inundation of 1634.

PELYMSK, pē-līmsk', or **PELUMSK**, (Pelūmsk.) pē-lūmsk', a small town of Siberia, government, and 180 miles N.W. of Tobolsk, on the Tarda.

PELYNT, or **PLINT**, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

PEMADUMCOOK, a lake of very irregular shape, in the E. part of Piscataquis co., Maine, receives the waters of Chesuncook Lake. Its outlet joins the Penobscot River.

PEMBA, pēmbā, or **HUTHERA**, hoo'tā-rā', an island off the E. coast of Africa, in the Muscat dominions, 30 miles N. of the island of Zanzibar. Lat. of E. point, 4° 54' S., lon. 39° 53' E. Length, 35 miles. It produces excellent timber, and plentiful supplies for shipping.

PEMBA, a country, river, and town of Congo, in West Africa. Lat. of town, 5° S., lon. 14° 30' E.

1450

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PEMBERTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 2 miles W. of Wigan. Pop. 4394.

PEMBERTON, or **NEW MILLS**, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Rancocas Creek, 20 miles E. by S. of Trenton. It contains 3 churches, several manufactures, and stores. Pop. about 700.

PEMBERTON, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 16 miles from Bellefontaine.

PEMBERTON, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

PEMBINA, pēmbē-nā, a lake in the N. part of Minnesota Territory, about 10 miles long. Its outlet flows into Red River.

PEMBINA, a river of North America, joins the Athabasca, 40 miles N.E. of Fort Assiniboin.

PEMBINA, a very large county of Minnesota, comprises nearly half the territory extending from Itasca Lake to the Missouri River, and from lat. 45° 25' to lat. 49° N. It is drained principally by the Red River of the North, and by the Rivière à Jacques. The surface is elevated, and in some parts hilly. The greater part of the region is possessed by the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. Pop. in 1850, 1134.

PEMBINA, a settlement in Pembina co., Minnesota Territory, on the Red River of the North, where it crosses the N. boundary of the United States. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly on the produce of the chase.

PEMBRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hereford, on the Arrow, 4 miles N.N.W. of Weobley. Pop. in 1851, 1319.

PEMBROKE, pēmb'rōk, or **PEMBROKESHIRE**, pēmb'rōk-shīr, a maritime county, and the westernmost of South Wales, having W. and N. the Irish Sea; and S. the Bristol Channel. Area estimated at 628 square miles, or 101,920 acres, of which about 140,000 are arable, and 160,000 in pasture. Pop. in 1851, 94,140. Surface in the N.E. mountainous; elsewhere undulating. Coast-line bold and deeply indented. Chief bays, Newport, St. Bride's, and Milford Haven. Principal rivers, the Telfy, and East and West Cleddy. The soil is generally fertile, even on the higher hills. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats. Butter, cheese, and a fine breed of black cattle are extensively exported. Anthracite coal, lime, slate, and marl are plentiful. Lead ore is also found. The fisheries are valuable. Chief towns, Haverford West, St. David's, Pembroke, and Tenby. The county, exclusive of borough, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

PEMBROKE, a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport town of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on a creek of Milford Haven, 210 miles W. of London. Pop., including Pater, in 1851, 10,107. The town was formerly enclosed by walls, a part of which still remain; but it has now a village-like appearance. On a rocky eminence in the vicinity stand the remains of a castle of unusual strength and grandeur, founded in the eleventh century, and dismantled, after a brave Royalist resistance, in 1649. Pembroke is accessible by vessels of 200 tons; but the shipping trade is mostly carried on 1 mile N.W., at Pater, where is its dock-yard. It comprises 60 acres, enclosed by a lofty stone wall, and has 12 slips for ship-building. The borough unites with Tenby, Milford, and Wiston in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It is a polling-place for the county, and gives the title of earl to the Herbert family. Henry VII. was born here in 1457.

PEMBROKE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, about 155 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1712.

PEMBROKE, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack River, near the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Concord. It contains an academy. Pop. of the township, 1733.

PEMBROKE, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 27 miles S.E. of Boston. The township is intersected by the Old Colony Railroad. Pop. 1388.

PEMBROKE, a post-township of Genesee co., New York, about 250 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 2279.

PEMBROKE, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

PEMBROKE, a post-village of Christian co., Kentucky, 197 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

PEMBROKE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Renfrew, 86 miles N.W. of Bytown. It contains several hotels, and 2 mills.

PEMBROKE, a county comprising the S.E. part of Van Diemen's Land, E. of Storm Bay and Kangaroo River. Chief towns, Buckland, Tenby, and Sorell.

PEMBROKE, CAPE, on the S. coast of Southampton Island, Hudson's Bay.

PEMBROKE DOCK, a town of South Wales. See **PATER**.

PEMBURY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PEMIGEWASSET, pēme'jē-wās'it, a river near the centre of New Hampshire, is formed by three principal branches, which rise and unite in Grafton county. It joins Winnipisogee River, on the borders of Merrimack co., to form the Merrimack River.

PEMISCOT, a lake near the S.E. extremity of Missouri, lies in the S. part of Pemiscot county, scarcely 2 miles from the Mississippi River, from which it probably receives sup

PEM

piles during high water. It communicates with White-water River by a short outlet. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, 5 or 6 miles.

PEMISCOT, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas and on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. The surface is level, and mostly occupied by swamps and shallow lakes, among which the largest is Lake Pemiscot, situated in the S. part. Formed in 1851 out of the S. part of New Madrid county. Capital, Gayoso.

PENMAQUID, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

PENMAQUID POINT, on the W. side of the entrance to George's River, Lincoln co., Maine. On its extremity is a fixed light, 75 feet above the level of the sea, serving both for Bristol and Waldoborough Rivers. Lat. 43° 48' N., lon. 69° 25' W.

PENPELFORT, pên/pel-fort', a village of Prussia, almost close to the walls of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2200.

PEN, pên, or PENO, pên'o, a lake of Russia, government of Tver, S.W. of Ostashkov. Length from N. to S., about 45 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles, forming the source of the Volga.

PENACASTILLO, pên/yâ-kâs-teel'yo, ("rock castle,") a village of Spain, province, and 2 miles from Santander. Pop. 1041.

PENACOVA, pâ-nâ-ko'vâ, a village and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 10 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra, on the right bank of the Mondego. Pop. 3030.

PENAFIEL, pên-yâ-fe-êl', a town of Spain, province, and 29 miles E.S.E. of Valladolid, near the confluence of the Douro and Duranton. Pop. 3453. It has manufactures of coarse worsted stuffs and leather.

PENAFIEL, pâ-nâ-fe-êl', or ARRIFANA DE SOUSA, â-re-fânâ dâ sô'sâ, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Tamega, 19 miles E.N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 2300.

PENAFIOR, pên-yâ-fî-ôw', a market-town of Spain, province, and 42 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. It has some Roman antiquities.

PENAGUILA, or PENAGUILA-Y-ARES, pâ-nâ/ghe-lâ-o-â-rê's, a village of Spain, province of Valencia, 20 miles N. of Alicante. Pop. 1280.

PENALBA, pâ-nâl/bâ, a village of Spain, province of Huesca, 18 miles N.W. of Mequinenza, near which the troops of Philip V. were defeated. August 15, 1710.

PENALBA, a market-town of Spain, province, and 42 miles S.E. of Saragossa.

PENALTY, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PENALSORDO, pên-yâ-sor/dô, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Badajoz. Pop. 1723.

PEN'ALTIL, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PENALVA D'ALVA, pâ-nâl/vâ dâ/vâ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 1500.

PENAMACOR, pâ-nâ-mâ-kor', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 28 miles N.E. of Castello Branco. It is walled, and defended by a strong castle. Pop. 2506.

PENANG, PINANG, or PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, (native, *Po-lo-Pinang*, or "Areca Island," from the abundance of the areca-tree on it.) a British settlement in the Strait of Malacca, dependent on the presidency of Bengal, consisting of an island situated between lat. 5° and 5° 16' N., lon. 100° 9' and 100° 25' E., off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 5 miles across. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 11 miles. Area, 100 square miles. The surface is densely wooded, and highly picturesque. It is mountainous in the N.; greatest elevation, 2800 feet; elsewhere it is level or undulating. The climate is very healthy. Temperature from 76° to 90°. The island is well adapted to raising spices, which are exported annually to the value of \$75,000. Coconuts, areca, gambier, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, betel, and ginger are the other principal products, and tin ore is found at the base of the mountains. Before the establishment of Singapore as the chief port of transshipment between Europe, India, and the Eastern seas, Penang had a very extensive transit trade with all the countries of the Malay Archipelago and Chinese Seas, as well as with the ports of British India, Europe, and America. At present, however, its trading connections are much more limited, being chiefly with the E. coast of Sumatra, Java, and the ports of the Tenasserim provinces, the islands and W. side of the Malay Peninsula, and with Singapore. The total exports in 1849 amounted to 6,245,600 rupees, (\$3,022,870,) and the imports to 7,219,825 rupees, (\$3,494,393.) Penang is also the depot for the tin wrought at Junkceylon, and places in the Malay Peninsula; of this metal it exported, in 1850, about 20,000 piculs, (1195 tons.) The capital of the island is George Town, which has an excellent harbor, with a depth varying from 5 to 8 fathoms, protected by two commodious piers, and an arsenal, good barracks, and civil and convict hospitals. Pop. of the island, June, 1851, 43,143, of whom 347 were English and their descendants; 16,670 Malays, and 16,457 Chinese.

PENANTIPODE ISLAND, Pacific. See ANTIPODES.

PENARANDA DE BRACAMONTE, pên-yâ-rân/dâ dâ brâ-

PEN

kâ-mon'â, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Salamanca. Pop. 4140. It has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics, hats, tape, cord, morocco leather, and shoes.

PENARANDA DE DUERO, pên-yâ-rân/dâ dâ doo-â-ro, a market-town of Spain, province, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Burgos. Pop. 694.

PENAROYA, pên-yâ-ro'yâ, a village of Spain, province of Aragon, and 48 miles from Teruel. Pop. 1507.

PENARTH, two parishes of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PENAS DE SAN PEDRO, pên/yâs dâ sâ'n pâ'pro, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 9876. It has a castle, and is the residence of a military governor. Trade chiefly in the timber of its vicinity.

PENATANGORE, a village of Canada West, situated in the township of Kincardine, co. of Bruce, on the E. shore of Lake Huron, 130 miles W. by N. of Toronto.

PENATAGORE, a village of Canada.

PENATAQUIT, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

PENBOYR, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

PENBREY, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

PENBRYN, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

PENBUALT, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Brecon.

PENCAITLAND, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington.

PENCARREG, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

PENCHANT, pên'shint', a bayou of Louisiana, commences in Terre Bonne parish, and flows N.W. into Bayou Chene.

PENCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PENCOYD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PENCUN, pên'koon, a walled town of Prussia, government, and 16 miles S.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1654.

PENDARVIS'S STORE, a post-village of Wayne co., Georgia.

PENDEN'EN, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

PENDEN'IS CASTLE, England, co. of Cornwall, is on the S. side of the entrance of Falmouth Harbor, on a height 300 feet above the sea. It was founded by Henry VIII., and has been enlarged and strengthened.

PENDEULWYN, pên-deul/win, or PENDOY/LAN, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PENDSHEHER, pênj'shêh't'r, or PUNISHEER, pûn-e-shâir', a river of Afghanistan, descends from the S. side of the Hindoo Koosh, and after a course of about 130 miles, joins the Cabool River on the left.

PENDLEBURY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PENDLEHILL, England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles from Clitheroe. Height above the sea, 1800 feet.

PENDLETON, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 2½ miles W.N.W. of Manchester, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. in 1881, 14,224, employed in manufactures of cotton and silk, and in collieries.

PENDLETON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PENDLETON, a county in the N. central part of Virginia, has an area of 620 square miles. It is intersected by the South or principal branch of the Potomac River, and by two affluents of the same, called the North and South Forks. The surface is very mountainous, and densely covered with timber. The main Alleghany Mountain forms its boundary on the N.W., the North Mountain on the S.E., and Jackson's Mountain extends across the county. The mean height of the land is estimated at 2000 feet above the sea. Organized in 1788, and named in honor of Edmund Pendleton, a distinguished statesman of Virginia. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 5795, of whom 5473 were free, and 322 slaves.

PENDLETON, a former district of South Carolina, forming the N.W. extremity of the state, has been divided into two parts, constituting the present districts of Pickens and Anderson.

PENDLETON, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 300 square miles. The Ohio River forms its N.E. boundary, separating it from the state of Ohio; it is intersected by the Licking River, and also drained by the South Licking River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. The underlying rock is the blue limestone. The county is intersected by the Covington and Lexington Railroad. Formed in 1798. Capital, Falmouth. Pop. 6774, of whom 6265 were free, and 509 slaves.

PENDLETON, a post-township of Niagara co., New York, on the Tonawanda Creek, about 17 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 2166.

PENDLETON, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, on Eighteen Mile Creek, about 120 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It contains several churches, academies, and a newspaper office.

PENDLETON, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, is a suburb of Cincinnati.

PENDLETON, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

PENDLETON, a thriving post-village of Madison co., Indiana, on Fall Creek, and on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. The creek affords excellent water-power. There are quarries of fine limestone and marble in the vicinity. Pop. 386.

PENDLETON CENTRE, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 17 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo.

PEN

PENDLETON HILL, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

PENDLETON'S RIVER, of Georgia, a small stream which flows S.E., and enters the Ochopee River in Tatnall county, near Reidsville.

PEN/DUCK, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PEN/DOMER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PEN/DYN, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

PENEDO, pá-ná'do, a flourishing city of Brazil, province, and 55 miles S.W. of Alagoas, on the São Francisco. Pop. of the district 14,000, mostly Indians.

PENEDONO, pá-ná-do'no, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 39 miles N. by W. of Guarda. Pop. 800.

PENEGOS, a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.

PENELLA, pé-né'lá, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Douro, 15 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 3460.

PENELLA, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 18 miles N. of Trancoso. Pop. 712.

PENETANGUISHENE, **PENETANGUESHINE**, or **PENETANGUSHENE**, pé-né-tang'ghe-sheen', a post-village of Canada West, co. of Simcoe, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Barrie. It contains several stores, and a mill.

PENEUACH, a village in Dallas co., Iowa, 145 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

PENEUS. See **SALEMRIA**.

PENFIELD, a post-village and township in the E. part of Monroe co., New York, on Irondequoit Creek, 7 miles E. of Rochester. The village contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, an educational institution, and several factories and mills. Pop. about 800; of the township, 3185.

PENFIELD, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, 47 miles N. of Milledgeville, was first settled in 1836. Here is Mercer University, under the direction of the Baptists. Pop. near 400.

PENFIELD, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 672.

PENFIELD, a township in the N.W. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 598.

PENFIELD, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

PENGE, péng, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey, parish of Battersea. Pop. 300. Almshouses, for decayed watermen, have been recently erected here.

PENHA, pényá, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Itaguahí, 80 miles S. W. of Minas Novas. Pop. 1000.

PENHA, a village of Brazil on the E. shore of the island of Itaparica, opposite the town of Bahia.

PEN/HOW, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PEN/HURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PENICHE, pé-neé'shí, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 13 miles W. of Obidos, on the Atlantic and the S. side of the peninsula of Peniche. Pop. 2000. It is strong both by nature and art. It has a small port, and an active fishery.

PENICUICK or **PENNYCUICK**, pé-né-kúk', a burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, co., and 10 miles S. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk. Pop. in 1851, 3003. It is neatly built, has a fine church of Grecian architecture, a subscription library, a gunpowder factory, and extensive paper mills, on the North Esk.

PENIG, pá-nig, a town of Saxony, 33 miles S.S.E. of Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 3956.

PENINSULA, (Ths.) an abbreviation for the Iberian Peninsula. See **SPAIN**.

PENINSULA, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 136 miles N.E. of Columbus.

PENISCOLA, pé-néssé'ko-lá, a fortified town of Spain, province, and 33 miles N.E. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. 1391. It is perched on a rock rising 240 feet above the Mediterranean, and connected with the mainland only by a narrow strip of sand.

PENJAR, the "five rivers," of India. See **PUNJAR**.

PENJINA, pé-njé'ná (?) a river of East Siberia, rises on the S.E. side of the Stanovoi Mountains, flows S.E., and falls into the Bay of Penjinsk after a course of about 160 miles.

PENJINSK, pé-njinsk', a gulf of Siberia, on the N.E. side of the Sea of Okhotsk, formed on the W. by a peninsula which separates it from the Gulf of Jijiginsk. It is about 150 miles long by 30 miles broad.

PENJINSK, a small town of East Siberia, province of Okhotsk, on the Penjina, near its mouth in the Gulf of Penjinsk, an inlet of the Sea of Okhotsk.

PENKAU, pé-n'kôw, or **PENKUM**, pé-n'kôöm, a walled town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles W. of Stettin. Pop. 1500.

PENKETH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PENK/HULL, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

PENK/RIDGE, a town and parish of England, co., and 6 miles S. of Stafford, on the Penk, an affluent of the Trent, and near the Grand Junction Railway. Pop. 3123. The town is supposed to have been the Roman *Pennocrucium*, and has a large church, formerly collegiate.

PENKUM, a town of Prussia. See **PENKAU**.

PENLIMMON, a name sometimes applied to a mountain range of South Wales.

1452

PEN

PENLLECH, pé-n'lá'k, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PENLLINE, pé-n'lá'line, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PENMACHNO, pé-n-mach'no, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PENMAEN, pé-n-má'en, (almost pé-n-mín') a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PENMAEN-MAWR, pé-n-má'en-máwr, a mountain of Wales, co., of Carnarvon, in the vicinity of Aberconway. Elevation, 1400 feet. Its summit is crowned by ancient fortifications.

PEN/MAIN, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth.

PENMARCH, pé-n'marsh', a maritime village of West France, department of Finistère, on a headland in the Atlantic, 16 miles S.W. of Quimper. Pop. 1727.

PEN/MARK, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PEN/MON, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.

PENMOREA, pé-n-mo-rá, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PENMYNYDD, pé-n-mj'ný'n, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.

PENN, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

PENN, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

PENN, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1476.

PENN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 738.

PENN, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad route. Pop. 839.

PENN, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster. Pop. 1609.

PENN, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. P. 576.

PENN, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1109.

PENN, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1370.

PENN, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 698.

PENN, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 810.

PENN, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Pop. 1622.

PENNA, pé-n'á, a mountain of Parma, on the confines of the duchy of Placenza. It has a height of 5800 feet.

PENNA DI BILLI, pé-n'á dee bí'lí, a small city of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles W.N.W. of Urbino, near the right bank of the Marecchia. Pop. 1370.

PENNAHATCH/EE CREEK, of Georgia, enters Flint River near Drayton, in Dooly county.

PENNAL, a parish of Wales, co. of Merioneth.

PENNANT, a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.

PENNAR, pé-nar', a river of India, presidency of Madras, rises in Mysore, and after an E. course through the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, 104 miles N. of Madras. Length, 270 miles.

PENNARD, East, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PENNARD, West, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Glastonbury. The famous cheese, weighing 11 hundred weight, and presented some years ago to Queen Victoria, was made in this parish.

PENNAUTIER, pé-n'ó'te-á', a market-town of France, department of Aude, 3 miles N.W. of Carcassonne. P. 1214.

PENN DISTRICT, formerly **PENN TOWNSHIP**, a suburb or district of Philadelphia, now included within its chartered limits, forming a N. portion of the city, adjoining the district of Spring Garden.

PENNE, pénn, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on a declivity near the Lot, 6 miles E.S.E. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. in 1852, 4464.

PENNE, a town of France, department of Tarn, on the left bank of the Aveyron, 15 miles N.W. of Gaillac. Pop. in 1852, 2157.

PEN/NELVILLE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

PEN/NEV'S, a post-office of Randolph co., Missouri.

PENN/FIELD, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

PENNFIELD, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

PENNFIELD, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

PENN FOREST, a township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, about 33 miles N.N.W. of Allentown. Pop. 413.

PENN HILL, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PENNIGENT, a mountain of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles N. of Settle. Elevation, 2270 feet.

PENNINE ALPS. See **ALPS**, page 62.

PENNINGHAME, a parish of Scotland, co. of Winton.

PENNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

PENNINGTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PENNINGTON, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 8 miles N. of Trenton, contains 2 churches and 2 seminaries. Pop. 600.

PENNINGTON, a township in Bradley co., Arkansas. Pop. 1214.

PENNINGTON, a township in Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1145.

PENNINGTONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad between Philadelphia and Columbia, 48 miles W. of the former. It is a depot for coal and lumber, and contains several large stores.

PEN/NISTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Don, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Barnsley. Pop. in 1851, 6302.

PENN LINE, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the W. boundary of the state, 24 miles W. of Meadville.

PENNOCRUCIUM. See **PENKRIE**.

PENN RUN, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

PENNSBOROUGH, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

PENNSBOROUGH, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

PENNSBURG, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PENNSBURY, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on Brandywine Creek. Pop. 761.

PENN'S COVE, a thriving village, or settlement, capital of Island co., Washington Territory, situated near the centre of Whidby's Island. It has one of the finest harbors in the world, completely sheltered from all the winds that prevail in this quarter.

PENN'S CREEK, rises in the central part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Susquehanna a few miles below Sunbury.

PENN'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

PENNSGROVE, a thriving post-village of Upper Penn's Creek township, Salem co., New Jersey, is situated on the Delaware River, about 12 miles N. of Salem. It has 1 church, 3 stores, and a steam saw-mill with a ship-yard attached. There are also 2 hotels, which are much frequented in summer by citizens of Philadelphia.

PENNSGROVE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Chester Creek, 3 miles S.W. of Media.

PENN'S NECK, a village in New Jersey. See **WILLIAMSBURG**.

PENN'S NECK, a former township of Salem co., New Jersey, now divided into Lower Penn's Neck and Upper Penn's Neck. Pop. of the former, 1429; of the latter, 2422.

PENN'S SQUARE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PENN'S STORE, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

PENNSVILLE, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles S. of Westchester.

PENNSVILLE, a small village of Penn Township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

PENNSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

PENNSVILLE, (formerly **HICKSVILLE**), a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles N. of Muncy.

PENNSVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 34 miles S. by E. of Zanesville.

PENNSYLVANIA, *pén-sil-vá-ne-á*. (See **INT. VIII.**; *Fr. Pennsylvanie*, *pén-sil-vá-ne-á*; *Ger. Pennsylvania*, *pén-sil-vá-ne-á*.) one of the Middle States, and the second in population in the Union, is bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York; E. by New York and New Jersey, from which it is separated by the Delaware River; S. by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and W. by Virginia and Ohio. It lies between 39° 43' and 42° 15' N. lat., and between 74° 42' and 80° 35' W. lon., being about 310 miles in length, and 160 in width, (except at the angle at Lake Erie, where it is 175,) and containing an area of 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres, of which only 8,623,619 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—No state in the Union presents a greater variety of surface than Pennsylvania. Though they do not rise to any great elevation, (seldom above 2000 feet,) its mountains spread over about one-fourth of the state in parallel ridges, in a direction generally from N.E. to S.W., and occupy the southern, central, and eastern counties. Though all forming parts of the great Appalachian chain, they are known by various local appellations. Commencing below Easton, on the Delaware, we have the South Mountain; then in order, proceeding W. or N.W., the Blue or Kittatinny Mountains, (both entering the state from New Jersey, and passing S.W. into Maryland,) and the Broad Mountain, which lies S. of the North Branch of the Susquehanna. We now cross the river just mentioned, but still have with us the Broad Mountain, under the name of the Tuscarora; passing which, we come upon another ridge, lying mostly S. of the Juniata River, known as Sideling Hill; which is succeeded in turn by the Alleghany Mountains proper, the dividing ridge between the Atlantic slope and the Mississippi Valley. Descending the very gradual Ohio slope, we cross two inferior but well-defined chains, known as Laurel and Chestnut Ridges. As before stated, these mountains do not rise to a great height: the South Mountain is within 1000, and the Blue Mountain within 1500 feet. Broad Mountain is said to rise higher above its immediate base than the Alleghany range, but to be inferior to them in elevation above the sea. These different ridges are separated by valleys, now contracted within narrow limits, and now spreading out to a width of from 15 to 30 miles. The entire belt in Pennsylvania spreads over a space of 200 miles—the greatest breadth the Alleghany range attains in its whole course from Maine to Alabama. In the northern part of the state the mountains become high and rugged hills; the W. is also hilly, and the S.E. and N.W. moderately so, but occasionally level. The rivers of the western part of the state, cutting their way through the table-land, present sometimes precipitous shores of several hundred feet in height, and many valleys bear evident marks of their having been formed by running water.

Geology.—We condense from Trego's work, on Pennsylv-

vania, a brief sketch of the geology of the state. The S.E. portion of Pennsylvania, including the southern parts of Bucks and Montgomery, the whole of Philadelphia and Delaware, with the southern parts of Chester, Lancaster, and York counties, is occupied by rocks belonging to the stratified primary class: regular veins of unstratified rocks, as granite, sienite, &c., traverse parts of the primary range. North of this triangular belt is the limestone and marble of Chester and Montgomery counties, and still more northward a considerable extent of gneiss, with talc and mica slate. Proceeding farther N., we come to the red sandstone, which stretches across the state from the Delaware River, above Trenton, to the Maryland line, passing through Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, and Adams counties. The red sandstone is traversed by numerous dikes of trap-rock or greenstone. The rock is generally composed of feldspar and hornblende, and is an igneous production. Just below Easton commences another belt of primary rock, which (like nearly all the other formations in the E. and middle of Pennsylvania) stretches S.W. to the Maryland line, having Allentown, Reading, and Gettysburg near its north-western limit. This formation is generally here called the South Mountain. Overlying the primary rocks is a belt of white sandstone, and above this there is a broad belt of limestone, occasionally appearing in Northumberland, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Adams, Cumberland, and Franklin counties. The same limestone appears in the counties of Centre, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Bedford. The rock next in order overlying the limestone is the slate: this belt crosses Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Cumberland, and Franklin counties. Next above the slate is a formation composed of hard white and gray, or sometimes reddish or greenish, siliceous sandstones, frequently containing large pebbles. This rock constitutes the Kittatinny or Blue Ridge; is seen in the rugged sandstone ridges of Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties, in the Tuscarora Mountains, and in Montour's Ridge, from Bloomsburg to near Northumberland. Upon the sandstone just described rests, generally near the base of the mountains, a series of red and variegated shales. This formation contains the fossiliferous iron ore, extensively worked in Columbia county, near the Juniata, and in other parts where this formation exists. This group of rocks extends from Danville into Union county. Next in position we have an argillaceous blue limestone, rather slaty, and of moderate thickness, with thin bands of slaty shale. Some bands contain abundance of fossil organic remains, and occasionally iron ore. This rock is found as far N.E. as the neighborhood of Berwick, and in Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Union, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties. It is also found along the West Branch of the Susquehanna, from Muncy to Bald Eagle Creek. The formation next in the ascending order is a coarse-grained yellowish-white sandstone, abounding in fossils. It will be generally found accompanying the limestone in Juniata, Mifflin, Union, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties—some iron is found in the range. We now come to a group of alternating strata of dark-gray, greenish, and olive-colored slates, interstratified with greenish argillaceous sandstones, sometimes with thin layers of limestone. Many of the strata abound in fossil shells, crinoides, and trilobites. This rock covers a large portion of Monroe, Pike, and Wayne counties, extending to the Susquehanna, between Kittatinny and Second Mountain. Above the formation last described, we find a series of brown red shales and sandstones, interspersed with layers of gray and buff, and forming a good building material. This formation extends from the Susquehanna, above the Blue Mountain, through Monroe county, spreading out in Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Luzerne, and Bradford counties; also appearing on the Juniata and in Bedford county. Over the red shales and sandstone rest massive beds of coarse, hard gray sandstones, sometimes containing pebbles, with occasional bands of dark greenish slates intermixed. We are now approaching the coal-bearing rocks, and occasionally find black carbonaceous slate, and sometimes even scales of coal itself; still we are several hundred feet below the true coal-bearing series. This formation encloses all the anthracite and bituminous coal region; but having on top and between it and the coal a series of red shales and sandstones—the strata more or less calcareous. Immediately underneath the coal is a group of massive strata, of coarse siliceous conglomerates, with light-colored sandstones. All search below this last formation for coal must be fruitless. The seams of coal are separated by soft, argillaceous, bluish clay, or light-gray sandstone, or by dark-colored slates and shales.

Minerals.—Pennsylvania stands first among the United States in the abundance of her coal and iron. Though not possessing a great variety of rare minerals, and none of the precious metals, she has those which have made England the wealthiest and most powerful nation on the globe, while Spain and Portugal, with their gold, silver, and diamond-mines, have become poor in national wealth, and have sunk to a low degree of political influence. Owing no doubt to her homely but useful minerals, Pennsylvania has advanced,

between 1840 and 1850, in a greater ratio in population than even the Empire State, (New York,) or that vigorous and youthful giant of the West, Ohio. The vast anthracite coalfields of Pennsylvania lie mostly between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, about the head-waters of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Lackawanna. In 1854 this region sent to market 5,919,555 tons of coal; of which the Lehigh mines yielded 1,245,815; the Schuylkill, 2,958,208; the Lackawanna, 1,006,986, and the Susquehanna, and other mines in that region about 700,000 tons. At Blossburg, in Tioga county, and in Clinton county, are mines of bituminous coal, said to be equal, if not superior, to the Newcastle coal of England; while the region around Pittsburg, the commencement of the coalfield of the Mississippi Valley, abounds in coal of the same kind, but little inferior in purity. Cannel coal of fine quality is found in Beaver county. The estimated consumption at, and export of bituminous coal from Pittsburg in 1853, was 1,311,033 tons. The best evidence of the quantity and excellence of the iron of Pennsylvania, is the fact, according to the census report of 1850, that nearly half of the pig, cast, and wrought iron manufactured in the Union was from her forges and furnaces. This state also abounds in lime, marble, slate, and stones suitable for building. Marble is particularly abundant in Chester and Montgomery counties. The most important copper-mines in Pennsylvania, are in the same counties. Zinc is mined in the vicinity of Bethlehem, plumbago in Bucks county, and lead in Chester and Montgomery counties. A bed of this mineral of great richness is reported to have been discovered recently in Blair county. Chromium occurs in Chester and Lancaster counties. Scattered over the state are some of the following minerals: titanium, plumbago, magnetic iron ore, iron pyrites, magnesia, talc, asbestos, barytes, stront, tourmalin, marl, &c. Salt springs exist on the Monongahela, Kiskiminitas, and Beaver Rivers, and in other parts of the state. Nearly 1,000,000 bushels of salt were manufactured here in 1850. Nitre or saltpetre has recently been discovered in an extensive deposit and of great richness, in the central part of the state. There are several medicinal springs, generally chalybeate, the most noted of which are Bedford, in the county of the same name; York, in Adams county; Doubling Gap, in Cumberland; Yellow Springs, in Chester, and Ephrata, in Lancaster county.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—The only lake of importance in this state is Lake Erie, which forms its N.W. boundary for about 60 miles. The Delaware, which rises in the S.E. part of New York, and flows southerly, separates New York and New Jersey from Pennsylvania and Delaware, and empties into Delaware Bay. It is navigable for large ships to Philadelphia, about 96 miles from the sea, and for sloops and steamboats to Trenton, 30 miles farther up. The Susquehanna, the largest river in the state, enters Pennsylvania from New York, and flowing southerly for 400 miles, crosses the entire state, dividing it into two unequal portions, having the larger part on the W. This river is not navigable, except at high-water in the spring and autumn, when large quantities of timber are floated down it in rafts, and produce in rough boats called arks. Owing to its rapid descent to within a few miles of the Chesapeake Bay, into which it flows, it is but little affected by the tides. Its principal tributaries are the West Branch and Juniata from the W., and the Swatara and Conestoga from the E. Between the Susquehanna and the Delaware are the Lehigh and Schuylkill, affluents of the Delaware, and each about 100 miles in length. The Ohio, which is formed by the union of the Alleghany from the N., and the Monongahela from the S., drains the W. part of the state, having about 60 miles of its course in Pennsylvania. It is navigable for large steamers to its head at Pittsburg. The Alleghany is about 300, and the Monongahela 200 miles in length, and both, at high-water, are navigable, the former 200, and the latter 60 miles, for small steamers. The Youghiogheny, a branch of the Monongahela, and the Beaver, a branch of the Ohio, are small rivers. Canals coast most of these rivers, except the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, to a greater or less extent.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Justice has never been done to the picturesque beauty and grandeur of the scenery of Pennsylvania, because it has been hitherto difficult of access to those who will not travel except in luxurious cars or steamboats; but now that railroads are beginning to traverse her interior, to make accessible the romantic shores of the Juniata, Susquehanna, Schuylkill, and Lehigh Rivers, we may expect to hear others exclaim, as did an English tourist, (Hon. C. A. Murray,) "To my shame be it spoken, I never heard of the Juniata till this day!" The passages of the Delaware, Lehigh, and Schuylkill Rivers through the Blue Ridge—the first two called the Delaware and Lehigh Water Gaps—are well worthy a visit from the lover of fine scenery. The Delaware Water Gap, situated to the N. of Easton, is the most renowned of these. The river here breaks through the mountains, in a gorge about 2 miles in length, walled in by precipices from 1200 to 1600 feet in height, scarcely leaving space for a road between their base

and the water. The mountains on the shores of the Juniata rise to about 1500 feet. The banks of the Susquehanna are interesting in almost every part of its course, and often grand. The celebrated Wyoming Valley, on the North Branch, needs only to be named. The Pennsylvania Canal passes through a tunnel of 1000 feet, near Blairsville; the Union Canal through one of 725 feet; the Danville and Pottsville Railroad through one of 700 feet; the Reading Railroad through 4, severally of 960, 172, 1034, and 1300 feet long, and the Pennsylvania Railroad through the summit of the Alleghany Mountain by a tunnel 3012 feet long, at an elevation of about 2200 feet above the sea. The Portage Railroad crosses the mountain by 10 inclined planes. All the railroads named above pass through successions of wild and beautiful country. Bedford Springs are imbedded in picturesque scenery which interests the mind, while the pure air of the mountains aid the medicinal waters in their restorative qualities. Falling Spring, in Luzerne county, above Pittston; Swatara Falls, 9 miles from Pottsville; the Sawkill Falls, in Pike county, near Milford; the Youghiogheny Rapids, which descend 60 feet in a mile in a wild pass through the mountains in Fayette county, and the falls of the Walpolepaupack, in Wayne county, are all worthy of a visit from a lover of the beauties of nature.

Climate.—The climate of Pennsylvania is variable, and liable to sudden extremes, having sometimes the heat of the Carolinas, and at others the cold of Canada, but in periods generally of only three days, intermingled in summer with sharp winds from the N.W., and mitigated in winter by the milder breezes from the S.W. Periods of warm weather sometimes occur in January and February, when the buds begin to swell. The mountainous region has a greater degree of cold, and the snows are deeper and lie longer than in other portions. In the W., the climate is milder and less variable than in the E. According to observations kept at Philadelphia in 1852, the greatest average cold was in January—mean temperature, 31°-9; the greatest average heat in July—mean temperature, 77°. The hottest day was June 16, 94°; the most intense cold was January 20, 2° below zero. The mean temperature of the winter months during 26 years, was 33°; spring months, 51°-8; summer, 75°-3, and autumn, 64°-5. The average amount of rain for 15 years, 44.6 inches. The average gives August the greatest, (5.13 inches;) February the least, (2.92 inches.) The greatest amount in any one month was 11.80 inches, in July, 1842; the least, 0.5 (?) inches, in September, 1846.

Soil and Productions.—Pennsylvania, though destitute of the luxuriant prairies of the West, is eminently an agricultural state, producing more wheat, rye, and grass-seeds than any member of the confederacy, more Indian corn than any Northern or Middle State, and more buckwheat, orchard fruits, butter, hay, oats, and slaughtered animals, than any state except New York. She is the third in the value of her live-stock, and in the amount of her wool and Irish potatoes. The best soils are in the limestone and river valleys, and in the depressions among the mountains, which have a rich alluvion of 2 or 3 feet deep. There are large tracts of excellent land in the bituminous coal region of Western Pennsylvania; but the N. counties are more bleak and rugged, and not quite so productive. In many places, even the mountains are valuable for pasture. Perhaps in no part of the United States is there more skillful farming than in some of the older counties of Pennsylvania. The staple articles are wheat and Indian corn, but large quantities of oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, grass-seeds, live-stock, orchard fruits, butter, cheese, wool, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, market produce, tobacco, hay, flax, beeswax, honey, maple-sugar, with some molasses, silk, hops, hemp, wine, and sweet potatoes, are produced. According to the census of 1850, there were in Pennsylvania 127,577 farms, containing 8,625,619 acres of cultivated land, producing 15,307,691 bushels of wheat; 4,805,160 of rye; 19,835,214 of Indian corn; 21,538,156 of oats; 55,231 of peas and beans; 5,980,732 of Irish potatoes; 52,172 of sweet potatoes; 166,584 of barley; 2,193,692 of buckwheat; 125,030 of clover-seed; 53,953 of other grass-seeds; 41,728 of flax-seed; 912,651 pounds of tobacco; 4,451,570 of wool; 39,578,418 of butter; 2,605,034 of cheese; 530,307 of flax; 2,326,425 of maple-sugar; 839,509 of beeswax and honey; 1,842,970 tons of hay; value of live-stock, \$41,500,053; orchard fruits, \$723,369; market products, \$688,714; and of slaughtered animals, \$5,219,848.

Forest Trees.—The forest trees of Pennsylvania consist of several varieties of oak, walnut, hickory, maple, dogwood, magnolia, cucumber, papaw, American poplar, gum, sycamore, catalpa, crabapple, birch, locust, sassafras, wild cherry, persimmon, aspen, chestnut, chinquapin, beech, hornbeam, mulberry, ash, willow, elm, linden, several species of pine, spruce, hemlock, larch, cedar, &c.

Animals.—Among the mammalia are the bear, wildcat, panther, wolf, otter, red and gray fox, raccoon, marten, mink, weasel, skunk, opossum, beaver, (rare,) muskrat, porcupine, groundhog; flying, red, and gray squirrel; hare, rabbit, deer, and elk. Among birds are the bald-eagle, fish-hawk, and other varieties of hawk, owl, whippoorwill, night-hawk, swallow, Indian hen, woodcock, wild turkey, partridge,

pheasant, wild geese and duck, and a great variety of small birds.

Manufactures.—Pennsylvania ranks among the first of the states of the Union in the extent and variety of her manufactures, for the fabrication of which she has great facilities in the cheapness and proximity of her coal and iron, as well as in the abundance of her water-power. This state manufactured nearly half the iron made in the United States in 1850. According to the census of that year there were in Pennsylvania 21,005 establishments, producing each \$500 and upwards annually, engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing \$94,473,510 capital, and products, \$155,044,910; of these, 208 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing \$4,528,925 capital, and 3564 male and 4099 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$3,152,530, and producing 45,746,790 yards of stuffs, and 5,308,531 pounds of yarn, with a total value of \$5,322,262; 380 in wool, employing \$3,005,064 capital, and 3490 male, and 2236 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$3,282,718, and producing 10,009,234 yards of stuffs, and 1,041,621 pounds of yarn, with a total value of \$5,321,866; and 662 forges and furnaces, employing \$19,822,265 capital, 20,658 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$11,803,457, and producing 285,702 tons of pig, 182,506 of wrought, and 57,810 of cast iron, with a total value of \$20,650,650. There was also, at the same census, \$1,719,066 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, employing 1092 hands, consuming 2,550,840 bushels of grain, and producing 182,581 barrels of ale, &c., and 6,548,810 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c. Homemade manufactures valued at \$755,104 were also fabricated. In 10 counties, in 1853, there were 263 iron-works, employing \$11,825,000 capital.

Internal Improvements.—Pennsylvania early entered with spirit upon the work of improving her internal communications. The first great road made in the United States was the turnpike connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and (till the opening of the Hudson and Erie Canal in 1825) the great connecting link between the East and the West, on which might be seen at any time long lines of Conestoga wagons, heavily laden with merchandise and produce, wending their tardy way over hill and valley, and occupying a much greater length of time in the transit than is now necessary for a voyage to Europe. Pennsylvania commenced, in 1825, her extensive system of canals, (but too extensive, unfortunately, as it led to locating them in places uncalled for by the demands of the time) which clogged the state with a heavy debt, under which she still labors, while, by the unproductiveness of some of them, she is deprived of the income from whence to liquidate the debt, or even to pay its interest, unaided by taxation. But part of this unproductiveness is no doubt caused by the then unforeseen, but now general introduction of railways. Pennsylvania is saddled with a debt of \$40,000,000, incurred mainly for purposes of internal improvement. Some of her works that have long lain unfinished, will soon be completed, when it is expected they will add to the resources of the state, instead of, as heretofore, requiring constant outlay. Pennsylvania has now a line of canal connecting Pittsburg and Harrisburg; one, nearly completed, along the whole course of the Susquehanna within the state, and also on the West Branch; one from Beaver to Erie, one along the Delaware from Bristol to Easton, and thence up the Lehigh to the mines; one up the Schuylkill to Pottsville; one along the Lackawanna to the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and one uniting the Schuylkill with the Pennsylvania Canal at Middletown—making, in all, about 1030 miles of canal completed, or nearly so, within the state. On the 1st of January, 1855, Pennsylvania had 1992 miles of railway in operation, and 1406 in progress. Cost of construction, \$94,657,075. Only 82 miles of this, however, belong to the state.

Her commercial metropolis is connected by railroad with New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Western New York, (via Reading, Tamaqua, Catawissa, Williamsport, and Elmira;) with Hagerstown in Maryland, via Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Chambersburg; and with Lancaster, Columbia, York, Norristown, Westchester, Bristol, and various intermediate towns and villages within the state. Through connections with New Jersey railroads, Easton is united to Philadelphia and New York City. Scranton connects with the New York and Erie Railroad at Great Bend; Harrisburg directly with Baltimore; Blossburg with Corning, on the New York and Erie Railroad; and Harrisburg with the Reading Railroad at Auburn. There are numerous short railroads in the mining districts. Pittsburg and Erie connect westward with the great lines through Ohio, Indiana, and other states. Roads are now being constructed which will open a nearly direct communication between Philadelphia and the towns of Wheeling, Cleveland, Erie, Syracuse, Oswego, Auburn, and various intermediate villages on the different routes; and the towns in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania with the city of New York, through the state of New Jersey. Others are projected, which will unite Pittsburg with Steubenville, Connellsville, Erie, and Buffalo. The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 11 months of 1854 amounted to \$3,336,187, an increase of

\$740,076 over the same months in 1853, and of \$1,609,481 over those of 1852. The Reading Railroad transported, in 1854, 1,089,864 tons of coal, 140,801 tons of merchandise, 187,591 tons of materials, and 266,631 passengers—equivalent to 105,219 through passengers. Total receipts, \$3,781,639. These both belong to companies. The Columbia Railroad (state) passed over it all the through freight of the Pennsylvania Railroad, besides a large amount of way freight, amounting in all to 437,238 tons for 1854. The Schuylkill Canal (private company) transported in 1854, 1,218,498 tons of freight, including 907,354 tons of coal, yielding \$762,892 in tolls in the same year. The state owned property, in December, 1854, to the amount of \$35,000,667 in internal improvements, which produced \$1,576,078, of which, however, only \$774,508 was net revenue.

Commerce.—Though Pennsylvania has lost her comparative importance in foreign commerce, yet her increase in this respect in the last 30 years has been steady; while in her coasting, lake, and Ohio River trade, her advances have been immense. The completion of the Pennsylvania Railway, the most direct and shortest route from the Eastern and Middle States to the great Mississippi Valley, has greatly increased the transit trade across her territory. In the year 1854 the gross receipts on this road amounted to \$3,512,295, the tonnage transported amounted to 250,925 tons, and the travel was equivalent to 167,100 through passengers. The article on the commerce of Philadelphia will show the great increase of her coasting trade. The trade of the port of Erie amounted, in 1851, to \$1,222,997. In 1853, Pennsylvania owned 338,734 tons of shipping, of which 100,634 was steam tonnage. The same year 191 vessels were built, with an aggregate tonnage of 31,539. The imports were \$18,834,410. The exports, consisting mostly of flour, wheat, Indian corn, provisions, tobacco, quercitron bark, lard, butter, &c., amounted to \$6,527,996. Tonnage entered, 183,944; cleared, 151,685. (See PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, and ERIE.) Large quantities of lumber are floated down the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers in the spring and fall. The amount on the former river alone for 1852, brought down by canal and rafta, has been estimated at 250,000,000 feet. It is also computed that 175,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, 20,000,000 feet of square timber, 200,000,000 shingles, and 30,000,000 laths, are annually sent down the Alleghany. In the ten years between 1845 and 1854, both inclusive, the amount of lumber annually shipped by the Lehigh Canal varied between 17,944,920 feet and 52,123,751 feet—the greatest amount being in 1852. The number of boats cleared at Bristol, on the Delaware Canal, in 1854, was 10,086. The canal tonnage passed over the Columbia Railroad was, for the same year, 73,475 tons, and for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 164,475 tons. Passengers carried for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 167,905, and emigrants, 21,793. Total tonnage passed over the road, way and through, 437,238. The Pittsburg Board of Trade give the annual arrivals and departures at that port at 8576, carrying 1,638,160 tons of freight, valued at \$19,415,000.

Education.—The first general free-school system in Pennsylvania was adopted in 1834, which has since been remodelled and improved; but still much room is left for amendment before it can fully meet the requirements of the age—though comparatively the system is probably equal to any out of New England, and in Philadelphia equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. According to the census of 1850, Pennsylvania had 21 colleges, with 3286 students, and \$282,205 income, of which \$94,300 was from endowments; 9051 public schools, with 413,706 pupils, and \$1,414,530 income, of which \$207,960 was from public funds, \$1,156,027 from taxation, and \$21,425 from endowments; and 524 academies and other schools, with \$467,843 income, of which \$73,459 was from endowments, and \$3652 from public funds. Attending school, as returned by families, 504,610. The number of public schools reported in 1853 was 9507, (exclusive of Philadelphia city and county,) open on an average 5 months in the year, and attended by 474,565 pupils, 11,121 of whom were learning German. In the same year, a school tax of \$1,021,337 was levied, and \$153,982 appropriated by the state. The city and county of Philadelphia having a distinct organization of their own, had, in 1853, 288 schools in operation, attended by 50,085 students, educated at an expense of \$411,303. The medical schools of Pennsylvania are first in reputation of any on the Western Continent, and are attended yearly by about 1400 students. This state had, in 1853, 9 colleges, with an aggregate of 886 students; 7 theological, with 297; 1 law, with 9; and 5 medical schools, with nearly 1600 pupils. Of the adult population in 1850, 76,272 could not read and write, of whom 24,989 were of foreign birth.

Religions.—Pennsylvania seems to have used to the full extent the privilege so strenuously contended for by her illustrious founder—that of each one worshipping according to his inclination: as there are no less than 47 different sects, occupying 3506 places of worship, of which the Baptists own 320, Christians, 21, Episcopalians, 136, Free Church, 25, Friends, 142, German Reformed, 209, Lutherans, 498, Mennonites, 92, Methodists, 589, Moravians, 84, Presbyterians, 1455

775, Roman Catholics, 139, Union, 81, and Universalists, 21. The rest are occupied by Africans, Congregationalists, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, Independent, Jewish, Seceders, Tunkers, Unitarians, United Brethren in Christ, and many other smaller sects. There is one church for every 656 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$11,551,885.

Periodicals.—In 1850 there were published in Pennsylvania, 24 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 261 weekly newspapers, and 19 semi-monthly and 2 quarterly reviews, and 1 annual, with an aggregate yearly circulation of 84,898,672 copies, of which 10,100 were quarterlies and annuals.

Public Institutions.—Pennsylvania has always been noted for her charitable institutions; and even in her penal establishments she looks rather to mercy and reformation than to punishment. There are two great penitentiaries in the state, one at Philadelphia, and another at Pittsburg, both on the solitary system; but only solitary so far as communication with their fellow-prisoners is concerned, as they are weekly visited by the members of the Prison Discipline Society, who endeavor to cheer, encourage, and instruct them, both in morals and religion, as well as in school learning. During the year 1853, 117 convicts were received in the Eastern Penitentiary, and 143 discharged, leaving in confinement, January 1st, 1854, 287 convicts, of whom 43 were colored, 36 foreigners, and 17 entirely illiterate. Total number received since the opening of the prison in 1829, 3089. In the Western Penitentiary, in 1853, there were 201 convicts; total in 29 years of its existence, 1746. The convicts of the Western Penitentiary more than supported themselves by the proceeds of their labor; but the Eastern was deficient \$2248. Montgomery county has withdrawn its prisoners. The two houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents, the deaf and dumb asylum, and blind asylum, all in Philadelphia, receive state appropriations. A house of refuge at Pittsburg has just been completed, at an expense of \$120,000, capable of containing 230 inmates. An appropriation of \$29,000 has been made by the state for the establishment of an asylum for idiots, on condition of a like sum being subscribed by individuals. Incited by the benevolent exertions of that most noble woman, Dorothea Dix, the state has erected at Harrisburg a state lunatic asylum, at a cost of \$50,000, embracing in the structure of the building, and in its discipline, most of the improvements of the age in the treatment and accommodation of the unfortunate class of beings for whom it is intended. During the year 1853, 163 patients were received, and 87 discharged; of whom 27 were restored. Remaining in the institution, January, 1854, 182 patients. The contributions for charitable purposes by the state in 1854 amounted to \$52,761, of which \$25,000 was to the Lunatic Asylum, \$12,000 to the Blind, and \$14,760 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Pennsylvania had, in 1850, 90 public libraries, with 184,066 volumes; 256 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 75,232 volumes; 21 colleges, with 77,050, and 26 church libraries with 28,452 volumes. There is a State Historical Society at Philadelphia.

Population.—Pennsylvania was originally settled by English and Welsh Friends, or Quakers, but the population afterwards received large additions of Germans and Irish, and some other foreigners. In some of the middle and eastern counties, the Germans still keep up their own language and customs, and have papers printed and schools taught in their own tongue. By the census of 1790, there were 434,373 inhabitants; 602,365 in 1800; 810,091 in 1810; 1,049,458 in 1820; 1,348,233 in 1830; 1,724,033 in 1840; and 2,311,786 in 1850; of whom 1,142,734 were white males, 1,115,426 females, 25,369 colored males, and 28,257 females. Pop. to square mile, 50.26. This population was divided into 408,497 families, inhabiting 386,216 dwellings. The taxables in 1854 were 558,236 persons, which proportion would give about 3,000,000 population. Of the population, 1,944,072 were born in the state; 181,129 in other states of the Union; 38,048 in England; 151,723 in Ireland; 16,212 in Scotland and Wales; 2500 in British America; 78,592 in Germany; 4083 in France; 7796 in other countries; and 2296 whose places of birth were unknown—giving nearly 13 per cent. of foreign birth. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, there occurred 28,551 deaths, or rather more than 12 in every 1000 persons. In the same period, 11,551 paupers received aid, of whom 5653 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$20 for each pauper. Of 1146 deaf and dumb, 15 were colored; of 969 blind, 28 were colored; of 1914 insane, 49 were colored; and of 1467 idiotic, 35 were colored. Of the entire population, 4603 were engaged in mining, 207,533 in agriculture, 15,338 in commerce, 105,883 in manufactures, 1815 in navigating the ocean, 3951 in internal navigation, and 6706 in the learned professions.

Counties.—This state is divided into 64 counties, viz.: Adams, Alleghany, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery,

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Montour, Northumberland, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York. Capital, Harrisburg.

Cities and Towns.—The principal city, the metropolis of the state, and only second in the Union in importance, is Philadelphia, population in 1850, 408,762; besides which, there are Pittsburg, 46,601; (by a local census in 1853, Pittsburg and its environs numbered 110,000 inhabitants;) Alleghany City, 21,261; Reading, 15,743; Lancaster, 12,360; Harrisburg, 7834. (12,022 in 1854;) Pottsville, 7515; Easton, 7250, (including South Easton, 8761;) York, 6863; Norristown, 6024; Erie, 5858; Birmingham, Carlisle, Columbia, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Westchester, Tamaqua, Allentown, Carbondale, and Danville, between 3000 and 5000; and Hollidaysburg, Union, Bristol, Mauch Chunk, Phoenixville, Wilkesbarre, Minersville, St. Clair, Meadville, Brownsville, Marietta, Lebanon, Lewistown, Port Carbon, Washington, Beaver, Woodcock, and Honesdale, between 2000 and 3000.

Government, Finance, &c.—The governor of Pennsylvania is elected by the people for three years, but cannot be chosen more than six out of any nine consecutive years, and receives a salary of \$3000 per annum. The senate consists of 33 members, elected for three years, and a house of representatives of 100 members, elected annually. One-third of the senate must be chosen each year. The legislature meets on the first Tuesday in January. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of five judges, elected by the people at large for fifteen years, but so that one judge shall be elected every third year, and the one having the shortest term to serve shall be chief justice. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the state; and the judges, by virtue of their offices, are judges of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery for the several counties. 2. Of 25 courts of common pleas, each presided over by one judge, elected for ten years, and one or more associates to each county, elected for five years. The judges of the common pleas of each county are also justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery. 3. Of a district court for Philadelphia city and county, and one for Alleghany county. The judges of the supreme court and the county courts receive \$1000 per annum, except those for Philadelphia and Pittsburg, who receive from \$2000 to \$5000 per annum. Every white citizen of the age of 21 years, having resided in the state one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, and who shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. The state debt of Pennsylvania was, in December, 1854, \$40,004,516; productive property, \$35,060,667; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about \$350,000 annually. Assessed value of property for 1854, \$531,781,304; but the real value is estimated in the governor's message, at \$860,000,000. Revenue from permanent sources for the same year, \$5,218,099, of which \$1,918,606 was from canal and railroad tolls, and \$1,649,967 from tax on personal and real estate; expenditures, exclusive of payment on new works and loans, but including interest on public debt, \$4,116,744, or \$1,101,490 less than the receipts. Banking institutions, November, 1853, 61, with an aggregate capital of \$19,765,864, a circulation of \$17,420,348, and \$4,331,656 in coin.

History.—Pennsylvania is the only instance of an American colony founded without bloodshed. The benevolent Penn, when he settled the state in 1682, with his peaceful associates, the Friends, conciliated the natives by the purchase of their territory, and by the kindness and good-will manifested towards them secured their friendship during 70 years. Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn in liquidation of a debt due his father, Admiral Penn, by the government of Great Britain. In 1699, Delaware, which had before been united to Pennsylvania, was allowed a distinct legislature, but remained subject to the same governor. Previous to the old French and Indian War in 1755, the contests waged between the English and French colonists had not reached Pennsylvania; but in that year occurred the disastrous defeat of Braddock, near Pittsburg, in which Washington, then a young man, distinguished himself. In 1763 occurred the massacre of the Conestoga Indians, in Lancaster county, by the Paxton Boys. In 1767 was run the famous Mason and Dixon's line, (39° 43'), the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and which has become proverbial as the dividing line between the North and the South. Pennsylvania took an active part in the Revolutionary contest, and on her soil occurred the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, September and October, 1777, and the massacres of Wyoming and Paoli, and the suffering winter encampment at Valley Forge in 1777 and '78. In her metropolis, too, met the first Congresses of the Revolution; and here was the seat, for nearly ten years, of the newly-organized government of 1789. Within her limits, in 1794, occurred the bloodless resistance to the General Government, in Washington's administration, called the Whisky Insurrection; but notwithstanding this defection of a small part of her citizens, no state in the confederacy has

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been more loyal to the constitution of the federal government in all times of trial than Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania gave Franklin, Rush, Thompson, and Robert Morris to the councils of the nation in the Revolution, and the former two, besides Rittenhouse, Fulton, Say, and Morton, to science. Pennsylvania formed a constitution in 1776, suited to her changed character of an independent republican state. A new constitution was formed in 1790, and again in 1838; several alterations have since been made, as a provision in the constitution enables amendments to be effected by the enactments of two legislatures, with the sanction of the people. Benjamin Franklin was president of the executive council, i. e. governor, from 1765 to 1788.—Inhab. PENNSYLVANIA. *pén'sil-vá-ne-an*.

PENNSYLVANIA, a post-office of Rock Island co., Illinois.

PENNSYLVANIA, a village of Ripley co., Indiana, 16 miles N.E. of Versailles, has near 200 inhabitants.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE. See **GETTYSBURG**.

PENNSYLVANIA (MEDICAL) COLLEGE. See **PHILADELPHIA**.

PENN TOWNSHIP. See **PENN DISTRICT**.

PENN VILLE, a post-office of Jay co., Indiana.

PENN YAN, a thriving post-village of Milo township, and capital of Yates co., New York, on the outlet of Crooked Lake, and on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 192 miles W. of Albany, and 43 miles N. by W. of Elmira. The Crooked Lake Canal, connecting the Crooked with Seneca Lake, passes through the village, and furnishes abundant water-power, having 27 locks in the distance of 7 miles. Penn Yan contains, besides the county buildings, 7 churches, 2 banks, a union school, several academies, and 2 newspaper offices, 70 stores, 1 iron furnace, 1 plough factory, and several flouring and saw mills. Pop. in 1855, 2227.

PENSYPAK CREEK, in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, flows through the N. part of Philadelphia County, and enters the Delaware River near Holmesburg. It furnishes water-power for several large factories which are situated on it.

PENNY'S FERRY, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

PENOBSCOT, the largest river in Maine, is formed by two branches, the East and the West, which unite in Penobscot county, near the centre of the state; flowing in a general S.E.W. course, it meets the tide-water at Bangor, about 60 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels to Bangor, where the tide rises 17 feet, which extraordinary rise is probably produced, in part at least, by the wedge-shaped form of the bay, and the current from the Gulf Stream. Small steamboats navigate the river above Bangor. At Oldtown, 12 miles N. of the last named place, are several islands, owned by the Penobscot tribe of Indians. This river, particularly in its upper portions, affords very valuable water-power. Its length from the junction of its two branches is about 135 miles, or measuring from the source of the West and largest branch, (which is regarded by many geographers as the true Penobscot,) it amounts to 300 miles. *Branches*.—The West Branch rises near the W. boundary between Maine and Canada, in Somerset county, and flowing through Chesuncook and Pemadumcook Lakes in Piscataquis county, unites with the East Branch in Penobscot county, near the centre of the state. The East Branch, also called the Sebouds River, forms the outlet to the Sebouds Lakes, in Penobscot county, and flowing S., joins the West Branch.

PENOBSCOT, a county extending from the centre of Maine to its N. border, has an area of about 3200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the St. John's River; the central and S. parts are drained by the Penobscot and its tributaries, which afford valuable water-power. It is intersected in the N. by the Aroostook River. Much timber is cut in this county, and rafted down the Penobscot. The railroad connecting Bangor with Oldtown is included within this county. Another railroad extends W. from Bangor, communicating with that which connects Portland with Augusta and Waterville. Organized in 1816. Capital, Bangor. Pop. 63,989.

PENOBSCOT, a post-township and port of entry of Hancock co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, 67 miles E. by N. of Augusta. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 4885 tons registered, and 40,107 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 22,850 tons were employed in the coast trade, 1380 in the cod fishery, and 3387 in the mackerel fishery. During the year 20 vessels (tons, 14,268) were built here.

PENOLA, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

PENORA, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa.

PENOMPING, *pá-nom-ping'*, a town of Slam, province, and 130 miles S. of Cambodia, on the Me-kong.

PENON DE VELEZ, *pén-yón' dá véléth*, a fortified maritime town belonging to Spain, on an elevated rock, on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, 80 miles S.E. of Ceuta. It was founded by Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1664. It is strongly defended by heavy batteries, and has a bomb-proof magazine, ample storehouses, and a state prison.

PENPONT, a village and parish of Scotland, co., and 15 miles N.N.W. of Dumfries, on the Skarr. Pop. of the village,

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500. Here are numerous antiquities, including the remains of an ancient Roman fort.

PENRHOS, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PENRHOS LLIGWY, (*Ullig'wee*), a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

PENRHIDD, *pén'rith*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PENRHYN ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° 2' S., lon. 167° 35' W. They are densely wooded, and populous.

PENRHYN, PORT, a township of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the mouth of the Ogwen, in Menai Strait. It has a good quay for vessels of 300 tons, and large exports of slate from a quarry employing about 2000 men. Penrhyn Castle is a superb marble castellated edifice.

PENRHYS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PENRITH, (often pronounced *pe'rith*), a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, with a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, 15 miles S.S.E. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1851, 6668. The town, in a beautiful vale of the Eamont and Lowther, is neatly built, and has a large church, in the cemetery of which is a monument of high antiquity, known as "the Giant's Grave;" a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; a county court-house, and house of correction, union work-house, an assembly-room, museum, subscription library, and the remains of a castle built during the wars of the Roses, and destroyed by order of the commonwealth. It has manufactures of cotton, woolen, and linen goods. The vicinity is rich in striking scenery and ancient remains, comprising Brougham and Edin Halls, Dacre Castle, and various British antiquities.

PENROSE a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PENRYN, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, at the head of Falmouth Harbor, and almost adjoining Falmouth on the N.W. Pop. of municipal borough in 1851, 3960. It is built on a declivity, has a custom-house, and considerable exports of granite. The borough joins with Falmouth in sending 2 members to the House of Commons.

PENSA, a town and government of Russia. See **PENZA**.

PENSACOLA, a port of entry and capital of Escambia co., Florida, is situated on the W. shore of Pensacola Bay, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, 64 miles E. of Mobile, and 180 miles in a direct line W. of Tallahassee. The harbor has 21 feet of water on the bar, and it is one of the safest in the Gulf. The shore, which is low and sandy, rises gently to the height of about 40 feet. The plan of the town is regular, and the streets are wide. It contains several churches, a market-house, custom-house, and 3 newspaper offices. The United States government has a naval station here, with a marine hospital. The entrance to the bay is strongly fortified. (See **PENSACOLA BAY**.) The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, was 799 tons registered, and 2054 enrolled and licensed, of which 1332 tons were employed in the coast trade. The foreign arrivals for 1852 were 20, (tons, 3885,) of which 19 were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 19—tons, 3996, of which 3459 were in American bottoms. Pop. in 1850, 2164.

PENSACOLA, a post-village of Leake co., Mississippi.

PENSACOLA BAY, in the N.W. part of Florida, at the mouth of the Escambia River. Length, 27 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It has 21 feet of water on the bar, and affords an excellent harbor, being completely sheltered by St. Rosa Island, which extends 14 leagues nearly E. and W. along the front of the bay. On the W. extremity of the island is Fort Pickens, and opposite, on a point communicating with the mainland, is Fort McRea. There is also another fortress, called Fort Barrancas, on the mainland N. of this, near the Naval Hospital.

PENSACOLA LIGHT-HOUSE, Florida, on an eminence about 40 feet high, at the E. side of the entrance to Pensacola Harbor, about 2 miles N. of Fort McRea. The light is 80 feet above the level of the sea, and revolves once in 70 seconds. Lat. 30° 19' N., lon. 87° 16' 54" W.

PENSAUKEE, a small river of Oconto co., Wisconsin, enters Green Bay about 6 miles S. of Oconto River.

PENSAUKIN CREEK, in the S.W. part of New Jersey, forms part of the boundary between Burlington and Camden counties, and enters the Delaware 5 miles above Camden.

PENSAUX, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester.

PENSCILLWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PENSHAW, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

PENSHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, with a station on the South-eastern Railway, 4½ miles W.S.W. of Tunbridge.

PENSHURST PLACE, England, the seat of Lord De Lisle, a descendant of the Sydney family, is a fine old quadrangular mansion, the birthplace of Sir Philip and Algernon Sydney. Penshurst or Penhurst was a residence of the Saxon kings of Kent. It gives the title of baron to Viscount Strangford.

PENSNETT, a village of England, co. of Stafford, on the Stourbridge. Pop. in 1851, 4874.

PENSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

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PENSTON, a village and barony of Scotland, co. and 8 miles W.S.W. of Haddington, with 230 inhabitants, mostly colliers. The barony belongs to descendants of the Balliol family, in whose possession it has been for about 5½ centuries.

PENSTROWED, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

PENTEOST ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Cumberland group, off East Australia. Lat. 20° 23' 10" S., lon. 148° 59' 30" E.

PENTEOST (or WHITSUNDAY) ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides. Lat. 16° 59' S., lon. 168° 19' E.

PENTEOST RIVER, of Canada East, is an affluent of the St. Lawrence.

PENTELEICUS, *pén-té'le-kús*, **PENTELEI**, *pén-té'lee*, or **MENDELI**, *mén-dá'lee*, **MOUNT**, Greece, in Attica, 10 miles N.W. of Athens, rises to 3640 feet above the sea. It contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned in antiquity, and which are still worked.

PENTENISIA or **PENTENESIA**, *pén-tá-nee'se-á*, a group of islets in the Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 miles N.W. of Ægina.

PENTERRY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PENTIMA, *pén-tee'má*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo-Ultra II. 5 miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 1800.

PENTLAND FRITH, a sound dividing continental Scotland from the Orkney Islands, and connecting the Atlantic and German Oceans. Length, from E. to W., 17 miles; breadth, from 6 to 8 miles. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; a current flows from W. to E. with a velocity of from 3 to 9 miles an hour, which, at the change of tides, is met by opposing currents, causing dangerous eddies and whirlpools.

PENTLAND HILLS, a range in Scotland, cos. of Peebles, Lanark, and Edinburgh, extending for about 14 miles N.E. to within 4 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. Highest summit, East Carnethy Hill, in the centre of the range, 1878 feet above the sea.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, Scotland, comprise two islets and some contiguous rocks, the larger about 4½ miles N. of Duncansby Head, has a light-house with a higher and a lower light; the former 170 feet above the sea, in lat. 58° 41' N., and lon. 2° 35' W. The latter is 140 feet in height, and 100 feet N.N.E. of the former. Upwards of 4000 loaded vessels, aggregate tonnage, 684,000 tons, annually pass through the Frith, exclusive of ships of war and vessels in ballast.

PENTLOW, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PENTNEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PENTON-MEWSEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

PENTREATH, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

PENTRESS, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

PENTRICH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

PENTRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PENTROBIN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

PENTYRCH, *pen'tjrk*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, with a station on the Taff Vale Railway, 6 miles W.N.W. of Cardiff.

PENVENAN, *pén'veh-nón'*, a maritime village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, near the English Channel, 11 miles N.W. of Tréguier. Pop. 2913.

PENWORTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, *pén-e-kłówdn*, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PENZA or **PENSA**, *pén-zá*, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° and 55° N., and lon. 42° 30' and 40° 30' E., enclosed by the governments of Nizhnee-Novgorod, Simbeersk, Saratov, and Tambov. Area, 14,768 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,058,444. Surface mostly level. Principal rivers, the Moksha, Soora, and their affluents. Soil fertile, and corn is extensively exported. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses are reared. Forests very extensive. The mineral products comprise iron, chalk, sandstone, sulphur, and vitriol. The manufactures embrace coarse linens and woollen stuffs; and there are, besides, soap, glass, beet-root sugar, and leather factories, and iron foundries. Principal towns, Penza, Nizhnee-Lomov, and Saransk.

PENZA, a city of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated 130 miles N.N.W. of Saratov, on the Soora, at its confluence with the Penza. Pop. 10,780. It has a large cathedral, and 12 other churches, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and extensive government offices, and manufactures of leather and soap.

PENZANCE, a municipal borough, seaport, and the westernmost town of England, co. of Cornwall, on Mount's Bay, 9 miles E.N.E. of Land's End, and 65 miles W.S.W. of Launceston. Lat. of light-house on the pier, 50° 7' N., lon. 6° 28' W. Pop. in 1851, 9214. It is situated in a district noted for its fertility, fine scenery, and singularly mild, though moist, climate. Mean annual temperature, 51°-7°; summer, 60°-4°; winter, 44°-2°; annual rain, 35 inches. It is pretty well built, has a spacious church, a grammar school, national school, and school of industry, a new guild-hall and market-house, a jail, union work-house, public library, the hall and valuable museum of the Cornwall Geo-

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logical Society, handsome baths, and good boarding-houses for the accommodation of the numerous invalids and residents attracted thither by the climate. The principal exports are tin and copper ore, the produce of the neighboring mines, agricultural produce, and pilchards. The imports consist of timber, iron, and hemp. Registered shipping in 1847, 8722 tons. The harbor, with a pier about 800 feet in length, having at its end a light-house, is accessible by vessels of a moderate burden, and extensive improvements are projected. Sir H. Davy was born in the parish in 1778. In the vicinity are St. Michael's Mount, and several Druidical remains.

PENZING, *pén'tsing*, a handsome village of Lower Austria, 3 miles W. of Vienna, on the Wien. It has numerous villas, and manufactures of silk fabrics. Pop. 4135.

PENZLIN, *pén'ts-leen'*, a frontier town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality, and 43 miles E.S.E. of Gustrow, on a small lake. Pop. 2093.

PEOLA MILLS, a post-office of Madison co., Virginia.

PEOLLI, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

PEOLIA, a small village of Washington co., Kentucky.

PEOPLESVILLE, *pee'ple-vil*, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

PEOPLETON, *pee'pel-ton*, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PEORIA, a county in the N.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 650 square miles. The Illinois River and Peoria Lake form the S.E. boundary. It is drained by Spoon River, and by Kickapoo, Elbow, and Copperas Creeks. These streams are bordered with tracts of timber-lands, which are separated from each other by beautiful undulating prairies. The soil is highly productive. The county is intersected by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad. Organized in 1825, and named from the tribe of Indians who possessed the soil. Capital, Peoria. Pop. 17,647.

PEORIA, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

PEORIA, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

PEORIA, a handsome and flourishing city, capital of Peoria co., Illinois, on the right or W. bank of the Illinois River, at the outlet of Peoria Lake, 70 miles N. of Springfield, and 151 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is the most populous town on the river, and one of the most important and commercial in the state. The river is navigable by steamboats in all stages of water, and is the channel of an immense trade in grain, lumber, pork, &c. A number of steamboats make regular passages between St. Louis and Peoria, which also communicates with Chicago, by means of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Peoria and Oquawka Railroad connects this place with Burlington, Iowa, and will be extended E. to Middleport. The town is regularly laid out, and well built. It has, besides the county buildings, about 10 churches, several seminaries, a telegraph office, a bank, and 5 newspaper offices. We quote the following description from the letter of a recent traveller:—"Peoria is the most beautiful town on the river. Situated on rising ground, a broad plateau extending back from the bluff, it has escaped the almost universal inundation. The river here expands into a broad, deep lake. This lake is a most beautiful feature in the scenery of the town, and as useful as beautiful, supplying the inhabitants with ample stores of fish, and in winter with abundance of the purest ice. It is often frozen to such a thickness that heavy teams can pass securely over it. A substantial drawbridge connects the town with the opposite shore of the river. The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, the streets being wide and well graded. The schools and churches are prosperous, and the society good. A public square has been reserved near the centre. Back of the town extends one of the finest rolling prairies in the state, which already furnishes to Peoria its supplies and much of its business." The number of steamboat arrivals in 1850 was 1286. La Salle, a Frenchman, established a post at this place in 1680. The rise of the present town dates from April, 1819. It was incorporated as a city in 1844. Pop. on January 1, 1851, 6212; in 1853, about 8000.

PEORIA JUNCTION, Illinois, a station on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 106 miles from Chicago.

PEORIA LAKE, Illinois, an expansion of the Illinois River, on the E. border of Peoria county. Length, 22 miles; greatest breadth, about 3 miles. (See **PEORIA CITY**.)

PEPRIAVILLE, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

PEOVER (pee'ver) INFERIOR, a township of England.

PEOVER NETHER, a township of England.

PEOVER SUPERIOR, a township of England, co. of Chester.

PEPACK, New Jersey. See **PEAPACK**.

PEPACTON, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

PEPACTON RIVER, New York. See **POPACTON**.

PEPENAAD, a town of British India. See **PEREPNAAD**.

PEPIN, (*pép'in*) **LAKE**, an expansion of the Mississippi River, W. of Wisconsin. Length, near 25 miles; greatest breadth, about 3 miles.

PEPINSTER SPA, *pép'in-ster spá*, Belgium, a station on the railway from Brussels to Cologne, 84 miles from Brussels.

PEPOKATING, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

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PEPPERELL, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Nashua River, and on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 37 miles N.W. of Boston. It contains an academy, incorporated in 1841. Pop. 1754.

PEPPER-HARROW, a parish of England co., of Surrey.

PEPPER'S FERRY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Virginia.

PEQUANNOCK, a township of Morris co., New Jersey. Pop. 4116.

PEQUANNOCK or **POQUANNOCK**, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the N. side of Farmington River, about 12 miles N. by E. of Hartford. It contains 2 cotton mills; also a paper mill, said to be the largest in New England.

PEQUANNOCK CREEK, in the N. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex county, flows S.E. along the boundary between Passaic and Morris counties, and unites with the Ringwood and Ramapo, near Pompton, to form Pompton River.

PEQUEA or **PECUEA CREEK**, of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

PEQUENI, pá-ká-neo', a river of South America, New Granada, in the Isthmus of Panama, tributary to the Chagres River. On its banks some gold-mines are wrought.

PEQUEST CREEK, in the N.W. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex county, flows S.W. through Warren county, and falls into the Delaware at Belvidere. It is a rapid stream, draining a limestone valley, and affording abundant water-power.

PEQUIM or **PEQUIN**, a city of China. See **PEKING**.

PEQUANNOCK, **POQUANOC** or **POQUANNOCK RIVER**, is a small stream of Fairfield co., Connecticut, falls into Bridgeport Harbor. The Housatonic Railroad follows its course for nearly its whole length.

PEQUOT, a village of New London co., Connecticut, 8 miles N.E. by E. of New London.

PEQUOT, a post-village of Calumet co., Wisconsin, on the E. shore of Winnebago Lake, about 100 miles N.E. of Madison.

PERA, pá-rá, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the "Golden Horn," across which it is connected with the Fanar (city proper) by a bridge of boats erected in 1837. It stands on the summit of the hill above Galata and Topkapí, is 2 miles in length, chiefly inhabited by Franks, and comprises the residences of the British, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian ambassadors, with a Greek and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a Mohammedan college, and a monastery of dervishes.

PERAK, pá-rák', a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its W. coast, between lat. 3° 40' and 6° N., having N. Quedah, S. Salangore, and W. the Strait of Malacca. Estimated pop. 35,000. Principal products, about 8500 piculs of tin annually, rice, and rattans. Its capital, **PERAK**, is a small town on a river of the same name.

PERAK, pá-rák', a river of Malacca, rises in the S. of the territory of its own name, flows W.S.W. and falls into the Strait of Malacca. Total course, 80 miles.

PERALADA, pá-rá-lá-dá, a village of Spain in Catalonia, 24 miles N.E. of Girona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 1205.

PERALEDA DE LA MATA, pá-rá-lá-dá dá lá má-tá, a town of Spain, near the Tagus, 58 miles E.N.E. of Cáceres. Pop. 2800.

PERALTA, pá-rá-tá, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Arga, 31 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 2348.

PERALTO, a village of Valencia co., New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, about 70 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

PERANZANES, pá-rán-thá-ná, a village of Spain, province, and about 70 miles from Leon. Pop. 1337.

PERASTO, pá-rá-to, a maritime town of Dalmatia, 6 miles N.N.W. of Cattaro, on the Gulf of Perasto, at the foot of a castle-crowned mountain. Pop. 1800.

PERAWA, pá-rá-wá, a small town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Lat. 24° 10' N., lon. 76° 6' E.

PERCHE, pésh, an ancient division of France, in the old province of Maine, now divided among the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, and Eure.

PERCH RIVER, of Jefferson co., New York, flows S.W., and enters Black River near its mouth.

PERCH RIVER, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 175 miles N.W. of Albany.

PERCK, pénk, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1069.

PERCY, pé-see or pé-née', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 15 miles S.S.W. of St. Lô. Pop. in 1852, 3258.

PERCY, pé-see, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, 22 miles N.W. of Trent Port. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. about 350.

PERCY ISLANDS, a group off the E. coast of Australia, Northumberland Islands. Lat. 21° 31' S., lon. 150° 18' E. The largest is 12 miles in circumference, and rises to upwards of 1000 feet in elevation.

PERCY'S CREEK, a post-office, Wilkinson co., Mississippi.

PERDIDO, pé-dee-do, a small river of Alabama and Florida, rises near the N.W. extremity of Florida, and forms

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the boundary between Alabama and West Florida, until it empties itself into Perdido Bay.

PERDIDO MONTE. See **MONT PERDU**.

PERDJANSK, pérdj-yánsk', a seaport town of South Russia, on the Sea of Azof, between Taganrog and Mariopol. Pop. a few years since, 2500, partly Greek and Italian merchants. It is reported to have a better harbor than Taganrog, and being near the German colonies on the Moloschna, it has a rapidly increasing trade in wheat and merino wool.

PERDU, MONT. See **MONT PERDU**.

PEREIRA, pá-rá-erá, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 6 miles W. of Coimbra. Pop. 1590.

PEREIRA JUZAM, pá-rá-erá zhoo-zam', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles S.E. of Oporto. Pop. 928.

PEREKOP, pá-rá-kop', or **OR-KAPI**, or-ká-pee, (anc. *Tuphris* or *Tuphras*) a town and fortress of South Russia, government of Taurida, on the Isthmus, 86 miles N.N.W. of Simferopol. Pop. 3300. The fortress E. of the town contains a palace, barracks, a mosque, and a Greek church, and is said to be healthy. It was taken from the Turks in 1736.

PEREKOP, ISTHMUS OF, an isthmus of Russia, about 20 miles long, by not more than 4 miles wide where narrowest. It connects the peninsula of the Crimea with the mainland, and separates the Sea of Azof from the Black Sea, having the Gulf of Sivach, in the former, on the E., and the Gulf of Perekop, in the latter, on the W.

PERELLO, pá-ré-lyo, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 30 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Perello is strongly situated, and in the insurrection of 1640 made a vigorous resistance to the Castilian army under Vandestraten. Pop. 1144.

PEREMYSCHEL, pá-rá-mish', a town of Russia, government, and 19 miles S. of Kaloga, on the Oka. Pop. 2300.

PERENCHIES, pá-rón'she-d', France, department of Nord, a station on the railway from Hazebrouck to Lille. Pop. 913.

PEREPNAAD, pá-rép-ná-d', **PEPENAAD**, pá-pá-ná-d', or **PARUPANADA**, pá-roo-pá-ná-dá, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 12 miles S.S.E. of Calicut, on the N. bank of a river, by which it exports teak timber.

PERESLAVL, pé-rá-sláv', **PEREIASLAV** or **PEREIASLAV**, pá-rá-yas-láv', a town of Russia, government, and 150 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, at the junction of the Alta and Troobesh. Pop. 7000. It was formerly fortified, and has numerous churches, and a trade in cattle, horses, corn, and raisins.

PERESLAVL-ZALIESKI, pé-rá-sláv'-zá-lé-ske, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Vladimir, on Lake Pleshtchesvo. Pop. 3625. It was formerly fortified.

PERGAMINO, pé-gá-mee-no, a town or village of South America, Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) department, and 155 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres.

PERGAMUS. See **BERGAMO**.

PERGE, pé-ghé, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 50 miles E.S.E. of Smyrna. In a beautiful position between two hills, and having extensive remains of a theatre, of the stadium, and a large palace. About 10 miles distant are the remains, as supposed, of *Ilianda*, consisting of Cyclopean walls, a stadium, and many ruined edifices.

PERGINE, pé-ghé-ná, or **PERGEN**, pé-ghen, a market-town of the Tyrol, 7 miles E. of Trient. Pop. 3066. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, and in its vicinity an extensive iron-mine is wrought.

PERGOLA, pé-go-lá, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 16 miles S.E. of Urbino, on the Cesano. Pop. 2400.

PERIANA, pá-re-á-ná, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 30 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2278.

PERIAPATAM, pé-ee-á-pá-tám', a decayed town of India, in the Decan. dominions of Mysore, 42 miles W. of Seringapatam, in lat. 12° 22' N., lon. 76° 11' E. Much sandal-wood is produced in its vicinity.

PERIAPATAM, a large village of India, W. of Madras, with a Roman Catholic church, and the place of a great Roman Catholic festival held annually in June.

PERIBOUACA, pé-re-boó'-ká, or **PERIBUCA**, pá-re-boó'-ká, a river of Canada East, flows S.S.W., and falls into Lake St. John.

PÉRIERS, pá-ré', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. in 1852, 2901.

PÉRIGORD, pá-ree'-gór', (anc. the country of the *Pétrocorii* or *Petrocorum*.) an old division of France, in Guénone, of which the city of Périgueux was the capital. It now forms the department of Dordogne, and part of Gironde.

PÉRIGUEUX, pá-ree'-guh', (anc. *Vennuna*, afterwards *Petrocorii*.) a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, on the right bank of the Isle, 41 miles S.E. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 13,547. It is composed of the old town, and Le Puy St. Front, which, till 1240, was a separate town. The chief edifices are a cathedral of the fourth century, the church of St. Front, and a modern town-hall. It has a communal college, a primary normal school, and a library of 16,000 volumes. It has manufactures of cutlery and nails, woollen spinning, and tanning, and trade in wood, iron, paper, and liqueurs. It was the capital of the old district

of Périgord, and has numerous Roman remains. Périgueux was several times taken and retaken by the English and French in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

PERIJA or PERIXA, *pá-ree-ná*, a small town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Zulia, province, and 82 miles S.W. of Maracaybo, on the Perija River, 26 miles from its mouth in the Lake of Maracaybo.

PERIM, *pá-ree-m*, or MEKUN, *má-kún*, an island off the Arabi coast, in the Strait of Babel-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea. Lat. of the S. point, $12^{\circ} 38' N.$, lon. $43^{\circ} 23' E.$ Length, 5 miles. It is a bare, bleak rock, on which turtles are taken by the Arabs of the coast, for the sake of their shells.

PERIM, an island in the Gulf of Cambay, Hindostan, 10 miles S.S.E. of Gogo.

PERINALDO, *pá-re-nál-do*, (anc. *Padium Rainaldi*) a village of the Sardinian States, 26 miles E.N.E. of Nice. P. 1600.

PERINEOS, *pá-re-ná-oo*, or PYRENNEOS, *pe-rén-ná-oo*, a mountain range of Brazil, province of Goyaz, extending from E. to W., nearly in lat. $10^{\circ} S.$

PERTIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

PERINTHUS. See *EREGLI*.

PERKINS, a township of Sagadahoc co., Maine. Pop. 84.

PERKINS, a post-township in the N.W. part of Erie co., Ohio. Pop. 1207.

PERKINS' GROVE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 68 miles N.N.E. of Peoria.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on Black River, has an academy and a number of manufactories.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-village of Burke co., North Carolina.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Indiana, on White River, 10 miles W.N.W. of Anderson, has several mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

PERKIOMEN, *per'ke-ó-men*, a creek of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Schuylkill River, about 7 miles above Norristown.

PEKKIOMEN, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1622.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PERLAK, *pér'lák*, (Slavonian *Prelak*, *prél'ók*.) a market-town of Southwest Hungary, co. of Sasnad, on the Drave, 13 miles E.N.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 2570.

PERLAS, ISLAS DE. See *PEARL ISLANDS*.

PERLEBERG, *pér'lá-bér'*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 69 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on the Stepnitz. Pop. 6142. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and chicory, breweries and distilleries.

PERLEPE, *pér'lá-pá*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 21 miles N.E. of Monastir, on an affluent of the Vardar. It has 500 houses.

PERM, (Russ. pron. *péam* or *páim*.) a government of the Russian dominions, mostly in Europe, but partly in Asia, being separated by the Ural Mountains into two unequal portions, between lat. $55^{\circ} 40'$ and $62^{\circ} N.$, and lon. $53^{\circ} 10'$ and $65^{\circ} E.$, enclosed by the governments of Vologda, Viatka, Orenboorg, and Tobolsk. Estimated area, 129,946 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,741,746. Its European or W. portion is traversed by the Kama, and several of its affluents; its E. division by affluents of the Tobol. More than three-fourths of the surface is covered by dense forests; the climate is very severe; and, beyond lat. $60^{\circ} N.$, the soil is hardly capable of culture. Its mines are stated to employ 100,000 hands, and produce large quantities of gold, platinum, and copper, with about 98,000 tons of iron, and 120,000 tons of salt annually. The chief towns are Perm, Koongoor, and Krasno-Ofimsk in Europe, and Yekaterinboorg, Kamishlov, Alapaevsk, and Shadrinsk in Asia. It was formerly the centre of an extensive and flourishing empire, ruined by the Mongols in the thirteenth century.

PERM, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Kama, 240 miles E.S.E. of Viatka. Pop. about 10,000. It is chiefly built of wood, is the see of an archbishop, and has several churches and hospitals, with a large market-place, and numerous forges. The inhabitants trade chiefly in metallic produce, and in tea and other Chinese imports by way of Kiakhta.

PERMACOIL, a town and hill-fort of British India, presidency of Madras, district of South Arcot, 20 miles N.N.W. of Pondicherry.

PERNAGUA, *pér-ná-gwá*, or PARANAGUA, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhí, 200 miles S.W. of Oeiras, on the E. side of Lake Paranaíba or Pernagou. Pop. 4000.

PERNAMBUCO, *pér-nám-boó-ko*, a province of Brazil, consisting of a long and narrow strip of territory, stretching from the Atlantic inland, mostly between lat. 7° and $14^{\circ} 36' S.$, and lon. $34^{\circ} 50'$ and $47^{\circ} 20' W.$, separated by several continuous mountain chains from the provinces of Goyaz, Piauhí, Ceará, and Parahiba on the W. and N., and by the Rio de São Francisco on the S. from Bahia and Sergipe. Its coast

line, watered by the Capibaribe, Ipojuca, and Unna Rivers, has S. the province of Alagoas. Estimated area, 80,082 square miles. It has many rich sugar and cotton plantations. Other products are timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, and gems. The principal cities and towns are Recife (its capital), Olinda, Sant Antonio, and Formoso. Pop. 600,000.

PERNAMBUCO, a name under which is commonly designated the two towns of Recife and Olinda, Brazil. See *OLINDA* and *RECIFE*.

PERNAU, *pér-nóu*, (Russ. *Peren* or *Pernau*, *pér-nov'*.) a fortified seaport town of Russia, government of Livonia, at the entrance of the Pernau into the Gulf of Riga, 99 miles N.N.E. of Riga. Pop. 9000. It is defended by a strong citadel, and comprises an old and new town, and 2 suburbs, with Lutheran, Esthonian, and Russian churches, and grammar and other schools. Owing to a bar at the mouth of the river, large vessels require to load and unload in the roadstead.

PERNES, *páin*, (anc. *Paterina*) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 4 miles S. of Carpentras. Pop. 3613.

PERNIS, *pér-nis*, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, on the Merwede, 13 miles W.N.W. of Dordrecht. Pop. 1423.

PERONNE, *pá-ronn'*, a fortified town of France, department of Somme, 21 miles S.W. of Cambrai, on the Somme. Pop. in 1852, 4887.

PEROSA, *pá-ro-sá*, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Turin, on the Chisone. P. 1500.

PEROSA, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and about 5 miles S. of Ivrea. Pop. 750.

PEROSA, *pá-ro-sá*, a town of Piedmont, division of Turin, 8 miles N.W. of Pinerolo, on the Chisone. Pop. 2000.

PEROS BANHOS, *pá-roce bân-yoce*, a group of 27 islands in the Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean, in lat. $6^{\circ} 14' N.$, lon. $77^{\circ} E.$

PEROT, a small bay in the $E \& N$ part of Louisiana, is connected on the N. with Lake Washa, and on the S. with Little Lake.

PEROTE, *pá-ro-tá*, a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 88 miles W.N.W. of Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 2506. Near it is a lofty mountain of the same name. See *PEROTA*, *COFRE DE*.

PEROTE, a village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PEROTE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

PEROTE, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

PEROTE, *COFRE DE*, *kófrá dá pá-ro-tá*, (i. e. "chest of Perote,") a mountain of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 1 mile S. of the town of Perote. Its form is said to bear a striking resemblance to a chest, whence its name.

PEROUSE, a city of Italy. See *PERUGIA*.

PEROUSE (or *PEROUSE*) ISLANDS, (Fr. *Archipel de la Pérouse*, *ar'sheep'év déh lá pá-roos'*.) a group of small islands near $10^{\circ} S.$ lat., between 165° and $170^{\circ} E.$ lon. The largest is SANTA CRUZ, hence the group is sometimes called SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS. La Pérouse, the French navigator, perished here about the year 1790.

PEROUSE, LAC DE. See *PERUGIA*, *LAKE OF*.

PEROUSE (or LA PEROUSE) STRAIT OF, is between the island of Russa and Tarskat. (Saghalien.)

PERPIGNAN, *pér'peen'yón*, (L. *Perpinianum*.) a fortified town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the right bank of the Tet, 34 miles S. of Narbonne. Pop. in 1852, 21,783. It is situated in a fertile region. The chief edifices are the citadel, cathedral, and military prison. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, a primary normal school, school of design, a library of 14,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. The manufactures comprise woollens, paper, hats, and it has an extensive commerce in the wines of the country, wool, silk, iron, and corks. Philip the Bold died here in 1295. It was taken by Louis XI. in 1474, and by Louis XIII. in 1642. The French conquered the Spaniards near it in 1793.

PERQUIMANS, a river which rises near the N. border of North Carolina, in the vicinity of the Dismal Swamp, and flows S.E. through the middle of Perquimans county into Albemarle Sound. Length, about 60 miles. The largest vessels that navigate the Sound can ascend the river about 45 miles from its mouth.

PERQUIMANS, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the N. side of Albemarle Sound, has an area estimated at 250 square miles. Perquimans River flows through the middle of the county into the sound. The surface is nearly level; the soil from the sound to the middle is fertile; the other portion is covered with forests of pine. The Scuppernong grape is said to succeed well here. There are profitable shad and herring fisheries on the Perquimans River. The earliest permanent settlement of the state was made in this county in 1662. The name was derived from a tribe of aborigines who possessed this portion of the province. Capital, Hertford. Pop. 7332, of whom 4080 were free, and 3252 slaves.

PERRAINDA, *pér-rín-dá*, or PARAINDA, *pá-rín-dá*, a town of India, in the Decan, Nizam's dominions, on the E. bank of the Seena, 60 miles N.W. of Naldroog, in lat. $15^{\circ} 18' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 54' E.$

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PERRAN ARWOTHAL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

PERRAN UTH'NOE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.
PERRAN ZAH'ULOE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, near its N. coast, 6 miles N.W. of Truro. Its church, an interesting structure, was buried by shifting sands many centuries ago, and only exhumed in 1835. The parish has large tin and copper mines.

PERRIN, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. P. 2736.
PERRINE, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

PERRINEVILLE, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

PERRINTON or **PERRINGTON**, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 12 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. Pop. 2891.

PERRIVALE, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

PERRON-GUIREC, *pén'noé' ghee'rèk'*, a village of France, Département of Côtes-du-Nord, with a large port on the English Channel, 37 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc. P. in 1852, 2622.

PERROTT or **PERROT**, an island of Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, S.W. of the island of Montreal, between the Lake of the Two Mountains and the Lake of St. Louis. It is about 7 miles long.

PERROTT, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PERROTT, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset. Several Roman relics have been found here.

PERRY, a county in the S.E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 540 square miles. The Susquehanna River forms its entire E. boundary; the N. part of the county is intersected by the Juniata River, and the S. part by Sherman's Creek. The surface is mountainous, the Blue Mountain extending along the S. border, and Tuscarora Mountain along the N.W. The soil of the arable land is excellent. Limestone and slate are the principal rocks; the hills contain an abundance of iron ore. The county is intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad; another canal extends along the E. border. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, of the United States navy. Capital, Bloomfield. P. 20,058.

PERRY, a county in the W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba River, an affluent of the Alabama. The surface is hilly and undulating; the soil is highly productive. Capital, Marion. Pop. 22,285, of whom 8368 were free, and 13,917 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the S.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1040 square miles. It is intersected by Leaf River, a branch of the Pascagoula. The surface is uneven; the soil is rather light. Capital, Augusta. Pop. 2438, of whom 1689 were free, and 749 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the W. central part of Arkansas, has an area of 580 square miles. The Arkansas River bounds it on the N.E., and it is drained by the Fourche La Pave. The surface is diversified by hills, which contain marble and other valuable materials for building. The soil near the streams is fertile. Capital, Perryville. Pop. 978, of whom 963 were free, and 15 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the W. central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Tennessee forms its entire W. boundary, and it is intersected by Buffalo River. The surface is moderately uneven, and partly covered by forests. Capital, Linden. Pop. 5822, of whom 5508 were free, and 314 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. It is drained by the North and Middle Forks of Kentucky River. The surface is diversified by valleys and mountains; the land is mostly too rugged for cultivation, but adapted to wool-growing. Capital, Hazard. Pop. 3092, of whom 2075 were free, and 1117 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the S.E. central part of Ohio, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by Rush and Jonathan Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. The Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Somerset. Pop. 20,775.

PERRY, a county in the S. part of Indiana, contains about 400 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the S. and S.E. The surface is very hilly, excepting the river-bottoms. The hills contain large beds of coal. The county also has quarries of fine sandstone. Capital, Rome. Pop. 7268.

PERRY, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by Beaucaup Creek, which flows S. into the Big Muddy River. The county consists partly of prairies, and partly of timbered land; the soil is fertile. Capital, Pinckneyville. Pop. 5278.

PERRY, a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 430 square miles. The Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, forms the boundary on the E. and N.E.; it is also drained by Apple, Saline, and Cape Cinque Homme Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is generally fertile. Lead and iron abound in the county; marble also is found in it, and blue limestone is the

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principal rock. The streams are said to furnish ample water-power. Capital, Perryville. Pop. 7215, of whom 6421 were free, and 794 slaves.

PERRY, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, 164 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1324.

PERRY, a post-village and township in the E. part of Wyoming co., New York, about 50 miles E. by S. of Buffalo. The village is situated at the outlet of a beautiful pond called Silver Lake, near 2 miles in length. It contains 4 churches, an academy with above 250 students, 1 furnace, 2 flour mills, and 1 hotel. A newspaper is published here. Pop. 2832; of the village in 1853, estimated at 1500.

PERRY, township, Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. P. 799.

PERRY, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1320.

PERRY, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. P. 1394.

PERRY, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. P. 1272.

PERRY, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 1090.

PERRY, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1740.

PERRY, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. P. 628.

PERRY, a post-village and township of Union co., Pennsylvania, 40 miles S. of Williamsport. Pop. 1341.

PERRY, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PERRY, a thriving post-village, capital of Houston co., Georgia, on Indian Creek, an affluent of the Ocmulgee, about 33 miles S. by W. of Macon. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton, and has an active business. Perry contains 3 neat churches, 2 large schools, 5 dry-goods stores, 5 other stores, and 2 carriage shops. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

PERRY, a township in Johnson co., Arkansas. Pop. 603.

PERRY, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 923.

PERRY, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1788.

PERRY, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 2464.

PERRY, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1277.

PERRY, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 2731.

PERRY, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1340.

PERRY, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 955.

PERRY, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1160.

PERRY, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1208.

PERRY, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1066.

PERRY, a post-township in the N.E. part of Lake co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad. Pop. 1131.

PERRY, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

PERRY, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1371.

PERRY, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1230.

PERRY, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1450.

PERRY, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1906.

PERRY, a township of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 648.

PERRY, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1016.

PERRY, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1120.

PERRY, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 519.

PERRY, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 262.

PERRY, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

PERRY, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 899.

PERRY, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 4667.

PERRY, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1396.

PERRY, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 888.

PERRY, a post-township in the S.W. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 313.

PERRY, a post-township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 842.

PERRY, a township of Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 691.

PERRY, a township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 1091.

PERRY, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 1467.

PERRY, a township of Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 1803.

PERRY, a township of Martin co., Indiana. Pop. 1617.

PERRY, a township of Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 1176.

PERRY, a township of Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 1004.

PERRY, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 1104.

PERRY, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Pop. 1036.

PERRY, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 693.

PERRY, a township of Wayne co., Indiana. Pop. 710.

PERRY, a neat and thriving post-village of Pike co., Illinois, 62 miles W. of Springfield. It is situated in a fertile prairie. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PERRY, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 121.

PERRY-BARR, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, parish of Handsworth, with a station on the London and North-western Railway, 3½ miles N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 933.

PERRY CENTRE, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, about 50 miles E. by S. of Buffalo.

PERRY COURT HOUSE, a post-village of Perry co., Kentucky.

PERRYMANSVILLE, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland.

PERRY MINE, a post-village of St. Francis co., Missouri.

PERRYOPOLIS, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny River, about 35 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a glass factory, and 1 newspaper office.

PERRYOPOLIS, a small village of Noble co., Ohio.

PERRY'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Vermilion parish, Louisiana.

PERRYBURG, a post-township, forming the N.W. extremity of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Erie Railroad. Pop. 1661.

PERRYSPURG, a small village of Ashland co., Ohio.

PERRYSPURG, a flourishing post-village, capital of Wood co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee River, opposite Maumee City, 140 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. The situation is elevated and beautiful. During a large part of the year, steamboats ascend the river to this point. It is on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, and is the terminus of several plank-roads. A hydraulic canal has recently been made here, by which a fall of 18 or 20 feet is obtained in the space of 2 miles. The sickness which formerly prevailed in the Maumee Valley has disappeared since the land has been cleared and cultivated. Perrysburg has a bridge across the river, and contains several churches, a union school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1854, about 1600.

PERRYSPURG, a post-village of Miami co., Indiana, 78 miles N. of Indianapolis.

PERRY'S CORNER, a post office of Dutchess co., New York.

PERRY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PERRY'S MILLS, a post-village of Clinton co., New York, about 170 miles N. by E. of Albany.

PERRY'S MILLS, a post-office of Tatnall co., Georgia, 85 miles W. by S. of Savannah.

PERRYSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island.

PERRYSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, 20 miles E. by S. of Syracuse.

PERRYSVILLE, New Jersey. See **PERRYVILLE**.

PERRYSVILLE or **PERRYVILLE**, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. of Brookville. Pop. in 1853, 300.

PERRYSVILLE, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 27 miles E. of Crestline, about 72 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

PERRYTON, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 50 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

PERRYTON, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois, about 66 miles N.E. of Nauvoo.

PERRYVILLE or **PERRYSVILLE**, a small post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 33 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

PERRYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 2 miles below Mifflintown. The river is crossed here by a handsome bridge.

PERRYVILLE or **PERRYSVILLE**, a thriving village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. of Lewistown.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Perry co., Alabama, about 10 miles E. of Marion.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Arkansas, on the Fourche La Pave River, 30 miles from its entrance into the Arkansas River, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Decatur co., Tennessee, on the W. bank of the Tennessee River, 100 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. About 3000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. about 250.

PERRYVILLE or **PERRYSVILLE**, a post-village of Boyle co., Kentucky, 43 miles S. of Frankfort. It has 2 churches, and a woolen factory.

PERRYVILLE or **PERRYSVILLE**, a thriving post-village of Vermillion co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 89 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It is favorably situated for business, and is the largest village in the county. A plank-road is in progress from this place to Georgetown, in Illinois. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1000.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Missouri, about 10 miles W. of the Mississippi River, and 75 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis. It contains a court-house, jail, and a few stores.

PERSAİM, a town of British India. See **BASSEN**.

PERSANTE, *pén'sán-tá*, a river of Prussia, Pomerania, rises near the village of Persanzig, and after a N.W. course of 70 miles, enters the Baltic at Colberg. It is navigable for the last 18 miles of its course.

PERSÉ, a country of Asia. See **PERSIA**.

PERSÉPOLIS, *pén-sép-o-lis*, (anc. *Isakhar* and *Tukhti-Jemshid*), the ancient capital of Persia, the traces of which exist in a fine plain, province of Fars, on an affluent of the Bund-e-meer River, from 25 to 30 miles N.E. of Shiraz. Its ruins cover a wide surface: and on a terraced platform, 1430 feet in length, and from 800 to 900 feet in width, are large gateways, numerous columns, and bas-reliefs, the whole supposed to be the remains of the palace of Darius, destroyed by Alexander. The walls are covered with inscriptions in

arrow-headed characters, and numerous tombs are cut in the adjacent mountains.

PERSERIN, a town of European Turkey. See **PRISREIN**.

PERSHORE, a market-town of England, co. and 8½ miles S.E. of Worcester, on the navigable Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2717. The town is well built, and has a large cruciform church, originally a part of an abbey, of which some other remains still exist.

PERSIA, *per'she-g*, (Arabic and Persian, *Iran*, *er'ân*; Fr. *Persé*, *pairs*; Ger. *Persien*, *pér'se-en*; L. *Persia*; Gr. *Περσός*, *Persis*), a country of South-western Asia, comprising in its widest acceptation the region between the Caspian Sea and the Indian Ocean, from the Oxus and Indus to the Persian Gulf. Its boundaries have undergone many changes, but it is now politically divided into Western Persia, or dominions of the Persian Shah, whose capital is Teheran, and Eastern Persia or Cabool. Persia proper lies between lat. 26° and 40° N., and lon. 44° and 61° E., having W. Asiatic Turkey, N. the Russian government of Transcaspia, the Caspian Sea, and the Desert of Kharezm (Khiva,) E. Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and S. the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Area, loosely estimated at 450,000 square miles.

Physical Features.—Persia may be described in general terms as consisting of an extensive central plateau from 2500 to 3500 feet in elevation, occupying at least three-quarters of the whole surface; a series of mountain chains, encircling the plateau on all sides except the E.; and an outer border of more or less width, consisting for the most part of gentle slopes, low valleys, and level plains. The E. part of the plateau forms the great salt deserts of Khorassan and Kerman, and is one of the most desolate regions on the globe. It is comprised in that sterile zone which extends from the Atlantic throughout the Sahara of Africa, Arabia, Central Asia, and Mongolia to the mountains on the N. frontier of the Chinese Empire. In the W., saline incrustations are of less frequent occurrence, the surface is more broken, and the plateau, especially along its edges, contains many irrigated and fertile tracts. The mountains which enclose the plateau generally have their slopes clothed with a rich and varied vegetation. This, however, is not the case with the S. mountains, which, approaching close to the Persian Gulf, leave only a narrow tract with a S. exposure, and so extremely hot as not only to wither up the plants, but to be scarcely fit for human habitation. It also applies only in part to the plains of the W., where moisture is often in excess, and forms extensive swamps, from which pestilential vapors arise. The provinces bordering on the Caspian, however, are as beautiful as wood, water, and mountains can make them, and offer a strong contrast to the more southern and eastern districts.

Mountains.—These have already been referred to as forming the lofty barriers which enclose the central plateau. The W. chain, branching from the Hindoo Koosh, by which it becomes linked to the Himalayas, traverses Afghanistan, and enters Persia on its N.E. frontier, near lon. 61° E. N. of the town of Herat, where it forms a mountain region, in some parts 200 miles wide, though in general much narrower. Under the name of the Mountains of Khorassan, it proceeds in a W.N.W. direction across the N. part of the province of that name, where its height nowhere exceeds 4500 feet; but as the Caspian is approached, it rises to a much greater elevation. The chain here takes the name of the Elbrooz Mountains, and on the borders of the provinces of Irak-Ajeme and Mazanderan, attains, in Mount Demavend, the height of 14,695 feet. From this mount, which is the culminating point of the range, and exhibits on its declivity unequivocal signs of volcanic formation, the Elbrooz stretches W.N.W. in three separate ranges, still maintaining an elevation so lofty, that several of its ridges continue covered with snow till the beginning of June. The Elbrooz chain, which many consider as terminating nearly opposite to the S.W. corner of the Caspian, is succeeded by the Masula Mountains, and then by Mount Sevelan, which, attaining the height of 12,000 feet, throws out numerous ramifications, by which it becomes linked with Mount Ararat. This celebrated mountain, situated as a common property on the borders of Russia, Persia, and Turkey, possesses the loftiest summit of West Asia, and forms the common link by which the N. and W. ranges of Persia are united. The latter, (W. range,) commencing in the N.W., in the mountains of Koordistan, is continued S. in a broad and elevated belt till it reaches lat. 34° N., then changes its direction to S.E., and under different names spreads out and forms several separate ranges. One of these, proceeding E., forms the S. range already referred to, as separating the great plateau from the shores of the Persian Gulf.

Geology and Minerals.—The whole of the interior of Persia, with very few exceptions, appears to be occupied by strata belonging to the tertiary formation. A belt of secondary strata stretches from N. to S., near the frontiers of Afghanistan; and on the W. of the great plateau, a similar belt has been traced among the mountains. Granite and crystalline schists form a great part of the mountains which extend across the S. of Kerman, but these rocks are more

largely developed in the mountain ranges of the N. In the Elbroos, the effects of remote volcanic agency are strongly manifested; and the rocks which bound the alluvial plain of Lake Ooroomseyah on the W., are also volcanic. A celebrated mineral peculiar to Persia is the turquoise, the most valuable mines of which, producing gems of surpassing beauty, and in considerable quantities, are in the vicinity of Nishapur, to the W. of Meshed. Among the metals, iron, argentiferous lead, copper, and antimony, are said to be abundant. Rock-salt may be obtained in unlimited quantities in almost every quarter, and sulphur is dug almost solid from the crumbling cone of Mount Demavend. Naphtha is found in many places; a celebrated gum or bitumen, called *mumma*, is collected in Fars; and not only is marble of the finest quality quarried, but coal is also said to have been discovered in Azerbaijan.

Rivers and Lakes.—The absence of sufficient water is one of the great disadvantages suffered in Persia. Except the Aras, forming the N.W. frontier, the Sefeed-Rood and Georgan, which enter the Caspian Sea, the Kerah, Karoon, Jerahi, &c., affluents of the Tigris and Shat-el-Arab, in Khoosistan, and the Bund-e-neer, in Fars, the rivers are quite insignificant, and by far the greater portion of the country is arid and unproductive. Throughout the central plateau, there is a total absence of running water. From the S. slopes of the mountain ranges, which rise from its N. edge, much water, partly the produce of perpetual snow, necessarily descends in numerous streams, which soon reach the borders of parched and sandy deserts, and are immediately absorbed. The N. slopes are so near the basin of the Caspian, to which they all belong, that the water which they supply, though often in such excess as to inundate the plains below, has too short a course to allow it to accumulate into rivers. The principal exception is furnished by the Sefeed-Rood or White River, which, rising in the mountains of Koordistan, has found or worn for itself a channel, usually several hundred, and sometimes 1000 feet below the general level of the table-land, till it breaks through the mountains of Massula, into a long valley, interposed between two of its ranges, and finally reaches the Caspian Sea by the celebrated Rudbar Pass in the Elbroos, after a course of about 350 miles. In Persia, there are more than 30 salt lakes which have no outlets. Lake Ooroomseyah, 70 miles long by 32 miles broad, receives 14 rivers; yet its waters are so bitter and saline, that no fish can live in them. Near it are some remarkable petrification ponds. Lake Bakhtegan is 60 miles long, and receives all the waters of the vales of Morgaub or Murgaub, Merdasht, and Korbal. Fresh water lakes are numerous, but of limited extent, and are nearly all situated in the province of Mazanderan.

Climate.—On the central plateau, the climate is intensely cold in winter, and excessively hot in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes the air generally pure and the sky cloudless. The shores of the Persian Gulf are scorched up in summer by a burning heat, and become so unhealthy, that all the inhabitants who have the means retire to the adjacent mountains. Henry Martin found the thermometer here 125° in the shade. The surface of the Caspian Sea being 332 feet lower than the level of the ocean, its shores in summer experience a tropical heat. On the S. side of the N. mountain ranges, snow falls early in November. In such situations, as at Teheran, ice is seen up to the middle of March; cold winds from the N. prevail in April, and even during summer great and sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon. On the N. side of the mountains, in the plains of Ghilan and Mazanderan, the climate is like that of a tropical region, in which a dry and a rainy season regularly alternate, and vegetation has a luxuriance not often met with in much lower latitudes.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—The long belt of sandy shores which line the Persian Gulf is nearly as barren as the desert table-land of the interior, except where it is interspersed with plantations of date-trees, which here find a genial climate, and grow to great perfection. Among the mountains of Khoosistan, Bakhtiyari, and Looristan, forests of oak and other trees are not uncommon, though in general they are stunted in their growth, and degenerate into a low jungle. But, on the N. side of the lofty ranges which overlook the Caspian Sea, are dense and magnificent forests of oak, beech, elm, and walnut, intermingled with box-trees, cypresses, and cedars. Along the slopes extensive open glades often occur, where the ground becomes covered with a rich herbage, on which numerous herds of cattle are reared, chiefly for the dairy. Lower down, though still at some thousand feet above sea-level, wheat and barley are extensively cultivated. In the level and rich plains below, vegetation of every kind is remarkably luxuriant. The sugarcane and orange come to perfection, and are common; the pomegranate grows wild, the cotton-plant and mulberry are extensively and successfully cultivated, large tracts are occupied by the vine, and orchards loaded with exquisite fruits—figs, apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, apples, and pears—occur in every quarter. The swampy shores of the Caspian are covered with a tall growth of saline plants and

canes, available for building, and many other domestic purposes. In these low plains, the only grain under extensive and regular culture is rice; and the principal auxiliary crops are cotton, indigo, sugar, madder, and tobacco. Another rice district, of large extent, occurs in Azerbaijan, where large rice-fields, producing rich crops, occupy the greater part of the low flats which surround Lake Ooroomseyah.

In Persia considerable attention is paid to the dairy, but the stock is generally of an inferior description; though black cattle, of great size and beauty, distinguished by the Indian hump, are not uncommon in Mazanderan. Sheep and goats are much more numerous. The former furnish the far greater part of the animal food which is used, and no inconsiderable portion of the clothing; the wool being not only extensively spun and woven, but often allowed to remain on the skins, which are formed at once into cloaks and jackets. The latter, particularly in the province of Kerman, yield a wool little inferior to that of Cashmere. The other domestic animals are asses, generally of a large and superior description; mules, remarkably strong and hardy, and used, more than any other animal, for transport; horses, much improved by crossing with those of Arabia, and famous for strength, speed, and beauty; and camels, which are natives of Persia. The more remarkable wild animals are the lion, occasionally seen in Farsistan, and a few other places; leopards, including the chetah, used for hunting; tiger-cats, lynxes, bears, wild boars, hyenas, wolves, jackals, porcupines, *argali* or mountain sheep, and *boos* or mountain goats. Among the birds are pheasants, frequenting the plains on the S.E. corner of the Caspian; pelicans and bustards along the sandy borders, and often far in the interior of the deserts; blackbirds, thrushes, and other well-known songsters, but more especially the bulbul or eastern nightingale. Locusts, which often commit fearful ravages, are included among the destructive insects. Fish abound in the Caspian and on the shores of the Persian Gulf. At the mouths of the streams which fall into the former, valuable sturgeon fisheries are carried on, chiefly by Russia. The rivers contain few fish; and Ooroomseyah, the largest of the lakes, is wholly destitute of them.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Persia are more numerous than important, though in a few articles they continue to retain some of the celebrity which they acquired in early times. Among them may be mentioned various kinds of silk goods, as taffetas, velvets, and brocades, made extensively at Ispahan, Kashan, Astrabad, Yezd, and other places, not only for home consumption, but export, particularly to Turkey and Russia; carpets and felts in Khorassan and many of the central districts of Irak-Ajeme; Arabian cloaks and woollen stuffs, made in Khoosistan, and in large demand in the country, as well as Arabia; shawls, in imitation of those of Cashmere, made of the fine wool of the goats of Kerman; the fire-arms of Kermanshah; the swords, daggers, and other cutlery of Ispahan, Sheeraz, and Meshed; the copper-ware of Kashan; the gold brocades of Ispahan. Coarse woollens and cottons, once made to a very great extent, for the clothing of the poorer classes, have in numerous instances been entirely supplanted by the cheaper and better products of Great Britain and Russia.

Commerce.—The commerce of the country is extensive, notwithstanding the absence of any roads except such as are traversed by caravans of mules, by which the internal trade is wholly carried on. The principal articles imported from the E. are muslins, leather, lambs'-skins, stuffs of camels'-hair, shawls, nankeen, china, glass, hardware, amber, coral, precious stones, saffron, indigo, spices, &c. The exports to the E. are velvets, silk and cotton stuffs, &c. from Ispahan and Yezd; articles in gold and silver, bronze lamps, copperware, &c. from Kashan; mats, lackered ware, ivory ornaments, dates, lemons, and tobacco from Sheeraz; and shawls and some other articles from Kerman. The total value of exports is estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000 annually. The Caspian and the Persian Gulf furnish many important items. The traffic of the former, carried on chiefly at the ports of Enzellee, Balfurosh, and Astrabad, is almost entirely monopolized by Russia; that of the latter, formerly carried on chiefly at the port of Gombroon, but now much more at that of Bassorah, employs a considerable number of vessels, owned for the most part by Armenian, Arab, and Indian traders. By this latter channel, Great Britain sends to Persia broadcloths and other woollens, cotton goods, shawls, jewelry, arms, cutlery, watches, earthen and glassware, metals, &c., receiving in return chiefly silk, gall-nuts, madder, and other dyes. A large proportion of the British cottons imported at Trebizond, on the Black Sea, is intended for the Persian markets. Though Persia has a considerable extent of sea-coast, both along the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, it possesses very few vessels of any description, both its coasting trade and its more distant commerce being almost entirely carried on in foreign bottoms.

Government.—The sovereign of Persia is an absolute and uncontrolled despot. His principal ministers are the vizier azem or grand vizier, and the ameer, a doulah or

and high treasurer, the former commanding the army in the sovereign's absence, and managing all foreign affairs, and the latter superintending the collection of the revenue, and whatever relates to the interior; both ministers, though the mere slaves of their master, are, in regard to all other persons, as absolute as himself. Each province is governed by a *baglerbeg* or *sardar*, generally a prince of the blood or high noble, who appoints his lieutenants or *hakims*, under whom there is a long series of subordinates. For the administration of justice there are two classes of courts—one, called *sherruth*, which decides according to the Koran; the other, called *wrf*, deciding according to customary law. The revenue chiefly derived from land and poll taxes, import and export duties, tributes from nomadic tribes, &c., has been estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The standing army comprises about 13,000 men, who have received European discipline; but the chief force consists of irregulars, who on emergencies may exceed 200,000 men, a large proportion of them being cavalry, who perform feudatory service.

Inhabitants, &c.—The population is very mixed. The Parsees, who appear to preserve more fully than the rest a purity of descent from the ancient Persians, are now nearly confined to the city of Yezd and some towns in Kerman, where they still retain fire-worship. The inhabitants of the towns and settled districts generally are descended from Persians, Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Arabs, and all the other nations who have at different periods held sway in the country. They are Mohammedans of the Sheeah (Shiah) sect, rejecting the authority of the three first caliphs, on which and other accounts, there is between them and the Turks, Arabs, Bokharees, and most other Mussulmen, a perpetual feud. The nomadic tribes consist of Arabs in the S.; Toorkomans, Monguls and Oosbeks in the E. and N.E.; and Koords in the W. They live in tents, subsisting on the produce of their herds and on plunder; and they furnish the most part of the armed force. The Persians are a handsome, active, and generally warlike people. Their complexion varies from fair to dark olive, having straight, jet black hair, a quick, lively imagination, and agreeable address. They are versatile and pliable, but insincere and immoral in their habits. Polygamy is both authorized and encouraged, and all the evils which it engenders are everywhere displayed. The intellectual qualities of the Persians are naturally of a high order, and enabled them at a very early period to take a lead in civilization. The Persian forms one of the principal branches of the great family of Indo-European languages. It is remarkable for its softness and harmony, which admirably adapt it to the lighter forms of poetry. It has the same written character as the Arabic, which in other respects it greatly resembles. The Persians possess numerous works both in literature and science: those in the former bear a high reputation; those in the latter, with the single exception, perhaps, of mathematics, are of a very unsatisfactory and puerile description.

Population.—The population of Persia is variously given. The following estimate is probably not far from the truth. Modern Persians, comprising a mixture of ancient Persians, Tartars, Arabs, and Georgians, 10,000,000; Parsees, 100,000; Afghans of Cabool, 500,000; Ghelaks, 50,000; Armenians, 70,000; Jews, 35,000; Sabians, or disciples of John, 10,000; nomadic or wandering tribes, (13 in number,) 239,500; Arabian tribes and Arabian fishermen, 140,000; and Koords, 165,000; total, 11,299,500, besides 28 other Turkish tribes.

Divisions.—The ancient and modern divisions of Persia, and their chief towns, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Modern Names.	Ancient Names.	Chief Towns.
Azerbaijan.	Media Atropatens.	Tabreez.
Irak Ajemee.	Media Magna.	Teheran.
Ardelan.	Elymais.	Sennah.
Looristan.	Syro-Media.	
Khoozistan.	Muslana.	Shooster.
Fars.	Persia.	Sheeraa.
Laristan.	Mesambria.	Lar.
Kerman.	Karmania.	Kerman.
Ghilian.	County of Gelm.	Reahd.
Mazanderan.	County of Japryl.	Balfrooch.
Astrabad.	Hyrcania.	Astrabad.
Khoraasan.	Aria.	Nishapoor.
Yezd.	Artacene.	Yezd.

History.—Few nations have undergone so many remarkable changes, and none, perhaps, (if we except the Chinese,) have continued so long to perform a prominent part on the great stage of the world. At almost the earliest period of authentic history, we find Persia occupying a conspicuous place among the surrounding nations. Our limits, however, will permit us only to glance at a few of the most prominent dynasties and important events in her long and changeable career. Cyrus the Great, the most renowned and powerful of all the sovereigns who have swayed the Persian sceptre, in 550 B.C. came into possession of the united crowns of Persia and Media, and soon extended his dominions over the whole of Western Asia. He was succeeded, 529 B.C., by his son, Cambyses, who conquered Egypt. About the year 490 B.C., Xerxes, fourth king in succession from Cambyses, 1464

marched into Greece at the head of the most gigantic armament which the world has yet beheld; but after a succession of disasters and defeats, he narrowly escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, by an almost solitary flight across the Hellespont. From this period may be dated the decline of the Persian power; its downfall was completed by Alexander the Great in 333 A.C. After undergoing various vicissitudes of fortune, the Persian power again rose under the Sassanian dynasty in the early part of the third century of our era, and attained the highest prosperity under the celebrated Chosroes, (Khosru Nushernwan,) who in the first half of the sixth century ruled over realms scarcely less extensive than those possessed by Xerxes. A century later, and the armies of Mohammed had overrun not only Persia, but the greater part of Central and Western Asia. The Sassanian dynasty was overthrown, and other changes still more important were effected; among which the most remarkable was the extirpation of the ancient religion of the Persians, and the general adoption of Mahomedanism. In the beginning of the eleventh century, the Seljuonian Turks from Central Asia succeeded in placing the Sultan Toghrul Bey upon the Persian throne. In the early part of the thirteenth century, the famous Jenghis Khan made his appearance at the head of 700,000 Monguls, and crushing all opposition, ruled Persia with a rod of iron. A century and a half later, Timur or Tamerlane, with his Tartar myriads, overran Persia, spreading desolation wherever they appeared. Timur died in 1404. The Soofee dynasty, founded by Ismael Shah in 1502, reached its greatest prosperity during the reign of Abbas the Great, from 1586 to 1627. The sceptre of Persia was held from 1736 to 1747 by Nadir Shah, a general whose prowess and military talents had raised him to the throne. One of his most memorable exploits was the invasion of India in 1739, when he took Delhi, and obtained a booty estimated at more than \$150,000,000. His great qualities were counterbalanced by cruelty and avarice, and he was assassinated in 1747. A period of confusion followed. In 1795, Aga Mohammed Khan Kajar, the founder of the present Kajar dynasty, ascended the throne. Before he had reigned two years, he was murdered by his attendants, in 1797. He was succeeded by his nephew, Feth Ali Shah. The most remarkable events of his reign were two disastrous wars with Russia—the one ending in 1813, with the loss of extensive territories on the Caspian; the other in 1828, with the loss of Erivan and all the country N. of the Aras, (Araxes.) In 1838 he was succeeded by his grandson, Mahomed Mirza. Until the close of the last century, Persia had no diplomatic relations with Western Europe; but since that period, the sovereigns of Great Britain and Persia have been in friendly alliance; the troops of the shah have been disciplined by British officers, and large sums of money have been paid as subsidies to the Persian government.—Adj. and Inhab. PERSIAN, per'shan or per'she-an; (L. PERSICUS.)

PERSIA, a post-township in the N.W. part of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Erie Railroad. Pop. 1966.

PERSIAN GULF, (anc. *Persicus Sinus*, or *Persicum Mure*), an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and Persia. Lat. from 24° to 30° N., lon. from 48° to 50° E. Length, 550 miles; greatest breadth, 220 miles. At its N.W. extremity it receives the Shat-el-Arab (formed by the union of the Euphrates and Tigris) and the Karoon. It communicates E. with the Arabian Sea by a strait 60 miles across. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kishm, Ormuz, Busheeb, and Karak, off its N. or Persian coast, and the East India Company's and Bahrein Islands, on its Arabian side; around the last named an extensive pearl-fishery exists. The shores are almost everywhere sterile and arid; on them are the cities of Bassorah and Bushire, and the towns of Congoon, Nakilo, Gombroon, Zaharah, El Katif, and Grane.

PERSIE, per'see, a chapel district of Scotland, co. of Perth, comprising the Highland district of Bendochy, and some others. Pop. about 1000.

PERSIEN. See PERSIA.

PERSIFER, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

PERSIMMON CREEK, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

PERSEON, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia. Area, estimated at 370 square miles. It is intersected by Hycotee River, and the Neuse rises within its limits. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate size; the soil is generally fertile. Formed in 1791, and named from General Thomas Person, of Granville co., North Carolina. Capital, Roxborough. Pop. 10,781, of whom 5888 were free, and 4893 slaves.

PERTAUBGHUR, per-tawb-gur', a fortified town of Hindostan, province of Malwah; lat. 24° 2' N., lon. 74° 51' E.

PERTAUBGHUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the S.E. 90 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 10,000.

PERTENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

PERTH, or PERTHSHIRE, perth'shir, a large and important county in the centre of Scotland, E. of the Frith of Tay. Length and breadth about 60 miles each. The area has been estimated at 2588 miles, or 1,656,320 acres, of which upwards of 1,000,000 acres are arable or adapted to pasture; but

according to some authorities, the area above given is much below the truth. Pop. in 1851, 138,660. The surface is extremely diversified. This county comprises both a highland and a lowland region. The Grampians extend through it in a N.E. direction, and are composed of granite and primary slate. The principal mountains are Benlawers, 3945 feet in height; Ben-More, 3819 feet in height. The principal lochs are Lochs Tay, Earn, Rannoch, and Eriocht. Perthshire is wholly drained by the Tay and its affluents, the Earn, &c., except in its S. part, which is watered by the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Carse of Gowrie, on the Tay, is a deep alluvial clay, and among the most productive land in Britain; the soil in the mountain districts is mostly light, and chiefly adapted for pasturage; sheep and cattle-breeding being extensively followed. Agriculture has, however, greatly improved, and considerable quantities of wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, and fruits are raised for exportation. A large part of the county has within the last century been planted with woods. Some coal is raised in the S.E.; limestone, sandstone, marble, and slate are generally abundant, and lead is found in some places. Railways traverse the E. part of the county, and communicate with Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Dundee, extending N. to Aberdeen. Principal towns, Perth, Crieff, and Dumblane. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

PERTH, (*l. Perthis, or Bertha*), a city, royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, and capital of the above county, formerly the metropolis of Scotland, in a plain on the right bank of the Tay, here crossed by a noble bridge of 9 arches, 880 feet in length, 33 miles N.N.W. of Edinburgh. Lat. $56^{\circ} 23' 50''$ N., lon. $3^{\circ} 26' 20''$ W. Pop. of the city, including 4 parishes, in 1851, 22,232; of royal burgh, 14,681; of parliamentary burgh, 23,835. It is partially enclosed by richly-wooded hills, well and substantially built, and has altogether a wealthy and elegant appearance. On its N. and S. sides are 2 spacious parks, called Inches. The principal public edifices are the church of St. John, supposed to have been originally erected in the fifth century, with a square tower 155 feet in height, and divided into three distinct places of worship, numerous other churches and chapels, the public reservoir, county buildings, central model prison for Scotland, county infirmary, lunatic asylum, large barracks, the Marshall Monument, appropriated to the public, with a library of 6000 volumes, the Museum of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society, the town-hall, and King James VI.'s Hospital. Perth has an educational seminary—an elegant structure, a grammar school, an academy, and several other endowed schools, 4 weekly newspapers, 2 local and 4 branch banks, and a custom-house. The Tay is navigable to the city for vessels of considerable burden, and extensive works have been undertaken for forming a new harbor and wet-dock. The general terminus of the Edinburgh and Perth, the Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Dundee, Perth and Aberdeen Railways—an elegant building—is situated in the W. suburbs; and the Dundee Railway crosses the Tay by a wooden bridge. The principal manufactures are those of colored cotton stuffs, gingham, shawls, &c.; and here are flax-spinning mills, bleachfields, several distilleries, breweries, corn mills, iron foundries, rope-walks, tanneries, and dye-works. The glove trade has declined. Ship-building is an extensive and increasing interest, and the salmon fisheries in the Tay are very valuable, about 225 tons of fish being sent to London annually. The foreign exports are trifling, but the coastwise exports include, besides fish, large quantities of potatoes, chiefly to London, corn, timber, and slates. In 1851, the registered shipping of the port comprised 68 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 5535 tons; the vessels entered were, coastwise, 351, (tons, 20,985); colonial, 8, (tons, 681); and foreign, 54, (tons, 5042); vessels cleared coastwise, 232, (tons, 17,513); and foreign, 11, (tons, 1208.) About 2 miles N. of the city is Scone, long a royal residence; the palace, rebuilt by its owner, Earl Mansfield, is now an elegant modern mansion. Perth appears to have been an important station under the Romans, at the meeting of three great highways, and it has some remains which have been attributed to Agricola, with various ruins of ecclesiastical buildings. It was also frequently resorted to by the Scottish kings, and was the scene of many historical events, among which may be mentioned its capture and the carrying off of its records by Edward I. of England, in 1298; the murder of James I. in 1437; the capture of the town by Montrose in 1644; its capitulation to Cromwell in 1651; and its occupation, first by the Viscount Dundee in 1689, and afterwards by the Highlanders in 1715 and 1745. Its vicinity is one of the most fertile tracts in Scotland. The burgh sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

PERTH, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Fulton co., New York, 45 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 1140.

PERTH, a town in the N. part of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Victoria.

PERTH, an inland county of Canada West, near Lake Huron, comprises an area of 698 square miles. Numerous small streams rise in the county, and it is intersected by the Toronto and Goderich Railroad. Capital, Stratford. Pop. in 1852, 15,545.

PERTH, a post-town of Canada West, capital of the united cos. of Lanark and Renfrew, is situated on the river Tay, which has been rendered navigable to the Rideau Canal, a distance of 7 miles, by means of 5 locks, capable of admitting barges carrying from 80 to 90 tons. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, agencies of 4 assurance companies, a branch bank, a newspaper office, about 20 stores, and manufactures of iron-castings, machinery, &c. Pop. about 2000.

PERTH, a district of West Australia, intersected by lat. 32° S., lon. 116° E., having W. the Indian Ocean, and on the other sides the districts of Twiss, York, and Murray. It is watered by the Swan River, which has 10 miles from its mouth, the town of Perth, the capital of the colony.

PERTH, the capital of West Australia, and of the co. of Perth, on the Swan River, 10 miles above its mouth, in the Indian Ocean; lat. $31^{\circ} 57' 24''$ S., lon. $115^{\circ} 52' 45''$ E.

PERTH, a town of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Cornwall, 12 miles from Launceston, on the South Esk.

PERTH AMBOY, a post-village and port of entry of Middlesex co., New Jersey, at the head of Raritan Bay, and at the mouth of Raritan River, 36 miles N.E. of Trenton, and 25 miles from New York. It is situated in Perth Amboy township, on the left or N. bank of the Raritan River, and at the S. end of Staten Island Sound, about 2 miles N.E. of South Amboy, where the Camden and Amboy Railroad connects with steamboats running to and from New York. The harbor is good and easily accessible. The village contains 4 churches, an academy, a lock factory, and a stoneware pottery. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 21,651 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 20,853 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 4759 tons in steam navigation. During the year, 8 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1273 tons, were admeasured. Incorporated in 1784. Pop. of the township, 1865.

PERTHES, *pañ'twee'*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 16 miles N.W. of Vassy. Pop. 725.

PERTHOIS, *pañ'twá'*, a former district of France, now forming parts of the departments of Marne and Haute-Marne. Vitry-le-François was the capital.

PERTSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See **PERTH**.

PERTUIS, *pañ'twee'*, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, near the Durance, 38 miles E.S.E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 4776.

PERTUIS BRÉTON, *pañ'twee' brá'tón'*, and **PERTUIS D'ANTIOCHE**, *pañ'twee' dón'te-osh'*, straits which separate the island of Ré from the W. mainland of France, the department of Charente-Inférieure, and from the island of Oléron.

PERTWOOD, UPPEL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PERU, *pe-roo'*, (*Sp. pron. pá-roo'*, written also in ancient chronicles *Pirú*, *pe-roo'*; *Fr. Pérou*, *pá-roo'*; *L. Peruvia*), an extensive country of South America, stretching from near the equator southward along the W. side of the continent. The name, as formerly applied, included an immense region not comprised within the limits of the present Peruvian republic. An extensive territory in the S., called Upper Peru, was, after the overthrow of the Spanish power in 1824, formed into an independent state, (in 1825,) and received the appellation of Bolivia, in honor of Simon Bolivar, its liberator. No inconsiderable portions of the ancient Peru are now incorporated with the territories of the Argentine Republic and Chili. The province of Quito, (nearly corresponding to the present Republic of Ecuador,) previously an independent country, was for a period of more than 200 years united with Peru, from which, however, it was separated in 1718, and annexed to New Granada. (See next article.)—*Adj. and inhab. PERUVIAN*, *pe-roo'-ve-an*, (*Sp. PERUANO*, *pe-roo'-á-no*; *L. PERUVIANUS*; *Fr. PÉRUVIEN*, *pá-rú'-ve-á-n'*).

PERU, REPUBLIC OF, (*Sp. Republica Peruana*, *pá-pool-le-ká pá-roo'-á-ná*; *Fr. République du Pérou*, *pá-púb'leek' dū pá-roo'*), called also simply **PERU**, a state of South America, formed out of the former Spanish vice-royalty of the same name, bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by Ecuador, from which it is partly separated by the river Tumbez, E. by Brazil and Bolivia, and S. by Bolivia, a portion of the boundary here being formed by the river Loa. It extends from lat. $3^{\circ} 35'$ to $21^{\circ} 48'$ S., and from lon. $68^{\circ} 10'$ to $80^{\circ} 41'$ W. Its shape is very irregular; greatest length from N. to S., 1266 miles; from N.W. to S.E., about 1460 miles; greatest breadth, measured on a parallel of latitude, about 300 miles. Between Lake Titicaca and the S. extremity of Peru, where the country is the narrowest, the boundary of Bolivia approaches to within about 50 miles of the Pacific. The coast-line may be estimated at 1850 miles. Area estimated at 370,000 square miles, which, however, can be only an approximate to the true area, as the boundary on the E. is not definitely settled. Some geographers state the greatest breadth of the country at 700 miles, and estimate its area variously at from 500,000 to 700,000 square miles. But, according to the "Calendario de la Republica Peruana," published at Lima in 1849, the greatest breadth of Peru is only 105, and the least breadth 15 Spanish leagues, from which data the area cannot possibly exceed 400,000 square miles.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—Peru exhibits a great variety of physical features, and all on the grandest scale. The double Cordillera of the Andes traverses the country from S.E. to N.W., separating it into three distinct regions, differing widely from each other in climate, soil, and vegetation. Seen from the coast, these mountains have the appearance of a vast wall, apparently impassable. The region between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes has a width varying from 50 to 100 miles, and of its surface, only a very small portion is habitable. It is generally rugged, and covered with mountains or hills, from 500 to 10,000 feet in height, consisting for the most part of bare rock, wholly divested of life or vegetation. It is only where streams force their way across this tract, from the Andes towards the sea, that verdure makes its appearance, and the cultivation of the ground becomes practicable. Hence this region, in which only the transverse valleys, under favorable circumstances, are fit for the abode of man, is generally distinguished as *Los Valles*, ("the valleys.") But the streams from the mountains, though full and rapid above, generally sink into the dry, sandy ground lower down, and seldom reach the sea; while most of them are but occasional torrents, flowing during the rainy season, (of the highlands,) and dry nine months of the year. On the most favored portion of the coast, these valleys are, on an average, 12 miles asunder, but they are more frequently separated by intervals of 15 or 20 miles. Towards the N. they are situated at greater distances from each other, and between Lambayeque and Sechura there intervenes a dry desert of 90 miles. Above the maritime Cordillera, between the ridges of the Andes, nature assumes quite another aspect, and there *Las Sierras*, as the elevated region is generally called, is now the chief, as it was anciently almost the exclusive seat of the population of Peru. Beyond, or E. of the mountains, the country spreads out into boundless plains, watered by numerous great rivers, (to open these to foreign commerce attempts have recently been made by a company formed in the United States,) and covered to a great extent with impenetrable forests. For this region there seems to be no general name; but it is sometimes called *La Tierra de los Indios Bravos*, ("land of the fierce Indians;") it is imperfectly known, and many ages will probably elapse before it becomes occupied by men of European race.

The Peruvian Andes and their branches are estimated to occupy 200,000 square miles of surface, and one peak, the Nevado de Chuquibambá, rises to the height of 21,000 feet. Omati, the famous but nearly extinct volcano of Arequipa, (lat. $16^{\circ} 20' S.$, lon. $78^{\circ} 12' W.$) is 20,320 feet high; and to the S., between the parallels of Arica and the river Loa, are several other volcanic cones of great altitude. The two principal chains of the Andes, viz. the Cordillera of the Coast, with a medium height of 15,000 feet, and the Andes proper, rising to an average of 17,000 feet in elevation, here enclose an extensive table-land or sierra, naturally distributed into regions differing widely in character. The chief are the heights of Pasco, of Cuzco, the valleys of the Rio Jauja, and of the Marañon. The first of these lies at one of those points where the branches of the Andes unite, the ridges sinking into an elevated plain, which has here a general height of 14,000 feet. This region is traversed by chains of hills from 500 to 1000 feet high, and has everywhere a rugged and forbidding aspect. Though the climate is the most disagreeable and comfortless possible, and the Puna, or difficulty of respiration, is severely felt, yet the veins of the precious metals, with which this region abounds, have attracted to it a comparatively dense population; and it has been more frequently visited, and more fully described by strangers, than the smiling and luxuriant regions lower down. The table-land of Cuzco, extending from the S. frontier of Peru to lat. $12^{\circ} 30' S.$, has a length of about 150 miles, and a width of 100 miles. At the city of Cuzco, lat. $13^{\circ} 30' S.$, it has an absolute elevation of 11,350 feet, but sinks rapidly towards the N., so that at the banks of the Rio Mantaro it is not probably more than 8000 feet above the sea. On the heights of Pasco there is no cultivation whatever. But here, from the S. and most elevated part of Cuzco, where the quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*) is cultivated, to the plantations of sugar-cane at its N. extremity, we find most of the grains and fruits of Europe in the greatest perfection. The valley of the Jauja adjoins the table-land of Pasco, descending rapidly S. about 100 miles, and resembles in general character the lower portion of Cuzco. It is perhaps the most populous part of Peru, and at the same time the least known. The valley of the Marañon, from lat. 10° to $5^{\circ} S.$, is for the first 100 miles little more than a narrow defile descending rapidly; it then becomes, for 200 miles, a wide and fertile valley, having a mean absolute height of about 3000 feet. The Pongo of Rentema, at its N. termination, is but 1250 feet above the sea.

Lakes and Rivers.—On the table-land of Pasco lie, at no great distance asunder, the Lake of Illauricocha, whence issues the Marañon; the Lake of Chiquilacocha, 13,200 feet above the sea, from which the Huallaga flows S.E.; and the Lake of Quilacocha, which gives birth to the San Juan, lower down called the Mantaro, and one of the chief tributaries of the Apurimac. These rivers all unite some hun-

dreds of miles lower down, greatly increased in magnitude, and together with the Ucayale, which rises further E., and takes a wider sweep to the E., form the grand but simple river system of Peru. The Marañon flows for 400 miles between the Cordilleras of the Andes. During the first 150 miles of its course in a narrow, rocky valley, it descends about 10,000 feet; thence to the Pongo of Rentema, 1252 feet in height, it flows about 250 miles, with a fall of 1800 feet. Within this distance it is navigated in canoes and balsas or floats. Below the rapids at Tomependa, close to the Pongo of Rentema, the river flows S.E., and then E., for 150 miles till it descends the rapids, 7 miles in length, at the Pongo of Manseriche, whence it may be navigated downwards in small vessels. The Huallaga, on leaving the highlands, takes a tortuous course of 500 miles, collecting numberless small streams, till it joins the Marañon, in lat. $5^{\circ} S.$, and lon. $76^{\circ} W.$ It flows, for the most part, between hills covered with dense forests, but for the last 100 miles it winds through level, marshy plains. The Ucayale is, after the Marañon, the greatest of the Peruvian rivers; at their junction it is indeed apparently the greater of the two. It is formed by the Urubamba and Tambo, the latter uniting the Apurimac and Mantaro or Rio Jauja. The Ucayale, just below the junction of the Urubamba and Mantaro, descends a violent rapid called *Vuelta del Diablo*, ("Devil's Leap.") It is supposed to be navigable for 500 miles, but its course through the plains is little known. Among its chief tributaries from the mountains is the Pachitea, which is reported to be navigable. Lake Titicaca, after that of Maracaybo the largest lake in South America, is partly in Peru, and partly in Bolivia.

Climate.—The very peculiar climate of the maritime region of Peru excited the wonder of its European discoverers. On a portion of the coast no rain has fallen within the memory of man; and on most of it a shower of rain is a remarkable phenomenon, generally supposed to be concomitant with an earthquake. For six months, from November to April, the sky is cloudless, and the burning rays of an almost vertical sun would convert the country into bare rock or dust, if it were not that this is the rainy season in the higher regions, whence copious streams pour down to fertilize and beautify the valleys. These torrents soon dry up on the cessation of the rains in the mountains; but then the sky along the coast becomes overcast, the heat of the sun is intercepted by a thick mist, called "*garua*," which falls like a heavy dew, and freshens the vegetation, while it mitigates the heat. The cool oceanic currents, and the streams of air descending from the snowy heights of the Andes, mitigate the heat of the coast, which, on the seaside, is often excessive. In Lima, 600 feet above the sea, the thermometer varies from 60° in winter to 82° in summer. The perfectly rainless region of Peru terminates at the height of 400 feet above the sea. Thence, to an elevation of 2000 feet, succeeds the zone of cultivated tropical plants—banana, sugar-cane, cotton, and sweet potato; and, above this again, to the height of 10,000 feet, follows the region of the European cereals. From the upper limit of this zone to the height of 14,500 feet, extends the domain of grasses, with a character wholly Alpine, peat-mosses often covering a great extent. Here the oca (*Oxalis tuberosa*), a sweetish root, is the only plant cultivated. The country in general is available only for sheep pasture. Snow falls in storms at all times of the year; and these heights, though by no means uninhabited, offer, perhaps, the least agreeable home on the face of the earth. Still higher up, Alpine plants and lichens continue to flourish to an elevation in sunny aspects of perhaps nearly 17,000 feet; but striking differences of local climate are nowhere more conspicuous than in this upper and tempestuous zone. On the W. side of the Andes the prevailing wind during nine months of the year is from the S.W. The S. wind predominates during the other three months. These winds are both cool and dry. But E. of the Andes, the regular equatorial winds from the E. come loaded with humidity, and, checked by the mountains, pour down copious, and in some places perpetual rains. On the W. slope of the Andes, the native woods nowhere descend to the foot of the mountains. On the E. side, the tall forests cover the low plain, and ascend, with hardly-diminished magnificence, to a height of 5500 feet, where the tropical character of the wood ceases. The temperature on the E. side is higher than on the W., making a difference in the limits of the vegetable zones of about 2000 feet, (60° or 70° Fahrenheit;) and at the height of 3000 or 4000 feet, *la Ceja de la Montaña*, ("the brow of the mountain,") as the Peruvians call it, presents one of the most charming spots on the earth, enjoying a delicious and equable temperature, matchless fertility, with forest and mountain scenes of incomparable grandeur. This portion of Peru, however, to which the indigenous population of that country seems never to have descended, is still not only for the most part unoccupied, but even very little known.

Earthquakes.—The coast of Peru enjoys a perpetual aerial calm; its atmosphere is never darkened or disturbed by heavy rains, by thunder-storms, or hurricanes. But, on the other hand, it is peculiarly subject to subterranean convulsions. Earthquakes have frequently laid Lima in ruins, and experience shows that 45 considerable shocks may be

expected there in a year. Desolating earthquakes have hitherto occurred twice in a century. The last took place in 1806; that of 1746 was the most destructive. On that occasion the sea retired to a great distance; then suddenly rushing back, overwhelmed the town of Callao, (the port of Lima,) the site of which appears to have sunk with the shock. Of its inhabitants, about 3000, only 16 survived the catastrophe.

Geology.—Accurate geological observations have as yet embraced but a small portion of the wide surface of Peru. Red sandstone, frequent on the coast, is also the prevailing rock in the plains of the interior, where it is accompanied by vast deposits of rock-salt; the latter occupying, in the valley of the Huallaga alone, an area of 1000 square miles. It occurs also on the coast, and is not wanting even on the heights of the Andes. Granite and porphyry, appearing on the coast, extend also to the highlands; but the prevalent rocks on the sierras are trachyte, augite, porphyry, and diorite. The sides of the valleys between Titicaca and Cuzco are formed chiefly of clay-slate. Around Arequipa, and thence to Titicaca, the soil is all volcanic. In the S. of Peru, chiefly in the maritime province of Tarapaca, and in the neighbourhood of Iquique, an extensive deposit of salt, nitre, and nitrate of soda exists; the sandy region over which it extends nearly 3° (from lat. 19° to 22° S.) is a barren desert. In many parts, the houses and enclosures for cattle are built of blocks of salt. Of the nitrate of soda, the supply of which may be said to be inexhaustible, 239,800 tons were exported from Iquique from 1830 to 1850. The observations of Mr. Darwin have led him to the conclusion that the coast of Peru has risen 85 feet since it was first inhabited. Since the great earthquake of 1746, the coast near Lima, which was raised on that occasion, has been constantly sinking.

Mines.—It is said that gold may be found in all the mountain passes of Peru; and nearly all the rivers from the Andes wash down auriferous sands. The richest gold-mines or diggings are about Huaylas and Tarma. It is difficult to estimate the amount of gold annually obtained, the business of washing the sands being carried on almost wholly by Indians, without capital or machinery, and with much secrecy. Little of the gold is coined, and probably the larger portion of it is smuggled to the coast. It is known, however, that in four years, (1826–1829,) duty was paid on 2698 marks, (about \$387,000,) which is supposed to be a fourth of the actual produce. In 1846 the gold coined in the country amounted to \$465,808. Silver, also, which is the chief metallic product of Peru, is very widely distributed, and small mines of it are worked secretly in all parts of the country. But the chief mines of silver, which, having attracted the attention of capitalists, and become centres of industrious population, are those of Hualgayoc, near Moulpampa, Hualanca, in Huamallas, Cerro de Pasco, Lucanas, and Huantajaya. The treasures contained in the Cerro de San Fernando, at Hualgayoc, were first discovered in 1771. There are now 1400 bocaminos or pits opened in the hill, through which veins of silver run in all directions. Cerro de Pasco is hardly inferior in mineral wealth to Potosi. The town stands at the height of 13,673 feet above the sea; and the hill on which it is built is hollowed out, so that, were not earthquakes here very rare, the whole would be soon reduced to a heap of ruins. Most of the bocaminos or mouths of the mines are within the houses of the miners in the town itself; some of them serve as dwellings. They are generally shallow, and not above 500 out of some thousand openings deserve the name of shafts. There are two very remarkable veins; one, running from N. to S., has an ascertained length of 9600 feet, with a breadth of 412 feet; the other, stretching from W.N.W. to E.S.E., is 6400 feet long, and 380 feet wide, and is supposed to intersect the preceding vein exactly under the market-place in the town. The silver produced from 1630 to 1803 has been calculated to amount to 1232 millions of Spanish dollars. In eight years (1826–1833) the silver coined in Lima amounted to about \$20,000,000, and in 1846, \$4,842,821 were coined in the country. The great height at which the mines are in many instances situated; the impossibility of conveying machinery to them on the backs of mules; the want of timber, the high price of all the necessaries of life, present great obstacles to carrying on mining operations with profit, even were the needed capital brought to bear; consequently, mining in Peru is still in a very low state. Quicksilver is abundant, and chiefly found at Huancavelica, in the interior; copper, lead, and iron are also found in various places. In 1825, English miners discovered good coal at Cerro de Pasco, at an elevation of 14,700 feet. Brown coal is also found on the sandy deserts of the coast, N. of Arica; and in the province of Tarapaca lies a buried forest underneath the sand, the wood of which is neither charred nor petrified. It affords excellent fuel, and is much used in the preparation of saltpetre, the chief production of that coast.

Vegetation.—In botanical species, Peru is incomparably rich, owing to the various natural regions comprehended in it, each of which has its own flora. West Peru is poor in plants, especially in trees. E. of the Andes, the species are exceedingly numerous, and most of them take the arborescent form. In the plains, the forests closely resemble those

of equatorial Brazil. On the higher parts of the East Andes are to be found the representatives of families (as the Gentians) which are elsewhere rare in South America. On the W. coast, palms are hardly ever found wild; the cultivated species are the jubea from Chili, the date-palm and the cocconut. On the E. side, each of these kinds has many and varying representatives; the tree ferns also are peculiar to the lower slopes and plains E. of the Andes. Among the characteristics of the forests on this side may be mentioned the prevalence of the Cinchona, which occur nowhere else in such numbers and variety. From these forests Peru derives, in general, little advantage. The cinchona, yielding the Peruvian or Jesuit's bark, (called in Peru *cascarilla*, the yellow bark of commerce, from which the well-known febrifuge quinine is extracted,) is almost the only article drawn from them for exportation. Another production, which thrives in the same zone as the cinchona, but extends much lower down, and succeeds best in the plains and swamps in the hottest places, is the coca, (*Erythroxylon coca*.) the leaves of which are chewed, as a stimulant, by the Indians, and which, being consumed in immense quantities, is a very important article of the inland trade. Tobacco, formerly monopolized by the crown, is now generally cultivated, and, being excellent, finds a ready sale in Chili. The sea-board also produces excellent sugar, which not only supplies home wants, but is largely exported. Cotton also is produced in considerable quantity, and is nearly all exported. Fruits are abundant—the banana, orange, pine-apple, papaya, cherimoyer* or chirimoya, palta, &c., as well as culinary vegetables and grains, from the yam and yuca to barley and the coca, which latter grow at an elevation of even 13,000 feet. The vine is cultivated on the W. coast, merely for the production of brandy. Agriculture in Peru is in the lowest condition; the excessive dryness of the W. coast, the natural barrenness and devotion to mining which characterize the sierras, the remoteness of the Montaña, or E. side of the Andes, with the deficient means of internal communication, all tend to discourage its progress.

Zoology, &c.—Among the animals peculiar to West Peru may be mentioned a species of fox, very destructive to flocks of sheep, a mephitic animal or polecat, a kind of otter, some opossums, and gigantic seals. Extensive tracts may be found here in which life seems to be wholly extinct, and not even insects are found in the sand. The birds of West Peru are few, with the exception of the sea-fowl, which inhabit the shores in countless multitudes. A few deer, and wild swine, which attain a great size in the valley of Lima, are the chief mammals; iguanas and lizards are the principal reptiles; the serpents are small and rare, and, excepting one species, harmless. The llama is found only on the highlands, where the poor Indians, unable to purchase or support mules, still employ it as a beast of burden. The kindred species—the guanaco, the alpaca, and the vicuña—remain wild in the mountains. Above their haunts are to be found only marmots in the hollows, and the condor nestling in the highest rocks. Of the animals inhabiting the forest region, the only one that braves the cold of the sierras is the puma, or lion, as it is often called. It sometimes attacks the sheep on the highlands, and occasionally extends its excursions even to the coast. The E. face of the Andes is as remarkable for its abundance as the W. for its want of animal life. About twenty species of parrots are found in this region, and here also, in the forests, the monkeys are innumerable; only one species, the black coati, ascends as high as the Ceja, (about 4000 feet.) At this elevation is found also the South American bear; the larger animals, the tapir, sloth, ant-eater, armadillo, &c. belong to the low forest. Here also insects become numerous, and on the river banks are insupportable. Alligators swarm in the rivers; and in the inundated plains the boa-constrictor attains a terrific size.

Pastoral husbandry has made as little progress in Peru as agriculture; and, indeed, it is equally repelled by the natural circumstances of the country. In the maritime region, the scarcity of water, as well as of fodder, make it impossible to keep cattle. All the lucerne which can be grown by irrigation barely suffices for the mules, which are indispensable. On the sierras there is no pasture for cattle. The heights feed sheep, which are here left wholly to poor Indians, who never think of improvement. On the E. side, where nature is more bounteous, the insects, and still more the vampire bat, are fatal to cattle. In Huamanga and Cuzco alone are to be found good herds of cattle, and some attempt at dairy farming.

Commerce.—Peru exports chiefly precious metals, nitrate of soda, alpaca and sheep's wool, cinchona bark, sugar, cotton, chinchilla skins, hides, straw hats, and guano: it imports all kinds of manufactured goods, wines, tobacco, and spirits. The want of roads interposes great obstacles to internal traffic; though, since the independence of Peru, a trade has been carried on with the Brazilian provinces on the Amazon, chiefly by way of the Huallaga, down which brandy, grain, coca, tobacco, and the chief articles above enumerated,

* The cherimoyer is the *anona cherimolia* of naturalists, a downy-leaved species of anona, said to bear a great resemblance to the custard-apple of the West Indies.

are exported. The trade of East Peru by this channel, it is thought, will be greatly increased by the Amazon having been opened to the commerce of the world, October 23, 1851. A treaty was also concluded the same year between Peru and the United States, by which the two governments "mutually agree that there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens." The total value of imports from all countries in 1851 amounted to about \$12,000,000. By far the most important article of export is specie, of which about \$7,500,000 is sent to Europe annually. Hitherto, about two-thirds of the entire foreign commerce has been carried on with Great Britain, from which 18,904,000 yards of plain and printed calicoes were imported in 1849, 19,502,897 yards in 1850, and 28,396,194 yards in 1851. The export of guano to Great Britain increased from 14,450 tons in 1845, to 95,083 tons in 1850. The entire quantity of this article imported into the United States from all countries, in 1853-54, according to the report on Commerce and Navigation published by the Treasury Department, was 175,849 tons, of which 163,662 tons were from Peru. Guano is obtained from apparently inexhaustible deposits in the Sea, (Lobos Islands,) Chincha, Iquique, and other islands along the coast.

The total value of produce exported to the United States in 1852-53 was \$173,441; the value of goods imported from the same country, amounted to \$607,577. Among the principal exports were 3,426,925 lbs. of saltpetre, 499,970 lbs. of wool, 27,364 chip hats, 8456 hides and skins, 47,145 pigs and bars of copper, and \$15,543 worth of tin. The trade between the two countries employed 48 vessels, of which 31 were British, and 10 American; 2 only were Peruvian. The principal commercial ports are Callao, Islay, Payta, Lambayeque, Trujillo (Truxillo,) Pisco, Arica, and Iquique.

Internal Communication.—A railway 7 miles in length connects Lima with Callao, its port; and the government has undertaken the construction of a railway extending from Arica to Tacna, a distance of 40 miles. These, we believe, are the only works of the kind yet undertaken in Peru. Communication with the interior is chiefly effected on the backs of mules through the passes in the Andes. Many of these are at great elevations; most of them are narrow, rugged, steep, and sometimes slippery and dangerous, passing through gorges, across yawning chasms, and up almost perpendicular rocks; in many places winding along the brink of enormous precipices, where the pathway is so limited that it frequently becomes necessary to readjust the burden on the mule's back, lest the animal should be thrown off his balance and precipitated into the gulf below. Among the passes may be mentioned two leading from Arica to La Paz—one called the Pass of Guallillas, in lat. 17° 50' S., height, 14,750 feet, and the other the Pass of Chullunquiani, 15,160 feet high; the Pass of Alto de Toledo, in lat. 16° 2' S., leading from Arequipa to Puno, height, 15,590 feet; the Pass of Angostura, 10,620 feet high; and the Pass of San Mateo, in lat. 11° 48' S., from Lima to Tacna and Pasco, 15,760 feet in elevation. A great commercial road extends longitudinally along the Andes northward from Trujillo, past Quito, to Popayan, a distance of nearly 1000 miles.

Government, &c.—The constitution of Peru, adopted in November, 1839, establishes a popular and representative government. The supreme power resides in the legislature, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a congress, composed of a senate popularly elected, one-half every four years, and of a chamber of deputies, one-third elected every two years. The chief executive, elected for six years, is styled President of the Republic. He is not again eligible to the same office till the expiration of a second period of six years. The Council of State, composed of 16 persons appointed by the President, is a body whose duty it is to watch over the observance of the constitution and laws. Not more than 3 persons from the military, and 3 ecclesiastics, can be members of this body at one time. The judicial power is exercised by tribunals and judges. In the capital is a supreme court, in each department a superior court, and in each district courts of original jurisdiction (*de primera instancia*) and justices of the peace. In the capital of each department there is also an intendant of police, with his subalterns. To decide cases relating to commerce, mining, &c., there are separate tribunals.

The army of the republic numbers about 10,000 men; the marine force consists of a frigate, 2 corvettes, and 2 galliots. In 1850 the revenue amounted to \$10,594,760, the expenditures to \$3,967,880, and the public debt to \$17,986,440.

Religion.—The dominant religion is Roman Catholic, but toleration is granted to other creeds. The Archbishop of Lima is at the head of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and has under him 4 suffragan bishops, viz.: of Arequipa, Trujillo, Cuzco, and Huamanga. Religious instruction among the Indians of the interior was formerly wholly in the hands of Jesuit missionaries; but since the expulsion of the order from the Spanish dominions, it has been entrusted to the Franciscans of Lima. The only university in Peru is that of San Marcos, at Lima, the oldest of all the American universities, having been founded in 1551. In 1849, it had, besides the rector, chancellor, &c., 26 professors.

People, &c.—The inhabitants of Peru are supposed to be about one-half Indians, a fourth white persons or creoles, and the rest colored people of mixed breeds. The negroes, being nearly all on the coast, are now reduced to a few thousands. The Peruvian Indians, or those descended from the subjects of the Incas, are to be found chiefly in the highlands. They seldom descend to the E. side of the Andes. In physical character they scarcely differ from the Indians of the E. forests, to whom they are superior in civilization. In Puno they have preserved, in some degree, their nationality; most of the small towns on the highlands are inhabited wholly by them. Their language is still the Quichua, though, towards the S., the Aymara becomes prevalent. Large districts occur in which few understand Spanish, the Quichua being adopted even by the creoles. Agriculture is the favorite occupation of the Indians; but in towns they carry on also some trades in a lazy manner, merely to provide for their wants, and never with a view to making fortunes. Their wants are few, and they have little inclination to increase them by adopting the habits of civilized life. They are content with poverty and wretchedness, and cling pertinaciously to the customs of their ancestors. Only a few of their noble families still possess estates. In the missions of the E. plains, Quichua is the adopted language, the Jesuits having soon perceived the necessity of discouraging a multiplicity of tongues. The Peruvian army, in the wars of the revolution, was composed almost entirely of Indians, who fought well, and underwent fatigues which no European would have encountered. By the laws of the republic, the Indian is on a level in political rights with the white man; yet the creole, though conscious of his own enervation, still looks down with contempt on the Indian who fought his battles. The Peruvian creole is tall, but slender and feeble; while levity, fickleness, and incapability of mental labor, show his want of moral strength. Education is in a low condition. Among the lower orders it is wholly neglected; and, in the interior, men qualified to fill public offices, by being able to read and write, are not always to be found.

Political Divisions and Population.—Peru is divided into 11 departments, subdivided into 65 provinces, the names and population of which, according to the census of 1851, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Name.	Pop. of province.	Name.	Pop. of province.
Department AMAZONAS; capital, Chachapoy.		Brought forward	25,648
Chachapoyas.....	37,728	Huancavelica.....	17,318
Maynas.....	15,346	Tayacaja.....	27,151
Pop. of department	43,074	Pop. of department	50,117
Department AYACACHA; capital, Huancayo.		Department JUNIN; capital, Huancayo.	
Canchuico, (Alto).....	47,500	Cajamarca.....	24,709
Canchuico, (Bajo).....	54,751	Huamantla.....	32,027
Huari.....	48,579	Huancayo.....	26,799
Huaylas.....	84,676	Jauja.....	93,712
Mocho.....	6,340	Pasco.....	70,411
Pop. of department	241,846	Pop. of department	247,748
Department AREQUIPA; capital, Arequipa.		Department LIBERTAD; capital, Trujillo.	
Arequipa.....	63,816	Cajamarca.....	44,172
Camana.....	14,419	Chota.....	62,597
Caylloma.....	23,443	Chiclaya.....	26,113
Condesuyos.....	21,172	Huamachuco.....	60,854
Union.....	17,659	Jaro.....	8,560
Pop. of department	140,509	Lambayeque.....	24,682
Department AYACUCHO; capital, Ayacucho.		Patate.....	29,394
Andahuaylas.....	19,184	Piura, (litoral province).....	76,332
Cangallo.....	20,027	Trujillo.....	6,421
Huamanga.....	29,617	Pop. of department	342,583
Huanta.....	26,354	Department LIMA; capital, Lima.	
Lucana.....	17,401	Callao, (litoral province).....	9,453
Parinacochas.....	19,334	Cañete.....	17,653
Pop. of department	121,921	Canta.....	16,384
Department CUSCO; capital, Cusco.		Chancay.....	25,610
Abancay.....	21,915	Huacachira.....	14,400
Antas.....	31,300	Ica.....	41,500
Aymaraes.....	18,273	Lima, (100,000).....	125,000
Calca.....	16,250	Yauyos.....	16,264
Canas.....	27,605	Pop. of department	264,254
Canchis.....	26,400	Department MOQUEGUA; capital, Tacna.	
Chumbivilcas.....	23,250	Moquegua.....	22,380
Cotabambas.....	23,741	Tacna.....	18,842
Cuzco.....	41,152	Tarapaco.....	10,410
Paruro.....	17,735	Pop. of department	61,432
Paucartambo.....	17,026	Department PUNO; capital, Puno.	
Quispicanchi.....	20,700	Akakaro.....	54,353
Urubamba.....	24,949	Curabaya.....	22,133
Pop. of department	339,718	Chucuito.....	75,357
Dep. HUANCAYELICA; capital, Huancavelica.		Huancané.....	56,765
Angaraes.....	20,300	Lampa.....	76,400
Castro Vireyna.....	15,348	Pop. of department	285,661
Total population of Peru, in 1851.....	2,279,085.		

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History, Ancient Inhabitants, &c.—Peru was by far the greatest and most powerful state of America at the time of the discovery of the New World. The empire of the Incas, at the period of their greatest power, extended from about the second parallel N. of the equator, southward through nearly 40 degrees of latitude, comprising dominions three times the extent of those ruled by the Montezumas. The inhabitants had advanced to a high degree of civilization; in the pursuit of agriculture, they practised irrigation and manured their lands; they understood architecture, sculpture, mining, working the precious metals, and had a regular system of government, founded not by the power of the sword, but by the superiority of wisdom. The Incas were believed to be descended from the sun, and their will was regarded as that of their ancestor and divinity. The Peruvians adored the sun as the supreme deity, under whose influence they also acknowledged various dependent gods; and instead of offering human victims on their altars, they presented to that glorious luminary a part of the productions of the earth which had come to life and maturity through his genial warmth.

The great Temple of the Sun, in which Peruvians performed their adorations, was an edifice of extraordinary magnificence. The walls, composed of massive blocks of elegantly wrought marble, greenstone, and greenstone-porphry, were encrusted internally with gold; an immense figure of the sun, covering one side of the building, was also of gold, and on each side of it were thrones of gold, on which were placed, in a sitting posture, the bodies of the deceased Incas. The value of the jewels that adorned the edifice were estimated at \$180,000,000. Cuzco, the capital city of the ancient Peruvians, was estimated to contain 200,000 inhabitants, and the suburbs as many more. From the market-place issued four great roads, running towards the extremities of the empire in the direction of the four cardinal points. The line of roads running from N. to S. was 1500 miles in length. One road extended along the sea-shore through the plains, and another was carried along the high ridge of the Andes—a work of immense labor. According to De La Vega, the Peruvian Empire, at the time of its invasion by the Spaniards, had existed 400 years, and twelve Incas had completed their reigns. Its population has been variously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000.

The Spaniards were unacquainted with Peru till they had become masters of Mexico. The first information of the country was obtained from a young cacique in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Darien about the year 1511. In 1513, Vasco Nufiez de Balboa crossed the mountains which separated the two oceans, and took possession of the Pacific in the name of the King of Castile. He extended his discoveries many leagues southward, but appears not to have reached the territory of Peru. In 1525, Francisco Pizarro, a soldier of mean birth but of a daring spirit, who had accompanied Balboa in the previous expedition, embarking at Panama with about 100 men, landed in Peru and spent three years in exploring the country. Having returned to Spain with presents of gold and jewels for the king, he was again sent out with orders to effect the conquest of the newly discovered country. Recrossing the ocean, he again embarked at Panama, with 3 ships, about 180 men and 27 horses; soon after landing in Peru, (1532,) Pizarro founded, about 30 leagues S. of Tumbes, a town which he garrisoned and called San Miguel. He then marched boldly into the heart of the country, enjoining on his followers, who now numbered 177, not only to refrain from all acts of hostility, but to use every effort to conciliate the good will of the natives. They were everywhere kindly received, and at Zaran were met by an envoy with presents from the Inca Atahualpa, who invited the Spanish chief to an interview at Caxamarca. Pizarro, with an inhuman perfidy scarcely paralleled in the annals of crime, resolved to use the unsuspecting friendship of the Peruvians as an instrument of their destruction. The place appointed for the meeting was an immense plain or square, surrounded on all sides with high walls or buildings; in the latter, Pizarro and his party were assigned their quarters. When at the time appointed, the Inca, accompanied by his nobles and several thousands of his soldiers and other attendants, entered the plaza, a volley of artillery and musketry was poured upon them by the Spaniards, who had concealed themselves in the buildings and behind the walls. Then Pizarro, at the head of his soldiers, rushed upon their terror-stricken and unresisting victims, massacring many thousands of them without mercy; he succeeded at last in making Atahualpa his prisoner. Immense sums of gold and silver were offered for his ransom; Pizarro accepted the ransom, and then, after the mockery of a trial, caused the Inca to be inhumanly put to death. In November, 1533, one year after his arrival at Caxamarca, Pizarro entered Cuzco, the capital of Peru. He met with considerable resistance in his march, but aided by fire-arms, weapons tenfold more formidable from being unknown to the natives, the Spaniards were everywhere victorious.

The whole country soon after submitted to the invader, and became, with some reduction, one of the four vice-

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royalties of Spanish America. In 1718, the province, or, as it was called, the kingdom of Quito, was separated from Peru, and annexed to the newly-created vice-royalty of New Granada. In 1778, again, the provinces of La Plata, Potosi, Charcas, Chiquitos, and Paraguay were withdrawn, in order to form the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. Peru was the last of the Spanish American colonies to separate itself from the mother country. In 1821, a patriot force of Chilians and Buenos Ayrians, under General San Martin, entered Peru, and after a succession of engagements, obliged the Spaniards to retire into the interior, when the independence of the country was proclaimed. The contest, however, was obstinately continued, until the decisive battle of Ayacucho in 1824, which was soon followed by the final expulsion of the Spaniards. Its limits remained, for the most part, unchanged by the revolution; the provinces dismembered from it in the N. forming at first part of Colombia, and afterwards the republic of Ecuador, while those in the S. were united in Bolivia. In 1836, Peru, harassed by contending factions, solicited the aid of Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, who came with an army, and succeeded, after a series of sanguinary actions, in tranquillizing the country; whereupon a confederation was formed, composed of North Peru, South Peru, and Bolivia, Santa Cruz being named "Supreme Protector." This state of matters continued until 1839, when, after a bloody battle fought at Yungay, Santa Cruz was driven out of the country, and the confederation brought to a close; and both countries—Peru and Bolivia—returned to their previous limits and forms of government. Peru has recently been the theatre of one of those revolutions to which the states of Spanish America have been so unhappily subject. An insurrection occurred in the early part of 1854, resulting in the defeat of the President Echenique. At the present date, February, 1855, General Castilla, the revolutionary leader, has possession of the Peruvian capital.

PERU, *per-oo'*, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 33 miles W. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1100.

PERU, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 80 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 567.

PERU, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 112 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 519.

PERU, a post-village of Eldridge township, Onondaga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 8 or 9 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. It contains a church, a forwarding house, a store, a tavern, &c.

PERU, a post-village and township of Clinton co., New York, on the Au Sable River, 4 miles W. of Lake Champlain, and about 10 miles S.S.W. of Plattsburgh. The village contains several churches, about half a dozen stores, and a number of mills. Pop. about 900; of the township, 3640.

PERU, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. P. 528.

PERU, a village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles S.W. of Mifflintown. It was commenced in 1848. Pop. about 200.

PERU, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

PERU, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

PERU, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

PERU, a post-village and township in the N.W. part of Huron co., Ohio, 94 miles N. by E. of Columbus. The village is situated on a branch of Huron River, and has a store, hotel, and several churches and mills. P. 400; of township, 1632.

PERU, a township of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 878.

PERU, a thriving post-village, capital of Miami co., Indiana, is situated on the right bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 68 miles N. of Indianapolis. It is the terminus of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, which is expected to be completed in 1854, and is on the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, not yet finished. Another railroad is projected from Peru N., to connect with the North Indiana Railroad at Elkhart. Miami county formed part of the Miami Reserve, which passed from aboriginal hands a few years ago. Since that event, the population has increased rapidly by immigration. Peru contains 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, and 1 newspaper office. Laid out in 1825. Pop. in 1850, 1266; in 1853, about 1700.

PERU, a flourishing post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, is situated on the Illinois River, 68 miles above Peoria, and on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 99 miles S.W. of Chicago. This village, which is near the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and at the head of natural navigation on the river, has an active trade, and is rapidly increasing. The river affords extensive water-power, and is navigable by steamboats in all stages of water. Stone coal is abundant in the vicinity. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad intersects the Central Railroad at this point. The trade of Peru in 1852 was estimated by Governor Matteson, in his late message, at \$1,100,000. It contains 2 banks. Two newspapers are published weekly. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

PERU, a small village of Lawrence co., Illinois.

PERU, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 7 miles N. of Dubuque.

PERU BLUFF, a small village of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

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PERUGIA, pà-roo'jā, (Fr. *Pérouse*, pà'roué; anc. *Perusia*.) a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, capital of a delegation, 10 miles E. of the Lake of Perugia, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. 18,300. It is enclosed by walls. The public buildings comprise a large cathedral, with several fine paintings, and a library of rare manuscripts, upwards of 100 other churches, and 50 monastic establishments, all more or less adorned with fine works of art, a majestic city-hall, an exchange, now disused, but gorgeously decorated with frescoes, an academy of fine arts, several private palaces, a well-endowed university, founded in 1320, with museums of antiquities and minerals, a botanic garden, a college, a public library, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, 2 theatres, a ball-court and bull-ring, a splendidly sculptured fountain, and two celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture. Perugia has little manufactures beyond a few soap-works, distilleries of brandy and liquors; it has some trade in wine, oil, corn, fruits, and other provisions; but its fairs in August and November for cattle and merchandise are frequented by a concourse of people from all parts of Central Italy, and numerous visitors are attracted to the city by its agreeable society and abundant works of art.

PERUGIA, LAKE OF, or LAKE THRASYMENE, (It. *Lago di Perugia*, lā'go dīo pà-roo'jā, and *Trasimeno*, trā-sē-mā'no; anc. *Thrasymenus* or *Trasimēnus Lacus*; Fr. *Lac de Pérouse*, lāk dēh pà'roué,) a lake of Central Italy, 10 miles W. of Perugia, is situated in a basin enclosed on every side by the Apennines. It is a fine sheet of water, about 30 miles in circumference, surrounded by gentle eminences covered with oak, pine, and olive plantations, and it contains three islands. Near this lake Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B. C.

PERU MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

PERUSIA. See **PERUGIA**.

PERUVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 14 miles N.E. of Ithaca.

PERUWELS, pà'rū wēls, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 16 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 7465.

PERVYSR, pàin'vī'sh, or pēn'voez', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yser, 19 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1218.

PERWEZ, pàin'vā', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 25 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2577.

PERWUTTUM, pēr-wūt'tūm (?) a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 83 miles S.E. of Hyderabad; lat. 16° 12' N., lon. 75° 5' E. It has some remarkable pagodas.

PERZAGNO, pēnd-zān'yo, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, 2 miles from Cattaro, on the shores of the Adriatic. P. 1200.

PESALE, pà-sā'lā, a large village on the island of Ceylon, 8 miles N.W. of Manar. According to tradition, the Roman Catholic missionary, Francis Xavier, first landed here on his mission to India.

PESARO, pēs-pā-ro or pā-sā-ro, (anc. *Pisaurum*.) a fortified town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 19 miles N.E. of Urbino, on the Foglia, at its mouth in the Adriatic. Pop. about 12,000. It is adorned with a fountain and statue of Pope Urban VIII., and has a cathedral and numerous other churches, a legate's palace, a valuable public library, several convents, 2 hospitals, a foundling asylum, and a theatre.

PESCADORES, pēs-kā-dō-rēs, (i. e. "Fisherman's Islands,") an island group close upon the coast of Peru, N. from Callao; lat. 11° 47' S., lon. 77° 20' W.

PESCADORES, three groups of the North Pacific, in Marshall's Archipelago; lat. (middle group) 11° 19' N., lon. 167° 35' E.

PESCADORES, an island group of China. See **PHENG-HOO**.

PESCARA, a river of South Italy. See **ATERNO**.

PESCARA, pēs-kā'ra, (anc. *Ater'ni* or *Ater'num*.) a fortified town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, at the mouth of the Aterno, in the Adriatic, 8 miles N.E. of Chieti. Pop. 2400.

PESCAROLO, pēs-kā-ro'lo, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 10 miles E. by N. of Cremona, on the Aspie. Pop. 1509.

PESCHAUER, Afghanistan. See **PESHAWER**.

PESCHE, pēs'kē, or **PESCHI**, pēs'keo, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 4 miles E.N.E. of Isernia. P. 1500.

PESCHICI, pēs-keo'cheo, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 11 miles W. of Viesti. Pop. 1500.

PESCHIERA, pēs-ke-ā'rā, (anc. *Ardelica* or *Piscaria*.) a fortified town of Lombardy, 21 miles N.N.W. of Mantua, on the Mincio, here crossed by a fine bridge at its issue from the Lago di Garda. Pop. 1500. It has a strong citadel, 2 parish churches, a convent, a hospital, an arsenal, with a trade on the lake, and an active fishery, especially of eels, for which it was anciently famed. It was taken by the Sardinian troops under Charles Albert, 30th May, 1848.

PESCHIO ASSEROLO, pēs-keo ā-sā-ro'lo, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., S.E. of Civita Ducale. Pop. 1833.

PESCIA, pā'shā or pēs'hā, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Florence, on the Pescia Lucca and Pisa Railway. Pop. 4686. It is situated among olive-groves and mulberry plantations, is enclosed by walls, and has a catho-

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dral and 3 convents, a large hospital, a citadel, and important manufactures of paper, woollen cloth, and silk-twist.

PESCINA, pā-she'e'nā, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 11 miles E.S.E. of Avezzano, on the E. side of the Lake of Fucino. Pop. 3000. It has a fine cathedral.

PESCO COSTANZO, pēs'ko kos-tān'zo, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 13 miles S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 2500.

PESCO LA MAZZA, pēs'ko lā māt'sā, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 15 miles W.N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 1900.

PESCO LANCIANO, pēs'ko lān-chā'no, a town of Naples, province of Sannio, 9 miles N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 1000.

PESCO PAGANO, pēs'ko pā-gā'no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 17 miles S.W. of Melfi. Pop. 4000.

PESCO PENNATARO, pēs'ko pēn-nā-tā'ro, a town of Naples, province of Molise, N.N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 1066.

PESCO SANSONESCO, pēs'ko sām-sō-nē'sko, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., S. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 850.

PESCO SOLIDO, pēs'ko so'le-do, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 3 miles N.E. of Sora, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2500.

PESEI or **PESEY**, pā'sā, written also **PEISEY**, a commune of the Sardinian dominions, 16 miles E.N.E. of Montiers. Pop. 1700. Here are the largest lead-mines in Savoy, which, late in the eighteenth century, yielded annually 40,000 hundredweight of lead, and 4000 mares of silver, but are now less productive.

PESEQUEIRO, pā-sā-kā'e-ro, an islet of Portugal, off the coast of the province of Alemtejo, 40 miles W. of Ourique. It is defended by a strong castle.

PESHAW, or **CLEAR CREEK**, of Missouri, flows N.E. through Bates co., and enters Osage River in St. Clair county.

PESHAWER, **PESHAWUR**, **PEICHAUER**, **PESCHAUER**, pēs'hāw'er, written also **PAISHAWUR** and **PEISHORE**, ("the advanced post,") a frontier city of Afghanistan, 12 miles E. of the Khyber Pass, and 40 miles W. of Attock. Lat. 33° 50' N., lon. 71° 40' E. Pop. about 50,000. It was taken and ruined by Runjeet Singh during the present century, and has never yet recovered prosperity, much of it still remaining in ruins. Its only remarkable edifices, besides its desecrated mosques, are a magnificent caravan-serai, now the residence of the Sikh governor, and a Sikh fort on the site of its ancient citadel. It is, however, well paved, and furnished with water, has a fertile neighborhood, and is in so good a position for commerce, that under a settled government it bids fair speedily to recover a large share of its former importance.

The province of Peshawer, now forming a part of the Punjab dominions, 65 miles long, and 50 miles broad, watered by the Indus, Cabool, and Rara Rivers, is extremely fertile, producing, by the aid of irrigation and a high temperature, two crops in the year, consisting of wheat, barley, pulse, and the finest rice in the world. It was formerly very populous, but has suffered great devastation from the Sikhs. Annual revenue, 1,000,000 rupees, or \$485,000.

PESHTEGO, a river of Wisconsin, rises in Oconto co., and flowing S.E., enters Green Bay about 6 miles below the mouth of the Menomonee River.

PESMES or **PEMES**, pām, a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 10 miles S. of Gray. Pop. in 1852, 2500.

PESNITZHOFFEN, pēs'nits-hō'fēn, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Marburg. Pop. 1218.

PESOOEE-SHAN, or **PE-SOUI-CHAN**, pā-soo'ee-shān', a mountain of China; lat. 28° 20' N., lon. 108° 34' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

PESOTUM, Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 142 miles from Chicago.

PESQUEIRA, pēs-kā'e-rā, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta. See **SÃO JOÃO DA PESQUEIRA**.

PESQUEIRA GRANDE, pēs-kā'e-rā grān'dā, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of New Leon, 20 miles N.N.W. of Monterey. It was formerly celebrated for its silver-mines and salt-works.

PESSTONE, pēs-se-o'na, Italy, a station on the Turin and Genoa Railway, 14 miles from Turin.

PESTCHANAIA, pēs-chā-nā'ā, a river of Siberia, rises in the S. of the government of Tomsk, flows N.N.W., and joins the Obi on the left, about 30 miles below Biysk. Total course, 100 miles.

PESTIL, pēst, (Hun. pron. pēsht,) a royal free city of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, immediately opposite Buda, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats and by a noble suspension bridge, opened January 5th, 1849, on the railway from Vienna to Szolnok, 136 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. in 1854 estimated at 100,000. It is situated on level ground, is about 7 miles in circumference, newly and regularly laid out, and generally handsome, except the old town. The principal edifices are the new theatre, the national casino, county hall, the *Neugründe*, a vast structure, used as an artillery dépôt, grenadier barracks, Jesuits' and several other convents, Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, Calvinist, and other churches, and several synagogues and hospitals. The venerable ancient structures of

the Hungarian capital are all in Buda; and Pesth is the "new city," boasting most of its modern conveniences, as good hotels, coffee-houses, and handsome private residences. The university, the only one in Hungary, has 49 professors, and a library of 60,000 volumes. In 1846, it was attended by 1000 students. The observatory is situated on the Bockaberg, in Buda. Here are also a botanic garden, a veterinary hospital, a national museum, with a library rich in Hungarian manuscripts, and valuable collections of coins, minerals, fossils, and antiquities; a Hungarian academy of sciences, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and normal schools, an English conventual, and various charitable institutions. Pesth is the seat of the *Königliche Tafel* ("Royal Board or Council") and *Septemviral Tafel*, which together constitute the supreme appeal court of the kingdom. The town has some silk, woollen, leather, oil, and tobacco factories, and dye-works; but its principal manufacture is that of meerschaum pipe-bowls, brought to it in a rough state from Constantinople. Immediately around the city is the *Rahasfeld*, a wide plain, on which the Hungarian Diet, the great national assembly of Magyars, was held for many centuries. The deputies, with their vast retinue of vassals, sometimes amounted to 100,000 men, who remained encamped in tents during the continuance of its sitting. The Rahosfeld is now famous for its annual horse-races. Pesth is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Transacincum*. The old town was enclosed by walls in the thirteenth century. It was held by the Turks for 160 years. Buda and Pesth suffered severely from an inundation of the river in March, 1838. Pesth is a station for steam-packets, and is connected by a railway with Szolnok, 56 miles E.S.E., and with Waitzen, 22 miles northward.

PESTH, a county of Hungary, intersected by the Danube and Theiss. Area, 4049 square miles. Pop. 511,260. Capital, Pesth.

PESTO, *pès'to*, or **PESTUM**, *pès'tùm*, (anc. *Pystum*, originally *Psidonia*), a ruined town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 19 miles S.W. of Campagna. In a plain on the Gulf of Salerno. It was first a Greek colony, and fell under the power of the Romans, B.C. 275. After the fall of the Empire it continued to flourish, but was ultimately destroyed by the Saracens towards the end of the ninth century. It still retains part of its walls, consisting of large blocks joined together in the most perfect manner without cement, and one of its four gates, forming an arch 46 feet in height. Among the buildings are a temple of Neptune, the four sides of which have a range of 36 pillars, surmounted by an architrave and frieze of the Doric order; a large and imposing edifice, called the Basilisk, but supposed to have been a temple of Ceres.

PETALIDA or **PETALIDHA**, *pà-tà-lò'id* (?) a small island off the W. coast of Crete.

PETALIES, *pà'ta-leez'*, a group of islands in the Channel of Eubœa, near its S. extremity.

PETALUMA (*pè'ta-lò'mà*) **CRREEK**, a small stream in the N.W. part of California, forms part of the boundary between Marin and Sonoma counties, and falls into San Pablo Bay.

PETALUMA, a post-office of Sonoma co., California.

PETAUWLA, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

PETCHEELEE, a province of China. See **PE-CHEE-LEE**.

PETCHENEGUE, or **PETSHENEG**, *pè'tch'neg'*, *pà-chà-nég'*, a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles E. of Kharkov, on the Severn-Donets. Pop. 7000.

PETCHORA or **PETSCHORA**, *pè'tch'òr-à*, a river of European Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows N.W. through the governments Vologda and Archangel, and enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary containing numerous islands, about lat. 68° N., lon. between 53° and 54° E. Total course, probably 900 miles. Its principal affluents are the Ishma from the S., and the Oosa from the E.

PETEGHEM, *pà'tè'h-g'hèm'*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 15 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2384.

PETEN, *pà-tèn'*, a lake and island of Central America, state, and 190 miles N. of Guatemala. The lake is about 66 miles in circumference, and 30 fathoms in depth. It contains several islands, the principal of which, called Peton, is steep, and lofty. It was formerly the central seat of the Itzax Indians.

PETERBOROUGH or **PETERBURGH**, *pè'ter-bûr-rûh*, a city, parliamentary borough, parish, and episcopal see of England, co., and 37 miles N.E. of Northampton, with which it is connected by railway, or the navigable Nene, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Pop. of the city within parliamentary limits, 8672. The cathedral, originally the church of an abbey, was founded by Penda, son of Penda, fourth king of Mercia, in 655, and destroyed by the Danes in 870. Being rebuilt in 906, the valuable gifts bestowed upon it by Edgar caused the name of the city to be changed to *Goldenburgh*, "the golden city," which title ultimately gave place to its present name, derived from the saint to whom the church is dedicated. At the Dissolution it was esteemed one of the most splendid religious houses in the kingdom. Its W. front, which forms a square 150 feet in height and breadth, consists of three magnificent pointed arches, 80 feet high, surmounted by pediments and pinnacles, and

flanked by turrets with spires and pinnacles. The extreme length of the building is 471 feet. It is surrounded by old and interesting monastic edifices, the whole constituting a magnificent pile. The cathedral contains the tomb of Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII. Mary Queen of Scots was also interred here; but her remains were afterwards removed by James I. to Westminster. The parish church has an altar-piece by Sir R. K. Porter, and a beautiful monument by Flaxman. The grammar school has five scholarships, and a fellowship to St. John's College, Cambridge. The town-hall, market-house, infirmary, union work-house, jail, house of correction, and a small theatre, are the other chief edifices. Corn and malt are exported by the Nene. The city is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, is a polling-place for the N. division of the county, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The see, founded by Henry VIII., extends over the counties of Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland, and comprised, in 1838, 305 benefices. Average annual revenue of dean and chapter, 5000*l*. Dr. Paley was born at Peterborough in 1743. In the vicinity is Milton Park, the seat of Karl Fitzwilliam, to whose family the city gives the title of viscount.

PETERBOROUGH, a county near the N. central part of Canada West, comprises an area of 1006 square miles. It contains numerous lakes which give rise to the Otonabee River, and many smaller streams. Several railroad routes diverge from Peterborough in this county. Capital, Peterborough. Pop. 15,237.

PETERBOROUGH, a post-town of Canada West, capital of the county of Peterborough, on the Otonabee River, at the N. terminus of a railway connecting it with Cobourg on Lake Ontario, and also on the route of proposed railways connecting it with Montreal, Lake Simcoe, and Toronto, about 75 miles N.E. of the latter. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 5 or 6 denominations, agencies of 4 assurance companies, a branch bank, a newspaper office, about 30 stores, and manufactories of steam engines, machinery, iron castings, shingles, woollens, &c. Pop. about 2500.

PETERBOROUGH or **PETERSBOROUGH**, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 34 miles S.W. of Concord. It contains 4 or 5 cotton mills and several foundries. Pop. 2222.

PETERBOROUGH, a post-village of Smithfield township, Madison co., New York, about 110 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has several churches and an academy.

PETER BOTTE (*bott*) **MOUNTAIN**, a remarkable precipitous rock in the island of Mauritius, in lat. 20° 12' S., lon. 57° 37' E., and 2000 feet in height.

PETERBURG. See **SAINT PETERSBURG**.

PETERBURGH, England. See **PETERBOROUGH**.

PETER-CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PETERCULTER, a parish of Scotland, co., and 7 miles S.W. of Aberdeen, on the N. bank of the Dee. Here are remains of a Druidical temple and a Roman camp.

PETERHEAD, *pè'ter-hèd*, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co., and 27 miles N.N.E. of Aberdeen, on the point of a flat rocky promontory projecting into the North Sea. In lat. 57° 30' 1" N., lon. 1° 46' 0" W. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh, 7208; of the municipal burgh, 4819. It is regularly and well built; the houses are mostly of red granite. The principal public edifices are the parish church, the town-house, and a handsome granite cross. It has a scientific association, a news-room, a valuable museum, 2 public libraries, and 4 branch banks. Its harbor, since the completion of the recent improvements, has been rendered one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. A light-house, on the opposite corner of the bay, marks the entrance to the port. Some rope-making and ship-building are carried on. The products of the extensive and valuable fisheries form a considerable portion of the exports, which also comprise large quantities of grain, meal, butter, and other domestic produce, fish, oil, and granite; the latter is extensively quarried in the vicinity: 56,563 barrels of herring were cured here in 1851, during which year 27 vessels (tons, 7355) were fitted out for the Greenland whale and sea fishery. In 1851, 30,451 tons of shipping entered the port, 8599 being employed in foreign trade; and 27,301 tons of shipping (8175 tons foreign trade) cleared at the custom-house. The imports consist of timber, lime, bone manure, wool, groceries, flour, salt, and iron. The burgh unites with Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverary, and Kintore, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Near the town are several picturesque ruined fortresses.

PETERHOF, *pà'ter-hòf*, an imperial residence of Russia, government, and 16 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland, commanding noble views of the capital, Cronstadt, and the sea.

PETERLINGEN, Switzerland. See **PAVERNE**.

PETERS, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 48 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 2310.

PETERS, a village and township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 224.

PETERSBOROUGH, New Hampshire. See **PETERBOROUGH**.

PETERSBURG, a post-village and township in the E 1471

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part of Rensselaer co., New York, about 25 miles E. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1908.

PETERSBURG, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

PETERSBURG, a post-village and township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on a turnpike, 13 miles S. of Carlisle. The village contains a church, academy, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 356.

PETERSBURG, a post-borough of West township, Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, and Central Railroad, 97 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1850, 264.

PETERSBURG, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 4 or 5 miles N.N.W. of Lancaster.

PETERSBURG, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 680.

PETERSBURG, a post-borough of Penn township, and the largest town of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 1 mile below the mouth of the Juniata, and 15 miles above Harrisburg. It is a place of active trade, which is facilitated by the Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad. The Duncannon Iron-Works at this place, consisting of a nail factory and rolling mill, are capable of giving employment to 500 men. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, 154 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. The name of the post-office is Addison.

PETERSBURG, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

PETERSBURG, a handsome and flourishing post-town and port of entry of Dinwiddie co., Virginia, on the right or S. bank of the Appomattox River, at the crossing of the Great Southern Railroad, 22 miles S. of Richmond, and 10 miles from James River, at City Point. Lat. 37° 14' N., lon. 77° 20' W. It is the third town of Virginia in respect of population, and possesses extensive facilities for business. Vessels of 100 tons ascend the river to the town, and those of larger size to Waltham's Landing, 8 miles below. The South Side Railroad has its E. terminus at this place, and the Appomattox Railroad connects it with City Point, at the mouth of the river. The larger vessels engaged in the trade of Petersburg discharge their cargoes at City Point. Large quantities of flour and tobacco are exported from this place. The quantity of tobacco exported in 1851 amounted to 7222 hogsheds; in 1852, to 10,489 hogsheds; and in 1853, to 11,405 hogsheds. Petersburg is well built, and contains 2 churches of the Presbyterians, 2 of the Methodists, 2 of the Episcopalians, 1 of the Baptists, 1 of the Catholics, besides several places of worship for colored people. It has also 3 banks, several cotton factories, 1 woollen factory, 2 rope-walks, 1 iron furnace, 6 forges, and numerous mills of various kinds. Three newspapers are published here. The falls of the river, which arrest the ascent of the tide immediately above Petersburg, furnish extensive water-power. Around these falls a canal has been constructed, by which means small boats ascend the river for the distance of about 100 miles. The limits of the borough include the decayed village of Blandford, in Prince George county, which was once superior to Petersburg in some respects. The remains of its church are among the most interesting and picturesque ruins of Virginia. In 1815 a great fire occurred here, by which near 400 houses were consumed. The shipping of this port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 484 tons registered, and 2110 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2031 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 323 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 16, (tons, 19,147,) of which 5 (tons, 2773) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 10,—tons, 5102, of which 3906 were in foreign bottoms. Pop. in 1850, 14,010; in 1853, about 15,000.

PETERSBURG, a decayed post-town of Elbert co., Georgia, on the Savannah River, at the mouth of Broad River, about 62 miles N.W. of Augusta, was once an important place. It has now only 3 families.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Lavaca co., Texas, on the left bank of the Lavaca River, 100 miles S.E. of Austin City. It was once the county seat.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tennessee, 72 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

PETERSBURG, a thriving post-town of Boone co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 25 miles below Cincinnati, has a good landing, an active trade, and contains 2 churches, and a flouring mill. Incorporated in 1820. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PETERSBURG, a small village of Ashland co., Ohio.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 16 miles S.E. of Canfield, and close to the E. line of the state.

PETERSBURG, a village or railroad station of Monroe co., Michigan, on the Southern Railroad, 20 miles W. of Monroe City.

PETERSBURG, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Indiana, is finely situated on an elevated plain, 1 mile S. of White River, and 110 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes through it. Pop. 500.

PETERSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Menard

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co., Illinois, on the Sangamon River, 22 miles N.W. of Springfield. The river is navigable for small boats to this place.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, 50 miles N. of Jefferson City.

PETERSBURG, a small post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 6 miles S. of Berlin. Pop. about 80.

PETERSBURG FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, in Petersburg township.

PETERSBURG SAINT. See SAINT PETERSBURG.

PETER'S CREEK, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PETERS' CREEK, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

PETERS' CREEK, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PETERSDORF, *pä'ters-dorf*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 1131.

PETERSDORF, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau. Pop. 1376.

PETERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2010.

PETERSFIELD, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Hants, 17 miles N.N.E. of Portsmouth, on the old London and Portsmouth Road. Pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1851, 5550. It has a large church, an endowed school, a union work-house, a branch bank, and an equestrian bronze statue of William III. in its market-place. The town has a titular mayor, and sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

PETERSHAGEN, *pä'ters-hä'h-en*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles N.N.E. of Minden, on the left bank of the Weser. Pop. 2110.

PETERSHAM, *peet'ers-sham*, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

PETERSHAM, *peet'ers-ham*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 67 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has manufactures of carriages, boots and shoes, leather, &c. Pop. 1527.

PETERS' ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, in lat. 68° 57' S., lon. 90° 40' W.

PETERS ISLANDS, two small islands on the S. coast of Australia, in lat. 32° 21' S., lon. 138° 39' E.

PETERS MOUNTAIN, in Virginia, is situated on the boundary between Monroe and Giles county.

PETERSTAL, *pä'ters-täl*, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 13 miles E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1510.

PETERSTONE, two parishes of England, co. of Monmouth.

PETERSTONE SUPER ELY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PETERSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PETERSTOWN, a post-village of Monroe co., Virginia, on Rich Creek, 247 miles W. of Richmond, has a water-power and several mills.

PETERSVILLE, a village of Washington township, Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, contains about 50 inhabitants.

PETERSVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles in a direct line W. by N. of Easton.

PETERSVILLE, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 57 miles N. by W. of Washington.

PETERSWALD, *pä'ters-wäl't*, or PETERSWALDE, *pä'ters-wäl'deh*, a frontier village of Bohemia, 20 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, in the Erzgebirge. Pop. 2200.

PETERSWALDAU, *pä'ters-wäl'dow*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2050.

PETERWARDEIN, *peet'er-war'dine*, (Ger. pron. *pä'ter-wärdine*) or VARADIN, *vä'rä-din'* or *vä'rä-deen'*, (Hun. *Pétervár*, *pä'ters-väw'*) the capital town of Slavonia, and the strongest fortress on the Danube, is situated on a scarped rock, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Neusatz, with which town it is connected by a bridge of boats, defended by a strong *île du pont*, 44 miles N.W. of Belgrade. Pop. with suburbs, (exclusive of a garrison of 3000 men.) 4033. It is the residence of the general commandant of the Slavonian military frontier, and of several subordinate military authorities; has several churches and schools, and barracks capable of accommodating 10,000 men. It derives its present name from Peter the Hermit, who here marshalled the soldiers of the first Crusade. Here, in 1716, the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, who then lost their last footing in Central Europe.

PETHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PETH/ERICK, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

PETH/ERTON, NORTH, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Somerset, 24 miles S.S.W. of Bridgewater.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Somerset, 44 miles N.N.W. of Crewkerne.

PETHERWIN, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PETHERWIN, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. Cornwall.

PETIC, a town of Mexico. See PITH.

PETINA, *pä'tee'nä*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, S.E. of Campagna, at the foot of Mount Alburno. Pop. 1500.

PETIONVILLE, *pä'te-on'veel'*, a town of Hayti, recently founded, 5 miles E. of Port-au-Prince.

PETIT CAILLOU BAYOU, *pēh-tee' kāh'yoō' bī'yoō*, a small stream of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, flows S. into the Gulf of Mexico. It is bordered by rich plantations of sugar.

PETIT-CANAL, *pēh-tee'kā'nāl'*, a town of the island of Guadeloupe, 12 miles N.W. of Moule, on the E. coast of the government of Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 7600, of whom 6900 are slaves.

PETIT-ENGHIEN, *pēh-tee' dō'ghe-ān'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 17 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2109.

PETITE-PIERRE, LA, *lā pēh-tee'pe-ān'*, a town and fort of France, department of Bas-Rhin, in the Vosges Mountains, 8 miles N.N.W. of Saverne. Pop. 1249.

PETIT JEAN (Fr. pron. *pēh-tee' zhōn'*) RIVER, of Arkansas, rises in the W. part of the state, and, flowing eastward, enters the Arkansas near the N. extremity of Perry county.

PETIT JEAN, a small post-village of Yell co., Arkansas.

PETIT-RECHAIN, *pēh-tee'pēh-shān'*, a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 1651.

PETLAUD, *pēh-lawd'*, or **PITLAUD**, *pīt-lawd'*, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles S.E. of Kaira. Lat. 22° 32' N., lon. 72° 57' E.

PETLAWAD, *pēh-lā-wād'*, or **PITLAWUD**, *pīt-lā-wūd'*, a town of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 60 miles W.S.W. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 2' N., lon. 74° 45' E.

PETOONE, *pā-too'nā*, or **BEDOUNE**, *bā-doo'nā*, a town of Manchouria, on the Soongaree, 130 miles N.N.W. of Kirin Coia. It is a place of exile for Chinese offenders, and is garrisoned by Tartar troops.

PETORCA, *pā-tor'kā*, a small town of Chili, department, and 50 miles N.N.W. of Aconcagua.

PETRA, (the *Sela* or *Selah*, and *Joktheel* of Scripture.) a ruined city of Arabia Petraea, in the Wady Moosa. Lat. about 30° 15' N., lon. 35° 35' E. Its edifices hewn in the solid rock, and other striking objects, are described by Laborde, Stephens, and other travellers.

PETRA, *pā'trā*, a town of the island of Majorca, 23 miles E. of Palma. Pop. 2640.

PETRA, a post-village of Saline co., Missouri, 75 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

PETRALIA, *pā-trā'li-ā*, (*SOTANA*, *so-tā'nā*, "Lower," and *SOPRANA*, *so-prā'nā*, "Upper,") two contiguous towns of Sicily, province of Palermo, 18 miles S. of Cefalu. Pop. of *SOTANA* *PETRALIA*, 6500; of *SOPRANA* *PETRALIA*, 4700.

PETREL, *pā-trē'l*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 24 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2557.

PETRELLA, *pā-trē'llā*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles N.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2900.

PETRIEVSEK, *pā-trē-ā-vā'sēk*, a market-town of Austria, in Slavonia, co. of Veretz, on the Drave, 37 miles S.S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2046.

PETRIKAU, *pā'trē-kōw'*, or **PIOTRKOW**, *pe-otr'kov*, a town of Poland, province, and 76 miles E.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Strada, and on the railway from Warsaw to Granica, 90 miles from Warsaw. Pop. 2300. It has a castle, formerly a residence of the Polish kings.

PETRIKOV or **PETRIKOW**, *pā'trē-kov'*, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, on the Pripets, 29 miles W.N.W. of Mozyr. Pop. 1700.

PETRIKOVKA, *pā'trē-kov'kā*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 133 miles N.N.E. of Kherson. Pop. 1650.

PETRINIA, *pā-tree'ne-ā*, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Kulpa, 29 miles S.S.E. of Agram. Pop. 4964. It is the head-quarters of a detachment of the frontier guard.

PETRIU, *pā'trē-oo'*, a town of Siam, on the Bang-pa-Kung, 52 miles E. of Bangkok. Lat. 13° 45' N., lon. 101° 15' E.

PETROCKSTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PETROCORIL. See *PÉUSCORIL*.

PETRONEL or **PETRONELL**, *pā'trō-nēll'*, (anc. *Ornuntus*), a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 24 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1102.

PETROPAULOVSKI, *pā'trō-pōw-lov'skōō*, or **PETROPAULSHAFEN**, *pā'trō-pōw-shā-fēn*, the capital town of Kamtschatka, on its E. coast, on the N. side of the Bay of Avatcha, in lat. 53° 0' 27" N., lon. 158° 40' 12" E. Its port is small, and it has less than 1000 inhabitants, but it is the principal Russian military station in this remote province.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town of Siberia, government, and 250 miles S.S.E. of Tobolsk, on the Ishim. Pop. about 4000. It has an active trade with Bokhara and Khiva.

PETROPOLIS. See *RIO JANIRO*.

PETROVACZ, *pā'trō-vāts'*, a village of Hungary, co., and 11 miles E.S.E. of Bacz. Pop. 5269.

PETROVITCH or **PETROWITSCH**, *pā'trō-witch'*, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elée, sanjak, and 80 miles N.W. of Seres, near the Radovitz, an affluent of the Struma. It is enclosed by a brick wall, flanked with towers, and comprises 1200 houses, chiefly inhabited by Turks, who carry on an active trade in tobacco, raised in the vicinity.

PETROVKA, *pā'trov'kā*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 87 miles S.E. of Voronezh. Pop. about 1500.

PETROVOSZELO, *pā'trō-vos'ēlo'*, a village of Hungary, 4 miles from O-Besse. Pop. 5573.

PETROVSK or **PETROWSK**, *pā'trovsk'*, a town of Russia, government, and 68 miles N.N.W. of Saratov, on the Med-

vieditsa. Pop. 7000. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1697, and has a citadel, an ancient and ruined fortress, and trade in corn.

PETROVSK or **PETROWSK**, a town of Russia, government, and 52 miles S.S.W. of Yaroslav. Pop. 2000.

PETROVSKAIA, *pā'trov-ak'ā*, or **BUTURLINOVKA**, *hoo-toor-le-nov'kā*, a market-town and fort of Russia, government of Voronezh, 30 miles E.S.E. of Bobrov. Pop. 1700.

PETROVSKAIA, a market-town and fort of Russia, government, and 63 miles S.W. of Voronezh.

PETROVSKOI is the name of petty places in the governments of Viatka and Moscow.

PETROVSKOI-OSTROV, *pā'trov'skoi-ostrov'*, an island in the Neva, near St. Petersburg, where Peter the Great had a residence.

PETROVSKOI-POGROMETZ, *pā'trov'skoi-pog-ro-mēts'*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 1500.

PETROZAVODSK, *pā'trō-zā-vodsk'*, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the government of Olonets, on the Lake of Onega, 185 miles N.E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 8000. It has two spacious docks for large vessels, a very extensive imperial cannon foundry, powder mills, and manufactures of silks.

PETSCHORA, a river of Russia. See *PETCHORA*.

PETSII, *pēch*, **IPEICK** or **IPEK**, *ee-pāk'*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjak, and 73 miles E.N.E. of Scutari, on one of the branches of the Drin, which divides it into two parts, and turns numerous mills. Pop. upwards of 12,000, mostly Turks, who have here 16 mosques. Arms are extensively made in the town.

PETSKA, a town of Hungary. See *PETSKA*.

PETT, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PETTAU, *pēt'tōw*, (anc. *Petavio* or *Petobio*), a town of Styria, 14 miles S.E. of Marburg, on the Drave. Pop. 1996. It has several convents. On a height above the town is the castle of Ober Pettau.

PETTAUGH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

PETTIGOE, *pēt'tē-gōō'*, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal and Fermanagh, on the Termon, near its mouth in Lough Erne, 13 miles S.E. of Donegal. Pop. 616. It stands amidst wooded hills, and is a station for the numerous pilgrims who resort to Lough Derg.

PETTINAIN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

PETTINENGO, *pēt'tē-nēn'go*, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 2366.

PETTIS, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 650 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of La Mine River, namely, Flat Creek, Muddy Creek, and Heath's Fork, which unite near the N.E. border. Black River, an affluent of La Mine, flows through the N.W. part. The general surface is rolling, and presents extensive prairies, with groves of timber distributed along the large streams. The soil is fertile. Extensive beds of stone coal are found in the county. Named in honor of Spencer Pettis, Secretary of the State of Missouri, killed in a duel by Major Biddle. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 5150, of whom 4266 were free, and 884 slaves.

PETTIS, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Pop. 2954.

PETTIS STAND, a small village of Polk co., Tennessee.

PETTISTREE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PETTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PETTORANO, *pēt'tō-rā'no*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 5 miles S.S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 8100.

PETTORANO, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 19 miles W. of Campobasso. Pop. 1200.

PETTY or **PETTIE**, a maritime parish of Scotland, chiefly in the county of Inverness, along Moray Frith. Here are remains of several Druid circles, and ruins of a baronial castle of the seventeenth century. In the parish in the village of Campbelltown.

PETTY, a post-office of Lawrence co., Illinois.

PETTYCUR, a harbor of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the E. shore of the Frith of Forth, 1 mile S. of Kinghorn, and immediately opposite Leith.

PETTYSVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

PETWORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 13 miles N.N.E. of Chichester. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2427. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, has a neat church, containing tombs of the Percy family, anciently the lords of the manor, several schools, and liberally-endowed almshouses, sessions and market-house, a county house of correction, and bank. In the vicinity is the splendid seat of Colonel Wyndham.

PETZKA, *pēts'kā*, **PETSKA** or **PKCSKA**, *pēch'kēh'*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Arad, 51 miles E.S.E. of Szegedin. Pop. 13,441. It consists of two separate places, Ratz and Magyar Petzka.

PEVENSEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 10 miles W.S.W. of Hastings. Here are the ruins of a castle.

PEVERAGNO, *pā-vā-rān'yo*, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 5 miles S.E. of Cuni. Pop. 6080.

PEWAUGONNEE RIVER, of Wisconsin. See **WOLF RIVER**.

PEWAUKEE, a post-village and township of Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Watertown, 6 miles N.W. of Waukesha. The village has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 2 mills. Pop. 120; of the township, 1106.

PEWAUKEE LAKE, Wisconsin, in Waukesha county, is 4½ miles long, and about a mile wide. It is called by the Indians *Peewaukeewee-ning*, or "lake of shells," from the great number of small shells found in the sand along its shores.

PEWSEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PE-YAN, pá-yán', a mountain of China, province of Szechuen, in lat. 30° 5' N., lon. 102° 32' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

PEYRAT, pá-rát', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 23 miles E. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 2755.

PEYRAT, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 2 miles N.W. of Bellac. Pop. 1280.

PEYRAT, a village of France, department of Creuse, 10 miles N.E. of Aubusson. Pop. 1640.

PEYREHORADE, pá-yó-rád', a town of France, department of Landes, on the Gave de Pau, 38 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 2734.

PEYRELEVADE, pá-yé-lé-vád', a village of France, department of Corrèze, near the Vienne. Pop. in 1852, 2036.

PEYREMALE, pá-yé-mál', a village of France, department of Gard, arrondissement of Alais.

PEYRESTORTES, pá-yé-tort', a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 4 miles N.W. of Perpignan. The French here defeated a Spanish force on the 17th of September, 1793.

PEYRIAC DE MER, pá-yé-ák/dé-h má-lá, a village of France, department of Aude, 8 miles S.S.W. of Narbonne. Pop. 861.

PEYRIAC-MINERVOIS, pá-yé-ák/mé-né-vwá', a market-town of France, department of Aude, 12 miles N.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1309.

PEYRINS, pá-ráns', a village of France, department of Drôme, 12 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 3015.

PEYRUIS, pá-ywé', a market-town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 16 miles W.S.W. of Digne. Pop. 873.

PEYRUS, pá-rúss', a village of France, department of Drôme, 10 miles E. of Valence. Pop. 976.

PEYRUSSE, pá-rúss', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 11 miles N.N.E. of Villefranche. Pop. 1000.

PEYSTER, pí-yé-ter, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago, in lat. 8° 5' S., lon. 178° E., named after its American discoverer in 1810.

PEYTONA, pá-tó-ná, a post-office of Boone co., Virginia.

PEYTONA, a small village of Stewart co., Tennessee.

PEYTON'S, pá-tónz, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

PEYTONSBURG, pá-tónz-búrg, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, 145 miles S.W. of Richmond.

PEYTON'S CREEK, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

PEYTONSVILLE, pá-tónz-vil, a post-village of Williamson co., Tennessee.

PEYTUN, pí-tún', or **PUTTUM**, pút-túm', a town of India, Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 30 miles S. of Aungabad, and formerly noted for its embroidered silk fabrics.

PEZA, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Archangel, about lat. 65° N., and lon. 60° E., flows E.S.E., and joins the Mezen. Total course, 140 miles.

PEZA, Lá, or **LAPEZA**, lá-pá-thá, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 24 miles from Granada. Pop. 2466.

PEZUECO RIVER, New York. See **PISCEO**.

PEZENAS, pé-zá-ná', (anc. *Picina*?) a town of France, department of Hérault, 25 miles S.W. of Montpellier, near the right bank of the Hérault. Pop. in 1852, 7376. It has a communal college, and manufactures of chemical products.

PEZO-DA-REGOIA, Portugal. See **RAGOIA**.

PEZUELA DE LAS TORRES, pé-thwá-lá dá-lás ton/nés, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 30 miles E. of Madrid, near the Tajuna. Pop. 1197.

PEZZANA, pét-sá-ná, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province, and S. of Verelli. Pop. 2340.

PEZZASE, pét-sá-sá, or **PEZASO**, pét-sá-so, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 5 miles S.E. of Bovegno. Pop. 1063.

PEAFFENHAUSEN, pí-áf-fen-hów'-zen, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 27 miles S.W. of Augsburg. P. 790.

PEAFFENHEIM, pí-áf-fen-hí-mé', (Fr. pron. fáf-yén'-ém'), a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 7 miles S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2012.

PEAFFENHOFEN, pí-áf-fen-hó-fen, (Fr. pron. fáf-yén'-ó-fón'), a market-town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Moder, 12 miles N.E. of Saverne. Pop. 1426.

PEAFFENHOFEN, pí-áf-fen-hó-fen, a small town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 28 miles N. of Munich. Pop. 1912.

PEAFFENHOFEN, a village of Upper Bavaria, on the Lauterach, 11 miles S.W. of Amberg. Pop. 580.

PEAFFERS, Switzerland. See **PEAFFERS**.

PEAFFIKON, (Pí-áf-fí-kon), pí-áf-fí-kon', **PEAFFIKEN**, pí-áf-fí-kén', **PEAFFIKON**, or **PEAFFIKEN**, (Pí-áf-fí-kén'), a village of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles E. of Zurich, on the N. shore of the small lake of Pfäffikon. Pop. 3000.

PEAFFNAU, pí-áf-fí-nów, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 24 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1871.

PFALZ, an old division of Germany. See **PALATINATE**.

PFALZDORF, pí-áf-fí-dorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 44 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 2910.

PFALZEL, pí-áf-fí-sel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles N. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1050.

PFARRKIRCH, pí-áf-fí-kírk, or **PFARRKIRCHEN**, pí-áf-fí-késk'-én, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 26 miles W.S.W. of Passau. Pop. 1572.

PFARRWEISSACH, pí-áf-fí-wíts-ák, a market-town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 19 miles N.W. of Bamberg.

PFEDDERSHEIM, pí-áf-fí-dérs-hí-mé', a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, 4 miles W.N.W. of Worma. Pop. 2031.

PFEFFERS, **PEAFFERS**, (Pí-áf-fí-ers), pí-áf-fí-ers, or **PYAVERS**, (Pí-áf-fí-ers), pí-áf-fí-ers, a watering-place of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, in a deep gorge, 6 miles S.E. of Sargana. The waters having a temperature of 96° Fahrenheit, are administered in two buildings adapted to receive from 200 to 300 persons, and reached by a rude stair formed of trees, and of steps cut in the perpendicular rock. On an adjacent height is a Benedictine monastery, founded in 1713, and suppressed in 1838. A new hotel was built in 1830.

PFORING, pí-fó-ríng, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the left bank of the Danube, 13 miles E.N.E. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 790. It has remains of a Roman fort at the commencement of the Teufelsmauer, ("devil's wall.") a line of masonry extending hence for 150 miles.

PFORTE, pí-fó-rí-eh, or **SCHULPFORTE**, shool/pí-fó-rí-eh, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government, and 18 miles S.W. of Merseburg, on the Little Saale, with a celebrated school, at which from 180 to 190 scholars are maintained and educated gratuitously.

PFORTEN, pí-fó-rí-ten, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles S.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 325. It has the remains of a fine old castle.

PFORZHEIM, pí-fó-rts'-hí-mé, (anc. *Portia Hercynia*?) an ancient city of the grand duchy of Baden, at the confluence of the Enz and Nagold, 16 miles S.E. of Karlsruhe. Pop. 7200. The city proper is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and a fine church, with old grand-ducal vaults. It is the principal manufacturing town of the grand duchy, having manufactures of jewelry employing 900 hands, and of woolen cloth, leather, and chemical products, with copper and iron forges, trade in timber, oil, wine, and 12 annual cattle fairs.

PFREIMT or **PFREIMDT**, pí-frímt, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles E.N.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1592. It has a Franciscan establishment, a high school, and a manufacture of mirrors.

PFULLENDORF, pí-fúllén-dorf', a town of Baden, on Lake Ilmen, 20 miles N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1700.

PFULLINGEN, pí-fúllíng-en, a town of Württemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Eschatz, 3 miles S.E. of Beutlingen. Pop. 4017, mostly employed in paper mills and brush factories, and in the cultivation of fruit and wine. Pfaff was born here in 1661.

PFUNDS, pí-fúnts, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 22 miles S.S.W. of Imst, on the Inn. Pop. 1319.

PFUNGSTADT, pí-fúngs'-tádt, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenberg, 5 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3050.

PFYN, pí-fín, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 10 miles S.W. of Constance. Pop. 1005.

PHAI/ANX, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

PHALASARNA, fá-lá-sá-wá-ná, a ruined city of Crete, near the W. end of the island, its chief remains being walls and towers on an acropolis, close to the shore.

PHA/LIA, a small bayou of Tammany parish, Louisiana, flows into the Chefotte River.

PHALSBOURG, fá-lá-sbó-ur', a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, 49 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. 2012. It was besieged by the allies in 1814-15.

PHARI, fá-ree, or **PARIEDONG**, pá-ris-dong', a fortress of Thibet, towards the Bootan frontier, in lat. 27° 48' N., lon. 80° 14' E.

PHARISHANG, a post-village of Union co., Ohio.

PHAROS, fá-ros, a peninsula, and anciently an island of Lower Egypt, on which stood a famous light-house. It forms the site of the modern city of Alexandria.

PHARON or **PHARUS**. See **LESINA**.

PHARR'S MILLS, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

PHARSALIA, a town of Thessaly. See **SATALGE**.

PHARSA/LIA, a post-township of Chenango co., New York, 12 miles W.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1184.

PHARSALIA, a village in Panola co., Mississippi, about 160 miles N. of Jackson.

PHASIS, **RION**, **RHION**, ree-ón', or **FAZ**, fá-z, a river of Asiatic Russia, anciently regarded as the boundary between Europe and Asia, rises in a spur of the Caucasus, traverses Imeritia, and after a W. course enters the Black Sea at its E. extremity, near Poti, 34 miles N. of Batoom. The Euro-

POON PHASANT (*gallus phasianus*) derives its name from having been originally imported from the banks of this river, and it still frequents an island at its mouth.

PHATUKA, fá-too'ká, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles S.E. of Patna, on the S. side of the Poon-poor River. Pop. 12,000, (?) who manufacture cotton cloths, and carry on an active trade.

PHAZANIA. See **FEZZAN**.

PHEASANT BRANCH, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

PHEASANT ISLAND, in the Bidassoa River, between France and Spain, is the place where the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded, September 7th, 1659.

PHIELACHE, island in the Persian Gulf. See **FELEDSH**.

PHIELPS, fēlps, a post-township, forming the N.E. extremity of Ontario co., New York, and intersected by the Auburn and Rochester Railroad. It contains numerous flouring mills. The post-office is in the village of VIENNA. Pop. 6642.

PHIELPS, a post-township in the S. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

PHIELPS TOWN, a post-township in the N.E. part of Ing-ham co., Michigan. Pop. 381.

PHENG-HOO, fēng-hoo, **PESCADORES**, pē-kā-dō'vā, or **THE FISHER'S ISLANDS**, an island group in the channel of Fo-kien, China Sea, between the island of Formosa and the mainland. The largest has a tolerable harbor, and is stated to be garrisoned by Chinese troops.

PHENIX, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

PHEREH, a town of European Turkey. See **FERED**.

PHIALA, fē-ā'ā, a small lake of Palestine, paschlic of Damascus, 10 miles E.N.E. of Banias. It is 1 mile in circumference, surrounded by wooded hills, and supposed to be the source of a subterranean affluent of the Jordan.

PHIGALEIA or **PHIGALIA**, fē-gā-lē-ōyā, (called afterwards **PHIALIA**, fē-ā-lē-ōyā, a ruined city of Greece, in Moræa, government of Triphylia. Its remains, on a precipitous height, 16 miles N.E. of Kyparissia, consist of walls, towers, and a citadel, presenting one of the most ancient and curious specimens of Grecian military architecture. Within its walls is a part of the village of P'aulizza; 4 miles E. are the ruins of a famous temple of Apollo.

PHILADELPHIA, Asia Minor. See **ALA-SHEHR**.

PHILADELPHIA, Syria. See **AMMAN**.

PHILADELPHIA, a county in the extreme S.E. part of Pennsylvania, contains 120 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Delaware River, and intersected by the Schuylkill, and by the Pennypack, Tacony, and Wissahickon Creeks. Darby Creek flows along the W. border. The surface is level near the Delaware, and hilly in the other parts. By a recent act of the Legislature, the limits of the city of Philadelphia (which see) have been made co-extensive with those of the county.

PHILADELPHIA, (Fr. *Philadelphie*, fē-l'ā-dē'fē; Sp. and It. *Filadelfia*, fē-lā-dē'fē-ā) a port of entry, the second city in the United States, and the metropolis of Pennsylvania, is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, about 6 miles above their junction, and (following the river and bay) 96 miles from the ocean. It is in 39° 57' N. lat., and 75° 10' W. lon., being 136 miles N.E. of Washington City, and 87 miles S.W. of New York.

General Aspect.—The approach to Philadelphia on the Delaware side is not apt to inspire much enthusiasm, as the site of the city is level. The view that is most likely to impress a stranger is that which meets him on approaching from the N.W., particularly from the summit of the Inclined Plane, on the old Columbia Railroad. The ground ascends towards the N., and furnishes beautiful drives, and fine sites for villas and cottages, particularly on the banks of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon, whose beauties have been sung by Tom Moore and Fanny Kemble. The suburbs of West Philadelphia, Hamilton, and Mantua villages, W. of the Schuylkill, and the vicinity of Germantown, N. of the dense portion, are thronged with handsome cottages and villas, surrounded by beautiful grounds, pleasantly shaded, and inhabited by persons doing business in the city. The compact portion of Philadelphia occupies the narrowest part of the peninsula (where it is only 2 miles wide) between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, but widening somewhat in the form of a druggist's mortar, N. and S. of Market, its central street. The plan of this city, as laid out by Penn. is exceedingly regular, consisting, according to the original plan of its founder, of 10 streets running from river to river, and crossed by 25 others, at right angles to them. Market and Broad streets, the former running E. and W., and the latter (on the highest ground between the rivers) N. and S., divides the plot into four nearly equal portions—the longest and most populous, however, E. of Broad street. About the centre of each of these divisions, the wisdom of Penn. reserved an open space for parks or public squares, as well as one at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, which is subdivided by that intersection into 4 smaller squares. Broad street is 113 feet wide, Market street 100, and the other principal streets from 50 to 66 feet in width. A number of new streets have been opened, of various lengths, between the

original streets, mostly short, and often narrow. The cross streets number W. from the Delaware to Schuylkill, and are named Front, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, &c. The plan of the old city is continued into the newer portions, both N. and S., but with considerable variations, caused in part by the widening of the space between the rivers, and partly by caprice having marked out the highways before the city had extended itself beyond its original limits. There are, however, in the suburbs, some very spacious avenues and streets, particularly in the N. districts. The densely-inhabited portion of Philadelphia extends about 4 miles on the Delaware, from Southwark N. to Richmond, (formerly Port Richmond,) and 2 miles on the Schuylkill, covering an area of about 8 square miles. The great bulk of the business is transacted between Vine and Spruce streets, on the Delaware front, E. of Sixth street; but the focus of this business is in Market and Chestnut, E. of Fifth street, and here, or in their immediate neighborhood, are the Exchange, Custom-House, the most important banks, insurance offices, warehouses, stores, &c. Third street now rivals Market street, both in the extent of business done, and in its noble stores, offices, and warehouses. This street, between Market and Walnut, is the brokers' and money-dealers' quarter. Here, too, are issued most of the periodicals published in Philadelphia. The fashionable quarter, "par excellence," is S. of Market street and W. of Seventh street; but Walnut street is the "ton" street of the quarter. This region is thronged with spacious and elegant residences, built of sandstone, granite, marble, and fine-pressed or stuccoed brick, giving abundant evidence of affluence, taste, and luxurious ease and comfort. Arch street, N. of Market, is one of the widest streets in the city, and is not inferior to any in point of architecture and the respectability of its residences.

Public Squares.—There is but one park (Independence Square, in the rear of the State-House) or public square in the dense part of the city, besides the five enumerated in the general plan, of much importance. In the immediate vicinity of Fairmount water-works (themselves forming a fine promenade, with an extensive view from the basin) is Lemon Hill, formerly Pratt's Garden, and once the residence of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame. These grounds are very extensive, covered with fine old trees, possess great variety of surface, and descend on the W. and S.W. by steep banks to the Schuylkill River. The squares within the city cover each an extent of from 5 to 7 acres, are enclosed by tasteful iron railings, beautifully laid out, and planted with a great variety of trees. Peafowls and deer are domesticated in them. Five of these squares are named Washington, Rittenhouse, Penn. Logan, and Franklin. The latter has a fine fountain and basin, with 40 jets of water.

Public and other Buildings remarkable for their Architecture.—Philadelphia possesses, in Girard College, situated about 2 miles N.W. of the State-House, the finest specimen of Grecian architecture in the United States. If not of modern times. It is in the Corinthian style, the cella or main body of the building being 169 feet in length, by 111 in width, surrounded by a magnificent colonnade of 34 columns 55 feet high and 6 feet in diameter. This colonnade extends the building to a length of 218 feet, and a breadth of 160 feet. The height is 97 feet. This edifice is entirely fire-proof, the outer walls, staircases, floors, and roof being constructed of marble, and the inner of brick. There are two additional buildings on each side of the main structure, all of marble, and each 125 feet long by 52 feet wide, and two stories high. A sixth building has recently been erected for water purposes, baking, washing, drying, and as a laboratory. The whole is surrounded by an ugly stone wall, 10 feet high, and enclosing 41 acres of land, half of which is laid out in gardens, &c., and the rest in grass-plots, playground, and gravel-walks. The entire cost of buildings, wall, and embellishments of the grounds, was \$1,933,821.78. Mr. Girard, who made this magnificent bequest, was a native of France, who came poor and friendless to Philadelphia in boyhood, and by industry and good management accumulated a fortune of several millions, the greater portion of which he left to the city for the erection and endowment of the Girard College for Orphans, and for improving the city in various ways. The next most prominent public building is the Custom-House, (formerly the United States Bank,) a noble Doric structure on Chestnut street, built on a raised platform 161 feet long by 87 wide, and ornamented on both the Chestnut and Library street fronts by a noble colonnade of 8 fluted Doric columns 27 feet high and 4½ in diameter. This edifice cost about \$500,000. The great hall is 81 feet long by 46 wide, and ornamented by Ionic columns supporting a semicircular ceiling. There are a number of other buildings connected with the collection of the customs, warehousing, &c., on Second, Dock, and Granite streets. The United States Mint, extending from Chestnut street to Olive street, fronts 120 feet on Chestnut street, the centre of which is occupied by a portico 62 feet long, supported by 6 Ionic columns. There is a similar portico on Olive street. The entire depth to Olive street is about 29½ feet, the whole

enclosing a square or oblong court. The building was erected at a cost of \$200,000. There were coined in this establishment—

	Silver.	Gold.
In 1850.....	\$ 400,000.....	\$77,757,000
" 1851.....	446,000.....	52,143,000
" 1852.....	846,000.....	51,506,000
" 1853.....	7,840,121.....	51,773,157
" 1854.....	5,473,370.....	57,472,858

The gold deposited in the same years, was in the following order:—In 1850, \$23,240,458; in 1851, \$47,929,407; in 1852, \$51,056,243; in 1853, \$53,426,205; and in 1854, \$37,506,929. The total coinage of gold, silver, and copper and gold bars, amounted in 1853 to \$59,684,783. The Merchants' Exchange, at the intersection of Walnut, Third, and Dock streets, constructed of white marble, is about 114 feet on Walnut, and 95 feet on Third street. The Third street front has a recessed portico with 4 Corinthian columns. Towards Dock street is a semicircular colonnade of 8 pillars, in the same style, presenting a fine appearance to one approaching from the E. The semi-rotunda, with a part of the main building, constitutes the great hall of the Exchange, which is also a reading-room. The remainder of the building is let out for insurance offices, &c. The State House, a plain brick building of small architectural pretensions, but of venerable aspect, situated on the Chestnut street front of Independence Square, between Fifth and Sixth streets, is among the first places sought out by intelligent visitors to Philadelphia. It was erected between the years 1729 and 1734. In the E. room of this structure sat the Congress that issued, July 4, 1776, that great American Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, which has made this hall historical—a cherished object with Philadelphians, and a national political shrine. Though plain in its exterior, its heavily wainscoted walls and quaint carvings give it an interest in our country, where every thing is so new, independent of its historical interest. It is surmounted by a steeple, in which are a clock and a bell, rung on the occurrence of fires and remarkable events. In the wings are the county offices. On the first floor is Independence Hall, and on the second, the chambers now occupied for the meeting of the Select and Common Councils. In the same square, on Sixth and Chestnut streets, is a brick building, (in which Congress met after the adoption of the present constitution,) now occupied as court rooms. At the other extremity of the square, in Fifth and Chestnut streets, is an exactly similar building, in which are the Mayor's and other city offices. The Musical Fund Hall is a capacious building, said to be the best adapted to concerts of any room in the country. It will seat about 2500 persons. Concert Hall, devoted to similar purposes, has a fine front of sandstone. Sansom-street Hall, a very large structure with a brownstone front, the Assembly Buildings, Spring Garden Institute, Washington Hall, (in Spring Garden street,) and Franklin Hall, all have spacious rooms let out for concerts, fairs, and public meetings. The late Commissioners' Hall, Spring Garden, has a fine portico of 6 Corinthian columns, and is surmounted by a steeple ornamentally carved, containing a fire-bell and clock. On the Delaware River, about 1½ miles S.E. of the State House, is the United States Navy Yard, occupying an area of 12 acres. In this yard are two large ship-houses, respectively 210 and 270 feet long, (the latter now being enlarged,) in which have been built some of the finest vessels in the navy; among others, the Pennsylvania, the largest man-of-war in the world. There is a Sectional Floating Dock at this yard, which cost \$813,742. Nearly opposite to the Navy Yard, on the Schuylkill River, is the United States Naval Asylum, a fine structure of white marble, composed of a centre and two wings, the whole presenting a front of 380 feet. The centre building, which is 175 by 142 feet, is ornamented by an Ionic colonnade of 8 columns. The whole is surrounded by beautifully laid out grounds, occupying an area of 25 acres. In 1852 there were in this institution 146 pensioners.

Theatres.—Philadelphia possesses the largest edifice in the United States devoted to dramatic representations; this structure—the Opera House—has a front of 140 feet on Broad, and a flank of 235 feet on Locust street. The first story on Broad street is of brownstone, ornamented with heads of Thalia, Terpsichore, Apollo, Euterpe, and Melpomene; the rest of the building is of pressed brick, with brownstone dressings. The auditorium will seat 3000 persons. Walnut and Arch Street Theatres, the City Museum in Calowhill street, and the Philadelphia Circus, are the other principal places devoted to theatrical entertainments.

Banking Houses.—Philadelphia has long been celebrated for its elegant banking houses, prominent among which is the Pennsylvania Bank, a beautiful edifice of white marble, in the Grecian style, with an Ionic colonnade of 6 columns on each front. Near this, on Third street, at the head of Dock street, stands the Girard Bank, with a white marble front, and a Corinthian portico of 6 columns. This was the banking house of the first United States Bank, afterwards Stephen Girard's banking house. This building is city property. The Philadelphia and Western Banks are in a fine marble structure in Chestnut street. The Bank of North

America, (the first established in the United States,) the Commercial, the Farmers' and Mechanics', and the Bank of Commerce, all in Chestnut street, have tasteful fronts of marble, granite, or sandstone.

Stores, Warehouses, &c.—To omit all notice of the structures devoted in this commercial country to purposes of trade, would be to do great injustice to some of its finest architectural ornaments. Philadelphia and New York abound in edifices of this character, such as astonish foreigners accustomed to the gloomy and dingy warehouses of Europe, often in narrow and dark lanes and alleys. As the stranger approaches Philadelphia on the Delaware side, one of the first objects that strikes his attention is the tower (133 feet high) of Jayne's eight-story Quincy granite building, with a front of mixed Moorish and Spanish orders, in Chestnut street, below Third. Immediately adjoining it are 5 six-story stores of the same material. But not to enter into detailed descriptions, there are, in the business parts of Market, Chestnut, and Walnut streets, and in the cross streets in that portion of the city, a large number of insurance, canal, and railroad companies' offices, besides a multitude of stores, with ornamented fronts, a large portion of which are of granite, marble, sandstone, or iron, in different styles of architecture—Tuscan, Byzantine, Grecian, and even Egyptian. Chestnut street is the fashionable promenade, and here are of course the finest shops or stores, with their plate-glass windows crowded with jewelry, porcelain, and glassware, and every article of fashionable or costly fabric to tempt the fancy of the purchaser, or to lure the thoughtless into prodigal expenditure. In this street are the Masonic Hall, of red sandstone, in a fine style of Gothic; the Girard Hotel, with its imposing sandstone front of six stories; the Art Union; the Assembly Buildings; Parkinson's ice-cream Saloons and Gardens; the Academy of Fine Arts; the Sunday-school Union's new building, with its ornamental front of Quincy granite; Simms' tasteful structure of Pietou stone; Concert Hall, and the United States Mint—which brings us to Broad street, where the fashionable promenade at present terminates.

Hotels.—Philadelphia has always been celebrated for the comfort, neatness, and excellence of the fare of her hotels; though till recently more attention has been paid to internal comforts than to external display. The Girard House ranks among the first hotels in the Union, and extends about 200 feet on Chestnut street. The Washington House, Jones's Hotel, the American, the United States, Franklin, and Markoe Houses, all in Chestnut street, the Union and Ashland in Arch, La Pierre (a new and tasteful edifice) in Broad street, and the Merchants' in Fourth, may all be termed first-class hotels. Besides which, there are a large number of second-class hotels.

Churches and Religious Institutions.—Philadelphia abounds in places of worship, and in 1853 contained about 275 edifices devoted to religious services, of which the Baptists owned 27; the Covenanters, 2; the Dutch Reformed, 4; Episcopalians, 38; Friends, 9; German Reformed, 6; Jews, 5; Lutherans, 12; Methodists, 66; Moravians, 1; Presbyterians, 62; Roman Catholics, 21; Universalists, 4; Unitarians, 1; and Mariners, 2; besides a number belonging to minor sects. Value of church property, according to the census of 1850, \$4,799,050. Recently a number of costly and highly ornamented churches have been, and are now being erected. The largest and most costly of these, the Catholic church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on Logan Square, is of the Roman style, in the form of a cross, and constructed of red sandstone; the front on Eighteenth street has 4 Corinthian columns, 60 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, with a tower at each angle of 110 feet; the whole to be crowned with a dome, swelling up to the height of 210 feet from the ground, and surrounded by a colonnade 30 feet high. Next to this, in point of architectural beauty, is perhaps the church of St. Mark's, (Episcopal,) constructed of a light-red sandstone, with a tower and steeple of exquisite proportions, and of the same material. This church is 150 feet long by 91 wide, including the tower. Christ church, with a lofty steeple, is very interesting to Philadelphians, from its antique and quaint style. The church of Calvary, (Presbyterian,) with two towers, and the Baptist's church on Broad and Arch, with a high tower crowned with a steeple, are both built of sandstone. The other most remarkable churches are, St. Stephen's, (Episcopal,) with a granite front and two towers; St. Jude's, of sandstone; the (Catholic) Church of the Assumption, in the Gothic style, with two towers, terminated by spires, also of sandstone; and the Presbyterian church on Arch and Eighteenth streets, with a dome 144 feet high, and two bell towers, each 46 feet above the roof. The Presbyterian church, Arch and Tenth streets; St. Peter's; the Church of the Nativity, and a Baptist's church on Chestnut, and one on Fifth street, each have lofty steeples. Christ church, St. Peter's, and St. Stephen's, have chimes of bells. The Presbyterian Board of Publication occupy an elegant store, of light sandstone, at 265 Chestnut street, and the American Baptist Publication Society one in Arch street, of brown sandstone; the receipts of the latter for the year 1851 were \$40,597.71 from the sale of books and periodicals. The

American Sunday-school Union, the Pennsylvania Bible Society, the Philadelphia Bible Society, the Female Bible Society, the Friends' Bible Society, and a number of similar societies in the districts, are the principal religious institutions.

Cemeteries.—The environs of Philadelphia abound in places of sepulture, foremost among which, for beauty of position, are the two cemeteries of North and South Laurel Hill, situated on the Schuylkill River, 4 miles N.W. of the State House. The shores of the river are here highly picturesque, commanding extensive and beautiful views. The slopes and precipices on the Schuylkill are thickly wooded. The oldest of the two, North Laurel Hill, occupies about 25 acres, and is crowded with splendid mausoleums. It is entered by an imposing gateway, in the Doric style, immediately in front of which, on rising ground, in an alcove, is Thom's group, representing Old Mortality, his pony, and Sir Walter Scott. South Laurel Hill is very similar in the character of its grounds, and contains about 30 acres. It is separated by an intervening country seat from North Laurel Hill. Woodland Cemetery, on the W. side of the Schuylkill, between Market street and Gray's Ferry bridge, occupies an area of about 80 acres, adorned most pleasantly with alternate hill and dale, and with a variety of trees of venerable growth and umbrageous extent. Besides these are the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, of 32 acres, with an imposing Egyptian gateway, 2 miles N. of the city; Glenwood, adjoining it, of 21 acres; the Monument Cemetery, on Broad street, within a mile of the city, and a number of smaller cemeteries beyond the bounds of the dense population.

Water-Works.—Fairmount Water-Works, situated in the district of Spring Garden, on the Schuylkill River, about 2 miles N.W. of the State House, were, previous to the erection of the Croton works, in New York, the envy of the other cities of the Union—Philadelphia having been for a long time the only city in the United States supplied with water in this way—and are still justly the pride and boast of Philadelphia, not more for their utility than for the picturesque attractions of the place. It would perhaps be difficult to point out anywhere a spot concentrating in the same space so many elements of the beautiful and picturesque. The ruggedness of the native rock; the view of the adjacent river and falls; Fairmount with its four reservoirs resembling so many silver lakes; the flowers and rich verdure of the level plat and of the hillside, added to the sparkling play of numerous fountains with which the grounds are adorned, all combine to form a landscape of exquisite and almost unequalled beauty. The present works were commenced in 1819, by the erection of a dam across the Schuylkill, 1248 feet in length, and in some places 30 feet deep below high water. This water is turned into a forebay 410 feet long and 90 feet wide, from whence it falls upon and turns 8 wheels from 16 to 18 feet in diameter, (and 1 turbine wheel,) each having its separate pump, with power sufficient to raise 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours. The water is elevated 92 feet, into 4 reservoirs, on the top of a partly natural elevation (but in some parts raised 40 feet above the original hill) immediately at the works, and which gives them their name. These reservoirs contain in the aggregate 20,031,976 gallons, and when full have 12½ feet depth of water, and have supplied as much as 8,950,000 gallons in one day. The old city, and districts south of it, (in which are laid 125 miles of pipe,) are supplied from these works. The total cost, including laying pipes, &c., up to 1854, was \$3,201,406. Spring Garden and Northern Liberties (N. of the old city) are supplied from steam-works, located about a mile above Fairmount. The reservoir, which is adjacent to the N.W. angle of the grounds of Girard College, is capable of containing 9,800,000 gallons of water, and has supplied nearly 5,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. These works were erected in 1846, at a cost of \$159,074.65. Kensington, another N. suburb, has similar works on the Delaware River. The estimated water-rents of all the works for 1855 is \$130,500. A large additional reservoir near Girard College, connected with the Fairmount works, has just been completed. The total amount supplied by the three works, in 1854, was 4,270,584,002 gallons.

Gas-Works.—The gas-works are only surpassed by the water-works in the increased comfort they bestow on the city. Besides the old city gas-works at the Market-street Bridge, on the Schuylkill, with 8 gas-holders of 50, 2 of 80, and 1 of 140 feet in diameter, and the gas-works on the Schuylkill below Gray's Ferry Bridge, with a gasometer of 100 feet in diameter, and 90 feet high, there are the gas-works in the former districts of Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, and Kensington. The old city works, in 1854, had 120 miles of street main pipes laid, and distributed during the year 279,000,000 cubic feet of gas, supplying 202,702 burners and 2020 public lamps. The Spring Garden works had 52 miles of street pipes, and supplied 66,232,000 feet of gas to 700 public lamps, and to more than 7000 private consumers. Of the other works we have not the statistics.

Prisons and Penal Institutions.—The Eastern State Penitentiary, situated on Coates' street, about 1½ miles N.W. of the State House, occupies an area of about 11 acres, enclosed

by a wall 30 feet high. The front is in castellated style, built of dressed stone, and contains the apartments of the officers of the prison. An octagonal building occupies the centre of the grounds, from which radiate wings, with a row of cells on each side, and a passage-way which traverses the whole length of each wing. For statistics of the penitentiaries, see *Public Institutions of Pennsylvania*. The Philadelphia County Prison is situated in the district of Moyamensing, about 1½ miles S.W. of the State House, and has a massive front of Quincy granite, in the Tudor style of English Gothic. Adjoining is the female department, with a front of sandstone, in the Egyptian style. The male department has 408 separate cells, and the female 100, besides an infirmary, and apartments for the keepers. This prison is used for the purposes of a penitentiary, as well as a county jail and work-house. Of 11,632 commitments in the year 1853-4, 7425 were white males and 2384 females, 924 colored males and 899 females; 971 were for vagrancy, 1662 for drunkenness, and 4215 for disorderly conduct. There are two houses of refuge in Philadelphia for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, one for white, and the other for colored children. New and separate edifices, embracing most of the improvements desirable in such structures, have recently been erected near Girard College; the white refuge, with accommodations for 500 youths, and the colored, for 250. In 1854, 187 white boys and 45 girls were admitted into the white department; and 187 boys and 57 girls discharged, 142 of whom were indentured. During the same period, 84 boys and 35 girls were admitted into the colored department; and 55 boys and 31 girls discharged, 51 of whom were indentured: leaving 364 in both institutions, January 1, 1854. Total number received into the white department, since its establishment in 1829, 3945; and into the colored department, (founded in 1850,) 460.

Alms-houses.—The alms-house for the city and county of Philadelphia is situated S. of Market street Bridge, on the W. side of the Schuylkill River. This immense pile of buildings is of stone, roughcast, constructed in a rectangular form, with a front of 500 feet on the Schuylkill, and occupying and enclosing about 10 acres of ground. The Schuylkill front has a centre building, ornamented by a Tuscan portico of 6 columns, 30 feet high and 5 in diameter. The average number of inmates for 1852 was 1901; greatest number in any one month, (in February,) 2323; smallest, (in September,) 1805. In January, 1855, there were 2465 inmates, of whom 1745 were foreigners. The children's asylum, attached to this institution, had, in 1851, 1860 children; the insane department, 390; and the hospital wards, 340 patients. The Friends' Alms-house is supported by the society whose name it bears, for the use of its own poor.

Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.—Among the benevolent institutions, the Pennsylvania Hospital claims a prominent place. It was founded in 1762, and occupies a square of ground between Pine and Spruce streets, and between Eighth and Ninth. The buildings are of brick, consisting of a centre, connected with two wings by long wards. The entire length of the main building is 282 feet, besides which there are various out-buildings, and much open space, shaded by lofty sycamores and planted with flowers. In the centre of the grounds, in the S. front, is a bronze statue of William Penn. In 1841, the insane patients were removed to a newly-erected hospital, 2 miles W. of the Schuylkill River, since which time the city hospital has been wholly devoted to those afflicted with bodily ailments. Of such, 1997 were treated in 1853-4, 1093 of which were surgical cases. Of the patients admitted, 1253 were foreigners. Admitted since the establishment of the hospital, 56,300. The hospital is open for the reception of persons who have been injured by accidents, if brought to the house within 24 hours, provided they have occurred within the state of Pennsylvania. Ten physicians are in daily attendance, four of whom are surgeons, and three reside in the house. Not among the least of the advantages of this institution are the clinical lectures, which are delivered twice a week, and which are annually attended by more than 800 students, who have access to it on paying the small fee of \$10, which goes to increase the library of the hospital, already numbering about 10,000 volumes. The insane department, before referred to, is located on a fine farm of 111 acres, 4 miles W. of the State-house, and near 3 from the Schuylkill, and comprises a centre building and two wings, constructed of stone, roughcast, and presenting a front of 436 feet. Besides this, in different parts of the grounds, which are ornamented and furnished with arbours, circular railroads, temple alleys, &c., are lodges for the more noisy and violent patients. Since its separate establishment, this department has received 2449 patients, and 6706 since its foundation. Total, in both hospitals of every class since 1752, 68,740 patients; treated during the year, 406. Willis' Hospital, for diseases of the eye and limbs, has extended relief to 2000 persons, since going into operation in 1834, besides out-door relief. The Preston Retreat was built from a fund left by Jonas Preston, M.D., in 1830, to found a Lying-in Hospital; but the funds not being at present available, it is occupied as a Foster Home, where 120 poor children are clothed, fed

and instructed. The Lying-in Charity, in 1851, extended medical aid and nursing to 69 obstetric cases. The Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor gives temporary lodging and boarding to the destitute, furnishes free baths, and dispenses soup and medicines. Connected with the institution is a ragged school, work-rooms, and a store for the sale of provisions at cost prices. There are 4 dispensaries in Philadelphia, viz. the Philadelphia Dispensary, (which had 9971 patients under care in 1853;) the Northern Dispensary, 6680, (with which is connected a lying-in department;) the Moyamensing Dispensary, and the obstetric department of the City Dispensary. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, had 98 pupils in 1853, 66 of whom were from the state of Pennsylvania. The Orphan's Asylum instructs and cares for about 100 orphans. The Widows' Asylum has about 60 inmates. The Home Missionary Society, in 1850, extended aid to 1567 families. The Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum had 139 pupils in January, 1854, of whom 98 were supported by the state of Pennsylvania. The Temporary Home, since its commencement in 1850, has boarded, lodged, and found places for 798 women and children; and its intelligence office procured employment for 2392 persons. A similar office attached to the Rosine Asylum found employment for 1687 women. The City Hospital, at Bush Hill, was established in 1818, as a Pest Hospital, and is always in order to receive persons afflicted with infectious diseases. The St. Joseph's Hospital (Catholic) has capacity for 60 patients. The Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Kensington, receives patients irrespective of sect. The Friends have an Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford. Christ Church Hospital is for the relief of indigent females of the Episcopal Church. The St. John's Orphan Asylum, (Catholic,) 2½ miles N.W. of Market street Bridge, has accommodations for 250 orphans. The St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, (also Catholic,) corner of Spruce and Seventh streets, accommodates about 100 orphans. There are three Magdalen Asylums, viz. the Magdalen Asylum in Twenty-first above Race street, founded in 1800, had 51 under care in 1853, and has received 1060 magdalens since its foundation. 2. The House of the Good Shepherd, (Catholic;) and 3. The Rosine Asylum, at No. 204 North Eighth street, established in 1849. Since its opening, 400 women have been inmates of the house, of whom many have been restored to their friends, others furnished with places, and some married respectably. The Colored Orphan Asylum, in Thirteenth street, maintains and educates about 70 colored orphans, till places are procured for them. The Union Benevolent Association divides itself into committees, which search out the abodes of wretchedness, and administer relief. Besides those mentioned, are the Provident Society, the Northern Association for the Relief and Employment of Poor Women; the Northern Home for Friendless Children; the Union School and Children's Home receives about 120 children annually; the Soup Societies and City Trusts, various Beneficial Associations, the Humane Society for the Recovery of Drowned Persons, the Prison Society, the Colonization Society, various Abolition Societies, Odd Fellows' and Free Masons' Associations, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, St. David's, and other foreign benevolent associations, St. Ann's Widow's Asylum, (Catholic,) Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, (an association of ladies,) and the Grandin Institute, for the supply of wood to the poor.

Libraries, Colleges, Schools, and Literary Institutes.—Philadelphia had long the honor of possessing the largest library in the United States. But now the Philadelphia Library, is surpassed in this respect by the library of Harvard College, and the Astor Library in New York. It occupies a plain brick edifice in Fifth street below Chestnut, and was founded through the influence of Dr. Franklin, (whose statue adorns a niche in front,) in 1731. The Philadelphia and Loganian Libraries are in the same building, and have, united, about 65,000 volumes. Strangers are allowed the use of books while in the building. Opposite to the Philadelphia Library are the rooms of the American Philosophical Society, which also owed its origin to Dr. Franklin. In 1743. It has enrolled among its members the names of some of the most distinguished men in the United States, and has had Franklin and Jefferson for presidents. It has a library of 20,000 volumes, and an extensive cabinet of medals, coins, &c., and a large collection of maps, charts, and engravings. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania holds its meetings in the Athenaeum building. It has a library of near 2000 volumes, and a collection of coins, &c. The Athenaeum, with a fine front of sandstone, in the Italian style, opposite the Washington Square, has about 12,000 volumes on its shelves, and is extensively supplied with maps, charts, and periodicals. The Mercantile Library, in Fifth street opposite Independence Square, established in 1821 for the benefit of merchants' clerks and other young men, in 1854 had about 14,000 volumes, and is furnished with numerous periodicals, both European and American, and with maps, engravings, &c. In 1852 nearly 30,000 volumes were loaned. The Apprentices' Library has 14,980 volumes; loaned in 1853-4 to 930 boys and 890 girls.

Books loaned during the same year, 43,535. The Orthodox Friends have a library of 5600 volumes, and the Hicksite Friends one with 4000 volumes. There a number of associations, institutes, colleges, &c., with considerable libraries, in different parts of the city, making a total of 238,500 volumes. The Academy of Natural Sciences, on Broad street, has the largest museum of natural history in America. There are 25,000 specimens in ornithology alone, and 30,000 in botany. The mineralogical and geological cabinets are also full. The institution possesses Dr. Morton's celebrated collection of crania. The library (chiefly works of science) numbers near 20,000 volumes, besides charts, maps, serials, &c. Many of these volumes are full of plates, scarce and expensive. The Franklin Institute, for the promotion of manufactures and the useful arts, holds an annual exhibition of American manufactures, and has a library of 5000 volumes, chiefly on scientific subjects. Lectures are delivered at cheap rates every winter, on chemistry, mechanical philosophy, &c. A monthly journal, issued by the Institute, is the oldest in the country of a similar character. The Institute has a valuable cabinet of models and minerals. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was established in 1807, and holds annual exhibitions in May and June, though it is open at other times. The Art Union has rooms open to the public, where are exhibited annually about 1000 paintings. In medical science, Philadelphia stands first of the cities of America, and her medical schools are attended by students from not only every portion of the Union, but even from Europe, Canada, Mexico, and South America. The medical department of the Pennsylvania University is the oldest medical college in the United States, having been established in 1765, and has numbered among its professors some of the most distinguished names in medical science. The faculty consists of 7 professors, and the class for the course of 1853-4 numbered 463 students; average, for 10 years, 452. There is an anatomical museum connected with this institution, rich in illustrative aids for the student. Total number of graduates up to 1854, 5879. The collegiate department of this university was established in 1755. Its alumni numbered about 5300 in 1854, and the students that year, 93. The library has 4000 volumes. Connected with this university is also a law department, which had 49 students in 1854; the academical department, 74 pupils, and the charity school connected with the foundation of the university, 162 scholars. The Jefferson Medical College of this city, which has the largest class of any medical school in Philadelphia, was established in 1825. In the clinic connected with and for the sole benefit of this institution, were treated, in the clinic year terminating April, 1851, 2929 cases, 1103 of which were surgical. The faculty consists of 7 professors, and the class of 1853-4 numbered 627 students; the whole number of graduates, 2815. The Pennsylvania College has a faculty composed of 7 professors, and the class of 1853-4 numbered 175 students. The Philadelphia College of Medicine, incorporated in 1847, gives two courses a year, one called the winter, and the other the spring course. The faculty consists of 5 professors, and the total number of alumni, up to 1854, was 401. The Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was instituted in 1848. Its faculty consists of 7 professors, and the class of 1853-4 had 91 students. Total number of graduates, 401. There is a Homoeopathic hospital, at which the students attend clinical lectures. The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, founded in 1849, had 39 students attending the class of 1854-5. The Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania was chartered in 1850, and had in 1854, 25 students. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has 3 professors, and was established for the instruction of druggists and apothecaries, its diploma being considered necessary for a reputable pursuit of the business of druggist in Philadelphia. Total number of students attending the different medical colleges in 1854, nearly 1400.

Public Schools.—The public schools of Philadelphia city and county form a separate district, with a distinct organization. Twelve public school directors are elected from each ward, except in some of the rural districts, for 3 years, but so that four shall go out of office each year. The school directors of each ward elect in turn one of their number annually as a member of the board of control of public education. On the 30th of June, 1853, there were 55 grammar, 42 unclassified, 35 secondary, 152 primary, 1 high, and 1 normal school. Total in the first district, 286 schools, attended by 50,985 pupils, and taught by 80 male, and 700 female teachers. There were on register 3615 children, who could not be admitted for want of accommodations. In 1849, night schools, for minors over 14 years of age and for adults, were first opened, and were attended in the winter of 1852-3 by 7772 pupils, (3085 of whom were of foreign birth, and 176 married persons.) These schools were open for about 4½ months. The total expenditure for all purposes in the first school district, for 1852-3, was \$411,303, of which sum \$223,306 was paid to teachers, who received salaries varying from \$150 to \$1000, the latter sum being generally the salary of the principal male teachers of the grammar schools, while the female principal received \$500 to

\$600. Expenses of night schools, \$16,907. The normal school, in Sergeant street, is under the direction of a male principal, who receives \$1200 salary, and 5 assistant female teachers, with salaries of from \$225 to 300, besides a male music teacher. In the same building is a grammar school of practice, with 224 girls, and a secondary boys' school, with 150 pupils. The High School, the crown of the system, has been in operation since 1838, and has sent forth to the world nearly 3000 young men, some with high qualifications for contributing to the advancement of society. This institution is in fact a college, but giving a more practical training than colleges usually do. The average number of students for the last 10 years has exceeded 500. The building, which is in Broad street near Green, has an observatory, furnished with a powerful telescope, transit instrument, &c.; it has also 10 professors and 3 assistants. The professors receive from \$1200 to \$1500 salary, and the principal \$2000. The class of 1852-3 had 516 students.

Philadelphia abounds in private schools of a high character, of which we have no statistics. There are a few educational institutions of a semi-public character, among which we may mention, the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, established in 1785; the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, a Catholic institution; the Philadelphia Academy of the Visitation, also a Catholic institution, for the education of girls; each division of Friends a central school in Cherry street; the Presbyterians a union school in Market street. We place last the Girard College, as peculiar in its nature, partaking of the character of an asylum for orphans, and partly of a school and college. Orphans are admitted between the ages of 6 and 10, and remain (according to merit) in college until between the ages of 14 and 18, when they are to be bound out to some useful occupation. In the principal department the pupils are taught the useful branches of an English education, the French and Spanish languages, and, as they are prepared for them, higher branches are introduced. In January, 1855, the number of orphans in the college was 306. Of these, 246 were born in the city of Philadelphia, and 55 in other parts of the state. Total expenses for the year 1852, \$90,512.37; of which \$11,140.38 was for instruction. The college officers are a president, 5 male, and 6 female instructors, and a matron. The affairs of the college are managed by a board of directors appointed by the city council. A School of Design for Women has been in successful operation 2 or 3 years.

Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.—There were in Philadelphia city and county, November, 1854, 16 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$10,700,000, a circulation of \$4,092,146, and \$3,040,139 in specie; but in 1853, the circulation was \$5,079,631, and \$5,294,050 in specie; 24 insurance companies, besides 24 agencies from other cities in this country and England; 5 life assurance and annuities, besides 6 agencies for foreign institutions elsewhere, and one mutual deposit and loan company. There are 5 (one a dime and another a six-penny) savings' banks, one of which is an old and long-tried institution, which has done a vast amount of good in the encouragement it has given to thrift among the poor; besides these there are several insurance companies that receive savings' deposits.

Manufactures.—According to the report of the marshal of the district, at the taking of the census in 1850, Philadelphia had \$33,737,911 capital, and 43,296 male, and 15,803 female hands employed in manufactures, yielding products valued at \$54,114,112—but no particular statistics are given. Philadelphia is celebrated for the speed and excellence of her locomotives, and two establishments turned out 134 in 1852. They have sent 260 to Europe since 1833; one house alone has built 825 locomotives in the same period. In 1853 these establishments built 162 locomotives, and in 1854—notwithstanding the monetary derangement—about 140. The Messrs. Horstmann employ 300 hands in the manufacture of military and ladies' dress trimmings, and Cornelius, Baker & Co. nearly 1000 in the fabrication of chandeliers and gas-fixtures. Both these establishments, we believe, are unequalled, in their several branches of manufacture, in the United States, and occupy immense buildings in Cherry street, in a good style of ornamental brickwork. Another manufactory in Race street, employs a large number of hands in the same business as the last. Forges, foundries, and almost every species of iron manufacture abound in the suburbs of Philadelphia, producing immense numbers of steam-engines, water and gas-pipes, &c. The Southwark Foundry in 1853 consumed 3000 tons of iron in castings alone, and the Penn Works manufactured 51 steam-engines, 2 iron-boats, and a great amount of promiscuous machinery. Sugar-refining is a very extensive business in Philadelphia. The district of Manayunk is almost wholly engaged in manufactures, principally of cotton and woollen goods, and carpets. In every part of the suburbs is heard the sound of the loom; and in the same quarters, in private families, are manufactured more shoes for the S. and W. than in any other town or city in the United States. Great quantities of chemicals, medicines, paints, &c., and umbrellas and parasols, are made, one house alone claiming to turn out 1000, and

another 300 a day. Carts, wheelbarrows, and other vehicles, and cabinet furniture are made and exported extensively to the South, to the West Indies, and California. The manufacture of jewelry employs a very large capital. Ship-building, to a large extent for other ports, is carried on here, especially in steam propellers. In 1852, 20 vessels were launched, tonnage 5246; 31 in 1853, tonnage 11,514, and 35 in 1854, tonnage 8352. An immense number of hands are employed in book-binding, printing, &c., and the upper stories of warehouses, and buildings back from the street, are thronged with industrious artisans.

Commerce.—Though Philadelphia ranks at present but fourth among the commercial cities of the United States in foreign trade, she is steadily on the increase even in this respect, while her coasting trade is extending beyond all parallel. The smallest number of foreign arrivals in the last 23 years, was 372, in 1843, and the greatest, 679, in 1852. In the coasting trade the arrivals have increased from 2573 in 1843, to 30,175 in 1852, and, if we include the coal trade of Port Richmond, (a suburb,) to 38,505. The arrivals for 1853 were 30,002, of which 506 were from foreign ports; and 29,910 for 1854, of which 550 were from foreign ports. The foreign imports for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1852-3, amounted to \$14,785,917 and \$18,534,410, and for the current years 1853-4, to \$21,063,021 and \$17,800,210 respectively; and the exports for the fiscal years 1852-3, to \$5,828,571 and \$6,527,996, and to \$7,627,723 for the current year 1854. The cash duties received for the same years amounted to \$4,033,909, \$5,278,083, and \$4,358,641. Tonnage entered from foreign ports, 178,364, 183,944, and 168,092 in the fiscal years 1852-3 and 4, respectively; and cleared in the same years, 139,932, 151,685, and 142,350 tons. Tonnage entered coastwise in 1854, 285,442, and cleared 364,656. The tonnage of the port in the fiscal year 1853, was 252,451, of which 72,712 was enrolled, and 179,739 licensed.

The following are some of the principal articles imported at the port of Philadelphia during the year 1854, in comparison with previous years:

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Brandy.....pkgs..	7,742	4,303	11,030	1,964
Brimstone.....tons..	850	2,899	3,194	2,371
Coffee.....bags..	131,062	146,371	177,044	172,045
Cotton.....bales..	48,306	67,292	62,000	52,370
Hides.....No....	137,377	147,501	149,404	197,328
Honey.....pkgs..	1,006	550	1,378	944
Indigo.....pkgs..	685	1,636	754	472
Iron.....tons..	10,969	13,372	24,644	18,950
Iron.....bars..	297,007	233,081	375,077	323,540
Iron.....lble..	158,859	120,008	194,708	153,179
Lead.....pkgs..	53,624	34,892	40,637	21,768
Lemons.....boxes..	11,845	21,651	16,712	15,470
Logwood.....tons..	1,249	2,334	1,529	4,978
Molasses.....hhd..	25,851	22,877	18,036	12,259
Molasses.....bbl..	8,926	9,864	6,932	28,147
Fish.....bbl..	66,774	63,290	20,451	29,453
Naval stores.....bbl..	82,522	81,658	99,711	83,440
Oranges.....boxes..	34,657	24,363	29,702	19,679
Rice.....sterres..	7,014	10,086	18,378	8,557
Salt.....sacks..	171,568	112,071	157,363	169,569
Salt.....bush..	290,315	180,790	154,627	225,708
Saltpetre.....bags..	11,672	22,251	12,656	13,659
Sugar.....hhd..	33,166	42,910	42,597	48,310
Sugar.....boxes..	28,911	25,683	24,331	23,855
Sugar.....bbl..	7,048	8,321	3,096	2,910
Sugar.....bags..	67,764	85,443	81,806	83,618
Wine.....pkgs..	6,549	6,010	3,885	910

Of these articles, the following arrived coastwise in 1854; lead, 16,991 pkgs; coffee, 39,489 bags; hides, 24,364; sugar, 22,109 hogsheads, and 1421 barrels; molasses, 564 hogsheads, and 28,029 barrels.

Of the foreign exports in 1853, there were—

	Greatest in 23 years.	Least in 23 years.
Wheat flour, barrels... 452,480	452,480 in 1853	33,690 in 1837
Rye flour..... 3,279	36,471 " 1849	3,279 " 1853
Indian meal..... 67,139	300,531 " 1847	42,798 " 1836
Wheat, bushels..... 686,106	686,106 " 1853	2,354 " 1834
Indian corn..... 216,233	1,102,310 " 1847	17,067 " 1838

The other leading articles exported in this year, were ship-bread, 25,739 barrels; pork, 8498 barrels; beef, 7788 barrels; naval stores, 8346 barrels; domestic goods, 2636 packages; cotton, 3528 bales; candles, 639,603 pounds; tallow, 387,699 pounds; hams, 4,983,558 pounds; lard, 1,560,878 pounds; butter, 301,876 pounds; cheese, 39,496 pounds; soap, 773,847 pounds; manufactured tobacco, 289,500 pounds; nails, 320,150 pounds; bark, 2497 hogsheads; tobacco, 1198 hogsheads; rice, 4525 tierces; sperm and whale oil, 35,077 gallons; and specie to the amount of \$324,584; besides fish, potatoes, beer, ale, cider, vinegar, gunpowder, lard-oil, turpentine, apples, peas, onions, and grass-seeds in considerable quantities. There arrived at Richmond, a suburb of Philadelphia, at which is the depot of the Reading Railroad, 9903, 7203, and 8152 vessels, to load with coal, in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854 respectively; and, in the last-named year, 1,411,731 tons of coal were shipped from that point,

and 571,081 tons from the Schuylkill wharves, making an aggregate of nearly 2,000,000 tons, while about 450,000 tons remained in Philadelphia for home consumption. The exports to California in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854 respectively, amounted to \$1,297,344.45, \$2,214,919.68, and upwards of \$1,500,000, or a total of more than \$5,012,264 in 3 years. In 1853 there were sent West from Philadelphia by railroad, 148,418,500 pounds. Among the leading articles transported were groceries, dry goods, coals, hardwares, tar, rosin, iron of all kinds, coffee, cotton, fish, hides, agricultural products, &c.

Shipments by the Columbia Railroad for the year ending November, 1854:—

Flour, barrels.....	107,093	Corn meal, pounds.....	508,400
Wheat, bushels.....	30,900	Glue, pieces.....	314,300
Corn.....	82,791½	Oysters.....	147,500
Oats.....	40,679½	Lard.....	89,100
Dried fruit, pounds.....	45,400	Pig iron.....	1,320½
Pork.....	63,900	Castings.....	253½
Iron, tons.....	1,321½	Scrap iron.....	84
Brooms.....	1,637½	Nails.....	26½
Rye, bushels.....	1,072½	Straw, pounds.....	52,700
Seed.....	1,218	Lumber.....	503,600
Potatoes.....	1,165½	Leaf tobacco.....	318,600
Grain, pounds.....	2,531,500	Poultry.....	15,700
Butter.....	536,400	Apples.....	23,100
Eggs.....	913,000	Lead ore.....	24,700
Muslin.....	1,688,900	Hardware.....	49,200
Cotton waste.....	337,000	Bone.....	91,600
Whisky, hogsheads.....	2,599½	Ware.....	9,200
Leather, pounds.....	688,900	Manufactured tobacco.....	5,500
Live stock.....	10,747,400	Bark.....	81,100
Straw paper.....	1,120,100	Marble.....	28,500
Paper.....	87,000	Bricks.....	149,100
Machinery.....	271,400	Millstones.....	22,600
Furniture.....	197,200	Coal, tons.....	1,267½
Rags.....	391,900	Bagging, pounds.....	814,300
Empty barrels.....	191,200	Sand.....	41,400
Express.....	1,512,100	Steel.....	7,400
Mill-feed.....	30,100	Sundries.....	203,200

Aggregate Tonnage and Cars Cleared.

Tonnage eastward, pounds.....	71,976,300
“ westward.....	2,430,400
Cars cleared eastward.....	13,043
“ westward.....	13,531

Regular lines of steamships have been established to Liverpool, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, New York, Boston, and Wilmington, North Carolina. A brisk trade with California has sprung up, and fine clipper ships, which Philadelphia capitalists had formerly run from New York, now trade directly from their own port. The opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg has also given Philadelphia the most direct communication with the Mississippi Valley, and greatly increased her trade with the West. The number of passengers arriving from foreign ports in 1852, amounted to 18,081, 19,211 in 1853, and 15,032 in 1854; all of whom, with the exception of a very small fraction, were foreigners, and more than half from Ireland. Philadelphia is either directly or indirectly connected by railway with the most important places in the United States, N. and E. of Mobile. Immediately terminating at this city are railways connecting her with New York City, Wilmington, Baltimore, Lancaster, Harrisburg, York, Carlisle, Pottsville, Easton, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and, through the interior of Pennsylvania, with the central and western towns of New York. Others are in course of construction to unite her with Erie and other interior towns. In 1854, \$65,268 were paid in for auction duties.

Miscellaneous Statistics.—Philadelphia has 13 markets, mostly located in the middle of the wide streets, and extending from one-fourth to three-fifths of a mile. An act has passed, however, for removing the market-houses from Market street, with the purpose of erecting larger and more commodious enclosed buildings on lots. Two, one on Broad, and the other on Race street, near it, have already been erected. The Philadelphia market has long been celebrated for the excellence and abundance of its supplies, particularly its butter, vegetables, and fruits. The number of beeves sold in the Philadelphia market increased from 37,420 in 1843 to 76,300 in 1854; of cows, from 15,121 to 16,175; of hogs, from 22,490 to 72,150, and of sheep, varying in different years, from 51,056 to 83,000; most of these were killed here, and consumed by the citizens, but do not, of course, include the beeves, &c. brought to market by farmers, and sold from their stands. The total amount consumed in 1854, in this city, was, perhaps, about 500,000 animals. The fire department, as at present organized, is comprised of 27 volunteer engine, and the same number of hose, and 4 hook and ladder companies. But it is proposed to revise the system entirely, and to establish a paid fire department. The city to be divided into 7 fire districts, the whole to be directed by a chief engineer, and by an assistant in each fire district. During the year 1854, there occurred 11,811 deaths, the greatest number, 1786, were in July, and the smallest, 643, in December. Of the deaths, 601 were by Asiatic cholera, 633 by cholera infantum, 1389 by consumption of the lungs, 456 by inflammation of the lungs, 443 by

dysentery, and 572 by fevers. Of the whole number, 6354 were children under 10 years of age. The ratio of deaths to the population, was less than in either of the four great northern cities of the United States, being but little more than half that of New York. There are 47 lines of omnibuses, running 428 coaches. Ferry-boats run every five minutes to Camden, every half hour to Gloucester and Red Bank, every hour to Tacony and Bridesburg, several times a day to Wilmington, Burlington, Bristol, and Bordentown, while daily or tri-weekly lines run to various points on the river and bay. There are 10 daily and 23 weekly newspapers, and 23 scientific and other periodicals, mostly monthly publications. The assessed value of real estate in 1854 was \$155,260,000, but the estimated value is considerably over \$200,000,000. State tax levied, \$474,991.96; city tax, \$2,026,994.36.

Population.—If we except Paris, Philadelphia nearly equals the largest capitals on the continent of Europe in population, and, at its present rate of increase, will soon surpass them. In 1684 it had 2500 inhabitants; 21,767 (exclusive of the army and strangers) at a census taken by order of Lord Cornwallis in 1777 or 1778; 42,530 in 1790; 70,287 in 1800; 96,287 in 1810; 119,325 in 1820, (up to which period it was the largest city in the United States); 167,325 in 1830; 258,037 in 1840, and 408,762 in 1850, showing an increase of 5½ per cent. in the 10 years preceding the census of 1850, and 93½ per cent. in the 60 years since the first national census. Of the population of 1850, 17,500 were born in England, 72,312 in Ireland, 22,760 in Germany, 3291 in Scotland, and 1961 in France. Total foreign, 121,009. In the same ratio of increase, its population in July, 1854, would be about 500,000. The peculiar divisions of Philadelphia were formerly such that its suburbs had a greater population than the city proper, (i. e. the portion between Vine and South streets, and extending from the Delaware River to the Schuylkill,) which had, in 1850, only 121,376 inhabitants, while the districts of Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Kensington, Southwark, Moyamensing, and West Philadelphia, had more than 224,000. The different divisions having been consolidated in 1854, the city now includes the whole county. Opposite Philadelphia, in New Jersey, are Camden and Gloucester, which bear about the same relation to it that Jersey City and Hoboken do to New York.

Government.—The city of Philadelphia is divided into 24 wards, and is governed by a mayor and select and common councils. The mayor is elected for two years, the select council (consisting of 1 member for each ward) for the same period, and the common council (composed of at least 3 members from each ward) annually, and all by popular vote. The mayor is aided by a marshal of police, elected by the people for 2 years, whose duty it is to execute all orders and warrants of the mayor, and to command all policemen and watchmen. Among the officers are a receiver of taxes; a controller, whose duty is to scrutinize, audit, and publish the public accounts, and to countersign all warrants on the city treasurer; and a city solicitor: all elected by popular vote for 2 years. There are 3 city commissioners, elected also by popular vote, but for 3 years, and so that one shall go out of office annually. Each ward elects 2 assessors annually, except the 23d, which chooses 4. One guardian of the poor is also elected yearly from each ward that has not an independent support for its poor. The policemen and watchmen are appointed by the mayor. The police force consists of a mayor, marshal, 8 high constables, 4 special officers, 24 lieutenants, 48 sergeants, 806 policemen, and 26 police magistrates. The total debt of the recently-consolidated city, according to the controller's report at the close of 1854, was about \$16,097,456.78; but about one-half of this consists of subscriptions to railroad stocks, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad already yields a handsome return. The city of Philadelphia, in January, 1855, owned property valued at \$16,681,234, which produced, or was capable of producing \$1,088,313 revenue. Of the above property, \$9,494,550 was liable for debts. In addition to these, it has an income of \$207,500 from the Girard estate, which virtually reduces the debt to \$3,500,000, for which interest is to be provided by taxation. The appropriations for the expenses of the consolidated city for 1855, amounted to \$4,350,324; of which \$505,540 was for the police department, \$456,863 for public streets, \$743,150 for highways, bridges, sewers, and cleansing streets; \$205,882 for poor, \$200,000 for lighting the city, and for gas works; \$220,000 for supply of water, \$1,330,228 for loans and interest on bonds. The city derives a large revenue from rents of city property, water, wharves, markets, &c.

History.—Philadelphia was planned and settled by William Penn accompanied by a colony of English Friends or Quakers, in 1682, after a regular purchase from the Indians, ratified by treaty in due form. The name of Philadelphia (brotherly love) was given by Penn, both in reference to the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor, and from its embodying principles he had so much at heart. Though there was considerable contention between Penn and his colony, no very striking events occurred even down to the Revolution. The

first Congress preparatory to that event met in Carpenter's Hall, (a building still standing,) in a court back of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, September 4, 1774. In this City met most of the Congresses of the Revolution, and from hence went forth, in doubt and forebodings on the part of many, and confident reliance on the part of others, that world-renowned instrument, the Declaration of Independence, which was read from a stand in the State House Yard, by Captain John Hopkins, July 4, 1776. The convention that formed the present Constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia, May, 1787. Here resided the first President of the United States, (in a building in Market street, one door E. of Sixth street, S. side;) and here Congress assembled for nearly 10 years after the adoption of the present constitution. In consequence of the disastrous battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the British army had possession of this city from September, 1777, to June, 1778. In the autumn of 1793, the yellow-fever visited Philadelphia, and carried off more than 4000 persons out of a population of a little over 40,000, of whom half, it was thought, had fled the city. This pestilence again visited Philadelphia in 1798, but was not so fatal as in 1793. The Asiatic cholera ravaged the city in the summer of 1832, and swept off 771 victims. In 1849 and 1854, it renewed its ravages, but was less fatal than on its first occurrence. In 1838, the Pennsylvania Hall, belonging to the abolitionists, was attacked by a mob and burned, the Shelter for Colored Orphans fired, and the negro quarters attacked. In 1844 the city was disquieted by riots in the northern and southern suburbs, caused by jealousies between the Protestants and Catholics, in which several Catholic churches were burned. On both occasions the military were called out, and several lives were lost.—Inhab. PHILADELPHIAN, *fil-
ad-el-fy-an*.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Philadelphia township, Jefferson co., New York, on Indian River, and the Potomac and Watertown Railroad, about 20 miles N.E. of Watertown. Pop. of the township, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA, a station of South Carolina, on the King's Mountain Railroad, 4 miles S. of Yorkville.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village, capital of Neshoba co., Mississippi, about 80 miles E.N.E. of Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Monroe co., Tennessee, with a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 160 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village in Hancock co., Indiana, with a station on the railroad from Dayton to Indianapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, about 95 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 8 miles N. of Keosauque.

PHILADELPHUS, a post-village in Robeson co., North Carolina.

PHILÆ, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, close to the Nubian frontier, 6 miles S.S.W. of Assuan. Length only 400 yards, but it contains some of the finest Egyptian remains extant, comprising 4 temples, a long colonnade, several obelisks, &c., with a Roman triumphal arch, and other antiquities.

PHILANTHROPY, a post-office in Butler co., Ohio.

PHILATES, *fil-lay-tis*, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, sanjak, and 26 miles S.E. of Delvina. Pop. 4000. (?)

PHILIP ISLAND, a British penal settlement in the South Pacific, S. of Norfolk Island. Lat. 29° 5' S., lon. 167° 47' E.

PHILIP ISLAND, a small island, about 1½ miles long, and ¾ mile broad, 3¼ miles from the landing place, Sydney Bay.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two small islands of the Carolines, 5 miles apart. Lat. 8° 6' N., lon. 140° 52' E.

PHILIPPEVILLE, *fil-leep-veel*, a fortified town of Belgium, province, and 26 miles S.W. of Namur, on a height in the forest of Ardenne. Pop. 1311. Near it are iron-works and stone quarries.

PHILIPPEVILLE, *fil-leep-veel*, a fortified town of Algeria, province of Constantine, on the Gulf of Stora, 35 miles W. of Bona, recently founded by the French. It was nearly destroyed by fire in October, 1840. Pop. 3740.

PHILIPPI, a ruined town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 10 miles S.E. of Drama. In the plain W. of it, B.C. 42, the memorable actions took place in which the troops of Octavius and Antony defeated those of Brutus and Cassius, and put an end to the republican government of Rome.

PHILIPPI, a post-village, capital of Barbour co., Virginia, on Tygart's Valley River, about 210 miles N.W. of Richmond. The surrounding country contains coal and iron.

PHILIPPINE, *fil-lip-peen*, a fortified village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 6¼ miles W. of Axel. P. 433.

PHILIPPINE (fil-lip-pin) ISLANDS, (*Sp. Islas Filipinas*, *ool-lis fil-le-pee-nas*; *Fr. Isles Philippines*, *ool fil-leep-peen*; *Ger. Philippinische Inseln*, *fil-lip-pee-nish-eh in-seln*), a large

and important group in the N. part of the Malay Archipelago, and, after Cuba, constituting the most valuable colonial possession of Spain, situated chiefly between lat. 6° 32' and 19° 38' N., and lon. 117° and 127° E., having N. and E. the Pacific Ocean, W. the China Sea, and S. the Seas of Sooloo and Celebes. The group comprises at least 1200 islands, great and small; the principal being Luzon, Mindanao, and Palawan, with Mindoro, Panay, Marinduque, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Masbate, and many of less size. Total area estimated at 120,000 square miles. The Spanish dominion is stated to extend over only 52,148 square miles. The shore lines and internal surface of the larger islands are extremely rugged and irregular. Their magnificent mountain ranges are clothed with a gigantic and ever-teeming vegetation, and between these lie extensive slopes and plains of the richest tropical fertility, watered by numerous lakes and rivers, which afford abundant means of irrigation and transport. The group is within the range of the monsoons, and violent hurricanes are common. From May to September the W. coasts are deluged with rain, while the October monsoon brings rain to the E. coasts, at other seasons dry. The tropical heats are tempered by perpetual moisture, and by the alternation of the land and sea breeze. The climate on the whole is healthy. Earthquakes are frequent, and often very destructive. Metalliferous mountains everywhere occur. Gold is procured in the sands of the rivers. Ironstone occurs, yielding 80 per cent. of iron, and rich specimens of copper have been found. Among the numerous volcanoes, extinct or active, abundance of sulphur is found. Coal exists in some spots, but is not worked to any extent; there are vast deposits of limestone and marble, and the island of Negros produces magnesia and alum. The mountains are covered with gigantic timber. Among plants cultivated for use, are the abaca, (*Musa textilis*), the pine-apple, (*Bromeliandra*), the cabonagro-palm, (*Borassus gomutus*), for their filaments, the cocoa and other palms, the cotton, coffee-tree, the sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, and the tamarind; cassia, cloves, the wild nutmeg, and the red and black pepper-vines are found in Mindanao. Rice is raised in large quantities, both for home consumption and export. To these may be added maize, wheat, yams, the sweet potatoe, and a variety of delicious fruits, oranges, lemons, &c.

The buffalo is employed in tillage and as a beast of burden. Both it and the ox are found in a wild as well as domesticated state. The Philippines produce small but spirited horses, deer, hogs, goats, and sheep; diminutive foxes and gazelles, several varieties of monkeys, wild cats, the tagua, a kind of flying-cat, &c. The woods are full of game-cocks, pigeons, eagles, pelicans, herons, wild ducks, quails, and the smallest sized falcon known. The jungles swarm with humming-birds, parrots, and the rhinoceros-bird, (*Bucero calou*). On the shores are found sea-swallows, whose nests are so much prized by the Chinese as food. The lakes and rivers teem with crocodiles and fish. Fish also, including crustaceans, are found in great variety in the sea; and there is no lack of serpents, leeches, insects, and reptiles.

The textile productions of the Philippines range from the delicate and costly *pina* muslin, made from the pine-apple fibre, and *sinamays* made from it mixed with the abaca filament, to coarse cottons, sackings, and the beautiful mats, made of the abaca and gomuti-palm fibres. Hats and cordage are manufactured to a considerable extent; and as a government monopoly, cigars, which employ several thousand persons at the royal factory at Manila. European art is successfully imitated by the natives in ship-building and coach-building, in the dressing and varnishing of leather, and in the manufacture of cordage.

The wretched colonial policy of Old Spain excluded all foreign ships and Chinese settlers from the Philippine Islands, and the trade with the Spanish dominions in America was also confined to that conducted annually by a single ship. But such restrictions have vanished since the dissolution of the Company of Philippines in 1834, and the colony is now making rapid progress towards prosperity. An extensive trade is carried on, chiefly with China, England, the United States, British India, and Australia, in exporting sugar, tobacco, manilla hemp, indigo, coffee, birds'-nests, trepang, dye-woods, hides, ratans, mother-of-pearl, gold-dust, &c., and in importing manufactured cotton goods, marine stores, wines and liquors, porcelain, cutlery, metals, drugs, &c. The trade with the United States in 1853 comprised exports valued at \$2,465,083, and goods imported to the value of \$65,366. Manila, the seat of the government, is the principal centre of trade.

The supreme civil and military government is in the hands of a governor-general, appointed by the crown. Besides being commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces, he is President of the Supreme Court of Justice, vice-patron, (that is, viceroy,) and sub-delegate judge of couriers, posts, and expresses. In the discharge of these functions he is assisted by the ministers and juntas, with whom he may advise, or to whom he may delegate his powers. An alcalde-mayor or corregidor is appointed directly by the crown for

each of the provinces, as administrative, judicial, and fiscal officer. Each pueblo is under a native *gobernadorcillo*, or mayor, popularly elected, and these again are assisted by inferior officers, chosen also from lists presented by the inhabitants.

Public revenue is derived chiefly from duties on exports and imports; the tobacco monopoly and a capitation tax, which in 1837 was paid by 1,306,142 adults, of whom 901,924 belonged to the island of Luzon. The armed force amounts to about 7000 men, of whom 700 are Spaniards, and the rest Malays.

The natives are of a diverse origin. Wild tribes, some of which are extremely ferocious, still haunt the mountains. The chief mountain tribes are the Negritos, ("diminutive negroes,") who have given their name to the island of Negros, though not confined to it; and Aetas or Itas, a dusky or copper-colored race which, like the Dyaks of Borneo, slay men for the sake of procuring their heads; but the great mass of the subjects of Spain are divided into the Tagals, inhabiting Luzon, and the Bisayans, who inhabit the other islands. These speak, respectively, the Taga and Bisayan tongue, each of which has a variety of dialects. The Tagals are more devoted to agriculture than the Bisayans, who, like the Malays, are attached to sea life and fishery. Both Tagals and Bisayans unite the indolence and the artistic ingenuity of the Hindoos, with the vindictiveness of the Malays, and their passion for cock-fighting. The Chinese play an important part in the Philippines. Restricted to tillage by the law, their activity and address make them indispensable as mechanics, shop-keepers, and traders. They have civil regulations, and a police of their own; conform to the Romish Church, celebrate with great magnificence the festival of their patron, St. Nicholas; and being envied and hated by the Indians, aid the government in maintaining that balance of opposing interests on which it mainly relies for the support of its own institutions. Half-castes, Indo-European and Indo-Chinese engross much of the business and wealth of the island. The independent tribes are partly Mohammedans and partly heathen. The subjects of Spain are professedly Roman Catholics, and under a hierarchy, with an Archbishop of Manila at its head.

History.—The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1520, and, after repeated expeditions, several of which proved disastrous, were finally annexed to the Spanish dominions, and named after Philip II. They were designed rather as a field of missionary than of commercial enterprise, to atone, if possible, for the unheard-of cruelties practised by the Spaniards in America. Hence the religious orders have, from the first, had great influence in the establishment and institutions of the colony, and to them the land chiefly belongs. In 1763 Manila was taken, and for a short time held by a British fleet. Since the loss of her continental American possessions, the Philippines are now of great importance to Spain, and their productions and trade are in a state of rapid development.

The total population is estimated at 5,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 belong to the Papuan negro race and independent tribes; 3,700,000 are Malay Indians; 55,000 half-castes and Chinese, and the remaining 245,000, European and native whites.

PHILIPPOLIS, a village of South Africa, in the Griqua country. It consists of a single street of mud-cottages, a Dutch missionary chapel, built of stone, and a number of mat-huts.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, (Turk. *Philbi*, *fee-le-bee'*), a town of European Turkey, in Room-Eleo, 86 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople, on a precipitous island in the Maritza, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by several bridges. Before 1818, when it was almost destroyed by an earthquake, it had 80,000 inhabitants, 20 mosques, and numerous Greek and Armenian churches, with flourishing manufactures of wool-len, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, soap, tobacco, &c., and a considerable transit trade. It still has some manufacturing industry and commerce.

PHILIPS, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Mississippi; area, 725 square miles. It is drained by St. Francis River. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. The southern part is liable to inundation, and is partly occupied by swamps. Capital, Helena. Pop. 6935; of whom 4344 were free, and 2591 slaves.

PHILIPSBURG, *fee/ips-b5580'*, a town of Baden, circle of the Lower Rhine, 16 miles N. of Karlsruhe. Pop. 1800.

PHILIPSBURG, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the left bank of the Delaware River, opposite Easton in Pennsylvania. The Morris Canal terminates here, and a substantial stone bridge crosses the Delaware.

PHILIPSBURG, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the Erie Turnpike, 28 miles W. of Bellefonte. Pop. about 300.

PHILIPSBURG, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 75 miles N.E. by N. of Marietta.

PHILIPSBURG, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

PHILIP'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, in Low Archipelago; lat. 16° 20' S., lon. 144° 8' W.

PHILIP'S RIVER, of Coos co., in the N. part of New Hampshire, a small branch of Upper Ammonoosuck River.

PHILIPSTAD or **FILIPSTAD**, *fee/lep-stad'*, a small town of Sweden, capital of an iron-mining district, 35 miles N.E. of Carlstad. Pop. 800.

PHILIPSTOWN, a market-town, (formerly a parliamentary borough,) and a size town of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co., on the Grand Canal, 9 miles E.N.E. of Tullamore. Pop. 1400. Principal public edifices, an old castle, once the residence of King Philip of Spain, now used as barracks; two schools, a sessions-house, and a jail.

PHILIPSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Louth.

PHILIPSTOWN, (formerly **NUGENT**), a parish of Ireland, co. of Louth.

PHILIPSVILLE, a post-village of Amity township, Alleghany co., New York, on the Genesee River, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 375 miles from New York City. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade. Philipsville derives its name from the Hon. Philip Church. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

PHILIPSVILLE, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PHILISBURG, *fee/ils-b580'*, or **GRANDE BAIE**, *gr5nd b5*, a village of the West Indies, capital of the Dutch portion of the island of St. Martin. Pop. 2000.

PHIL/LACK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall. It has a smelting-house, and large exports of copper, some of the richest copper-mines in England being in its vicinity.

PHIL/LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

PHILIP ISLAND, Australia, is opposite the mouth of Western Port, 40 miles S.E. of Port Phillip. Length, 16 miles.

PHIL/LIP, PORT, Australia. See **PORT PHILIP**.

PHIL/LIPS, a post-township in Franklin co., Maine, on the N. side of Sandy River, about 65 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1673.

PHIL/LIPSBURG, a post-village of Orange co., New York, 110 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

PHILLIPSBURG, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of Beaver River, 28 miles below Pittsburg. Steamboat-building is carried on here. Pop. in 1850, 473.

PHIL/LIPSBURGH, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, on the shore of the Missisquoi Bay; 22 miles from St. John's, and 8 miles from Highgate, in Vermont. It is a port of entry.

PHILLIP'S CREEK, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

PHILLIPS' ISLANDS. See **PHILIP ISLANDS**.

PHIL/LIPSPORT, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

PHIL/LIPSTON, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by Miller's River, 60 miles N.W. by W. of Boston. Pop. 809.

PHIL/LIPSTOWN, a township of Putnam co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 90 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 5063.

PHILLIPSTOWN, a post-village in White co., Illinois, 165 miles S.E. of Springfield.

PHILLIP'S VILLAGE, a village in Phillip's township, Franklin co., Maine, about 55 miles N.W. of Augusta. It contains several tanneries.

PHIL/LIPSVILLE, a village in the S.W. part of Oswego co., New York, on Oswego River, which here affords valuable water power.

PHILLIPSVILLE, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

PHILO, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

PHIL/OMATH, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

PHIL/OMATH, a post-office of Union co., Indiana.

PHIL/OMONT, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 12 miles S. of Leesburg, is situated in a rich farming district.

PHIL/OPOLIS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

PHING, a prefixed name of cities in China. See **PING**.

PHING-Y-SHAN or **PHING-Y-CHAN**, *ping-ee-sh5n*, a mountain of China, province of Quang-Sen. Lat. 24° 53' N., lon. 108° 24' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

PHIPPSBURG, a post-village and township of Sagadahoc co., Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, on the W. side, 40 miles S. of Augusta. Pop. 1805.

PHOC5EA, *fo-see5a*, **FOUGES**, *fo/g5hes* (?) or **FOKIA**, *fo-ke5a*, written also **PHOCHIA**, **FOGLIARA**, a seaport town or village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Fougues, 30 miles N.W. of Smyrna. It is stated to have a citadel and 4000 inhabitants.

PHOC5EA, **OLD**, a village of Asia Minor, 4½ miles to the S.W. of the above.

PHENICIA, *fen-ish5e5a*, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

PHENIX, *fee/nix*, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on the Oswego River and Canal, 150 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

PHENIX, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

PHENIX, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PHOENIX, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lat $3^{\circ} 8'$ to $4^{\circ} 30' S.$, lon. $171^{\circ} 8' 30''$ to $174^{\circ} 40' W.$

PHOENIXVILLE, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

PHOENIXVILLE, a flourishing post-borough of Schuylkill township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of French Creek, and on the railroad between Philadelphia and Reading, 27 miles from the former, and 31 miles from the latter. The canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Co. passes through the place. It is one of the most populous towns in the county, and is the seat of extensive manufactures of iron and cotton. The rolling-mill of Reeves, Buck & Co., is supposed to be the largest in the Union. A large quantity of nails and railroad-iron is made here annually, the material for which is obtained in the vicinity, and is of superior quality. Valuable mines of copper and lead have also been opened in the township. Near this town the railroad passes through a tunnel of solid rock, near 2000 feet in length. Phoenixville contains several handsome churches, a lyceum, and a printing-office. Pop. in 1850, 2670; in 1853, above 3000.

PHOUKOK, **PHOUKOK** or **PHUKOK**, *foo-kok'*, written also **FUKOK** and **FUKWAK**; (native name, *Kohdud*.) an island in the Gulf of Siam, near its E. coast, lat. $10^{\circ} N.$, lon. $104^{\circ} E.$ Length, 34 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. Surface elevated and wooded.

PHOOLERA, a town of North-west Hindostan, 83 miles E.S.E. of Bhawalpoor, with a decayed fort and a good bazaar.

PHOONGA, *foong-gá*, or **PONGA**, *pong-gá*, a town of Lower Siam. Lat. $8^{\circ} 13' N.$, lon. $98^{\circ} 25' E.$

PHOOPHIN, *foó-fin'*, a town of Siam, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Siam, at the mouth of the Thakham. Pop. 1200.

PHO-YANG, a lake of China. See **PO-YANG**.

PHRAAT. See **EUPHRATES**.

PHULWARER, town of British India, presidency of Bengal, stated to comprise 1700 houses, many occupied by Mohammedans of rank and education.

PHUXUAN, a city of Anam. See **HUÉ**.

PHU-YEN, **PHU-YEN-TRAN**, *foo-yén-trán'*, or **PHOU-YAN**, *foó-yán'*, a town of Anam, in Cochinchina, capital of a province, on the Phu-yen River, 60 miles S. of Quinhon. Lat. $13^{\circ} 23' N.$, lon. $109^{\circ} E.$

PHYLE, *Phie*, a fortress of Greece, famous in its ancient history, and the remains of which occupy a strong position in a pass of Mount Parnes, 13 miles N.N.W. of Athens.

PIACENZA, *pe-á-chen-zá*, (anc. *Placentia*; Fr. *Paisance*, *plá-sónsá*), a fortified city of North Italy, capital of the duchy of Piacenza, 36 miles W.N.W. of Parma, near the right bank of the Po, a little below the influx of the Trebbia. Lat. $45^{\circ} 2' 44'' N.$, lon. $9^{\circ} 41' 48'' E.$ Pop. 29,837. It is enclosed by ramparts, used for public walks, environed by a wide fosse, defended by a citadel, and entered by 5 gates. It presents, however, "a forlorn and deserted aspect," with its narrow, irregular streets, and dark, half-decaying brick houses. It has one fine square, in which are the magnificent town-hall, and two equestrian statues of two dukes of Parma; an old ducal palace, now much dilapidated; a Gothic cathedral, with some fine frescoes and pictures; several other churches, a large hospital, orphan asylums, and numerous other charitable institutions; a college, with 3 faculties, and a library of 30,000 volumes; an episcopal seminary, government pawn bank, a small theatre, and public library. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and serges, fustians, stockings, and hats, and a large fair in April. Pope Gregory X., Cardinal Alberoni, Pallavicini, and Laurentius Valla, were natives of Piacenza. In its vicinity Hannibal defeated the Romans, B. C. 219.

PIACENZA, DUCHY OF. See **PARMA, DUCHY OF**.

PIACINA, a lake and river of Siberia. See **PIASINA**.

PIADENA, *pe-á-dá-ná*, a market-town of Lombardy, 17 miles E. of Cremona. Pop. 1200.

PIAGGINE, *pe-á-djé-ná*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 10 miles N.E. of Il Vallo. Pop. 1400.

PIANA or **PIANA DEI GRECI**, *pe-á-ná d'á-ee grá-ches*, a town of Sicily, 10 miles S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 5000.

PIANA, *pe-á-ná*, a river of Russia, rises near the N.W. frontiers, government of Simbirsk, and, after a total course of 150 miles, joins the Soora on the left.

PIAN CASTAGNAJO DEL MONT AMIATA, *pe-án' ká-tán-y'fo déi mont á-me-á-tá*, a town of Tuscany, 11 miles from Areddoso. Pop. 2883.

PIAN DI SCO, *pe-án' deo sko*, a village of Tuscany, province of Arezzo, 5 miles E. of Figline. Pop. 2683.

PIANELLA, *pe-á-né-lá*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 6 miles W.N.W. of Chieti. Pop. 4300.

PIANELLO CITERIORE, *pe-á-né-ló che-tá-re-ó-rá*, (anc. *Plarnellæ*?) a village of Parma, 15 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 3528.

PIANEZZA, *pe-á-né-tá*, a village of the Sardinian States, 7 miles W.N.W. of Turin, on the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 2141.

PIANFEL, *pe-án-fé-ee*, a village of the Sardinian States, about 6 miles from Mondovì. Pop. 1710.

PIANO, *pe-á-no*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, in the S. part of Val Camonica, on the Oglio. Pop. 4374.

PIANO DI SORRENTO, Naples. See **SORRENTO**.

PIANOSA, *pe-á-no-sá*, (anc. *Planasia*), an islet of the Mediterranean, 10 miles S. of the W. cape of Elba. The surface is considerably elevated, and productive. Length, 34 miles; breadth, 24 miles. The island was left in the power of Napoleon, after his first abdication, as an annexation to Elba. An agricultural colony was established on it in 1835.

PIANOSA, an islet in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Naples, province of Capitanata, 14 miles N.E. of the Tremiti Islands.

PIANURA, *pe-á-noo-rá*, a town of Naples, province, and 4 miles W. of Naples. Pop. 1100.

PIASNA, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

PIASCO, *pe-á-sko*, a village of the Sardinian States, about 6 miles from Saluzzo. Pop. 1670.

PIASINA or **PIACINA**, *pe-á-see-ná*, a lake and river of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk; the lake, lat. $70^{\circ} N.$, lon. $92^{\circ} 30' E.$, is 80 miles in length from N. to S., 35 miles in breadth, and 90 miles E. of the Gulf of Yenisei; the river, flowing from it, enters the Arctic Ocean, near lat. $73^{\circ} 45' N.$, lon. $90^{\circ} E.$, after a N. course of 250 miles.

PIASKI, *pe-á-skee*, a town of Poland, government, and 14 miles S.E. of Lublin, on an affluent of the Wieprz. Pop. 950.

PIATKI, *pe-á-tee*, a market-town of Poland, government of Volhynia, 21 miles S.W. of Zhitomeer.

PIATT, *piát*, a county in the E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 270 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of Sangamon River, which flows in a S.W. direction. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil fertile. Named probably in honor of Colonel Piatt, a Western pioneer. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 1606.

PIAUI, *pe-á-wee*, a river of Brazil, rises in the E. of the province of Minas Geraes, proceeds N.E., and joins the Jequitinhonha below Salto Grande.

PIAUIH or **PIAUIHY**, a river of Brazil, province of Piauí, after a N. course of 300 miles, joins the Caniade on the right, 70 miles N.W. of Oeiras.

PIAUIH or **PIAUIHY**, a province of Brazil, between lat. $2^{\circ} 42'$ and $11^{\circ} 20' S.$, and lon. $40^{\circ} 30'$ and $47^{\circ} W.$, having N. the Atlantic, and N.W. the province of Maranhão, from which it is separated by the river Parnahiba, to which all its rivers are tributary. Area, estimated at 82,595 square miles. Pop. 80,000. The surface is mostly a plain, with a slope N.W., and consists chiefly of rich pasturages, on which large herds of cattle are reared. Timber is scarce. The province contains some silver, iron, and lead-mines. Chief towns, Oeiras and Parnahiba.

PIAVE, *pe-á-vá*, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Alps, near Lienz, flows southerly and enters the Adriatic at Porto-di-Cortellazzo, 23 miles E.N.E. of Venice. Length, 125 miles. Under the French it gave name to a department, of which Belluno was the capital.

PIAVOZERO, *pe-á-vo-zé-ro*, a lake of Russia, in the W. of the government of Archangel, about 50 miles long by about 15 miles broad. It receives the waters of Lake Toppo at its S.E. extremity, and discharges itself at the N.E. into Lake Kordo.

PIAZZA, *pe-á-tá*, a city of Sicily, province, and 17 miles E.S.E. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 16,200. It has a cathedral, several other churches, 4 convents, a college and hospital, with some manufactures of woollen cloth and caps, and a brisk trade in corn, oil, fruits, and other agricultural produce.

PIAZZOLA, *pe-á-tso-lá*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 11 miles N.N.W. of Padua, near the Brenta, noted for the vast palace of the Contarini family.

PICA, *pee-ká*, or **TICA**, *tee-ká*, a village and small river of South Peru, department of Arequipa, near the Pavilion de Pica, a headland on the Pacific Ocean, 50 miles S. of Iquique.

PICARDY or **PICARDIE**, (Fr. *La Picardie*, *lá pee-kán-dee*; L. *Picardía*), an old province in the N. of France, having N.W. and W. the English Channel. It is now subdivided among the departments of Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne.

PICASENT, *pe-ká-sént*, a village of Spain, province, and 0 miles from Valencia. Pop. 2121.

PICAYUNE, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois, 45 miles N.E. of Nauvoo.

PICCOLA PIODA, a village of Austrian Italy. See **PIOLTELLA**.

PICENTIA. See **ACERNO**.

PICERNO, *pe-chén-no*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, district, and 8 miles W. of Potenza. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of silk and woollen goods.

PICHINCHA, *pe-chín-chá* or *pe-cheen-chá*, a volcano of South America, in Ecuador, in the West Cordillera of the Andes, 11 miles W.N.W. of Quito, lat. $0^{\circ} 11' 32'' S.$, lon. $78^{\circ} 55' W.$, 15,924 feet in elevation, its upper 200 feet being always covered with snow.

PICHU-PICHU, *pe-choo-pe-choo*, a volcano of South Peru, immediately N. of Arequipa, rises to near the limit of perpetual snow.

PICINISCO, *pe-che-nis-ko*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles E.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 2700.

PICK'AWAY, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, has

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an area of 510 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Scioto River, and also drained by Darby, Deer, and Walnut Creeks. The surface is level, diversified by forests and prairies. The celebrated Pickaway Plains, 3½ miles S. of Circleville, are said to be the richest in Ohio. This county is intersected by the Ohio Canal, and by the Zanesville, Wilmington and Cincinnati Railroad. Pickaway is a corruption or mis-spelling of Piqua, the name of an Indian tribe. Capital, Circleville. Pop. 21,008.

PICKAWAY, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1425.

PICKAWAY PLAINS, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

PICKENHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

PICKENHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

PICKENS, a district forming the N.W. extremity of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina and Georgia, has an area of 1060 square miles. The Chattooga River forms its boundary on the N.W., the Tugaloo, on the S.W., and the Saluda on the N.E.; it is drained by the sources of the Klows River, and by numerous creeks. The surface in some parts is mountainous, the district occupying the S.E. declivity of the Blue Ridge. Table-Rock Mountain, in the N. part of the district, rises 4000 feet above the sea, and is a place of great resort. A large portion of the soil is fertile. Named in honor of General Andrew Pickens, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Pickens Court-House. Pop. 17,904, of whom 13,325 were free, and 3679 slaves.

PICKENS, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 1020 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Sipsey Rivers, which unite on the S. border. It is also drained by Lubbub Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil generally fertile. Capital, Pickens Court-House. Pop. 21,512, of whom 10,978 were free, and 10,534 slaves.

PICKENS COURT-HOUSE, capital of Pickens district, South Carolina, 144 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It is situated near Klows River, a branch of the Savannah, in a hilly district, which abounds in valuable minerals. The village contains a court-house, jail, an academy, and a newspaper office.

PICKENSVILLE, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina, 120 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

PICKENSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pickens co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, about 180 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats. The village contains 2 flourishing seminaries, named the Pickensville Female Institute, and Pickensville High School. Pop. in 1850, 276.

PICKERELTOWN, a post-office of Logan co., Ohio.

PICKERING, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, with a station on the York and North Midland Railway, 18 miles S.W. of Whitby. Pop. of town, in 1851, 2511. The town, picturesquely situated, is antequely built, and has a fine old church, an endowed school, a union work-house, and the ruins of a castle in which Richard II. was confined prior to his removal to Pontefract. The honor of Pickering comprises several manors under the duchy of Lancaster.

PICKERING, a parish of Upper Canada, district of Home, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario.

PICKERING, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

PICKERING CREEK, of Chester co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Schuylkill River about 1 mile below Phoenixville.

PICKERINGTON, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, about 15 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. near 200.

PICKET'S CORNERS, a post-office of Cass co., Michigan.

PICKHILL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

PICKWELL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PICKWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

PICKWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PICO, pee'ko, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic, its volcanic peak 7613 feet in height, in lat. 38° 28' N., lon. 26° 25' W. Area, 254 square miles. Pop. 36,000. Surface covered with lava; the culture of the vine and fishing are the chief branches of industry, and provisions are mostly imported from Fayal. Principal towns Lagos, Magdalena, and San Rocco.

PICOLAFTA, a post-office of St. John's co., Florida.

PICO TURQUINO, a mountain of Cuba. See TURQUINO.

PICQUIGNY, peek'keen'yee', a village of France, department of Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, and on the Amiens Railway, 8 miles N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1540.

PICTAVI. See POICTIERS.

PICTON, the capital of the county of Prince Edward, in Canada West, situated on the Bay of Quinte, 40 miles S.E. of Kingston, and 22 miles from Belleville. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 5 denominations, agencies of 3 life assurance companies, 2 branch banks, about 15 stores, and manufactories for steam engines, machinery, iron castings, &c. The value of exports in 1851, was \$17,808, of imports, \$44,280, all from the United States. Pop. about 1000.

PICTOU, pik'too', a town of Australia, in New South

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Wales, co. of Camden, 46 miles S.W. of Sydney, on the Stone-quarry Rivulet.

PICTOU, pik'too', a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait. Except an elevation called Mount Tom, the surface is nearly level, and intersected with numerous streams flowing chiefly into Merigomish, Pictou, and Carriboo Harbors, on its coast. The soil is remarkably fertile. The rock that underlies the surface is the Devonian limestone. The county contains rich mines of coal and iron ore. The coal deposits comprise ten strata; the main coal band is 33 feet in thickness, with 24 feet of good coal. Next to Halifax, Pictou is the most populous county in Nova Scotia. It is settled mostly by Scotch Highlanders. Capital, Pictou. Pop. in 1851, 25,593.

PICTOU, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of Pictou county, situated at the head of a harbor of its own name, opening into Northumberland Strait, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Halifax. Lat. 45° 41' N., lon. 62° 40' W. It is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated district, containing extensive coal-mines and quarries of building stone. In 1850, 58,368 tons of coal were exported from these mines to the United States. The harbor is said to be the finest on the S. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At the S. side of its entrance is a light-house, with a fixed light 65 feet above the sea. The town is well built, and has an academy, library, and a grammar school. The total value of exports in 1853, amounted to 199,097, of which 176,110 was to Great Britain, and 19,602 to the United States.

PIDAVRO, a maritime village of Greece. See ERIDACTRA.

PIDBINGHOE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PIDBINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

PIDBINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PIDBLE HINTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PIDBLE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PIDBLETOWN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PIDBLETRENTHIDE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PIDBLEY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

PIEDAD, pee-dad', a village of Mexico, on the Acapulco Road, about 1½ miles S.W. of the capital. It was occupied as the advanced post of the Americans previous to the attack upon Chapultepec.

PIÈ DI CAVALLÒ, pee' dee ká-vá-llo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, about 10 miles N. of Biella, on the Cervo. Pop. 2186.

PIEDIMONTE, pee-dé-mon'tá, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles N.N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 5660. It stands in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Apennines, and has a royal palace, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, caps, and paper.

PIEDIMONTE DI SAN GERMANO, pee-dé-mon'tá dee sán jér-má-no, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles S.S.E. of Sora, with 1500 inhabitants, several churches, and a large annual fair.

PIEDMONT, (peed'mont.) PRINCIPALITY OF, (It. *Piemonte*, pee-dé-mon'tá, i. e. *Piè di Monte*, or the "foot of the mountain.") a country of Europe, in North Italy, forming the metropolitan and central portion of the Sardinian States, of which it now forms the divisions of Turin, Coni, Alessandria, Aosta, and Novara. Lat. 44° 10' to 46° 25' N., lon. 6° 25' to 9° 10' E. It is bounded N. by Switzerland, E. by Switzerland, Austrian Italy, and the duchy of Parma, S. by the divisions of Genoa and Nice, W. by France, and N.W. by Savoy. Greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 108 miles; greatest breadth, 130 miles. Area, 11,913 square miles. The loftiest ranges of the Alps, the Lepontine and Pennine, encircle it on the N. and N.W., the Grecian and Cottian Alps on the W., and the Maritime Alps and the Apennines on the S., by Lago Maggiore and the Lake Ticino. The space enclosed within these barrier forms one of the most beautiful and fertile portions in Europe, commencing on the N., the S., and the W., in majestic mountains, and thence descending by magnificent terraces and finely undulating slopes to the rich plains of the Po, by which river and its affluents, the Tanaro, Bormida, Cussona, Dora, Sesia, &c. it is wholly drained. Its E. part forms a portion of the great plain of Lombardy, is carefully irrigated, and of high fertility; much of it is in pasturage, and large herds of cattle are reared, as in the adjacent Milanese territory. A surplus of corn over home consumption is produced, and supplies the territory bordering on the Mediterranean as far as Toulon. Wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and fruits are the principal crops; wines are of inferior quality, and oil is produced only in small quantities; the silk is among the best in Italy. The mineral products comprise iron, lead, copper, marble, sulphur, manganese, cobalt, and small quantities of the precious metals. The principal manufactures are silk fabrics and organaline, hosiery, woollen and linen goods, brandy and liqueurs, glass, and iron wares. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics, except about 20,000 Vandols Protestants in the Alpine valleys. The chief towns of the Sardinian dominions, are Turin, (the capital,) Alessandria, Asti, Coni, Novara, Vercelli, Pinerolo, Susa, and Aosta. The great routes of the Simplon, Mount Cenis, St. Bernard, and the Col de Tenda cross the Alps into Piedmont. Pop. in 1848, 2,134,152.

—Adj. and Inhab. **PIEMONTESE**, *pe-d'mon-teez'*; (It. **PIEMONTESE**, *pe-d'mon-té-sé*.)

PIEDMONT, a village of Hampshire co., Virginia, on the North Branch of the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 215 miles N.W. of Richmond. It contains machine shops of the railroad company.

PIEDMONT, a post-village of Harris co., Georgia, 115 miles W.S.W. of Milledgeville.

PIEDMONT STATION, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 61 miles W. of Alexandria.

PIEDRABUENA, *pe-d'rd-bw'nd*, a village of Spain, in New Castle, 15 miles W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2600.

PIEDRAHITA, *pe-d'rd-é-tá*, a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles W.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 847. It has remains of ancient walls and fortifications.

PIEDRAS, *pe-d'rd-s*, (i. e. "rocks,") a headland of the Gulf of Mexico, department, and 65 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz.

PIEDRAS, *pe-d'rd-s*, a headland in the Plata Confederation, and estuary, department, and 90 miles S.E. of Buenos Ayres.

PIEDRAS, *pe-d'rd-s*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Orinoco, on the river Orinoco, 65 miles W.S.W. of Angostura.

PIEDRAVALES, *pe-d'rd-vá-lés*, a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles S. of Avila. Pop. 732.

PIEDS-NOIRS, a tribe of Indians. See **BLACKFEET**.

PIELIS, *pe-á-lis*, **PIELISJARVI**, **PIELISJARWI**, *pe-d'li-yau-vee*, written also **PIELISJOEROI**, a lake of Finland, len, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Kuopio, between lat. 62° 55' and 63° 35' N., and lon. 29° and 30° 20' E. Length, 56 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. The river Pielis carries its surplus waters S. into Lake Orneval. On its E. side is the village of Pielis.

PIEMONTE. See **PIEDMONT**.

PIEMONTE, *pe-d'mon-tee*, a town of Naples, province, and S.E. of Naples. Pop. 1200.

PIENZA, *pe-d'n-zá*, a town of Tuscany, province of Siena, 5 miles S.W. of Montepulciano. Pop. 3000. It has a college and a diocesan seminary, and was erected into a municipality and a bishop's see by Pope Pius II., a native of the town.

PIERCE, a new county in the W. part of Wisconsin, contains about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix River, on the E. by Red Cedar River, and on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and drained by the Rush and Menomonee Rivers. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests. It was formed in 1851, by a division of St. Croix county. Capital, Prescott.

PIERCE, a county in the S.E. central part of Minnesota, contains about 200 square miles. The Minnesota or St. Peter's River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the North Fork of Crow River on the N.E. and it is drained by the Minni-Wakan, and the South Fork of Crow River. The surface is elevated and rolling; the soil is generally fertile. A range of wooded highlands, called Coteau Grand du Bois, extends across the county. This county was formed since 1851.

PIERCE, a new county in the N.W. part of Washington Territory, on the E. side of Puget Sound. Named in honor of the present chief magistrate of the United States. Formed since 1850. Capital, Steilacoom.

PIERCE, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

PIERCE, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

PIERCE, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

PIERCE, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

PIERCETON, *peer-s'ton*, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana.

PIERCETOWN, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

PIERCEVILLE, *peer-s'vil*, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

PIERCEVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

PIERCEVILLE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

PIERCEVILLE, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

PIERCEVILLE, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

PIERCEVILLE, a post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 13 miles E.N.E. of Madison.

PIERMONT, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 60 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 948.

PIERMONT, a post-village of Orangetown township, Rockland co., New York, on the Hudson River, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad, 24 miles above New York. It is pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of the Palisades, with high hills in the rear, and has a pier 1 mile long, extending into the river. Here is an extensive depot and machine shops of the railroad company. The adjacent hills are dotted with cottages or country seats. Pop. estimated at 1200.

PIERPONT, a post-township in the central part of St. Lawrence co., New York. The village of East Pierpont is 4 miles from Potsdam. Pop. 1459.

PIERPONT, a post-village and township in the E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 218 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 900.

PIERPONT PLACE, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

PIERRE, *la, lá pe-áir*, an islet of the English Channel, off the coast of the French department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles N.E. of St. Malo. It is defended by a fort.

PIERRE BAYOU, *pe-áir bi'oo*, a small stream of Mississippi, rises in Copiah county, and flows into the Mississippi near the S.W. extremity of Clairborne county.

PIERRE BUFFIERE, *pe-áir búf-fe-áir*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Briance, 10 miles S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1012. The celebrated surgeon, Dupuytren, was born here.

PIERREFITTE, *pe-áir-féet'*, several villages of France, the principal in the department of Meuse on the Aire, 16 miles N.W. of Commercy. Pop. 646.

PIERREFOND, *pe-áir-fón'*, a market-town of France, department of Oise, 8 miles S.E. of Compiègne, with 1510 inhabitants, and a ruined feudal fortress.

PIERREFORT, *pe-áir-fór'*, a town of France, department of Cantal, 19 miles E.S.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 1275.

PIERRELATTE, *pe-áir-látt'*, a village of France, department of Drôme, 13 miles S. of Montélimart, near the left bank of the Rhone, on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 3483.

PIERRE PERTUIS, *pe-áir-pér-twe'*, a naturally excavated passage in the Jura Mountains, in Switzerland, 19 miles N.W. of Bern, on the road between Bienne and Porrentruy, 40 feet in height, and from 10 to 12 feet in breadth, and in which is a Roman inscription.

PIERREPONT (*peer-pont*) **MANOR**, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg Railroad, 18 miles from Watertown, and the same distance from Sackett's Harbor.

PIERSON, *peer-s'on*, a township of Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 642.

PIETERLEN, *peer-ter-len*, or **PERLES**, *palé*, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 17 miles N.N.W. of Bern. Pop. 1332.

PIETERMARITZBURG, *peer-ter-márits-búrg*, the capital of the British colonial territory of Natal, in South Africa, 50 miles N.W. of Port Natal. Pop. about 2000.

PIETOLE, *pe-á-to-lá*, a village and fort of Lombardy, 2 miles S.E. of Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. 1600. It occupies the site of ancient *Andes*, the birthplace of Virgil.

PIETRA, *pe-á-trá*, a small town of the Sardinian States, division, and on the Gulf of Genoa, province, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Albenga. Pop. 2056.

PIETRA ABBONDANTE, *pe-á-trá áb-bon-dán-tá*, a town of Naples province of Molise, 13 miles N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 2000.

PIETRA CAMELA, *pe-á-trá ká-má-lá*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 12 miles S.W. of Teramo. Pop. 1000.

PIETRA CATELLA, *pe-á-trá ká-téllá*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 14 miles E.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3000.

PIETRA DE FUSI, *pe-á-trá fú-sé*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 1½ miles N.E. of Montefusco. Pop. 4200.

PIETRA DI MONTE CORVINO, *pe-á-trá de mon-tá kor-vee'no*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 4 miles S.E. of Castelnuovo. Pop. 2200.

PIETRA FERRANZA, *pe-á-trá fér-an-dá*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, S. of Lanciano. Pop. 500.

PIETRA FESA, *pe-á-trá fé-sá*, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 12 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2400.

PIETRA GALLA, *pe-á-trá gá-lá*, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 8 miles N.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 4000.

PIETRAN, *pe-á-trán'*, a village of Belgium, provinces of Brabant, S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1311.

PIETRALCINA, *pe-á-trá-lé-síná*, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 13 miles W.N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 2400.

PIETRANALA, *pe-á-trá-má-lá*, a village of Tuscany, province, and 23 miles N.N.E. of Florence, at the foot of Monte di Fo, in the Apennines. Near it are two remarkable disengagements of gas, one of which is perpetually burning.

PIETRANALA, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, near the coast S. of Ajello.

PIETRA MELLARA, *pe-á-trá mé-lá-rá*, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of a mountain, 11 miles N. of Capua. Pop. 1600.

PIETRA PERTOSA, *pe-á-trá pér-to'sá*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 16 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3000.

PIETRAPERZIA, *pe-á-trá-pér-dzée-á*, a town of Sicily, 5 miles S.E. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 8500, who trade in corn, almonds, and pistachios. Near it are some sulphur-mines.

PIETRA ROJA, *pe-á-trá ró-yá*, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles E.S.E. of Piedimonte, derives its name from the red marble quarried in its vicinity.

PIETRASANTA, *pe-á-trá-sán-tá*, a town of Tuscany, province, and 17 miles N.N.W. of Pisa. Pop. 4470.

PIETRA STORNINA, *pe-á-trá ston-ne-síná*, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 7 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 2600.

PIETREBAIS, *pe-á-tré-bá*, (**CHAPELLE**, *shá-pèll'*, nr **S7** 1485

LAURENT, *lān' lōrān'*, a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, 18 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1169.

PIETRO-AD-SIPHIM, *pe-ā'tro-ad-see'fīm*, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2000.

PIETRO-A-PATIERNO, *pe-ā'tro-ā-pā-te-ā'nō*, (anc. *Piterium*?) a village of Naples, province of Naples. Pop. 2450.

PIETRO-AVELLANA, *pe-ā'tro-ā-vēl-lā'nā*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 15 miles N. of Isernia. Pop. 1200.

PIETRO-IN-CALATINA, *pe-ā'tro-in-kā-lā-tee'nā*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 14 miles S. of Lecce. George Castriotto, surnamed Scanderbag, with an army of 15,000, here defeated a tenfold larger army of Turks. Pop. 7750.

PIETRO-DI-MARDA, *pe-ā'tro-dē-mārdā*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., S. of Nicastro, almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

PIETRO-IN-FINE, *pe-ā'tro-in-fē'nā*, a town of Naples, province of Lavoro, 27 miles S.E. of Sorà. It has 2 churches and a hospital. Pop. 1000.

PIETRO-IN-LAMA, *pe-ā'tro-in-lā'mā*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1250.

PIETRO MONCORVINO, *pe-ā'tro mon-kōr-vee'nō*, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 17 miles S.W. of Severo. Pop. 3000.

PIETRO-VAIRANO, *pe-ā'tro-vī-rā'nō*, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles N. of Capua. Pop. 2500.

PIETRO-VERNOTICO, *pe-ā'tro-vēr-not'ē-kō*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 10 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1500.

PIEUX, *lēs, lā pe-tū'*, a market-town of France, department of Manche, 12 miles S.W. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1621.

PIEVE, *pe-ā'vā*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 8 miles S. of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 1091.

PIEVE or PIEVE DEL TECCO, *pe-ā'vā dēl tēk'kō*, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian dominions, 13 miles N.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 3098.

PIEVE DEL CATRO, *pe-ā'vā dēl kā'trō*, a town of Italy, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, near the Po, 14 miles S.E. of Mortara. Pop. 2855.

PIEVE DI CADORE, a town of Italy. See CADORE.

PIEVE D'OLMI, *pe-ā'vā dōl'mēe*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 6 miles S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 2600.

PIEVE PORTO MORONE, *pe-ā'vā portō mo-rō'nā*, a town of Austrian Italy, province and E.S.E. of Pavia, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. 3015.

PIEVE SAN GIACOMO, *pe-ā'vā sān jā'kō-mō*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Cremona. Pop. 1015.

PIEVE SAN GIOVANNI, *pe-ā'vā sān jo-vā'n'ne*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and S.E. of Mantua, near the right bank of the Po. Pop. 1015.

PIEVE SANTO-STEFANO, *pe-ā'vā sān'tō-stē-fā'nō*, a market-town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 16 miles N.E. of Arezzo, on the Tiber, near its source. Pop. 3000.

PIEFARD, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

PIGEON, *pī'jān*, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 201.

PIGEON, a township of Warrick co., Indiana. Pop. 715.

PIGEON CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Gibson co., and enters the Ohio at Evansville.

PIGEON CREEK, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, 80 miles N.E. by N. of Jefferson City.

PIGEON FORGE, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

PIGEON GROVE, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

PIGEON ISLANDS, in the Grecian Archipelago, are 4 miles S.E. of Milo.

PIGEON RIVER, of Alabama, rises in Butler co., and enters Sepulga River near Brooklyn.

PIGEON RIVER, of Indiana and Michigan, rises in Steuben county of the former state, and enters the St. Joseph's River in the S.E. corner of Cass county, Michigan. Its direction is W.N.W. It furnishes valuable water-power.

PIGEON RIVER, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

PIGEON ROOST, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

PIGEON RUN, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

PIG ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in the Looe Archipelago. Lat. 11° 20' N., lon. 153° 15' E. The natives are dark copper-colored. They are a dangerous race, and not to be trusted.

PIG/LESTHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

PIGNA, *peen'yā*, a market-town of Sardinia, province of San Remo, 27 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 2770.

PIGNAN, *peen'yōn'*, a town of France, department of Hérault, 6 miles W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 1925.

PIGNANS, *peen'yōn'*, a market-town of France, department of Var, 10 miles S.E. of Brignolles. Pop. in 1852, 2290. It has copper-works and paper mills.

PIGNATARO, *peen-yā-tā'rō*, a village of Naples, province of Lavoro, N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 1980.

PIGNEROL, a town of Northern Italy. See PIGNEROLO.

PIGNONE, *peen-yō'nā*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, not far from Levanto. Pop. 1895.

PIJAN or PIDJAN, *pe-ā'jān*, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 40 miles E. of Turfan.

PIJAN or PIDJAN, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 50 miles W. of Aksoo (Aksoo). The ruins of Old Pijan (or Pidjan) are 140 miles E.N.E. of Kashgar.

PIKE, *pīk*, a county in the E.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 600 square miles. The Delaware River forms its entire boundary on the N.E. and on the S.E.; it is drained also by the Lackawaxen and Shohola Creeks. Bushkill Creek forms part of the S. boundary. The surface is uneven and hilly; the soil is generally thin and stony. A large part of the county is a wilderness of scrubby oaks. Sandstone and slate are the principal rocks. The Delaware and Hudson Canal traverses the N. part of the county, and the New York and Erie Railroad passes along the N.E. border. Organized in 1814, and named (as well as those which follow) in honor of General Zebulon Pike. Capital, Milford. Pop. 5881.

PIKE, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 390 square miles. It is traversed in the N.W. part by Flint River, which afterwards forms its W. boundary; and also drained by the Big Potato, Elkin's, Flat, Rose, and South Towallga Creeks. The S. part of the county is hilly; the soil is moderately fertile. The rocks which underlie the surface are primary, containing iron ore. It is intersected by the Macon and Western Railroad. Organized in 1822. Capital, Zebulon. Pop. 14,300, of whom 8748 were free, and 5553, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of 1330 square miles. Conecuh River rises in the county, and Pea River flows through it. The surface is extensively covered by forests of pine. The soil is moderately fertile. Capital, Troy. Pop. 15,920, of whom 12,126 were free, and 3794, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 780 square miles. Bayou Chitto flows nearly through the middle of the county. The soil is sandy, and not very rich. Capital, Holmesville. Pop. 7300, of whom 4258 were free, and 3102, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas; area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by the Little Missouri River. The surface is partly occupied by mountains and hills, in which silver, iron, lead, zinc, cobalt, stone coal, and alabaster are found. The highlands are well adapted to the pasturage of sheep, and the lowlands to the growth of grain. Capital, Murfreesborough. Pop. 1861, of whom 1751 were free, and 110, slaves.

PIKE, a county forming the E. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, contains an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is drained by the forks of the Big Sandy River. The surface is hilly and broken, having the Cumberland Mountain near the E. border. Extensive beds of bituminous coal, from 5 to 8 feet thick, have been opened, and some iron is found. Formed in 1821. Capital, Pikeville. Pop. 5365, of whom 5207 were free, and 98, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 445 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River and by the Ohio Canal, and also drained by Beaver and Sunfish Creeks. The surface is generally hilly, and the soil fertile. The Cincinnati and Parkersburg Railroad is in course of construction through this county. Capital, Piketon. Pop. 10,953.

PIKE, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, contains about 300 square miles. It is intersected by Patoka Creek, and bounded on the N. by White River. The surface is nearly level, and the greater part of the soil is fertile. Coal of good quality is abundant. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Organized in 1817. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. 7720.

PIKE, a county in the W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It extends from the Illinois River on the E. to the Mississippi, which forms its S.W. boundary. It is traversed by a side-channel of the Mississippi, called Snycartee Slough, and also drained by McKee's Bay, and Little Muddy Creeks. The surface is rolling, and consists of prairies and forests. The soil is extremely fertile, and extensively cultivated. Stone coal is abundant. Pike county is among the most populous in the state. Capital, Pittsfield. Pop. 18,819.

PIKE, a county in the E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, contains about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Salt River, and also drained by Culvre River, and by Spencer's, Rarasey's, and Buffalo Creeks. The county consists partly of prairies. The soil is generally good. Limestone and sandstone underlie the surface. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. 13,609, of whom 10,344 were free, and 3275, slaves.

PIKE, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

PIKE, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., New York, about 45 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, several mills, a water-cure establishment, and 3 taverns. Pop. of the township, 2003.

PIKE, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 583.

PIKE, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. of Montrose. Pop. 1747.

PIKE, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1249.

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PIKE, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 200.
PIKE, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 1022.
PIKE, a township of Clark co., Ohio. Pop. 1315.
PIKE, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1061.
PIKE, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 485.
PIKE, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1720.
PIKE, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 423.
PIKE, a post-township in the central part of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 2147.
PIKE, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 1447.
PIKE, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 786.
PIKE, a township of Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 1928.
PIKE, a township of Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 555.
PIKE, a township of Stoddard co., Missouri. Pop. 1053.
PIKE, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.
PIKE, a township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 680.
PIKE CREEK, a post-office of Ripley co., Missouri.
PIKE MILLS, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles E. of Coudersport.
PIKE POND, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.
PIKE RUN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.
PIKE'S PEAK, one of the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, near 35° 25' N. lat., and 105° W. lon. Height, 11,497 feet.
PIKESVILLE, Maryland. See **PIKESVILLE**.
PIKETON, Kentucky. See **PIKESVILLE**.
PIKETON, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Scioto River, 24 miles from its mouth, 66 miles S. of Columbus, and 2 miles E. of the Ohio Canal. The Cincinnati and Parkersburg Railroad, now in progress, is designed to pass through Piketon. The village contains 3 churches, 1 academy, 1 newspaper office, and a number of stores. Laid out in 1814. Pop. in 1860, 690.
PIKETON, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, 10 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.
PIKETON, a post-office of Stoddard co., Missouri.
PIKE TOWNSHIP, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.
PIKE VALLEY, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.
PIKEVILLE or **PIKESVILLE**, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 10 miles N.W. of Baltimore.
PIKEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Alabama, 3 miles E. from the Buttahatchee River, 68 miles N.N.W. of Tuscaloosa.
PIKEVILLE, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, on the road from Houston to Aberdeen, 14 miles from each.
PIKEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Blount co., Tennessee, 112 miles E.S.E. of Nashville. It is situated on high ground, and has abundance of stone coal in the vicinity. Pop. about 400.
PIKEVILLE or **PIKETON**, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Kentucky, on the West Fork of Big Sandy River, 100 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. The river is navigable for boats from this point downward. The village contains numerous stores. Pop. estimated at 500.
PILAHATCHIE, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi.
PILAO ARCADE, *pe-lôw' an-ká'do*, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the river São Francisco. Lat. 11° 30' S., lon. 42° 40' W. Pop. 5000.
PILAG, *pe-lan'*, a town of Brazil, province of Parahiba, on the left bank of the Parahiba, and 50 miles W. of the city of Parahiba. Pop. 3400.
PILAR, a town of Paraguay. See **SEMBUCU**.
PILAR, *pe-lan'*, a town of Brazil, province, and 170 miles N. of Goyas, almost encircled by the Urubu and Vermelho, tributaries to the Almas. Pop. 1500.
PILAR, a parish and village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, district of Iguacu, on the Pilar. Pop. 3000.
PILARES, *CAPO DE LOS*, *ká'po da loce pe-lá-rés*, the N.W. extremity of Terra del Fuego.
PILAS, *pe-lá*, a town of Spain, province, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Sevilla. Pop. 2411.
PILAS, one of the Sooloo Islands, in the Malay Archipelago.
PILATE or **PILAT**, (*pe-lát'*) MOUNT, a branch of the Alps, between the Swiss cantons of Lucerne and Unterwalden, its principal peak, the Tomlishorn, is 5 miles S.W. of Lucerne, having an elevation of 6998 feet.
PILATE, *pe-lát'*, a mountain of France, in the Cévennes chain, between the departments of Rhone and Loire, 3517 feet in height.
PILATKA, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Florida, on the left bank of St. John's River, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Tallahassee. Cotton and sugar are shipped here in steamboats which run to Savannah and Charleston.
PILAYA, *pe-lá*, or **TUPIZA**, *too-pee'*, a river of South America, rises near the S.W. frontiers of Bolivia, flows E.N.E. under the name of San Juan, and then under that of Pilaya, and after a course of nearly 300 miles joins the right branch of the Pilcomayo, about 20° 30' S.
PILCHER, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.
PILCOMAYO, *pil-kó-mí'o*, or **ARAGUAI**, *á-rá-gwí'*, a river of South America, in Bolivia and Paraguay, rises near Chuquisaca, flows S.E. through the Llanos, and joins the Paraguay nearly opposite Asuncion, by two branches, enclosing

a marshy island, 150 miles in length. The N. (or main) branch, is called Pilcomayo or Araguaí Quazu, the S. Araguaí Mino. Total course estimated at 1000 miles. Its chief affluents are the Pilaya and Paspaya. It is navigable for boats from the Paraguay to Chuquisaca, the only city on its banks, but shallow for the remainder.
PILESOROVE, *pliz'gröve*, a township of Salem co., New Jersey. Pop. 2962.
PILGRAM, *pil'grám*, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 3200, who manufacture woollens.
PILGRAMSDORF, *pil'gráms-dorf*, (*OBER, OBER, and NIDDER, nee'der*), a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1269.
PILGRIM'S REST, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.
PILHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
PILICA, *pe-lect'sá*, or **PILIT'ZA**, a town of Poland, province of Kieles, on the Pilica, an affluent of the Vistula, 33 miles N.N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3000.
PILKALLEN, *pil'ká-lén*, a town of East Prussia, 18 miles N.E. of Oumbinnen. Pop. 1686.
PILLAR, (*pill'ar*.) **CAPE**, the south-easternmost headland of Tasman's Peninsula, Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 43° 12' S., lon. 148° 7' E.
PILLAR POINT, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.
PILLATON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.
PILLAU, *pill'au*, a maritime town of East Prussia, at the entrance of the Frische-Haff, 25 miles W. of Königsberg, of which, and of Elbing and Braunsberg, it is the port. Lat. of the light-house, 54° 38' 4" N., lon. 19° 54' E. Pop. 2720, exclusive of suburbs. The inlet to the Haff not having more than 12 feet water, vessels of large burden here unload or lighten cargo, and it has consequently a thriving trade.
PILLERTON HERSEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
PILLERTON PRIORS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
PILLIRHEET, **PILIBHIT** or **PILLIBREET**, *pill-le-beet'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district, and 30 miles N.E. of Bareilly, capital of a collectorate, on an affluent of the Ganges, with a fine mosque, and trade in rice.
PILLING, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.
PILLITH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.
PILLNITZ, a village of Saxony. See **PILNITZ**.
PILLLOW, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.
PILLLOWVILLE, a post-office of Weakley co., Tennessee.
PILLSBOROUGH, a small village of Pitt co., North Carolina.
PILLTOWN, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 4 miles E. of Carrick-on-Suir. Pop. 700. It is clean and neat. Adjoining is the seat of the Earl of Besborough, lord of the manor.
PILNIKAU, *pill-ne-köw'*, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Bidschow. Pop. 960.
PILNITZ or **PILLNITZ**, *pill'nitz*, a village of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 6 miles S.E. of Dresden. It has a royal park and château, where, on the 25th of August, 1791, was concluded the convention of European powers to maintain the rights of the Bourbons to the throne of France.
PILLOT, a post-village of Vermillion co., Illinois, about 42 miles N. by W. of Paris.
PILOT GROVE, a post-office of Grayson co., Texas.
PILOT GROVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.
PILOT GROVE, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, about 52 miles N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.
PILOT GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.
PILOT HILL, a post-office of Fulton co., Arkansas.
PILOT HILL, a post-office of Mason co., Illinois.
PILOT ISLAND, or **FISHERMAN'S ROCK**, at the entrance of the Red Sea, between the Arabian coast and the island of Perim.
PILOT KNOB. See **MISSOURI**. "Objects of interest to Tourists."
PILOT KNOB, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.
PILOT KNOB, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.
PILOT MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.
PILOT MOUNTAIN, called also **ARARAT**, a mountain of Surry co., North Carolina, between the Ararat and Dan Rivers. It is of a pyramidal form, and one-third of a mile in height.
PILSDON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
PILSEN, *pill'sen*, **PILZEN**, *pill'sen*, or **PILSNA**, *pill'sná*, (*NEU, nol.*) i.e. New Pilsen, a town of Bohemia, on the Berann, a tributary of the Elbe, 52 miles W.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 9798. It is one of the best built and most important commercial towns in the kingdom, and has a fine Gothic church, town-hall, a gymnasium, theatre, military and other schools, flourishing manufactures of woollen goods, morocco leather, iron and horn wares, and alum, a large annual fair, and a considerable transit trade with Bavaria.
PILSEN, **PILZEN**, or **PILSNA**, (*ALT, ált*, or "*OLD*,") a market-town of Bohemia, 5 miles S.E. of the above town. P. 931

PIL

PILSNO, pil'sno, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 12 miles E. of Tarno, on the Wisluka. Pop. 1560.

PILTEN, pil'ten, a town of Russia, government of Courland, on the Windau, 92 miles W.N.W. of Mitau, with a fortress built in 1220 by Waldemar II. of Denmark. Pop. 600.

PILTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PILTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PILTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

PILTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PIMLICO, a suburb of the British metropolis, co. of Middlesex, and comprised in the liberty of Westminster, immediately W. of St. James's Park, 2½ miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It comprises many elegant streets and squares, with Buckingham Palace and gardens, and occupies all the suburban districts between Westminster and Chelsea.

PIMPERNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PINA, pee'ná, a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles S.E. of Saragoesa. Pop. 1790.

PINA DE CAMPAS, pee'ná dá kám/plá, a town of Spain, province, and 14 miles N.N.E. of Palencia. Pop. 960.

PINAREJO, pee'ná-ré'ho, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1468.

PINASCA, pen-ás'ká, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Turin, province, and 7 miles N.W. of Pine-rolo, on the Clusone. Pop. 2737.

PINCHBECK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PINCKNEY, a post-township forming the W. extremity of Lewis co., New York. Pop. 1208.

PINCKNEY, a village of Rutherford co., North Carolina, about 200 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

PINCKNEY, a post-village in Williamson co., Tennessee.

PINCKNEY, a post-village of Putnam township, Livingston co., Michigan, on a branch of Huron River, 45 miles S.E. of Lansing. It has some water-power, a flouring mill, and a few stores. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PINCKNEY, a post-village in Warren co., Missouri, on Missouri River, 55 miles E. by N. of Jefferson City.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina, on Broad River, 70 miles N.N.W. of Columbia.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, near the Chattahoochee, 90 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a small post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village in Wilkinson co., Mississippi, 135 miles S.W. of Jackson.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Illinois, on Big Beaucoup Creek, 134 miles S. of Springfield. It contains, besides the county buildings, several stores.

PINÇON, a bay of Brazil. See PINZON.

PINCZOW, pin'chov, a town of Poland, province, and 24 miles S.S.W. of Kielce, on the Nidda. Pop. 4300, comprising many Jews. Here, in 1702, the Poles were defeated by the Swedes.

PINDAMONHANGABA, pin-dá mon-án-gá'bd, a town of Brazil, province, and 190 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the right bank of the Paraíba. Pop. of the district, 6000.

PIND-DADUN-KHAN, pind dá'dún' kán, a town of the Punjab, near the Jhytum, 110 miles N.W. of Lahore, in lat. 32° 36' N., lon. 72° 52' E. Pop. 6000. The houses are mostly built of earth, in cedar framework. It is a depot for salt, about 40,000 tons of which are annually raised from adjacent mines, yielding to the government a revenue of 160,000*l.* a year.

PINDERTOWN, a village of Lee co., Georgia, on Flint River, 110 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

PINDUS, pin'dús, (Gr. Πίνδος,) a mountain chain of European Turkey, between Albania and Thessaly, connected on the N. with the Dinaric Alps, and on the S. with Mount Othrys, on the frontier of Greece. Mount Mazsovo, the highest point, has an estimated height of 8950 feet.

PINE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

PINE, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2109.

PINE, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2288.

PINE, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. P. 702.

PINE, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. P. 1367.

PINE, a township of Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 942.

PINE, a post-office of Buchanan co., Iowa.

PINE APPLE, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

PINE BARREN CREEK, Alabama, flows N.W., and enters Alabama River on the boundary of Wilcox and Dallas counties.

PINE BLUFF, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

PINE BLUFF, a post-village of Red River co., Texas, on Red River, about 300 miles N.E. of Austin City. It has 2 or 3 stores, and a steamboat landing.

PINE BLUFF, a thriving post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Arkansas, on the right bank of Arkansas River, 48 miles S.E. of Little Rock. It is situated in a rich cotton-planting region, and contains a newspaper office and several stores. About 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually in steamboats. Pop. about 500.

PINE BLUFF, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky.

PINE BLUFF, a post-village of Pulaski co., Missouri, on 1488

PIN

Big Piney Fork of Gasconade River, 63 miles S. by E. of Jefferson City.

PINE BLUFF, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

PINEBOROUGH, pin'bur-rúh, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

PINEBROOK, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey.

PINE CREEK, rises in the N. part of Pennsylvania, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna near Jersey Shore.

PINE CREEK, of Crawford co., Arkansas, enters Arkansas River from the N.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tennessee.

PINE CREEK, of Berrien co., Michigan, enters St. Joseph's River, 2 miles from its mouth.

PINE CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Benton co., and flows into the Wabash, opposite Attica. Stone coal and pine timber are abundant on its banks.

PINE CREEK, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the left side of the Susquehanna River, about 22 miles W. of Williamsport. Pop. 774.

PINE CREEK, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles S. by E. of Clarion.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

PINE CREEK, a post-township in the S.W. part of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 924.

PINE FLAT, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

PINEGA, pen-á'gá, a river of Russia, governments of Volodga and Archangel, joins the Dwina 12 miles E.S.E. of Kholmogory, after a tortuous N.W. course of 290 miles.

PINEGA, a town of Russia, government, and 93 miles E.S.E. of Archangel, capital of a district, on the Pinega. Pop. 1600.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

PINE GROVE, a village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

PINE GROVE, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E.S.E. of Mercer.

PINE GROVE, a post-borough and township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on Swatara Creek, at the head of navigation of the Union Canal, and on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, 40 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is the principal shipping point for the coal which is obtained from the extensive mines of the Swatara coalfield. The strata vary in depth from 5 to 30 feet. Pop. of the borough, in 1850, 646; (in 1853, about 700;) total population, 2611.

PINE GROVE, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 600.

PINE GROVE, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1531.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Wetsel co., Virginia.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Clarke co., Kentucky.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

PINE GROVE, a town of Sierra co., California. Pop. 504.

PINE GROVE, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 17 miles from Toronto. Pop. about 150.

PINE GROVE MILLS, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 90 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains 3 stores.

PINE HALL, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

PINE HILL, a village of Elba township, Genesee co., New York. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several stores.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

PINE HILL, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

PINE HILL, a village of Jefferson co., Georgia, 4 miles from Louisville.

PINE HILL, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, about 25 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

PINE ISLAND, a post-office of Jefferson co., Texas.

PINE ISLAND, Caribbean Sea. See ISLE OF PINES.

PINE LAKE, Wisconsin, in Waukesha county. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, ¼ of a mile.

PINE LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan, 28 miles N.W. of Detroit.

PINE LAND, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

PINE LEVEL, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

PINE LOG, a post-office of Cass co., Georgia.

PINE MEADOW, a thriving post-village of New Hartford township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 23 miles W. by N. of Hartford.

PINE PLAIN, a post-township of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 34.

PINE PLAINS, a post-village and township in the N. part of Dutchess co., New York, about 50 miles S. by E. of Albany. The village contains 1 bank, and has several hundred inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 1416.

PINE PLAINS, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

PIN

PIO

PINE RIDGE, a post-office of Early co., Georgia.
PINE RIDGE, a post-office of Winn co., Louisiana.
PINE RIDGE, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.
PINE RIVER, a small stream of Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.
PINE RIVER, of Michigan, rises near the border of Gratiot co., and flowing N.E., enters the Tittibawassee in Midland county.
PINE RIVER, a small stream of Richland co., Wisconsin, flows into Wisconsin River.
PINE RIVER, a post-township of Waushara co., Wisconsin.
PINEROLO, *pe-nà-ro'lo*, (Fr. *Pignero*, *peen-yer-ol'*; Sp. *Pinarol*, *peen-yà-ról'*; L. *Pinarolium*.) a town of the Sardinian States, capital of a province, situated at the foot of the Alps, 21 miles S.W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 13,401. It is enclosed by walls, and mostly ill built, but has a noble square, a fine cathedral, and 3 other churches, 8 convents, a large hospital, barracks, and manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, and leather.
PINER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Kenton co., Kentucky.
PINE RUN, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.
PINERY, a post-office of St. Clair co., Missouri.
PINE'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.
PINES, ISLE OF, West Indies. See **ISLE OF PINES**.
PINE STREET, a post-office of Elk co., Pennsylvania.
PINE SWAMP, a post-office of Centre co., Georgia.
PINETOWN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.
PINEWEE, a post-office of Upshur co., Texas.
PINE VALLEY, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.
PINE VALLEY, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.
PINE VALLEY, a post-office of Yallabusha co., Mississippi.
PINE VALLEY, a township of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.
PINE VIEW, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.
PINE VILLAGE, a post-office of Warren co., Indiana.
PINEVILLE, *pin-vil*, a post-office of Gloucester co., New Jersey.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.
PINEVILLE, a post-office of Mecklenberg co., North Carolina.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of Charleston district, South Carolina, 76 miles S.E. of Columbia.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Georgia, about 20 miles S.E. of Columbus.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama.
PINEVILLE, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.
PINEVILLE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of McDonald co., Missouri, on Elk River, which is navigable for small boats.
PINE WOODS, a post-office of Madison co., New York.
PINEWY, a town of Poland. See **PINNE**.
PINEY, *pee-nà'*, a market-town of France, department of Aube, 11 miles N.E. of Troyes. Pop. 1550.
PINEY, a post-township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 910.
PINEY, a post-township of Johnson co., Arkansas. P. 290.
PINEY CREEK, of Arkansas, rises near the N. extremity of Pope county, and flows into the Arkansas River from the left, on the W. border of the same county. **LITTLE PINEY CREEK** unites with it about 10 miles S.E. of Clarksville.
PINEY CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.
PINEY FORK, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 438.
PINEY GREEN, a small post-village of Onslow co., North Carolina.
PINEY GROVE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.
PINEY GROVE, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.
PINEY HEAD, a post-office of Appling co., Georgia.
PINEY POINT, at the E. side of the Potomac River, about 14 miles from its mouth. On it is a fixed light, 26 feet high.
PINEY RIVER, a small stream in the W. central part of Tennessee, flows into Duck River from the right, in Hickman county.
PINEY RIVER, or **BIG PINEY**, Missouri. See **GARCONADE**.
PING, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities.
PING-HOI, *ping'hoi'*, a city of China, province of Quang-tong, on Harlem Bay, 86 miles E.N.E. of Macao.
PING-LIANG, *ping'le-lung'*, a city of China, province of Kan-soo, capital of a department, in lat. 35° 34' N., lon. 106° 30' E.
PING-LO, *ping'lo'*, a city of China, province of Quang-see, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Canton River, 180 miles W.N.W. of Canton.
PINGREE GROVE, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.
PING-YANG, *ping'yáng'*, a city of China, province of Shan-see, capital of a department, on the Puen-ho, 136 miles S.W. of Tai-Yuen, the capital of the province, to which it is reported to be equal in extent and prosperity.
PING-YUEN, *ping'yoo-en'*, a city of China, province of Koot-choo, capital of a department. Lat. 29° 37' N., lon. 105° 40' E. Fine tea is raised in its vicinity.
PINHEIRO DE BEMPOSTA, *pin-yà-ro dá bèn-post'á*, a

market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 40 miles N.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 1200.

PINHEIRO DE MACAO, *pin-yà-ro dá mǎ-ká'o*, a town and parish of Brazil, province of Beira Alta, near Lamego. Pop. 1300.

PINHEL, *peen-yê'*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 8 miles N.W. of Almeida. Pop. 2300. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a new town hall.

PIN/HOE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PIN/HOOK, a small village of Wayne co., Tennessee.

PINHOOK, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

PINHOOK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.

PINILLA, *pe-neel'yá*, a village of Spain, in Leon, province, and N.E. of Zamora. Pop. 1011.

PINILLOS, a village of Spain. See **PINAS DEL REY**.

PIN/SHOOK, a post-office of Wiston co., Mississippi.

PIN ISLAND BAYOU, (*b'oo*.) Texas, flows into the Neches River from the W., a few miles N. of Beaumont.

PINKAFELD, *pink'á-félt'*, or **PINKAFY**, *peen'kòh'fee*, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenberg, on the Pinka, 20 miles W. of Güns. Pop. 4000, who manufacture some coarse woollens. Here is a noble residence, with zoological gardens.

PINK HILL, a post-village of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

PINK HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

PINKNEY. See **PINCNEY**.

PINNE, *pin'neh*, or **PINEWY**, *pe-ná'voo* (?) a town of Prussian Poland, 29 miles W.N.W. of Posen. Pop. 2000.

PINNEBERG, *pin'neh-bèrè'*, a small town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, capital of a county, 11 miles N.W. of Hamburg, on a small affluent of the Elbe. Pop. 1100.

PIN/NELVILLE, a post-office of Jones co., Mississippi.

PINNER, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, with a station on the North-western Railway, 24 miles N.W. of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

PINNEY'S GROVE, a post-office of Ray co., Missouri.

PINOAK, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 60 miles N.E. by N. of Iowa City.

PINO DE CHIARI, *pee'no dee ke-á'ree*, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 3 miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 1755.

PINO DE VALENCIA, *pee'no dá vá-lèn'the-á*, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, about 46 miles from Cáceres. Pop. 1800.

PINO FRANQUENDO, *pee'no frán-kèn'do*, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Cáceres, E. of Ciudad Rodrigo, with oil and flour mills. Pop. 876.

PINOS, *pee'noes*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien. Lat. of the N.E. point, 9° 1' 30" N., lon. 77° 48' W.

PINOS DE GENIL, *pee'noe dá ná-neel'*, or **PINTILLOS**, *pe-neel'yooe*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 6 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 896.

PINOS DEL REY, *pee'nos dél rá*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 20 miles S. of Granada. Pop. 2203.

PINOS, ISLA DE. See **ISLE OF PINES**.

PINOSO, *pe-no'so*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 29 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 2304.

PINOS PUENTE, *pee'noce pwen'tá*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 11 miles N.W. of Granada. Pop. 2608.

PINSK, *pink*, a town of Russia, government, and 143 miles S.S.W. of Minsk, on the Pripieta, here joined by the Pina. Pop. 5300. It has manufactures of leather, and a transit trade.

PINTIA. See **VALLADOLID**.

PINTLA/LA or **PINTELA/LA**, a creek of Alabama, flows into Alabama River from the S.E., 16 miles below Montgomery.

PINTLALA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

PINTLER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan.

PINTO, *pin'to*, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 14 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 2504.

PINTUARIA. See **TENERIFFE**.

PINTU/CY, a post-office of Hancock co., Mississippi.

PINXTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

PINY. See **PINEY**.

PINYAREE or **PINYARREE**, *pin-yá'ree'*, a branch of the river Indus, at its delta, enters the ocean by the Sir mouth, 15 miles N.W. of the mouth Korea.

PINZGAU, *pinz'gów*, a district of Upper Austria, circle of Salzburg, consisting chiefly of the upper valleys of the Saala and Saiza.

PINZON or **PINÇON**, *pin-eón'*, a small bay of Brazil, near the island of Maraca; lat. 2° N.

PIOBESI, *pe-o-bé'see*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, not far from Carignano. Pop. 2214.

PIOLENC, *pe-o-lén's'*, a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, 4 miles N.W. of Orange. Pop. 1900.

PIOTELLO, *pe-o-té'l'o*, or **PICCOLA PIODA**, *pik'ko-lá pe-o-dá*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 7 miles E.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1745.

PIOMBINO, *pe-om-bee'no*, a market-town of Tuscany, province of Pisa, capital of a principality, on the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Elba, and 12 miles W. of Fol-

lonica. Pop. 1300. It has a castle, a palace, and a small harbor, and near it are salt-works, and supposed traces of the ancient *Pyralia*. From 1806 to 1815 its principality, which formerly comprised the islands of Elba, &c., belonged to Bacciochi, on whom it had been bestowed by his brother-in-law, Napoleon.

PIOMBINO, CHANNEL OF, between the town of Piombino and island of Elba, is 6 miles across.

PIONEER, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

PIONEER, a post-office of Greene co., Illinois.

PIONEER GROVE, a post-village in Cedar co., Iowa, 25 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

PIONEER MILLS, a post-office of Cabarras co., North Carolina, 155 miles from Raleigh.

PIONNAT, pe-on'nd/, a town of France, department of Creuze, 23 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. in 1852, 2423.

PIONSAT, pee-on'sad/, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 29 miles N.W. of Clermont. Pop. 2322.

PIOSSASCO, pe-os-as'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 13 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 3421.

PIOVE or PIOVEDI-SACCO, pe-o-vá-dee sák'ko, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, delegation of Padua, on the Brenta Canal, 17 miles S.W. of Venice, with many country residences of Venetians. Pop., with district, 6400.

PIOVENO, pe-o-vá'no, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, province, and 17 miles N.N.W. of Vicenza, on the Schio. Pop. 1300.

PIPAIX, pee-pá/, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Tournay. Pop. 1820.

PIPE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PIPE CREEK, in the N. part of Maryland, rises in Carroll county, flows westward and south-westward, and enters the Monocacy River, in the N. central part of Frederick county. Little Pipe Creek enters the stream just described, a few miles from its mouth.

PIPE CREEK, of Erie co., Ohio, flows into Sandusky Bay, near Sandusky.

PIPE CREEK, of Indiana, a good stream for mills, flows from the S. into the Wabash River, 7 miles above Logansport.

PIPE CREEK, of Indiana, an affluent of White River, in Madison county.

PIPE CREEK, a post-township in Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 1502.

PIPE CREEK, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 504.

PIPER ISLETS, off the N.E. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay; lat. 12° 12' S., lon. 143° 5' E.

PIPERNO, pe-pér'no, a town of South Italy, in the Pontifical States, on the Amaseno, 15 miles S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 3700.

PIPER'S GAP, a post-office of Carroll co., Virginia.

PIPERSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

PIPESTONE, pip'stón, a post-office, Berrien co., Michigan.

PIPLY or PIPLEY, pip'lee, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 27 miles S. of Cuttack.

PIPLY or PIPLEY, a town of British India, district of Midnapoor, 93 miles S.W. of Calcutta, and formerly a thriving mart of European commerce.

PIPRIAC, pee-pré-ák/, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. in 1852, 3209.

PIQUA, pik'wá, commonly pronounced pik'way, a flourishing post-town of Washington township, Miami co., Ohio, beautifully situated on the right (W.) bank of the Great Miami, 76 miles W. of Columbus, and 78 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is regularly laid out with broad streets. The Miami River here makes a curve, leaving a level plateau between its margin and the town, while the opposite bank presents a somewhat abrupt acclivity. The town contains about 10 churches, a bank, and a town-hall. Three newspapers are published here. The Miami Canal connects it with Cincinnati and Toledo; and the river affords abundant water-power. A large amount of produce is shipped at this place. There are numerous mills and factories of various kinds in operation here, in some of which steam-power is used. The Dayton and Michigan Railroad intersects the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, at this place. Two bridges across the river connect Piqua with Rossaville and Huntersville. Pop. in 1850, 3277; in 1853, about 4000.

PIQUEA, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PIQUIRI, pe-ke-roel, a river of Brazil, rises in the S.E. part of the province of Matto-Grosso, flows W., and after a course of 120 miles joins the São Lourenço or Porruños.

PIRACRUCA, pe-rá-kroo'ká, a small town of Brazil, province of Piauí, 85 miles S. of Parnahiba. Pop. 2000, who trade in cotton and manioc.

PIRACUNAN, pe-rá-koo-nán/, a river of Brazil, rises in Lake Tarira, province of Maranhão, and flowing N.E. for about 100 miles, falls into the Bay of Cumá.

PIREUS or PIRÆUS, pí-re-us, (Gr. Πειραιεύς, *Piræus*; It. *Porto Leone*, *port* to lá-oná, or *Porto Dracone*, *port* to drá-ko-ná; Fr. *Porte*, *port*), of Greece, in Attica, is the port of Athens, and 5 miles S.W. of that city, with which it communicates by a macadamized road. The modern town, wholly

built since 1834, is on an isthmus connecting with the mainland a hilly peninsula, on which are the remains of the tomb of Themistocles. It contained in 1845 about 1000 houses, with a custom-house, lazaretto, and a new quay. On its N.W. side is its principal port, (the ancient *Apirrodium*.) and on the S.E. side of the peninsula are two other harbors.

PIRAHI, pe-rá-hee/, a river, rises in Brazil, in Serra dos Orgãos, flows N.E., and joins the Paraíba; total course 80 miles.

PIRAHI, a town of Brazil, province, and 52 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on the right bank of the river Pirahi, an affluent of the Paraíba. Pop. 3000.

PIRAINO, pe-rí'no, (anc. *Pyrracium*.) a town of Sicily, Intendency of Messina, on the N. coast, 40 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 3000, who export oil, wine, and corn.

PIRANGA, pe-rán'gá, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Piranga, 20 miles S.E. of Mariana. Pop. of district, 15,000.

PIRANHAS, pe-rán-yás/, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra dos Cairiris, province of Parahiba, flows N.E. and N., and enters the ocean by three mouths, the Amaragosa on the E., the Conchas on the W., and between these two the Cavallos. Total course, 200 miles; chief affluents, Pelza, Pianco, and Serido.

PIRANO, pe-rá'no, a seaport town of Istria, on the gulf, and 13 miles S.W. of Trieste. Pop. in 1845, 6250. It has a convenient harbor, citadel, Gothic cathedral, and an export trade in salt, wine, oil, and olives.

PIRARA, pe-rá-rá, a village of British Guiana, at the E. end of Lake Amucu, and on the watershed between the basins of the Amazon and Essequibo. Lat. 3° 40' N., lon. 59° 12' W.

PIRARY, a river of Bolivia. See PIRA

PIRATE ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Tonquin, in the Chinese Sea; lat. 21° N., lon. 108° 10' E.

PIRATINIM, pe-rá-tee-neen', a town of Brazil, province São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the left bank of the river Piratinim, 75 miles W.N.W. of Rio Grande. Pop. 3673.

PIRATINY, pe-rá-tee-nee/, a river of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, flows N.W. and falls into the Uruguay, about lat. 28° 10' S., after a course of nearly 140 miles.

PIRAY, pe-rí/, or PIRARY, pe-rá-roel, a river of Bolivia, flows N.W. and after a course of 140 miles joins the Guapal. In the lower part of its course it sometimes takes the name of Flores.

PIREBRIGHT, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

PIREK. See PAREK.

PIRETIBBI or PIRETIBBE, pee-re-tib'bee, a small lake of British America, near lat. 51° 30' N., lon. 69° W.

PIRE'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

PIRIATEEN or PIRIATIN, pe-re-á-teen/, a town of Russia, government of Poltava, on the Oodal, 26 miles N.W. of Loobny. Pop. 2790.

PIRITU, pe-re-too/, a maritime town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Caraccas, province, and 23 miles S.W. of Barcelona. Nearly opposite to it are the Pirita Islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

PIR-JELALPOOR, peer-jél-ál-poor'(?), a town of the Punjab, near the confluence of the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenaub, 40 miles S. of Multan. It has a good bazaar, and a fine Mohammedan tomb; extensive ruins exist in its vicinity.

PIRMASENS or PIRMASENZ, péen'má-sén'ta, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, in the Vosges, 13 miles E.S.E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 5526. It is enclosed by walls, well built, and has Roman Catholic and Calvinist churches, a synagogue, high school, and manufactures of tobacco, straw hats, musical instruments, and glassware.

PIRNA, péen'ná, a fortified town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, and on the railway from Dresden to Prague, 11 miles S.E. of the former. Pop. 5901. Its citadel is now used as an hospital. It has manufactures of earthenware, tobacco, cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. Above the town is the old castle of Sonnenstein, now a lunatic asylum. Here Frederick the Great obtained a signal triumph over the Saxons in 1756.

PIRNITZ, péen'nitz, a town of Moravia, 7 miles S.E. of Iglau. Pop. 3470. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs.

PIRON, pe-rón/, an island of the Louisiade Archipelago; lat. 11° 20' S., lon. 153° 25' E., and 5 miles long, and 1½ miles broad.

PIR-PANJAL, peer-pán-jál'(?), a lofty range of mountains, forming part of the S.W. boundary of Cashmere, and separating it from the Punjab. Entire length about 40 miles. Its highest point is supposed to be about lat. 33° 40' N., and is estimated to be 15,000 feet above sea-level. At the S.W. extremity is the pass generally called the Pir-Panjál Pass, about 12,000 feet high.

PIR-PUTTA, peer-phú'tá, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in Sindh, on the delta, and one of the arms of the Indus, S.W. of Tattah. Lat. 24° 34' N., lon. 68° 10' E.

PIRTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PIRTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

PIRTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PISA, pee-zá or pee-sá, (anc. *Pisæ* and *Alipha*, Fr. *Nér*, *peet*),

PIS

a walled city of Tuscany, capital of a province of its own name, in a marshy but fertile plain, on the Arno, 7 miles from its mouth, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Leghorn, with which and with Lucca it is connected by railways; another railway also extends from Pisa to Florence. Lat. $43^{\circ} 43' 11''$ N., lon. $10^{\circ} 23' 58''$ E. Pop. 22,000. It is about 5 miles in circumference, irregularly laid out, but its streets are wide, and it has many noble edifices. The Arno, within the city, is bordered by fine quays, lined on either side by a majestic thoroughfare (*Lungo l'Arno*), and crossed by 4 bridges, one of which, built of marble, is among the finest in Europe. In one of its squares is the famous *Campanile* (*kám-pá-neel-lá*) or leaning tower, built of white marble, and fronted with 207 columns; it is 178 feet in height, and 50 feet in diameter, the topmost story overhanging the base about 13 feet; but whether this deviation from a perpendicular line is the result of design or accident, is still doubted; there are also in the same square, the celebrated cemetery of *Campo Santo*, adorned by sepulchral monuments, and containing a huge mound of earth brought from the Holy Land in the twelfth century, and formerly used for a mausoleum; the baptistry, a polygonal building, 160 feet in diameter; and the cathedral—all of which are striking marble edifices. The cathedral is one of the noblest ecclesiastical structures in Italy, built in the form of a Latin cross, richly adorned without and within, and surmounted by a lofty elliptical dome. Among its interior ornaments are some magnificent bronze doors, numerous fine columns, brought from Greece, and a remarkable pulpit, the work of Nicolo Pisano, the founder of the Pisan school of sculpture. There are also numerous churches, most of which are richly adorned with works of art. The other principal edifices are the town-hall, a grand ducal palace, the palace of the academy of fine arts, extensive buildings of the university, the city-hall, custom-house, prisons, hospitals, the theatre, and an aqueduct, 4 miles in length, which brings water from Asciano. Its old citadel, the *Galea*, is now used as a house of correction. The ancient university of Pisa is still the great centre of education in Tuscany, and has an extensive library, museums of natural history, an astronomical observatory, and a botanic garden. Pisa has a college of nobles, episcopal seminary, and many other public schools, and some manufactures of soap, glass, and vitrol. Three miles S. of Pisa are the dairy farms of the grand duke, where 1500 cows and 200 camels are kept. Three and a half miles N. are the *Bagni di Pisa*, medicinal baths, frequented in summer by many visitors. Pisa was one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, and from the tenth to the fourteenth century it was the capital of an enterprising republic. It was taken by the French in 1799. Pisa was the birthplace of Galileo.—Adj. and Inhab. *PISAN*, *pee-zan*.

PISANG, *pee-sáng*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Gilolo Passage.

PISANG, an island of the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Banda Islands.

PISANIA, *pee-sán-ya*, a village and British factory of West Africa, on the Gambia, 200 miles from its mouth.

PISAURUM. See **PESARO**.

PISAURUS. See **FOGLIA**.

PISCASSICK RIVER, a small stream of Rockingham and Strafford cos., in the S.E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Lamprey River.

PISCATAQUA RIVER, is formed by the waters of the Salmon Falls, the Cocheco, and several other streams in Strafford co., New Hampshire, and running a S.S.E. course, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, about 3 miles below Portsmouth. Through its whole length it forms the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire.

PISCATAQUIS, a river of Maine, rises in Somerset county, and flowing easterly through Piscataquis county, falls into the Penobscot River, in Penobscot county, near the centre of the state. It is a good mill-stream. Length, about 65 miles.

PISCATAQUIS, a county forming the N. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 5500 square miles. It contains numerous lakes, the principal of which are Moosehead Lake, the source of the Kennebec River, and Chesuncook Lake. It is drained by the head-waters of the St. John's and Piscataquis Rivers, and traversed by the Penobscot. Most of the northern part of the county is still a densely wooded wilderness. The surface is generally undulating, with some mountains, of which the principal is Mount Katahdin. The soil is fertile, especially along the Piscataquis River. Organized in 1838. Capital, Dover. Pop. 14,735.

PISCATAQUOG, a river of Hillsborough co., in the S. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Merrimack River.

PISCATAWAY, a village and township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, about 5 miles from New Brunswick. The village, formerly the county seat for Somerset and Middlesex counties, contains 12 or 15 dwellings. Pop. of township, 2875.

PISCATAWAY, a post-village of Prince George's co., Maryland, on the Piscataway River, 16 miles S. of Washington.

PISCIANO, *pee-shá-no*, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 26 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 1230.

PIT

PISCIOTTA, *pe-shót-tá*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 9 miles S. of U Vallo, on the Mediterranean, with 2300 inhabitants. It has trade in fruit, wine, and oil, and an active fishery.

PISCO, *pees-ko*, a maritime town of North Peru, department, and 130 miles S.S.E. of Lima; lat. $13^{\circ} 43' 8''$ S., lon. $76^{\circ} 17' W.$, near the mouth of the Pisco River, in the Pacific Ocean.

PISCO/LA, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

PISCOPI, *pis-ko-pa*, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 21 miles N.W. of Rhodes.

PISCOPI, a maritime village of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 24 miles E. of Baffa.

PISCO or **PIZECO**, a village of Hamilton co., New York, at the N.E. end of the lake of its own name, 73 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

PISECO, (**PIZECO** or **PEZEECO**) **LAKK**, New York, in the S. part of Hamilton county, is 6 miles long, and from 1½ to 2 miles wide; it is the source of Sacandaga River.

PISEK, *pee-sék*, or **PISECA**, *pee-sá-ká*, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Prachin, on the Watawa, 24 miles W.S.W. of Tabor. Pop. 5446. It is well built, and has a gymnasium, a high school, several churches, a military academy, some woollen cloth and nitre factories, and a brisk transit trade.

PISEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PISGAH, an ancient mountain of Palestine, situated, as is supposed, N.E. of the N. extremity of the Dead Sea.

PISGAH, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

PISGAH, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

PISGAH, a village of Union co., Iowa, 150 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

PISHILL, parish of England, co. of Oxford.

PISHON'S FERRY, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

PISHITAKA, Wisconsin. See **FOX RIVER**.

PISINO, *pee-sée-no*, (Ger. *Mitterburg*, *mit-ter-búrg*), a town of Illyria, capital of the circle of Istria, in its centre, 24 miles S.E. of Trieste. Pop. 1615. It has a trade in corn, fruit, and wine.

PISOGNE, *pee-són-yá*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 23 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 3157.

PISOU, *pee-soo*, written also **PISSOU**, a river of West Africa, Liberia, falling into the Atlantic near lat. $6^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $11^{\circ} 30' W.$

PISSA, *pis-sá*, a river of East Prussia, issues from Lake Wysztyen, near the town of that name, on the frontier of Poland, flows N.W., unites with the Angerap in forming the Pregel, after a course of about 70 miles.

PISSEVACHE, *pees-vásh*, a famous waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Salenche River, near its confluence with the Rhone, 4 miles N.W. of Martigny. Total height 280 feet, and its final leap is 120 feet.

PISSOU, a river of Liberia. See **PISOU**.

PISTOCCI, *pis-tee-chee*, or **PISTICCIO**, *pis-tee-cho*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 19 miles S. of Matera, with 6200 inhabitants, 3 churches, a large convent, 2 hospitals, and some manufactures of woollen cloths.

PISTILL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PISTOJA, *pis-to-yá*, (Fr. *Pistoia*, *pees-twá*; anc. *Pistoria* or *Pistorium*), a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, on the left bank of the Ombrone, 21 miles N.W. of Florence, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 12,387. It is enclosed by ramparts and bastions, defended by a strong citadel, and well-built, having wide streets, lined by antique houses. Principal public buildings, a cathedral, and several other interesting churches, an episcopal palace, several convents, and a fine old town-hall. It has an academy, a museum of natural history, two public libraries, and a theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth, silk twist, leather, iron wire, and bars, some trade in cattle, raw silk, and straw hats. Pistols are said to have derived their name from Pistoja, which claims the invention of this weapon; it has still considerable manufactures of fire-arms, fine cutlery, and surgical instruments.

PISUERGA, *pe-swé-gá*, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, flows mostly S.S.W., and joins the Douro, 10 miles below Valladolid, besides which city, Herrera and Torquemada are on its banks. Length, 140 miles, in a part of which the Canal of Castile accompanies it on the W. Affluents, the Arlanzon and Esquera from the E., and Carrion from the N.W.

PIT, *pit*, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, near lat. $60^{\circ} N.$, and lon. $97^{\circ} E.$, flows W.S.W., and joins the Yenisei on the right, 70 miles below the town of Yeniseisk, after a course of 240 miles.

PITANGUL, *pe-táng-gheel*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 110 miles N.W. of Ouro Preto, nearly 2000 feet above sea-level. Pop. of district, 5000.

PITCAIRN, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish, and 1 mile S. of Dunning, with 310 inhabitants.

PITCAIRN, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish of Redgorton, 4 miles W.N.W. of Perth, on the Almond, with 260 inhabitants. It has flour and spinning mills, and a large bleachfield.

PITCAIRN, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, 31 miles S.S.W. of Canton. It contains a valuable deposit of magnetic iron ore. Pop. 503.

PITCAIRN ISLAND, a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. $25^{\circ} 8' 0''$ S., lon. $130^{\circ} 8' W.$ It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 1 mile in breadth. It is of volcanic origin; greatest height, 1040 feet. The shores rise almost perpendicular; in the whole island there is said to be only one accessible landing-place, at Bounty Bay. Its summit is clothed with a luxuriant verdure, and the bases of its lofty cliffs are skirted with thickly-branching evergreens. The coco-nut, plantain, banana, banyan, orange, and bread-fruit trees flourish; and maize, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar-cane, and other tropical plants, are cultivated. The climate is healthful, with the thermometer ranging from 59° to 89° Fahrenheit. Pitcairn's Island is chiefly interesting from its connection with the history of a remarkable colony founded here in 1790, by the mutineers of the English ship *Bounty*, and consisting originally of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, and 12 women. In 1825, 35 years from the first settlement, Captain Beechey found here a most interesting, and intelligent colony of 66 persons. Under the patriarchal superintendence of one of the original mutineers, an Englishman named Adams, the children had been educated and trained up to habits of industry and morality. In July, 1851, the pop. had increased to 160. They live chiefly on yams, potatoes, and other vegetables, which they raise by their own labor. Annually a chief magistrate and assistant are elected by the votes of the community. They have a church, school, and comfortable cottages, forming a village. The average number of ships which annually visit the island has been for some years about 10, chiefly American whalers, to whom provisions are supplied in exchange for clothing, &c. The islanders speak and read the English language, are of an active, robust frame of body, dark complexion, with pleasing countenances, and hospitable and engaging dispositions. From the remains of burial-grounds, the island would appear to have been occupied by inhabitants at a period antecedent to the visit of the mutineers of the *Bounty*. It was seen by Carteret in 1767, and named by him after one of his officers.

PITCHCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PITCHFORD, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

PITCHER, a post-village and township on the W. border of Chenango co., New York, and on Otsego River, 16 miles W.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1403.

PITCHER SPRINGS, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 125 miles W. of Albany.

PITCHFORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PITCH LANDING, a post-village of Hertford co., North Carolina, 110 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

PITCHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PITCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PITEA, (Piteä.) pit'-ä, a river of North Sweden, lens of Umeå and Piteå, enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Piteå, after a S.E. course of 180 miles.

PITEA, (Piteä.) the northernmost and largest len or province of Sweden, between lat. 65° and $67^{\circ} 8' N.$, and lon. $15^{\circ} 15'$ and $20^{\circ} 10' E.$, having W. and N. the Norwegian provinces of Nordland and Finmark, and on the E. Russian Lapland and the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 32,950 square miles. Pop. 46,767. The Laine and Torned Rivers form its boundary on the side of Russia; the other rivers are the Luleå and Piteå, and it contains numerous lakes. After Piteå, its principal villages are Luleå, Nid-Kalix, Jockmock, Quickjock, and Gellimara. Its N. part is called Piteå-Lappmark.

PITEA, (Piteä.) a seaport town of North Sweden, capital of a len, on the Piteå, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 110 miles N.N.E. of Umeå. Pop. 1400. It has a convenient harbor and several ship-building docks.

PITECCIO, pe-té'cho, (anc. *Pitecium*?) a village of Tuscany, above the Ombrone, 5 miles N. of Pistoja. Pop. 1600.

PETEGLIO, pe-tá'yo, a village of Tuscany, 20 miles N.W. of Pistoja. Pop. 3195.

PITHECUSA. See ISCHIA.

PITHIVIERS, pee'tee've-ä, a town of France, department of Loiret, 23 miles N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 3803. It has manufactures of almond-cakes and other confectionary, and a trade in saffron, silk, and honey.

PITI, pee'tee, a district of Tibet, among the West Himalayas, belonging to Great Britain, and bounded E. by the Chinese territories, from which it is separated by the Parang.

PITIC, pee-tik', written also PETIC, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of, and on the Sonora, 95 miles S.W. of Arispe, and an entrepôt for goods imported through Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. Pop. 5000.

PITIGLIANO, pe-teel-yä'no, a town of Tuscany, province of Siena, 29 miles E.S.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 2000.

PITLESIE, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of culta, 4 miles S.S.W. of Cupar, on the road to Kinghorn. Pop. 470.

PITMAN, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

PITMINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PITNEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PITRE, pee'tr', an islet in the Little Cul-de-Sac, a bay of Guadeloupe, in the French West Indies. S. of Point-à-Pitre.

PITRES, a village of France, department of Eure, 7 miles N.N.E. of Louviers. Pop. 1026.

PITSCHEN, pitch'en, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1950. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches.

PITSEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PITSLIGO, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

PITSLIGO, Nrw, a village of Scotland, parish of Tyrie, 10 miles S.W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. in 1851, 1601.

PITT, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 650 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River and Contentny Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy. The county was formed from Beaufort as early as 1760, and named in honor of the celebrated William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 13,307, of whom 6764 were free, and 6533, slaves.

PITT, or MAKIN, mää-keen', an island of the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Gilbert Islands, in lat. $3^{\circ} 20' 43'' N.$, lon. $172^{\circ} 57' E.$

PITTENWEEM, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, 24 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 1450. Its harbor is small; and fishing and fish-curing are nearly the only occupations carried on. The burgh unites with St. Andrew's, the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, and Kilrenny, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

PITTHEM, pitt'em, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 5400.

PITTINGTON, a parish of England, co., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. of Durham, with a station on the Durham and Sunderland Railway.

PITTMANSVILLE, a small village of Taylor co., Kentucky.

PITTMACHA, pit-to-mä'kä, a village of Austria, in Croatia, 12 miles from Bettovar. Pop. 1919.

PITT RIVER rises in Shasta co., in the N. part of California, near the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and running in a general S.W. course, falls into Sacramento River about 10 miles N. of Shasta City.

PITT'S ARCHIPELAGO, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British North America, is mostly between lat. 53° and $54^{\circ} N.$, lon. $130^{\circ} W.$ Pitt's Island, the largest of the group, is about 75 miles in length from N.W. to S.E. Several other islands in the Pacific have this name.

PITTSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Chatham co., North Carolina, 34 miles W. of Raleigh, and a few miles W. of Haw River. It contains a court-house recently built, 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several stores.

PITTSBOROUGH, a post-office, Calhoun co., Mississippi.

PITTSBOROUGH, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on Whitelick Creek, 19 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

PITTSBURG, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, 135 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 423.

PITTSBURG, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, is situated at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, which here form the Ohio, 357 miles W. of Philadelphia, 477 N.E. by E. of Cincinnati, 1174 E.N.E. of St. Louis, and 223 N.W. of Washington. Lat. $40^{\circ} 32' N.$, lon. $80^{\circ} 2' W.$ The site comprises the triangular plain enclosed by the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Grant's Hill, and several other elevations, which terminate the plain on the E. The general outline and many other features of this city bear a striking resemblance to the lower part of New York. Along the Monongahela the streets were laid out at right angles to each other, and extend either parallel or perpendicular to the river. The same plan was also adopted on the Alleghany side, by which arrangement the cross streets meet obliquely a few squares S. of the latter stream. The space included within these limits was found insufficient to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing population, which soon extended itself to the opposite shores. Here have sprung up several large and flourishing towns, the most important of which are Alleghany City and Manchester, situated directly opposite the junction of the Alleghany River with the Ohio, and Birmingham, on the left bank of the Monongahela. In commercial and social interests, all these are identical with the city proper; and we should do Pittsburg injustice not to consider them as a part of the same community. The site of the city is a natural amphitheatre, being environed on all sides by beautiful hills, rising from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the Ohio, and filled with coal, iron, and limestone, the working of which into articles of utility constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants. These hills are not, except in a few instances, precipitous, and from their slopes and peaks afford a series of rich and varied landscapes. The scenery is in a most interesting manner strengthened in color by the fertility of the soil, which continues to the very summits. There is nothing of barrenness visible; vegetation in the forests, meadows, fields,

orchards, and gardens, exhibits one panorama of abundance and beauty.

Pittsburg is handsomely built, principally of brick, and in the eastern section contains many beautiful residences. Indeed, no more delightful place of residence could be found than this, were it not for the disagreeable inconveniences arising from the use of bituminous coal. From innumerable chimneys are belched forth dense volumes of smoke, which fill the air for miles around, soiling the garments of persons in the streets, and discolored the buildings, giving them a dark and sooty appearance.

Many of the public edifices of this city are splendid specimens of architecture. Of these, however, our limits will permit us to mention only a few. The court-house, occupying the summit of Grant's Hill, is a massive stone structure of the Grecian Doric order, 165 feet long and 100 feet deep, adorned in front with a portico. The dome, which is 37 feet in diameter at the base, and 148 feet from the ground, affords a view in the highest degree varied and picturesque. The entire cost of the building was about \$200,000. The new custom-house, at the corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, is a large building of freestone, in the Grecian style, just completed at a cost of \$115,000. It contains an apartment for the city post-office, in addition to those appropriated to the business of the United States customs. Pittsburg has one of the finest hotels—the Monongahela House—in the United States, or perhaps in the world. It is a costly brick edifice, square, six stories high, and extends from Smithfield street to Water street, fronting the Monongahela River. Two fine market-houses have recently been erected, one of which contains a hall for public use, from 200 to 250 feet long and about 100 feet wide. There are numerous other buildings deserving of notice, among which is the Pittsburg Theatre, a large edifice, with a very handsome front. The Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania is located in Alleghany City, fronting on Ohio street. It is an immense stone building, in the ancient Norman style, and cost, at the time of its erection in 1827, \$183,000. In front is a fine lawn. The United States Arsenal at Lawrenceville, on the left bank of the Alleghany River, about 2½ miles above Pittsburg, is a very handsome stone edifice, enclosed by spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds.

Pittsburg and its suburbs contain over 100 churches, of which upwards of 50 are in the city proper. Many of these are choice specimens of architectural beauty. The Catholic cathedral, at the corner of Grant and Fifth streets, near the court-house, is a magnificent brick edifice, adorned with a lofty spire. St. Peter's Church, (Episcopal,) also situated on Grant street, opposite the court-house, is a fine Gothic structure, similar to St. Mark's Church, Locust Street, Philadelphia. Occupying the summit of Grant's Hill, these churches and the court-house are imposing objects to one approaching the city from the Ohio. Three costly Gothic churches have been completed during the past year; 1 for the Presbyterians, 1 for the Methodists, and 1 for the Roman Catholics, the last, capable of containing 8000 persons.

The principal benevolent institutions are the Mercy Hospital, on Locust street; the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, a fine brick edifice, between Fisk and Ferguson streets, near Smith street, in the E. part of Alleghany City; a United States Marine Hospital, completed within 2 years; and 3 other hospitals recently erected, and sustained by private charity. A very handsome House of Refuge, with a capacity for 450 inmates, has just been completed. Near the city are situated the Alleghany and Pittsburg Poor Houses, and a third, for the county, is now nearly or quite completed.

Among the literary and educational institutions may be mentioned the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, founded at Pittsburg in 1828, and the Western Theological Seminary, in Alleghany City, both of which are in a highly prosperous condition. The latter, also established in 1828, under the direction of the Presbyterians, is situated on a prominent elevation commanding a view of the river and surrounding scenery. The edifice is 40 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high, with wings 3 stories high. There are also in Pittsburg a Mercantile Library Association, and several other literary associations, most of which have libraries. The Western University of Pennsylvania, formerly located here, was destroyed by the great fire of 1845, since which it has ceased to exist. Within a few years past, an increased interest has been manifested in the subject of popular education. There are now upwards of 50 schools in the city, and nearly an equal number in the suburbs, annually attended by about 12,000 pupils. The periodical press of Pittsburg is remarkable, especially for a city of such recent origin. There are now about 25 offices issuing newspapers and other publications, 10 or 11 of which are dailies. Two or three newspapers are also published in Alleghany City. A Chamber of Commerce has been organized in Pittsburg since 1850. In 1852, there were here 8 banks and 18 broker's offices.

The manufactures of Pittsburg are immense, and capable of being extended almost indefinitely. Indeed, there are no known limits to the elements necessary to their augmentation. Wood, coal, ores, and agricultural resources all abound in the

utmost profusion, and may be obtained with scarcely any expenditure of labour or of capital. In England it requires an immense outlay of capital to mine coal, which there lies from 500 to 2000 feet below the surface; but in Western Pennsylvania enough coal to turn all the machinery ever constructed may be found in rich beds underlying the hills at an elevation above the ordinary level of the country. It is reached, after a few dollars' outlay, by horizontal drifts, not perpendicular shafts; and the mines thus opened are *self-draining and self-ventilating*. Directly across from Pittsburg, the coal lies 200 feet high in the hills, and is sent down in cars to the mills and foundries located along their base at the least possible cost. The very best coal used for generating steam is delivered here at the place of consumption at from fifty cents to a dollar and a quarter per ton of 2240 pounds.

The manufactures of Pittsburg and its vicinity employ, besides other motive-power, above 400 steam-engines. At the commencement of 1854, there were here in operation 20 rolling mills, with 176 puddling furnaces, 121 heating furnaces, and 253 nail machines, consuming annually 52,500 tons of pig metal, 16,350 tons of blooms and scraps, and 6,275,000 bushels of coal, in the manufacture of bar, rod, hoop, boiler, and sheet iron, sheet steel, bar steel, nails, spikes, rods, shafts, anchors, axles, &c. The nails and spikes produced in 1853 amounted to 395,000 kegs. Total capital invested, \$4,775,000; hands employed, 2720. It was estimated that from 20 to 30 puddling furnaces and a number of nail machines would be added to the above in the course of the ensuing summer. A mammoth rail mill, supposed to be the largest in the world, with 8 coke furnaces capable of producing 720 tons of pig iron per week, 60 puddling furnaces, 5 scrap furnaces, and 12 rail pile furnaces—the whole with a capacity to turn out 120 tons of rails every 24 hours, was to go into operation near the city about the 1st of May, 1854; chartered capital, \$1,000,000.

There were in Pittsburg, at the date above mentioned, 38 iron foundries with machine shops, of which 9 make, on an average, among other machinery, about 120 steam-engines annually. Five of these steam-engine shops had boiler yards attached, besides which there were 5 other boiler yards in the city, the whole turning out annually 490 boilers, each weighing about 5000 pounds. The other 29 foundries, with an aggregate capital of \$775,000, consumed 19,275 tons of pig iron annually in the production of mill-gearing, cotton and sugar mills and presses, copper-mining machinery, railroad castings, chilled wheels, shafts, metallic burial-cases, machines for punching, drilling, and planing iron, &c. &c.; also locks, coffee mills, scales, &c. One of the largest establishments is the Fort Pitt Works, which in 1853 consumed 3225 tons of pig and wrought iron, producing, among other things, 10 blast cylinders, 10 first-class steam-engines, and 150 freight cars. Several iron steamers have been built at these works; and from 1842 to 1847 there were cast, bored, and mounted here 683 cannon, weighing, in all, 1787 tons, and 22,189 shot and shell. In 1854 there were being manufactured here 21 guns of the heaviest calibre, called "Columbiads," throwing 124-pound shot. The total amount of pig iron, blooms, and scraps consumed in Pittsburg in 1853 is estimated as follows:—For steam-engine foundries, 9250 tons; other foundries, 19,275 tons; and rolling mills, 98,850 tons; total, 127,375 tons.

The people of Pittsburg are largely interested in the copper-mines of Lake Superior. Of 16 copper-mining companies, whose aggregate capital was divided into 162,000 shares, 102,000 shares, valued at \$1,313,750, were owned in this city—the greatest number owned in any one company being 15,000 shares, and the least number, 2000. One copper-smelting establishment, consuming 1000 tons of Lake Superior ore annually, is in operation in Pittsburg, and has in connection with it a large copper-rolling mill and an extensive brass foundry. There were also 8 other factories for working copper, and 5 separate brass foundries. There is here an establishment called the "Eagle Steel-Works," with 3 converting furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, and 18 smelting furnaces, for the manufacture of cast steel of all varieties.

There were 13 heavy blacksmithing forges, with a capital of \$400,000, producing railroad axles, steamboat shafts, sugar mills, bridge-work, &c.; 4 large factories, making annually 1600 fire-proof safes, besides iron shutters, vault doors, &c.; 6 establishments using steam in the manufacture of axes, cross-cut saws, forks and other agricultural implements; 3 factories making vices, cotton and tobacco screws, planing machines, &c.; 1 establishment turning out from 5 to 7 tons of spikes daily; 2 extensive establishments manufacturing railroad scales, coffee and paint mills, locks, &c.; 2 rifle-barrel factories; 4 large white-lead factories; 3 soda factories, producing 1500 tons of soda yearly; 3 linseed-oil mills, yielding annually 1500 barrels of oil; 2 chemical-works for the manufacture of nitric and sulphuric acid; 3 flouring mills, with 19 run of stone, turning out yearly 360,000 barrels of flour; and 5 large establishments for making crackers and pilot-bread.

On the Alleghany River and its tributaries are numerous salt-works; and in the vicinity of Pittsburg are now in

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operation about 40 wells, each producing from 6000 to 30,000 bushels of salt annually. There are also about 70 other salt-wells not worked.

There were in Pittsburgh and the vicinity in June, 1854, 10 flint or crystal-glass factories, with 15 furnaces, all in operation day and night; 14 window and plate-glass furnaces, annually producing 145,000 boxes of glass, worth about \$580,000; and 17 factories turning out 176,000 boxes of glass bottles, flasks, phials, &c., worth \$385,000; besides 8 window-glass and 1 bottle factory, out of blast. There were 5 cotton factories, employing 1350 operatives, who work 871 looms and 29,300 spindles, producing from 6,350,000 pounds of cotton, cloth, yarn, carpet chains, &c., to the value of \$1,231,000 annually. About 200 looms were to be added the ensuing season.

There were also in Pittsburgh and its vicinity in 1854, 44 breweries, (17 employing steam,) which consumed annually 350,000 bushels of barley and 200,000 pounds of hops; 21 rectifying distilleries, which prepare for market over 40,000 barrels of whisky per annum; 7 large steam tanneries, and a number of smaller ones; 13 steam planing mills, with a capital of \$260,000; 13 steam saw mills, producing 20,000,000 feet of lumber yearly; 7 large carriage factories, annually turning out 1200 omnibuses, coaches, &c.; 2 very extensive wagon factories; several large and 15 smaller establishments for making cabinet ware; 6 paper mills, 6 rope walks, and 3 extensive establishments for sawing and dressing stone. There were also a great number of establishments, not included in the above, for making nuts, bolts, iron and copper rivets, spikes, brads, tacks, cards used in cotton and woollen machinery, oil, candles, window shades, oil cloths, woollen goods, sickles, surgical and surveying instruments, chandeliers, lamps, Venetian blinds, earthen and stone ware, &c. &c.

According to the census of 1850, there were 819 manufactures in Pittsburgh, and 120 in Alleghany City, employing 10,253 hands, and producing goods to the value of \$11,883,427. According to the report of the Chamber of Commerce, the manufactures of Pittsburgh in 1854 amounted in value to \$20,970,338. Owing to the almost unexampled low stage of water in the Ohio, rendering it unnavigable for five months, the prevalence of the cholera, pressure in the money market, and other causes, business of all kinds was much less active than in previous years. In 1840 there were in operation in Pittsburgh and Alleghany City 32 furnaces and forges, with a capital of \$1,437,000. The total capital then employed in manufactures was stated at \$2,784,594.

The consumption of coal in Pittsburgh for 1854, is estimated as follows:—

Bushels.	Brought forward.....	Bushels.
Domestic uses.....12,000,000	Gas works (two).....	200,000
Rolling mills.....6,375,000	Public buildings.....	150,000
Poundries.....540,000	Miscellaneous engines..	900,000
Glass houses.....600,000	Steamboats.....	840,000
Engine and machine shops.....600,000	Total consumption.....	22,505,000
Cotton factories.....100,000	Exported from Pittsburgh to other places.....	14,403,000
Total amount in bushels.....		36,908,000
Total amount in tons.....		4,211,033

The principal harbor of Pittsburgh is furnished by the Monongahela River, which has a greater depth of water than the Alleghany. The Ohio is navigable to the confluence of these streams for boats of light draught, except at short periods of very dry seasons, and a few days of the severest winters. It is not navigable, however, for boats of the largest class during any considerable portion of the year. The steamboats, therefore, constructed at Pittsburgh, are adapted to the lowest possible draught of water, in order that they may transact business even during the dry season. The commerce of the port is very extensive. Communicating with the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys by means of the navigable waters of the Ohio River, and connected by railways and canals with the great lakes on the one hand, and with Philadelphia and the Atlantic on the other, Pittsburgh is not only the great entrepôt for the entire trade of Pennsylvania with the West, but merchandise to a large amount from New York, destined for the cities along the Ohio and Mississippi, annually passes through this emporium. Besides its other great advantages, Pittsburgh is about to derive important benefits from numerous railways which will soon go into operation in various portions of Western Pennsylvania. One of the most important of these is the Pittsburgh and Olean Railroad, which will communicate with some of the best agricultural counties in the state. To connect with this route, another road is about to be constructed from Buffalo to Olean, thereby connecting the western terminus of the Pennsylvania canals with the western terminus of the New York canals, and the head of Ohio navigation with the great port at the eastern terminus of navigation on Lake Erie. When the various railroads now in progress are completed, Pittsburgh will be the terminus of nine distinct and independent routes, of which five will be trunk lines.

The enrolled and licensed tonnage of the district, June 30, 1852, according to the custom-house returns, amounted

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to an aggregate of 64,157 tons, of which 57,783 were employed in steam navigation. In steam-tonnage, therefore, Pittsburgh is the third city in the Union, being surpassed only by New Orleans and New York. January 1, 1854, the steam tonnage of the port is stated at 75,505 tons.

The following comparative statement exhibits a few of the leading articles imported into Pittsburgh by canal during the three years named, each ending December 31:—

ARTICLES.	1852.	1847.	1846.
Produce not specified.....lbs...	354,231	1,257,620	671,500
Oats.....bush.....	43,047	21,360	19,000
Leather.....lbs.....	237,616	317,239	346,225
Coffee.....lbs.....	17,102,061	9,977,605	10,790,993
Dry goods.....lbs.....	36,117,244	23,701,074	12,651,818
Groceries.....lbs.....	17,855,702	7,833,925	6,923,856
Hardware.....lbs.....	17,657,753	14,501,683	10,522,663
Iron, pig.....lbs.....	20,725,553	21,979,353	15,410,861
" castings.....lbs.....	814,300	124,662	13,490,707
" blooms.....lbs.....	14,232,683	14,942,390	2,033,879
" bars and sheets.....lbs.....	15,792,015	4,397	575,404
Nails and spikes.....lbs.....	156,500	15,896,611	19,000
Fish.....bbls.....	32,644	19,978	

A comparative statement exhibiting a few of the leading articles exported from Pittsburgh by canal during the three years named:—

ARTICLES.	1852.	1847.	1846.
Cotton.....lbs.....	1,670,973	1,046,138	1,006,971
Hemp.....lbs.....	1,165,037	3,311,614	1,287,896
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.....	20,490,914	14,777,059	24,696,742
Groceries.....lbs.....	1,724,070	1,978,822	1,571,889
Hardware, cutlery.....lbs.....	433,669	246,397	239,353
Iron, pig.....lbs.....	16,557,572	65,537	2,675,241
" castings.....lbs.....	607,985	250,910	833,702
" blooms.....lbs.....	411,620	13,836	219,736
Cast steel.....lbs.....	7,364,676	549,416	825,095
Lead.....lbs.....	5,000	188,078	82,732
Nails and spikes.....lbs.....	2,003,006	51,760	19,620
Bacon.....lbs.....	20,346,694	12,713,427	800,265
Beef and pork.....bbls.....	10,367	41,225	154,412
Butter.....lbs.....	484,456	747,645	299,796
Flour.....bbls.....		297,940	291,313
Lard and lard-oil.....lbs.....	5,986,699	5,319,378	
Tallow.....lbs.....	865,509	62,946	

On the average, these figures indicate a very gratifying increase in the canal commerce of the city, but especially in the iron trade for 1852.

The estimated amount of merchandise arriving and departing from Pittsburgh annually, in steam and keel boats by the Ohio River, is 740,400 tons, in addition to 50,000 tons of lumber, and 847,700 tons of coal in barges and flat-boats, making a total tonnage of 1,638,100. The manufactured goods fabricated at Pittsburgh, and exported by way of the river, during the year 1854, were as follows:—Iron and nails \$7,500,000; glass and glassware, \$2,050,000; castings, \$700,000; stoves, \$300,000; springs and axles, vices and spring steel, \$566,000; shovels, forks, picks, axes, &c., \$390,000; locks, latches, scales, &c., \$250,000; iron safes, \$60,000; steam engines, (exclusive of those placed in boats there,) sugar and cotton mills, &c., \$500,000; white and red litharge, \$640,000; cotton yarns, sheetings, &c., \$949,000; wagons, carts, wheel-barrow, carriages, &c., \$350,000; ploughs and farming implements, \$75,000; furniture, \$100,000; salt in barrels, \$80,000; soda ash, \$130,000; ale, porter, beer, &c., \$450,000; making a total of \$15,184,000 as the value of manufactures shipped by the Ohio River. The value of lumber sent down the river on rafts during the year, was \$1,225,000; and the amount of coal shipped by the same channel, 23,738,906 bushels, or about 791,296 tons. Owing to the long continuance of low water, the trade by the Ohio was much less than in former years. The number of arrivals and departures at the port annually are, of first class steamers 1712; of second class steamers 3634; and of keel, barges, and flatboats, 3230; making an aggregate of 8576. During the year 1852 there were constructed at the various yards of Pittsburgh no less than 69 steamers, with an aggregate burden of 15,000 tons. In 1853, 59 steamers were built here, and during the year 1854 there were built and registered at Pittsburgh, 51 passenger steamers, of 11,004 tons, and 19 freight and towboats, of 2793 tons, making a total of 13,797 tons, with a carrying capacity of 25,000 tons. This is exclusive of 8 boats, with an aggregate of 3500 tons, built, but not registered. The cost of all these boats was \$1,655,338. For many years past, statistics show that there has been completed at the Pittsburgh yards, on an average, as many as one boat a week, or 52 annually, all of which have found sufficient and lucrative employment on the river. Owing to the increased facilities of communication, the trade of Pittsburgh with the lakes is said to have doubled itself every year from 1844 to 1853. The increase of trade within the last year or two, in consequence of the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been equally, if not more remarkable.

Pittsburg is connected with Alleghany City by means of three substantial bridges on piers, and a suspension-aqueduct, and by a suspension-bridge and steam-ferry

with Birmingham. Water of the purest quality is introduced from the Alleghany River. The reservoir, occupying an eminence N.E. of the court-house, has a greater elevation probably than that of any similar reservoir in America, being 396 feet above the level of the Ohio. It is of great capacity, and supplied by steam-power. Gas, manufactured from bituminous coal, is furnished at a comparatively trifling cost, for lighting the city. The Alleghany Cemetery, on the Alleghany River 2 miles above Pittsburg, is one of the most beautiful places of the kind in the world. It comprises 110 acres, tastefully adorned, and enclosed by a wall of stone masonry.

Pittsburg is divided into 9 wards, and Alleghany City into 4, each town being governed by a mayor and common council.

History.—Fort Du Quesne, a French trading post, erected in 1764, formerly occupied the site where Pittsburg now stands. In 1768, an English expedition marched against this post, which was then regarded by the youthful Washington as the key of the West. An advanced detachment under Captain Grant having encamped on what is still called Grant's Hill, was attacked and defeated by a party of French and Indians from Fort Du Quesne. But on the approach of General Forbes, with a force of 6200 men, the disheartened garrison set fire to the fort and descended the Ohio. The victorious troops, on entering, November 25th, by general acclamation called the place Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England. The town of Pittsburg began to be settled in 1766. It became a county town in 1791, was incorporated a borough in 1804, and chartered as a city in 1816. April 10, 1845, a great fire consumed a large part of Pittsburg, causing a destruction of property to the amount of \$9,000,000. Notwithstanding this terrible calamity, the city has continued to increase in wealth and population almost beyond parallel. Pop. in 1810, 4768; in 1820, 7248; in 1830, 12,542; in 1840, 21,115—(Alleghany City at the same date, had 10,089, and Birmingham, 1354 inhabitants;) pop. of the city proper, in 1850, 46,601—Alleghany City, 21,261—Birmingham, 3742. By a local census, in January, 1853, Pittsburg and its suburbs contained a population of 110,241.

PITTSBURG, a post-village of Johnson co., Arkansas.

PITTSBURG, a flourishing village of Carroll co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, opposite Delphi. It has great water-power, produced by a dam across the river, and contains a foundry, woollen factory, and several mills. Pop. 336.

PITTSBURG, a post-village of Hickory co., Missouri, about 85 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

PITTSBURG, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the right bank of Des Moines River, 78 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the Sebasticook River, which here affords a fine water-power, and on the railroad in course of construction from Bangor to Waterville, about 40 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1166.

PITTSFIELD, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 12 miles N.E. of Concord. It has several churches and a bank. Pop. of the township, 1828.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 40 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 512.

PITTSFIELD, a flourishing post-town of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Housatonic Railroad, and the S. terminus of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, 151 miles W. of Boston, and 49 miles E.S.E. of Albany. Lat. 42° 28' 55" N., lon. 73° 15' 36" W. It is delightfully situated at an elevation of upwards of a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is handsomely laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles. In the centre is a fine public square, on which front the principal hotels, the Berkshire Medical School, a flourishing institution founded in 1823, and the First Congregational Church, completed in 1853. The latter is an elegant stone edifice, in the Gothic style. The South Street Congregational Church is also a fine building. Pittsfield contains 8 churches, viz.: 3 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Roman Catholic; 2 banks, a savings institution, 3 insurance companies, a gaslight company, 4 newspaper offices, 3 railroad depôts, and about 60 stores. The Young Ladies' Institute, a very flourishing institution, occupies 3 handsome edifices, situate in the midst of spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds. The manufactures of Pittsfield are extensive, employing a large amount of capital. The leading articles are woollen and cotton goods, machinery, railroad cars, firearms, &c. Incorporated in 1761, and named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Pop. of the township in 1840, 3747; in 1850, 5872; and in 1853, about 6500.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, on the left bank of the Unadilla River, 86 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1591.

PITTSFIELD, a thriving post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, in a township of its own name, on the Big Brokenstraw Creek, 220 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has been built since 1840. Pop. of the township, 756.

PITTSFIELD, a village of Henry co., Georgia, 75 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township in the S.W. part of Lorain co., Ohio, intersected by the West Branch of Black River. Pop. 1088.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1232.

PITTSFIELD, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, about 40 miles W. by S. of Detroit.

PITTSFIELD, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Pike co., Illinois, is situated on a prairie, 70 miles W. by S. of Springfield. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, diversified by prairies and timbered lands. It contains a court-house, several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

PITTSFIELD, a township of Brown co., Wisconsin. P. 193.

PITTSFORD, a post-village and township of Rutland co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, woollen goods, carriages, &c. Pop. of the township, 2026.

PITTSFORD, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal and the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Rochester. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, and several warehouses. Pop. of the township, 2061.

PITTSFORD, a township of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on the Michigan Southern and Indiana Northern Railroads, 10 miles from Hillsdale. Pop. 1223.

PITTSFORD, a post-township of Salem co., New Jersey, about 55 miles S.W. by W. of Trenton. Pop. 1151.

PITTS ISLAND. See *Pitt's Archipelago*.

PITT'S LAKE, in the S. part of Oregon, near 118° W. lon., and 42° 10' N. lat. Length, about 40 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

PITT'S POINT, a post-office of Bullitt co., Kentucky.

PITT'S STRAIT, in the Malay Archipelago, is between the islands of Salawatty and Batta, off the N.W. end of Papua.

PITTSSTON, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec River, opposite Gardiner, with which it is connected by a fine bridge recently constructed, and about 7 miles S. by E. of Augusta. It is noted for its shipbuilding. Pop. 2823.

PITTSSTON, a flourishing post-village and township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, just below the mouth of the Lackawanna River, 9 or 10 miles above Wilkesbarre. The village is situated in the Valley of Wyoming, and in the vicinity of rich mines of anthracite coal. It owes its rapid growth chiefly to the mining operations of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the iron business. Coal and produce are shipped at this place on the West Branch Canal. A newspaper is published here. A new plank-road connects Pittston with Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Pop. of the township, 4049; of the village, in 1854, about 2000.

PITTSSTON FERRY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

PITTSSTOWN, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Albany Northern Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Albany. Pop. 3732.

PITTSSTOWN, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 8 miles N.W. of Flemington.

PITTSSTOWN, a village of Bullitt co., Kentucky, at the junction of Salt River with its Rolling Fork, 60 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 1000 square miles. The Staunton River forms its N. boundary; the Banister River flows through the middle, and the S. border is crossed several times by the meanderings of the Dan. The surface is diversified by valleys and hills, and the soil is excellent. It has several manufactories of cabinet-ware. A mine of iron ore has lately been opened here, and is said to be very rich. Limestone is abundant. A railroad has been partly constructed from Richmond to Danville, the chief town of the county. Organized in 1767. Capital, Competition. Pop. 28,796, of whom 15,998 were free, and 12,798 slaves.

PITTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE. See *COMPETITION*.

PITYUSÆ. See *FORMENTERA*.

PITZTHAL, *pitsthal*, a village of Tyrol, near Imst, in a long and bleak valley of the same name. Pop. 1148.

PIUGPUNENT, *pe-ooz-poo-nent*, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 6 miles W. of Palma. Pop. 1164.

PIUNHI, *pe-on-yee*, or *LIVRAMENTO*, *le-vrâ-mên-to*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 55 miles W.S.W. of Formiga.

PIURA, *pe-co-ri*, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific after a W. course of about 120 miles.

PIURA, a town of Peru, capital of the littoral province of its own name, in the department of Libertad, is situated on the Piura, 120 miles N.N.W. of Lambayeque. Pop. of the province in 1850, 76,332.

PIVERONE, *pe-vâ-ro-nâ*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Ivrea. Pop. 1668.

PIVNICZNA or *PIWNICZNA*, *piw-neet-nâ*, a village of 1495

Austrian Poland, in Galicia, circle of Sandec, on the Poprad, 13 miles S. of Neu-Sandee. Pop. 2156.

PIX/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PIZARRA, *la*, *la* pethán/*ka*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 15 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1496.

PIZZICO or PIZZECO. See PIZCO.

PIZZIGHETONE, *pit-ee-ghét-to'nd*, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles W.N.W. of Cremona, on the navigable river Adda. Pop., including the suburb of Gerra, on the right bank of the river, 4000. It is enclosed by an old wall, with bastions and a deep fosse, and entered by two gates.

PIZZO, *pit'so*, a city of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., district, and 5 miles N.E. of Monteleone, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia, with 5700 inhabitants. Murat, the ex-king of Naples, was taken prisoner and shot here in October, 1815.

PIZZOFERRATO, *pit-so-fér-nd'to*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, 23 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano. P. 1030.

PIZZOLI, *pit-so'lee*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., district, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Aquila, on a mountain in the East Apennines, and having 3 churches, a large monastery, and 3200 inhabitants.

PLABENEC, *plá-bén'nek'*, a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3752.

PLACANICA, *plá-ka'ne-ka*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 16 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 2000.

PLACENCIA, a town of Spain. See PLASENCIA.

PLACENTIA, a city of North Italy. See PIACENZA.

PLACENTIA, a seaport town of Newfoundland, on the W. coast of the peninsula extending from the S.E. side of the island, in about lat. 47° 11' 30" N., lon. 53° 55' W. The harbor has 3½ fathoms of water; and on either side of its entrance, which is not more than 60 fathoms across, stands a fort.

PLACENTIA BAY, a deep inlet on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 75 miles in length, and nearly 60 miles in breadth at its entrance between Capes St. Marie and Chapeau Rouge.

PLACER, *plá-sain'*, or *PLACEL*, *plá-sél'*, a Spanish word signifying literally, a "layer of sand, pebbles, &c. in the bottom of the sea or river." More frequently, however, it is used to denote the layers of sand, earth, &c. formed by the washings of a river, and containing deposits of gold or other metal.

PLACER, *plá-sain'*, a county towards the N. part of California, bordering on Utah, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Middle Fork of American River, and on the N. by Bear River. The surface in the E. part is uneven, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range. The number of acres under cultivation in 1852 was 679. Gold is abundant, and capital amounting to upward of \$1,400,000 is invested in mining, principally for this precious metal. Named from the "placers" which it contains. Capital, Vernon. Pop. 10,784.

PLACERES, *plá-sá'rés*, a village in the interior of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte.

PLACER MOUNTAIN, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico, about 20 miles S.W. of Santa Fé. Lat. about 35° 25' N., lon. 106° 20' W.

PLACERVILLE, a post-village of Eldorado co., California, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Vallejo. It is chiefly a mining settlement. Pop. of the village and vicinity in 1850, 5623.

PLADDA or PLADA, a low rocky island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, off the S. end of the island of Arran, with a light-house, in lat. 55° 25' 33" N., lon. 5° 7' W., having two fixed lights, 77 and 130 feet above the sea.

PLAIN, *plán*, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PLAIN, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1392.

PLAIN, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 2211.

PLAIN, a post-township in the S.W. part of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 2375.

PLAIN, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 492.

PLAIN, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 868.

PLAINE, *plán* or *plén*, a river of France, department of Vosges, joins the Meurthe. Length, 16 miles.

PLAINE, a village of France, department of Vosges, 23 miles N.E. of St. Dié. Pop. 1935.

PLAINE-HAUTE, *plán-hot*, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of St. Briene. Pop. 2052.

PLAINFAING, *plá-ne-fá'ng'*, a village of France, department of Vosges, on the Meurthe, arrondissement of St. Dié. Pop. in 1852, 4110.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1392.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village and township of Washington co., Vermont, on Onion River, about 8 miles E. of Montpelier. It has some manufactures of carriages, furniture, and starch. Pop. 808.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W. by N. of Boston. It contains a town-house, 2 churches, and 2 stores, and has some manufactures of boxes, broom-handles, palm-leaf hats, &c. Pop. 814.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, at the intersection of the Boston and New

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York Ab-line Railroad, the Providence, Hartford, and Fish kill Railroad, and the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 48 miles E. of Hartford. It has an academy, and manufactures of muslins, cotton goods, &c. Pop. of the township, 2732.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 15 miles N.W. of Cooperstown. Pop. 1450.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village of Westfield township, Essex co., New Jersey, on Green Brook, and on the Central Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Newark, and 11 miles N. of New Brunswick. It is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a rich farming country. It contains 7 or 8 churches, belonging to the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, and Seventh-day Baptists; 2 boarding schools, a mutual insurance company, and several hat factories. Two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1735. Pop. in 1853 estimated at 2000.

PLAINFIELD, a post-office, Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1753.

PLAINFIELD, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on Willis Creek, 80 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 659.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Kent co., Michigan. P. 660.

PLAINFIELD, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, where it crosses White Lick Creek, 14 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 251.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village and township of Will co., Illinois, 155 miles N.E. by N. of Springfield. Pop. 1093.

PLAIN GROVE, a post-office, Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

PLAINS, Virginia, a station on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 48 miles from Alexandria.

PLAINES-or-A'BRAHAM, a table-land immediately S.W. of the city of Quebec, in Canada East. Here Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the respective commanders of the British and French forces, were killed in the action, 18th September, 1759.

PLAINSBOROUGH, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 14 miles N.E. of Trenton, contains a grist mill and 10 or 12 dwellings.

PLAINES-or-DU'RA, a post-office of Sumter co., Georgia, 110 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

PLAIN'S STORE, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

PLAINSVILLE, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, about 6 miles above Wilkesbarre.

PLAINVIEW, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia.

PLAINVIEW, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

PLAINVILLE, a village of Providence co., Rhode Island, 20 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 cotton mill, with 2232 spindles and 52 looms. Pop. about 100.

PLAINVILLE, a thriving post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on Farmington River, at the intersection of the Providence Hartford and Fishkill Railroad with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, about 15 miles S.W. of Hartford.

PLAINVILLE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 18 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse.

PLAINVILLE, a village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 20 miles N.E. of Trenton.

PLAINVILLE, a post-village and railway station of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati.

PLAINWELL, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

PLAISANCE, *plá-sáns'*, a town of France, department of Gers, 26 miles W. of Auch. Pop. 1591.

PLAISANCE, a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of St. Affrique. Pop. in 1852, 1791.

PLAIN-TOW, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 35 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. of the township 748.

PLAITFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PLAN, *plán*, a town of Bohemia, 31 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop., including suburb, 3039, mostly employed in woollen-cloth weaving, and in alum and vitriol works.

PLANASIA. See PLANOSA.

PLANCHER BAS, *plá-ne-sháin' bá*, a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, 10 miles E.N.E. of Lure. Pop. 1284.

PLANCHER LES MINES, *plá-ne-sháin' lá meen*, a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, arrondissement of Lure. Pop. 1480.

PLANCÔET, (*Plancôët*) *plá-ne'kô'á*, a market-town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Arguenon, 9 miles N.W. of Dinan. Pop. 767.

PLANCY, *plá-ne'sel'*, a market-town of France, department of Aube, 8 miles W. of Arcis, on the Aube. Pop. 1192.

PLANES, *plá-nés*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and about 50 miles from Alicante. Pop. 1146.

PLANIER, *plá-ne-á'*, a small island of France, in the Gulf of Lyons, 9 miles S.W. of Marseilles.

PLANINA, *plá-ne-nd'*, or ALBEN, *ál-bén*, a market-town

of Austria, in Illyria, government, and 19 miles S.S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1874.

PLANITZ, plá'nítz, a market-town of Bohemia, 8 miles E. of Klattau. Pop. 1600.

PLANITZ, a village of Saxony, 3 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau.

PLANK RIDGE, a small village of Camden co., North Carolina.

PLANK-ROAD, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

PLANK-ROAD, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

PLANK-ROAD, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

PLANKSTADT, plá'k'stát, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Schwetzingen. Pop. 1355.

PLA'NO, a post-office of Collin co., Texas.

PLANTERS, a post-village of Attala co., Mississippi.

PLANTERS, a township of Chicot co., Arkansas. Pop. 497.

PLANTERS, a post-township of Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 687.

PLANTER'S HALL, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

PLANTER'S HILL, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

PLANTER'S STAND, a post-office of Madison co., Georgia.

PLANTERSVILLE, a post-village of Perry co., Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, 77 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

PLANTERSVILLE, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

PLANTERVILLE, a village of Georgetown district, South Carolina, near Great Pedee River, about 20 miles N. by E. of Georgetown. It is a place of summer resort.

PLANTSVILLE, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

PLANTSVILLE, a railroad station of Branford township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 7 miles E. by S. of New Haven.

PLAQUEMINE, plá'keen', a parish forming the S.E. extremity of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi, by which it is intersected. Area, about 900 square miles. The surface is elevated only a few feet above the gulf. A large part of the parish, near the Balize, is occupied by extensive marshes, which produce nothing but tall reeds. The soil of the higher portions is fertile. In 1850 this parish produced 1,536,740 pounds of rice—the greatest quantity raised in any parish of the state. Pop. 7390, of whom 2011 were free, and 4779 slaves.

PLAQUEMINE, a post-village and former capital of Iberville parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of Mississippi River, at the egress of Plaquemine Bayou, 112 miles above New Orleans. It has a steamboat landing, and an active business in shipping cotton.

PLAQUEMINE BAYOU, plá'keen' b'oo, Louisiana, an outlet of Mississippi River, commences at Plaquemine, on the right bank, and flowing S.W., unites with Atchafalaya Bayou. The Mississippi flows into this bayou only in the highest stages. Its whole length is perhaps 10 or 12 miles.

PLAQUEMINE BRULEE, a bayou of Louisiana, commences near Opelousas, and flowing S.W., unites with the Mermentau.

PLAQUEMINE BRULEE, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

PLASENCIA, plá-sen'the-á, or PLACENCIA, plá-thén'the-á, (anc. *Deobriga* or *Ambracia*?) a city of Spain, province of Cáceres, on the Gerte, here crossed by 3 bridges, 44 miles N.W. of Almaraz. Pop. 6800. It is enclosed by old walls and semicircular towers, with a ruined citadel on the N. It has many substantial edifices, a fine Gothic cathedral, with rich works of art; numerous other churches, convents, and an episcopal palace; manufactures of hats, leather, woollen, linen, and hempen stuffs, and an aqueduct on 80 arches, by which it is supplied with water.

PLASENCIA or PLACENCIA, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Deva, 23 miles W. of San Sebastian. Pop. 1665, who manufacture firearms, swords, cutlery, and bronze work.

PLASENCIA (or PLACENCIA) DE JALON, a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon (Xalon.) It has a large fair for horses and mules in September.

PLASK, a town of Poland. See PLONSK.

PLASKI, plásh'kee, or PLASCH/KI, a village of Austrian Croatia, in the military frontier, 30 miles S.S.W. of Karistadt. Pop. 1164. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PLASSEY, plá'ssee, a village of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district of Nuddea, 83 miles N. of Calcutta, and memorable for the great victory obtained there, June 23, 1757, by the troops under Clive, over the army of the Bengal viceroys.

PLASSIA, plá'ssee, a village of North-west Hindostan, on the Sutlej, 43 miles E.N.E. of Ludianah.

PLAT, a village of Bohemia. See PLATTEN.

PLATA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 20 miles S.W. of Cape San Lorenzo.

PLATA, La, lá plá'tá, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 62 miles S.S.W. of Neyva, on an affluent of the Magdalena. It stands in a highly fertile valley, and is stated to be well built.

PLATA, La, lá plá'tá, REPUBLIC OF, now more frequently called the ARGENTINE (ar-jen-tí-ne) REPUBLIC, (Sp. *Re-pública Argentina*, rá-pool'le-ká ar-jén-teé'ná; Fr. *Ré-publique Argentine*, rá'púb'leek' an'zhón'teen'; Ger. *Argentinische Confederation*, ar-jén-teé-ne-shéh kon-féd-á-rít-sé-ón.) formerly the CONFEDERATION OF LA PLATA, a republic in South America, extending over an immense region bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Rio Negro, which separates it from Patagonia; W. by the Cordilleras of Chili and Bolivia; N. by Bolivia; and on the E. it is separated from the Republic of Uruguay, and mostly from Brazil, (a distance of near 500 miles,) by the river Uruguay, and farther N. from Paraguay by the river Paraná; lat. 22° to 41° S., lon. 54° to 71° 35' W. Greatest length from N. to S., 1320 miles; average length, about 1200 miles; greatest breadth, measured on a parallel of latitude, 1000 miles; least breadth, 500 miles; medium breadth, about 690 miles. Estimated area, 820,000 square miles.

Face of the Country.—This vast territory forms an oblong quadrilateral, the W. side of which, for a distance of 1300 miles, is bounded by the Andes. This boundary has never been thoroughly examined. Snowy heights and volcanic peaks have been recognised at a distance; but the well-watered hilly regions and habitable low tracts at the foot of these mountains are still for the most part unknown. In some places lateral branches from the high Andes run into the plain to a distance of 150 or 200 miles, and these high grounds have been generally selected for settlements. The E. portion of the state, round the river Paraguay, is a hilly country. The plains S. and S.W. of Buenos Ayres, at a distance of 150 miles, become hilly; and chains of hills, (the Sierra Tinta, Sierra Tapalquen, &c.) never rising 300 feet above the plain, extend from S.E. to N.W.; and farther S.W., the Ventana Mountain, about lat. 35° S., and lon. 64° W., stretches parallel to the last-named hills, and joins the Guaminí range in the N.W. The highest point of the Ventana is about 2500 feet above the plain, which rises from 600 feet to 900 feet above the level of the ocean. But the mountainous tracts form only a small portion of the whole territory, which generally spreads out into immense and uniform plains. These are generally understood to comprise two regions: the northern, watered by the Salado, Vermejo, Pilcomayo, &c., forming a part of the Gran Chaco, which extends into the E. half of Bolivia; and the southern, or Pampas, a plain covered alternately with pasturage and gigantic thistles, and interspersed with a multitude of salt lakes, some of large size. Towards the N.W. part of this republic there is said to be an extensive and elevated region, called Desmontado, "uninhabited country," a large portion of the surface of which is covered with salt. The hot wind from these plains sometimes blisters the faces and hands of people in the shade. On one occasion, (December, 1825,) the keys and bolts of the doors in the houses at Santiago del Estero became so hot that they could not be held in the hands.

Rivers.—From the Andes and from the mountains of Brazil, rivers of great magnitude descend, and meeting together, pour their united waters into the ocean through a common outlet. This outlet is the Rio de la Plata, which is in reality not a river so much as an estuary receiving great rivers. At its mouth, between Cape St. Antonio and Cape St. Mary, it has a width of 170 miles. About 50 miles higher up, near Montevideo, where it is reduced to a width of 53 miles, its waters are already quite fresh. At Buenos Ayres, 160 miles further up, the land being low, is not visible from the middle of the stream. The current of this great river is perceptible in the Atlantic at a distance of 100 miles, or even 200 miles; yet the depth of the stream is by no means proportional to its breadth. Above Montevideo, its navigable channels are narrowed by sandbanks, and so shallow are its S. shores, that at Buenos Ayres vessels of moderate size are obliged to anchor from 6 to 9 miles from land. Even boats cannot run fairly on shore, but are obliged to transfer their passengers to rudely-constructed, large-wheeled carts, which convey them over some hundred yards of shallow water. The great rivers which unite to form the La Plata, are the Paraná and Uruguay. The former issues from the N.W. by several mouths; the latter descends from the N., in a single channel 6 miles wide at its entrance. Between them they embrace a tract of delta about 30 miles in extent, the middle point of it being in about lat. 34° 15' S., and 45 miles nearly due N. from Buenos Ayres, (lon. 59° 40' W.) The Uruguay, which is said to take its name from its numerous falls, has a course of 800 miles. It may be ascended in small vessels about 200 miles, to the Salto Grande, which is a rapid practicable for boats during the floods.

The Paraná, considered with reference to the magnitude and number of its tributaries, is one of the greatest rivers on the American continent. Within the limits of the Argentine Republic, it receives from the W. the Salado, which has a course of 1000 miles; the Rio Vermejo, 750 miles; and the Pilcomayo, 1000 miles in length; and from the E. the Paraguay joins it after a course of 1600 miles, in lat. 27° 20' S. The length of the Paraná from its sources to its junction with the Paraguay, is above 1500 miles, and thence to

the sea, 600 miles more. In breadth and volume of water, it has five times the magnitude of the Paraguay, which is itself superior to the greatest European rivers. In the lower part of its course, below its junction with the Paraguay, it is everywhere deep, broad, and unobstructed, except in the delta, where the deepest channel has often but 2½ fathoms. In general, the rivers which join the Paraguay and Paraná from the E., descend with great rapidity, and offer little facility to navigation. Those from the Andes, on the other hand, wind slowly through an immense extent of level plain, and are available, to a great extent, as means of internal communication. The Salado is said to be navigable down from the neighborhood of Salta. The Pilcomayo has been found to be too shallow at its mouth, even for boats. The Vermejo, on the other hand, has been descended from Orán to the Paraná, a distance estimated, with the windings of the stream, at 1200 miles. The floods conveyed to the La Plata by its chief tributaries arrive at different seasons, and tend to equalize its waters throughout the year. The Uruguay is flooded from June to November; the Paraná pours down its greatest torrents in December; while the Paraguay, swelled by the overflowing of the lake of the Xarayes, rises regularly from February to June.

The rivers of the plains which do not belong to the basin of the Paraná have little relative importance, and are for the most part wasted by evaporation, and terminate in occasional lakes, marshes, or salt-pans. From the hills of Cordova, in the middle of the plains, several streams wind in a general S.E. direction, and one or two reach at times the Paraná; the rest are dissipated on the level plains. The rivers of San Juan and Mendoza, and the country farther S., adjoining the Andes, seem to be all lost in lakes; such as the Guanacache, Sentero, Beredero, and Urre Lanquen or Bitter Lake, which, as well as their tributary rivers, the Mendoza, Tunuyan, Desaguadero, Diamante, and Chadi Leubu, though represented in maps, are in reality but little known. The level plains immediately S.W. and S. of Buenos Ayres, are drained by another Rio Salado, which is dry the greater part of the year. Farther S., the hills connected with the Sierra del Vulcan, and the Sierra Ventana, send numerous streams to the coast (lat. 39° S.) on the one hand, and on the other to the interior, where they end in salt lakes. Nearly in lat. 39° 50' S., is the mouth of the Rio Colorado, (Red River,) called by the natives Cebu Leubu, which has a S.E. course of 500 or 600 miles. It is a constant stream, but understood not to be navigable above 120 miles from its mouth.

Lakes and Marshes.—In this country of vast and level plains, the lakes, lagoons, and marshes, all more or less temporary and periodical, are relatively numerous and extensive. As a general rule, the lakes and marshes E. of the Paraguay and Paraná are fresh; on the W. they are, with few exceptions, salt. Of the former description, the most remarkable is the Lake of Yberá, in the province of Corrientes, extending from the S. bank of the Paraná, where it flows W., to the E. bank of the same river farther S. It is said to be filled by infiltration from the great river without any visible connection with it, and at times covers an area of perhaps 1000 square miles, but has depth of water only for light canoes, and is covered with aquatic plants. The lakes of the W. and S. plains are all salt; but, besides those which have some degree of permanence, there are countless others which disappear soon after the rainy season has closed, leaving the ground encrusted with salt to the depth of some inches. The saline deposits thus resulting from the evaporation of the waters which have washed the surface of the plains, vary in different localities. S. of Buenos Ayres, and also at a distance in the W., near San Luis, culinary salt (chloride of sodium) is found in great abundance, and is used in curing provisions. In other places are collected sulphate of soda, (Glauber salts,) and sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom or English salts.) From the last, which covers the plain round the fort of Melincue, W.N.W. of Buenos Ayres, is prepared the magnesia of commerce.

Pampas.—If we consider the whole extent of the territory claimed by the Argentine Republic, from the Strait of Magellan to the frontier of Brazil, we shall find it broadly distinguishable into three regions: the Patagonian plain, extending from the Strait of Magellan to the Rio Negro; thence the Pampas N. to the Rio Salado; N. of which, and W. of the Paraguay, the desert named the Gran Chaco runs as far as the country of the Chiquitos, within the Brazilian limits. The Patagonian plain is everywhere covered with coarse shingle, lava, or volcanic ashes, and may be appropriately called a stony desert. At the mouth of the Rio Negro begins a fine deposit of sand and clay, which covers the plains round Buenos Ayres, and some way up the Paraná, and clearly marks the extent of the ancient estuary. This is an immense region of pasture land, but not luxuriant. As we advance N. to the Pampas and Gran Chaco, the increasing frequency of thorny mimosa and the cactus indicate the change of climate. In general, the cultivable land of the Confederate provinces is confined to the banks of the rivers, or rather to their mouths, (for the banks of the Paraná alone are habitable throughout,) and to the country at the source

of the rivers. The intermediate tract, between the easternmost offshoots of the Andes and the Paraná, is more or less arid and barren, and even the W. states are in some cases separated from each other, as Cordova and Santiago del Estero.

Geology.—The rocks which show themselves above the general plain of La Plata, in the provinces of Entre Rios and Cordova, in the Ventana Mountain, S. of Buenos Ayres, and in the islands of the Paraná, are chiefly granitic. In the Ventana, the granite is covered to some extent by rocks of pure white quartz. The Patagonian plains, the Pampas, and Gran Chaco are all characterized by a great diluvial formation, which consists of a calcareo-argillaceous conglomerate, in horizontal strata; and in the Patagonian plains exhibits a succession of terraces rising towards the interior, the E. declivity of each terrace presenting the appearance of an ancient sea-shore. The inner terraces are capped with lava, the blackness of which is strikingly contrasted with the glaring brightness of the cliffs and plains below. Extensive tracts in the interior are covered with volcanic ashes or with pumice, and the latter is even found stratified on the sea-shore hundreds of miles from the mountains. In the lower diluvial strata are found marine remains, partly of extinct, partly of existing species. These occur on the Patagonian coast, and for some distance inland; in the cliffs at Bahia Blanca; in those of the Paraná, at the E. foot of the Cordillera, and even in some instances on the mountains themselves, at the height of nearly 14,000 feet. In the strata above the preceding, are imbedded the fossil remains of extinct mammalia, generally of colossal size, and bearing striking analogies to the existing fauna of Africa. These fossils also have been discovered throughout the plains and Pampas, from Patagonia to the hills of the Chiquitos. From the lower part of the Rio Colorado N., the stones disappear, not even a pebble being found in the soil for some hundred miles S. and W. of Buenos Ayres. In this extensive tract, a fine alluvium has been deposited in the old estuary of the Paraná, on the diluvial formation of the Pampas. The deposition of fine sediment still goes on rapidly in the Plata, and in a few centuries, perhaps, that wide but generally shallow estuary will be converted into a delta of low islands, resembling in soil the plains on its S. shores.

Mineralogy.—The Aconquija Cordillera, which separates Tucuman from Catamarca, and reaches the limit of perpetual snow, (about 15,000 feet,) abounds in mineral treasures, in gold, in silver, and copper ores. The Famatina range also, in the province of Rioja, has the reputation of containing silver ores equalling in richness those of Potosi. A large mass of iron, weighing 1400 pounds, which now figures in the British Museum as meteoric iron, was taken from the plains of Gran Chaco, near the Rio Salado, about 200 miles E. of Santiago. When it first arrived at Buenos Ayres, it weighed, perhaps, a ton, and yet it was but a fragment of a much larger mass imbedded in the ground. Chemists, guided by analysis, pronounce it to be of meteoric origin; but those who saw the original mass never doubted that it was a ferruginous rock projecting from the ground. Coal is said to be abundant in the S.W. provinces, and sulphur, alum, mineral-pitch, &c. in the vicinity of the Andes; but few, if any, of these mines are wrought.

Climate.—In so extensive a region as that embraced by the Argentine Republic, there must necessarily be a considerable variety of climate; yet there is one feature which, with some slight modification, seems recognisable throughout—namely, dryness. The rains carried from high latitudes by S.W. winds, are arrested by the Andes, S. of Chili. Those of the equatorial regions from the E. reach but a short way beyond the S. tropic, or are exhausted long before they arrive at the plains of the interior. Thus, while the country S. of Chili and W. of the Andes is deluged, and that E. of the Paraná abundantly refreshed with rain, the plain between this river and the Andes suffers from a deficiency of moisture. The drought is greatest in the Patagonian plains. At Carmen, the Spanish settlement on the Rio Negro, in lat. 41° S., and not far from the sea, the rains are still very precarious, and sometimes two years pass over with scarcely a shower. As we advance N. over the plain in the interior, towards the tropic, the humidity of the air increases; but owing to the increased evaporation, and the prevailing levelness of the ground, there is still a deficiency of fresh water. Buenos Ayres, with the country immediately around and some way S. of it, is exposed to frequent and warm N. winds, which, blowing from the tropic down the valley of the Paraná, over the extensive marshes of Entre Rios, and across the river Plata, are loaded to excess with vapor. The mean annual temperature at Buenos Ayres is about 64° Fahrenheit: the means of summer and winter heat being respectively 72° and 52°. In ascending the Paraná, a rapid increase of temperature is experienced; and in the W. provinces, near the Cordilleras, the local climate varies continually, according to height and exposure. The elevated plains of Mendoza are celebrated for their agreeableness and salubrity. Though Buenos Ayres stands in low, level plains, close to a shallow

estuary, and surrounded by marshes, it is exempt from the fevers incidental to such situations. The temperature is equable, but the skies are not always calm. The pampero or S.W. wind sometimes blows with tremendous violence, driving back the waters of the Plata for miles from the shores, and bearing clouds of dust that completely intercept the light of day. Should rain then fall, as is often the case, the dust descends in a shower of mud. The mouth of the Plata appears to be one of the points on the earth's surface most frequently visited by violent thunderstorms; near its shores, hailstones and lightning are particularly destructive.

Zoology.—The colossal animals of the Patagonian plains and the Pampas—the giant armadillos, (*megatherium* and *glyptodon*), the llama, as large as a camel, the American horse, the elephant, toxodon, and chlamyphorus—are now extinct; yet, with a few exceptions, animals of the same type, but of diminished size, still remain. The guanaco or wild llama is the characteristic animal of the plains. Towards the N. it has been displaced by colonization and the introduction of cattle, though it is still met with, as well as two species of deer. The vicuña, a kindred species, is hunted in the mountains of the W. provinces. The largest of the rodents—the giant of its tribe—is the capybara, (*hydrochaerus*, or water-pig.) The tapir is met with frequently in the N. part of the state. The cougar or puma, (American lion,) the jaguar or tiger, and the ounce, are more widely distributed. Two species of ostrich roam over the open plains; the larger kind, which is still inferior in size to the ostrich of the Old World, is rarely found S. of the Rio Negro. The bizcacha and tuco-tuco, both allied to the marmot, burrow in the plains; they live in numerous communities, and completely undermine the ground, which thus becomes dangerous to horsemen. The armadillo, of several species, and the agouti, are often eaten. Of the birds, the most numerous and remarkable are of the predaceous kinds. The condor, gallinazo, and caracara vulture attack wounded animals. The turkey-buzzard feeds on seals and shell-fish. Three species of partridge inhabit the Pampas. Farther N. in Salta, the Gran Chaco, and along the banks of the Paraná and Paraguay, parrots become numerous, and the endlessly-varied plumage of the tropical region begins to make its appearance. But the animals indigenous to these vast plains have been expelled, and superseded to a great extent by introduced species, chiefly the horse and horned cattle of the Spaniards. It is supposed that the province of Buenos Ayres alone possesses 4,000,000 head of cattle. Millions of oxen wander at large across the plains, or are reared on breeding estates of vast extent. The horses are not quite so numerous; of these, the greater number roam in the wild state, in droves of from 6000 to 8000. The horse of the Pampas is small and coarsely formed, but is active, and possesses great power of endurance. The multiplication of this animal has completely changed the manners of the aboriginal tribes, who are now wholly equestrian. Mules are bred for sale to Peruvian and other traders. Sheep are numerous in the W. provinces, where the country is elevated; and wool has become an important article of export. The hogs are of an inferior breed.

Botany.—The plains of La Plata collectively present a scanty vegetation, consisting of but few species. N. of the Rio Negro, where the coarse shrub of the S. plains gives way to the soil of the Pampas, herbage is more abundant than in Patagonia; and even thickets, or as they are there called, woods, composed chiefly of a kind of willow, occur in some places. The deficiency of trees is still apparent in Entre Rios; but the banks of the Paraná are clothed with fine timber; and on approaching the tropics, as well as the Cordilleras, the vegetation becomes varied and luxuriant. Still, the most conspicuous plants of Gran Chaco are thorny mimosa, and varieties of cactus. It is at the foot of the Cordillera, in Salta and Mendoza, that palm-trees and the usual ornaments of tropical forests are first met with. The indigenous plants, as well as animals of this region, have been to a great extent displaced by introduced species. The apple-tree, which now forms great forests S. of Chill, from Valdivia, across the Andes, to the sources of the Rio Negro, has been planted by the Indians farther N. also, at the E. base of the Cordillera. The peach-tree, found more rarely in the same situations, covers the islands towards the mouth of the Paraná, and supplies Buenos Ayres with fuel. It is planted for this purpose, in preference to every other tree, on account of its rapid growth. But the most dominating plants are the cardoon, (a wild artichoke,) and the thistle, which occupy thousands of square miles W. and N.W. of Buenos Ayres. The thistles, it is stated, grow to such a height as to conceal a man on horseback, and so rapidly, that travelers, surprised in the interior of the thistle region when the plant first shoots up, have little chance of extricating themselves from the miniature forest which in a few days surrounds them. The cactus thickets farther N. are almost equally formidable. In Mendoza and the province of La Rioja the vine finds a congenial soil and climate.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.—The chief wealth of the Argentine Republic consists in its herds and flocks. All

agricultural processes are in the most backward condition. N. of Corrientes, cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar-cane are raised; maize, wheat, and other grains are the principal articles of culture in the S.; wheat has latterly to some extent become an article of export. In the province of La Rioja, from 8000 to 10,000 small barrels of strong wine are made annually, and sent into Cordova and the neighboring provinces, and a good deal of wine and brandy is furnished to Buenos Ayres from the province of Mendoza. The other products are maté or Paraguay tea, cochineal, cocoa, madder, cinchona bark, and the various fruits. The Indians of the Chaco manufacture yarn, ropes, fishing-nets, and other articles from fibres of the aloë, with saddle-cloths, blankets, and other fabrics, which they dye with great skill, and sell to their more civilized neighbors. Similar goods, with morocco leather and turned wares, are made in Cordova; but in general manufactured articles are imported from abroad in return for raw produce.

Commerce.—The agricultural produce of the Argentine Republic hitherto available for exportation has been of but little importance. The herds of the Pampas furnish annually for export above 3,000,000 hides of horned cattle, besides about 250,000 horse-hides. The preserved or jerked beef (*charqui*, i. e. "dried in the sun") annually exported, amount to about 500,000 hundredweight. The bones, horns, and hair of cattle are also exported in large quantities, with goat and sheep-skins, fine furs, feathers, &c. The value of tallow annually exported is estimated at \$3,500,000, and that of wool at \$4,000,000. The wool has been improved of late years, and much of it is now of a very fine quality. The total number of hides exported to Great Britain in 1851 amounted to 503,400, and the average number for each of the seven preceding years, 493,284. The total value of all the exports amounts to about \$20,000,000 annually. Among the exports to the United States, in 1852, were 1,247,763 raw, and 246 tanned hides; 3920 pounds of tallow; 7,084,742 pounds of wool; 6717 undressed fur-skins, (*Nutria*, *Chinchilla*, &c.) 6875 pounds of cocoa; and 205,103 pounds of saltpetre. The total value of exports to the United States amounted to \$2,091,097; and in 1853, to \$2,186,641. Value of imports from the United States, in 1852, \$799,117; and in 1853, \$881,466. The following table shows the quantity of British cottons, silk, linen, and woollen manufactures imported into the Argentine Republic during the four years ending 1851:—

Year.	COTTON MANUFACTURES.			Silk, and Silk mixed Manufactures.	Linen, exclusive of Yarn.	Woollen and Woollen Mixture, exclusive of Yarn.
	Calicoes, Plain.	Calicoes, Printed and Dyed.	Twist.			
1849	Yards. 13,999,796	Yards. 7,845,469	lbs. 11,474	79,190	146,482	762,087
1849	23,730,465	17,761,723	19,323	196,590	137,506	1,595,718
1850	11,905,173	9,043,949	....	61,900	74,386	11,740,398
1851	6,592,057	6,523,286	13,610	24,267	121,377	938,195

The number of vessels employed in the trade of the Argentine Republic, in 1849 and 1850, averaged 483; of these 91 belonged to Great Britain, the next greatest number to the United States; then follow Havana, Germany, (Hamburg chiefly,) Brazil, and France, in the order of their shipping. In 1853, the South American and General Navigation Company, established a line of steamers between Birkenhead, (opposite Liverpool, England,) and South America, touching at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, &c.

Government, &c.—The government is nominally a republic, (but the president or director possesses in reality the powers of a dictator.) The office is at present filled by General J. J. Urquiza. The legislature meets at Buenos Ayres. The religion is Roman Catholic. Education throughout the provinces is in a low state. In Buenos Ayres, however, the educational institutions are of a very respectable character. The revenue of the Argentine Republic in 1850 amounted to \$6,003,107, and the expenses to \$6,003,646. The public debt at the same date, amounted to the enormous sum of \$106,456,403.

People and Manners.—The indigenous tribes of the Argentine Republic belong to three races—the Araucanian, which includes the Patagonians, the Pequenches, and others, who now roam over the plains as far N. as the Rio Salado; the Peruvian, speaking the Quichua language,* which now reaches E. from the Cordillera as far as Santiago and the Guaranis, which extends from the Salado of the Paraná, a long way N. through Brazil. The Spaniards, though comparatively few, are now the dominant race. From their mixture with the native women have sprung up colored races, differing according to the descent of their mothers, and forming, in the remoter districts, the majority of the population. In Buenos Ayres, and about the shores of La Plata, negro slaves were formerly numerous; but at present only a few negroes remain, the slave trade having ceased at

* To this language belongs the word *Pampa*, which signifies a treeless plain.

the revolution, and slavery being abolished; but their progeny are still distinguishable among the colored population. To the three races here mentioned, and the various colored offspring of their intermixture, are to be added the Europeans of various nations, (chiefly English, French, German, and Italian,) who, as merchants or emigrant settlers, reside in the confederate provinces, especially in Buenos Ayres. Here the better class of people are rapidly adopting European dress and manners. The lower orders, who are mostly of mulatto, and still more of Mestizo descent, unite the dissipation and love of gaming of the superior class, with the simple and rude mode of life of the Gaucho or rustic, who is the true type of the Spanish-American in and around the Pampas. The Gaucho wears a jacket of coarse cloth or sheepskin, and breeches of the same material, open at the knee. His poncho or mantle is a square woollen cloth, with a slit in the middle to admit the head. His boots are without a seam, being drawn without ripping from the hind-legs of a horse, the angle at the hock-joints, forming the heel of the boot. His ornaments are his spurs with immense rowels of silver, and silver buckles on his breast and at his knees; the handle of the large knife stuck in his waist-belt is also sometimes studded with silver. The women dress like the men in most respects, but their arms and neck are bare, and they are delighted when they can wrap themselves in shawls of the brightest color. The rancho or hut of the Gaucho is constructed of sticks interwoven with osiers, and plastered with mud, the roof covered with straw, rushes, or cow-hide; a hide or horse-skin covers the doorway. Within, the only vessels or utensils are cows'-horns; a small space paved with sheep's-trotters serves for a hearth, the skulls of horses for stools. The Gaucho subsists almost wholly on beef and water; pumpkins, and the flesh of game, if within his reach, are luxuries little valued. He may be said to live on horseback, galloping perpetually over the plains, collecting his herds and droves, taming wild horses, or catching and slaughtering cattle. In such avocations he acquires a marvellous dexterity in throwing the lasso or noose, and the bolas or balls. This wild man, sleeping in the open air, and spending his time in smoking, galloping, or gaming, is one of the most independent and proudest of mortals, and covers with some traditional courtesy and dignity of demeanor the sentiments of a savage. His unrestrained mode of life, with abundant excitement, and few wants, has its charms; and there are not a few rich proprietors who live in houses little better than ranchos, and adopt all the rude, uncivilized habits of the Gaucho.

Divisions.—The united provinces of La Plata are 13 in number, and form three groups, namely, the E., or Littoral, the N., or Central, and the W., which formerly constituted the intendancy of Cuyo. There are no accurate authentic accounts of the population of the confederate provinces. Approximate estimates, in which the independent native tribes are not included, represent it as follows:—

Provinces.	Population.	Chief Cities.
E. or LITTORAL PROVINCES.		
Buenos Ayres.....	320,000	Buenos Ayres.
Santa Fé.....	30,000	Santa Fé.
Entre Rios.....	30,000	Parana.
Corrientes.....	40,000	Corrientes.
Cordoba.....	90,000	Cordoba.
La Rioja.....	25,000	La Rioja.
N. PROVINCES.		
Santiago del Estero.....	80,000	Santiago.
Tucuman.....	45,000	Tucuman.
Catamarca.....	30,000	Catamarca.
Salta and Jujuy. ..	80,000	Salta.
W. PROVINCES.		
San Luis.....	20,000	San Luis.
Mendoza.....	45,000	Mendoza.
San Juan.....	25,000	San Juan.
Total of the Confederation....	820,000	

Other and recent estimates reduce this total to 596,000; while the *Gothaische Almanach* for 1853 gives a total of about 2,000,000, of whom 1,200,000 are Creoles, Spaniards, and half-creoles; 200,000 subjected Indians; and 25,000 negroes.

History.—In 1535, Don Pedro de Mendoza, on his way to Paraguay, built a fort on the present site of Buenos Ayres, but that was soon destroyed by the Indians; and it was not till 1580 that Don Juan de Garay took formal possession of the country, and founded the city of Buenos Ayres. At that time, and for nearly two centuries afterwards, the whole country, from the mouth of the Plata to the Pacific Ocean, Paraguay included, was comprised in the viceroyalty of Peru. In 1776 La Plata, comprehending all the Spanish dependencies E. of the Cordilleras, was erected into an independent government. In 1809, the conquest of Spain by the French released the Spanish-American governments from their ties to the mother-country, and the revolutions which then ensued, narrowed the limits of La Plata, Tarija, and some other districts on the Cordilleras, being annexed to Bolivia, while Paraguay became independent. Buenos Ayres failed signally in the attempt to establish freedom on a basis of good order and stability. Between 1810 and 1835 she had no fewer than thirty-six changes of government. In 1824, a general congress of the confederated states decided by a

1500

large majority in favor of union, in preference to federation. The vote, however, was practically annulled by the violent opposition of Buenos Ayres. She was unwilling to renounce her control over the navigation of the Paraná, or to cease to be the sole port of entry, and thus "Death to the savage unionists" became the popular watchword of the state. In 1835, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose successes, achieved against the Indians in the Pampas, had made him the idol of the Gaucho population, was elected dictator of Buenos Ayres, with unlimited powers. He possessed the stern energy requisite for the management of his half-civilized countrymen, but he was as incapable as they of comprehending the prospective benefits of a liberal and enlightened policy. Hence, though secure from within, he provoked numerous enemies from without. His obstinate contest with Montevideo gave rise to the blockade of the Buenos Ayrean waters by the British and French, and to the alliance of Brazil with his enemies in Uruguay, and finally to the invasion of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza, the governor of Entre Rios, when Rosas, being defeated, (February, 1852,) fled to England. The navigation of the Paraná was thereupon immediately declared open to the commerce of the world.—Adj. ARGENTINE, ar-jen-tin; (Sp. ARGENTINO, an-jén-te'no.)

PLATEA, plá-te'á, (Gr. Πλαταια, *Plataia*), a ruined city of Greece, in Boeotia, on the W. slope of Mount Citharon, 7 miles S.W. of Thebes. Its remains consist of walls and parts of a citadel. Near it, B. C. 479, the Greeks, under Pausanias, totally defeated and nearly annihilated the grand Persian army under Mardonius, who was killed in the action.

PLATAMONA, plá-tá-mo'ná, (anc. *Heracleia*) a maritime town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Salonica, 5 miles N. of the mouth of the Salympra. Pop. 1500. It has some remains of antiquity, a citadel on a rock, and a Turkish cemetery.

PLATANA, plá-tá-ná, a maritime town of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 7 miles W. of Trebizond, with a roadstead which is the winter anchorage of large ships trading to that port. It has a fine old Byzantine church, and about 160 houses, mostly enclosed within gardens.

PLATANI, plá-tá-neé, (anc. *Cumæus*), a river of Sicily, intendancies of Palermo and Girgenti, enters the Mediterranean 18 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti, after a S.W. course of 60 miles, mostly through a cultivated plain.

PLATANOS, plá-tá-noce, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. coast of Samos. It consists of about 300 houses, and has 2 churches.

PLATA, RIO DE LA. See RIO DE LA PLATA.

PLATE or PLATHE, plá'teh, a town of Prussia in Pomerania, 37 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Riga. Pop. 1770. It has 2 castles, some manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in timber.

PLATE, a village, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6 miles S.E. of Schwerin.

PLATEA, a village of Pennsylvania. See LOCKPORT.

PLATEL, plá-tél', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 15 miles W.N.W. of Telsh. Pop. 1500.

PLATO, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 40 miles S. by E. of Buffalo.

PLATO, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

PLATO, a post-village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois River, about 75 miles S. by W. of Chicago.

PLATO, a township in Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 813.

PLATO, plá'to, a village of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, 12 miles S.E. of Tenerife. Pop. 2000.

PLATTE, a river of Michigan, rises in the N.W. part of the peninsula, and flows into Lake Michigan in lat. 45° N.

PLATTE, platt, or NEBRASKA, the longest of the affluents of the Missouri, rises in the Rocky Mountains by two branches, termed the North and South Forks, which unite about 800 miles from the source of the former, or principal branch. It flows in a general E. course, and empties itself into the Missouri, in about 40° 50' N. lat., and 96° W. lon. The whole length, including that of the North Fork, is about 1200 miles. As its name *Platte* (i. e. in French, "shallow") signifies, it has little depth of water, and except in floods, can be forded in almost every part. During the dry season, the channel of this river is said to exhibit nothing but a succession of shallow pools. In high water it has been ascended by steamboats several hundred miles. It is full of islands, some of which are many miles in length, and in some places it is 3 miles wide.

PLATTE, a river which rises in the S. part of Iowa, flows southerly, entering Missouri near the N.W. corner of Gentry county, and falls into the Missouri River in Platte county, 12 miles above the mouth of Kansas River. It is sometimes called Little Platte. **Branches.**—Smith's Fork enters the Platte from the left, in Platte county, several miles N.E. of Platte City. Third Fork enters the main stream on its left bank, in Buchanan county.

PLATTE, a small river of Wisconsin, flows through Grant co., and enters the Mississippi about 9 miles above Dubuque. Rich mines of lead are opened along its banks.

PLATTE, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, has

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an area of 416 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River, and traversed from N. to S. by Little Platte River, from which it derives its name. The surface is diversified by forests and undulating prairies; the soil is very productive, and extensively cultivated. According to the census of 1850, Platte county produced more hemp than any other county in the Union, more wheat and butter than any other in Missouri, and more corn than any other in the state, excepting Buchanan. The produce of that year was 1,814,287 bushels of corn; 129,047 of wheat; 4355 tons of hemp, and 950,811 pounds of butter. Platte county is the most populous in the state, excepting St. Louis. The inhabitants carry on a profitable trade with the Indian tribes. Capital, Platte City. Pop. 14,845, of whom 14,047 were free, and 2798 slaves.

PLATTE, a township in Andrew co., Missouri. Pop. 2290.

PLATTE, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 581.

PLATTE CITY, a post-village, capital of Platte co., Missouri. Is situated on the river of the same name, 200 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City, and 7 miles E. of the Missouri River. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

PLATTE/KILL, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, about 80 miles S. by W. of Albany. Pop. 1098.

PLATTEN, plát'ten, PLAT, or BLATNA, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N. of Elbogen, in the Erzgebirge, with iron-mines in operation. Pop. 1800.

PLATTEN SEE, Hungary. See BALATONY LAKE.

PLATTE RIVER, a post-office of Buchanan co., Missouri.

PLATTEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, on a small affluent of Platte River, about 22 miles N. of Galena, and 78 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It is surrounded by extensive lead-mines, and is one of the principal places in the county. The land in the vicinity is excellent, and much improved. Platteville was incorporated in 1841. It has an academy, several churches, and 2 smelting-furnaces. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

PLATTLING, plát'tling, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by a bridge 900 feet in length, 16 miles S.E. of Straubing. Pop. 2019.

PLATTSBURG, a post-village and township, port of entry, and capital of Clinton co., New York, is situated on both sides of the Saranac River, at its entrance into Cumberland Bay of Lake Champlain, about 160 miles N. by E. of Albany. Lat. 44° 42' N., lon. 73° 26' W. The Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad connects it with Montreal, and steamboats ply to the several ports on Lake Champlain. It has a fine harbor, and the Saranac opens communication with the mineral and lumber regions of the interior. The village is well laid out, and contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 2 banks, an academy, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, the United States barracks, and several prosperous manufactories of cotton, wool, machinery, &c., for which the river affords extensive water-power. The trade of the district, which is divided between Plattsburg and Whitehall, amounted in 1851 to \$749,002 exports, and \$294,284 imports. Of the exports, \$575,594 was domestic produce, and \$373,453 foreign merchandise. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6259 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 1701 tons were employed in steam navigation. A famous naval battle was fought on the bay in September, 1814, which resulted in the capture of the British fleet, and at the same time the Americans, under General Macomb, gained a decisive victory over the English in the town. Commodore Macdonough commanded on the lake. Pop. of the township, 5618.

PLATTSBURG, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Missouri, on Smith's Fork of Platte River, about 175 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

PLATTSVILLE, a village in Meriden township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Quinepauk, about 19 miles N.N.E. of New Haven. It contains a large manufactory of ivory combs.

PLATTSVILLE, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

PLATTVILLE, a post-office of Kendall co., Illinois.

PLATZ, plát's, or STRAZ, stráz, a market-town of Bohemia, 22 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 1323.

PLAU, plów, a walled town of North Germany, in Mecklenberg-Schwerin, principality of Güstrow, on Lake Plau, 37 miles E.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 2025.

PLAU, plów, or PLAUE, plów'gh, a lake of Germany, in Mecklenberg-Schwerin, 9 miles long from N. to S., by 3 miles broad. It receives the waters of Lake Elsen on the E., and discharges itself on the W. into the Elbe.

PLAU, a lake of Prussia, province of Brandenburg. It is an expansion of the Havel, and is a main feeder of the Canal of Plau, connecting the Havel with Elbe.

PLAUEN, plów'en, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the left bank of the White Elster, 61 miles S.W. of Leipzig, with a station on the Saxon-Bavarian Railway. Pop. 10,628. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, a royal castle, and a gymnasium, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and a small pearl-fishery in the river.

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PLAUZAT, pló'zát, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles S. of Clermont. Pop. 1296.

PLAVIS. See PLAVE.

PLAY'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PLAY'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PLAZA ARRIBA, pláz'a an-see'dá, a village on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico.

PLAZAC, pláz'ák', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 6 miles W.S.W. of Montignac. Pop. 1690.

PLEAN, plán, a village of Scotland, co., and 5 miles S.S.E. of Stirling. The English encamped here the night before their signal defeat at Bannockburn.

PLEASANT, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania Pop. 240.

PLEASANT, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tennessee.

PLEASANT, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 1456.

PLEASANT, a township of Clark co., Ohio. Pop. 1349.

PLEASANT, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 2011.

PLEASANT, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 962.

PLEASANT, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 522.

PLEASANT, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 1050.

PLEASANT, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 338.

PLEASANT, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 909.

PLEASANT, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 806.

PLEASANT, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 1184.

PLEASANT, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 1198.

PLEASANT, a post-township in the S.E. part of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 714.

PLEASANT, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1502.

PLEASANT, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 619.

PLEASANT, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

PLEASANT, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 658.

PLEASANT, a township of Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 1062.

PLEASANT, a township of Johnson co., Indiana. P. 1270.

PLEASANT, a township of La Porte co., Indiana. P. 632.

PLEASANT, a township of Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 311.

PLEASANT, a post-township of Switzerland co., Indiana. Pop. 2211.

PLEASANT, a township of Wabash co., Indiana. P. 1312.

PLEASANT BROOK, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

PLEASANT CREEK, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

PLEASANT DALE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

PLEASANT EXCHANGE, a post-village of Henderson co., Tennessee, 110 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

PLEASANT FLAT, a post-office of Mason co., Virginia.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-village of Bates co., Missouri, 65 miles S.S.W. of Independence.

PLEASANT GARDEN, a small village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

PLEASANT GREEN, a small village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT GREEN, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, about 90 miles E. by S. of Independence.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 21 miles W. of Morristown, contains a church.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Plekens co., Alabama.

PLEASANT GROVE, a small village of Macon co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Jasper co., Indiana.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

PLEASANT GROVE, a village of Keokuk co., Iowa, near Skunk River, 40 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Kenosha co., Wisconsin.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

PLEASANT GROVE MILLS, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT HALL, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 45 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has about 160 inhabitants.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of New Castle co., Delaware.

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PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office and station of Northampton co., North Carolina, on the Petersburg Railroad, 12 miles N. of Weldon.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.
 PLEASANT HILL, a small post-village of Franklin co., Arkansas.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Mercer co., Kentucky.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.
 PLEASANT HILL, a finely-situated post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 58 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-village of Cass co., Missouri, about 36 miles S.W. of Lexington.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.
 PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.
 PLEASANT HOPE, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.
 PLEASANT ISLAND, a circular island in the South Pacific Ocean, in lat. $0^{\circ} 25' S.$, lon. $167^{\circ} 6' E.$, about 15 miles in circumference.
 PLEASANT LAKE, New York. See LAKE PLEASANT.
 PLEASANT LAKE, a post-office of Stenben co., Indiana.
 PLEASANT LANE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.
 PLEASANT LEVEL, a post-office of Lee co., Georgia.
 PLEASANT MILLS, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on the Little Egg Harbor River, 15 miles nearly N. of May's Landing, has a small Roman Catholic church.
 PLEASANT MILLS, a post-township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 71.
 PLEASANT MOUND, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.
 PLEASANT MOUND, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.
 PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.
 PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.
 PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.
 PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Miller co., Missouri.
 PLEASANT OAKS, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.
 PLEASANTON, a post-village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.
 PLEASANTON, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.
 PLEASANT PARK, a small post-village of Carroll co., Missouri.
 PLEASANT PLAIN, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.
 PLEASANT PLAIN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 45 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.
 PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 66 miles S. of Albany.
 PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.
 PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, about 15 miles S. of Batesville.
 PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.
 PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-office of Sangamon co., Illinois.
 PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-village of Scott co., Missouri, about 30 miles W. of the mouth of the Ohio River.
 PLEASANT POINT, a post-office of Daviess co., Kentucky.
 PLEASANT PRAIRIE, a post-village of Greene co., Missouri, 22 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.
 PLEASANT PRAIRIE, a post-village and township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin, 7 miles W. of Kenosha. Pop. 969.
 PLEASANT PRAIRIE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.
 PLEASANT RETREAT, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.
 PLEASANT RETREAT, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.
 PLEASANT RETREAT, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.
 PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.
 PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.
 PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.
 PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.
 PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.
 PLEASANT RIDGE, a small post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois.
 PLEASANT RIDGE, a village of Lee co., Iowa, about 28 miles N. of Keokuk.
 PLEASANT RIVER, of Washington co., Maine, falls into the head of Pleasant River Bay, a deep inlet of the Atlantic. The river affords fine water-power, is navigable for some dis-

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tance, and on Nash's Island, at its entrance, is a light-house lat. $44^{\circ} 26' N.$, lon. $67^{\circ} 37' W.$
 PLEASANT RUN, a creek of Texas, flows into the Trinity River from the W., in Dallas county.
 PLEASANT RUN, a post-office of Dallas co., Texas.
 PLEASANT RUN, a small village of Montgomery co., Kentucky.
 PLEASANT RUN, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.
 PLEASANT RUN, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 1342.
 PLEASANTS, a new county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio. The surface is hilly; the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staples. Formed since 1850, out of parts of Wood, Tyler, and Ritchie counties. Capital, St. Mary's.
 PLEASANT SHADE, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.
 PLEASANT SHADE, a post-office of Perry co., Illinois.
 PLEASANT SITE, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.
 PLEASANT SPRING, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.
 PLEASANT SPRING, a post-office of Howard co., Indiana.
 PLEASANT SPRING, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 732.
 PLEASANT SPRINGS, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.
 PLEASANT UNITY, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburgh.
 PLEASANT VALE, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.
 PLEASANT VALE, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by S. of Springfield.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's Creek, 7 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. The village contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, about half a dozen stores, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 2226.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 73.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Washington co., Alabama.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Yell co., Arkansas.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a village of Madison co., Ohio, has 200 inhabitants.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office and station of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Central Ohio Railroad, 50 miles S. of Columbus.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Wright co., Missouri.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a small post-village of Scott co., Iowa.
 PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-township of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 766.
 PLEASANT VALLEY MILLS, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.
 PLEASANT VIEW, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.
 PLEASANT VIEW, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.
 PLEASANT VIEW, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.
 PLEASANT VIEW, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, on the Lawrenceburg and Mississippi Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.
 PLEASANT VIEW, a post-village of Schuyler co., Illinois, on the road between Rushville and the Illinois River.
 PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 34 miles N. of New York City.
 PLEASANTVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.
 PLEASANTVILLE, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.
 PLEASANTVILLE, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.
 PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina.
 PLEASANTVILLE, a village of Hickman co., Tennessee.
 PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 30 miles S.E. of Columbus.
 PLEASANTVILLE, a small village of Cumberland co., Illinois.

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PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, near Spoon River, about 50 miles N.W. of Springfield.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 100 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

PLEASANT WOODS, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

PLEASELEY, pleez/lee, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

PLEASINGTON, pleez/ing-ton, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles W.S.W. of Blackburn, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway.

PLEASURESVILLE, plèzh/gra-vil, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, 45 miles E. of the former.

PLEAUX, plè/ø, a town of France, department of Cantal, 15 miles N.W. of Aurillac. Pop. in 1852, 2801.

PLÉCHATEL, plèshà/tèl, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. in 1852, 2209.

PLÉDELIAC, plè'dec'yák', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 14 miles W. of Dinan. Pop. in 1852, 2128.

PLÉDRAN, plè'drøn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 4 miles S. of St. Briec. Pop. in 1852, 3703.

PLEIDESHEIM, plè'des-hime', or **PLEIDELSHEIM**, plè'dels-hime', a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 3 miles W.N.W. of Martach. Pop. 1464.

PLÉINE-FOUGÈRES, plèin-fouzhain', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 miles E.S.E. of St. Malo. Pop. in 1852, 3293.

PLEISNITZ, plias/nits, a market-town of North Hungary, co. and 6 miles N.N.E. of Gömör, on the Sajó. Pop. 2102, partly employed in iron-works.

PLEISSE, plè/sesh, a river of Saxony, joins the White Elster at Leipzig, after a N. course of 50 miles.

PLEISTEIN, plèstine, or **BLEISTEIN**, blèstine, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, about 12 miles from Weiden. Pop. 1068.

PLÉLAN, plè'løn', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 20 miles W.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 3555.

PLÉLAN, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles W. of Dinan. Pop. 1022.

PLÉLO, plè'lø', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of St. Briec. Pop. in 1852, 4353.

PLEMET, plè'mè', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles E. of Loudéac. Pop. in 1852, 3019.

PLEM/MON'S MILL, a small village of Carroll co., Missouri.

PLEY/MONSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

PLÉMY, plè'mee', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles N.N.E. of Loudéac. Pop. in 1852, 3202.

PLENCIA, plèn/thè-d, a small seaport town of Spain, province of Biscay, 14 miles N.W. of Bilbao, at the mouth of the river Placentia. It has a school of navigation, and some docks for building small vessels. Pop. 1193.

PLENITUDE, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

PLENTY, Bay of, on the N.E. coast of North Island, New Zealand, between Cape Runaway and Point Mercury, a distance of 140 miles, with a central width of about 60 miles.

PLES, plès, or **PLESSA**, plè'sd, sometimes written **PLIOSS** and **PLIOSSO**, a town of Russia, 30 miles S.E. of Kostroma, on the Volga, with manufactures of woollens. P. 1750.

PLESCHEN, plèsh'en, or **PLESZEW**, plèsh'ev, a town of Prussia, 54 miles S.E. of Posen, capital of a circle, with manufactures of woollens and tobacco. Pop. 5086.

PLESHVEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PLESIS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 28 miles S.W. by S. of Ogdensburg.

PLESKOV or **PLESKOW**. See **PSKOV**.

PLESS, a town of Illyria. See **FUTCH**.

PLESSALA, plè'ssà'là, a market-town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement, Loudéac. P. 3324.

PLESSÉ, plè'ssè', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles N. of Savenay. Pop. 4435.

PLESSE, plè'sesh, or **PLESS**, plèss, a town of Prussian Silesia, 68 miles S.E. of Oppeln, capital of a circle, and of a principality belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Köthen. Pop. 3414. It has a castle, and manufactures woollen cloth, oilcloth, and leather.

PLESTCHEIEVO or **PLESTCHEJEWO**, plè'schà-yè'vo, or **KLESTCHINO-OZERO**, klèst-chee'no-o-zè'vo, called also **SALESKI**, sà-lès-kee, a small lake of Russia, government, and 70 miles N.W. of Vladimir, near the head of an affluent of the Volga, and interesting as the place where Peter the Great, in 1691, made his first essays to form the Russian navy. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

PLESTIN, plè'stìn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.W. of Lannion. Pop. 1066.

PLESZEW, a town of Prussian Poland. See **PLESCHEN**.

PLETTENBERG, plèt'ten-bèng', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1675.

PLETTENBERG BAY, of Cape Colony, South Africa, district of George Town, in lat. 34° S., lon. 23° 20' E. It is bounded on the S.W. by Seal Cape, and has undulating shores.

PLEUBIAN or **PLEUBIHAN**, pluh'bee'òx', a maritime village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles N.E. of Lannion, on the English Channel. Pop. 1000.

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PLEUMARTIN, pluh'man'tàs', a village of France, department of Vienne, 12 miles S.E. of Châtellerault. P. 1272.

PLEUMEUR, pluh'mur', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Lannion. Pop. 2650.

PLEUMEUR, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Lannion. Pop. in 1852, 2550.

PLEURTUIT, plu'n'twee', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles S.W. of St. Malo. Pop. in 1852, 4912.

PLEYBEN, plè'bèn', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles N.N.E. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 4901.

PLEYBERCHRIST, plè'bèn'kreest', a village of France, department of Finistère, 5 miles S.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3430.

PLEYSTEIN, plè'stine, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 8 miles N.E. of Leuchtenberg. Pop. 1068.

PLIEGO, plè-à-go, a town of Spain, province, and 22 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. 3004.

PLENINGEN, plè'ning-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 5 miles S.S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2207.

PLINLIM/MON, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, co. of Montgomery and Cardigan, 12 miles from West Cardigan Bay, and 11 miles W.N.W. of Llanidloes. Elevation, 2463 feet. The rivers Severn and Wye have their sources in this mountain.

PLINY, a post-office of Putnam co., Virginia.

PLINY, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PLIUSA, plè-co'sd, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake in the S. of the government St. Petersburg; flows circuitously N.N.W., and after a course of about 120 miles joins the Narova on the confines of St. Petersburg and Revel.

PLOAGHE, plò-à-gà, a village of the island of Sardinia, province, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3079.

PLOCHINGEN, plò'ching-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 6 miles E.S.E. of Esslingen. Pop. 1750.

PLOCITZE or **PLOCITZE**, plò-chit'sd, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, 20 miles from Ragusa, on Mont St. Elias. Pop. 3155.

PLOCK, plòtsk, a city of Poland, capital of a province, on the Vistula, 58 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and a new town. The principal buildings are a cathedral of the sixteenth century, a bishop's palace, theatre, and various government offices. It has also a library and other colleges, a seminary, manufactures of leather and skins, and an active transit trade.

PLOCKTON, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Ross, on the W. coast, parish of Lochalsh. Pop. about 450.

PLOMEUR, plò'h-mur', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 3 miles W. of Lorient. Pop. in 1852, 8413.

PLOEN or **PLON**, (Plön,) plèn, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on a narrow isthmus below the Great and Little Ploen lakes, 17 miles S.E. of Kiel. Pop. with suburbs, 2700. It has a fine Gothic castle.

PLOEN, LAKE OF, Denmark, the largest in Holstein, is about 7 miles in length, and 4 miles in breadth. The Little Ploen Lake is the N. portion separated by the narrow isthmus on which Ploen is situated.

PIOERDUT, (Ploërdut,) plò'ais'dù', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 15 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 2008.

PLOERMEL, (Ploërmel,) plò'èr'mèl', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 25 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 8413, principally employed in weaving linen and mixed fabrics. It has a communal college.

PLOEUC, plò'ek', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S. of St. Briec. Pop. in 1852, 5928.

PLOEZAL, (Ploëzal,) plò'h-zal, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 11 miles N.N.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 3107.

PLOGOFF, plò'goff', a village of France, department of Finistère, 23 miles W.N.W. of Quimper. Pop. 1500.

PLOMB DE CANTAL, a mountain of France. See **CANTAL**.

PLOMBIÈRES, plòm'be-àir', a town and watering-place of France, department of Vosges, on the Angroune, 14 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. 1330. Its warm saline baths are well frequented. The town has manufactures of cutlery.

PLOMBIÈRES, a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the railway to Lyons, 3 miles W.N.W. of Dijon. Pop. 1273.

PLON, (Plön,) a town and lake of Holstein. See **PLOEN**.

PLONE, plò'nèh, a river of Prussia, provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania, joins the Haff at Damm, 4 miles E. of Stettin, after a N. course of 40 miles.

PLONSK or **PLASK**, plònsk, a town of Poland, province, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Plock, on the Płonna. Pop. 3700, mostly Jews. It has a fine Carmelite church.

PLOUARET, plò-à-rà, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 8 miles S. of Lannion. Pop. in 1852, 5380.

PLOUASNE, plò-àn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles S. of Dinan. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

PLOUAY, plò-à', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 11 miles N. of Lorient. Pop. in 1852, 4302.

PLOUBAZLANEC, plò-bàz'là'nèk', a village of France

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Department of Côtes-du-Nord, 1 mile N.N.E. of Paimpol. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

PLAUBEZRE, plo'be'zr', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 2 miles S. of Lannion. Pop. in 1852, 3393.

PLAUDALMEZEAU, plo'dal'me'zô', a village of France, department of Finistère, 13 miles N.N.W. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3219.

PLAUDANIEL, plo'da'ne-êl', a village of France, department of Finistère, 14 miles N.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3500.

PLAOUËNAN, plo'w'no'n', a village of France, department of Finistère, 7 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

PLAOUER, plo'w'ain', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 6 miles N.E. of Dinan. Pop. in 1852, 4023.

PLAUESCAT, plo'e'skâ', a village of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles W.N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 3180.

PLAUGASTEL-DAOULAS, plo'gâ'stêl'dâ'oolâ', a village of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles E. of Brest, near its harbor. Pop. in 1852, 6065.

PLAUGAZNOU, plo'gâz'noo', a village of France, department of Finistère, near the English Channel, 8 miles N.N.E. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3735.

PLAUGONVELIN, plo'gôn'veh-lân', a village of France, department of Finistère, arrondissement of Brest, near the coast. Pop. in 1852, 1300.

PLAUGOUVEN, plo'gou'vôn', a village of France, department of Finistère, 7 miles S.E. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 4419.

PLAUGOUVET, plo'gou'vâ', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Guingamp. Pop. in 1852, 3500.

PLAUGUENAST, plo'gûh-nâ', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 16 miles S. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 3727.

PLAUGUERNEAU, plo'gûn'no', a village of France, department of Finistère, arrondissement of Brest. Pop. 5300.

PLAUGUERNÉVEL, plo'gûn'nâ'vel', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Guingamp. Pop. in 1852, 3500.

PLAOUHA, plo'w'ha', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 5052.

PLAUIDER, plo'e'dain', a village of France, department of Finistère, arrondissement of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

PLAUGNEAU, plo'e-nô', a village of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles E. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 5017.

PLAUMOGUER, plo'mo'gûn', a village of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles W.N.W. of Brest. P. in 1852, 1800.

PLOURIN, plo'w'ân', a village of France, department of Finistère, 4 miles S.E. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

PLAUVORN, plo'vorn', a village of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3500, who trade in farm-horses, reputed the best in the department.

PLAUZANÉ, plo'zân', a village of France, department of Finistère, 5 miles E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 2500.

PLOUZÉC, plo'zêk', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of St. Brieuc. Pop. 4447.

PLOVER, plo'ver', a post-village and township, capital of Portage co., Wisconsin. Is situated on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Plover River, 125 miles N. of Madison. The Wisconsin River is bordered by large forests of pine, and the lumber business is carried on here. Settled about 1836. The village contains 2 hotels and 2 stores. Pop. in 1853, 300; of the township, in 1850, 451.

POLOVER-AND-HERALD ISLANDS, a group in the Arctic Ocean, about lat. 71° 12' N., and lon. 170° W.

POVEST, plo'vest', a town of Wallachia, 32 miles N. of Bucharest. Pop. 3000. It has a great wool fair.

POWDER'S MILLS, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PLUCKEMIN, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N.N.W. of Somerville. Pop. 200.

PLUCKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the South Eastern Railway, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ashford.

PLUDENZ, a town of the Tyrol. See BLEUDENZ.

PLÜDERHAUSEN, (Plüderhausen.) plü'der-höw'zen, a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Remo, 4 miles W. of Lorch, with 1495 inhabitants, and an ancient castle.

PLUM, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1241.

PLUM, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 835.

PLUM, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

PLUMAS, a small town of Sutter co., California, is situated on the right bank of Feather River, nearly opposite the mouth of Bear River, about 40 miles N. of Sacramento City.

PLUM BAYOU, (bl'oo) a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Arkansas. Pop. 750.

PLUMB BROOK, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

PLUMB CREEK, in Pennsylvania, flows into Crooked Creek, in Armstrong county.

PLUMB CREEK, a post-office of Caldwell co., Texas.

PLUMB ISLAND, a long, narrow island of Essex co., Massachusetts, situated between the mouth of Merrimack River on the N., and Ipswich Bay on the S., and separated from the mainland by a narrow sound. Length, 8½ miles. See NEWBURYPORT LIGHTS.

PLY

PLUMB ISLAND, belonging to New York, situated in Long Island Sound, near its E. entrance, is about 3 miles long, and 1 mile broad. It contains a revolving light 63 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 10' 18" N., lon. 73° 13' 12" W.

PLUMB/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

PLUM CREEK, of Texas, flows into San Marcos River from the N., at the S. extremity of Caldwell county.

PLUM CREEK, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2220.

PLUM CREEK, a post-office of Clinton co., Missouri.

PLUME, La, lâ plûm, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles S.W. of Agen. Pop. 1707.

PLUMELEC, plûm'lêk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 13 miles S.W. of Ploermel. Pop. in 1852, 3070.

PLUMELIAU, plûm'le-ô', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles S. of Pontivy. Pop. 4200.

PLUMENAU, plo'meh-nôw', (Moravian, Plumlou, plûm'lôw,) a town of Moravia, 15 miles S.W. of Olmutz. P. 1118.

PLUMER, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PLUM GROVE, a post-office of Fayette co., Texas.

PLUM GROVE, a post-office of Cass co., Missouri.

PLUM HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Illinois.

PLUMMER'S MILL, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

PLUMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PLUMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PLUMPTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

PLUMPTON, WOOD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 13 miles S.S.E. of Carlisle.

PLUM RIVER, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 145 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

PLUMSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PLUMSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PLUMSTEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PLUMSTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PLUMSTEAD, a village of South Africa, in Cape Colony and district, S. of Cape Town, and the salubrity of which renders it a favorite residence of the colonists. It has several schools, chapels, &c.

PLUMSTEAD, a township of Ocean co., New Jersey. Pop. 1613.

PLUMSTEAD, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the right side of the Delaware River, 10 miles N. of Doylestown. Pop. 2298.

PLUMSTEADVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

PLUMTREE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

PLUMVILLE, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 170 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 stores.

PLUNERET, plûn'eh-rê', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 19 miles E.S.E. of Lorient. P. 2150.

PLUNGAN, ploong'ân', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 13 miles W. of Telsch. Pop. about 1550.

PLUNGAR, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 189.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK, a township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 199.

PLUSCARDINE PRIORY, an ancient ruin of a Cistercian priory, Scotland, in a beautiful valley of the same name, parish, and 5 miles S.W. of Elgin.

PLUVIGNER, plû'veen'ain', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 13 miles N.W. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 4793.

PLYM, plîm, a river in England, rises in Dartmoor Forest, co. of Devon, flows S.E.W., and after a course of 18 miles falls into Plymouth Sound at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, plîm'ôth, (L. *Timari Ostia*, or *Plymtha*), a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and naval station in England, co. of Devon, on the E. side of a peninsula, between the rivers Plym and Tamar, at the head of Plymouth Sound, 37 miles S.W. of Exeter, with which it communicates by railway. Lat. of Mount Wise, 50° 22' N., lon. 4° 10' 2" W. Pop. of borough, which comprises the suburb of Stonehouse on the W., and the parish of Stoke Damarel, in 1851, 52,221. The town of Plymouth stands on uneven ground, and is irregularly laid out, but the buildings have a substantial appearance. Between it and the sound is the Hoe, a fine open space, surmounting a cliff; on it is the citadel, a bastioned fortress, containing a governor's residence, and extensive barracks; in this direction some new and handsome streets have been laid out, and many handsome terraces, ranges of buildings, and detached villas have been erected. The principal edifices in the town are the royal hotel, and theatre, atheneum, public library, royal union baths, Freemasons' Hall, exchange, new market-place, guildhall, with the jail, several hospitals, and barracks. St. Andrew's Church is large, and has a square embattled tower; there are also 3 other parish churches, and numerous dissenting chapels, of which the Independents have 5, the Wesleyan Methodists 3, the Baptists 2, the Plymouth Brethren 2, the Unitarians, Friends, and several other denominations, 1 each. Its institutions comprise a grammar

school, the Natural History Society of Devon and Cornwall, public, medical, law, and theological libraries, and a mechanics' institute, and charities amounting to about £2000 a year. It has a branch of the Bank of England, and several other banks. The structures connected with the naval establishments are outside of the town. The dockyard is at Devonport, (which see,) and is in most respects similar to that of Portsmouth, with the advantage of its various buildings being more substantially constructed of stone, and its docks and roofings of the most solid character; it has, however, a less extent than that of Portsmouth. In it is an observatory, commanding a noble view. The naval and royal military hospitals at Stonehouse, the victualling-office at Devil's (or Duval's) Point, the gun-wharf, and the military prison, are all fine stone edifices. Plymouth Harbor is double, consisting of the Hamoaze, or mouth of the Tamar opposite Devonport, adapted for the largest ships of war; and the Catwater, or estuary of the Plym, immediately E. of Plymouth, and on which are the villages of Oreston, Hoo, and Turnehapel. The parts of the port chiefly appropriated to mercantile shipping, are Sutton Pool and Mill Bay, particularly the latter, where extensive wet-docks are being formed, and the largest vessels lie in safety along its fine pier and pontoon even at low water. The port, however, owes its chief celebrity to its importance as a great naval station. See **PLYMOUTH SOUND**. Plymouth has a large trade with London, Bristol, Newcastle, and Newport; it imports a good deal of West India colonial produce, and timber from the Baltic and North America, and it has manufactures of sail-cloth, refined-sugar, glass, soap, and starch, a large distillery, and extensive pichard and other fisheries. Registered shipping of the port, 394 vessels; aggregate burden, 34,808 tons. The duties collected at the port in 1847 amounted to 108,055*l*.

Plymouth, originally a fishing village, bore under the Saxons the name of Tamarworth, which, after the Conquest, was changed to that of Sutton, or South-Town. On the threatened invasion of the Armada, it equipped, as its quota to the British fleet, which had here its rendezvous, seven ships and a fly-boat, a greater number than was furnished by any port except London. Bonaparte arrived here in the *Bellerophon* in 1816, after he had surrendered himself to the English. Plymouth is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It is the birthplace of Sir Francis Drake, and among its other more eminent natives are Sir Thomas Edmonds, a distinguished statesman during the reign of James I.; Sir John Hawkins, one of the admirals of the fleet which defeated the Armada; Jacob Bryant the antiquary; and the painters, James Northcote, Prout, and B. Haydon.

PLYMOUTH, *plim'oth*, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and Cape Cod Bay, and is drained by the Taunton and North Rivers and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. It has a seacoast of upwards of 30 miles, indented with numerous bays, which afford excellent harbors. The soil is generally poorer than in the other counties of the state. Plymouth county abounds in iron ore of excellent quality. It is intersected by different railroads centering in Boston. Named from Plymouth, a town of England. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. 55,697.

PLYMOUTH, a county in the W.N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 930 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux River, and drained by Floyd's River, (an affluent of the Missouri,) with its tributaries. Plymouth county is not included in the census of 1850.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 45 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 925.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Grafton co., New Hampshire, near the confluence of Pemigewasset and Baker's Rivers, and on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, 51 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. of the township, 1290.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, 55 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1226.

PLYMOUTH, a post-town, port of entry, and seat of justice of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, is situated on Plymouth Bay, at the S. terminus of the E. branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 37 miles S. by E. of Boston. Lat. 41° 57' 26" N., lon. 70° 40' 19" W. It is well laid out, and for the most part compactly built, principally of wood. It is the oldest town in New England, being the first settled by the Pilgrims, yet it is entirely modern in the style of its buildings; not a single antique dwelling now remains. The most remarkable public edifice is Pilgrim's Hall, erected by the Pilgrim Society in 1824-5, and situated on Court street, a little N. of Court Square. It is constructed of granite, 70 feet by 40, with a Doric portico in front. In the interior is a large hall, containing the society's cabinet of curiosities, and numerous historical paintings. The Pilgrim Society, the object of which was to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, was organized in 1820. The "Forefathers' Rock," or that on which the 101 persons, disembarking from the *Mayflower*, December 22, 1620, first set foot, lies at the head of

Hedges' wharf. The rock is now only about $\frac{1}{2}$ feet across its broadest part, with a thickness of 4 feet, so much of it having been removed; it is almost entirely buried in the ground, its surface only being visible. The town contains, besides the county buildings, 8 or 9 churches, 2 banks, a savings institution, an insurance company, a gas-light company, 2 newspaper offices, and several good hotels. Among the churches deserving of notice may be mentioned the Gothic edifice of the First Society, and the Church of the Pilgrimage, erected in 1840, near the site occupied by the church first built by the pilgrims. Plymouth is the seat of various manufactures, principally cotton and iron, and it is also extensively engaged in the fisheries. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3368 tons registered, and 9366 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2538 tons were employed in the coast trade, 5169 tons in the cod fishery, and 1495 tons in the mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 5 vessels; clearances the same. During the period above specified, 3 ships and 4 schooners, with an aggregate burden of 1444 tons, were admeasured. Pop. of the township in 1830, 4758; in 1840, 5281; in 1850, 6,024; and in 1855, 6,496.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, intersected by the Shepaug River and Naugatuck Railroad, 29 miles N. by W. of New Haven. It contains a flourishing village of its own name, and two others, in which are extensive manufactures of brass clocks, cotton and woollen goods, pocket cutlery, musical instruments, carriages, and various articles of hardware. Pop. 2568.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village and township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna River, 3 or 4 miles below Wilkesbarre. It is a good farming district, and has rich coal mines. Pop. 1473.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1453.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Washington co., North Carolina, 150 miles E. of Raleigh, and about 8 miles S. of Roanoke River, where it enters Albemarle Sound. It is connected with the sound by a small inlet, called Nag's Head. It has an active trade, and is rapidly increasing. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 2727 tons registered, and 1346 tons enrolled and licensed. All of the latter was employed in the coast trade, and 87 tons in steam navigation. During the year, 4 schooners, with an aggregate burden of 285 tons, were admeasured. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 951.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village of Lowndes co., Mississippi, about 140 miles N.E. of Jackson.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. P. 752.

PLYMOUTH, a village of Fayette co., Ohio, on a branch of Paint Creek, 46 miles S.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1845.

PLYMOUTH, a thriving post-village and township of Richland co., Ohio, on the railroad from Sandusky to Newark, 26 miles S. of the former. It has a union school. Pop. of the township, 1663; of the village, in 1853, estimated at 700.

PLYMOUTH, a thriving post-village and township of Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. branch of the Rouge River, 25 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. 2431.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Indiana, on Yellow River, and on the Michigan road, 112 miles N. of Indianapolis. It is situated in a fine farming district, and has an active business. A plank-road connects it with Michigan City. It has several churches, and a bank. Settled in 1834. Pop. estimated at 700.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village in Hancock co., Illinois, 85 miles N.W. by W. of Springfield.

PLYMOUTH, a township in Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 581.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village and township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan, 16 miles W. of Sheboygan. It has several mills. Pop. 580.

PLYMOUTH HOLLOW, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck Railroad, about 25 miles S.W. by W. of Hartford, contains several factories.

PLYMOUTH MEETING, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PLYMOUTH, NEW, or TARANAKI, *tā-rā-nā-kee*, a town and settlement of New Zealand, on the W. coast of North Island or New Ulster, on a slope between the Hua-Toki and the Henui, 25 miles N.E. of Cape Egmont.

PLYMOUTH SOUND, an inlet of the English Channel, between the co. of Devon and Cornwall. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 4 miles. At its N.E. and N.W. extremities the Plym and Tamar Rivers enter it, forming respectively the harbors opposite Plymouth and Devonport. On its E. side is Bovisand Bay, and on its W. are Cawsand Bay and Mount Edgecumbe. It contains several islands, the principal being Mount Batten, with a fortification immediately opposite the Hoe of Plymouth. The sound is chiefly important as a naval station. With the view of protecting the anchorage from the heavy swell brought into the harbor by S.W. winds, the stupendous national work, known as the Plymouth Breakwater, was undertaken, and has been nearly

completed, at an expense of about 1,700,000. It is a granite and marble structure, built across the entrance, the central portion being 1000 feet in length, and an arm or kant at each extremity 350 yards, making the whole length only 60 yards short of a mile. The height is from 56 feet to 80 feet, the top 45 feet broad, and from 2 feet to 3 feet above the high water of spring tides. On the W. end of the break-water is a light-house, 68 feet above the platform, and visible at the distance of 8 miles. The entrance into the sound is guided by the still more celebrated Eddystone light-house, which stands on a large cluster of rocks in the channel opposite to it, at the distance of 14 miles.

PLYMPTON, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of Boston. Pop. 927.

PLYMPTON MAURICE or EARL'S, a decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, 5 miles E. of Plymouth. Pop. 833. It has a very ancient guild-hall, containing a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a native of Plympton, painted by himself, an endowed school, and the ruins of a castle. It is a stannary town, and a municipal borough by prescription.

PLYMSTONK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PLYMTRKE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PO, *po*, (anc. *Po* and *Eridanus*.) the largest river of Italy. In its N. portion, irrigating, with its affluents, the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy, rises in Monte Viso, in lat. 44° 38' N., lon. 7° 10' E. It flows at first N.E. to Turin, where it makes a curve E.S.E. for about 45 miles, then turns N. to receive the waters of the Oglio, and thence flows mostly E. with a very tortuous course to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths between lat. 44° 48' and 45° 1' N., the principal surnamed the Po della Maestra, della Tola, di Goro, and di Volano. Total estimated length, 340 miles, of which about 260 are navigable for large barges and river steamers. Principal affluents on the left, the Clusone, Sesia, Ticino, Olona, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio; and on the right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trebbia, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro. The Po is, in many parts of Lombardy, above the neighboring plains; below Piacenza it is enclosed by embankments formed by its own deposits, and carefully kept up to prevent inundations from floods. Its ordinary width averages 1900 feet; its depth varies, according to the season, from 13 to 36 feet. Its current in the dry season is sluggish, but in spring and summer rapid and turbulent. Its rapid stream, numerous islands, and the many sand-banks in its lower part greatly impede navigation; but it is highly useful in fertilizing the country, and it abounds with sturgeons, salmon, and other fish.

PO, a group of Islands in the Malay Archipelago. See **BO**.

POAST TOWN, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

POBLA DE CLARAMANT, *po'blá dá klá-rá-mánt*, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 1186.

POBLA DE LILLET, *po'blá dá lee-yét*, or **LA POBLA**, *lá po'blá*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 64 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 1287.

POBOLEDA, *po-bo-lé-dá*, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1758.

POCAHONTAS, a county in the N.W. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Elk, Gauley, and Greenbrier Rivers. The Greenbrier Mountain extends across the county, while the main Alleghany forms its S.E. boundary. A large portion of the land is rocky and sterile, and covered with forests; but the S. part is more productive. A cave has lately been discovered in Elk Mountain, which, in the number and magnitude of its apartments, is said to be scarcely inferior to the celebrated Weir's Cave. It is called Skeen's Cave. Organized in 1821, and named in honor of the Indian princess, Pocahontas. Capital, Huntersville. Pop. 3598, of whom 3331 were free, and 267 slaves.

POCAHONTAS, a new county towards the N.W. part of Iowa, contains about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Lizard's River, and also drained by two other smaller affluents of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

POCAHONTAS, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

POCAHONTAS, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Arkansas, on the right bank of Black River, about 145 miles N.E. of Little Rock. The river is navigable by steamers from this point to its junction with White River, a distance of about 100 miles.

POCAHONTAS, a post-village of Bond co., Illinois, near Shoal Creek, 10 miles S.W. of Greenville. It has an academy, a few shops, and saw mills in the vicinity.

POCASSET, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

POCHINSHATCHER CREEK, Alabama. See **SOCHAPATOT**.

POCKET, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

POCKLINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 13 miles E.E. of York, East Riding. Pop. in 1851, 2546. The town has 2 borough banks and a grammar school. It has a station on the York and North Midland Railway, 6 miles N.W. of Market Weighton.

1506

POCOMOKE, a river which rises near the N. border of Worcester county, Maryland, and after traversing that county, flows into Pocomoke Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake. General course, S.S.W.; length, about 60 miles. Sloops ascend with the tide about 2 miles above Snow Hill.

POCONÉ, *po-ko-né*, a small town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, on a height, 60 miles S.W. of Cuyaba.

POCOTALICO, a river of Kanawha co., Virginia, falls into the Great Kanawha. It is navigable for boats at high water.

POCOTALICO, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

POCOTALICO, a post-village of Beaufort district, South Carolina, 100 miles S. by E. of Columbia.

POCZINKA, a town of Russia. See **POTCHINK**.

PODEBRAD, a town of Bohemia. See **PODEBRAD**.

PODENSAC, *po-dón-sák*, a village of France, department of Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, and on the railway to Cetto, 16 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1617.

PODENZANO, *po-dén-zá-no*, a town of North Italy, duchy of Parma, near the Nura, 7 miles S. of Piacenza, with 2 churches, a monastery, and a hospital. Pop. 2400.

PODGORA, *pod-go-rá*, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, circle of Spalato. Pop. 1259.

PODGORITZA, *pod-go-ri-tzá*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjak, and 38 miles N. of Scutari, on the Montenegrin frontier. Pop. 6000, nearly all Mohammedans. A few miles N. are the remains of the ancient *Dorclea*, consisting of ruined temples, columns, and the bed of an aqueduct about 12 miles in length.

POIGORZE, *pod-gou-zá*, or **JOSEPHSTADT**, *yo-zéf-stádt*, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, separated by the Vistula from Cracow, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1997.

PODHARD, *pod-hant*, a market-town of Bohemia, 5 miles N.N.W. of Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 1817.

PODHARD, a town of Bohemia, 3 miles S.W. of Gitchin. Pop. 394.

PODEBRAD, *po-dee-brád*, written also **PODEBRAD**, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 4 miles S.E. of Nimbura, on the railway to Prague. Pop. 3050.

PO DI PRIMARO, *po dee pre-má-ro*, a river of Italy, Pontifical States, being a continuation of the Reno, which rises near Pistoja, thence runs N.N.E. 65 miles, and afterwards E.S.E. for 24 miles, as far as Traghetto, where it assumes this name. Its lower course is nearly E.S.E., past Argenta, and after an entire course of 120 miles, it enters the Adriatic at Porto di Primaro, 13 miles N.E. of Ravenna.

PODKAMIEŃ, *pod-kám'yén*, or *pod-ká-meén*, a town of Austrian Galicia, E. by N. of Lemberg. Pop. 2300.

PODLACHIA, *pod-lá-ké-d*, or **PODLACHIA**, a former palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. and E. by the Bug, and on the W. by the Vistula. It appears at one time, to have corresponded nearly to the present province of Siedlee, but anciently its limits were more extensive.

PODOLIA, *po-dó-le-g*, or **PODOLSK**, *po-dólsk*, a government of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 47° 30' and 49° 45' N., and lon. 26° 25' and 30° 45' E., having W., Galicia. Area, 18,658 square miles. Pop. 1,577,956, mostly Poles. The principal rivers are the Dniester, forming its S.W. boundary, and the Bug. Surface generally level. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn is raised over home consumption; hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and various fruits are grown; and vineyards and mulberry plantations are increasing. Cattle-rearing is important, and many cattle of fine breeds are sent into Galicia and Germany. The mineral products comprise nitre, lime, and alabaster. Manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and potash are carried on, and there are many distilleries. The government is divided into 12 districts. Principal towns, Kamieniec, Mohelevo, and Szarogrod.

PODOLSK, *po-dólsk*, or **PODOL**, *po-dól*, a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 1300.

PODOR, *po-dor*, a village and fort of West Africa, in Senegambia, built by the French in 1743, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 15° W. The fort is abandoned.

PODOROSK, *po-do-rosh*, a market-town of Russia, government of Grodno, 12 miles S.S.E. of Volkovisk. Pop. 1000.

POE, a post-office of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

POEL or POL, (*Pöl*), an island of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the Gulf of Lubeck, Baltic, 4 miles N. of Wismar. Length and breadth, about 5 miles each.

POESTENKILL, *poos'ten-kill*, a small river of Benessee co., New York, falls into the Hudson at Troy.

POESTENKILL, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, 11 miles E. of Albany. Pop. 2092.

POGAR, *po-gar*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 119 miles N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 3000.

POGETTO THENIERS, *pod-jét-to té-ne-áin*, a town of the Sardinian States, and 27 miles N.W. of Nice. Pop. 1168.

POGGIBONSI, *pod-je-hon-see*, a town of Tuscany, near the Elsa, 19 miles S. of Florence. Pop. 6003.

POGGIO, *pod-jo*, a village of Austrian Italy, provinces, and 18 miles S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 3548.

POGGIO REALE, *pod-jo ré-á-lá*, a town of Sicily, 32 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 3200.

POGGY ISLES, North and South, two contiguous islands

of the Malay Archipelago, 60 miles S.W. of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 22' S., lon. 99° 37' E.

POGHIER, POGIR or POGHIR, po-ghien', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 18 miles N.W. of Vilkomer. Pop. 1800.

POGITEL, a singularly picturesque and strongly fortified village of Herzegovina, on the Nerenta, 16 miles S.W. of Mostar.

POGLAND, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

POGOST, po-gost', a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 28 miles E.N.E. of Igumen.

POGOST, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 18 miles N.E. of Pinsk.

POGOST, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 13 miles S.E. of Sliotsk.

POHATCOONG or POHATCHUNK CREEK, of Warren co., New Jersey, flows S.W., and enters the Delaware River 8 miles below Easton.

POICTIERS, a town of France. See POITIERS.

POICTOU, a province of France. See POITOU.

POINT/DEXTER, a post-village of Marion co., Georgia, about 45 miles E. of Columbus.

POINT/DEXTER'S STORE, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 68 miles N.W. of Richmond.

POINTSETT, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, contains about 1300 square miles. The St. Francis River, navigable by steamboats, washes the entire E. border. A large part of the county is occupied by swamps and forests. Capital, Bolivar. Pop. 2308, of whom 2029 were free, and 279 slaves.

POINT, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 876.

POINT, a township of Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 479.

POINT, a township of Calhoun co., Illinois. Pop. 812.

POINT ADAMS, Oregon. See ADAMS' POINT.

POINT A LA HACHE, (ah lah hash,) a post-office of Plaquemine parish, Louisiana.

POINT-A-PITRE, La, lá pwánt-d-pest'r, a town of the French West India island of Guadeloupe, capital of the arrondissement of Grande Terre, on the Little Cul-de-sac, 18 miles N.E. of Basseterre. Pop. 12,103. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843.

POINT AU FER, (Fr. pron. pwánt 5 fairs,) on the E. side of the entrance to Achafalaya Bay, Louisiana. On it is a fixed light, about 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 29° 19' N., lon. 91° 22' W. A floating light is also moored at the entrance to the bay, about 12 miles E. by S. of Point au Fer.

POINT BAUSSE, (bóss,) a small village of Portage co., Wisconsin.

POINT CEDAR, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Arkansas.

POINT COMMERCE, a thriving post-village of Green co., Indiana, at the junction of El River with the West Fork of White River, about 80 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes near it.

POINT CRAWFORD, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

POINT DE GALLE, pwánt dgh gál, or PUNTO GALLO, poon'to gal'lo, a fortified seaport town of Ceylon, capital of its S. province, on a peninsula of its S. coast, 70 miles S.E. of Colombo. Lat. 6° 1' N., lon. 80° 14' E. It has a good harbor.

POINT DOUGLAS, (dúg'las,) a post-village of Washington co., Minnesota, on the point formed by the confluence of the St. Croix with the Mississippi, 26 miles below St. Paul. It has 1 hotel, a steam mill, several stores, and a good landing for steamboats.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES EN BAS, pwánt 5 trémbl' d's b's, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Portneuf, on the river St. Lawrence, 21 miles S. of Quebec.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES EN HAUT, pwánt 5 trémbl' d's h's, a post-village of Canada East, situated on the island of Montreal, 9 miles below the city. Pop. about 1180.

POINTE CLAIRE, pwánt kláir, a post-village of Canada East, on the island of Montreal, 16 miles from the city. Pop. about 150.

POINTE COUPÉE, point koo-pee', a parish of Louisiana, situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, in the S.E. central part of the state, contains about 600 square miles. The Atchafalaya Bayou, an outlet of Red River, commences near the N. extremity of the parish, and forms the entire W. boundary. The surface is low, and subject to be overflowed by the river. The soil is fertile. Capital, Pointe Coupée. Pop. 11,339, of whom 3528 were free, and 7811 slaves.

POINTE COUPÉE, a post-village, capital of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River, 25 miles N.W. of Baton Rouge. It contains 2 newspaper offices.

POINTE DU LAC, (Fr. pron. pwánt du lák,) a village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, at the E. end of Lake St. Peter, 81 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 1100.

POINTE LEVI, (Fr. pron. pwánt lá-vee') a post-village of Canada East, on the St. Lawrence. Pop. about 1200.

POINT GALLINAR, gál-yee'nás, the northernmost point of South America. Lat. 12° 30' N., lon. about 71° 40' W.

POINT INDUSTRY, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

POINTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

POINT ISABEL, (iz'á-bél,) a post-village and port of entry of Cameron co., Texas, on a point of land projecting into the Laguna del Madre, opposite an inlet called the Barra, or Brazos Santiago, and about 30 miles E.N.E. of Brownsville. It has a custom-house and a light-house. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1066 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in steam navigation. See MATAMORAS.

POINT ISABEL, a village of Pulaski co., Kentucky, on Cumberland River, at the mouth of the South Fork, 97 miles S. of Frankfort.

POINT ISABEL, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

POINT ISABELLE, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

POINT JEFFERSON, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

POINT JU'DITH, the W. side of the entrance to Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. It contains a revolving light, 60 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 21' 35" N., lon. 71° 29' 18" W.

POINT LOOK'OUT, on the N. side of the entrance to Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay. On it is a fixed light.

POINT MAGRE, (mag'r?) a post-office of Avozelles parish, Louisiana.

POINT MAI/COLM, a headland on the S. coast of Australia, near lat. 33° 48' S., lon. 123° 40' E.

POINT MEERS, a post-office of Johnson co., Arkansas.

POINT MONTEREY, (mon-te-rá,) a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

POINT PALMYRA, (pal-mí'ra,) a headland and small town of British India, in the Bay of Bengal, 99 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Hoogly River. Lat. 20° 41' N., lon. 87° 9' E.

POINT PE'DRO, the N. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 9° 46' N., lon. 80° 20' E.

POINT PENIN'SULA, a post-village and shipping place in Sackett's Harbor district, Jefferson co., New York, on Lake Ontario.

POINT PETER, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

POINT PETER, a post-office of Searcy co., Arkansas.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 120 miles E. of Harrisburg.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Kanawha River, 358 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It contains a court-house, and several stores and mills.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-office of Upshur co., Texas.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 25 miles above Cincinnati.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-office of Champaign co., Illinois.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

POINT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of New Madrid co., Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River, 8 miles S. of New Madrid.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 65 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

POINT PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Franklin co., Arkansas.

POINT RAZ, a promontory of France. See REC-DU-RAZ.

POINT REMOVE, a township of Conway co., Arkansas. Pop. 294.

POINT REMOVE CREEK, of Arkansas, flows into Arkansas River from the N., in Conway county.

POINT-OR-ROCKS, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, on the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 65 miles N.W. by W. of Annapolis.

POINT ROMANIA, (ro-má-neá,) the S.E. extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 1° 22' N., lon. 104° 16' E.

POINT WORTHINGTON, a post-office of Washington co., Mississippi.

POIRE, pwá'rá, a market-town of West France, department of Vendée, 7 miles N.W. of Bourbon Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 3685.

POIRINO, poi-ree'no, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, province, and 14 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 5668.

POISCHWITZ, poish'wits, OBER, óber, and NIEDER, nee'der, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and 12 miles S. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1976.

POISDORF, pois'dorf, a market-town of Lower Austria, 40 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2500.

POISSY, pwá'ssee', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Loire, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway to Rouen, 10 miles N.N.W. of Versailles. Pop. in 1852, 4300. It has a house of correction, and the principal cattle-market for the supply of Paris.

POITIERS or POICTIERS, poi-teers', (Fr. pron. pwá'te-d/, almost pwá'te-d'; anc. *Limodum* or *Limonum*, afterwards *Pictavus*;) a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, on the Clain, and on the railway to Bordeaux, 55 miles S.W. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 29,277. It is enclosed by old walls, and has several old churches, a castle, an *académie universitaire*, a royal college, several schools, hospitals, a public library of 25,000 volumes, theatre, botanic garden, manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, lace, hats,

&c., some trade in corn, wool, and wine, and annual fairs. Poliers, anciently the capital of the *Pictines*, came by marriage into the possession of the dukes of Normandy, and was for three centuries attached to the crown of England. It was the scene of a signal and most unexpected victory, gained September 9, 1356, over the French by the English under Edward the Black Prince, who captured and brought to England John, King of France.

POITOU or POICTOU, *poi-too'*, (Fr. pron. *pwā'too'*), a former province of France, now divided among the departments of Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, Vendée, Indre-et-Loire, and Charente. Capital, Fontenay.

POIX, *pwā'*, a town of France, department of Nord, 14 miles W.N.W. of Avesnes. Pop. 2067.

POIX, a town of France, department of Somme, 15 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 1194.

POKAGON, a township in the N.W. part of Cass co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 994.

POKE BAYOU, (*bī'oo'*), a post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, about 16 miles N. of Batesville.

POKEEPSIE. See *POUGHKEEPSIE*.

POKE RUN, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

POKONO, *po'ko-nō*, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 925.

POKONO CREEK, of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, falls into Broadhead's Creek.

POKONO MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, situated chiefly in the N.E. part of Carbon and the N.W. central part of Monroe county. The Pokono ridge may, however, be traced across Monroe into Pike county, where it rises into an elevation called High Knob.

PORROV or POKROW, *po'kor-rov'*, a town of Russia, government, and 52 miles W.S.W. of Vladimere, near the Kilaasma. Pop. 1500.

POKROVSKAIA or POKROWSKAJA, *po'kor-rov-skī'a*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 4 miles S.E. of Saratov, on the Volga, with 1500 inhabitants, and large magazines, each containing from 100,000 to 110,000 poods of salt, stored here from the works on Lake Elton.

POLA, (*Pōl*), an island in the Baltic. See *POEL*.

POLA, *po'lā*, (anc. *Polia* or *Pileus Julia*), a decayed maritime town of Illyria, near the S. extremity of the peninsula of Istria, 19 miles S.S.E. of Rovigno. Pop. 924. It is enclosed by Venetian walls of the fifteenth century, and has a cathedral on the site of an ancient temple, 3 Greek churches, some convents, and one of the best harbors on the Adriatic. Under the Emperor Septimius Severus, it had a pop. of 30,000, and contained numerous splendid edifices, while its port was one of the great naval stations of Rome. Its former magnificence is still attested by a fine amphitheatre, several temples, and other remains.

POLA, *po'lā*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Pskov, flows N., and after a very circuitous course of 120 miles joins the Lovat, 9 miles S. of Lake Ilmen.

POLA DE LENA, *po'lā dā lē'nā*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, province, and 16 miles S.E. of Oviedo, at the confluence of the Lena and Naredo. Pop. 1328.

POLA DESIERO, *po'lā dā se-ā-ro*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, province, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 2500.

POLAN, *po-lān'*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and about 10 miles from Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. 1326.

POLAND, Kingdom or, (Polish, *Polska*, *pōl'skā*, meaning "Flat Land;" L. *Polemia*; Ger. *Pden*, *pōlen*; Fr. *Pologne*, *pō'lon'*; anc. *Sarmatia*?) an extensive country of Central Europe, which existed for many centuries as an independent and powerful state; but having fallen a prey to internal dissensions, was violently seized by Austria, Prussia, and Russia as a common spoil, partitioned among these three powers, and incorporated with their dominions. In its greatest prosperity it had a population variously estimated at from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000; and an area of 284,000 square miles, greater than that of France, stretching from the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey to the Baltic, and from Germany far E. into Russia, lat. 47° to 56° N., lon. 16° to 32° E. The territory thus marked out formed one vast and remarkably compact kingdom, divided into Great and Little Poland on the W., Masovia and Podlachia in the centre, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine in the E., and Lithuania in the N.E.: the principal subdivision was into 31 palatinates and starostya.

The most characteristic feature of the surface is its uniformity. With the exception of the Carpathians, forming its S.W. boundary, and a ridge of moderate elevation penetrating into it from Silesia, it scarcely possesses a single summit deserving the name of hill, but is truly, as its name implies, "flat land," presenting the appearance of an almost unbroken plain, composed partly of gently-waving slopes, partly of rich alluvial flats, partly of sandy tracts, so barren as to deserve the name of deserts, and partly of extensive morasses. The last, contrary to the general rule, occupy the most elevated part of the interior, and consist of a broad belt curving irregularly in a N.E. direction from the Hungarian frontiers into Lithuania, and though only from 400

feet to 500 feet above sea-level, forming part of the great European watershed, the waters on the one side of its flowing N. to the Baltic, while those on the other side flow S. to the Black Sea. Its principal streams are the Vistula, with its tributaries, Wiepra, Bug, and Narew, the Warta and Proсна, tributaries of the Oder, the Niemen, and the Dwina, all belonging to the basin of the Baltic; and the Dniester, South Bug, and Dnieper, with its tributary Pripets, belonging to the basin of the Black Sea.

The physical configuration of the country is admirably adapted to the operations of agriculture, and the fertility of its alluvial tracts is so great, that it has sometimes been termed the granary of Europe. Its productive powers have never been fairly tested, and its exports of grain, though large, are probably not a tithe of what they might be under more favorable circumstances. Next to grain and cattle its most important product is timber, derived from large and noble forests, which occur in several quarters. The minerals include the precious metals in limited quantity, iron in abundance, but of indifferent quality; and salt, chiefly in Galiela, where its mines have long been worked on a very extensive scale, and are, to all appearance, inexhaustible; copper, lead, zinc, and coal are also found. Little progress has been made either in manufactures or trade, the former being chiefly confined to articles of primary necessity, particularly coarse woollen and linen cloth, for the weaving of which almost every family is provided with its domestic loom; and the latter, which is mostly in the hands of the Jews, who are more numerous in Poland than in any other part of Europe, being seldom on an extensive scale, though including the retail of an almost endless variety of objects. Owing to the inland position of the country, and more especially to the cold winds which blow from Russia on the E., and from the Carpathians on the S., the winter of Poland is almost as severe as that of Sweden. The summer is abundantly warm, but the general humidity of the atmosphere, and the miasma of the marshes, make disease sometimes, under peculiar forms, very prevalent.

The Poles are the descendants of various Slavonic tribes, who, in the sixth century, having proceeded up the Dnieper, entered the basin of the Vistula, drove out the Finns—the original inhabitants—and made themselves masters of the whole country, from the Warta eastward, and around the shores of the Baltic. As a race they possess fine physical forms, and are strong, active, ardent, and daring. Unfortunately, however, these original qualities of the race have greatly degenerated in the mass of the people, who, having been degraded by the privileged classes into mere serfs, have sunk to the level of their condition. In this it is easy to trace a primary cause of the disasters which have befallen Poland, and enabled her enemies to succeed, by a series of unprincipled aggressions, in blotting her out from the map of Europe. A minority of her people held the vast majority in bondage, and the latter, as if conscious that they had nothing to lose by a change of masters, left the battle of freedom to be fought by those who, instead of allowing it to be enjoyed by all as a common boon, had selfishly and unjustly monopolized it. The prevailing religion of the Poles is the Roman Catholic; but since the Russians became masters of the country, they have labored incessantly and systematically to introduce their own religious system. With similar zeal and perseverance they are also aiming at the extirpation of the Polish tongue by discouraging its cultivation; and not only is Russian introduced into the public schools, but the knowledge of it is made an essential requisite for office. Among the numerous degradations to which foreign domination subjects the Poles, there is none to which they appear more sensible than this attempt to complete their national destruction by the extirpation of their native tongue, which is said to be one of the richest and sweetest of the Slavonian dialects.

Poland was first raised to the rank of a kingdom by Otho III., emperor of Germany, in 1025, when Boleslaus Chrobry, who, as early as 840, had been acknowledged chief of all the Poles dwelling between the Vistula and the Warta, became its sole monarch. His reign was long and flourishing, and the Piast dynasty which he founded continued for nearly four centuries. Upon the death of Casimir, in 1370, in whom the male line of the Piasts became extinct, his nephew, Louis of Hungary, in order to secure the succession to his youngest daughter, Hedwig, which he could not do without innovating on the constitution, bestowed upon the nobility privileges with so lavish a hand, as virtually to make them masters of the crown itself. By the marriage of Hedwig with Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania, that duchy became united to Poland, and the kingdom continued to flourish for centuries after; yet to this first infringement of the constitution is to be traced the remote cause of the ruin which finally overwhelmed the country. The first actual partition took place in 1772, and stripped Poland at once of about a third of her whole territory, the respective shares of the spoil being—to Prussia, 13,337; Austria, 27,000; and Russia, 42,000 square miles. A second partition in 1793 gave Prussia 22,500, and Russia 96,500 square miles. The Poles now awoke from their stupor, and, headed by the heroic Kościuszko

asko, made noble efforts to regain their independence. But it was too late; another partition took place in 1795, and the last King of Poland, degraded into a pensionary of the Russian court, died at St. Petersburg in 1798. A dawn of hope appeared in 1807, when Bonaparte, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, formed the duchy of Warsaw, which, being increased in 1809 by the addition of West Galicia, extended over an area of 60,000 square miles, and contained 3,780,000 inhabitants. In 1815, the congress of Vienna, by an arrangement which in the circumstances looks more like insult than generosity, erected the city of Cracow, with a territory of 466 square miles and a pop. of 96,000, into a free and independent republic. The successive partitions had given Austria 45,000 square miles, with 5,000,000 inhabitants; Prussia, 57,000 square miles, with 2,550,000 inhabitants; and Russia, 180,000 square miles, with 4,000,000 inhabitants. About two-thirds of the Russian share was completely incorporated with the general government, and ceased to retain any distinctive appellation; but the remainder, containing about 49,000 square miles, was erected into what was called the Kingdom of Poland, and received a separate constitution from the Emperor Alexander, drawn up in a more liberal spirit than might have been anticipated. It appears, however, to have been more liberally devised than faithfully executed; and the Poles, taking occasion of the French Revolution of 1830, rashly engaged in an insurrection, which has only furnished Russia with a pretext for riveting their chains more closely. The name, Kingdom of Poland, is still given to that portion of the Russian territories, but the country is now treated, in all respects, as an integral part of the Russian Empire. It is bounded, N. and W. by the territories of Prussia, E. by the Russian governments of Bialystok, Grodno, and Volhynia, and S. by Austrian Galicia. It is divided into the government of Warsaw, the capital, (anc. *Moscoria* and *Koliaz*.) Radom, (anc. *Kielce* and *Sandomier*.) Lublin, (anc. *Prilichia* and *Lublin*.) Plock, and Augustow; has an area of 37,120 geographical square miles, and in 1850 had a population of 5,008,000. The Republic of Cracow, also, after maintaining a feverish existence till 1846, was seized by Austria, and incorporated with her Kingdom of Galicia.—Adj. *Po'lish*; inhab. *Pols* and *Po'lak*, (now obsolete.)

POLAND, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the W. side of the Androscoggin River, 36 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2660.

POLAND, a township in the S.E. part of Chautauque co., New York. Pop. 1174.

POLAND, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on West Canada Creek, 15 miles N.E. of Utica. Cotton goods and edge-tools are manufactured here.

POLAND, a neat post-village and township of Mahoning co., Ohio, on Yellow Creek, 174 miles N.E. of Columbus. The country is rich and populous, and is amply supplied with iron and coal. Poland contains 2 churches, 1 academy, 1 iron foundry, and mills of various kinds. The township is intersected by the Mahoning River and Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. Pop. 2126.

POLAND a post-office of Clay co., Indiana.

POLAND CENTRE, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about 20 miles S.E. of Mayville.

POLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

POLANGEN, *po'lang-en*, a frontier market-town of Russia, government of Courland, on the Baltic, 42 miles W. of Telsh. Pop. 1500. In 1831, the Poles were here defeated by the Russians.

POLANIEC, *po'lan'yets*, or **POLANCEC**, *po'lant'sets*, a town of Poland, province, and 28 miles S.W. of Sandomier. Pop. 1818.

POLAR REGIONS, the zones included within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The North Polar Regions have obtained an interest from the several attempts to find a passage through, either from the N.E. or the N.W. The nearest approach to the North Pole was by Captain Parry, who reached lat. 82° 45' N., lon. 19° 25' E. Captain Franklin, in his first expedition, penetrated a considerable way westward, and set out on a second exploration, May 23, 1845. Captain Cook penetrated to the South Pole as far as lat. 67° 30' S., lon. 30° E. and to lat. 71° 10' S., in lon. 110° W. Sir James Ross penetrated to lat. 78° 10' S., in lon. 170° E., and discovered Victoria Land.

POLAR SEA, NORTH. See ARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAR SEA, SOUTH. See ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAUN, *po'lown*, (OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'der.) two villages of Bohemia, 60 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2500.

POLICH, *polik*, or **POLLICH**, *po'lik*, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles W.S.W. of Coblenz. Pop. 1700.

POLYBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

POLÉN, and **POLÉ**. See **POLAND**.

POLESELLA, *po-la-sell'a*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, province of Polesina, on the left bank of the Po, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 1132.

POLESINE, *po-la-sen-na*, (L. *Polesinum Santiveti*.) a village of Parma, duchy of Piacenza, on the right bank of the Po, 24 miles N.W. of Parma. Pop. 2525.

POLESWORTH, *po'ls-worth*, a parish of England, co. of

Warwick, with a station on the Trent Valley Railway, 4 miles N.N.W. of Atherstone.

POLIA, *po'le-a*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., S. of Nicastro. Pop. 1560.

POLIANI, *po-le-d'nee*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 19 miles S.E. of Minak. Pop. 1500.

POLICANDRO, *po-le-kán'dro*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Saxos, 16 miles E. of Milo. Area, 20 square miles. Pop. 200. The surface is rugged, but it yields sufficient corn, &c. for home consumption. On it is a village of the same name.

POLICASTRO, *po-le-kás'tro*, (anc. *Pyrius*, afterwards *Buzentum*.) a maritime town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Policastro, 22 miles S. of Diano. Pop. 7000. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral, and an active fishery.

POLICASTRO or **POLECASTRO**, *po-lá-o-kás'tro*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 19 miles W.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 4200.

POLICZKA, *po-leech/ká*, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. with suburbs, 3626.

POLIGNAC, *po'leen'yák'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, near the Loire, 2 miles N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 2134. Near it are the ruins of a celebrated castle.

POLIGNANO, *po-leen-yá'no*, a town of Naples, province, and 26 miles E.S.E. of Bari, near the Adriatic. Pop. 4500.

POLIGNY, *po'leen'yee'*, a town of France, department of Jura, 14 miles N.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. in 1852, 5718. It has a communal college, manufactures of hosiery, earthenware, glass, saltpetre, and leather.

POLILLO, *po-lil'lo*, or *po-leel'yo*, one of the Philippine Islands, in Malay Archipelago, E. of Luzon; lat. 16° 5' N., lon. 122° 6' E. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Soil fertile. In its centre is Mount Malolo. The village of Polillo is on its W. side.

POLING or **POOLING**, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 2 miles N.N.E. of Little Hampton. Near it are traces of a Roman bath.

POLISTINA, *po-le-tee'nd*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., district, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Palmi. Pop. 4000.

POLITZ, *po'lita*, a town of Germany, in Prussia, province of Pomerania, 9 miles N. of Stettin, on the Oder. P. 2320.

POLITZ or **POLICE**, *po-leet'sá*, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1399.

POLIZZI, *po-lit'see*, a town of Sicily, Intendency of Palermo, 17 miles S.W. of Cefalu. Pop. 4000.

POLK, *pók*, a new county in the N.W. part of Georgia, formed since 1851.

POLK, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Trinity River, navigable for steamboats. The surface is nearly level. Much of the soil is fertile, especially in the valley of Trinity River. Capital, Livingston. Pop. 2349, of whom 1544 were free, and 805 slaves.

POLK, a county of Arkansas, situated in the W. part of the state, bordering on the Indian Territory, contains about 1150 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Washita River. The surface is mountainous, and traversed by numerous streams which furnish water-power. The soil and climate are adapted to the growth of wheat, maize, &c. It is stated that the highlands are rich in minerals, among which are iron, lead, silver, &c. Capital, Dallas. Pop. 1263, of whom 1196 were free, and 67 slaves.

POLK, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina and Georgia; area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Hiwassee and Amos Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. Extensive deposits of copper ore have been found in this county. Capital, Benton. Pop. 6338, of whom 5938 were free, and 400 slaves.

POLK, a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 625 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Pomme de Terre River, intersected in the S.W. part by the East Fork of Sac River, and also drained by Lindley's Creek. The general surface is undulating or level, and is diversified by prairies and forests. The soil is fertile, and abounds with springs of limestone water. Iron and lead are abundant. Capital, Bolivar. Pop. 6186, of whom 5617 were free, and 369 slaves.

POLK, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The Des Moines River flows through the middle in a S.E. direction; Skunk River traverses the N.E. part; and the S. part is drained by Racoon, North, South, and Middle Rivers. The soil is highly productive. Stone coal is found in several parts of the county. Capital, Fort Des Moines. Pop. 4515.

POLK, a new county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, contains about 2500 square miles. The St. Croix River forms its entire boundary on the W., separating it from Minnesota Territory; it is also drained by Shell River. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests in which the pine is found. Formed in 1863, out of the N. part of St. Croix county. Capital, St. Croix Falls.

POLK, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area

estimated at above 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the E. by the Willamette River. Yaquina Bay is situated on the W. coast. The soil in the E. part is fertile. There were 134 pupils attending academies and other schools. Pop. 1051.

POLK, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. P. 712.

POLK, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

POLK, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

POLK, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. Pop. 322.

POLK, a township in Dallas co., Arkansas. Pop. 429.

POLK, a township in Montgomery co., Arkansas. Pop. 208.

POLK, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. Pop. 137.

POLK, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

POLK, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 1318.

POLK, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 431.

POLK, a township in Green co., Missouri. Pop. 732.

POLK, a village in Lucas co., Iowa, near Chariton River, 110 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

POLK, a village in Mahaska co., Iowa, near Des Moines River, 85 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

POLK, a post-village and township of Washington co., Wisconsin, 36 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1344.

POLK CITY, a village of Polk co., Iowa, 17 miles N. of Fort Des Moines.

POLK PATCH, a post-office of Warrick co., Indiana.

POLK PRAIRIE, a small village of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

POLK RUN, a post-office of Clark co., Indiana.

POLKSVILLE, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

POLKTUN, a post-township in the N. part of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 269.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

POLKVILLE, a small post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

POLKVILLE, a post-office, Cleveland co., North Carolina.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

POLKVILLE, a small village of Whitefield co., Georgia.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama, 5 miles E. of Coosa River, 15 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. Here is an iron furnace and forge.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Smith co., Mississippi.

POLKVILLE, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky.

POLKVILLE, a small village of Macon co., Missouri.

POLKWITZ, polk-wits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles N. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1800.

POLLA, pol-lá, (anc. *Polium* *Papili*), a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, in the Val di Diano, on the Tanagro, 10 miles N.N.W. of Sala. Pop. 5000. It has some industry in sewing silk, and weaving coarse woollen cloths and caps.

POLLACASTY CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Meherrin River a few miles above Winton, in Hertford county.

POLLARD'S MILLS, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

POLLARD'S TAN-YARD, a post-office of Caldwell co., Kentucky.

POLLE, pol-leh, a village of Hanover, on the left bank of the Weser, 38 miles S.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1231.

POLLENZA, pol-lén-zá, (anc. *Polentia*), a town of the island of Majorca, on its N. side, 28 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 6402. It stands about 2 miles W. of the Bay of Pollenza, and has a handsome church, a Jesuits' college, and active manufactures of fine black woollen cloth. The bay, large and secure, is formed by two narrow peninsulas, the points of which are called the Capes Formentor and del Pinar.

POLLERSKIRCHEN, pol-lers-kéer-ken, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Craslau. Pop. 959.

POLLEUR, pol-lur, a village of Belgium, province, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Liège. Pop. 1557.

POLLINA, pol-lé-ná, a town and river of Sicily.

POLLINCHOVE, pol-lin-ko-veh, or POLLINCKHOVE, pol-lin-ko-veh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yser, 27 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1740.

POLLINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

POLLNOW, pol-l'nov, sometimes written POLLNO and POLNO, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 20 miles E.S.E. of Cöbeln. Pop. 1390.

POLLOCK'S, a small post-village of Randolph co., Illinois.

POLLOCKSHAW, a burgh of barony, and town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the White Cart, here crossed by a stone bridge of 2 arches, 2½ miles S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 6086. It comprises several streets, and has a neat church, a town-hall, and a branch bank. Weaving silk and cottons by hand and power looms, cotton spinning and bleaching, calico printing, and fancy dyeing, are carried on to a considerable extent. The Pollock and Govan Railway connects the coal-fields, 3 miles S. of Glasgow, with that city.

POLLOCKSVILLE, a post-village of Jones co., North Carolina.

POLLONE, pol-lo-ná, a village of the Sardinian States, Division of Turin, province, and near Biella. Pop. 1053.

POLLUTRO, pol-loo-tro, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 5 miles W.N.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1300.

POLMONT, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 4 miles E. of Falkirk. It gives the title of baron to the Duke of Hamilton.

POLNA, pol-ná, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles S.S.E. of Craslau. Pop. 4916, employed in woollen weaving and in large iron-mines.

POLNO, a town of Prussia. See POLLNOW.

POLO, polo, an island of the Philippines, in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. 15° N., lon. 122° 20' E.

POLOCHIC, polo-cheek', a river of Central America, state of Guatemala, department of Vera Paz, rises in the district of Coban, flows mostly E.S.E., and after a course of about 120 miles, enters the Golfo Dulce, whence it is navigable to the village of Pelawan. In one place it is crossed by a curious suspension bridge.

POLOCK, a town of Russian Poland. See POLOTZK.

POLOGNE, a country of Europe. See POLAND.

POLONGHERA, pol-lon-gá-rá, a village of the Sardinian States, about 11 miles N.N.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1728.

POLONIA. See POLAND.

POLONKA, pol-on-ká, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno, 18 miles E.N.E. of Slonim. P. 1580.

POLONOE, pol-lo-no-á, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 51 miles W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 1730.

POLOP, pol-op', a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 1902.

POLOPOS, polo-póce, a village of Spain, Andalusia, about 4 miles from Granada, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1680.

POLOTZK, pol-lotsk', written also POLOCK, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Vitebsk, at the confluence of the Dwina and the Polota. Pop. 9000. It has a kremlin, or citadel, numerous ancient churches and monasteries, a Jesuits' college, and a district school for nobles. It was taken by the Russians from the Poles in 1579, and again in 1655.

POLPENAZZE, pol-pá-ná-zá, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 6 miles S. of Salò. Pop. 1229.

POLPERRO, a market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Liskeard. Pop. 699.

POLSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

POLTAVA, pol-tá-va, also written PULTOVA and PULTAWA, a government of South Russia, between lat. 48° 25' and 51° 6' N., and lon. 30° 45' and 36° 40' E., enclosed by the governments Tchernigov, Koorsk, Kharkov, Yekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Kiev, from which last two the Dnieper separates it on the W. Area, 19,040 square miles. Pop. 1,663,694. The surface is a level plain, with only a few hills on the banks of the Dnieper, of which river the Soola, Psiol, and Vorskla are the affluents. The soil is excellent. Corn is cultivated for exportation. Hemp, flax, red pepper, tobacco, and fruits are also raised. Live stock are reared in large numbers, and honey and silk are important products. Manufactures have latterly made some progress, and linen, woolen and cotton fabrics, leather, and candles are made.

POLTAVA, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Vorskla, 70 miles W.S.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 20,071. It stands on an eminence, and is regularly built, though chiefly of wood; it is enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former ramparts. It has a cathedral, a college, a convent, and three large annual fairs. In its principal square is a monument to Peter the Great, who here, on the 27th of June, 1709, gained a decisive victory over Charles XII., then obliged to escape into Turkey.

POLTIMORE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

POLTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

POLVADERA, pol-vá-dá-rá, a village in the interior of New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte.

POLWORTH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 4 miles S.W. of Dunse. In it is Marchmont House, the seat of Sir Hugh H. Campbell, Bart., proprietor of the parish.

POLYNESIA, pol-e-neé-she-á, (i. e. "many islands,") includes the multitude of islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean, and comprehends a belt chiefly within 30 degrees on each side of the equator, and from lon. 135° E. to 135° W. Including New Zealand, the boundary extends S. of the equator to lat. 47° S. The islands are distributed into numerous groups; and these groups, of an elongated form, have a general direction from N.W. to S.E., and are composed of one or more larger islands, and numerous smaller ones. The principal groups to the N. of the equator are the Pelew, Ladrone or Mariana, Caroline, Radaek, Marshall, Gilbert, and Sandwich Islands. S. of the equator are New Ireland, New Hebrides, New Britain, Feejee, Friendly, Navigator's, Solomon's, Society, Mendafia or Marquesas, Low Archipelago, Cook's, Austral, and other minor groups, besides numerous detached islands, as Easter and Pitcairn Islands. With the exception of Hawaii, the largest island of Polynesia, the most considerable of the others range from 20 to 60 and 100 miles in circumference, while many do not exceed a mile or two in length. These islands are all, more or less, of coral formation, the Low Archipelago, Society Islands, Marshall,

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and Carolines presenting the regular atoll form, with circular reefs and lagoons. The Friendly, New Hebrides, Solomon's, and Sandwich Islands present fringed reefs, and have active volcanoes—the summits of the mountains varying from 2000 to 13,000 feet. In the lower coral islands, the elevations do not exceed 500 feet. In the atoll coral islands, Darwin has supposed that a depression of surface is taking place, and that the volcanic islands are either stationary or rising.

The temperature of Polynesia, owing to the counteracting influence of the ocean, is comparatively moderate, and the climate is delightful and salubrious. Mean annual temperature of the Sandwich Islands, 77°; temperature of the Society Islands, from 70° to 80°, and rarely 90° Fahrenheit. The S.E. tropical wind generally prevails, but N.W. and S.W. winds are not uncommon. Thunder-storms and water-spouts are common. Hurricanes are rare, and earthquakes slight and not of frequent occurrence. The refreshing coolness of the trade-winds, and a regular but not excessive supply of moisture, are favorable to a luxuriant vegetation. The soil in the valleys and in the river-courses is a rich volcanic mould; on the mountains it is less fertile. Both vegetable and animal productions are limited as to number of species. In the islands of the middle and eastern divisions not more than 600 species of plants are found. This number increases towards the W. and N.W. The bread-fruit, peculiar to this region, the cocoa, banana, plantain, banyan, sugar-cane, yam, and cotton-plant, paper mulberry, and a species of chestnut, are indigenous. Other trees and plants of tropical climates have been introduced, and flourish; and arrow-root, sweet potatoes, the common potato, and maize, are now reared abundantly. There are several species of timber-trees, especially sandal-wood; a few spices, and ornamental flowers, which, however, have little odor or decided color. The islands were all remarkably deficient in animals, thus indicating their isolated and comparatively recent origin. Hogs, dogs, and rats were the only quadrupeds; snakes and other reptiles are confined to Navigators' group; vampire bats are found in some of the islands. Land birds are not numerous, owls, parroquets, pigeons, and some *passerine* forming the most remarkable; wild ducks and other water-fowls are more plentiful. Turtles resort in great numbers to many localities, and fish are plentiful on the coasts. Several species of whales, the cachalot or sperm whale, Cape whale, hump-back, and black-fish are peculiar to the seas of the Pacific, and their capture has been the chief inducement for ships to visit these regions. Oxen have been introduced from New South Wales, and thrive well; and horses from South America.

The natives of Polynesia are in general a well-formed, tall, active, and intelligent people. They consist of two distinct races, one apparently of Malay origin, by far the most numerous and intellectual. They are spread over all the central and E. portion of Polynesia, and speak one common language, though varying in dialects. The other, a negro or Papuan race, with negro features and color, and crisped, mop-like hair, growing in separate tufts, are confined to the W. part of Polynesia, and inhabit partly or wholly New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and part of the Ladrone Islands. They speak a distinct language, and exhibit an intellect of an inferior grade. These were probably the first settlers of the islands. In some of the Polynesian islands there is a partial intermixture of the two races, and in others an apparent Caucasian intermixture, indicated by the ample beard and prominence of the features.

Some of the western islands, as the Ladrone, were discovered by Magellan in 1521, the Marquesas by Mendana in 1595, but it was not till 1767 that Wallis, and subsequently Cook, explored and described the leading islands of this region. Soon after this, missionaries began to settle here, and, after many discouragements, have at last succeeded in promoting Christianity and civilization in some of the principal islands, though cannibalism and savage ferocity still prevail in the majority. In 1844 there were 45 British and American missionary stations in Polynesia, the principal being in the Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, and Society Islands, Friendly Islands, Feejee Islands, New Hebrides, and Hervey Islands. The population of these islands varies continually from wars, migrations, and occasional pestilence. Tahiti and some others, when first discovered, were conjectured to be greatly more populous than at present; but no proper data exist for affording even an approximation to the real numbers. Probably the population of the whole of Polynesia does not exceed a million or a million and a half. (For further information, see the individual groups and islands.)

—Adj. and inhab. *POLYNESIAN*, *pol-ə-nē-shē-ən*.
POLZIN, *pol-tsen'*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 31 miles S.W. of Cölin. Pop. 3030. It has a castle, mineral baths, and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco.

POMABAMBA, *po-má-bám-bá*, a town of Bolivia, department, and 70 miles S.E. of Chuquisaca.

POMARANCK, a village of Tuscany. See *POWERANCE*.

POMABAPE, *po-má-rá-pá*, a mountain peak of the Andes,

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in Bolivia. Lat. 18° 8' S., lon. 60° 8' W. Height, 21,700 feet.

POMARIA, a small village of Lexington district, South Carolina.

POMARIA, a post-office, Newberry district, South Carolina.

POMARICO, *po-má-re-ko*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 11 miles S.E. of Matera. Pop. 4900.

POMARO, *po-má-ro*, a town of Parma, duchy, and 18 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 2119.

POMATA, *po-má-tá*, a village of Bolivia, department, and 97 miles W.N.W. of La Paz, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 13,040 feet above sea-level.

POMAZ, *po-máz*, a village of Hungary, co., and 12 miles N. of Pesth. Pop. 2739.

POMBA (*po-má*) *BAY*, one of the finest harbors on the E. coast of Africa, 150 miles N. of Mozambique, in lat. 12° 27' S., lon. 40° 25' E., 9 miles in length by 6 miles across, with sufficient depth for the largest ships.

POMBAL, *po-má-lá*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on a hill near the Sora, 20 miles N.E. of Ledia. Pop. 5000. It has 3 churches, a provincial asylum, manufactures of hats, and large weekly markets.

POMBAL, *po-má-lá*, a town of Brazil, province, and 140 miles N.N.W. of Bahia.

POMBAL, a town of Brazil, on the Planco, province, and 250 miles W. of Parahiba. Pop. 4000.

POMBA, VILLA DA, *vae-lá dá po-má*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the left bank of the Pomba, 60 miles E.S.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of the district, 12,000, chiefly employed in the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

POMBEIRO, *po-má-be-ro*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Minho, near Guimarães. Pop. 780.

POMBEIRO, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, near Cea. Pop. 1130.

POMBIA, *po-má-be-á*, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Novara, near Borgoriccio. Pop. 1109.

POMERANCE, *po-má-rán-chá*, *POMARANCE*, *po-má-rán-chá*, or *RIPOMORANCE*, *re-po-mo-rán-chá*, a village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, in the Maremma, 7 miles S. of Volterra, and near the famous borax lagoons. Pop. 2000.

POMERANIA, *po-mé-rá-ne-á*, (i. e. "upon the sea;" Ger. *Pommern*, *po-mér-n*), a maritime province of Prussia, mostly N. of lat. 53° N., and stretching along the Baltic from lon. 12° 30' to 18° E., having landward the provinces of West Prussia and Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg. Area, 12,304 square miles. Pop. 1,197,701, chiefly Protestants. The surface is level, and in many parts marshy. The principal rivers are the Oder, Pessante, and Stolpe. The coasts are low, sandy, defended by dikes, and bordered by numerous inlets. The island of Rügen is comprised in the province. The soil is not very fertile. The principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle and poultry, ship-building, manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, iron and glass wares, tanning, brewing, and distilling, are the principal branches of industry. The salmon and sturgeon fisheries are very productive, and smoked geese are important articles of trade. The province consists of the governments of Stettin, Stralsund, and Cölin.—Adj. and inhab. *POMERANIAN*, *po-mé-rá-ne-ən*.

POMERIE, an island in the S.E. part of Africa.

POMEROON, the northernmost river of British Guiana, enters the Atlantic 40 miles N.W. of the estuary of the Essequibo. The tract on the coast around its mouth is of the highest fertility; and an acre has been known to yield 6000 pounds of sugar, or 20,000 pounds of farinaceous food in a year.

POMEROY, a village and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 9 miles N.W. of Dungannon. Pop. of the village, about 450.

POMEROY, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

POMEROY, a post-village of Salisbury township, and capital of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 100 miles S.E. of Columbus. It is built on a narrow strip of land, which is enclosed between the river and a range of rugged and precipitous hills. Including the adjoining villages of Coalport, Minersville, Carltonville, and Middleport, which may be regarded as portions of the same town, it extends nearly three miles along the river. Pomeroy owes its rapid growth and prosperity chiefly to the abundance and superior quality of the stone coal found in the immediate vicinity. In 1851, above five million bushels were mined and exported from this place, and the trade is increasing. During the summer of 1851, a company was formed here for manufacturing salt, with a capital of \$25,000. Two wells were sunk to the depth of 1000 feet, each of which discharges 60 gallons of water per minute, containing 9.5 per cent. of salt. The quality of the article produced is said to be very superior. Since the success of this attempt, five or six other companies have been formed, with a like capital; and it is confidently expected that in a short time the manufacture of salt will be carried on here more extensively than at any other place in the Western States. Pomeroy contains several churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a telegraph office, and 2 foundries.

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Laid out in 1841. In 1850 it contained 1638 inhabitants, exclusive of the adjoining villages. Total pop. in 1853, estimated at 4000.

POMFRET, a town of England. See PONTEFRAC.

POMFRET, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad, 45 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1646.

POMFRET, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, with a station on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and on Quinebaug River, 33 miles N. by E. of Norwich. It has some manufactures of prints, &c. The township is celebrated as containing the cave in which Putnam killed the wolf. Pop. 1848.

POMFRET, a township of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, contains Dunkirk, and is intersected by the Lake Shore Railroad. Total pop. 4483.

POMFRET LANDING, a post-village of Pomfret township, Windham co., Connecticut, on Quinebaug River.

POMIGLIANO D'ARCO, *po-meel-yá-no dar'ko*, a town of Naples, province, and 8 miles N.E. of Naples, with 2 handsome churches, a large monastery, and an hospital. Pop. 6900.

POMME DE TERRE (*pomm déh tair*) RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Green co., and falls into the Osage, in Benton co., a few miles S.W. of Warsaw. Its general course is N. by W.

POMMERÉUL, *pom'meh-rul*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine, 11 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1734.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, the largest of the Orkney Islands, and nearly in their centre. Its shape is very irregular, and it is divided by bays into two principal portions—the W. and largest 16 miles in length, the E. part 9 miles in length, breadth varying to 7½ miles. Total area, 150 square miles. Pop. 16,141. Its W. coasts are precipitous, but it has several good harbors; and that of Stromness is the best in North Scotland. The land is mostly in heath and moors, but interspersed with several tracts of fertile soil, with some fresh-water lakes, as those of Stannis, Orphir, and Birsay. The towns of Kirkwall and Stromness, are respectively on its E. and S.W. coasts.

POMONA, a post-office of St. Charles co., Missouri.

POMONKEY, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

POMORZANY, *po-mor-zá'nee*, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 49 miles E.S.E. of Lemberg.

POMPADOUR, *pom'pá'dow*, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 20 miles N.W. of Tulle, with a national stud, and a chateau and park, given by Louis XV. to Madame de l'Etoile, and whence she took the title of Marquise de Pompadour.

POMPANOO/SUC, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

POMPEII, *pom-pá'ye*, an ancient city of Italy, situated near the sea, 15 miles S.E. of Naples. In the year 79 A.D., it was overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and some other towns, by an eruption of Vesuvius, from the crater of which it is distant about five miles. For more than sixteen centuries its existence appeared to be unknown, and its name almost forgotten. But in 1748, some peasants employed in cutting a ditch met with the ruins of Pompeii, which soon became an object of interest and attention. Excavations were commenced in 1755, and have been continued to the present time. About two-fifths of the town have been uncovered, whence it appears that it was enclosed by walls, entered by several gates, six of which are already exposed, and had numerous streets paved with lava, low, terraced houses of one story, with shops, and shop-signs still plainly visible, several mansions of a superior order, a chalcidicum, or market-place, two theatres, temples, baths, &c. Everything seems to be in a state of extraordinary preservation. Not only statues, medals, jewels, and nearly every kind of household furniture have been found almost unaltered, but even books and paintings may be seen, far less injured than might have been supposed, when we take into consideration the violent catastrophe which destroyed the town, and the subsequent lapse of so many ages. Pompeii not having been buried by lava, but with tufa, ashes, and scorias, the excavations are much more easily effected here than at Herculaneum. Many of the smaller objects, statues, urns, utensils, and manuscripts, have been deposited in the Museo Borbonico of Naples, and the palace at Portici. A French hotel was established at Pompeii in 1849.

POMPERUNG/ RIVER, in the W. part of Connecticut, rises in Litchfield co., and falls into the Housatonic River in New Haven county.

POMPEY, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, 15 miles S.E. of Syracuse, has an academy. Pop. 4006.

POMPEY CENTRE, a post-village of Pompey township, Onondaga co., New York, 146 miles W. of Albany. It is finely situated, and contains several churches.

POMPEY HILL, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 15 miles S.E. of Syracuse.

POMPIANY or POMPIANI, *pom-po-á'nee*, a market-town of Russian Poland, in Vilna, 13 miles N. of Poneviesh. Pop. 1800.

POMPONESCO, *pom-po-né'sko*, a village of Austrian Italy, 1512

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province of Mantua, 3 miles E. of Viadana, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. 2100.

POMPTINÆ PALUDES. See PONTINE MARSHES.

POMPTON, a small river in the N.E. part of New Jersey, formed by the Pequannock Creek and Ringwood River, flows southward on the boundary of Passaic and Morris counties, and enters the Passaic River.

POMPTON, a post-village and township of Passaic co., New Jersey, about 70 miles N.E. of Trenton. The village contains a church and 15 or 18 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 1720.

POMPTON PLAINS, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

PONANY, *pon-á'nee*, a commercial town and seaport of British India, at the mouth of the Ponany River, 38 miles S.E. of Calicut. Its population is mostly of Arab descent, and it has numerous mosques. It was formerly the seat of an extensive trade, and it still exports teak, coconuts, iron, and rice.

PONANY RIVER, of India, traverses the Paulghaut-cherry Pass, to within 15 miles of which it is navigable in the rainy season. Total course from E. to W., 100 miles.

PONCE, *pon-sá*, a town on the S. coast of the island of Porto Rico.

PONCE DE LEON, *pon-sé déh lee'on*. (*Sp. pron. pon'sá dá lá ón'*), a post-office of Holmes co., Florida.

POND CREEK, a post-office of Greene co., Missouri.

POND CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Knox co., Indiana.

POND EDDY, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware River, about 109 miles from New York City. The river at this place makes a sudden bend, forming one of those basins called by the people here "ponds." Its depth is sufficient to float a man-of-war; yet a few hundred yards above or below, the river may readily be crossed by wading.

PONDERANO, *pon-dá-rá'no*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and near Biella. P. 1513.

PONDER'S END, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3 miles S. of Waltham.

POND FORK, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

POND HILL, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

PONDICHERY, *pon'de-shér'ree*, (*Fr. Pondichéry*, *pón'sh'é-shá'ree'*), a maritime town, and the capital of the French settlements in India, on the Coromandel coast, 83 miles S.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 11° 55' N., lon. 79° 49' E. It stands on a sandy plain, and is divided by a canal into a European and a native town, the former of which is regularly laid out and well built, the houses being flat-roofed and stuccoed. It is enclosed by planted boulevards, and in its centre is a handsome square, in which are the government house, &c. It has new bazaars, a European college, an Indian school, a botanic garden, and the high court for the French possessions in Asia. It has no port, but only an open roadstead, with a light-house erected in 1836. Its district comprises 69,000 acres, of which, a few years ago, 28,200 were under cultivation. The territory around the town, 5 miles in length from N. to S., by 4 miles in breadth, is partly watered by the Gingee River, but is not very fertile; some rice, indigo, tobacco, betel, cotton, and coconuts are raised; which, with guinees, or fine cotton cloths dyed blue, India handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, form the chief exports, the total value of which, a few years since, amounted to \$560,257, and that of the imports to \$604,317. The settlement was purchased by the French from the Bejapoor rajah in 1672, and taken by the British in 1761, 1778, 1793, and 1803. Pop. of the territory in 1849, 81,164; of the town, about 40,000.

POND ISLAND, at the entrance of Kennebec River, Maine. On it is a fixed light, 52 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 42' N., lon. 69° 44' W.

POND RIVER, a small stream in the W. part of Kentucky, flows northward, and forms the boundary between Hopkins and Muhlenburg counties, until it enters Green River. It is navigable for flat-boats. Length, about 50 miles.

POND RIVER MILLS, a post-office of Miller co., Kentucky.

POND SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

POND SPRING, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

POND SPRING, a post-office of Williamson co., Texas.

POND TOWN, a post-village of Sumter co., Georgia, 45 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

PONEDELY, *po-ná-dá'lee*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 53 miles N.N.E. of Vilkomier. P. 1620.

PONEVIEZH or PONEVIEJ, *po-ná-ve-sh'*, written also PONEVIESCH, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 84 miles N.N.W. of Vilna, on an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 3580. It has a Piarist college.

PONFERRADA, *pon-fér-rá'dá*, a town of Spain, province, and 47 miles W. of Leon. Pop. 2520. It has a ruined castle, and some hospitals.

PONG or BONG, the northernmost province of the Burmese dominions, between lat. 26° and 27° N., and lon. 96° and 99° E., having E. China, N. Thibet, and W. Upper Assam. Chief town, Moonkhom.

PONGA, *pong-gá*, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, N. of the island of Junk-cylon. Lat. 8° 8' N., lon. 98° 17' E. Though recently

founded, it has many thousand inhabitants, mostly Malays and Chinese.

PONGAS, *pong'gás*, or PONGO, *pong'go*, a river of West Africa, in Senegambia, enters the Atlantic near lat. 10° S., lon. 14° W. Between its mouths are the Pongas Islands.

PONG-HOU, or PESCADORES. See PHENG-HOO.

PONIKLA, *po-ník'lá*, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N.E. of Bidschow, on the left bank of the Isar. Pop. 1600.

PONKAS, a tribe of Indians. See PUNKAS.

PONOLA. See PANOLA, Mississippi.

PONORGO, *po-nos'go*, a town of Java, province of Madlon, 92 miles S.E. of Samarang.

PONOVKA or PONOWKA, *po-nov'ka*, a market-town of Russia, government of Poltava, 10 miles N. of Mirgorod. Pop. 1510.

PONS, *póns*, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Seugne, 12 miles S.E. of Saintes. Pop. in 1852, 4765. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an old castle, 2 churches, and an active trade in wines and brandy.

PONS, *póns*, a town of Spain, province, and 42 miles N.E. of Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. 740.

PONSAICO, *pon-sák'ko*, formerly PONTE DI SACCO, *pon'tá dee sák'ko*, a town of Tuscany, 16 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 2558.

PON/SONBY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

PONT. (i. e. "bridge,") a prefix to the names of numerous towns and villages of France. See PONTE and PUENTE.

PONTAC, *pón'ták'*, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 16 miles S.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 3212.

PONT-A-CELLES, *pón'-d-sèll*, a village of Belgium, province of Namur, with a station on the Brussels and Namur Railway, N.W. of Charleroi.

PONTA DELGADA, *pon'tá dèl-gá'dá*, improperly written PONTE DELGADO, the largest town, though not the capital, of the Azores Islands. Lat. 37° 40' N., lon. 25° 36' W. Pop. 22,000. It is defended on the seaside, W., by the castle of St. Braz, which can mount 90 pieces of cannon, and about 3 miles to the E. by the forts of São Pedro and Rosto de Cão. The principal buildings are 6 churches, 8 monasteries, and 4 convents, now suppressed, and a neat English chapel. The anchorage in the roadstead has both a bad bottom, and is much exposed; and the harbor is so shallow, that vessels require to be loaded by means of small craft; but still the trade is considerable. It is chiefly in the hands of the British, of whom a considerable number are here resident, including a consul. The chief exports are wheat, maize, and oranges; and the imports cotton and silk tissues, hardware, &c.

PONTA DE PEDRAS, *pon'tá dá pè'drás*, ("point of rocks,") in Brazil, province of Para, is a projecting point on the Rio Negro, where the rocks form curious corridors and chambers. Near it is the village of Airão, with 500 inhabitants.

PONTA DO CAJU, *pon'tá do ká-shoo'*, a sandy promontory of Brazil, which projects into the Bay of Niterohi, about 4 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro.

PONTAFEL, *pon'tá-fèl*, a village of Austria, in Illyria, circle of Villach, in a narrow pass. Pop. 1430.

PONTAIPRET, a town of Siam. See CAMBODIA.

PONTAILLIER, *pón'tá'yá'* or *pón'tá'yá'*, a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on an island in the Saône, 17 miles E. of Dijon. Pop. 1200. In the Middle Ages it was a residence of the Carolingian kings.

PONTAL, *pon-tál'*, a small town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, near the W. bank of the Tocantins River.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, *pón't á moo'són'*, a village of France, department of Meurthe, 15 miles N.N.W. of Nancy, on the Meuse. Pop. in 1852, 7843. It has a communal college and manufactures of earthenware.

PONTARLIER, *pón'tan'le-á'*, a town of France, department of Doubs, 27 miles S.E. of Besançon, at the entrance of a mountain pass into Switzerland. Pop. in 1852, 4953. It has a communal college, and manufactures of leather and paper.

PONTASSIEVE, *pon-tás-se-á-vá*, or PONTE-A-SIEVE, *pon'tá-á-se-á-vá*, a town of Tuscany, 12 miles E. of Florence, on the Sieve. Pop. 1780.

PONT-AUDEMER, *pón't d'èp-mais'*, a town of France, department of Eure, capital of an arrondissement, 37 miles N.W. of Evreux, on the Rille, which here becomes navigable. It has celebrated manufactures of leather. Pop. in 1852, 6310.

PONT-AVEN, *pón't ávón'*, a market-town of France, department of Finistère, with a port on the small river Aven, 9 miles W. of Quimperlé. Pop. in 1852, 1030.

PONTA VERDE, *pon'tá ven'dá*, (i. e. "Green Point,") or PONTA DE JARAGUA, *pon'tá dá shá-rá-gwá*, a promontory of Brazil, province of Alagoas, having the port of Pajussara on its N. and that of Jaragua on its S. side.

PONTCHARRA, *pón'shán'rá'*, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2562. Near it is a ruined castle, the birth-place of Chevalier Bayard.

PONTCHARTRAIN LAKE, Louisiana, situated about 5 miles N. of New Orleans. It communicates with Lake Maurepas on the W., with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of

Mexico on the E., (through the Rigolets,) and with the Mississippi on the S. by St. John's Bayou. The length is 40 miles, the greatest width 24 miles, and the greatest depth from 16 to 20 feet. It is navigated by small steamboats, and is accessible from New Orleans by means of a canal.

PONT-CHATEAU, *pón'shát'ó'*, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles N.W. of Savenay. Pop. in 1852, 3667.

PONTCHY, *pón'shèf'*, a village of the Sardinian States, department of Savoy, province of Faucigny. Pop. 1099.

PONT-CROIX, *pón's kúwá'*, a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 18 miles W.N.W. of Quimper, on the Goyen. Pop. 1416.

PONT-D'AIN, *pón's dâs'*, a town of France, department of Ain, 11 miles S.E. of Bourg, on the Ain, with a fortress formerly the residence of the princes of Savoy. Pop. 1284.

PONT D'ARMENTERA, *pon't dar-mèn-tá'rá*, a village of Spain, province, and N.N.E. of Tarragona. Pop. 1400.

PONT-DE-BEAUVOISIN, *pón's dèh b'èwá'sân'*, a town of France, department of Isère, 11 miles E.S.E. of La Tour du Pin, on the Guiers, which divides the town into two portions. Pop. about 3500, of which 2394 belong to France.

PONT-DE-CAMARES. See CAMARÈS.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHÉ, *pón's dèh larch'*, a town of France, department of Eure, 7 miles N. of Louviers, on the left bank of the Seine, here crossed by an old bridge of 22 arches, and on the railway to Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 1815.

PONT-DE-VAUX, *pón's dèh vò'*, a town of France, department of Ain, 20 miles N.W. of Bourg, on the Reysmousse. Pop. in 1852, 3136. It is the birthplace of General Joubert, and has manufactures of earthenware.

PONT-DE-VEYLE, *pón's dèh vail'*, a town of France, department of Ain, 17 miles W. of Bourg, on the Veyle. Pop. 1321.

PONT-DU-CHATEAU, *pón's dù shát'ó'*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E.N.E. of Clermont, on the Allier. Pop. in 1852, 3621.

PONT-DU-GARD. See GARD, PONT DU.

PONTE, *pon'tá*, (from the Latin *Pons*.) a word in Italian and Portuguese signifying a bridge, forming the part of numerous names in the S. of Europe.

PONTE, *pon'tá*, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 25 miles N. of Turin, at the confluence of the Orca and Saona. Pop. 4138.

PONTE, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 6 miles N.E. of Sondrio, on the right bank of the Adda. Pop. 2738.

PONTE AL LAMBRO, *pon'tá-ál-lám'bro*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 3 miles N. of L'Erba, on the Lambro. Pop. 671.

PONTE A RIGNANO, *pon'tá á reen-yá'no*, a village of Tuscany, province, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Florence.

PONTEBA, *pon'tá-bá*, or PONTEBBA, *pon'tá-bá*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 31 miles N. of Udine. Pop. 1700.

PONTECORVO, *pon-tá-kon'vo*, (anc. *Fregellæ*?) a town of South Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles S.E. of Frosinone, in a detached territory surrounded by Naples, on the left bank of the Garigliano. Pop. 5200. It has a castle and a cathedral. Bernadotte received from Napoleon the title of Prince of Pontecorvo.

PONTE CURONE, *pon'tá koo-ro'ná*, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province, and 5 miles N.E. of Tortona, on the Curone. Pop. 2180.

PONTE DELGADO, a town of the Azores. See PONTA DELGADA.

PONTE DE LIMA, *pon'tá dá leo'má*, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Lima, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, 13 miles N.W. of Braga. Pop. 2000.

PONTE DELL' OLLIO, *pon'tá dèll ol'io-o*, a town of Parma, duchy, and 15 miles S. of Piacenza, on the Nura. Pop. 3579.

PONTE DE PINHEIRO, *pon'tá dá peen-há'e-ro*, a village of Brazil, province, and 26 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Macaen.

PONTEDERA, *pon-tá-dá-rá*, PONTEDRA, *pon-tá-drá*, or PONTADERA, *pon-tá-dá-rá*, a town of Tuscany, province, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Pisa, on the Era, at its confluence with the Arno. Pop. 3400, who manufacture cotton fabrics.

PONTE DI LEGNO, *pon'tá dee lén'yo*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 30 miles N.E. of Bergamo.

PONTE DO RIO VERDE, *pon'tá do roo'vèr'dá*, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 15 miles N.E. of Campanha, on the Rio Verde.

PONTE DO SORO, *pon'tá do so'ro*, a market-town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Soro, 16 miles S.E. of Abrantes. Pop. 1500.

PONTE DE BARCA, *pon'tá dá ban'ká*, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Lima, near Ponte de Lima. Pop. 800.

PONTEFRAC, *pon'tfræt*, (L. *Pons Fractus*, i. e. "broken bridge,") a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, and with a station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway, 21 miles S.S.W. of York. Pop. in 1851, 11,515. It has spacious streets, and is well built. The principal

edifices are the town-hall, with a jail and court-house, the market-cross, the parish church, dating from the time of Henry I., a Roman Catholic and other dissenting chapels, a grammar school, which has the right to send candidates for Lady E. Hastings' exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, several other schools, and almshouses. The famous castle of Pomfret, in which Richard II. died, and where Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan were put to death by order of Richard III., is now in ruins, and its precincts are partly converted into garden-ground. The town has several public libraries and news-rooms. The trade consists chiefly in corn, malt, filtering-stones, and garden produce; the last is sent to York and many large towns of the county. Pontefract sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

PONTE LAGOSCURO, *pon'tá lá-gos-koo-ro*, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 4 miles N. of Ferrara, with a free port, and extensive transport trade on the Po. Pop. 2140.

PONTE/LAND, a parish of England, co. Northumberland.

PONTE LANDOLFO, *pon'tá lán-dol'fo*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 19 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 4000.

PONTELUNGO, *pon-tá-loon-go*, a market-town of Lombardy, 6 miles N.N.E. of Pavia.

PONTELUNGO, CANAL OF, in Lombardy, connects Bovalenta with the Brenta.

PONT-EN-ROYANS, *pónt ón' roy-óns'*, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 5 miles S. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 1268.

PONTE SAN PIETRO, *pon'tá sán pe-d'tro*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 5 miles E. by S. of Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 1095.

PONTESBURY, *pon'ts-bur-e*, a parish of England, co. Salop.

PONTE STURA, *pon'tá stoo-rá*, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province, and 5 miles W.N.W. of Casale, on the Po, at the influx of the Stura. Pop. 1841.

PONTEVEDRA, *pon-tá-vá-drá*, (anc. *Pons Vetus*) a town of Spain, capital of the province of Pontevedra, on the Lerez, near its mouth, in the Bay of Pontevedra, and 13 miles N.N.E. of Vigo. Pop. 4549. It is surrounded by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton velvet, muslins, hats, and leather. The port is commodious for small vessels, and it has a brisk coasting trade, with an extensive pilchard fishery. Pop. of the province in 1849, 430,000.

PONTEVICO, *pon-tá-vee'ko*, a market-town of Lombardy, 19 miles S.S.W. of Brescia, on the Oglio. Pop. 5000.

PONTFAERN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PONT-FAVERGER, *pónt fá-vér'sháy*, a market-town of France, department of Marne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Reims. Pop. 1519.

PONT-GIBAUD, *pónt shee'báy*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 13 miles S.W. of Riom. Pop. 937.

PONTIA and **PONTIÆ INSULÆ**. See **PONZA**.

PONTIAC, *pon'te-ak'*, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

PONTIAC, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

PONTIAC, a flourishing post-village in Pontiac township, and capital of Oakland co., Michigan, is situated on Clinton River, 25 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, at the terminus of the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad. It is a place of active business, and one of the principal wool markets in the state. The water-power of the river gives motion to a number of mills. Pontiac contains 6 churches, a large public school, 8 hotels, 14 dry-goods stores, 20 other stores, and 2 newspaper offices. It is the E. terminus of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad. Pop. in 1853, about 2500; of the township, in 1850, 2820.

PONTIAC, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Illinois, on Vermilion River, and on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 110 miles N.E. of Springfield.

PONTIANAK, *pon-te-á-nák'*, the principal of the Dutch settlements on the W. coast of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of its own name, is situated in a marshy tract on the left bank of the river Capuas, near its mouth; lat. 0° 3' S., lon. 109° 20' E. Pop. 12,115. It has a fort, and exports diamonds, pepper, gold-dust, and edible birds'-nests. It was settled by the Dutch in 1823.

PONTICELLI, *pon-te-chél'lee*, a village of Naples, province, and 4 miles E. of Naples, with 4700 inhabitants, chiefly employed in cultivating vegetables for the supply of the capital.

PONTICO, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

PONTIDA, a village of Austrian Italy. See **PONTITA**.

PONTIFICAL STATES, PAPAL STATES, or STATES OF THE CHURCH, (It. *Stati Pontifici*, *stá'tee pon-teef'fo-che*, *Stati della Chiesa*, *stá'tee dól'lá ké-á'sá*, or *Stati Romani*; *stá'tee ro-má'nee*; Fr. *États de l'Église*, *é'tá' dèh lá'gleez'*; *États du Pape*, *é'tá' dū páp*, *États Pontificaux*, *é'tá' pónt-tee'foe'kó'*, *États Romains*, *é'tá' ro-má'ns*; Ger. *Kirchenstaat*, *ké'hén'ken-stát'*.) a country of Europe, comprising the central part of the Italian Peninsula, bounded N. by Austrian Italy; E. by the Adriatic; S.E. by Naples; S.W. by the Mediterranean; W. by Tuscany; and N.W. by Modena. It extends from lat. 41° 15' to 46° N., lon. from 10° 50' to 14° E.

Its shape from N. to S. is very irregular; from the mouths of the Po to Cape Circello, its length is about 280 miles; greatest breadth, from Ancona, on the Adriatic, to Civita Vecchia, on the Mediterranean, 140 miles; least breadth, from the N.E. corner of Tuscany to the Adriatic coast, nearly on the parallel of Forlì, not more than 18 miles. Area, including the isolated territories of Benevento and Pontecorvo, enclosed by Naples, and excluding the small territory of San Marino, which forms an independent republic, 17,210 square miles.

Physical Features.—The coast-line measures about 370 miles, of which 210 miles are on the Adriatic, and 160 miles on the Mediterranean; on both seas it is generally flat and marshy, unbroken by a single bay of any magnitude, and not possessed of any tolerable harbors except those of Ancona and Civita Vecchia. The interior is traversed in a S.S.E. direction by the central chain of the Apennines, which enters it from the N.E. of Tuscany, and sends several low ramifications both to the E. and W. The loftiest summits of the chain within the Pontifical States are in the S., where Monte Vetora, near Castelluccio, rises to the height of 8133 feet; Monte Sibilla, 7210 feet; and Monte Pennino, 5250 feet. In the N. the territory comprises a part of the great plain of the Po, and in the S.W. the undulating plain called the Campagna di Roma, terminating in the Pontine Marshes.

Geology.—The whole of the N.E. part of the Pontifical States, extending along the shores of the Adriatic, from the mouths of the Po, S. to Rimini, and inward as far as Bologna and Ferrara, consists of low flats, forming a continuation of the diluvial gravels and alluvials which cover the plains of Lombardy. These are succeeded by a belt of tertiary strata, chiefly travertine, sandstones, and marls, which line the whole of the Adriatic shore from Rimini, past Ancona, to the mouth of the Tronto. W. of this is a narrower belt belonging to the upper extremity of the secondary formation. Farther W., and lower in the series, is a large tract almost entirely occupied by the Jura limestone, extending W. from near Ascoli to the Tiber, and then N. to the vicinity of Borgo San Sepolcro, in Tuscany. To the W. of this, a small zone of the tertiary formation, already mentioned, again intervenes, but soon gives place to a very large development of volcanic rocks. These, composed principally of trachyte, basalt, and tufa, stretch from Aquapendente, in the N., to the S. of Velletri, extending without interruption between the Lakes of Bolsena and Bracciano, and W. from the capital to the shore. At other parts of the shore, the sedimentary rocks and deposits, already mentioned, again appear:—the Jura limestone at the S. extremity, where it forms the promontory of Circeo or Circello; the cretaceous rocks at Civita Vecchia; the travertine and tertiary marls both at Nettuno and the mouth of the Marta N.; and the diluvial and alluvial deposits on both sides of the mouth of the Tiber, and to a still larger extent in the Pontine Marshes, and along the coast from Nettuno to Paola.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Apennines, forming the great watershed of the country, divide its waters nearly in equal portions between the two seas. The Po, which forms nearly the whole of the N. boundary, the Volano, the Po di Primaro, Lamone, Montone and Ronco united, Marecchia, Foglia, Metauro, Musone, Chienti, Tronto, and other smaller streams, flow into the Adriatic; and the Tiber, the Marta, and tributaries of the Garigliano, into the Mediterranean. None of these rivers, except the Po and the Tiber, are of much navigable importance. All the lakes of any consequence are on the Mediterranean side of the watershed. The largest are the Perugia or Trasimeno, the Bolsena, and the Bracciano. After these come the Vico, Pié de Luco, Albano, and a number of lagoons along the coast. The principal marshes are the Comacchio and the Pontine Marshes.

Climate.—The climate varies greatly in different quarters. In the *legazioni* (legations,) situated on the N. of the Apennines, opposite the snow-clad Alps, the winter is severe; while in the S. the climate is very mild, except in the mountain districts; and the region of the Campagna of Rome would be a blooming garden, but for the fatal effects of the miasma, which forces the cultivators of the soil to seek refuge at night in the few scattered towns near its borders. The influence of the sirocco is often severely felt on the S. coast, and would be almost insupportable were it not tempered by breezes from the sea and mountains. The mean temperature of the year at Rome is 60°-4; warmest month, 76°; coldest month, 45° Fahrenheit.

Agriculture, &c.—The soil is in general possessed of great natural fertility, and when properly cultivated, yields heavy crops of all the ordinary grains; but it is calculated that only one-third of the surface is under cultivation. Much of the country affords excellent pasturage, which is occupied by great herds of buffaloes. Considerable flocks of sheep and many horses are reared; great numbers of hogs roam in the forests of the Apennines. Agriculture is conducted in a very slovenly manner, and the implements are of the rudest kind. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, hemp, wine, oil, and tobacco; oats, barley, and rye are grown in the *N. legazioni* (legations;) in the extreme S., sugar, indigo,

* "Pontifical States."

† "Roman States."

† "States of the Church."

‡ "States of the Pope."

and cotton are cultivated to a small extent, and cork-trees are numerous. The vine is much cultivated, but the wines are of inferior quality. Both the olive and mulberry thrive well, particularly the latter, from which are made large quantities of silk, some of it of a quality not surpassed in Europe. Besides the ordinary fruits, the orange, citron, and pomegranate are common, and the date is occasionally met with. Chestnuts form a considerable article of food. There are in the Pontifical States, mines of iron, lead, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and other volcanic products; but they are nearly all unproductive, except the mines of iron and sulphur, the last near Rimini. There are also quarries of marble and alabaster. Salt is made in the lagoons of Ostia, Comacchio, and Cervia, to the amount of more than 84,000,000 pounds annually. The fisheries are mostly conducted by the inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples.

Manufactures.—Manufactures have made very little progress, and are chiefly confined to a few domestic articles of primary necessity. Among them may be mentioned the sausages, crape veils, hempen and linen tissues of Bologna; the silks of Bologna, Rome, and Perugia; woollens and hosiery of the last two towns; artificial flowers, perfumes, leather, paper, cream of tartar, confectionery, straw and other hats, wax-tapers, beads, crucifixes, false pearls, jewelry, mosaics, &c.

Commerce.—The trade is very much impeded by the want of navigable streams, canals, and good roads; the latter often being infested with banditti. The Apennines forming a separation between the N. and S., and the transport of goods across them being practicable only in particular places, and on the backs of mules, prevent the free interchange of commodities; and hence it not unfrequently happens that the same article which forms an export in the N. figures as an import in the S. In addition to some of the above manufactures, the exports are timber, charcoal, potash, oil, silk, alum, sulphur, gull-nuts, tartar, cork, tallow, bones, rags, anise, almonds, poszuolana, antiquities, and works of art; the imports are colonial produce, cattle, provisions, including salt fish; metals, chiefly iron from Elba, and lead from Great Britain; woollen and cotton tissues, drugs, &c. The total value of exports in 1852 amounted to \$11,475,000, and of the imports to \$11,294,000. The total number of arrivals coastwise in 1852 was 1080, (tons, 67,096; men, 7439;) and from foreign countries, 1231, (tons, 187,728; men, 20,117;) clearances coastwise, 1082 vessels, (tons, 66,679; men, 7393;) for foreign countries, 1210, (tons, 185,313; men, 27,122.) The merchant marine, in 1851, comprised 863 large vessels, with an aggregate burden of 28,204 tons; and 567 smaller vessels, whose tonnage is not given.

Government.—The government is of a very peculiar kind, not easily reducible to any of the generally recognised forms; though, in its leading feature, it is an elective monarchy. The sovereign, who bears the name of pope or pope, must be, at the time of his election, a cardinal-priest, and is chosen for life by his fellow-cardinals, who constitute what is called the Sacred College, and must be all priests. The hierarchical principle thus confined to the whole series—the priesthood being an indispensable qualification for the tenure of any civil office; though, in regard to some, the priestly character seems to be more nominal than real, as individuals regarded as priests while in office, are sometimes not truly in orders, and again become laymen when the office expires. The number of cardinals, in imitation of the evangelists sent out by our Saviour, is limited to 70, and all vacancies may be filled up by the pope absolutely, without control; though, in practice, the number is seldom complete. When the pope dies, the cardinal-chamberlain occupies his place till the ninth day, when the funeral takes place. On the tenth day, the cardinals meet in secret conclave, and so continue till a majority of two-thirds are agreed as to a successor. Even then the election is not determined, as Austria, France, and Spain have each a veto on one candidate. In the event of their exercising it, the whole process must again be gone over, and full scope is given for all kinds of intrigue.

The government is administered by boards or congregations, presided over by a cardinal-secretary of state as prime minister. The principal congregations are the Camera Apostolica, or Treasury, presided over by the cardinal-chamberlain, the only minister who holds office for life; the Cancelleria or Chancery—president, the cardinal-chancellor; the Dataria, for ecclesiastical benefices; the Buon Governo, for municipal police; the Congregazione de' Monti, for public debt; the Sacra Consulta, for the political and civil administration of the provinces; the Segnatura, or Court of Seals; and the Sacra Ruota, or Supreme Court of Justice. The comarca of Rome is presided over by a governor, who has very extensive powers, and can inflict capital punishment; the provinces, or *legazioni* and *delegazioni*, by legates and delegates, each assisted by a council, consisting of the gonfaloniere of the chief town, and from two to four councillors, nominated by the pope for five years. The delegations are subdivided into districts, (dis-

trelli,) headed by governors, who act as judges, without appeal, in all civil cases under 300 scudi, and subject to appeal in minor criminal cases. The appeal is, in the first instance, to the Collegiate Court, which is composed of the delegate, two assessors, an ordinary judge, and a member of the Communal Council, and has primary jurisdiction over the whole delegation.

Above the Collegiate Courts are three superior courts of appeal. One is the Segnatura, at Rome; another sits at Bologna; and the third at Macerata. A still higher court of appeal is the Sacra Ruota, the limit of whose jurisdiction is not very easily defined, as it once extended over the whole Christian world, and is still very extensive in all countries where the pope's authority is generally recognised. It is composed of 12 prelates, 6 of whom are appointed by the pope, 2 by Spain, and 1 each by France, Germany, Tuscany, and Milan. The system of law is extremely defective, since it scorns all the modern improvements in jurisprudence, and refuses to recognise any codes but the canon law and *corpus juris*.

The exact amount of the papal revenue cannot be ascertained. A great part of it is ecclesiastical, of which no account is exhibited. The secular revenue in 1864 amounted to \$12,542,500, of which \$5,897,500 was derived from the customs; the expenditures reached \$14,395,000, of which \$4,996,500 was for interest on public debt; \$1,904,500 for the army; and \$1,561,500 for the interior; excess of expenditures over revenue, \$1,852,500. The army in 1854 amounted to 17,365 men, and 1417 horses; about 4500 men belonged to two regiments of Swiss. A few gun-brigs and smaller craft, and 2 steamers, comprise the papal navy.

Religion and Education.—In the Pontifical States there were, in 1845, 9 archbishoprics, 52 bishoprics, 13 abbeys, 1624 monasteries, and 612 convents. The secular clergy were estimated at 35,000; monks, 10,000; nuns, 8000. The Roman Catholic religion is here completely dominant; no other is allowed to be professed by any subject of the pope that has been baptized. The non-performance of this rite by the Jews is probably one of the reasons why an exception is made in their favor, permitting them to have 5 synagogues. Education is conducted by universities, colleges, seminaries, and elementary schools. The seats of the 7 universities, are Bologna, (the most ancient and celebrated in Italy,) Rome, Perugia, Ferrara, Camerino, Urbino, and Macerata, the last 4 founded in 1824; in 1841 these were attended in all by 2400 students. No general provision is made for the education of the lower classes, and the instruction imparted is of a very inferior order.

Political Divisions, Population, &c.—For administrative purposes, the Pontifical States are divided into 1 comarca, 7 legazioni, (legations,) and 12 delegazioni, (delegations,) the names of which, with their area and population, are exhibited in the following table:—

LEGATIONS AND DELEGATIONS.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1848.	Population in 1860.
1. Roma et Comarca.....	1,547	310,133	304,266
LEGATIONS.			
2. Bologna.....	1,404	348,652	367,340
3. Ferrara, (Clacchi).....	1,144	218,786	222,042
4. Forlì.....	745	200,345	200,007
5. Ravenna.....	732	168,413	170,289
6. Urbino e Pesaro.....	1,477	237,966	241,612
7. Velletri.....	657	57,517	59,536
DELEGATIONS.			
8. Ancona.....	441	116,114	172,903
9. Macerata.....	996	225,615	248,992
10. Camerino.....	838	38,415	38,464
11. Fermo.....	843	104,176	111,790
12. Ascoli.....	800	84,217	87,619
13. Perugia.....	1,573	210,316	223,908
14. Spoleto.....	1,228	171,438	181,265
15. Rieti.....	608	67,918	77,212
16. Viterbo.....	1,176	120,676	129,074
17. Orvieto.....	328	26,141	26,450
18. Frosinone.....	784	141,800	149,378
19. Civita Vecchia.....	405	76,314	78,006
20. Benevento.....	57	25,910	28,040
	16,721	2,840,115	3,000,771
Area of water and roads.....	464		
Urban area.....	25		
Total area.....	17,210		

History.—The Pontifical States, as containing the nucleus of the last and greatest of the ancient empires which swayed the world, have a history full of interest; but their existences under the very anomalous form which they now present, dates only from the middle of the eighth century. Long before this period, the Bishop of Rome had acquired vast ecclesiastical influence, and, under the name of pope, claimed to be the supreme visible head and spiritual guide of Christendom; but his temporal possessions lay within a very narrow compass, and he often suffered from the visits of foreign aggressors, who treated him with very little ceremony. The basis of the pope's temporal power was laid by

the successive donations of Pepin, Charlemagne, and the Emperor Henry III.; but it was not consolidated till the reign of Julius II., who died in 1513. During this (sixteenth) century, the Reformation commenced, and ultimately delivered the better half of Europe from spiritual thralldom. The pope thus not only lost some of the richest sources of his revenue, but was compelled silently to withdraw several of his most arrogant pretensions; and in regard to temporal authority, to descend from his lofty eminence as king of kings, to the comparatively humble station of sovereign of the Pontifical States. At the French Revolution of 1790, the popes lost their possession of Avignon and Venaisin; and in 1797 their domain was further diminished by the legations ceded to the Cisalpine Republic. In 1808, Napoleon divided the other states between the kingdom of Italy and the French Empire; but in 1814, all these territories were restored to the pope, except Avignon. In 1847, Pope Pius IX. established a constitutional parliament, consisting of 99 deputies popularly elected; but by the revolution of 1848, these arrangements were overturned, and the pope compelled (November 24) to flee from Rome. The revolutionary party having been put down, the pope returned to his capital, where he has since been maintained in authority chiefly by the aid of French bayonets.

PONTINE (pon'tin) **MARSHES**, (It. *Paludi Pontine*, pã-loo-dee pon-tee'nã; Fr. *Marais Pontins*, mã'rã pã's-tã's; anc. *Amptinæ Paludes*.) a marshy tract of Italy, in the S. portion of the Campagna di Roma, extending along the coasts of the Mediterranean, from Cisterna on the N., to Terracina on the S., a distance of 25 miles. These marshes existed during the time of the Romans, who, by the construction of the Appian Way, and cutting numerous canals through them, had laid a considerable portion dry; but the general neglect of the work during the latter years of the empire, and the subsequent confusion, allowed them to return almost to their original condition. Several of the popes, and particularly Pius VI., from 1777 to 1781, made many efforts to drain them, and partially succeeded; but large tracts still remain almost uninhabited. The region is highly fertile, but extremely pestilential. The Appian Way (L. *Appia Via*.) made by the ancient Romans, still forms the road from Rome to Naples.

PONTIROLI, pon-te-ro-lî, (anc. *Pons Aurelii*.) a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 3 miles S.E. of Bergamo, on the Adda. Pop. 1361.

PONTISBRIGHT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PONTITA, pon-tee'tã, or **PONTIDA**, pon-tee'dã, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 1 mile W. of Caprino. Pop. 1936.

PONTIVY, pã's-tee'vee', a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the left bank of the Blavet, 30 miles N.N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 5000, chiefly employed in manufacturing Brittany cloths, leather, and iron tools, and in agricultural produce. It was capital of the ancient duchy of Rohan, and for some time bore the name of Napoleonville.

PONT-L'ABBÉ, pã's lã'b'ã', a market-town of France, department of Finistere, 10 miles S.S.W. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 3510.

PONT-LE-ROI, pã's lã' rã', or **PONT-SUR-SEINE**, pã's sũn sãn, a town of France, department of Aube, 4 miles E.N.E. of Nogent-sur-Seine, on the railway to Troyes. Pop. 890.

PONT-L'EVEQUE, pã's lã'vek', a town of France, department of Calvados, 25 miles E.N.E. of Caen. Pop. in 1852, 2005.

PONTLEVOY, pã's lã'h-vã', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 13 miles S.S.W. of Blois. Pop. 1170.

PONTLIEUE, pã's lã'ch', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 2 miles S. of Mans, on the Hulsne. Pop. in 1852, 2443.

PONTOGLIO, pon-tõl'yo, or **PONTE ALL' OGLIO**, pon'tã ãl' õl'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, and 4 miles N.W. of Chiari, on the Oglio. Pop. 1468.

PONTOISE, pã's-tã's', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of Seine-et-Oise, and 19 miles N.W. of Paris, on the right bank of the Oise, near the Northern Railway. Pop. in 1852, 5637. It has manufactures of chemical products. Many of the kings of France resided here. It was taken by the English in 1419 and in 1437.

PONTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PONTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PONTOUSUCK, a thriving manufacturing village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the West Branch of the Housatonic River, about 115 miles W. by S. of Boston. The manufactures are principally woollen cloths.

PONTOOSUCK, a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 215 miles above St. Louis. The adjacent country is very productive, and improving rapidly. Pontosuck has grown up since 1846. P. about 500.

PONTOTOC, a county in the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is watered by the Tallahatchee and Loosagoona Rivers, and by Old Town Creek, which rise near the borders of the county. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is fertile. This county was

once a part of the Chickasaw territory, and was settled by white people about 1835. Capital, Pontotoc. Pop. 17,112, of whom 12,144 were free, and 4968 slaves.

PONTOTOC, a post-village, capital of Pontotoc co., Mississippi, 175 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It has a United States land-office, and several stores. Two newspapers are published here.

PONTOTOC, a post-office of Fulton co., Kentucky.

PONTREMOLI, pon-trẽ'm'õ-le, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, at the S. declivity of the Apennines, 23 miles N.W. of Carrara. Pop. 4000. It is divided into an upper and lower town; the former is enclosed by massive fortifications, and defended by an old castle; the latter is modern, and adorned with many handsome mansions. It has a cathedral, and considerable industry in weaving silks and linens.

PONT-SAINT-ESPRIT, pã's sãnt'ẽ's'pree', a town of France, department of Gard, 20 miles N.N.E. of Uzès, on the right bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, built in the thirteenth century. Pop. in 1852, 5538. It has a citadel, built by Louis XIII., and an active commerce.

PONT-SAINT-MAXENCE, pã's sãnt mãx'õnẽ', a town of France, department of Oise, 7 miles N. of Senlis, on the Oise, Pop. in 1852, 2444.

PONT-SAINT-VINCENT, pã's sãnt vãn'sõn', a market-town of France, department of Meurthe, 7 miles S.W. of Nancy, on the Meuse. Pop. 862.

PONT-SKROFF, pã's skroff, a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles N.N.W. of Lorient, on the right bank of the Scroff. Pop. 1590.

PONTS-DE-CE, pã's dẽ' sã', a small town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 3 miles S.S.E. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 3830.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, pã's sũr yonn', a town of France, department of Yonne, 6 miles N.N.W. of Sens, on the left bank of the Yonne, and on the Paris and Lyons Railway. Pop. in 1852, 2076.

PONTUS EUXINUS. See BLACK SEA.

PONT-VALAIN, pã's vãn'ãn', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 12 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. in 1852, 2030. Under its walls the English were defeated by Duguesclin, in 1369.

PONTYPOOL, a market-town of England, co. of Monmouth, 8 miles N.N.W. of Newport, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1851, 3708, employed in large coal and iron works. It is picturesquely situated, but irregularly built.

PONZA, pon'zã, (anc. *Insula*.) the chief of a group of small islands (anc. *Insula Pontica*) in the Mediterranean Sea, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 29 miles S.W. of Terracina. Lat. 40° 53' N., lon. 12° 57' 57" E. Length, from N. to S., 4 miles, by about three-fourths of a mile in breadth. It has a commodious and well-defended harbor, and governor's houses. Under the Romans, it was used as a place of banishment for state criminals. Pop. 1500. The other islands are uninhabited.

PONZAFLORES, pon-sã-flõ'rẽs, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, near Thomar. Pop. 1238.

PONZONE, pon-zõ'nã, a town of the Sardinian States, 9 miles S. by E. of Acqui. Pop. 3177.

POUCHING-HIEN or **POUCHING-HIEN**, poo'ching'-hẽ'n', a town of China, province of Fo-kien, on a tributary of the Min. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts apparently of a very ancient date, and by extensive suburbs. Pop. above 10,000.

POO-CHOO, **POU-TCHOU**, or **PU-CHU**, poo-choo', a city of China, province of Shan-see, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho. Lat. 34° 54' N., lon. 110° 5' E.

POODOSH, **POUDOSH**, **PUDOSH**, poo-dosh', **POODOGA**, **POUDOGA**, or **PUDOGA**, poo-dõ'gã, a town of Russia, government of Olonets, 65 miles E. of Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1500.

POO-LAJEE, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, on the route between the Indus and the Bolan Pass. Lat. 29° 3' N., lon. 68° 30' E.

POOLE, pool, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, and a county of itself, in the county of Dorset, on a peninsula at the N. side of Poole Harbor, 6½ miles S. of Wimborne, and with a station on the London and South-west Railway, 18 miles E. of Dorchester. Pop. of the town and county in 1851, 6718. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, 9265. The principal buildings are the church, a modern structure, a chapel of ease, and some dissenting chapels, the guild-hall with the jail, the exchange, custom-house, public library, and union work-house. The town-peninsula is mostly bordered by spacious quays, close to which vessels drawing 14 feet water can anchor. The port has an extensive and increasing commerce with the British American colonies, a coasting trade, and exports of corn to London, and of about 120,000 tons of Purbeck clay to the Staffordshire potteries. In 1851, the coasters which entered were 687, of 46,938 tons; and cleared, 1772, of 82,696 tons. In the colonial and foreign trade, the vessels entered were 104, of 10,936 tons; and cleared, 162, of 11,947 tons. Registered shipping of the port in 1847, 18,715 tons. Poole returns 2 members to the House of Commons.

POO

POOLE-EWE, pool-ē, a *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire.

POOLE HARBOR, an inlet in the English Channel, 6 miles in length, 4 miles in its greatest breadth, and having S. the Isle of Purbeck. At its entrance, one-fourth of a mile across, is a shifting sandbar, with only 15 feet water at high-tide; near this are some extensive beds of oysters. The tide here ebbs and flows twice in the 12 hours, owing to geographical peculiarities in the position of the harbor.

POOLE ISLAND, Chesapeake Bay, 17½ miles E. by N. of Baltimore. On it is a light-house, exhibiting a fixed light.

POOLE-KEYNES, pool-kān, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

POOLESVILLE, poolz'vil, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 65 miles W.N.W. of Annapolis.

POOLKE, pool'kā, a ruined town of Afghanistan, province of Seistan, on the Helmund, in lat. 36° 45' N., lon. 62° 20' E. Its remains cover an area of 16 square miles.

POOLO, **POULO**, or **PULO**, pool'o, a word signifying "island," prefixed to the names of many Malay islands; as, **POOLO LONTAR**, &c. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

POOLO AY or **POOLO WAY**, one of the Banda Islands.

POOLO BANIAR, pool'o bā-ne-ā', an island off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. In lat. 2° 30' N., lon. 90° 50' E.

POOLO BRASSE, pool'o brās, an island off the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, 22 miles W.N.W. of Acheen.

POOLO CAMBING. See **GOAT ISLAND**.

POOLO CANTON, pool'o kán'ton', an island in the China Sea, off the coast of Anam, in lat. 15° 20' N., lon. 109° E.

POOLO CECER DE MER, pool'o se-sāin' dph main, an island in the China Sea, 60 miles S. of Cape Padaran, Cochin China.

POOLO CONDOR, pool'o kon'don', a cluster of islands in the China Sea, 120 miles E. of Point Cambodia, the principal island, 12 miles in length, having a village and good anchorage.

POOLO DAMMER, pool'o dām'mer, an island off the S. extremity of Gilolo. Circumference, about 30 miles.

POOLO DATTOO, pool'o dāt'too', an island off the W. coast of Borneo, in lat. 0° 7' N., lon. 108° 37' E.

POOLO LABUAN, pool'o lā-bu-ān', an island off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 50 miles N. of Borneo, and lately taken possession of by the English.

POOLO LANCAVI, pool'o lān-kā'vee, an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the mouth of the river Queda. Pop. 3000.

POOLO LAUT, pool'o lawt, an island off the S.E. extremity of the island of Borneo. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles.

POOLO LAUT, LITTLE, a group, 55 miles S.W. of the above island.

POOLO LONTAR, pool'o lon-tan', an island of the Indian Ocean, off the S.W. coast of Lower Siam, in lat. 7° 45' N., lon. 99° E.

POOLO NAN'CY, an island off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. of Acheen.

POOLO OBY, o'bee, (or **UBI**, oo'bee,) an island in the China Sea, 20 miles S. of Point Cambodia.

POOLO PINANG. See **PENANG**.

POO'LORON', and **POO'LOWAY'**, two of the Banda Islands, Malay Archipelago, W. of Banda.

POOL'S MILLS, a post-office of Jones co., Mississippi.

POOL, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

POOLSVILLE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

POOLSVILLE, a small village of Lincoln co., Georgia.

POOLSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Indiana.

POOLVASH BAY, Isle of Man. See **BALVASH**.

POOLVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, about 95 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has several factories.

POONAH, a district of British India, presidency of Bombay. Area, 8281 square miles. Pop. 558,313.

POONAH, a city of British India, capital of the above district, on a tributary of the Beemah, 75 miles S.E. of Bombay. Pop. from 80,000 to 90,000, but its garrison comprises about 15,000 men. It stands about 2,000 feet above the sea, is an agreeable place, and rising in importance; the streets are clean and uniform, and the roads in its vicinity much improved. The Peishwa's palace, environed by a large unfinished fort, was mostly destroyed by fire in 1827; but a part remains, and now serves for a prison. Here are also other native palaces, a Hindoo college, the church, a good library, military bazaar, civil hospital, barracks, arsenal, and the various government offices. The cantonments, where 127 infantry regiments are generally quartered, are on an elevated site to the W. E. of the city is a cave-temple of Seeva.

POONUKKA, **POUNUKKA**, **PUNUKKA**, poon-ūk/kā, written also **POONAKA**, a town, and the second capital of Bootan, North Hindostan, in the great chain of the Himalayas, 17 miles N.E. of Tassudon. It is a miserable place; the winter residence of the Deb-Rajah is its only building of consequence. Lat. 27° 55' N., lon. 89° 54' E.

POOPO, po-o-po or POPO, a village of Bolivia, department, and 106 miles S. by E. of La Paz. Pop. 1000.

POP

POOR, **POUR**, or **PUR**, poor, a river of Siberia, rises in the N. of the government of Yakootsk, flows E.N.E., and after a course of about 130 miles joins the Olenok at the town of Maksimova.

POOR, **POUR**, or **PUR**, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Tobolsk, about lat. 64° N., flows N. by E., and after a course of above 200 miles, falls into the S.W. extremity of the Bay of Tazovsk.

POORA, pool'ra, a town of West Beloochistan, in the desert, 110 miles E.N.E. of Bunpoor. Pop. 2000.

POORALLY, pool-rā'lee, (anc. *Arabis*), a river of Beloochistan, province of Loos, enters Sonmucnee Bay, Indian Ocean, 50 miles N.E. of Kurrachee, after a S. course of about 100 miles. The towns Bela and Lyaree are on its banks.

POORATEEN, **POURATIN**, or **PURATIN**, pool-rā-teen', a town of Russia, government, and 103 miles N.W. of Poltava, capital of a district, with 1600 inhabitants.

POORBUNDER, pool-būn'der, a maritime town of Hindostan, Baroda dominions, on the S.W. coast of the Guzerat Peninsula. Lat. 21° 39' N., lon. 69° 48' E. It is large and populous, and is the commercial emporium of the Guzerat Peninsula.

POOREE, a town of British India. See **JUGGERNAUT**.

POOR FORK, a post-office of Harlan co., Kentucky.

POOR HILL, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

POORSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

POORTON, **NORTH**, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

POORTVLIET, pool'tvleet', a village of Holland, province of Zealand, 4 miles W.N.W. of Tholen. Pop. 1113.

POORUNDER, pool-un'der, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles S.E. of Poona.

POORUNPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 48 miles E.N.E. of Bareilly.

POOSHIKUR, poolsh'kūr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district, and 4 miles W. of Ajmeer. It is a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage.

POOST-POUST or **PUEST-POZERSK**, poost-o-zaisk', (Samoiedo, *Pongoric*, yon-go'ree,) the northernmost town of the Samoied country, in European Russia, government of Archangel, on the Petchora, near its mouth in the Northern Ocean. Pop. 600, who live chiefly by hunting and fishing.

POOTE, La, lā pōv', a market-town of France, department, and 21 miles E.N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 3352.

POUTIVL, **POUTIVL**, or **PUTIVL**, pool-teev'v', written also **PUTYVL** and **PUTIWL**, a town of Russia, government, and 100 miles W.S.W. of Koorsk, capital of a district, on the Sem. Pop. 9000. It is well built, and though mostly of wood, it has some good public edifices, nearly 20 churches, 2 extensive charitable institutions, vitriol factories, brick-kilns, and a brisk trade in the rural produce of the vicinity.

POUTO, **POUTO**, **PUTO**, pool'to, or **POOTON-SHAN**, a small, rocky island off the E. extremity of Chusan, coast of China. Lat. 30° 25' N., lon. 122° 40' E. It has numerous temples, and monasteries of Buddhist priests, many very richly ornamented, and good causeways are carried over all parts of its surface.

POPA, po-pā, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 100 miles S.E. of Gilolo, 50 miles in circumference. Lat. 1° 12' S., lon. 129° 52' E.

POPACTON or **PEPACTON RIVER**, a branch of the Delaware, rises among the Catskill Mountains, in Delaware county, New York, and flowing in a W.S.W. direction for about 60 miles, unites with the Coquago, the larger branch, at the village of Hancock or Chechocton, on the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, and furnishes valuable motive-power. The New York and Erie Railroad crosses this river near its junction with the Coquago.

POPAYAN, po-pā-yān', a city of South America, in New Granada, capital of the department of Cauca, in a fertile plain, near the Cauca River, and 6000 feet above the ocean. Lat. 2° 28' 38" N., lon. 76° 36' W. Pop. 20,000. It is regularly laid out and well built, has a cathedral, numerous public edifices, (formerly conventual,) a mint, and two bridges across an affluent of the Cauca. Its inhabitants are mostly mulattoes and negroes. It had formerly a large trade in the precious metals, but its commerce is now principally in rural produce. A great commercial road, nearly 1000 miles in length, extends S. from Popayan past Quito to Trujillo, in Peru. Popayan was founded in 1537, being the first city built by Europeans in this region of America. In 1834 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

POPE, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 370 square miles. The Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, forms the S.E. boundary. The county is also drained by Lusk and Big Bay Creeks. The surface is rolling; the soil in some parts is fertile. The county contains a number of mineral springs, and abundance of iron and lead. Valuable quarries of sandstone are found near the Ohio River. Named in honor of Nathaniel Pope, a delegate to the United States Congress when Illinois was admitted as a sovereign state. Capital, Golconda. Pop. 3975.

POPE CREEK, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

POPEDOM, Italy. See **PONTIFICAL STATES**.

POPERINGHE, po-pē-āng', or **POPERINGEN**, pop'er-

ring'hen, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on a canal, near the French frontier, 6 miles W.S.W. of Ypres. Pop. 10,461. The principal edifice is a handsome town-hall. It has manufactures of lace, linens, and woollen cloths.

POPE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

POPE'S MILLS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

POP'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

POPILII FORUM. See FORLIMPOPOLI.

POP'LAR, a suburban parish of the metropolis of England, co. of Middlesex, with a station on the London and Blackwall Railway, 4 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1852, 24,384. It comprises the East and West India docks, has numerous places of worship, schools and charities, almshouses for the widows of servants of the East India Company, and yards for ship-building.

POP'LAR, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

POP'LAR, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

POP'LAR BLUFF, a small post-village of Butler co., Missouri.

POP'LAR BRANCH, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

POP'LAR CORNER, a post-office of Madison co., Tennessee.

POP'LAR CREEK, of Tennessee, rises in Anderson county, and enters Clinch River in Roane county.

POP'LAR CREEK, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

POP'LAR FLAT, a small post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

POP'LAR GROVE, a post-village of Iredell co., North Carolina.

POP'LAR GROVE, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee, 144 miles W. of Nashville.

POP'LAR GROVE, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

POP'LAR GROVE, a post-office of Boone co., Illinois.

POP'LAR HILL, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

POP'LAR HILL, a post-office of Casey co., Kentucky.

POP'LAR HILL, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

POP'LAR MARSHES, England. See DOGA, ISLE OF.

POP'LAR MOUNT, a post-office of Greenville co., Virginia.

POP'LAR NECK, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

POP'LAR PLAINS, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, 80 miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. about 300.

POP'LAR POINT, on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, about 7½ miles N.W. of Newport, Rhode Island.

POP'LAR RIDGE, or SMITH'S CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 15 miles S. by W. of Auburn.

POP'LAR RIDGE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

POP'LAR RIDGE, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

POP'LAR SPRING, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

POP'LAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

POP'LAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

POP'LAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

POP'LAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

POP'LARTOWN, a thriving village of Worcester co., Maryland, about 12 miles N.E. of Snow Hill.

POP'LIN, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 33 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 509.

POPO, a village of Bolivia. See POPOO.

POPO, po'po, a district of Guinea, nominally included in the territory of Dahomey, with two coast towns or villages, Great and Little Popo.

POPOCATEPETL, po-po-ká-tá-pétl, (Mexican "smoking mountain,") an active volcano of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 35 miles S.W. of La Puebla. It is a truncated cone, rising to 17,720 feet above the sea, with a crater 3 miles in circumference, and 1000 feet deep. The principal constituent is porphyritic obsidian. Forests cover its base, but at 12,000 feet in height vegetation ceases, and beyond this its slope is a desert of volcanic sand and pumice, mostly covered with snow.

POPO, GREAT, a town of Guinea, situated between the sea and a backwater or inlet, 15 miles W. of Whydah. Lat. 6° 16' N., lon. 1° 54' E. Pop. 5000, including many Spaniards and Portuguese. It has some manufactures of cotton goods and earthenwares, but is chiefly noted for its traffic in slaves.

POPO ISLES, Malay Archipelago, are between Gilolo and Papua, lat. 1° 15' S., lon. 129° 45' E. The largest island, Popo, is 50 miles in circumference, and produces sago, coconuts, and salt.

POPOLI, popo-le, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., district, and 8 miles N.N.W. of Sulmona, on the Pescara, with two handsome churches. Pop. 3200.

POPPELAU, pop'pé-lôw', a village of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles N.W. of Oppeln, on the Prinitza. Pop. 2285.

POPPELSDORF, pop'pels-dorf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 1 mile S.W. of Bonn, and having the botanic garden, museum, and laboratory of its university, with porcelain and carpet factories. Pop. 1180.

POPPENHUSEN, pop'pen-hôw'sen, a village of Bavaria, 1518

circle of Lower Franconia, 6 miles N.W. of Schweinfurt. Pop. 1179.

POPPENLAUER, pop'pen-lôw'er, a village of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Saale, 4 miles E.S.E. of Münnersstadt. Pop. 1219.

POPPI, pop'pee, a town of Tuscany, province, and 26 miles E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 5654. It has a handsome palace, formerly of the Guidi family, a celebrated abbey, Augustinian convent, 3 churches, a hospital, public library, and theatre, with many handsome private houses.

POPPLETON, NETHER, a parish of England, co. and 4 miles N.N.W. of York, with a station on the East and West York Railway.

POP'RAD, po'prád', a river of North Hungary, co. of Zips, an affluent of the Danube. Length, 35 miles.

POP'RAD, a town of Hungary. See DEUTSCHENDORF.

POQUANOC (or POQUONOC) BRIDGE, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

POQUETANOC, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Thames River.

POQUONNOCK, a village of Connecticut. See PEQUANNOCK.

PORA, po'ra, two islands of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 1° and 2° 30' S., and lon. 98° 30' and 100° E. The southernmost, or So Pora, is 40 miles in length, by 15 miles in greatest breadth; and North Pora or So Berco, 60 miles in length, by 30 miles across.

PORAMUSCHIR, Koorile Islands. See PARAMOOSHEER.

PORCA, por'ká, a maritime town of South India, on the Malabar coast, 70 miles N.W. of Trivandrum. Lat. 5° 16' N., lon. 76° 24' E. It is populous, and inhabited by many Mohammedan, Hindoo, and Christian merchants. Here the Dutch had formerly a factory.

PORCARI, por-ká'ree, a village and parish of Tuscany, duchy of Lucca, near the Lago di Sesto, on an isolated hill, above the Lecio. Pop. 2651.

PORCE, por'sá, a river of New Granada, rises in the Andes, flows N.N.W., and joins the Nechi 30 miles E.S.E. of Caceres. Total course, about 130 miles.

PORCHESTER, a village of England. See PORTCHESTER.

PORCHOV, a town of Russia. See PORKHOV.

PORCO, a mountain knot of the Bolivian Andes, in lat. 19° 48' S., lon. 65° 30' W. Height, 16,000 feet. From this mountain the Incas derived a large amount of silver, and here was the first mine wrought by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. Near it is the town of Porco, capital of a province of its own name, department of Potosi, 30 miles S.W. of Potosi.

PORCOS, ILHA DOS, es'lyá dose por'kose, a group of islets of Brazil, off the coast of Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Flamingos, 16 miles N.E. of the island of São Sebastião.

PORCUNA, por-koo'ná, (anc. *Obulco*.) a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles W.N.W. of Jaen. Pop. 5272. It has a palace belonging to the Order of Calatrava, and manufactures of woollen cloth, serge, and soap.

PORCUPINE RIVER, of Nebraska Territory, falls into the Missouri River near 45° N. lat., and 104° 50' W. lon.

PORDENONE, por-dá-no'ná, a town of Austrian Italy, 28 miles W.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 5000. It has an active trade in wine and corn.

PORDIC, pon'deek', a market-town of France, department of Côte-du-Nord, 5 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 4980.

PORÉ, po'ré, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, on an affluent of the Meta, 114 miles N.E. of Bogota.

PORENTRUY, po'rôn'trwee', or PORRENTUI, (Ger. *Bruntrut*, broon'troot.) a town of Switzerland, canton, and 38 miles N.W. of Bern, near the French frontier. Pop. 2500. In 1793-4 it was capital of the French department of Mont Terrible, and was afterwards comprised in the department of Haut-Rhin.

PORETCHIE, po-rétch'yá, written also PORIETCHÉ and PORETSCHIE, a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Smolensk. Pop. 2000.

PORETTA, near Civita Vecchia. See BAGNI DELLA PORETTA.

PORETTA, po-rét'tá, a village of North Italy, Pontifical States, 30 miles S.W. of Bologna. Pop. 2500. It has well-frequented sulphur baths.

PORETZK, po-rétsk', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 15 miles S.E. of Vladimir. Pop. 1550.

PORINGLAND, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PORINGLAND, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PORKA, por'ká, an island of Russia, in Lake Peipus, well-wooded, and having several villages.

PORKHOV, PORCHOV or PORKHOW, por'kov', a town of Russia, government, and 43 miles E.S.E. of Pskov, on the Shelon, a tributary of Lake Ilmen. P. 3040. It has a castle.

PORLEZZA, por-lét'sá, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 16 miles N. of Como, at the N. extremity of Lake Lugano. Pop. 1000.

PORLOCK, a market-town and parish of England, co. of

Somerset, on the British Channel, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Minehead. Pop. 854. The town has a harbor, and some imports of coal and lime.

PORNASSIO, *por-nás-sio*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, province, and about 12 miles N.N.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 1152.

PORNIC, *por-neek'*, a small maritime town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Bay of Bourgneuf, 26 miles W.S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1324. It is frequented for its chalybeate springs and for sea-bathing.

PORO or **POVLO SEPORA**, *ad-po'ra*, ("island of good fortune") an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, N.W. of the Pogry Islands. It is about 40 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., by 15 miles in average breadth, and densely wooded.

POROMUSCHIR, one of the Koorile Islands. See **PARA-MUSCHIR**.

POROS, *po'ros*, (anc. *Sphacteria*), a small island of Greece, at the W. entrance of the gulf, and 7 miles S. of the island of Aegina. Its chief town, Poros, is celebrated as the scene of conferences which settled the new Greek monarchy in 1828.

PORPOISE CAPE, Maine. See **CAPE PORPOISE**.

PORQUEROLLES, *por'kph-roll'*, one of the Hyères Islands in France, department of Var, in the Mediterranean. Length, 6 miles.

PORRENTUI, a town of Switzerland. See **PORENTUY**.

PORRERA, *por-rá-rá*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 23 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1321.

PORRERAS, a town of Majorca, 21 miles E.S.E. of Palma.

PORRUDOS, *por-ror-dooz*, or **RIO DE SÃO LOURENÇO**, *ree-oh dá sóo-wá lo-rén'ho*, a river of Brazil, rises in the E. part of the province of Matto Grosso, flows S.W., and joins the Paraguay on the left, in lat. $17^{\circ} 20' S.$; largest tributary, the Cuyaba. Previous to this junction, its channel is much obstructed by cataracts; but below to its mouth, including a length of 150 miles, it is free from falls or violent rapids, and is navigable by country boats, which employ eight days in the ascent.

PORSGRUND, *por-sgroont*, a town of Norway, stiff, and 91 miles N.E. of Christiansand, on an inlet of the Skagerack. Pop. 1750.

PORTACHUELO DE TUCTO, *por-tá-choo-á-to dá took'to*, one of the loftiest passes over the Andes, North Peru, between Tarma and Lima, and 15,760 feet in elevation.

PORTACOMARO, *por-tá-ko-má-ro*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Asti. Pop. 1464.

PORT ADELAIDE, (*ad'pláid*) a town of South Australia, 5 or 6 miles from Adelaide, with which it is connected by an excellent macadamized road. Lat. $34^{\circ} 48' S.$, lon. $138^{\circ} 28' E.$ It is situated on the E. bank of a large creek, which affords only a bad harbor, and is not considered safe to land vessels deeper than 15 or 16 feet. The imports for 1848 amounted to 346,137*l.*, and the exports to 463,878*l.* Laid out in 1837. Pop. between 8000 and 10,000.

PORTADOWN, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 10 miles E.N.E. of Armagh, on the Bann, and on the Ulster Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3091. In its vicinity are many handsome villas and substantial farm-houses. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, a large distillery, and a brisk trade in corn.

PORTAFERRY, a seaport and market town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. of Downpatrick. Pop. in 1851, 2074.

PORTAGE, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, contains 480 square miles. It is drained by Cuyahoga and Mahoning Rivers. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The county is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. Settled by natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut about the year 1799. Capital, Ravenna. Pop. 24,419.

PORTAGE, a county in the N. central part of Wisconsin, contains 1600 square miles. It is intersected by Wisconsin River, and also drained by Plover River. These streams are bordered by extensive pine forests, forming part of the "Great Pinery" of North Wisconsin, from which many million feet of lumber are procured annually, and floated down the river to Galena and St. Louis. A strip of land 6 miles wide, along the Wisconsin, was surveyed and settled in 1836; and the remainder of the county passed from aboriginal hands in 1848, since which the land has been occupied by great numbers of "squatters." Capital, Plover. Pop. 1250.

PORTAGE, a township of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee River. Pop. 2478.

PORTAGE, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

PORTAGE, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. P. 34.

PORTAGE, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 614.

PORTAGE, a township in Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 377.

PORTAGE, a township of Summit co., Ohio. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal joins the Ohio Canal at Akron, a village in this township. Pop. 1160.

PORTAGE, a thriving post-village and township of Wood co., Ohio, 20 miles S. of Perrysburg. Pop. 403.

PORTAGE, a post-township in the central part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, intersected by the Portage River, Pop. 726.

PORTAGE, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 266.

PORTAGE, a village and township in St. Joseph co., Indiana, on St. Joseph's River, 160 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 2078.

PORTAGE CITY, capital of Columbia co., Wisconsin, on the La Crosse Railroad, (unfinished,) and on the ship-canal connecting the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, at the noted Winnebago Portage, 40 miles N. of Madison. It is at the head of navigation on the Wisconsin River, and is a depôt for large quantities of pine lumber. Two steamboats ply constantly during the summer between this place and Galena. The improvement of Fox River, when finished, will open steamboat navigation from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Portage City contained in 1853, 15 stores, 7 hotels, 2 churches, 2 select schools, 1 iron foundry, 1 sash factory, and 1 chair factory. Pop. 2000. Here is the site of the old Fort Winnebago.

PORTAGE CREEK, of Jackson co., Michigan, enters Grand River, 4 miles below Jackson Court-House.

PORTAGE DES SIOUX, *dá se-oo' (or soo)*, a village in St. Charles co., Missouri, on Mississippi River, 115 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

PORTAGE DU FORT, (*Fr. pron. por'tázh/ dú for.*) a post-village of Canada East, co. of Ottawa, situated on the Ottawa River, 61 miles N. of Bytown. Pop. about 250.

PORTAGE FALLS, New York. See **GENESSEE RIVER** and **GENESSEE FALLS**.

PORTAGE LAKE, of Keweenaw Point, Michigan, is very irregular in its form, and extends from Keweenaw Bay across the point to within 2 or 3 miles of the shore of Lake Superior. The route of this lake has long been used by the traders and Indians as a portage; hence the name.

PORTAGE LAKE, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

PORTAGE PRAIRIE, a township in Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 603.

PORTAGE RIVER, a small stream of Ohio, rises in Hancock county, and flows into Lake Erie at Port Clinton.

PORTAGE RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which flows through Livingston county into Portage Lake and Huron River.

PORTAGE RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which enters St. Joseph's River at the village of Three Rivers.

PORTAGEVILLE, New York. See **GENESSEE FALLS**.

PORTALBERA, *por-tál-bá-rá*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Voghera, near the Po. Pop. 1516.

PORTALEGRE, *por-tá-lá-grá*, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 49 miles N.N.E. of Evora. Pop. 5800. It has an episcopal palace, 2 hospitals, a seminary, college, and manufactures of druggists.

PORT ALEXANDER, a harbor of South-western Africa, in Benguela, on the Atlantic, 40 miles N. of Great Fish Bay.

PORT ALLEGHANY, a post-village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, about 200 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

PORT AU LEN, or **POW-OR-ERROL**, a harbor of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the N. bank of the Frith of Tay, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Errol.

PORT AU LEN, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 28 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

PORT ANTONIO, a seaport village of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, on the N. coast, 25 miles N.W. of Point Morant.

PORTA OMBRIANO, *por'tá om-bre-á-no*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Lodi, and so near to Crema, as to be almost its suburb. Pop. 1124.

PORTARLINGTON, a parliamentary, municipal borough, and town of Ireland, in Leinster, King's and Queen's counties, on the Barrow, here crossed by two bridges, on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 40 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of town in 1851, 2728. It is one of the best built and cleanest country towns in Ireland, with 2 handsome churches, 2 Roman Catholic chapels, excellent schools, and a handsome market-house, and small manufactures of leather, tobacco, soap, and candles. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons, and gives the title of earl to the Dawson family, proprietors of the borough.

PORT AU PRINCE, *pört-o-príns*, (*Fr. pron. por-tá práns*.) or **PORT REPUBLICAN**, (*Fr. Port Republicain. por rã'pub-lee-káns*.) the capital city and principal seaport of Hayti, on its W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Gonaves. Lat. $18^{\circ} 35' N.$, lon. $72^{\circ} 18' W.$ Pop. 20,000. (?) It is partially fortified, irregularly built, and chiefly of wood. The principal edifices are the palace of the state, which has some architectural excellence, the church, arsenal, milit. lyceum, military hospital, and courts of law. The vicinity is marshy, and the climate unhealthy. The harbor is safe, except the hurricane months, from August to November. It is the seat of all the superior courts in Hayti, and of the most part of its foreign trade. The annual value of the imports is about \$1,200,000.

PORT BAIL, *por bál*, a market-town of France, depart-

ment of Manche, with a small port on the English Channel, 15 miles S.W. of Valognes. Pop. in 1852, 2057.

PORT BAN/NATYNE, a beautiful maritime village of Scotland, co., and on the island of Bute, at the head of Kames Bay, 1½ miles N.N.W. of Rothesay. Pop. 300. It is neatly built, and is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. About 1 mile W. stands the old baronial mansion of Kames Castle.

PORT BAR/NETT, a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Redbank Creek, 168 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

PORT BEAUFORT, (bō'fort) a harbor of South Africa, in Cape Colony, district, and 50 miles S.E. of Zwellendam, at the mouth of the Breede River in St. Sebastian's Bay.

PORT BLAN/CHARD, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

PORT BOWEN, bō'wēn, British North America, is on Prince Regent Inlet, in lat. 73° 13' N., lon. 88° 54' W. Here the Hecla and Fury remained from September to July 1824-5, during which period the mean temperature was 4° 35 Fahrenheit, the lowest temperature on the 26th of January, being minus 38°, and the highest, 13th of July, 45° 42.

PORT BOWEN, a natural harbor on the N.E. coast of Australia, lat. 22° 30' S., lon. 151° E.

PORT BUR/WEEL, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, situated at the mouth of Otter Creek, in Lake Erie, 137 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 45 miles from London. Pop. about 300.

PORT/BURY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PORT BYRON, a post-village of Menta township, Cayuga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, 28 miles W. of Syracuse. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several ware-houses and mills. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1400.

PORT BYRON, a post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 18 miles above Rock Island City.

PORT CADDO, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

PORT CARBON, a thriving post-borough of East Norwegian township, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Mill Creek, 65 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, and 3 miles N.E. of Pottsville. It is surrounded by rich coal-mines, and carries on an active trade by means of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, which extends to the mines, and the Schuylkill Navigation, which terminates here. In 1829 there was only 1 house in the place. Pop. in 1850, 2142; in 1853, about 3000.

PORT CASTRIES, West Indies. See CASTRIES.

PORT CAVA/JO, a post-village of Calhoun co., Texas, is situated on a point of land at the entrance of Matagorda Bay, about 30 miles S.W. of Matagorda.

PORT CHARLOTTE, (shar'lōt) a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, in the island of Islay, on the W. coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan Point. Pop. about 400.

PORTCHESTER or **PORTHESTER**, a parish and village of England, co. of Hants, on the N. side of Portsmouth Harbor, with a station on a branch of the London and South-western Railway, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 720. It was the ancient *Quer Peris*, one of the principal cities of Britain before the Roman conquest, and has a conspicuous castle, with a large square keep, which has been used as a place of detention for French prisoners.

PORT CHESTER, a post-village in Rye township, Westchester co., New York, on Byram River, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of New York. It contains 2 or 3 churches, several seminaries and factories.

PORT CLARENCE, a maritime village of England, co. of Durham, near Stockton, and with a station on the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway.

PORT CLATSOP, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon.

PORT CLINTON, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of the Tamaqua, 12 miles by land S.E. of Pottsville. The Reading Railroad passes through it, and the Little Schuylkill Railroad terminates here. Pop. in 1850, 374.

PORT CLINTON, a post-village, capital of Ottawa co., Ohio, is situated on a bay of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Portage River, 120 miles N. of Columbus. It has a good harbor and light-house.

PORT CLINTON, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

PORT COLBORNE, kōl'bōrn, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, situated on the shore of Lake Erie, at the outlet of the Welland Canal, 108 miles S. of Toronto, and from Buffalo, in the United States, 20 miles.

PORT CON/WAY, a post-village of King George co., Virginia, on the left bank of the Rappahannock, 60 miles N. by E. of Richmond.

PORT COO/MER or **TOKO-LABO**, to'ko-lā'bo, a harbor of New Zealand, on the E. coast of Bank's Peninsula, lat. 43° 38' S., lon. 172° 54' E. A considerable village of wooden houses has recently arisen here, and an excellent road formed, conducting to the interior.

PORT CRANE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

PORT CREDIT, a post-village and port of entry of Canada West, co. of York, South Riding, on the N.W. shore of Lake

Ontario, at the mouth of the river Credit, 15 miles N.E. of Toronto. The value of exports in 1851, amounted to \$201,825, of which \$181,298 went to the United States. The value of imports was only \$8556, all of which was from the United States. Pop. about 300.

PORTCROIS, por'krois, one of the Hyères Islands of France, department of Var, 5 miles E. of Porquerolles. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1 mile. It is defended by several forts.

PORT CURTIS, a harbor on the E. coast of Australia, lat. 24° S., lon. 151° 30' E., named from its discoverer, Sir R. Curtis, in 1802.

PORT DALL/HOUSE, dal-hoo'see, a post-village and port of entry of Canada West, co. of Lincoln, situated on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, near its W. end, at the entrance of the Welland Canal, 5 miles N. of St. Catharines, and 36 miles E. by S. of Hamilton. The total value of exports in 1851, amounted to \$356,072, of which \$317,296 went to the United States; the imports amounted in value to \$96,100.

PORT DAVEY, Van Diemen's Land. See DAVEY, PORT.

PORT-DE-BOUC. See BOUC, PORT-DE.

PORT-DE-LA-MONTAGNE, ("Mountain port,") a former name of Port Louis, in the island of Mauritius.

PORT DE PAIX, Lā. lēh por dēh pā, a maritime town of Hayti, on its N. coast, 35 miles W. of Cape Haytien.

PORT DEPOSIT, a thriving post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on the left or E. bank of the Susquehanna, at the lowest falls, 5 miles from the head of the Chesapeake Bay, and 37 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It is one of the principal depôts of the pine lumber which is rafted down the river. It is situated at the head of tide-water, and has facilities for shipping to the Southern markets. The quantity of lumber received at this place annually is estimated at 50,000,000 feet. Large quarries of granite are worked in the immediate vicinity. It contains a bank, and several churches. Laid out in 1800.

PORT DESIRE, a river of Patagonia, rises near lat. 49° S., lon. 75° W., flows N.E., and falls into a bay of its own name, in the South Atlantic, S. of Cape Blanco; total course, above 200 miles. It was examined by Captain King for 16 miles, but is believed to be navigable to a much greater distance.

PORT DESIRE, a bay or harbor of Patagonia, on the E. coast, in lat. 47° 45' S., lon. 65° 55' 30' W., formed by a river of its own name.

PORT DISCOVERY, capital of Clallam co., Washington Territory, on a bay of the same name at the head of the Gulf of Georgia.

PORT DOVER, a post-village and port of entry of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, situated on the N. shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Patterson Creek, 37 miles S.W. of Hamilton. The total value of exports in 1851 amounted to \$151,404; and of the imports, to \$81,760. Pop. about 600.

PORT DUN/DAS, a village and suburb of Glasgow, in Scotland, about 1 mile W. of that city, at the end of the Forth and Clyde Canal. It has large warehouses.

PORT D'URBAN, port door'bān, on the N. shore of the Inlet of Port Natal, is the port of the British colony of Natal, 50 miles S.E. of Pietermaritzburg. In 1844, its exports, chiefly in butter, hides, ivory, tallow, wool, and natural curiosities, amounted in value to 11,004£, and 20 British vessels, aggregate burden 1643 tons, cleared from the port. Value of imports from Cape Town, 40,864£.; of total imports, 41,141£. Total custom and port duties, 4319£. 15s.

PORT EAS/RY, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Banff, E. of Port Gordon. Pop. about 400.

PORT EDGAR, a small harbor on the Frith of Forth, co. of Linlithgow, parish of Dalmeny, three-quarters of a mile W. of Queensferry.

PORTEL, por-tēl, a market-town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 20 miles E.S.E. of Evora. Pop. 2000.

PORT ELGIN, ēl'ghin, a village of Canada West, on the Callops Canal, in the township of Edwardsburgh, 9 miles from Prescott, and 41 miles from Cornwall. Pop. about 120.

PORT ELIZ/ABETH, a seaport town of South Africa, in Cape Colony, with an excellent harbor, 18 miles S.E. of Ultebhage, (of which it is the port.) on the W. side of Algoa Bay. Pop. 4000, nearly all of English descent. It has a pier projecting 350 feet into the sea, an arsenal, constructed at a cost of 12,000£, and a fine monument to Lady Donkin. It is a free port, and the most frequented along the S. coast of the colony. In 1851, its exports amounted to 241,545£.

PORT ELIZ/ABETH, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, about 36 miles E.S.E. of Salem, has an extensive glass manufactory, 2 or 3 churches, and about 1000 inhabitants.

PORT EL/LEN, or **PORT EL/LINOR**, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the S.E. coast of the island of Islay, 8 miles S.S.E. of Bowmore, with 200 houses, a distillery, a quay, and a light-house.

PORTENDIC or **PORTENDIK**, por'tōw'dēek, a French trading station, on the W. coast of Africa, in Sahara, 160 miles N. of Fort Louis. Lat. 18° 19' N., lon. 16° 2' W. In 1834, its trade in gum, &c., conducted by other than French merchants, became completely ruined by the maintenance of a strict blockade by the French, and the loss to British subjects settled there has been estimated at 70,000£.

PORTER, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 400 square miles. The Kankakee River bounds it on the S., and it is drained by the Calumet River. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests; the soil mostly fertile. It is traversed by the Michigan Central Railroad, the Northern Indiana Railroad, and the Port Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Organized in 1836. Capital, Valparaiso. Pop. 5234.

PORTER, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 90 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1208.

PORTER, a township of Niagara co., New York, bordering on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River. Pop. 2455.

PORTER, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1907.

PORTER, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 968.

PORTER, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 1050.

PORTER, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 728.

PORTER, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 768.

PORTER, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Bear Mountain Railroad route. Pop. 305.

PORTER, a post-township in the E. central part of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1037.

PORTER, a village of Gallia co., Ohio, 10 miles N.W. of Gallipolis.

PORTER, a township of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 1671.

PORTER, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 1259.

PORTER, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 443.

PORTER, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 768.

PORTER, a township in Green co., Missouri. Pop. 497.

PORTER, a township in Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 882.

PORTERFIELD, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PORTER RIDGE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

PORTER'S, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

PORTER'S CORNER, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

PORTER'S CROSS ROADS, post-office, Porter co., Indiana.

PORTER'S FALLS, a post-office of Wetzel co., Virginia.

PORTER'S SEIDLING, (seedling,) a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

PORTERSVILLE, a village of New London co., Connecticut, about 8 miles N. by W. of New London. It has some manufactures of brass and iron.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-borough of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 220 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 240.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-village of Tipton co., Tennessee, 25 miles N.E. of Memphis.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

PORTERSVILLE, a village of Dubois co., Indiana, on the East Fork of White River, 8 miles N. by W. of Jasper.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

PORT ES/SINGTON, a bay of North Australia, on the E. side of Coburg Peninsula. On its W. side, 17 miles from its entrance, in lat. 11° 22' 3" S., lon. 132° 10' 7" E., is the British settlement of Victoria, founded in 1839, but now abandoned. Shores of the bay low and destitute of vegetation. Climate unhealthy.

PORT ETCH/ES, of Russian America, in Prince William's Sound. Lat. 60° 21' 12" N., lon. 146° 32' W. It has an establishment of the Imperial Russia Fur Company.

PORT GAL/LANT, a cove of South America, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 41' 45" S., lon. 72° 0' 51" W.

PORT GENESSEE, New York. See CHARLOTTE.

PORT GIBSON, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 54 miles W. of Syracuse, has 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

PORT GIBSON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Claiborne co., Mississippi, on Bayou Pierre, 28 miles from its mouth, and about 65 miles S.W. of Jackson. It is surrounded by a rich planting district, and has considerable business. A newspaper is published here. The cotton raised in the vicinity is shipped here in keel-boats. Pop. in 1850, 1036.

PORT GIBSON, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

PORT GLASGOW, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, river-port, town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the left bank of the Clyde, and on a branch of the Glasgow and Paisley Railway, 3 miles E. of Greenock, and 16 miles W.N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 7017. The town is neat, and substantially built. It has endowed and other schools, public libraries, several branch banks, two large harbors, with good quays, and the largest graving dock in Scotland. Ship-building is extensively carried on, and here are important manufactures of sail cloth, coarse linens, and ropes, with some sugar-refineries and flax mills. The town was founded (before the deepening of the Clyde) by the Glasgow magistrates in 1668, to be the seaport of Glasgow, and its trade

was long in the hands of Glasgow merchants, but the inhabitants have of late carried on commerce on their own account, and they now own a large portion of the shipping. It is the chief port on the Clyde for imports of North American timber. The duties collected here in 1848, amounted to 135,848/. Registered shipping, 12,973 tons. The burgh unites with Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumblarton, and Kilmarnock, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

PORT GLASGOW, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

PORT GLENONE, glèn'ôn', a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, chiefly in the co. of Antrim, on the Ban, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 7 miles S.S.E. of Kilrea. Pop. 900.

PORT GORDON, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 4 miles E.S.E. of the mouth of the Spey. Pop. about 470.

PORT GOWER, a fishing village of Scotland, on the E. coast of the co. of Sutherland, 8 miles W.S.W. of Helmsdale. Pop. about 200.

PORT (or HARBOR) GRACE, a small maritime town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay, 25 miles N.W. of St. John.

PORTH CERI, a town of South Wales. See PORTH KERRY.

PORTH EUNION, (Pne-yn,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PORT HENRY, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, about 110 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has a steamboat landing.

PORT HENRY, a port on the W. coast of Patagonia, near Cape Tres Puntas: lat. 56° S., lon. 75° 15' W. The harbor is spacious, and capable of containing a numerous squadron of the largest ships perfectly secure.

PORT HERMAN, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

PORTH KERRY or PORTH CERI, porth kèr'ree, a little seaport-town of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 10 miles S.W. of Cardiff.

PORT HOMER, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

PORT HOOD or JES/TICO, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Inverness, on a bay at the W. extremity of Cape Breton. Its harbor is safe for frigates with any wind, and has anchorage in from 4 to 5 fathoms of water.

PORT HOPE, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Wisconsin, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Neenah or Fox River, which affords good water-power. It has a hotel and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 416.

PORT HOPE, a town of Upper Canada, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 55 miles E. by N. of Toronto. It is built chiefly on the sides of a hill, commanding fine views of the lake, and has churches of 5 or 6 denominations, 3 branch banks, agencies of 10 assurance, and 3 insurance companies, 2 newspaper offices, 2 female seminaries, about 30 stores, several flouring mills, and manufactures of steam-engines, machinery, castings, &c. The total value of exports in 1851, amounted to \$100,408, and of imports to \$79,016. Pop. about 2500.

PORT HOWE, (hōw,) a landing-place on the E. coast of San Salvador, Bahama Islands, supposed to be that where Columbus first set foot in the New World. October 12, 1492.

PORT HUDSON, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, 25 miles above Baton Rouge. It is a place of active business, about 30,000 bales of cotton, and 2000 hogsheads of sugar being shipped here annually. Pop. 300.

PORT HUNTER, an inlet of New South Wales, between the co. of Gloucester and Northumberland, 75 miles N.N.E. of Sydney. Lat. 32° 55' S., lon. 151° 48' E. It extends 5 miles inland, receives the Hunter River at its W. extremity, and has the town of Newcastle on the S. side of its entrance.

PORT HURON, formerly DES/MONDY, a thriving post-village and township in St. Clair co., Michigan, on the St. Clair at the mouth of Black River, 2 miles from the S. end of Lake Huron, and 57 miles N.E. of Detroit. Port Huron is the terminus of the proposed Northern railroad to Lake Michigan. It has an active trade in pine lumber, and contains 8 churches, 6 warehouses, 5 hotels, 2 tanneries, 2 livery stables, 2 newspaper offices, several steam mills, and near 50 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

PORTICI, port'e-che, a town of Naples, 4 miles S.E. of the capital, of which it is a suburb, on the Bay of Naples, at the N. foot of Vesuvius. Pop. 4900. It is beautifully situated, and has a large royal palace, adorned with pictures and frescoes from the walls of Pompeii, a museum of antique statues, bronzes, arms, and furniture taken from the buried cities, and a magnificent park and garden. It has also several other fine residences, a large church, a monastery, and riband manufactures. A fine square fronts the harbor, which is defended by a mole; it has an active fishery, and brisk coasting trade.

PORTICO, port'e-ko, a village of Tuscany, 36 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Montone. Pop. 2054.

PORTILLO, port-teel'yo, a town of Spain, 13 miles S.E. of Valladolid, on a height commanded by a ruined castle. Pop. 1467.

PORTILLO, a town of Spain, in New Castle, province, and 19 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1500.

PORTILLO, pon-teel'yo, a mountain pass of the Andes, in Chili; lat. $33^{\circ} 40' 8''$ S. Height, 14,365 feet.

PORTIMAO, Portugal. See *VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMAO*.

PORTISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PORTISHEAD, a village and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of Bristol. The village is sheltered by a headland on the W., and is frequented as a watering place. It has a large floating pier, or breakwater, for the shelter of ocean steamers.

PORT JACKSON, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, about 15 miles W.N.W. of Schenectady.

PORT JACKSON, an inlet of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, its entrance being between two lofty cliffs, the N. and S. heads, on the latter of which is a light-house, 345 feet above the sea, in lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 32''$ S., lon. $151^{\circ} 18' E$. It extends 15 miles inland, has numerous creeks and bays, and forms one of the finest harbors known, with a dry dock and naval station. The city of Sydney is on its S. side.

PORT JEFFERSON, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, about 200 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

PORT JEFFERSON, a thriving village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 70 miles W. by N. of Columbus. A feeder of the Miami and Erie Canal terminates here. Pop. about 400.

PORT JERVIS, a thriving post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 97 miles from New York City. Named in honor of John B. Jervis, engineer of the Hudson and Delaware Canal, which passes through this place. It has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, and a bank. The railroad station, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Port Jervis) with the engine-house and other buildings in the vicinity, is called *DELAWARE*.

PORT KENDALL, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain.

PORT KENNEDY, a post-village of Upper Marion township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, and on the Reading Railroad, 4 miles above Norristown. It contains extensive lime-kilns, and large furnaces for smelting iron ore, which is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 449.

PORT KENT, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on Lake Champlain, about 150 miles N. of Albany.

PORT KNOCKIE, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 2 miles W.N.W. of Cullen. Pop. about 750.

PORTLAND, ISLE OF, a peninsula and parish of England, co. of Dorset, it is an island only at certain times of the tide, extending into the English Channel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S., by 2 miles in breadth, connected with the mainland by the Chesil bank, a narrow ridge of shingle, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and terminating on the S. by Portland-bill, a rocky promontory, with two lighthouses 198 feet above the sea, in lat. $50^{\circ} 31' N.$, lon. $2^{\circ} 28' W$. Pop. in 1852, 5195. It has excellent stone-quarries, and several ancient remains, with a castle built by Henry VIII. It forms the W. side of Weymouth Harbor, and gives the title of duke to the Bentinck family. Off its S. extremity, is Portland-race, a dangerous part of the channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity.

PORTLAND, the commercial metropolis of Maine, port of entry, and seat of justice of Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, at the southern terminus of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, which here connects with railways communicating on the one hand with Bath, Augusta, Waterville, Bangor, &c., and on the other, with all the principal cities of the Union, 60 miles S.S.W. of Augusta, and 105 miles N.E. of Boston, and 292 miles S.E. of Montreal. Lat. $43^{\circ} 39' 52'' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 13' 34'' W$. It is pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula or tongue of land projecting from the W. shore of Casco Bay. This peninsula is about 3 miles in length from E. to W., and rises at each extremity into considerable elevations, giving the city a beautiful appearance as it is approached from the sea. Its breadth averages about three-quarters of a mile, though it is much wider than this at its eastern termination, and also at its junction with the mainland. The harbor is one of the best on the Atlantic coast, the anchorage being protected on every side by land, the communication with the ocean easy and direct, and the depth sufficient for the largest ships. Although in a northern latitude, it is never closed by ice except in the most extreme cold weather, and then only for a few days. The principal entrance lies between the mainland on the S.W., and House Island on the N.E.; it is defended by Fort Preble on the former, and Fort Scammel on the latter. The city, with but few exceptions, is regularly laid out, and handsomely built, chiefly of brick. Several of the streets are remarkable for their elegance. Congress street is the principal thoroughfare, and extends from Munjoy's Hill on the E. to Bramhall's Hill on the W., following the ridge of the peninsula throughout its entire length. In scarcely any other city are to be found so many beautiful shade-trees. It is estimated that there are not less than 3000 of these scattered throughout the various parts of the town.

1522

Among the public buildings of Portland, may be mentioned the City Hall, and the Court-House, both large and imposing structures. The latter is very pleasantly situated, and was formerly occupied as the State-House. The Custom-House, one of the finest buildings in the city, was destroyed by fire during the winter of 1853-4; appropriations have recently been made for its re-erection. The churches at the commencement of 1853, were as follows, viz. 5 Trinitarian Congregationalists, 2 Unitarian Congregationalists, 4 Methodist Episcopal, 3 Calvinist, 2 Protestant Episcopal, 1 Christian Society, 1 Freewill Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, and several others—in all 26.

Portland contains several flourishing scientific and literary institutions, among which may be mentioned the Portland Society of Natural History, having for its object to create an interest and diffuse information in regard to the natural sciences. It has a valuable cabinet of natural history, consisting of specimens of the ornithology of the state; shells of more than 4000 different species; mineralogical and geological specimens, fishes, reptiles, &c. It numbers about 275 members. Organized in 1843. The Portland Athenaeum, incorporated in 1826, has about 140 proprietors, and a library of 8000 volumes. Besides the above, may be named the Mercantile Association, with a rapidly increasing library, and the Portland Sacred Music Society. The number of public schools in the city and its environs is 25; teachers, 57; average number of pupils in attendance, 3000; amount of money appropriated for school purposes for the year 1852-3, \$20,510.72. The school houses are generally substantial brick edifices, constructed upon the most approved plan. A commodious building has recently been erected for the state reform school. In the spring of 1854, plans were prepared for a marine hospital; and it was expected that the edifice would shortly be commenced. There are 11 newspapers published in Portland, 2 of them daily, and 9 weekly.

Portland enjoys excellent facilities both for ocean commerce and inland trade. In addition to its superior harbor advantages, it has railway communication with the seaboard for many hundred miles, and with the various important sections of the interior. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad connects Portland with Montreal in Canada, thereby forming a direct channel for the introduction of the rich commerce of the river St. Lawrence, and of the great lakes to this Atlantic city. There are also several other railroads radiating from this point now in process of construction. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 77,575 tons registered, and 28,403 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 19,683 tons were employed in the coast trade, 8157 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 1290 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 384, (tons, 57,610,) of which 186 (tons, 38,512,) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 443, (tons, 69,593,) of which 50,742 tons were in American bottoms. One of the chief articles of import is molasses, of which there were landed upon the wharves in 1852 upwards of 7,000,000 gallons. The receipts of this article for 1850 were 104 cargoes, consisting of 35,788 hogheads, 1660 tierces, and 771 barrels; and for the first four months of 1853 the receipts of molasses was greater than for the whole year 1850. The imports of sugar for 1851 amounted to 2,057,633 pounds; of salt, 150,000 bushels; of railroad iron, 9,856,496 pounds; of flour, about 161,000 barrels, and of corn, 200,000 bushels. The total value of the imports for 1852, amounted to about \$1,000,000; and of the exports, \$800,000.

The manufactures of Portland are peculiar to a commercial city. Ship-building has been long and successfully carried on. During the year ending June 30, 1852, 44 vessels, (30 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 16,293 tons, were admeasured. The shipping built during the year 1853, amounted to 17,550 tons. The most important establishments are the Portland Company, for making locomotives, railroad cars, &c., chartered in 1846, with a capital of \$250,000, and the Portland Sugar House. The latter is owned by a single individual, Mr. J. B. Brown, and conducted upon an extensive scale. The first building was erected in 1845; since then, additions have been made, so that the whole now cover nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground. Sugar of every quality is manufactured, employing about 200 hands, and consuming from 150 to 180 hogheads of molasses daily. The financial institutions are six banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,500,000, and an insurance office. The city is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with pure water. The city is considered as remarkably healthy, never having been visited by the cholera, even when that disease raged fearfully in other neighboring cities.

Portland was settled by an English colony in 1632. Its Indian name was Machigonne. During the wars in which the colonies were involved with the Indians, the French, and the mother country, this town suffered the severest disasters: three times it was entirely destroyed. Since the Revolution, it has steadily increased in wealth and population. The city charter was granted in 1832. Pop. in 1830, 12,601; in 1840, 15,218; in 1850, 20,815; in 1853, about 22,500.

PORTLAND, a thriving post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the left bank of Connecticut River, nearly opposite Middletown, about 15 miles S.E. by S. of Hartford. Near by, and bordering on the river, are the famous Portland quarries, from which building material is annually exported to the value of half a million of dollars. About 2000 men are here employed within an area not exceeding 100 acres. The stone is of a beautiful reddish color, and of a very superior quality; being soft, it is easily worked, and yet is remarkable for its durability, as it increases in hardness with time. Named from the celebrated English quarries. Pop. of the township, 2836.

PORTLAND, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, intersected by the Lake Shore Railroad. Pop. 1905.

PORTLAND, a post-village in Dallas co., Alabama, on Alabama River, 60 miles W.S.W. of Montgomery.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River 3 miles below Louisville, and at the foot of the rapids. It is at the lower termination of the canal made around the rapids, and has considerable business. Pop. 800.

PORTLAND, a township of Erie co., Ohio, intersected by the Lake Shore, Mansfield and Sandusky, and the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroads. Pop. in 1860, including Sandusky City, 5088.

PORTLAND, a small village of Jefferson co., Ohio.

PORTLAND, a post-village and township of Iowa co., Michigan, on Grand River, 21 miles W.N.W. of Lansing, Pop. 763.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and canal, 7 miles above Covington.

PORTLAND, a post-village, capital of Jay co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, and on the plank-road from Winchester to Fort Wayne, 90 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. Laid out in 1837. Pop. estimated at 300.

PORTLAND, a thriving village of Putnam co., Indiana, on Racoon Creek, 15 miles N.W. of Greencastle. Pop. 300.

PORTLAND, a post-village in Whitesides co., Illinois, on Rock River, 140 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 30 miles below Jefferson City. It has a good landing, and several stores.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the river Des Moines, about 72 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

PORTLAND, a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

PORTLAND, a post-town of Oregon Territory, on the Willamette River, at the head of ship navigation, 15 miles from its mouth. It is the largest and most commercial town in Oregon. It contains the territorial penitentiary, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1855, estimated at 6500.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Canada West, situated on the Rideau Lake, in the township of Bastard, 31 miles from Brockville, 50 miles from Kingston. Pop. about 150.

PORTLAND, a neat township of Australia, in Victoria, on Portland Bay, about 170 miles W.S.W. of Melbourne. It is a place of active and increasing trade.

PORTLAND BAY, a wide inlet of Australia, its centre in lat. 38° 25' S., lon. 142° E., bounded W. by Cape Nelson, and containing Lady Julia Percy Island.

PORTLAND CHANNEL, off the W. coast of North America, stretches inland, in lat. 55° N., lon. 130° W., and separates Russian and British America.

PORTLAND HEAD, a small point of land on the W. side of the entrance to Portland Harbor. A light-house, 85 feet high, containing a fixed light, stands near its extremity. Lat. 43° 36' N., lon. 70° 12' W.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific, W. of New Hanover, and so named by Carteret in 1767. Lat. 2° 38' S., lon. 149° 29' E.

PORTLAND MILLS, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

PORTLAND POINT, the S. extremity of Jamaica, and termination of Portland Ridge and peninsula. Lat. 17° 43' N., lon. 77° 10' W. Off the E. coast are the Portland Keys.

PORTLANDVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna, 68 miles S. of Albany.

PORT LAVACA, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Texas, on the W. side of Lavaca Bay, about 160 miles S.S.E. of Austin.

PORTLAW, a small manufacturing town of Ireland, in Munster co., and 9 miles W.N.W. of Waterford, on an affluent of the Suir. Pop. 3647, mostly employed in extensive and flourishing cotton factories. W. of the town is the Marquis of Waterford's splendid demesne of Curraghmore.

PORT LAWRENCE, a township of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Pop. exclusive of Toledo, 134.

PORTLEMOUTH, (port'le-mūth,) EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PORT LEON, a port of entry of Wakulla co., Florida, on the E. side of the Wakulla River, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Tallahassee. The shipping, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 118 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade.

PORT LESCHENAULT, West Australia. See LESCHENAULT, Port.

PORT LETHEN, (loo'then,) a small maritime village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Stonehaven.

PORT LEYDEN, (lī'den,) a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 110 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

PORT LINCOLN, (link'on,) a settlement of South Australia, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf, lat. 34° 45' S., lon. 136° 50' E. It has a good roadstead and harbor, but the country around it being barren, it was in 1845, inhabited by only about 30 families.

PORT LOMIAN, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Wigton, at the head of Portnessock Bay, 11 miles S.S.E. of Stranraer. Pop. 230.

PORT LOUIS, port loo'is, (Fr. pron. port loo'ee,) a fortified seaport town of France, department of Morbihan, 2½ miles S. of Lorient, on a peninsula at the entrance of its bay. Pop. in 1862, 2974. It is defended by a citadel on a neighboring rock, and has an arsenal. The port is of a size and depth sufficient for frigates, and is frequented by a considerable number of merchant ships. The fishery and trade in pilchards form the chief occupation of the poorer classes. It was founded by Louis XIII., in 1635.

PORT LOUIS, or **PORT NORTHWEST**, the capital town of the island of Mauritius, at the head of a bay, on its N.W. side. Lat. 20° 9' 6" S., lon. 57° 28' 41" E. Pop. 35,000. It has a citadel, completed in 1843, good barracks, a bazaar, a theatre, a public library, and botanic garden; three quarters of a mile distant is an hospital on a projecting rock. The town and harbor are strongly fortified, but the entrance to the latter is difficult.

PORT LOUIS, a maritime town of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on the Great Cul-de-Sac, 12 miles N. of Point-à-Pitre. Pop., with vicinity, 4688. It is well built, and has a small harbor, defended by forts.

PORT LOUISA, (loo-ee'ya,) a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 40 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

PORT MACQUARIE, Australia. See MACQUARIE PORT.

PORTMAHOL/MACK, port-mā-hō'mak, a village and small seaport of Scotland, co. of Ross and Cromarty, on a peninsula on the S. side of the Dornoch Frith, 14 miles N.N.E. of Cromarty. Pop. 500.

PORT MAHON, (mā-hōn') (Sp. *Puerto Mahon*, pwē'to mā-hōn'; anc. *Portus Magonia*.) a fortified town of Spain, capital of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, on its S. side, in lat. 39° 52' 32" N., lon. 4° 20' 59" E. Pop. 13,102. It is the residence of the military governor and of the bishop of Minorca. Its port is one of the best and most commodious in the Mediterranean. Mahon was taken by the English in 1708, and by the Spaniards and French in 1769. Restored to England in 1763; it was again taken by the French and Spaniards in 1782. It was captured once more by the English in 1798, but ceded at the peace of 1802.

PORT MAITLAND, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Haldimand, on Grand River, 6 miles S. of Dunnville. Pop. about 130.

PORT MARIA, a seaport village of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex, on its N. coast, 25 miles E. of St. Ann's.

PORTMARNOCK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Dublin.

PORT MARY BAY, a creek of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkeudbright, 6 miles E.S.E. of the entrance to Kirkeudbright Bay, where Mary, Queen of Scots, embarked in her flight to England.

PORT MERCER, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

PORT METWAY or **MILL VILLAGE**, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, in Queen's co., at the head of a capacious harbor setting up from the Atlantic, about 65 miles S.W. of Halifax. It is a place of considerable and rising importance in consequence of its facilities for navigation and the fisheries.

PORT MITCHELL, a village of Noble co., Indiana, on the South Fork of the Elkhart River, 123 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis, was formerly the seat of justice.

PORTMOAK, port'mōk', a parish of Scotland, co. Kinross, between Loch Leven and Fifeshire.

PORT MULGRAVE, a harbor on the E side of Admiralty Bay, in Russian America. Lat. 50° 33' N., lon. 149° 43' W.

PORTNAHA'VEN, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Argyll, at the S.W. extremity of the island of Islay. Pop. 1271. Opposite the village is a small island, with a light-house 160 feet above high water, in lat. 55° 41' N., and lon. 6° 29' W.

PORT NARANJO. See PUERTO NARANJO.

PORT NATAL, (nā-tāl') an inlet of Natal, in East Africa. Lat. of the cape at the entrance, 28° 59' S., lon. 31° 2' E. On the coast, between it and the Cape Colony, are the 1st, 2d, and 3d Points of Natal, about 80 miles apart.

PORT NELSON, a village of Canada West, co. of Halton, situated on Lake Ontario, 32 miles S.S.W. of Toronto, and 15 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 250.

PORTNEUF, (Fr. pron. port'nuf, port'nuff') a county of Canada East, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, having the county of Quebec on the N.E. It contains Lake Wayagamack and Lake Edward, and is watered by Rictan River, and numerous smaller streams. Capital, Portneuf Area, 10,440 square miles. Pop. 19,366.

PORTNEUF, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Portneuf, situated at the junction of Portneuf River with the river St. Lawrence.

PORT NICHOLSON, (nik/pl-sqn.) a harbor of New Zealand, in Cook's Strait, at the S. extremity of North Island, with Wellington on its W. side.

PORT NORRIS, a village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on the right side of Maurice River, about 80 miles S. by W. of Trenton.

PORT NORTHWEST, Mauritius. See **PORT LOUIS**.

PORTO, a city of Portugal. See **OPORTO**.

PORTO, *pon/to*, a village of Spain, province, and about 66 miles from Zamora. Pop. 1000.

PORTO, *pon/to*, (anc. *Portus Trojanius*) a ruined city and port of Italy, in the Pontifical States, comarca, and 14 miles S.W. of Rome, on the Tiber. Here are the basins formed by Claudius and Trajan, with remains of moles, magazines, and building-docks, and traces of the ancient city. It was finally abandoned in the ninth century.

PORTO ALEGRE, *pon/to á-lá-grá*, a city of Brazil, capital of the province, of São Pedro do Rio Grande, 160 miles N.N.E. of Rio Grande, at the N. end of the Lake of Patos. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000. It was founded in 1743, by a colony from the Azores. It has an hospital and several schools. Its trade was flourishing till 1835, when it was interrupted by the disturbed state of the country.

PORTO ALEGRE, a small maritime town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 120 miles S.S.W. of Porto Seguro. Pop. 1000.

PORTO ALEGRE, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, 190 miles W. of Natal. Pop. 4000.

PORTO ATACAMES, *pon/to á-tá-ká-més*, (Sp. *Puerto Atacamez*, *pwén/to á-tá-ká-més*.) a harbor of South America, in Ecuador, on the Pacific, 100 miles N.W. of Quito.

PORTO BELLO, a *quoad sacra* parish, parliamentary and municipal burgh, seaport town, and fashionable summer resort of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, in a plain on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth, with a station on the North British Railway, 3 miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of parliamentary burgh in 1851, 3497. It has an excellent suite of hot and cold salt-water baths, assembly rooms, a branch bank, and brick-works, potteries, and glass, soap, lead, and mustard factories. The burgh unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. The burgh was founded in 1702, and is governed by a provost and two bailies.

PORTO BELLO, town of New Granada. See **PUERTO BELLO**.

PORTO BELLO, *pon/to bel/lo*, or **GAROPAS**, *gá-ró/pás*, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles S. of Desterro. Lat. 27° 8' S., lon. 53° 24' E.

PORTO BUFFOLE, *pon/to boof/'bó-lá*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 20 miles N.E. of Treviso, on the W. bank of the Livenza.

PORTO CABELLO, a town of Venezuela. See **PUERTO CABELLO**.

PORTO CALVO, *pon/to kál/vo*, formerly **BOM-SUCCESSO**, *bón-suk-sés-só*, a town of Brazil, province, and 60 miles N.E. of Alagoas. Pop. of district, 8000, engaged in agriculture and the manufacture of sugar.

PORTO D'ANZO, a town of Italy. See **ANZO**.

PORTO-DAS-CAIXAS, *pon/to dás ká/shás*, a town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aclela, an affluent of the Macagu, 37 miles S. of Macagu. It is an entrepôt for the sugar and coffee of the district.

PORTO-DAS-PEDRAS, *pon/to dás pé/drás*, a town of Brazil, province, and 47 miles N.E. of Alagoas, on the left bank of the Manguape. Pop. 3000.

PORTO-DE-MOZ, *pon/to dá móz*, a maritime town of Brazil, province of Para, on the right bank of the Xingu, at its confluence with the Amazon, 40 miles S.W. of Gurupa. Pop. of the district, 4000.

PORTO DI BRONDOLLO. See **BRONDOLLO**.

PORTO ERCOLE, *pon/to ér/'ko-lá*, (anc. *Herculis Portus*.) a petty town of Tuscany, province, and 26 miles S. of Grosseto, on the E. side of the peninsula of Mount Argentario.

PORTO FELIZ, *pon/to fá-lees*, a town of Brazil, province, and 50 miles W.N.W. of São Paulo, on the left bank of the Tiete. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

PORTO FERRAJO, *pon/to fén-rá/yo*, the capital town of Elba, in Tuscany, province of Pisa, on the N. side of the island of Elba. Pop. 4500. It stands at the extremity of a tongue of land, enclosing a fine harbor, 210 feet above the sea, enclosed within fortifications, and defended by several batteries. It is well built, and has a government house, 2 large churches, a seminary, town-hall, barracks, and military hospital, with a few unimportant manufactures, and a large export trade in iron from mines in the vicinity. It was the residence of Napoleon from May, 1814, till February, 1815.

PORTO FINO, (PROMONTORY.) See **FINO**.

PORTO FINO, *pon/to fén/no*, a seaport town of North Italy, in the Sardinian States, 15 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on a promontory in the Mediterranean. Pop. 1338.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, a town of the West Indies, capital of the island of Trinidad, on its W. coast, near the mouth of 1524

the Carony River, Fort St. David being in lat. 10° 38' 7" N., lon. 61° 32' W. Pop. 11,093. It is one of the handsomest towns in the West Indies, being built wholly of stone or brick, and having wide thoroughfares, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, Presbyterian and Methodist chapels, a good harbor, and an active trade, especially with Colombia. Near it are St. James's Barracks, built in one of the most pestilential spots in the island.

PORTO GRANDE, *pon/to grán/dá*, a seaport town of the Cape Verd Islands, on the N.W. side of the island of St. Vincent, consisting of 60 dirty and uncomfortable mud huts.

PORTOGRUARO, *pon/to-gróo-d/ro*, a town of Austrian Italy, 27 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3000.

PORTO IMPERIAL, *pon/to eem-pá-re-á/p*, or **PORTO REAL**, *pon/to rá-dí*, a town of Brazil, province, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Goyaz, on the Tocantins.

PORTO LAGO, *pon/to lá-go*, a small town of West Africa, in a detached portion of British territory, on the Sierra Leone River, 50 miles E.N.E. of Freetown.

PORTOLE, *pon/to-lá*, an inland town of Istria, government, and 20 miles S.S.E. of Trieste. Pop. 2300.

PORT OLIVER, a small village of Simpson co., Kentucky.

PORTO LONGONE, *pon/to lon-gó-ná*, (anc. *Portus Longus*.) a small bay on the E. side of the island of Elba.

PORTO LONGONE, *pon/to lon-gó-ná*, a port and small town of the Ionian island of Paxo, on its N.W. side.

PORTO LONGONE, a town of the island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, on its E. side, 5 miles S.E. of Porto-Ferraio. Pop. 1700.

PORTO MAGGIORE, *pon/to má-djór-á*, a maritime village of North Italy, in the Pontifical States, on the Adriatic, 4 miles E. of Comacchio. Pop. 2800.

PORTO MAURIZIO, *pon/to mów-ríd-zé-a*, a town of North Italy, in the Sardinian States, on the Mediterranean, province, and 2 miles W.S.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 6481, who trade in oil.

PORTONE, *pon/to-ná*, a village of Tuscany, 1 mile from Pisa, of which it may almost be called a suburb. Pop. 2950.

PORTO NOVO, *pon/to nó-vo*, a maritime town of India, belonging to the French, on the Carnatic coast, 30 miles S. of Pondicherry, and N. of Tranquebar. Lat. 11° 30' N., lon. 79° 50' E. It was formerly of considerable importance, but ruined in 1782 by Hyder Ali, whose army was in the same year defeated near it, by the troops under Sir Eyre Coote.

PORT ONTARIO, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon River, 170 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has an improved harbor.

PORTO PRAYA, *pon/to prí-á*, a town of the Cape Verd Islands on the S.E. coast of the island of Santiago. It stands on a height, and has some good public buildings, but it is filthy, and its markets are ill supplied. Trade chiefly in salt, orchil, and slaves, the traffic in which last is carried on to a great extent, and here the fraudulent Portuguese ship papers are prepared for the American and Spanish slavers.

PORTO PRINCIPE. See **PUERTO PRINCIPE**.

PORTO RE, *pon/to rá*, a town of Croatia, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 8 miles S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 1100.

PORTO REAL, a town of Brazil. See **PORTO IMPERIAL**.

PORTO RECANATI, a town of Italy. See **RECANATI**.

PORT ORFORD CITY, a village of Umpqua co., Oregon, about 200 miles S.S.W. of Salem.

PORTO RICO, *pon/to res/ko*, (Sp. *Puerto Rico*, *pwén/to res/ko*, i. e. "rich port.") one of the Spanish West India Islands, the fourth in size of the Antilles, E. of Hayti, and W. of the Virgin Islands; lat. (S.W. point) 17° 56' N., lon. 67° 10' W.; 90 miles long from E. to W., and 36 miles broad. A range of lofty mountains covered with wood runs through the island from E. to W., averaging about 1500 feet in height; its loftiest peak is 3678 feet high. In the interior are extensive savannahs, on which numerous herds are pastured; and along the coasts, tracts of level, fertile land, varying in some places from 5 to 10 miles wide; but in others the mountains approach much nearer to the sea. Nearly the whole of the N. coast is lined with navigable lagoons, some of them 10 miles long; and many of the rivers can be navigated to the foot of the mountains, a distance of 5 or 6 miles. There are numerous bays and creeks, deep enough for vessels of considerable burden; but the N. coast is subject to tremendous ground seas, which beat against the cliffs with great violence. Only three harbors are safe all the year round, namely, Guanica and Hoyas on the S. coast, and San Juan on the N. There are no serpents or other reptiles on the island; but numerous large rats often do great injury to the sugar-cane. The climate is generally more salubrious than the other islands of the Antilles. Gold is found in small lumps and in dust in the streams flowing from the heights. Copper, iron, lead, and coal have also been found; and there are two salines or salt-ponds, worked by the government, which yield annually about 160 tons of salt. Porto Rico is wholly an agricultural island; its products are sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, excellent tobacco, hides, live stock, dye-woods, lignum-vite, and timber, ground provisions, rice, salt, &c. The work on the farms is effected both by free and slave labor; the slaves are treated much better here than in most other colonies. The

annexed table exhibits the quantity of the principal articles exported in 1851:—

Sugar..... lbs.	118,476,300	Cocoa-nuts.....	60,263
Coffee..... "	112,111,900	Cocoa..... lbs.	9,000
Tobacco..... "	6,478,100	Ox-horns.....	8,935
Melasses..... hhds.	45,976	Oranges..... M.	1,669
Hides..... lbs.	632,700	Plantains.....	675
Cotton..... "	266,900	Cigars.....	34,800
Rum..... hhds.	347	Lignum-vitæ.....	4
Oxen.....	5,881	Logwood.....	178
Horses and mules.....	172	Pimento..... lbs.	6,400
Bay Water..... galls.	6,161	Anolis.....	7,962
Corn..... bushels.	1,428	Caster Oil..... qts.	600

The total value of produce exported from Porto Rico, in 1839, was \$5,516,611; in 1848, \$5,797,200; and in 1851, \$5,761,974. The total value imported in 1839 was \$5,402,206; in 1848, \$6,356,500; and in 1851, \$6,073,870. Of the total commerce of Porto Rico, in 1851, 43¾ per cent. of the exports, and 19½ per cent. of the imports was from the United States; 5¼ per cent. of the exports, and 32¼ per cent. of the imports with the West India Islands not belonging to Spain; 9¾ per cent. of the exports, and 21¼ per cent. of the imports with Spain; 21¾ per cent. of the exports, and 4¾ per cent. of the imports with Great Britain; 6¼ per cent. of the exports, and 4¾ per cent. of the imports with British North America; 7¾ per cent. of the exports, and 1¼ per cent. of the imports with Germany; ¾ per cent. of the exports, and 4 per cent. of the imports with Cuba; and smaller proportions with France, Sardinia, and Austria. The customs revenue in 1851 was \$1,060,418, against \$1,189,000 in 1850. The total number of vessels that arrived in 1851 was 1324, (tons, 160,668,) of which 42 per cent. was American; 22¾ per cent. Spanish; and 21¼ per cent. British. The value of exports to the United States, in 1852, amounted to \$3,001,223, and in 1853 to \$2,800,936; the imports from the same country, in 1852, was \$1,056,075, and in 1853, \$864,544. Porto Rico is governed by a captain-general, who is president of the royal audiencia, and is assisted by a junta of military officers. It is divided into 7 departments. Principal towns, San Juan de Porto Rico, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Guayama. Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. In 1509 it was invaded by the Spaniards from Hayti, who in a few years exterminated the natives, numbering about 700,000. Estimated pop., according to a late official report, 500,000; of whom about 50,000 are slaves. —Inhab. *PORRORQUEÑO*, *por-to-re-kán-yo*; plural, *PORRORQUEÑOS*, *por-to-re-kán-yoce*.

PORTO SAL REY, *por-to sál rá*, a town of Bonvista, in the Cape Verd Islands, on its W. coast.

PORTO SAN STEFANO, *por-to sán stéffá-no*, (anc. *Portus Domitiani*), a seaport town of Tuscany, on the N.W. coast of the peninsula formed by Mount Argentaro, about 6 miles W.S.W. of Orbitello. Pop. 2678.

PORTO SANTO, *por-to sán-to*, one of the Madeira Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 28 miles N.E. of Madeira. Lat. 33° 5' N., lon. 16° 10' W. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3 miles. Pop. in 1842, 6000. Surface mountainous; soil of volcanic origin, parched, and destitute of timber; principal products, wine of inferior quality, maize, barley, and fruits.

PORTO SEGURO, *por-to sé-goo-ro*, a maritime town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, capital of the comarca, lat. 15° 26' 0" S., lon. 35° 58' W., on the left bank of the Buranhen, at its mouth in the Atlantic. It has several hospitals and schools. Its town-house was formerly a Jesuits' college, and its church is one of the oldest in Brazil. Its port, comprising the villages of Pontinha, Marcos, and Pacatia, is defended by a fort. Its trade is chiefly with Bahia and Rio.

PORTO VECCHIO, *por-to vèh-ke-o*, a fortified town of the island of Corsica, on an inlet of its E. coast, 15 miles N.N.E. of Bonifacio. Pop. 2015. It has the best port in the island, but it is so unhealthy, owing to adjacent salt-marshes, that its inhabitants mostly leave it during the summer months.

PORTO VENERE, *por-to vén-á-rá*, (anc. *Veneris Portus*), a town and port of North Italy, in the Sardinian States, division, and 44 miles S.E. of Genoa, on a marble rock, at the S. extremity of the promontory forming the W. boundary of the Gulf of Spezzia, and separated only by a narrow channel from the island of Palmaria. Pop. 2294. It has a small port defended by a battery, and an active anchovy-fishery.

PORT PATRICK, a seaport town, burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton, on the Irish Channel, 6½ miles S.S.W. of Stranraer. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1038. It derives its present importance from being the nearest port to Ireland. Its harbor is protected by two piers, and has a light-house, in lat. 54° 50' 18" N., lon. 5° 45' W. Two government steam-packets ply between it and Donaghadee. On May 23, 1853, a line of electric telegraph was laid across the channel from Port Patrick to Donaghadee. Port Patrick was long famous as the "Gretna Green" of Ireland.

PORT PENN, a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 13 miles E. of Williamsport. The West Branch Canal passes through it, and boat-building is carried on.

PORT PENN, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on Delaware Bay, opposite Reedy Island, about 30 miles N. of Dover. It has 1 hotel and 4 or 5 stores.

PORT PENRY, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

PORT PERRY, a small post-village of Perry co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, about 60 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis.

PORT PHILIP, a bay on the E. coast of Australia; lat. of Point Nepean, at its entrance, 38° 18' S., lon. 144° 42' 7" E. Length and breadth, about 35 miles each; entrance nearly 2 miles across, and it is capable of receiving all the navies of civilized nations. A light-house has been erected 2 miles within its entrance. At its W. side is an inlet, near the head of which is the town of Geelong; and on its N. side it receives the Yarra-yarra River, on the banks of which is the town of Melbourne, capital of the colony of Victoria, to which Port Phillip, until lately, gave name. A railway, the first ever constructed in Australia, was opened between Port Phillip and Melbourne in 1854. See VICTORIA.

PORT PLATE, (*plátá*), a seaport town of Hayti, capital of an arrondissement, on the N. coast, 12 miles N.W. of Santiago.

PORT PRAYA, Cape Verde Isles. See PORTO PRAYA.

PORT PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PORTQUEROLLES, an island of France in the Mediterranean. See PORQUEROLLES.

PORT RAFFLES, Australia. See RAFFLES BAY.

PORTREATH, a small seaport town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Atlantic, 4 miles N. of Redruth. It has a pier and basin which can accommodate 25 vessels of 100 tons, and at which about 25,000 tons of copper ore are annually exported to Swansea. The inlet to the harbor is defended by two batteries.

PORTREE, a maritime village and parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, comprising the E. part of the island of Skye, and the islands of Rassy, Rona, and Fladda. Pop. of the village, 500. It stands at the head of Loch Portree, and is capital of the Skye group of the Hebridean islands. It has a neat church, a jail, a branch bank, and a good harbor.

PORT REPUBLIC, formerly GRAVELLY LANDING, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on Nacote Creek, about 15 miles E.N.E. of May's Landing.

PORT REPUBLIC, a post-village of Calvert co., Maryland.

PORT REPUBLIC, a post-village of Rockingham co., Virginia, on the Shenandoah, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

PORT REPUBLICAN, Hayti. See PORT-AU-PRINCE.

PORT RICHMOND, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, on the N. side of Staten Island.

PORT RICHMOND, Pennsylvania. See RICHMOND.

PORT ROBINSON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, situated on the Welland Canal, 12 miles S.E. of St. Catharines. It contains several stores, hotels, and mills. Pop. about 400.

PORT ROWAN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, situated on Lake Erie, 120 miles from Toronto, and 62 miles from London. It contains a steam mill. Pop. about 260.

PORT ROYAL, a fortified town of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, at the extremity of a long sandy tongue of land which bounds Kingston Harbor on the S., 3 miles S.W. of Kingston. Lat. of Fort Charles, 17° 56' N., lon. 76° 51' W. It has a royal naval dockyard, naval hospital, and barracks.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on Tuscarora Creek, 3 miles S. of Mifflintown.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Caroline co., Virginia, on the right bank of Rappahannock River, 23 miles below Fredericksburg. Grain and tobacco are shipped here in steamboats, for which there is a good landing. Pop. 600.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on Red River, about 40 miles N.W. of Nashville.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Louisville, has 2 stores.

PORT ROYAL, a small village of Morgan co., Indiana, on White River, 16 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

PORTRUSH, a small seaport town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, near the Skerry Islands, 5 miles N. of Coleraine. Pop. 600. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, has a well-protected harbor, and is frequented by the steamers plying between the N. coast of Ireland and the Clyde and Mersey.

PORT-SAINT-MARIE, *por sánt má'ree*, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 11 miles W.N.W. of Agen. Pop. in 1852, 3022. It has a small port.

PORT-SAINT-PERE, *por sánt pái*, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inferieure, 17 miles S.E. of Palmbeuf. Pop. in 1852, 1826.

PORT SANTA BARBARA, (*sán-tá bân-bá-rá*), a natural harbor on the W. coast of Patagonia, at the N. end of Campana Island; lat. 48° S., lon. 76° 30' W.

PORT SARNIA, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lambton, situated on the St. Clair River, near Lake Huron.

62 miles from London, and 70 miles from Detroit. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. about 800.

PORTSDOWN HILL, in England, co. of Hants, extends along the coast for 7 miles from E. to W., opposite the islands of Portsea and Hayling, and the harbors of Langston and Portsmouth. Height, 600 feet.

PORTSEA, *pôrt'see*, a parish and town of England, co. of Hants, the parish comprising most part of the island of Portsea. Pop. in 1851, 61,767. The town, facing Portsmouth Harbor, on the W. side of the island, immediately N. of Portsmouth, is regularly fortified on the E., entered by two noble gates, and comprises some good thoroughfares, 3 chapels of ease, numerous dissenting places of worship, the engineering depôt for the S.W. of England, and Portsmouth Dockyard, which occupies more than one-third of the space within the walls.

PORTSEA ISLAND, in England, lies between Portsmouth and Langston Harbors, separated at its N. extremity from the mainland by a narrow channel crossed by a bridge, and by the South Coast and South-western Railways. Length and breadth, 4 miles each. Pop. 72,126. All its S.W. half is occupied by the towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, with their suburbs; besides which, it contains the hamlets of Fratton, Milton, Kopnor, Kingston, and Hilsen.

PORT SEATON, (*see'ton*), a thriving village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles E. of Prestonpans. Pop. 270.

PORT SHEL/DON, a village of Ottawa co., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, about 200 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

PORT SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. See **SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S BAY**.

PORTSKEW/ETT, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PORTSLADE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PORTSMOUTH, *pôrt'smûth*, (*L. Portus Magnus*), a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and the principal naval station of England, co. of Hants, at the S.W. extremity of Portsea Island, and at the entrance to its famous harbor, 22 miles S.E. of Southampton, and 95 miles S.W. of London, on the Brighton and South Coast Railway; besides which it is reached by a branch of the London and South-western Railway. Lat. of observatory, 50° 48' N., lon. 1° 16' W. Area of borough, including also the town and parish of Portsea, 5090 acres. Pop. in 1841, 53,027; in 1851, 72,006. The town, which is the most perfect fortress in Great Britain, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, faced with masonry, planted with elms, surrounded by trenches and outworks, and entered by four carriage-ways. It has a good main street, and much of it is well built and improving, though many of its by-streets are of a very inferior character, and its houses and public buildings are nearly all of brick. On its W. side is an insular quarter termed the "Point," bounding its commercial port, and a seat of very active traffic in time of war: in this quarter, facing the mouth of the harbor, some very extensive additions have recently been made to the fortifications between the "Platform" and the "Round Tower."

The principal buildings within the walls are the parish church, with a cupola and vane 120 feet in height, garrison, Wesleyan, Independent, and Unitarian chapels; governors' house, town-hall and jail, new market-house, marine and other extensive barracks, the buildings of the Philosophical Society, new almshouses, Green-row Ball-rooms, the theatre, work-house, and some large breweries. The town of Portsea forms its N. suburb, and is separated from it by a mill-dam creek, but enclosed within an additional line of fortifications connected with those of Portsmouth. Within this town is the naval dockyard, containing basins, wet and dry docks, large warehouses, anchor forges, iron and copper mills, rope-houses, and every department necessary in the construction and outfit of ships of war. In the dockyard are also the royal naval college, a chapel, and the residence of the port-admiral; upwards of 2000 workmen are employed in this yard; the area added to it on the N.E. is intended partly for the formation of building-docks for war steamers. Between the dockyard and the town of Portsmouth is the gun-wharf or arsenal, containing an armory with 25,000 stand of small arms, extensive artillery and ammunition depôts, and good quays bordering on the harbor. E. of the town ramparts and outworks, are Southsea Common and the suburb of Southsea, now frequented in summer as a watering-place; on the shore facing Spithead and the Isle of Wight are Southsea Castle, and farther E., Cumberland and some other forts, which, with Blockhouse and Monckton Forts, on the mainland towards the S.W., protect Spithead and the approach to the harbor. Besides Portsea and Southsea, the large suburb of Landport, which extends almost to the centre of Portsea Island, is included in the borough, on the extreme limits of which are the barracks of Tipner and Hilsen. Haslar Hospital, and the victualling department at Gosport, are dependencies of Portsmouth. The public institutions comprise a free grammar school, St. Paul's Academy, a mechanics' institution, a savings' bank, a general hospital, and a female penitentiary.

Portsmouth communicates with Chichester and London by a large canal; with Gosport, by a floating bridge across

the mouth of the harbor; and by steam-packets with Hyde, Cowes, Southampton, Plymouth, Havre, and Dublin. Its trade, both coastwise and foreign, is of considerable extent; the former consisting chiefly of coals from the Welsh and Newcastle coal-fields, cattle and sheep from the Isle of Wight and the W. of England, and large quantities of corn and provisions from Ireland; and the latter of wine from different parts of the Continent, eggs from France, and timber from the Baltic. In 1851 the registered shipping of the port amounted to 13,063 tons; the vessels entered in the coast trade were 1274, (108,098 tons,) and cleared, 940, (38,395 tons;) and in the colonial and foreign trade, entered, 254, (24,923 tons,) and cleared, 163, (14,723 tons.) Portsmouth is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as existing in 501. During the reign of Alfred, a fleet of nine ships, fitted at the port, signally defeated the Danes, who had long infested the coast; and immediately before the Conquest, a large fleet was fitted out here to intercept the Norman armament. About 1256, Henry III. assembled a large army at Portsmouth, with a view to the invasion of France; and in 1377 a counter-attempt was made by the French, who, though ultimately defeated with great loss, succeeded in burning a large part of the town. This disaster appears to have shown the necessity of fortifying the place; and the works, originally commenced by Edward IV., have continued to be improved and extended during a series of successive reigns, till they have become all but impregnable. The municipal and parliamentary borough, including the whole of the island of Portsea, except a small portion belonging to the parish of Wymering and the Salterns, is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, an inlet of the English Channel, W. of Portsea Island, about 4 miles in length, by 5 or 6 miles in greatest breadth. At its entrance it is only 20 yards across; but within it the whole British navy might ride in perfect security. A new basin for steamboats was completed in 1848. It contains several small islands, and on its shores, besides the town and establishments of Portsmouth and Portsea, are Gosport, Fareham, and Portchester.

PORTSMOUTH, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 64 miles N. by E. of Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Piscataqua River, about 3 miles from the ocean, and at the terminus of the Eastern, the Concord, and the Portland and Saco Railroads, by which it has communication with nearly every section of New England. Lat. 43° 4' 35" N., lon. 70° 45' 50" W. This city, the commercial metropolis and only seaport of the state, is built on a beautiful peninsula, formed by the Piscataqua, and connected by bridges with Kittery in Maine, and with Newcastle on Grand Island. The harbor, which lies between the town and the mouth of the river, is capacious, deep, easy of access, and much frequented by vessels in bad weather: 480 have been counted here at one time; and it is estimated that 2000 could easily find convenient anchorage. The formation of sandbars or ice is rendered impossible by the rapid tides, which, centuries since, have carried every earthy substance out to sea, leaving a smooth rock bottom, with a depth of water varying from 35 to 75 feet. The principal entrance is between the mainland and the E. side of Great Island, and is defended by Fort McClary on the former, and Fort Constitution on the N.W. point of the latter. The city stands on a gentle acclivity overlooking the harbor, and is remarkable for its healthy atmosphere and fine gardens. Many of the streets are adorned with a profusion of shade-trees. The principal public buildings are the State Arsenal, the Athenæum, and two market-houses. Besides these, there are 11 churches, some of which are elegant structures. The chief object of interest, however, is the United States navy-yard at Kittery, on an island near the E. side of the river. Among other things, it contains 3 immense ship-houses, and a floating balance-dock, constructed at a cost of about \$800,000. It is 350 feet by 105, and has 24 pumps, worked by 2 steam-engines. The *North America*, the first ship-of-the-line launched in the Western Hemisphere, was built on Badger's Island, in this harbor, during the Revolution. The literary advantages of Portsmouth are highly respectable. Besides the Athenæum, which has a well-selected library of about 10,000 volumes, and a cabinet of curiosities, there are several libraries belonging to church societies. The schools are numerous, and conducted upon the most approved system. The building erected in 1849 for the Haven School, cost \$12,000. Five newspapers are published, one of which is issued daily.

Portsmouth has less commerce now than formerly, though it is still the centre of an important trade, both foreign and coastwise. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 19,918 tons registered, and 8929 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 5724 tons were employed in the coast trade, and the remainder in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 34, tons, 3877, of which 1827 were in American bottoms. The clearances for foreign ports were 33, (tons, 4167.) The im-

ports amounted to \$90,006; the exports to \$66,927; and the duties collected to about \$30,000. During the same year, 11 vessels, (9 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 11,912 tons, were admeasured. Some of the finest-built ships, both for the mercantile and naval service, have been supplied from the dock-yards of Portsmouth.

Manufacturing is extensively carried on. Among the most important corporations may be mentioned the Portsmouth Steam Factory, giving employment to about 400 hands, who produce 3,000,000 yards of the finest quality of lawns annually, and the Sagamore Manufacturing Company. The leading articles of manufacture are ropes, spool-cotton, hosiery, iron castings, shoes, &c. The city is supplied by means of pipes with excellent water, from a fountain in the suburb. It contains 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$401,000. Portsmouth has a large amount of capital invested in railroads, navigation, manufactures, &c. in other places; and though it has suffered in former years from disastrous fires, and has been compelled to relinquish to the larger cities some of its former extensive trade, still it has steadily increased in wealth and population. Pop. in 1860, 9789; in 1853, about 11,000.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-township in Newport co., Rhode Island, 6 miles N.N.E. of Newport. Pop. 1833.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 882.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport and important naval depôt of the United States, and capital of Norfolk co., Virginia, on the left bank of Elizabeth River, opposite the city of Norfolk, 8 miles from Hampton Roads, and 160 miles by water S.E. of Richmond. Lat. $36^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 19' W.$ The river, which is about half a mile wide, forms a safe and excellent harbor, accessible to vessels of the largest size, in which several ships of war are usually lying at anchor. The General Government has at Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth, a large and costly dry-dock, which is capable of admitting the largest ships. More than 1000 hands are sometimes employed in the construction of vessels at the navy-yard. Besides the United States naval hospital in the vicinity, a large and showy building of stuccoed brick. Portsmouth contains a court-house, 6 churches, a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and the Virginia Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy. The town is situated on level ground immediately below the junction of the South and East Branches of the river. The streets are straight and rectangular. Portsmouth is the terminus of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which, with connecting lines, opens a communication with Charleston, South Carolina. Since the reconstruction of this railroad the town has increased considerably in population and business. Ferry-boats ply constantly from Portsmouth to Norfolk, and a daily line of steamboats communicates with Richmond. Five newspapers are published here. Founded in 1752. Pop. 8626.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-village of Carteret co., North Carolina, on the S. side of Ocracoke Inlet, about 65 miles E. of Newbern.

PORTSMOUTH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Scioto co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Scioto, and at the terminus of the Ohio and Erie Canal, 115 miles above Cincinnati, and 90 miles S. of Columbus. It stands on a plain of moderate extent, partly enclosed by hills. Steamboats ply regularly between this town and Cincinnati and other river ports. Portsmouth is a place of considerable activity in business, and is steadily increasing in population and importance. The Scioto and Hoeking Valley Railroad terminates here. The village contains a court-house, 1 bank, 6 or 8 churches, 2 large and commodious school-houses, with 16 teachers and about 700 pupils, 2 iron foundries, 1 nail factory, and 1 forge; 4 newspapers are published here. Iron ore, stone coal, and fine building stone are abundant in the vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 4911; in 1853, about 5000.

PORTSMOUTH, a thriving village of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the right bank of Saginaw River, 6 miles from its mouth, and 110 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. Large quantities of pine lumber are sawn here and exported.

PORTSMOUTH, a village of Carroll co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 180 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

PORTSOY, a burgh of barony, and seaport town of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the W. side of the estuary of the Durn, 5 miles E. of Cullen. Pop. in 1851, 2062. It has a small harbor and a brisk trade.

PORT STANLEY, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, on Lake Erie, 28 miles from London, and 157 miles from Toronto. It contains stores, hotels, factories, and mills.

PORT STEPHENS, (ste'e'vens,) a harbor of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, 18 miles N.E. of Port Hunter. Lat. of Barrois Point, $32^{\circ} 40' 7'' S.$, lon. $152^{\circ} 4' 2'' E.$ It extends 15 miles inland; breadth, 5 miles. It receives the Karuah River, and on its N. bank is Carrington.

PORT STEWART, a maritime town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 4 miles N.N.W. of Coleraine. Pop. 600.

PORT-SUR-SAONE, por sùr sôn, a town of France, département of Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 7 miles N.W. of Vesoul. Pop. in 1852, 2977.

PORT TOBACCO, a post-village, capital of Charles co., Maryland, is situated at the head of a bay which sets up from the Potomac River, about 30 miles S. of Washington. It contains a court-house, jail, and a newspaper office.

PORT TOWNSEND, a thriving settlement, capital of Jefferson co., Washington Territory, on Puget's Sound. It has a post-office of its own name.

PORTUDAL, pon'too-dál', a maritime village of West Africa, in Senegambia, on the Atlantic, 35 miles S.E. of Cape Verd. It exports hides, ivory, and gold-dust.

PORTUGAL, pôrtu-gal. (Port. and Sp. pron. por-too-gál'; Ger. pron. por'too-gál'; Fr. pron. por'tú-gál'; auc. Lusitania,) a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, forming the W. part of the Spanish peninsula. It is bounded on the E. and N. by Spain, and on the W. and S. by the Atlantic, between lat. $36^{\circ} 55'$ and $42^{\circ} 7' N.$, and lon. $6^{\circ} 15'$ and $9^{\circ} 30' W.$ Its shape is nearly a parallelogram. Greatest length, from N. to S., 345 miles; greatest breadth, 140 miles. The coast-line has an extent of about 500 miles; it is but little broken, and does not present a single bay of great magnitude. At Cabo da Roca, the westernmost point of the peninsula, it becomes somewhat irregular, and forms two bays by the interjection of the remarkable promontory which terminates in a cape Espichel. It is occasionally bold, and rises to a great height, particularly at Cabo da Roca, where it presents a range of giddy cliffs; but for the far greater part it is low and marshy, and in many places lined by sands and reefs, which make the navigation dangerous. The number of harbors, large and small, exceeds 20, but the only ones of importance are those of Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal, Faro, Figueira, Aveiro, and Viana.

Physical Features.—The physical geography of Portugal resembles that of Spain. The interior is generally mountainous, a number of ranges stretching across the country, either in W., S.W., or S.S.W. directions, forming a succession of independent river basins, while their ramifications, penetrating in all directions, form the water-sheds of numerous subsidiary streams, and enclose many wild and beautiful valleys. The loftiest range is the Serra d'Estrella, a continuation of the central chain which stretches across Spain between Old and New Castile, and between Leon and Estremadura. Near the town of Guarda it forks, one branch proceeding N. and another S.E., while the main chain attains its culminating point of 7524 feet, about 5 miles W. of the town of Covilhão, and is there continued in a S.S.W. direction to its termination in the lofty cliffs of Cabo da Roca. Nearly parallel to this chain, and at no great distance from it on the N., is the Serra de Alentejo, and on the S. the Serra Moradal. In the N.W., a branch of the Spanish Sierra Mamed, taking the name of Penagache, enters Portugal, and attains one of the loftiest heights of the kingdom in Mount Gaviãra. At the opposite extremity, the Serra Monchique, stretching across the country at a short distance from the S. shore, attains, at its W. extremity in Mount Fola, the height of 4650 feet. Owing to the rugged nature of the surface, the plains are few in number, and of limited extent, but there are many valleys, equally remarkable for their beauty and fertility. The principal plains are those of Almeida and the Terra de Braganza; the former in the province of Beira Alta, and the latter in that of Trás-os-Montes. The chief valleys are those of Chaves, Villarica, and Beateiroa.

Geology.—Granite generally forms the nucleus of the mountains, overlaid in the N. by micaceous schist, and other primitive rocks. In the S., particularly in the Serra Monchique, primitive limestone is very abundant. Volcanic formations are very apparent in the Serra de Caldeira, formerly a continuation of that of Monchique. The mineralogical treasures seem more remarkable for their variety than for their value, though some are worked to advantage. They include argentiferous lead, iron, copper, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, fine marble, slate, salt, saltpetre, lithographic stones, millstones, and porcelain-earth. Some gold also is washed from the sands of the Douro, Mondego, and other streams, and in several serras, particularly those of Estrella and Gerez; and many valuable pebbles and rock-crystals are found in different places.

Rivers.—No rivers of importance take their rise in Portugal, and yet few countries, in proportion to their extent, are better supplied with large and navigable streams, the Minho in the N. forming, in the lower part of its course, the boundary between Portugal and Spain; the Douro, first skirting the E. frontier in a S.W. direction, and then pursuing its course W. to the ocean at Oporto; the Tagus, flowing in a general S.W. direction, and Guadiana, all enter the country from Spain. The latter river, in the lower part of its course, flows nearly S., and for some distance from its mouth forms the boundary between Portugal and Spain. The Vouga, Mondego, and Sado have their course wholly in Portugal. Numerous small lakes are scattered over the surface and embosomed in the mountains.

Climate.—The climate is greatly modified by the proximity of the sea and the height of the mountains, the former tempering the excessive heat of summer by refreshing breezes, and the latter making the winter more rigorous than is usual in countries under the same latitude. In general,

however, the winter is short and mild, and in some places never completely interrupts the course of vegetation. Here the inhabitants enjoy the benefit of a double spring. Early in February, the vegetation is in full vigor; the plants shoot forth, rapidly attain maturity, and if not harvested, wither away. During the month of July the heat is often extreme, and rain seldom falling, the whole country, particularly along the coast, assumes a very parched appearance. The drought generally continues throughout August, and far into September; but at last the sky, which had been previously serene, becomes overcast, and copious showers descend. The second spring now begins, and the fields again become covered with flowers and verdure. Winter usually sets in about the end of November. In the mountainous districts the loftier summits obtain a covering of snow, and retain it for a greater or less period, according to their altitude; but in all the country S. of the Douro, and at a moderate elevation, snow generally melts within a month. The climate, in general healthy, is especially so in the elevated coast regions, and on the plateaus of the interior; the exceptions are the vicinity of the salt marshes, and parts of the banks of the Tagus and Mondego. Mean temperature of the year at Coimbra, 62°; Lisbon, 61°-3 Fahrenheit. From October to April deluges of rain continue to fall, and violent hurricanes and thunderstorms are not unfrequent. At this season, too, shocks of earthquakes are sometimes felt, particularly in the vicinity of the metropolis, where the disasters occasioned in 1751, were fearful almost beyond description.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—There are few countries possessing a more varied flora than Portugal. The number of species is estimated to exceed 4000. Many of the mountains are covered with fine forests, among which both the ordinary species, the oak, or *Quercus robur*, and the cork-tree, or *Quercus suber*, is conspicuous. In the central provinces, at a moderate elevation, magnificent chestnut trees abound; and in the S., both the date and the American also thrive well. Fruits of excellent quality are common in every quarter, though it is only in the warmer and better-sheltered districts that the orange, lemon, and olive are cultivated with success on an extensive scale. The mulberry is admirably adapted to the climate, and yields a considerable quantity of excellent silk. But the most important branch of industry is the cultivation of the vine. The well-known port wines, the produce of the vineyards watered by the upper Douro, forms the staple export. The olive thrives, but the oil is of an inferior quality. But agriculture, properly so called, is at a very low ebb, and Portugal fails, in ordinary years, to raise cereals in sufficient quantity to meet its own consumption. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp are cultivated, in the elevated tracts, and rice in the lowlands. Among domestic animals, the first place is due to the mule, of which very superior breeds have long been possessed, and are carefully preserved. Sheep, goats, and hogs are very numerous, but little attention is paid to their improvement. Horned cattle are few, and of a very inferior description. Game is not abundant, and the fisheries on the coast, though naturally productive, and at one time carried on to a great extent, have fallen off so much that the greater quantity of the fish used is obtained by importation.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Portugal employ only a few large establishments; but almost every family supplies itself with the articles of primary necessity. Among the manufactures produced to some extent for sale may be mentioned armor at Lisbon, woollen cloth and other woollen stuffs at Portalegre, Covilhão, and Fundão; porcelain at Vista Alegre; delft and ordinary earthenware at Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Beja, Estremoz, &c.; prints and lace at Lisbon and Oporto; cotton twist at Thomar; silks at Braganza, Chacim, Oporto, &c.; copper and tin ware at Lisbon and other places; corks, ribands, embroidery, hats, confectionary, fine soap, jewelry, and the cutting of precious stones, glass, paper, wicker-work, and tobacco. Ship-building also is well understood, and a large number of vessels are constructed at Lisbon, Figueira, Oporto, and Villa do Conde.

Commerce.—The length of sea-coast, with the harbors found upon it, and the navigable rivers, furnish great facilities for commerce; but all the other means of internal communication are very defective. The trade has suffered much by the loss of Brazil, but it still continues to be of considerable importance. The principal exports are wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, oil, pork, fruit, particularly chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, olives, oranges, and lemons; silk, wool, cork, sumach, kermes, leeches, bones, glass, and porcelain. The principal imports are wheat, rye, barley, and maize, foreign timber, salt provisions, particularly cod; colonial produce, woollen, cotton, linen, and silk tissues, iron, steel, and various other metals; coal, tar, and pitch, dyes and drugs.

The annexed table exhibits the total value of imports and exports for the years 1843, 1848, and 1851:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1843.....	\$13,623,778.....	\$9,811,839.....	\$23,794,617
1848.....	12,006,408.....	12,582,249.....	24,588,657
1851.....	14,376,923.....	11,879,592.....	26,156,515

The following exhibits the principal countries with which

Portugal has commercial relations, the value of the trade with each in 1851, and value of imports from each re-exported:—

Countries.	Imported.	Exported.	Re-exp'd.
Africa.....	\$160,592	\$213,578	\$5,557
Asia.....	357,290	12,322	26
Brazil.....	2,046,249	1,877,773	563,186
France.....	667,000	344,500	100,000
Great Britain and her Colonies	9,755,094	4,422,626	704,493
Hamburg.....	174,745	116,296	50,981
Netherlands.....	144,958	111,903	26,072
Russia.....	461,666	285,649	1,047
Spain.....	306,754	908,511	229,462
Sweden and Norway.....	340,823	107,364	350
United States.....	404,637	662,291	157,716

The principal commercial ports are Lisbon, (the capital,) Oporto, Setubal, Faro, Figueira, and Viana. The exports to the United States in 1854, amounted in value to \$250,203, and the imports from the same country to \$411,155. No railways have as yet been constructed in Portugal; several have been proposed, one to extend from Lisbon to a point between Campo Grande and Benifica, thence by the coast as far as Cascoães, taking in the small sea-bathing towns. Another proposal is to continue this line N. by Coimbra to Oporto, and thence by Braganza to Spain. It is also proposed to construct a railway from Lisbon through Alemtejo by Evora to Elvas and Badajoz.

Divisions, Offices, Population, &c.—Portugal is divided into 8 provinces, subdivided into 17 districts, the names, area, and population of which, together with the names, area, and population of the Portuguese colonies, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Area and Population of Portugal, including its Foreign Possessions, 1850.

Provinces.	Districts.	No. of Communes.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1850.
EUROPE.				
Alemtejo.....	Evora.....	4	2,612	83,296
	Portalegre.....	4	2,386	80,212
	Beja.....	5	5,014	121,333
Algarve.....	Faro.....	5	2,151	141,027
Beira-Alta.....	Viseu.....	10	1,791	229,917
Beira-Baixa.....	Castello Branco.....	5	2,474	134,467
	Guarda.....	5	2,128	193,632
Douro.....	Aveiro.....	8	1,458	24,391
	Coimbra.....	8	1,366	224,798
	Oporto.....	10	1,066	267,913
Estremadura.....	Leiria.....	8	1,315	134,418
	Lisbon.....	17	3,622	465,217
	Santarem.....	6	2,319	154,830
Minho.....	Braga.....	5	1,089	229,640
	Viana.....	5	954	187,791
Tras-os-Montes.....	Braganza.....	6	2,394	125,437
	Villa Real.....	7	1,544	183,694
Total.....		121	35,268	3,471,303
Colonies.				
MADEIRA AND AZORES.				
Madeira and Porto Santo.....	Funchal.....	2	236	108,464
	East District of Ponta Delgada.....	3	408	97,330
Azores.....	Central Azores, Angra do Heroísmo.....	3	408	89,867
	Western District of Horta.....	3	236	68,391
Total.....		11	1,488	343,572
AFRICA.				
Cape Verd Islands.....		2	1,656	96,540
Guinea, Bissau, &c.....		..	36,000	6,743
Islands of St. Thomas, Principe, &c.....		1	456	14,580
Angola, Benguela, and dependencies.....		2	704,000	549,107
Mozambique, and dependencies.....		1	288,000	200,000
Total.....		6	630,112	997,130
ASIA.				
Indo—Goa, Bardes, and Salsette.....		3	1,453	249,217
New Acquisitions.....		..	..	115,571
Damas.....		1	84	83,950
Diu.....		1	12	10,454
Total.....		5	1,549	409,548
OCEANIA AND CHINA.				
Macao.....		1	19	29,587
Timor, Boier, Midora, &c.....		..	37,504	914,413
Total.....		1	37,516	944,000

Summary.

	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. in 1841.	Pop. in 1850.
European Continent.....	35,268	3,412,300	3,471,303
Azores.....	1,488	330,300	343,572
Africa.....	530,112	796,610	997,130
Asia and Oceania.....	29,064	905,000	1,356,545
Total.....	595,932	5,134,640	6,168,450

Government, Religion, &c.—The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested jointly in the sovereign, and an upper and a lower chamber; both chambers are elective; they meet and dissolve at regular periods without the intervention of the crown; and when both are agreed as to any particular measure or enactment, are not subject to its veto. Judgment is administered by a great number of inferior judges, whose decisions are subject to revision in 17 district courts. A court of appeal, with extensive jurisdiction, sits at Oporto; and a supreme court, with jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, at Lisbon. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, which is completely in the ascendant, Protestantism being almost unknown. Ecclesiastical affairs are administered by a patriarch at Lisbon, 2 archbishops at Braga and Evora, and 14 bishops. The inquisition was abolished in 1821, and its enormous revenues applied to the state.

Education in Portugal is in a very low state. There are about 1200 elementary schools, a normal seminary, 350 classical schools, 27 lycœums, 1 university at Coimbra, with faculties of theology, law, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy, several schools of medicine, polytechnic and naval academies, military schools, schools of mines, of architecture, painting, design, &c.

The language of the Portuguese may be regarded as a dialect of Latin, and is closely allied to the Spanish. Its powers have not been much tested, but in the *Lusiad* of Camoens it has proved itself not unequal to epic poetry of a high order.

Army, Navy, and Revenue.—The peace establishment in 1853 amounted to 25,642 men, and 2926 horses, which in time of war might be increased to 49,984 men. The colonial army comprised 8522 men, with a reserve of 30,977. By act of April 15, 1854, the standing army of Portugal, exclusive of officers, was fixed at 24,000 men, with a reserve of 13,767 men. The navy consists of one ship-of-the-line, carrying 80 guns, 1 frigate with 50 guns, 6 corvettes with 18 guns each, and 38 other vessels, carrying in all 190 guns. Total number of vessels, 46; guns, 428. In the budget for 1855, the revenue was estimated at \$14,186,829, \$2,982,944 being from direct, and \$9,951,842 from indirect taxes, and \$836,037 from the colonies; and the expenditures at \$14,286,928. Of the latter \$3,016,795 was for interest on the public debt, \$3,185,526 for the war department, \$917,645 for the navy, and \$1,277,594 for public works. The public debt, July 30, 1853, amounted to \$38,071,047, of which \$40,217,491 was due to subjects of Portugal, and \$47,850,646 to foreigners.

History.—Portugal forms the far larger part of the ancient province of Lusitania, said to have been so called from the *Lusi*, an indigenous tribe who dwelt between the Tagus and the Douro. Phœnician and Grecian colonies appear to have been planted on its coasts at a very early period, and the Carthaginians subsequently formed several establishments. About 200 a. c. the Romans became sole masters, and continued in possession for nearly six centuries, during which they completely changed the habits of the natives, introduced their own language, and executed numerous works, the ruins of many of which still remain. In the fifth century the Suevi, Vandals, and Visigoths became possessors. In the beginning of the eighth century Portugal shared the fate of Spain, and was overrun by the Moors. The former inhabitants, descendants of the northern invaders, retired to the more inaccessible districts, and succeeded in maintaining their independence. After a long struggle, during which many battles were fought, and many illustrious deeds achieved, they regained the ascendancy, and the Portuguese monarchy was formally established by the Cortes at Lamego in 1143. In 1385 a new dynasty was founded under John I. With him commenced the long series of maritime discoveries, which ultimately placed Portugal at the head of a great colonial empire. He personally undertook an expedition to the coast of Africa, and made a conquest of Ceuta and part of the adjoining country. The spirit of enterprise thus excited became a kind of national passion, and the expeditions fitted out were crowned with brilliant success. In 1418, Madeira was discovered; in 1432, the Azores; and in 1482, after a succession of adventures had explored the greater part of the W. coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope was beheld by Bartholomew Diaz. Vasco de Gama, following in the same track, was still more successful. In 1497 he doubled the cape, and continuing his course E., reached the shores of Malabar. A still more fortunate discovery was made in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, or Cabreira, who, while bent on a different course, was driven by a storm to the coast of Brazil, and thus led to the formation of a settlement, which has since grown up to be an independent empire. After these discoveries, and the treasures obtained from them, had raised Portugal to the highest pitch of prosperity, a disputed succession brought it to the verge of ruin, and subjected it to the thralldom of a hated foreign yoke under Philip II., King of Spain. This usurpation, after lasting for 60 years, was terminated in 1640, by a general rising, headed by the Duke of Braganza, who, on the expulsion of the Spaniards, ascended the throne under the name of John IV. On the invasion of the French in 1807, the royal family went to Brazil. From 1827 to

1833, the throne was usurped by Don Miguel; in 1836 several changes were introduced, and the existing constitution was established. The erection of Brazil into an independent empire, in 1826, robbed Portugal of the richest jewel of her crown, leaving her scarcely a show of her former colonial greatness.—Adj. and Inhab. PORTUGUESE; (Port. PORTUGUES, por-too'gâs; Sp. PORTUGUES, por-too-g'hês; Fr. PORTUGAIS, por'tu'gâ; Ger. PORTUGIESECH, por-too-g'hees'ish.)

PORTUGALETE, por-too-gâ-lê'tâ, a town and river-port of Spain, province of Biscay, 7 miles N.N.W. of Bilbao, on the Nerva, near its entrance into the Mediterranean. Pop. 1200. It has several batteries for the defence of the port, which belongs to Bilbao, sea-borne vessels not being able to go higher up the river.

PORTUGUESA, por-too-gâ'sâ, a river of South America, in Venezuela, after a S.E. course of at least 200 miles, joins the Apure at San Fernando. Its principal affluents are the Cojeda, Guanarito, and Guanaparo.

PORTUMNA, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 17 miles E.S.E. of Loughrea. Pop. 1643. Immediately S. of the town is the noble demesne of Portumna Castle, the property of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

PORT UNION, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

PORTUS AUGUSTI. See PIUMICINO.

PORTUS BRUNDULUS. See BRONDOLLO, PORTO DI.

PORTUS DOMITIANUS. See PORTO SAN STEFANO.

PORTUS ET FANUM VENERIS. See PORT VENDRES.

PORTUS LIBURNI, or **PORTUS HERCULIS LIBURNI**. See LEONORNI.

PORTUS LONGUS. See PORTO LONGONE.

PORTUS MONCEI or **PORTUS HERCULIS MONCEI**. See MONACO.

PORT VALAIS, por vâ'ly, (anc. *Portus Vallensis*?) a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on a flat formed by deposits of the Rhone, 1½ miles from the Lake of Geneva, though in the time of the Romans it stood on the margin of the lake. Near it the Helvetians, under Divico, defeated the Roman forces under Lucius Cassius, a. c. 107.

PORT VENDRES, por vôn'd'r, (anc. *Portus et Fanum Veneris*;) a seaport town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, with a harbor formed by a projecting tongue of land, 17 miles S.E. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 2025. Its port, protected by several forts and redoubts on adjacent heights, is deep enough for frigates, and the only place between Marseilles and Spain adapted for a harbor of refuge.

PORTVILLE, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop. 747.

PORT WASHINGTON, a small village of Washington co., Mississippi.

PORT WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, 90 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

PORT WASHINGTON or **OZAUKEE**, capital of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 31 miles N. of Milwaukee, and 90 miles E.N.E. of Madison. The name of the post-office is Ozaukee. The produce of the county is mostly shipped here in steamboats. The village contains 1 or 2 newspaper offices, several churches, 3 mills, 4 wheelwright shops, 1 iron foundry, 2 breweries, and about 10 stores. Pop. in 1846, 50; in 1850, 756; in 1853, about 2500.

PORT WILIAM, a thriving village and seaport of Scotland, co., and 9 miles S.W. of Wigtown, on the E. coast of Luce Bay. Pop. 634.

PORT WILIAM, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 9 miles N. of Wilmington.

PORT WILLIAM, a post-office of Franklin co., Missouri, 45 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

POSADAS, pos-â'dâs, a town of Spain, province, and 19 miles S.W. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3730.

POSCANTE, pos-kân'tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles E. of Zogno. Pop. 1300.

POSCHEGA or **POSCEGA**. See POSOGA.

POSCHEGON, pos-shêh-gon', written also **POSCHERHON** and **POSCHERHONJE**, a town of Russia, government, and 69 miles N.W. of Yaroslav. Pop. 3030. It has extensive salt magazines.

POSCHIAVO, pos-ke-d'vo, (Ger. *Fuschlav*, posch'ilv,) a small town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, 16 miles S.W. of Bormio, in the Valtellina.

POSCHIAVO, LAKE OF, Switzerland, immediately S.E. of the above town, is 3 miles long, and 1½ miles broad.

POSEGA or **POSCHEGA**, pos-shâ'gâ, written also **POXEGA**, a town of Austria, Slavonia, capital of a county, on the right bank of the Orlyava, 16 miles E.N.E. of Neu-Gradiska. It was taken from the Turks in 1787. Pop. 6850.

POSEN, po'sen, or **POZNAN**, pos'nân, (L. *Pozna*;) a fortified city of Prussia, capital of the grand duchy of Posen, on the Warta, at termination of the railway from Stettin, 100 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 32,000, exclusive of 4406 military. It is walled and entered by 4 gates, and has a citadel on an adjacent height. It has a cathedral, 23 Roman Catholic, and 2 Protestant churches, and manufactures of tobacco and leather. Posen was the capital of an-

cient Poland. In 1907 it was the capital of a department in the grand duchy of Warsaw.

POSEN, *Grand Duchy of*, (*La Pologne*), a province of Prussia, included in what is termed Prussian Poland, and lying mostly between lat. 51° 30' and 53° 30' N., and lon. 15° 30' and 19° E., having E. Russian Poland, and S. Prussia. Area, 12,248 square miles. Pop. (mostly Poles) 1,352,914, of whom two-thirds are Roman Catholics, and the rest Protestants and Jews. It comprises the two governments of Posen and Bromberg.

POSEY, *po'zee*, a county in the S.W. extremity of Indiana, contains 390 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the S. and the Wabash on the W. The surface is mostly undulating, excepting the broad and extensive bottom-lands, which are subject to annual inundation, and are extremely fertile. Coal is abundant. The timber lands occupy about three-fifths of the surface. A plank-road, 16 miles long, extends from New Harmony to Mount Vernon, the county seat. Organized in 1814, and named in honor of General Thomas Posey, Governor of Indiana Territory. Pop. 12,549.

POSEY, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

POSEY, a township of Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 1218.

POSEY, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 893.

POSEY, a township of Fayette co., Indiana. Pop. 1185.

POSEY, a township of Franklin co., Indiana. Pop. 940.

POSEY, a township of Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 870.

POSEY, a township of Switzerland co., Indiana. Pop. 2395.

POSEY, a township of Washington co., Indiana. Pop. 1817.

POSEYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Posey co., Indiana, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Mount Vernon. It has several stores.

POSITONIA. See **PESTO**.

POSITILIPPO, *po-si-lip-po*, (*anc. Posilipum*), a hill of South Italy, immediately adjoining the city of Naples, on the W., and through which a tunnel, the "Grotto of Posilippo," 2316 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 89 feet in height, and of very remote antiquity, forms a part of the road from Naples to Pozzuoli.

POSTLINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

POSTONIUM or **POSONY**. See **PRESBURG**.

POSSAGNO, *pos-sán-yo*, a village of Austrian Italy, 23 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 2500. It was the birthplace of Canova, and has a temple in imitation of the Parthenon, containing models of his works.

POSSESSION, a bold, cliffy headland of South America, on the W. shore of the Strait of Magellan, about 360 feet above the sea. Lat. 52° 17' S., lon. 68° 56' 30" W.

POSSESSION, a bay of South America, near the above, with good anchorage, curves into the N., round the cape, and extends as far as the entrance of the First Narrows.

POSSNECK, (*Pössneck*), *pö-nék*, a walled town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, principality, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Saalfeld, on an affluent of the Orla. Pop. 3668.

POST-OF-ARKANSAS. See **ARKANSAS POST**.

POST CREEK, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

POSTELBERG, *pö-stel-bérg*, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.E. of Saatz, on the left bank of the Eger. Pop. 988.

POSTIGLIONE, *pos-teel-yo-ná*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 27 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 3700. It has an old castle.

POSTLING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

POST MILL VILLAGE, a post-village, Orange co., Vermont.

POST OAK, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

POST OAK, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

POST OAK, a post-township of Johnson co., Missouri. Pop. 908.

POST OAK, a small post-village of Johnson co., Missouri, about 55 miles S.E. of Independence.

POST OAK, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

POST OAK SPRINGS, a post-office, Roane co., Tennessee.

POSTOINA, *pos-toýná*, a market-town of Austria, in Illyria, near Adelsberg, on the Poik. Pop. 1356.

POSTVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, 20 miles N.N.E. of Utica.

POSTVILLE, a small post-village of Logan co., Illinois, about 30 miles N.E. of Springfield.

POSTVILLE, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, 105 miles N. of Iowa City.

POSTWICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

POSZNECK, *pos-nék*, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, district of Saalfeld. Pop. 3668.

POTATO CREEK, of Upson co., Georgia, flows S.W. into Flint River.

POTATO CREEK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

POTAWATAMIE or **POTTAWATTOMIE**, *pot'a-wát-to-me*, a county in the W.S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Nebraska Territory, has an area of 700 square miles. The Missouri River, navigable by steamboats, forms the boundary on the W.; the West Branch of Nishnabotona River flows through the E. part, and Boyer River through the N.W. part. The surface is diversified with fine scenery, and presents a fair proportion of prairie and timber. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain and grass. This county is the most populous in the W. part of the state, and is settling rapidly. Named from the Pottawattomie Indians, who were removed 1830

from the territory about the year 1845. Capital, Council Bluffs. Pop. 7828.

POTAWATAMIES or **POTTAWATTOMIES**, a tribe of Indians formerly dwelling about Lake Huron and in Indiana. They have been removed to the W. of the Mississippi.

POTCHAEV or **POTSCHAEW**, *NOVOI*, *no-voí* *po-chá-év*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 9 miles S.W. of Kremenets. Pop. 1840.

POTCHINKI or **POTSCHINKI**, *po-chín-kee*, written also **POCZINKA**, *po-chín-ká*, a town of Russia, government, and 120 miles S.E. of Nishnee-Novgorod, on an affluent of the Alateer, (*Alatyr*.) Pop. 4000. It has a large dépôt for military horses.

POTEAU (*po'tó*) **RIVER**, Arkansas, rises in Scott county and falls into the Arkansas River at Fort Smith.

POTECASI, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

POTENGI, *pot-én-shé*, or **POTINGI**, *po-teen-shé*, often improperly called **RIO GRANDE**, *ree'ó grán-da*, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra dos Cairiris Novos, flows in a N.E. direction, and falls into the sea about 23 miles S. of Cape St. Roque. Its channel has considerable depth in the rainy season, but in the highlands is obstructed by rocks, and in the lowlands encumbered by sand-banks. Coasting vessels get up to near Natal, and canoes to the source.

POTENZA, *po-tén-zá*, (*anc. Póntion*), a fortified town of Naples, capital of the province of Basilicata, on the E. declivity of the Apennines, 57 miles E.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. in 1850, 12,362. It has a fine cathedral of Doric architecture, 6 convents, a royal college, episcopal seminary, 2 hospitals, manufactures of serge, woollen cloth, coarse cotton goods, leather, and earthenware.

POTENZA, a small river of the Pontifical States, rises in Monte Pennino, flows E.N.E. about 50 miles, and enters the Adriatic at Porto Recanati, 24 miles E.S.E. of Loreto.

POTHERIE, *po'tá-ree*, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles N. of Condé. Pop. 1754.

POTI or **POTHI**, *po'tee*, a fort of Asiatic Russia, government of Transcaucasia, district of Imeretia, on the S. bank of the Phasis, near its mouth in the Black Sea. It is a military post of importance, and has an export trade in wine, honey, wax, wool, silk, and skins. It was finally ceded to Russia in 1829.

POTI, *po'tee*, or **CARATUEZ**, *ká-rá-tué*, a river of Brazil, province of Piauí, flows S.W. and N.W., and joins the right bank of the Parnahiba. Total course, 200 miles. It is navigable in the latter part.

POTI, *POTY*, *po'tee*, or **PUTI**, *pro'tee*, a mercantile town of Brazil, province of Piauí, 120 miles N. of Oeiras, on the left bank of the Parnahiba, at the junction of the river Poti.

POTINGI, a river of Brazil. See **POTAZO**.

POTOMAC, a large river of Virginia and Maryland, is formed by the North and South Branches, which unite on the N. border of Virginia, about 20 miles S.E. of Cumberland. It flows first N.E. to Hancock, passing through several ridges of mountains, then pursues a S.E. direction, and receives from the right its largest affluent, the Shenandoah, just before its passage through the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry. The volume of the Shenandoah at their confluence is but little inferior to that of the main stream. Flowing thence S.E. nearly 100 miles to Georgetown, it falls over the edge of the primitive formation, and changes its course to the S. and S.W. for a distance of about 50 miles. Again resuming its general direction, it expands into an estuary of 6 or 8 miles in width, and flows into Chesapeake Bay, about 38° N. lat., and 76° 10' W. lon. The length, exclusive of the branches, is estimated at 350 miles. The tide ascends to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, 120 miles from its mouth. The principal towns on its banks are Cumberland, Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria. It is navigable for the largest vessels to Washington City. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal extends along this river from Cumberland to Georgetown. The Potomac, through its whole course, forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. For a description of the **POTOMAC FALLS**, see **MARYLAND**, "*Objects of Interest to Tourists*."

POTOMAC CREEK, in the E. part of Virginia, flows through Stafford county into the Potomac River. It is navigable by schooners for several miles.

POTOSI, *po-to-sé* or *po-tó-se*, a department of Bolivia, having W. South Peru, and on other sides the departments of Oruro, Chuquisaca, and Tarija. Estimated area, 31,800 square miles. Pop. 250,000, of whom one-half are Indians. The surface is mountainous, frequently rising above the limit of vegetation. It contains the richest silver-mines in South America. It is divided into the provinces of Chayanta, Chichas, Potosí, Lipes, and Porco. Chief city, Potosí.

POTOSI, a city of Bolivia, situated on the N. declivity of the Cerro de Potosí, 70 miles S.W. of Chuquisaca. Elevation, 13,330 feet. Pop. 16,711. Early in the seventeenth century it is believed to have had from 100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants. It stands on uneven ground, and has in its centre a spacious square, in which are the government-house, town-house, jail, treasury, and other public offices, with some religious edifices, and an obelisk erected in 1825, in honor

of Bolivar. The houses are generally of stone or brick. The vicinity is barren and cheerless, and all articles of merchandise are dear. In the conical summit of the Cerro are more than 5000 Boca-minas or openings, made in search of silver ore. The top of the mountain is completely honey-combed and exhausted; lower down springs become numerous, and the richest mines are now filled with water. At the mint of Potosi, in 1840, gold to the value of \$222,070, and silver to \$252,168 were coined. From 1545 to 1789, the mines of Potosi are supposed to have yielded gold and silver to the value of \$96,800,000. The Cerro de Potosi is 18 miles in circumference, with an elevation of 16,162 feet.

POTOSI, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Missouri, about 70 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and an academy. Rich mines of lead (in the form of sulphuret) and of iron are worked in the vicinity. The lead ore yields 70 or 80 per cent. of metal.

POTOSI, a small village of Crawford co., Wisconsin.

POTOSI, a flourishing town of Potosi township, Grant co., Wisconsin, on Grant River, near its entrance into the Mississippi, 15 miles above Dubuque. It is situated in a narrow, deep, and picturesque valley or ravine, about 8 miles in length, through which a stream of good water flows. The town is divided into three portions or villages, namely, Dublin, Lafavette, and Van Buren. It is the largest and most commercial place in the county, and is likely to become more important as the principal depot of the mineral region of Wisconsin. Large quantities of lead are mined in the county, and shipped at Potosi in steamboats. The principal part of the town is about 2 miles from the steamboat landing, which is at the mouth of Grant River. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500.

POTSCHAEW, NOVOI. See POTCHAEV, NOVOI.

POTSCHINKI, a town of Russia. See POTCHINKI.

POTSDAM, pot'sdam, a city of Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, and the second royal residence of the kingdom, at the confluence of the Havel with the Havel, and on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway, 17 miles S.W. of Berlin. Pop. 38,000. It is one of the finest and most regularly built cities in Germany. It consists of an old and a new town, (separated by the Havel Canal,) and several suburbs; partly walled, and entered by 5 land and 4 water gates. It has many fine buildings, ornamented with statuary, and many elegant squares, in one of which is a marble obelisk 76 feet high, with the names of the rulers of Prussia. The chief buildings are the royal castle and council-house, the garrison, church, and theatre. It has a gymnasium, a seminary, a school for military cadets, a geographical school, and an institution for the education of orphans of the military. In 1840, its garrison had 9424 men. It has a large manufactory of fire-arms, sugar refinery, and cotton and silk manufactures. It is the birthplace of Alexander von Humboldt. In its immediate vicinity is the palace of Sanssouci, (i. e. "free from care,") the favorite residence of Frederick the Great, the new palace, a splendid building in a fine park, and the Pfaueninsel, ("Peacock Island,") an island in the Havel, with a summer-house, a menagerie, palm-house, and flower gardens.

POTSDAM, a government of Prussia, province of Brandenburg. Area, 6120 square miles. Pop. 1,226,866.

POTSDAM, a thriving post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Racket River, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Canton. The village is handsomely laid out with a square in the centre, on which stands the town house. It contains 5 or 6 churches, a bank, 2 large stone academic buildings, 12 dry goods stores, besides many others, 3 hotels, and a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper. The St. Lawrence Academy here, is a flourishing institution, under the control of the regents of the New York University. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in trade and manufactures, the river affording an abundant water-power. There are in the village and vicinity, 5 large gang saw mills, employing about 600 hands in the production of lumber for New York and Boston markets. The logs are floated down the river, in some cases, a distance of 100 miles. The village also contains a large flouring mill, 4 cabinet factories, 2 finishing machine shops, a foundry and furnace, 1 trip-hammer, 2 coopers establishments, 2 wheelwright shops, a woollen factory, 1 cloth dressing and carding factory, and 2 tanneries, besides factories for pearl-shes, plaster, carriages, chairs, fanning mills, hoes, &c. A plank road connects the village with Massena. The township is traversed by the Northern Railroad, with which the Watertown and Potsdam Railroad forms a connection above the flourishing village of Racketville or North Potsdam. Pop. 5349; of the village in 1855, 2131.

POTS GROVE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

POTAWATTOMIE. See POTAWATAMIE.

POTTENDORF, pot'ten-dorf, a market-town of Lower Austria, 20 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 2346.

POTTENSTEIN, pot'ten-stine, or BODENSTEIN, bod'en-stine, a market-town of Lower Austria, 22 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 700.

POTTER, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1100 square miles. This county is one of the most elevated in the state, forming part of the dividing ridge between the waters which flow into the Ohio on the S., and the St. Lawrence on the N. The Genesee River rises in it and flows N.; the Alleghany rises near the middle and flows W. It is also drained by Pine, Oswayo, and Kettle Creeks. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered by thick forests. The soil is well adapted to grazing. Stone coal and iron ore are found. Formed in 1804, and named in honor of General James Potter, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Coudersport. Pop. 6048.

POTTER, a post-township in the N. part of Yates co., New York. Pop. 2194.

POTTER, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S.E. of Bellefonte. Pop. 2216.

POTTER HAN/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

POTTERIES, Tug, several towns and villages of England, co. of Stafford, where china and stoneware manufactures are carried on, comprising Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Shelton, Etruria, and Fenton Cobridge, included in the borough of Stoke.

POTTERNE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

POTTERNEWTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

POTTER'S CREEK, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

POTTER'S HILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

POTTER'S HOLLOW, a post-village in the S.W. part of Albany co., New York, about 32 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 stores, and about 160 inhabitants.

POTTER'S MILLS, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 78 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, contains a woollen factory and grist mill.

POTTERS PURY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

POTTERS VILLE, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

POTTERS VILLE, a post-village of Warren co., New York, on Schroon River, about 25 miles N. by W. of Caldwell.

POTTERS VILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 33 miles N. of Trenton.

POTTERS VILLE, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri.

POTTERS VILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

POTTERS VILLE, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

POTTERS VILLE, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

POTTES, pott or potts, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 10 miles N. of Tournay, on the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 2106.

PÖTTMES, (Pöttmes,) pött/mès, a town of Upper Bavaria, N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 1200.

POTTON, a parish and small market-town of England, co., and 11 miles E. of Bedford. Pop. in 1861, 1922.

POTTS' CREEK, in the S.W. central part of Virginia, rises in Monroe county, flows N.E., and enters Jacksons River near Covington, in Alleghany county.

POTTS GROVE, Pennsylvania. See POTTSTOWN.

POTTS GROVE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, and intersected by the Reading Railroad. Pop. 3353.

POTTS GROVE, a small post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, 66 miles N. of Harrisburg.

POTTS' MILLS, a post-village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

POTTSTOWN or POTTS GROVE, a thriving post-borough of Pottsgrove township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Manatowney Creek, 37 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through it, and the Schuylkill Canal runs on the other side of the river, which is crossed here by a bridge. Pottstown contains several churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and many neat dwellings of brick and stone. There are several manufactures in the vicinity. Incorporated in 1815. Pop. in 1850, 1694; in 1853, about 2000.

POTTSVILLE, a handsome town of Norwegian township, capital of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, at the terminus of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 93 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and 35 miles from Reading. It is situated on the Schuylkill River, just above its passage through Sharp Mountain, and at the mouth of Norwegian Creek. It is remarkable on account of the rapidity of its growth, the picturesque beauty of its situation and the immense trade in coal of which it is the centre. The ground is uneven, and rises so abruptly in some places that sites for building could only be obtained by levelling the mountain or walling the bank of the river. Above the junction of the stream, the valley widens, and affords space for several streets, some of which are nearly level. The principal business is transacted on Centre street, which extends along the right bank of Norwegian Creek. The town is generally well built, and contains a large proportion of brick houses. The principal public buildings are the court-house, town-hall, the jail, a bank, and about 15 churches. The jail is a new and costly

edifice, faced with sandstone. Pottsville has a large and respectable academy, besides many private seminaries. Gas is used to light the streets. Among the manufactories are 6 machine-shops, 1 rolling mill, 1 woollen factory, and 1 carpet factory. Five or six newspapers are published here. The coal is conveyed to this place from numerous mines in the vicinity by branch railroads. The greater part of it is sent to market by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the other part by the Schuylkill Navigation. The coal trade increases rapidly from year to year. The produce of the Schuylkill coalfield in 1861, was 2,184,240 tons; in 1862 it amounted to near 3,000,000 tons. The mountain ridges which surround Pottsville are too rugged and sterile for cultivation, but this region has become by means of its mineral resources one of the most populous parts of the state, and already presents a large number of thriving towns and villages. Pottsville was commenced in 1825. The seat of justice was established here in 1847. Pop. in 1840, 4345; and in 1850, 7515; in 1853, about 10,000.

POTTSVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa.

POUANCE, *poo-on'sal* or *pwōn'sal*, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 33 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2895.

POUCH CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Tennessee.

POUCHING-HIEN, a town of China. See *POUCHING-HIEN*.

POUCQUES, *pook*, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on a stream of the same name, 12 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 1222.

POUDOGA, a town of Russia. See *PODOSHI*.

PODOSHI, a town of Russia. See *PODOSHI*.

POUGHILL, *poil*, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

POUGHILL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *po-kip'see*, sometimes written *PO-KEEPSIE*, a handsome city, capital of Dutchess co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and on the railroad of that name, 75 miles N. of New York, and 70 miles S. of Albany. Lat. 40° 41' N., lon. 73° 55' W. It is situated on a plain, and regularly laid out, the principal street extending eastward from the river. It is the largest town between New York and Albany. It contains about 16 churches, belonging to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends, Universalists, and Catholics; the State and National Law School, the Dutchess County Academy, and the Poughkeepsie Female Academy. Three or four newspapers are published here. The city contains 4 banks. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is the centre of an active trade. A number of steamboats and sailing vessels are owned here. Poughkeepsie has a variety of manufactories, the most important productions of which are cotton goods, machinery, farming implements, carriages, iron-ware, guns, carpets, earthenware, flour, and leather. A valuable quarry of marble has recently been discovered in the vicinity. Incorporated in 1801. Pop. of township in 1850, 13,944; of the city, in 1855, estimated at 15,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a post-village in Allen co., Indiana.

POUGHQUAG, *po-kwōg*, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

POUGUES, *pooq*, a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, 7 miles N.N.W. of Nevers, with mineral baths. Pop. in 1852, 1178.

POUILLON, *poo'yōn* or *poof'yōn*, a market-town of France, department of Landes, 30 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 3460. Near it is a thermal spring.

POUILLY-EN-MONTAGNE, *pon'yee* (or *poof'yee*) *ōn* *mōn'tān*, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 21 miles N.W. of Beaune. Pop. 1177.

POUILLY-SUR-CHARLIEU, *poo'yee* (or *poof'yee*) *sūr* *shā'r-le-uh*, a town of France, department of Loire, 7 miles N. of Roanne, on the Loire. Pop. 1534.

POUILLY-SUR-LOIRE, *poo'yee* (or *poof'yee*) *sūr* *lwan*, a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the Loire, 22 miles N.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 3160.

POUINIPETE, *pwōn'pēt*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the Carolines. Lat. 6° 52' N., lon. 158° 24' E. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and in its centre is about 2860 feet high. Surface fertile. Pop. about 2000, of the Papuan race.

POULAINES, *pon'lan* or *pon'lēn*, a village of France, department of Indre, 21 miles N.N.W. of Issoudun. Pop. 2028.

POULDERGAT, *poof'dēn'gāt*, a village of France, department of Finistère, 10 miles W.N.W. of Quimper. Pop. 2267.

POULIGNY, *poof'leen'yee*, a village of France, department of Indre, on the Sûr, 4 miles N. of Le Blanc. Pop. 2048.

POULLAN, *poof'lōn*, a village of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles W.N.W. of Quimper. Pop. 2723.

POULLAOUEN, *poof'lōwōn*, a town of France, department of Finistère, 5 miles N.W. of Carhaix. Pop. in 1852, 3723, chiefly employed in lead-mines and refineries. Two mines yield annually 450 tons of lead, and 1540 pounds of silver.

POULO or **PULO**, *poō'lo*, (from the Greek *παῦλος*, *paulos*.) a modern Greek term, signifying "little," forming a prefix to the names of many islets in the Grecian Archipelago; as, *SEYRO POULO*, "Little Skyro;" *THASO POULO*, "Little Thaso."

FOULSHOT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

POULTNEY, *pōlt'nee*, a village in Rutland co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 65 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 2329.

POULTNEY, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

POULTNEY RIVER, a fine mill-stream of Rutland co., Vermont, falls into an arm of Lake Champlain.

POULTON, *pōlt'ton*, a market-town and parish of England, co., and S.S.W. of Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston Railway. Pop. 7273.

POULTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

POULTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

POULTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

POULTON-LE-SAND, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Morecambe Branch of the North Western Railway. Pop. 700.

POUMARON, *pōm'arōn*, a river of British Guiana, flows N.N.E., then N.N.W., and after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Atlantic near Cape Nassau.

POUND, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

POUND-LEDGE, a post-village and township in the E. part of Westchester co., New York, about 120 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 1486.

POUND-STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

POUNUKKA, a town of Hindostan. See *POUNUKKA*.

POUR, a river of Siberia. See *POOR*.

POURATIN, a town of Russia. See *POORATIN*.

POURRIÈRES, *pōn'rē-ai*, a town of France, department of Var, 7 miles W.N.W. of St. Maximin. Pop. 1820.

POUSOALEGRE, *pō'so ā-lā'gra*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on a height, 230 miles S.S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of the district, 4000.

POUSSAN, *pōos'sōn*, a town of France, department of Hérault, 18 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 1931.

POUST-ÖZERSK, a town of Russia. See *POOST-ÖZERSK*.

POUTCHOU, a city of China. See *POO-CHOO*.

POUTIVL, a town of Russia. See *POOTIVL*.

POUTO, an island of China. See *POOTO*.

POUTROYE, *pōo'tawē*, a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 13 miles W.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2631.

POUZAUGES, *pōo'zōzh*, a town of France, department of Vendée, 20 miles N. of Fontenay. Pop. 1131.

POUZIN, *lā*, *lā* *pōo'zān*, a village of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 7 miles E. of Privas. Pop. in 1852, 2062.

POVENETZ, *po-vā-nēts*, or **POVIENETZ**, *pov-yā-nēts*, a town of Russia, government of Olonets, on the N. bank of Lake Onega, 70 miles N. of Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1530.

POVERTY HILL, a post-office of Edgelyfield district, South Carolina.

POVERTY HILL, a post-office of Jones co., Georgia.

POVIGLIO, *po-veel'yo*, (*L. Pupellium*.) a town of Italy, duchy, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Parma. Pop. 6334.

POVOA DE MEADAS, *po-voā dā mā-dā-dā*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, N. of Portalegre. Pop. 7700.

POVOA DE RIO DE MINHOS, *po-voā dā ree'ō dā meēn'-yoce*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, near Castello Branco. Pop. 600.

POVOA DE SANTA CARISTINA, *po-voā dā sān'tā kār-istēnā*, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 9 miles N.W. of Coimbra, near the Frio. Pop. 610.

POVOA DE VARZIM, *po-voā dā var-sēn*, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, near the sea-coast, about 18 miles from Braga. Pop. 6300.

POVOLIDE, *po-vo-lē'dā*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 8 miles S.W. of Viseu. Pop. 1305.

POW, numerous sluggish streams in Scotland, the principal being the Pow of Cumbertrees, co. of Dumfries, traversing the W. side of the Howe of Annandale, to the Solway Frith, 3 miles W. of the Annan estuary.

POWAGURH, a town of India. See *CHUMPAHEER*.

POWAIKUN, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

POWDERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

POWDER RIVER, in the E. central part of Missouri Territory, rises among the Black Hills, and flowing in a general northerly direction, falls into the Yellowstone River.

POWDER RIVER, a small stream of Oregon Territory, falls into the South Branch of Snake River.

POWERSCOURT or **STAGONIL**, a parish of Ireland, in Limerick, co. of Wicklow. It gives the title of viscount to the Wingfield family, whose superb seat adjoins the village.

POWDER SPRING GAP, a post-office of Grainger co., Tennessee.

POWDER SPRINGS, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, 12 miles S.W. of Marietta, has 2 churches, and 300 inhabitants.

POWELL, a township in Green co., Arkansas. Pop. 552.

POWELL'S CREEK, of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna River from the left.

POWELL'S CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Auglaize River near its mouth, about 2 miles from Defiance.

POWELL'S GROUP, or **SOUTH ORKNEY**, a group of islands in the Antarctic Ocean; lat. 60° 37' S., lon. 44° 32' W. and E. of New Shetland.

POWELL'S MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.
POWELL'S POINT, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

POWELL'S RIVER, rises among the Cumberland or Alleghany Mountains, in Lee co., in the S.W. part of Virginia, and flowing S.W. into Tennessee, unites with Clinch River, in Anderson county.

POWELL'S TAVERN, a post-office of Gooseland co., Virginia, 15 miles W. of Richmond.

POWELLTON, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

POWELLTON, a post-village in Richmond co., North Carolina.

POWELLTON, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

POWELLTON, a small post-village of Hancock co., Georgia, 33 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

POWERSVILLE, a post-office of Houston co., Georgia.

POWERSVILLE, a post-village of Bracken co., Kentucky.

POWERSVILLE, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 12 miles N.E. by N. of Morristown.

POWESHIEK, *pōw'-sheek'*, a new county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of English River, and by Beaver and Prairie Creeks, affluents of Iowa River, which touches its N.E. extremity. The North Fork of Skunk River flows through the S.W. part. The soil is fertile. Named in honor of Poweshiek, an Indian chief. Capital, Montezuma. Pop. 615.

POWHATAN, a county, situated in the S.E. central part of Virginia, contains 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the James River, and on the S. by the Appomattox. The surface is generally level. Some portions of the soil have been exhausted by long cultivation. Other parts are fertile, especially near the streams. The James River Canal passes along the border. Organized in 1777, and named in honor of Powhatan, an Indian chief, the father of the celebrated Pocahontas. Capital, Scottsville. Pop. 8178, of whom 2896 were free, and 5282 slaves.

POWHATAN, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

POWHATAN, a post-village of Lawrence co., Arkansas, about 9 miles N. by E. of Smithville.

POWHATAN COURT-HOUSE. See **SCOTTSVILLE**.

POWHATAN POINT, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

POWICK, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

POWIS, *pōw'is*, the ancient British name of an eastern portion of Wales. It gives the title of earl to the Clive family, whose seat, Powis Castle, is 1 mile from Welshpool.

POWLES VALLEY, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

POW'NAL, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1074.

POW'NAL, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 130 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1742.

POW'NAL-FEE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

POW'NER, a fortified town of India, Berar dominions, 36 miles S.E. of Nagpoor. It was taken by the British in 1818.

POW'OW RIVER, a fine mill-stream rising in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, and falling into the Merrimack a few miles above Newburyport.

POXIM, *pō-sheex'*, a town of Brazil, province, and 25 miles S.E.W. of Alagoas, on the right bank of the Poxim. Pop. 3000.

POXWELL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

POYATIS, *pō'yā-tis'* (?) a river and district of Central America, in Mosquito Territory, with a settlement on the river. Lat. 15° 10' N., lon. 85° 10' W.

POYALES DEL HOYO, *pō-yā'les dēl o'yo*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1032.

PO-YANG, *pō-yang'*, or **PHO-YANG**, *p'ho-yāng'*, a large lake of China, province of Kiang-see, in its N. part. Lat. 28° 50' to 30° N., lon. 116° to 116° 40' E. Length, 80 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles. It discharges its surplus waters northward into the Yang-tse-kiang.

POYNETTE, *pōi-nēt'*, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 21 miles N. of Madison. It has good water-power, and about 150 inhabitants.

POYN'INGS, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

POYNTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the Manchester and Macclesfield Railway, 6 miles N. of Manchester.

POYSDORP, *pōi-dōap*, **POYSDORF**, or **POISDORF**, *pōi-dōaf*, a market-town of Lower Austria, 26 miles N.N.E. of Korneuburg. Pop. 2500.

POY SIP'PI, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wisconsin.

POZA DE LA SAL, *pō-thā dā lā sāl*, a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 2670.

POZA DE LA SAL, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, 5 miles N.E. of Medina del Campo.

POZALDEZ, *pō-thāl-dēth'*, a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and S. of Valladolid. Pop. 1726.

POZO ALCON, *pō-thō āl-kōn'*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 34 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 1726.

POZOBLANCO, *pō-thō-blān'ko*, a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles N.E. of Cordova, in the Sierra Morena. Pop.

6748. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and dye-works.

POZO-ESTRECHIO, *pō-thō ēs-trē-chee-o*, a village of Spain, in Murcia, province, and about 8 miles from Cartagena. Pop. about 1200.

POZOHONDO, *pō-thō-hon'do*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 20 miles S. of Albacete. Pop. 2820.

POZO RUBIO, *pō-thō-roo-be-o*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1056.

POZUELO, *pō-thwā'lo*, or *pō-thoo-ā'lo*, a village of Spain, Murcia, province, and 15 miles S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2746.

POZUELO, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 45 miles from Cáceres. Pop. 1424.

POZUELO DE CALATRAVA, *pō-thwā'lo dā kā-lā-trā-vā*, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2240.

POZUELO DEL REY, *pō-thwā'lo dēl rā*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and E. of Madrid. Pop. 1223.

POZZALLO, *pō-zā'lā*, a small, but thriving seaport of Sicily, province of Syracuse, district, and 9 miles S.E. of Modica.

POZZO DI GOTO, *pōt'so dee gō'to*, a town of Sicily, 7 miles S. of Milazzo. Pop. 3500. Near it are the ruins of ancient *Tyndaris*.

POZZOLENGO, *pōt-sō-lēn'go*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 8 miles S.E. of Lonato. Pop. 2041.

POZZOLO FORMIGARO, *pōt'sō-lo fōr-mē-gā-ro*, a town of the Sardinian States, 28 miles N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 3721.

POZZO MAGGIORE, *pōt'sa māj-jō-rā*, a village of the island of Sardinia, 21 miles E.S.E. of Alghero. Pop. 2566.

POZZUOLI, *pōt-sōo-ō'lee*, or **PUZZUOLI**, *pōot-sōo-ō'lee*, (anc. *Patulii*), an episcopal town of Naples, on a gulf of its own name, 7 miles S.W. of Naples. Pop. 8400. In ancient times it was an important city; its environs were crowded with villas of the wealthy Romans. Near it are Lake Averno, the Solfatara, from which sulphur is extensively obtained, and the celebrated Grotto del Cane. Its vicinity is interesting to geologists.

POZZUOLO, *pōt-sōo-ō'lo*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, and 4 miles S.E. of Gorgonzola. Pop. 1257.

PRA, *prā*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, near Voltri. Pop. 3598.

PRACHELITZ, *prāk'ch-lits'*, or **PRACHATITZ**, *prāk'h-lits'*, a town of Bohemia, on an affluent of the Banitz, 25 miles S.S.W. of Pisek. Pop. 2470. It has a castle.

PRACHIN, *prāk'in*, a circle in the S.W. part of Bohemia, named after the pretty town and ruined castle of Prachue adjacent to Horazdowitz. Chief town, Pisek.

PRADALUNGA, *prā-dā-loon'gā*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 6 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 1201.

PRADANOS DE OJEDA, (or **OXEDA**), *prā-dā'noce dā o-nā'nā*, a village of Spain, in Leon, province, and about 45 miles from Palencia. Pop. 1086.

PRADELLES, *prā-dēll'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 19 miles S. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 1582.

PRADES, *prād'*, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 24 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 3367. It has a very handsome church, an asylum, seminary, and manufactures of coarse cloth, woollen hosiery, and paper.

PRADO, *prā'do*, a market-town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Cavado, 3 miles N.W. of Braga. Pop. 7000. (?) It has a thriving salmon and trout fishery, a manufactory of earthenwares, and monthly fairs.

PRADO, *prā'do*, a town of Brazil, province of Espírito Santo, 70 miles S. of Porto Seguro, at the mouth of the river Jucuruçu.

PRADO, a small town and seaport of Brazil, province of Bahia, 120 miles S. of Porto Seguro.

PRADO, a town of Brazil, province of Para, 55 miles W. of Montalegre.

PRADO, *EL*, *ēl prā'do*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 28 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 3000.

PRADO DEL REY, *prā'do dēl rā*, a market-town of Spain, province of Cadiz. Pop. 2000.

PRADOLUENGO, *prā-dō-lwēn'go*, or *prā'do-loo-ēng'go*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 2 miles S.E. of Burgos. Pop. 1390.

PRADOS, *prā'docē*, or **SAN JUAN SANTULLANO**, *sān hoo-ān' sām-too-lyā'no*, a village and parish of Spain, in the Asturias, province, and scarcely 1 mile N. of Oviedo. Pop. 1400.

PRÆNESTE. See **PALESTRINA**.

PRÆSIDIUM JULIUM. See **SANTAREM**.

PRÆSTØE, (*Præstøe*), *præs'tō'eh*, a small maritime town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on Præstøe Bay, in the Baltic, 13 miles E.S.E. of Nykøbd. Chief exports, corn and lime.

PRAGA, *prā'gā*, a town of Poland, government, and opposite Warsaw, from which it is parted by the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 4000. In 1656, the Poles were defeated here by Gustavus of Sweden; and on the 29th of November, 1830, the Grand Duke Constantine was forced to retreat hence with his forces, at the commencement of the unsuccessful resistance of the Poles to the Russians.

PRAGUE, *praig*, (Ger. *Prag*, *prā*; L. *Pra'ga*.) a city of Europe, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, near its centre, on the Moldau, 160 miles N.N.W. of Vienna, and 75 miles S.E. of Dresden. Lat. of observatory $49^{\circ} 5' 19''$ N., lon. $14^{\circ} 25' 22''$ E. Pop. 68,695, exclusive of a garrison of 5320 men. Mean temperature of the year 50° ; winter, $31^{\circ} 9'$; summer, 67° Fahrenheit. It stands in a basin-shaped valley, surrounded by five hills, on the slopes of which the houses rise in successive tiers from the water's edge; it is about 12 miles in circumference, and is enclosed by fortifications. The Moldau, which flows N. through the city, is crossed near the middle by the celebrated stone bridge 1855 feet long, ornamented with groups of statuary, and having a lofty tower at each end, built in the fifteenth century; and at the S. end of the Kleinseite crossed by a modern chain bridge which rests on the small island called "Little Venice." On the right bank of the river is the Altstadt, (old town,) with the Judenstadt, (Jews' quarter,) and the Neustadt, (new town;) and on the left bank, the Hradschin and the Kleinseite; the village of Wissehrad, on the right, and that of Smichow, on the left bank, are included in its bounds. Prague, peculiar in its architecture, and from its numerous domes, spires, and turrets, has quite an oriental aspect. The finest quarters are the Neustadt, the Kleinseite, and the Hradschin; the Altstadt is gloomy, and the Judenstadt filthy. Principal buildings:—1. In the Altstadt, the Theinkirche, with the tomb of Tycho Brahe, the town-house with a remarkable clock, the royal library, observatory, and many scientific establishments, the buildings of the old university, the church of St. Gallus, in which Huss preached.—2. In the Judenstadt, the Jewish synagogue.—3. In the Neustadt, the new town-house, the military hospital, and several churches with fine paintings.—4. In the Kleinseite, the church of St. Nicholas, church of St. Thomas, and the artillery barracks.—5. In the Hradschin, the former palace of the Bohemian kings, a massive and imposing structure. The cathedral church of St. Vitus, a richly decorated Gothic building, containing the tomb of St. John of Nepomuk, with a silver shrine weighing 37 hundred weight, and those of many Bohemian kings.—6. In Wissehrad, the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the royal armoury. In the village of Smichow, is the noble botanic garden. Prague has many learned and scientific societies; the university founded by Charles IV. in 1348, is remarkable as the first school of learning established in Germany; in 1842, it had 71 professors, and 2741 students. Prague has 3 gymnasia, a normal school, a school for the blind, cabinets of natural history, several large public libraries, and many public hospitals. Its manufactures comprise printed cottons, linens, silks, and woollens. It is the centre of the commerce of Bohemia, its transit trade being facilitated by the navigation of the Moldau and by railways, which connect it with Olmütz and Vienna on the E. and S., and with Pilsen on the S.W. Prague was taken by the French in 1741, and by the Prussians in 1744; it was bombarded, and was the scene of atrocious cruelties, on the 16th of June, 1848. It is the birthplace of Jerome of Prague.

PRAHUSTA, *prā-hoo'stā*, a town of European Turkey, in Roon-Elee, 75 miles E.S.E. of Salonica, with about 800 houses, enclosed by a wall 15 feet high.

PRAIRIE, *prā'ree*, a county in the E. central part of Arkansas, contains about 1060 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by White River, navigable by steamboats at all seasons, and on the N. by Cypress and Des Arc Bayou. The surface is nearly level, and diversified by extensive prairies, and by forests which contain the oak, ash, walnut, cypress, and cedar. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Brownsville. Pop. 2097, of whom 1824 were free, and 273 slaves.

PRAIRIE, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. P. 338.
PRAIRIE, a township in Carroll co., Arkansas. Pop. 1214.
PRAIRIE, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. P. 497.
PRAIRIE, a township in Madison co., Arkansas. P. 836.
PRAIRIE, a township in Marion co., Arkansas. Pop. 397.
PRAIRIE, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. Pop. 176.
PRAIRIE, a township in Prairie co., Arkansas. Pop. 696.
PRAIRIE, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 1830.

PRAIRIE, a township in Franklin co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad. Pop. 1043.

PRAIRIE, a township in Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1451.
PRAIRIE, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1310.
PRAIRIE, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.
PRAIRIE, a post-office of Lewis co., Missouri.
PRAIRIE, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. P. 1764.
PRAIRIE BIRD, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.
PRAIRIE BLUFF, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.
PRAIRIE COTTAGE, a post-office of Colorado co., Texas.
PRAIRIE CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Tombigbee on the N. border of Marengo county.

PRAIRIE CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Daviess county into the West Fork of White River, about 6 miles from Washington.

PRAIRIE CREEK, Iowa, rises in Benton county, and flows into Red Cedar River, in Linn county.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Dallas co., Texas.

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PRAIRIE CREEK, a small village of Yell co., Arkansas.
PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.
PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Logan co., Illinois.
PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.
PRAIRIE DEPOT, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, *prā'ree du sheen*, (Fr. pron. *prā'ree du she-ān*.) a beautiful post-village, capital of Crawford co., Wisconsin, is finely situated on the Mississippi, 4 miles above the mouth of Wisconsin River, and about 100 miles W. of Madison. It is one of the oldest towns of the state. It is the W. terminus of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad route. The site is a level plain or prairie, 6 or 8 miles long, and 1 or 2 miles wide, enclosed on the E. by rocky bluffs. The village contains a newspaper office, and several churches, 1 of which is Catholic.

PRAIRIE DU LONG, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.
PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, *prā'ree du ro-sher*, a post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, 14 miles N.W. of Kaskaskia. The name is derived from a rocky bluff which rises behind the village.

PRAIRIE DU SAC, *prā'ree du sāk*, a post-village of Sauk co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River, 25 miles N.W. of Madison. It is situated on the border of the prairie.

PRAIRIE FIELD, a post-office of Rock Island co., Illinois.
PRAIRIE FORK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

PRAIRIE GROVE, a post-office of Clark co., Iowa.

PRAIRIE LEA, a post-office of Caldwell co., Texas.

PRAIRIE MER ROUGE, *prā'ree mair roozh*, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

PRAIRIE MOUND, a post-office of Pike co., Missouri.

PRAIRIE MOUNT, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, 18 miles N.E. of Houston. It is situated in a highly productive country.

PRAIRIE PLAINS, a post-office of Grimes co., Texas.

PRAIRIE POINT, a post-office of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

PRAIRIE RONDE, (*rōnd*.) a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 600.

PRAIRIETON, *prā're-ton*, a post-village of Vigo co., Indiana, on the border of Honey Creek Prairie, 7 miles S.S.W. of Terre Haute.

PRAIRIETON, a small village of Lawrence co., Illinois.

PRAIRIEVILLE, *prā're-vil*, a post-village of Barry co., Michigan, about 58 miles W.S.W. of Lansing.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the railroad from Lafayette to Indianapolis, 12 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, about 66 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a township in Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

PRAIBOINO, *prāi-boe-no*, (written also PRATO-ALBOINO.) a town of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 7 miles S. of Leno, on the Mella. Pop. 2467.

PRALLSVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, about 5 miles above Lambertville, has 2 or 3 stores. There is a fine bridge across the river at this place.

PRALOGNAN-PALAY, *prā'lon-yōn-pā-lā*, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Tarentaise, 12 miles S.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1043.

PRAIORMO, *prā-lon-mo*, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 1115.

PRAMOLLO, *prā-mol-lo*, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Pinerolo, near San Secondo. Pop. 1414.

PRAROSTINO, *prā-roo-tee-no*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo, 1 mile from San Secondo. Pop. 1575.

PRASCORSANO, *prā-kon-sā-no*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and about 16 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1494.

PRASLIN, *prā'sleen*, an island of the Indian Ocean, one of the Seychelles, lat. $4^{\circ} 17' 16''$ S., lon. $55^{\circ} 44' 15''$ E. The French took formal possession of the island in 1768, but did not form any settlement on it.

PRASTOE, (*Prästöe*.) a town of Denmark. See PRÆSTÖ.

PRASZKA, *prāsh-kā*, or **PRAUSKA**, *prōwsh-kā*, a town of Poland, province, and 50 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Prosna. Pop. 2000.

PRATA, *prā'tā*, a village of Naples, province of Principato-Ultra, 5 miles S. of Montesuro. Pop. 1790.

PRATA, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, W.N.W. of Piedimonte. Pop. 1350.

PRATAS, *prā'tās*, a cluster of islands, shoals, and rocks of considerable extent in the China Sea. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$ N., lon. $116^{\circ} 45'$ E., stretching about 18 miles from N. to S., and from 9 miles to 12 miles from E. to W.

PRAT DE LLOBREGAT, *El H prāt da lo-brā-gāt*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 4 miles from Barcelona, near the Llobregat. Pop. 1615.

PRATDIP, *prāt-deep*, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 14 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1600.

PRATO, *prā'to*, a town of Central Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Florence, on an affluent of the

PRA

Arno. Pop. 1207. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, has a noble square, a cathedral of marble, with a six-storied tower, hospitals, and asylums, the Cieognini College, an ancient prætorian palace, now a prison, 2 workhouses, a theatre, manufactures of straw plait, woollen cloth, silk thread, hats, and soap, with tanneries and extensive copper-works for smelting and manufacturing metal.

PRATOLA, prà-to-là, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 2½ miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 3700.

PRATO VECCHIO, prà-to vèk-ke-o, a village of Central Italy, 24 miles E. of Florence, on the Arno, enclosed by walls. Pop. 3500. It is connected with Florence by railway.

PRATS DE LLUSANES, pràts dà loo-à-nés, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 1327.

PRATS DE MOLLO, prà dèh mol-lo, a fortified town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech, 14 miles S.W. of Céret. Pop. in 1852, 3270. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, and has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics, hosiery, and blankets. In its neighborhood, at La Preste, are hot sulphur baths, hotels, and lodging-houses.

PRATT, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

PRATTELN, pràt-tèln, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Landschaft, 6 miles E.S.E. of Bâle, (Basel.) Pop. 1124.

PRATTSBURG, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, about 50 miles S.E. of Rochester. It contains the Franklin Academy, with about 150 students. Pop. 2786.

PRATTSBURG, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

PRATTSBURG, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, 45 miles N.E. of Columbus.

PRATTSBURG, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

PRATT'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

PRATT'S LANDING, a village of Perry co., Missouri, on the Mississippi, 60 miles S. by E. of St. Louis.

PRATTSVILLE, a thriving post-village in Prattville township, Greene co., New York, on Schoharie Creek, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufacturing establishments of various kinds, including several glove factories. It was formerly the seat of the most extensive tannery in the United States, belonging to Zadock Pratt, Esq. Pop. of the township, 1893; of the village, about 1800.

PRATTSVILLE, a village of Alleghany co., Maryland, 13 miles E. of Cumberland.

PRATTSVILLE, a village of Monroe co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Macon.

PRATTSVILLE, a handsome and thriving post-village of Autauga co., Alabama, on a small affluent of the Alabama River, 14 miles N.W. of Montgomery. The village contains 3 churches, 4 stores, 2 schools, 1 cotton-mill, and 1 manufactory of cotton-gins. The cotton-mill is 150 feet long, and 4 stories high. The other factory produces annually 600 cotton-gins, which are regarded as superior articles. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 6000.

PRATTSVILLE, a post-office of Vinton co., Ohio.

PRAULE (prawl) **POINT**, a headland of England, projecting on the English Channel, 4 miles W.N.W. of Start Point, and E. of Bolt Head.

PRAUSNITZ, pròws-nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2450.

PRAUSNITZ, Böhmisch, bö-mish pròws-nits, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Arnau. Pop. 2050.

PRAUSNITZ, Deutsch, döltsch pròws-nits, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königsgrätz, near extensive forests. It has a church, and a mill. Pop. 1220.

PRAUST, pròwst, a village of East Prussia, government, and 6 miles S. of Dantzig. Pop. 1131.

PRAVADI, prà-và-dee, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 28 miles S.E. of Shoumla, on the river Pravadi, which enters the Black Sea at Varna. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1829.

PRAVIA, prà-ve-à, a market-town of Spain, province, and 14 miles N.W. of Oviedo, on the Nalon, which is navigable to it from the sea. Pop. 1163.

PRAYA. PORTO. See **PORTO PRAYA**.

PRAYSSAC, prà-sàk, a market-town of France, department of Lot, 13 miles W.N.W. of Cahors. Pop. in 1852, 2048.

PRAYSSAS, prà-sàd, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles N.W. of Agen. Pop. in 1852, 1718.

PRAZZO, prà-zo, a village of the Sardinian States, 24 miles W. of Coni, on the Maera.

PREANGER, prà-àng-gher, a Dutch residency of Java, in the S.W. part of the island. Pop. 700,000.

PREBLE, prè-bl, a county in the W.S.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 430 square miles. It is drained by Franklin, St. Clair's, and Fourmile Creeks, affluents of the Great Miami. The surface is level or undulating; the soil is of limestone formation, and very productive. The county has large quarries of good limestone, and is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Dayton and Richmond, and the Hamilton, Eaton and Richmond Railroads. Capital, Eaton. Pop. 21,736.

PRE

PREBLE, a post-village and township of Cortland co., New York, on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, about 130 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1312.

PREBLE, a small village of Chocataw co., Alabama.

PREBLE, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 914.

PREBLE, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 547.

PRÉCHEUR, La, lèh prà-shun', a market-town and parish of the island of Martinique, on its W. coast, 4½ miles N.W. of St. Pierre. Pop. 3403.

PRÉCIGNY, prà-seen', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 12 miles W.N.W. of La Flèche. Pop. in 1852, 3053.

PRÉCINCT, a post-village of Boone co., Illinois, on the railroad from Beloit to Chicago, 80 miles W.N.W. of the latter.

PRÉEMPTION, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois, 155 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

PREEN-CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PREES, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PREESALL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PREEZ, prà-zè, or **PORETZ**, pò-rèts, a market-town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on a small lake, 8 miles S.S.E. of Kiel. Pop. 4750. It has a seminary for noble ladies, a female orphan asylum, and a library.

PREGEL, prà-ghel, a river of East Prussia, formed by the union of the Angerap and Pissa, flows W., and enters the Frische-Haff at its N.E. extremity, after a course of 120 miles, for the last 45 of which it is navigable. Principal affluents, the Dista from the N., and Alle from the S.

PREIGNAC, pràn-yák', a town of France, department of Gironde, 21 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1314.

PREJANO or **PREXANO**, prà-hà-no, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 30 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1008.

PRELAUTSCH, prà-lòwtch, or **PRELAUCY**, prà-lòw-tsee, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1690.

PREMEIRA, prà-mà-e-rà, a group of rocks on the Malabar coast, lat. 13° 11' N., lon. 74° 38' E.

PREMEIRA ISLANDS, the southernmost of the long chain of islands extending along Angosta, East Africa, and Mozambique Channel, about lat. 17° S., lon. 39° 60' E.

PRÉMERY, pràm-gh-ree', a town of France, department of Nièvre, 15 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 2325.

PREMIA DE MAR, prà-me-à dèh mar, or **PREMIA DE ABAJO**, prà-me-à dà à-bà-uo, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 8 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1115.

PREMITI, prèm-e-tee', a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 55 miles E.S.E. of Avlona, on the Voyussa. Each house is separately enclosed by a high defensive wall, and here is also a Turkish citadel.

PREM'NAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

PRENDERGAST, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PRENTISS VALE, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

PRENY, prà-nee, or **PRENN**, prènn, a town of Poland, province of Augustow, on the Memel, 27 miles E.N.E. of Mariampol. Pop. 2500.

PRENZLOW, prènts-lov, or **PRENZLAU**, prènts-lòw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 71 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Ucker. Pop. 12,751. It has a Calvinist and 6 Lutheran churches, schools, hospitals, a valuable public library, manufactures of linens, woollens, and tobacco, breweries, tanneries, and trade in corn and cattle. In 1806, 20,000 Prussian troops having escaped from the battle of Jena, surrendered here to the French.

PREPARIS' ISLES, a group in the Bay of Bengal, about midway between the Andaman Islands and Cape Negrais. Lat. 14° 50' N., lon. 93° 25' E. Two are named the Cow and Calf.

PRERAU, prà-ròw, or **PRZEROW**, pzhà-rov, a town of Moravia, on an affluent of the March, on the Betschwa, 15 miles S.E. of Olmütz, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3400.

PRÉ-SAINT-DIDIER, prà sàx dee-de-à, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 18 miles W.N.W. of Aosta, at the foot of Mont Blanc. Pop. 1009.

PRESHA, prè-shà, a small town of European Turkey, in Room-Eles, 16 miles S.E. of Ochrida, on the W. side of the Lake of Presha, which is 7 miles in length, and 3 miles in breadth.

PRESSBURG or **PRESSBURG**, (Ger. pron. prè-sbòòno; Hun. Páony, pò-shòf; anc. *Phoenicium*.) a town and the legislative capital of Hungary, capital of a county of its own name, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 34 miles S.E. of Vienna, with which city and with Tyrnau it communicates by railway. Pop. 38,000, excluding garrison and strangers. The principal structures are, a ruined castle, on a height above the town, burnt by the French in 1811, but memorable as the scene of the appeal made, in 1741, by Maria Theresa to the Hungarian states; the hall of the diet, a Gothic cathedral, in which the kings of Hungary were crowned; the county hall, a German theatre, barracks, and archbishop's palace. It has a Roman Catholic academy, and

a Calvinist college, both with good libraries, a Roman Catholic high college and seminary, a college for poor students, and several hospitals, one supported by the Jews, who are numerous here, and have many charitable institutions. The principal manufactures are silk and woollen goods, nitre, rosoglio, tobacco, and leather. It has a large transit trade in corn, linen, and Hungarian wines. The treaty, giving Venice to the French, and Tyrol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805.

PRES'COT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles E.N.E. of Liverpool. Pop. of the town in 1851, 7393, employed in watch-making, cotton and flax mills, potteries, and collieries.

PRES'COTT, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 74 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 737.

PRES'COTT, a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Wisconsin, at the confluence of the St. Croix with the Mississippi River, about 290 miles above Dubuque. It contains several taverns and stores.

PRES'COTT, a county of Canada West, situated at its E. extremity, is bounded by the Ottawa River on the N., and comprises an area of 475 square miles. Capital, L'Original. Pop. 10,487.

PRES'COTT, a post-town of Canada West, situated in the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, on the St. Lawrence River, 130 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 12 miles from Brockville. It has agencies of 6 assurance companies, 4 churches, about 20 stores, and 1 iron foundry and machine shop. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 2400.

PRESEGLIE, præ-sæl'yä, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 12 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1254.

PRESERVATION HARBOR, a fine bay of New Zealand, near the S.W. extremity of the Middle Island. Lat. 40° S., lon. 167° 30' E.

PRESHUTE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PRESIDENT FURNACE, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PRÉSÍDIO DE SAO JOAO (São João) BAPTISTA, præ-si-deo dâ sôwæ sho-ôwæ báp-tis-tä, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 110 miles E.S.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of the district, 4000.

PRESLES, præll, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 26 miles E. of Mons. It is supposed to be the locality where Julius Cæsar (b.c. 57) defeated the Nervii, of whom 60,000 perished. Pop. 949.

PRESNOGORVSK, præ-no-gorvsk', or **PRESNOGOR-KOVSKAIA**, præ-no-gon-kov-ski'ä, a fort of Asiatic Russia, government of Omsk, on the Upper Tobol, 145 miles W. of Petropaulovski, forming a post of the military line of Ishim.

PRESNOVSKAIA, præ-nov-ski'ä, another fort of the same line, 80 miles W. of Petropaulovski.

PRESQUE ISLE, præsk'is-öl', (i.e. "peninsula,") an unorganized county in the N.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron. Area, estimated at 700 square miles. The surface has but little elevation above the lake. It includes a peninsula extending into Lake Huron, whence its name.

PRESQUE ISLE, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

PRESQUE ISLE, Pennsylvania. See **KALE**.

PRESSATH, præ-sät, a walled market-town of Bavaria, 20 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1756.

PRESSBURG, a town of Hungary. See **PRESBURG**.

PRESTBURY, præst/bæ-ree, a parish of England, co., and 34 miles E.N.E. of Chester, and with a station on the Manchester and Macclesfield Railway, 2 miles N. of Macclesfield.

PRESTBURY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PRESTIGNE, præst'än/a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England and Wales, cos. of Hereford and Radnor, on the Lugg, 12 miles W.N.W. of Leominster. Pop. of borough in 1851, 1617. The town, pleasantly situated and neatly built, has an endowed school, a county sessions-house, a jail and house of correction, and at its N. end a circular mound laid out in public walks, and surmounted by a pavilion. It unites with Radnor in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

PRESTON, a parliamentary borough and market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, 28 miles N.E. of Liverpool, agreeably situated on a height above the right bank of the Ribble, near the head of its estuary, and on the North Union and several other branch railways. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 69,550. The principal streets, though irregularly formed, are spacious, and provided with side parapets. The houses are almost all substantially built of brick, and the whole town is well lighted with gas. The environs exhibit much pleasing scenery, are adorned with numerous handsome villas, and furnish several fine public walks. The ecclesiastical edifices include 10 churches and 20 Dissenting chapels. Among the former, Christ Church is admired for the purity of its Norman style; and the parish church is now (1853) being rebuilt in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, with a spire 196 feet high. Among the Dissenting chapels are 5 Roman Catholic, 3 Baptist, 2 Independent, 2 Wesleyan Methodist, and one each of the Huntingdon Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Associate Methodists, Primitive Episcopalians, Swedenborgian, and Unitarian. The Mormons or Latter-Day Saints have also a place of

1836

meeting. The other more important buildings are the town-hall, a handsome brick edifice in the centre of the town; the court-house, in the Doric style; the house of correction, the custom-house, corn exchange, extensive barracks, work-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, two bridges, one of them a handsome structure of five arches, and a magnificent railway viaduct, spanning the river.

The scholastic and literary establishments include a free grammar-school, occupying a spacious stone structure, in the collegiate style; the blue-coat, commercial or middle, and various national and infant schools; the Literary and Philosophical Institution, occupying an elegant building in the Tudor style, and provided with a library and museum; the Mechanics' Institute, or Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge, accommodated in a handsome Grecian edifice, and justly regarded as one of the greatest ornaments of the place; and various public libraries. The benevolent institutions include several benefit and provident institutions, a dispensary, ladies' charity, visiting and Samaritan societies, &c.

The original staple manufacture of the town was linen, which is still woven to some extent, but has been completely eclipsed by that of cotton, which, first introduced in 1777, now employs 54 mills for spinning and weaving, and annually consumes above 150,000 bales of cotton. The other principal mills are—six for worsted, two for flax, and a large steam saw-mill. There are also several machine-shops on an extensive scale, iron and brass foundries, breweries and malting establishments, roperies, tanneries, &c. The trade is greatly facilitated by the river, which, by means of dredging and many expensive improvements, has been rendered navigable, at ordinary springs, for vessels of 300 tons, to Preston Quays, where extensive bonding warehouses have been erected; and also by extensive railway communication, by which the town has been brought into immediate connection with the most important inland localities. The principal imports are corn from Ireland, iron from Scotland, and timber from the Baltic and America. In 1851, the vessels registered at the port were, under 50 tons, 73 sailing vessels, carrying 2695 tons, and 3 steamers, carrying 85 tons; and above 50 tons, 43 sailing vessels, carrying 4117 tons, and 3 steamers, carrying 456 tons. In the coasting trade, 572 vessels (29,314 tons) entered, and 791 (37,037 tons) cleared; in the foreign trade the vessels entered were 30, (3001 tons,) and cleared also 30, (3004 tons.)

Preston is said to have risen on the decay of Ribchester, the Roman *Rigodunum*, situated about 11 miles farther up the river. Its name, originally Priests' Town, it owed to the number of religious houses which it contained. In 1323 it was taken and burnt down by Robert Bruce. Every twentieth year, a jubilee, called "Preston Guild," is held here for a month from the last week in August. It returns two members to Parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 11 other aldermen, and 36 councillors. The only native of the town deserving of special mention is Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the "spinning-jenny."

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PRESTON, two parishes of England, co. of Gloucester.

PRESTON, two parishes of England, co. of Kent.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

PRESTON, a decayed village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, 8 miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 57.

PRESTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dalkeith.

PRESTON, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania and Maryland, contains nearly 800 square miles. It is drained by the Cheat River. The surface is mostly occupied by a valley which is enclosed by Chestnut Ridge on the W., and the Alleghany Ridge on the E. The soil produces excellent pasture, and in some parts grain succeeds well. Limestone, sandstone, and slate, alternate with beds of coal; iron ore is abundant. The streams afford a vast amount of water-power. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has recently been opened through this section, has given an impulse to the improvement of the county. Formed in 1818, and named in honor of James B. Preston, at that time governor of Virginia. Capital, Kingwood. Pop. 11,708, of whom 11,621 were free, and 87 slaves.

PRESTON, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, 44 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. Pop. 1842.

PRESTON, a post-township near the centre of Chenango co., New York, on Chenango River. Pop. 1082.

PRESTON, a post-village and township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. by W. of Honesdale. Pop. 874.

PRESTON, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

PRESTON, a thriving post-village of Grayson co., Texas, on Red River, about 18 miles N. of Sherman, the county seat. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and is the principal shipping point for the county.

PRESTON, a village of Wharton co., Texas, 41 miles N. of Matagorda.

PRE

PRESTON, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.
PRESTON, a village of Carroll co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Kentucky River, which separates it from Carrollton.

PRESTON, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

PRESTON, a township of Platte co., Missouri. Pop. 1270.

PRESTON, a township of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 504.

PRESTON, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

PRESTON, a town of Canada East, co. of Waterloo, with a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church, a flour mill, distillery, pottery, tannery, and three breweries. A newspaper is published here. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans. Pop. in 1852, 1180.

PRESTON-BAGGOTT, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

PRESTON-BISSETT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

PRESTONBURG, a post-village, capital of Floyd co., Kentucky, on the West Fork of Big Sandy River, about 120 miles E.S.E. of Lexington. Pop. about 200.

PRESTON CAPE, a headland of Northwest Australia.

PRESTON CAPES, parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PRESTON DEANERY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PRESTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PRESTON GUBBALS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PRESTON-on-the-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

PRESTON HOLLOW, a post-village of Albany co., New York, on Catskill Creek, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, a flouring mill and tannery. Pop. about 150.

PRESTONKIRK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington. It has an old castle, formerly the property of the Earl of Bothwell.

PRESTON LONG, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

PRESTONPANSY, a burgh of barony, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Frith of Forth, 8½ miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1640. Its port, Morrison's Haven, is half a mile W. of the town. Near it was fought the battle between the Royalist army and the Pretender's, in 1745.

PRESTON QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

PRESTON QUARTER, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

PRESTON RIVER, of West Australia, district of Wellington, after a N.W. course enters Leschenault Bay, S.W. of Australind.

PRESTON-on-STOUR, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

PRESTONVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Kentucky.

PRESTON-on-the-WILD-MOORS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PRESTON-on-WYE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PRESTWICK, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

PRESTWICK or **PRIESTWICK**, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 1 mile S.S.W. of Monkton. P. 1200.

PRESTWOLD or **PRESTWOLD**, præst/wôld, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PRETO, præ'to, a river of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, flows E., and unites with the Parahiba-do-Sul. Total course, 150 miles.

PRETO, a river of Brazil, rises in the S.E. part of the province of Goyas, flows W.N.W. and joins the Maranhão. Total course, 160 miles.

PRETO, a river of Brazil, joins the Rio Grande on the left, 100 miles above its junction with the São Francisco. Length, 100 miles.

PRETSCH, præ'tsch, or **PRETZSCH**, præ'tsch, a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1850.

PRETTIN, præ'teen/, a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1636.

PRETZSCH, a town of Prussian Saxony. See **PRETSCH**.

PREUILLY, præ'ue'yee/ or præ'ue'yee/, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 19 miles S.W. of Loches. Pop. in 1852, 2374.

PREUSSEN, a kingdom of Europe. See **PRUSSIA**.

PREUSSISCH-HOLLAND, præ'ssish-hol'lânt, a town of East Prussia, 56 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3465.

PREVESA,* præ'vá-sá, or **PREVISA**, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Epirus, on the N. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, 18 miles S.W. of Arta. Lat. 39° 58' N., lon. 20° 44' E. Pop. about 4000. It is defended by a few forts, mainly built, partly out of the ruins of Nicopolis, 3 miles northward.

PREVESA, BAY OF, between the sea and the Gulf of Arta, is about 4 miles in length.

PREWITT'S KNOB, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

PREZEN-PAIL, præz ôn' pâi, a market-town of France, department, and 21 miles N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 3736. It has a large market for cattle.

* "Remember the moment when PREVESA fell,
 The shrieks of the conquered and conqueror's yell."
Childs Huron, canto II.

PRI

PRIAMAN, præ-â-mân/, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast, 20 miles N. of Padang.

PRIBYLOV, PRIBYLOW, præ-be-lov/, or **PRIBYLOFF**/ISLANDS, a group in Behring Sea, lat. 57° N., lon. 170° W., and consisting of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, with several islets. They were discovered by the Russian navigator Pribylov in 1786, since which time three millions of sea-bear skins are reported to have been taken on them, besides otter and seal skins.

PRICE, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. P. 428.

PRICE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Indiana.

PRICEBURG, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

PRICE'S CHURCH, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

PRICETOWN, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N.E. of Reading.

PRICETOWN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

PRICEVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

PRIDBY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PRIDDY'S HARD, an islet in Portsmouth harbor, off the N. side of Gosport. On it is a powder-magazine.

PRIDROISK, præ-droisk/, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vitebsk, 19 miles W.N.W. of Drissa. Pop. 1500.

PRIEBUS, præe'boos, a town of Prussian Silesia, 57 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse. Pop. 1062.

PRIEGO, præ-â-go, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles S.E. of Cordova, in the Sierra de Algarrinejo. Pop. 13,464. It has 14 public fountains, an old castle, and Roman and Moorish remains.

PRIEGO, a town of Spain, province, and 24 miles N.N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1200.

PRIELAMAN'S, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

PRIEPOL, præ-â-pol, or **PRĖPOL**, præ'pol, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 59 miles W.N.W. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2000.

PRIESTHOLM, or **PUFFIN**, an islet of North Wales, co., and off the N.E. coast of Anglesey, about one mile from the shore. It is frequented by numerous sea-birds, and has some rabbit-warrens.

PRIESTWICK, a burgh of Scotland. See **PRESTWICK**.

PRILOOKA, PRILOUKA or **PRILUKA**, præ-look'â, a market-town of Russia, government of Kiev, 20 miles S. of Makhnovka. Pop. 1550.

PRILOUKI, PRILOUKI or **PRILUKI**, præ-look'ee, a town of Russia, government, and 123 miles N.W. of Poltava. Pop. 3250.

PRIMALUNA, præ-mâ-loo'nâ, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 3 miles N.W. of Introbello, on the Ploverna. Pop. 1460.

PRIMERO, præ-m'ro, a river of South America, in Buenos Ayres, rises in the province and N.W. of Cordova, and, after a course of about 130 miles, is lost in a marshy lake.

PRIMISLAU, prim'is-lôw, or **PRZIBISLAW**, præ-be-sâ-lâw/, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles S.E. of Czeslau. Pop. 2000.

PRIMKENAU, prim'keh-nôw/, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, government, and N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1519.

PRIMROSE, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 50 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

PRIMROSE, a post-village and township of Dane co., Wisconsin, about 24 miles S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, and about 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 334.

PRINCE AILBERT, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 46 miles N. of Toronto. It contains 2 or 3 hotels, and several stores and saw mills. Pop. about 300.

PRINCE CHARLES' ISLAND, off the W. coast of Spitzbergen, is in lat. 76° 30' N., lon. 11° E.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Appomattox River, and drained by Harris, Briery, Bush, and Sandy Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is naturally good, but impoverished in some degree by a bad system of cultivation. Copper, stone coal, and marl, are found. This county is intersected by two lines of railway leading to Richmond, Danville, and Lynchburg. Capital, Prince Edward Court-House. Pop. 11,857, of whom 4665 were free, and 7192 slaves.

PRINCE EDWARD, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia, 160 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county of Canada West, situated on the N. of Lake Ontario, comprising an area of 334 square miles. It is mostly composed of a peninsula nearly surrounded by Lake Ontario and several small bays. Capital, Picton. Pop. 18,887.

PRINCE EDWARD COURT-HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 75 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It contains, besides the county building, 1 or 2 churches, and 2 academies.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, formerly called the **ISLAND OF ST. JOHN**, (Fr. *Île de Saint Jean*, eel d'eh sâ'nh shô'n.) a large island of British America, in the S. part of Gulf of St. Lawrence, E. of Cape Breton; lat. 45° 50' to 47° 20' N., lon. 62° to 64° 20' W.; washed by the gulf on the N., and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the E., and Nova Scotia on the S.; greatest length, measured on a line curving through its centre, about 130 miles. Its greatest

breadth is 34 miles; in its narrowest part near the centre it is only 4 miles wide. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. Of the latter the most prominent are North Cape on the N.W., West Cape on the S.W., and East Cape on the N.E.; the largest bays are those of Richmond on the N.W., Egmont on the S.W., Hillsborough on the S., and Cardigan on the E. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses, which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's county in the W., Queen's county in the centre, and King's county in the E. The surface undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial, and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting.

The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious. The winter is long and cold; but the summer, without being oppressively hot, is eminently fitted to promote the growth and maturity of all the ordinary cereals. Throughout the greater part of July, August, and September, the thermometer during the hotter hours of the day seldom varies more than from 75° to 80° Fahrenheit, while the night air is soft, wholesome, and agreeable. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats, all of these abundant and of excellent quality; pease and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. According to the census of 1848, the quantity of arable land then under cultivation was 215,389 acres. The produce raised was as follows:—wheat, 219,787 bushels; barley, 75,621 bushels; oats, 746,383 bushels; potatoes, 731,575 bushels; turnips, 153,933 bushels; clover-seed, 14,900 pounds; and hay, 45,128 tons. The stock of the island comprised, 12,845 horses, 49,310 neat cattle, 92,575 sheep, and 19,683 hogs. The fisheries of Prince Edward Island are very productive. In 1852, upwards of 200 American schooners were in one of the harbors of the island. The textile manufactures are chiefly confined to linen and flannels for domestic use. In 1848, there were 27 carding mills, 13 breweries and distilleries, 116 grist mills, 139 saw mills, and 246 threshing machines. Ship-building has within a few years, become a very important branch of industry. In 1849, there were built in the island 88 vessels—tons, 15,902; in 1850, 93 vessels—tons, 14,367; and in 1851, 89 vessels—tons, 15,077. A large proportion of the vessels built here are sold in Newfoundland, for seal and other fisheries. December 31, 1851, 325 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 31,410 tons arrived in the island.

The annexed table exhibits the extent of the commerce of Prince Edward Island, and the countries with which it is carried on:—

Countries.	1849.		1850.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.....	\$192,030	\$42,090	\$279,998	\$84,996
B. N. American Colonies..	300,720	174,910	308,409	181,343
British West Indies.....	1,140	7,535	565	4,165
United States.....	87,500	32,410	41,603	55,385
Total.....	\$576,040	\$292,775	\$630,475	\$325,889

The total value of exports in 1851 was \$360,465. The principal articles sent to the United States this year, were 222,109 bushels of oats, 17,929 of barley, 45,942 of potatoes, 3090 of turnips, 1700 pounds of wool, 1786 barrels of pickled fish, 650 quintals of dried fish, 60 cwt. of iron, and 2215 hackmatack knees. The total value of exports to the United States in 1851, amounted to \$119,236.

Prince Edward Island is considered as a dependency of Canada, but in the civil administration of its affairs acts as an independent government. It is administered by an executive, usually composed of nine members, wholly nominated by the Crown. The legislature, composed of six members, is also nominated by the Crown; but the Assembly, consisting of 24 members, is chosen by the people. Justice is administered according to the law of England. The total number of churches in 1848, was 109; attended by the various religious denominations, as follows: Roman Catholics, 27,147; Church of England, 6530; Church of Scotland, 9895; Dissenters, 10,607; Wesleyan Methodists, 3669, Baptists, 2900; other denominations, 1710; total,

1638

62,348. An academy endowed with 200*l.* annually, and a national school, are established at Charlotte Town; 1377*l.* were expended upon the latter in 1851. There has recently been established throughout the island a system of free schools, the number of which amount to about 160; for their support 6000*l.* were appropriated in 1853. The revenue of the island in 1852, amounted to 15,264*l.*, and in 1853, to 20,855, while the expenditures reached only 14,856*l.*

In the latter end of the year 1852, telegraphic communication was established between Prince Edward Island, the neighboring province, and the United States, by means of a submarine cable, extending from Cape Travers to Cape Tormentina, in New Brunswick, a distance of only 9 miles. The distance from Charlotte Town to Cape Travers is 27 miles and important communications have been regularly passing by this route to and from the farthest extremity of the American continent. Wires are also extended from Charlotte Town to the E. point of the island, upwards of 50 miles, and from thence a submarine cable is soon to communicate with Newfoundland—a distance of 150 miles.

Who discovered Prince Edward Island is not accurately known; but Cabot is supposed to have seen it immediately after he had discovered Newfoundland. Champlain gives it the name of St. John, by which it continued long to be designated, and accurately describes both its situation and extent. It was afterwards included by the French in their vast and undefined territory of New France, and in 1663 was granted as a feudal tenure to a Sieur Doublet, a French naval officer. Little progress was made in settling the island till after the peace of Utrecht in 1715, when its fertility allured great numbers of Acadians from Cape Breton. It was taken by the British in 1745, restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, retaken, and finally annexed to Britain in 1758. Pop. in 1841, 47,034; in 1848, 62,678, and in 1854, the Lieutenant-Governor of the island estimates it at 90,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, an island of Upper Canada, Midland district, on the W. side of Lake Ontario, separated from the mainland by the bay of Quinté. Length, 36 miles; breadth very irregular, and varies to 20 miles.

PRINCE FREDERICK HARBOR, an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia; lat. 15° S., lon. 126° E. Coasts steep, and full of islets.

PRINCE FREDERICK SOUND, in Russian America, is in lat. 57° 6' N., lon. 133° 48' W.

PRINCE FREDERICKTOWN, a post-village, capital of Calvert co., Maryland, 35 miles S. by W. of Annapolis.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county in the S. part of Maryland, bordering on the District of Columbia, and on the Potomac River, which separates it from Virginia, contains about 600 square miles. The Potomac washes its western border, the Patuxent forms its boundary on the E. and N.E.; it is also drained by the West Branch of Patuxent River, and by Anacosta and Piscataway Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil is generally productive. In 1850, this county produced more tobacco than any other in the Union, and more Indian corn than any other in the state. The quantities raised were 1,590,045 bushels of corn; 8,380,851 pounds of tobacco. The underlying strata are shell, marl, and cemented sand resembling sandstone; large quantities of iron are found. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Organized in 1695. Capital, Upper Marlborough. Pop. 21,549, of whom 10,039 were free, and 11,510 slaves.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. James River forms its northern boundary; the Appomattox flows along its N.W. border until it enters the former stream, and it is also drained by the sources of Blackwater River. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil of middling quality. The Appomattox Railroad passes along the border of the county, and James River is navigable by steamboats in this part of its course. Capital, Prince George Court-House. Pop. 7596, of whom 3188 were free, and 4408 slaves.

PRINCE GEORGE COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Prince George co., Virginia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Richmond.

PRINCE HENRY ISLAND. See PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY ISLAND.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND, in British North America, is at the W. end of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° 5' N., lon. 90° W.

PRINCE OF WALES ARCHIPELAGO, in Russian America, is mostly between lat. 54° 25' and 56° 30' N., and lon. 132° and 134° W., 40 miles N. of Queen Charlotte Island.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 15° 16' 30" S., lon. 147° 22' W., and called also DEAN, or OANNA ISLAND.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, an island of Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, lat. 6° 30' S., lon. 105° 12' E. On it is a town named Samadang.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, a group in the Torres Strait, off Cape York, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 20' S.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, British India. See PENANG.

PRINCE REGENT BAY, on the W. coast of Greenland, is in lat. 76° N., lon. 66° W.

PRINCE REGENT INLET, in British North America, between lat. 72° and 74° N., lon. 88° and 95° W., leads from Barrow Strait into Boothia Gulf, and was discovered in 1819.

PRINCE REGENT RIVER, in Northwestern Australia, enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 15° 17' S., lon. 124° 50' E.

PRINCE RUPERT BAY, in British West Indies, is on the N.W. coast of the island of Dominica, bounded northward by Prince Rupert's Head, and has the town of Portsmouth on its E. coast.

PRINCES, a county occupying the N.W. part of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Princetown. Pop. in 1848, 15,142.

PRINCES ISLAND, an island of Malay Archipelago, at the S. entrance to the Strait of Sunda.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, (Port. *Ilha do Principe*, eel'yá do preon/se-pá.) an island belonging to Portugal, in the light of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 miles S.S.W. of Fernando Po. Lat. 1° 39' N., lon. 7° 20' E. Length, from N. to S., 10 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Surface mountainous, and in the centre it rises to 3000 feet in height. Good crops of coffee and provisions are raised; but not many years ago the principal trade of the inhabitants was said to be in slaves. Chief fort and harbor, St. Antonio, on its E. coast.

PRINCES' ISLANDS, (Gr. *Δημόνησι*, *Dēmōnēsi*.) Sea of Marmora, 13 miles S. of Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor, consisting of 9 islands, the largest being **PRINKIOS** and **CHALKI**. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys, in which corn, fruits, and wine are raised, and cattle are reared for consumption in the Turkish capital. Numerous visitors resort to them, attracted by the beauty of their scenery and agreeable climate.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina and the Atlantic. The area is about 425 square miles. The Chesapeake Bay washes its N. border; Cape Henry forms the N.E. extremity. The surface is level; the soil sandy. Large quantities of firewood and lumber (pine and cypress) are procured from the forests for the Norfolk market. Formed from Norfolk in 1691. Capital, Princess Anne Court-House. Pop. 7669, of whom 4539 were free, and 3130 slaves.

PRINCESS ANNE, a post-village, capital of Somerset co., Maryland, on Manokin River, near the head of tide-water and navigation, 18 miles from its mouth, and about 100 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It contains a brick court-house, a jail, bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several churches.

PRINCESS ANNE COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Princess Anne co., Virginia, 137 miles S.E. of Richmond. It contains 2 churches.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE (shar'lot) BAY, on the N.E. coast of Australia, is in lat. 14° 29' S., lon. 144° E., and has a breadth of 30 miles. Over its head is a level-topped hill, named by Captain Cook, Jones' Table Land.

PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOR, in West Australia, district of Plantagenet, a bay of King George's Sound, capable of receiving the largest ships. On its N. side is the town of Albany.

PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, are situated in British North America, in the Pacific Ocean, N. of Vancouver Island.

PRINCETON, prin/s-ton, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 140 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 280.

PRINCETON, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 45 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1318.

PRINCETON, a post-township of Schenectady co., New York. See **PRINCETOWN**.

PRINCETON, a pleasant post-borough of Princeton township, Mercer co., New Jersey, 40 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, and 10 miles N.E. of Trenton. It is situated on an elevated ridge which rises by long and gradual acclivity, and commands an extensive prospect towards the E. The New Jersey Railroad and the Delaware and Raritan Canal pass about 1 mile S.E. of the town. It is the seat of the Princeton College, which ranks among the first literary institutions of the country, and was founded by the Presbyterians at Elizabethtown in 1746, and removed to Princeton in 1757. The college edifice, called Nassau Hall, is 176 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high. Princeton contains several churches, a bank, and a theological seminary of the Presbyterian Church, founded about the year 1813. A weekly newspaper, and the Princeton Review, a literary and religious periodical of high character, are published here. A battle was fought here, January 3, 1777, between Washington and Colonel Mawhood. Pop. of the township, 3021; of the borough, 2500.

PRINCETON, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., Virginia, 270 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

PRINCETON, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

PRINCETON, a post-borough, capital of Washington co., Mississippi, on Mississippi River, 90 miles N.W. of Jackson.

PRINCETON, a township of Dallas co., Arkansas. Pop. 1163.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Dallas co., Arkansas, about 75 miles S. by W. of Little Rock.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Ken-

tucky, about 230 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by a fertile region, and has considerable trade. It is the seat of Cumberland College, founded in 1825, and contains 4 churches, an academy, and a bank. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, about 1600.

PRINCETON, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 21 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati.

PRINCETON, a small village of Mahoning co., Ohio.

PRINCETON, a thriving post-village, capital of Gibson co., Indiana, on the Evansville and Vincennes Railroad, 28 miles S. of Vincennes. The situation is fine, and the surrounding country is highly productive. Princeton has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 seminaries. Pop. in 1850, 806; in 1853, about 1000.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Bureau co., Illinois, in a fertile prairie, on the Military Tract Railroad, 66 miles N. of Peoria. Two newspapers are issued here.

PRINCETON, a village of Cass co., Illinois, 30 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., Missouri, about 160 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

PRINCETON, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 21 miles above Davenport.

PRINCETON, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 38 miles W. by N. of Fond du Lac.

PRINCETOWN, a post-township of Schenectady co., New York, 20 miles N.W. of Albany. It has an academy with 250 students. Pop. 1031.

PRINCETOWN, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, capital of Prince co., on the S. side of the entrance to Richmond Bay, 35 miles N.W. of Charlotte Town.

PRINCETONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, 20 miles N.W. of Peoria. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, contains about 325 square miles. The Potomac River forms its boundary on the S.E., and the Occoquan on the N.E.; it is also drained by Cedar Run, Broad Run, and Quantico Creek. The surface is hilly, especially near the Potomac; the soil is sandy. The county is intersected by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and in part by the Manassas Gap Railroad. Formed in 1730. Capital, Brentsville. Pop. 8129, of whom 5631 were free, and 2498 slaves.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a post-office of Carroll co., Indiana.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, or **LOSTANGE ISLAND**, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago; lat. (N.E. point) 18° 43' S., lon. 141° 42' W.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, or **MATTHIAS**, mā-thi'as, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of New Hanover; lat. 1° 28' S., lon. 149° E., 60 miles in circumference.

PRINCE WILLIAM ISLAND, an island of the Feejee group, in the Pacific Ocean.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, in Russian America, on its S. coast, between lat. 60° and 61° 20' N., and lon. 146° and 148° W. It contains Montague Island, and numerous smaller islands, but is without a good harbor.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, prin-che-pá-to chee'trá, a maritime province of the kingdom of Naples, extending along the Mediterranean, comprises an area of 2271 square miles. The Sele River, a considerable stream, passes through this province, and with its affluents waters many fertile valleys, covered with luxuriant vegetation. Chief city, Salerno. Pop. in 1850, 558,809.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, prin-che-pá-to ool'trá, an inland province of the Kingdom of Naples, contiguous to the above, comprises an area of 1362 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and is well watered by the Calore, Biferno, and Tamaro Rivers. Chief town, Avellino. Pop. in 1850, 383,414.

PRINCIPLE IMPERIAL, preen/se-pá cem-pá-re-dí, a small town of Brazil, province of Piauí, 105 miles N.E. of Oeiras.

PRINCIPIO, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

PRINCIPIO (prin-sip/e-o) FURNACE, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

PRINGLE'S CROSS-ROADS, a small village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

PRINKIOS, prin/ke-pos, **PAPA-ADASSI**, pá/pá-d-dá/se, or **PAPA DONISIA**, pá/pá do-neo/se-d, a town of Turkey, on an island of the same name of the group of Prince's Islands in the Sea of Marmora, 12 miles S.E. of Constantinople. Pop. 3000.

PRIOLCA, pre-ok/ká, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Coni, 23 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 1933.

PRIOLA, pre-olá, a village of North Italy, province, and 14 miles S.E. of Mondovì, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1515.

PRIOR, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

PRIOR'S LEE, a chapelry of England, co. of Salop.

PRIPETS or **PRIPET**, (Polish, *Przypiec*, prip'éts,) a river of Russian Poland, chiefly in the government of Minsk, after a N. and E. course of 350 miles, joins the Dnieper, on the W., 43 miles N. of Kiev. It is navigable from its mouth to Pinsk.

PRIPRI, pree'pre, a town of Siam, on a small river, 80 miles S.W. of Bangkok.

PRISREND, prie-rénd/, or **PERUSERIN**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a sanjak, on the Rieka, 4 miles from its confluence with the Drin, and 80 miles E.

of Scutari. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000. It is the see of Greek and Roman Catholic bishops, and has a citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, large manufactures of firearms, and an active trade with adjacent towns.

PRISTEN, *prist'en*, a market-town of Russia, government of Kharkov, 9 miles S. of Koopiansk, on the Oskol. P. 1500.

PRISTINA, *prist-e'ná*, or *PIRISTINA*, *per-istee'ná*, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elea, 42 miles N.N.W. of Uskup. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, towers, and palisades, and is said to contain handsome mosques, large bazaars, and some baths. Near it is the tomb of Sultan Amurath I.

PRISTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PRITILEWELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PRITZERBE, *prits'er-tsh*, a town of Prussia, province, and 8 miles N.W. of Brandeburg, on the Havel. Pop. 1005.

PRITZWALK, *pritz-wáik*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 65 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on the Domnita. Pop. 3000.

PRIVAS, *pre'vá-sé*, a town of France, capital of the department of Ariège, 26 miles S.W. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 5258. It has manufactures of blankets and coarse woollen goods.

PRIVATEER, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PRIVETT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

PRIVITZ, *pree'vrits*, or *PRIVIDIA*, *pree've'desóh*, a town of North Hungary, co., and 40 miles N.E. of Neutra, with a Piarist college, and a trade in corn. Pop. 4730.

PRIZE HILL, a small village of Johnson co., Missouri.

PRIZIAC, *pree'ze-ák*, a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 20 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 2000.

PRIZZI, *pritz'se*, a town of Sicily, province, and 28 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 7500.

PROBOLINGO, *pro-bó-lín-go*, or *POERBOLINGO*, *poor-bó-lín-go*, a town and district of Java, province of Bezoeik, 48 miles S.E. of Soerabaya.

PROBY ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Friendly Isles.

PROCIDA, *pro'che-dá*, (anc. *Prochyta*), an island at the N.W. extremity of the Bay of Naples, in South Italy, N.E. of Ischia, and separated from the mainland by a channel $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across. Lat. $40^{\circ} 45' 50''$ N., lon. 14° E. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It has on its S.E. side a bay, on which is the chief town of the same name, having a royal palace, occasionally resorted to by the court, 8 churches, a convent, and an orphan asylum, with an active fishery, and a brisk coasting trade. Pop. 13,000.

PROCTOR, a post-office of Wetzel co., Virginia.

PROCTOR, a thriving post-village of Owsley co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River, at the mouth of the South Fork, about 100 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Bituminous coal found in the adjoining hills is exported by the river. The village has also an active trade in lumber.

PROCTOR, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

PROCTOR'S CREEK, a post-office, Chesterfield co., Virginia.

PROCTOR'S STORE, a post-office of Monroe co., Georgia.

PROCTORSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 75 miles E. of Montpelier. It contains several churches, and 1 bank.

PROCTORSVILLE, a village of St. Bernard parish, Louisiana, on Lake Borgne, at the E. terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

PROCTORSVILLE, a village of Crawford co., Indiana, on Great Blue River, 110 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

PRODANO, *pro-dá'no*, (anc. *Proti* or *Prade*), one of the smaller Ionian Islands, off the W. coast of the Morea, in Greece, 12 miles N.W. of Navarin. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

PROENÇA NOVA, *pro-én'sá nóvá*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 25 miles W. of Castello Branco. Pop. 2504.

PROENÇA VELHA, *pro-én'sá vèl'há*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 21 miles N.E. of Castello Branco. Pop. 700.

PROGRESS, a new post-town of Camden co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, at the mouth of Rancocas Creek, 11 miles above Camden. Pop. in 1854, about 500.

PROLAG, *pro-lóg*, a mountain range on the frontiers of Dalmatia and Herzegovina, belonging to the Dinaric Alps. The loftiest peaks—Orien, 6332 feet; Dinara, 6040 feet; and Pastovo, 5929 feet—are covered with snow during great part of the year.

PROME, *próm*, or *PRÍ*, *pree*, (?) a town of the Burmese dominions, on the E. bank of the Irrawaddy, here 1 mile across, 240 miles N.N.W. of Rangoon. Lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$ N., lon. $95^{\circ} 5'$ E. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and enclosed by a brick wall, stockade, and ditch, outside of which are some extensive suburbs, and immediately S. several steep hills crowned with pagodas. In 1835, the British lost here, in seven months, by disease, 405 men, out of a force of 3021. Around it are many gardens and rice-grounds.

PROMPTON, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on Lackawaxen Creek, 4 miles above Honesdale. Incorporated in 1844. Pop. in 1850, 300.

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PRONSK, *pronsk*, a town of Russia, government, and 31 miles S. of Riazan, capital of a district, on the Pronia. Pop. (including suburbs,) 6700, chiefly agricultural. The town proper, founded in the twelfth century, and mostly built of wood, has 8 churches.

PROPHETSTOWN, a post-village of Whitesides co., Illinois, on Rock River, 15 miles from its mouth. It has a fine water-power.

PROPIHA, *pro-pe'e-lá*, or *URUBU DE BAIXA*, *co-roo-hoe dá b'ehá*, a market-town of Brazil, province, and 85 miles N.N.E. of Sergipe, on the river São Francisco.

PROPOISK, *pro-póisk*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 42 miles S.E. of Moheslev. Pop. 1800.

PROPONTIS. See MARMORA.

PROSKOOROV, *PROSKOUROV* or *PROSKUROV*, *prosko-rov*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Bug, 53 miles N. of Kamieniec.

PROSSA, *pro-sná*, or *PROSZNA*, *prosh'na*, a river of Europe, after a N. course of 100 miles between Silesia and Poland, joins the Warta, 38 miles S.E. of Posen.

PROSPECT, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, on Penobscot River, 52 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 2427.

PROSPECT, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, 15 miles N. of New Haven. Matches are made here on an extensive scale. Pop. 666.

PROSPECT, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on West Canada Creek, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has an academy with about 100 students.

PROSPECT, a post-borough of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 220 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 254.

PROSPECT, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 80 miles S.W. of Richmond.

PROSPECT, a post-office of Burleson co., Texas.

PROSPECT, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

PROSPECT, a post-township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 697.

PROSPECT FERRY, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

PROSPECT GROVE, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

PROSPECT HALL, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

PROSPECT HARBOR, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

PROSPECT HILL, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

PROSPECT HILL, a post-office of Caswell co., North Carolina.

PROSPECT HILL, a small post-village of Ray co., Missouri, 26 miles N.N.E. of Independence.

PROSPECT HILL, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Janesville Plank-road, 70 miles S.E. of Madison.

PROSPECT LAKE, a post-office of Van Buren co., Michigan.

PROSPECTVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PROSPERITY, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PROSPERITY, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

PROSPERITY, a post-village of Newberry district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, 7 miles from Newberry. See FROM LEVIN.

PROSPERITY, a post-office of Falls co., Texas.

PROSPERITY, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

PROSSNITZ, *pross'nitz*, a town of Moravia, 13 miles S.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 8000. It is enclosed by walls, has manufactures of woollen cloth, cashmeres, linen and cotton stuffs, and extensive distilleries and breweries.

PROTA or PROTK. See PRODANO.

PROTIWANOW, *pro-te-wá-nov*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 22 miles N. of Brunn. Pop. 1136.

PROTOPOPOVKA or *PROTOPOPOVKA*, *pro-to-po-pov'ká*, a town of Russia, government of Kharkov, on the Donets, 17 miles W.N.W. of Irioom. Pop. 1700.

PROTVA or *PROTWA*, *prot'vá*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows S.E., and joins the Oka, 9 miles above Serpoukhov, after a course of about 100 miles.

PROVAGLIO, *pro-vá'lyo*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, about 2 miles S. of Isco. Pop. 1217.

PROVEN, *pro'ven*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 33 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1584.

PROVEN, a small village and port on the W. coast of Greenland, 50 miles S. of Upernavik. It is the residence of a Danish royal inspector.

PROVENÇAL, *pro-vón'sál*, an island in the Mediterranean, off the S. coast of Asia Minor; lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$ N., lon. $33^{\circ} 47'$ E.

PROVENCE, *pro-vón'sé*, an old province in the S.E. part of France, now forming the departments of Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, and the E. part of Vaucluse. The country which the Romans called *Provincia* composed the whole of the countries or districts beyond the limits of Italy, which they had brought under their dominion. In the ninth century it gave name to the kingdom of Burgundy, or Provence, afterwards called Arles. Its capital was Aix. See BURGUNDY.—Adj. and inhab. *PROVENÇAL*, *pro-vón'sál*.

PROVENCIO, *pro-vén'the-o*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 50 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1332.

PROVENSALS, a village of Spain. See SAN MARTÍN PROVENSALA.

PROVEZENDE, *pro-vá-sên'dá*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 10 miles from Villa Real. Pop. 900.

PROVIDENCE, *prov'e-dens*, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Rhode Island, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is bounded in part on the E. by Blackstone River, and on the S. by Pawtuxet River, and is principally drained by these streams and their branches, which afford extensive water-power. The commercial facilities of this county are great, and the inhabitants are largely engaged in manufactures. The surface is rough and uneven. The soil is generally fertile and well-cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 137,070 bushels of corn; 308,379 of potatoes; 32,205 tons of hay; and 476,343 pounds of butter—the quantity of each being greater than that produced by any other county in the state. The county is intersected by the Stonington, and the Providence and Worcester Railroads, the latter road running on the tract of the former Blackstone Canal. Capital, Providence. Pop. 87,528.

PROVIDENCE, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Providence co., Rhode Island, and semi-capital of the state, is situated at the head of navigation on the N.W. arm of Narraganset Bay, or Providence River, as it is called, 36 miles from the ocean, 43 miles S.E. of Boston, and about 175 miles N.E. of New York. Lat. $41^{\circ} 49' 22''$ N., lon. $71^{\circ} 24' 43''$ W. The river divides the city into two nearly equal parts, which are connected by several substantial bridges, one of which is 90 feet wide. The site is very irregular, portions of it rising into prominent elevations, the highest of which, on the W., is 78 feet, and on the E. 204 feet above the level of the harbor. On account of the inequalities of the surface, but little regard was paid to regularity in laying out the streets, though from time to time many of them have been variously improved. Near the centre of the business portion of the city is a delightful sheet of water, of an elliptic form, about a mile in circumference, constituting the head-waters of Narraganset Bay. Around this basin, which is enclosed by a wall of stone masonry, the city authorities have recently laid out a fine public park or promenade, 80 feet in width, and adorned it with a variety of shade-trees, gravelled walks, &c. The private edifices are built mostly of wood, though in the construction of a few, brick, granite, and other material have been used. The latter are for the most part spacious and elegant dwellings, finely situated.

Many of the public buildings are extensive and costly structures. The Arcade, a beautiful granite edifice, situated on the W. side of the river, cost at the time of its erection, in 1828, \$130,000. It is 226 feet long, 80 feet deep, and 3 stories high, extending from Broad street to Westminster. Each front is adorned with a Doric portico, consisting of six massive granite pillars, each a single block. The building is divided into 3 stories, containing upwards of 80 shops, the whole lighted by a glass roof. "What Cheer" building, recently erected at the corner of North and South Mine streets, is a fine freestone edifice, chiefly occupied with public offices. The title ("What Cheer") is derived from the first salutation which the natives made to Roger Williams and his party of settlers on landing at Slate Rock. Among the other public buildings may be mentioned the State-house, a brick structure, and the Market-house, on Market Square, containing, in the second story, various offices of the city government, and in the third, a hall owned and occupied by the Freemasons. The Savings' Bank, a granite structure, and a red sandstone block on Market Square, are deserving of notice. The railroad depôts in Providence, both for passengers and merchandise, are extensive and commodious buildings, situated in the business portion of the city, near each other, and so arranged that passengers or freight can pass from one to the other without changing cars. A new custom-house is about being erected, at an estimated cost of \$275,000. The most remarkable church edifices are the First Congregational Church, built of granite, Grace Church, a Gothic structure, St. John's, a stone building, the Beneficent Congregational, the Westminster Congregational, and St. Peter's and St. Patrick's Churches. The First Baptist Society is the oldest religious organization in Providence. The whole number of churches of the various denominations in the city is about 36.

The benevolent and disciplinary institutions of Providence are numerous, and conducted upon the most approved systems. The Butler Hospital for the Insane, incorporated in 1844, under the title of the Rhode Island Hospital for the Insane, is situated on the W. bank of Seekonk River, which here expands to near a mile in breadth, affording a delightful prospect. Attached to the institution are extensive grounds, comprising about 60 acres under cultivation, and 55 of native woodland. The number of patients in the hospital at the commencement of 1853 was 127. Admitted during the year, 68; discharged, 38; died, 16. The entire sum contributed towards the erection and support of the hospital up to 1851, amounted to near \$150,000, of which \$30,000 was bequeathed by the late Nicholas Brown, of Providence, and \$40,000 by Cyrus Butler, Esq., from whom the institution derives its name. The

building was first opened for the reception of patients December 1, 1847. Annual expenses, from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The Dexter Asylum, for the accommodation of the poor, is located on an elevated range of land E. of the river. It is a substantial brick building, 170 feet long, including the wings, and 3 stories high. The grounds, comprising some 40 acres, are enclosed by a stone wall, 10 feet high, and 3 feet thick at the base, costing upwards of \$20,000. The Reform School, established in 1850, for the discipline of juvenile offenders between the ages of 8 and 18, occupies the building formerly known as the Tockwotton House, situated in the S.E. section of the city. It is under the direction of a board of trustees, elected annually by the city council, and provides accommodation for about 190 inmates. Admissions the first year, 52, of whom 40 were boys. Providence is also the seat of the state prison, which, in October, 1850, contained about 40 convicts.

Providence is distinguished for its literary and educational institutions. Brown University, (under the direction of the Baptists,) originally founded at Warren, in 1764, and removed to Providence in 1770, is situated on the highest ground E. of the river, commanding an extensive, varied, and beautiful prospect. It comprises 4 principal buildings, namely, Manning Hall, appropriated to the use of the library, Rhode Island Hall, containing the cabinet, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and lecture-rooms, and University Hall and Hope College, two large edifices occupied by the students. Connected with the university is a scientific school, established for the benefit of such as do not choose to pursue a classical course. This department is arranged for a residence either of one or two years. The Athenæum, incorporated in 1836, has a reading-room, and a valuable library of about 12,000 volumes. The building, an elegant stone structure, was erected in 1837, at the corner of College and Benefit streets. The Yearly Meeting Boarding School (belonging to the Friends) occupies a lot of 43 acres, lying in the E. part of the city, a short distance N. of the Dexter Asylum. Belonging to it are two buildings, one consisting of a centre, 54 feet square, and 3 stories high, with two wings, each 84 feet by 42, and another 50 feet by 40, and 2 stories high. The institution is liberally endowed, and in a prosperous condition. A legacy of \$100,000 was bequeathed it by the late Obadiah Brown, Esq. The public schools of Providence are a credit to the city. They number about 50, comprising four grades, namely, the high school, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. Number of pupils in attendance, from 6000 to 6500. Amount annually appropriated for school purposes, about \$45,000, of which nearly one-fourth is received from the state. Eight or nine newspapers are published in the city, 3 of which are dailies. The inflammable material of which most of the buildings are constructed renders necessary a very strong and efficient fire department. This organization is maintained at an annual expense of about \$20,000, and is probably not inferior to that of any city in the Union. Numerous railroads also communicate with the interior, besides which are several others either in process of construction or projected.

Providence is advantageously situated for commerce. Its harbor is safe, and admits vessels of 900 tons. Formerly the port carried on an extensive trade with Canton and the East Indies; but since the introduction of manufactures, its foreign commerce has considerably declined. The foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30, 1852, were 57, (tons, 7944,) of which 30 (tons, 5150) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports during the same period were 60, (tons, 9876,) of which 34 (tons, 7268) were by American vessels. The coastwise arrivals for the year 1852 were 4861 vessels. The principal articles of foreign merchandise now imported are molasses, sugar, coal, salt, and iron, with an occasional cargo from Africa, consisting of ivory, gum, tortoise-shell, cloves, dates, &c. The principal articles received coastwise during the year 1852 were cotton, 100,378 bales, an increase of 30,498 bales over any former year; flour, 144,830 barrels, against 116,045 barrels the previous year; grain, 835,988 bushels; hay, 587 tons, and coal, 134,191 tons, being an increase of 26,677 tons over any former year. The total value of foreign imports for the year 1852 amounted to \$176,220, and of domestic produce exported to foreign countries, \$41,576. Amount of duties collected, \$38,489. During the year 1853, two whale-ships arrived here, with 1963 barrels of sperm oil, 4527 of whale-oil, and 54,000 pounds of whale-bone. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 9095 tons registered, and 7327 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 865 tons were employed in the whale fishery; and of the latter, 1000 tons in the coast trade, and 396 tons in steam navigation. During the year, 8 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1700 tons, were admeasured.

The manufactures of Providence and its vicinity are very extensive, and employ a capital of about \$8,000,000. One of the most important articles is jewelry, for which there are about 75 establishments; several of these produce goods to the value of a million of dollars annually. There are numerous foundries, several very extensive, 8 large machine

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shops, and a number of smaller ones; 2 large screw factories, and 2 or 3 for the manufacture of India rubber, one of which is very extensive. Cotton and woollen goods, locomotives, steam-engines, machinery of all kinds, stoves, butts and hinges; pickaxes, and other articles of iron, numerous articles made of brass, copper, tin, and wire; clocks, bonnets and straw goods, edged tools, cabinet-ware, carriages, boots and shoes, &c., are produced in large quantities. The Providence Forge and Nut Company, and the Providence Tool Company, are very extensive, and produce articles of a superior quality. There are also several large establishments for grinding grain, sawing and planing lumber, and working in marble. In addition to the water-power, which is extensively employed, between 60 and 70 steam-engines are kept in constant operation.

According to the returns made to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at the October session, 1852, the city of Providence at that date contained 26 banks, with a capital stock actually paid in amounting to \$10,362,610; bills in circulation, \$1,880,097; specie actually in bank, \$271,576.94. The average semi-annual dividend was about 34 per cent. The amount of deposits in the Providence Savings Institution, as reported to the same session of the General Assembly, was \$1,127,007.67. Thompson's Bank-Note Detector for December, 1864, gives 33 banks in Providence.—The annual expenses of the government amount to about \$170,000.

The city is divided into six wards, and governed by a mayor, board of aldermen, and common council composed of 24 persons, 4 from each ward, elected annually.

Providence was settled by Roger Williams in 1635. A local government was organized in 1649, and in 1649 the settlement was incorporated as a town. The first houses were erected near St. John's Church, on what is now North Main street. A spring in that vicinity still bears the name of the founder; and it is supposed that his remains were interred near by, though no stone marks their last resting-place. Providence suffered severely during King Philip's War. At one time it was nearly destroyed by fire, and almost entirely deserted by its inhabitants. Since the Revolution, its prosperity, with very slight exceptions, has been uninterrupted. In wealth and population it has long been the second city in New England. For the last ten years its growth has been remarkably rapid. Pop. in 1830, 15,941; in 1840, 23,170; in 1850, 41,512; and in 1853, about 47,500.

PROVIDENCE, a post-township on the W. border of Saratoga co., New York. Pop. 1458.

PROVIDENCE, a post-borough and township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre. The borough is situated on the right bank of Lackawanna River, in the vicinity of rich coal-mines. The manufacture of axes is carried on here extensively. It is connected by a plank-road with Wilkesbarre and Carbondale.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Sumter co., Georgia.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Pickens co., Alabama.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village, capital of Carroll parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi, and on a small lake of its own name, 430 miles above New Orleans.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Searcy co., Arkansas.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Hopkins co., Kentucky, about 216 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village and township of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Maumee River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 25 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 467.

PROVIDENCE, Indiana, a station on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 19 miles N. of New Albany.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 42 miles N. of Peoria.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 27 miles above Jefferson City. It is the landing-place for Columbia.

PROVIDENCE, a small lake of British America, near 65° N. lat., and 113° W. lon.

PROVIDENCE, a fort of British North America, situated on the N. side of Great Slave Lake. Lat. about 62° 30' N., lon. 114° W.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 miles N.N.E. of Madagascar, in lat. 9° 10' S., lon. 51° 5' E., about 2 miles long from N. to S.

PROVIDENCE or OLD PROVIDENCE, an island in the Caribbean Sea, 100 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. Lat. 13° 21' N., lon. 81° 22' W. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4 miles. It is fertile, but uninhabited.

PROVIDENCE CHANNELS separate several of the Bahama Islands. See NEW PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE HILL, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

PROVIDENCE LAKE, of Carroll parish, Louisiana, lies about 1 mile W. of Mississippi River, which perhaps once flowed through the bed of the lake. Length, about 6 miles.

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PROVINCETOWN, a post-township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the extreme point of Cape Cod, 56 L.L.A. E.S.E. of Boston. In the extent of the mackerel fishery carried on here, this port ranks as the fourth in the state being surpassed only by Gloucester, Wellfleet, and Newburyport. In 1851, 60 vessels, (tons, 4332.) owned here, were engaged in the mackerel fishery, employing 688 men and boys. During the year 1852, 17,640 barrels of mackerel were inspected at this port. Pop. 3157.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, *wéiz/lee*, a British settlement on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, immediately opposite Penang, (Prince of Wales' Island.) It consists of a strip of country 35 miles in length by 4 miles in breadth. Area, 140 square miles. Pop. 47,545, mostly Malays. It is under the Bengal presidency, and governed by an assistant to the British resident in Penang.

PROVINS, *pro'vâs'*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 29 miles E. of Melun. Pop. in 1852, 6961. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a communal college, a tribunal of commerce, and a trade in grain and wool. In its vicinity roses are extensively cultivated for medicine and perfumery. In the Middle Ages, Provins was rich from its commerce and manufactures.

PROVISO, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

PROVO CITY, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Salt Lake City.

PRUDHOLE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 7 miles E.S.E. of Corbridge.

PRUM, (*Prüm*), *prüm*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 33 miles N.N.W. of Treves. Pop. 2260. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded by Pepin, and in which the emperor Lothaire died in A. D. 853.

PRUNA, *pro'na*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 40 miles S.E. of Seville. Pop. 3276.

PRUNNERSDORF, *pröön'ners-dorf*, or BRUNNERSDORF, *bröön'ners-dorf*, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles W.N.W. of Saatz. Pop. 1076.

PRUNTY'S, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

PRUNTYTOWN, Virginia. See WILLIAMSPORT.

PRUSA, a city of Asia Minor. See BRUSA.

PRUSSIA, *prûsh'ya* or *proo'she-a*, (*Ger. Preussen, prois'sân; Dutch. Pruisen, prois'sân; Fr. Prusse, prûss; L. Prus-sia*), a kingdom of central Europe, consisting of two territories completely isolated from each other, and of several small territories, also isolated. The eastern and far more extensive of the two large divisions is situated between lat. 49° 50' and 55° 50' N., and lon. 9° 50' and 22° 50' E.; bounded N. by the Baltic Sea; N.E., E., and S.E. by Russia; S. by Austria, Saxony, and the Saxon duchies; and W. by Hesse-Cassel, Anhalt, Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg. This territory is divided into the six provinces of Prussia Proper, including East and West Prussia, Posen, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, and Saxony; and has an area of 86,849 square miles. The western large division is situated between lat. 49° 10' and 52° 30' N., and lon. 5° 50' and 9° 25' E.; bounded N. by Hanover and Holland; W. by Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg; S. by France. Isolated portions of Oldenburg and Homburg, and Rhenish Bavaria; and E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, Waldeck, Brunswick, and Lippe-Detmold. It is divided into the two provinces of Westphalia and the Rhenish Province, and has an area of 22,465 square miles. Of the smaller isolated territories, three are enclosed by the Saxon duchies, a fourth by Bavaria, and a fifth by Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau. To Prussia also belongs the principality of Neuchâtel, now forming one of the Swiss cantons.

As the two great divisions above referred to are not naturally, but only politically connected, it will be necessary to treat of them separately in describing their physical features.

EASTERN DIVISION.—The eastern division may be described, for the most part, as a vast plain, considerably elevated in the S. and S.W., and thence descending at first rapidly, and afterwards very gradually, towards the Baltic and the German Ocean. The most elevated portion is on the S. frontiers of Silesia, where the Riesengebirge and the Sudetes (Sudeten) form the boundary between it and Bohemia and Moravia and send northward several ramifications, which average about 2220 feet in height, forming wild and romantic scenery. In the S.W., ramifications of the Thuringian forest, and of the Harz, cover a considerable portion of the S. part of the province of Saxony, but here the average height does not exceed 1000 feet, and soon diminishes to less than 500 feet. The large space extending between the N. foot of these mountain districts and the shores of the Baltic, though generally low, is, in many places, finely diversified, and rich in scenes of rural beauty. Ultimately, however, in approaching the shores of the Baltic, the general level becomes so low, that large tracts are saved from inundation only by low sand-hills, or banks of gravel, which the waves have thrown up. Behind these hills extensive lagoons or Haffs have been formed, communicating with the sea by narrow outlets, and giving to the shore one of its characteristic features. The whole coast, extending

for about 500 miles, is flat and uninteresting. Very few undulations occur to break its monotony; no bold cliffs appear, and good harbors are extremely rare. The only large gulf is that of Dantzig, within which the town of the same name possesses by far the most frequented port. Towards the N.W. the monotony of the coast is broken by the island of Rügen, which becomes elevated towards the N., where it terminates in the hill of Arkona, about 300 feet in height, overhanging the sea.

Rivers and Lakes.—The whole of the eastern part of Prussia belongs to the basins of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. The share received by the latter is comparatively small. Its principal river is the Elbe, which, entering from the N. of Saxony, traverses it in a N.N.W. direction, forming, in this part of its course, a number of remarkable bends. It receives here the Elster, Havel, Mulde, and Saale. Minute portions in the W. of the province of Saxony belong to the river systems of the Weser and the Werra. The share of drainage received by the Baltic constitutes about five-sixths of the whole, and is conveyed to it by a number of large and independent streams. Of these, commencing with the E. boundary of the basin of the Elbe, the most important is the Oder, the only large river which can be considered wholly Prussian. It flows circuitously N.N.W., receiving the Malapano, Bartach, and, above all, the Warta, augmented by the Netze; and the Neisse of Silesia, the Bober, and the Neisse of Görlitz. Next in importance to the Oder, and communicating with it by a canal between the Braa and the Netze, is the Vistula or Weichsel, of which only the lower part belongs to Prussia. Entering the country from Russian Poland, it flows in a N. direction without receiving any large affluent, and throws off two large branches which enter the Frische-Haff, while the main stream continues its course past Dantzig, entering the Gulf of that name at Weichselmünde. To the E. of the Vistula the first river of importance is the Passarge, and after it, still farther E., the Pregel, with its tributary Alie. The last river on the E. is the Niemen, or Memel, which has only a small part of its lower course in Prussia, but penetrating far into Russia, forms one of its important navigable outlets.

Lakes abound in almost every province, but more especially in those of Prussia proper, including East and West Prussia, and of Pomerania and Brandenburg. The large lagoons of Stettiner-Haff, Frische-Haff, and Curische-Haff, with many others of a similar description, line the coast. The inland lakes are far too numerous to admit of specification. In East Prussia alone 115 lakes have been counted, though their extent individually is so small, that the whole area occupied by them is not more than 317 square miles. West Prussia counts 58 inland lakes, each only averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. Pomerania, 66. Posen 27, Brandenburg 131, Saxony 6, and Silesia none deserving of the name. Many of these lakes are well supplied with fish, but generally possess few attractions, either in themselves, or in the scenery around them.

Geology.—In the mountainous districts of the E. part of Prussia, the loftier summits are composed of granite, gneiss, mica schist, porphyry, diorite, &c. These are most largely developed in the mountains of Silesia; they are also seen in the circle of Schleusingen, in the Saxon government of Erfurt, in the Brocken, forming part of the Harz, and in isolated spots in the vicinity of the town of Halle. Transition rocks, graywacke, clay-slate, and limestone extend along the frontiers of Austrian Silesia, into the Upper Silesia of Prussia, as far as the Oder, and also N. of the Riesengebirge, in the districts of Schweidnitz and Waldenburg, and W. to the Queiss. Rocks of the same formation occupy a considerable part of the flatter districts of Prussian Saxony, more especially in the vicinity of Magdeburg, and along the banks of the Ohre. Secondary formations, composed of mountain limestone and the various strata of the carboniferous system, occur in Silesia, chiefly in two localities in Upper Silesia along the frontiers of Krasow and Russian Poland, and among the mountains in the county of Glatz, and towards the Riesengebirge. Rocks still higher in the series, and including the new red sandstone, and others, enter Prussian Silesia from Poland on the E., and extend W. to the Oder, near Krappitz, and to a considerable distance inland. They also occupy an extensive tract in the province of Saxony, covering part of the terrace of the Thuringian forest, and stretching along the N. and E. foot of the Harz, to the banks of the Saale, Elster, and Elbe. Chalk and its accompanying beds occur in many different localities, more especially on the N. side of the Harz, and in Silesia, both in its higher districts, and on the frontiers of Poland. Chalk also appears near Inowracław, in the province of Posen, near Templin, and Prenzlau, in the government of Potsdam, near Gutzkow, in the government of Stralsund, and lastly in the island of Rügen, where it forms the romantic cliffs of Stubbenkammer and Arkona. Tertiary formations, overlying the chalk, and including seams of lignite, appear at the foot of the Harz, and in other places. Volcanic rocks, belonging to the tertiary period, are of rare occurrence, and are almost confined to the government of Liegnitz.

Climate.—The E. part of Prussia, extending over 6° of lat., and nearly 13° of lon., and consisting in one direction of lofty mountains, and in another of low flats stretching along an inland sea, and enclosing between them large tracts of undulating land, must necessarily present considerable diversities of climate. At Erfurt, in lat. $50^{\circ} 50' N.$, and about 900 feet above the sea, the mean temperature of the year is $52^{\circ} 1'$; of winter 34° , and of summer $71^{\circ} 20'$ Fahrenheit. At Berlin, in lat. $52^{\circ} 30' N.$, but at a much lower level, only 130 feet above the sea, the annual temperature is about 4° lower; here both the extremes of winter, cold, and summer heat are somewhat greater. At Stralsund, in lat. $54^{\circ} 19' N.$, but at a level rather under 50 feet, the mean of the year is $51^{\circ} 48'$; of winter $32^{\circ} 30'$, and of summer $66^{\circ} 30'$ Fahrenheit. The average of a number of places situated between the highest and lowest latitudes, gives a mean annual temperature of 52° Fahrenheit. At Berlin, about 100 days of the year are rainy, 34 obscured with mist, and 17 stormy. On the coast of the Baltic the stormy days amount on an average to 30, the greater part of them in summer; and the quantity of rain is also much increased. The least rain falls in Silesia and the eastern provinces. The prevailing winds are W. and S.W.

WESTERN DIVISION.—The western division, consisting of Westphalia and the Rhinish Province, differs so much from the eastern division as, in many respects, to present a striking contrast to it. Its mountains, though much less elevated than those on the frontiers of Silesia, are not confined to a particular locality, but stretch across the country in all directions, and form numerous valleys, one of which, that of the Rhine, here occupies no inconsiderable portion of the whole surface, and, in point of fertility and beauty, is not surpassed by any other valley in Europe. In the N. a mountain range of moderate elevation, forming a continuation of the Wernigerberge, traverses the governments of Minden and Münster. To the S. of it, the Teutoburger-Wald extends in a N.W. direction, and near Helefeld attains its greatest elevation, not exceeding 1030 feet. This is succeeded, to the S., by a low range, known by the name of the Haar or Haarstrang, the highest point of which is scarcely 700 feet. This range, commencing between Brilon and Stadthagen, it stretches W. along the banks of the Möhne and Ruhr, presenting to both rivers a number of bold and romantic precipices. Still farther S. are the Sauerland or Süderland Mountains. They attain the highest elevation, 2625 feet in the Astenberg, and several other summits exceed 2000 feet. The last range, on the E. or right bank of the Rhine, is the Westerwald, which reaches the height of 2000 feet. A part of this range, forming its W. termination, presents the remarkable summits known by the name of the Siebengebirge. On the left bank of the Rhine, the principal mountains are the Eifelgebirge, which extend from the river W. for about 45 miles, and, though generally low, attain the height of 1500 feet; and the Hundstücker, occupying a large space between the Moselle and the Nahe, and attaining, in the loftiest summits of the Iderwald and Hochwald, the respective heights of 2260 feet and 1660 feet.

Rivers.—The principal river of West Prussia is the Rhine, which, entering it on the S.E., first forms the boundary on the side of Nassau, and then traverses it in a N.N.W. direction, quitting the country on the frontiers of Holland. It is augmented in this part of its course by the Lahn, the Sieg, the Wipper or Wupper, the Ruhr, the Emsche, and the Lippe; and on the left by the Nahe, the Moselle, with its tributary Saar, and the Erft. In the N.W. a considerable space is drained by the Meuse, and its tributaries the Ruhr and Niers. The rest of the drainage, forming a minute portion from the N. and E., is shared by the Ems and the Weser. The most remarkable lake is Laachersee, about 6 miles from Andernach, occupying, apparently, the crater of an extinct volcano, and, though of small extent, above 214 feet deep.

Geology.—The prevailing rocks, particularly in the S., are volcanic, and consist chiefly of basalt, augite, porphyry, and similar volcanic products of the tertiary period. Graywacke, transition limestone, and clay-slate are also of common occurrence. The secondary formation, and more especially mountain limestone, and the overlying strata of the carboniferous system, are largely developed in the N. The new red sandstone, with its accompanying rocks and fossils, occupies a considerable part of the higher districts in the government of Minden, and also occurs on parts of the Eifel, and along the Moselle and Saar, in the government of Treves. Lias and oolite are found in the N. among the hills which lie between the Weser and the frontiers of Hanover. The chalk formation has its largest development in Westphalia.

Climate.—Within the same ranges of latitude, and at nearly equal heights above the sea-level, the climate of the W. is superior to that of the E. division of Prussia. The mean annual temperature is about 1° higher; the winter is milder, and the summer cooler, and the range of the thermometer is accordingly confined within narrower limits. The fall of rain, however, is greater, averaging 20 inches in the W., and only 15 inches in Silesia and the E. provinces.

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Agriculture.—The whole of Prussia is situated between the parallels of latitude under which all the ordinary cereals are easily matured, and there is nothing in the elevation of the surface, except in a few particular localities, to unfit it for general cultivation. The portion of surface absolutely waste does not exceed 1-50th of the whole. The woodland, chiefly occupying the loftier districts, has been estimated at rather more than 1-4th; the arable land at 5-12ths; artificial meadows, 1-11th; natural pastures, 2-15ths; and gardens and vineyards, 1-42d. The soil includes all varieties, from light sands to the most obdurate clays, but has been subdivided into the three classes of wheat-land, light loams of middling quality, and sandy or stony land. The wheat-land, which is in most cases remarkably productive, is found chiefly in the Prussian provinces near the frontiers of Poland. The loams of middling quality prevail in the government of Bromberg, the N. part of Silesia, generally throughout the province of Brandenburg, in the E. half of the government of Merseburg, the N. of Magdeburg, the E. part of Minden, the whole of the government of Münster, and lastly in the government of Coblenz. The sandy and stony land of barren quality is found in large continuous flats in the governments of Gumbinnen and Königsberg. It prevails generally along the shores of the Baltic and the frontiers of Silesia. In the interior of the province of Brandenburg, too, though the very heart of Prussia, and in the environs of the capital, the soil belongs decidedly to this class, consisting of immense tracts of sand which spread out like a sea, while occasional patches of middling, or even fertile wheat-land, rise up and appear like islands in the midst of it.

On the first soil described, wheat, the prevailing crop, alternates chiefly with hay and beans. The yearly produce of wheat is estimated at 2,000,000 quarters; and, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves, on an average, a surplus of about 500,000 quarters for export. The produce of rye, barley, and oats is estimated at above 6,000,000 quarters; but the consumption of these kinds of grain being far greater than that of wheat, leaves only about the same quantity of 500,000 quarters for export. Another very important crop, the culture of which is more or less extensive in every district, is that of potatoes. Of these, above 13,000,000 bushels are consumed by the distilleries alone. Hemp and flax are also very important crops, more especially the former, which furnishes large supplies for the home manufactures, though a great quantity still requires to be imported. Tobacco, also, to the extent of above 20,000,000 pounds, is annually raised. Anise and cummin are cultivated on a large scale, particularly in Saxony and Brandenburg. Oil-plants are also important objects of culture, both for their oil and for their seed. Linseed forms a prominent article of export from East Prussia; while almost equally large exports of clover, and other hay-seeds, take place from Brandenburg and the Rhenish provinces. To the latter province, also, the culture of the vine is chiefly confined. The largest space occupied by vineyards is in the governments of Coblenz and Treves. Beet-root is cultivated to a great extent, and has risen from 1265 tons, in 1832, to 1,012,678 tons, in 1852, a large proportion of which is used in the manufacture of sugar. The system of agriculture pursued in Prussia, though much improved in recent times, falls far short of that common in the best-cultivated districts of England, and is surpassed by many of those on the Continent. Much has been done by the government to improve the breeds of domestic animals, more especially horses, by the establishment of breeding-studs in different localities, on a general system. The total number of horses in the whole kingdom, in 1849, was 1,575,447; cattle, 5,361,655; sheep, 16,286,928; and swine, 2,466,316. The Prussian fisheries are an important source of revenue. The whole produce is estimated at about \$5,000,000, of which little more than a fourth is obtained from the sea.

Minerals.—These include among metals, silver, iron, lead, copper, zinc, cobalt, arsenic, antimony, and manganese; and among other minerals, salt, alum, copperas, coal, lignite, roofing-slate, gypsum, millstone, limestone, and several varieties of excellent building-stone. The silver, found only in connection with copper, is worked chiefly in the province of Saxony, in Westphalia, and at Tarnowitz, in Upper Silesia. The yield has for a long time been gradually diminishing, but still amounts to about one-sixteenth of the whole produce of Europe. Iron is very generally diffused; copper is found in the three localities above mentioned for silver, and yields about 30,000 tons of ore; lead occurs in Silesia, the Rhenish Province, Westphalia, and Saxony; zinc in the same localities, except Saxony; cobalt in Westphalia and Saxony; arsenic in Silesia; the annual produce of antimony is about 90, and manganese about 120 tons. Salt is found in all the provinces except Prussia Proper, Posen, Brandenburg, and Silesia; but the quantity obtained falls far short of the consumption. Coal is worked in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhenish Province, by nearly 400 pits. Amber is found in considerable quantities along the shores of the Baltic.

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Comparative State of the Product of the Prussian Mines in 1831, 1843, and 1852.

	1831.	1843.	1852.
Iron..... tons.....	62,870	99,349	137,858
Silver..... lbs. avoird.	9,812	11,239	17,444
Lead..... tons.....	785	1,336	4,610
Litharge..... ".....	1,647	644	609
Zinc..... ".....	5,617	13,961	28,667
Coals..... qrs.....	1,961,873	11,285,879	15,701,118
Brown Coals..... ".....	157,459	3,350,554	6,683,327
Salt..... tons.....	80,707	91,799	101,561
Alum..... ".....	1,561	2,401	3,556
Vitriol..... ".....	1,966	1,960	1,721

Manufactures.—These, of late years, have made great progress, and are very important. They are not confined to any particular districts, but are generally diffused over all the provinces. At the head of the ordinary tissues stands linen, which employs above 310,000 looms. The number of looms in factories is only about 34,000. Of these, Silesia alone has more than one-third, and Brandenburg and Westphalia, which rank next to it, each about one-seventh. All the rest of the looms, to the number of about 276,000, are domestic, and are chiefly employed in the manufacture of goods of a coarser description. The tissue next in importance is cotton, which employs about 70,000 looms: its chief seat is on the Rhine. The woollen manufacture employs 26,000 looms, of which scarcely one-third are domestic: it has its chief seats in Brandenburg and the Rhenish Province. Silk and mixed silk goods employ about 24,000 looms, of which four-fifths belong to the government of Düsseldorf; the greater part of the remainder are at Berlin. Hosiery employs about 2200 looms, and ribbons about 5000. Vast quantities of yarn, worsted, and cotton-twist are spun. The first is chiefly spun by hand, the flax mill throughout the kingdom numbering only 17, with about 20,000 spindles, almost all in Silesia. The worsted is chiefly, and the cotton entirely, spun by machinery. The former, carried on in 2001 establishments, with 457,102 spindles, has its principal seat in the province of Brandenburg.

The manufactures in metal rank next in importance, and are supposed to furnish the subsistence of 330,000 persons. In iron and steel ware, the first place belongs to the Rhenish Province, and the Westphalian government of Arnsberg. Solingen is noted for its fine saws and tools; Aix-la-Chapelle, Burscheid, Altena, and Iserlohn for needles and pins; and Remscheid and Hagen for locks and various similar kinds of hardware. In the same localities, also, brass-ware, including wire and thimbles, are made on a very extensive scale. Berlin has long been famed for its fine castings, many of which, whether as articles of ornament or utility, are unsurpassed. Among these may be mentioned type-founding, which, as well as printing, forms an important branch of industry. The leather manufacture is also important, and includes, in addition to ordinary leather, the finer varieties of red and white cordovan, and parchment. Pottery, in all its varieties, is extensively manufactured. For porcelain and the finer kinds of ware, Berlin and St. Martin, near Treves, are the most celebrated localities. Common pottery is made in all the provinces, more especially in those of the E. and centre. Glass is manufactured in the governments of Treves, Minden, and Oppeln. The most important paper mills are in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia. The other manufactures carried on to such an extent as to be of national importance, are refined sugar, chocolate, chicory, chemical products, and tobacco. Of these, tobacco is the most important, for which are extensive factories in the Rhenish Province, in Brandenburg, and Saxony. About 9,500,000 quintals of beet-root are used in the production of 650,000 hundredweight of sugar. The last manufactures deserving of notice are beer and spirits, the consumption of which is immense, and might with great advantage be very much diminished. The number of breweries exceeds 9000, that of distilleries 8000. The Rhenish Province has about one-third of the distilleries, and Silesia rather more than one-fourth. The whole produce is about 45,000,000 gallons, and the value above \$12,500,000. Of the breweries, the Rhenish Province has above one-fourth, Westphalia and Silesia each one-sixth, and Saxony one-eighth. The produce is about 244,000,000 quarts, nearly 60,000,000 Imperial gallons, and is valued at about \$9,000,000. According to a report published by the Prussian government about the close of 1852, there were in operation in the country 2207 spinning mills, 5158 manufactories, dye-works, and cotton printing establishments, 39,253 mills of different kinds, 12,090 large metal-works, 17,165 breweries and distilleries, and 4535 other manufactories of different kinds; making a total of 81,308 establishments.

Commerce, Internal Communication, &c.—The principal exports of Prussia are grain, flax, linseed, rape, turnip, and clover-seed, timber, lime, gypsum, brandy, coal, earthenware, linen, wool, woollen cloth, hosiery, and zinc; the principal imports are cotton and cotton-twist, colonial produce, particularly raw sugar for refining, potash, iron,

raw hides, wine, herrings, salt, &c. The establishment of the Zollverein, by giving a free interchange of communication between the different states belonging to it, has greatly increased the commercial importance of each. Since the commencement of the present war, Prussia has been the entrepôt of the entire foreign trade of Russia; and, consequently, her ports have exhibited an unexampled degree of activity. During the month of May, 1854, 500 cartloads of hemp and flax frequently arrived at Memel in a day; and on the 4th of that month 186 vessels were lying in the harbor of the town, and in the river Dange, unable to discharge their cargoes, the landing places all being occupied. The shipping which arrived at the ports of Prussia in 1851 reached the number of 1497 sailing and 30 steam vessels, the former having an aggregate of 158,324 tons burden. Among the foreign vessels which trade to Prussian ports, the tonnage of Great Britain is about one-third more than that of any other nation. The second place is occupied by the Dutch, and the third by the Danes. In some of the ports of Prussia ship-building is carried on with activity. Stettin builds about one-third of the whole, and also possesses a much larger tonnage than any other Prussian port.

Possessing a coast-line of 360 miles on the Baltic, and numerous navigable streams, Prussia enjoys superior natural facilities for commercial intercourse, and these have been very greatly extended by excellent roads, canals, and railways. The last mode of communication has already made great progress, 1650 miles of railway having been completed in 1850, and 1812 in 1853. In the E. part of Prussia, and from Berlin as a centre, lines extend N.W. to Hamburg, N.E. to Stettin, E. to Posen, S.E. to Breslau and thence to Vienna, S. to Leipzig and Dresden, and W. through Magdeburg and Hanover, and thence to Cologne, the last town forming a centre for the railways of the W. part of Prussia, though here the system is less developed, partly because the natural conformation of the country makes it more difficult, while the admirable means of communication afforded by the Rhine renders it less necessary. The chief line of railways here is W. of Cologne, through Aix-la-Chapelle to Brussels. In 1851 the length of electric telegraph lines exceeded that of the railways in operation. The external communications of Prussia are more defective than its internal, the shores of the Baltic being shallow, and deficient in good harbors.

Government.—Prussia is a monarchy, hereditary in the male line, and from the absence of recognised constitutional checks, was in theory absolute. A more constitutional form of government had long been earnestly desired, and had also been distinctly promised, but various pretexts were from time to time assigned for its delay. At length, in May, 1848, a National Assembly was summoned, and a constitution adopted, which vested the legislative power jointly in the king and two houses. It, however, had a very short and stormy existence, and the old constitution, nearly in its original form, has been maintained. The new electoral law, officially published on 31st May, 1849, makes the second chamber to consist of 350 deputies, chosen by a suffrage which gives one elector for every 250 souls of the population. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Prussia holds the second place, and has four votes in the Plenum. The only part of its territories not included in the Confederation are Prussia Proper, or the united provinces of East and West Prussia, and the province of Posen. The contingent of troops which Prussia furnishes is 79,484 men.

Justice.—This is administered in most of the provinces according to a general code or *Landrecht* established in 1794, but in the greater part of the Rhine province according to the French code—subject, however, to certain modifications. For each code, a supreme court sits at Berlin, the one called the *Geheime Ober Tribunal*, which judges in the last resort wherever the *landrecht* is in force, and the other called the *Rheinische Revisions und Kassations Hof*, which has similar jurisdiction in all cases decided according to the French code. Over each province is a superior court of appeal, called *Ober-Landengericht*, with the power of reviewing all cases decided within the province; and in each government is an *Obergericht*, possessing the right of reviewing the cases decided within the government in the courts of primary resort. These last courts consist of a vast number of local jurisdictions, within which justice is said to be for the most part administered cheaply, expeditiously, and fairly, by judges chiefly appointed by the crown, but partly also by private parties in possession of certain patrimonial rights.

Religion.—There is, properly speaking, no state religion in Prussia. That of the royal family and of the majority of the people is Calvinism; but all public employments are equally accessible to Christians of every denomination. The year 1817, which was the three hundredth anniversary of the Reformation, was remarkable for the union of the Calvinists and Lutherans, in Prussia and in some other parts of Germany, into one religious body, under the name of Evangelical Christians. These amounted in 1849 to 9,987,277, the Roman Catholics to 6,063,186, the Jews to 218,773, the Baptists to 14,508, and Greeks and Mohammedans to 1260. The Protestants are governed by consistories, at the head

of which are 366 superintendents. The Roman Catholics are governed by two archbishops and six bishops.

Education.—Prussia has taken the lead of Europe in the establishment of a complete system of national education. The mass of ignorance to be found in almost every other country on the continent has no existence here. With rare exceptions, every individual in Prussia can both read and write. This happy result has been obtained first by establishing an adequate number of schools in all parts of the monarchy, and then enforcing attendance by a law, which provides that every child, from the age of five years, unless certified to be receiving a suitable education at home, or in a private seminary, must be in attendance at a national school, until such time as the course of instruction therein provided has been completed. This course occupies about eight years, so that it may be regarded as a general rule that all Prussian children between the ages of six and fourteen are at school. The different classes of schools are:—1. The elementary school, at which the great majority of the people receive their education; 2. The city school, which is always attached to a gymnasium; 3. The gymnasium, in which Latin and Greek are taught. In most of the small towns are normal schools for the training of teachers. Prussia also possesses the celebrated universities of Berlin, Halle, and Bonn, besides those of Breslau, Greifswalde, and Königsberg, and numerous literary and learned societies. The universities are all under the control of the government.

The following table shows the number of schools of various kinds, of teachers and pupils, in 1849.—

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Elementary Schools.....	24,201	30,865	2,453,062
Middle and higher School....	505	2,269	69,304
Upper female School.....	355	1,018	53,570
Gymnasiums.....	117	1,664	39,474
			2,605,408
Normal Seminaries.....	46	.....	2,411
Universities.....	7	.....	4,306

In 1849, the number of children between six and fourteen years of age, was 3,223,362, of whom, as seen in the above table, 2,605,408 were at school, leaving a balance of 617,954 to be accounted for partly by private teaching, partly by the fact that many do not enter school till they are above six years old, and many leaving before they are fourteen; and many, doubtless, received no education during the year in question.

Army and Navy.—The regular army, during peace, consists of 129,117 men, or, with the reserve, 226,926, and 30,545 horses, and is kept up partly by voluntary enlistment, and partly by a conscription which obliges every citizen, after attaining his twentieth year, to serve in the regular army for three years, and for two years thereafter in the war reserve; when, in the event of war breaking out, or other emergencies, he may again be compelled to join the regular army. After the lapse of these five years he enters the *Landwehr*, or provincial army, which is composed of two bans, a first and a second, in the former of which he continues till he has completed his thirty-second year, and in the latter till he has completed his thirty-ninth year, thus making the whole period during which he is liable to be called upon for the defence of his country amount to 20 years. The total force of the *Landwehr* is 349,812. The *Landsturm* includes all the males in the monarchy, from the ages of 17 to 50, not belonging either to the regular army or *Landwehr*. It is called out only in cases of the most urgent necessity, when the national existence may be threatened by invasion. The navy, in 1854, comprised 1 war frigate with 48 guns, 2 screw frigates with 40 guns each, 1 screw corvette with 20 guns, 2 other corvettes, each with 12 guns, and 48 smaller vessels, making in all 54 vessels carrying 288 guns.

Revenue.—The total revenue of Prussia, according to the budget of 1854, is \$75,593,048, of which \$16,209,906 was derived from direct taxes, \$19,623,829 from indirect taxes, and \$5,790,152 from the post-office and telegraph departments. The total expenditures, according to the same estimate, is \$72,147,896, of which \$19,623,829 is for the army, \$371,700 for the navy, \$13,019,386 for commerce and public works, \$3,791,034 for education, and \$7,517,266 for interest on the public debt, which at this date, (1854,) amounted to \$152,569,816.

People.—The far greater part of the people are Germans, but in several quarters the Lithuanian and Slavonian stocks preponderate. Thus, in the N.E. corner of the kingdom, Lithuanian is spoken, read, written, and taught. The Slaves occupy the S. parts of Gumbinnen, Königsberg, and Marienwerder, the greater part of Posen, and no inconsiderable part of Silesia. Their number within Prussia has been estimated at at least 2,500,000. The number of French, found chiefly in the W. part of Prussia, but partly also in the province of Brandenburg, (where they are descendants of the French Protestants, who found an asylum here from the tyranny of Louis XIV.,) amounts to about 74,000. The Jews are 218,773.

Divisions, Population, &c.—The names, areas, and population of the principal divisions of Prussia, are exhibited in the following table:—

Provinces.	Governments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1849.	Protestants.
Prussia.....	Königsberg.....	8,708	847,533	670,792
	Gumbinnen.....	6,360	614,047	601,018
	Dantzic.....	3,243	404,667	204,646
	Marienwerder.....	6,814	621,046	301,003
Posen.....	Posen.....	7,664	607,389	244,417
	Bromberg.....	4,564	454,675	178,893
	Potsdam, with Berlin.....	8,302	1,368,935	1,332,828
Brandenburg.....	Frankfurt.....	7,500	800,087	843,790
	Stettin.....	6,092	562,127	553,554
	Cöslin.....	5,512	448,516	437,042
Pomerania.....	Strelitz.....	1,700	187,058	186,390
	Breslau.....	5,392	1,174,679	698,436
	Oppeln.....	5,194	965,912	96,372
Silesia.....	Liegnitz.....	5,344	921,892	774,440
	Magdeburg.....	4,184	601,377	676,331
	Mersburg.....	4,028	742,614	737,950
Saxony.....	Erfurt.....	1,316	347,279	217,332
	Münster.....	2,870	421,935	39,564
	Minden.....	2,040	463,259	270,463
Westphalia.....	Arnsberg.....	2,908	579,757	322,576
	Cologne.....	1,544	497,350	71,010
	Düsseldorf.....	2,006	907,151	232,619
Rhine.....	Coblenz.....	2,300	502,984	159,716
	Trèves, or Trier.....	2,796	492,182	69,139
	Aix-la-Chapelle.....	1,612	411,545	13,434
Total.....		100,314	16,285,016	9,897,277

Pop. of Prussia in 1740, 3,000,000; 1790, 6,000,000; 1815 10,250,000; 1846, 16,112,948; 1849, 16,285,016, (as seen above;) and in 1852, 16,935,420. Pop. to square mile, (in 1852,) 156 nearly.

History.—In the end of the tenth century, the shores of the Baltic were inhabited by a number of tribes chiefly of Alan extraction, from one of which, called Borussi, who occupied the more E. parts, the name of Prussia is supposed to be derived. These tribes were living in heathenism when Adalbert, Bishop of Prague, made strenuous efforts for their conversion. Christianity, however, did not gain a decided ascendancy till 1164. This ascendancy was again lost; but in the middle of the thirteenth century the Teutonic knights subjugated East Prussia, and converted the people to Christianity. Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the order, appropriated the country in 1525. His family augmented these possessions; and Frederick, one of his descendants, obtained the title of king in 1701. He acquired the principality of Neuchâtel in Switzerland. By the treaty of Utrecht, William I. obtained a portion of the duchy of Gelders. He acquired the duchy of Limburg, and took from Sweden the greater part of Pomerania. This prince encouraged foreigners, who introduced many valuable manufactures, carefully husbanded the resources of the country, and greatly improved its agriculture; but is better known for the capricious and tyrannical conduct which he pursued towards his family, and more especially towards his son and successor, Frederick, surnamed the Great, who came to the throne in the year 1740. Under him Prussia became one of the leading powers of Europe. He added greatly to its extent by the conquest of Silesia, and a proceeding of even a less justifiable nature, the partition of Poland. During his reign, the territory of the monarchy was nearly doubled and the population, which at his accession did not exceed 2,500,000, rose to more than 6,000,000. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by Frederick William II., who gave good hopes at the commencement of his reign, but ultimately betrayed a despotic tendency, and deprived Prussia of much of the European influence which she had acquired under his predecessor. A great accession of territory, however, was obtained, particularly by the dismemberment of Poland, which, only partially carried into effect under Frederick the Great, was now completed. But while thus employed in perditionally dismembering an independent kingdom, his own territories became suddenly exposed to a similar fate by the breaking out of the French Revolution and its subsequent progress. By the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, Prussia was deprived of all her possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe, and the greater part of Prussian Poland; but in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna restored all these estates, except a part of Poland, and at the same time granted to Prussia a part of Saxony, and the duchy of the Lower Rhine.—Adj. and inhab. PRUSSIAN, prush'yan or proosh'yan; Ger. PREUSSISCH, prois'sish; Fr. PRUSSIEN, pruis'si-ân.

PRUSSIA, EAST, or DUCAL PRUSSIA, a province of Prussia, now comprised in Prussia Proper. It long belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order. Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the order, was created duke, under the sovereignty of Poland, in 1525; afterwards it gave its name to the kingdom of Prussia, in which it now forms the regencies of Königsberg and Gumbinnen.

PRUSSIA, WEST, or ROYAL PRUSSIA, a province of Prussia, now comprised in Prussia Proper, forming the two

governments of Dantzic and Marienwerder. It formerly belonged to Poland, at which time Dantzic was its capital.

PRUSSIAN POLAND, an extensive region in the E. part of Prussia. The phrase appears to be somewhat loosely employed by geographical writers. In its most extensive application, it properly comprises all the Prussian territory that formerly belonged to Poland, including the duchy of Posen, and the greater part, if not all, of West and East Prussia.

PRUSSIA PROPER, a province of Prussia, formed by the union of East and West Prussia. Capital, Königsberg. It is divided into the governments of Königsberg, Gumbinnen, Dantzic, and Marienwerder.

PRUSSIA, RHENISH, a province in the W. part of Prussia. Capital, Cologne. It was formed by the union of the two provinces of Cleve-Berg and Lower Rhine.

PRUSZANY, proosh'any, or PRUSCHIANZ, proosh'ianza, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 79 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 2120.

PRUTH, pruth, (Ger. pron. proot,) a river of East Europe, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows at first E., through Galicia and the Bukowina, and afterwards S.E. between Moldavia and Bessarabia, and at Reni, 75 miles from the Black Sea, joins the Danube, of which it is the last great affluent on the left. Total course, 360 miles.

PRYOR'S VALE, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

PRYPEC or PRYPETZ. See PRIPETZ.

PRZASZNIC or PRZASZNITZ, prash'nita, a town of Poland, capital of a county, 59 miles N.E. of Plock. Pop. 3500.

PRZELAUTSCH, prash'lowtch, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.W. of Chrudin, on the Elbe. Pop. 1700.

PRZEMYSL, prash'misl, or PREMISLIA, prash'mis'le-d, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the right bank of the San, 51 miles W. of Lemberg. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by walls, and has ruins of a castle, Roman Catholic and Greek United churches, a Benedictine monastery, an hospital, a gymnasium, and manufactures of linens and leather.

PRZESTITZ, prash'tits, or BRZESTITZ, brash'tits, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles N. of Klattau. Pop. 1623.

PRZEWORSK, prash'worsk, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 22 miles E. of Rzeszow. Pop. 2950.

PRZIBRAM, prash'brâm, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles S.W. of Bernau. Pop. 4100. It has a castle, manufactures of woollen cloth, potash-works, and rich silver and lead-mines.

PRZISCHOWITZ, prash'chowits, a village of Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1910.

PRZYSUCHA, prash'sooka, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, 24 miles W.S.W. of Radom. Pop. 3000.

PSARA, an island of Greece. See IPSARA.

PSILOPATI, psilo-pâ'tee, MOUNT, (anc. Mount Ida,) the most lofty mountain of Crete, near its centre, has an elevation of 7674 feet. Mount Ida was anciently closely connected with the worship of Zeus (Jupiter,) who is said to have been brought up in a cave in this mountain.

PSIOL, psio-l, PSIOUL, psio-ul, or PSIA, psia, a river of Russia, governments of Koorsk, Kharkov, and Poltava, after a S.E.W. course of 300 miles, joins the Dnieper, 10 miles E.S.E. of Kremenchoug.

PSKOV or PSKOW, pskov, written also PSKOF, a government of Russia, between lat. 56° and 58° N., and lon. 27° 15' and 32° E., enclosed by the governments of St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vitebsk, and Livonia. Area, 17,318 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 657,283. The surface is mostly flat. The rivers are numerous, but none large. At its N.W. extremity is the Lake of Pskov, connected with that of Peipus. Marshes are numerous. The soil is infertile; the forests extensive. The government is subdivided into 8 districts. The principal towns are Pskov, the capital, Toropets, and Velikee-Looki.

PSKOV, or PLESKOV, plash'kov, the capital of the above government, on the Velikaia, near its mouth in Lake Pskov, is 162 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 9000; but it is said to have been formerly 60,000. It is partly built of stone, and comprises the kremlin or citadel, the middle town, and the great town, all enclosed by earthen ramparts. The principal buildings are the archbishop's residence and the consistory, a cathedral, 1 Lutheran and numerous Greek churches, several convents, and schools. It has manufactures of leather, a considerable export trade, and an annual fair, at which large quantities of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, books, jewelry, &c. are sold. This town is mentioned in Russian history as early as A.D. 903.

PSKOV, LAKE OF, in Russia, between the governments of Pskov and St. Petersburg, is a S. arm of Lake Peipus, 21 miles in length; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It receives the Velikaia River on the S.E.

PTCHALSKO, pchâ'lsko, or PTCHAMSKOE, pchâm'sko-d, a river and lake of Siberia, in the N.W. part of the government of Yeniseisk. The lake, situated E. of the Bay of Tavosk, is about 35 miles long by 15 miles broad, and contains several islands. The river issues from the lake, flows N., and after a course of about 150 miles, falls into the Bay of Tidanski, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei.

PTITCH or PTISCH, p'itch, or pteech, a river of Russia,

place in the government of Minsk, flows S.E. and S., and joins the Pripiet 20 miles above Mozyr. Total course, 200 miles.

PTITCH or PTITSCH, p'titch/, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Dubno. Pop. 1500.

PTOLEMAIS, in North Africa. See TOLOMETA.

PTOLEMAIS, in Egypt. See MENSHIEH, EL.

PTOLEMAIS, in Syria. See ACRE.

PUBLIC SQUARE, a post-office of Greene co., Georgia, 50 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

PUBLOW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PUBOTINE, a small village of Clarke co., Illinois.

PUCCHIA, pūk'kū lō/, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 37 miles N.W. of Dacca.

PUCHING-HIEN, a town of China. See Poo-CHING-HIEN.

PUCHU, (Puchó,) pōo'xō/, a market-town of North Hungary, co., and 19 miles N.E. of Trantschin, on the Waag. Pop. 1948.

PUCH-PURI, pōoch-pōo'roo/, a town of Siam, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 12° 45' N., lon. 100° E.

PUCKAWA (pūk'q-wā') LAKE, in Wisconsin, an expansion of Neenah River, in the S. central part of Marquette county, is about 7 miles long and 2 miles wide.

PUCK'ETAS', a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

PUCKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PUCKLECHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PUDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

PUDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 6½ miles N. of Crediton, with a station on the Great Western Railway.

PUDLESTONE-WITH-WHITE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PUDEWITZ, pōo'dēh-ōits', or PUBIEDZISKA, pōo-be-ēd-ziská/, a town of Prussia, province, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Posen, between two small lakes. Pop. 1519.

PUDLEIN, pōod'līn/, or PODOLIN, a market-town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Keszmark. Pop. 2300. It has an ancient castle, Roman Catholic and Pharist colleges, and near it is a chapel often resorted to in pilgrimage.

PUDOSH, a town of Russia. See POODOSH.

PUDSEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

PUDUCOTTA, pōo-doo-kōt'tá/, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 57 miles N.E. of Madura. It is regularly and well built, and has a Hindoo palace, having been the capital of an independent rajahship.

PUEBLA, pwéb'lá or pōo-ēb'lá, or PUEBLO, Spanish words denoting a "collection of people," also, a "town or village," forming a part of numerous names in Spain and Spanish America.

PUEBLA, pwéb'lá, or LA PUEBLA, lá pwéb'lá, a state of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 16° 20' and 20° 15' N., and lon. 97° and 99° 15' W., enclosed by the states of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Oajaca. Area, 12,042 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 580,000. Its central part belongs to the Anahuac table-land, and within it is the volcano of Popocatepetl, the highest mountain in Mexico. The Nasca River traverses it nearly throughout. It contains the towns of La Puebla, Cholula, and Tehuacan.

PUEBLA, La, or LA PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, lá pwéb'lá dá loce áng'el's-lá, (the "city of the angels," so named from its beautiful situation,) the capital of the above state, is situated on a declivity, 76 miles E.S.E. of Mexico. Pop. 50,000. It is regularly built and well paved; the houses are of stone, and many with iron balconies and painted fronts. It has a vast number of richly decorated religious edifices, an episcopal and two other colleges, and manufactures of glass, earthenware, and soap.

PUEBLA, La, or POBLAT, pōb'lát/, a small town of Majorca, 27 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3012.

PUEBLA, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Canal, 28 miles N. of Greensburg.

PUEBLA, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

PUEBLA D'ALCOER, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dál-kō-tháin, a small town of Spain, at the foot of the Sierra d'Alcoer, province, and 87 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. 2012.

PUEBLA DE ALMURADIEL, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá ál-moor-á-de-ál/, a town of Spain, 50 miles S.E. of Toledo. P. 1985.

PUEBLA DE ARENOSO, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá á-rá-no'so, a town of Spain, province, and 31 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2153.

PUEBLA DE ARGANZON, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá ár-gán-thōn', a small town of Spain, province of Alava, 9 miles N.E. of Miranda. Near this the battle of Vitoria commenced in 1813.

PUEBLA DE CAZABA, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá ká-thá-ná, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.E. of Seville. Pop. 2882.

PUEBLA DE DON PADRIQUE, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá don fá-dree-ká, a town of Spain, province, and 77 miles N.E. of Granada, at the foot of Mount Calar. Pop. 6555. It has 4 parish churches, manufactures of woven fabrics, and an active trade in timber.

PUEBLA DE DON PADRIQUE, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province of Toledo. Pop. 2243.

PUEBLA DE GUZMAN, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá gooth-mán', a town of Spain, 30 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 8855.

PUEBLA DE HIJAR, Lá, a town of Spain. See HIJAR.

PUEBLA DE LA CALZADA, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá lá kál-thá-ná, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. 2100.

PUEBLA DE LA REYNA, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá lá rá-ná, a town of Spain, 40 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 2300.

PUEBLA DEL DEAN, Lá, lá pwéb'lá děl dá-án', a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 29 miles S.W. of Santiago. Pop. 1840.

PUEBLA DEL DUQUE, Lá, lá pwéb'lá děl doo-ká, or LA PUEBLA DE RUGAT, lá pwéb'lá dá roo-gát/, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1003.

PUEBLA DEL MAESTRE, Lá, lá pwéb'lá děl má-ēs-trá, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, province, and 70 miles S. of Badajoz. Pop. 1154.

PUEBLA DE LOS INFANTES, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá loce en-fán'tés, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 19 miles N.W. of Ecija. It has some Roman antiquities.

PUEBLA DE MONTALVAN, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá mon-tál-ván/, a town of Spain, province, and 17 miles W. of Toledo, on the Tagus. Pop. 4333. It has a picturesque castle, and a palace of the dukes of Uceda.

PUEBLA DE SANABRIA, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá sá-ná-bre-á, a town of Spain, 53 miles N.W. of Zamora. Pop. 849.

PUEBLA DE SANCHE PEREZ, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá sán'cho p'é-ré-th, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 1892.

PUEBLA DE SILLÓ, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá seel'yo, a town of Spain, province, and about 30 miles from Leon. P. 1138.

PUEBLA DE VALLBONA, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá vál-bo-ná, a village of Spain, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Valencia, on the Turia. Pop. 2102.

PUEBLA DE VALVERDE, Lá, lá pwéb'lá dá vál-vér-dá, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 13 miles S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1380.

PUEBLA JUNTO A CORIA, Lá, lá pwéb'lá hoon'to á kōr-á, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles S.S.W. of Seville, on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1303.

PUEBLA NUEVA, Lá, lá pwéb'lá nwá-vá, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 46 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. 2354.

PUEBLA NUEVA DEL MAR, Lá, lá pwéb'lá nwá-vá děl mār, ("the new village of the sea,") a village of Spain, province, and 2 miles E. of Valencia, on the sea-coast, and on the left bank of the Tarca. At no very distant date, the site of this village was covered by the sea; and more recently it was occupied by only a few cabins of fishermen. Pop. 4857.

PUEBLA PMAKS, in the N. interior of the Territory of New Mexico, are in lat. about 36° 25' N., lon. 105° 40' W.

PUEBLO. See PUEBLO NUEVO. See TAMPICO.

PUEBLO VIEJO, pwéb'lo ve-á'ho, ("old town,") a maritime town of the Mexican Confederation, department of Vera Cruz, 6 miles S.E. of Tampico, on Lake Tampico. Pop. 1500, who export large quantities of salted prawns to the interior. The town is meanly built; its harbor is shallow, and it has now little foreign trade.

PUELCHES, pwél'chēs, a tribe of Indians in Patagonia.

PUNTA GORDA, pwén'tá gon'dá, a settlement of Caribs, in the British Honduras, 150 miles S. of Belize.

PUNTE, pwén'tá or pōo-ēn'tá, a Spanish word signifying "a bridge," a prefix to the names of numerous towns of Spain. See PONTE.

PUNTE DE EUME, pwén'tá dá /coo-má, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles E. of Corunna, on the Eume, here crossed by a long, ancient bridge. Pop. 2170.

PUNTE DE GENIL, pwén'tá dá ná-neel', a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S. of Cordova, on the Genil. Pop. 6408, engaged in woollen weaving, and in oil and earthenware factories.

PUNTE DEL ARZOBISPO, pwén'tá děl ár-tho-bee's-po, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, near the Tagus, 18 miles S.W. of Talavera. Pop. 979.

PUNTE DEL CONGOSTO, pwén'tá děl kon-gō's-to, a town of Spain, 43 miles W. of Avila, on the Tormes. Pop. 2000.

PUNTE LA REINA, pwén'tá lá rá-ná, a town of Spain, in Navarre, province, and 13 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona, on the Arga, here crossed by four bridges. Pop. 3700.

PUNTE NACIONAL, pwén'tá ná-se-o-nál', a village of Mexico, on the road leading from Vera Cruz to the capital, about 45 miles N.W. of the former. It is situated on a small stream, here crossed by a bridge, and contains an old fort. A skirmish took place here, August 11, 1847, between a detachment of the American army and a party of Mexican guerrilleros, in which the former had 11 men killed and 40 wounded.

PUNTES DE GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, pwén'tés dá gar-thé-á ro-dree-gbéth, a town of Spain, province, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Corunna. Pop. 1496.

PUERCO, pwér'ko, a river of New Mexico, rising near 36° 27' N. lat. and 107° 15' W. lon. It flows southerly, and joins the Rio Grande in about 34° 22' N. lat. Length, about 200 miles.

PUERS, pū'nis/, a market-town of Belgium, province, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 4000.

PUERTO, pwén'to or pōo-ēn'to, a Spanish word signifying

"port," forming the prefix to many names in Spain and South America, &c.

PUERTO BELLO, pwên'to bêl'yo, (i. e. "fine harbor,") a seaport town of South America, in New Granada, department, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Panama, on the N. side of its isthmus. It is surrounded by mountains, and unhealthy, but the excellence of the harbor (whence its name) rendered it formerly of high commercial importance; it was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1739, at which time it was strongly fortified. It has now greatly declined.

PUERTO CABELLO, pwên'to kâ bêl'yo, (or kâ-vêl'yo,) a seaport town of South America, in Venezuela, province of Caracas, in the Gulf of Triste, 20 miles N.W. of Valencia, of which it is the port. The town stands on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge. It is unhealthy, but has a good harbor, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade. A railroad is projected from Puerto Cabello to San Felipe.

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ DE ORATAVA, pwên'to dâ lâ kros dâ o-râ-tâ-vâ, a seaport town of the Canary Islands, on the S. coast of the island of Tenerife. It has paved and clean streets, 5 squares, in one of which is a pretty *alameda*. It was declared a free port in 1852. The anchorage is bad. Wine, brandy, almonds, cochineal, silk, and barilla are exported; and sugar, coffee, indigo, cocoa, hides, staves, oil, rice, &c., are imported. Pop. 3,459.

PUERTO DE LA MAR or **PORT LA MAR**. See COSUA.

PUERTO DEL PADRE, pwên'to dêl pâ-drâ, a harbor on the N.E. coast of the island of Cuba. Lat. 21° 17' N., lon. 76° 42' W. It has a long and narrow entrance, but afterwards widens, being 9 miles long from E. to W. It affords excellent anchorage, fit for any class or number of vessels.

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, pwên'to dâ sântâ mâ-ree'â, a city of Spain, province, and 7 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on the right bank of the Guadalete, near its mouth in the Bay of Cadiz. Pop. 17,930. It is the principal place for the export of the wines of Jerez, (Xeres,) 7 miles N.E. Many extensive English and French wine-merchants are established here.

PUERTO LLANO, pwên'to lî-no, a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2,812.

PUERTO MARIN, pwên'to mâ-reen', a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles S.W. of Lugo, on the Minho, here crossed by a magnificent bridge. Pop. 553.

PUERTO NARANJO, pwên'to nâ-rân-jô, (i. e. "Port Orange,") on the N.E. coast of Cuba, about 50 miles E. of Puerto del Padre. It has a good harbor.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, pwe'r'to preen'se-pâ, **PORTO PRINCIPE**, pôr'to preen'se-pâ, or **SANTA MARIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE**, sântâ mâ-ree'â dâ pwên'to preen'se-pâ, an inland city of Cuba, capital of its central department, 36 miles S.S.W. of its port, Las Nuevitas, on the N. coast, between the rivulets of Tinima and Jatibonico. The climate is hot and humid. Pop. of jurisdiction in 1853, 32,996 whites, 6165 free blacks, and 9851 slaves. A railway, 44 miles in length, connects Puerto Principe with Nuevitas.

PUERTO REAL, pwên'to rê-â-l', a seaport town of Spain, province of Cadiz, on the bay, and 6 miles E. of Cadiz. Pop. 3571. It has manufactures of leather.

PUERTO RICO. See PORTO RICO.

PUERTO SERRANO, pwên'to sên-nâ-no, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 50 miles from Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 1569.

PUERTO VIEJO, pwên'to vê-â-no, ("old port,") a town of South America, in Ecuador, department, and 85 miles N.N.W. of Guayaquil, on a small river flowing into the Pacific Ocean.

PUFFIN ISLAND, a rocky islet of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, in St. Finnan's Bay, 3 miles S.E. of Breahead, in Valentia Island.

PUGET SOUND is the name of a bay of very irregular shape, at the N.W. extremity of Washington Territory, communicating through Admiralty Inlet with the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

PUGHMAN poog-mân', **PEMGHAN**, pê-m-gân', or **PAM-OUAN**, pâ-m-gân', a mountain range of Afghanistan, subordinate to that of Hindoo Koosh, stretching along its S. base for about 100 miles. Lat. 34° 40' N., lon. 68° 40' E. Its highest summit is supposed to be from 10,000 feet to 13,000 feet.

PUGITS, a post-office of Madison co., Louisiana.

PUGH'S HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., North Carolina.

PUGHTOWN, a small post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 68 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

PUGLIA, poo/yâ, a small river of Italy, joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PUGLIA, LA, a region of South Italy. See APULIA.

PUGSLEY'S DEPOT, Tompkins co., New York, a station on the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, 13 miles from Ithaca.

PUICKLEY, pwee'ch-lî, a town of France, department of Tarn, 11 miles N.W. of Gaillac. Pop. in 1852, 2145.

PUIG, poo'ig, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles N.E. of Valencia, on a hill close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 2050.

PUIGERDA, poo'ig-thê/dâ, a fortified frontier town of Spain, province, and 52 miles N.W. of Gerona, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1576.

PUISEAUX, pwee'zô', a town of France, department of Loiret, 12 miles E. of Pithiviers. Pop. 1876.

PUISSERGUIER, pwee'sê'ghee-sîr', a village of France, department of Hérault, 9 miles N.N.W. of Béziers. Pop. 1745.

PUJOLS, pu'zhôl', a market-town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 13 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1570.

PULA, poo/lâ, a maritime town of Sardinia, division, and 15 miles S.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1235.

PULASKI, pu-las'kee, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, contains about 250 square miles. It is intersected by New River, which also flows along the E. border. Little River, an affluent of the former, forms part of its E. boundary. The county occupies a part of the great valley between Walker's Mountain on the N.W., and the Blue Ridge on the S.E. The soil is generally good, adapted to grain and grass. The county contains abundance of iron and stone coal. It is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Organized in 1839, and named in honor of the Polish count, Pulaski. Capital, Newbern. Pop. 5118, of whom 3647 were free, and 1471 slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River, and also drained by Cedar, Cypress, and Reedy Creeks. The surface of the upper part is rolling, and of the lower part level. The soil is generally inferior. Soft limestone underlies the surface. Pine timber is abundant. Organized in 1808. Capital, Hawkinsville. Pop. 6627, of whom 3823 were free, and 2804 slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the central part of Arkansas, contains about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, navigable by steamboats, and also drained by Big Mammelle Creek, and by Fourche and Melo Bayous. The surface is level in the S., and hilly in the N. and W. part. The soil is moderately fertile. A rich mine of lead and silver has been opened 10 miles N. of Little Rock. In the vicinity of this town are valuable quarries of slate, and of granite very like the Quincy granite, but not so hard. A company has been formed by a number of gentlemen from Cincinnati to work the slate quarry. Little Rock is the county seat and capital of Arkansas. Pop. 5658, of whom 4539 were free, and 1119 slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 650 square miles. The Cumberland River bounds it on the S., and Rock Castle River on the E. The surface is hilly or mountainous, excepting the N. part, which is gently undulating. Pulaski abounds in minerals, the most valuable of which are iron, lead, and stone coal. About 400,000 bushels of coal are annually exported by the Cumberland River, which is navigable for small steamboats. Formed in 1798. Capital, Somerset. Pop. 14,195, of whom 12,388 were free, and 1307 slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, contains about 430 square miles. It is intersected by Tippecanoe River, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is mostly level, with a few low sandy ridges. About one-half of the county is prairie, and the other portion produces a scattered growth of oak and hickory, usually termed "oak openings." The soil is productive. A railroad is projected through the county from Chicago to Logansport. Organized in 1839. Capital, Winamac. Pop. 2595.

PULASKI, a county in the S. part of Illinois, contains about 180 square miles. The Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, forms its boundary on the S.E., and Cash River on the N.W. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil of the river-bottoms is fertile. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Caledonia. Pop. 2265.

PULASKI, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Gasconade River, flowing in a N.E. direction, and also drained in the S. part by the Rolladoux and Big Piney Fork, and Little Piney Creek, which flow into the Gasconade. The surface is hilly; the soil generally fertile. Limestone underlies a part of the land. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Capital, Waynesville. Pop. 3998, of whom 3885 were free, and 113 slaves.

PULASKI, a post-village, semi-capital of Oswego co., New York, situated in Richland township, on Salmon River, 4 miles from Lake Ontario, and 150 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains a court-house, several churches, 1 newspaper-office, and manufactories of iron, wool, and other materials. Pop. estimated at 1000.

PULASKI, a post-village and township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on the Shenango River, and on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 56 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburgh. Pop. 1721.

PULASKI, a post-office of Scott co., Mississippi.

PULASKI, a post-village of Panola co., Texas, on the Sabine River, a few miles E. of Carthage.

PULASKI, a thriving post-village, capital of Giles co., Tennessee, is situated on a branch of Elk River, 75 miles S. of Nashville. It is a place of active business, and contains a cotton factory moved by steam, a bank, and several flourishing schools. A newspaper is published here. Pop. estimated at 1400.

PULASKI, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

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PULASKI, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 760.

PULASKI, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

PULASKI, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 85 miles N.W. of Springfield.

PULASKI, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

PULASKI, a post-village and township of Iowa co., Wisconsin, on Wisconsin River, about 28 miles N.N.W. of Mineral Point. Pop. 181.

PULASKI CREEK, of Pulaski co., Georgia, flows into the Ocmulgee from the right.

PULASKIVILLE, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio.

PULAWY, *poo-lá'wee*, a town of Poland, government, and 80 miles N.W. of Lublin, on the right bank of the Vistula. Pop. 3000.

PULBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PULFORD, a parish of England, co., and 6 miles S.E.W. of Chester, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway.

PULHAM, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles N.W. of Harleston. Pop. in 1851, 1414.

PULHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PULICAT, *pú-lé-kát*, (Hindoo, *Valiacuta*, *vá-lé-koo'tá*.) a maritime town of India, formerly belonging to the Dutch, 20 miles N. of Madras. Lat. 13° 25' N., lon. 80° 24' E., at the S. entrance of Pulicat Lake, an inlet of the sea, 35 miles in length, and 12 miles in breadth, bounded seaward by a long, narrow island.

PULKAU, *poo'l'kau*, or **BULKA**, *bóol'ká*, a market-town of Lower Austria, at the foot of the Mannhartberg. P. 1856.

PULLEYWAY, a post-office of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

PULOXHILL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

PULLY, *pú'lloo*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 1 mile E. of Lausanne. Pop. 1000.

PULO, a prefix to names of many islands in the Indian Ocean. See **POOLO**.

PULO ANAPHI, *poo'lo á-ná'fee*, an islet in the Grecian Archipelago, 15 miles S.E. of Santorini.

PULO PENANG, Strait of Malacca. See **PENANG**.

PULO WAY or **PULO AY**. See **POOLO WAY**.

PULSANO, *poo-lá'no*, or **PULZANO**, *poo-lá'no*, a village of Naples, province of Otranto, 10 miles S.E. of Taranto. Pop. 1100.

PULSNITZ or **PULSSNITZ**, *púls'níts*, a town of Saxony, 16 miles N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2000. The Emperor Alexander of Russia and the King of Prussia had a conference here in 1813.

PULTNEY, *pú'l'nee*, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, on the W. side of Crooked Lake. Pop. 1816.

PULTNEY, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1816.

PULTNEYVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario, 28 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. It has a landing and warehouses.

PULTOWA, a town and government, Poland. See **POLTAVA**.

PULTUSK, *poo'toosk*, written also **PULTOWSK**, a town of Poland, province, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Plock, capital of a county, on an island formed by the Narow. Pop. 4500. It is well built, and has a bishop's palace, a collegiate church, a nunnery, and a synagogue, with a brisk trade in corn. Here, in 1703, Charles XII. conquered the Saxons, and on the 26th December, 1806, the French gained a victory over the Russians.

PULVERBATCH CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PULVER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

PUMPKIN, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

PUMPKINPILE, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

PUMPKIN PINE, a post-office of Polk co., Georgia.

PUMPKINTOWN, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina, 125 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

PUMPKINTOWN, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

PUMPKINVINE, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

PUMPKINVINE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Etowah, a few miles S. of Cartersville, in Cass county.

PUNA, *poo-ná*, improperly written **PUNO**, an island off the W. coast of South America, in Ecuador, department, and 40 miles S.W. of Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles. The surface is well wooded. On its N. side is the village of Puna, with a tolerable harbor.

PUNCH, *pú'ch*, a small town of the Punjab, in lat. 33° 51' N., lon. 73° 53' E., near the frontier of Cashmere, where crossed by the Punch Pass, 8500 feet in elevation.

PUNCH/ION, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

PUNCHSHIR, *pú'ch'sheer*, or **PUNJSHIR**, *pún'sheer*, a valley of Afghanistan, stretching S.W. along the S. side of Hindoo Koosh, for about 60 miles, from the Khawak Pass. Lat. 35° 42' N., lon. 69° 53' E. A river of the same name, flowing through the centre of the valley, is fed by numerous streams from its sides. The soil is naturally so sterile that there is scarcely a single tree of spontaneous growth; but careful culture has covered the surface with groves and orchards of mulberry and other fruit-trees, and every spot capable of yielding grain is turned to account. The inhabit-

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ants, considered to be of Persian descent, are expert in the use of firearms, and make good soldiers; and it has been estimated that they could muster 10,000 fighting men.

PUNCK/NOLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PUN'DERPOOR, a town of India, dominions, and 80 miles E. of Sattarah, on the Beemah. Lat. 17° 42' N., lon. 75° 20' E. It is regularly and well built, and has several palaces. Pop. 25,000. (?)

PUNOANOOR, *pún-gá-noor*, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles N.W. of Arcot.

PUNAO CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

PUNGOTEAGUE, *pún'go-teeg*, a post-village of Accomack co., Virginia, 12 miles S.W. of Accomack Court-House. It has 2 churches and a mill.

PUNGUDUTIVE, *pún-goo-doo-teev*, a small island S.W. of Jaffnapatam, on the N. end of Ceylon, about 10 miles in circumference. Pop. 2415.

PUNHETE, *poo-ná'té*, a market-town and military post of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Tagus, at the head of its navigation, 9 miles W.N.W. of Abrantes. Pop. 1100. It exports raisins and other fruits.

PUNISHEER, a river of Afghanistan. See **PENJSHIR**.

PUNITZ, *poo'níts*, (Polish, *Paniec*, *pó'nyéts*.) a town of Prussian Poland, government, and 44 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 1620, partly employed in linen-weaving and in brewing.

PUNJAB, *pún-jáb*, or **PUNJAUR**, an extensive territory of North-west Hindostan, embracing the country watered by the "five great waters," of which the Indus is the most westerly, and the Sutlej the most easterly. The outline of the district is angular, the apex being at the point where the Indus and the Punjab meet, in lat. 28° 55' N., lon. 70° 28' E. The N. is an elevated region, formed by the Holar, Thibet, and West Himalaya Mountains, and from whence issue six rivers, which flow S. through a level and low-lying region. The rivers are the Indus, Jhylum, Chenab, Ravee, Beas, with the Sutlej. Length, from N.E. to S.W., from Nobra in Ladakh to the confluence of the Indus and Punjab, about 600 miles. Breadth, from Rampoor to Derhend, 350 miles. Pop. estimated at 4,740,000, consisting of Sikhs, Cashmerians, and Afghans. The N. part of the state is a range of mountains, with an elevation of from 20,000 to 27,000 feet. The W. ranges, enclosing the valley of the Indus, is of granite and primary rocks. The Rupshu Spiti and adjacent part of Ladakh, are of secondary strata, with organic remains; the East Cashmerian are volcanic and basaltic, with limestones. South of lat. 34°, the country rapidly slopes to the alluvial plain of the Punjab, which extends for several hundred miles without any considerable eminence except the salt ranges at the base of the Himalayas, which contain immense beds of rock-salt, as also alum, sulphur, nitre, coal, and gypsum. The great plain is divided by the intersection of its rivers into 5 *doabs*. The soil in general is sandy and barren, but with many fertile spots intermixed, and there are abundant means of irrigation. The summer temperature of the plains is excessively hot and dry; winter cool, and not unfrequently frost. Temperature at Lahore, in June, about 112° Fahrenheit.

The vegetation of the Punjab resembles that of East India. The sugar-cane, palm, orange, and other fruit-trees flourish, and all kinds of grain crops are raised, as also opium, indigo, and tobacco. Camels, buffaloes, and horses are reared in the extensive pasture-lands, but rural industry is by no means generally practised. Silk and cotton fabrics are manufactured in the towns, as also carpets, shawls, and warlike arms. A considerable transit trade is carried on in goods imported from East India and carried W.; bullion, silk, drugs, and dyes being received in return. The population is of a mixed kind. In the N. are Thibetan Mongolians, and the remains of former Afghan conquerors are scattered over the whole country; the great majority of the people are Punjab Jats, descendants of Hindoo Rajpoot Jats; the Khalsa Sikh population may amount to 500,000. Their religion, originally supposed to have been a pure deism, is now a modification of Hindooism. They have no castes, and the military profession is open to all. Their morals are depraved and sensual. In person the Sikhs resemble the Hindoos, but are of more robust and active habits than the natives of Middle India, and they excel in warlike enterprise. The Sikh government, a military despotism, extended over the whole of the Punjab, Cashmere, Ladakh, and Balch. Peshawer W. of the Indus, and the Derajat as far S. as the frontier of Sindh. The revenue was formerly estimated at about 2,500,000*l.* annually. Runjeet Singh had an army of 75,000 men. The principal towns are Lahore, the capital, Amritzeer, Serinagur, Mooltan, Peshawer, Jullinder, and Delalpoor.

The Punjab was the scene of Alexander the Great's oriental conquests. At the beginning of the tenth century it was overrun by Mohammed of Ghuznee, "the destroyer." Subsequently it was conquered by the Afghans, and in 1526 by Baber the Mogul Conqueror. Under the late Runjeet Singh, the power and boundaries of the kingdom were greatly extended; and on his death, in 1839, and the subsequent massacres of his nearest heirs, the country became the scene of anarchy. An unprovoked invasion of the British

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territories E. of the Sutlej by a powerful army of the Sikhs in 1845, led to a series of British victories at Moodkee, Ferozshah, Aliwal, and Sabraon, and their submission by treaty in 1846. This treaty was again broken by Sher Singh in 1848, and the Sikh force was finally defeated and dispersed at Guzerat, February 21, 1849. The Punjab was then formally annexed to the British possessions in India.

PUNJ DEEN, pūnj'deen, written also **PUNJ-DEH** and **PENJDEH**, a Turcoman stationary camp, in Khorassan, on the route from Herat to Merv, 130 miles N. of Herat. Lat. 36° 4' N., lon. 62° 41' E. Punj Deen is a frontier post of the Khan of Khova.

PUNJGOOR, pūnj'goor', a town of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, on the Doostee, 74 miles N.N.E. of Kedge.

PUNJUD, pūnj'ud', a name applied to the conjoined stream of the Ghara and Chenaub Rivers, which unites with the Indus after a S.W. course of about 60 miles. At Ooch it is half a mile wide at low water, and 15 or 20 feet deep.

PUNKAH or **PONKAS**, pūnk'ā, a tribe of Indians formerly dwelling in the S.E. part of the present Nebraska Territory.

PUNNAH or **PANNAH**, a rajahship of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, subsidiary to the British, and having an area of 688 square miles. Pop. 67,500. It pays to the Bengal government a tribute of 11,000 rupees annually, and maintains a force of 200 cavalry and 700 infantry. It contains the famous diamond-mines of **PANNAH**.

PUNNAIR, pūn-nār', or **PANAUR**, pə-naw'r', a river of South India, rises in Mysore, traverses the British districts of Salem and South Arcot, and enters the sea at Cuddalore, 93 miles S.S.W. of Madras, after an E. course of 220 miles. The towns of Ryacotta and Kistnaghur are on its banks.

PUNO, poo'no, a department of Peru, mostly between lat. 14° and 18° S., and lon. 69° and 72° W., having E. Bolivia, and on other sides the departments of Cuzco and Arequipa. Estimated area, 21,540 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 285,061. It is nearly enclosed by cordilleras of the Andes, comprises the greater part of the Lake Titicaca, and was formerly famous for the number and wealth of its silver mines. The chief towns are Puno, Chucuito, Asangaro, and Lampa.

PUNO, a city of South Peru, capital of a department and province, on the Bay of Puno, on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 130 miles E.N.E. of Arequipa, and 12,870 feet above the sea. Pop. 9000.

PUNTA DE LOS REYES, poo'n'tā dā loce rā'yēs, a post-office of Marion co., California.

PUNTA DE PIEDRA, poo'n'tā dā po'd'rā, (i. e. "Stony Point.") a maritime town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 70 miles E. of Cumana, at the head of the Gulf of Paria. It stands on a fine elevated plain, and has risen into importance wholly within the present century.

PUNTA DI STIA, poo'n'tā dee stee'lo, (anc. *Ocintum* or *Cocintum*), a point or cape of Italy, in Calabria Ultra, on the S.E. coast, in lat. 38° 28' N., lon. 16° 36' E.

PUNTA ESPADA, poo'n'tā ēs-pā'dā, a promontory at the E. end of the island of Hayti, in lat. 12° 4' N., lon. 71° 10' W.

PUNTA LLANA, poo'n'tā lā'nā, a town of the Canary Islands, on a rugged site, on the E. side of the island of Palma. Pop. 1938.

PUNTA LORNA, poo'n'tā loe'nā, the W. promontory forming the entrance to the port of San Diego, on the Pacific coast of the United States, in lat. 32° 39' 30" N., lon. 117° 16' 17" W.

PUNTAS ARENAS, poo'n'tās ā-rā'nās, the principal port of Costa Rica, Central America, on the Gulf of Nicoya. It has a good harbor and a rapidly-increasing trade, as it communicates by an excellent road with a great part of the interior. In 1845 it exported 60,000 quintals of coffee.

PUNUKKA, a town of Hindostan. See **POONUKKA**.

PUNXUTAWNEY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 130 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

PUR, two rivers of Siberia. See **POOR**.

PURACE, poo-rā's/, a mountain peak of the Andes, in New Granada; lat. 2° 20' N. Height, 17,034 feet.

PURACÉ, or **PUSAMBIO**, poo-sām'be-o, a village of South America, New Granada, 12 miles E.S.E. of Popayan, on the volcano of Puracé, by an eruption of which, in 1827, it was temporarily destroyed.

PURATIN, a town of Russia. See **POORATIN**.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a peninsular district of England, co. of Dorset, between the river Frome and the English Channel, terminating in St. Alban's Head. Length, 10 miles; breadth, about 7 miles. Corfe Castle is in this district.

PURCELL, pūr'shē, an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, from which it is separated by a deep channel about 5 miles wide, in lat. 46° 56' 20" S., lon. 74° 39' 55" W.

PURCELLSVILLE, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

PURCHENA, poo-cha'nā, a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles N.N.E. of Almeria, on the right bank of the Almanzor. Pop. 1598.

PURDY, a post-village, capital of McNairy co., Tennessee, 138 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

PURDY CREEK, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 22 miles W.S.W. of Bath.

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PURDY ISLAND, off the S. coast of Australia, belongs to the Nuyts Archipelago.

PURDY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific, S. of the Admiralty Islands, about lat. 2° 51' S., lon. 146° 15' E.

PURDY'S STATION, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 60 miles N.N.E. of New York.

PURFLEET, a township of England, co. of Essex, situated on an eminence beside the Thames, 15 miles E. of London. Pop. 704. It has a small pier for steamers, and a large government bomb-proof powder magazine.

PURGITSVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

PURIFICACION, poo-re-fē-kā-se-ōn', a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 72 miles S.W. of Bogota.

PURIFICACION, poo-re-fē-kā-se-ōn', a town of the Mexican Confederation, 95 miles W.N.W. of Colima.

PURITON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PURKASSA, pūr-kā'sā, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candlish, on the Taptee, 84 miles E.N.E. of Surat, in lat. 21° 20' N., lon. 74° 22' E. It is now in decay, but numerous ruined temples attest its former importance.

PURLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PURLEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PURMEREND, pūr'mph-rēnt', a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the North Holland Canal, 10 miles N. of Amsterdam. Pop. 3372. It has large markets for cattle and cheese.

PURNEAH, pūr'ne-q, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, 230 miles N.W. of Calcutta, in lat. 25° 45' N., lon. 88° 23' E. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is said to occupy 9 square miles, being rather an assemblage of villages than a compact town. A good deal of indigo is raised in its vicinity.

PURNEAH, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal. Area, 7400 square miles. Pop. 1,362,165.

PURRUAH, pūr'roo'ah, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 45 miles S.S.W. of Dinagepur, in lat. 25° 20' N., lon. 88° 14' E. It has extensive ruins of mosques and other buildings.

PURRUAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Burdwan, 82 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta.

PURSELEY, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

PURTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Swindon.

PURU, poo'rooce, or **PURU**, poo-roo', **CUCHIVARA**, koo-cho-v'rá, a river of South America, rises in Peru, flows N.E., and after a course of 400 miles, joins the Amazon in lat. 4° S., lon. 61° W. It traverses the least-known part of the American continent. At its junction with the Amazon it is scarcely inferior in size to that river. Length, estimated at from 400 to 500 miles.

PURUVESI, poo-roo-rā'seo, a lake of Russia, in Finland, in the S. of the circle of Kuopio. It is about 24 miles long, by 15 miles broad.

PURVIS, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

PURWAN, pūr-wān', a village of Afghanistan, in a valley of the same name, on the S. side of Hindoo Koosh, in lat. 35° 9' N., lon. 69° 16' E. It acquired some celebrity during the military operations in Afghanistan in 1840, as the scene of a severe check sustained by the British.

PUSAMBIO, a village of South America. See **PURACE**.

PUSEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PUSEYVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PUSHMATAHA, pūsh'mā-tā-haw', a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

PUSIANO, poo-sē-ā'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 10 miles E. of Como, on the Lake of Pusiano, which is about 3 miles long by 1 mile in breadth, 160 feet deep, and 840 feet above the Adriatic.

PUSÓPK, **LADANY**, lōh'dif' pū'shōpk', a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Szabolcs, 7 miles S.W. of Nadudvar. Pop. 3463.

PUSPOKY, (Püspöky.) pūs'pō'kee, (Ger. *Büschdorf*, *büsch-dorf*.) a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 6 miles S.E. of Presburg. Pop. 1218.

PÜSTERHAL, poo'stēr-tā'l', a district in the E. part of the Tyrol, watered by the head streams of the Drave and Adige. Chief town, Bruneck.

PÜST-OZERSK, a town of Russia. See **POOST-OZERSK**.

PUTA, poo'tā, a small town of Yolo co., California.

PUTA RIVER, California, rises in Napa county, runs in an E. direction through the beautiful Berryessa Valley, and at last wastes its waters in the tule marshes.

PUTAVI, a town of Russia. See **POOTVI**.

PUTBUS, pūt'būs, a market-town of Prussia, in the island of Rügen, 5 miles S.E. of Bergen. Pop. 1340.

PUTCHU, a city of China. See **Poo-choo**.

PUTEAUX, pū'tō', a village of France, department of Seine, 11 miles W. of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles Railway. Pop. in 1852, 4346.

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PUTEOLANUS SINUS. See NAPLES, BAY OF.

PUTEOLI. See POZZUOLI.

PUTFORD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PUTFORD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PUTIGNANO, poot-teen-yá/no, a town of Naples, province, and 23 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 9000.

PUTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PUTLITZ, poot'litz, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 9 miles N.W. of Pritzwalk. Pop. 1520.

PUTNAM, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the State of Connecticut, and on the W. by the Hudson, and is principally drained by Croton River and Peekskill Creek, which afford some water-power. The surface is uneven and hilly, and in the W. part mountainous, the elevated ridge called the Highlands passing through it. The soil is generally fertile. Iron ore of excellent quality is abundant, and large quantities are manufactured. The West Point foundry is one of the most extensive in the United States. Plumbago, sulphur, and iron pyrites are also found. The Hudson River is navigable for ships along the entire W. border. The Harlem Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad traverse the county from N. to S. Organized in 1812, and named in honor of General Israel Putnam, an officer in the Revolution. Capital, Carmel. Pop. 14,138.

PUTNAM, a county in the W. part of Virginia, touching the Ohio River, contains 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha River, navigable by steamboats. The surface is occupied by valleys and hills; the soil is generally fertile. The hills contain immense beds of iron ore and bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Covington and Ohio Railroad, not yet finished. It was organized in 1848, including parts of Mason and Kanawha counties. Capital, Winfield. Pop. 5335, of whom 4703 were free, and 632 slaves.

PUTNAM, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River, intersected by Little River, and also drained by Crooked, Indian, and other creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and partly covered with forests of oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is of the description called "mulatto," well adapted to cotton, but impoverished by a bad system of cultivation. Copper and iron have been found, and granite is abundant. A railroad has been opened from Eatonton to the Central Railroad at Gordon. Organized in 1807. Capital, Eatonton. Pop. 10,794, of whom 3326 were free, and 7468 slaves.

PUTNAM, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by St. John's River, and also drained by the Ocklawaha. The surface is but little higher than the sea, and consists mostly of marshes, grassy plains, and pine forests. The soil is sandy. Capital, Palatka. Pop. 687, of whom 483 were free, and 204 slaves.

PUTNAM, a county in the N.E. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of Cumberland River. The surface is uneven and partly covered with forests. The county was formed since 1850, out of parts of Jackson and White counties. Capital, Monticello.

PUTNAM, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Auglaize River, and also drained by Blanchard's Fork and the Ottawa River, affluents of the former. The surface is level, and extensively covered with good timber. A large part of the county is occupied by the Black Swamp; the soil, when drained, is very productive. It is intersected by the Miami Extension Canal, and by the route of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. Capital, Kalida. Pop. 7221.

PUTNAM, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, contains 486 square miles. It is drained by the Eel River, an affluent of White River. The surface is partly level, and partly undulating. The soil is mostly a black loam, and in some parts calcareous, and is well adapted to grain or grass. In 1850 this county yielded 85,887 pounds of wool, being the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Quarries of valuable limestone have been opened. It is intersected by the Indiana and Illinois Canal, the Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and the New Albany and Salem Railroads. Capital, Greencastle. Pop. 18,615.

PUTNAM, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, navigable by steamboats. The surface is nearly level or undulating; the soil is highly productive, and easily cultivated. The county contains extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with timber. Stone coal is found in this county. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Organized in 1831. Capital, Hennepin. Pop. 3924.

PUTNAM, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 290 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Chariton River, flowing from N. to S., and intersected by Shoal Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands. Capital, Putnamville. Pop. 1636, of whom 1617 were free, and 19 slaves.

PUTNAM, a post-township forming the N. extremity of

Washington co., New York, bordering on Lakes George and Champlain. Pop. 753.

PUTNAM, a village of Ohio. See ZANESVILLE.

PUTNAM, a township in the S.W. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 977.

PUTNAM VALLEY, a post-township of Putnam co., New York, 50 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. 1628.

PUTNAMVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the National Road, 40 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. The extension of the Albany and Salem Railroad passes through this village. Pop. in 1850, 251.

PUTNAMVILLE, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Missouri, about 150 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

PUTNEY, a village and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge, and on the London and Richmond Railway, 64 miles W.S.W. of St. Pauls, London. Pop. in 1851, 5280. The village has many good residences, a conspicuous church, and various inns facing the river. Rowing and sailing matches are here often held. Steamers ply constantly between it and London. Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and principal agent of Henry VIII. in the spoliation of the monasteries, and Gibbon, the historian, were natives of Putney.

PUTNEY, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, on the N. side of the Connecticut River, and on the Vermont Valley Railroad, 105 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1425.

PUTNEYVILLE, a small post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

PUTRID SEA. Russia. See SIVASH.

PUTTE, püt'teh, a village of Belgium, province, and 16 miles S.E. by E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2762.

PUTTEE, püt'tee, a town of the Punjab, 12 miles W. of the Beas, and 38 miles S.E. of Lahore. Pop. about 5000. It is well built, and has a government stud.

PUTTELANGE, püt'teh-lónah/, or **PUTTLINGEN,** püt'tling-en, a town of France, department of Moselle, 9 miles S.W. of Sarreguemines. Pop. 2042.

PUTTEN, püt'ten, an island of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, formed by the Meuse, 8 miles S.W. of Rotterdam.

PUTTEN, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 6 miles S. of Harderwick. Pop. 3233.

PUTTENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PUTTENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

PUTTERSCHOEK, püt'ters-hook/, or **PIETERSHOEK,** poot'ters-hook/, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 4 miles W. by S. of Dort. Pop. 1585.

PUTTOOLA-KILLA. See PUTTOOLAH-KILLA.

PUTTSVILLE, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

PUTTUGUNPUS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

PUTTUN SOMNAUTH, Hindostan. See SOMNAUTH.

PUTUMAYO, poot-too-mí/yó, or **ICA,** eek'á, a river of South America, in Ecuador, rises by many heads near Pasto, flows E., and joins the Amazon at Ica. Total course, 700 miles.

PUTZALO, poot-sá'lo, a small island of Finland, in the N. part of Lake Ladoga.

PUTZIG, (poot'sig) **BAY OF,** the W. arm of the Gulf of Danzic, separated from the Baltic by a long and narrow tongue of land. Length, from S.E. to N.W., 20 miles.

PUTZIG, a town of West Prussia, 26 miles N.N.W. of Danzic, on the Gulf of Danzic. Pop. 2180.

PUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PUY, lü, leh pwee, a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Loire, 68 miles S.W. of Lyons, near the left bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1852, 15,723. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the S. slope of Mount Anis. Crowning the mount, and overtopping the houses, is a vertical rock with a tabular summit called Rocher de Cornelle, containing the ruins of a castle. Of still more remarkable appearance, though much less lofty, is the Rocher-de-St. Michel, an isolated conical rock of basaltic tuff, rising abruptly from the stream of the Borne to the height of 266 feet, with a thickness at the base of 500 feet, and at the top of only 45 or 50 feet. This rock is surmounted by a small chapel in the Romanesque style, approached by a winding stair, partly cut in the rock. The chief part of the town, consisting of white houses, rising in a succession of terraces, clusters round the larger rock, and in like manner the suburb, called Alguille, is built around the other. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a heavy, ungainly building in the Romanesque style, occupying the highest part of the town; the church of St. Laurent, a large edifice, containing the ashes of the celebrated Constable Du Guesclin; the theatre, occupying an octagonal building, fabled to have once been a temple of Diana; the prefecture, a new edifice; and the museum, containing a considerable number of Roman remains, and other local curiosities. Le Puy has a national college, a normal school, and a library of 8000 volumes. It is the see of a bishop, possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a diocesan seminary, and an agricultural society. The town has manufactures of lace, woollens, and a bell foundry. It was the capital of the old district of Velay, and was the birth place of Cardinal Polignac.

PUY

PUYCERDA, a town of Spain. See **PUIGCERDA**.

PUY DE DÔME, pwé dē dôm, a mountain of France, near the centre of the department to which it gives name. Height above the sea, 4806 feet. It is the chief peak of a volcanic group of mountains, covering about 80 square miles, and attached on the S. by a series of basaltic peaks or *puys* to the great mass of Mont-Dor. It is almost bare of trees, but has good pasturage on its sides, and corn land at its base.

PUY DE DÔME, a department in the S.E. of France, formed of part of Auvergne; area 3039 square m. Pop. in 1852, 596,897. The surface is mountainous, and contains a great number of *puys* or peaks, the chief of which are the Mont-Dor and the Puy-de-Dôme. These mountains are of volcanic origin, and contain numerous extinct craters, the lava, formerly emitted from which, is used for building and paving. Between the mountains extend rich valleys, and that of Limagne is celebrated for its fine vegetation. The principal rivers are the Allier, and its affluent, the Dore. The chief mineral products are coal, antimony, silver, alum, lead, iron, and marble. There are numerous mineral springs in the department, the most celebrated of which is that of Mont-Dor. The principal manufactures are linens, woollens, and paper. Many of the population of the sterile districts emigrate every year. The department is divided into the *arrondissements* of Ambert, Clermont, Issoire, Riom, and Thiers. Capital, Clermont-Ferrand.

PUY GUILLAUME, pwé ghee'yôm' or ghee'yôm', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles N.N.W. of Thiers. Pop. 1673.

PUY-LA-ROQUE, pwé-lâ-rok, a market-town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 19 miles N.E. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 2354.

PUYLAURENS, pwé-lâ'rôns', a town of France, department of Tarn, 13 miles S.E. of Lavaur. Pop. in 1852, 6178. It was formerly fortified by the Protestants, but dismantled by Louis XIII.

PUY L'ÉVÊQUE, pwé l'êvêk', a town of France, department of Lot, 15 miles N.W. of Cahors, on the right bank of the Lot. Pop. 1125.

PUYMIROL, pwé-mee'rôl', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles E. of Agen. Pop. 1636. It has ruins of a fortress, formerly an important stronghold.

PUZOL, poo-thôl', a village of Spain, province, and 13 miles N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 2403.

PUZZU MAJOR, poo'too mi-ôr', a village of the island of Sardinia, province, and 22 miles E.S.E. of Alghero. P. 1925.

PUZZUOLI, a town of Naples. See **POZZUOLI**.

PWILLHELI, poo'll-hâ'lee, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and small seaport town of North Wales, on Cardigan Bay, co., and 19 miles S.E.W. of Carnarvon. Pop. of borough in 1851, 2709. It has a union work-house, a branch bank, a good harbor for vessels of 60 tons, and is frequented by sea-bathers. The port is subordinate to Beaumaris. The borough was incorporated by Edward the Black Prince. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Criceth, and Nevin, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, poo'll-e-kro'chan, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PYEOMBE, pi'yôm, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PYKED-STANE, pi'ked-stain, or **HELL'S CLEUGH**, (klûn) a mountain of Scotland, co. of Peebles, parish of Kirkcud. Elevation, 2100 feet.

PYLE-AND-KEN/FIG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PYLE-ROOD-BAR or **PYLE-RUDBAR**, pil rood' lâr', a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, in a pass of the Elbroos Mountains, 35 miles S.W. of Reshd.

PYLESVILLE, pil'svil, a post-office, Harford co., Maryland.

PYLLE, pil, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PYLSTAART, pil'stârt, or **SOLA**, so'lâ, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.S.W. of the Friendly Isles, in lat. 22° 0' S., lon. 176° 4' W.

PYMATU/NING or **PAYMATOON/ING**, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N.W. of Mercer. Pop. 2161.

PYNACKER, pi'nâk'ker, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 3 miles E. of Delft. Pop. 1208.

PYRAMID LAKE, is situated near the W. border of Utah Territory, partly in Yuab. (or Juab.) and partly in Tooele counties. Length, 35 miles; greatest breadth, about 15 miles. It derives its name from a remarkable rock in the shape of a pyramid about 600 feet high, which forms an island near its E. shore. The waters of this lake are brackish.

PYRAMIDS, pl'râ-mîdz, Tnz, (Fr. *Les Pyramides*, lâ pee'râ'meed') the name given to a number of remarkable sepulchral monuments (amounting in all to above 60.) erected by the ancient Egyptians. The most deserving of notice are called the Pyramids of Gheezeh, (Gizeh or Jizeh;) these are situated about 12 miles in a direct line S.W. of Cairo, and 5 or 6 miles from Gheezeh, and consist of two large, and several smaller pyramids. The Great Pyramid, otherwise called the Pyramid of Cheops, (kee'ops,) has a square base, each side of which measures 673 feet; the vertical height is 456

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feet. On the top is a platform rather more than 32 feet square. Were the pyramid continued to an apex, the height would be about 479 feet. Many of the stones of which it is built, are nearly 4 feet thick, 8 or 9 feet long, and above 6 feet wide. The Great Pyramid contains near its centre several considerable chambers, though small compared with the size of the entire structure. In one of these is a sarcophagus, once enclosing, it is supposed, the body of the king Cheops, who lived about 900 years a.c. The Pyramid of Cephren, the second in size, has a base 684 feet square, with a vertical height of 456 feet. The Pyramids of Gheezeh stand on a terrace or plateau of limestone rock, and the greater part of the stones, being of the same material, are supposed to have been obtained from quarries in the immediate vicinity. All the pyramids are situated on the W. side of the Nile. Many of those not included in the group above described, are inconspicuous; some of the smaller ones have in the lapse of ages become partially or entirely covered with the sands from the desert. A number of them, built of sun-dried brick, have crumbled into a mass of unsightly ruins.

PYRAMUS, a river of Asia Minor. See **JYRMOX**.

PYRENEES, pi'ren-ees, (Fr. *Pyénées*, pee'râ'nâ'; Sp. *Pirineos*, pe-re-nâ'oes; Ger. *Pyreniden*, pe-re-nâ'en; L. *Pyrenæi Mons*, or *Pyrenæ*; Gr. *Πύρηνος*, *Πυρηνός*.) a lofty mountain chain forming the boundary between France and Spain, and stretching across the whole of the isthmus which connects the Spanish peninsula with the rest of the European continent, and abuts with one extremity at the Mediterranean, and the other at the Atlantic. Its length, from Cape Creux, N. of the Gulf of Rosas, to the point or promontory near Fontarabia, is nearly 270 miles; and its breadth near the centre, where it is greatest, scarcely exceeds a third of the length, or 90 miles. On the W., the chain is continued, under the name of the Cantabrian Mountains, across the N. of Spain, nearly to Cape Finisterre, though the direction of the Pyrenees is E.S.E. and W.N.W. They do not lie in the same straight line, but rather consist of two lines, which form parallel ridges about 20 miles distant from each other, except near the centre, where they become united by means of a remarkable rectangular elbow, in which some of the loftiest summits are found. Both on the N. and S. sides, numerous branches are thrown off, generally at right angles to the principal axis, and subside rapidly as they recede from it, forming various transverse, but very few longitudinal valleys. The chain rises both from the E. and W. towards the centre. The descent on the S. side is much more abrupt than on the N., has much fewer lakes, but far surpasses it in the boldness and grandeur of its scenery. Next to the Alps, the Pyrenees are in general the highest mountains of Europe; the summit of the chain forms a curved line, with a mean altitude of 7990 feet. As already observed, the loftiest summits of the chain are near its centre. Its culminating point, Pic Nethou, or Maladetta, situated there, has the height of 11,168 feet, and a great number of peaks in the same locality exceed 8500 feet. To the E. of the centre, the chain lowers so rapidly that its average height soon becomes little more than 2000 feet. To the W., the height diminishes much more gradually, and many peaks have heights varying from 5000 to 7000 feet, and even 8000 feet. The principal passes in the Pyrenees, formed by the meeting of valleys from opposite sides of the axis, take, in the E. part of the chain the name of *Cols*, and towards the centre that of *Ports*. In all, there are said to be 75 passes, of which 28 may be crossed on horseback, and 7 in wheeled carriages. The most frequented are those of Pertus and La Perche in the E., and St. Jean Pied de Port in the W. The primary formation is less extensive than in the Alps; it consists of granite, micaceous schist, and primitive limestone, which form a continuous band stretching three-fourths across the isthmus. The bulk of the system is composed of secondary rocks which are arranged in vertical bands flanking the older rocks, and consist of clay-slate, gray-wacke, and blue limestone. The coillite and chalk formations occur on the lower part of the chain. The Pyrenees contain iron ores; copper and argentiferous lead ore were formerly worked, but are now abandoned. Several of the streams are auriferous, but no gold or silver mines are worked. The Valley of Cardona contains a remarkable deposit of rock-salt, one of the beds measuring 390 by 750 feet. Snow lies deep in the Pyrenees during a great part of the year, and is perpetual on the higher points. The elevation of the snow-line is 8000 feet. From the Marboré to Maladetta, the summits are covered with broad bands of ice, yet no true glaciers have been discovered. Corn grows in some of the upper valleys, maize is cultivated at the village of Lascar, (Lower Pyrenees,) at an elevation of 3280 feet, and the pine-tree grows at 10,870 feet above the sea. The bear is found in the high desert regions near the snow-line, and the lynx ascends to 8200 feet. The principal summits are Pic Nethou, (Maladetta,) 11,168 feet; Mont Perdu, 10,950 feet; the Vignemale, 10,520 feet; Pic du Midi, 9540 feet; and Le Canigon, 9137 feet.

The principal passes of the Pyrenees are, from E. to W., Port d'Oo, 9543 feet; the Broche de Roland, 9500 feet; Es

QUA

PYZDRY, a town of Poland. See **PEISKY**.

Q.

a province of China, between lat. 23° and 26° N., and lon.

QUARROUBLE, ~~la~~ Troobly, a town of France, department

of Nord, 8 miles E.N.E. of Valenciennes, on the Belgian frontier. Pop. 2286.

QUARRÉ-LES-TOMBES, kwá'râ/lâ-tômb', a village of France, department of Yonne, 9 miles S.E. of Avallon. Pop. 2340.

QUARRIELTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 1 mile S. of Johnstone. Pop. 300.

QUARRRENDON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

QUARRI or KOUARRI, kwá'rî, a town of Central Africa, in Houssa, 96 miles E. of Saccatoo. Pop. 6000. (?) It is enclosed by an earth rampart.

QUARRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

QUARRINGTON, a township of England, co. of Durham.

QUARRYVILLE, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

QUARRYVILLE, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

QUART, (?) a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 3 miles E. of Aosta, on the Dora. Pop. 2078.

QUARTEN, kwâ'tên, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 23 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on a mountain spur above the Lake of Wallenstadt. In 1466, the Swiss here defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1535.

QUARTO, kwâ'to, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata.) South America, department of Cordova, flows S.E., and loses itself in a marsh, after a course of about 280 miles.

QUARTO, kwâ'to, or QUARTU, kwâ'too, a town of the island of Sardinia, 4 miles E.N.E. of Cagliari, in an unhealthy salt-marsh of its own name. Pop. 5748.

QUARTUCCIO, kwâ'too'cho, a village of the island of Sardinia, 1 mile N. of Quarto. Pop. 1801.

QUARTZBURG, a post-office of Mariposa co., California.

QUASQUETON, kwâ'ske-ton' (?) a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on Wapsipicon River, 56 miles N. by W. of Iowa City.

QUATFORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

QUATHLAMBA, kwâ'tâm/bâ, KATHLAMBA, kât-lâm/bâ, or DRAKENBERG, drâ'ken-bêr', a mountain range of South Africa, which stretches from N. to S. along the W. frontiers of Natal. In the S., where loftiest, they attain to the height of at least 8000 feet, and are covered with snow for at least four months.

QUATRE BRAS, kâ't'r brâ, (i. e. "four arms," that is, four hands pointing the way,) a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 3 miles S.E. of Genappe, and 10 miles from the village of Waterloo, at the intersection of routes from Brussels to Charleroi, and Namur to Nivelles, (whence its name.) On the 16th of June, 1815, it was the theatre of an indecisive action between the French and the English, with their allies, in which the Duke of Brunswick fell.

QUATRE-FRÈRES, kâ't'r frân, (i. e. "Four Brothers.") a group of islets belonging to the Koorile Islands, between Simoseer (Simasir) and Oorooop; they are mere barren lofty rocks, and though originally supposed to be four, they are only three in number. The southernmost, called Tacherpoy or Torpoy, is an extinct volcano.

QUATRETONDA, kwâ'trâ-ton/dâ, a market-town of Spain, province of Valencia, 8 miles E.N.E. of San Felipe.

QUATT, kwât, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

QUATTRO VILLE, kwâ'tro ves/tâ, ("four villages.") four separate villages of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, near Mantua. Pop. 2505.

QUAY, a post-office of Claiborne co., Louisiana.

QUAZZOLO, kwâ'tso-lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 21 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 3852.

QUEBEC, a post-office of Sumter co., Georgia.

QUEBEC, a post-office of Madison parish, Louisiana.

QUEBEC, kwe-bêk'; (Fr. *Québec*, kâ'bêk'; L. *Quebecum*.) The capital of the two Canadas, and after Montreal, the most populous city in British North America, on the left bank of the river St. Lawrence, which here receives the St. Charles, about 340 miles from the ocean, and 97 miles N.E. by N. of the Grand Trunk Railway at Richmond, with which it communicates by a railway opened in 1854. It is 523 miles N.N.W. of Portland, Maine, and 180 miles N.E. of Montreal. Lat. (of N.E. bastion) 46° 49' 6" N., lon. 71° 13' 45" W.; mean temperature 39°, winter 10°, summer 68° Fahr. The city has a remarkably picturesque situation between the two rivers, at the N.E. extremity of a narrow but elevated table-land, which, for about 8 miles, forms the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Cape Diamond, the extremity of the table-land, is 333 feet above the level of the river, to which it presents a nearly precipitous face; the descent of the St. Charles is more gradual. The distance from one river to the other across the ridge, is rather more than a mile. Opposite Cape Diamond, the St. Lawrence is contracted to a breadth of only 1314 yards; but immediately below, at the confluence of the St. Charles, it spreads out into a broad and beautiful basin more than 2500 yards wide, forming a capacious and excellent harbor. The spring tides rise to 18 feet.

Quebec is divided into two parts called the Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise strongly fortified. The citadel which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of 40 acres, and from its position, is probably the strongest fortress in America. The walls are entered by 5 gates,

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1 of which, called the Palace Gate, leads to Ashley Barracks, capable of accommodating 2000 soldiers. St. Louis Gate on the S.W., conducts to the Plains of Abraham, famous as the scene of Wolfe's victory and death in 1759, and of the death of Montgomery in December, 1775. Above the spot where the latter fell, is now the Inclined Plain, 500 feet in length, used by the government in conveying stores and other articles of great weight to the fortress. N.E. of the Plains of Abraham, adjoining the walls on the S.W., is the large suburb of St. John, and farther N., bordering the river St. Charles, that of St. Roche. The only entrance on the side of the St. Lawrence, is by the Prescott Gate, through which the commercial transactions are carried on. The ascent is either by a steep and narrow-winding street, or by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles, the waters at flood-tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low-water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats, and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharfs, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow, but are for the most part well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, 2 or 3 stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs. A great improvement has been effected in the general appearance of the city since the great fire of 1845, which destroyed nearly 2000 houses. During the year 1854, a plentiful supply of water was introduced from the St. Charles. In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks, commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands an elegant monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal; the whole 65 feet high. A monument, 40 feet in height, marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; and the rock on which he expired is also pointed out.

Among the public buildings of Quebec, may be mentioned the New Parliament House, now in course of erection, on the site of the former building destroyed by fire in February, 1854; the Roman Catholic Cathedral, an irregular building, capable of containing 4000 persons, and covering, with the nunnery attached, an area of 8 acres; the Episcopal Cathedral, surmounted by a lofty spire; and the Scotch Free Church, in the Grecian style, also adorned with a spire, occupying elevated positions in the Upper Town; these buildings form very conspicuous objects, and are seen from a great distance. There are, in all, about 20 churches in Quebec. The resident clergy in 1852, numbered 76, of whom 58 were Roman Catholic. These were mostly connected with the various colleges and other similar institutions of the city. Of the Protestant clergy, 11 belonged to the Church of England.

The educational institutions comprise 3 Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: the Quebec Seminary, with chairs of theology, moral and natural philosophy, rhetoric, mathematics, &c., in which there were 12 instructors; St. Anne's College, with 9 instructors; and the Seminary of Nicolet, with 5; the Ursuline Convent, an extensive establishment, founded in 1641; several nunneries; the Quebec School of Medicine, with a president and 9 professors; the Quebec High School, and 22 academies and private schools. There are also the Canadian and the Mechanics' Institute, each provided with a library and reading-room; the Literary and Historical Society, the oldest chartered institution of the kind in Canada, having been founded in 1824, and possessing valuable "Records of the Renim" in 80 or 90 folios, and a large collection of historical manuscripts; but nearly the whole of its museum, and a great part of its library were destroyed by fire with the Parliament Buildings in February, 1864; the Quebec Library Association; the Advocates' Library; the Quebec Board of Trade, and the Merchants' Exchange, the latter a reading-room, well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. Eight newspapers are published in the city, 3 of which are in the French language. The principal benevolent institutions are the Marine Hospital, the Quebec Hôtel Dieu, and the Lunatic Hospital; the latter, in 1852, had 175 patients. The Quebec Bank was established in 1818, besides which, there are 3 branch banks, 2 savings banks, and agencies of 15 assurance companies.

The manufactures of Quebec, with the exception of ship-building, are not extensive. The principal articles produced are castings, machinery, nails, leather, musical instruments, paper, and candles. There are here about 25 ship-building yards, and 9 or 10 floating docks, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class. In 1854, there were built at these yards 43 square-rigged vessels, with an aggregate of 44,165 tons, 25 schooners of 2625 tons, and 8 steamers of

518 tons: total. 76 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 47,308 tons. The tonnage built at Quebec in 1851, was 40,507, and in 1848, 19,909.

Quebec is the most ancient and important port of Canada. To facilitate the piloting of vessels navigating the St. Lawrence to this point, an institution called Trinity House, was incorporated in the reign of George III., and in 1852, numbered 293 pilots. A pilot is first taken on board about 160 miles below the city. The great staple of export is timber. Montreal being the port where the agricultural exports are chiefly exchanged for supplies of foreign goods. The timber is furnished principally by the Ottawa River, which, with its tributaries, drains an area of over 10,000 square miles, covered for the most part with fields of the finest pine, spruce, oak, and elm. As the rafts come down the river they are collected into what are called *coves*, and secured by booms moored along the banks, the timber being partly afloat, partly aground, according to the rise or fall of the tides. These coves extend almost continuously along the left bank of the St. Lawrence, for a distance of six miles above the town, throughout the whole of which, at certain seasons, may be seen a mass of logs, with a breadth varying from 150 to 200 yards. There are also extensive timber and deal-sawing establishments near the town, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. The sums expended in the timber and saw-mills here have been estimated at \$6,000,000; in 1846, the arrivals from the interior were, white pine, 24,705,287 feet; red pine, 5,270,000 feet; pine deals, 1,316,401 pieces; spruce deals, 916,933 pieces; oak, 2,756,764 feet; elm, 2,472,303 feet; ash, 250,432 feet; birch, 241,693 feet; and tamarack, 593,584 feet. These and the other kinds received, reduced to board-measure, with the 60,000,000 feet of sawed-deals rafted down the river, give a total of above 500,000,000 feet. The other important exports are fish and fish-oil, ashes, grain, &c. The total value of the exports in 1848, amounted to \$5,399,695, and in 1851, to \$5,623,988. The imports consisting chiefly of cotton, woolen, silk, and linen manufactures, iron, steel, and other hardware, fishing-tackle, painters' colors, &c., rose in value from \$871,608 in 1841, to \$2,296,832 in 1848; to \$3,335,616 in 1851; to \$5,795,770 in 1853; and to \$9,222,774 in 1854. For many years past an immense tide of immigration has been directed to Canada, the greater portion of which centres in Quebec. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, with their passengers, that arrived at the port from 1846 to 1854, inclusive.

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passen- gers.	Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passen- gers.
1846..	1,438	573,140	32,753	1850..	1,079	471,294	32,794
1847..	1,179	474,345	27,582	1851..	1,146	505,034	41,809
1848..	1,044	436,965	24,751	1852..	1,055	454,103	39,178
1849..	1,064	431,953	22,491	1853..	1,108	531,645	36,699
				1854..	1,563	600,838	58,183

Of the passengers in 1854, 18,176 were from England; 16,168 from Ireland; 6446 from Scotland; 11,337 from Continental Europe, and 857 from lower ports. All but 300 or 400 were steerage passengers, and 3421 were paupers, who received in the aggregate on landing \$13,835. Of the 1563 vessels that arrived at Quebec in 1854, 178 passed up to Montreal, where the number of arrivals for the year was 254 vessels (tons, 80,892.) Of these, 98 returned in ballast to Quebec to load, and 27 partly laden to complete their cargo.

The following is a statement of the number of foreign ships engaged in the Quebec trade:

	1851.		1852.		1853.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Norway.....	47	17,640	58	21,557	93	33,459
United States.....	35	20,082	51	34,172	55	39,174
Prussia.....	21	6,671	..	..	26	9,146
Sweden.....	3	989	3	979	7	1,016
Mecklenburg.....	2	475	2	467	..	..
Portugal.....	..	..	4	752	7	1,083
Bremen.....	..	..	1	131	..	..
Hamburg.....	..	..	1	569	4	1,496
Sweden.....	8	3,605	32	10,314	1	451
Holland.....	..	..	..	..	1	217
Spain.....	..	..	..	..	1	145
Hanover.....	1	213	..	..	..	..
Total.....	177	50,726	152	69,774	192	86,100

The number of vessels of all classes that cleared from Quebec in 1854, was 1504—tons, 664,345.

Number of vessels that have cleared at Quebec for each of the British North American Provinces:

	1853.		1854.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick.....	104	5,617	76	4,179
Nova Scotia.....	46	2,778	27	1,900
Newfoundland.....	34	3,575	24	2,326
Cape Breton.....	5	304	10	643
Labrador.....	7	244	9	535
Prince Edward Island.....	4	176	2	110
Total.....	200	12,694	148	9,833

These vessels were employed in the transport of flour and provisions to the above provinces; and, in return, brought back coal, fish, and West India produce. The falling off in the exports of 1854, is partially accounted for from the high price of flour, and the circumstance that the trade between Montreal and those provinces greatly increased.

The inhabitants of Quebec are mostly of French descent; the French language is chiefly used, and a large majority of the people profess the Roman Catholic religion. An Indian village was established at Quebec in 1534, by Jacques Cartier, but it was not till 1608, that Samuel de Champlain founded the town. It was taken by the English in 1629; restored to the French in 1632, and again captured by the English in 1759, to whom it was formally ceded at the treaty of Paris in 1763. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Americans to carry the city by assault on the night of December 31, 1775, when General Montgomery was slain. Quebec is an electoral district, returning two members to the Provincial Parliament. Pop. in 1832, 27,562; in 1844, 34,500; and in 1852, 42,052.

QUEBROBO, *ká-bro-bo*, or CABROBO, *ká-bro-bo*, a village of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, on the São Francisco, 275 miles W.N.W. of Porto Seguro. Pop. 2000.

QUECHEE, OTTA QUECHEE, or WATER QUECHEE, a river of Windsor co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut River.

QUECHEE VILLAGE, a manufacturing post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, 50 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

QUEDA, QUEDAH, *ká-dá*, KEDDA or KEDAH, a state of the Malay Peninsula, chiefly between lat. 5° 40' and 7° N., and lon. 99° 40' to 101° E., having W. the Strait of Malacca, and on other sides the States Ligor, Patany, Perak, &c. Area, about 4500 square miles; estimated pop. 21,000, its inhabitants having greatly diminished since it was conquered by the Siamese in 1821. It comprises numerous grassy plains, and is well-wooded. The products comprise tin, gold, rice, rattans, dammar, tortoise-shells, hides, and skins; and formerly large quantities of cattle and poultry were exported to Penang, which island, with the province of Wellesley, was ceded to the British by the chief of Quedah. The capital town, Quedah, is on the mouth of the river in lat. 6° 6' S., lon. 100° 20' E.; and about 15 miles farther southward is Quedah Peak, 5000 feet in height.

QUEDGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

QUEDLINBURG, *kwd/lin-b66ro*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 31 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, capital of the circle of Anshersleben, on the Bode, a tributary of the Saale. Pop. 14,222. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and its ancient castle was formerly the residence of the Abbesses of Quedlinburg. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, distilleries, and sugar refineries, and a brisk trade in cattle. Klopstock was born here, July 2, 1724, and Karl Ritter, August 7, 1779.

QUEEN ADELAIDE ISLANDS. See ADELAIDE ISLANDS.

QUEEN ANNE, (ann,) a county in the E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of about 400 square miles. It lies on the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, bounded on the N.W. by Chester River, and on the S.E. by Tuckahoe River, no part being more than 12 miles from navigable water. The surface is gently rolling, and free from rocks; the soil is fertile. The bay and inlets abound in fish and oysters. Marl is abundant, and is used to fertilize the land. Formed in 1706. Capital, Centreville. Pop. 14,484, of whom 10,214 were free, and 4270 slaves.

QUEEN ANNE, a post-village of Prince George co., Maryland, on the Patuxent River, 14 miles W.S.W. of Annapolis.

QUEENBOROUGH, a decayed borough of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, near its mouth, 2 miles S. of Sheerness. Pop. in 1851, 772.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE (charlot) ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 17' S., lon. 139° 42' W.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, an island and numerous islets of British North America, in the Pacific Ocean, mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N., and lon. 131° and 133° W., 60 miles from the mainland. Length of principal island, 165 miles; breadth, 60 miles. The coasts are low; the surface inland is mountainous and wooded.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, between the Mallicollo and Solomon Islands.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND, on the W. coast of North America, is the N. portion of the strait which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland. Lat. of entrance 51° 56' N., lon. 131° 2' W.

QUEEN'S, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is situated in the western part of Long Island, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its shores are indented with numerous bays and inlets, which afford some excellent harbors, and great facilities for navigation and for fisheries. The surface is slightly uneven. Harbor Hill, in North Hempstead, is the greatest elevation. The soil, when well cultivated, is very productive, and supplies large quantities of fruit and vegetables to the New York markets. The Long Island Railroad traverses this county from E. to W. Organized in 1683. Capital, North Hempstead. Pop. 36,833.

QUEEN'S, a county occupying the middle part of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Charlotte Town. Pop. in 1848, 32,111.

QUEEN'S, a county in the S.W. part of Nova Scotia, bounded on the S. by the Atlantic. The coast is deeply indented and bordered by a rugged ridge, extending many miles inland. The interior of the county is beautifully diversified with valleys, rivers, and lakes. Capital, Liverpool. Pop. in 1851, 7,256.

QUEENS, a county in the S. central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. Around Grand Lake in this county, are several seams of bituminous coal, from which coals are raised for home consumption and export. Steamboats and vessels of 100 tons burden navigate the St. John through the county to Fredericton, 90 miles from its mouth. Capital, Gagetown. Pop. in 1851, 10,634.

QUEENSBERRY, a mountain of Scotland, co., and 14 miles N. of Dumfries, 2140 feet above the sea. It formerly gave the title of earl, marquis, and duke to the Douglas family.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 110 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

QUEENSBURY, *kweenz/byr-a*, a post-township of Warren co., New York, on the Hudson River, 48 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 2597.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster. Area, 694 square miles, or 424,851 acres, of which 342,422 are arable, 69,280 uncultivated, and 11,630 in plantations. Pop. in 1841, 163,930; in 1851, 111,623. The surface is mostly flat, rising in the N.W. into the Sliebhloom Mountains. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Nore. The soil is fertile, interspersed with large tracts of bog. Coal, iron, copper, manganese, marl, and fuller's-earth are met with. Here are some manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, but the principal exports are farm produce, and cattle to Dublin and England. The Grand Canal and Great South and Western Railway pass through the county. The principal towns are Maryborough, Mountmellick, and Mountrath. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

QUEENSDALE, a post-village of Robeson co., North Carolina, 110 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh.

QUEENSFERRY, South, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the S. shore of the Frith of Forth, 9 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 11,955. It is chiefly dependent on the ferry established here across the Forth. The harbor is formed by two piers, enclosing a pentagonal basin. The burgh unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Stirling in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. On its W. side stands Hopetoun House, the mansion of the Earl of Hopetoun.

QUEENSFERRY, North, a seaport town of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, here 2 miles across, opposite the above, in the co. of Fife. Pop. 500.

QUEEN'S FORELAND, (*Grland*), an island of British North America. Lat. $62^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. 65° W.

QUEEN'S RIVER, a small stream of Washington co., Rhode Island, falls into Charles River.

QUEEN'S RUN, a village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 3 miles above Lock Haven. Coal is mined here, and exported by canal.

QUEENSTOWN, a town of Ireland. See *Cove*.

QUEENSTOWN, a post-village and river port of Canada West, on the W. bank of the Niagara River, about 5 miles N. of its falls. The total value of imports in 1851 amounted to \$70,176, and the exports to \$28,444. Pop. about 400.

QUEENSTOWN, a small post-village of Queen Anne co., Maryland, about 30 miles E. of Annapolis.

QUEENSVILLE, a village of Jennings co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Madison.

QUEICA, *kweekp*, two rivers of Scotland, co. of Kinross.

QUEICH, *kwik*, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, after an E. course of 30 miles joins the Rhine near Gernersheim.

QUEICHOU or **QUEITCHOU**. See *KOR-CHOU*.

QUEI-LING or **QUEI-LIN**, a city of China. See *KWEI-LIN*.

QUEIMADA (*ká-ud/dá*) ISLANDS, two islets of Brazil, province of São Paulo, off the coast, 40 miles S.W. of Santos. Lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$ S., lon. $46^{\circ} 40'$ W.

QUINTON, *kwint'on*, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

QUEISS, *kwice*, a river of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, after a N. course of 65 miles joins the Bober 6 miles W. of Sprottau. It passes Greifenberg and Lauban.

QUEI, *kéi*, a town of Spain, province, and 26 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1792.

QUELAINES, *ká'lan'*, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 8 miles N.W. of Château-Gontier. Pop. 248.

QUELPAERT, *kwélp'art'*, (1) an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 miles S. of Corea. Lat. $33^{\circ} 29'$ N., lon. $126^{\circ} 53'$ E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 12 miles. Elevation of highest peak, 6541 feet. It is well wooded, but the soil is light, of volcanic formation, and the necessities of life are scantily raised. A good many cattle are reared. The island

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is subordinate to the Korean government, and is used as a penal settlement.

QUELPAERT, *kélpá-aiut'*, (2) a royal palace of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 7 miles N.W. of Lisbon.

QUELUZ, *ká-looz'*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 20 miles S.S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of district, 640.

QUEMADA, *ká-má'dá*, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state of Zacatecas, with some massive remains, covering about 6 acres.

QUEMATIONING, a township in the N. central part of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

QUEMATIONING CREEK, of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, flows into Stony Creek.

QUÉMÉNEVEN, *ká'má'nèh-vòs'*, a village of France, 8 miles N. of Quimper. Pop. 1266.

QUÉMINES, *ká'mèen'*, an islet off the N.W. coast of France, department of Finistère, 17 miles W. of Brest.

QUEND, *kòs*, a village of France, department of Somme, 17 miles N.N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1750.

QUENDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2 miles from Elsenham Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway.

QUENIBOROUGH, *kwén'e-búr-rùh*, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

QUENNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

QUENSTADT, *kwén'stádt*, a village of Prussia, 3 miles N.N.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1195.

QUENU, *ká-noo'*, an island on the S. coast of Chili, and N.E. of the island of Chiloe. Lat. $41^{\circ} 46'$ S., lon. $73^{\circ} 10'$ W.

QUEQUAY, *ká-kwí'*, a river of Uruguay, in South America, after a W. course of 100 miles joins the Uruguay River, 26 miles N. of Concepcion de la China. Principal affluent the Quebracho.

QUERASCO, a town of Piedmont. See *CHERASCO*.

QUERBACH, *kwérbák*, a village of Prussian Silesia, government, and 35 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1000.

QUERCETA, *kwén-ché'tá*, a village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, about 2 miles from the sea-coast. Pop. 2455.

QUERCY, *kair'se'*, an old district of France, comprised in Guenne. Its capital was Cahors. It now forms most part of the department of Lot, and a portion of Tarn-et-Garonne.

QUERETARO, *ká-rá'tá-ro*, a state of the Mexican Confederation, enclosed by the states of Mexico, Michoacan, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, and Vera Cruz. Area, 2444 square miles. Pop. in 1854, 132,124. It is wholly on the Anahuac table-land, and the mountain of Calpulalpan rises to upwards of 8000 feet in height. The products are maize and cotton, with most European grains and fruits; and it has mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, with manufactures of woollen cloth, soap, pottery, and iron-ware. Chief towns, Queretaro and Caderelta.

QUERETARO, the capital of the above state, is in a fine valley, 110 miles N.W. of Mexico. Lat. $20^{\circ} 36'$ N., lon. $100^{\circ} 10'$ W. It is well built, and supplied with water by a fine aqueduct, 10 miles in length. The principal buildings are mostly of a religious character, and comprise a large convent, and a Franciscan monastery, with extensive gardens. Queretaro has the appearance of a busy manufacturing city; it possesses numerous factories of coarse woollens, for army clothing, &c. Its trade, after suffering much from the unsettled state of the government, has begun to revive. The peace between Mexico and the United States was ratified here by the Mexican Congress, in 1848. Pop. 29,702.

QUEREUS GROVE, a post-office of Switzerland co., Indiana.

QUERFURT, *kwén'tórt*, or **QUERNFURT**, *kwénn'tórt*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles W. of Merseburg, on the Quern, an affluent of the Saale. Pop. 3650.

QUERIMBA (*ká-reem/bá*) ISLANDS, a chain of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, between lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ and $11^{\circ} 30'$ S., near lon. $40^{\circ} 30'$ E., comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. They are all low, and formed of coral, with long flat reefs extending E. The principal are Aswatada, Ibo, Matemmo, Favno, and Querimba, (the southernmost of the group,) with some scattered houses and a church.

QUERO, *ká'ro*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 47 miles E.S.E. of Toledo.

QUERO, *ká'ro*, a small river of Central America, State of Honduras.

QUERO, *kwá'ro*, a village of North Italy, on the Piave, 7 miles S. of Feltre.

QUERPIEN, *kén'pé-dx'*, a village of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles N.N.E. of Quimperlé. Pop. in 1852, 3252.

QUERQUEVILLE, *kék'vée'*, a village and fort of France, department of Manche, on its N. coast, 4 miles N.W. of Cherbourg. Pop. 918.

QUERZOLA, *kwézt'ó-lá*, a village of North Italy, duchy, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Modena. Pop. 2400. Near it are some petroleum springs.

QUESADA, *ká-sá'dá*, a town of Spain, on the Sierra de Cañoria, province, and 40 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 4503.

QUESALTENANGO, America. See *QUESALTENANGO*.

QUESALTEPEQUE, *ká-sá-té-pé'ké*, a town of Central America, state, and 83 miles E.N.E. of Guatemala, department of Vera Paz. Pop. about 4000.

QUESNOY, *La*, *lch kēs'nd'*, a fortified town of France, department of Nord, between the Escaillon and the Ronelle, 9 miles S.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 3531. It has an arsenal, large barracks, military and civil hospitals, and manufactures of iron-ware, cotton thread, and leather.

QUESNOY-SUR-DEULE, *kēs'nd' sūr dū*, a market-town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N.W. of Lille, on the Deule. Pop. in 1852, 4238.

QUESSOY, *kēs'nd'*, a village of France, department of Côte-du-Nord, 8 miles S.E. of St. Briac. Pop. 2810.

QUESTEMBERT, *kēs'tōn'bair'*, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 13 miles E.S.E. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 2803.

QUETHLOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

QUETTA, a town of Beloochistan. See **SHAWL**.

QUETTELOU, *kēt'choo'* or *kēt'tph-hoo'*, a market-town of France, department of Manche, near the English Channel, 9 miles N.E. of Valognes. Pop. 1734.

QUEVAUCAMPS, *kāv'd'kōn'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 12 miles W. by N. of Mons. Pop. 2237.

QUEVEN, *kēh'vōn'*, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 4 miles N.W. of Lorient. Pop. 1700.

QUEVILLY, *Grain*, *grōn' kēh-vee'yō'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, arrondissement of Rouen. Pop. 1886.

QUEVILLY, *Le Petit*, *lch pēh-tee' kēh-vee'yō'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inferieure. Pop. in 1852, 8105.

QUEYRAC, *kātāk'*, a village of France, department of Gironde, 4 miles N. of Lesparre. Pop. 1900.

QUEZALTENANGO or **QUESALTENANGO**, *kā-āl-tā-nān'go*, a city of Central America, state, and 115 miles W.N.W. of Guatemala, and capital of a department of the same name. Pop. 14,000, who manufacture cotton and woollen fabrics, and carry on an active trade. It is handsomely built, well paved, and has a richly decorated cathedral, several other churches, and a noble city-hall. In its vicinity are numerous interesting antiquities, and remarkable volcanic appearances.

QUIABON, *ke-ā-bōn'*, commonly called **CHABON**, *chā-bōn'*, a village of the Dominican Republic, at the E. end of the island of Hayti, about 90 miles E. by N. of the city of San Domingo. It is a small place at the mouth of a stream of the same name, which is partially navigable. Off it is an open roadstead, with good anchorage ground in 8 or 9 fathoms.

QUIA (*ke-ā*) **COUNTRY**, a territory of West Africa, immediately E. of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, between the Rokelle and Casamauza Rivers, and comprising about 1300 square miles of rich alluvial land, which yields large crops of rice, maize, and yams.

QUIALOA, *ke-lōa*, a town and parish of Portugal, about 25 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 4500.

QUIBBY CREEK, of Sumter co., Alabama, flows into the Tombigbee River from the right.

QUIBON, a town of South America. See **CITARA**.

QUIBERON, *ke-berōn'* or *ke-brōn'*, a peninsula of France, in Brittany, department of Morbihan, S.S.E. of Lorient and N.N.E. of Belleisle. Lat. 47° 25' 30" N., lon. 2° 4' 15" W. It is 7 miles in length, from N. to S., by 2 miles in width, and united to the continent by a low isthmus, defended by Fort Penhièvre. The surface is sandy and bare, and it is remarkable chiefly as having been the last resort, in the revolutionary period of 1795, of about 7000 royalists, who were surrounded, and after an obstinate resistance obliged to surrender to the republican troops under General Hoche. The town of Quiberon, at its extreme S. end, has a small port. Pop. 3013.

QUIBO, *ke-ō*, improperly written **QUIBDO**, an island of South America, New Granada, department of Istmo, province of Veragua, in the Pacific, at the entrance of Montijo Bay. Lat. 7° 25' N., lon. 81° 54' W. Length and breadth, 20 miles each.

QUICAMAQ, *ke-ā-mōwē'*, a market-town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 21 miles S. of Campos. Pop. 2500.

QUICARA, *ke-kā-rā'*, or **HICARON**, *ee-kā-rōn'*, a group of small islands of New Granada, in the North Pacific, S. of Quibo, and near the W. entrance of Montijo Bay. Lat. 7° 10' 50" N., lon. 81° 46' 18" W.

QUICATLAN, *ke-kāt-lān'*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 44 miles N. of Oajaca.

QUICHE, *ke-čhā'*, a market-town of Central America, state, and 25 miles N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 2500.

QUICK'S RUN, a small village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

QUICKENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

QUIEPPE, *ke-ēp-pā'*, an island and fort of Brazil, province, and 70 miles S.S.W. of Bahia, at the entrance of the Bay of Camamu.

QUIERZY, *ke-ān'zē'*, a village of France, department of Aisne, on the left bank of the Oise, 20 miles W. of Laon. It was formerly an important city, and had a palace of the Carolingian kings, where Charles Martel died, and where Charlemagne and his successors held numerous councils.

QUIET DELL, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

QUIÉVRAIN, *ke-ā-vrān'*, a market-town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the French frontier, 12 miles W.S.W.

of Mons, at the junction of the Belgian and French Rail ways. Pop. 2000.

QUIÉVY, *ke-ā-vee'*, a village of France, department of Nord, 11 miles E. of Cambrai, with several breweries, and extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. in 1852, 2785.

QUI-FOO, a town of Anam. See **PHU-YEN**.

QUILLANO, *kwe-lē-āno*, or **QUIGLIANO**, *kwee-yā'no*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province, and near Savona. Two sanguinary battles were fought here in the beginning of the present century between the Austrians and French. Pop. 3025.

QUILLIMANE, *ke-lē-mā'nā'*, or **QUILLIMANE**, a maritime town of East Africa, capital of a government of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, on the left bank of the Quillimane River, the North Branch of the Zambezi, 15 miles from its mouth, and 12 miles from the sea. Lat. 17° 51' 8" S., lon. 37° 1' E. In 1842, besides a company of soldiers, its free population amounted to 130, 12 of whom were Europeans. It is stated to be most unhealthy. The principal edifices are the fort, a church, and some brick houses. It has a trade in gold and ivory, but its principal traffic is in slaves; and it is said that a few years ago no less than 5000 slaves were annually exported to Rio Janeiro from this mart. Coal of good quality is reported to be plentiful at Quillimane, but it is at present unwrought.

QUILIN, a city of China. See **KWEILIN**.

QUILLAN, *ke-yōn'* or *keel'yōn'*, a town of France, department of Aude, 13 miles E. of Limoux. P. in 1852, 2152.

QUILLEBEUF, *keel'būf'*, a town and river-port of France, department of Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, at the commencement of its estuary, with a light-house, 7 miles N. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1600. Opposite Quillebeuf the navigation of the Seine is impeded, and there is a pilot station and a salvage depot here, with a staff of about 110 pilots.

QUILLIMANE, a town of Africa. See **QUILLIMANE**.

QUILLINSVILLE, a post-village of Scott co., Virginia, 220 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

QUILLOTA, *keel-yōtā'*, a town of Chili, province, and 50 miles N.W. of Santiago, on the Aconcagua, 20 miles from the Pacific, in a plain bounded S.W. by a peak, which is a conspicuous sea-mark for the harbor of Valparaiso. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is reported to be 3 leagues in circuit, and has a main street upwards of a league in length. The houses are of sun-dried brick, only one story in height.

QUILOA, *ke-lō-ā'* or **KHELWA**, written also **KILWAH**, a town of East Africa, in Zanguebar, on an island off the coast, 6 miles in length, and between which and the mainland is a secure harbor. Lat. of fort, 6° 57' 8" S., lon. 39° 34' 2" E. The fort, which is strong, and enclosed by a moat, is the residence of a governor under the Imam of Muscat. It was held by the Portuguese for a short period early in the sixteenth century, previous to which it was an important town. It is now a mere village, but its former extent is indicated by numerous ruins.

QUILAN, *kwe-lōn'*, or **COLAN**, *kō-lān'*, a seaport town of South India, in the Travancore dominions, on the Malabar coast, 37 miles W.N.W. of Trivandrum, with an active export trade in pepper, cotton, cardamoms, &c. It has several Roman Catholic churches, and an ancient temple of Sreeva.

QUIMPER, *kām-pāis'*, or **QUIMPER CORENTIN**, *kām-pāis' kō-rōn'tān'*, a town of France, capital of the department of Finistère, on the Odet, 10 miles from the Atlantic, and 32 miles S.S.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 10,904. It is divided into an old and new town, the former, on the river side, is fortified, and has quays flanked by ancient houses; the latter extends over some gentle eminences, the whole being overlooked by precipitous and wooded heights. The public buildings are a town-hall, hospital, and barracks. It has a communal college, a seminary, public library of 7000 volumes, theatre, and baths. Chief industry, manufactures of hats and porcelain, ship-building, and a trade in wheat, wax, linen, and hempen fabrics, butter, horses, and pilchards, of which last it has an extensive fishery. Its port is small, and not accessible to vessels of more than 150 tons burden.

QUIMPERLÉ, *kām-pār'lā'*, a town of France, department of Finistère, at the confluence of the Elie and Isola, which here form a small port for vessels of 50 tons, 27 miles E.S.E. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 6114.

QUIN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

QUINCE or **SQUINCE**, a small island off the S.W. coast of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, about 5 furlongs S.W. of the entrance to Glandore Harbor.

QUINCETTO, *kwin-čēt'to*, or **QUINCINETTO**, *kwin-čē-nēt'to*, a village of Piedmont, 8 miles N.W. of Ivrea. P. 1400.

QUINCY, *kān'sē'*, a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 4 miles S. of Meaux. Pop. 2040.

QUINCY, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, bordering on Quincy Bay, in Boston Harbor, and intersected by the Old Colony Railroad, 8 miles S. by E. of Boston. It is celebrated for its quarries of granite, commonly known as Quincy granite, which is exported in great quantities to all parts of the Union. About 1000 per-

sons are constantly employed in working it. Blocks have often been quarried weighing as high as 300 tons. The first railroad constructed in America was here put in operation in 1826, for the purpose of transporting the granite from its bed to tide-water, in Neponset River, a distance of 3 miles. The village, which is considered remarkably beautiful, is situated on an elevated plain near the centre of the township. In a stone church, completed in 1828, at a cost of \$40,000, is a beautiful marble monument, erected to the memory of John Adams and his wife. The town-house, a fine granite edifice, 86 feet by 55, is deserving of notice. One newspaper is published in the village, which also contains 2 banks, a savings institution, and an insurance company. Quincy is celebrated as the birthplace of several of the most eminent men who have borne a part in the affairs of the nation. Among these may be mentioned John Hancock, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and the two Adamses. The estate of the Quincy family in this town is one of the finest in New England. Incorporated in 1792. Pop. in 1830, 2201; in 1840, 3486; in 1850, 5017.

QUINCY, New York, a station on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Buffalo.

QUINCY, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S.E. Chambersburg. Pop. 2836; of the village, 400.

QUINCY, a post-village, capital of Gadsden co., Florida. It is on the main road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, 22 miles N.N.W. of the latter. It has an active trade in tobacco. Its flourishing condition is caused partly by the excellence of its schools, by its healthy situation, and the mildness of the climate, which attracts invalids from the more northern states. Within the last three years the number of such visitors has greatly increased. The distance from the Gulf (30 miles) is such that the sea-breeze is tempered and agreeably modified. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, 1 select school, 2 hotels, 2 cabinet-shops, 1 gin shop, (to supply cotton-gins.) Pop. in 1853, near 1000.

QUINCY, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, about 12 miles N.E. of Aberdeen.

QUINCY, a post-village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 145 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

QUINCY, a flourishing post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 68 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. The Miami River here furnishes fine water-power. Pop. 500.

QUINCY, a post-township in the N.E. part of Branch co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. Pop. 1111.

QUINCY, Indiana, a station on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 175 miles from New Albany.

QUINCY, a handsome town, capital of Adams co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 170 miles above St. Louis, and 104 miles W. of Springfield. It is finely situated on a limestone bluff, 125 feet above the river, of which it commands an extensive view. It has a large public square, a good court-house, 18 churches, a United States land-office, and 3 banks. Seven newspapers and periodicals are published here, two of which are dailies. Quincy carries on an active trade by steamboats on the Mississippi. It is the terminus of the Military Tract Railroad, now in course of construction, which leads to Chicago. The country in the vicinity is a rich and rolling prairie, and one of the most highly cultivated parts of the state. Quincy contained (in 1853) 5 lumber-yards, 2 large distilleries, 4 large foundries, 6 machine-shops, 5 or 6 steam mills for grain, 2 steam saw mills, 2 planing-machines, 3 door sash and blind, 3 carriage, and 3 wholesale furniture manufactories, 1 cotton mill, besides numerous other establishments. Coopering is carried on very extensively. Pop. in 1840, about 2000; in 1850, 6901; and by a local census in 1854, 10,957.

QUINCY, a small post-village of Hickory co., Missouri.

QUINCY POINT, a beautiful post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, at the confluence of Town and Weymouth Rivers, 2 miles E. of Quincy, and about 9 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has an excellent harbor, and is engaged in the fisheries and ship-building.

QUINDICI, kwín-de-che, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles E. of Nola, in a valley. Pop. 2410.

QUINDIU, keen-de-or/, a portion of the East Cordillera of the Andes, South America, in New Granada, separating the basins of the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers. In it is a volcano about 100 miles W.S.W. of Bogota, near which is the dangerous Pass of Quindiu, between Cartago and Itagua. Elevation of its summit, 11,500 feet.

QUIN'EBAUG/ or QUIN'EBAUG/, a river of Connecticut, rises in Tolland county, and flows N. into Massachusetts. It re-enters Connecticut, and unites with the Shetucket River in New London county.

QUINERBAUG, a manufacturing post-village of Pomfret and Thompson townships, Windham co., Connecticut, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, about 45 miles N.E. by E. of Hartford. It contains 2 churches and 12 stores. Pop. 1500.

QUIN'EPIACK/ or QUIN'NIPIACK/, a river of Connecticut, rises in Hartford county, and falls into Long Island Sound

at New Haven, after a course of about 30 miles. The railroad between New Haven and Hartford follows its course for about 12 miles.

QUINGENTOLE, kwín-jén-to-lá, a village of Austrian Italy, 6 miles W. of Revere. Pop. 2086.

QUINGEY, kân'shâ/, a town of France, department of Doubs, on the Loue, 11 miles S.W. of Besançon. Pop. 1000.

QUINHON, keen'hôn' (P) a town and fine harbor of Anam; the town, capital of a province, on a river entering the harbor, about 10 miles further E. Lat. 13° 44' N., lon. 109° 11' E.

QUINILUBAN (kee-ne-loo-bân/) ISLANDS, a group of the Philippines, in the Malay Archipelago, between Panay and Palawan. Lat. 11° 30' N., lon. 120° 47' E.

QUINTANA, keen-tá'ná, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 3290.

QUINTANA, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas.

QUINTANAR DE LA ORDEN, keen-tá-nar/ dá lí on-tén, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 17 miles W. of Belmonte. Pop. 5974, who manufacture blankets and other woollen goods, and trade in merino sheep at large weekly markets.

QUINTANAR DEL REY, keen-tá-nar/ dâí rá, a market-town of Spain, province, and 50 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1440.

QUINTANILLA DE LA SOMOZA, keen-tá-neel'yá dá lí so-mo'thá, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles W. of Leon. Pop. 1200.

QUINTIN, kân'tá'né, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.W. of St. Brleuc. Pop. in 1852, 3947. It has a large castle, mineral springs, and manufactures of fine linens and cambrics.

QUINTIN DE MEDIONA, SAN, sán keen-teen' dá má-ne-óná, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 25 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1813.

QUINTO, keen'to, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. 1373.

QUINTO, kwín'to, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Verona, with 1800 inhabitants, and the sanctuary of Santa Maria della Stella.

QUINTO, kwín'to, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, in Val Laventina, 22 miles N.N.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 1863.

QUINTO, keen'to, a river of the Argentine Republic. (La Plata.) In South America, departments of San Luis and Cordova, after a S.E. course of 250 miles loses itself in a marsh near lat. 34° S., lon. 63° W.

QUINTO-AL-MARE, kwín'to-ál-má'râ, a village of the Sardinian States, about 6 miles E.S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 1564.

QUINTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

QUINZANO, kwín-sá'no, a town of Austrian Italy, 19 miles S.S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 3200.

QUINZVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

QUOTEPEC, ke-o-tá-pék/, or CERRO DE LAS JUNTAS, sâ'no dá lãs noon'tãs, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state, and about 90 miles N. of Oajaca, near the junction of Quilotepec and Salado.

QUI-PARLE, a lake of Minnesota. See LAC QUI PARLE.

QUI-PIHU or QUI-FOO, Anam. See PHU-YEN.

QUIRIGUA, ke-ree'gwâ, a ruined city of Central America, State of Guatemala, on the Montagua River. It has sculptured idols and monumental remains similar to those of Copan. Near it is a small hamlet of the same name.

QUIRIQUINA, ke-re-kee'nâ, an island of Chili, department, and 10 miles N. of Concepcion, at the entrance of its bay.

QUIROS ISLANDS. See NEW HEBRIDES.

QUIRPON, kâ'pôn' (P) an island off the N. extremity of Newfoundland, British North America, at the entrance of Belleisle Strait, in lat. 51° 40' N., lon. 55° 16' W.

QUISAMA, a country of Africa. See QUIZAMA.

QUISSAC, kees'sák/, a town of France, department of Gard, on the Vidourle, 19 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 1500.

QUISTELLO, kwís-tê'lo, a village of Lombardy, 14 miles S.E. of Mantua. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1734.

QUITEVE, ke-tá'vâ, a town of East Africa, on the Sofala, a few miles above the town of that name, in lat. 20° S., lon. 32° 30' E.

QUITMAN, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Mississippi, 140 miles E. by S. of Jackson.

QUITMAN, a post-village, capital of Wood co., Texas, about 275 miles N.E. of Austin.

QUITMAN, a small village of Van Buren co., Arkansas, about 75 miles N. of Little Rock.

QUITO, kee'to, the capital city of the republic of Ecuador, South America, in a ravine, E. of the volcano of Pichincha, 150 miles N.N.E. of Guayaquil; elevation, 9543 feet. Lat. 0° 13' 27" S., lon. 78° 50' W. Pop. variously estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000. It is well built, and has several handsome squares, in one of which are the cathedral, town-hall, palaces of the archbishop and President of the republic, and a fine bronze fountain. The ex-Jesuits' College contains a public library and halls, now appropriated to the university. The other principal structures are the churches and convents, a work-house, orphan asylum, and large hospital. Quito has manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen goods, lace,

QUI

hoslery, jewelry, and confectionery, and a large trade in corn and other agricultural produce, which are sent by way of Guayaquil into Central America, in return for indigo, iron, and steel, and to Peru in return for brandy, wine, oil, and the precious metals. The imports comprise all kinds of European manufactured goods, and those of the finest quality find a ready sale, many inhabitants of this city being wealthy. The markets are well supplied with provisions, and large quantities of cheese are made in the vicinity. Eleven snow-capped mountains are in view from Quito, and about 10 miles N.E. is a plain chosen in 1736 by the French and Spanish astronomers for measuring a degree of the meridian. Quito was taken by the Spaniards in 1534, and incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541. It has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

QUITO, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia.

QUITO, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

QUIT/QUIOC, a village of Plymouth township, Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, on the Mullet River, 85 miles N.E. of Madison. It contains a fine hotel, a saw mill, and several stores.

RAC

QUITTA, kwit/td, or **PRINCES TOWN**, formerly a Danish, now a British fort and town in North Guinea, lat. 6° 55' 0" N., lon. 09° 59' 45" E. Pop. 5000.

QUIVER, a post-office of Mason co., Illinois.

QUIZAMA or **QUISAMA**, kw-sd/md, a district of Lower Guinea, South-west Africa, between the rivers Coanza and Longa. The surface is mountainous. Its products are wax, honey, and salt.

QUOGUE, kwög, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on Shinnecock Bay, on the S. shore of Long Island, near its E. end, about 16 miles E. of New York.

QUOIN, (kwoid,) **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two rocky islets in the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 12 miles N.E. of Cape Mussendun.

QUOIN, the name of islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, and the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land.

QUONCHONTAUG, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

QUORN/DON, a township of England, co. of Leicester

QUORRA, a river of Africa. See **NIGRA**.

R

RAAB, rāb or rāp, (Hun. Győr, dyörn; anc. *Arabo*) a navigable river of Hungary, rises in Styria, and enters the Danube near Raab. Length, 180 miles.

RAAB, or **NAGY-GYÖR**, (Györ,) nōdj-dyörn, (anc. *Arabona*) a town of Hungary, capital of a county, 67 miles W.N.W. of Buda, on the Raab, at its confluence with an arm of the Danube. Lat. 47° 41' N., lon. 17° 40' E. Pop. 18,000. It was formerly fortified, and has a cathedral and several other churches, a royal academy, and gymnasium; also manufactures of tobacco, and an extensive trade. It is a steam-packet station. In June, 1809, the French defeated the Austrians under its walls.

RAALTE, rālt'ch, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 11 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 5005.

RAAMSDONK, rāms/donk, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 10 miles N.N.E. of Breda. Pop. 1009. It was one of 27 villages which were totally swept away by a flood, November 18, 1421.

RAASAY, one of the Hebrides, Scotland. See **RASAY**.

RAANZE, rāshā, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 11 miles S.W. of Troppau, on the Mora. Pop. 1820.

RABAHI, El, ā rā'hāg, a town of Arabia, in Hejaz, 110 miles N.N.W. of Mecca, on the route to Medina, near the Red Sea.

RABASTENS, rābās'tōw, a town of South-west France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 12 miles N.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1600. It suffered greatly during the religious wars, particularly from the atrocity of Mouluc, who, in revenge for a wound in the face, which obliged him ever afterwards to wear a mask, massacred its inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, threw 60 Protestant deputies headlong from a tower, and laid the town in ashes.

RABASTENS, a town of France, department of Tarn, 23 miles W.S.W. of Alby, on the Tarn. Pop. in 1862, 5551.

RABATT or **RABAT**, rābāt, a fortified maritime town of Morocco, kingdom of Fez, on the S. side of the Bu-Regreg, at its mouth, immediately opposite Sale, 20 miles S.S.W. of Mehediah. Pop. 27,000, of whom 7000 are Jews. It has pretty strong walls and batteries, a citadel, numerous mosques and minarets, stone mausoleums, and well-supplied markets. The water near it is deep enough for a frigate to come almost close to its walls. It has manufactures of superior carpets, an export trade in wool and corn, and considerable traffic. It was formerly the centre of the European trade with Morocco. Outside of the city are numerous walled orchards and gardens, beyond which, on the S.E., are the conspicuous tower of Sma-Hassan, and the remains of Sala or Shella, a frontier Roman station. In November, 1851, it was bombarded by a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Dubouche.

RABBA, rāb'dā, a large and populous town of Central Africa, in Nigritia, on the Niger, in lat. 9° 15' N., lon. 5° 26' E. It has a large trade in slaves, ivory, and goods of both native and foreign manufacture.

RABBA, a collection of ruins in Syria, pashalie of Damascus, E. of the Dead Sea, and 9 miles N. of Kerek. Here are the remains of a temple, several Corinthian columns, &c., considered to mark the site of Rabbath Moab, the *Arcopolis* of the Greeks, and the *Ar* of Moab mentioned in Scripture.

RABDAH, or **RABBATH-AMMON**. See **AMMAN**.

RABBIT ISLAND, Malay Archipelago. See **PALLO**.

RABBIT ISLANDS, a small group in the Aegean Sea, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

RABBIT RIVER, of Allegan co., Michigan, flows into the Kalamazoo River, 7 miles from its mouth.

RABBITSVILLE, a post-village of Logan co., Kentucky.

RABBIT TOWN, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

RABENAU, rā'ch-nōw, a town of Saxony, 7 miles S.W. Dresden. Pop. 701.

RABENSTEIN, rā'bēn-stēn', a town of Bohemia, circle of Pilsen. Pop. 513.

RABIL, rā-beel', a town of the island of Boavista, Cape Verde Islands, on its W. side, 4 miles E. of Porto Sal Roy. Pop. 1043. It stands on a terrace, 45 feet above the sea, on a height above which are the hamlets of Moradinha and Estacin de Balzo.

RABINAL, rā-be-nā'l, a town of Central America, State of Guatemala, province, and 60 miles S.W. of Vera Paz. Pop. about 6500.

RABISCHAU, rā'bish-ōw', a town of Prussia, government, and S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1363.

RABNABAD, rāb-nā-bād', a low, sandy island of Hindostan, Bay of Bengal, off the Sunderbunds, at the W. entrance of the E. mouth of the Ganges, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel or river of the same name. It is about 16 miles long by 6 miles broad.

RA/BUN, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, and separated from South Carolina by the Chattooga River, which forms the S.E. boundary, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Little Tennessee and Tallulah Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The principal peaks of the Blue Ridge in this county are named the Pinnacle, Tallulah, and Bald Mountains. Iron is abundant, and gold has been found. The Rabun Gap Railroad is projected through the county. Named in honor of William Rabun, formerly governor of Georgia. Capital, Clayton. Pop. 2448, of whom 2338 were free, and 110 slaves.

RA/BY, a township of England, co. of Durham, 5 miles N.N.E. of Barnard-Castle. The magnificent baronial Castle of Raby covers an acre of ground; it was one of the earliest seats of the Neville family, and in its great hall, 90 feet in length, 700 knights, all retainers of that powerful family, are said to have been feasted at one time. It has belonged to the family of Vane since the reign of Charles I., and is now the seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

RACA/VAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim.

RACCA, a town on the Euphrates. See **RAKKA**.

RACCANO, rāk-kā/no, or **RACCANO-EX-FERRARESE**, rāk-kā/no ēx fēr-rā-rā'd, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation, and 7½ miles S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 1600.

RACCONIGI, rāk-kō-neef-ee, or **RACONIGI**, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, on the Maira, 21 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 10,102. It has a royal park and chateau, and manufactures of silk fabrics and twist, and woollen cloths.

RACE OF ALDERNEY, (aw/dēr-ne,) is chiefly in the strait between the island of Alderney and Cape La Hogue, France, but the tide often sets up the Channel furiously on both the N. and S. side of Alderney.

RACE OF PORTLAND, on the English coast, nearly opposite, lies off the peninsula of Portland hill.

RACE POINT, a headland at the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland.

RACHECOURT, rāsh'kōow', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on a stream of the same name, 5 miles S.S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1185.

RACHE-TCHURIN, rā-shā-choo-reen' (?) a lama city of Mongolia, 860 miles W. of Peking. It consists of several large edifices, surrounded by a great number of small houses. Three elegant and majestic Buddhist temples rise in the centre of the establishment. On the avenue of the principal temple is a square tower of colossal proportions, and on the four angles are four monstrous dragons sculptured in granite.

RACHKOV or **RATSKHROW**, rāch-kov', a town of Russia, government of Podolia, between lofty hills, 118 miles E.S.W. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1600.

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RACHOVA, *râ-ko-vâ*, or **ARACHOVA**, *â-râ-ko-vâ*, a large village of Greece, government of Boeotia, 10 miles E.S.E. of Salona, on the slope of Parnassus, celebrated for the excellence of its wine, and the longevity of its inhabitants. Near it is the Corycian cave.

RACINE, *râ-sen'*, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Root and Pishtaka Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly occupied by prairie, which are interspersed with oak-openings, or plains producing a scattered growth of oak and hickory. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. Limestone is the principal rock. Organized in 1836. The name is derived from Root River, the French word *Racine* signifying "root." It is intersected by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. Capital, Racine. P. 14,973.

RACINE, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

RACINE, a township of Racine co., Wisconsin, on the W. side of Lake Michigan. Pop. 777.

RACINE, a city of Wisconsin, and capital of Racine co., is beautifully situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Root River, 25 miles S. by E. of Milwaukee, and 70 miles N. of Chicago. It is the second city of the state in population and commerce, and has one of the best harbors on the lake, formed by the mouth of the river, which admits vessels drawing 12 feet of water. The city is built on a plain elevated about 40 feet above the surface of the lake. It is laid out in regular blocks, with wide streets, and contains a number of fine public buildings; among which is the Racine College, founded by the Episcopal Church. Racine contains 12 Protestant and 3 Catholic churches, a central high school, and a bank in successful operation. Several newspapers are published here. The commercial advantages of this port have attracted considerable capital, and there are 10 warehouses and 126 mercantile houses in various branches of business. Over \$60,000 have been expended by the citizens of Racine in the construction of a harbor. From 30 to 40 vessels are owned here, with an aggregate burden of over 4000 tons. The exports in 1851 amounted in value to \$1,034,500, and the imports to \$1,473,125. There are 3 ship-yards, and several furnaces, machine-shops, and flouring mills. Three plank-roads extend from Racine into the interior, and railroads are in course of construction to Chicago, Milwaukee, and Janesville. First settled in 1835; incorporated as a city in 1848. Pop. in 1840, 337; in 1850, 5111; in 1853, about 7600.

RACKENFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

RACKET RIVER forms the outlet of Long Lake, in Hamilton county, New York, and pursuing a winding course through Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, falls into the St. Lawrence River about 30 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, after a course of 120 miles. It affords extensive water-power.

RACKET RIVER, post-office, St. Lawrence co., New York.

RACKETVILLE, a flourishing village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Racket River, where it is crossed by the Northern Railroad, a few miles N. by E. of Potsdam. A dam and a bridge were constructed across the river here in 1852, during which year the village was laid out. Since then, an extensive forwarding and mercantile interest has sprung up, and the returns of the railroad, it is said, show an amount of business done not surpassed by any town on the route, except Ogdensburg. A hotel 3 stories high has been built here, also a large gang-saw mill on each side of the river; and other establishments on an extensive scale have been erected. The village is situated in a rich and growing country, with which it communicates, both N. and S., by a plank-road. It has also telegraphic communication with the principal cities of the United States. The post-office is called **NORTH POTSDAM**.

RACKHEATH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RACON, a small village, Washington co., Pennsylvania.

RACON, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

RACON, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1473.

RACON, a post-office of Marion co., Illinois.

RACON CREEK, of Gloucester co., New Jersey, enters the Delaware River about 18 miles below Camden. Sloops ascend 8 miles to Swedesborough.

RACON CREEK, rises in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, and joins the Ohio River a little below Beaver.

RACON CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Hocking co., and falls into the Ohio River about 8 miles below Gallipolis.

RACON CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Boone co., and falls into the Wabash about 7 miles W. of Hockville, in Parke county, after a course of nearly 70 miles. It flows through a rich and beautiful farming region, and furnishes extensive water-power. The Little Racoon enters it from the N.E., 15 miles from its mouth.

RACON CREEK, of La Crosse co., Wisconsin, flows into the Mississippi.

RACON FORD, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, on the Rapidan River, 90 miles N.N.W. of Richmond, contains several mills.

RACON FORK of Licking River, Ohio, joins the main stream at Newark.

RACON ISLAND, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

1560

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RACON RIVER, Iowa, rises near the N. border of Dallas county, and empties itself into Des Moines River at Fort Des Moines.

RACON VALLEY, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

RACOTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RACZ, *râ-ka*, **BECESE**, or **U-BECSE**, *o bâ-châ'*, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 43 miles E.N.E. of Bacs, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches, on the right bank of the Theiss. Pop. 11,132.

RACZ-KEVE, *râ-ka-vâ'*, an island in the Danube, 28 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad. Its N. point is immediately S. of Pesth.

RACZ-KEVE, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 23 miles S.S.W. of Pesth, on the above island. Pop. 4200.

RACZKI, *râch'kee*, a town of Poland, government, and 12 miles N.N.W. of Augustowo.

RADACK, *râ-dâk*, and **RALICK**, *râ-lik*, two parallel chains of islands of Marshall's Archipelago, in the North Pacific, stretching from S.S.E. to N.N.W., between lat. 4° 36' and 11° 48' N., and lon. 166° and 172° E.

RADAMA, *râ-dâ-mâ'*, mountains of Madagascar, in the N. part.

RADA-NEL-CHIANTI, *râ-dâ-nêl-ke-ân'tee*, or **CASTEL DI RADA**, *kâ-têl/dêe-râ/dâ*, a village of Tuscany, 16 miles N. of Sienna. Pop. 2876.

RADAUNE, *râ-dôw'ngh*, a river of West Prussia, flows very circuitously E.N.E., and joins the Motlau a little above Dantzig, after a course of 30 miles.

RADAUTZ, *râ-dôwts*, a market-town of Austrian Poland, in Bukowina, 10 miles S.W. of Sereth. Pop. 1900.

RADBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

RADCLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

RADCLIFFE BRIDGE, a station on the East Lancashire Railway, between Manchester and Bury.

RADINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

RADE, *râ-dgh*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1092.

RADEBURG, *râ-dgh-bôrg'*, or **RADEBERG**, *râ-dgh-bêrn'*, a town of Saxony, 9 miles N.E. of Dresden, on the Roder. Pop. 2311. It has important manufactures of ribbons and gloves.

RADENIN, *râ-dgh-nên'*, a village of Bohemia, 9 miles S.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 1013.

RADFORD, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham. It has a station on the Peterborough and Leicester Railway, 24 miles W. of Nottingham.

RADFORD-SEMPELE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

RADFORDSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Alabama.

RADI, *râ-dêe*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 4 miles from Liebenau. Pop. 1680.

RADICENA, *râ-de-châ-nâ'*, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 11 miles E. of Palmi. Pop. 2760.

RADIOFANI, *râ-dô-ko-fâ-neo*, a market-town of Tuscany, province, and 36 miles S.S.E. of Sienna, on the slope of a volcanic mountain of the same name. Pop. 2300.

RADICONDOLI, *râ-de-kon'dô-le*, or **RIDICONDALI**, *re-de-kon'dâ-le*, a village of Central Italy, in Tuscany, province of Sienna, 13 miles S.E. of Volterra. Pop. 2000.

RADIPOLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

RADKERSBURG, *râd'kêrs-bôrg'*, a town of Styria, 37 miles S.E. of Grätz, on an island in the Mur. Pop. 2400.

RADLEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

RADMANSDORF, *râd'mân-sdôrf'*, written also **RODOLZA** and **RADOLZA**, a town of Illyria, 26 miles N.W. of Laybach, on the Save. Pop. 600.

RADMAR, *râd'mâr*, a village of Austria, in Styria, 30 miles W.N.W. of Brück. Pop. 1000.

RADNA, *râd'nôh'*, written also **RODNA**, a village of Transylvania, 23 miles N.N.E. of Bistritz, on the Samosch. It was in early times a place of considerable importance, but was destroyed on an incursion of the Tartars in 1242. Pop. 1000.

RADNAGE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

RADNAU, a village of Austria. See **RADNOTH**.

RADNITZ, *râd'nîts*, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.E. of Pilsen. Pop. 2218.

RADNOR or **RADNORSHIRE**, *râd'nôr-shîr*, a county of South Wales, having N. the co. of Montgomery and Salop. Area, 425 square miles, of which more than one-half is said to be moorland and bog. Pop. in 1852, 24,716. The surface, except in the S.E., is bleak and mountainous. Principal rivers, the Wye, Arrow, and Lugg. Sheep and cattle are the staple product of the county. Chief towns, Presteign, New Radnor, and Knighton. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Bouverie family.

RADNOR, New, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor, 13 miles N.N.E. of Brecknock. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 2345. The town consists chiefly of one irregularly-built street. The borough, with Presteign, Knighton, Cefn-Llys, Knucklas, and Rhayader, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

RADNOR, Old, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

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RADNOR, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 8 miles S. of Norristown. Pop. 1334.

RADNOR, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1204.

RADNOTH, *râd'not*, **RADNAU**, *râd'nôw*, or **JERNOT**, *yêr'not*, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, co. of Kokelburg, on the Maros, 44 miles N. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 1706.

RADOBOJ, *râd'o-boy*, a village of Austria, in Croatia, co., and about 30 miles from Warasdin. Pop. 1160.

RADOCH KOVITCHI. See **RADOCH KOVITCHI**.

RADOKALA, *râd-o-kâ'la*, or **RIMSKI-KORSAKOFF**, *rim-skee-kor-sâ-koff*, a group of islands of the North Pacific, in Marshall's Archipelago, extending about 54 miles from E.N.E. to W.S.W.; lat. $11^{\circ} 8' 20''$ and $11^{\circ} 26' 45''$ N., lon. $166^{\circ} 26' 30''$ and $167^{\circ} 14' 20''$ E. The islands are principally two—a larger, about 26 miles long, trending N.E. and S.W., with an entrance to its lagoon on the S.; and a less, situated to the S. of it, and 14 miles long by 3 miles wide.

RADOLFSZELL, *râd'oltz-sell*, a walled town of Baden, circle of the Lake, on the Untersee, 17 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1220.

RADOLIN, *râd-o-leen*, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Bromberg, 3 miles S.E. of Schönlanke. P. 627.

RADOM, *râd'om*, a town of Poland, capital of a waywode, on the Radomka, 57 miles from Warsaw. Pop. 5700. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has Roman Catholic churches, and Piarist and Lutheran colleges.

RADOMIR, *râd-o-meer*, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ghiustendil.

RADOMSK, *râd-omsk*, or **RADOMSKO**, *râd-om'sko*, a town of Poland, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Kalisz, on the railway to Warsaw. Pop. 1816.

RADOMYSL, *râd'o-mis'l*, a town of Russia, government, and 59 miles W.N.W. of Kiev, on the Teteriv. Pop. 3300.

RADOMYSL, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 20 miles N.W. of Dubno. Pop. 2400.

RADOMYSL, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 18 miles N.E. of Tarnow. Pop. 1500.

RADOSH KOVITCHI, **RADOCH KOVITCHI**, or **RADOSCH KOVITSCH**, *râ-dosh' ko-vit'chee*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 24 miles N.W. of Minsk. Pop. 1550.

RADOLZA, a town of Illyria. See **RADMANSDORF**.

RADOVITZ, *râd'o-vit's*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 50 miles S.W. of Ghiustendil, on the Radovits River, an affluent of the Kara-soo, (anc. *Strymon*), and on the great route from Room-Elee into Albania. It has a trade in corn and wine.

RADSTADT, *râd'stât*, (Ger. pron. *râd'stât*), a town of Upper Austria, 35 miles S.E. of Salzburg, on the Ems. Pop. 2000.

RADSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset. A railway connects it with Milford.

RADSTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

RADWAN, *râd'wân*, (Hun. *Radany*, *râd'vân*), a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szol, on the Gran, 2 miles S.W. of Neusohl. Pop. 2000.

RADWAY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

RADWELL, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

RADWINTER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RADZIVILOV, *râd-ze-vo-lov*, or **RADZIVOLOV**, *râd-ze-vo-lov*, a frontier town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 115 miles W.N.W. of Kamieniec.

RADZYN, *râd'zin*, a town of Poland, province, and 30 miles S.E. of Skidler, capital of a county. Pop. 2000.

RAE, *râ*, or **ROY BARELI**, (*bâ-râ'lee*), a town of Hindostan, in Oude, 48 miles S.E. of Lucknow. It has an extensive fort, which, with the town, is altogether in a decayed condition. Pop. 8000.

RAEFFSKOY, *râ-eff'skoï*, a group of islands in the Low Archipelago; lat. $10^{\circ} 43' 8''$, lon. $144^{\circ} 11' W$. They are three in number, and are very small; only one of them contains a few inhabitants. They appear to be the same as the Sea-gull group of Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition.

RAFA, *râ'fâ*, (anc. *Raphia*), a town of Palestine, near the frontier of Egypt, 4 or 5 miles from the Mediterranean.

RAFFLES BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of the Coburg Peninsula, in North Australia, 13 miles E. of Port Essington; lat. $11^{\circ} 10' 8''$, lon. $132^{\circ} 29' E$. A British settlement, named Port Raffles, established here in 1847, was abandoned in 1849.

RAFFORD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin, 2 miles S.E. of Forres. Here are the superb mansion of Altyre, the residence of Sir W. C. Gordon, and Burgie Castle, a structure of the seventeenth century.

RAFSUND, (*Râfsund*), *râf'soond*, a lake of Sweden, laen, and 26 miles S.E. of Östersund. Greatest length from N.W. to S.E., 24 miles; breadth, about 9 miles. It has a large island and a village of the same name on its E. shore, and discharges itself at the S.E. into the Njurunda.

RAFFZ, *râ'fz*, a parish of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 2½ miles N. of Eggenau. Pop. 1150.

RAGATZ, *râ'gâtz*, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 30 miles S. by E. of St. Gall, at the mouth of

RAH

the gorge through which the Tamina rushes in its course to join the Rhine. Pop. 1337.

RAGDALE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RAGENBORF, *râ'ghen-dorf*, or **RAJKA**, *râ'kôh*, a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 11 miles N.N.W. of Wieselburg, on the Danube. Pop. 3300.

RAGGED MOUNTAINS, an elevated range on the border between Grafton and Merrimack counties, New Hampshire. Height, about 2000 feet.

RAGHIR, *râ'gheeb*, a village of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 12 miles N.E. of Ras Makalliah. It has an ancient mosque.

RAGHILEY, *râb'lee* or *raw'lee*, or **AUGHLEY**, *awh'lee*, a peninsula and fishing village of Ireland, in Connaught, on its N.W. coast, co., and 9 miles N.W. of Sligo. Pop. of the village, 170. Here are the ruins of Artarmon Castle.

RAGHOGHUR or **RAHOGHUR**. See **RAGOGHER**.

RAGIAN, *râ'ghe-ân*, or **RHUGIAN**, *rûg'ân*, a township of Persia, province of Fars, 3 miles W. of Behbahan.

RAGLAND, a village and parish of England, co., and 7 miles W.S.W. of Memmouth. Pop. 760. About 1 mile from the village are the ruins of Ragland Castle, the ancient seat of the Somerset family.

RAGLESVILLE, *râ'gliz-vil*, a post-office of Davies co., Indiana.

RAGNIT, *râ'gnit*, a town of East Prussia, 30 miles N. of Gumbinnen, on the Niemen. Pop. 2650.

RAGOL, *râ-gol*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 18 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1217.

RAGOGHUR, **RAHOGHUR**, *râ-goo-gûr*, or **RAH-GOGHUR**, a town of Central Hindostan, province of Malwah, capital of a large district, 133 miles S.S.W. of Gwalior.

RAGOV or **RAGOW**, *râ-gov*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 25 miles N.N.W. of Vilkomeer. Pop. 1520.

RAGUHN, *râ'goon*, a town of Germany, in Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 8 miles S. of Dessau. Pop. 1680.

RAGUSA, *râ-goo'sâ*, a river of Sicily, after a S. course of 26 miles, enters the Mediterranean 12 miles S.S.W. of Modica.

RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, intendency of Syracuse, co., and 3 miles W. of Modica, on the W. bank of the river Ragusa. Pop. 21,446. Its inhabitants are industrious, and have manufactures of woollens and silks, with a trade in corn, oil, wine, and cheese. Near it stood the ancient *Hybla Heraea*.

RAGUSA, *râ-goo'sâ*, or **RAUGIA**, *râ-co'ja* or *rôw'jâ*, (Slav. *Delbrenik*, *doo-brov'nik*; Turk. *Paprovnik*, *pâ-prov'nik* or *pâ-prov-neek*), a seaport city of Dalmatia, capital of a circle, on a peninsula of the Adriatic, 38 miles W.N.W. of Cattaro. Lat. of the mole fort, $42^{\circ} 38' 9'' N$, lon. $18^{\circ} 7' E$. Pop. 6000. It is partly enclosed by old walls, flanked by massive round-towers, and has a most imposing appearance. The houses are chiefly in the Italian style. It has a cathedral, with fine works of art, a large Gothic custom-house, a palace of the former rectors of the Republic, a guard-house, with a conspicuous belfry, barracks for 1200 troops, a lyceum, and various other public schools, a lazaretto, a theatre, and in its vicinity numerous elegant villas. The port, immediately S. of the city, is fitted only for small vessels; but the harbor of Gravosa, N. of the peninsula, will receive ships of the line; both are defended by forts. Its trade, once important, has greatly declined. It is visited every year by earthquakes, and suffered severely from that of 1667, by which a fifth part of the population lost their lives. It has manufactures of silks, leather, and rosoglio, which, with oil, anchovies, and the products of *Hesperocypria*, constitute the chief exports. Ragusa, founded about the middle of the seventh century, continued to be a republic under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1808, when it was erected by Napoleon into a duchy for Marshal Marmont.—Adj. and inhab. **RAGUSAN**, *râ-goo'sân*.

RAGUSA VECCHIA, *râ-goo'sâ vâk'ke-â*, ("Old Ragusa") a village on the Adriatic, 7 miles S.E. of the above town, was the ancient *Epidaurus*, destroyed by the Croats in 656. It has many vestiges of antiquity.

RAHABEH, *râ-hâ'bâh*, a castle of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, between Rakkah and Ansh, near the site of an ancient city conjectured to have been the Rehoboth of Scripture.

RAHAD, *râ-hâ'p*, a river of Abyssinia and Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, 67 miles N. of Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 200 miles.

RAHAN or **RAGHAN**, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

RAHAN or **RAGHAN**, *ra-sân*, a parish of Ireland, King's county.

RAHDEN, *râ'den*, a market-town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles N.W. of Minden. Pop. 1200.

RAHDUNPOOR, *râ-dûn-poor*, a town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 136 miles N.W. of Baroda, capital of a rajahship, in a wide plain close to the Runn of Cutch. Lat. $23^{\circ} 52' N$, lon. $71^{\circ} 38' E$. It is enclosed by a brick wall with towers, and in 1820 comprised 4000 houses.

RAHEIA, *râ-hî'a*, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 14 miles S.E. of Jabon.

RAIPENY or **RATHENY**, *rath'ene*, a village and parish

of Ireland, co., and 4 miles N.E. of Dublin, on the N. side of its bay, and with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Pop. of its village, 250.

RAHMANEEAH or **RAHMANIEH**, *rā-mā-nee'ah*, a town of Lower Egypt, province of Bahari, 25 miles S.S.E. of Rosetta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. It was taken by the English from the French in 1801.

RAH, *rā'ho'*, a village of Hungary, 18 miles N.E. of Szigeth. Pop. 2407.

RAHOON, a village and parish of Ireland, co. of Galway. The parish contains a part of the town of Galway.

RAHOON, *rā-hoon'*, or **RHAN**, *r'hān*, a town of the Punjab, in British India, between the Sutlej and Beas, 13 miles N.E. of Ludhiana. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

RAHOURY, *rā-hoo'ree*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 18 miles N. of Ahmednuggur.

RAHOVA, *rā-ho'vā*, or **ORAVA**, *o-rā'vā*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, sanjak, and 55 miles E.S.E. of Widdin, on the Danube, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 2000.

RAHWAY, *rah'wā*, a small river in the N.E. part of New Jersey, rises in Essex co., flows nearly S. to Rahway, and then forms the boundary between Essex and Middlesex counties until it enters Staten Island Sound. Vessels of 80 tons ascend it to Rahway.

RAHWAY, a post-village of Essex and Middlesex counties, New Jersey, is situated on the Rahway River, and on the New Jersey Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Newark, and 38 miles N.E. of Trenton. It is divided by the river into Upper and Lower Rahway, the former of which is in Rahway Township, and the latter (formerly called Bridgeton) in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county. It contains 9 churches, belonging to the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Friends, and colored people; also a bank, an insurance office, and 2 newspaper offices. There is a flourishing boarding school for girls, named the Rahway Female Institute, a classical boarding school for boys, and a fine Union school, erected in 1852. Rahway is noted chiefly for the manufacture of carriages, hats, stoves, stoneware, &c.: 3000 carriages are made here annually for the Southern market. It has a large muslin-printing establishment, an iron foundry, and a manufactory of felt cloth. Schooners ascend the river to this place. Settled about the year 1720. Pop. in 1853, about 6000.

RAIATEA, *rā-i-tā'i*, or **LAIATEA**, *lā-i-tā'i*, (the *Ulitea* of Cook,) one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific, 130 miles N.W. of Tahiti; lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$ S., lon. $151^{\circ} 24'$ W. Circuit, about 40 miles. It has many good anchorages, sheltered by a coral reef, that encloses this and the neighboring island of Pula. Principal products, arrow-root and cocoa-nuts. Here is a missionary station.

RAICHOOR, *rā'choor'*, **RAICHOOR**, *rā'choor'*, or **RACHOOR**, *rā'choor'*, a town of India, in Nizam's dominions, between the Kistnah and Toombuddra Rivers, 110 miles S.W. of Hyderabad; lat. $16^{\circ} 12'$ N., lon. $77^{\circ} 25'$ E. It is large, irregularly built, with the strongest fort in this part of India.

RAIDAH, *rā'idā*, a seaport town of Arabia, on its S.E. coast; lat. 15° N., lon. $50^{\circ} 30'$ E. Pop. 700. Principal exports, frankincense, aloes, ambergris, and shark-fins.

RAIDROO, a town of Hindostan. See *Rynaroo*.

RAI-KOKE, *rā-kō'kē*, written also **RAU KOKO** and **RACH-KOKE**, one of the Koorile Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, and near the centre of the group; lat. $48^{\circ} 18'$ N., lon. $153^{\circ} 15'$ E. Length and breadth, about 15 miles each. The surface is rocky and mountainous, and it contains an active volcano.

RAILROADS. A general account of these will be found under the head of the different states and countries in which they are situated.

RAIN or **RIHAIN**, *rān*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 23 miles N. of Augsburg. Pop. 1050. Before it the Austrian general Tilly was mortally wounded in 1632.

RAINBOW, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

RAINE, *rān*, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAINE (rān) ISLET, an islet in the Great Barrier Reef; lat. $11^{\circ} 36'$ S., lon. $144^{\circ} 2' 15''$ E., 1000 yards long, by 500 yards wide. A beacon, the summit of which is 75 feet above sea-level, has been erected upon it, marking the best entrance through the outer reef towards Torres Strait.

RAINE'S (rāns) TAVERN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

RAINFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles N.N.E. of Prescot, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

RAINHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RAINHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RAINHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RAINHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RAINHILL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Manchester Railway, 9 miles N.E. of Liverpool.

RAINIER, *rā'neer*, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

RAINIER, MOUNT. See *MOUNT RAINIER*.

RAINOW, *rā'no*, a township of England, co. of Chester.

RAINSBOROUGH, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 69 miles E. of Cincinnati.

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RAINSBURG, a post-village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on Cove Creek, about 8 miles S. of Bedford.

RAINSCLIFFE, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

RAINSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Indiana, on Pine Creek, 87 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

RAINTON, EAST, a township of England, co. of Durham.

RAINTON, WEST, a township of England, co. of Durham.

RAINY LAKE, (Fr. *Lac de la Pluie*, *lāk d' lā plü'ee'*), in North America, 160 miles W. of Lake Superior, forms part of the boundary between the British and United States territories, and has on its S. side a fort of the American Fur Company. It discharges its surplus waters W. into the Lake of the Woods, by **RAINY RIVER**, 100 miles in length. Its banks are covered with pine forests.

RAISEN MARKET, a parish and market-town of England, co. and 14 miles N.N.E. of Lincoln. Pop. 2022.

RAISEN, MIDDLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAISEN, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAISIN, a post-township in the N.E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. 1267.

RAISIN RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale county. Its general direction is nearly E. and its whole length is probably 140 miles. The water-power on this river is very extensive. The current is rapid, the banks are high, and the valley through which it flows is noted for fertility. After passing by Adrian and Monroe, it enters Lake Erie 2 miles from the latter place.

RAISINVILLE, a township in the E. part of Monroe co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. 907.

RAISMES, *rām* or *rēm*, a town of France, department of Nord, with a station on the Northern Railway, 3 miles N.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 3678. It has coal-mines and iron-works.

RAISSEEN, *rā'sseen'*, a decayed town and hill-fort of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 22 miles N.E. of Bhopaul.

RAITHBY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAIVA, *rā'vā*, a town of Poland, on the Radka, government, and 46 miles S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1800. It was formerly a strong fortress, and has an ancient castle.

RAJAGRIHA, *rā-jā-grē'hā*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 16 miles S. of Bahar, on the lofty site of an old fortress. It is a place of pilgrimage, where 50,000 Hindoos sometimes assemble.

RAJAHMUNDRY, *rā-jā-mūn'dree*, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, on the Godavery, about 43 miles from its mouth, and 73 miles N.E. of Masulipatam; lat. $16^{\circ} 25'$ N., lon. $81^{\circ} 54'$ E. It stands on a height, and has a fort and a terraced bazaar, with numerous mosques, and other indications of Mohammedan ascendancy.

RAJAHMUNDRY, a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras. Area, 6050 square miles. Pop. 1,012,036.

RAJAKERA, *rā-jā-kā'rā*, a town of Central Hindostan, in the Bhurtpoor dominions, 24 miles S. of Agra.

RAJAMAHAL, *rā-jā-mā'hāl'*, written also **RAJEMAHAL** and **RAJMUHAL**, ("the royal residence,") a city of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district of Bogli-poor, on the Ganges, 65 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad. Estimated pop. 30,000. It consists of a long street of stone and mud houses, with about a dozen market-places.

RAJANAGUR, *rā-jā-nā-gūr'*, (Hindoo *Rajanagra*, *rā-jā-nā-grā*), a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 23 miles W.S.W. of Dacca.

RAJANAGUR, a village of British India, presidency of Madras, 11 miles N.W. of Rajahmundry.

RAJANO, *rā-yā'no*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 6 miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 1550.

RAJAPULPETTA, *rā-jā-pūl-pē'tā*, a town of Hindostan, province, and 60 miles S. of Hyderabad; lat. $16^{\circ} 27'$ N., lon. $78^{\circ} 37'$ E.

RAJAWUR, *rā-jā-wūr'*, written also **RAJAURI**, or **RAJOUR**, a town of the Punjab, in British India, on the Chanaub, 120 miles N. of Lahore.

RAJDEER, *rā-jā-deer'*, a town of Hindostan, province of Candahar, strongly situated on a precipitous mountain, only accessible by a narrow foot-path cut through the rock, and secured by gates. Though plentifully supplied with water and provisions sufficient for a year, when besieged by the British in 1818, it was evacuated by the garrison as soon as the mortar batteries opened, and gained without the loss of a single man.

RAJECK, *rā'yēts'*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, on an affluent of the Wang, 34 miles N.W. of Neusohl. Pop. 3000.

RAJESHABYE, *rā-jēshā-hyē'*, or **RAJSHABHYE**, *rā-jāshā-hyē'*, a district of British India, presidency, and in the centre of the province of Bengal, between lat. 24° and 25° N., lon. $88^{\circ} 30'$ and 90° E., having S. the main stream of the Ganges. Area, 2812 square miles. Pop. 950,000. The chief towns are Bauleah, and Hurrial.

RAJGHUR, *rā-jā-gūr'*, or **RAJGURK**, a fortified town of India, 175 miles S.W. of Gwalior.

RAJGHUR, a town of India, in Bundelcund, on the Cane, 100 miles S.E. of Jhansi.

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RAJGHUR, a town of India, in Gurhwal, 45 miles N.E. of Umballah.

RAJODE, rá-jód', a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 46 miles W. by S. of Oojain. Lat. 23° 3' N., lon. 75° 9' E.

RAJOO, rá-joo', a town of Central India, in the Berar dominions, on the Mahanuddy, 27 miles S. of Ryepoor. It has numerous pagodas, and a large annual festival.

RAJOORA, rá-joo'rá, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, Guzerat peninsula, 53 miles N.E. of the promontory of Diu Head. Lat. 21° 2' N., lon. 71° 40' E.

RAJPELA, rá-jép'lá, a decayed town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 56 miles S.E. of Baroda.

RAJPOOR, rá-j-poor', a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, district of Concan, 96 miles N.N.W. of Goa.

RAJPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 18 miles from Kookasee.

RAJPOOTANA, a city or province of India. See **AJMEER**.

RAJSHAHYE. See **RAJESHAHTE**.

RAKAS-TAL, a lake of Thibet. See **RAVANA-HRADA**.

RAKHIAING, a province of India. See **ARACAN**.

RAKITUA, (?) rá-ke-too'd, a market-town of Russia, government, and 59 miles S.S.W. of Koorsk, on an affluent of the Psel. Pop. 1500.

RAKITUA, (?) a market-town of Russia, government of Pskov, 19 miles N.E. of Ostrov.

RAKKA, **RAKKAH**, or **RACCA**, rák'ká, (anc. *Nicopharum*), a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of same name, on the Euphrates, 92 miles S.E. of Bir. It has some remains of antiquity.

RAKNEE, rák'nee, a village of Afghanistan, 40 miles W. of Dera Ghazee Khan, on the road to Candahar, where the Sangad Pass intersects the Sakhee Sarwar Pass. It is a small place of about 40 huts, lying on a stream. A road, practicable for wheel carriages, leads from Raknee to Candahar.

RAKONITZ, rá-ko-nítz', written also **ROKOWNJK**, a town of Bohemia, on two small rivers, 30 miles W. of Prague. Pop. 2646.

RAKOV or **RAKOW**, rá'kov, a town of Poland, province, and 34 miles W. of Sandomier. Pop. 1520.

RAKOV or **RAKOW**, a market-town of Russia, government, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Minsk.

RAKWITZ, rák'wítz, or **RAKONIEWICE**, rá-ko-ný-á-wéet'á, a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1700.

RALDING, ráld'ing, a mountain of North Hindostan, in the Himalayas, on the Sutlej. Lat. 31° 29' N., lon. 78° 22' E. Height, 21,411 feet.

RALDONE, ráldo'ná, a village of Austrian Italy, 8 miles E.E. of Verona. Pop. 2000.

RALEIGH, raw'lee, a new county in the W.S.W. part of Virginia, contains about 340 square miles. It is traversed in the E. part by New River, and also drained by the head streams of Coal River. The slope of the county is toward the N.W. The surface is mountainous, and mostly over-spread with forests. The route of the Covington and Ohio Railroad passes along the N.E. border. Formed out of part of Fayette county, and named in honor of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1685. Capital, Beckley. Pop. 1765; of whom 1742 were free, and 23 slaves.

RALEIGH, raw'lee, a city, capital of North Carolina, and seat of justice of Wake co., a few miles W. of Neuse River, 148 miles N. by W. of Wilmington, 60 miles N.N.E. of Fayetteville, and 256 miles from Washington. Lat. 35° 47' N., lon. 78° 48' W. The situation is elevated and healthy. An open area of ten acres, named Union Square, occupies the centre of the city, from which four principal streets, 90 feet wide, extend in different directions. The State-house, situated in Union Square, is among the largest and most splendid capitols in the United States. It is built of granite, and surrounded with massive columns of the same material, after the model of the Parthenon, and surmounted by a handsome dome. The dimensions are 166 feet long by 90 wide, and the cost above \$500,000. The former State-house, which contained a marble statue of Washington, by Canova, was destroyed by fire in 1831. The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has recently been established at this place. The foundation of the State Lunatic Asylum has also been laid on Dix's Hill, in the W. part of the town. Raleigh also contains a court-house, a market-house, two banks, and churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics; about 12 newspapers are published here. Raleigh is the terminus of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which, with other lines, forms a direct communication with Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia. The North Carolina Railroad, now in progress, passes through this city, connecting it with those of South Carolina, on one hand, and with the seaports of North Carolina on the other. Pop. in 1850, 4518.

RALEIGH, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Mississippi, about 50 miles E. by S. of Jackson. It is surrounded by pine barrens.

RALEIGH, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Tennessee, on Wolf River, 200 miles W.S.W. of Nashville, and 9 or 10 miles N.E. of Memphis. It is situated in a fertile cotton-

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growing district, on the railroad route from Memphis Nashville. Pop. about 300.

RALEIGH, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 215 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

RALEIGH, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, 10 miles N.N.E. of Rushville.

RALEIGH, a post-village and township, capital of Saline co., Illinois, on the Middle Fork of Saline Creek, 175 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. Pop. 1092.

RALEIGH COURT-HOUSE, Virginia. See **BECKLEY**.

RALLICK ISLANDS, North Pacific. See **RADACK**.

RALLS, raw'z, a county in the E.N.E. part of Missouri, contains about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois, traversed from W. to E. by Salt River, and also drained by Spencer's and Lick Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and the soil generally good. Limestone underlies the greater part of the county. Stone coal and iron ore are found in it. Capital, New London. Pop. 6151; of whom 4783 were free, and 1368 slaves.

RAILLY HILL, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

RALPHITON, a post-office of Fulton co., Kentucky.

RALSTON, rawl'ston, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on Lycoming Creek, and on the railroad between Williamsport and Elmira, 25 miles N. of the former.

RAMA, rá'má, or **RAMALA**, rá-má'lá, a town of Palestine, 26 miles N.N.W. of Jerusalem. It is supposed to be the ancient Arimathæa. Pop. 2000.

RAMAH, rá'má, or **ER-RAM**, ér'rám', a village of Palestine, 5 miles N. of Jerusalem.

RAMALES, rá-má'les, a village of Spain, province, and 26 miles S.E. of Santander. Along with the neighboring fort of Guardamino, it was obstinately held by Maroto, the Carlist general, in 1837, but he was at length forced to surrender to Espartero, who was created Duke of Vittoria, for his services on this occasion. On evacuating, the Carlists set fire to the town, which still remain a heap of ruins. Pop. 805.

RAMAPO, a small river rising in Orange co., New York, flows southward through Bergen and Passaic counties of New Jersey, and enters Pompton River, about 8 miles N.W. of Paterson. It is a good mill-stream.

RAMAPO, a township of Rockland co., New York. Pop. 3197.

RAMAPO WORKS, a post-village in the above township, on Ramapo River, and on the Erie Railroad, 44 miles N. by W. of New York. It has a rolling mill and a manufactory of files and other articles.

RAMBAE, a town of Ecuador. See **CUECA**.

RAMBÉ, rámbé, or **GILLET**, one of the Feejee Islands; lat. 16° 24' S., lon. 179° 53' 40" W. It is lofty and well-wooded, with many deep bights, one of which, on the S.E. side affords good anchorage. There is a large settlement on its N.W. side.

RAMBERVILLERS, róm'bér've'yá, a town of France, department of Vosges, on the Mortagne, 16 miles N.E. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 4841. It has manufactures of linen and cotton-thread, woollen hosiery, earthenware, iron-works, and paper mills, in its vicinity.

RAMBLA, Lá, lá rámb'lá, a market-town of Spain, province, and 14 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. 9040. It has several convents, and some woollen manufactures.

RAMBLA, Lá, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on the W. coast. Pop. 1413.

RAMBODDE, rámbod'dá, a sanitarium in the central province of Ceylon, 34 miles from Kandy, at an elevation of 3320 feet.

RAMBOUILLET, róm'boo'yá, or **róm'booi'yá**, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, capital of the department, 17 miles S.W. of Versailles, on the railway from Paris to Chartres. Pop. in 1852, 4130. It has a fine château, formerly a royal residence, in which Francis I. died in 1547. It was occupied by Charles X. on his way to Cherbourg, in July, 1830. The first merinos imported into France were at its model farm, established by Louis XVI.

RAMDROOG, rámb-droog', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, 43 miles S.E. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 44' N., lon. 77° 31' E.

RAME, ráim, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall. The Rame head is a promontory bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on the W.; lat. 50° 19' N., lon. 4° 13' W.

RAM'ELTON, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 6 miles S.W. of Rathmullen. Pop. 1428.

RAMER, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

RAMERUPT, rá'mér-rúpt', a market-town of France, department of Aube, 7 miles E. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 588.

RAM'ESES, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

RAMET, rá'mé, a village of Belgium, province, and 7 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1472.

RAMETTA, rá-mét'tá, a walled town of Sicily, 8 miles W. of Messina. Pop. 263.

RAMGAON, rámgá-ón', a village of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, district of Kumaon, 17 miles S. of Almora.

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RAMGERRY, *rām-g'hér'ee*, a town of Hindostan, province of Mysore, 48 miles N.E. of Seringapatam.

RAMGHAT, *rām'gaw't*, a town of Hindostan, province, and N. by E. of Agra, on the right bank of the Ganges.

RAMGHAT, a pass of Hindostan, leading from the province of Bejapoor over the West Ghats, to the Portuguese territories on the Malabar coast, of which Goa is the capital. The ascent from the E. to the summit of the pass, which has a height of about 2300 feet, is very gradual, but the descent on the W. side is very steep.

RAMGHUR, *rām'gūr*, a town of British India, capital of the district of its own name, on the Dumdudah, 200 miles N.W. of Calcutta, and S. of the route to Benares.

RAMGHUR, a large district of British India, presidency of Bengal, comprising all the S. part of the province of Bahar, between lat. 22° and 26° N., and lon. 85° and 87° E. Area estimated at 23,500 square miles.

RAMGHUR, a town of British India, in the Upper Provinces, S. of Almora.

RAMGUNGA, *rām-gūng'ga*, written also **RAMAGUNGA**, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, after a W. and S. course of 250 miles joins the Ganges 5 miles N.E. of Kanoe.

RAMGUR, *rām'gūr*, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, 106 miles W. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 20' N., lon. 84° 25' E.

RAM HEAD, a promontory of New South Wales, 30 miles S.W. of Cape Howe. Lat. 37° 40' S., lon. 149° 30' E.

RAM HORMOZ, **RAM HORMOZ** or **RAM HORMUZ**, *rām hor-mo'oz*, a town of Persia, province of Khooristan, 82 miles S.E. of Shooner, on the route thence to Sheeraz, and on an affluent of the Jerabl.

RAMILLES, *ram'e-leez*, (Fr. pron. *rd'mee'lee' or rd'mee'lee'*) a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 19 miles S.E. of Louvain. Here the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French, May 23, 1706.

RAMIREZ, *rd-ma'riez*, a wooded island in the lake of Tamlagua, Mexico. State of Vera Cruz, S.W. of Tampico.

RAMIREZ, DIEGO ISLANDS. See **DIEGO RAMIREZ**.

RAMISSEKAM, *rd-mis'ech-rām*, or **RAMISSEKUM**, an island in the Gulf of Manar, off the S. extremity of Hindostan; lat. 9° 18' N., lon. 79° 22' E. Estimated length, 11 miles; average breadth, 6 miles. The surface is low, sandy, and jungly. It has a remarkable temple much resorted to in pilgrimage, and is the scene of many Hindoo fables, and a noted point in Hindoo astronomy. The chief port, Paumbum, is on its W. side. Until 1480, it was connected with the mainland by a neck of land, the vestiges of which render the channel innavigable except for small vessels.

RAMLEAH, mountains of Arabia. See **SHAMMAR**.

RAM/LEH, a town of Palestine, pashalic of Gaza, 22 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem, on the route to Jaffa. Pop. about 3000. It stands on a slope facing the E., and has many well-built stone houses, several mosques, some vaulted cisterns, one of the largest Latin convents in Palestine, and a Saracenic tower commanding a fine view. Its vicinity is covered with gardens and olive plantations.

RAMNAD, *rām-nad'*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Vayah River, 125 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 9° 13' N., lon. 78° 50' E. It has a fort, a palace, and a Protestant church.

RAMNAGUR or **RAMNAGHUR**, *rām-nā'gūr*, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, 5 miles S.E. of Benares.

RAMNAGUR or **RAMNAGHUR**, a town of the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenaub, 90 miles N.E. of Lahore. It has lately been much enlarged and improved, and has two castles.

RAMNE, *rām'nee*, a snowy mountain of the Himalayas, in the N. of the province of Kumaon, 50 miles N. of Almora. Lat. 30° 20' N., lon. 79° 38' E. Estimated height, 22,708 feet above sea-level.

RAMNUGGUR, *rām-nūg'gūr*, a walled town of the Punjab, on the Chenaub, 62 miles N.W. of Lahore; lat. 32° 20' N., lon. 73° 38' E. Here the Sikh army was defeated by the British, October, 1848.

RA/MOAN or **RATH/MOAN**, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim. It comprises the town of Ballycastle, with Kenbane headland, and the mountain of Knocklayd.

RAMOO, *rd-moo'*, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, district of Chittagong, on a large river of the same name, 250 miles E.S.E. of Calcutta.

RAMPISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

RAMPPOOR, *rām'poor'*, a town of India, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles N.W. of Bareilly, and 105 miles E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 50' N., lon. 78° 54' E. It is large and populous, enclosed by a bamboo hedge, and has two palaces, and a fine mosque and mausoleum.

RAMPPOOR, a town of India, in Gurhwal, capital of the district of Buzaber, on the S. bank of the Suttej, 50 miles E.N.E. of Belaspoor. Lat. 31° 27' N., lon. 77° 38' E. It is a favorite place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and has some commercial importance. The houses are built in squares around court-yards, and roofed with slate, but being built in the cavity of a glittering rock, it is one of the hottest places in North India.

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RAN

RAMPPOOR, a town of India, dominion, and 112 miles N. of Odeypoor.

RAMPPTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

RAMPPTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

RAMPREE, an island of British India, in Aracan, N.E. of Cheduba. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. It gives name to a province, and on it is the town of Yembla.

RAMSAY or **RAMSEY**, *ram'zee*, a seaport and market-town of the Isle of Man, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ramsay River, in a bay of the same name, 13 miles N.N.E. of Douglas. Pop. in 1851, 2701. It has wide, well-paved streets, a stone bridge of 3 arches, a chapel, court-house, several good hotels, and a pier, with a large herring-fishery. The vicinity is fertile, picturesque, and adorned with handsome residences.

RAMSAY, a village and township of Canada West, co. of Lanark, on the Canadian Mississippi, an affluent of the Ottawa, 66 miles N.N.W. of Kingston. It has Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, and is the most thickly settled township in the district, having a woollen factory and manufactures of articles in wood, a saw and a flour mill, and a large trade in agricultural produce. Pop. in 1852, 3254.

RAMSAYBURG, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 5 miles N. of Belvidere.

RAMSBURY, a village and ecclesiastical parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles N. of Bury, on the Irwell and East Lancashire Railway.

RAMSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

RAMSDON (or **RAMSDEN**) **BEL/HOUSE**, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAMSDON-CRAYS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAMSDORF, *rām'sdorf*, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government, and 33 miles W.S.W. of Münster, on the Am. Pop. 1060.

RAMSEY, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 10 miles N.N.E. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1851, 2641. The town stands at the base of a hill on the margin of the fens, and has an ancient church, two endowed schools, and some remains of an abbey founded in 969. The Lake of Ramseyere, is in the vicinity.

RAMSEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAMSEY, Isle of Man. See **RAMSAY**.

RAMSEY, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area estimated at 2800 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its boundary on the N. and on the S.W., and it is drained by the sources of Rum and Snake Rivers. Spirit Lake is situated in the N. part. The surface is elevated, and consists of prairies and forests. Steamboats navigate the Mississippi on the border of the county. Capital, St. Paul's. Pop. 2227.

RAMSEY ISLE, an islet off the coast of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, at the N. point of St. Bride's Bay, 3 miles W. of St. David's; length, 2 miles.

RAMSGATE, a seaport-town, watering-place, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 67 miles E.S.E. of London, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Canterbury. Pop. in 1851, 11,838. The town is situated on the declivity and summits of two hills, and on the interval, or *gate*, between them. It is for the most part showily built, and well-paved and lighted. It has a modern Gothic church, market and custom-house, a bank, barracks, assembly rooms, baths, bazaars, and other adjuncts of a place of summer resort. Its harbor, the largest artificial haven in England, begun by Smeaton in 1750, and completed by Rennie, is formed by two stone piers projecting from 1500 to 2000 feet into the sea, enclosing an inner basin, and is bordered by wet and dry docks; vessels of 300 tons burden enter it at ordinary tides; a light-house stands at its entrance, and it is guarded by batteries. Ramsgate is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, and has some coasting trade, fisheries, and imports of eggs, fruit, and other provisions from France and the Netherlands. Registered shipping in 1848, 7144 tons. Its cliffs command a fine view over the Downs Roadstead.

RAM/SHEG, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on a small estuary at the head of Wallace Bay, opposite Fredericton, and about 85 miles N. of Halifax.

RAMSHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RAM'S ISLAND, a small island of Ireland, co. of Antrim, the largest in Lough Neagh, about 1½ miles from the shore, and 8½ miles S. by W. of Antrim.

RAMSTADT, *rām'stāt*, (Upper and Lower,) two contiguous villages of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Modau, 5 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. United pop. 2600.

RAMSTEIN, *rām'stīne*, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, near Landstuhl. Pop. 1080.

RAM'SYDE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles S.S.W. of Ulverston, with a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Railway. Pop. 561.

RANAI, *rd'nī*, written also **LANAI**, *ld'nī*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, W. of Moorea; lat. 20° 44' N., lon. 156° 53' W. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

RANALEBURG, *ran'āi-būrg*, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 174 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

RANBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RANCAGUA, *rán-ká/gwá*, an old province of Chili. In South America, now subdivided between the provinces of Aconcagua and Colchagua, and having for its capital Rancagua or Triana.

RANCE, *rónsa*, a river of France, departments of Ille-et-Vilaine, and Côtes-du-Nord, after a N. course of 50 miles, enters the English Channel at St. Malo. It is navigable for small vessels from the sea to Dinan, near which begins the canal of Ille and Rance, connecting it with the river Vilaine.

RANCE, a river of France, department of Aveyron, tributary to the Tarn. Length, 25 miles.

RANCE, *rónsa*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Eppe, 30 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1148.

RANCHER, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

RANCOCUS or **RANCOCAS**, a creek of New Jersey, is formed by the North and South Branches, which unite about 3 miles W. of Mount Holly. Flowing westward, and north westward, it enters the Delaware, 7 miles below Burlington. Small vessels ascend from its mouth to Mount Holly on the North Branch, and to Lumberton on the other.

RANCOCUS, a post-office and railroad station of Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles from Camden.

RANCON, *rón'són*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Gartempe, 6 miles E. of Bellac. Pop. 2091.

RAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RANDALLSTOWN, a village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 15 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore.

RANDALLSVILLE, a post-village of Robeson co., North Carolina, 85 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh.

RANDALSTOWN, a market-town and formerly a parliamentary borough of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 5 miles W.N.W. of Antrim, on the Main, near its mouth in Lough Neagh. Pop. 500. It has barracks, and some calico weaving. Adjoining it is the fine domain of Shane's Castle, the seat of Earl O'Neill. It is connected by a branch railway with Belfast and Ballinena.

RANDANS, *rón'dón*, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on a wooded height, 21 miles N.N.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1497.

RANDAZZO, *rán-dát'so*, a town of Sicily, Intendency of Catania, at the N.W. foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 3500.

RANDERATH, *ránd'gh-rát*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 700.

RANDERS, *ránd'ers*, a town of Denmark, Jutland, 22 miles N.N.W. of Aarhus, with a port at the mouth of the Guden-Aa in the Cattegat. Pop. in 1851, 7738. It has ship-building docks and manufactures of gloves.

RANDERSACKER, *ránd'ers-ák'ker*, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Main, 3 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1320.

RANDOLPH, a county in the N. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, is about 80 miles in length, and 35 miles wide; area, about 2800 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of the Buchanan, Cheat, and Tygart's Valley Rivers, branches of the Monongahela; it is traversed in the S.W. part by Elk River. The surface is hilly and mountainous, the county occupying the north-western declivity of the Alleghany Range. The soil is generally fertile. Stone coal, iron, limestone, sandstone, and slate are abundant. Salt is procured from some of its springs. Named in honor of Peyton Randolph, President of the Continental Congress. Capital, Beverly. Pop. 5243; of whom 5042 were free, and 201 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 880 square miles. It is intersected by Deep and Ucharie Rivers. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and cattle are the staples. Extensive beds of slate underlie a part of the surface. The county is intersected by the Fayetteville and Salem Plank-road. Formed in 1779. Capital, Ashborough. Pop. 15,832; of whom 14,192 were free, and 1640 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the W.S.W. part of Georgia, bordering on the Chattahoochee, which separates it from Alabama, contains about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Patawla Creek, and also drained by the Hochodkee and Pachitta Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine timber; the soil is fertile. The county contains several extensive caves. Organized in 1828. Capital, Cuthbert. Pop. 12,868; of whom 7800 were free, and 5068 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 970 square miles. The Tallapoosa River, flowing through the county, is joined by the Little Tallapoosa, near the centre. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally fertile. A gold mine is worked in the county. Capital, McDonald. Pop. 11,681, of whom 10,645 were free, and 936 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Black River, and drained by the Eleven Points and Current Rivers, affluents of the former. The surface is undulating; the soil on the river-bottoms is very fertile. Steamboats can ascend, during more than half the

year, to Pochontas, the county seat. Pop. 5276, of whom 3032 were free, and 243 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by the Whitewater, Mississinewa, and White Rivers, of which the first and second rise within it. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. There are a few wet prairies in the county. It is intersected by the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Union and Fort Wayne, and other railroads. Capital, Winchester. Pop. 14,725.

RANDOLPH, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi, and intersected by the Kaskaskia, which enters the first-named stream on the S. border of the county. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is fertile and well timbered. Fine marble is found in it. Randolph is among the oldest counties of the state. La Salle, established a post at Kaskaskia, in this county, in 1673. Capital, Chester. Pop. 11,079.

RANDOLPH, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of Chariton River, and also drained by the Elk Fork of Salt River, by the sources of Bonne Femme River, and by Silver Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified by prairies and forests; the soil is remarkably fertile. Limestone is abundant, and coal is found. A plank-road extends from the Missouri to Huntsville, the capital. Pop. 9439, of whom 7283 were free, and 2156 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, 80 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 113.

RANDOLPH, a post-village and township of Orange co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 25 miles S. of Montpelier. It contains several churches and an academy. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages. Pop. 2666.

RANDOLPH, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 16 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, for which there are about 25 establishments, employing 2500 hands; who produce goods to the value of about \$180,000 annually. There is here a large steam mill for the manufacture of shoe-boxes. In the township are 4 churches—2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Roman Catholic; 14 stores, and an elegant town-house, called Stetson Hall, in honor of the Hon. Amasa Stetson, by whom it was presented to the town. It is 90 feet by 60, and contains a bank, a savings' institution, and the Stetson High School, a flourishing institution for boys, magnificently endowed by the honorable gentleman above named. There are two villages in the township, called East Randolph and West Randolph, about a mile and a half apart, having the railroad midway between the two. Pop. of the former in 1854, about 1700; of the latter, in which is situated the town-house, about 3000; and of the township in 1850, 4741.

RANDOLPH, a thriving post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the New York City Railroad, now in course of construction, 12 miles W. of its junction with the New York and Erie Railroad at Little Valley, about 50 miles S. by W. of Buffalo, and 58 miles E. of Erie. The village contains 4 churches, viz. Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic; a flourishing academy, a newspaper office, 3 good hotels, 14 stores of different kinds, a steam saw mill, and a soap factory. About a mile E. is the village of East Randolph, on a neatly terraced hill midway between the two, stands the academy. This institution ranks among the best in Western New York, and usually numbers from 150 to 200 students. Pop. of the township in 1850, 1600.

RANDOLPH, a township of Morris co., New Jersey, about 7 miles N.W. of Morristown. Pop. 2632.

RANDOLPH, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles E. of Meadville. Pop. 1260.

RANDOLPH, a post-office of Bibb co., Alabama.

RANDOLPH, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

RANDOLPH, a decayed post-village of Tipton co., Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, 33 miles N. of Memphis.

RANDOLPH, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

RANDOLPH, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1883.

RANDOLPH, a post-township in the S.W. part of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1732.

RANDOLPH, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, 85 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

RANDOLPH, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Pop. 1105.

RANDOLPH, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 44 miles N.W. of Madison. Pop. 615.

RANDOLPH CENTRE, post-office, Broome co., New York.

RANDOLPH CENTRE, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

RANDOLPH MA'CON COLLEGE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia. The COLLEGE at this place was founded in 1832, and had, in 1852, 80 students, and a library of 8000 volumes.

RANDOLPH'S GROVE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois. 1565

RAN

RAN/DON CREEK, of Monroe co., Alabama, flows into the Alabama.

RANDOW, *rân/dov*, a river of Prussia, flows circuitously N., and joins the Ucker in the province of Pomerania. Length, about 70 miles, a considerable part of which has been converted into a canal, and made available for navigation.

RANDWICK, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

RANDWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RANEA, (*Ranæ*), *rân/â-s*, a river of Sweden, rises in Luleå Lappmark, in North Bothnia, flows S.E., and after a course of about 130 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 18 miles N. of Luleå.

RANEAH, *rân/âh*, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, 14 miles W. of Sirash. Near it is an immense jheel or shallow lake.

RANELAGH, *ran/eh-lah*, a suburb of the Irish metropolis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Dublin Castle. It is well built, and gives the title of viscount to the Jones family.

RANPOOR, *rân-nee-poor*, a manufacturing town of Sindh, 45 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. Pop. 5000, mostly engaged in cotton weaving. It is irregularly built, but clean, healthy, and agreeable—qualities unusual in the towns of Sindh.

RANES, *rân*, a village of France, department of Orne, 11 miles S.W. of Argentan. Pop. in 1852, 2581.

RANEYSBURG, a small post-village of Washington co., Illinois.

RANGAMATTY, a decayed town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, near the Brahmapootra, 53 miles E.N.E. of Rungpoor.

RANGATIRA, *rân-gâ-tee/râ*, or **SOUTH-EAST ISLAND**, one of the three which form the group of Chatham Islands, in the South Pacific, in lat. $44^{\circ} 20' S.$, lon. $176^{\circ} 29' E.$

RANGE, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 988.

RANGENDINGEN, *râng'en-ding'en*, a village of South Germany, in Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 4 miles N.W. of Hechingen. Pop. 1700.

RANGI-HAUTE, *râng'ghe-hôu* (?) or **PITT**, an island of the South Pacific, Chatham group, in lat. $44^{\circ} 15' S.$, lon. $176^{\circ} 50' E.$ Greatest length from N. to S., 7 miles; breadth, about 3 miles. It is thickly wooded, and inhabited by a party of aborigines from Chatham Island.

RANGI-TOTO, *râng'ghe-to/to*, the westernmost of the group of islands forming the N.W. entrance to the Road of Auckland, North Island, New Zealand. Lat. $36^{\circ} 45' S.$, lon. $174^{\circ} 50' E.$ It is of volcanic origin. Highest peak, 920 feet above the sea. In its centre is a very perfect crater, about 150 feet deep.

RANGOON or **RANGOON**, *râng'goon*, the principal commercial town of the Burmese dominions, on the East Branch of the Irrawaddy, at its delta, about 25 miles from the sea, and 58 miles S.S.W. of Pegu. Lat. $16^{\circ} 47' N.$, lon. $96^{\circ} 10' E.$ Pop. 20,000. It extends on a dead flat along the river, consisting of several parallel streets lined with reed huts, a few European houses being the only substantial buildings. Ships of 1200 tons burden can reach the town, which has a considerable trade with Hindostan and Penang, exporting teak, catechu, lac, wax, ivory, raw cotton, bullion, gums, and ponies; and importing Indian and British cotton piece-goods, British woollens, and other manufactures. The exports and imports are estimated each to amount to \$1,500,000 annually. About 2 miles N. is an abrupt hill, surmounted by the celebrated Shoe-Dragon temple, 338 feet in height, and one of the principal religious edifices in the empire.

RANI-GAT, *rân-gee-gât*, or **RANI-GARK**, Afghanistan, an isolated height W. of the Indus, above Attock, rising about 1000 feet above the surrounding plain. It is crowned by a ruined fortress, and supposed to be the celebrated *Aornus* captured by Alexander the Great.

RAN-KIN, a county in the S.W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 640 square miles. The Pearl River washes its N.W. border for a distance of more than 50 miles. The surface is mostly covered with pine forests; the soil is generally fertile. A railroad extends from the county seat to Vicksburg, and is to be continued eastward. Named in honor of Christopher Rankin, member of Congress from Mississippi. Capital, Brandon. Pop. 7227, of whom 2951 were free, and 3276 slaves.

RANKWEIL, *rânk/wil*, a market-town of the Tyrol, in Vorarlberg, 3 miles N.E. of Feldkirch. Pop. 2020.

RANN, *rân*, a town of Austria, in Styria, on a height above the left bank of the Save, 17 miles W.N.W. of Agram. It has an old castle with numerous towers, and a Franciscan monastery. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Noridunum*. Pop. 1060.

RANNOCH, **LOCH**, *lôx ran/nôx*, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, E. of Rannoch Moor, 16 miles W.S.W. of Blair Athol. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 2 miles. It is enclosed by high mountains, and contains two islands. Its superfluous waters are carried E. into an affluent of the Tay. The villages of George's Town and Kinloch-Rannoch, are at either extremity.

RANSART, *rân/sârt*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 3 miles N.N.E. of Charleroi.

RANSBEEK, *rân/sbâk*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles N. of Brussels. It is famous for a great

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RAP

battle fought here in 1143, for the territory of Godfrey III, Duke of Brabant, when the lords of Diest, Blerbeck, Westermael, and Wommel defeated those of Gimberghen and Mechlin. (Malines.)

RAN/SOM, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 797.

RANSOM, a post-township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 540.

RANSOM'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Nash co., North Carolina, 56 miles from Raleigh.

RAN/SOMVILLE, a post-village of Porter township, Niagara co., New York, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Buffalo. It contains 2 stores and 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

RANST, *rânst*, a market-town of Belgium, province, and 7 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp.

RANTAMPOOR, *rân-tâm-poor*, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 70 miles S.E. of Jeypoor, with one of the strongest hill-forts in India.

RANTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

RANTOROLES, a post-village of Colleton district, South Carolina.

RANTOUL, *ran-too*, Illinois, a station on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles from Urbana.

RANTZAU, *rânt/sôw*, a village and lordship of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on three little islands formed by the Barmstedter or Langeleraue, about 23 miles E.N.E. of Glückstadt. Pop. of village, 100.

RANZO, *rân/zo*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, province of Oneglia, near Pieve. Pop. 1223.

RAON L'ETAPE, *râ'ôn' l'eh-tâp'*, a town of France, department of Vosges, on the Meurthe, 10 miles N.N.W. of St. Dié. Pop. in 1852, 3602.

RAPALLO, *râ-pâ/lô*, a seaport town of the Sardinian dominions, division, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, finely situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. Pop. 10,000. It is rendered extremely picturesque by its churches and a lofty belfry; the houses are mostly built on arcades. In its collegiate church are some good paintings and curious inscriptions. The increase of the town has, in the present century, been very rapid. It has a thriving trade in olive oil, and a manufacture of lace.

RAPHIA, a town of Palestine. See **RAFA**.

RAPHOE, *rah'fo*, an episcopal market-town, parish, and barony of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of Lifford. Pop. of town, 1362. The town is well built, and has a market-place, with a plain cathedral, episcopal palace, deanery, free school, and a public library. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Columb of Iona.

RAPHOE, *rah'fo*, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3160.

RAPHTE, *râp'tee*, a harbor of Greece, on the E. coast of Attica, 16 miles E.S.E. of Athens. Length and breadth, about 2 miles. It is believed to have been the ancient *Prasie*, and on its N.W. shore are the supposed ruins of *Prasie*.

RAPIDAN or **RAPIDANN**, a post-village of Madison co., Virginia, 102 miles N.W. of Richmond. It contains 3 churches, and several stores.

RAPIDAN RIVER, of Virginia, rises on the S.E. base of the Blue Ridge. Flowing S., and then E., it forms the boundary between Green and Orange counties on the right, and Madison and Culpepper on the left, and unites with the Rappahannock about 10 miles above Fredericksburg. Its length is estimated at 80 miles.

RAPIDAN STATION, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

RAPIDES, *râp'eed'*, a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of about 2100 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Little River, and intersected by Calcasieu and Red Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil near the streams is very productive. A large part of the parish is covered with forests of pine. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. 16,561, of whom 5221 were free, and 11,340 slaves.

RAPIDS, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

RAPIDS, a post-office of Portage co., Ohio.

RAPIDS, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa.

RAPINO, *râp'e-no*, or **RAPINI**, *râp'e-nee*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo-Citra, S. of Chieti. Pop. 1600.

RAPLOCH, *rap'lôx*, a village of Scotland, co., and parish of Stirling, three-fourths of a mile from Stirling Bridge, and immediately S.W. of Stirling Castle. Pop. 317.

RAPOLANO, *râ-po-lâ/no*, a village of Tuscany, 18 miles from Sienna. Pop. 3335.

RAPOLLA, *râ-pô/lâ*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3200.

RAPONE, *râ-pô/nâ*, a market-town of Naples, 10 miles S.W. of Melfi. Pop. 1900.

RAP0Z08, *râ-po'zocæ*, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 50 miles N.N.W. of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 500.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a river in the E. part of Virginia, is formed at the E. extremity of Culpepper county, by the confluence of the North and Rapidan Rivers. Flowing in a S.E. course, it falls over the primitive ledge, and meets the ocean-tides at Fredericksburg, where it affords extensive water

power. It now becomes a navigable stream, and after forming the boundary between several counties on each hand, enters Chesapeake Bay between Windmill and Stingray Points. Its general direction is S.E., and its whole length about 125 miles. A canal, 45 miles long, has within a few years been opened along the river, above the falls, to the mouth of Carter's Creek.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a county in the N.E. central part of Virginia, is situated on the S.E. declivity of the Blue Ridge. The area is about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by a branch of the Rappahannock, (sometimes called North River,) from which it derives its name; and Hazel River flows along the S. border. The soil is generally fertile. The county is traversed by several turnpike-roads. Formed from Culpepper in 1831. Capital, Washington. Pop. 9782, of whom 5938 were free, and 3844 slaves.

RAPPAHANNOCK, Virginia, a station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 37 miles from Gordonsville.

RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

RAPPENAU, *râp'pē-nōw'*, a town of Baden, circle of Unter-Rhein, bailiwick of Neckar-Bischofsheim. Pop. 1038.

RAPPERSCHWYL, *râp'pēr-ahwīl'*, or **RAPPERSWEIL**, *râp'pēr-wīl'*, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Lake of Zurich, here crossed by a rude wooden bridge three-fourths of a mile in length. Pop. 1500.

RAPPERSWEIL, *râp'pēr-wīl'*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles N. by W. of Bern. P. 1719.

RAPP'S BARREN, a post-office of Fulton co., Arkansas.

RAPRI, *râp'pree*, a large town of Siam, on the Meklong, 40 miles W. of Bangkok.

RAPTEE or **RAPTY**, *râp'tee*, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, joins the Ganges after a S.E. course of 270 miles.

RARAKA, *râ-râ-kâ*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. $10^{\circ} 6' 26''$ S., lon. $144^{\circ} 57' 40''$ W. Length, 15 miles.

RARAPIRA. See **FERRERA**.

RARATONGA, *râ-râ-tong'gâ*, and **ROROTONGA**, *ro-ro-tong'gâ*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the group of Cook's Islands, in lat. $21^{\circ} 13'$ S., lon. $169^{\circ} 6' 33''$ W. It is about 30 miles in circuit. The inhabitants, about 4000, have been converted to Christianity, and made great progress in civilization. They live chiefly in the three villages of Avarua in the N., Atania in the S.E., and Arognani in the S.W. Raratonga was devastated by the great hurricane of March, 1846.

RARDEN, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

RARITAN or **RARITON**, *râr-it-on*, a river of New Jersey, is formed by the North and South Branches, which unite in Somerset county, about 5 miles W. of Somerville. It flows in a general E. direction, passes by New Brunswick, crosses Middlesex county, and empties itself into Raritan Bay at Amboy. The main stream is about 33 miles long, and is navigable by steamboats 15 miles to New Brunswick. Branches.—The North Branch rises in Morris county, and flows S. The South Branch also rises in Morris county, and flows in a circuitous course through Hunterdon county. It is rather longer than the main stream.

RARITAN, a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey. Pop. 3066.

RARITAN, a township of Monmouth co., New Jersey. Pop. 4165.

RARITAN, a manufacturing post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, is situated on the Raritan River, and on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 1 mile W. of Somerville. This village has sprung up within the last ten years, and had, in 1853, 2 churches, 3 stores, 1 hame factory, 1 gutta-percha factory, and 2 grist mills. Pop. 900.

RARITAN BAY, at the mouth of Raritan River, is situated between Staten Island, New York, and Monmouth co., New Jersey. Length, near 15 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

RARITAN LANDING, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the Raritan River, 27 miles N.E. of Trenton. The Raritan is crossed at this place by a wooden bridge. Pop. about 200.

RAS, *râs*, (i. e. "a head" or "headland,") the prefix to the names of numerous capes of Africa and West Asia.

RAS-AL-HAD, *râs-âl-hâd'*, a cape at the E. extremity of Arabia, in lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$ N., lon. $59^{\circ} 55'$ E.

RAS-ARUBAH, *râs-a-roo'bâ*, or **OREMAR/RAH**, a remarkable headland on the coast of Beloochistan, in the Arabian Sea, in lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$ N., lon. $64^{\circ} 35'$ E.

RASASNA, *râ-sâ-snâ*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 64 miles N.N.E. of Mohelev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1600.

RASAY or **RAASAY** (*râ-sâ*) ISLAND, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, between Skye and the mainland, 1 mile N.E. of Skye. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Area, 28 square miles. Pop. 540. Here are the ruins of the old castle of Brochel.

RASAY or **BLACK WATER**, a river of Scotland, co. of Ross, rises on the E. side of Derry-more, and flows S.E. and joins the Conan.

RAS BAGASHOO or **RAS BAGASHU**, *râs bâ-gâ-shoo'*, a rocky cape of Southeast Arabia, 300 feet in height. Lat. $14^{\circ} 49' 10''$ N., lon. $50^{\circ} 9' 30''$ E.

RAS BERNASS, *râs bē-rnâs'*, or **CAPE NOSE**, a headland on the W. side of the Red Sea, 20 miles N.E. of the ruins of Berenice.

RASCHAU, *râ-shôw*, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 18 miles S.E. of Grûnhain. Pop. 2278.

RASCHISCHTSCH, a town of Russia. See **ROZHTON**.

RAS-EL-ABIAD, *râs âl âb-âd'*, ("White Cape,") a promontory of Palestine, 7 miles S.S.W. of Tyre. The rock is a soft limestone, almost as white as chalk.

RAS-EL-KHYMA, (or **KHYMA**.) *râs âl kē'mâ* (?) a fortified town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, S.E. of El Katif. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$ N., lon. $56^{\circ} 4'$ E. Formerly a resort for pirates.

RASGRAD, *râs-grâd'*, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 33 miles N.E. of Roostchook, on the route from Shoomlia.

RASHAR/KIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

RASINES, *râ-sē-nēs*, a village of Spain, province of Santander, on the road from Castile to Laredo. Pop. 1558.

RASKELF, a chapelry and railway station of England, co. of York, North Riding, 4 miles N.N.W. of York.

RAS MOHAMMED, *râs mo-hâm-mêd'*, the southernmost point of the peninsula of Sinai, in the Red Sea, between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$ N., lon. $34^{\circ} 18'$ E.

RAS MUSSENDOM. See **MUSSENDOM**, CAPE.

RASPENAU, *râs'pēh-nôw'*, a village of Bohemia, 39 miles N. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1415.

RASS, *EL, âl râs*, a town of Arabia, in Nedjed, 230 miles W.N.W. of El-Derayah, and E.N.E. of Medina.

RASSEGOO, **RASSEGU**, *râs-sē-goo'*, or **RASHAU**, *râ-shôw*, one of the Koorile Islands, belonging to Russia, near the centre of the group. Lat. $47^{\circ} 50'$ N., lon. $153^{\circ} 30'$ E. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. The surface is mountainous. The shores are rocky, and interspersed with sandy bays. Products, good timber, and large quantities of beaver, seal, and other skins.

RASSEIN, *râs-sân'*, a lake of European Turkey, in North Bulgaria, between the Danube and the Black Sea, with which latter it is connected by two mouths. Length, from E. to W., 27 miles; breadth, from S. to N., 20 miles.

RASSELWITZ, **DEUTSCH**, *dotch râs-sel-wits'*, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, on the Hotzenplotz. Pop. 1777.

RASSOVA, *râs-sô-vâ*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, at its great N. bend, 40 miles W. of Kustendji, on the Black Sea. Between it and Kustendji extend the remains of a fortified barrier constructed by the Emperor Trajan.

RASSYPNAIA, *râs-sip-nâ-yâ*, or **RASSUPNAJA**, *râs-sip-nâ-yâ*? a fort of Russia, government, and 66 miles W.S.W. of Orenborg.

RASTADT, *râs-tât*, a strongly fortified town of Baden, 14 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe, near the right bank of the Rhine, and on the railway from Mannheim to Basel. Pop. 6300. In 1714, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Austria; and 1798-99, a conference was held here between the two same powers, at the conclusion of which two plenipotentiaries of France were assassinated. Its fortifications were commenced in 1841.

RASTEDE, *râs-tâ-dēh*, a village of North-west Germany, grand duchy, 8 miles N. of Oldenburg. Pop. 909.

RASTENBERG, *râs'ten-bēn'*, a town of Germany, in Saxo-Weimar, 14 miles N.N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 1012.

RASTENBURG, *râs'ten-bēn'*, a town of East Prussia, 64 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 4340.

RASTOWICA, *râs-to-vee'tâ*, a river of Poland, an affluent of the Dnieper.

RATRICK, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RASZKOV, *râs-kov'*, a town of Prussian Poland, 60 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1540.

RAT or **KRYCI** (*kri'tsee*?) ISLANDS, in the Aleutian Archipelago, comprising five islands of considerable size, namely, Semisopochnoi, Amchitka, Kryci or Rat Island, Kiska, and Bouldyr. Kryci Island is in lat. $51^{\circ} 45'$ N., lon. $180^{\circ} 40'$ W.

RATÆ. See **LEICESTER**.

RATASS' or **RATHASS'**, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

RATBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RATCLIFFE, a chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex.

RATCLIFFE-on-SOAR, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

RATCLIFFE-on-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

RATCLIFFE-on-THE-WREAK, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RATCLIFFSBURG, a post-office of Vinton co., Ohio.

RATH, *rât*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and near Düsseldorf. Pop. 1480.

RATH, *rath*, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

RATH, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co., 5 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

RATHANGAN, *rath-ang'gan*, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 5 miles N.N.W. of Kildare,

on the Blackwood River, and a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. 1083.

RATHAS/PECK or RATHAS/BUCK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, chiefly in Queen's county.

RATHASPECK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

RATHASPECK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

RATH/BONEVILLE, a post-village of Addison township, Steuben co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 817 miles from New York City. It is the dépôt for the district lying S., and takes its name from the principal proprietor. Pop. about 500.

RATHBOURNEY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

RATHBRAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

RATHBUN, a post-village of Mitchell township, Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, 86 miles N.E. of Madison.

RATHCAVAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

RATHCLARIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

RATHCLINE, rath'klin', a parish and barony of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford.

RATHCONNEL, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

RATHCONNEL BOG, Ireland, on the N. side of the Grand Canal, has an area of 2505 acres.

RATHCONRATH, a village, parish, and barony of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath. The village is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W. of Mullingar. Here are numerous antiquities, and the residence of the D'Alton family.

RATHCOOLE, rath'kool', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

RATHCOOLE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

RATHCOOLE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

RATHCOONAY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

RATHCORE, rath'kôr', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, on the Royal Canal, and comprising the town of ENFIELD.

RATHCOR/MACK, a market-town and parish of Ireland, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in Munster, co., and 15 miles N.N.E. of Cork, on the N. bank of the river Bride. Pop. of the town, about 1300.

RATHCORMACK or RATHGOR/MUCK, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

RATHDOWN CASTLE, a ruin on the E. coast of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 2 miles S. of Brayhead. RATHDOWN is the name of two contiguous baronies.

RATHDOWNNEY, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's co. Pop. of the town, 1414.

RATHDRUM, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 8 miles W.S.W. of Wicklow, on the Avonmore. Pop. of the town in 1851, 947.

RATHEN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the North Sea, S.S.E. of Fraserburgh. Here are remains of two old baronial castles, and two fishing villages.

RATHENOW, rath'eh-nô', or RATHENAU, rath'eh-nô', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 34 miles W.N.W. of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 5450. It comprises an old and a new town, the latter enclosed by walls. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, gloves, leather, and optical instruments; and a statue erected to commemorate the victory of Frederick William over the Swedes in 1675.

RATHFARNHAM, a large village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 3 miles S. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 5555. It comprises numerous handsome residences and demesnes, a neat church, and Rathfarnham Castle, the property of the Marquis of Ely, now converted into a dairy.

RATHFRILAND, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 9 miles E.N.E. of Newry. Pop. in 1851, 2053.

RATHGAR, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 2 miles S. of Dublin, and having numerous villas, muslin, calico, and print-works, and limestone quarries.

RATHGRAVE or RATHGARVE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

RATHKEALE, rath'kail', a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 17 miles W.S.W. of Limerick, on the E. bank of the Deel, a tributary of the Shannon. The parish includes many descendants of German Protestants, termed "Palatines," established here by the Southwell family, whose seat, Castle Matres, is immediately S. of Rathkeale. Pop. of the town, 4201.

RATHKENAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

RATHKENNY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

RATHLIN, RACHLIN, rak'lin, or RAGHERY, rah'gher-ree, an island off the N. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, forming a parish of the county of Antrim, in the North Channel, 3 miles N.W. of Fairhead. Lat. of church, $55^{\circ} 17' 0''$ N., lon. $6^{\circ} 11' 0''$ W. Pop. 1010. Like the Giant's Causeway, on the opposite coast, it is of basaltic formation. Among its antiquities is a ruined castle, which, in 1205, afforded a refuge to Robert Bruce.

RATHLIN O'BIRNE, rath'lin' ô birn', a group of islets in Ireland, off Teenhead, in Ulster, on the N. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay.

RATHMELTON, a town of Ireland. See RAMELTON.

RATHMINES, a suburb of Dublin, on its S. side, 14 miles S. of Dublin Castle. Pop. about 2500. It has a modern residence on the site of a battle-field, where the republicans totally defeated the forces of the Marquis of Ormonde in 1649.

RATHMOLYON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

RATHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Carlow.

RATHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

RATHMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath.

RATHMORE, a bog of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, with an area of 1371 acres.

RATHMULLEN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

RATHNEW, a maritime parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

RATHO, a parish of Scotland, co., and 8 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, on the Union Canal, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

RATHOWEN, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, on the route from Dublin to Sligo, 12 miles N.N.W. of Mullingar. Pop. 500.

RATHREAGH, rath'rá', a parish of Ireland, co. of Longford.

RATHREAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

RATHRONAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

RATHRONAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

RATHSAILAH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

RATHSARAN, a parish of Ireland, Queen's co.

RATHVEN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Banff, on Moray Frith.

RATHVILLY, a village, parish, and barony of Ireland, in Leinster co., and 10 miles E.N.E. of Carlow. Pop. of the village, 400.

RATIBOR, rá'te-bor', written also RACIBORZ, rá'te-bor', a walled town of Prussian Silesia, government, and 44 miles S.E. of Oppeln, capital of a circle, on the left bank of the Oder, and on the Railway from Breslau to Vienna. Pop. 7810. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, porcelain, tobacco, hosiery, and leather. It gives its name to a principality, of which it is the capital.

RATIBORITZ, rá'ty-á-bo'rits, a market-town of Bohemia, 6 miles N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 1024.

RATINGEN, rá'ting-en, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N.E. of Düsseldorf, with 4068 inhabitants, mostly employed in cotton spinning.

RATISBON, (Ger. *Regensburg*, rá'ghens-bô'son'; Fr. *Ratisbonne*, rá'tees'bonn'; anc. *Reginnum*, or (*ultra* *Regina*), a town of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Regon, 67 miles N.N.E. of Munich, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen, and at the head of a railway to Nuremberg. Pop. 23,000, including 2071 military. Mean temperature of the year, $47^{\circ} 5'$; winter, $31^{\circ} 7'$; summer, $64^{\circ} 3'$ Fahrenheit. It is walled, and entered by 6 gates. The chief edifices are a cathedral, built in 1375, a fine town-house, in which the diet of the empire was held from 1663 to 1806, the old episcopal palace, in which is a monument to Kepler, and a fine stone bridge over the Danube, 1100 feet long. It has a steam-packet station, a considerable commerce on the Danube, and manufactures of porcelain, tobacco, leather, and steel goods. Ratishon was long the capital of Bavaria, and afterwards a free imperial city till 1806. The Roman Catholics here formed a league against the Protestants in 1524. Near it, in 1809, Napoleon was wounded in a battle in which he forced the Austrians to retreat. A Roman wall extended from *Reginnum* to *Odenia Agrippina*, (Cologne.)

RATLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

RATLINGHOME, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

RATMANOV ISLAND, one of the Diomed Islands, in the Behring Sea. Lat. $65^{\circ} 51' N.$, lon. $169^{\circ} 53' W.$

RATNAPOURA, rá't-ná-poor', ("the city of gems,") a town of Ceylon, on a river navigable for boats, 45 miles S.E. of Colombo. It has a barracks, and has been found more healthy for British troops than any other station in Ceylon, except Point de Galle.

RATNO, rá'tno, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Kovel. Pop. 1800.

RATOATH, a village, parish, and formerly parliamentary borough of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, 14 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of village, 500.

RATOMAGUS or ROTOMAGUS. See ROUEN.

RATONEAU, rá'to'nô', a fortified island off the S. coast of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, N. of the island of Pomègue, and 2 miles W.S.W. of Marcellies, the roadstead of which city it defends. Length, 3 miles; breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

RATON (rá'tôn) MOUNTAINS, in the E. interior of the territory of New Mexico, in lat. about $37^{\circ} N.$, lon. $104^{\circ} 30' W.$

RATSKOW, a town of Russia. See RACHKOV.

RATTENBERG, rá'ten-bêrn', a walled town of the Tyrol, circle of Lower Innthal, on the right bank of the Inn, 28 miles E.N.E. of Innsbruck. Pop. 1050.

RATTERY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

RATTLESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RATTLESLAKE, Ohio, a station on the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad, 71 miles from Cincinnati.

RATTLESLAKE, a post-office of White co., Illinois.

RAT

RATTLESNAKE CREEK, of Owen co., Indiana, flows into White River.

RATTLESNAKE FORK, of Paint Creek, Ohio, joins the main stream on the S.W. border of Ross county.

RATTOO, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

RATTRAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

RATTRAY HEAD, a dangerous promontory of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 7 miles E. of Kinnaird's Head.

RATZ ALMAS, *râts ál'môsh'*, a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, near Adony. Pop. 2100.

RATZ BOSZORMENY, (*Böszörmény*), *râts bö'sör'mén'*, a town of South-east Hungary, co. of Bihar, capital of the Halducken district, 11 miles W.N.W. of Grosswardeln. Pop. 17,000.

RATZBUHR, *rât'sch-böör'*, written also **RATZBUHE**, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 51 miles S.S.E. of Cöslin, Pop. 1500.

RATZBURG, (*rât'sch-böör'*) **LAKE OF**, a lake of Denmark and Mecklenburg, 6 miles long, and 1½ miles broad. Its surplus waters are carried by the Wackenitz, a navigable river, to the Trave.

RATZBURG, written also **RACISBURG**, a town of Denmark, duchy of Lauenburg, 12 miles S.E. of Lubeck, on a small island of the Lake of Ratzburg. Pop. 3088. Although the seat of administration of the Danish duchy of Lauenburg, the N. quarter belongs to the principality of Ratzeburg, a dependency of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which possesses the cathedral.

RATZBURG, PRINCIPALITY OF, a principality of Mecklenburg, has an area of 130 square miles, and a population of 14,806.

RAUCEBY, (*raws/by*), **NORTH**, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAUCEBY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAUCOURT, *rô'kôor'*, a village of France, department of Ardennes, 15 miles S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 1505.

RAUDEN, *rôw'dên*, a village of Prussia, government, and S.E. of Oppeln, on the Rudka. Pop. 1060.

RAUDKANI, *rôwd-kâ'neo*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 138 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1500.

RAUDNITZ, *rôwd'nîts*, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles S.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 3200. It has a fine castle.

RAUDTEN, *rôwd'tên*, or **RAUDEN**, *rôw'dên*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 43 miles N.W. of Breslau, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. 1225.

RAUENSTEIN, *rôw'en-stîne'*, a village of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 3 miles N.E. of Schalkau, with an ancient castle and a porcelain factory.

RAUENSTEIN, a village of Central Germany, in Saxony, circle of Leipzig, in the Erzgebirge.

RAUGIA. See **RAUGSA**.

RAUMO, *rôw'mo*, a seaport town of Finland, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, len, and 55 miles N.W. of Abo. P. 1700.

RAUNDES, *rawnds*, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

RAURANUM. See **ROM**.

RAURIS, *rôw'ris*, a market-town of Upper Austria, 40 miles S. of Salzburg, on an affluent of the Salza. Pop. 1060, partly employed in gold and silver-mines.

RAUSCHIA, *rôw'shî*, a village of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Berlin and Glogau Railway, 16 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1064.

RAUSCHENBERG, *rôw'shen-bêr'*, a town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Werra, 9 miles E.N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 1523.

RAUSCH GAP, Pennsylvania, a station on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, 30 miles from Auburn.

RAUSIUM or **RAUSIA**. See **RAUGSA**.

RAUSNITZ, *NEU*, *noi rôw'snîts*, a market-town of Austria, 12 miles E. of Brünn. Pop. 2070.

RAUSCHKA, *rôw'sh'kâ*, or **HRUSKA**, *hrocs'kâ*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, about 30 miles from Weisskirchen. Pop. 1431.

RAVANA-HRADA, *râ-vâ'nd-h'râ'dd*, or **RAKAS-TAL**, *râ-kâ'stâl*, one of the sacred lakes of Tibet, in the tract of Kailas, at the source of the Sutlej River. Lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 81° 10' E., 15,200 feet above the sea, at the S. foot of Gangdisri, a peak 22,000 feet in height, and a few miles W. of the other sacred lake, Manasarovar, the surplus waters of which it receives. It is about 20 miles in length, from N. to S., by an average breadth of 5 miles.

RAVANUSA, *râ-vâ-noo'sâ*, a market-town of Sicily, 21 miles E.S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 6400. It has a trade in oil, almonds, and pistachio nuts.

RAVER, *râ'vôe'*, (anc. *Hydrastes*), one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises near Chumba. Lat. 32° 30' N., lon. 76° E. It flows S.W. and joins the Chenab, 35 miles N. of Multan. Estimated length, 370 miles. Course tortuous, and banks steep. The city of Lahore, and the towns of Chumba, Meanee, and Chowchuck, are on its banks.

RAVELKY, *râv'lee*, **GREAT**, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

RAVELLO, *râ-vê'llo*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 11 miles E.N.E. of Salerno. Pop. 1400.

RAVELY, **LITTLE**, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

RAV

RA'VEN CREEK, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

RA'VENDALE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RA'VENDALE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RA'VENGLASS, a small market-town and seaport of England, co. of Cumberland, 42 miles S.S.W. of Carlisle, with a station on the Whit-haven and Furness Railway. It is well built, and has a good harbor and valuable oyster-fisheries.

RAVENINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RAVENNA, *râ-ven'nâ*, (Fr. *Ravenné*, *râ'venn'*; anc. *Raven'na*), a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, capital of a legation of its own name, and of the Romagna. In a marshy plain, on the Montone, 5 miles from its port on the Adriatic, and 16 miles N.E. of Forlì. Lat. 44° 25' N., lon. 12° 11' E. Pop. 12,000. It is enclosed by walls about 3 miles in circuit, and entered by 5 handsome gates. It is richer in antiquities of the early Middle Ages than any other Italian city, having been the residence of the emperors of the West from the time of Honorius, and the capital of Italy under Odoacer, Theodoric, and the succeeding Gothic kings, the Byzantine monarchs, and the Lombards. Its ancient monuments are nearly all Christian. The cathedral, founded in the fourth century, has fine paintings by Guido, and remarkable antiquities. The other churches, the baptistery, the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of that empress, of Honorius, and Valentinian III., are all richly ornamented with mosaics. The other objects of interest are the archbishop's palace, communal hall, a rich library with 40,000 volumes, the museum, academy of fine arts, hospital, theatre, the leaning tower fortress, remains of the palace of Theodoric, and the tomb of Dante. About 1 mile N. of the city is the tomb of Theodoric, now the church of Santa Maria Rotondo. A pillar, also outside the city, commemorates the death of Gaston de Foix, and the victory of Louis XII. of France, and the Duke of Ferrara, over Pope Julius II. and the Spaniards, in 1512. It is said that the tomb of Odoacer, King of the Heruli, has recently been discovered at Ravenna by some workmen, who found the body encased in a suit of armor of gold. A monumental inscription confirms the fact of its being the tomb of Odoacer. Ravenna has some manufactures of silks, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce, facilitated by a large canal connecting it with the Adriatic. Along the coast of that sea extends for 25 miles a fine forest, which supplied a great deal of timber for ship-building, in the time of the ancient Romans, under whom Ravenna was the chief port of the empire on the Adriatic.—Adj. and inhab. **RAVENNESE**, *râ'ven-neez'*; (It. **RAVENNESE**, *râ-ven-nâ'sâ* or **RAVENNATE**, *râ-ven-nâ'tâ*.)

RAVENNA, a legation of the Pontifical States, bounded by the Adriatic. Area, 732 square miles. Capital, Ravenna. Pop. in 1850, 175,338.

RAVENNA, a handsome post-village and township, capital of Portage co., Ohio, on the railroad between Cleveland and Pittsburg, 38 miles S.E. of the former. The completion of the railroad has recently contributed much to the prosperity of the village, and business is very active. Large quantities of butter, cheese, wool, and grain are shipped here. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal connects Ravenna with Pittsburg and Cleveland, and affords water-power at this place. The village contains a handsome stone courthouse, a bank, an academy, and 3 newspaper offices. The manufacture of carriages is carried on extensively. Settled in 1790. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2240; of the village in 1853, about 3500.

RAVENNA, a post-township of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 77.

RAVENNE, a city of Italy. See **RAVENNA**.

RAVEN ROCK, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

RAVENSBURG, *râ'vens-böör'*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Schussen, and on the Wurtemberg Railway, 22 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 4439. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and sealing-wax, and a considerable transit trade.

RA'VENS DEN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

RA'VENS FIELD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RA'VEN'S NEST, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

RAVENSTEIN, *râ'ven-stîne'*, or **RAVESTEN**, *râ'veh-stîne'*, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Meuse, 5 miles N.W. of Grave, with 812 inhabitants, an old fort, and a Latin school.

RA'VENS THORPE, parish of England, co. Northampton.

RAVENSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

RAVENSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RAVENSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

RA'VENS WOOD, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on East River, opposite Blackwell's Island. It has steamboat communication with New York.

RAVENS WOOD, a thriving post-village of Jackson co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Sand Creek, 15 miles N.W. of Ripley. Pop. 200.

RA'VENS WORTH, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Richmond. Pop. 332. It

RAV

gives the title of baron to the Liddel family, whose seat is in the vicinity.

RAVIÈRES, râ've-ah', a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles S.E. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1226.

RAVNAGORA, râv-nâ-gô-râ, a market-town of Austria, in Croatia county, and S.W. of Agram. Pop. 1057.

RAWA, râ-wâ, a town of Poland, government, and 45 miles S.W. of Warsaw, on the Rawka. Pop. 2000.

RAWA, a market-town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 32 miles N.N.W. of Lemberg.

RAWAK, râ-wâk', an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N. side of the island of Waigeo. Lat. $0^{\circ} 1' 14''$ S., lon. 131° E.

RAWCLIFFE, raw'kliff, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E.N.E. of Snailth, with a station on the Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway, W. of Goole.

RAWCLIFFE, NETHER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RAWCLIFFE, UPPER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RAWDEN, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RAWDON, a thriving village and township of Canada West, co. of Hastings, on a small stream, a tributary of the Trent, about 58 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. It has a distillery, 2 tanneries, a saw and flour mill. Pop. of the village, 400; of the township, in 1852, 3097.

RAWDON, a village and township of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 42 miles N. of Montreal.

RAWIL-PINDE, râ-wil-pind', a large fortified town of the Punjab, 47 miles E.S.E. of Attock. Lat. $33^{\circ} 35'$ N., lon. $73^{\circ} 15'$ E. It consists of flat-roofed earthen houses, with a palace built by Shah Sojah, a bazaar, and a brisk transit trade.

RAWITSCH or RAWICZ, râ-witch, a walled town of Prussian Poland, 55 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 10,049. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, leather, tobacco, and salt.

RAWLINGSBURG, a post-village in Rockingham co., North Carolina, 103 miles N.W. of Raleigh.

RAWLINGSVILLE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Alabama, 180 miles N. by E. of Montgomery.

RAWLINSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

RAWMARSH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RAWRETH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAWSON, a post-office of Armstrong co., Maine.

RAWSON, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

RAWSONVILLE, a village in the E. part of Fulton co., New York, in Broadalbin township. It contains several churches and factories.

RAWSONVILLE, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

RAWSONVILLE, a post-village in Wayne co., Michigan, 36 miles W. of Detroit.

RAWTONSTALL-BOOTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, near Haslingden, with a station on the Rosendale branch of the East Lancashire Railway.

RAY, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, contains about 560 square miles. The Missouri River forms the entire S. boundary, and it is traversed by Fishing and Crooked Creeks. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies, and partly of forests. The soil is fertile both on the river-bottoms and on the uplands. Limestone and bituminous coal are abundant. Named in honor of — Ray, a member of the Convention to form the State Constitution. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 10,373, of whom 8550 were free, and 1814 slaves.

RAY, a post-township in the N. part of Macomb co., Michigan, intersected by the N. branch of Clinton River. Pop. 1232.

RAY, a township in Franklin co., Indiana. Pop. 1231.

RAY CENTRE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

RAYGERS, râ-ghern, a market-town of Moravia, 8 miles S. of Brinn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 786.

RAYGROD, râ-ghrod, a town of Poland, government, and 14 miles S.W. of Augustowo, on Lake Raygrad. Pop. 1950. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place here on the 28th of May, 1831.

RAYGUNGE, râ-ghn', or RAYAGANI, a town of British India, presidency, and province of Bengal, district of Dinagepur. It is said to comprise 1000 dwellings.

RAYLEIGH, râ-lee, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAYMERTOWN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

RAYMOCHY, râ-môk'ee, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

RAYMOND, a post-village and township in Cumberland co., Maine, 22 miles N.W. of Portland. The township is bounded on the S.W. by Sebago Lake. It contains 3 churches, a high school, and 6 stores. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the lumber business. The principal timber is white-oak, celebrated for its excellent qualities. There are three good water-powers partially occupied by lumber-mills. Pop. 1142.

RAYMOND, a post-township in Rockingham co., New

1570

REA

Hampshire, contains a village situated on the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1256.

RAYMOND, a post-village, capital of Hinds co., Mississippi, 16 miles S.W. of Jackson, and 8 miles S. of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch railroad. One or two newspapers are issued here.

RAYMOND, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

RAYMOND, a thriving post-village and township of Racine co., Wisconsin, about 90 miles S.E. of Madison, and 10 miles W. of Lake Michigan. It contains 2 churches, and about 150 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 820.

RAYMONDS, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

RAYMOND TERRACE, a town of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Hunter River, 20 miles from Newcastle. Pop. 263.

RAYMONDVILLE, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

RAYMUNTUDONY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

RAYNE, râ-n, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Urie, 8 miles N.W. of Inverury. In the vicinity of the village are a supposed Roman road, and Druidic antiquities.

RAYNE, râ-n, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, about 42 miles N.W. by N. of Greensburg. Pop. 1184.

RAYNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAYNHAM, a township in Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Taunton Railroad, 33 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 1541.

RAYNOTTOWN, a village of Queen's co., New York, near Hempstead Bay.

RAY'S FORK, a post-office of Scott co., Kentucky.

RAY'S HILL, a small mountain ridge extending across the Maryland line into the S. part of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

RAY'S HILL, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

RAYSTOWN BRANCH. See JUNIATA RIVER.

RAYSVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia.

RAYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Henry co., Indiana, on the Blue River, where it is crossed by the Central Railroad, 36 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has a fine and improved water-power.

RAYTOWN, a post-village of Taliaferro co., Georgia, 52 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville.

RAYVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Mississippi.

RAYWICK, a post-village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, 72 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

RAZ, Lê, lêh râ, or BEC DU RAZ, lêk dû râ, a headland of France, in Brittany, department of Finistère, on the Atlantic, opposite the island of Sein, 25 miles S.S.W. of Brest. Lat. of light-house, 259 feet above the sea, $45^{\circ} 2' N.$, lon. $4^{\circ} 44' W.$

RAZA, râ-zâ, or GATO, gât'o, an island of Brazil, in front of the entrance of the Bay of Niterohl or Rio de Janeiro. Vessels pass on either side, the depth of water being on the N. side from 13 to 20 fathoms; and that on the S. side not much less. The width of the channel on the former side is 6 miles, and on the latter, 4 miles.

RAZÈS, râ-zâ, a district of France which was a dependency of the former province of Languedoc, and had Limoux for its capital. It consisted of Razès proper, and Sault, now included in the department of Aude; and of Fenouillèdes, now forming the arrondissements of Prades and Perpignan, in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales.

RAZO, râ-zo, or RAZA, râ-zâ, one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic, S.E. of Brancos. Lat. $16^{\circ} 38' N.$, lon. $24^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is barren and uninhabited.

RE, or RHÉ, râ, an island off the W. coast of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, in the Gulf of Gascony, separated on the N. from the department of Vendée by the strait called Pertuis Breton, (pêr'twê' brêh-tông'), and on the S. from the Ile d'Oleron by that of Pertuis d'Antioche, (pêr'twê' dông'te-osh'). Length, 18 miles; breadth, 4 miles. It has valuable salines.

REABURN'S CREEK, of Laurens district, South Carolina, flows into Reedy River from the left, a few miles from its entrance into Saluda River.

READFIELD, a post village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, about 10 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1895.

READFIELD or REDFIELD, a township in the N.E. part of Oswego co., New York. Pop. 752.

READFIELD DEPOT, a post-office, Kennebec co., Maine.

READING, rêd'ing, a parliamentary, municipal borough, and market-town of England, capital of the county of Berks, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, and on the Great Western Railway, 38 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 21,456. It has spacious main streets, well paved and lighted, and many handsome residences, several bridges across different branches of the Kennet, 3 ancient parish churches, and places of worship for the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics; a grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VII., of which Dr. Valpy was formerly master, a blue-coat school, founded in 1646, a national school, almshouses, a county hospital, and spacious county jail and house of correction, a town-hall, small borough jail, originally a priory, excel-

lent library and news-room, a museum, mechanics' institute, several learned societies, a small theatre, baths, and some remains of a magnificent abbey, founded by Henry I., a part of the close of which contains the Forbery, a beautiful public walk. Reading has some manufactures of silk and velvets, large flour-mills and breweries, iron-foundries, and very extensive exports of corn, malt, timber, wool, cheese, &c., by the Thames, and by the Kennet and Avon Canal, which connects it with Bristol. It is also connected with Guildford, Dorking, and Reigate, by a branch of the South-eastern Railway. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Parliaments were held here in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. Archbishop Laud was born here in 1573.

READING, rēd'ing, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, 54 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1171.

READING, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 13 miles N. of Boston, intersected by the Boston and Maine Railroad. It contains 2 thriving villages, 1 in the N. and the other in the S. part. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of cabinet ware, boots and shoes. Pop. 3108.

READING, a village and township in Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Saugatuck River, 25 miles W. of New Haven. It has manufactures of carriages, castings, and saws. P. 1754.

READING, a post-township in the N.E. part of Steuben co., New York, on Seneca Lake. Pop. 1434.

READING, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N.E. of Gettysburg. Pop. 1252.

READING, rēd'ing, a handsome city of Pennsylvania, capital of Berks co., on the left, or E. bank of Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Railroad, 52 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 52 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. This flourishing town, the third of the state in respect to population and manufactures, is beautifully situated on a plain, which rises gradually from the river, and is enclosed on the E. by an eminence named Penn's Mount. The city is compactly built, and intersected by straight and rectangular streets, which are remarkably clean and smooth. The most frequented of these are covered with a hard, white gravel, derived from the sandstone of the adjacent hill, forming a compact and durable road. Among the conspicuous public buildings, are the Court-house, which occupies a commanding situation, and has a handsome portico of sandstone; the German Lutheran Church capable of containing about 1500 persons, and remarkable for its steeple, about 200 feet in height, and the German Reformed Church, a brick building, which has a steeple 150 feet in height. In addition to these, Reading has about 20 churches, 1 academy, 2 market-houses, 2 banks, and several public libraries. Nine or 10 weekly papers are published here, of which 3 are in the German language. The streets and many of the buildings are lighted with gas, and supplied with spring-water, conveyed through iron pipes. The river is crossed here by 2 bridges, one of which is about 600 feet in length. Reading is a place of active trade, and is the market for a rich and populous agricultural district. The Schuylkill Canal and the railroad above named open a ready communication with Philadelphia on the one hand, and with the coal region of Schuylkill county on the other, and the Union Canal extends W. to the Susquehanna River. A railroad is also in progress from Reading to Harrisburg. This town is largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, steam engines, hats, shoes, and various other articles. The machine shops of the railroad company employ several hundred men. It has also 2 large rolling-mills, 4 foundries, 1 anthracite furnace, a nail factory, a first-class cotton-mill, and 2 flouring-mills, in all of which steam-power is used. Reading was laid out by Thomas and Richard Penn, in 1743, and named from the town of Reading, in England. It was incorporated as a borough in 1783, and as a city in 1847. Pop. in 1840, 8410; in 1850, 15,743; in 1853, about 17,000.

READING, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 10 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

READING, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 2744.

READING, a post-township in the W. part of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 956.

READING, a village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 82 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

READING, a post-office of Livingston co., Illinois.

READING CENTRE, a post-village of Reading township, Steuben co., New York.

READINGTON, a post-township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, intersected by the South Branch of the Raritan River, 8 miles N.E. of Flemington. Pop. 2836.

READINGVILLE, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

READSBOROUGH, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 120 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 857.

READ'S CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Neuse River at the N. extremity of Wake county.

READ'S CREEK, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 567.

READSVILLE, a village of Albany co., New York, 16 miles S.W. of Albany.

READSVILLE, Massachusetts, a station on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 8 miles from Boston.

READYVILLE, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, 32 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

REAGANVILLE, ree'gan-vil, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. of Greensburg.

REAL, rā-ā', a river of Brazil, forming the boundary between the provinces of Bahia and Sergipe. It flows generally from W. to E., and its channel is constantly obstructed by cataracts; but for the last 35 miles it is free from falls, and has a wide and deep tidal channel. Length, 160 miles. Its mouth, about 25 miles N.E. of the Itapicuru, is in lat. 11° 28' 4" S.

REAL DEL MONTE, rā-ā' dēl mon'tā, a town of Mexico, department, and 56 miles N.N.E. of Mexico, 9000 feet above sea-level. A few miles N.E., is the celebrated cascade of Regla.

REALEJO or REALEJO, rā-ā-ā'no, a seaport town of Central America, State of Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles N.W. of Leon, with which city it communicates by a good road. Lat. 12° 27' N., lon. 87° 9' W. Pop. 3000. The harbor is capacious and safe, and vessels can come to within 1 mile of the town, which is mean, straggling, and backed by a forest. Exports mahogany, cedar, and other timber, raw sugar, cotton to Costa Rica, about 1000 tons of Brazil-wood to Great Britain and the United States, and 1000 bales of indigo annually; but its trade is reported to be declining.

REALEJO DE ABAJO, rā-ā-ā'no dā ā-bā'no, ("Lower Realejo,") a village of the Canaries, island of Tenerife, in the delicious valley of Orotava, about 2 miles from the sea. It has a town-house, prison, an elementary school, a granary, church, several suppressed convents, also 2 flour-mills, and a brandy distillery. Pop. 2237.

REALEJO DE ARRIBA, rā-ā-ā'no dā an-ree'ā, ("Upper Realejo,") a village of the Canaries, island of Tenerife, at the foot of a high chain of hills. It has a church, several primary schools, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 3365.

REALMONT, rā-ā'l'mōn', a town of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles S. of Albi. Pop. in 1852, 2741.

REALVILLE, rā-ā'vīl', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 miles N.N.E. of Montauban, on the Aveyron. Pop. 2678.

REAMSTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 42 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg.

REARSBY, a parish of England, co., and 7½ miles N.N.E. of Leicester, with a station on the Peterborough and Leicester Railway.

REATH. See RIET.

REAUVILLE, rō'veēl', a village of France, department of Drôme, arrondissement of Montélimart. Pop. 1114.

REA/VILLE, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

REAY, rā, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness and Sutherland, 9 miles W.S.W. of Thurso. "LORD REAY'S COUNTRY," comprising the parishes of Durness, Tongue, Edderneyllis, in the N.W. of Sutherland, is a wild tract of 800 square miles.

REBAIS, reh-bā', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 6 miles E.N.E. of Coulommiers. Pop. 1124. It was formerly fortified, and had a military school suppressed in 1793.

REBAIX, reh-bā', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dendre, 13 miles E.N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 1083.

REBECQ-ROGNON, reh-bēk'-ron'yōn', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Senne, 16 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2840.

REBERSBURG, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles E. of Bellefonte.

REBRISORA, rā-bre-so'ā, or **KIS-REBRA, kish-rā-brōh'**, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, 16 miles from Bistritz. Pop. 1500.

REBSTEIN, rēp'stīn', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1611.

RECANATI, rā-kā-nā'tee, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Macerata, on the Musone, 4 miles S.W. of Loreto. Pop. 4500. It has a cathedral, a town-hall rich in works of art, and an aqueduct by which water is supplied to Loreto. In the Middle Ages it was an important military post.

RECCA, rēk'ā, or **REKA, rā'kā**, a river of Austria, in Illyria, rises in the government of Laybach, flows S.W. then N.W., and at the village of Canziano, 18 miles E.N.E. of Trieste, plunges into a chasm, and entirely disappears. Total course, about 30 miles.

RECCO, rēk'ko, a market-town of Northern Italy, in the Sardinian dominions, 11 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 4557, who export oil and fruits, and build small vessels.

RECEY-SUR-OURCE, reh-sā' sūn cōrs, a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Ource, 14 miles E.S.E. of Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1067.

RECHE, rā'keh or **rēk'eh**, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government of Münster, circle of Tecklenburg. Pop. 1540.

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RECHERCHE (rəshairsh) **ARCHIPELAGO**, off the S.W. coast of Australia, is mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., lon. 122° E.

RECHERCHE BAY, near the S. extremity of Van-Dieman's Land, lat. 43° 35' S., lon. 147° 5' E.

RECHERCHE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 40' 3" S., lon. 166° 45' E.

RECHICOURT LE CHATEAU, rə-shəe'koon' leh-shā'tō', a village of France, department of Meurthe, 11 miles S.W. of Sarrebourg, on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. 1970.

RECHITZA, a town of Russian Poland. See **REZHITSA**.

RECHNITZ, rə'chnitz, or **ROHONCZ**, ro'honts', a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 8 miles S.W. of Güns. Pop. 6900. It has a noble residence, with a library and picture gallery.

RECHTENBACH, rə'ten-bāx', a village of Bavaria, palatinate, and near Bergzabern. Pop. 1097.

RECIFE, rā-see'fā, or **ARRECIFE**, ān-rā-see'fā, (i. e. "reef;" or *Cidade do Recife*, ə-dā-dā do-rā-see'fā, i. e. "City of the Reef;" called also **PERNAMBUCO**, pə-nām-bū'ko,) a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Pernambuco, on the Atlantic. Lat. 8° 3' 6" N., lon. 34° 31' 7" W. It consists of three distinct quarters:—1. The town of San Pedro Gonçalves, on a sandy peninsula; 2. The village of São Sacramento, on the island of Santo Antonio, between the rivers Ibirite and Capibaribe, and connected with the continent by two bridges; 3. The village of Sacramento or Boa Vista. Pop. 12,000 free, and 6000 slaves. In 1810 it was only 5391. The port is defended by four forts, and the harbor is protected by an extensive reef of rocks. It is only fit for vessels drawing less than 12 feet of water. The chief buildings are the Governor's Palace, the Episcopal Palace, and the New Hospital; it has two Latin and several other schools. It is unprovided with potable water; but in 1842 the first stone of an aqueduct was laid to convey water from the Rio Prata, a distance of five miles. It has a considerable trade with European ports. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, and dye-wood. Pop. of the district of Recife, 38,000. Olinda, 4 miles N. of Recife, was formerly the capital of the province of Pernambuco.

RECIGLIANO, rā-cheel-yā'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 20 miles E. of Campagna.

RECKEM, rēk'kēm, or **RECKHEIM**, rēk'hime, a town of Belgian Limbourg, 5 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1100.

RECKEM, a frontier village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 6 miles S.W. of Courtrai.

RECKENDORF, rēk'kən-dorf, a village of Bavaria, 8 miles N.N.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 1154.

RECK/LESSTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 6 miles S.E. of Bordentown, contains 1 or 2 stores, and about 80 inhabitants.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, rēk'ling-hōw'sen, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 31 miles S.W. of Münster. Pop. 3010.

RECLUS, rā'klus, and **VERSOIE**, vēr'sōie, a village of the Sardinian States, in Savoy, at the foot of Little St. Bernard, near the left bank of the Isère. It is poorly built, with side pavements raised from two to three feet, to prevent the water, in descending from the mountain torrents, from penetrating into the houses. Pop. 1850.

RECOARO, rā-ko-ā'ro, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 19 miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 4000. It has chalybeate springs, the waters of which are bottled and exported in large quantities.

RECOVERY, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 596.

RECRUIT, rēkrūt, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

RECTOR, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois.

RECTOR COLLEGE, of Taylor co., Virginia, was founded in 1839, and in 1852 had 50 students, and 2500 volumes in its library.

RECTORSTOWN STATION, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 130 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

RECULET, rəh-kū'lā', the loftiest point of the Jura Mountains, in France, department of Ain, 10 miles W.N.W. of Geneva.

REGULVER, a maritime parish of England, co. of Kent.

REDANG, rā-dāng', an island in the Gulf of Siam, E. of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 5° 50' N., lon. 103° E.

RED BANK, a village and steamboat landing of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on the E. bank of the Delaware River, 5 miles below Philadelphia.

RED BANK, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 45 miles E. of Trenton, contains about 10 stores, several factories, 1 or 2 churches, and about 100 dwellings. There is a great deal of coasting trade done at this place.

RED BANK, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1980.

RED BANK, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1225.

RED BANK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Arkansas.

RED BANK CREEK, in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, flows nearly westward, along the boundary between Clarion and Armstrong counties, until it enters the Alleghany River.

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RED BANK CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Coldwater River in De Soto county.

RED BANK FURNACE, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

RED BANKS, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

RED BARN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

RED BEACH, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

REDBERT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of De Soto co., Louisiana.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of Shasta co., California.

RED BOILING SPRING, a small post-village of Macon co., Tennessee.

REDBOURN, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

REDBOURN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

REDBRIDGE, a village of England, co., and 3 miles N.W. of Southampton, on the Anton, with a station on the Dorchester line of the South-western Railway.

RED BRIDGE, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

RED BRIDGE, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

RED BUD, a post-office of Gordon co., Georgia.

RED BUD, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

RED BUD, a post-office of Ozark co., Missouri.

REDUAR, a watering-place of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6 miles N. of Guisborough, with a station on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Pop. 700.

RED CEDAR, a village of Cedar co., Iowa, 20 miles E. of Iowa City.

RED CEDAR MILLS, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa.

RED CEDAR RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Livingston county, and falls into the Grand River at Lansing, where it is about 35 yards wide. Small boats can ascend 25 miles.

RED CEDAR RIVER, of Minnesota and Iowa, rises in the S. part of the former, and flows south-eastward into Mitchell co., Iowa. From this point its general direction is S.S.E., nearly parallel with the Wapsipinicon River, which in several places is about 12 miles distant. It passes almost entirely across the state, and approaches within 10 miles of the Mississippi, when it turns to the S.W., and falls into the Iowa River, about 15 miles above Wapello. Its whole length is probably above 300 miles. It furnishes considerable water-power.

RED CEDAR RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises near the N.W. extremity of the state, and flowing southward, forms the boundary between Chippewa and St. Croix counties, and enters the Chippewa River, (of which it is the largest affluent,) 36 miles from its mouth. The channel is said to be deep from the mouth to the lower rapids, about 50 miles.

RED CLAY, a post-village of Whitefield co., Georgia, 245 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

REDCLAY CREEK rises in Chester co., Pennsylvania, flows south-eastward, and unites with Whiteclay Creek, in New Castle co., Delaware, to form the Christiansa.

RED CREEK, of Mississippi, flows into Black Creek, in Jackson county.

RED CREEK, in the N. part of California, after separating Shasta and Colusa counties through its whole length, falls into the Sacramento River, about 40 miles below Shasta City.

RED CREEK, a flourishing post-village of Wolcott township, Wayne co., New York, on a creek of its own name, about 100 miles N.W. by W. of Albany. It contains 3 churches, 1 incorporated academy, with 150 pupils, 3 stores, and several factories. Pop. about 500.

RED DEER, a river of British America, rises on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, expands into a lake of same name, flows S.E., and after a course of 80 miles joins the Saskatchewan in lat. 50° 40' N., lon. 116° 5' W.

RED/DIES RIVER, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

RED/DING, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Falkirk. Pop. 700, mostly colliers.

REDDING, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

REDDING, a township of Jackson co., Indiana. P. 1325.

REDDING RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

REDDINGTON, a neat post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, near the East Fork of White River, and 16 miles N.E. of Brownstown, contains 1 church and 3 stores. P. about 300.

RED/DISH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RED/DITCH, a large village of England, co. of Worcester, 12 miles S.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1851, 4802, mostly employed in the manufacture of needles and fish-hooks, for which this is the chief seat in England. The village is situated in a fine district, and is remarkably well built. It has Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels, and 2 branch banks. In the vicinity is Howell, a beautiful seat of the Clive family.

REDENÉ, rā'dəh-nā', a village of France, department of Finistère, 34 miles E.S.E. of Quimperlé. Pop. 1280.

REDENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RED FALLS, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

REDFIELD, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, about 40 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

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REDFORD, a post-village of Clinton co., New York, on the Saranac River, about 180 miles N. of Albany. It has a glass factory and several stores.

REDFORD, a post-village and township of Wayne co., Michigan, on the North Branch of Rouge River, 13 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has several mills and stores. Pop. 1645.

RED FORK, a post-office of Desha co., Arkansas.

REDGORTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

REDGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

REDH/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RED HILL, a post-office of Taney co., North Carolina.

RED HILL, a post-office, Kershaw district, South Carolina.

RED HILL, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia, 240 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

RED HILL, a small village of Clarke co., Alabama.

RED HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

RED HILL, a post-office of Wayne co., Mississippi.

RED HILL, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

RED HILL, a post-office of Hardin co., Kentucky.

RED HOOK, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River, about 50 miles S. of Albany. It contains the villages of Lower and Upper Red Hook. Pop. of the township, 3254.

RED HOUSE, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia, 112 miles S.W. of Richmond.

REDINHA, *râ-deen-yâ*, a town and parish of Portugal, 17 miles S. of Coimbra. Pop. 1580.

REDINHA, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 8 miles N.N.E. of Pombal. Pop. 2000.

REDISHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

REDITZ, *râ-dits*, a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Pardubitz. Pop. 1369.

RED JAC/KET, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

RED LAKE, in the N. part of Minnesota Territory, is about 37 miles in length, and 16 miles in its greatest breadth. The 48th parallel of N. latitude grazes its S. edge; and it is intersected by the 96th meridian of W. longitude. It resembles two lakes joined together by a narrow strait of water.

RED LAKE, a post-office of Pembina co., Minnesota Territory.

REDLAND, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

REDLAND, a township of Hempstead co., Arkansas. Pop. 516.

REDLINCH, a chapelry of England, co. of Somerset.

REDLINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RED LION, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 9 miles S.W. of Mount Holly.

RED LION, a hundred and post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, on the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Wilmington. Pop. of the hundred, 1105.

RED LION, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

REDMAN, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

RED-MARSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

REDMILE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RED MILLS, a post-office of Putnam co., New York.

RED MOUND, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee, 114 miles from Nashville.

RED MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

REDMOUTH, a post-office of Washita co., Louisiana.

REDNERSVILLE, a village of Canada West, Prince Edward co., in the township of Ameliasburg, situated on the Bay of Quinté, 22 miles N.W. of Picton. Pop. 175.

REDNESS, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

REDNITZ, *râ-dnits*, a river of Bavaria, after a N. course of 50 miles, joins the Pegnitz at Fürth, to form the Regnitz. It communicates with the Aitmuhi by the canal of the Main and Danube. See **ALTMUHL**.

RED OAK, a post-office of Fayette co., Georgia.

RED OAK, a post-office of Ellis co., Texas.

RED OAK, a post-office of Prairie co., Arkansas.

RED OAK, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa.

RED OAK CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Flint River in Merriwether county.

RED OAK CREEK, of Ellis co., Texas, flows eastward into Trinity River. It is also called Bois d'Arc Creek.

RED OAK GROVE, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

RED OAK GROVE, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

RED OAK GROVE, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

REDON, *reh-dôn*, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the right bank of the Vilaine, on which it has a port for vessels of 200 tons, 38 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 5582. It has manufactures of serge, docks for building small vessels, and an active trade in timber and iron by the canal between Nantes and Brest.

REDONDA, *râ-dôn-dâ*, an islet of the British West Indies, between Nevis and Montserrat. Lat. 16° 55' N., lon. 62° 19' W.

REDONDA, an islet of the British West Indies, off the N. extremity of Grenada.

REDONDA, *râ-dôn-dâ*, an island of Brazil, in front of the

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entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, W. of the island of Raza.

REDONDELA, *râ-dôn-dâ/leh*, a town of Spain, province of Pontevedra, at the mouth of the Redonela, in the Bay of Vigo, on which it has a port, 7 miles N.E. of Vigo. P. 2790.

REDONDESCO, *râ-dôn-dês/ko*, or **RODONDESCO**, *ro-dôn-dês/ko*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 14 miles W. of Mantua. Pop. 1803.

REDONDO, *râ-dôn-do*, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 22 miles E. of Evora, with 3000 inhabitants.

REDONDO, NOVO, a Portuguese fort in Lower Guinea, on the Atlantic, 65 miles N.N.E. of Benguela.

REDOOT KALE or **REDOUT KALE**, *râ-doot/ kâ-lâ*, a fort of the Russian dominions, in Transcaucasia, in a marshy position, at the mouth of the Kalé or Kalla, in the Black Sea, 20 miles N. of Poti.

RED PLAINS, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

RED RIVER. (Fr. *Rivière Rouge*, *ree've-ain/ roozh*; Sp. *Rio Colorado*, *ree'o ko-lo-râ-do*.) the southernmost of the great tributaries of the Mississippi, rises, according to Captain Marcy, (whose report on his exploration of that river we mostly follow,) in two branches, called the North and South Forks, which unite near lat. 34° 30' N., and 100° W. lon.; the principal or Southern branch having its source in lat. 34° 42' N., 103° 7' 10" W., in New Mexico, (just beyond the W. boundary of Texas;) and the North Fork in lat. 36° 35' 8" N., lon. 101° 55' W., within a degree of the N. boundary of Texas. After the junction of the two forks the stream varies but little from a due E. course, till it reaches Fulton in Arkansas, where it turns to the S., and pursues that direction, with a slight inclination to the E., till near Natchitoches, from whence it runs a little S. of E. till it disembogues in the Mississippi River, in about lat. 31° N., and lon. 91° 50' W.

The main or southern branch has its sources in deep and narrow fissures, in the N. E. part of the Llano Estacado, (an elevated and barren plain,) at an altitude of 2450 feet above the sea. For the first 60 miles the escarpments rise from 500 to 800 feet, so directly from the water's edge that in many instances Captain Marcy's party were obliged to take the channel of the stream in their exploration. After leaving the Llano Estacado, the river, (says Captain Marcy,) "flows through an arid prairie country, almost entirely destitute of trees, over a broad bed of light shifting sands, for a distance of some 500 miles, following its sinuosities. It then enters a country covered with gigantic forest trees, growing upon a soil of the most pre-eminent fertility; here the borders contract, and the water for a great portion of the year washes both banks, carrying the loose alluvium from one side, and depositing it on the other, in such a manner as to produce constant changes in the channel, and to render navigation difficult. This character continues throughout the remainder of its course to the delta of the Mississippi; and in this section it is subject to heavy inundations, which often flood the bottoms to such a degree as to destroy the crops, and occasionally, on subsiding, leaving a deposit of white sand, rendering the soil barren and worthless." The entire length of the river including the South Fork, is estimated by Captain Marcy at 2100 miles. The length of the main stream is estimated at above 1200 miles. During eight months of the year, steam-packets regularly navigate it from its mouth to Shreveport, a distance of about 500 miles, and the navigation is good in all stages of water to Alexandria. The portion of this river above the Raft is also navigable by small boats for about 300 miles, except in low water. Captain Marcy remarks:—"From what I have seen of the upper Red River, I am confident that at a medium stage it might be ascended to the confluence of the main branches by small steamers, such as ply on some of the tributaries of the Mississippi."

Shortly after leaving its sources, the South Fork passes for 100 miles over a vast bed of gypsum, which gives the water of the river a very bitter and disagreeable taste, increasing rather than diminishing thirst. The exploring expedition suffered much from this cause while in this region. W. of the 101st degree of W. longitude there is little arable land, except on the North Fork. The principal affluents of the Red River are the Little Washita and the Big Washita, both from the N. The Red River "Cut-off," at its mouth, is a new channel, formed by cutting a short trench through a neck of land caused by a bend in the Mississippi. Red River forms the N. boundary of Texas from 94° to 100° W. lon. The *Great Raft*, which is the most serious drawback to the prosperity of the upper part of the Red River Valley, consists of an immense mass of drift-wood and trees, which have been brought down several hundred miles by the current and lodged here, obstructing the channel for a distance of 70 miles, and inundating the adjacent country. In 1834-5, it was removed by the General Government at an expense of \$500,000, but another has since been formed. The lower part of the Raft is now about 30 miles above Shreveport. During high-water, small boats pass round the Raft by means of the lateral channels or lakes which are then formed.

RED RIVER, in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, rises

near the E. border of Robertson co., and flowing W., enters the Cumberland River at Clarksville.

RED RIVER, of Kentucky, a small stream which rises in Morgan co., and flowing W., forms the boundary between Clark and Estill counties, until it enters the Kentucky River.

RED RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Oakland co., and flows into Clinton River, 6 miles above Mount Clemens.

RED RIVER, of the North, rises in Elbow Lake, of Minnesota Territory, in about $47^{\circ} 7' N.$ lat., and $95^{\circ} 25' W.$ lon., and flowing in a general S., then in a S.W., and afterwards in a N.W. direction, at last runs nearly N., and crossing the N. boundary of the United States, falls into Lake Winnipeg, in Canada. Entire length, about 700 miles. In the first 100 miles of its course, it forms the line of connection between a multitude of small lakes, which seem to be disposed along this stream like beads upon a thread.

RED RIVER, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, bordering on the Indian Territory, contains 1100 square miles. The Red River bounds it on the N., and the Sulphur Fork washes its S. border. The valley of the Red River is occupied by extensive prairies, among which tracts of fine timber are distributed: the soil is scarcely surpassed in fertility and durability. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. Many cattle and horses are reared here for exportation. Red River is navigable for steamboats along the N. border. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. 3906, of whom 2500 were free, and 1406 slaves.

RED RIVER, a township of Lafayette co., Arkansas. Pop. 623.

RED RIVER, a township of Van Buren co., Arkansas. Pop. 241.

RED RIVER, a township of White co., Arkansas. Pop. 190.

RED RIVER, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

RED RIVER IRON-WORKS, a post-village of Estill co., Kentucky, about 40 miles S.E. of Lexington. A large quantity of bar-iron and nails is manufactured here.

RED RIVER LANDING, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana.

RED ROCK, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

RED ROCK, a post-office of Upshur co., Texas.

RED ROCK, a thriving post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 94 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City. Pop. 350.

RED ROCK, a post-village of Ramsey co., Minnesota, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, 6 miles below St. Paul. It derives its name from a granite boulder, which the Indians have painted red. The place was settled in 1837.

REDRUTH, *red/rûth*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 9 miles W.N.W. of Falmouth. Pop. of town, in 1851, 7095, extensively employed in the rich copper and tin mines of the city, the ore of which is transported by railways connecting with the Fal and with St. Ives Bay. The town has 2 churches, a modern grammar school, a union work-house, an elegant clock-tower, a reading-room, a branch bank, and a small theatre. It is connected with Hayle by the West Cornwall Railway.

RED SEA, or **ARABIAN GULF**, (*Fr. Mer Rouge*, *maïr roozh*, or *Gulfe Aralique*, *golf Ard'beck*; *Ger. Râthes Meer*, *ro'tes maïr*, or *Arabischen Meer*; *Arâ'bish-en maïr/boozen*; *It. Mar Rosso*, *maïr ros'so*; *Sp. Mar Rojo*, *mar ro'no*; *anc. Erythræum Mûre*, or *Mûre Rubrum*; *Gr. Epeûpa Thalassa*, *Erythra Thalassa*.) an extensive inland sea communicating with the Indian Ocean by the Strait of Babel-Mandeb, and stretching in a N.N.W. direction between Arabia on the E., and Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt on the W., and only separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Isthmus of Suez, which, where narrowest, does not exceed 80 miles across; it forms a very long and comparatively narrow expanse, about 1450 miles in length. The breadth, where widest, as on the tropic of Cancer, does not exceed 200 miles, and in general it averages about 180 miles, but diminishes gradually both at its S. and N. extremities, having at the former, across the strait, a width of only 14½ miles, which is further subdivided by the island of Perim into two channels, a larger, on the E., of 11 miles, and a less, on the W., of 1½ miles. At the N. extremity, the Red Sea divides into two branches, one of which, forming the Gulf of Akaba, penetrates N. by E. into Arabia for about 100 miles, with an average breadth of about 15 miles; while the other, forming the Gulf of Suez, follows the general direction of the sea, and penetrates between Arabia and Egypt about 200 miles, with an average breadth of 20 miles. In the fork between these two branches is the celebrated Mount Sinai, or Jebel Moosa, ("Mount of Moosa.") The shores both on the E. and W. consist generally of a low tract, for the most part sandy, though sometimes swampy, varying in width from 10 to 30 miles, and suddenly terminated by the abutments of a lofty table-land of from 3000 to 6000 feet high. The Red Sea may thus be considered as occupying the bottom of an immense longitudinal valley, which probably at one time extended between the table-lands without interruption, but has since been partially filled up by coral-workings, which, extending in parallel lines at a short distance from either coast, have subdivided the sea

into three different channels, and have also studded its shores with numerous small islands. It is supposed by some to have derived its name from the large quantities of red coral and pink-colored fuel which it yields; but it is with more probability derived from the ancient *Idumæa*, "sea of Edom"—Edom signifying "red."

In the main channel the depth sometimes exceeds 230 fathoms, and is supposed to average at least 100 fathoms, but diminishes towards the extremities, where the depth in general is from 40 to 50 fathoms. In the Gulf of Suez this depth gradually decreases to 30 fathoms, and at the harbor of Suez is only 3 fathoms; in the Gulf of Akaba, on the contrary, the depth is about the same as in the main channel. The currents of the Red Sea are entirely the result of its prevailing winds. From October to May, when the wind blows generally with great constancy from the S., a strong current sets in from the Strait of Babel-Mandeb, and produces a general rise in the water of about 2 feet; from May to October the N. wind continues to blow, not without interruption, but with such force and constancy as both to give the current a S. direction, and carry off the 2 feet of level which had been previously accumulated. These winds, however, proceeding either directly N. or S., affect only the main body of the sea, and leave a considerable belt along the coast, subject to alternations of land and sea breezes, and not unfrequently to sudden squalls. The chief dangers to navigation, however, arise not so much from these, as from the number of shallow reefs, the presence of which no previous intimation is given, as the sea never breaks upon them. This absence of breakers is attempted to be accounted for by the porous nature of the coral, which offers so little resistance to the sea that it diffuses itself through it without commotion, as if it were passing through a sieve. The principal harbors of the Red Sea are, on the African coast, Suez, Kosseir, Suakin, and Massowa; and on the Arabian coast, Jidda, Yembo, and Hodeida. The Red Sea has lately become important as a channel of commerce in connection with what is termed the "Overland Route" from Europe to India. See *SUEZ*.

The Jews and Phœnicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea; and after the destruction of the Persian Empire it resumed its importance as the principal route of traffic between Europe and the East, which distinction it retained until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The trade from shore to shore at present is not of much importance, consisting chiefly of the transport of pilgrims, considerable numbers of slaves, and some grain from Egypt; but a much more important trade has recently risen up in consequence of the opening up of the old route from Europe to India across the Isthmus of Suez, and along the Red Sea. It was that part of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez, that the Israelites crossed in their flight from Egypt.

RED SHOALS, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

RED SPRINGS, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

REDSTONE, a post-township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.W. of Uniontown. Pop. 1287.

REDSTONE CREEK, of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Monongahela River near Brownsville.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Monroe co., Virginia, on Indian Creek, 240 miles W. of Richmond, and 38 miles S.W. of White Sulphur Springs. It is situated in a small valley among the Alleghany Mountains, and is a place of fashionable resort, having been improved by the erection of expensive buildings. The temperature of the water is 54° .

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

RED SWEET SPRINGS, a post-office of Alleghany co., Virginia.

RED WING, a post-village, capital of Goodhue co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi, at the upper extremity of Lake Pepin, about 50 miles below St. Paul.

REDWITZ, *red'wîts*, a market-town of Bavaria, 23 miles E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1580.

REIDWOOD, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Watertown.

REE BLUFF, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

REED, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

REED, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

REED, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. P. 408.

REED, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1494.

REED, a township of Will co., Illinois. Pop. 183.

REED CREEK, a post-office, Randolph co., North Carolina.

REEDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 11½ miles E.S.E. of Norwich.

REED ISLAND, a post-office of Pulaski co., Virginia.

REEDSBURG, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the State Road from Wooster to Mansfield, 10 miles from the former. Pop. near 200.

REEDSBURG, a post-village and township of Sauk co., Wisconsin, 50 miles N.W. of Madison. The village has 4 stores, 4 mills, and about 60 dwellings.

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REED'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

REED'S CREEK, a post-village of Lawrence co., Arkansas, several miles S.W. of Smithfield.

REED'S FERRY, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, with a station on the Concord Railroad, 9 miles from Nashua.

REED'S GROVE, a small post-village of Will co., Illinois.

REED'S LANDING, a post-office of Wabashaw co., Minnesota Territory.

REED'S MILLS, a post-office of Vinton co., Ohio.

REED'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

REEDSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Lewistown and Bellefonte, about 8 miles N. of the former.

REEDTOWN, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

REEDY BRANCH, a post-office, Moore co., North Carolina.

REEDY CREEK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

REEDY CREEK, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia, 50 miles in a direct line N.E. of Milledgeville.

REEDY CREEK, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

REEDY FORK, of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, flows through Guilford co., and unites with the main stream in Alamance county.

REEDY ISLAND, at the head of Delaware Bay. At its extreme S. point is a fixed light, 55 feet above the sea.

REEDY ISLAND RIVER, in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, flows N.W. through Carroll co., and enters New River. Length, about 70 miles; greatest width, 25 yards. It furnishes immense water-power.

REEDY RIVER, a small stream of South Carolina, rising a few miles from Greenville, near the N.W. border of the state, flows nearly S. by E., and enters the Saluda on the line between Laurens and Abbeville districts.

REEDYVILLE, a post-office of Wirt co., Virginia.

REEDYVILLE, a post-village of Hidalgo co., Texas, on the Rio Grande, above Brownsville, contained in 1853, about 400 inhabitants.

REEK, *rak*, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 17 miles E. of Bots-le-Duc. Pop. 798.

REEL FOOT, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

REE, LOUGH, *lón ree*, a lake of Ireland, near its centre, between Leinster and Connaught, formed by an expansion of the Shannon at Lanesborough. It is 15 miles in length from N. to S., by 8 miles in greatest breadth. The outline is very irregular. Estimated area, 42 square miles; greatest depth, 75 feet. It contains many islets, and receives the river Lunny.

REELSVILLE, a post-office of Putnam co., Indiana.

REEM'S CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

REEPHAM, a parish of England, co., and 5 miles E.N.E. of Lincoln, with a station on the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway.

REEPHAM, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Norfolk, 13 miles N.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 400.

REES, *ria*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 41 miles N.N.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 3342. It was taken by the Dutch in 1614, and by the French in 1678.

REES' CORNER, a post-office of Kent co., Maryland.

REESE'S MILL, a post-office of Boone co., Indiana.

REES' STATION, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

REETH, *rât*, a village of Belgium, province, and 10 miles S. of Antwerp, on the road to Boom. Pop. 1262.

REETH, *reeth*, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 8 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1341. It has 2 endowed schools.

REETZ, *râts*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Ihna, 42 miles E.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 2400.

REETZ, a village of Prussia, 9 miles W.S.W. of Belgig.

REEVE, a township of Daviess co., Indiana. Pop. 1000.

REEVESBY (*reesz/bes*) ISLAND, South Australia, in Spencer's Gulf, 20 miles N.E. of Port Lincoln, is 4 miles long.

REEVETON, *reesv'ton*, a post-office, Ulster co., New York.

REEZAH, RIZAH, *reezâ*, or *RIZEH*, *reezch*, a maritime village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 35 miles E. of Trebizond, with a bazaar, and a manufacture of fine hempen fabrics.

REFORM, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

REFORM, a post-office of Calaway co., Missouri.

REFOYOS DE BASTO, *râ-fo-yoos dâ bäs'to*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Minho, near the Tamaga, about 25 miles from Braga.

REFOYOS DE RIBA D'AVE, *re-fo-yoos dâ-reebâ d'âvâ*, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 15 miles from Oporto. Pop. 580.

REFUGIO, (Sp. pron. *râ-foo-he-o*.) a county in the S.E. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1485 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Guadalupe River, on the S.W. by the Arkansas, and intersected by the San Antonio and Mission Rivers. The county contains a large proportion of prairie. The name is derived from a Mexican missionary establishment. Capital, Refugio. Pop. 288, of whom 269 were free, and 19 slaves.

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REFUGIO, a post-village, capital of Refugio co., Texas, on Mission River, about 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, contains but few houses.

REGA, *râgâ*, a river of Prussia, province of Pomerania, formed by the Old and the New Rega, about 6 miles S.W. of Schivelbein. The united stream flows N.N.W., but very circuitously, and falls into the Baltic, after a course of about 70 miles.

REGALBUTO, *râ-gâl-boô'to*, a town of Sicily, 25 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 6200. It has a royal college.

REGALMUTO, *râ-gâl-moo'to*, a town of Sicily, intendency, and 10 miles N.E. of Girgenti.

REGAN, *râ'gân'*, a small fortified town of Persia, province of Kirman, near the Belooches frontier; lat. 28° 50' N., lon. 59° 9' E.

REGELLO, *râ-jêl'lo*, a village of Tuscany, 18 miles E.S.E. of Florence, in the Upper Val d'Arno, on the S. side of Mount Vallombrosa, near the torrent Bota. Pop. 9952.

REGEN, *râ'ghen*, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Böhmer-Wald, flows generally W. and S., and enters the Danube on the right, at Stadt-am-Hof, opposite Regensburg, (Ratisbon.) Length, 68 miles.

REGEN, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 32 miles N.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1220.

REGENSBURG, a town of Bavaria. See Ratisbon.

REGENSPERG, *râ'ghens-pêr'*, and **REGENSTORF**, *râ'ghens-torf'*, two contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles N.W. of Zurich.

REGENSTAUF, *râ'ghens-tôwf'*, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 8 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1570.

REGENT'S, *reejents*, an inlet of British America.

REGENT'S SWORD, a remarkable promontory of China, province of Leao-tong, which divides the Gulf of Pechel-lee from the Yellow Sea; lat. 39° N.

REGENWALDE, *râ'ghen-wâld'eh*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 42 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. 2130.

REGGIO, *redjô*, (anc. *Rhegium* or *Rhegium Julium*.) the southernmost city and seaport of Italy, in Naples, capital of the province of Calabria Ultra II., 8 miles S.E. of Messina, on the E. side of its strait. Lat. 38° 6' N., lon. 15° 40' E. Pop. in 1850, 18,483. It is surrounded by a fine country, fortified, and well supplied with water. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, an hospital, a foundling asylum, a theatre, a civil and criminal court, manufactures of silks, gloves, hosiery, and articles from the thread of the shell-fish *pinna muritima*, an annual fair, lasting from the 1st to the 15th of September, and an export trade in wine oil, citron, and olives, the produce of its vicinity. In ancient times this was one of the most renowned cities of Magna Græcia, and was celebrated for its wines. It is the birthplace of Agathocles, the philosophers Hippas and Hipparchus, and of several poets and sculptors. It was ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

REGGIO, (anc. *Regium Lepidii*.) a fortified city of North Italy, duchy, and 14 miles W.N.W. of Modena, on the Amlilian Way, and connected with the Po by the river Crostolo and the navigable canal of Tassone. Pop. 17,000. It is well built and handsome; the streets are bordered with arcades. It has a cathedral, with numerous convents, a citadel, a city-hall, a theatre, a college, a public library with 30,000 volumes, a museum of antiquities, manufactures of silks, hempen fabrics, horn, wooden, and ivory articles, a trade in cattle and agricultural produce, and a fair during the entire month of May. It is the birth-place of Ariosto and Correggio. Under Napoleon it gave the title of duke to Marshal Oudinot.

REGGIOLO, *red-jô'lo*, a village of North Italy, duchy, and 6 miles E. of Guastalla.

REGLE. See TLEMEN.

REGIL, *râ-heel'*, a village of Spain, in Biscay, province of Guipuzcoa, at the foot of Mount Hernio, about 10 miles from Tolosa. Pop. 1545.

REGINUM or **REGINA**. See RATISBON.

REGIS, *râ'ghis*, a small town of Saxony, 18 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Pleisse. Pop. 623.

REGIUM or **REGIUM LEPIDI**, North Italy. See REGGIO.

REGIA, *rêgîâ*, a fortified suburb of Havana, in Cuba, on the opposite side of its bay. It is well built, has large government warehouses, and a spacious hospital. It is the principal seat of the Havana slave trade.

REGNIER'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

REGNITZ, *rêgnîta*, a river of Bavaria, formed by the union of the Rednitz and Pegnitz at Fûrth, flows N. past Forchheim, Erlangen, and Bamberg, and joins the Main 3 miles N.W. of Bamberg, after a navigable course of 35 miles. Chief affluent, the Aisch, from the W.

REGNUM. See CHICHESTER.

RENGY, *rên'yee'*, a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles E.S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1392.

REGOA, *râ-goâ*, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Douro, 3 miles N. of Lamego. It is increasing in importance, and has large wine stores, it being the place of an annual fair for the purchase of port wines.

REGUTNY, *râ'ghee-ne'*, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 15 miles W.N.W. of Ploermel. Pop. 1135.

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RÉQUISHEIM, rā'gheeshēm', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Ille. Pop. 2200.

REHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See OOFKA.

REHAU, rā'haw, or **RECHAU**, rēk'aw, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Gränbach, 17 miles N.W. of Eger. Pop. 1000.

REHBURG, rā'bōōn, a town of Hanover, 22 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1325.

REHDEN, rā'dēn, a town of West Prussia, 24 miles S. of Marienwerder. Pop. 1300.

REHETOBEL, rā'h-to-bēl, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton, and N.E. of Appenzell. Pop. 1058.

REHME, rā'mēh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Weser, with a station on the Berlin and Cologne Railway. Pop. 1590.

REHMUTPOOR, rā'mūt-poor', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, province of Bejapoor, on an affluent of the Kistnah, about 14 miles from Sattarah. It contains several Hindoo temples.

REHNA, rā'nd, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles E.S.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 2579.

REHOBOTH, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on Warren River, 41 miles S. by W. of Boston. Pop. 2104.

REHOBOTH, a hundred of Delaware. See LEWES.

REHOBOTH, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 85 miles S.W. of Richmond.

REHOBOTH, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, 40 miles W. of Columbia.

REHOBOTH, a post-village of Wilkes co., Georgia, 75 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

REHOBOTH, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

REHOBOTH, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio.

REHOBOTH BAY, in the S.E. part of Delaware, extends from the Atlantic into Sussex county.

REHOBOTHVILLE, a village of Morgan co., Georgia, 57 miles N. by W. of Milledgeville.

REHRESBURG, rā'rērs-būrg, a small village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles N.W. of Reading.

REIBERSDORF, rī'bērs-dorf, a town of Saxony, 4 miles E. of Zittau. Pop. 1012.

REICHELSHHEIM, rī'kēls-hīme', a market-town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 14 miles S.E. of Darmstadt, at the left of a height, surmounted by the castle of Reichenberg. P. 1210.

REICHELSHHEIM, a market-town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, 19 miles N.N.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 751.

REICHENAU, rī'kēh-nōw', or **MITTELZELL**, mīt'tel-tēll', an island of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, circle of Lake, in the Untersee, 3½ miles N.W. of Constance. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1 mile. Pop. 1490. The surface is fertile, and on it is a Benedictine abbey, in the church of which the Emperor Charles the Fat was buried, in 888.

REICHENAU, (Bohemian, *Sukonice*, sūw'ke-nitch'-skēe,) a town of Germany, in Bohemia, 19 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz, on an affluent of the Wilde-Adler. Pop. 3900. It has a fine castle, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

REICHENAU, a town of Germany, in Saxony, circle of Bautzen, 7 miles E. of Zittau. Pop. 3663, mostly employed in manufactures of linen and ribbons.

REICHENAU, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, at the junction of the two heads of the Rhine. (Vorder and Hinter Rhein.) 6 miles W.S.W. of Chur, having a château, formerly used for a school, in which Louis-Philippe, then Duke de Chartres, found an asylum as an usher in 1793.

REICHENAU, or **REICHEN**, rī'kēn, a village of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Buntzlau, on both sides of the Mohlika. Pop. 2292.

REICHENAU, or **REICHEN**, a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, 56 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1016.

REICHENAU, or **RICHNOW**, rīk'nov (?) a village of Austria, in Moravia. Pop. 1659.

REICHENAU, Alt, Alt, rī'kē-nōw', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government, and 22 miles S. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1812.

REICHENBACH, rī'kēn-bāk', a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, joins the Aar opposite Meiringen. It descends nearly 2000 feet in a succession of falls, near the last of which are baths and a large hotel.

REICHENBACH, a town of Prussia, government, and W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1133.

REICHENBACH, a town of Saxony, with a station on the Saxon Bavarian Railroad, 11 miles N.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 6699. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, cashmeres, cotton and linen stuffs.

REICHENBACH, a town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Peilau. Pop. 5310. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has several Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth, muslin, cotton stuffs, canvas, and gloves.

REICHENBACH, a town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 7 miles W. of Roding. Pop. 1358.

REICHENBERG, rī'kēn-bērd', or **LIBERK**, lee'bērk, a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 58 miles N.E. of Prague, in lat. 50° 46' N., lon. 15° 5' E. Pop. 13,500. It has 2 castles,

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several churches, a royal and a normal school, a new theatre, and a large brewery, with important manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and yarn, and numerous dyeing houses in its vicinity.

REICHENHALL, rī'kēn-hāll', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Saal, 8 miles S.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 2600. In its vicinity are salt works, which furnish annually 12,000 tons of salt. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1834.

REICHENSACHSEN, rī'kēn-sāks'n, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Sunter, 4 miles S.W. of Eschwege. Pop. 1689.

REICHENSTEIN, rī'kēn-stīne', a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2000.

REICHENSTEIN, Unter, dōn'ter rī'kēn-stīne', **RAGSTEIN**, rāg'stīne, or **RECKSTEIN**, rēk'stīne, a town of Bohemia, on the Wotawa, 21 miles S.S.E. of Klattau.

REICHSHOFEN or **REICHSHOFFEN**, rīk'shoffēn', (Ger. pron. rīk'shoffēn,) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles S.W. of Wissembourg. Pop. 2620.

REICHSTADT, rīk'stātt, or **ZAKOPY**, zā-ko'pee, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 45 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1900. It has a fine castle, and a Capuchin convent. In 1814 it was erected into a duchy for the son of Napoleon.

REICHSTADT, rīk'stātt, (Ober, ober, and Niden, nee'der,) two contiguous villages of Saxony, circle of Dresden, bailiwick, and near Dippoldiswalde. Pop. 1056.

REICHTHAL, rīk'tāll, a town of Prussia, government, and 35 miles E. of Breslau, on the Studnitz. Pop. 1123.

REID, La, lā rī, a village of Belgium, province, and 16 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1898.

REID, reed, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1494.

REIDEN or **REYDEN**, rī'dēn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 7 miles N.W. of Sursee. Pop. 1490.

REID'S, reedz, a river of Oregon.

REIDSBURG, reedz'būrg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Piney Creek, 4 or 5 miles S. of Clarion.

REIDSVILLE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

REIDSVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

REIDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tatnall co., Georgia, is situated on a sandy hill, 66 miles W. of Savannah.

REIGATE, rī'gate, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on a branch of the Mole, 6 miles E. of Borking, 21 miles S.S.W. of London, and about 1½ miles from the Redhill Station, on the London and Brighton, and South-east Railways. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 4927. It is situated on a rock of white sand, in the beautiful district of Holmesdale, and is remarkably neat and clean, having an unusual number of handsome residences, a church containing a library and many costly monuments, a small grammar school, a large national school, a town-hall, market-house, and some groundworks of a castle, including a cave in which the barons are said to have met and arranged the articles of *Magna Charta*. At the S. end of the town, on the site of an old priory, is the elegant mansion of Earl Somers. Fullers'-earth, and fine sand used in the manufacture of glass, are articles of commerce. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

REIGHTON, rē'qton, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

REIGLE'S MILLS, New Jersey. See RINGLESVILLE.

REIGLESVILLE, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 8 miles below Easton. It has a bridge over the river.

REIGNAC, rān'yāk', a village of France, department of Charente, 3 miles S.S.W. of Barbezieux. Pop. 1272.

REIGNAC, a village of France, department of Gironde, arrondissement of Blaye. Pop. in 1852, 2216.

REIGNAC, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, near the Indre, 15 miles S.E. of Tours.

REIGNINZ, rān'yā', a village of the Sardinian dominions, in Savoy, near the Arve, 7 miles S.E. of Geneva. Pop. 1709.

REIGOLDSWEIL, rī'golts-wīl', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Basel Landschaft, 12 miles S.S.E. of Basel, in a valley, 1650 feet above the sea. Pop. 1168.

REIKIAVIK, rī'ke-a-vīk', or **REYKJAVIK**, rīk'yā-vīk', written also **REIKIAVIG**, the capital town of Iceland, near its S.W. coast, in lat. 64° 5' 40" N., lon. 21° 50' W. Pop. 900. It is a bishop's see, the seat of the Icelandic society, and has an observatory and library.

REIL, rīl, a village of Prussia, government of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1488.

REILANE, rā'lān', a small town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 8 miles S.W. of Forcalquier. Pop. 1379.

REILINGEN, rī'ling-en, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, bailiwick of Schwetzingen. Pop. 1371.

REILLO, rā'yo or rā'eel-yo, a market-town of Spain, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Cuenca, with a ruined castle and a noble residence.

REILY, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

REIMS or **RHEIMS**, reemz, (Fr. pron. rānz; anc. *Duro-corturum*, afterwards *Rebmi*.) a city of France, department of Marne, 25 miles N.W. of Châlons, on the Vesle, and in the Canal of the Aisne and Marne. Lat. 49° 15' N., lon. 4° 3' E. Pop. in 1852, 45,754. It is situated in an extensive basin,

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surrounded by slopes covered with vineyards. It is enclosed with walls flanked with towers, and generally well built. The streets are spacious and tolerably regular, and several of the squares are large and handsome. The ramparts, which have a circuit of nearly 3 miles, are planted, and form an excellent promenade. The principal edifices are the Cathedral, one of the finest Gothic structures of the thirteenth century now existing in Europe, 466 feet long, and 121 feet high, surmounted by two massive towers, and adorned with a richly-sculptured portal and facade; the Church of St. Remy, originally belonging to a Benedictine monastery, the oldest, and still, with the exception of the cathedral, the finest church in Reims; and the Porte de Mars, one of the gates originally built by the Romans as a triumphal arch in honor of Caesar and Augustus, and recently repaired, rendering it a truly splendid structure. The town is ornamented with numerous fountains, and has many ancient mansions, among which is the hotel of the counts of Champagne. It has numerous manufactories of cloth, cashmeres, flannels, merinoes, and confections, and a trade in the excellent wine of its vicinity. It was the birthplace of Colbert, Gobelin, and Linguet. Clovis was baptized at Reims, A. D. 496, after the battle of Tolbiac. Philip Augustus was consecrated here in 1179, and all his successors have been also consecrated at Reims till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV., Napoleon, and Louis XVIII. It is renowned in the history of the Middle Ages for the maintenance of its liberties against the bishops. Before the revolution of 1793, it had a celebrated university, and many councils have been held here.

REINACH, *rin'ák*, or **RYNACH**, *ree'nák*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 12 miles S.E. of Aargau. Pop. 2600. It has corn warehouses, and cotton-printing works.

REINACH, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 5 miles S. of Basel.

REINDEER, *rin'deer*, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

REINERZ, *rin'eñts*, **DUSSNICK** (?) *dóss'nik*, or **DURNIK** (?) *dórn'nik*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 58 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. 2360. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. In its vicinity are several springs, which attract many visitors.

REINET, Cape Colony. See **GRAAF-REINET**.

REINFELD, *rin'fêlt*, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 11 miles W.S.W. of Lubeck. Pop. 900.

REINHEIM, *rin'hime*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, near Dieburg. Pop. 1196.

REINHOLDSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 41 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

REINSDORF, *rin'sdorf*, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, balliwick of Wildersfeld. Pop. 1003.

REINSES (*rin'sez*) **CREEK**, of Tennessee, rises in Wayne county, and flows through Hardin county into the Tennessee River.

REINSTEDT, *rin'stêtt*, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, near Kahla, on the Selke. Pop. 1154.

REINSWALDE, *rin'swâldêh*, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Frankfurt, circle of Sorau. Pop. 1152.

REISCH, or **NEU REISCH**, *nei rîsh*, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Iglaui. Pop. 1040.

REISCHDORF, *rîsh'dorf*, or **REICHSDORF**, *rîke'dorf*, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles from Saatz. Pop. 1918.

REISEN, *ri'zen*, (Polish *Rydzyna*, *rid-zin'á*), a town of Prussian Poland, 44 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1340.

REISTERSTOWN, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 17 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

REITENDORF, *ri'tên-dorf*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmütz. Pop. 1640.

REITH, *rit*, a village of the Tyrol, circle of Schwartz. Pop. 1123.

RELAY HOUSE, Maryland, a station on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 7 miles from Baltimore.

RELFE, *relf*, a post-office of Pulaski co., Missouri.

RELFS BLUFF, a post-office of Drew co., Arkansas.

RELLEU, *rel-yâ-oo'*, a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles N.E. of Alicante, with a ruined castle. Pop. 2435.

REMAGEN, Rhenish Prussia. See **RHEINMAGEN**.

REMALAR, *reh-mâ'lar*, a market-town of France, department of Orne, on the Huine, 13 miles S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. in 1852, 1845.

REMBANG, *rem'bang*, a Dutch residency of the island of Java. Pop. 400,000.

REMBANG, a town of Java, capital of a province, on a deep bay, on the N. coast, W. of the Rembang River, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Samarang, in lat. $9^{\circ} 40' 30''$ S., lon. $111^{\circ} 17'$ E. Its harbor, one of the best in the island, is protected by a point named Oedjong-Boender, which stretches far into the sea, and by some islands, among which are the Two Brothers.

REMDA, *rem'dâ*, a small town of Germany, duchy, and 16 miles S.W. of Weimar, on the Rine. Pop. 935.

REMEDIOS, *ré-mâ-de-oo*, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 83 miles N.E. of Antioquia. **REMEDIOS** is also the name of a

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small town of Cuba, a fort and cape of Central America, and a church near Mexico; and adjacent to the last are the reputed remains of the palace of Montezuma.

REMYENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

REMI. See **REIMS**.

REMICH, *râ'mik*, a town of the Netherlands, province, and 11 miles S.E. of Luxembourg, on the Moselle. Pop. 2300.

REMIKOLY, *râ-me-gô'lee*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 75 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1500.

REMPINGTON, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

REMIRE, *râ'meer*, an island group of French Guiana, 4 miles E. of Cayenne. A village of the same name is on the opposite mainland.

REMIREMONT, *reh'meen'môñs'*, a town of France, department of Vosges, on the left bank of the Moselle, 13 miles S.E. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 5349. It has a fine abbey originally founded about A. D. 620, a communal college, public library, and manufactures of cotton goods, velvet, and iron wares.

REMLINGEN, *rem'ling-en*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 11 miles W. of Würzburg, with two noble residences. Pop. 1058.

REMOUCHAMPS, *reh-moo'shâñs'*, a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Liege. It has a very remarkable double grotto, nearly 1 mile long, containing a great variety of beautiful stalactites. In its mouth, at what is called the Lac d'Entré, numerous fossils, bones of lions, hyenas, bears, and other animals, were found in 1828.

REMOULINS, *reh-moo'lâñs'*, a market-town of France, department of Gard, on the river Gard, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 12 miles N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 1370. Here commences the Roman aqueduct, anciently carried across the river by the famous Pont-de-Gard, 1 mile W.N.W. of the town.

REMPS/TON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

REMPENDORF, *rem'pên-dorf*, a village of Germany, in Reuss-Greiz, balliwick of Burgk. Pop. 1356.

REMS, *rems*, a river of Württemberg, rising in a hilly district, not far from its E. frontier, flows W.N.W. past the towns of Esslingen, Gmünd, and Schorndorf, and joins the Neckar at Ludwigsburg, after a course of 50 miles.

REMSCHIED, *rem'shît*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles E.S.E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 11,902. It has extensive manufactures of all kinds of iron wares, which are sent to Russia and America.

REMSEN, a post-village of Remsen township, Oneida co., New York, 18 miles N. by E. of Utica. It contains several churches and mills. Pop. of the township, 2407.

REMUSAT, *râ'mu'sâ*, a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 11 miles E.N.E. of Lyons. Pop. 681.

RENAC, *reh-nâk'*, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 1358.

RENAIE, *reh-nâzh'*, a village of France, department of Isère, 14 miles N.N.E. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 1491.

RENAISON, *reh-nâ'zôn'*, a market-town of France, department of Loire, 7 miles W. of Roanne. Pop. 1973.

RENAIX, *reh-nâ'* (Flemish *Ronae*, *ron'sph*), a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 21 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 12,590. It has a ruined castle, 3 public squares, each adorned with a fountain; 3 churches and 2 chapels, a town-house, hospital, orphan asylum, conseil de prud'hommes, a superior primary government, and several communal and private schools, a musical society, and different benevolent institutions, particularly one which bears the name of Frères des Bonnes Œuvres. There are also breweries, distilleries, tanneries, salt-refineries, dye-works, bleachfields, thread mills, brick and tile-works, manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, yarn, tobacco, and chicory, and a large trade in linens. Renaix dates from the eighth century. In 1478, and again in 1519, it was almost destroyed by fire.

RENAULT, *ren-ô'* (?) a post-village of Monroe co., Illinois, 128 miles S. by W. of Springfield.

RENCHEN, *renk'en*, a town of Baden, on the Rensch, 9 miles N.N.E. of Offenburg, with a station on the Basel and Mannheim Railway. Pop. 2573. On the 28th of June, 1796, Moreau here defeated the Austrians, and entered Swabia.

RENCUM, a village of Holland. See **REKUM**.

RENDOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

RENDE, *ren'deh*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 6 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3900.

RENDEUX, *ren'duh'*, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 36 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. 1011.

RENDEZVOUS (*ren'deh-vooz'*) **ISLAND**, off the S.W. coast of Borneo, N.W. of Point Sambar, in lat. $2^{\circ} 40'$ S., lon. $110^{\circ} 9'$ E.

RENDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RENDINARA, *ren-dên-râ*, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 14 miles S. of Avezzano.

RENDLESHAM, *ren'dêls-ham*, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RENDSBURG, *rends'bôrg*. (Dan. *Rendsborg*, *rends'bôrg*), a strongly-fortified town of Denmark, province of Holstein, on an island in the Eyder, at the commencement of the Kiel Canal, and with a station on the Kiel and Altona Rail

way, 18 miles W. of Kiel. Lat. $54^{\circ} 19' N.$, lon. $9^{\circ} 40' E.$ Pop. 10,490. It has extensive fortifications, and is divided into an old and a new town, well and regularly built. The principal public edifices are the Church of St. Mary, arsenal, military provision depôt, and large barracks; it has garrison and numerous other schools, several houses of charity, a house of correction, work-house, manufactures of stockings, earthenware, and tobacco, and a brisk trade in timber. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1627, by the Swedes in 1643, and by the Prussian and Confederate troops in 1848.

REN/FREW, or RENFREWSHIRE, *rên/fru-shîr*, formerly STRATHGRYFE, *strâth/grîf*, a small maritime county of Scotland, having N. and W. the river and Frith of Clyde. Area, 225 square miles, or 144,000 acres, of which about 100,000 are arable, and 20,000 in grass. Pop. in 1851, 161,091. The surface is mostly flat, except in the W., where there is a large extent of hill and moor. The principal rivers are the White-Cart, Black-Cart, and Gryfe. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound. The manufactures are important, chiefly of cotton stuffs and shawls, at Paisley, Pollockshaw, Neilston, &c. The principal towns are Renfrew, (the capital,) Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the twelfth century, this county was the seat of the Stewart or Stuart family, so called from their office of Stewards of Scotland, and afterwards possessors of the crown.

REN/FREW, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the left bank of the Clyde, 5 miles W.N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. of parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2977; of the town, 2722. It is well lighted and paved. The principal edifices are the parish church, town-hall, and jail. It was connected with the Clyde by a canal in 1786, and in 1835 a commodious quay was built on the river, opposite the town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving silks and muslins for Glasgow manufacturers, in a bleachfield, distillery, and in the extensive foundry and ship-building yards on the Clyde. The burgh unites with Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

REN/FREW, a county of Canada West, bordering on the Ottawa River, has an area of 1133 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 9415.

REN/FREW, a village of Canada West, on the Bonne Chere, which here forms a magnificent fall, about 70 miles N. of Kingston. It has 2 churches, a grammar school, a foundry, tannery, carding, saw, and flour mills, and exports large quantities of potash.

RENGERSDORF, *rêng/ers-dorf*, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Glatz. Pop. 1086.

REN/HOLD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

RENI or RENVY, *râ/nee*, a market-town of Russia, province of Bessarabia, at the confluence of the Pruth and Danube, 106 miles S.S.W. of Kishinev. Pop. 6000.

RENICK MILLS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

RENINGELST, *râ/ning-nêst*, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 33 miles S.W. of Bruges. P. 2145.

RENINGHE, *râ/ning-gh*, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 8 miles N.W. of Ypres.

RENCUM or RENCUM, *rênk/kum*, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 8 miles W. of Arnhem, near the Rhine. Pop. 919.

REN/NEL ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Solomon Islands, in lat. $11^{\circ} 30' S.$, lon. $160^{\circ} 30' E.$

RENNEROD, *rên/gh-rot*, a village of Nassau, about 40 miles N. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1419.

RENNES, *rên*, (anc. *Andalæ*), a city of France, capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, agreeably situated on the acclivity and at the foot of a hill, on the Canal of Ille and Rance, at the confluence of the Ille and Vilaine, 60 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. $48^{\circ} 7' N.$, lon. $1^{\circ} 41' W.$ It is traversed from E. to W. by the Vilaine, which divides it into the high and the low town, and is crossed by three bridges. The latter, the smaller of the two, on the left bank, is on a flat so low as often to suffer from inundation. It is very poorly built. The houses in it, as well as those in the adjoining suburbs, are mostly of wood, and the streets are narrow and winding. The high town lies between the right bank of the Vilaine and the left bank of the Ille, and strikingly contrasts with the low town by the elegance of its buildings, and its spacious, regular streets. It owes its present improved condition to a dreadful conflagration, which took place in 1720, and in the course of the seven days during which it raged, laid the greater part of the high town in ashes. The same event, however, which has thus given it the appearance of a handsome modern town, has deprived it of much of its historical interest, by destroying almost all its ancient edifices. It has a cathedral, *académie universitaire* for the departments of Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, and Loire-Inférieure; a school of artillery, an arsenal, a seminary, schools of law and medicine, a national college, and a provincial normal school with a library of 30,000 volumes. It has a tribunal of commerce, and an extensive trade in butter, honey, wax, and linen goods. Du

Guesclin, Sainte Folx, Gingené, Lanjuinais were born here. The Duke of Lancaster besieged it unsuccessfully in 1357. Henry II. of France held a parliament here in 1555. Pop. in 1852, 39,505.

RENNINGEN, *rên/ning-en*, a village of Württemberg, 13 miles W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1743.

RENO, *râ/no*, (anc. *Rhénus*), a river of Italy, in the N. part of the Pontifical States, legations of Bologna and Ferrara, rises in the Apennines of Tuscany, and after a N. course of about 75 miles, past Poretta, Vergato, and Cento, joins the Po-di Primaro 14 miles S. of Ferrara. It is navigable only for about 25 miles in winter. A canal from it traverses the city of Bologna.

RENO. See RHINE.

RENROCK, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

RENSELAER, *rên/sel-er*, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson, and is drained by the Hoosick and Kinderhook Rivers, with several smaller streams. The surface is generally hilly and broken, and in the E. part mountainous, often thickly covered with pine and other timber. In its numerous valleys, which are sometimes very extensive, the soil is generally of excellent quality. In 1850 this county produced 602,595 bushels of potatoes, the greatest quantity raised in any county in the state. Iron ore, roof slate, and Epsom salts are found, but they are not very abundant. The public works are the Hudson River Railroads, Albany Northern, Troy and Boston, Troy and Greenbush, and Western Railroads. Organized in 1791, and named in honor of the Van Rensselaer family. Capital, Troy. Pop. 73,363.

RENSELAER, a village of Sand Lake township, Rensselaer co., New York, 12 miles E. by S. of Albany. It has 3 churches, and several stores.

RENSELAER, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Indiana, at the rapids of Iroquois River, 100 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It is situated in the Seven-Mile Prairie. The river affords good water-power.

RENSELAER FALLS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

RENSELAERVILLE, a post-village and township at the S.W. extremity of Albany co., New York, 23 miles W. by S. of Albany. The village is situated on Fox's Creek, which here affords an excellent water-power. It has 4 churches, an academy, 4 stores, and a flouring mill, tannery, and about 300 inhabitants. The township also contains the villages of Preston Hollow, Patter's Hollow, and Medusa. Pop. 3629.

RENTERIA, *rên-tâ-ree-â*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Oyarsun, near its mouth in the Bay of Passages. It is walled, has 5 gates, an ancient and spacious church, an Augustine nunnery, a handsome town-hall, and court-house. Pop. 1057.

RENTON, a village of Scotland, co., and 2 miles N. of Dumbarton, on the Leven. Pop. in 1851, 2395. It was founded in 1782, has various schools, and a large subscription library.

RENTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Berwick, parish of Coldingham, on the Eye.

RENTSCH, *rêntch*, or HOCHRENTSCH, *hôk/rêntch*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz. Pop. 1060.

RENTY, *rôn'tee*, a market-town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 12 miles S.S.W. of St. Omer, where Henry II. defeated the Spaniards in 1554.

RENWEZ, *rôn'vâ*, a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, 7 miles N.W. of Mézières. Pop. 650.

REN/WICK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

RENY, a town of Russia. See RENI.

REOLE, *LA, lâ rôl'*, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, and on the railway to Ceste, 30 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 4080. It has a communal college, and manufactures of hats, leather, and cutlery.

REPENTIGNY, *reh-pôn'teen'ye*, a village of Canada East, in the co. of Leinster, situated on the St. Lawrence, 17 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 900.

REPKE, *rêp'kee*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 26 miles N.N.W. of Tchernigov. Pop. about 2000.

REPPEN, *rêp'pen*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 12 miles E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 3200.

REPPS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

REPPS, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

REPS, *rêpsh*, or KOHALOM, (*Kôhalom*) *kô'hâl'om*, a market-town of Transylvania, on the Rosslach, 19 miles S.S.W. of Udvarhely. Pop. 2200. It has saline springs.

REPTON, or REPTINGTON, a village and parish of England, co., and 7 miles S.S.W. of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 2232. It has a handsome church, and an endowed grammar school, originally a priory founded soon after the Conquest. Repton is supposed to be the Roman *Nepandunum*.

REPUBLIC, a post-office of Surry co., North Carolina.

REPUBLIC, a thriving post-village of Scioto township, Seneca co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Sandusky. Has a union school, a machine shop, and is an important depôt for produce. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

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REPUBLICAN, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia.
REPUBLICAN, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.
REPUBLICAN, a township of Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 1405.
REPUBLICAN, a post-office of Coles co., Illinois.
REPUBLICAN GROVE, a post-office, Halifax co., Virginia.
REPUBLICAN MILLS, a post-office, Fairfax co., Virginia.
REPULSE BAY, British North America, is on the S. side of Melville Peninsula, in lat. 60° N., lon. 86° to 87° W.
REPULSE BAY, East Australia, in lat. 20° 36' S., lon. 148° 40' E. At its mouth are Repulse Islands.
REQUEÑA, *râ-kân'yâ*, (anc. *Loredum*?) a town of Spain, on the Ollana, province, and 43 miles W.N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 11,000. It is pleasantly situated, and has 2 Gothic churches, a college, convents, and manufactures of silks.
REQUISTA, *râ-kees'tâ*, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 21 miles S. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 4380.
REIZ, *râ-reez*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, about 6 miles N. of Viseu. Pop. 750.
REIRICK or **REIRWICK**, a maritime parish of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkcudbright, on Solway Frith. In it are the villages of Auchencairn, Dundrennan, and Port Mary.
REYMOKE, *rê-môr*, a parish of Ireland, in Leitner, Queen's co., 6 miles W.N.W. of Mountmellick. Its S. part comprises a part of the Slievebloom Mountains.
RESACA, *râ-sah'ka*, a village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, on Bushkill Creek, 132 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.
RESACA, a post-office of Duplin co., North Carolina.
RESACA, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.
RESACA, Georgia, a station on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 84 miles from Atlanta.
RESACA DE LA PALMA, *râ-sâ'kâ dâ lâ pâ'l'mâ*, a noted battle-field on the route from Point Isabel to Matamoras, about 4 miles N. of Matamoras. Here, on the 9th of May, 1846, the Mexicans, numbering upwards of 6000, under General Arista, were totally defeated by about 2000 Americans, commanded by General Taylor. The loss of the latter was 39 killed and 82 wounded; that of the former included about 500 in killed and wounded, with the loss of all their artillery and furniture.
RESOUBLE, *rê-sô'bê*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar. Rescoble Loch is an expansion of Lunan Water.
RESERVE, *rez-erv'*, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, contains Alleghany City.
RESERVE, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Michigan.
RESERVE, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.
RESHD or **RESHT**, *resh't*, a town of Persia, capital of a province of Ghilan, between two small rivers, 16 miles S.E. of its port Enzellee, on the Caspian Sea. Though in a very unhealthy situation, it is stated to be well-built, flourishing, and peopled by at least 50,000 persons. It imports large quantities of Russian manufactured goods for consumption in Ghilan, and exports silks, fruits, and gall nuts.
RESHTITZA or **REJITZA**, Russian Poland. See **REZUTSA**.
RESHTABAD, *resh-tâ-bâd'*, a village of Persia, on the Se-ferd-road, 15 miles E. of Reshd.
RESINA, *râ-seenâ*, a market-town of Naples, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Naples. Pop. 8000. It is situated at the W. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and built over the ruins of Herculaneum. It has 2 churches, an Augustine convent, many villas, and some remains of antiquity.
RESINAR, *râ-see-nar'*, or **ROSINAR**, *ro-se-nar'*, written also **ROSSINAR**, (Ger. *Städterdorf*, *stât'ter-dorf'*), a village of Transylvania, in Saxon land, on the Stebes, co., and 8 miles S.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 6056. It is the see of a Greek-Wallachian bishop.
RESITZA, a town of Russia. See **REZUTSA**.
RESOLIN, a parish of Scotland. See **KIRKMICHAEL**.
RESOLUTION BAY, is on the W. side of Santa Christina, one of the Marquesas Islands.
RESOLUTION ISLAND, in British North America, is at the entrance of Hudson's Strait: lat. 61° 30' N., lon. 65° W. Length and breadth nearly 40 miles each. On its E. side is Cape Resolution.
RESOLUTION ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 17° 22' S., lon. 141° 35' W.
RESOLUTION ISLAND, a lagoon island in Low Archipelago. Lat. 17° 25' S., lon. 143° 24' W.
RESOLUTION, PORT, in Tanna Island, one of the New Hebrides.
RESSANT, *rê-sân't*, a village of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas, and in the vicinity of the town of Taflet.
RESSONS-SUR-MATS, *rê-sôn' sô'r mât'*, a village of France, department of Oise, 9 miles N.N.W. of Compiègne. P. 1014.
RESTALRIG, *rê-tâl'reeg'*, a village of Scotland, co., and 1½ miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 92.
RESTIGNY, *rê-teen'yee'*, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 7 miles N. of Chinon. Pop. 1919.
RESTIGOUCHE, *rê-tee'gôo'ah'*, a river of British North America, forms the N. boundary of New Brunswick, on the N.W. separating it from Canada East. It falls into the Bay of Chaleur after a N.E. course of about 200 miles. Its Indian name, *Restigouché*, is said to signify the "river which divides like the hand," in allusion to its separating above tide into five principal streams or branches. These drain an area of

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about 4000 square miles of fertile and well-timbered country. The entrance to the river from the Bay of Chaleur is 3 miles wide, and 9 fathoms deep. The tide flows up it 24 miles, of which 18 are navigable for the largest ships. The principal towns on its banks are Dalhousie at its mouth, and Campbelltown at the head of navigation.
RESTIGOUCHE, an extensive county in the N. of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Chaleur. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and valleys, and is intersected by numerous rivers. The soil is fertile and heavily timbered. Large quantities of timber are exported annually from Dalhousie, the capital. Pop. in 1854, 4161.
RESTON, a station on the North British Railway, in Scotland, 11½ miles N.W. of Berwick.
RESTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
RESTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
RESTORATION ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of Australia; lat. 12° 37' 30" S., lon. 143° 27' E., is a granitic rock, first visited by Captain Bligh in the *Bounty*, in 1799.
RESTORMEL CASTLE, England. See **LOSTWITHIEL**.
RESULTANA, *râ-sool-tâ'nâ*, a market-town of Sicily, 14 miles N. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 2500.
RECHITSA or **RETSCHITZA**, *râ-chit'sâ*, (Pol. *Raczyca*, *zhâ-chit'sâ*), a town of Russia, government, and 153 miles S.E. of Minsk, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2500.
RECHNOI, *rêch-noi'*, a cape of Siberia, E. coast, at the mouth of the Anadeer, (Anadyr.) Lat. 68° 45' 44" N., lon. 170° 45' 59" E.
RETEMO, a town of Crete. See **RETIMO**.
RETFORD, East, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Notts, on the Idle, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, connecting it with the suburb of West Retford, 18 miles N.N.W. of Newark, and with a station on the Hull, Sheffield, and Manchester Railway. Pop. in 1851, 46,054. It is well-built, and has a handsome Gothic church; a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI.; a poor's hospital, union work-house, town-hall, news-rooms, two branch banks, and a small theatre. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons.
RETFORD, West, a parish of England, co. of Notts.
RETHEL, *reh'têl'*, a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the right bank of the Aisne, 23 miles S.W. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 8360. It was formerly fortified, and has a communal college, and extensive manufactures of merinos and cashmeres. Its trade is facilitated by the canal of Ardennes.
RETHELOIS, *reh-têl'w'*, or **RETHELAIS**, an ancient district of France, belonged to the province of Champagne, and now forms the S.W. part of the department of Ardennes; Rethel was its capital.
RETHEM, *râ'tem*, a village of Hanover, government of Lüneburg, 33 miles N.W. of Hanover, on the Aller. Pop. 1340.
RETHY, *râ-ti'* or *râ'tee'*, or **RETHY-WARBEECK**, *râ-ti wâr/bâik'*, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 7 miles S.E. of Turnhout. Pop. of parish, 2200.
RETIMO or **RETEMO**, *re-tee'mo*, (anc. *Rithymna*), a sea-port town of Crete, on its N. coast, 38 miles W. of Candia. Pop. 2000, mostly Turks. Its bazaars, streets, and fort have wholly a Turkish appearance. Its harbor is now very shallow, and in 1841 only 34 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1199 tons, entered the port.
RETINA, *râ-tee'nâ*, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.
RETOURNAC, *reh-toor'nâk'*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1852, 3433.
RETREAT, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.
RETREAT, a post-office of Grimes co., Texas.
RETSCHITZA, a town of Russia. See **RECHITSA**.
RETTENDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
RETZ, *rêta*, an old district of France, in Brittany, now comprised in the department of Loire-Inférieure.
RETZ, *rêta*, or **ROTZ**, (*Röts*), *rôts*, a walled town of Lower Austria, 43 miles N.E. of Vienna, near the borders of Moravia. Pop. 2777. It was formerly fortified; excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.
RETZBACH, *rêts/bâk'*, a market-town of Bavaria, on a height above the Main, over which there is a ferry, 9 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1080.
REUBEN, *ru'bên*, a tribe of Israelites, took their portion of the promised land E. of Jordan, between Arnon on the S. and Jazer on the N., and having Gilead on the E.
REUGNY, *run'yee'*, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Tours. Pop. 1217.
REUILLY, *reh'yee'* or *ru'yee'*, a town of France, department of Indre, 10 miles N.E. of Issoudun, on the railway to Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 2586.
REULMARÉ, *roll'mâ-râ*, (Hun. *Nagy-Aranyas*, *nâdj ôh' rôn'yosh'*), a village of Transylvania, co. of Lower Weissenburg, on a small river, 12 miles N.N.W. of Abrudbaurya. Pop. about 3000.
REUNION, ILE DE LA, *eel d'hâ râ'u'ne-dâ'*, a name given to the island of Bourbon in 1763, and resumed since the French Revolution of 1848.

REU

REUS, *rá-coce*, a manufacturing town of Spain, province, and 9 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. 25,043. It consists of an older portion founded in the twelfth century, and a new and regularly built quarter which rose up about the end of the last century, on the settlement there of some enterprising English merchants. It has good inns and coffee-houses, numerous churches, hospitals, barracks, a theatre, manufactures of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics and twist, soap, leather, glass, spirits, &c. A canal connects it with its port, Salou, 5 miles distant.

REUSCH, *roish*, (*Alt*, *lit*, and *Neu*, *no*l.) two contiguous market-towns of Moravia, circle, and about 17 miles S. of Iglau. United pop. 1510. The former has an abbey.

REUSS, *roice*, a river of Switzerland, canton of Uri, nearly the whole of which it drains, rises on the S. side of Mount St. Gothard, and enters the S. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne after a N. course of 30 miles, during which it descends 4500 feet.

REUSS, *ruce*, (*Ger*. pron. *roice* or *roiss*.) three principalities of Central Germany, somewhat intermingled with other territories, but lying between Saxony, Bavaria, and the Saxon duchies, and belonging to an older and a younger line, the former of which holds the 30th, and the latter the 31st place in the Germanic Confederation; area of the whole principalities, 640 square miles. The territory of the older line, usually called the principality of Reuss-Greiz, consists of the lordships of Greitz and Burgk, and has an area of 149 square miles. These lordships are separated from each other, the one being traversed by the Elster, while the other lies along both banks of the Saale. The territories of the younger line form the two principalities of Reuss-Schleitz, and Reuss-Lobenstein-Eberdorf, the former having an area of 128 square miles, and the latter an area of 203 square miles, and in addition to these principalities, include the lordship of Gera and the domain of Saalburg, which, together, have an area of 100 square miles. These territories are, on the whole, fertile, and well-wooded, raise sufficient grain to supply the consumption. The most important crops are potatoes and flax; hops also are partially grown; great numbers of horned cattle and sheep are reared. They possess, among their minerals, iron, which is partially worked; and roofing slates, which are extensively quarried. The two principalities of the younger line, though belonging to two different branches, rank only as one state, having only a single vote in the *plenum* of the Confederation. In the Representative Assembly, the whole principalities only share one vote along with those of Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, and Lippe. The representatives of the elder line were raised to the rank of princes in 1778—those of the younger line ranked only as counts till 1790 and 1806. Both lines, as well as the great majority of their subjects, are Protestants. Pop. 114,983.

REUSSENDORF, *rois-sen-dorf*, a village of Prussia, government, and S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1321.

REUSS-GREITZ, and **REUSS-SCHLEITZ**. See **REUSS**.

REUTIGEN, *roif-tigen*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 4 miles S. of Thun. Pop. 1200.

REUTLINGEN, *roif-tingen*, a fortified town of Württemberg, on the Echatz, 20 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 11,131. It is enclosed by old walls, has several churches, one with a tower 320 feet high, a town-hall, a well-endowed hospital, an orphan asylum, manufactures of leather, lace, paper, clocks, and watches.

REVEL, *rêv-êl*, or **REVAL**, *rêv-â*, (*Rus*. *Колыва*, *kole-vân*; *Estonian*, *Talline*, *tâl-le-nâ*.) a strongly fortified seaport town of Russia, government of Estonia, on a small bay on the S. side of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. of cathedral, 59° 26' 6" N., lon. 24° 45' 2" E. Pop. 24,650. The city-proper, enclosed by ancient bastioned walls, and defended by a strong castle on a height, is irregularly built and small; but the suburbs extend for some distance along the shore. The principal edifices are a small imperial palace, the admiralty, a town-hall, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Greek churches, a theatre, club-houses, collegiate episcopal seminary, &c. It has numerous schools, and 3 or 4 public libraries; and it is much resorted to as a watering-place. The harbor has been materially improved, and its roadstead is well sheltered by islands. Large quantities of corn, spirits, hemp, flax, timber, and other Baltic goods, are exported, in exchange for colonial produce, salt, cheese, wine, tobacco, fruits, dye-stuffs, cotton-yarn, and other manufactured goods, with herrings, from Holland and Norway. The town and castle were founded by Valdemar II., King of Denmark, in 1218, and afterwards sold to the Teutonic knights. The Russians took it from the Swedes in 1710. It was formerly the great emporium of the Hanseatic League for the trade with Novgorod.

REVEL, *rêv-êl*, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 20 miles E.S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 5980. It has manufactures of linen, leather, cotton-thread, and hosiery, and dye-works.

REVEL, *GOVERNMENT OF*. See **ESTONIA**.

REVELLO, *râ-vê-lo*, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Coni, on a hill near the head of the Po. Pop. 5210.

1580

REZ

REVELSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

REVERE, *râ-râ-râ*, a market-town of Lombardy, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po.

REYES, *râ-yê*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Ramps, 25 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1418.

REYESBY, *reevz-bee*, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

REIGNY, *rêh-reen'yê*, a market-town of France, department of Meuse, 9 miles W.N.W. of Bar-le-Duc. P. 1140.

REYILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

REVILLA-GIGEDO, *râ-veel'yâ-he-nâ-do*, an island of Russian America, between lat. 55° and 56° N., lon. 131° W. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 25 miles.

REVILLA-GIGEDO, *râ-veel'yâ-he-nâ-do*, a rocky island-group in the Pacific Ocean, 200 miles S. of California; lat. 19° N., lon. 110° W., and consisting of the island of Socorro, with some islets.

REVILLE, *rêh-veel*, a town of France, department of Manche, 13 miles N.E. of Valognes. Pop. 1900.

REVIN, *rêh-vân*, a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 miles E. of Rocroy. Pop. 2497.

REWAH, *râ-wâ*, a state of Hindostan, comprising a part of Boglicund, mostly between lat. 24° and 42° 30' N., and lon. 81° and 82° E., enclosed by the territory of the Bengal presidency, to which it is subsidiary. Area, 10,310 square miles. The surface is a table land, much of which is cultivated. The principal towns are Rewah and Bandoogur.

REWAH, capital of the above state, 70 miles S.W. of Allahabad, with a large stone fort, and extensive suburbs. Lat. 24° 34' N., lon. 81° 19' E.

REWARY, *râ-wâ-ree*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, and 47 miles S.W. of Delhi.

REWE, *ru*, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

REWERSDORF, *râ-wêrs-dorf*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Prerau, near Hotzenplotz. Pop. 2644.

REX/FORD FLATS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

REYDEN, a village of Switzerland. See **REIDEN**.

REYDON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

REYES, *râ-yê*, or **CHINCHACUCHA**, *cheen-châ-ko'cha*, a lake of Peru, forming one of the principal sources of the Amazon. It is situated in lat. 10° 25' S., lon. 75° 40' W.

REYES, *Los*, *loce* *râ-yê*, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, 100 miles S.E. of Santa Marta. Near it are silver, lead, and copper mines.

REYKJAVIK, a town of Iceland. See **REIKJAVIK**.

REYMERSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

REYNAGH, *râ-nâh*, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co. Here are the ruins of several old baronial castles and ecclesiastical edifices.

REYNALL'S BASIN, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

REYNET, a division of South Africa. See **GRAAF-REINET**.

REYNOLDS, *rên-ôlz*, a new county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 660 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of Big Black River. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine. Named in honor of Thomas Reynolds, a former Governor of Missouri. Capital, Lesterville. Pop. 1849; of whom 1824 were free, and 25 slaves.

REYNOLDS, a post-office of Taylor co., Georgia.

REYNOLDS, a post-office of White co., Indiana.

REYNOLDS, Iowa, a station on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 9 miles from Bradford.

REYNOLDSBURG, *rên-ôlz-bûrg*, a village of Humphreys co., Tennessee, on the E. bank of the Tennessee River, 75 miles W. of Nashville. It was formerly the county seat.

REYNOLDSBURG, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the National Road, 10 miles E. of Columbus. The Central Ohio Railroad passes through or very near it. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

REYNOLDSTON, *rên-ôlz-ton*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 12 miles W.S.W. of Swansea. Here is a large cavern, and the Druidical relic called Arthur's Stone.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

REYNOLDSVILLE, *rên-ôlz-vil*, a village of Norfolk township, St. Lawrence co., New York, near Racket River.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 16 miles W. by N. of Ithaca.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Houston co., Georgia.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a village of Pike co., Ohio, 8 miles E. of Piketon.

REYNOSA or **REINOSA**, *râ-nô-sâ*, a mountain range of Spain, extends from the Cantabrian Mountains to near Burgos.

REYNOSA, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles S.S.W. of Santander. Pop. 1541.

REYNOSA, *râ-nô-sâ*, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

REZAT, *rêt-ât*, two small streams of Bavaria, affluents of the Rednitz, which give name to the circle of Rezat, or Middle Franconia.

REZ

REZE, *reh-zé*, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, near the left bank of the Loire, 1 mile S.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 6644.

REZENDE, *râ-zên-dâ*, a village and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 11 miles W.S.W. of Lamego. Pop. 2230.

REZENDE, *râ-zên-dâ*, a town of Brazil, capital of a comarca, province, and 92 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, with an electoral college. Pop. 5000.

REZHITSA, *REJITZA*, *râ-shit'sâ*, or *râ-shet'sâ*, written also **RESHITZA** and **RESITZA**, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 145 miles N.W. of Vitebsk.

REZZATO, *rét-ad'to*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 5 miles E.S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1828.

REZZO, *rét'so*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, province of Oneglia, on the Chiusa. Pop. 1162.

RHAGES, a ruined city of Persia, the remains of which are a little S. of Teheran.

RHAYADAR, written also **RHAYADER** and **RHAYDR**, *hrî'q-dar*, a parliamentary borough and market-town of South Wales, co. of Radnor, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 14 miles W.N.W. of New Radnor. Pop. in 1851, 1007. It has a handsome town-hall, chapel, and small grammar school. It joins with Radnor, Cefn-Llys, Knighton, Knucklas, and Presteign, in sending one member to the House of Commons.

RHAYADAR, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

RHEA, *râ*, a county in the S.E. central part of Tennessee; area estimated at 500 square miles. The Tennessee River, navigable by steamboats, forms the S.E. boundary. The county is traversed by a ridge of the Cumberland Mountains. Extensive beds of stone coal are found. Capital, Washington. Pop. 4415; of whom 3979 were free, and 436 slaves.

RHEATOWN, *rî'tâwn*, a post-village of Green co., Tennessee, 240 miles E. of Nashville.

RHEDA, *râ'dâ*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 2320.

RHEEDE, *râ'dêh*, **RHEDEN** or **REEDEN**, *râ'dên*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 6 miles E.N.E. of Arnhem.

RHEENEN, a village of the Netherlands. See **RHEEN**.

RHEGIUM. See **RHEGIO**.

RHEIDT, **RHEID**, **RHEYDT** or **RHEYD**, *rî'tt*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and N.W. of Cologne, on the Niers. Pop. 3576.

RHEIMS, a city of France. See **REIMS**.

RHEIN, a river of Europe. See **RHINE** or **RHYN**.

RHEIN, *rin*, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles S.E.W. of Gumbinnen, on Lake Rhein. Pop. 1370.

RHEINAU, *rî'nôw*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on a peninsula formed by the Rhine, 4 miles S. of Schaffhausen, on an island, on which there is a rich Benedictine abbey, with a library, and a fine church.

RHEINBACH, *rin'bâk*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S. of Cologne. Pop. 1700.

RHEINBEK, *rin'bêk*, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, capital of a bailiwick of its own name, 9 miles S.E. of Hamburg.

RHEINBERG, *rin'bâra*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 2400. It was strongly fortified until 1703, and has sustained numerous sieges.

RHEINBOLLEN, (*Rheinbollen*), *rin'bô'llên*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles S. of Coblenz. Pop. 1061.

RHEINBREITBACH, *rin'brî'tbâk*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 25 miles N.W. of Coblenz. Pop. 1095.

RHEINE, *rî'nêh*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles N.N.W. of Münster, capital of a principality of Rheine-Wolbeck, on the Ems. Pop. 2400.

RHEINECK or **RHEINECK**, *rî'nêk*, a small town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Rhine, near its entrance into the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1400.

RHEINFELDEN, *rin'fêld'ên*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 10 miles E. of Basel, on the Rhine, here forming several rapids. Pop. 1400. Near it is the ruined castle of Steln, on an island in the river.

RHEINFELS, *rin'fêls*, (*i.e.* "Rhine Rock") a ruined fortress of Rhenish Prussia, on an island in the Rhine, near St. Goar, founded in 1245, and dismantled in 1795.

RHEINGAU, *rin'gôw*, (*i.e.* "Rhine country") a valley in the S. of Nassau, between the Rhine and Mount Taunus. The chief town is Elfeld. The district is celebrated for its rich vineyards.

RHEIN-HESEN, *rin'hês'ên*, or **RHENISH-HESS**, (*bêss*), the westernmost province of Hesse-Darmstadt, bounded E. by the Rhine. Area, 590 square miles. Pop. 225,445. The surface is mostly fertile, this being one of the most productive parts of Germany.

RHEINMAGEN, *rin'mâ'ghên*, or **REMAGEN**, *râ'mâ'ghên*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.W. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1500.

RHEINSBERG, *rin'sbêra*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 48 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. 2166. It has a

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royal castle, with a vast park. Here Frederick the Great spent his youth.

RHEINTHAL, *rin'tâl*, (*i.e.* "the valley of the Rhine") a district of Switzerland.

RHEINZABERN, *rin'tad'bern*, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Eribach, 9 miles S.E. of Landau. P. 1985.

RHEME, *râ'mêh*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government, and 8 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1912.

RHENEN or **RHEENEN**, *râ'nên*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, on the left bank of the Rhine, 9 miles E. of Wyk-by-Daerstede. Pop. 3044. It has a Gothic church, and an active trade in tobacco.

RHENISH BAVARIA, or **PALATINATE**. See **BAVARIA**.

RHENISH HESSE, Hesse-Darmstadt. See **RHEIN-HESEN**.

RHENISH PRUSSIA, in Germany. See **PRUSSIA**.

RHENS, *rêns*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 5 miles S. of Coblenz, on the Rhine, over which there is here a ferry. It is an old place, built almost entirely of wood, and has a Roman Catholic church. Near it stood formerly the *Königstuhl*, (king's seat,) where the electors used to meet and deliberate on the affairs of the empire. Many treaties of peace were concluded, and emperors elected and dethroned here. It was pulled down in 1807, but was rebuilt partly from the old materials in 1843. Pop. 1400.

RHENUS, in Italy. See **RENO**.

RHENUS, a celebrated river of Europe. See **RHINE**.

RHETT LAKE is situated in the N. part of California, in about 41° 50' N. lat., and 121° 30' W. lon. It is perhaps 12 miles long by 8 miles wide. Its outlet unites with the Klamath River.

RHEYDT or **RHEYD**, a town of Germany. See **RHEIDT**.

RHIN, **RHYN**, *rin*, or **RHEIN**, *rin*, a river of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, joins the Havel 26 miles N.N.W. of Brandenburg, after a S.W. course of 60 miles, through numerous small lakes. See **RHINE**.

RHINAU, *ree'nôw*, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 13 miles N.E. of Schélestadt. Pop. 1438.

RHINE, *rin*, (*Ger. Rhein*; *Dutch, Rhyn*; both pronounced as the English Rhine; *Fr. Rhin*, *râns*; *Sp. Rin*, *reen*; *It. Reno*, *rîno*; *anc. Rhénus*), a celebrated river of Europe, formed in Switzerland by the union of two small streams, the *Hinter* and *Vorder Rhein*. The first springs from the glacier of Rheinwald, and the second rises on the N. side of Mount St. Gothard, at a height of 7650 feet; these meet at Reichenau, in the canton of Grisons. The united stream flows generally N. past Mayenfeld, and enters the Lake of Constance on the S.E., near Rheineck; at Stein it quits the lake at its W. extremity, flows W. past Schaffhausen and Laufenburg, separating Switzerland from Bavaria. At Basel, where the Upper Rhine terminates, with an elevation of 755 feet and a breadth of 550 feet, it turns to the N., and flows past Breisach and Strasbourg, Speyer, and Mannheim, where its bed is 300 feet above the sea, between the territories of Baden on the E., and France and Rhenish Bavaria on the W. From Worms to Mentz it traverses the Hessian territories. At Mentz it receives the Main, and flows W. to Bingen, where it turns to the N.W., passing Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, and Düsseldorf, Wesel and Emmerich, below which it divides into two principal arms, the larger of which, called the *WAL* or *WAHAL* (*anc. Fahlia*), joins the Moselle, (*or Maas*.) The other, which still retains the name of Rhine, falls into the North Sea in 52° 13' N. lat. The principal affluents of the Rhine are, on the right, the Kinzig, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Ruhr, and Lippe; and on the left, the Thur, Aar, Ill, and Moselle. The total length of the Rhine, following its windings, is about 900 miles, and its basin comprises an area of 65,280 square miles. The breadth of the Rhine, and the character of its channel, differ much at different parts of its long course. Its breadth at Basel is 750 feet; between Strasbourg and Speyer, from 1000 to 1200 feet; at Mentz, from 1500 to 1700 feet; and at Schenkenschanz, where it enters the Netherlands, 2150 feet. Its depth varies from 5 to 28 feet, and at Düsseldorf amounts even to 50 feet. The elevation of the Rhine above sea-level is, at the Col d'Öber Alp, 9967 feet; at Reichenau, 2021 feet; at Constance, 1335 feet; at Basel, 771 feet; at Kehl, 463 feet; and at Cologne, 121 feet. From the Lake of Constance to Basel it has a very rocky bed, but, lower down, contains numerous islands, partly composed of sand and clay. From Breisach several of the islands are clothed with herbage, and even admit of cultivation; between Strasbourg and Germersheim they form thickets of brushwood. The Rhine abounds with fish, including salmon and salmon-trout, but more especially sturgeon, lampreys, pike, and carp. Wild fowl also abound on its banks and countless islands. Some gold is contained among the sands brought down into it from the mountains of Switzerland and of the Black Forest.

The Rhine first becomes navigable at Chur, (Coire,) in the Grisons; but the navigation is not continuous till below Schaffhausen; and the traffic in loaded vessels is not important above Speyer. From Strasbourg to Mentz, the burden of the vessels in which it is carried on is from 100 to 125 tons; from Mentz to Cologne, 125 to 200 tons; and from Cologne to Holland, from 300 to 450 tons. In the Nether-

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lands, it is connected by canals with its several branches and with the sea. The great North Canal unites it with the Meuse and the Nèthe, affluents of the Scheldt; and the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine in France connects it with the Rhone by the Saône. A canal also connects it with the Seine. In Bavaria it communicates with the Danube by means of the Main, and the Altmühl and Ludwigs Canal. The navigation is rendered dangerous by waterfalls, more especially those of Schaffhausen of Zurzach, (near the mouth of the Wutach,) of Laufenburg, and of Rheinfelden; it is also rendered dangerous by the Ringerloch, near Bingen, where the stream becomes suddenly narrowed and confined between lofty precipices, and by similar causes, though in a less degree, at Bacharach, St. Goar, and at Unkel.

The Rhine is distinguished alike by the beauty of its scenery, and the rich fields and vineyards which clothe its banks. No river in Germany, more especially since the introduction of steam-vessels, attracts so many tourists. From Basel to Mentz it flows through a wide valley, bounded on the left by the Voeges, and on the right by the Black Forest and the mountains along the Bergstrasse. From Montz the mountain ridges approach the stream at first only on the right bank, where they form the Rheingau; but at Bingen they begin to hem in the left bank also, and continue from thence to Königswinter to present a succession of lofty mountain summits, bold precipices, and wild, romantic views. Pleasant towns and villages lie nestled at the foot of lofty hills; above them, on all sides, rise rocky steeps and slopes, clothed with vines; and every now and then the castles and fastnesses of feudal times are seen frowning from precipices apparently inaccessible. At times the chain of ridges on either side opens out, and allows the eye to wander into romantic valleys, along which tributaries of greater or less magnitude dash down, or wind gradually to the parent stream. On the river itself much additional variety and beauty are given to the scenery by the constant recurrence of picturesque and verdant islands.

The Rhine gives name to three circles of Baden, a province of Hesse-Darmstadt, a province of Bavaria, two departments of France, and a province of Prussia.—Adj. *RHENISH*.

RHINE, a township in the N.W. part of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

RHINEBECK, *rin/bék*, a post-village of Rhinebeck township, Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, 65 miles S. of Albany, and 2 miles E. of Hudson River. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, several factories, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1853 estimated at 1300. Pop. of the township, 2816.

RHINEBECK LANDING, a village of Dutchess co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, 91 miles N. of New York.

RHINE CONFEDERATION. See *GERMANY*.

RHINELAND, *rin/land*, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

RHINE, LOWER, an old circle of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in Hesse-Darmstadt, Rhenish Bavaria, and Rhenish Prussia.

RHINE, UPPER, an old circle of Germany, on the right bank of the Rhine, enclosed by the circles of Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Lower and Upper Saxony, and Franconia, now mostly included in the dominions of Hesse-Darmstadt and Electoral Hesse. The Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine is a name sometimes applied to the provinces of Prussia W. of the Weser, forming the provinces of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia.

RHINNS, (*rhns*), **RHYNS** or **RINNS OF GALLOWAY**, (anc. *Chionodunum Norantun*), a peninsula of the S.W. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, mostly separated from the rest of the county by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, but connected in its centre by a low isthmus 7 miles across. Length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 28 miles; its breadth varies from 2 to 5 miles. Area, 116 square miles. It terminates on the S. in the Mull of Galloway, and comprises 5 parishes, a part of Inch, and the towns or villages of Portpatrick, Kirkmaiden, Stonekirk, Kirkcolm, and Stranraer.

RHINOW, *re/nov*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 39 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on the Rhin, near its junction with the Havel. Pop. 525.

RHIO, *rio*, *ree/o*, or **RIOW**, *re-ōw*, a province of the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago, comprises the Rio Archipelago and the Linga Islands. It is bounded on the N. by the Straits of Singapore and Malacca, and on the E. by the China Sea.

RHIO, *rio* or **RIOW**, an island group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Dutch possessions, lying chiefly S. and E. of Singapore. The chief island is Bintang, sometimes also called Rhio, besides which the group includes Galang, Gampang, and Bartam, and numerous smaller islands.

RHIO, *rio* or **RIOW**, a seaport town of Malay Archipelago, 60 miles S.E. of Singapore, on the small islet of Pulo Pinang, which lies in an indentation on the S. side of Bintang. It is defended by a fort, and has many good buildings, among which are the governor's house, a stone Protestant church, and a school. Its haven is spacious; and

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in it, during October and November, may be seen from 80 to 100 large and small vessels. It was declared a free port in 1824.

RHIW, *h'ree'oo*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

RHIWABON, *h'rew-ah/bon*, or **RUABON**, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

RHO or **RO**, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2000.

RHOADS POINT, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

RHOODA, *rod'dā*, or **RODDA**, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, immediately opposite Cairo, 2 miles in length. It contains the Pasha's gardens, in which the teak and other timber-trees are acclimated, pleasure-grounds open to the public, a powder magazine, and the famous ancient Nilometer.

RHODE ISLAND, *rdl* *land*, the smallest of the states of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the Atlantic, and W. by the State of Connecticut. It lies between 41° 18' and 42° N. lat., and between 71° 8' and 71° 52' W. lon., being about 47 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and 37 in greatest breadth from E. to W., including an area of 1306 miles, or 835,840 acres, 350,487 of which were improved in 1860. One-tenth of the state is occupied by Narraganset Bay.

Face of the Country.—Rhode Island is generally hilly and rough, but has no elevations approaching to what is generally understood by mountains. Mount Hope, in the E. part of the state, Woonsocket Hills, in the N., and Hopkins' Hill, near the middle of the state, are the most considerable elevations, but even they are of no great height. Near the Atlantic, and on the borders of Narraganset Bay, is considerable level land.

Minerals.—Anthracite coal, to some extent, has been found, but, either because inferior in quality or quantity, has not been extensively mined. A vein of this valuable mineral was encountered in 1854, in sinking wells in Pawtucket, which was apparently as good as Pennsylvania coal. Iron, too, is found, and limestone, marble, and serpentine, but this state is not remarkable for mineral productions.

Rivers, Bays, and Islands.—There are no large rivers in Rhode Island; the principal streams are the Pawtucket and Pawtuxet, the first entering the N.E. part of the state from Massachusetts, and both emptying into Narraganset Bay. The Pawtucket and its branches, flowing into the Atlantic, drain the S.W. part of the state. Narraganset Bay, a noble sheet of water, crowded with picturesque islands, projects into the state for 30 miles in a northerly direction. Its width is about 12 miles, including the islands. It has several arms, mostly on the E. side, bearing different names, as Bristol Bay, Providence Bay, &c. It is navigable to Providence for large vessels; and the harbor of Newport is one of the deepest and best in the United States. Though the rivers of this state are small, their rapid descents furnish great water-power, which has built up several manufacturing towns, such as Pawtucket, Slatersville, &c., on their banks.

Islands.—Rhode Island has several islands, the principal of which has an area of about 37 square miles, and gives its name to the state. Block Island, in the Atlantic, about 10 miles from the coast, and Canonicut and Prudence Islands, both in Narraganset Bay, are the other most important islands.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—On the S.W. shore of the island of Rhode Island stands Newport, the most fashionable bathing-place on the Atlantic coast, though the number of visitants is not so great as at Cape May. The island affords fine rides and fine views, and the bay excellent fishing. It is said that 60 varieties of fin and shell-fish are caught here. On Canonicut Island are the ruins of a circular fort, occupying an eminence at the entrance of the bay.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The proximity of Rhode Island to the sea has the effect to temper the severity of winter, as well as to mitigate the heats of summer. Its climate is very similar to Massachusetts and Connecticut. The soil is moderately fertile, but rough and difficult of cultivation in many parts. The soil upon the islands is better than on the mainland. The island of Rhode Island is particularly noted for its cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. The farmer in all parts of the state devotes his attention more to grazing and the dairy than to tillage. According to the census of 1850, there were in the state 356,487 acres of improved land, divided into 5385 farms, and producing 49 bushels of wheat, 26,409 of rye, 539,201 of Indian corn, 215,232 of oats, 651,029 of Irish potatoes, 18,875 of barley, 1245 of buckwheat, 6846 peas and beans, 5036 of grass seeds, 129,602 pounds of wool, 995,670 of butter, 316,608 of cheese, and 74,518 tons of hay, besides considerable quantities of beeswax and honey, wine, hops, and flax. Value of orchard fruits, \$63,994. (Rhode Island is celebrated for its apples;) market products, \$38,298; live stock, \$1,532,637; slaughtered animals, \$607,456; and poultry, \$61,502. There are no extensive forests in Rhode Island. The principal forest-trees are oak, chestnut, and walnut, with some pine and cedar—the latter rare.

Manufactures.—Rhode Island, from its abundant supply of water-power, has become extensively engaged in manu-

Acturing: and the first cotton mill in the United States was erected within her limits. There were, in 1850, 853 establishments in the state, producing \$500 a year and upwards, engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, employing \$12,023,176 capital, 12,837 male and 8044 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$13,183,889, and yielding products valued at \$22,093,258. In proportion to her population, this state ranks first in the product of her cotton, and second in that of her woollen manufactures. According to the census of 1850, she had 138 cotton factories, employing \$6,675,000 of capital, and 4958 male and 5916 female hands, consuming \$1,454,679 worth of raw material, and producing 94,726,612 yards of stuffs, and 1,902,980 pounds of thread and yarn, valued at \$6,447,120; 45 woollen factories, employing \$1,013,000 of capital, and 987 male and 771 female hands, consuming \$1,463,900 worth of raw material, and producing 8,612,400 yards of cloth, and 46,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$2,381,825; 22 forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$638,200 of capital, and 1022 male hands, consuming \$370,300 worth of raw material, and producing 11,208 tons of castings and wrought iron, &c., valued at \$562,356; \$17,000 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 12,600 bushels of barley, and 6 tons of hops, employing 10 hands, and producing 3900 barrels of ale, &c.; and 10 tanneries, employing \$12,900 capital, consuming raw material worth \$40,615, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$76,040. Home-made manufactures valued at \$26,495 were also produced.

Commerce.—Rhode Island is actively engaged in the coasting trade, and has besides some foreign commerce. The foreign imports of this state in 1854 amounted to \$437,972, and the exports to \$439,981; tonnage entered, 28,540; cleared 25,751. Tonnage owned in the state, 45,911, of which 30,359 was registered, and 15,551 licensed, including 1995 steam tonnage. Vessels built, 11, with an aggregate burden of 5726 tons. Of this tonnage, 6853 were employed in the whale, and 286 in the cod and mackerel fisheries. Her exports are principally manufactured cottons and woollens, some butter, cheese, and apples.

Internal Improvements.—In January, 1855, there were in Rhode Island 50 miles of railway completed. Providence is connected with Boston, Worcester, Hartford, and Stonington, by direct lines of railway.

Education.—Great attention has been paid to education in this state. Brown University, at Providence, is a flourishing institution, and has made some important changes in the system of instruction and mode of conferring degrees, with the intent of allowing young men to select their studies with reference to future plans or tastes, without going through a full course. It had 252 students in 1854. The school fund of the state, invested in bank stock, amounted in 1854 to \$61,356. About \$50,000 is annually paid from the state treasury for public instruction. In 1853, the average attendance of scholars was 18,608, and number registered, 25,905. According to the census of 1850, there were in Rhode Island 1 college, with 283 students, and \$23,000 income, of which \$9700 was from public funds, and \$13,300 from endowments; 416 public schools, with 23,130 pupils, and \$100,481 income, of which \$31,434 was from public funds, and \$68,296 from taxation; 46 academies and other schools, with 1691 pupils, and \$32,743 income, of which \$5500 was from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 28,910. Of the adult population, 3697, (of whom 2259 were of foreign birth,) could not read or write.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 231 churches in Rhode Island, 106 belong to the Baptists, 8 to the Christian Church, 21 to the Congregationalists, 26 to the Episcopalians, 2 to the Free Church, 18 to the Friends, 1 to the Jews, 23 to the Methodists, 7 to the Roman Catholics, 2 to the Swedenborgians, 4 to the Union Church, 4 to the Unitarians, 4 to the Universalists, and 5 to minor sects.

Public Institutions.—The State Prison at Providence had, in January, 1854, 49 inmates, all males. The convicts are principally employed in cabinet-work. The income for 1853 nearly equalled the expenses. The Butler Hospital for the Insane treated 234 patients in 1853, of whom 44 recovered. The state appropriates \$1000 annually to this institution, and also \$2500 annually to the education of the deaf, dumb, blind, and idiotic in the institutions of other states. A reform school was established at Providence in 1850, and there had been received up to November, 1853, 208 inmates. The children labor 7½ hours, and attend school 5 hours out of every 24. In 1850, Rhode Island had 26 public libraries, with 42,007 volumes; 62 school and Sunday-school, with 29,579; 1 college, with 31,000; and 7 church libraries, with 1756 volumes. Rhode Island has an Historical Society at Providence, incorporated in 1822, which has a library of nearly 3000 volumes, and has published 5 volumes of collections.

Periodicals.—There were in 1850 in this state 5 daily, 2 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly newspaper, with an aggregate annual circulation of 2,756,950 copies.

Population.—In 1790, there were 69,110 inhabitants; 69,122 in 1800; 77,031 in 1810; 83,059 in 1820; 97,199 in 1830; 109,830 in 1840; 147,645 in 1850; of whom 70,340 were

white males, 78,535 white females, 1738 colored males, and 1934 colored females. There were in the same year 26,216 families, occupying 22,379 dwellings. Of the entire population, 102,041 were born in the state, 21,642 in other states, 4490 in England, 15,944 in Ireland, 1090 in Scotland and Wales, 230 in Germany, 80 in France, 1024 in British America, 343 in other countries, and 136 whose places of birth were unknown—nearly 16 per cent. of foreign birth. Pop. to square mile, 112.97. There were 66 deaf and dumb, of whom 3 were colored; 67 blind, of whom 6 were colored; 217 insane, of whom 7 were colored; and 114 idiots, of whom 2 were colored. There occurred in the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, 2241 deaths, or about 15 in every thousand persons; in the same time, 2560 paupers received aid, of whom 1446 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$18 for each pauper. Of the entire population, 35 were engaged in mining, 16,617 in agriculture, 1348 in commerce, 21,271 in manufactures, 1717 in navigating the ocean, 228 in internal navigation, and 457 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Rhode Island is divided into 5 counties, viz.: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington. Block Island, in the Atlantic, and several small islands in Narraganset Bay, are included in Newport county. Capitals, Providence and Newport alternately.

Cities and Towns.—Providence, with a population of 41,513, is the largest town in the state, besides which there are Smithfield, 11,500, Newport, 9563, North Providence, 7690, Warwick, 7740, Bristol, 4616, Tiverton, 4069, East Greenwich, Warren, South Kingston, and several smaller places, whose populations are so blended with the towns (townships) in which they are situated, as to make it difficult to separate them.

Government, Finances, &c.—The executive power is lodged in a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected annually by the people, and receiving, the former \$1000, and the latter \$200 per annum. The legislative power consists of a senate of 31, and a house of representatives of 72 members, both elected annually by the people. The legislature meets on the first Tuesday in May and the last Monday in October. The secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney-general are all elected annually by popular vote. The governor and lieutenant-governor are ex-officio members of the senate. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, composed of 1 chief and 3 associate judges, one of whom holds a court of common pleas in each county. The judges hold office until removed by a joint resolution of both houses. The chief justice receives \$900 per annum, and the associates \$550 each. Rhode Island has no state debt, except the portion of her loan of the United States surplus fund, which amounts to \$382,335.23. Ordinary expenses, \$50,000, exclusive of debt and schools. School fund, \$36,017.37. Assessed value of property in 1850, \$77,758,974. Number of banks in November, 1854, in the entire state, 87, with an aggregate capital of \$17,712,162, a circulation of \$5,060,000, and \$312,000 in coin. In October, 1852, there were 10 savings-banks, with 13,396 depositors, and \$2,474,109 deposits.

History.—Rhode Island was first settled at Providence, in 1636, by the enlightened Roger Williams, who had been banished from the Massachusetts colony for alleged religious and political heresies. To Lord Baltimore, Penn. and Williams is generally accorded the honor of being the first to establish governments admitting the principles of religious toleration. In 1638, William Coddington and seventeen others, being persecuted in Massachusetts on account of their religious tenets, followed Roger Williams, and settled at Newport. A third settlement was formed at Warwick in 1642, by a party under Samuelorton. Each of these companies purchased their lands of the Narragansets, and continued an independent association until united by a civil charter in 1643, under the title of "Providence Plantations." In 1663, Charles II. granted a new charter, which, with a few changes, formed the basis of the government until the adoption of the present constitution in May, 1843. In the early part of 1842, the "suffrage party," as it was termed, proceeding illegally, framed a new constitution, and adopted it as the basis of legislation. Having elected a senate, house of representatives, and Thomas W. Dorr a governor, they attempted to maintain their authority by force of arms, but were dispersed by the military of the state. A convention, legally called, assembled in the September following, and after consultation agreed upon the present constitution, which, being submitted to the people, was adopted almost unanimously.

Rhode Island early took an active part in the cause of American independence. The Stamp Act was resisted by her with great firmness; and when the importation of military stores was prohibited by the English government, the inhabitants seized the cannon in the public batteries, and the General Assembly passed resolutions for arming the people. In December, 1776, Rhode Island was invaded by the British, under General Clinton, who occupied it till near the close of the war. General Sullivan, aided by the French war-ships, made several unsuccessful attempts to dislodge the enemy, and in the autumn of 1778 laid siege to Newport, but was finally obliged to abandon the project.

Towards the close of 1779 the British troops were withdrawn

from Rhode Island, and in 1780 Rochambeau arrived with a force of 6000 French auxiliaries. The Providence Plantations joined with the other colonies in holding the old Continental Congress, and was among the first to direct her delegates to sign the Articles of Confederation, to which she adhered with great pertinacity. But at length, after all her associates had adopted the Constitution of the United States, she yielded, and was admitted as the thirteenth state, May 29, 1790.

RHODEN, *ro'den*, a town of Central Germany, principality of Waldeck, 24 miles W.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1839.

RHODE RIVER, a post-office, Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

RHODES, *ro'dz*, (Fr. *Rhodes*, *rod*; Ger. *Rhodos*, *ro'dos*; It. *Rodi*, *ro'deo*; Sp. *Rodas*, *ro'das*; L. *Rhodus*; Gr. *Ῥόδος*, *Rhōds*.) an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, between lat. 35° 53' and 36° 28' N., and lon. 27° 40' and 28° 12' E. Length, 46 miles; greatest breadth, 18 miles. Area, 420 square miles. Pop. estimated at 80,000, of whom about 8000 are Turks, 3000 Jews, and the remainder Greeks, with a few Franks. It is traversed by a mountain chain, covered with forests, which have long supplied good timber for ship-building. Its valleys are well watered, and highly fertile. The principal exports are wax, honey, figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, wine, valonia bark, onions, and manufactured silk; in addition to which, sponge, timber, shoes, and red-leather are among its products. The principal imports are colonial produce, American cotton, German woollens, iron, nails, shot, tin, paper, soap, salt-fish, cordage, glass, and earthenware, hardware and cutlery, and French fancy articles, principally by way of Smyrna and Syria, and coals direct from England, for the supply of the Mediterranean steam-packets, and horses, mules, cattle, sheep, poultry, hides, skins, wool, carpets, and corn, from the opposite coast of Asia Minor. In the year, from July 1840 to July 1841, 1300 vessels arrived in the island for commercial purposes. Rhodes is governed by a pasha, immediately subordinate to the capidan pasha, and whose jurisdiction extends over the Turkish Sporades, and the naval station of Marmorice.—Adj. and inhab. RHODIAN, *ro'de-an*.

RHODES, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the island of Rhodes, at its N.E. extremity, 13 miles S.E. of the nearest promontory of Asia Minor. Lat. of mole, 36° 20' 9" N., lon. 28° 13' E. Pop. about 15,000, of whom 8000 are Turks, and 3000 Jews. It is enclosed by walls, built by the Knights of St. John, and on the land side it is strengthened by ravelins and a moat. On the N.E. side two piers project to enclose a harbor, having in its centre from 16 to 18 feet water, and on its N. side is another port of nearly equal depth. The city has 9 large and 24 small mosques, a Jews' quarter, and several synagogues, the ancient hospital of the knights, now used as a barrack, an armory, and upwards of 10,000 houses, many of which are untenanted. Outside of the walls, on the N., are the pasha's palace, the dock-yard, and a Roman Catholic quarter, with a chapel and school. South of the city are the Greek suburbs, with about 3000 inhabitants, and 9 or 10 churches. On the adjacent heights are many scattered villas. Rhodes has 3 Mohammedan colleges, a Turkish library of 1000 volumes, various Turkish and Greek schools, and some brisk manufactures of red leather, and shoes for exportation. It is the residence of a Greek consul, and French vice-consul, and several vice-consular agents. In antiquity it was one of the most celebrated of Greek cities, and it boasted of the famous brazen Colossus—one of the seven wonders of the world—which stood at the entrance of its harbor. After the destruction of its republic, it belonged successively to the Romans, the Greek emperors, the Genoese, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which last held it from 1308 to 1522, when, after a heroic resistance, it capitulated to the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent.

RHODES, INNER and OUTER, Switzerland. See APPENZEL.

RHODEZ, a town of France. See RODEZ.

RHODOPE MOUNTAIN. See DESPOTO-DAGH.

RHODT, a village of Bavaria, palatinate, and near Edenkoben. Pop. 1492.

RHOE or ROOE, *roo* (?) MICKLE, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, near the head of St. Magnus Bay. Length, about 2½ miles, by 2 miles broad. Pop. 214.

RHOE, LITTLE, an islet in the vicinity of the above, with 11 inhabitants.

RHON, (Rhön,) *rön*, or RHON-GEIRGE, (Rhön-Gebirge,) *rön-gy-böen'ga*, a mountain chain of Central Germany, in North-west Bavaria and Hesse-Cassel, separates the basins of the rivers Fulda and Werra from those of the Kinzig and Main. In it are the traces of many extinct volcanoes.

RHONE, *rön*, (Fr. *Rhône*, *rön*; Ger. *Rhone*, *ro'ngh*; It. and Sp. *Rodano*, *ro'dá-no*; anc. *Rhōdanus*.) a large river of Europe, rises in Switzerland, in the Rhone Glacier, on the W. of Mount St. Gothard, between the mountains of Furka and Grimsel, at an elevation of 5500 feet, flows S.W. past Brig and Blon to Martigny, where it turns sharply to the N.W., and enters the Lake of Geneva near its S.E. extremity. At Geneva it leaves the S.W. part of the lake. It enters France through the Jura Mountains, and flows S. past Seyssel, where it becomes navigable. Its course is now tortuously W. to Lyons, where it receives the Saône, and it then flows

nearly due S. past St. Genis, where its bed is 640 feet above the sea, Vienna, Tournon, Valence, Avignon, Beaucaire, to Arles, where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called the *Le de la Camargue*, and enters the Gulf of Lyons, in the Mediterranean. Principal affluents on the right, the Ain, Saône, Ardèche, and Gard; on the left, the Isère, Drôme, and Durance. Its fall is much greater than that of the Rhine, and consequently its navigation is difficult and dangerous. It is connected with the Loire by means of the Saône and the Canal du Centre. The Canal of Burgundy unites it to the Yonne and Seine, and that of the Rhone and Rhine connects it with the Rhine. Distance, from source to mouth, 285 miles; following windings, 534 miles; extent of basin, 30,000 square miles. About 225 miles of its course is in Switzerland, and 420 miles in France. It is navigable about 360 miles. The Rhone formerly disappeared at a place called the *Perte du Rhône*, on the frontier of France, but the rock which covered it has been removed.

RHONE, (Rhône,) a department of France, in the S.E., formed of the old province of Lyonnais, bounded E. by the Rhone and Saône. Area, 1066 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 574,745. It is partly covered by the mountains uniting the Vosges and Cévennes, and contains the summits of Mont d'Or and Pilat. The soil is rich in mines of copper, iron, and coal. It produces excellent wine, the most esteemed of which is that of Côte-Rotie, Condrieux, and Beaujolais. The goat-milk cheese of Mont d'Or is in high repute. This is one of the most industrious departments of France. The silks of Lyons are sent to all parts of the world, and an immense quantity of muslins are manufactured at Tarare. The other branches of industry comprise cotton and linen spinning and weaving, hat making, glass and paper making. The railway from Lyons to St. Etienne was one of the first constructed in France. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Lyons (the capital) and Villefranche.

RHONE, BOUCHES DU. See BOUCHES-DU-RHON.

RHONI, *ro'nee*, a town of Transcaucasian Russia, Imeritia, on the Koocha, (Kucha.)

RHOON, *rön*, written also RHON, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dort. Pop. 1253.

RHOSCILLY, *h'ros-kil'lee*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

RHOSCOLLYN, a parish of North Wales co. of Anglesey.

RHOS-DU, *h'ros-dee*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

RHOS-GLYDDWR, *h'ros-gly'n'oor*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

RHOS-MARKET, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

RHOSPEIRIO or RHOSPEIRIO, *h'ros-pe'rio*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

RHOTAS, *ro'tas*, or ROTAS-GHUR, *ro'tas-gür*, written also ROHATAS or ROTAS-GUR, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bengal, 110 miles S.E. of Patna, with some Hindoo temples, and many Mohammedan remains.

RHUDDLAN, *h'ri'n'lan*, or RHYDDLAN, *h'ri'n'lan*, a contributing parliamentary borough and parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, in the beautiful vale of Clwyd, 3 miles N.N.W. of St. Asaph. Pop. of borough in 1851, 1472. It has few remains of its ancient importance, except the ruins of a noble castle built by Edward I., who made the town a borough, and held in it the parliament of 1283. It unites with Flint, St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, &c., in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

RHU'LEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

RHUN, *rün*, or POOLO RHUN, one of the Molucca Islands, in the Banda group. It lies 11 miles W. of Great Banda, and is about 3 miles long.

RHUTHYN, a town of Wales. See RUTHIN.

RHYD-Y-BOTHAN, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, parish of Eglwys-Llan, W. of Caerphilly.

RHYD-Y-BREW, *h'rid-e-brew*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

RHYL, *rjl*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, at the mouth of the Clwyd. It has a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 13 miles E.N.E. of Conway, and steamers from Liverpool to Holyhead usually touch here.

RHYN, a river of Europe. See RHINE or RHIN.

RHYND, *rind*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

RHYNDACUS or EDRENOS, *ä'drä-nos*, a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, rises about 40 miles S.W. of Kütahya, flows mostly N.W., and after having traversed the Lake Abullente, on its W. side, enters the Sea of Marmora, 20 miles W. of Moodania. Total course, about 150 miles.

RHYNIE and ESSIE, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

RIALLÉ, *re-äh'yä*, or *re-äh'yä*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 24 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1800.

RIAJSK, a town of Russia. See RIJANSK.

RIANO Y LA PUERTA, *re-ä'no e lä pwés'tä*, a town of Spain, province, and 39 miles N.E. of Leon. Pop. 1216.

RIANS, *re-äns*, a market-town of France, department of Var, 20 miles N.W. of Brignolle. Pop. in 1852, 2078.

RIARDO, *re-an'do*, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 11 miles N.N.W. of Capua. Pop. 1800.

RIASON, Russia. See **RIAZAN**.

RIATOWO or **RIATOWO**, re-á-to'vo, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 50 miles W.N.W. of Roesien. Pop. 1530.

RIAULO, re-áw'no, a market-town of Spain, province of Corunna, on the sea, 27 miles S.W. of Santiago. Pop. 1790.

RIAZA, re-á'thá, a river of Spain, province of Segovia, in Old Castile, flows N.N.W., and joins the Douro. Length, about 45 miles.

RIAZA, a town of Spain, province, and 33 miles E.N.E. of Segovia, on the small river Rianza. Pop. 3736.

RIAZAN or **RIASAN**, re-á-zán' (Ger. *Rjasin*, ryá-zán'), a government of Russia, between lat. 53° and 55° 35' N., and lon. 38° and 41° 20' E., enclosed by the governments of Moscow, Vladimir, Tambov, and Tula. Area, 16,400 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,308,472. The surface is generally level. The principal river, the Oka, divides it into two unequal and widely differing portions, the S., and larger, fertile and healthy; the N. low, marshy, and mostly uncultivated. The chief products are hops, tobacco, garden produce, rye, and fruits. The pasture lands are extensive, and the graziers of the Ukraine bring hither large herds to feed. The government has a superior breed of horses. The manufactures are of glass and hardware, woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and cordage. It has numerous distilleries. Principal towns, Riazan, Zaraisk, and Kasimov.

RIAZAN or **RIASAN**, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Trubesh, a tributary of the Oka, 110 miles S.E. of Moscow. Pop. 9000. It has greatly increased in size and importance within the last 50 years, and consists of two distinct portions; first, a fortress, enclosed by an earthen rampart, and having the cathedrals, episcopal palace, formerly the residence of the princes of Riazan, and the consistory; and the town-proper, with numerous churches, government offices, convents, a seminary, with a public library, hospital, college, to which a society of arts was attached in 1820, school of drawing and architecture, founded in 1824, and some other schools and charities. Old RIAZAN, destroyed by the Tartars in 1568, is a village about 30 miles S.E.

RIAZISK or **RIAJSK**, re-ázhk', a town of Russia, government, and 52 miles S.S.E. of Riazan, on the Rássa. Pop. 3600.

RIBADAVIA, re-á-dá-ve-á, or **RIVADABIA**, re-á-dá-ve-á, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles S.W. of Orense, on the right bank of the Avia, an affluent of the Minho. Pop. 2211.

RIBADEO, re-á-dá-o, a town of Spain, province, and 19 miles N.N.E. of Lugo, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2789.

RIBAFLECHA, re-á-dá-ve-á, or **RIBAFRECHA**, re-á-dá-ve-á, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 7 miles S.S.E. of Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1435.

RIBARROJA or **RIBARROXA**, re-á-á-ro-á, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles W. of Tarragona, on the Ebro. Pop. 1388.

RIBARROJA, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles N.W. of Valencia, on the Turia. Pop. 1863.

RIBAS, re-á-bá, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 50 miles from Gerona. Pop. 798.

RIBESFORD, ribe'sfórd, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

RIBBLE, a river of England, rises in the district of Craven, in the W. part of the county of York, flows S. and W. through the central part of the county of Lancaster, and enters the Irish Sea 15 miles W. of Preston, by an estuary 7 miles across. Principal affluent, the Calder, in Lancashire, from the S.E.

RIBCHESTER, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

RIBE, re-á-bh, or **RIPEN**, re-á-pén, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, near the North Sea, 29 miles W.N.W. of Hadersleben. Pop. 2000. It is the residence of a bishop, and has a cathedral, built at the beginning of the twelfth century.

RIBEAUVILLE, re-á-bo-vee'yá, or **RABSCHWER**, ráb-shvái' (Ger. *Rappolweiler*, ráp-polte-wí-ler), a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Strasbourg Railway, 54 miles S.S.W. of Schélestadt. Pop. in 1852, 7389.

RIBECOURT, re-á-b'kóor', a village of France, department of Oise, 8 miles N.E. of Compiègne, on the railway to Creil. Pop. 582.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, re-á-b'e-rá grán'dá, a town on the N. coast of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, 15 miles N.E. of Ponta Delgada. Pop. 3000.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town of Cape Verde Islands. See **SANTIAGO**.

RIBEIRAO, (Ribeirão,) re-á-rôw'no, or re-á-b'e-rôw'no, **SAPA DO RIBEIRAO**, sá-pá do re-á-rôw'no, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 8 miles S. of Desterro. Pop. 2000.

RIBEIRAO, or **SAO JOSÉ DO RIBEIRAO**, sôw'no zho zá-do re-á-rôw'no, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, 24 miles below the junction of the Guapore and Mamore.

RIBEIRAO DO CARMO, re-á-rôw'no do kar'mo, an auriferous stream of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes. It rises near the town of Mariana, flows W., and joins the Gullacho after a course of 110 miles.

RIBEMONT, re-á-bh-môn', a town of France, department of Aisne, near the Oise, 17 miles N.N.W. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 3098. It has manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics. Condorcet was born here in 1743.

RIBERA, re-á-rá, a town of Sicily, intendency, and 23 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti, on the Calatabellota. Pop. 4500.

RIBERA ALTA, re-á-rá ál'tá, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, province of Alava, a little S.E. of Vitoria. Pop. 1150.

RIBÉRAC, re-á-b'rá-á, a town of France, department of Dordogne, near the left bank of the Dronne, 16 miles W.N.W. of Périgueux. Pop. 1416.

RIBERA DE ABAJO, re-á-rá dá á-bá'no, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and about 4 miles from Oviedo, on the Nalon. Pop. 1321.

RIBERA DEL FRESNO, re-á-rá dél frés'no, a village of Spain, province of Badajoz, on the Fresno. Pop. 2429.

RIBIÈRES, re-á-be-áin', a market-town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 26 miles S.S.W. of Gap. Pop. 1537.

RIBLÉH, ribl'éh, (the *Riblah* of Scripture,) a village of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, on the Orontes, S.S.W. of Homs.

RIBLETS, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

RIBNITZ, rib'nitz, a town of North Germany, in Mueckenburg-Schwerin, duchy, and 34 miles N.N.E. of Gustrow, at the mouth of the Rerknitz, in a bay of the Baltic. Pop. 2684.

RIBORDONE, re-bon-do-ná, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Ivrea. Pop. 1427.

RIBSTONE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RIBBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RICAN, rit-án' (?) or **RICANY**, rit-á'nee (?) a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim. Pop. 1009.

RICCALL, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

RICCARTON, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Irvine, which separates it from Kilmaronock, of which the village is a suburb. Pop. in 1851, 4583.

RICCIA, rit'chí, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 13 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 5800. It has a collegiate and many other churches.

RICCO, rik'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 5 miles N.N.W. of Spezia. Pop. 275.

RICE, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, contains about 3120 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Root, Red Cedar, and Upper Iowa Rivers. The surface is undulating or level; the soil in some parts is fertile. This county was formed in 1852 or '53, by a division of Wabashaw county. Pop. 906.

RICE, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., New York.

RICE, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 483.

RICEBOROUGH, a post-village of Liberty co., Georgia, on North Newport River, 32 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. It is the principal shipping port of the county, and contains 3 or 4 stores.

RICE CITY, a post-village of Kent co., Rhode Island, 19 miles W. by S. of Providence.

RICE CREEK, of South Carolina, flows E. into the Wateree, a little above Camden.

RICE CREEK, of Michigan, flows into the Kalamazoo at Marshall, in Calhoun county.

RICE CREEK, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

RICE DEPOT, (dép'po,) a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia.

RICE LAKE, Canada West, district of New Castle, is 20 miles in length, by 3 miles in average breadth. It receives from the N. the surplus waters of several lakes, and pours its own by the Trent into Quinté Bay, Lake Ontario.

RICE'S LANDING, post-office, Greene co., Pennsylvania.

RICES STORE, a post-office, Westmoreland co., Virginia.

RICEVILLE, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

RICEVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on Oil Creek, 20 miles N.E. of Meadville. It is well supplied with water-power. Pop. near 150.

RICEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, on Banister River, about 120 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 stores.

RICEVILLE, a small village of Hancock co., Mississippi.

RICEVILLE, a post-village of McMinn co., Tennessee, with a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 20 miles from Cleveland.

RICEYS, Les. lá re-á'y, three contiguous villages of France, forming together a town, in the department of Aube, on the Laignes, surrounded by vine-clad hills, 7½ miles S. of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1852, 3558.

RICH, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

RICHARD'S CASTLE, a parish of England, cos. of Hereford and Salop.

RICHARDSON, a post-office of Vermillion co., Illinois.

RICHARDSON, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

RICHARDSON'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows through Anson county into Rocky River, from the S.W.

RICHARDSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina, 167 miles from Raleigh.

RICHARDSON'S RIVER, British North America, enters 1585.

Back's Inlet, in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. $67^{\circ} 54' N.$, lon. $115^{\circ} 56' W.$

RICHARDSONVILLE, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina. 55 miles W. of Columbia.

RICHARDSONVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

RICHARDSONVILLE, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia. 95 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

RICHBOROUGH, a decayed village of England, co. of Kent, on the Stour, 2 miles N.N.W. of Sandwich, with vestiges of a castle on the site of the Roman station of *Raufupium*. It was ruined by the Danes in 1010.

RICHBOROUGH, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. 114 miles E. of Harrisburg.

RICHBURG, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, about 300 miles W.S.W. of Albany, has an academy.

RICH CREEK, a post-office of Logan co., Virginia.

RICHE, reesh, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the E. end of Papua. Lat. $8^{\circ} 2' S.$, lon. $147^{\circ} 57' E.$

RICHE, reesh, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, adjacent to Tours, and having the remains of the Castle of Plessis-le-Tours, where the gloomy Louis XI. spent the latter part of his life.

RICHELIEU, reesh'eh-lu' or reesh'le-th', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles S.E. of Chalon. Pop. in 1852, 2649. It was the birthplace of Cardinal de Richelieu.

RICHELIEU, reesh'eh-lu', a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

RICHELIEU, reesh'eh-lu', a county of Canada East, bounded N. by the river St. Lawrence, W. by the Richelieu or Sorol River, and intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 373 square miles. Capital, Sorol. Pop. in 1851, 25,686.

RICHELIEU, SOREL, ST. JOHN, or CHAMBLY, shô'm'blee, a river of Canada East, district of Montreal, leaves Lake Champlain at its N. extremity, and after a N. course of about 80 miles, enters the river St. Lawrence at Lake St. Peter. It is broader and more rapid in the former than in the latter part of its course. Near its centre it expands into the basin of Chambly.

RICHELIEU ISLANDS, are situated in Lake St. Peter, (St. Pierre,) at the mouth of the above, in the St. Lawrence.

RICHFIELD, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Otsego co., New York. Pop. 1502.

RICHFIELD, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

RICHFIELD, a township in the S.E. part of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 136.

RICHFIELD, a township forming the N.W. extremity of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 399.

RICHFIELD, a post-village and township of Summit co., Ohio, 134 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1288.

RICHFIELD, a post-township of Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 482.

RICHFIELD, a township of Lapeer co., Michigan.

RICHFIELD, post-township, Adams co., Illinois. P. 820.

RICHFIELD, a small village of Clay co., Missouri.

RICHFIELD, a township of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 869.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 75 miles W. of Albany. It has a sulphur spring, and contains 2 churches.

RICHFORD, a post-township of Franklin co., Vermont, on the E. side of Missisque River, 50 miles N. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1054.

RICHFORD, a post-village and township of Tioga co., New York, on East Owego Creek, about 140 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. of the village, about 300; of the township, 1208.

RICH FORD, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

RICH HILL, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 4 miles E.N.E. of Armagh, on the road to Belfast. Pop. 800. It has a station on the Belfast and Armagh Railway.

RICH HILL, a township forming the N.W. extremity of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2135.

RICH HILL, a post-township in the S.E. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1495.

RICHIBUCTO, rish'e-buk'to, a port of entry of Kent co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of the river of the same name, about 120 miles N.E. of St. John. The Richibucto River is navigable for vessels of the largest size above 15 miles from its entrance into the gulf, where it forms a safe and commodious harbor. The shipment of timber and deals at this port is annually becoming more and more important. The number of foreign arrivals in 1851, was 106, (tons, 16,786.) and of clearances 105, (tons, 18,305.) Value of imports, \$109,000; exports, \$133,155.

RICHLAND, rich'land, a district in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 465 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wateree, and on the S.W. by Broad and Congaree Rivers. The first and last of these unite at the S.E. extremity of the district. The surface is moderately hilly, and partly covered with pine forests. The soil is mostly excellent. The Congaree and Wateree Rivers are navigable by steamboats on the borders of the district. Three railway lines terminate at Columbia, in this district, 1586

namely, the Columbia Branch, the Greenville and Columbia, and the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 20,343, of whom 7266 were free, and 12,978 slaves.

RICHLAND, a county in the N. or N. central part of Ohio, contains about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Black and Clear Forks of the Waihindong River, which rise within its limits. The surface is partly level and partly undulating. The soil is generally excellent and well timbered. The county is intersected by 3 railroads, viz. the Cleveland and Cincinnati, the Sandusky and Newark, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio. Organized in 1813. Capital, Mansfield. Pop. 30,879.

RICHLAND, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 310 square miles. The Little Wabash River touches the S.W. extremity, and Fox Creek flows through the county from N. to S.; it is also drained by Bonpas Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is productive. The county contains a large proportion of prairie. Capital, Olney. Pop. 4012.

RICHLAND, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, and on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 42 miles N.W. of Rome. The township also contains Pulaski, the county seat. Pop. 4079.

RICHLAND, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1734.

RICHLAND, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1278.

RICHLAND, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1390.

RICHLAND, a village and township at the S.E. extremity of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1008.

RICHLAND, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

RICHLAND, a post-village of Stewart co., Georgia, 150 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

RICHLAND, a post-village of Holmes co., Mississippi.

RICHLAND, a post-township in Jefferson co., Arkansas. Pop. 1134.

RICHLAND, a township in Madison co., Arkansas. P. 736.

RICHLAND, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. P. 96.

RICHLAND, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. P. 851.

RICHLAND, a township in Searcy co., Arkansas. P. 128.

RICHLAND, a township of Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 459.

RICHLAND, a post-village in Giles co., Tennessee.

RICHLAND, a village in Henderson co., Kentucky, near Green River, 165 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

RICHLAND, a township in Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 989.

RICHLAND, Ohio, a station on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles from Crestline.

RICHLAND, a township in Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 3351.

RICHLAND, a township in Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1976.

RICHLAND, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 798.

RICHLAND, a township in Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 703.

RICHLAND, a township in Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 1776.

RICHLAND, a township in Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1438.

RICHLAND, a township in Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1439.

RICHLAND, a flourishing village and township, in Logan co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky, also on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 126 miles from the former. Pop. of the township, 1160; of the village, in 1853, 200.

RICHLAND, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

RICHLAND, a township in Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1193.

RICHLAND, a township in Wyandott co., Ohio. Pop. 615.

RICHLAND, a post-township in the N.E. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 795.

RICHLAND, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 190.

RICHLAND, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. P. 653.

RICHLAND, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Pop. 1726.

RICHLAND, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 597.

RICHLAND, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 878.

RICHLAND, a township in Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 1483.

RICHLAND, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 339.

RICHLAND, a township in Madison co., Indiana. P. 805.

RICHLAND, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 1176.

RICHLAND, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 966.

RICHLAND, a post-village and township of Rush co., Indiana, 9 or 10 miles S.E. of Rushville. Pop. 1214.

RICHLAND, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. P. 393.

RICHLAND, a post-village in Sangamon co., Illinois, 12 miles N.W. by W. of Springfield.

RICHLAND, a township in Gasconade co., Missouri. Pop. 238.

RICHLAND, a post-village of Greene co., Missouri, about 10 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

RICHLAND, a thriving post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, 50 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City. It is situated in a fertile farming district, which is improving rapidly, and it has several stores. Pop. about 600.

RICHLAND, a post-village, capital of Richland co., Wisconsin, 126 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It is situated on Pine Creek, and on a prairie surrounded by beautiful shade-

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trees. It has abundant water-power, and several mills are being erected.

RICHLAND CENTRE, a post-office, De Kalb co., Indiana.

RICHLAND CITY, a post-village in Richland co., Wisconsin, at the mouth of Pine Creek.

RICHLAND CREEK, of Navarro co., Texas, rising in the W. part of the county, enters Pecan Creek, near the E. border.

RICHLAND CREEK, in the S. part of Tennessee, flows S. and enters Elk River, in Giles county, at Elkton.

RICHLAND CROSSINGS, post-office, Navarro co., Texas.

RICHLAND GROVE, a post-village of Mercer co., Illinois, 13 miles S.E. of Rock Island.

RICHLANDS, a post-office of Onslow co., North Carolina.

RICHLANDTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 105 miles E. of Harrisburg.

RICHMOND, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Swale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 42 miles, N.W. of York, with which it is connected by the Great North of England Railway, and a short branch. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 4969. It is picturesquely situated on a bold eminence, half-encircled by the Swale, irregularly, but well built. The chief buildings are the fine old church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, an excellent free grammar school, a large hotel, and imposing ruins of a castle, built, together with the town, at the Conquest, by Alan, Earl of Bretagne. It covers 6 acres, and has a keep about 100 feet in height. It now belongs to the Duke of Richmond, on whose ancestors it was conferred by Charles II. Near it are also fine remains of a monastery. Richmond has a scientific society, mechanics' institute, and banking company. An ecclesiastical and civil court, for the extensive district of Richmondshire, are held here. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

RICHMOND, a town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 4 arches, 10 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London, with which city it is connected by a branch of the South-western Railway. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 9065. On the sides and summit of a ridge facing the river are many handsome villas, and several superior hotels, resorted to in summer by numerous visitors from the metropolis; and here also Richmond commands one of the finest prospects in the vicinity of London, and has beauties which earned for it the designation of the *English Tivoli*. In its church are the tombs of the poet Thomson and the tragedian Kean. It has a national school, several amply-endowed sets of almshouses, a very handsome Wesleyan college, and some remains of a royal palace, rebuilt by Henry VII., who named the place after his paternal earldom in Yorkshire, and who, as well as Queen Elizabeth, died here. Richmond Park, adjoining the town on the S., is 8 miles in circuit, well wooded, stocked with deer, and open to the public.

RICHMOND, the southernmost county of New York, has an area of about 60 square miles. It comprises the whole of Staten Island, and is divided into four townships. It is bounded N. by Newark Bay and the Kills, W. by Staten Island Sound, S. by Raritan Bay, and E. by the Hudson River, all of which afford great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. The surface is uneven and hilly; Richmond Hill is the greatest elevation. The soil is generally good, and has a great advantage in being so near the New York market. Iron-ore and some other minerals have been found. This county was named from Richmond, a town of England. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 15,061.

RICHMOND, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 140 square miles, and a length of 30 miles. The Rappahannock River forms its entire boundary on the S.W. The surface is nearly level. The soil has lately been improved by the use of guano. Firewood is one of the chief articles of export, and large numbers of the inhabitants find lucrative employment in the oyster business. Organized in 1692. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. 6448, of whom 4171 were free, and 2277 slaves.

RICHMOND, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina; area estimated at 900 square miles. Lumber River forms its boundary on the E., and the Yadkin on the W., and Little River flows through a part of the county. The surface is undulating. It is traversed by a number of small streams which furnish fine motive-power. Formed in 1779. Capital, Rockingham. Pop. 9818, of whom 5114 were free, and 4704 slaves.

RICHMOND, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Savannah River, which separates it from South Carolina, contains about 340 square miles. It is drained by Brier, Butler's, MacBean's, and Spirit Creeks. The surface is uneven; excepting in the vicinity of the river, the soil is generally poor. Granite, slenite, novaculite, and burrstone are found. The Savannah River affords extensive water-power at Augusta, and is navigable by steamboats from that point to its mouth. The county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. This division of the state was formerly called Augusta District; the present name was given in 1777, in honor of the Duke of Richmond, a warm friend of Amer-

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ican liberty. Capital, Augusta. Pop. 16,246, of whom 8434 were free, and 7812 slaves.

RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village and township of Sagadahoc co., Maine, on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 17 miles S. of Augusta. The village contains 3 churches, a bank, an iron-foundry, machine-shop, sash and blind factory, and other establishments. Ship-building is very extensively carried on: 15 ships and 1 brig were constructed here in 1853. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2056; it has since more than doubled, and is chiefly in the village.

RICHMOND, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 53 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 1128.

RICHMOND, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad and Onion River, 23 miles N.W. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of machinery, carriages, furniture, woollen goods, leather, &c. Pop. of the township, 1453.

RICHMOND, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, and the Housatonic River, 159 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 907.

RICHMOND, a township in Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 28 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods, muslins, delaines, thread, &c. Pop. 1784.

RICHMOND, New York, a station on the Western Railroad, 41 miles from Albany.

RICHMOND, a township, Ontario co., New York. P. 1852.

RICHMOND, a beautiful post-village, capital of Richmond co., New York, is situated on Staten Island, about 160 miles S. by W. of Albany. It consists principally of villas, enclosed by beautifully ornamented grounds, occupying the N. and N.W. slope of the island, in full view of New York City and the shipping in the harbor.

RICHMOND, township, Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 2056.

RICHMOND, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1139.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 2 miles W. of the Delaware River, and 12 miles N. of Easton. It contains several stores.

RICHMOND, or **PORT RICHMOND**, a suburb of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, 2 miles above the city proper. It is a depot for the coal brought down the Reading Railroad. In 1852, the number of vessels loaded with coal at this port amounted to 9047, viz.: 8 ships, 94 barks, 571 brigs, 5482 schooners, 334 sloops, and 2750 barges. Pop. in 1850, 5750.

RICHMOND, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 43 miles N. by W. of Williamsport. Pop. 1231.

RICHMOND, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND, a city, port of entry, capital of Virginia, and seat of justice of Henrico county, is situated on the left or N.E. bank of James River, at the lower falls, and at the head of tide-water, about 100 miles in a straight line S. by W. of Washington. The distance by railroad is 130 miles from Washington; 165 from Baltimore, and 22 N. of Petersburg. Lat. of the Capitol, 37° 32' 17" N., lon. 77° 27' 28" W. It is the largest town in Virginia, and one of the most beautiful in the Union. The situation of the city and the scenery of the environs are much admired, combining, in a high degree, the elements of grandeur, beauty, and variety. The river, winding among verdant hills which rise with graceful swells and undulations, is interrupted by numerous islands and granite rocks, among which it tumbles and foams for a distance of several miles. The city is built on several hills, the most considerable of which are Shockoe and Richmond Hills, separated from each other by Shockoe Creek. It is laid out with general regularity in rectangular blocks. About 12 parallel streets, nearly 3 miles in length, extend N.W. and S.E., and were originally distinguished by the letters of the alphabet, A street being next the river; other names, however, are now generally used. The principal thoroughfare of business and fashion is Main or E street. Those which intersect it are named from the ordinal numbers, First, Second, Third, &c. The Capitol and other public buildings are situated on Shockoe Hill; the top of which is an elevated plain in the W. part of the city. This is the fashionable quarter, and is considered the most desirable for private residences. The Capitol, from its size and elevated position, is the most conspicuous object in Richmond. It stands in the centre of a public square, of about 8 acres, is adorned with a portico of Ionic columns, and contains a marble statue of Washington, by Houdon, taken from life, and considered a perfect likeness. The City Hall is an elegant and costly building in the Doric style, at an angle of Capitol Square. The Penitentiary, which stands near the river, in the W. suburbs of the city, has a front 300 feet in length, and is 110 feet deep. The number of prisoners in September, 1853, was 270. The city contains also a courthouse, a jail, an armory 320 feet long by 280 wide, 2 market-houses, a theatre, an orphan asylum, and a masonic hall. A new custom-house is being erected at a cost of about \$400,000.

There are 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,114,000, and several insurance offices. The public press consists of 16 or 17 papers and periodicals, 6 or 7 of which are issued

daily. There are about 30 churches, belonging to the Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, Lutherans, Campbellites, Universalists, and Catholics; also 2 Hebrew synagogues. The Monumental Church (Episcopal) occupies the site of the theatre which was burned in 1811, on which occasion the Governor of Virginia and more than 60 others perished. Among the institutions of this city may be mentioned the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, Richmond College, founded by the Baptists in 1832; St. Vincent's College, under the direction of the Catholics, and the Medical Department of Hampden and Sydney College, established here in 1828; the edifice of the latter is a fine specimen of the Egyptian style of architecture. The water of the river is raised by forcing pumps into 3 reservoirs, containing 1,000,000 gallons each, and thence distributed over the city. Three bridges across the river connect the city with Manchester and Spring Hill.

For some years past Richmond has rapidly increased in population and business. The James River and Kanawha Canal, of which this is the E. terminus, is completed to Buchanan, about 260 miles, and is progressing to Corvinton, on Jackson's River. It was commenced in 1834, and had cost, in 1852, \$10,714,306. The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad connects here with the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, forming part of the great southern mail route. The Central Railroad, after leaving Richmond, makes an extensive detour to the N., and then turning westward, penetrates the central part of the state. It is completed to Staunton, about 123 miles, and is to be extended to the Ohio River, at Guyandotte; and the Richmond and Danville Railroad, of which 73 miles were completed in 1853, extends S.W., connecting with the railroad systems of Tennessee and Georgia. The river is navigable to this port for vessels drawing 10 feet of water, and those drawing 15 feet come within 3 miles of the town. Semi-weekly lines of ocean steamers communicate with New York and Philadelphia, and steamboats ply daily to Baltimore and Norfolk.

The following table exhibits the amount of tonnage, estimated value thereof, and freight paid on the same, imported into Richmond, by canal and railroad, during the year 1852:—

	Tonn.	Estimated value.	Freight and toll.
James River Canal.....	153,377	\$7,145,937	\$220,947
Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.....	4,807	295,000	19,253
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.....	37,903	1,265,244	24,752
Richmond and Danville Railroad.....	53,421	967,326	37,919
Virginia Central Railroad.....	17,450	1,000,000	65,969
	256,957	\$10,169,422	\$357,881

The chief articles of export are tobacco, wheat, and flour. The quantity of tobacco inspected here in 1851, was 13,078 hogheads, and in 1852 it amounted to 24,119 hogheads. The exports of that year were 13,771 hogheads, viz.: to Great Britain, 5416 hogheads; France, 3558; Italy, 1910; Bremen, 1452; Holland, 1025; Belgium, 430. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 5172 tons registered, and 6709 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter all were employed in the coast trade, and 1421 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 24, (tons, 3759,) of which 11 (tons, 2012) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 74, (tons, 24,464,) of which 51 (tons, 17,052) were by American vessels. During the year 4 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 833 tons, were admeasured.

Richmond possesses an immense water-power derived from the falls of James River, which, from the commencement of the rapids, a few miles above the city, descends about 100 feet to the tide-level. Few places in the state, or in the whole country, possess greater natural advantages for productive industry, which has recently attracted much attention. The principal articles produced here are flour, tobacco, cotton and woollen goods, paper, machinery, and iron ware. The brand of the City Flour Mills has acquired, perhaps, more celebrity than any other in the country. The Gallego and Haxall Mills are 5 or 6 stories high, 94 feet long, and about 80 feet wide. Richmond contains about 40 tobacco factories, some of which are very extensive, and several rolling mills and cotton-factories. This city was founded by an act of Assembly in May, 1742, and became the capital of the state in 1779-80, at which period it was an insignificant place, having scarcely any thing to interest except the grandeur of its scenery. In 1787 it contained about 300 houses. Pop. in 1800, 5737; in 1810, 9785; in 1820, 12,067; in 1830, 16,060; in 1840, 20,153; in 1850, 27,570, and in 1854, 32,389, of whom 19,282 were white persons, 10,889 slaves, and 2223 persons of color.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Dallas co., Alabama, about 100 miles S. by E. of Tuscaloosa.

RICHMOND, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

RICHMOND, a post-village, capital of Madison parish, Louisiana, on Roundaway Bayou, 300 miles by water N. of Baton Rouge, has a court-house, and a newspaper office.

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RICHMOND, a post-village, capital of Fort Bend co., Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos River, 150 miles S.E. of Austin City. The river is navigable up to this point in high water.

RICHMOND, a township in Desha co., Arkansas. P. 216.

RICHMOND, a township in Prairie co., Arkansas. P. 165.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Bedford co., Tennessee, 70 miles S.S.E. of Nashville.

RICHMOND, a handsome post-village, capital of Madison co., Kentucky, 60 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and contains a court-house, 4 churches, an academy, a public library, 1 newspaper office, and a branch bank. Settled in 1785. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1500.

RICHMOND, a township in Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 706.

RICHMOND, a township in Huron co., Ohio. Pop. 609.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Salem township, Jefferson co., Ohio, 11 miles N.W. of Steubenville. It contains 3 churches, 1 classical academy, and a newspaper office.

RICHMOND, a village of Lake co., Ohio, on Grand River, 1 mile from Lake Erie. A large village sprang up here suddenly, about 1836, but soon after rapidly declined. Many of the buildings have since been taken down or removed to Painesville, 2 miles above.

RICHMOND, a post-township forming the N.E. part of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 1000.

RICHMOND, a village of Decatur co., Indiana, 56 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village of Wayne township, Wayne co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the East Fork of Whitewater River, where it is crossed by the National Road and Central Railroad, 68 miles E. of Indianapolis, and 64 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. It is the centre of an active trade, and remarkable for its flourishing manufactures of cotton, wool, paper, flour, and iron, for which the river affords abundant motive-power. It is believed that no town in the state employs more labor in this branch of industry. The Central Railroad extends to Indianapolis on one hand, and connects on the other with the railroads of Ohio. Here also commences the Richmond and Newcastle Railroad, extending towards Chicago. Richmond contains 1 bank, 1 public library, 10 churches, 2 printing-offices, 2 fire companies and engines, and 60 stores. The Indiana yearly meeting of the Society of Friends is held here. There are 2 large boarding-schools in the vicinity. The township contained in 1851, 3 cotton factories, 4 woollen factories, 1 paper mill, 13 flouring mills, 3 oil mills, 11 saw mills, and 2 iron foundries. The manufacture of carriages, threshing machines, and farming implements is carried on here extensively. The surrounding country is the most populous and highly cultivated part of the state. Pop. in 1853, by a local census, 3800.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Brown co., Illinois, about 3 miles W. of Illinois River, and 70 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

RICHMOND, a small village of Coles co., Illinois.

RICHMOND, a thriving post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the Nippersink Creek, about 60 miles N.W. of Chicago. It contains several mills. Pop. about 400.

RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village, capital of Ray co., Missouri, 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City, and 7 miles N. of Missouri River. It is surrounded by a very fertile region. Pop. estimated at 1000.

RICHMOND, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa.

RICHMOND, a township in Richland co., Wisconsin.

RICHMOND, a post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 49 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 756.

RICHMOND, a village of Canada West, in the township of Goulburn, co. of Carleton, on the Goodwood River, 73 miles N.N.E. of Kingston. It is a thriving place, with several churches of different sects, a grammar school, a distillery, 2 tanneries, and a saw, fulling, and flour mills. Pop. in 1852, 1135.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Canada West, in the township of Bayham, co. of Middlesex, 37 miles from London. Pop. about 250.

RICHMOND, a thriving post-village of Canada East, in the township of Shipton, co. of Sherbrooke, on a branch of the St. Francis River, and at the junction of the Quebec and Richmond Railway with the Grand Trunk Railway, 90 miles E. of Montreal, and 100 S.S.W. of Quebec. A bridge across the St. Francis connects it with Melbourn.

RICHMOND, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the S. portion of the Island of Cape Breton, Madame, and other smaller islands adjoining. Capital, Arichat. Pop. in 1851, 10,381.

RICHMOND, a village of New Brunswick, co. of York, about 52 miles W. by N. of Fredericton.

RICHMOND, a town of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, 39 miles N.W. of Sydney. Pop. 800.

RICHMOND, a town of Australia, in Victoria, on the Yarra, near Melbourne.

RICHMOND, a district of Van Diemen's Land, separated W. from the districts of New Norfolk and Hobart Town by Derwent River and estuary, and having E. and S. Storm

Bay and the ocean. Area, 1050 square miles. The shores are very irregular. It comprises Forestier's and Tasman's Peninsulas, and Marion Island, with Ralph, Frederick-Henry, Norfolk, and Marion Bays, and Pittwater. Surface mostly mountainous.

RICHMOND, a town of the above district, is on the Coal River, 11 miles N.E. of Hobart-Town. It has a court-house, jail, and some inns. Other settlements are Sorell, Brighton, and Bagdad.

RICHMOND CENTRE, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

RICHMOND CORNER, a post-office of Sagadahock co., Maine.

RICHMOND DALE, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 13 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 350.

RICHMOND FACTORY, a post-office of Richmond co., Georgia, 10 miles S. of Augusta.

RICHMOND HILL, a post-office of Surry co., North Carolina.

RICHMOND HILL, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 16 miles N. of Toronto. It has several mills driven by steam.

RICHMOND MILLS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

RICHMOND RIVER, in East Australia, enters the Pacific Ocean about 60 miles S. of Moreton Bay, and is navigable for small vessels for 70 miles from its mouth. Its valley is said to be well suited for the culture of wheat.

RICHMOND VALLEY, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

RICHMONDVILLE, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., New York, about 45 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1666.

RICH PATCH, a post-office of Alleghany co., Virginia.

RICH SQUARE, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

RICHTENBERG, *rik'ten-bér'*, a town of Prussia, 12 miles S.W. of Stralsund, on a small lake. Pop. 1379.

RICHTENSWELL, *rik'tens-wél'*, or **RICHTERSWEIL**, *rik'ters-wé'*, a village of Switzerland, 13 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the S. shore of its lake. Pop. 3080.

RICHTON, Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 28 miles from Chicago.

RICH VAILEY, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

RICH VALLEY, a post-office of Bedford co., Tennessee.

RICH VIEW, a post-village of Washington co., Illinois, with a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Nashville.

RICHVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, near the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Canton. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a tannery, a grist mill, and 3 saw mills.

RICHVILLE, New York, a station on the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls Railroad, 11 miles from Batavia.

RICHVILLE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

RICHWOOD, a post-township of Izard co., Arkansas. Pop. 332.

RICHWOOD, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. P. 343.

RICHWOOD, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 44 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

RICHWOOD, a township of Richland co., Wisconsin.

RICHWOODS, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

RICHWOODS, a post-village of Izard co., Arkansas, 120 miles N. of Little Rock.

RICHWOODS, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

RICKINGHALL, INFERIOR, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RICKINGHALL, SUPERIOR, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RICK/LINO, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RICKMANSWORTH or **RICKMERSWORTH**, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Herts, on the Colne and the Grand Junction Canal, 10 miles S.W. of St. Alban's. Pop. in 1851, 4851, mostly employed in manufactures of silk and straw-plait, paper and flour mills.

RICK/OE'S BLUFF, a post-office of Gadsden co., Florida.

RICK/REAL, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

RICLA, *rik'lá*, (anc. *Nertobrigi*?) a town of Spain, province of Saragossa, 15 miles N.E. of Calatayud. Pop. 1303.

RIO CERNO, *re-ko-sér'no*, or **RIOVERNOVICK**, *re-ko-ván'no-vik*, a river of Turkey in Europe, rises in the mountain range between Montenegro and Dalmatia, flows S.E. past Cattigue, after a course of nearly 60 miles, and falls into the lake of Scutari.

RIO/TE, *re-ko'té*, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 1500.

RIDDERKERK, *rid'der-kerk'*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, in the island of Ysselmonde, 6 miles S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 4277.

RIDDINGS, a village and township of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles S. of Alfreton, on the Cromford Canal. It has a handsome church with a tower and spire, extensive collieries, blast furnaces, and other important iron works. Pop. 4500.

RIDDLE'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

RID/DLESWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RIDEAU (*ree'dó'*) **RIVER** and **CANAL**, in Canada East, connects Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River, immediately below Chaudière Falls. The canal is partly formed by the Cataraqui River, which flows to Kingston from Lake Rideau, in lat. 44° 40' N., lon. 76° 15' W.

RIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

RIDGE, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

RIDGE, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

RIDGE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

RIDGE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

RIDGE, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 400.

RIDGE, a township of Wyandott co., Ohio. Pop. 501.

RIDGEBURY, *rij'bú-ree*, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 35 miles W. by N. of New Haven.

RIDGEBURY, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 110 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

RIDGEBURY, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Towanda. Pop. 1616.

RIDGE FARM, a post-village of Vermilion co., Illinois, 16 miles S. of Danville.

RIDGEFIELD, *rij'feeld*, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 12 miles from Norwalk, and about 85 miles W. of New Haven, contains several churches, an academy, and manufactories of carriages, furniture, castings, leather, &c. Pop. of the township, 2237.

RIDGEFIELD, a township in the N.W. part of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, and the Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo Railroad. Pop. 1944.

RIDGE GROVE, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

RIDGE HALL, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

RIDGELAND, *rij'land*, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

RIDGELEY, *rij'lee*, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

RIDGELEY, *rij'lee*, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, 64 miles S. by W. of Springfield.

RIDGEMONT, *rij'mont*, a parish of England, co. of Bedford, 24 miles N.E. of Woburn, with a station on a branch of the London and North-western Railway.

RIDGE POST, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

RIDGE PRAIRIE, (*prá'ree*), a post-office of Saline co., Missouri.

RIDGE SPRING, a post-village of Pitt co., North Carolina.

RIDGEVILLE, *rij'vil*, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Colleton district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Charleston.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Alabama, 50 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

RIDGEVILLE, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 148.

RIDGEVILLE, a township of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 1212.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 38 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 441.

RIDGEVILLE CORNERS, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

RIDGEWAY, *rij'wá*, a post-township of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 260 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 4591.

RIDGEWAY, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

RIDGEWAY, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village, capital of Elk co., Pennsylvania, on the Clarion River, and on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 160 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It was laid out in 1843, and is rapidly improving. The chief business of the place is the manufacture and transportation of lumber. It contains 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, 500.

RIDGEWAY, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

RIDGEWAY, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

RIDGEWAY, a township of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop. 704.

RIDGEWAY, a post-township in the N.E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 633.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Warren co., North Carolina, on the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, 58 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. The Roanoke Valley Railroad terminates here.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, about 50 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 33 miles W. by S. of Madison, has 2 churches.

RIDGEWOOD, *rij'wóod*, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

RIDGEWORTH, *rij'wóth*, a small village of Colleton district, South Carolina.

RIDGELEY, *rij'lee*, a post-village of Platte co., Missouri, 32 miles N.N.W. of Independence.

RIDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RIDLEY, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1389.

RIDLEYVILLE, a post-office of Gadsden co., Florida.

RIDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RIDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

RID

RIDMARLEY-D'ABITOT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

RIDOTT'S, a post-village of Stephenson co., Illinois, 110 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

RIDWARR, MAVESYN, (má'v'sin,) a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

RIDWARE, PIPE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

RIED, reet, a market-town of Upper Austria, capital strele of Inn, 25 miles S. of Passau. Pop. 2600. It has manufactures of linens and woollens, and a brisk transit trade.

RIED, a village of Tyrol, circle of Imst, with a church and Capuchin monastery. The inhabitants distinguished themselves in the Tyrolean war in 1799. Pop. 720.

RIEDLINGEN, reet/ling-en, a town of Württemberg, on the Danube, 28 miles S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1779.

RIEGEL, ree'ghel, a market-town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Elts, and on the Mannheim and Basel Railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1841.

RIEGELSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. See RIGOLSVILLE.

RIEGERSBURG, ree'ghers-bödnö', a small market-town of Austria, in Styria, 24 miles E.S.E. of Gräts, containing a remarkable feudal fortress of the same name, which crowns a mass of volcanic rocks 400 feet above the level of the Raab.

RIEGERSCHLAG, ree'ghers-shlän', a village of Bohemia, about 24 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2056.

RIEGESVILLE, ree'g'i's-vil, or **RIEGLE'S MILLS**, a flourishing village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, nearly 40 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

RIEGO DE LA VEGA, re-d'go dá lá v'gá, a village of Spain, province, and 36 miles S.W. of Leon, on the side of a hill. Pop. 1020.

RIEHEN, ree'en, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles N.E. of Basel. Pop. 1100.

RIEKA, re-á'ká, a town of European Turkey, in Montenegro, capital of a district of the same name, on a small stream which falls into the N.W. extremity of Lake Scutari, 11 miles S.E. of Cattaro.

RIELLO, re-á'yo, a village of Spain, province, and about 50 miles W.S.W. of Leon. Pop. 1314.

RIENBECK, a town of Bavaria. See RINECK.

RIENZEL, a post-village of Tishomingo co., Mississippi, 240 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 or 4 stores.

RIERA, re-á'rá, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 9 miles N.E. of Tarragona, in a plain between the Gays and La Non. Pop. 1240.

RIESA, ree'zá, a town of Saxony, circle of Dresden, at its junction with the Elbe, and on the Dresden Railway, 12 miles N.W. of Meissen. Pop. 2267.

RIESENBURG, ree'zen-bödnö', (Polish *Prabudha*, prá-boof-tá,) a walled town of West Prussia, 11 miles E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3100.

RIESENBERG, ree'zen-gá-bödnö'ch, ("giant mountains,") a mountain range separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia, continuous E. with the Sudeten-gebirge, and W. with the Erz-gebirge. Length from N.W. to S.E., 50 miles. Principal height, the Riesenkoppe, 5400 feet in elevation. The Elbe rises on its S. side.

RIESI, re-á'see, a market-town of Sicily, 14 miles S. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 6000. Near it are some sulphur-mines.

RIETBERG, reet/bénn, or **RITTEBERG**, rit/bénn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles S.S.W. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 2000.

RIETCHKI, re-étch'kee, a market-town of Russia, government of Minak, 10 miles N.N.E. of Vileika. Pop. 1800.

RIETI, re-á'te, (anc. *Reate*,) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, on the Vellino, 42 miles N.N.E. of Rome. Pop. 10,920. It was erected into a bishopric in the fifth century, and its principal edifices are ecclesiastical.

RIEUMES, re-üm', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 10 miles W.S.W. of Muret. Pop. 2068.

RIEUPEYROUX, re-üh'pá'roo', a market-town of France, department of Aveyron, 15 miles W.S.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 3170.

RIEUX, re-üh', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 26 miles S.S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 2305.

RIEUX, a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, on the Vilaine, 30 miles E. of Vannes. Pop. 2800.

RIEUX, a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Cambrai. Pop. 1900.

RIEZ, re-á', (anc. *Riez*,) a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 20 miles S.S.W. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 2661. Under the Romans it had the rank of a colony; it has some remains of antiquity, and was the seat of councils in A. D. 439 and 1285.

RIGA, ree'gá, an important fortified city, and the second commercial port of European Russia, capital of Livonia, on the Düna, here crossed in summer by a temporary bridge of boats, 2400 feet in length, about 5 miles above its mouth. In the Gulf of Riga, and 312 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 56° 57' N. lon. 24° 6' 30" E. A railway, 138 miles in length, has been projected from Riga to Dunaburg, where it will connect with the great line of railway in course of con-

1590

RIG

struction from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. The city is situated on a sandy flat, surrounded by hills, on which numerous fine villas make a cheerful and showy appearance. It consists of the town proper, and suburbs more extensive than the town itself. The communication across the river is kept up by a bridge of boats, about 500 yards long. Riga is surrounded both by walls and bastions, and is defended by a citadel. The older part of the town, still confined within earthen walls, consists of narrow, winding streets, huddled together without any regularity. The more modern parts of the town are much better built, and contain three good squares. Along the river, on both sides, are spacious quays, which afford excellent promenades; and the esplanade and gardens, both within and near the town, are well laid out. The principal structures are the cathedral, rebuilt in 1547; the church of St. Peter, with a tower 440 feet in height; the castle, with a chancery and residence of the general and civil governors, hall of the provincial states, town-house, exchange, arsenal, and a magnificent column with a colossal bronze statue of Victory, erected in 1817. It has several colleges, a school of navigation, and various other schools, a public library, with 15,000 volumes and numerous rare manuscripts, a cabinet of natural history, an observatory, and a society of Lithuanian literature. In 1835 it had 25 manufactories of cotton cloth and rugs, sugar refineries, tobacco factories, and breweries. Quays stretch for 1 mile along the river; but the inner harbor does not admit vessels drawing more than from 12 to 15 feet water; ships of larger burden load and unload at Bolderaa, a small port outside of the bar, at the mouth of the Düna, where is the custom-house. Its principal merchants are of German descent. Corn used to be the principal article of export, but it is now superseded by flax and flax-seed; besides which, hemp, linseed, wool, hides, tallow, timber, tobacco, spars, and feathers are the chief exports. The following table of the vessels that entered the port of Riga in 1847-49, shows at the same time the countries chiefly interested in its trade:—

	1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Belgian.....	4	792	2	360	3	370
British.....	678	101,450	840	94,780	643	101,620
Danish.....	307	19,790	35	3,400	56	5,376
Dutch.....	281	31,467	174	21,000	246	29,529
French.....	37	4,116	10	1,177	68	8,842
Hanoverian....	271	19,468	41	1,792	38	3,610
Hanse Towns...	49	5,702	20	2,400	16	2,650
Mecklenburg...	224	31,298	14	1,080	55	8,280
Norwegian.....	146	12,434	with Swedish.		with Swedish.	
Oldenburg.....	58	4,340	5	600	9	1,404
Portuguese.....	3	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussian.....	190	31,144	19	1,520	8	1,248
Spanish.....	5	760	4	646	1	118
Swedish.....	102	10,570	101	13,500	131	17,376
United States..	.....	.....	3	750	2	750
Russian.....	112	21,320	244	19,520	396	47,550
Total.....	2455	285,352	1352	163,105	1724	228,993

Riga is the residence of a governor, and the seat of a superior court of appeal, and of several other courts and public offices. It was founded A. D. 1200, and was one of the chief Hanseatic towns. Pop., including the garrison, 71,228.

RIGA, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, intersected by the Rochester and Buffalo Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. Pop. 2150.

RIGA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

RIGA, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 208.

RIGA GULF. See GULF OF RIGA.

RIGAUD, ree'gö', a village and seignory of Canada East co. of Vaudreuil, on the Rivière à la Grasse, 45 miles W.S.W. of Montreal. It is the seat of Rigaud College and of the Rigaud Female School. Pop. 450.

RIGGS CROSS ROADS, post-office, Williamson co., Tenn.

RIGHT CULM, ree'ghee koolm, or **RIGI**, ree'ghee, a mountain of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles W. of Schwytz, between the Lakes of Zug and Lucerne, 5905 feet above the sea. It commands magnificent views; on its summit is an inn, and on its E. side a chapel, resorted to by numerous pilgrims.

RIGLIONE, reel-yo'ná, a parish and village of Tuscany, 3 miles E. of Pisa, near the left bank of the Arno.

RIGNAC, reen'yák', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles W.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 2006.

RIGNANO, reen-yá'no, a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Capitanata. Pop. 2000.

RIGNANO, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 22 miles N. of Rome.

RIGNANO, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3500.

RIGNY LE FERON, reen'yoe' l'eh f'eh-röne', a village of France, department of Aube, 21 miles W.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1250.

RIGOLATO, re-go-lá'to, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 38 miles N.N.W. of Udine.

RIGOLETS BAYOU, (ri'loo,) of Jefferson parish, Louisiana, flows between Lake Washa and Little Lake.

RIG

RIGOLETS BAYOU, of Rapides parish, Louisiana, unites with Red River a little above Alexandria.

RIGOLETS DE BON DIEU, (doh bôn du,) of Louisiana, is a lateral channel of Red River, which leaves the river about 3 miles N. of Natchitoches, and after a south-eastward course of perhaps 60 miles, rejoins the main-stream on the S.E. border of Natchitoches parish.

RIGSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RIGTON, a township of England, co. of York, in West Riding, 6 miles E.N.E. of Otley. **RIGTON-CRAG** is a lofty rocky eminence commanding a fine view of Wharfedale.

RIGUTINO, re-goo-tee'no, a village of Tuscany, S.E. of Arezzo.

RIGYICZA, rid'yee'tsôh', or **HARI LEYGEN**, hâ'ree lî'ghen, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 43 miles N.W. of Kara. Pop. 3131.

RIHURSI, re-hûr'see, a town of the Punjab, on the Chenab, 90 miles N.N.E. of Lahore.

RIJANOVKA, re-ya-nov'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government, and 91 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 1600.

RIJN, a river of Europe. See **RHINE**.

RIJP, a village of Holland. See **RYP**.

RIJSSEN, a town of Holland. See **RYSSEN**.

RIJSWIJK, a village of Holland. See **RYSWICK**.

RIKA, a town of Austria. See **FRUME**.

RILEY, a township of Oxford co., Maine, 66 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

RILEY, a township of Yell co., Arkansas. Pop. 199.

RILEY, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 840.

RILEY, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 483.

RILEY, a post-township in the S.W. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 191.

RILEY, a township of St. Clair co., Michigan. Pop. 311.

RILEY, a post-township of Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 1004.

RILEY, a post-village and township of McHenry co., Illinois, 65 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago. Pop. 446.

RILEY CENTRE, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

RILEYVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 191 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

RILLAER, ril'â'r, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 25 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1505.

RILLE, reel, a river of France, departments of Orne and Eure, joins the estuary of the Seine on the left, after a N. course of 75 miles. It is navigable for barges, in the last 8 miles, from Pont Audemer.

RIDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding, 4½ miles E.N.E. of New Malton, on the Whitby and Scarborough branch of North Midland Railway.

RILLOUHS, a district of Lumpkin co., Georgia. Pop. 288.

RILSK, a town of Russia. See **RYLSK**.

RILU, ru'loo, a small fortified town of the East Punjab, 108 miles N.E. of Lahore.

RIMAC, re-mâk', a river of North Peru, enters the Pacific at Callao, 4 miles W. of Lima. Total course about 75 miles.

RIMA SZOMBATH, ree'mâ som'bôt', or **GROSS STEFFELSDORF**, groos stâffels-dorf', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Gömör, 72 miles N.E. of Pesth, on the Rima. P. 5027.

RIMBACH, rim'bâk, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, near Ländenfels. Pop. 1229.

RIMCHANY (?) rim-châ'nee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 72 miles N.N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1600.

RIMERSBURG, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

RINGAR, rim'gar, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Würzburg. Pop. 1620.

RIMINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, in West Riding.

RIMINI, ree'me-ne, or **RIMINO**, ree'me-no, (anc. *Ariminum*), a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 28 miles E.S.E. of Forlì, at the junction of the Flaminian and Æmilian Ways. Lat. 44° 41' N., lon. 12° 33' E. Pop. 17,500. It is enclosed by walls, and well built; its principal edifices are a cathedral and other churches, with good paintings; town-hall, government palace in the principal square, in which is a statue of Pope Paul V.; theatre, Gambalunga Palace, with a library of 30,000 volumes open to the public; a decaying castle of the Malatesta, and several remains of antiquity, including a triumphal arch, and a bridge over the Marecchia, both built under Augustus, and portion of an amphitheatre. Its port, though shallow, is frequented by numerous fishing vessels, and it has an active trade in fish, manufactures of silk, glass, and earthenware. It was the seat of a great ecclesiastical council in A.D. 359.

RIMITARA, re-me-tâ'râ, or **RIMITERA**, re-me-tâ'râ, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands. Lat. 22° 37' S., lon. 115° 30' W.

RIMMON or **RUMMON**, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Gaza, 13 miles N.N.E. of Jerusalem.

RIMMON or **ZEBULON**, or **RUMMANEH**, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 6 miles N. of Nazareth.

RIMNIK, rim'nîk, a town of Wallachia, on the Rimnik, 65 miles N.E. of Bucharest. Here the Austrians and Russians, under Suwarrow, defeated the Turks in 1789.

RIMNIK, a town of Wallachia, on the Alcuta, 100 miles N.W. of Bucharest, and 48 miles N. of Slatina.

RIN

RIMONT, ree'môn', a town of France, department of Ariège, on a height, 16 miles W. of Foix. Pop. 2250.

RIMOUSKI, re-moos'kee, a county of Canada East, comprises an area of 8200 square miles. The St. Lawrence forms its N. boundary. Pop. 26,882. Capital, Rimouski.

RIMOUSKI, re-moos'kee, a village and seignior of Canada East, capital of the above county, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 180 miles below Quebec. Pop. about 4000.

RIMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

RINCON-DE-SOTO, rin-kôn-dâ-so'to, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 17 miles S. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. 1087.

RINCUIVRAN or **RINCOVRAN**, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

RINDE, rind, a river of Hindostan, rises in the province of Agra, 45 miles N.E. of the town of that name, flows S.S.E. past Korah, and after a course of 166 miles joins the Jumna, 12 miles W. of Futtahpoor.

RINDGE, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S.W. of Concord. It is noted for the manufacture of wooden ware. Pop. 1274.

RINECK, ree'nêk, or **REINECK**, ri'nêk, a town of Bavaria, on the right bank of the Sinn, 26 miles N.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1542.

RINGAGONACH, rin'ga-go'nâk, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

RINGAROGA, or **DUNNEGAT**, a small island of Ireland, co. of Cork, 4 miles S.W. of Skibbereen, 2 miles long, by 1 mile broad.

RINGEBO, ring'eh-bo, a parish of Norway, stift of Christiania, on the Løgen.

RINGELSDORF, ring'els-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, near Rabelsburg, at the confluence of the Zaya and March. Pop. 1400.

RINGELSHAIN, ring'els-hîn', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 5 miles from Gabel. Pop. 1287.

RINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RINGGENBERG, rink-en-bêrg, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 27 miles S.E. of Bern, on the S.W. shore of Lake Brienz; at one extremity of the village are the remains of an old castle of the Lords of Ringgenberg, destroyed in 1352, in a feud with the inhabitants of the village. Pop. 1134.

RINGGOLD, a new county in the S.S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the West Fork of Grand River. The soil is stated to be fertile, but deficient in timber. Pop. in 1850, 96.

RINGGOLD, a post-township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 666.

RINGGOLD, a village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Little Schuylkill Railroad.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois, 33 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Platte co., Missouri.

RINGGOLD, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 287 miles from Augusta.

RINGKJÖBING, (Ringkjöbing,) or **RINGKJÖBING**, (Ringkjöbing,) ring'kyö'bing, a seaport-town on the W. coast of Jutland, and on the E. side of Ringkjöbing-fjord, 56 miles N.W. of Ribe. Pop. 1200.

RINGKJÖBING-FJORD, ring'kyö'bing-fe-ord', a lagoon of Denmark, 28 miles in length from N. to S.; greatest breadth, 9 miles. It is separated from the North Sea by a strip of land 1 mile across.

RINGLAND, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RINGMER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RINGMORE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

RINGOES, ring'gôz, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 6 miles S. of Flemington, has several stores.

RINGROVE, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 2 miles S. of Kinsale. Here are the ruins of Ringrove Castle, which gives the title of baron to Lord Kinsale.

RINGSSEND, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, 1½ miles E. of Dublin Castle. It adjoins Irishtown, and forms one of the lowest quarters of the Irish metropolis, but it has a good bridge across the Dodder, and various wet and other docks.

RINGS/HALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RINGSHEIM, rings'hîme, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhein, balliwick of Ettenheim. Pop. 1343.

RING'S MILL, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

RINGSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, on the London and North-west Railway, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Higham Ferrers.

RINGSTEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RINGSTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RINGSTED, ring'stêd, a town of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, 36 miles W.S.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1200. It

very ancient, and was of considerable importance in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

RINGVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

RINGWOLD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RINGWOOD, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 18 miles W.S.W. of Southampton, on the Avon, and on the Dorchester Branch of the South-Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3928.

RINGWOOD, a small river which rises in Orange co., New York, flows S. through Passaic county, New Jersey, and unites with Pequannock Creek near Pompton.

RINGWOOD, a village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on the Ringwood River, 24 miles from Hackensack, contains a store and several forges.

RINGWOOD, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina.

RINGWOOD, a post-office of Melleny co., Illinois.

RINKENIS, rin'keh-nis, a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleewick, on the N. side of Flensburg Fiord, 9 miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. of parish, 1200.

RINKJØBING, a town of Denmark. See RINGJØBING.

RINOSA, a post-village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois River, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Chicago.

RINTELN, rin'teln, a fortified town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Weser, here joined by the Exeter, and crossed by a bridge of boats, 10 miles S.E. of Minden.

RIO, *ree'o*, a Spanish and Portuguese word signifying "river," forming the prefix to numerous names. For names with this prefix, not found below, see the additional name.

RIO, a city of Brazil. See RIO JANEIRO.

RIO, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia, 126 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

RIO, a post-office of Vermillion co., Illinois.

RIO, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

RIO ALTO E BASSO, *ree'o ál'to á bá'sso*, a commune of Tuscany, island of Elba, 6 miles N. of Porto Longone. Pop. 3802.

RIO ARRIBA, *ree'o ár-ree'á*, a large county in the N. and N.W. parts of New Mexico, bordering on Utah and California. It is drained by the Rio Colorado and the Rio del Norte, with their numerous tributaries. The Sierra Madre range of mountains traverses the E. part of the county. The W. and central portion is inhabited only by savage tribes of Indians. In 1850 this county produced 16,070 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the territory. Capital, Chihuahua. Pop. 10,068.

RIOBAMBA, NUEVO, *ree'o bá'm-bá*, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 84 miles N.E. of Guayaquil, and 9 miles from the ruins of Riobamba Vieja, (Old Riobamba,) which is at the foot of Chimborazo, and was destroyed by an earthquake in 1797.

RIO, BAY OF, South America. See RIO JANEIRO.

RIO BONITO, *ree'o bo-ne'e'to*, a town of Brazil, province, and 23 miles E.N.E. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 8000.

RIO BRANCO, *ree'o brán'ko*, (i. e. "White River,") or PARI-MA, *pá-ree'má*, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, rises near the source of the Orinoco, in lat. 3° N., lon. 64° W., runs at first E., to its junction with the Takutu, and thence flows mostly S.S.W. to the Rio Negro, which it joins as its principal affluent by several mouths, 70 miles S.E. of Barcellos. Total course, 700 miles. The principal tributaries are the Itacucu or Takutu, Macajahi, and Catrimani. In lat. 1° 45' N., its navigation is impeded by a series of falls and rapids, formed by ledges of granite rock. The aggregate perpendicular descent of these, throughout 7 miles, is estimated at 60 feet; and at the largest—the Caruwanna—canoes must be unloaded. Its waters are opaque and whitish, whence its name. On it are forts St. Joaquim, and the towns of Carmo and Santa Maria Nova. The upper part of the river San Miguel, in Brazil, has the same name.

RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE. See RIO GRANDE.

RIO COLORADO. See COLORADO RIVER.

RIO COLORADO CHIQUITO, *ree'o ko-lo-rá'do che-kee'to*, (i. e. the "Little Colorado,") a river of New Mexico, rises in about 35° N. lat., and 108° W. lon. Flowing W., it falls into the Colorado in about 35° 15' N. lat., and 119° 20' W. lon. Entire length, near 500 miles.

RIO DAS MORTES, *ree'o dás mort'és*, a river of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, joins the Araguay. Course, N. and E., 500 miles.

RIO DE CONTAS, *ree'o dá kon'tás*, a small town of Brazil, province, and 230 miles S.S.W. of Bahia, near the head of the river Contas or Jussape, which flows E. 220 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Near its mouth is the village of Contas.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *ree'o dá shá-ná'e-ro*, the metropolitan province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by the province of Espírito Santo, the Parahiba, and the Serra da Mantiqueira, which separates it from Minas Geraes; on the W. and S.W. by the province of São Paulo; and S. and E. by the Atlantic. Area, 70,630 square miles. Lat. 21° 15' to 22° 25' S., lon. 41° to 44° 50' W. The surface is low along the coast; the interior is mostly mountainous, consisting of the Serra do Mar, Organ Mountains, and their ramifications. The principal river is the Parahiba. The soil is extremely fertile. The products comprise sugar, coffee,

cocoa, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, and fine woods. For administrative purposes, Rio de Janeiro is divided into eight comarcas—Angra dos Reis, Cabo Frio, Campos dos Goitasezes, Cantagallo, Itaboraiti, Niteroibi, Rezende, and Vassouras. It sends 10 deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints 6 senators. The provincial assembly, of 36 members, meets in Niteroibi. After the capital, Rio Janeiro, (or Rio de Janeiro,) the principal towns are Villa do Cabo, Cantagallo, São João da Praya, and Lorena. Pop. 850,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO, a city of Brazil. See RIO JANEIRO.

RIO DE LA HACHA. See RIO HACHA.

RIO DE LA PASION, *ree'o dá lá pá-si-on'*, a river of Central America, rises in the Lake Lacandon, in British Honduras, flows W., and 72 miles N.W. of Coban, (Guatemala,) having been joined by the rivers St. Isabel, Mantaqueca, and Sacapulas, acquires the name of Usumasinta, (which see.) During the rains it is often half a league across.

RIO DE LA PLATA, *ree'o dá lá plá'tá*, or the PLATE RIVER, one of the great rivers, or rather a great estuary of South America, in the Argentine Republic, formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers. In lat. 34° S., lon. 58° 30' W., its basin lying S. of those of the Amazon, Tocantins, and São Francisco, and its numerous tributaries draining most part of the La Plata, Paraguay, and Uruguay territories, with considerable portions of Bolivia and Brazil. The estuary resulting from their union is 200 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., and where it joins the Atlantic Ocean, is 170 miles across, (between Maldonado and Cape San Antonio;) its centre being about lat. 35° 30' S., lon. 66° W. Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean 200 miles from its mouth. The total length of the La Plata, Paraná, and the Paraguay has been estimated at nearly 2500 miles; and from the ocean to the island of Apipé, in the Paraná, at least 1250 miles, there is a continuous and safe navigation for vessels of 300 tons. The Aguapehi, an affluent of the Paraguay, near lat. 15° 40' S., lon. 69° 20' W., is separated only by a portage of 3 miles from the Alegre, a tributary of Guaporé, and were a canal to be made to connect the two streams, a complete system of internal navigation throughout nearly all South America would exist.

RIO DE LA PLATA, CONFEDERATION OF. See PLATA, LA.

RIO DE LAS CASAS GRANDAS, *ree'o dá lás ká'sás grán'dá*, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chihuahua, enters the Lake Guzman after a N. course of 100 miles. On it, towards its source, is the ruined Aztec town, called Las Casas Grandas, ("The great houses.")

RIO DEL NORTE, Texas. See RIO GRANDE.

RIO DE LOS AMERICANOS. See AMERICAN RIVER.

RIO DE LOS MARTIRES, *ree'o dá los márti-rés*, or RIVER OF MARTYRS, a river of California, rises in the S.E. part of the state, near the border of New Mexico, and flowing in a general S.W. course, falls into the Pacific Ocean near the N. boundary of San Diego county, in about 33° 20' N. latitude.

RIO DEL REY, *ree'o dél rá*, a large, shallow bay, in the Bight of Biafra, in Guinea, E. of the Old Calabar River, and opposite the island of Fernando Po.

RIO DE MINHOS, *ree'o dá meen'yos*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 10 miles from Viseu. Pop. 850.

RIO DE SAN JUAN, *ree'o dá sán xoo-án'*, (or *xwán*), a river of New Mexico, rises near 37° N. lat. and 107° 30' W. lon. Flowing W. it joins Grand River, the principal branch of the Colorado. Entire length, about 350 miles.

RIO DE SÃO LOURENÇO, Brazil. See PORAUBOS.

RIO DE SEGOVIA. See CAPE RIVER.

RIO DOCE, a river of Brazil. See DOCE.

RIO DULCE, river of the Argentine Republic. See DULCE.

RIO DULCE, *ree'o doo'sá*, (i. e. "sweet river,") the outlet of the Golfo Dulce, in Central America, State of Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 15° 50' N., lon. 88° 46' 20" W., after a winding course of 23 miles, during which it expands into El Golfete, or the Little Gulf, 9 miles in length, by 2 miles across. At its mouth is a bar with less than 6 feet water. Its banks are skirted by abrupt wooded heights, rising about 300 feet. The Upper Rio Dulce enters the gulf from the W.

RIO FRIO, *ree'o free'o*, (i. e. "cold river,") a river of Texas, which flows S.E. through a part of Bexar county, and enters Rio Nueces at the N. extremity of Nueces county.

RIO GORDO, *ree'o gon'do*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 2400.

RIO GRANDE, *ree'o grán'dá*, a river of West Africa, in Senegambia, rises in Fouta Jallon, near Labee. Lat. 11° 20' N., lon. 11° W. It flows W., and enters the Atlantic by an estuary 10 miles across, between the Nufes and Casamanza Rivers. It communicates by an arm with the Jéba River, 20 or 30 miles farther N. On it are the towns of Kado and Bissagos; and opposite its mouth are the Bissagos Islands. The whole country between it and the Nufes is supposed to be a collection of islands, divided by its branches, many of which remain unexplored. Its banks are densely wooded, and studded with immense ant hills; the country watered by it is populous, and produces gold, ivory, wax, hides, and horses.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Africa. See JENÁ.

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RIO GRANDE, *rîo grând*,* (Sp. pron. *ree'ô grân/dâ*.) **RIO DEL NORTE**, *rîo dël nort*, or *ree'ô dël nort/tâ*, **RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE**, (Sp. pron. *ree'ô grân/dâ dël nort/tâ*, "Great River of the North,") or **RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE**, (Sp. pron. *ree'ô brâ'vo dël nort/tâ*, i. e. "rapid river of the North,") an important river of North America, rises in the Rocky Mountains near lat. 38° N., and lon. $106^{\circ} 30'$ W. Its general course is at first S.E., then E. and S.S.E., and lastly nearly E. It falls into the Gulf of Mexico near 25° N lat. and 97° W. lon. The length is estimated at 1500 miles. The Rio Grande is for the most part very shallow, and navigation is impeded by rapids and sand-bars. Small steamers have ascended to Kingsbury's Rapids, about 450 miles from the sea. Near 900 miles from its mouth is the "Grand Indian Crossing," where the Apaches and Comanches ford the river (here only 3 or 4 feet deep) in their predatory incursions into Mexico. It forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico.

RIO GRANDE, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

RIO GRANDE, Central America. See **HONDU**.

RIO GRANDE, *ree'ô grân/dâ*, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra de Mantiqueira, in the S. of the province of Minas Geraes, near the frontiers of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and flowing first N. then W.N.W. through Minas Geraes to the frontiers of São Paulo, when it receives its first important tributary, the Sapucahy, thence pursues a W. course, receiving the Para, joins the Paranaíba to form the Paraná, after a direct course of about 600 miles. Its channel is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Brazil, joins the left bank of the São Francisco, at the town of Barra-do-Rio-Grande. Its whole course is about 250 miles, of which no less than 130 miles may be navigated uninterruptedly.

RIO GRANDE, a river of South America, in Bolivia, rises by several heads near Cochabamba, flows E. and N., separating the departments of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz from those of Oruro and Sucre, &c., and near lat. $15^{\circ} 10'$ S. receives the Chapari, after which it is called the Mamore. Its affluents are the Chaolani, Piray, and Yapacani.

RIO GRANDE, a river of New Granada, department of Istmo, rises N.W. of Panama, about 2 miles from which city it enters the Pacific Ocean. It receives several streams, is navigable for the last 5 miles of its course, and admits the entrance of large vessels at high water. Its head is near the Obispo, an affluent of the Cruces.

RIO GRANDE, a river of the Mexican Confederation, states of Queretaro, Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Jalisco, enters the Pacific at San Blas, after a N.W. course of 400 miles across the Anahuac table-land. It is greatly interrupted by cataracts, and is very rapid. Its affluents are the Lerma, &c. It traverses a part of the Lake of Chapala.

RIO GRANDE, a river of the Mosquito Territory, in Central America, enters the Caribbean Sea, 30 miles N. of Pearl Key Lagoon. It is said to be navigable for boats 200 miles.

RIO GRANDE CITY, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Starr co., Texas, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, about 550 miles S. by W. of Austin City. Steamboats run regularly between this place and the mouth of the river. It has considerable trade, and contains a custom-house. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

RIO GRANDE DE LA PLATA, a river of Bolivia. See **GRAPET**.

RIO GRANDE DO BELMONTE. See **JEQUITINHONHA**.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, *ree'ô grân/dâ do nort/tâ*, (i. e. "Rio Grande of the North,") a maritime province of Brazil, situated between lat. $4^{\circ} 32'$ and $7^{\circ} 18'$ S., and lon. 35° and $35^{\circ} 40'$ W., having N. and E. the Atlantic. Area, 22,784 square miles. Its name is derived from a river which, after an E. course, enters the Atlantic at Natal. The other rivers are the Serido and Appody. The surface is level near the coast, but uneven inland. The products comprise the best Brazil wood, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and large numbers of cattle. For administrative purposes, this province is divided into two comarcas—Natal and Assu. Its provincial assembly, composed of 20 members, holds its sittings at Natal. Besides Natal, the capital, it contains the towns of Villa Flor, Arac, Anacu, Porto Alegre, Villa Nova da Princesa, and Villa Nova do Principe. During 5 years the number of slaves has risen in this province from 5000 to 15,000. Pop. 110,000.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, *ree'ô grân/dâ do sool*, (i. e. "Rio Grande of the South,") a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on a low peninsula at the S. extremity

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of Lake Patos, with a light-house in lat. $32^{\circ} 7'$ S., lon. $52^{\circ} 8'$ W. Pop. 3590. From its low situation it is subjected to inundation. It has a considerable trade on the lake, in which 300 or 400 small vessels are engaged. In 1851 it exported 256,500 salted hides to Great Britain.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL. See **SÃO PEDRO DO SUL**.

RIO HACHA, *ree'ô hachâ*, (or *hâ/hâ*.) or **RIO DE LA HACHA**, *ree'ô dâ lâ hachâ*, a river of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, enters the Caribbean Sea 90 miles E.N.E. of Santa Marta, after a N. course of 120 miles.

RIO HACHA, a town of South America, in New Granada, 200 miles E.N.E. of Cartagena. In lat. $11^{\circ} 33'$ N., lon. $72^{\circ} 52'$ W., with a small port at the mouth of the Rio Hacha in the Caribbean Sea.

RIO HONDU, *ree'ô hon'do*, (i. e. "deep river.") a small river of America, forming the N. limit of British Honduras.

RIOJA or **RIOXA**, *ree'ô rîâ*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 8 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1069.

RIOJA, *lâ re'ô rîâ*, Spain, is a region comprising most of the province of Logroño and part of Soria. It is not a political division, and is named from the Oja, an affluent of the Ebro.

RIOJA, *ree'ô rîâ*, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) capital of a province of its own name, is situated in a wide plain, 118 miles S.S.W. of Catamarca. Lat. 29° S., lon. $67^{\circ} 50'$ W. Pop. from 3000 to 4000.

RIOJA, *lâ re'ô rîâ*, a province of the Argentine Republic, in South America, between lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$ and 31° S., and extending from lon. $66^{\circ} 20'$ W. to the Andes, and on other sides having the provinces of Catamarca, Cordova, and San Juan. Estimated pop. 19,000. Wheat is raised, and wine and brandy exported, but its remote inland situation places many obstacles in the way of its trade. The principal towns are Rioja, Chilcito, and Guandacol.

RIO JANEIRO, *rîo jâ-neê-ro*, or **RIO DE JANEIRO**, (Port. pron. *ree'ô dâ zhâ-nâ'ê-ro*.) often called simply **RIO**, *rîo*, the capital of Brazil, and the largest and most important city of South America, is most beautifully, as well as most advantageously situated on the W. side of a bay of its own name. Lat. of Port Villagranhã, $23^{\circ} 54' 42''$ S., lon. $43^{\circ} 9'$ W. The beauty of this bay is scarcely rivalled by that of Naples. The first object which presents itself on nearing the coast is the Pão d'Assucar, ("Sugar Loaf,") which is so called from its resemblance to a sugar-loaf, rising 1000 feet from the sea. Though this is the first, it is not the principal or only object on this peerless sheet of water, which is surrounded by high hills and mountains of every variety of form.

Approached through an entrance of about 1 mile in width, the bay expands as it extends N., in one instance to 11 miles, studded with beautiful islands, the largest of which, Ilha do Governador, (*ee'lyâ do go-vêr-nâ-dô*, "Governor's Island,") is 6 miles long. From the summit of Corcovado, 3000 feet high, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by W. of the city, a most extensive view may be enjoyed, including every variety of scene, mountain, city, plain, lake, bay, and ocean. According to Hatfield's recent work on Brazil, to which we are largely indebted, this mountain is a gigantic monolith, comparable to the gnomon of a sun-dial; and though its sides are generally clothed with forests, and matts or jungle, it may be ascended on horseback. From the springs which arise on and around this mountain, come the waters that feed the splendid aqueduct which supplies the capital. Still farther to the S.W., and perhaps 10 miles from the town, is the Gavia, a yet more remarkable mountain, with a flat summit, called by the English Table Mountain, and by the Portuguese Square Topsail, which article of rigging it greatly resembles; this has not yet been ascended. Far to the N., the view is terminated by the Organ Mountains, so called from their peculiar structure. Opening into the outer harbor is Botafogo Bay, adorned with buildings of a superior description, with beautiful gardens planted with bananas, oranges, lemons, palm-trees, &c. Here foreign merchants reside, to enjoy the cool sea-breezes. On a small bay, 3 miles N.W. of the city, is São Christovão, a rural palace of the emperor; but the sovereign and court have also residences at Petropolis, which is reached by a short rail to Maua, across the bay, and thence by a railway of 10 miles—the only one in the empire. It is probably no exaggeration to say that no city in the world unites in so great a degree the advantages of commercial position—the harbor being one of the best in the world, and large enough for all its navies—with such a combination of mountain, lake, bay, and ocean to give it picturesque beauty. The climate, though hot, is tempered by its proximity to the sea, and its near approach to the temperate zone. The mean temperature, as observed during 30 years, was 73° ; the maximum, (in December, the hottest month,) was $89\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; minimum, 70° ; mean, 79° ; in July, (the coldest month,) maximum, 79° ; minimum, 69° ; mean, $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

The immediate locality of the town itself is just within the narrow opening of the harbor, on an elevated tongue of land, of an oblong shape. Next the shore the site is flat, but includes within its scope five hills, with their intervening valleys. The more ancient part, to the N.E., is traversed

* The pronunciation of these names, which may be said to belong now to the United States, ought to be anglicized for the same reason that the names of Detroit, Wisconsin, and Texas are anglicized, that is because the great majority of persons who have occasion to use them, speak the English language. Those, however, who prefer the foreign pronunciation, should be careful to be consistent, and not pronounce one half of the name after the Spanish mode and then anglicize the remainder. We should either say *rîo del nort* or *ree'ô del nort/tâ*, and not *ree'ô del nort*, as we too frequently hear. In like manner Rio Grande should be pronounced either *rîo grand* or *ree'ô grân/dâ*, and not *ree'ô grand*.

by 8 streets, straight and narrow, but parallel, and crossed by a multitude of others at right angles; here the houses are high. In the new town, erected mostly since the removal of the royal family hither in 1808, they are more handsome, being built generally of granite. The two towns are separated by the Campo de Santa Anna, a public square. Though the houses on the hills are conspicuous at a distance, and make a fine display, yet so large a portion are in the valleys as to give the appearance of less extent than the city actually occupies.

The old town is on the flat portion first named, while the new part is on and between the hills. The streets in both portions, where the inequality of the ground will admit of it, cross each other generally at right angles; and though mostly so narrow as not to allow of the passage of two vehicles at once, this is not without advantages in so hot a climate, by the shelter it affords from the intense rays of the sun. On the N. the hills approach so closely to the water as to leave room for only a single street. The pavements are generally not good, and in the level parts of the town are without drainage, and very imperfectly cleaned. In parts, however, there are granite pavements in the centre of the streets, and raised sidewalks for foot passengers. Though the harbor is so excellent that even pilots are not needed, little has been done by art to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels, which is performed mostly by means of lighters; government, however, has at last awakened to the importance of the matter, and is erecting a quay or wharf between the Military and Naval Arsenal, at which 16 vessels will be enabled to unload at once. The harbor is well defended by Fort St. Juan, on a wooded peninsular eminence, on the W. side of the entrance, and by Fort Santa Cruz on the opposite side, while almost in front of the town is Fort Villagranhã, on a small island.

Public Buildings and Institutions.—The Bank Exchange, Custom-House, and Naval Arsenal—greatly extended recently—are in the Rua Direita, (straight street,) the widest street. The Imperial Palace, a plain brick building; the Old Palace, now used for public offices, on the shore; the Senate-House, a plain but large structure, (Palacio do Senado Imperial;) the Town-House, (Palacio Municipal,) also a plain but commanding edifice; the Public Hospital, erected in 1841, on a most magnificent scale, on a small bay near the entrance of the port; the National Library, with 80,000 printed volumes, and many valuable manuscripts; a well-supported opera-house; a theatre; a museum, rich in cabinets of mineralogy, entomology, and ornithology; and about 50 churches, of no great external architectural merit, but sumptuously decorated within, are among the more prominent public buildings of this city. Of the structures devoted to religious worship, the most conspicuous are the octagonal church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria, finely situated on a rounded promontory of the same name; the church of São Francisco, with two round towers, and a hospice attached; the Church of the Cross, and the Church of Candelaria, one of the largest in the city, with a fine façade and two of the loftiest towers in Brazil; the convent of São Bento, a massive structure, with grated windows, but richly decorated in the interior; the convent of St. Anthony, a gorgeous edifice, with two immense chapels, and a vast cloister; and the nunnery of St. Theresa, on a hill opposite to it, are the principal religious houses. Among the benevolent establishments are the Casa da Misericórdia, founded in 1682, and richly endowed; the Hospital of Invalids, and the hospitals of Lazarus and Doudos. The educational establishments are the Imperial College of Don Pedro II., the College of São José, schools of medicine and surgery, the Military and Naval Academy, many public schools, and a fine botanic garden. The principal criminal establishment is the House of Correction, but there are besides two large prisons, and a number of smaller ones. The national mint and post-office are situated in this city. The Rio market is a fine, large building, and is well supplied with fish, oranges, bananas, pine-apples, &c., and with some game. There are several public squares, the principal of which has been already named. The best street is the Rua d'Ourvidor, which is mostly French, with well-supplied shops, in which nearly every thing that can be bought in Paris and London may be had. A gas company has been formed, and in 1853 pipes were laid and lamps erected over nearly one-half of the city. But one of the noblest works, both for its architectural effect and for its utility, is the aqueduct supplying the city with water from the region on and around Mount Corcovado.

Commerce.—Although possessing one of the best harbors in the world, Rio Janeiro does not communicate with the interior by any great river, nor has she any canal or railroad to supply its place; still her extensive commerce is yearly increasing; and when railways shall have been made—and companies have already been formed for that purpose—her trade must increase in a rapid ratio. Situated on the borders of two zones, with the products of both within her reach, she needs nothing but a spirit of enterprise in her citizens to rank her among the first commercial centres in the world. Her exports at present consist mainly of coffee, hides, sugar, rice, cotton, rosewood, rum, tobacco, horns,

ipocuanha, tapioca, &c.; and her imports of silk, linen, woollen, and cotton goods, chiefly from England and France; iron, wrought or in bars, from England and Sweden; cables, cordage, and sailcloth, chiefly from Russia; and flour from the United States. The total number of bags and barrels of coffee exported in the year 1847, was 1,650,300; in 1848, 1,706,544; in 1849, 1,451,715; in 1850, 1,392,361; in 1851, 1,993,255; in 1852, 1,899,861; in 1853, 1,657,520. The total number of cases of sugar exported in 1847, was 3136; in 1848, 2371; in 1849, 3212; in 1850, 6465; in 1851, 4752; in 1852, 9012; in 1853, 2667. The total number of hides exported in 1847, was 268,492; in 1848, 348,947; in 1849, 299,262; in 1850, 196,706; in 1851, 173,746; in 1852, 210,223; in 1853, 75,852. In addition to the above, there were exported, in 1853, 21,808 boxes and barrels of coffee; 17,556 bags of sugar; 5049 half-tanned hides; 222,577 horns; 1060 pipes of rum; 25,825 rolls of tobacco; 9935 bags of rice; 32,610 planks of jacarandá; 7085 barrels of tapioca; and 71,680 pounds of ipocuanha. The shipments of coffee to the United States between 1833 and 1853, inclusive, varied from 236,798 at the first date, to 853,023 bags at the last date; but the *lowest* amount was 127,032 bags in 1837, and the *highest* 900,550 in 1852. The total export varied from 97,500—amount exported in 1820—to 1,657,520 in 1853; but the greatest amount exported was 1,993,255 bags in 1851. The total imports from Great Britain amounted, in 1849, to 2,444,715*l.*; in 1850, 2,544,837*l.*; in 1851, 3,518,684*l.*; and in 1852, to 3,464,394*l.* The largest importations, by far, were of cotton goods, then next in order, woollen and linen goods, iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, butter, earthenware, apparel, silk goods, &c. The exports to Great Britain of cotton varied, in the 4 years ending with 1852, between 19,330,104 and 30,738,133 pounds; of coffee, between 1,779,799 and 7,888,638 pounds; of sugar, between 289,999 and 720,424 hundredweights; of cocoa, between 1,204,572 and 2,244,713 pounds; of hides, between 94,733 and 207,199 hundredweights; and of rosewood, between 3022 and 3676 tons. Of hides and tallow, the ratio was rapidly decreasing, the smallest number being at the latest date. The total value of imports from the United States amounted, in 1852, to \$2,782,179, and in 1853, to \$3,734,190, of which last two-thirds was in wheat flour; the other principal items were tobacco, wax, turpentine, furniture, soap, gunpowder, nails, castings, cotton manufactures, gold and silver coin, (\$302,333,) and miscellaneous manufactures. Vessels arrived in 1852, (exclusive of vessels merely touching,) 793, (burden, 198,053 tons;) in 1853, 750 vessels, (burden, 186,984 tons.) Cleared in 1852, 1173 vessels, (burden, 448,861 tons;) in 1853, 1004 vessels, (burden, 357,470 tons;) of which last, 782 vessels had a foreign destination. Coasting trade for 1853, entered, exclusive of 341 steamboats, 2094 vessels, (burden, 207,872 tons;) and cleared, exclusive of 330 steamboats, 2036 vessels, (burden, 202,994 tons.) In the same year, 54 vessels (burden, 25,502 tons) were engaged in the Liverpool trade. The commerce of the port for the month of November, 1854, shows that 146 vessels arrived, of which 33 were English, 31 American, 14 Portuguese, 11 Swedish, 10 French, 9 Danish, 7 Spanish, 5 Belgian, 5 Bremen, 5 Hamburg, 4 Norwegian, 4 Sardinian, 2 Chilean, 2 Hanoverian, 2 Oriental, 1 Argentine, and 1 Dutch. Customs revenue for 1853, 12,479,437 reals, or about \$7,000,000, (\$1,200,000 less than 1852.) The consular revenue for 1853 was about \$1,200,000. Capital of joint stock companies paid in, about \$11,000,000. The slave-trade is rapidly diminishing, being discountenanced by the government, and especially by the emperor. The import of slaves sank, in the entire empire, from 60,000 in 1848 to but 700 in 1852. A line of steamers has recently been established between Rio Janeiro and Liverpool, which connects with another line to the Rio de la Plata. There is also a monthly line to Southampton.

Manufactures are few and unimportant, except those of leather and glass, and their fabrication is directed by foreign skill; yet the government has done all it could to favor home-made manufactures.

Population.—Rio Janeiro presents every variety of race and shade of color in her population, from the jet-black slave to the fair Englishman or German. At the commencement of the present century, the blacks and colored persons far surpassed the whites in number, whereas the latter now predominate. This result has been brought about by the influx of emigrants from England, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and Portugal and its dependencies, who have contributed largely to its wealth and importance by their industry and skill; some as merchants, and others as mechanics. There has never been an exact census taken of the population of Rio, and, of course, all the indefiniteness that usually attaches to mere estimates, will be applicable to any statement of its population. On the arrival of the royal family from Portugal, in 1808, the number was given at 60,000, and in 1815 at 100,000. In 1853, Hatfield estimates it at from 300,000 to 400,000, while the Imperial Gazetteer states it at only 170,000 in 1850. Elwes, in his *Tour Round the World*, speaks of "the population as about equalling that of Liverpool," i. e. nearly 400,000.

History.—Rio Janeiro, (January River,) or its vicinity, was first settled in 1655, by the French (chiefly Protestant)

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refugees. Their leader, Villegagnon, having proved a renegade to his faith, had almost ruined the settlement by internal dissension, when a Portuguese force appeared and completed the destruction, in 1567. The conquerors laid the foundation of a new city, which they called São Sebastião. On the arrival of the Portuguese court at Rio in 1808, the seat of government was removed hither from Bahia, since which period the city has advanced by rapid strides. Of later years this city, with other ports of Brazil, has suffered severely from yellow fever, heightened, doubtless, by the filthy condition of the streets, and the densely-populated houses.

RIO JANEIRO, a province of Brazil. See **RIO DE JANEIRO**.

RIO JAQUESILA. See **YAUQUESILA**.

RIO LEONA, *ree'o lá-o'ná*, a small stream of Texas, flows S.E. and enters Rio Frio in the S. part of Bexar county.

RIO LLANO, *ree'o lá'no*, a small river of Texas, rises in Bexar county, and flows E. into the Colorado.

RIO LOBOS, *ree'o lo'boos*, (Wolf River,) a village of Spain, in Extremadura, about 40 miles from Cáceres, near the Alagón. Pop. 1095.

RIOLS, *re-ol'*, a village of France, department of Hérault, arrondissement of St. Pons. Pop. in 1852, 2560.

RIOM, *re-om'*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on a hill, 8 miles N.N.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 12,386. It is well built, and paved mostly with basalt and lava, from the quarries of Volvic. It has a communal college, a library of 10,000 volumes, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, brandy, and leather. It is the birthplace of Gregory of Tours, and of Anne Dubourg.

RIO MAGGIORE, *ree'o má-djo'rá*, a village of the Sardinian States, 5 miles W. of Spezia, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2704.

RIO MAYOR, *ree'o mý-on'*, a market-town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 43 miles E.N.E. of Lisbon.

RIOM-ES-MONTAGNE, *re-on'-d-món'-táñ'*, a market-town of France, department of Cantal, 16 miles E.N.E. of Mauriac. Pop. in 1852, 2717.

RION, *re-ón'*, a village of France, department of Landes, 18 miles N.W. of St. Sever. Pop. 1587.

RION or RIONI RIVER. See **PHANIS**.

RIO NEGRO, *ree'o ná'gro*, ("Black River,") a river of South America, in New Granada, flows S.W., and falls into the upper part of the Magdalena, in lat. 2° 38' N., lon. 75° 25' W.

RIO NEGRO, a river of South America, in New Granada, an affluent of the Meta, which it joins a little below its sources at Porto Marayal. Lat. 4° 8' N., lon. 74° W.

RIO NEGRO, a river of South America, in Paraguay, joins the Tebicuary at lat. 26° 26' S.

RIO NEGRO, PARANA, *par-á-ná'*, or **GUAÍNIA**, *gwá'ne-d'*, a river of New Granada and Brazil, is the principal tributary of the Amazon, on the N. side, and under the name of Guainia, rises in New Granada, near lat. 2° N., lon. 72° W. It flows generally E.S.E., enters the province of Para, and joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 10' S., lon. 59° W. Its total course has been estimated at 1000 miles. The principal affluents are the Ubaupes, Cababuri, Padaviri, and Rio Branco. At its mouth it is scarcely 1½ miles in breadth, but a little higher up it is nearly 9 miles, and opposite Barcellos, 16 miles across. It contains numerous islands, and has a remarkable communication with the Orinoco by the navigable Cassiquiare. See **CASSIQUIARE**.

RIO NEGRO or SAUCES, *sáw'-sés*, a river of South America, forming the whole boundary between the territory of the Plata Confederation and Patagonia. It appears to rise in a lake at the foot of the Chilian Andes, and after an E. course of 600 or 700 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 41° 4' S., lon. 62° 50' W., 90 miles S.W. of the mouth of the river Colorado. At its mouth it is 2 miles across, but at Carmen, 16 miles inland, its breadth is less than 300 yards, and 4 miles higher it becomes wholly unfit to be navigated by the smallest merchant vessels. Its bed abounds with shoals and islands. Its course is rapid, and 4½ miles from its mouth is a dangerous bar. The soil of its banks, in the lower part of its course, is fertile, and around Carmen wheat and barley are raised, and many sheep and excellent horses are reared. The name *saucés* ("willows") was given on account of the number of these trees found on the banks of this river.

RIO NEGRO, a river of Uruguay, the central part of which it drains, enters the Uruguay River 80 miles N. of Buenos Ayres, after a W. course of 250 miles.

RIO NEGRO, a river of the Plata Confederation, department of Salta, tributary to the Vermejo.

RIO NEGRO, a town of Colombia, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, province of Antioquia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Medellín.

RIONERO, *re-on'-ro*, (i. e. "Black Rivulet,") a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 5 miles S. of Melfi. Pop. 9600, who manufacture wooden tobacco boxes, and trade in oil and wine. It has a collegiate and several other churches.

RIONERO, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles N.W. of Isernia. Pop. 1400.

RIONS, *re-ón'*, a town of France, department of Gironde, 45 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1169.

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RIOPAR, *re-o-pár'*, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 964.

RIO PARDO, *ree'o pár'do*, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Jacuhy, 80 miles W. of Porto Alegre.

RIO PRETO, the name of several rivers of Brazil. See **PRATO**.

RIO PRETO, *ree'o prá'to*, a town of Brazil, province, and 380 miles W.N.W. of Bahia, at the confluence of the Preto with the Rio Grande, an affluent of the São Francisco.

RIO PRETO, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Preto, one of the earliest affluents of the Araguahy, 35 miles N.E. of Diamantina. Pop. 2000.

RIO SALADA, Argentine Republic. See **SALADO**.

RIO SALADILLO, Argentine Republic. See **SALADILLO**.

RIO SAN PEDRO, *ree'o sán pá'dro*, a small river of Texas, flows S. into the Rio Grande at the N.W. extremity of McKinley county.

RIO SECO, **MESINA DE**, *má-sec'ná dá ree'o sé'ko*, a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and 26 miles N.W. of Valladolid, beside the river of same name. It was formerly of much importance, having been a kind of emporium in the fourteenth century, but its industry and commerce have greatly declined. The Spaniards, 50,000 strong, under Blake and Cuesta, were defeated here in 1808 by Bessières, with 12,000 French, and lost 6000 killed and wounded, the loss of the French being under 500. Rio Seco was mercilessly sacked by the conquerors. Pop. 3777.

RIO TINTO, *ree'o teen'to*, (i. e. "Colored River,") a river of Spain, province of Huelva, rises near Aracena, and flows to the Mediterranean, which it enters in the Bay of Huelva. Length, 60 miles. Near its mouth is the port of Palos, whence Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

RIO TINTO, *ree'o teen'to*, a river of Central America, in the Mosquito Territory, after a N. course of 120 miles, enters the sea E. of Cape Cameron. Lat. 15° 54' N., lon. 84° 55' W.

RIO TINTO, **LAS MINAS DE**, *lás mîe'nás dá ree'o teen'to*, (i. e. "the mines of the Rio Tinto,") a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 36 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 937. It has in its vicinity mines of iron, lead, and copper, which have been worked from a very early period, to which circumstance it owes its name.

RIO TINTO, *ree'o teen'to*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 4 miles from Oporto. Pop. 3300.

RIOU, *re-ou'*, an islet off the S. coast of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 miles S. of Marseilles.

RIOUW, Malay Archipelago. See **RIMO**.

RIO VERMEJO, a river of the Argentine Republic. See **VERMEJO RIVER**.

RIO VERMELHO, *ree'o vêr-mê'yo*, a village and parish of Brazil, province, and island of Santa Catharina, near 27° 30' S. lat. Pop. 1200.

RIO VERMELHO, a market-town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 80 miles E.N.E. of Serro, on the Barreiro, an affluent of the Vermelho. Pop. 4000.

RIO VERMELHO, a river of Brazil. See **VERMELHO**.

RIO VIRGEN, *ree'o vîe'nên*, of Utah and New Mexico, rises at the S. base of the Wahatch Mountains, flows S., and falls into the Colorado near lat. 35° 30' N.

RIOXA. See **RIOJA**.

RIOZ, *ree-ô'*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 14 miles S.S.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 1027.

RIPA BOTTONI, *ree'pá bot-to'nee*, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Molise, 12 miles N.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3200.

RIPA CANDIDA, *ree'pá kán'dedá*, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 6 miles S.S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3000.

RIPA DI CHIETI, *ree'pá dee ké-tí'tee*, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 3 miles E. of Chieti.

RIPA FRATTA, *ree'pá frát'tá*, a village of Tuscany, province, and 6 miles N. of Pisa, with a fine feudal fortress.

RIPAGLIA, *re-pá'yá*, or **RIPAILLE**, *ree'pá'yá*, a village of Savoy, province of Chablais, 20 miles E.N.E. of Geneva, on the S. shore of its lake, with a farm-house, formerly a convent, to which Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy, subsequently Pope Felix V., retired after his renunciation of both the dignities he had held.

RIPALIMOSANA, *re-pá-le-mo-sá'no*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 2 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3890.

RIPARBELLA, *re-pán-bé'vá*, or **RIPALBELLA**, *re-pá-bé'lá*, a village of Tuscany, 38 miles from Pisa. Pop. 1293.

RIPATRANSONE, *re-pá-trán-sóná*, a walled town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 12 miles S.S.E. of Fermo. Pop. 5120.

RIPE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark. See **RINE**.

RIPLEY, *rip'lee*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Nidd, here crossed by a bridge, 5 miles W.N.W. of Knaresborough, with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. Pop. in 1851, 1286.

RIPLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Surrey, 6 miles N.E. of Guildford, with a village on the old Portsmouth road.

RIPLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

RIPLEY, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, contains about 450 square miles. It is drained by Laughery Creek, and Graham's Fork of White River. The surface is nearly

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level, except some steep hills near the water-courses. A portion of the land is of limestone formation, and is well adapted to grain. Named in honor of General Ripley, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Versailles. Pop. 14,820.

RIPLEY, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 990 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Current River, and also drained by Little Black River, Fourche, Dumas, and Davis's Creek. The surface is uneven and hilly; the soil near the streams is moderately fertile. The highlands produce yellow-pine timber. Capital, Doniphan. Pop. 2830, of whom 2744 were free, and 86 slaves.

RIPLEY, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 65 miles N.E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 641.

RIPLEY, a post-village and township in the W. part of Chautauque co., New York, about 65 miles S.W. of Buffalo. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Erie, on the W. by Pennsylvania, and is intersected by the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. Pop. 1732.

RIPLEY, a village, capital of Jackson co., Virginia, on Mill Creek, 350 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

RIPLEY, a thriving post-village, capital of Tippah co., Mississippi, 210 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It is situated in a rich farming district, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, not yet finished. It contains several churches and seminaries, and a newspaper office.

RIPLEY, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Tennessee, 195 miles W. of Nashville. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, and a few stores.

RIPLEY, formerly STAUNTON, a flourishing post-village of Union township, Brown co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the Ohio River, 56 miles above Cincinnati. It is the largest town in the county, and is the centre of an active trade. It is built on a narrow strip of land which is confined between the river and a steep declivity. A plank-road has been laid from this town to Locust Grove. Ripley contains 6 churches, 1 printing office, 1 foundry, a few mills, and 1 bank. The female seminary and high school have recently been replaced by a union school. Settled in 1812. Pop. in 1850, 1740.

RIPLEY, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1330.

RIPLEY, a township of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. P. 1200.

RIPLEY, a post-township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 1250.

RIPLEY, a township of Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1908.

RIPLEY, a post-village of Brown co., Illinois, about 8 miles N.E. of Mount Sterling.

RIPLEY'S, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

RIPLEYVILLE, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio.

RIPOLL, re-pol', a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles W.N.W. of Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. 3000. Its Benedictine convent contains many curious tombs.

RIPOLLET, re-pol-yét', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 8 miles from Barcelona, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1231.

RIPOMORANCE, a village of Tuscany. See POMERANCE.

RIPON or RIPPON, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ure, here crossed by a bridge of seventeen arches, 23 miles W.N.W. of York, and with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Branch of the North British Railway, 10 miles S.W. of Thirsk. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 6080. The town is pleasantly situated, and handsomely, though irregularly built. Its spacious market-place has in its centre a lofty obelisk. The cathedral, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, is esteemed one of the best-proportioned churches in England; length, 266 feet; length of transepts, 132 feet. Ripon has an episcopal palace, an elegant modern Gothic parish church, a free grammar school, large national endowed blue-coat schools, several ancient poor's hospitals and money charities, a very handsome town-hall, with assembly rooms, a council-house, jail and house of correction, public rooms with a library, a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks, with some manufactures of flax, a manufactory of saddle-trees, and large markets for wool, corn, and butter. Ripon sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The minster, now a cathedral, was founded before 661, when the celebrated St. Wilfred was abbot. In 1405, Henry IV. held his court at Ripon. Bishop Porteus was born here in 1731. In the vicinity is Fountains Abbey and Newby Hall.

RIPON, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, on the Inlet of Green Lake, 77 miles N.W. by W. of Milwaukee. Brockway College, a Presbyterian institution, is located at this place. It contains sash, chair, cabinet, and woollen factories.

RIPONUNY or RIPUNUNY. See RUPUNUNY.

RIPONTO, re-po-to', a modern town of Sicily, on its E. coast, 10 miles S.W. of Taormina. Pop. 3000. It has risen wholly within the present century, and has a harbor protected by a fort.

RIPPINGALE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RIPPLE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

RIPPLE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

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RIPPOLDEAU, rip'polt-saw', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, in the Schapbachthal, 31 miles E.S.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 818.

RIPPON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Virginia.

RIPPONDEN, chapelry, England, co. York, West Riding.

RIPTON, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 28 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 567.

RIPTON, ABBOTS, a parish, England, co. Huntingdon.

RIPTON, KING'S, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

RIQUEWIHR, re'keh-veer', a market town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 6 miles N.N.W. of Colmar. P. 1836.

RIQUIER-ES-PLAINS, re'ke-á' á pláns', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles S.S.W. of St. Valery.

RIS, ree, a small town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N. of Thiers. Pop. 1512.

RIS, a village of France, with a station on the Paris and Corbeil Railway, 15 miles from Paris.

RISANO, ree'sa-no, a village of Dalmatia, 7 miles N.N.W. of Cattaro, on the Gulf of Cattaro. Pop. 1100.

RISBOROUGH, MONKS, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

RISBOROUGH, PRINCES, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, 7 miles S.S.W. of Aylesbury. Pop. in 1851, 2017.

RISBY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RISCA, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth. Here are large iron-works.

RISCLE, reek'l, a town of France, department of Gers, 26 miles W.N.W. of Miranda. Pop. in 1852, 1761.

RISDON, a thriving post-village of Washington township, Hancock co., Ohio, 53 miles N. by W. of Columbus. It is situated partly in the counties of Seneca and Wood. P. 500.

RISDON, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, near Kaskaskia, 115 miles S. by W. of Springfield.

RISE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

RISEHOLME, ris'holm, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

RISELEY, ris'lee, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

RISHANGLES, re-shang'gls, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RISHTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RISHWORTH, township, England, co. York, West Riding.

RISING FAWN, a post-village, Dade co., Georgia, 352 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

RISING SUN, a post-village included within the limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. of the State-house.

RISING SUN, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

RISING SUN, a handsome post-village, capital of Ohio co., Indiana, is finely situated on a high bank of the Ohio River, 30 miles below Cincinnati. It contains good public buildings, several churches, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. It carries on an active trade, and has 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen factory, and 1 cotton factory which employs about 100 operatives. Pop. in 1850, 1672; in 1853, about 2000.

RISING SUN, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

RISING SUN, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

RISINGVILLE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

RISLEY COUNTY, Iowa. See WESTER.

RISNINGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

RISNINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

RISNINGTON-WICK, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

RISTOGUICHE. See RESTIGUICHE.

RISTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RISTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

RITCHIE, rit'chee, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 480 square miles. It is traversed by Hughes River and its North Fork. The surface is hilly and broken, and mostly covered with forests. The county is intersected by the North-western Turnpike, and by the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Formed in 1843, and named in honor of Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer. Capital, Harrisville. Pop. 3902, of whom 3886 were free, and 16 slaves.

RITCHIE COURT-HOUSE, Virginia. See HARRISVILLE.

RITCHIEVILLE, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Virginia, 41 miles S. of Richmond.

RITTANA, rit-tá'na, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Coni, near Borgo-San-Dalmazzo. Pop. 1020.

RITTENHOUSE, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 4 miles N.W. of Norristown.

RITTENHOUSETOWN, a village or suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, included within the chartered limits of the city, about 2 miles W. of Germantown, has a valuable stone quarry. The celebrated astronomer, David Rittenhouse, was born here in 1732.

RITTEKSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

RITZEBÜTTEL (Ritzebüttel), rit'zeb-büt'tel, a free town of North-west Germany, territory of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe, in the North Sea, 2 miles S. of Cuxhaven. Pop. 1745.

RIUDECANAS, re-co-dá-ká'ya's, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 16 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1190.

RIUDEOLAS, re-co-dá-kó's, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 18 miles N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1289.

RIUDEVITTLES (?) re-co-dá-veet-tl's, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, about 24 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1311.

RIU

RIUDOMÀ, re-o-dò-mà', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3247.

RIVA, ree/và, or REIF, rif, a town of the Tyrol, 10 miles W.S.W. of Rovereto, pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of Lake Garda. Pop. 2000. It has a castle, a fine church, resorted to in pilgrimage, and some monasteries. Its port is the largest on the lake, and is frequented by a considerable number of vessels. Its fisheries are productive, and its vicinity furnishes in abundance olives, oranges, and lemons.

RIVA, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 8 miles E. of Lugano, and on the S. extremity of its lake. P. 1000.

RIVA, ree/và, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, on the Sesia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Varallo.

RIVA, a village of Italy, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Como.

RIVADABIA, a town of Spain. See RIBADAVIA.

RIVADEO, re-và-dà-o, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 37 miles N.E. of Lugo, at the mouth of the Eo, on the E. boundary of Galicia. Lat. 43° 34' N., lon. 7° W. Rivadeo was taken and sacked in 1835 by the English under Sir Thomas Percy. Pop. 2638.

RIVA-DESELLA, ree/và-dè-sèl/yà, a maritime town of Spain, province, and 35 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo, on the Sella, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay.

RIVA-DI-CHIERI, ree/và-dè-ke-d'ee, a village of North Italy, Sardinian States, 10 miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2067.

RIVA-DI-MAZZANO, ree/và-dè-màt-sà/no, a village of North Italy, 20 miles E. of Alessandria, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 2062.

RIVAFRECHA, re-và-frà/chà, a town of Spain, province, and 7 miles S.S.E. of Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1485.

RIVALTA, re-vàl'tà, a village of North Italy, in Lombardy, 5 miles W.N.W. of Mantua, near the Mincio.

RIVALTA-DI-ACQUI, re-vàl'tà-dè-àk/kwèe, a village of Piedmont, 4 miles N.E. of Acqui, on the Bormida. P. 1885.

RIVALTA-DI-TORINO, re-vàl'tà-dè-to-reo/no, a village of North Italy, 8 miles W.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 1774.

RIVANAZZANO, re-và-nàt-sà/no, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and near Voghera. Pop. 2062.

RIVANNA, a small river in the E. central part of Virginia, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in Albemarle county, flows S.E. through Fluvanna county, and enters the James River at Columbia. By means of dams and locks, it is navigable to the South-west Mountain, in Albemarle county, a distance of above 30 miles.

RIVARA, re-và/rà, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 22 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 1624.

RIVAROLO, re-và-ro-lo, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 19 miles N. of Turin, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 6032.

RIVAROLO, re-và-ro-lo, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 3 miles N.N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 5684.

RIVAROLO-DEL-RE, re-và-ro-lo-dèl-rè, or **RIVAROLO-DENTRO**, re-và-ro-lo-dèn'tro, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, province, and about 5 miles from Cremona. P. 2500.

RIVAROLO-FUORI, re-và-ro-lo-foo-o're, a village of Austrian Italy, 18 miles W.S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 3474.

RIVE-DE-GIER, ree/vè-dè-ghè-she-d', a town of France, department of Loire, on the Gier, an affluent of the Rhone, at the head of the Canal of Givors, and on the St. Etienne and Lyons Railway, 124 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 13,186. It has extensive manufactures of glass-ware, steel, hardware, and steam-engine factories. Near it are silk mills, distilleries, and extensive coalfields.

RIVEIRA, re-và-è-rà, a small seaport of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 67 miles S.S.W. of Corunna, surrounded by the Bay of Arosa and the sea. Pop. 2292.

RIVELLO, re-vèl-lo, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 4 miles S. of Lagonegro, on a hill on the Trecchina. Pop. 5140.

RIVENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RIVER, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RIVER, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

RIVER, a post-office of Stark co., Indiana.

RIVERDALE, a new village on the E. side of the Hudson, 14 miles N. of New York, and 3 miles below Yonkers.

RIVERHEAD, a liberty of England, co. of Kent.

RIVERHEAD, a post-village and township, capital of Suffolk co., New York, at the head of Peconic Bay, and on the Long Island Railroad, 74 miles E. by N. of New York. The village contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 2540. The post-office is called *Surrex Court-House*.

RIVER HILL, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

RIVERROAD FORKS, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

RIVERSIDE, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

RIVERSIDE, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

RIVER STYX, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

RIVERTON, a thriving village of Burlington co., New Jersey, pleasantly situated on the Delaware, 8 miles above Philadelphia. It has grown up within 3 or 4 years, and consists of neat cottages, chiefly occupied by persons doing business in Philadelphia.

ROA

RIVERTOWN, a post-village of Campbell co., Georgia, on Chattahoochee River, 105 miles N.W. by W. of Milledgeville.

RIVER TRENT or **PORT TRENT**, Canada West, a thriving village in the township of Murray, co. of Northumberland, situated on the river Trent, 12 miles W. of Belleville. Pop. about 1000. A steamer leaves daily, in summer, for Belleville and Kingston.

RIVES, reev, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 16 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2339.

RIVES, reevz, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 79 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

RIVES, a township of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 518.

RIVES, a former county of Missouri. See HENRY.

RIVESALTES, ree/và-sàl't, a market-town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles N. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 3839.

RIVESVILLE, riva/vill, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia, 282 miles N.W. of Richmond.

RIVIERA, re-vè-d'rà, a district of Switzerland, canton of Ticino. Chief town, Biasca.

RIVIERA-DI-GENOVA, re-vè-d'rà-dèe-jèn'o-d, a name given to two portions of the coast of the Mediterranean, in the midst of which Genoa is situated. The E. part is called Riviera di Levante, and the W. part Riviera di Ponente.

RIVIERE-A-JACQUES, ree/vè-ai/ d'zhàk, a river of Minnesota, rises in Pembina county, and flowing E., falls into the Missouri. Entire length, about 600 miles.

RIVIERE-AU-BŒUF, ree/vè-ai/ d'buf, a small stream in the E. part of Missouri, flows through Franklin county, and enters the Missouri River from the right hand, near Newport.

RIVIERE-AU-CUIVRE, ree/vè-ai/ d'kwee'r, or **COPPER RIVER**, of Missouri, rises in Audrain county, and flowing in an E.S.E. direction, enters the Mississippi between Lincoln and St. Charles county. It is a good stream for mills. The Eagle Fork enters it from the right, on the boundary between the counties above named.

RIVIERE DES ACADIENS, ree/vè-ai/ dàs d'kà-dè-àng', of Louisiana, flows E. through Ascension parish, into Lake Maurepas.

RIVIERE DU LOUP EN BAS, ree/vè-ai/ dū loo dng bā, a village and seignory of Canada East, situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 114 miles below Quebec. Pop. of seignory, about 2500.

RIVIERE DU LOUP EN HAUT, ree/vè-ai/ dū loo dng hā, a village and seignory of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, situated on the N. shore of Lake St. Peter, 58 miles N.E. of Montreal.

RIVIERE OUELLE, ree/vè-ai/ oo-èl'l, a village and seignory of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 80 miles below Quebec. Pop. of seignory, about 3500.

RIVIERE PILATE, ree/vè-ai/ pee'lô, a market-town on the S. coast of Martinique. Pop. 3841.

RIVIERE SALEE, ree/vè-ai/ sà'lè, the strait which separates Guadeloupe into two islands.

RIVIERE SALEE, a market-town on the S.W. coast of Martinique. Pop. 2371.

RIVINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

RIVISONDOLI, re-vè-son-dò-le, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., S.E. of Sulmona, on a hill. Pop. 1300.

RIVOLI, ree/vò-le, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, S. of the Dora-Ripaira, 8 miles W. of Turin, with which it communicates by a continuous avenue. Pop. 5195. It has a palace, numerous villas, and a fine botanic garden, with manufactures of silks and woollen fabrics.

RIVOLI, a village of Austrian Italy, 12 miles N.W. of Verona, on the Adige. Here the French defeated the Austrians, on the 14th January, 1797, on which occasion Massena received the title of Duke of Rivoli.

RIVOLTA, re-vol'tà, a village of Lombardy, near the Adda, 15 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 3582.

RIVOLTELLA, re-vol-tèl'là, a village of Austrian Italy, 19 miles E. of Brescia, on the S. shore of Lake Garda. P. 1407.

RIX, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

RIXENSART, rix/en-sant', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Lasne, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. P. 1346.

RIXEYVILLE, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

RIXHEIM, rix'hime, (Fr. pron. reex'hém'), written also **REXEN**, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Basel (Bâle) Railway, 34 miles E. of Mülhausen. Pop. in 1852, 2970.

RIX'S MILL, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

RIXTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RIZAH or **RIZEH**, Asiatic Turkey. See REZAH.

RJASAN, a town and government of Russia. See REZAN.

RJEV, a town of Russia. See REZEV.

ROA, ro/d, a town of Spain, province, and 49 miles S.S.W. of Burgos, on the Douro. Pop. 2000. It has remains of a palace, in which Ximenes died, in 1517.

ROADE, rôd, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, with a station on the North-western Railway.

ROADE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ROAD HALL, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.
ROADS/TOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, about 6 miles W. of Bridgeton, contains 2 stores, a church, and about 40 dwellings.

ROADVILLE, a post-village of Charleston district, South Carolina, 110 miles S.E. of Columbia.

ROADVILLE, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

ROAG LOCH, lok, rōg, a large and intricate inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, about 12 miles in length, and 5 miles in breadth.

ROANE, rōn, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, and its two branches, the Clinch and Holston, which unite at Kingston. The Cumberland Mountain extends along or near the W. border. The soil is fertile. Extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore are found. The rivers above named are navigable by steamboats. Capital, Kingston. Pop. 12,185, of whom 10,641 were free, and 1544 slaves.

ROANE, a township of Lafayette co., Arkansas. Pop. 989.

ROAN MOUNTAIN, of North Carolina, lies N. of Black Mountain. About nine miles of its extent has nearly a uniform height, the most elevated point being 6270 feet above the sea.

ROAN MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

ROANNE, ro'ann', (anc. *Rodumna*.) a town of France, department of Loire, 40 miles N.W. of Lyons, on the left bank of the Loire, which here becomes navigable. Pop. in 1852, 13,397. It has a chamber of arts and manufactures, and a communal college. Situated at the terminus of the railway from St. Etienne and Lyons, and at the head of the Canal of the Loire, Roanne is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce, and has manufactures of cottons, muslins, paper, and jewelry. It was nearly destroyed by an inundation in 1846.

ROANOKE, ro'an-ōk', a river of Virginia and North Carolina, is formed by two principal branches, the Staunton and Dan, which rise in the S. part of Virginia, and unite at Clarksville, in Mecklenburg county, constituting the lower Roanoke. Flowing in an E.S.E. direction, it enters North Carolina, and meets the tide-water at Weldon, after passing over a series of rapids. Below this point, its general course is E.E., and it enters the W. extremity of Albemarle Sound at the mouth of Chowan River. It is a remarkably rapid stream, the fertile bottoms of which are subject to frequent inundations. The length of the main stream is estimated at 250 miles; but if we include the Staunton, which by some geographers is regarded as the Roanoke proper, it will probably exceed 450 miles. The lower falls of this river at Weldon, which form the limit of steamboat navigation, are about 150 miles from its mouth. By means of a canal around these falls, bateaux can ascend to Danville, on the Dan River.

ROANOKE, a county in the S.E.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 180 square miles. It is intersected by the Staunton River. The county forms part of the great Valley of Virginia, situated between the Blue Ridge on the S.E., and another ridge of the Alleghanies on the N.W. The soil is highly productive. The rock which underlies the surface is a fine limestone. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad passes through the county. Formed in 1838. Capital, Salem. Pop. 8477, of whom 6967 were free, and 2510 slaves.

ROANOKE, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on Allen's Creek, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.

ROANOKE, Virginia, a station on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 90 miles from Richmond.

ROANOKE, a post-village of Randolph co., Alabama.

ROANOKE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Indiana.

ROANOKE, a post-village of Randolph co., Missouri, 75 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

ROANOKE BRIDGE, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, 89 miles S.W. of Richmond.

ROAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

ROAPOA, ro-ā-pō-ā, **TREVENNEN**, HOUAPOOU, hoo-ā-po-oo', or **ADAMS ISLAND**, one of the Marquesas or Mendana Islands in the Pacific, 58 miles W. of Santa Christina. Lat. 9° 20' S., lon. 14° 6' W. Length, 10 miles. The surface rises to upwards of 2500 feet, and in it are many fertile valleys. On its W. side is the excellent anchorage of Port Jarvis.

ROARING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna a few miles above Danville.

ROARING CREEK, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

ROARING CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Yadkin from the N., in Wilkes county.

ROARING CREEK, a post-township of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. by W. of Pottsville. Pop. 1991.

ROARING CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

ROARING SPRING, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

ROARING WATER BAY, of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, extends inland for 9 miles behind Cape Clear.

RO'ARK', a township of Gasconade co., Missouri. P. 1007.

ROASIO, ro-ā-se-o, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles N.N.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 2547.

ROATAN, a British West India Island. See **RUATAN**.

ROATH, rōth, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

ROBB, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 1378.

ROB/BEN ISLAND, an islet off the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance of False Bay, lat. 33° 48' S., lon. 18° 22' E. It is used as a penal station.

ROBBIATE, rob-be-ā'tā, or **ROBIATO**, ro-be-ā'to, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, at the foot of Mount Orobio. Pop. 1012.

ROB/BIN'S REEF, New York Bay, off the upper end of Staten Island, contains a light-house.

ROB/BINSTON, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, 140 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 1028.

ROBBIO, rob-be-o, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles S.W. of Novara. Pop. 3350.

ROBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

ROBE, rōb, a river of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, rises near Clare, and after a W. course of 26 miles, enters Lough Mask, 2 miles W. of Ballinrobe.

ROBECCO, ro-bēk'ko, a market-town of Lombardy, on the Oglio, 7 miles N. of Cremona.

ROBECCQ, ro'bēk', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 5 miles N.W. of Bethune. Pop. 1434.

RO'BENN', a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

ROBEL, (Röbel.) rō'bēl, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy, and 34 miles S.E. of Güstrow, on the Lake Mürits. Pop. 3210.

ROBELLA, ro-bēllā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Asti. Pop. 1262.

ROBERSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Bladecoe co., Tennessee.

ROBERT, Lx. lēh-ro'hain', a town on the E. coast of the Island of Martinique. Pop. 4444.

ROBERT BAYOU, (h'bo.) of Louisiana, is connected with Red River, near Alexandria.

ROBERT ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. See **MARQUESSA**.

ROBERTON, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh, 6 miles W. of Hawick. Here are remains of several Roman camps.

ROBERTS' CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

ROBERTSON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, and also drained by Sycamore Creek. The surface is uneven; the soil produces grain and tobacco. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 16,145, of whom 11,529 were free, and 4616 slaves.

ROBERTSON, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains about 840 square miles. The Brazos River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Navasoto on the E. The surface is undulating. Named in honor of Sterling C. Robertson, an empresario of Texas. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 934, of whom 670 were free, and 264 slaves.

ROBERTSON, a district in Lumpkin co., Georgia. P. 532.

ROBERTSON'S STORE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

ROBERTSTOWN, or **CASTLE ROBERT**, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

ROBERTSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

ROBERTSVILLE, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, about 70 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

ROBERTSVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort district, South Carolina.

ROBERTSVILLE, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

ROBERTSVILLE, a post-village of Anderson co., Tennessee, 166 miles E. of Nashville.

ROBERTSVILLE, a village of Stark co., Ohio, 68 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

ROBESON, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina; area estimated at 900 square miles. It is intersected by Lumber River and its affluents. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy. Indian corn and cotton are cultivated. Lumber, turpentine, and other products of the pine are exported in large quantities. A plank-road has lately been laid through the county, by which produce is exported to Fayetteville. Formed in 1786, and named in honor of Colonel Robeson, of North Carolina. Capital, Lumberton. Pop. 12,806, of whom 8461 were free, and 4365 slaves.

ROBESON, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. of Reading. Pop. 2404.

ROBESON, a post-office of Brunswick co., North Carolina.

ROBIAC, ro-be-āk', a village of France, department of Gard, 12 miles N. of Alais. Pop. 1515.

ROBIATO, a town of Italy. See **ROBBIATE**.

ROBIDEAUX, ro-bee'dō', (**ROBIDOUX**?) a small village of Texas co., Missouri.

ROBIDOUX (ro-bee'doo') **FORK**, Missouri, an affluent of the Gasconade, flows N., and enters that river in Pulaski co., near Waynesville.

ROBILANTE, ro-be-lān'tā, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles S.S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2278.

ROBINA, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, a fine inlet of the North Sea, on the E. coast of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6 miles S.E. of Whitby, with a fishing village.

ROBIN'S NEST, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

ROB

ROBINSON, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1917.

ROBINSON, a village and township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 843.

ROBINSON, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 1619.

ROBINSON, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, about 140 miles S.E. of Springfield.

ROBINSON, a township in Greene co., Missouri. P. 1157.

ROBINSON CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Kentucky.

ROBINSON'S, Kentucky, a station on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, 11 miles from Cynthiana.

ROBINSON'S, Ohio, a station on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, 25 miles from Columbus.

ROBINSON'S, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

ROBINSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Benton co., Arkansas.

ROBINSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Menard co., Illinois.

ROBINSON'S RIVER, a small stream in the N.E. central part of Virginia, rises in Madison co., flows S.E., and enters Rapidan River on the boundary between that county and Orange.

ROBINSON'S SPRING, post-office, Autauga co., Alabama.

ROBINSON'S STORE, post-office, Lincoln co., Tennessee.

ROBIOS, a station on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 10 miles from Richmond.

ROBINSONVILLE, a post-office, Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

ROBLA, La, *la roblá*, a village of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.W. of Leon. Pop. 1395.

ROBLEDA, *ro-ál'dá*, a village of Spain, in Leon, province Salamanca, 16 miles S. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 1388.

ROBLEDO, *ro-ál'do*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and 35 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1025.

ROBLEDO DE CHAVELA, *ro-ál'do dá chá-vá'lá*, a town of Spain, in New Castle, province, and 21 miles W. of Madrid. Pop. 1075.

ROBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ROB ROY, a post-office of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

ROB ROY, a post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, on Shawnee Creek, 12 miles N.E. of Covington.

ROBURENTO, *ro-boó-rén'to*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Mondovì. It was once defended by a strong castle, now in ruins, and has a fine palace, and 2 churches. Pop. 1667.

ROBY'S CORNER, New Hampshire, a station on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, 22 miles from Concord.

ROCALBENGA, *ro-kál-bén'gá*, a town of Tuscany, 15 miles E.N.E. of Grosseto, on the Albenga. Pop. 3500.

ROCAMADOUR, *ro-ká-má'doór*, a market-town of France, department of Lot, 13 miles E.N.E. of Gourdon. Pop. 1482.

ROCA PARTIDA, *ro-ká pan-tes'dá*, ("Divided Rock,") the westernmost of the Revilla-gigedo Islands in the N. Pacific.

ROCAS, *ro-ká*, (i. e. "Rocks,") an island of the Atlantic, 125 miles N.E. of Cape St. Roque. Lat. 3° 55' S., lon. 33° 43' W.

ROCCA, *ro-ká*, an Italian word signifying "rock" or "fortress," forming the name or a part of the name of numerous small towns and villages of Italy and Sicily.

ROCCA, *ro-ká*, a town of Sicily, intendancy, and 10 miles W. of Messina.

ROCCA AMORICA, *ro-ká á-mo-é-ká*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, S.S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 1000.

ROCCA BIANCA, *ro-ká be-án'ká*, ("White Rock," or "White Fortress,") a town of Naples, duchy of Parma, and 16 miles N.N.W. of Parma. Pop. 1800.

ROCCA BIGLIERA, *ro-ká beel-yá'rá*, a town of Naples, in the Sardinian dominion, division, province, and 23 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 1862.

ROCCA BRUNA, *ro-ká broo'ná*, (i. e. "Brown Rock,") a town of Naples, in Piedmont, 13 miles W.N.W. of Coni. Pop. 2615.

ROCCA CASALE, *ro-ká ká-sá'lá*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 5 miles N.N.W. of Sulmona.

ROCCA CONTRADA, *ro-ká kon-trá'dá*, a town of Naples, in the Pontifical States, 28 miles W.S.W. of Ancona. P. 2000.

ROCCA D'AMFISA, *ro-ká dám-fee'sá*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 4 miles N.W. of Monteleone. Pop. 4000.

ROCCA D'ARAZZO, *ro-ká dá-rát'so*, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 20 miles W. of Alessandria, near the Tanaro. Pop. 1703.

ROCCA D'ASPIDO, *ro-ká dá-spe-dá*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 16 miles S. of Campagna. Pop. 4000.

ROCCA DE BALDI, *ro-ká dá há'l'dee*, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Coni, province, and 4 miles N.W. of Mondovì. Pop. 2290.

ROCCA DELL'ASPRO, *ro-ká déll á-spro*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, district S. of Campagna. Pop. 3200.

ROCCA D'EVANDRO, *ro-ká dá-ván'dro*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 26 miles S.S.E. of Sora, on the Garigliano. It is defended by a castle. Pop. 1320.

ROCCA DI CORIO, *ro-ká dee kó-re-o*, a town of the Sardinian States, 18 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2692.

ROCCA DI MEZZO, *ro-ká doe mé'dzo*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra II., 13 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1100.

ROC

ROCCA DI NETO, *ro-ká dee ná'to*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra I., 13 miles N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 3000.

ROCCA DI PAPA, *ro-ká dee pá/pá*, a village of the Pontifical States, 15 miles S.E. of Rome, on the site of the ancient Fabia. Pop. 2100. It belongs to the Colonna family.

ROCCA FORTE, *ro-ká fou'tá*, (i. e. "Strong Fortress,") a village of the Sardinian States, province, and near Novi. It owes its name to a strong castle, extensive ruins of which still remain. Pop. 1206.

ROCCA FORTE, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 7 miles S. W. of Mondovì, with a castle. Pop. 2984.

ROCCA GLORIOSA, *ro-ká glo-ro-sá*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, S.E. of Il Vallo, on Mount Bulgaria.

ROCCA GRIMALDA, *ro-ká gre-mál'dá*, a town of the Sardinian States, 18 miles S. of Alessandria. Pop. 2140.

ROCCA GUGLIELMA, *ro-ká goo-yél'má*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles E.N.E. of Fondi.

ROCCA IMPERIALE, *ro-ká im-pé-re-álá*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, beside the Gulf of Tarento, 7 miles N. of Roseto. Pop. 2000.

ROCCA MANDOLFI, *ro-ká mán-dol'fee*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 6 miles W. of Bojano. Pop. 3400.

ROCCA MONFINI, *ro-ká mon-fee'nee*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 23 miles N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 3000.

ROCCA MONTEPIANO, *ro-ká mon-tá-pe-á'no*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, S.S.W. of Chieti. P. 1600.

ROCCA NOVA, *ro-ká nó'vá*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, E.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 1780.

ROCCA PALOMBA, *ro-ká pá-lom'bá*, a town of Naples, in Sicily, 27 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 1400.

ROCCA PIEMONTE, *ro-ká pe-á-mon'tá*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 7 miles N.N.W. of Salerno.

ROCCA RASA, *ro-ká rá'sá*, a town of Naples, Abruzzo Ultra II., S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 1200.

ROCCA ROMANA, *ro-ká ro-má'ná*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, N.N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 1000.

ROCCA SAN CASCIANO, *ro-ká sán ká-shá'no*, a village of Tuscany, 37 miles N.E. of Florence, at the confluence of the Riddazo with the Montone. Pop. 2852.

ROCCA SAN FELICE, *ro-ká sán fá-lee'shí*, a town of the kingdom of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 2 miles N. Sant' Angelo-dei-Lombardi. Near it is the Lake Amsancus of Virgil.

ROCCA SAN GIOVANNI, *ro-ká sán jo-ván'nee*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, E. of Lanciano, on a hill near the Adriatic. Pop. 1400.

ROCCA SECCA, *ro-ká sék'ká*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 12 miles S. of Sora. Pop. 2300.

ROCCA SPARVERA, *ro-ká spar-vá'rá*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, near the Stura. It was once surrounded by walls, of which portions still remain, and has an old castle in ruins. Pop. 1650.

ROCCA STRADA, *ro-ká strá'dá*, a walled town of Tuscany, 17 miles N.N.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 1866.

ROCCA VERANO, *ro-ká vá-ra'no*, a town of the Sardinian States, 29 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 1790.

ROCCA VIONE, *ro-ká ve-o'ná*, a town of the Sardinian States, 6 miles S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2674.

ROCCELLA, *ro-ché'lá*, a market-town of Sicily, 37 miles S.W. of Messina, at the foot of Mount Etna.

ROCCELLA, a market-town of Sicily, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cefalù, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2000.

ROCCELLA, La, *la ro-ché'lá*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., on the Mediterranean, 9 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 4000.

ROCCHETTA, *ro-két'tá*, ("Little Rock," or "Little Fortress,") a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 18 miles N.E. of Sant' Angelo-dei-Lombardi. Pop. 4500.

ROCCHETTA DEL TANARO. See **ROCCHETTA DEL TANARO**.

ROCCHETTA LIGURE, *ro-két'tá lee'goo-rá*, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 22 miles N.N.E. of Genoa. It is entered by two gates, has a court of justice, and an old castle. Pop. 1215.

ROCESTER, *ro-s'ter*, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.N.E. of Uttoxeter, on the banks of the Dove, over which an elegant stone bridge is built, and with a station on the Churnet Valley Branch of the North Stafford Railway, 4 miles N. of Uttoxeter.

ROCHDALE, *roch'dá*, a parliamentary borough, manufacturing town, and parish of England, in Lancashire, 10 miles N.N.E. of Manchester, on both sides of the Roch, here crossed by five bridges; on the Rochdale Canal, the Calder and Hebble Navigation, and the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It is irregularly built, and consists for the most part of narrow and inconvenient streets; but great improvements have recently been made. Nearly all the streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and an abundant supply of water is obtained from four reservoirs in the vicinity. Most of the houses are built of brick, but a few of the best are built of stone obtained from quarries in the vicinity. The places of worship in connection with the Establishment, within the parish, are about 16; but of these, only 4 are within the borough. The most deserving of notice is the original parish church, a venerable structure of the twelfth century, finely situated on a lofty height, and ap-

preached from the lower part of the town by a flight of 122 steps. Of the numerous dissenting chapels, the Wesleyan Methodists, Association Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Huntingdon Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, have 1 each; Baptists and Independents, 2 each.

The staple manufactures are woollen goods, chiefly balze, flannels, blankets, and kerseys; and cotton goods, chiefly calicoes; the whole employing about 10,000 persons. There are also various cotton mills, at which warps and yarn are spun. The only other manufactures of importance are hats, which employ a large number of persons of both sexes; iron, for which there are several foundries; machine-shops, &c. In the vicinity are freestone quarries, for building and pavement, iron-mines, and extensive collieries. Rochdale is a place of considerable antiquity, and had a Roman station in its vicinity; but its history presents no event of interest. Its woollen manufactures appear to have been introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Edward III., and having continued to flourish, is mentioned as famous in the reign of Elizabeth. It was first constituted a borough by the Reform Act, and sends a member to the House of Commons. Rochdale gives the title of baron to the Byron family, who long held the manor. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 29,195.

ROCHE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

ROCHE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

ROCHE, *rosh*, a French word (like the Italian *Roccia*), signifying "rock" or "fortress," forming a prefix to numerous names of communes, towns, and villages of France:—

ROCHE, LA, *lâ rosh*, a town of the Sardinian States, in Savoy, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. 3140.

ROCHE-BEAUCOURT, LA, *lâ rosh' bô'kour*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Nontron. Pop. 1088.

ROCHE-CHALAIS, LA, *lâ rosh'châ'lay*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 17 miles W.S.W. of Ribérac, on the railway from Tours to Bordeaux. Pop. 1030.

ROCHECHOUART, *rosh'choo'art*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on an affluent of the Vienne, 20 miles W. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 4198.

ROCHECORBON, *rosh'kor'bôn*, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 3 miles E. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 1722.

ROCHE-DE-GLUN, *rosh' dgh glûn*, a town of France, department of Drôme, arrondissement of Valence. Pop. 2103.

ROCHE EN BREUIL, *rosh'ân brâ'neul*, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, arrondissement of Semur. Pop. 2490.

ROCHEFORT, *rosh'fort*, or *rotch'fort*, a maritime town of France, near its W. coast, department of Charente-Inférieure, 18 miles S.E. of La Rochelle, on the Charente, 7 miles from its mouth. Lat. of the hospital, 45° 56' 6" N., lon. 0° 57' 7" W. Pop. in 1852, 24,330. Rochefort is fortified, and forms the third military port of France. It is surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of hydrography, a national college, one library of 14,000 volumes and another of 10,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and a maritime museum. In the military port the largest vessels float at all times. Attached to it are a prison for 1000 convicts, and a naval hospital. The commercial port admits vessel of 800 tons close to the quays. The arsenal, one of the largest in France, has immense magazines, cannon foundries, and ship-building docks. Rochefort was only a small town when Louis XIV. commenced its extension in 1665.

ROCHEFORT, *rosh'fort*, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles S.W. of Neuchâtel.

ROCHEFORT, *rosh'fort*, a town of Belgium, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Namur. Pop. 1300.

ROCHEFORT, a village of France, department of Jura, on the railway from Mülhausen to Dijon, 4 miles N.E. of Dôle.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, LA, *lâ rosh'fo'kô'*, a town of France, department of Charente, on the Tardouère, 13 miles N.E. of Angoulême, and at the foot of a height, crowned by the château in which La Rochefoucauld was born in 1613. Pop. in 1852, 2845.

ROCHEGUYON, *rosh' ghe'gyô'*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 8 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 567. It has an old castle.

ROCHE-L'ABEILLE, *rosh' lâ'âbl'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 6 miles N.N.E. of St. Yrieix. Pop. 1367.

ROCHELLE, LA, *lâ rosh'êll'*, a fortified seaport town of France, capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, nearly midway between Nantes and Bordeaux. Lat. of tower, 46° 9' 24" N., lon. 1° 9' 16" W. Pop. in 1852, 16,507. It is entered by seven gates; the streets are mostly bordered by arcades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, town-hall, exchange, courts of justice, hospital, arsenal, docks, and a good bathing establishment. A new inner harbor opens from an outer port, capable of receiving vessels of from 400 to 500 tons; the roadstead is protected by the islands of Ré and Oléron. La Rochelle is a bishop's see, and the capital of a military division. It has a diocesan

seminary, schools of navigation and drawing, a public library of 20,000 volumes, a botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, manufactures of glass, earthenware, and cotton-twist, sugar refineries, building-docks, and an extensive trade in wines, brandies, and colonial produce. In the religious wars it was long a stronghold of the Protestants; but it was finally taken by Louis XIII. in 1628. It is the birth-place of Reaumur, born here in 1683.

ROCHEMAURE, *rosh'môr'*, a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, near the right bank of the Rhone, 12 miles S.E. of Privas. Pop. 1473.

ROCHE PERCÉE, *rosh'pêr'sê'*, or *rôsh'pêr'sê'*, a small river of Boone co., Missouri, flows into Missouri River from the left near Providence. It is a valuable stream for mills. The name signifies "pierced rock."

ROCHEPORT, *rôch'port* (?), a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of Mariton Creek, 40 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. It has a steamboat landing. Stone coal is found in the bank of the river.

ROCHE-POSAÏ, LA, *lâ rosh'po'sây*, a town of France, department of Vienne, at the confluence of the Gartempe with the Creuse, 13 miles E.S.E. of Châtellerault. Pop. 1416.

ROCHE-SAMSON, *rosh'sâm'sôn'*, a market-town of France, department of Drôme, arrondissement of Valence. P. 1673.

ROCHESTER, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and river-port of England, co. of Kent, 28 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London, and 7 miles S.E. of Gravesend, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 14,938. It is finely situated on a bend of the Medway, here crossed by a noble bridge of 11 arches, erected in the reign of King John; and with Chatham on the E., and Stroud on the W., it picturesquely surrounds Chatham Harbor. Its long, narrow, and winding main street contains many antique houses. The cathedral, mostly constructed by Gundulph, the first bishop after the Conquest, presents in its recently-repaired interior one of the finest specimens of Norman and early English architecture; length, 383 feet. The grammar school, founded in 1542, is supported by the dean and chapter, and has six exhibitions to the universities. The principal charities are St. Catherine's Hospital for Poor Women, founded in 1315; Watt's Hospital for the nightly entertainment of six poor travellers; and Hayward's House of Industry. The town-hall is a handsome brick edifice, built in 1687. Here are also a custom-house, theatre, assembly-room, baths, two modern forts, several remains of ancient walls, gateways, and monastic structures, and on a rock rising from the river, majestic ruins of a Norman castle, built by Bishop Gundulph. Coal is extensively imported for the supply of the interior of the county, and hops are exported. Vessels of heavy burden come up to the bridge. Registered shipping in 1848, 17,625 tons. It has a productive oyster-fishery belonging to the corporation, and ship-building is carried on to some extent. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The bishopric is, next to Canterbury, the most ancient in England, having been founded by St. Augustine in 604.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Strafford co., New Hampshire, about 30 miles E. by N. of Concord. The village contains a bank, and is the seat of various woollen and other manufactures, among which may be mentioned an extensive establishment for making blankets. The Cochecho Railroad, and the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, through which it communicates with various sections of the state, add much to its importance. Pop. of the township, in 1840, 2431; in 1850, 3000.

ROCHESTER, a township of Windsor co., Vermont, 32 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1493.

ROCHESTER, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, at the head of Rochester Harbor, in Buzzard's Bay, and on the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, 50 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has considerable ship-building, and several vessels engaged in the whale fisheries. In 1853, there were 7 arrivals, bringing 1816 barrels of sperm-oil, 42 of whale-oil, and 4900 pounds of whalebone. Pop. 3808.

ROCHESTER, a city, capital of Monroe co., New York, is situated on both sides of Genesee River, 7 miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario, 230 miles by railroad W. by N. of Albany, and 68 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. Lat. 43° 8' N., lon. 77° 51' W. Rochester is the largest town on the great thoroughfare above alluded to, excepting Albany and Buffalo, and is a place of rapid growth, and remarkable for its extensive manufactures of flour and other articles. The site of this city is nearly level. The streets vary from 60 to 80 feet in width, and are generally straight and well paved. The principal street, extending E. and W. through the centre of the town, and crossing the river by a bridge, is called Main Street on the E., and Buffalo Street on the W. side of the river. The greater number of public buildings, and many of the residences, are handsomely built of brick or of limestone, quarried in the immediate vicinity. The streets are generally bordered with shade-trees, and lighted with gas, and many of the dwellings have gardens and ornamental grounds attached. The city has several public squares, and the two divisions are connected by 4 or 5

bridges. The corporate limits occupy an area of 7 square miles, but it is not very compactly built.

The new court-house and city-hall, on Buffalo Street, is a large and beautiful structure, with a granite front—cost \$80,000. The Arcade is a handsome building, occupied partly by the post-office department. The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders is a fine large brick building, finished in 1851, at a cost of \$65,000; it is 382 feet long, 3 stories high, and contains about 190 delinquents. The main edifice of the Rochester University is 100 feet by 60, and 4 stories high, with a wing 75 feet by 50. Many of the churches and hotels are large and handsome buildings. The University was organized in November, 1850, with an endowment of \$150,000, and is under the direction of the Baptists. The Baptist Theological Seminary of this place was founded in 1850, with an endowment of \$75,000. The Rochester Athenaeum has 3000 members, with a library of 7100 volumes, and an annual course of lectures. The Rochester Sunday-School Union is composed of 335 schools, with 4347 pupils, and 8000 volumes in the libraries. There are 2 orphan asylums. The public press consists of 4 daily and tri-weekly, and 7 weekly newspapers, 1 monthly agricultural, and 1 monthly horticultural journal. Rochester contains 44 churches, among which there are 9 Presbyterian, 9 Methodist Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 6 Catholic, and 13 others of various denominations. Among the principal hotels are the American, the Eagle, the Waverly, the Clinton, Blossom's Hotel; the Mansion House, the Rochester, and Congress Hall. The city contains 6 banks. The Rochester Gas Light Company, with a capital of \$125,000, have 10 miles of "main," 140 city lamps, and 1100 private consumers. The Erie Canal, passing through the central part of the city, crosses the river by a beautiful stone aqueduct about 800 feet long. The trade of Rochester is facilitated by the following improvements, besides the canal above named:—The Genesee Valley Canal, extending 8, to the Alleghany River; four different sections or branches of the Central Railroad passing E. and W. meet here, and the Rochester and Lake Ontario Railroad joins them at this point. Steamboats ascend the river to Carthage, about 2 miles below the city, and smaller boats navigate the same above the falls. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 686 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade, and 429 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 264, (tons, 38,903,) of which 200 (tons, 33,027) were by foreign vessels, and clearances for foreign ports for the year were the same. The above does not include the canal tonnage, which is doubtless much greater. The total number of cargoes weighed at Rochester during the period of navigation, from May to December, 1854, was 7355; their reputed weight was 1,242,633,320 pounds; number of cargoes to which additions were made at this lock, 3542, with a total weight of 23,162,768 pounds. Total of the whole, 1,265,686,084 pounds; average weight, 1,206,933 pounds.

The unlimited water-power derived from the Genesee River has been a principal cause of the prosperity of Rochester, the flouring mills of which are probably the most extensive in the United States. The river within a course of 3 miles has a total descent of 226 feet, with three perpendicular falls of 96, 20, and 75 feet. The first of these is within the limits of the city, a little N. of the centre, and is considered one of the most beautiful cataraets in the state. Below the upper falls the broad river flows through a ravine more than 100 feet deep. The total amount of flour manufactured here annually is estimated at 600,000 barrels, which, computing 5 bushels to each barrel, would require 3,000,000 bushels of wheat. The quantity received by canals and railroads, in 1852, was 1,640,454 bushels, leaving 1,359,546 to be made up from receipts by wagons. The following table exhibits the quantity of flour shipped for a series of 6 years:—

Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1847.....631,574	1849.....570,757	1851.....500,250
1848.....564,426	1850.....552,729	1852.....539,680

Various other manufactures are carried on, the chief productions of which are machinery, farming implements, stoves and other iron castings, cotton and woollen goods, paper, lumber, leather, cabinet ware, and edge tools.

Rochester is remarkable for the extent and character of its fruit nurseries. According to the estimate of a gentleman residing in the vicinity, and thoroughly acquainted with the subject, there are within 10 miles of the city not less than 1000 acres devoted to this branch of business. One firm alone, that of Kivanger & Barry, have 200 acres closely and richly cultivated, employing from 80 to 150 hands.

Mount Hope Cemetery, near the E. bank of the river, and 2 miles S. of the railroad depôt, is remarkable for the natural adaptation of the grounds to the object for which they have been selected, and for the picturesque beauty of its situation.

Rochester was settled in 1812 by Nathaniel Rochester and others, incorporated in 1817, and chartered as a city in

1834. Pop. in 1820, 1502; in 1830, 9280; in 1840, 20,191; in 1850, 36,403; and in 1855, 44,403.

ROCHESTER, a township of Ulster co., New York, 10 miles S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 3174.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Beaver River, at its entrance into the Ohio, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. A good bridge across Beaver River connects the village with Bridgewater. Pop. in 1853, about 1200; of the township, in 1850, 1421.

ROCHESTER, a post-office of Butler co., Kentucky.

ROCHESTER, a thriving village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 140 miles N.E. of Columbus.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township of Lorain co., Ohio, on the railroad between Cleveland and Columbus, 94 miles N.N.E. of the latter. Pop. 896.

ROCHESTER, a small village of Noble co., Ohio.

ROCHESTER, a thriving village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River and the Ohio Canal, about 110 miles N.E. of Columbus. The adjoining village of Navarre has a post-office of its own name.

ROCHESTER, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the railroad between Cincinnati and Wilmington, about 30 miles N.E. of the former. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

ROCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Avon township, Oakland co., Michigan, on Paint Creek, at its entrance into Clinton River, 28 miles N. of Detroit. It contains 2 churches, 4 stores, 2 flour mills, 1 foundry, and a large public school-house.

ROCHESTER, a village of Franklin co., Indiana, on the Whitewater Canal, 76 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township, capital of Fulton co., Indiana, on the Michigan Road, and on Mill Creek, 92 miles N. of Indianapolis. The village has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1401.

ROCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Noble co., Indiana, on the Elkhart River, about 130 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has an excellent water-power, and a forge in which bar-iron is made.

ROCHESTER, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, on the Sangamon River, 6 miles S.E. of Springfield. The river affords water-power for mills.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township of Andrew co., Missouri, on the Platte River, 62 miles N. by W. of Independence. Pop. 1603.

ROCHESTER, a thriving village of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, 20 miles E. of Iowa City. It contains 8 stores and 200 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a thriving post-village and township of Racine co., Wisconsin, is situated on the Pishtaka or Fox River, at the mouth of the Muskego, and on the plank-road between Racine City and Elkhorn, 24 miles W. of the former. It has a fine water-power, which is employed in flouring mills. It contains also 2 manufactories of ploughs, 2 of harness, 1 of carriages, 5 stores, 3 hotels, an iron foundry, and a farming-mill factory. Pop. of the township, 1672; of the village in 1853, about 500.

ROCHESTER CO/ONY, a thriving village of Clinton co., Michigan, on the the Maple River, about 28 miles N. by E. of Lansing. It has 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill, and 2 or 3 stores.

ROCHESTER DEPOT, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

ROCHESTER MILLS, a post-office of Wabash co., Illinois.

ROCHESTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

ROCHESTOWN, or BAI/LEY WII/LIAM, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

ROCHESTOWN, a hamlet of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Dundrum.

ROCHE-SUR-LOIRE, rosh-sûr-lwâr, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loir, 6 miles S.W. of Angers. P. 1059.

ROCHETTA DEL TANARO, rok-ê-tâ dâi tâ-nâr-o, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles E.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 3023.

ROCHETTE, La, lâ ro-hê-tê, a town of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy Proper, about 16 miles S.E. of Chambéry, on the Gelon. Pop. 1253.

ROCHFORD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, 164 miles S.E. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1851, 1704. The town, indifferently built, has a large ancient church, and a union work-house.

ROCHFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ROCHLITZ, rok-lits, a town of Germany, in Saxony, on the Mulde, 16 miles N.N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4104. It has a royal castle on a height above the town.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, 34 miles N. of Bidschow. Pop. 2067.

ROCK, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ROCK, a chapelry and township of England, co. of Northumberland.

ROCK, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, contains about 770 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Rock River, into which flow several large streams. The surface is undulating, and the soil highly

productive. Rock Prairie, the largest in the state, occupies nearly half of the county, extending from the river eastward. The most abundant rock of the county is the blue limestone. Rock River is a fine stream, flowing through a valley remarkable for beauty and fertility, and affording abundant water-power. The public improvements are the Fond du Lac and Rock River Railroad, the Beloit and Madison Railroad, the Racine and Janesville Railroad, and the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. Organized in 1839, and named from its principal stream. The settlement began in 1838, and has progressed with great rapidity. Capital, Janesville. Pop. 20,750.

ROCK, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

ROCK, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

ROCK, a post-office of Pope co., Illinois.

ROCK, a township in the central part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 553.

ROCKAWAY, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on Rockaway Bay, which sets up into the S. side of Long Island, about 24 miles E.S.E. of New York.

ROCKAWAY, an important post-town of Rockaway township, near the centre of Morris co., New Jersey. It is situated on the Rockaway River, and on the Morris Canal, about 9 miles N. of Morristown. This town is situated in the richest iron region of the state, and has extensive manufactories of that useful metal. There are several forges, rolling mills, foundries, and steel furnaces. The Mount Hope mining property, near this place, was sold a short time since for \$80,000. The Morris and Essex Railroad passes through this town. Rockaway has 1 bank.

ROCKAWAY, a post-office of Hot Springs co., Arkansas.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, of Queen's co., New York, is a peninsula extending between Jamaica Bay and the ocean. Here is a fashionable watering-place, with hotels and boarding houses, about 20 miles S.E. of New York.

ROCKAWAY RIVER, of New Jersey, rises in Morris county, flows S. and E., and enters the Passaic on the boundary between Essex and Morris counties, about 5 miles S.E. of Boonton.

ROCKBEARE, rok/bär, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ROCK BOTTOM, post-office, Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

ROCKBOURNE, rok/börn, a parish of England, co. Hants.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 780 square miles. It is intersected by North River, which flows into James River, near the S. extremity of the county, at the foot of the Blue Ridge. The county forms part of the great valley of Virginia, which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. The soil has a basis of fine limestone, and is highly productive. The James River Canal passes through the S. part of the county. Formed in 1778, and named from the natural bridge of rock, a description of which will be found under VIRGINIA, pp. 2047-8. Pop. 16,046, of whom 11,848 were free, and 4197 slaves.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 15 miles S. of Lawrenceville.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Illinois.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post-village, capital of Ozark co., Missouri, on Bryant's Fork of White River, 160 miles S. of Jefferson City. It is situated in a hilly region, in which pine timber is abundant.

ROCKBRIDGE, a township of Richland, co., Wisconsin.

ROCK CAMP, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

ROCK CASTLE, rok kas/ql, a county in the S.E. central part of Kentucky, contains an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by Dick's and Rockcastle Rivers, from the latter of which the name is derived. The surface is hilly, and the soil mostly poor. Coal is found in several parts of the county, but not used to much extent. Organized in 1810. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 4097, of whom 4322 were free, and 375 slaves.

ROCK CASTLE, a post-village of Patrick co., Virginia, 190 miles S.W. by W. of Richmond.

ROCK CASTLE, a post-village of Trigg co., Kentucky, on Cumberland River, about 240 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

ROCKCASTLE, a small river in the S.E. part of Kentucky, forms the boundary between Laurel county on the one hand, and Rockcastle and Pulaski counties on the other, and enters the Cumberland River. Its general course is S.E.W.

ROCK CITY, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

ROCK CITY MILLS, post-office, Saratoga co., New York.

ROCKCLIFFE, rok/kliff, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 44 miles N.W. of Carlisle.

ROCK CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in Adams county, and flows into the Monocacy River.

ROCK CREEK, rises in Montgomery co., Maryland, flows S., and falls into the Potomac at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

ROCK CREEK, of Texas, flows through the Upper Cross Timbers into the Brazos River.

ROCK CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Wabash on the left bank, 10 miles above Delphi.

ROCK CREEK, a post office of Somerset co., Maryland.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ROCK CREEK, a small village of Murray co., Georgia.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Yell co., Arkansas.

ROCK CREEK, a small village of Bedford co., Tennessee.

ROCK CREEK, a post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky, 123 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort.

ROCK CREEK, a thriving village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Rock Creek, about 200 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several mills.

ROCK CREEK, a post-township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 819.

ROCK CREEK, a township of Wells co., Indiana. P. 509.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Illinois.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Cedar co., Indiana.

ROCKDALE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

ROCKDALE, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N.W. by N. of Meadville. Pop. 1086.

ROCKDALE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

ROCKDALE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

ROCKDALE, Ohio, a station on the Central Ohio Railroad, 41 miles from Columbus.

ROCKENHAUSEN, rok/ken-höw'sen, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 miles N. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1783.

ROCKFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

ROCKFISH, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

ROCKFISH, a village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, on Rockfish Creek, 7 miles S. of Fayetteville. It contains a cotton factory.

ROCKFISH CREEK, of Cumberland co., North Carolina, enters Cape Fear River from the W., about 10 miles below Fayetteville.

ROCKFORD, a post-village, capital of Surry co., North Carolina, on the Yadkin River, 145 miles W. by N. of Raleigh. Pop. 639.

ROCKFORD, a post-village, capital of Coosa co., Alabama, 40 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. The surrounding country is hilly, and amply supplied with water-power, and contains valuable quarries of granite, marble, &c.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Driftwood or East Fork of White River, and on the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad, 60 miles S. of Indianapolis. The river affords valuable water-power at this place.

ROCKFORD, a village of Wells co., Indiana, 100 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing city, capital of Winnebago co., Illinois, is finely situated on both sides of Rock River, and on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, 97 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. Rockford is the centre of an active business, and has abundant water-power. It has nearly all been built since 1836. Its growth was constant and moderate until 1860, when it began to increase with great rapidity. This was mainly caused by a prospect of the early completion of the railroad from Chicago to this point. Rockford contains, besides the county buildings, 10 churches, 5 banks, and several printing-offices, from which are issued 4 newspapers. Pop. in 1850, 2093; in 1865, about 7000.

ROCK GROVE, post-office, Richmond co., North Carolina.

ROCK GROVE, a post-village and township of Stephenson co., Illinois, about 55 miles E. by N. of Galena. Pop. 727.

ROCK HALL, a post-village of Kent co., Maryland, on the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, 25 miles N.E. of Annapolis.

ROCKHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ROCK HA/VEN, a post-village of Meade co., Kentucky, is situated at the Narrows on the Ohio River.

ROCK/HILL, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2448.

ROCKHILL, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

ROCKHILL, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

ROCKHILL, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 10 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

ROCKHILL, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 38 miles W.S.W. of Fond du Lac.

ROCK/HOLDS, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

ROCKHOLDS, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.

ROCKHOUSE, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

ROCKHOUSE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

ROCKHOUSE PRAIRIE, (pr/roe.) a post-village of Buchanan co., Missouri, 44 miles N.N.W. of Independence.

ROCKINGHAM, rok/ing-am, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 22 miles N.N.E. of Northampton, in Rockingham Forest. Pop. about 300. Here are the remains of a castle, within the court of which is the mansion of Lord Sondes. The forest, formerly of great extent, is now enclosed.

ROCKINGHAM, a county forming the S.E. extremity of New Hampshire, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean, being the only county of New Hampshire which has any extent of sea-coast. It is watered by the Lamprey, Beaver, and Exeter Rivers. Great Bay, connecting with Piscataqua River and Mancamasic Lake, are the principal collections of water; besides which, however, there are numerous small lakes or ponds. The surface is uneven, and somewhat hilly in the N. part. The soil is productive, and under good cultivation. This county is in-

intersected by railroads connecting Boston with Manchester, Portland, and Portsmouth, and by that connecting Portsmouth and Concord. County towns, Portsmouth and Exeter. Pop. 49,194.

ROCKINGHAM, a county in the N.E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected in the S.E. part by the Shenandoah River proper, and also drained by the North Fork of that River, and by Dry and North Rivers, which rise within its limits. The county occupies part of the Great Valley which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, and on the N.W. by the North Mountain. The soil is generally very fertile. According to the census of 1850, this county produced more wheat and more hay than any other county in the state. There were raised that year 608,350 bushels of wheat, and 16,067 tons of hay. A quarry of marble has been opened near the county seat, and limestone is abundant. The North River furnishes extensive water-power. Organized in 1788. Capital, Harrisonburg. Pop. 20,294, of whom 17,263 were free, and 2331 slaves.

ROCKINGHAM, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia; area estimated at 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Dan River, and also drained by the sources of Haw River, a branch of the Cape Fear. The surface is elevated and hilly; the soil is generally productive. Iron ore is found in the county. Formed in 1785. Capital, Wentworth. Pop. 14,495, of whom 9166 were free, and 5329 slaves.

ROCKINGHAM, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, on Williams' River, and on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 82 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. It contains a newspaper office, a bank, 3 or 4 woollen mills, 6 boot and shoe factories, an iron foundry, &c. Pop. of the township, 2857.

ROCKINGHAM, a post-village, capital of Richmond co., North Carolina, 5 miles E. of the Yadkin River, and 195 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has good water-power in the vicinity, employed in a cotton factory and several mills.

ROCKINGHAM, a village of Scott co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 55 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City.

ROCKINGHAM BAY, a spacious and beautiful harbor on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 18° 10' S.

ROCK ISLAND, an island in the Mississippi River, nearly opposite the city of Rock Island in Illinois. It is about 3 miles in length. Fort Armstrong is situated on the S. extremity.

ROCK ISLAND, a county in the W.N.W. part of Illinois, bordering on the Mississippi, which separates it from Iowa, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is situated on both sides of Rock River, which forms part of the S.E. boundary. It derives its name from an island in the channel of the Mississippi. The greatest length is about 70 miles, following the course of the river; the breadth varies from 3 to 15 miles. The surface is diversified; the soil is good. The county contains abundance of stone coal and limestone. Rock River affords immense water-power near its mouth. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad has its W. terminus in this county. Capital, Rock Island City. Pop. 6037.

ROCK ISLAND, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

ROCK ISLAND, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

ROCK ISLAND CITY, capital of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 2 miles above the mouth of Rock River, and 182 miles W. by S. of Chicago. It is situated at the foot of the Upper Rapids, which extend nearly 15 miles, and in low stages of water obstruct the passage of loaded vessels. The place derives its name from an island 3 miles in length, the S. extremity of which is nearly opposite the town. The main and navigable channel is on the W. side of the island, while that on the E. has been dammed so as to produce an immense water-power above, and a good harbor below. The island presents a perpendicular front of limestone 20 or 30 feet high, and is partly covered with woods, which afford an agreeable retreat in the heat of summer. Rock Island is remarkable for its flourishing manufactures, and seems destined to become one of the most considerable towns of Illinois in this respect. It contains a bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and is the W. terminus of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Pop. estimated at 4000.

ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS, of Illinois, extend up the Mississippi River, from the city of Rock Island, about 15 miles. See **ROCK ISLAND CITY**.

ROCK LAKE, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

ROCK LAKE, Wisconsin, a small lake in the township of Lake Mills, in Jefferson county. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. It derives its name from a great number of rocks along the shore, thrown up by the expansion of the ice in winter into a ridge, which is in many places several feet high.

ROCKLAND, rock/land, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROCK/LAND, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and on the S.W. by New Jersey, and

is principally watered by the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, which afford some water-power. It contains several small ponds well stocked with fish, and from which large quantities of ice are obtained for the New York market. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous, on account of the elevated range called the Highlands passing through the county. The soil of the valleys is rich and productive, and on the uplands often fertile and well adapted to grazing. Iron ore and sandstone are abundant. The New York and Erie Railroad passes through the W. part of the county. Organized in 1798, having previously formed part of Orange county. Capital, Clarkstown. Pop. 16,962.

ROCKLAND, (formerly **EAST THOMASTON**), a flourishing city of Lincoln co., Maine, on the S.W. side of Penobscot Bay, about 40 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has 7 churches, 4 banks, 2 insurance offices, 2 newspaper offices, a fine public library, and 50 stores. What is termed the *graded* system of schools has just been established. Water is brought into the city by the Jackson Water-Works, 3 miles in length, costing \$35,000. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in ship-building, and the manufacture of lime from the immense limestone quarries in the vicinity. About 800,000 casks of lime of a superior quality are exported annually. Twenty-three vessels, of which 5 or 6 were large ships, were constructed here in 1853. The *Red Jacket*—the largest merchant ship afloat, (tons, 2434,) with the exception of the Republic—was built at this port. There is also here a large iron foundry and machine shop. Rockland has a telegraph station, and steamboats plying between Boston and Bangor touch at its wharves. Incorporated in 1848, and chartered as a city in 1854. Pop. in 1850, 6052; in 1855, about 10,000.

ROCKLAND, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

ROCKLAND, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Sullivan co., New York. Pop. 1175.

ROCKLAND, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1369.

ROCKLAND, a post-township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on the left side of the Alleghany River, 12 miles S.E. of Franklin. Pop. 1409.

ROCKLAND, a post-office of Ontonagon co., Michigan.

ROCKLAND ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROCKLAND LAKE, of Rockland co., New York, about 30 miles N. of New York. It is 4 or 5 miles in circumference. Its waters are very pure, and it furnishes large supplies of the finest ice to New York City.

ROCKLAND LAKE, post-office, Rockland co., New York.

ROCKLAND MILLS, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

ROCKLAND MILLS, a post-office, Barren co., Kentucky.

ROCK/LAND ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROCK/LAND ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROCK LICK, a post-office of Hancock co., Georgia.

ROCK MILLS, a post-office of Happpahannock co., Virginia.

ROCK MILLS, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

ROCK MILLS, a post-office of Hancock co., Georgia.

ROCK MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

ROCK MOUNTAIN. See **STONE MOUNTAIN**.

ROCK/POINT, a post-office of Independences co., Arkansas.

ROCK/PORT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

ROCKPORT, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, 32 miles N.E. of Boston. It contains several churches, a bank with a capital of \$100,000, and a savings institution. The fisheries are carried on to some extent; boots and shoes and furniture are also manufactured. The township abounds with quarries of fine granite, contiguous to the sea. In 1851, 43 vessels, owned here, were employed in the mackerel fishery; and during 1852, 5345 barrels of mackerel were inspected. Until 1839, Rockport was a part of Gloucester. Pop. of the township, 3274.

ROCKPORT, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

ROCKPORT, a small village of Attala co., Mississippi.

ROCKPORT, a post-village, capital of Hot Spring co., Arkansas, on the Washita River, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock, and at the head of navigation. A well-built lattice bridge, 300 feet long, has been thrown across the river here, at a cost of \$20,000.

ROCKPORT, a village of Allen co., Ohio, 10 miles N.N.E. of Lima.

ROCKPORT, a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, and on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 1441.

ROCKPORT, a post-village, capital of Spencer co., Indiana, is situated on a high bluff of the Ohio River, 50 miles above Evansville. The name is derived from a hanging rock, known as Lady Washington's Rock. Rockport has 1 or 2 churches, a county seminary, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

ROCKPORT, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, on Snycartes Slough, a side-channel of the Mississippi River, 60 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

ROCK PRAIRIE, (prā'ree), a post-office of Dade co., Missouri.

ROCK PRATRYE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, about 8 miles E. of Janesville.

ROCK QUARRY, a post-office of Pope co., Illinois.

ROCK RIVER, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

ROCK RIVER, of Wisconsin and Illinois, rises in Fond du Lac county, of the former state, 8 or 10 miles S. of Lake Winnebago, and flowing first southward and afterwards south-westward, it enters the state of Illinois at Beloit, and falls into the Mississippi a little below the town of Rock Island. Its whole length is estimated at about 330 miles. The current is obstructed by rapids in several places; but it might be made navigable at a moderate expense. Small steamboats have ascended as far as Jefferson, Wisconsin, 225 miles. The river passes by the towns of Janesville, Beloit, Rockford, and Dixon, and flows through a valley, or, to speak more properly, an extensive plain, which is noted for its fertility and beautiful scenery. The whole descent of the current is ascertained to be about 379 feet.

ROCK RIVER, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

ROCK/ROE, a township of Monroe co., Arkansas. P. 312.

ROCK RUN, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

ROCK RUN, a post-township of Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop. 1037.

ROCK RUN, a small village of Will co., Illinois.

ROCKS/BURG, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

ROCKS/FORD, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of Patrick co., Georgia.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

ROCK SPRINGS, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

ROCK STATION, Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Railroad, 40 miles from Boston.

ROCK STREAM, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 27 miles N. of Elmira.

ROCKTON, Herkimer co., New York. See **LITTLE FALLS**.

ROCKTON, a flourishing post-village and township of Winnebago co., Illinois, on Rock River, 16 miles N. of Rockford. The water-power of Rock River gives motion to a large flouring mill, 1 paper mill, and other machinery. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1010.

ROCKTOWN, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 7 miles S. of Flemington.

ROCK VALLEY, post-office, Hampden co., Massachusetts.

ROCK VALLEY, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on a branch of the Norfolk County Railroad, 28 miles S. of Boston.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island, has several carriage factories.

ROCKVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Vernon township, Tolland co., Connecticut, on Hockanum River, which here furnishes excellent water-power, about 14 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains 4 churches, viz.: 2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist. About \$400,000 capital is invested in woollen, and perhaps \$50,000 in cotton manufactures. Rockville is one of the most enterprising and prosperous places in Northern Connecticut.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, about 55 miles S.E. of Buffalo.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 58 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Maryland, 16 miles N.N.W. of Washington City. It contains a court-house, a jail, and several stores. A newspaper is published here.

ROCKVILLE, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

ROCKVILLE, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Georgia, 11 miles E. of Milledgeville. It has 1 church and 2 stores.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Tennessee, 164 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 90 miles above Cincinnati. It has mills for sawing stone, which is quarried in the vicinity.

ROCKVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Parke co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the plank-road from Indianapolis to Springfield, Illinois, 60 miles W. of the former, and on the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, which contains extensive beds of coal. It has several churches, 2 seminaries, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, 1500.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, on the Kankakee, 182 miles N.E. of Springfield.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, 60 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

ROCKVILLE, a village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 40 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

ROCKVILLE CEN/TRE, post-office, Queens co., New York.

ROCKVILLE SWITCH, Pennsylvania, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles from Harrisburg.

ROCK/WELL, post-office, Pickens district, South Carolina.

ROCKWELL, a post-village of Bond co., Illinois, on the West Branch of Shoal Creek, 70 miles S. of Springfield, has 2 newspaper offices.

ROCK/WOOD, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

ROCK/Y BAYOU, (b'Yo), a post-village and township of Izard co., Arkansas, about 10 miles E. of Mount Olive. P. 587.

ROCK/Y COMFORT, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

ROCK/Y COMFORT CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Ogeechee River near Louisville.

ROCK/Y CREEK, of Chester district, South Carolina, enters the Wateree River on the right, near Rocky Mount.

ROCK/Y CREEK, of Tatnall co., Georgia, flows into Ochoopee River.

ROCK/Y CREEK, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

ROCK/Y CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Mississippi.

ROCK/Y FORD, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

ROCK/Y FORK, of Paint Creek, Ohio, joins that stream on the line between Highland and Ross counties.

ROCK/Y GAP, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

ROCK/Y HILL, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, 7 miles S. of Hartford. Pop. 1042.

ROCK/Y HILL, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Millstone River and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 4 miles N. of Princeton, contains 2 stores, 3 mills, and about 25 dwellings.

ROCK/Y HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.

ROCK/Y HILL, a post-office of Lavaca co., Texas.

ROCK/Y HILL, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

ROCK/Y HILL, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

ROCK/Y ISLAND or **LAYTTIN**, an island of the South Pacific, off the N. coast of Papua, in lat. 5° 20' S., lon. 147° 36' E. It presents an immense cone of from 3000 to 4000 feet in height, with a large hollow on its N.E. side, indicating the situation of an ancient crater.

ROCK/Y MOUNT, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Virginia, about 180 miles W. by S. of Richmond. It has several stores, and an extensive iron furnace in the vicinity. Pop. about 300.

ROCK/Y MOUNT, a post-village of Edgecombe co., North Carolina, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 56 miles E. of Raleigh.

ROCK/Y MOUNT, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

ROCK/Y MOUNT, a post-village in Meriwether co., Georgia, 95 miles W. of Milledgeville.

ROCK/Y MOUNT, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.

ROCK/Y MOUNT, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

ROCK/Y MOUNT, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

ROCK/Y MOUNT, a post-village of Miller co., Missouri, 30 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ROCK/Y MOUNTAINS, (Fr. *Montagnes Rocheuses*, mon-taŋ' ro'sheuz; Ger. *Felsenberge*, fēl'sen-ga-bērg'ga.) called also the **CHIPPEWAYAN** (chip-pe-wā'an) MOUNTAINS, a chain in the central and N. part of North America; commencing in New Mexico, in about 32° 30' N. lat., near Fort Webster; it extends nearly N.N.W. throughout the N. portion of the continent to the Polar Ocean, terminating W. of the mouth of Mackenzie's River, in lat. 69° N., lon. 135° W. This range, in connection with the Andes, of which it may be said to be a continuation, forms the longest, and, according to Humboldt, the most uniform chain of mountains on the globe. Somewhat more than half of the entire chain belongs to North America; the name, Rocky Mountains, being usually applied to that portion only which is comprised within the United States and British America, although the exact limit of this mountain range towards the S. can scarcely be said to be determined. The entire length, however, of the chain, following the windings, may be stated in round numbers at 3000 miles. The E. boundary of the Rocky Mountains in lat. 38° N., is in 107° 20' W. lon.; in lat. 40° N., 108° 30' W. lon.; in lat. 63° N., 124° 40' W. lon.; in lat. 68° N., 130° 50' W. lon. Notwithstanding this general trending to the W., the continent widens so much more in the same direction, that this chain, which, in South and Central America, and Mexico, is comparatively a coast range, is several hundred leagues inland in the United States and British America. The highest known peaks within the United States are Fremont's, 13,570 feet; and Pike's Peak, 11,497 feet high; and Mount Brown and Mount Hooker, in British America, near 53° N. lat., the former about 16,000, and the latter 15,000 feet above the sea-level. We are very imperfectly acquainted with this system of mountains; the general altitude of the range, however, is supposed to vary from 10,000 to 14,000 feet; the Rev. Mr. Parker states that peaks have been measured of 18,000 feet in elevation. The E. slope of the Rocky Mountains is remarkable for its gradual declivity. The ascent from Fort Leavenworth, in lat. 39° 21' N., and lon. 94° 44' W., to the South Pass, (the great highway from Missouri to Utah and Oregon,) in lat. about 42° 30' N., and lon. 109° 30' W., is a little more than 6000 feet in a distance of 932 miles by the usual route. The elevation of the South Pass, which is a remarkable depression in the principal chain from about 15 to 20 miles wide, is about 7500 feet above the sea. This rise, as might be inferred from what

has been said above, is exceedingly gentle; so much so, indeed, that the ascent is almost imperceptible by any except a scientific observer.

Branches.—The following notice of the ramifications of the Rocky Mountains is condensed from Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature":—"From about lat. 22° N. the Cordillera of Anahuac divides into three chains. 1. The E. chain, that of Potosi and Texas, is continued northward into Arkansas and Missouri, under the name of Ozark Mountains; thence by a succession of hills through Wisconsin to Lake Superior. 2. The central chain of Durango and New Mexico, taking the name of Rocky Mountains. From this chain, an important branch (called the Black Hills) detaches itself in about 40° N. lat., and extends at first nearly E., and then N., forming the dividing ridge between the tributaries of the Yellowstone and those of the Missouri on the E., and the tributaries of the Platte on the S., spreading out in the highlands of Nebraska and Minnesota, where they constitute the watershed between the streams which flow to the Gulf of Mexico, and those flowing to the Polar Sea. The highest known summit of this branch is about 8000 feet above the sea. 3. The W. range passes through Chinaloa and Sonora, being linked by spurs with the mountains of California." On each side of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, there are several parallel ridges, with the same general course as the central ridge, taking the local names of Sierra Blanca, Sacramento Mountains, Organ Mountains, &c. on the E. side of the river, and San Juan, James Mountains, Zuñi Mountains, &c. on the W. This plan of local naming continues throughout the chain, which is in fact a system rather than a range of mountains.

Plateaus, &c.—Between the highest ridge of the Rocky Mountains on the E., and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range on the W., is a vast region of table land, which in its widest part extends through 14 degrees of longitude; that is, about 700 miles from E. to W. Humboldt, in his "Aspects of Nature," (edition of 1849,) already alluded to, observes that the Rocky Mountains between 37° and 43° present lofty plains, of an extent hardly met with in any other part of the globe; having a breadth from E. to W. twice as great as the plateaus of Mexico. In the W. part of the great central plateaus above described, lies the Great Basin, otherwise called Fremont's Basin, from its having been first explored by Colonel Fremont. It is situated between the Sierra Nevada and Wahatch Mountains, and is bounded on every side with high hills or mountains. It is about 500 miles in extent, from E. to W., and 350 from N. to S. Only a part of it has been thoroughly explored; it is, however, known to contain a number of lakes and rivers, none of whose waters ever reach the ocean, being probably taken up by evaporation or lost in the sand of the more arid districts. As far as known, the lakes of this basin are salt, except Utah Lake. The largest of these, the Great Salt Lake, is filled with a saturated solution of common salt; it has an elevation of 4200 feet above the sea.

Passes.—Probably no mountains of the same altitude can be so readily traversed as the Rocky Mountain chain, owing to the great breadth of its base, and its gentle acclivity. Among the most remarkable of the numerous passes may be mentioned that leading from the head-waters of the Athabasca to those of the Columbia, between Mount Brown and Mount Hooker, and called the Athabasca Portage; it has a height of 7300 feet, and has only been used by the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, as the principal pass into the basin of Columbia; Cadet's Pass, near the N. boundary of the United States; the well-known South Pass, already alluded to; the old Santa Fé trail from Independence to the town of Santa Fé, and the El Paso route in the S. of New Mexico. Governor Stevens of Washington Territory, says of that portion about the sources of the Missouri, "that it is broken into spurs, and filled with valleys, furnishing several good passes much lower than the celebrated South Pass, one by barometric measurement, 1500 feet lower." Fremont, in the winter of 1853-4, explored a route from the mouth of the Kansas to the pass of the Huerfano River, through the Sierra Blanca, in New Mexico, thence across the valley of San Luis, up that of Sah-Watch, through the Central Chain of the Rocky Mountains by the Cocha-too-po Pass.

Much attention has recently been directed towards ascertaining the most suitable passes across the Rocky Mountains, with a view to the location of the contemplated Pacific Railroad. For the following important items of information, we are indebted to the courtesy of Henry V. Poor, Esq., the able editor of the American Railroad Journal:—"The proposed Northern route for the Pacific Railroad would cross the Rocky Mountains near the sources of the Missouri and Columbia, at an elevation of about 6000 feet above the sea; the elevation of the summit of the South Pass is 7490 feet; the Bear Mountain Summit, 1000 feet higher; the Central route would cross by the Cocha-too-po Pass, in lat. 38°, at an elevation of 11,082 feet, or by the Sangre de Cristo Pass, at 8,800 feet; the Southern route, proposed to cross near the 32d parallel of N. lat., would traverse the great plateau where an interval seems to occur between the termination of the Sierra Madre and the commencement of the Rocky

Mountains proper, at an elevation, probably, nowhere greater than 5000 feet." (See Bulletin of the New York Geographical Society, art. V. 1854.)

Amid the valleys and gorges of this stupendous system of mountains, some of the largest rivers of the globe have their birth. Of these, the Athabasca, Peace, and Mackenzies find their outlet in the Polar Sea; the Saskatchewan in the Atlantic, through Hudson's Bay; the Missouri and its many tributaries, the Platte, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, gliding gently down its long E. slopes, find an exit in the Mississippi, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico; while the Rio Del Norte, the Colorado, and the Columbia, (with Lewis River, its principal tributary, forming in itself a mighty stream,) take opposite directions; the first through the valley of New Mexico to the Gulf of Mexico; the second through the deserts of Utah and the western part of New Mexico to the Gulf of California; while the last, from the N., bursting through the Cascade and coast ranges, rushes to join the mighty Pacific, bearing the only waters that reach that ocean directly from this range. Erman observes, "that it is remarkable, that if an arch of a great circle were prolonged from the Aldan Mountains in Siberia. It would pass through the principal peaks of the Rocky Mountains, between 40° and 55° N. lat."

Geology.—Of the geological structure of the Rocky Mountains as yet very little is known. The highest parts visited by Fremont were composed of rocks of granite and gneiss, shooting up into sharp and jagged peaks. Volcanic rocks are known to exist in many places on the slopes or sides of these mountains. According to the most recent reports there is, between the head of Madison River and the upper waters of the Yellowstone, a volcanic region of perhaps 100 square miles in extent, in which some of the volcanoes are said to have lately been in a state of eruption. Hot springs are found, not only in this region, but in various other places on the E. and W. declivities of the Rocky Mountain Range. Near 42° 37' N. lat., and 111° 45' W. lon., there are a number of fountains, the waters of which effervesce with the carbonic acid that they contain. From this circumstance they have received the name of "Beer, or Soda Springs." The most remarkable of these throws up a *jet d'eau* of about three feet high, accompanied with a subterraneous noise, which, together with the rushing of the water, resembles the sound of a steamboat in motion, whence it has been termed the "Steamboat Spring." (Fremont.)

ROCKY NARROWS, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

ROCKY PLAINS, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia.

ROCKY POINT, a thriving village of Monroe co., Virginia, 240 miles W. of Richmond.

ROCKY POINT, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

ROCKY POINT, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

ROCKY POINT, a post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, about 8 miles S.E. of Batesville.

ROCKY POINT MILLS, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

ROCKY POND, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

ROCKY RIDGE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

ROCKY RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream, flows through Cabarrus co., and then turning, forms the boundary between Stanley and Anson, until it enters the Yadkin.

ROCKY RIVER, of Chatham co., North Carolina, enters Deep River from the N.W.

ROCKY RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream, rises in Anderson district, and flowing S., enters the Savannah.

ROCKY RIVER, a small stream in the E. central part of Tennessee, forms the boundary between Warren and Van Buren co's., and enters the Caney Fork of Cumberland River.

ROCKY RIVER, Ohio, a small stream, rises in Medina co., and enters Lake Erie about 10 miles W. of Cleveland.

ROCKY RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream, falls into the St. Joseph's, in St. Joseph county.

ROCKY RUN, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

ROCKY RUN, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

ROCKY SPRING, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, 188 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

ROCKY SPRING, a post-village, Claiborne co., Mississippi.

ROCKY SPRING, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

ROCKY WELL, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

ROCOUR, ro'kour', a village of Belgium, province, and 2 miles N.W. of Liege. It is famous for the battle fought in its plains in 1746, when the French, under Marshal Saxe, defeated the allies under Duke Charles of Lorraine. Pop. 520.

ROC'ROY or ROC'ROI, (Fr. pron. ro'krwá,) a frontier fortified town of France, department of Ardennes, in the forest of Ardennes, 15 miles N.W. of Mézières. Pop. 1164. It has a military hospital and a custom-house. The Duke of Enghien, afterwards the "Grand Condé," here defeated the Spaniards in 1643.

RODA, ro'dá, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter.

RODA, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles S. of Cuenca. Pop. 2400.

ROD

RODA, ro'dä, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 8 miles E.S.E. of Jena. Pop. 2357.
RODA, a town of Arabia. See **RODAH**.
RODA, an island in the Nile. See **RHODDA**.
RODACH, ro'däk, a town of Saxe-Coburg, 10 miles W.N.W. of Coburg, on a river of its own name. Pop. 1572.
RO'DAH, **RODA**, ro'dä, or **RODDA**, ro'ddä, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 8 miles N.N.W. of Sana, and a residence of many of its merchants. It has fine gardens and vineyards, and is governed by an ameer, who occupies its citadel.
RODALBEN, ro-dä/ben, or **ROTHALBEN**, ro-tä/ben, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, near Firmasens. Pop. 1509.
RODANO, a river of Europe. See **RHINE**.
RODAS, an island of Turkey. See **RHODES**.
RODAUK, ro'dawk', a town of Central Asia, in Little Thibet, about 120 miles S.E. of Leh, and having an active trade in shawl wool, and salt from adjacent lakes.
RODBORNE-CHENEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.
RODBOROUGH, a chapelry and tything of England, co. of Gloucester.
RODBYE or **RODBY**, ro'dbü, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Læsland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Maribo. Pop. 1200.
RODDA, a town of Arabia. See **RODAH**.
RODDA, an island in the Nile. See **RHODDA**.
RODDEN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
RODDENAU, (Röddenau,) rö'ddē-nōw', a village of Hesse-Cassel, in Ober-Hessen, near Frankenburg, on the Eder. Pop. 1003.
RODDINO, ro-dēe'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Cuni, province of Alba. Pop. 1106.
RODELHEIM, ro'del-hime', a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 4 miles W.N.W. of Frankfurt. Pop. 1588.
RODELSEN, (Rödelzen,) rö'del-sen, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia. Pop. 802.
RODEMACK, ro'dēh-mäkö', a market-town of France, department of Moselle, 8 miles N.N.E. of Thionville. Pop. 1087.
RODEN, **RHODEN**, ro'den, or **ROON**, rōn, a village of Holland, province of Drenthe, 12 miles N.W. of Assen. P. 863.
RODEN, ro'den, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S. of Treves, near the right bank of the Saar. Pop. 1009.
RODENBERG, ro'den-bēro', a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Nieder-Hessen, 17 miles W.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1129.
RODENG, ro-dēn'go, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 3 miles N.E. of Ospedaletto. Pop. 1129.
RODE, NORTH, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the North Stafford Railway, 4½ miles S.W. of Macclesfield.
RODENSLEBEN, ro'dens-lä'bēn, (Groos, groos, and Klein, kln.) a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 1007.
RODEWALD, ro'dēh-wäld', a village of Hanover, 11 miles N. of Neustadt-am-Rübenberge. Pop. 1000.
RODEZ or **RHODEZ**, ro'dä, (anc. *Segodunum*), a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron, 65 miles N.W. of Montpellier, on the right bank of the Aveyron. Pop. in 1852, 10,280. It has a national college, with a library of 16,000 volumes, a Gothic cathedral, and trade in wool and cheese.
RODHEIM-AN-DER-BIERER, rod'hime än dēn bee/bēr, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, near Giessen. Pop. 827.
RODHEIM-VOR-DER-HÖHE, (Höhe,) rod'hime vor dēn hō'hē, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, circle of Friedberg. Pop. 1380.
RODI, an island of Turkey. See **RHODES**.
RODI, ro'des, a maritime town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the N. coast of the Gargantuan Promontory, in the Adriatic Sea. Pop. 3200.
RODIEZMO, ro-dē-ēh'mō, a village of Spain, province, and N.W. of Leon. Pop. 1845.
RODIGO, ro-dēe'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 9 miles N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 1500.
RODIGO, a village of Lombardy, 7 miles N.W. of Mantua.
RODING, a river of England, co. of Essex, rises near Dunmow, flows mostly S.S.W. past Chipping Ongar, and between Epping and Hainaut Forests, and near Barking joins the Thames, whence it is navigable to Ilford.
RODING, ro'ding, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 23 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. P. 1190.
RODINGEN, (Rödingen,) rö'ding-en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.
RODINGTON, a parish of England co. of Salop.
RODMAN, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., New York, on Sandy Creek, about 10 miles S. of Watertown. Pop. 1784.
RODMARTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
RODMELL, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.
RODMERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
RODNA, rod'nōh, or **RADNA**, rod'nōh, (Ger. *Roden*, ro'den,) a village of Transylvania, 26 miles N.E. of Bistritza. Pop. 2000, mostly employed in gold, silver, and iron mines.
RODNEY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi, on

ROG

the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Natchez. It has several stores and warehouses, and a newspaper office.
ROD KEY, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.
RODOLZA, a town of Illyria. See **RADMANSDORF**.
RODOMUM. See **ROUEN**.
RODOSTO, **RHODOSTO**, ro-dow'to, written also **RODOSJIG**, (Turk. *Teker-Dagh*, anc. *Bisanthe*, afterward *Rhodesstern* or *Rhodesstus*.) a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, sanjak, and 60 miles N.E. of Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora, and the great route W. of Constantinople. It has large caravanserais, khans, and public baths, with 6 Greek and 2 Armenian churches; but it has latterly declined in importance.
RODRIGUES or **RODRIGUE**, ro'dreeg', (Port. *Rodrigues*, ro'dree'ghās,) an island of the Indian Ocean, 330 miles E.N.E. of the Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 19° 4' S., lon. 63° 25' E. Length, 12 miles; breadth, from 3 to 6 miles. Surface mostly mountainous, but it has about 9000 acres of cultivable land.
RODUMNA. See **ROANNE**.
RODUSTER, a small village of Butler co., Kentucky.
ROEDOE or **RODOE**, (Röddö,) rö'ddō'h, an island off the coast of Norway, in lat. 66° 40' N., lon. 13° 10' E.
ROEDSKIOER, röd'ske-ō'er, a small island in the Gulf of Finland.
ROER, a river of Germany. See **RUHR**.
ROERMOND, roer-mōnt', or **ROERMONDE**, roer-mōn'dēh, (Fr. *Ruremonde*, rūr'mōnd') a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, at the influx of the Roer, (Ruhr,) 27 miles N.E. of Maastricht. Pop. in 1850, 7172. Its fortifications were dismantled under Joseph II., but it is still the residence of a military commandant. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, soap, leather, beer, vinegar, and a considerable general and transit trade.
ROESFIELD, rōe'fēld, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.
ROESKILDE or **ROSKILDE**, rōe'kil'dēh, a town of Denmark, island and stift of Seeland, with a port, 19 miles W.S.W. of Copenhagen, with which it is connected by railway, at the head of an inlet of the Ise-fjord. Pop. in 1850, 3805. It was the residence of the Danish kings in the Middle Ages, and has a royal castle, a cathedral, the oldest, finest, and most celebrated in Denmark, with tombs of many of its kings.
ROEULX, ruh, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 8 miles E.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2701.
ROFRANO, ro-frā'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 13 miles S.S.W. of Diano. Pop. 2100.
ROGART, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.
ROGASEN, ro-gä-sen, **ROGAZNO**, ro-gä'zno, or **ROGOZNO**, a town of Prussian Poland, 24 miles N. of Posen, on a large lake, and on the Wetna. Pop. 4430.
ROGATCHEV or **ROGATSCHEW**, ro-gä-chēv', a market-town of Russia, government, and 60 miles S.S.W. of Mohelev, at the confluence of the Droots and the Dnieper. Pop. 2500.
ROGATE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.
ROGATSCHEW, a town of Russia. See **ROGATCHEV**.
ROGER'S (rōj'ers) **BRIDGE**, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.
ROGER'S FARM, a post-village of McLane co., Illinois, 66 miles N.E. of Springfield.
ROGER'S LANDING, a village of Perry co., Missouri.
ROGER'S RUN, a post-office of Stark co., Indiana.
ROGERS STORE, a post-office, Wake co., North Carolina.
ROGERSTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth.
ROGERSVILLE, a village of Steuben co., New York, contains the Rogersville Union Seminary.
ROGERSVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.
ROGERSVILLE, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.
ROGERSVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 131 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. The name of the post-office was recently changed to EVERGREEN.
ROGERSVILLE, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Alabama, 24 miles E. of Florence. Pop. about 300.
ROGERSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Hawkins co., Tennessee, is situated near the Holston River, 255 miles E. of Nashville. Steamboat navigation has lately been opened on the Holston from Knoxville to Kingsport, which is above Rogersville. The village contains a bank, and a collegiate institute under the control of the Odd Fellows, having about 200 pupils. A newspaper is published here.
ROGERSVILLE, a small village in the S.E. part of Madison co., Kentucky.
ROGERSVILLE, a small village of Ohio co., Kentucky.
ROGERSVILLE, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.
ROGERSVILLE, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.
ROGGWELL, rok'wēl, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 27 miles N.E. of Bern.
ROGIET, rōj'et (?) a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.
ROGLIANO, rōl-yā'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 9 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 1900.
ROGLIANO, a town at the N. extremity of Corsica, 17 miles N. of Bastia. Pop. 1525.

ROGNAC, *ron'yák*, France, a station on the railway from Marseilles to Avignon, 17 miles from Marseilles.

ROGNONAS, *ron'yo'ná*, France, a station on the railroad from Marseilles to Avignon, 34 miles from Avignon.

ROGNONAUTPOOR, a town of British India, presidency, and province of Bengal, 130 miles N.W. of Calcutta, on the route to Benares. Lat. 23° 32' N., lon. 86° 44' E.

ROGUES RIVER, East Africa. See **JURA**.

ROHAN, *ro'hán*, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the Ouse, 28 miles N. of Vannes. Pop. 501.

ROHAN, an old division of France, in Bretagne, with the title of duchy, now comprised in the department of Morbihan.

ROHAN-ROHAN, *ro'hán-ro'hán* or **FRONTENAY**, *font'ná*, or *frón'teh-ná*, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 6 miles S.W. of Niort. Pop. 2000.

ROHATYN, *ro-há'tín*, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 15 miles W.S.W. of Brzezany. Pop. 2726.

ROHILCUND, *ro-hil-kúnd*, a region of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, between lat. 28° and 29° N., and lon. 78° and 80° E.; watered by the Ganges, Ramganga, &c. It is named from the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe, who emigrated to it in the eighteenth century.

ROHITSCH, *ro'hítsh*, or **ROGATCZ**, *ro-gátsh*, a market-town of Austria, in Styria, 30 miles N.N.W. of Agram. It has chalybeate springs, the waters of which are extensively exported.

ROHONCZ, a town of Hungary. See **RECHNITZ**.

ROHOZNA, *ro-hoz'ná*, or **ROSEN**, *ro'sén*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, 10 miles from Brtnau. Pop. 1308.

ROHRBACH, *ro'h-bák*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 22 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 4831.

ROHRERSVILLE, *ro'h-pré-víll*, a post-village in Washington co., Maryland, 80 miles W.N.W. of Annapolis.

ROHRSBURG, *ro'h-sbúrg*, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 88 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

ROHRSDORF, *ro'h-sdórf*, a village of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 27 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1500.

ROHRSDORF, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 13 miles N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2908.

ROHRSDORF, a village of Germany, circle of Zwickau, district of Chemnitz. Pop. 1175.

ROHRSDORF, (*Röhrsdorf*) *ro'h-sdórf*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 6 miles from Heida. Pop. 1033.

ROHNITZ, *ro'h-nítsh*, or **ROGNITZ**, *ro-gnítsh*, (*ALT. ált*, and *NUU*, *nuh*), two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, in Königgrätz, 2 miles from Trutau. Pop. 1100.

ROISDORF, *ro-i-sdórf*, Prussia, a station on the railroad from Cologne to Bonn, 12 miles from Cologne.

ROISEL, *ro-i-zél*, a village of France, department of Somme, 7 miles E. of Péronne. Pop. 1591.

ROISIN, *ro-i-zán*, a village and commune of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Honelle, 16 miles S.S.W. of Mons. Pop. 1491.

ROISSY, (*Fr. pron. ro-i-sé*) an island of the South Pacific, belonging to Schouten group, off the N. coast of Papua, lat. 8° 12' S., lon. 144° 3' E.

ROISSY, *ro-i-sé*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Pontoise. Pop. 965.

ROITZSCH, *ro-i'tsh*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 1300.

ROJALES or **ROJALES**, *ro-há-lés*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 23 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Seguro.

ROJANKA, *ro-yán'ká*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 37 miles E.S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1500.

ROJANO, *ro-yá'no*, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 6 miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 1600.

ROJESTVENKA, a town of Russia. See **ROJESTVENKA**.

ROJESTVENKOR, a town of Russia. See **ROJESTVENKOR**.

ROJESTVENO, a town of Russia. See **ROJESTVENO**.

ROJEV, a town of Russia. See **ROJEV**.

ROJO, *ro-yo*, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., S.W. of Aquila. Pop. 1050.

ROJO, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, district, and 23 miles S. of Lanciano. Pop. 800.

ROKEBY, *ro-ké-be*, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, 2 miles S.S.E. of Barnard Castle. Here are the picturesque ruins of Eggleston Abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II. The romantic scenery of Rokeby has been described by Sir Walter Scott.

ROKEBY, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

ROKELLE, *ro-ké-lé*, a river of West Africa, in Senegambia, after a W. course, estimated at 250 miles, joins the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone.

ROKITZAN, *ro-kít-sán*, (*Bohemian. Rokietzany, ro-ké-chá-nee*), a town of Bohemia, 10 miles E. of Pilsen, on the Kladska. Pop. 2900.

ROLAND, a post-office of White co., Illinois.

ROLANDSWERTH, *rolándsh-wér'tsh*, or **NONNENWERTH**, *non'nén-wér'tsh*, Prussia, an island in the Rhine, government of Coblenz, near Königswinter, containing the old Benedictine nunnery of Nonnenwerth. Opposite to it is the Roderberg, one of the most interesting volcanoes on the Rhine. On a ridge connected with it, stands the remains of the castle of Rolandsck, so called, according to tradition, because of

the long residence of Roland, the famous nephew of Charlemagne, who could look down from it on the nunnery in which his unfortunate bride was immured. Their story is the subject of one of Schiller's most beautiful ballads—*The Knight of Tüngenberg*.

ROLESVILLE, *rólz-víll*, a post-village of Wake co., North Carolina, 16 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

ROLLE, *rol'le*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 16 miles S.W. of Lausanne. P. 600.

ROLLEBOISE, *rol'le-bwá-z*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the left bank of the Seine, with a tunnel under the Rouen Railway.

ROLLEGHEM, *rol'le-ghém*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 5 miles S. of Courtrai. Pop. 1500.

ROLERSVILLE, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, 42 miles N. of Columbus.

ROLLESHY, *rólz-bee*, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROLLESTON, *rólz-ton*, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

ROLLESTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ROLLESTONE, *rólz-ton*, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ROLILIN, a post-township in the N.W. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 1080.

ROLLING (*ról'ing*) **FORK**, a small village of Casey co., Kentucky.

ROLLING FORK, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

ROLLING PRAIRIE, a post-office of Marion co., Arkansas.

ROLLINGSFORD, a new county of Stafford co., New Hampshire, on the Salmon Falls River, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 71 miles N.E. of Boston. The Great Falls Branch Railroad partly intersects it. Pop. 1862.

ROLINS STORE, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina.

ROLINSVILLE, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

ROLLO, *ro'lyo*, a mountain of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Alicante, between Novelda and Aspe. It is composed entirely of variegated marble, the color of which is different in different places. On the S.E. it is blood-color, with dull white veins; in the N.W. yellow, with generally dark veins, beautifully intertwined, and in other places it has cords of livid hue, and very beautiful black spots.

ROLLO, *ro'lo*, or **ROLO**, *ro'lo*, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 2065.

ROLLOUG, *rol'loog* (?) a village of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on the Louven, 54 miles W. of Christiania.

ROLLRIGHT, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ROLLRIGHT, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ROLVENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ROM, a village of Austria. See **KLADSK**.

ROM, *rók*, (*anc. Rauracum*), a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles E.N.E. of Melle. Pop. 1738.

ROM or **ROMA**, a city of Italy. See **ROME**.

ROMA, *ro-má*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Banda Sea, 50 miles N.E. of Timor, 40 miles in circuit. Lat. 7° 42' S., lon. 127° 26' E.

ROMA, a post-village and port of entry of Starr co., Texas, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, about 550 miles S. by W. of Austin City. It is the head of regular steam navigation, and contains a custom-house. Pop. about 300.

ROMAGNA, *ro-mán'yá*, a province of Central Italy, and one of the earliest possessions of the Roman bishops, on the Adriatic, between the North Legations and the March of Ancona, and now forming the Pontifical delegations of Ravenna and Forlì.

ROMAGNANO, *ro-mán-yá'no*, a market-town of Piedmont, 18 miles N.W. of Novara, on the Sesia. Pop. 2519.

ROMAGNANO, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 20 miles E. of Campagna.

ROMAGNAT, *ro-mán'yá*, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme. Pop. 1900.

ROMAGNESE, *ro-mán-yá'ni*, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Bobbio. Pop. 1822.

ROMAGNEU, *ro-mán'yuh*, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1931.

ROMALD-KIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, in North Riding.

ROMAN, *ro-mán*, a town of Moldavia, at the confluence of the Moldava and Sereth, 36 miles S.W. of Yassy. It is a Greek bishop's see, and has some Roman antiquities.

ROMAN. See **ROME**.

ROMANCE, a post-office of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin.

ROMANCHE, *ro-mónsh'*, a small river of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, joins the Drac, near Veazille, after a W. course of 40 miles.

ROMANENGO, *ro-má-nén-go*, a village of Austrian Italy, 21 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 1560.

ROMANIA. See **ROOM-ELLE**.

ROMANO, *ro-má'no*, a fortified town of Lombardy, 13 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4000. It has an old castle, a college, and several churches.

ROMANO, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, near the Serio. Pop. 2204.

ROMANO. See **ROME**.

ROMANO KEY, an island off the coast of Cuba. See **CAYO ROMANO**.

ROMANOV or **ROMANOW**, *ro-mā-nov'*, a walled town of Russia, government, and 24 miles N.W. of Yaroslavl, on the Volga. Pop. 2000.

ROMANOVKA or **ROMANOWKA**, *ro-mā-nov'ka*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 90 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 1570.

ROMANS, *ro'mānz*, a town of France, department of Drôme, on the right bank of the Isère, across which it communicates with Bourg-du-Péage, 10 miles N.E. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 10,899. It is enclosed by old walls, and entered by 5 gates. It has a communal college, silk and woollen manufactures, tanneries, and an active trade.

ROMANSHORN, *ro'māns-horn'*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on a tongue of land on the S.W. side of the lake, and 11 miles S.E. of the town of Constance. Pop. 1281.

ROMANSLEIGH, *ro'māns-le*, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ROMANVILLE, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. of West Chester.

ROMANZOV, *ro-mān-zov'*, or **ROMANZOFF**, several islands of the Pacific. In the Low and Mulgrave Archipelagos.

ROMANZOV or **ROMANOW**, *ro-mān-zov'*, a headland of Russian America.

ROMANZOV, a bay of Yesso, in Japan.

ROMÃO, a town of Brazil. See **SÃO ROMÃO**.

ROMBLON, *rom-blōn'*, one of the smaller Philippine Islands in the Pacific Ocean. E. of Tablas.

ROME, *rōm*, (L., It., Sp., and Port. *Roma*, *ro'mā*; Fr. *Rome*, *rom*; Ger. *Rom*, *rōm*; Dutch *Rome*, *ro'meh*, Turk. *Room*; Gr. *Ρώμη*, *Rōmē*.) the most celebrated city of the world, either in ancient or modern times, the capital of the Pontifical States, and the ecclesiastical metropolis of Catholic Christendom, is situated on the Tiber, 17 miles N.E. of its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. of St. Peter's, 41° 54' 0" N., lon. 12° 27' 14" E.; elevation of the site of St. Peter's above the sea, 95 feet; of the Roman College, 193 feet. The city is built on marshy ground, at the foot of a range of low hills, and is separated by the Tiber into two unequal portions, which are divided into 14 *riioni*, (regions or districts.) Of these, 12 are in Rome Proper, or the space on the E. or left bank of the river, and only 2 on the W. or right bank, called the Leonine City, or Trastevere,* containing the Vatican and the Castle of St. Angelo (or Sant' Angelo.) It is enclosed by walls, which are generally understood to occupy the site of those constructed by Aurelian. They are 15 miles in circumference, and are pierced for 18 gates, 6 of which are closed up. The finest are the Porta del Popolo on the N., and the Porto San Giovanni on the S. of the city. Little more than one-third of the area within the walls is inhabited, most of the space S. of the capitol being used for gardens and vineyards. The most populous part of the modern city occupies the site of the ancient *Campus Martius*, a plain extending between the Capitoline, Quirinal, and Pincian Hills. The Tiber, within the walls, has a winding course of 3 miles. It is navigable only for small provision-boats. After heavy rains it frequently rises 20 or 30 feet, and inundates a great part of the city. Near the middle of its course it forms an island, called San Bartolomeo, 900 feet long and 300 feet broad, connected with the mainland by two bridges; besides which, the only others are the Ponte Sisto and the Ponte Sant' Angelo, the latter connecting the city with the Castle of St. Angelo, the citadel of Rome, which serves for a state prison and a house of correction. The three principal thoroughfares of Rome diverge from the Piazza del Popolo, a large square at its N. extremity; the central of these, the Corso, extends in a direct line S.S.E. for about a mile. There are in all 606 streets, 275 lanes, and 148 squares, of all dimensions; most of these are ornamented with richly sculptured fountains, of which there are in Rome 160. These are supplied with excellent water by three aqueducts. The finest is called Acqua Vergine, (*āk'wā vēn-je-nā*;) the others are Acqua Felice (*fā-lee-chē*.) and Acqua Paola. Notwithstanding its architectural and artistic riches, modern Rome has a sad and desolate aspect. Most of the streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved; in these the finest palaces and the most wretched hovels are often seen side by side. Near the Capitoline Mount is the *Ghetto*, the Jews' quarter, a crowded, filthy space, enclosed by walls, the two gates of which are under charge of the police. The situation of Rome is unhealthy, especially in summer, from the effects of malaria; but, from the mildness of its winter climate, it is a favorite resort for invalids. The mean temperature of the year is 60°-4; of winter, 46°-7; of summer, 73°-2 Fahrenheit. Frost seldom lasts over the night, and snow falls on an average 1½ days in the year; but in the severe season of 1812, the ponds were frozen over for several days.

Rome has 864 churches, most of which are remarkable for their architecture and splendid decorations. At the

head of these stands the celebrated Cathedral of St. Peter, which is not only the largest and most beautiful church that has ever been erected, but is, without exception, the noblest work of architecture ever produced by man.* It stands on the right bank of the Tiber, near the W. extremity of the Borgo, between the Janiculum and the Vatican. Its approach is through a magnificent piazza, the buildings along which are concealed by a superb colonnade, forming two semicircular porticoes, consisting of 284 columns, with an entablature on which stand 192 statues of saints, each 11 feet in height. The main body of the building consists of a Greek cross, with a dome of gigantic dimensions, rising from its centre, and borne up by four colossal piers. This dome,† projected by Michael Angelo, may be regarded as the holdest and most astonishing effort of human architecture. On entering the interior, a scene solemn, grand, and harmonious almost beyond conception, bursts upon the view. The extreme lengths within the walls are 607 feet in the central body, and 445 feet in the transepts; the height from the pavement to the cross is 458 feet. Owing to these immense proportions, objects within the area lose somewhat of their effect by contrast, and appear comparatively diminutive. Thus, the Baldacchino, a splendid bronze canopy over the high altar, and immediately under the dome, though 120 feet high, appears not more than 30 feet; and the Chair of St. Peter, behind the altar, seems scarcely to rise from the pavement, though 70 feet above it. The same effect is perhaps still more strikingly manifested in regard to the magnificent mosaic paintings on the interior of the great dome, which, seen from below, are so much diminished, that the pen in the hand of the prophet in one of the lower compartments, seems to be less than 18 inches in length, though in reality 6 feet. The floor of St. Paul's at London, the largest church in Great Britain, covers an area of 2 acres; that of St. Peter's, 5 acres. The cost of erection is still more disproportioned. That of St. Paul's was not more than \$3,760,000; that of St. Peter's, including its monuments and embellishments, is estimated at from 60 to 80 millions. The edifice was begun under Pope Julius II. in 1606, on the site of an old church of the same name. It was planned and commenced by Bramante, but altered and carried on by Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonarroti. St. Peter's was dedicated on the 18th of November, 1626. St. John Lateran, (San Giovanni Laterano,) an ancient edifice in which the Popes were crowned, is regarded as the mother-church of the "Eternal City." It is situated near the S. wall, on an isolated spot, remarkable as the place where five councils which bear the name of the church have been held. Its façade, composed of four large columns and six pilasters, sustaining a massive entablature and balustrade, on which are colossal statues of our Saviour and ten saints, is considered a fine specimen of the architecture of the last century; while its Corsini Chapel, on which elaborate ornament and gilding, columns of the finest marbles, bas-reliefs, and even gems, have been lavished with the greatest profusion, is without a parallel. From one of its balconies the Pope's benediction to the people is pronounced on Ascension-day. Santa Maria Maggiore, which ranks third among the basilicas, is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Juno Lucina, and to have derived from it the 36 Ionic pillars of white marble which support its central nave; its interior, adorned with these pillars, and enriched with tasteful and costly decorations, is one of the finest of its class in existence. In front of it is a beautiful Corinthian column of white marble, 47 feet high, exclusive of the base and capital. This formed a part of the splendid basilica of Constantine, but is believed to belong to a much earlier period. A bronze statue of the Virgin on its top has given it the name of the Colonna della Vergine. Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, the fourth of the Roman basilicas, takes its name from its supposed possession of a portion of the true cross, and a quantity of earth which was brought from Jerusalem, and mixed with its foundation. It is richer in relics than in architectural merit, but possesses some fine columns of Egyptian granite, and is not without historical interest as the church in which the popes used annually to consecrate the celebrated Golden Rose.

Among the other churches may be specified Santa Agnese, (*sān'tā ān-yā-sā*), presenting one of the purest and most elegant specimens of the Greek cross, said to stand on the spot where St. Agnes was publicly exposed, after being put to the torture; St. Agostino, with an elegant but simple front of travertine, taken from the Coliseum, the earliest cupola that was constructed in Rome, and a celebrated fresco by Raphael, representing Isaiah and two angels; Sant' Andrea della Fratta, rendered conspicuous by its fantastic cupola and steeple, and remarkable for its ceremonies on Good Friday, called the *Tre Ore*; St. Antonio Abate and Ara Coeli, the former supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana, and

* Byron, apostrophizing this unrivalled structure, says—

"But thou, of temples old or altars new,
Standest alone, with nothing like to thee."

† "The vast and wondrous dome,
To which Diana's marvel was a cell."

Childs Harold, canto iv.

* This name is also, and perhaps most frequently, applied to a subdivision of Transiberian Rome.

the latter, which is of great antiquity, that of a temple of Jupiter, but claiming notice on the somewhat singular ground of being internally and externally the ugliest of all the Roman churches; San Bartolomeo, built on the island of that name in the Tiber, on the site of the celebrated temple of Esculapius, and containing 24 granite columns supposed to have belonged to it; San Bernardo, a remarkable circular building, originally one of the halls or temples which fronted the outer wall of Diocletian's baths; San Bonosa, in the Trastevere, said to be the burial-place of Rienzi; Santa Maria degli Angeli, (sán'tá mǎ-ré-á dǎl'yee áng'jé-le,) originally the Pinacotheca, or great hall of Diocletian's baths, converted into a church by Michael Angelo, and one of the most imposing which Rome possesses; Santa Maria a Cosmedin, said to have been built originally in the third century, on the site of the temple of Ceres and Proserpine; Santa Maria di Loreto, crowned by a double dome, and enriched with a statue by Flaminio considered one of the greatest productions of modern art, and an altar-piece by Perugino; Santa Maria sopra Minerva, so called from occupying the site of a temple of that goddess, remarkable as the only Gothic church in Rome, and celebrated for its full-length statue of our Saviour by Michael Angelo; Santa Maria della Pace, celebrated for its paintings, particularly the Four Sibyls, considered among the most perfect works of Raphael; Santa Maria in Trastevere, said to be the first church in Rome publicly set apart for worship; Santa Maria in Valicella, sometimes called Chiesa Nuova, one of the largest and most imposing of the Roman churches; Sant' Onofrio, interesting as the burial-place of Tasso; San Paolo alle tre Fontane, (sán pá-o-lo ál-lá trǎ fon-tá-ná,) outside the walls, on a spot alleged to be that where St. Paul was beheaded; San Pietro in Montorio, finely situated on a platform, from which, perhaps, the best view of modern Rome is obtained, and near where St. Peter is said to have been beheaded; San Pietro in Vincelli, (sán pé-á-tro in vin'cé-le,) a majestic edifice, celebrated for its statue of Moses, one of the greatest creations of Michael Angelo; San Prassede, numbering among its relics a column of oriental jasper brought from Jerusalem, and alleged to be the very column at which our Saviour was scourged, and a portrait of Him, once in the possession of St. Peter; Santa Sabina on the Aventine, occupying the supposed site of the temple of Juno Regina; San Tommaso degli Inglesi, (sán tom-má-so dǎl'yee ing-lí-see,) in the Trastevere, said to have been founded in 775 by Offa, King of the East Saxons, now dedicated to Thomas à Becket, one of whose arms is exhibited as a relic, and containing curious portraits of Roman Catholics who were put to death during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

Palaces, &c.—The Vatican, situated on the hill of the same name, in the N.W. part of the city, and at one point connected with St. Peter's, is the largest palace in Europe. It was probably commenced as early as the time of Constantine, and in the eighth century had become of considerable consequence, being occupied by Charlemagne at his coronation. The popes first began to reside in it after their return from Avignon, in 1377, one inducement being the vicinity of the Castle of St. Angelo, with which it communicated by a covered gallery. From this time they vied with each other in extending and embellishing it, till the Pontificate of Alexander VI., to whom was reserved the task of completing the old palace, nearly in its present form. The Sistine chapel, the Loggia, (lod'jǎ,) the museum, the library, and the new palace, which now constitutes the most conspicuous portion of the whole pile, are all of later origin. The whole covers an immense space, and is rather a collection of separate buildings than a single structure. Owing to this, its exact dimensions are not easily ascertained; but the length is estimated at 1151 feet, and the breadth at 767 feet. This vast building is said to contain 8 grand staircases, 200 smaller staircases, 20 courts, and 4422 apartments. The most celebrated portions are the Scala Regia, (skǎ'lá ré-jé-á) leading to the Sala Regia, or hall of audience, a splendid apartment, covered with frescoes illustrating various events in Papal history, a conspicuous place being appropriated to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; the Capella Sistina, or Sistine Chapel, a lofty, oblong apartment, about 160 feet long and 50 feet broad, covered with frescoes by Michael Angelo, among which the Last Judgment, 60 by 30 feet, is most conspicuous, and celebrated as the place where the cardinals meet in conclave to elect a pope, and where many of the most gorgeous ceremonies of the Romish church are performed; the Loggia, a splendid portico of three stories, completed from the designs of Bramante by Raphael, whose magnificent frescoes constitute its greatest ornament; the Stanze of Raphael, or four chambers adjoining the Loggia, and equally adorned by the same master-hand; the picture-gallery, containing a collection which, though small in extent, there being not more than 50 pictures, is unsurpassed in real value; the museum, consisting of a series of galleries, in which the noblest treasures of art which the world possesses have been amassed, including, among others, the Laocoon and Apollo Belvidere; the library, surpassed by many collections in the number of its volumes, but by none in the known value of some, and the presumed value of more

of its manuscripts. This famous library is estimated to comprise 100,000 printed books and 25,000 manuscripts, of which 2300 are oriental. The superb palace of the Quirinal, or palace of Monte Cavallo, long the usual summer residence of the Pope, is surrounded by extensive gardens; attached to it is the palace called the Dataria Apostolica, (dǎ-tá-re-á á-posto-lí-ka,) whence the pontifical bulls were issued. In the square of the Quirinal stands the palace of the Consulta, the seat of the supreme tribunal. The palace of Salviati contains the archives of Rome.

Another palace, or rather series of palaces, crowns the summit of the Capitol, and bears the name of the Piazza del Campidoglio. It is approached from the Corso by a flight of steps, at the foot of which two Egyptian lionesses, and at the summit two colossal statues of Castor and Pollux, standing beside their horses, are conspicuous. In the centre of the piazza is a bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, the horse of which is so full of life, that Michael Angelo, on seeing it, is said to have bíd it *caminare*, "go." Occupying sides of the same square are the senatorial palace, in which the senator of Rome holds his court; the palace of the Conservatori, containing the Promotea or collection of busts; the Capitoline Museum, with many interesting objects, but few master-pieces of sculpture, except those in the Hall of the Dying Gladiator, and a picture-gallery, more extensive than that of the Vatican, though the paintings individually are of far less intrinsic merit.

There are upwards of 60 splendid private palaces in Rome. The finest of these are the Barberini Palace, the Doria Palace, remarkable for its extent and its gallery of paintings, the Colonna Palace for its gardens, the Rospiigliosi and Farnese Palaces, the latter celebrated for its architecture, the Palace of Prince Canino for its Etruscan museum. The palaces called *villas*, though mostly within the limits of the city, are situated amidst orange and citron groves, and ornamented with fountains and statues. The most magnificent of these are the Villa Borghese, on the Pincian Hill, outside of the Porta del Popolo; the Villa Medici, formerly celebrated for its Venus, now a school of design for young French artists; and that of Prince Ludovici.

Educational Institutions, Libraries, &c.—Of the many scientific and literary establishments, the University of Rome holds the first rank as one of the principal in Italy, and one of the oldest in Europe. It occupies a building begun by Leo X., from designs of Michael Angelo; has 42 professors, and is attended by about 1000 students. The professors are paid by fixed salaries, and their lectures are gratuitous. The ground floor of the building is occupied by the Scuole delle Belle Arti, (skoo-olá dǎl'á bǎllá an'tee,) in which 11 professors of the Academy of St. Luke lecture on sculpture, and other branches connected with the fine arts; and on the third floor is the school of engineers. Attached to the University are a library and museum; and dependent upon it, though at a considerable distance, is a botanic garden, adjoining the Salviati Palace in the Trastevere. The chief of the others are the Roman College, founded by the Jesuits, with a rich library and museums of natural history and antiquities, and the College of the Propaganda, in which natives of India, Abyssinia, Armenia, and Greece, are instructed. The printing-office attached to the establishment is rich in Oriental types, and has furnished fine specimens of typography in many languages. Besides the above, there are English, Irish, Scotch, and 17 other colleges. In the institution of the Ripa Grande, 1000 children are instructed in arts and trades; and there are numerous schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The principal academies are that called D'Arcadia, one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe, the Academy of Natural History, with an observatory, and the academies of theology, archaeology, the Tiberina, and others. Next to the library of the Vatican, the chief public libraries are the Casanatense, in the Convent of Minerva, with 120,000 volumes, and the Angelica library, with 84,820 printed volumes, and 2945 manuscripts. Besides the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol, the public collections comprise museums of anatomy, natural history, mineralogy, antiquities, and mosaics; and there are numerous and valuable private collections.

Hospitals and Charities.—Among the numerous hospitals in Rome may be mentioned the Spirito Santo, a richly-endowed institution, situated on the right bank of the Tiber. It combines a foundling hospital, a lunatic asylum, and an ordinary infirmary. The foundling hospital receives about 800 infants annually, and is in such repute, that inmates reach it from all parts of the Pontifical States, and even, it is said, from the kingdom of Naples. The La Consolazione, or surgical hospital, receives all the cases of stabling. There are also the hospitals of San Giovanni, chiefly for cases of fever, and reputed the best conducted in Rome; San Gallicano, occupying a fine building in the Trastevere, for cutaneous diseases; Bonfratelli, chiefly for acute; and San Giacomo, (sán já-ko-mo,) near the Corso, for incurable diseases. Another immense establishment is the hospital of San Michele, combining a house of correction for juvenile culprits and women, a house of industry for children, an asylum for the aged, and a gratuitous school of art,

in which the children of the poor are taught drawing, painting, architecture, music, statuary, &c. Among other institutions called charitable, are numerous societies, partly supported by government, for bestowing marriage dowries, and making presents to girls taking the veil. Nearly three-fourths of the women married receive these dowries, which, on an average, amount to about \$40,000 per annum.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—The chief industry of the inhabitants of Rome is connected with the production of articles of virtue, and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, and other visitors. Its few manufactures are confined to woollen and silk fabrics, hats, gloves, parchment, strings for musical instruments, artificial feathers, false pearls, mosaics, jewelry, and trinkets. The trade is principally in these articles, and in alum, vitriol, puzzolana, olive-oil, pictures, and antiques. Many of the population are occupied in attendance on the ecclesiastical courts. In 1846, there were in Rome 32 cardinals, 29 bishops, 124 prelates, 1738 secular clergy, 2488 regular clergy, and 1743 nuns.

Amusements, &c.—The public amusements consist of theatrical representations, concerts, religious processions, &c. There are at present 8 theatres, the finest of which is the Apollo, on the Tiber, near the Bridge of St. Angelo. The season of Lent at Rome is regularly preceded by a Carnival, a scene of grotesque display, exhibited chiefly in the Corso. The horse-races of the Corso form another amusement, during which the whole city seems to be congregated within it, to see horses without riders, urged on to their utmost speed by means of balls and plates of metal bristling with sharp spikes suspended from their backs. Next to the Carnival, in point of gayety, is what is called the October festival, continued during all the Thursdays and Sundays of the month, when the people crowd to Monte Testaccio and the Borghese Gardens, to divert themselves with dancing and games. To walk in the streets of Rome is quite unfashionable; a carriage and a box at the opera are indispensable, even to those of the noblesse whose limited income denies them a comfortable meal. The evening parties in private houses are often very numerous attended, filling a suite of spacious apartments. Here is no luxury of the table, but music, conversation, dancing, and, for the more elderly part of the company, cards.

Antiquities.—Our limits will scarcely permit us to mention even the principal among the multitude of magnificent ruins, which, to the traveller, constitute the great attraction of Rome. The ancient Forum was situated in the interval between the Capitoline and the Palatine, in a small irregular space now called Campo Vaccino, (*kampo vâchue/no*), from its appropriation as a cattle-market. Its exact position is still disputed, though fragments of temples and other edifices, which formed its principal ornaments, remain. Another forum, known as that of Trajan, is conspicuously pointed out by the magnificent pillar which bears his name, and stands in the midst of its ruins. The Palace of the Cæsars, which stood on the Palatine, is now a mere mass of ruins, so shapeless and undefined, that no idea of the form and limits of the celebrated structure can be obtained from them. The most celebrated temples are those of Esculapius, on the island of the Tiber, of which only a few remains are visible among the buildings of the Convent of San Bartolomeo; of Antoninus and Faustina, situated in the Forum, and now incorporated with the church of San Lorenzo in Miranda; of Antoninus Pius, now represented chiefly by eleven marble columns of its portico, forming part of the present Dogana di Terra, or custom-house; of Ceres and Proserpine, already mentioned as the site and part of the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin; of Concord, only recently brought to light, on the side of the Capitoline; of Fortuna Virilis, near the Ponte Rotto, now occupied as the Armenian church, and presenting one of the purest specimens of the Ionic in Rome; of Jupiter Capitolinus, once the most magnificent of all, the pride and wonder of ancient Rome, as it looked proudly down from the summit of the Capitol, but now only dubiously traced in part of its foundations; of Minerva Medica, still forming a picturesque ruin on the Esquiline, near the Porta Maggiore; of Pallas Minerva, still a beautiful ruin, consisting chiefly of two Corinthian columns, supporting a magnificent entablature, and a continued frieze with an attic above, containing a full-length figure of the goddess; of Saturn, on the side of the Capitoline above the Forum, and forming one of its picturesque ruins; and above all, of the Pantheon, situated in a small, dirty piazza, between the Corso and the Piazza Navona, but at once one of the most magnificent and best-preserved monuments of ancient Roman architecture. Its excellent preservation is undoubtedly owing to its early conversion into a Christian church, under the name of Sta. Maria Rotonda. It is entered by a noble portico, 110 feet long by 40 feet deep, composed of 16 Corinthian columns of Oriental granite, with capitals and bases of Greek marble, and consists in its interior of a rotunda 143 feet in diameter, crowned by a dome, the height of which is also 143 feet. The doors are of bronze, hung on bronze pilasters, and the pavement is of porphyry, pavonazetto, and giallo antico,

arranged in round and square slabs. The most interesting object within is Raphael's tomb.

The other antiquities most deserving of notice are arches, pillars, baths, aqueducts, and amphitheatres. One specimen of each will suffice. The first is the arch of Constantine, built on what is called the Via Triumphalis, and one of the most elaborate and imposing monuments of the city, though in several parts indicative of the decline of art. The noblest pillar is the column of Trajan, already referred to, 126 feet high, composed of 34 pieces of white marble, covered over with matchless sculptures, giving the history of Trajan's achievements, and containing, among others, no fewer than 2500 human figures. The most perfect of the baths are those of Caracalla, situated under the E. slopes of the Aventine, and occupying an area of at least 1 mile in circuit. Their ornaments have all disappeared; yet few sights are more impressive than their mountainous ruins and dizzy arches encircled by flowery glades and thickets of odoriferous blossoming trees. The aqueducts are justly regarded as the most stupendous of the Roman works; but most of them, though originally brought within the walls, have their most magnificent remains considerably beyond them. That of the Aqua Julia, which pursued a course of 46 miles, has a line of arches 6 miles long, which stretches across the Campagna, and is still used for bringing water into the city. The amphitheatres furnish, in the Coliseum, the grandest of all the Roman ruins. This structure, called also the Flavian Amphitheatre, which was the wonder of ancient Rome, and is now the most august and imposing ruin in the world, consists of a vast ellipse, 620 feet in length, and 513 feet in its greatest breadth. In the centre is an open elliptical space or arena, about 290 feet in length, and 180 feet in breadth. Around this arena are the seats of the spectators, which rise, tier above tier, the higher ones still receding, till they almost reach the top of the outer wall, which is about 160 feet in height. This immense amphitheatre is said to have had seats for above 80,000 spectators, and standing-room for 20,000 more. It gives a dreadful idea of the times, when we call to mind that the main part of the amusement consisted in the mutual butchery of trained gladiators, and in the exposure of heathen criminals and Christian martyrs to be torn to pieces by wild beasts.

History.—The history of Rome is, properly speaking, identified with that of the Roman empire, which could not even be exhibited in a dry register of events within moderate limits. In a more restricted sense, however, the city itself may be considered as having an individual history, consisting chiefly of an account of its first foundation, and of the various augmentations and embellishments which it received during the successive stages by which it rose to be not only the mistress of the world, considered as the capital of a kind of universal empire, but to be also for centuries the grandest, the richest, and the most populous of European cities. Though much that historians have gravely related in regard to the origin of the city is mere fable, it cannot be questioned that it was founded by Romulus, 753 years B.C. Its site was the Palatine Hill, and its houses, consisting of humble huts, were enclosed by a rude wall, of a quadrangular form, pierced by three or four gates. Like all ancient Italian cities, Rome appears to have had a clear unoccupied space both within and without the walls, known by the name of *pomerium*. New walls, enclosing the whole city, were begun by Tarquinius Priscus, and completed by Servius Tullius, about 570 B.C. These walls embraced a circuit of about 5 miles, and continued for 800 years to form the recognised limits of the city, though it cannot be doubted that extensive and populous suburbs were formed in various parts of the vicinity. The number of gates in the Servian walls, according to Pliny, amounted during Vespasian's reign to 37. The Emperor Aurelian, having resolved, A.D. 271, to make the walls commensurate with the area actually or virtually occupied, removed those of Servius, and erected others, which, though afterwards destroyed, are understood to have been nearly in the line of those now existing, built by the Emperor Honorius, A.D. 402. The most important change since made was the enclosure of the Borgo by Leo IV., A.D. 850.

The city was taken by Alaric in 410, and by Genseric in 455. It passed successively under the domination of the Ostrogoths and the Emperors of the East; it was given to the popes by Pepin and Charlemagne in the eighth century, and then became the capital of the States of the Church. From 1809 till 1814, it was the capital of the department of Rome in the French Empire. In 1848, an insurrection broke out after the assassination of Count Rossi, the Pope's prime minister, on the 15th of November; the Pope fled in disguise on the 24th. A republican form of government was attempted in 1849, when, on the 8th of February, the National Assembly declared the Pope divested of all temporal power; but this was overturned by the intervention of a French force, which has since had possession of Rome.

The population of Rome at different periods is an interesting question, but from want of data cannot be satisfactorily answered. Some have estimated the population

of ancient Rome, when the Empire was in the height of its prosperity and power, as high as three millions. Pop. in 1833, 170,701; in 1846, 180,000, including 18,650 strangers; and in 1852, 175,838.—Adj. ROMAN; (It. Sp. and Port. ROMANO, ro-má'no, feminine ROMANA, ro-má'ná; Fr. ROMAIN, ro-má'n, feminine ROMAINE, ro-má'n/ or ro-mén'; Ger. RÖMISCH, röm'ish; Dutch ROOMSCH, röm'sch;) Inhab.—In English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese the adjective is also used for the inhabitant; (Ger. RÖMER, röm'er; Dutch ROMER, ro-mér/.)

ROME, röm, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, 18 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 830.

ROME, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Oneida co., New York, situated on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, at a point where the Watertown and Rome, and the Ogdensburg, Clayton and Rome Railroads unite with the New York Central Railroad, 109 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 14 miles N.W. of Utica. The Black River Canal also here forms a junction with the Erie Canal, and plank-roads extend to Oswego, Taberg, Utica, and other towns. The village is on the summit-level between the Hudson and Lake Ontario; the Mohawk flowing through its E. part, enters the former; while Wood Creek running through the W. part, about three-fourths of a mile from the Mohawk, mingles its waters with the latter. It is a place of active trade, and contains a large and handsome court-house, a jail, 11 churches, 4 large hotels, 4 banks, above 100 stores, a flourishing academy, whose principal edifice is one of the finest ornaments of the place, several printing offices, from which 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers are issued, 2 grist mills, 2 large planing mills, 1 car factory, 1 large iron foundry, 2 breweries, an extensive boat-building establishment and dry dock, and several large lumber-yards, this being one of the finest lumber markets in Central New York. Supplies of lumber are obtained largely for Canada. There are also here two large forwarding houses, and several extensive buildings connected with the railroads, giving the place a lively and business-like appearance possessed by few inland towns. The streams furnish a valuable water-power, at present but little improved. Rome occupies the site of old Fort Stanwix, which, with Fort Bull, also within its limits, is celebrated in the early history of the state as among the strongest and most successfully defended fortifications on the then northern frontier. Pop. in 1850, 7918; in 1855, 10,675.

ROME, a post-village and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N.N.E. of Towanda. Pop. 1208.

ROME, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. P. 940.

ROME, a flourishing city, capital of Floyd co., Georgia, on the confluence of the Etowah and Oostenaule, which forms the Coosa River, 170 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It is situated on several hills, which command an extensive view of mountain scenery. Steamboats of moderate size navigate the Coosa River, and can ascend as far as this place. A branch railroad, about 20 miles long, was opened from Rome to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at Kingston, in 1847, since which event the town has rapidly increased. About 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Rome was chosen as the county seat in 1834, and incorporated as a city in 1847. It contains 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

ROME, a post-office of Clark co., Arkansas.

ROME, a post-village of Smith co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, 45 miles E. of Nashville.

ROME, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 84 miles above Cincinnati, has an active trade in lumber. Mines of iron ore have been opened in the vicinity.

ROME, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Grand River, 190 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 744.

ROME, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1309.

ROME, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 1134.

ROME, a village of Richland co., Ohio, 12 miles N. of Mansfield.

ROME, a flourishing village of London township, Seneca co., Ohio, 110 miles N. of Columbus. A plank-road connects it with the mouth of Sandusky River. Pop. about 550.

ROME, a post-township, Lenawee co., Michigan. P. 1525.

ROME, a pleasant post-village, capital of Perry co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 100 miles below Louisville, and 100 miles above Evansville, has 1 bank. First settled in 1811. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

ROME, a post-village of Jefferson co., Illinois, a few miles N. of Mount Vernon.

ROME, a village of Peoria co., Illinois, on the W. bank of Peoria Lake, 85 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

ROME, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, on Skunk River, 86 miles W.N.W. of Burlington.

ROME, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on Duck Creek, about 10 miles E. of Jefferson. It has 2 mills, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

ROMELV. See ROM.

ROMEN, ro-mén/, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Tchernigov, and flowing S.E., joins the Socla after a course of 90 miles.

ROMEN or ROMNU (?) rom'noo, a town of Russia, govern-

ment, and 90 miles N.N.W. of Poltava, on the Socla, here joined by the Roman. Pop. 2300. A fair is held here yearly, from the 15th to the 31st of May, at which goods to the amount of nearly 2 millions of rubles are sometimes sold, and 8000 persons attend as buyers, for whose accommodation there is not a single hotel nor respectable lodgings.

ROMENAY, ro'meh-ná/, a small town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles E.S.E. of Tournus. Pop. in 1852, 3516.

ROMENTINO, ro-mén-tes'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, near Galicata. Pop. 1716.

ROMEO, a thriving post-village of Macomb co., Michigan, 1 mile from the North Branch of Clinton River, and 20 miles N.W. of Mount Clemens, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has an academy, a newspaper office, an iron foundry, and several stores. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

ROMEO, a post-office of McHenry co., Illinois.

ROMER, (Römer.) See ROM.

ROMERAL, ro-má-rál/, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 24 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1320.

ROMERSTADT, ro'mer-státt/, (Moravian, *Raimersow*, shee-man'zov,) a town of Moravia, 24 miles N. of Olmütz. Pop. 1800.

ROMFORD, röm'ford, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 14 miles E.N.E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3791. The town has an ancient church, a national school, almshouses, a union work-house, town-hall, jail, market-house, and large cavalry barracks.

ROMHILD, (Römhild,) röm'hilt, a walled town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 13 miles S.S.E. of Meiningen. Pop. 1583.

ROMILLY SUR ANDELLE, ro'mee'yee/ (or ro'meel'yee/) stá ós'dél/, a town of France, department of Eure, 9 miles N.W. of Les Andelys. Pop. 1118.

ROMILLY SUR SEINE, ro'mee'yee/ (or ro'meel'yee/) stá sán, a town of France, department of Aube, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway from Montreuil to Troyes, 10 miles E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. in 1852, 3738. It has a fine château, with some manufactures of cotton hosiery and cordage. Near it is the abbey of Seillères, in which Voltaire was first buried, till removed to Paris in 1791.

ROMTLY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

ROMINES' MILLS, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

ROMISCH, (Römisch.) See ROM.

ROMMEDAL, rom'meh-dál/, a parish and village of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, amt of Hedemark.

ROMNEY, New, a cinque port, decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the English Channel, 22 miles S.S.W. of Canterbury. Pop. in 1851, 1053. Its harbor was long ago destroyed by an eruption of the sea. It is a prescriptive municipal borough, and a polling-place for the E. division of the county.

ROMNEY, Old, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ROMNEY, a post-village, capital of Hampshire co., Virginia, on the South Branch of the Potomac, 190 miles N.W. of Richmond, contains 1 bank.

ROMNEY, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 12 miles S. of Lafayette.

ROMNEY-MARSH, a level tract of about 24,000 acres of rich sheep pasture in England, co. of Kent, secured against the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation. Romney gives the title of earl to the Marsham family.

ROMNU, a town of Russia. See ROMEN.

ROMÖ, (Römö,) ro'mö, or ro'müh'yeh, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of the duchy of Sleswick, 4 miles N.E. of the island of Sylt. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 1500.

ROMONT, ro'món/, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles S.W. of Freyburg, on the Glan. Pop. 1300.

ROMOOS, ro-möw/, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles S.S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1610.

ROMORANTIN, ro'mór-ántán/, a town of France, department of Loire-et-Cher, on the Saire, at the confluence of the Morantin, 25 miles S.E. of Blois. Pop. in 1852, 7962. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, cards, tape, and leather, and trade in printed cottons and wood. It was formerly the capital of Sologne, and has an old castle, and a spacious prison. It was taken by the Black Prince in 1356; and here, in 1650, the Chancellor l'Hôpital issued the famous edict of Romorantin, preventing the Inquisition in France.

ROMROD, rom'rod, or rom'rot, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 27 miles E.N.E. of Gießen. Pop. 1689.

ROMSDAL, rom'sdál, a district and village of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, extending from the Sneehæsten W. and N.W. to the Atlantic. Area, 5948 square miles. Pop. 81,314. It comprises the Romsdal Fiord, an inlet of the sea, 60 miles in length, and on an arm of which is the village of Romsdal. The chief town is Molde.

ROMSÉE, rôs'éé/, a village of Belgium, province, and 4 miles E.S.E. of Liège. Pop. 1438.

ROMSEY or **RUMSEY**, a municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co., and 8 miles N.N.W. of Southampton, with which it is connected by the Andover Canal, and by a branch of the South-western Railway. Pop. of the borough, 'n 1851, 2080. The town has a venerable cruciform church, originally part of a nunnery, founded by Edward the Elder, but the present structure is a Norman edifice; a charity school, almshouses, and a branch bank.

ROMSØE, (Romsøe,) rom/sø'e, an islet of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 3 miles N.E. of Funen.

ROMULUS, a post-township in the central part of Seneca co., New York, extending from Cayuga to Seneca Lake. Pop. 2050.

ROMULUS, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

ROMULUS, a post-township in the S. part of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 621.

ROMULUS CENTRE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

ROMULUSVILLE, a post-village of Seneca co., New York, 10 miles S. of Waterloo. It has 2 meeting-houses, 2 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

RONA, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, 1 mile N. of Rasay. Pop. 160. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

RONA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 1 mile S. of North Uist. Pop. 9. Length, 3 miles.

RONA, an island of the Hebrides, in the Atlantic, 40 miles N. of Lewis, in lat. 59° 10' N., lon. 6° 51' W.

RONALD, a post-township in the N.E. part of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 452.

RONALD CENTRE, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

RONALDSHAY, NORTH, the northernmost island of the Orkneys, Scotland, 2½ miles N.N.W. of Taftness. Area, about 4 square miles. Pop. 481. A beacon on its S. promontory is in lat. 59° 29' N., and lon. 2° 26' W.

RONALDSHAY, SOUTH, an island of the Orkneys, Scotland, is, excepting Pentland Skerries, the southernmost island of the group, 6 miles N.N.E. of Duncansby Head. Length, 8 miles. Area, about 18 square miles. Pop. (including Hurray Island.) 3194. St. Margaret's Hope, on the V. coast, has a safe and convenient harbor.

RONCAL, ron-kál', a valley of Spain, in Navarra, watered by the Esera, and having a village 37 miles E. of Pamplona.

RONCESVALLES, ron-sé-vál'z, (Sp. *Roncesvalles*, ron-thé-vál'yás; Fr. *Roncesvaux*, róns'vô or rón'sésh-vô,) a frontier village of Spain, in Navarra, province, and 22 miles N.E. of Pamplona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Here, it is traditionally said, the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army, under Roland, was defeated and destroyed in 778; and the subject is celebrated in many Spanish romances.

RONCHAMP, rón'shâmp', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 8 miles E. of Lure. Pop. 1060.

RONCIOLIONE, ron-cheel-yóná, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles S.E. of Viterbo, on the Lake of Vico. Pop. 490. engaged in paper mills, and thriving iron-works, where Elba iron is wrought.

RONCO, ron'ko, or **BIDENTE**, be-dén'tá, (anc. *Redesia*.) a river of Central Italy, in Tuscany, Pontifical States, after a N.N.E. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic, 6 miles E. of Ravenna.

RONCO, ron'ko, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, near the source of the Ticino River.

RONCO, ron'ko, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 14 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 200.

RONCO-BIELLESE, ron'ko be-ál-lá'sá, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and 7 miles E. of Biella. Pop. 1345.

RONCO-IN-CANAVESE, ron'ko in ká-ná-vá'sá, a village of the Sardinian States, 17 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1954.

RONCQ, rónk, a village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 1140. The French here defeated the Austrians in 1794.

RONDA, ron'dá, a city of Spain, province of Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra Ronda, a prolongation of the Sierra Nevada. 42 miles N. of Gibraltar. Pop. 15,943. It occupies precipitous heights, on the Guadaro, across the bed of which, from 200 to 300 feet above the river, are three bridges, one having a single arch 110 feet in span. The old city, encircled by Moorish fortifications, has a ruined Moorish palace. The new town, also on a contracted space, enclosed by cliffs, is regularly laid out, and has one of the finest bull-rings in Spain, a celebrated breeding stud, and a theatre. The churches are numerous, and highly decorated. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, sannel, leather, silk stuffs, numerous water mills, an active trade, and a fair on the 29th of May, which is frequented by a large concourse of people, often including English merchants from Gibraltar. It is renowned for its salubrity, and the longevity of its inhabitants. In the fourteenth century it was the capital of the Moorish chief Abou-Melik. Ronda was taken by surprise by Ferdinand in 1485. In 1810 and 1812 it was occupied by the French, who on retiring blew up the castle.

RONDISONE, ron-dis-óná, or **RONDIZZONE**, ron-dit-sóná, a market-town of Piedmont, 18 miles N.E. of Turin, near the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 1933.

RONDO, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

RONDOUT, ron-dówt, a post-village of Kingston township,

Ulster co., New York, on Rondout Creek, 1 mile from its entrance into the Hudson River, 90 miles N. of New York. Large quantities of coal are received here by the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which terminates about a mile below. The village contains churches of several denominations, a bank, and a newspaper office. Boat-building is carried on here. Pop. estimated at 2500. See KINROSS.

RONDOUT CREEK, in the S.E. part of New York, rises in Sullivan co., and enters the Hudson River at Eddyville. The Delaware and Hudson Canal follows the valley of this stream.

RONGY, rón'yáhe', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Elmon, in a marshy district, 7 miles S. of Tournay. Pop. 1100.

RONKONKOMA, a beautiful pond of Suffolk co., Long Island, New York, near the Long Island Railroad. It is nearly circular, and 1½ miles in diameter.

RÖNNE, (Rönnö,) rön'ngh, a seaport town of Denmark, stiff of Seeland, on the W. coast of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, of which it is the capital. Pop. 4300. Its port is defended by batteries, and it has a town-hall, grammar school, and hospital, ship-building docks, manufactures of woollen cloth, and tobacco.

RONNEBURG, ron'ngh-bööré', a walled town of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, 4 miles E.S.E. of Gera. Pop. 5001. It is well built, and has a ducal palace. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, porcelain, earthenware, and leather. In the vicinity are mineral baths.

RONNEBY, ron'ngh-bü', a market-town of Sweden, lien, and 12 miles N.W. of Carlskrona, on the Ronneby-Aa, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 1600.

RONNOW, ron'nov, or **IRONOW**, h'ró'nov, a market-town of Bohemia, 16 miles E. by S. of Caslau. Pop. 1476.

RONQUIÈRES, rón'ké-áin', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Somme, 16 miles N.E. of Mons. P. 1310.

RON'SAY-AND-EG/LISHAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, comprising the islands of Ronsay, Eglisay, Weir, and Eghallow, and two holms in small pasture islands.

RONŠBERG, rón'sbérg, or **RONŠPERG**, rón'spérg, a market-town of Bohemia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Klattau. P. 1924.

RONSDORF, rón'sdórf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles S.E. of Nibersfeld. Pop. 3090.

RONSE, a town of Belgium. See **RENAIX**.

RONSECO, ron-sá'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, 34 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 1310.

ROUBLEVKA, **ROUBLEVKA** or **RUBLEWKA**, roob-lév'-ká, a market-town of Russia, government, and 56 miles W.S.W. of Kharkov, on an affluent of the Vorshla. P. 1500.

ROUBTSERA, **ROUBTSERA** or **RUBTSERA**, roob-tá'd, a market-town of Russia, government of Kharkov, on the Oskol, 10 miles E. of Lisoom. Pop. 1500.

ROODBAR, **ROODBAR** or **RUDBAR**, rood'bar', a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, near a strong defile of the same name, 35 miles S. of Reshd, on the Sefeed-Rood, by which it exports a good deal of oil, olives, and soap to Asiatic Russia.

ROODBAR, **ROODBAR** or **RUDBAR**, a village and district of Russian Transcaucasia, province of Shirvan.

ROODNIA, **ROUDNIA** or **RUDNIA**, rood'ne-á, a market-town of Russia, government, and 76 miles N.N.E. of Mohelev, on the Beresina. Pop. 1600.

ROODNIKI, **ROUDNIKI** or **RUDNIKI**, rood-neef-ree, a market-town of Russia, government, and 15 miles S. of Vilna, on the Meretchanka, an affluent of the Nemen. Pop. 1550.

ROODOMEEN, **ROUDOMIN** or **RUDOMIN**, roo-do-meen', a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 7 miles S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1550.

ROOKONI, **ROUKONI** or **RUKONI**, roo-ko'nee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 8 miles E.S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1800.

ROOK'S CREEK, a small post-village of Livingston co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 130 miles from Chicago.

ROOK'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is between Papua and New Britain, in lat. 5° 23' S., lon. 147° 46' E.

ROOM-ELEE, **ROOM-ILI**, **RUMILI**, room'-elee', **ROOMELIA**, **ROUMELIA** or **RUMELIA**, roo-mee'-lee', the metropolitan province of the Turkish Empire, at the S.E. extremity of Europe, between lat. 40° and 43° N., and lon. 20° 40' and 29° E., divided from Asia Minor on the S.E. by the Sea of Marmora and the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, having W. Macedonia, N. the Balkan, separating it from Bulgaria, S. the Aegean, and E. the Black Sea. Estimated area, 28,000 square miles. Pop. 2,200,000. Two mountain chains, offset from the Balkan, traverse its surface from N.W. to S.E., bounding the basin of the Maritza, which river drains the most part of its centre; these chains terminate in the peninsulas of Gallipoli and Constantinople. It is subdivided into the sanjaks of Viza, Kirk-kilissah, Tchirmen, Gallipoli; and besides the towns of those names, it comprises Constantinople, Adrianople, Philippopolis, Tatar-Bazardjik, Kasanlik, Sellimnia, Eskes-sara, Demotica, and Enos. Room-Elee includes the territory of ancient Thracia and Macedonia.

ROOM-ELEE (or **RUMILI**) **HISSAR**, room'-lee'-his-sar', ("Castle of Europe,") a fortress of European Turkey, on

the *Hesperus*, 6 miles N.E. of Constantinople, immediately opposite Anatolia-Hissar, ("Castle of Asia,") and founded by Mohammed II., in 1451.

ROOM-ELLE-KAWAK, a fort of European Turkey, 6 miles N. of Room-Elle-Hissar.

ROOM-KALAH, ROOM-KALAH or RUM-KALAH, room-ká'láh, (i. e. "Castle of Rome.") a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 50 miles S.S.E. of Samosat. It was at one time, it is said, the capital of Lesser Armenia. The name *Room*, "Rome," is often loosely applied by the Turks, to places containing a Roman or Byzantine colony. See *Room-KLEE*.

ROOMSCH. See *ROME*.

ROON, a village of Holland. See *RODEN*.

ROONYAH, ROONYAH, ROOMAHIEH or ROUMAHIEH, room-má-hee'ych, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and about 120 miles S. of Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. It consists of about 400 houses.

ROOSA, ROUSA or RUSA, roo'sá, a town of Russia, government, and 56 miles W. of Moscow, on an affluent of the Moskwa. Pop. 2500. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has a large salt magazine, and two annual fairs.

ROOSEBEKE, Ooser, óst ró'sch-bá'keh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the *Lys*, 8 miles N.N.E. of Courtrai.

ROOSEBEKE, West, óst ró'sch-bá'keh, or ROSBECQ, roo'sbék', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 14 miles N.W. of Courtrai, and where the French defeated the Flemings in 1382.

ROOSENDAAL, ró'zen-dál', a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 14 miles W.S.W. of Breda. Pop. 2861.

ROOSS, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ROOSTCHOOK, ROUSTCHOUK or RUSTSCHUK, roos'-chóok', written also ROUTHOUK, RUSCZUK, and RUSTSCHUK, a fortified city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a steep bank of the Danube, 55 miles E. of Nicopolis. Pop. 30,000. It is the residence of a bey, has a citadel, numerous small mosques, and some trade; but it is a wretched place, and has not "a single good bazaar or café, or a single respectable edifice of any description."

ROOT, a post-township of Montgomery co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 40 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 2736.

ROOT, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 1099.

ROOT, a post-village of Allen co., Indiana, on St. Mary's River, 110 miles N.E. by N. of Indianapolis.

ROOT CREEK, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, about 11 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

ROOTHING, ADBOTS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, AYTHORP, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP, (bee'chám,) a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, BERN'ERS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, LEADEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, WHITE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOT RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises a few miles W. of Milwaukee, in Waukesha county, and after a S.E. course of about 35 miles, enters Lake Michigan at Racine City. The rapids near this place afford a valuable water-power.

ROOTSTOWN, a post-township in the S.W. part of Portage co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 1308.

ROOZHANA, ROUJANA or RUSCHANA, roo-zh'ná, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 68 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1500.

ROPZYCE or ROHCZYCE, rop-chi'vá, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 27 miles E. of Tarnow, on an affluent of the Wisłoka. Pop. 1200.

ROPESLEY, ró'p'lee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROPEQUIZ. See *ROQUEVIZ*.

ROPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ROPPOLO, rop-po-lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 11 miles S. of Biella, a little E. of the Lake of Viverona. Pop. 1249.

ROPSHA or ROPSCHA, rop'shá, a village of Russia, government, and 25 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, with an imperial palace in which Peter the Great died, in 1725.

ROQUE, LA, lá rok, a headland of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, on the Seine estuary, 7 miles N.N.W. of Pont-Audemer.

ROQUEBROU, LA, lá rok'broo', a town of France, department of Cantal, on the *Cère*, 12 miles W. of Aurillac. P. 1376.

ROQUEBRUNE, rok'brün', a market-town of France, department of Var, 5 miles W. of Fréjus. Pop. 2000.

ROQUEBRUSSANE, LA, lá rok'brüs'sán', a market-town of France, department of Var, 15 miles N. of Toulon. Pop. 1411.

ROQUECOR, rok'kor', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 15 miles N.N.W. of Moissac. Pop. 1275.

ROQUECOURBE, rok'koonb', a market-town of France, department of Tarn, 19 miles S.S.E. of Alby. Pop. 2053.

ROQUEFORT, rok'fór', a town of France, department of Landes, on the *Douze*, 13 miles N.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 1721. It has manufactures of earthenware.

ROQUEFORT, a market-town of France, department of Aude, 22 miles S. of Limoux. Pop. 796.

ROQUEFLAURE, rok'flór', a town of France, department of Gers, 3 miles from Auch.

ROQUEMAURE, rok'keh-mór' or rok'món', a town of France, department of Gard, near the Rhone, 25 miles N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 3265.

ROQUEPIZ, rok'keh-pé'z, erroneously written ROPEQUIZ, an island in the Indian Ocean, lat. 9° 56' N., lon. 85° 14' E.

ROQUES, Los, los rok'kés, a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela. Lat. 11° 57' 40" N., lon. 67° 40' W.

ROQUETAS, rok-ká'tás, a maritime village of Spain, province, and 11 miles S.W. of Almería, on the Bay of Almería, with salt-works. Pop. 2072.

ROQUE-TIMBAUT, rok-tá's't-ó', a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1293.

ROQUEVAIRE, rok'váir', a market-town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 11 miles E.N.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 1534.

RORAAS, (Röraas,) ró'rok, a mining town of Norway, stift, and 67 miles S.E. of Trondhjem, on an affluent of the Glommen, near its source. Pop. 3000. It yields annually a great amount of copper ore. From its position, on a table-land from 6000 to 7000 feet in height, its climate is all but perpetual winter.

RORAIMA, ro-rí'má, a mountain of British Guiana. Lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 61° 10' W., and estimated to be 7500 feet above the sea. It gives origin to rivers tributary to the basins of the Orinoco, Amazon, and Essequibo, and which forms on its sides magnificent falls, for 1400 to 1500 feet in height.

RORBACH, rok'bák', a market-town of France, department of Moselle, 9 miles S.E. of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1208.

ROREE, ró'ree, or LOHUREE, lohoo-ree', a town of Sindh, on the left bank of the Indus, 20 miles S.S.E. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 42' N., lon. 68° 53' E. Pop. about 8000. It occupies a declivity, and is outwardly good looking. The houses are lofty and flat roofed; and here are mosques, a large serai or inn, and some bazaars; but the streets are narrow, and the town is filthy. The inhabitants manufacture coarse paper, leather, silks, and cotton fabrics, and work in gold, silver, and jewelry.

ROROTONGA, an island of the Pacific. See *RARATONGA*.

RORSCHACH, rok'shák, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 7 miles N.E. of St. Gall, with a harbor on the Lake of Constance.

ROS, ros, or ROSSA, ros'sá, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kiev, and joins the right bank of the Dnieper a little above Tcherkask. Total course, about 160 miles.

ROSA MORADA, ró'sá mo-rá'dá, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Cinaloa, S.E. of Culiacan. Pop. 4000. Around it coffee, citron, and indigo grow wild.

ROSARIO, ro-sá're-o, a small island of the Archbishop group, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 5' S., lon. 141° W.

ROSARIO, ro-sá're-o, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Cinaloa. A village of Texas has the same name.

ROSARIO, ro-sá're-o, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) in South America, department, and 190 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres, on the W. bank of the Paraná.

ROSARIO, ro-sá're-o, or SANAMARO, sán-d-má'ro, a village in the island of Tenerife, on a beautiful plain, not far from Laguna. Pop. 1609.

ROSARIO DE CUCUTA, ro-sá're-o dá koo-kootá, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, on the river Zulia. Pop. 5000. It is the depôt for the produce of the surrounding country.

ROSARNO, ro-sar'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 6 miles N.E. of Gioja. Pop. 1500.

ROSAS, ró'sás, (anc. *Rhoda* or *Rhodope*?) a seaport-town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N.E. of Gerona, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Rosas. Pop. 2580. Its fortifications were mostly destroyed by the French in 1808.

ROSASCO, ro-sá'sko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina. Pop. 1665.

ROSATE, ro-sá'tá, a market-town of North Italy, in Lombardy, 13 miles N.W. of Pavia.

ROSA TURNOUT, a railroad station in Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 108 miles from New York City.

ROSEBERCON or ROSEBERCON, a village and parish of Ireland, in Leitrim, co. of Kilkenny, on the W. side of the Barrow opposite New Ross, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1000. It has extensive stores and quays, Glacomb distillery, and picturesque remains of a monastery.

ROSBOROUGH, a village of Lawrence co., Tennessee, 82 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. Is the seat of a cotton factory.

ROSCARBERRY, a town of Ireland. See *ROSS*.

ROSCHITZ, (Röschitz,) ró'shitz, or RESPITZ, ré'spita, a market-town of Lower Austria, 30 miles N.W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1267.

RÖSCHTIN, rosh-teen', a village of Moravia, circle of Hradisch, near Strleek. Pop. 1185.

ROSCIANO, *ros-chá/no*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., S.E. of Civita di Pescara, on the Pescara. Pop. 1160.

ROSCIANUM or **ROSCIA NAVALIS**. See **ROSSANO**.

ROSCIGNO, *ro-sheen/yo*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, S.E. of Campagna. Pop. 1025.

ROSCOBIE, a parish of Scotland. See **RESOMIE**.

ROSCOE, *ros/ko*, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.

ROSCOE, a flourishing post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 75 miles N.E. of Columbus. It contains a union school. Grain and other articles are shipped on the Ohio Canal at this place.

ROSCOE, a thriving post-village and township of Winnebago co., Illinois, on Rock River, 12 miles above Rockford. The village has water-power, and contains a large woollen factory and several stores. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1950.

ROSCOE, a small post-village of Henry co., Missouri, 130 miles W. by S. of Jefferson City.

ROSCOFF, *ros'koff*, a maritime village of France, department of Finistère, on a tongue of land extending into the English Channel, 13 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3651. Here Mary Queen of Scots embarked to espouse the French dauphin in 1558.

ROSCOMMON, an inland county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded on the E. by the river Shannon, and by its affluent, the Suck, on the W. Area, 950 square miles. The surface is mostly undulating; mountainous in the N., and flat in the E. The soil is generally very fertile. Pop. 1851, 174,492. The principal towns are Roscommon, Boyle, Castleknagh, Stokestown, and a part of Athlone. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

ROSCOMMON, a market-town, parish, and formerly parliamentary borough of Ireland, capital of the above county, with a station on the Dublin and Mullingar Railway, 17 miles N.N.W. of Athlone. Pop. of town, 3439. The principal edifices are the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, new court-house, jail, and county infirmary, with remains of a castle and a fine abbey of the thirteenth century. Its manufactures comprise coarse woollens, flannel, shoes, and earthenwares; and the town has an increasing corn trade. It gives the title of earl to the Dillon family.

ROSCOMMON, an unorganized county in the N. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Maskagon and Au Sable Rivers. This county is not named in the census of 1850.

ROSCREA, *ros-kra'*, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, near its N.W. extremity, 7 miles W. of Borris-in-Osory. Pop. of town in 1841, 5275; in 1851, 3389. It is finely situated, being enclosed by mountains, has a church, which formed part of an abbey founded in the seventh century, several chapels, barracks, court and market-house, bridewell, fever hospital, and work-house, a curious ancient pillar, and other antiquities.

ROSE, *le, lá ro'sá*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 7 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 1650.

ROSE, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, 8 miles N.E. of Lyons. The village contains 3 churches, 2 stores, 1 steam saw mill, 2 hotels, 1 tannery, and 2 stove factories. Pop. of the township, 2264.

ROSE, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, contains Brookville, the county seat. Pop. 559.

ROSE, a post-township in the W. central part of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1537.

ROSE, a post-township in the N.W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 886.

ROSE ASH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ROSEAU, *ro'sá*, the principal town of the island of Dominica, in the British West Indies, on its W. coast. Lat. 16° 18' 4" N., lon. 61° 24' 7" W. Pop. 5000. It has an arsenal and an excellent harbor.

ROSEBOOM, *ro'sboom*, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

ROSEBURG, *ro'sbürg*, a post-village of Perry co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles W. of Harrisburg.

ROSEBURG, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

ROSE CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

ROSEDALE, (*ro'sdal*) West, a chapelry and township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ROSEDALE, *ro'sdäl*, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

ROSEDALE, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

ROSEDALE, of Ohio. See **LIVERPOOL**.

ROSEHEARTY, *ro'shar'tee*, a fishing village and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Moray Frith, 4 miles W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. in 1851, 844.

ROSE (RÖZ) HILL, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Amite co., Mississippi.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Harris co., Texas.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Laurel co., Kentucky.

ROSE HILL, a post-village of Jasper co., Illinois, on the Embarras River, 7 miles N. by W. of Newton.

ROSE HILL, a small village of Johnson co., Missouri.

ROSE HILL, a thriving post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 10 miles E.N.E. of Oskaloosa.

ROSE ISLAND, an island of the Bahamas, E. of New Providence.

ROSE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Navigators' Islands. Lat. 14° 32' 47" S., lon. 169° W.

ROSELAND, *ro'sland*, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

ROSELAND, a post-office of Collin co., Texas.

ROSELL, *ro-sel'*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 43 miles N.N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2425.

ROSELLA, *ro-säl/lo*, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 24 miles S. of Lanciano. Pop. 1000.

ROSEMARKIE, *ro'smar'kee*, a parish, Scotland, co. Ross.

ROSEMARY (RÖS-MÄ-RE) ISLAND, Dampier Archipelago, West Australia. Lat. 20° 28' 15" S., lon. 116° 30' E.

ROSE MILLS, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

ROSENAL'LIS, a parish, Ireland, in Leitner. Queens co.

ROSENAU, *ro'seh-nôw'*, or **ROZNAWA**, *ro'sná-wá*, (Hun. *Rosnyobanya*, *ro'snyo'bân'yöh'*) a town of North Hungary, co., and 16 miles N.E. of Gömör, on the Sajó. Pop. 6908. It is the see of a bishop, and has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, an episcopal seminary, a Franciscan convent, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, high-schools, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linen, stoneware, leather, and paper.

ROSENAU, (Hun. *Rosnyo*, *ro'snyo'*) a town of Transylvania, in Saxon land, on an affluent of the Alota. (Aluta.) 7 miles S. of Kronstadt. Pop. 4010. It has a strong castle, and Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

ROSENAU, a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles W. of Zwettel, with a noble residence and fine grounds.

ROSENAU, a village of Austria, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, 6 miles N.E. of Coburg, with a summer residence of the duke.

ROSENBERG, *ro'sen-bêrg'*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Oppeln, at the source of the Stober. Pop. 2300. It has manufactures of leather, linens, woollens, &c.

ROSENBERG, (Polish. *Szez. soosh*.) a town of West Prussia, 17 miles E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2349.

ROSENBERG, (Hun. *Rosmberk*, *rozm'bêrk'*) a market town of North Hungary, co. of Liptau, at the confluence of the Waag and Revucsa, 23 miles N.N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 2532. It has Piarist and Roman Catholic colleges.

ROSENBERG, a town of Bohemia, 22 miles S.S.W. of Budweis. Pop. 1223.

ROSENBURG, *ro'sen-böörö'*, GROSS, *groos*, and KLERN, *kline*, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, provinces of Saxony government, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Saale. Pop. 1656.

ROSENDALE, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, on Rondout Creek, about 60 miles S. by W. of Albany. It contains a mill for preparing hydraulic cement, which is found in the vicinity. Pop. of the township, 2415.

ROSENDALE, a post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, 77 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 2 hotels, and 5 manufactories. Pop. of the township, 714; of the village in 1853, about 200.

ROSENDORF, *ro'sen-dorf'*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, about 20 miles from Aussugg, at the foot of the Rosenberg, above the Elbe. Pop. 1386.

ROSENEATH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton.

ROSENEATH, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina, 112 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

ROSENFELD, *ro'sen-fêlt'*, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, 19 miles N.E. of Rottweil. Pop. 1302.

ROSENHEIM, *ro'sen-hime'*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 52 miles S.E. of Munich. Pop. 2240.

ROSENTHAL, *ro'sen-tál'*, or **ROZMITAL**, *ro'smit-tál'*, a town of Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 23 miles N.N.W. of Pisek.

ROSENTHAL, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober Hessen, 12 miles N.N.E. of Marburg. P. 1597.

ROSENTHAL, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles S. of Budweis. Pop. 572.

ROSE POINT, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

ROSETO, *ro-sä/to*, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 11 miles W. of Troja. Pop. 4000.

ROSETO, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, on the Gulf of Taranto, 21 miles N.E. of Cassano. Pop. 800.

ROSETREE, a post-office of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

ROSETTA, *ro-sét/tá*, (Arab. *Rashid* or *Er-Rasheed*, *rá-sheed'*; Fr. *Rosette*, *ro'sét'*; It. *Rosetta*, *ro'sét/tá*.) a seaport town of Lower Egypt, capital of a province, on the W. arm of the Nile, at its delta, 40 miles N.E. of Alexandria. Lat. 31° 25' N., lon. 30° 28' E. Previous to the opening of the Mahmoodeeh Canal, which connects Alexandria with the Nile, it had 25,000 inhabitants; pop. now only about 4000. It has still a thriving general trade, and some manufactures of sail-cloth, leather, and iron goods for the dockyards of Alexandria. The town is pleasantly situated, and neatly built; it is in repute for salubrity, and attracts many summer visitors. It was founded in 870, near the site of the ancient *Babylunum*; and here, in 1799, was discovered the famous "Rosetta stone," which furnished the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics; it is now in the British Museum. Rosetta was taken by the French in 1798, and besieged by the English in 1807.

ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Arkansas.

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ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

ROSEVILLE, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 66 miles E. of Columbus.

ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

ROSEVILLE, a post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on Racoon Creek, 70 miles W. of Indianapolis, has a flouring mill.

ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

ROSGIATO, *ro-zj'at'o*, written also **ROSGIAT**, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, about 1 mile from Ragusa. Pop. 1166.

ROSHEIM, *ro-zh'ém'*, a walled town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, 14 miles S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1862, 3971.

ROSLARE, *ro-zo-kla'r'*, a post-village of Hardin co., Illinois, about 1 mile from the Ohio River, and 22 miles S.W. of Shawneetown.

ROSIENNA, a town of Russia. See **ROSSENA**.

ROSIÈRES, *ro-zé-ais'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1862, 2851.

ROSIÈRES, a town of France, department of Somme, 18 miles E.S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1862, 2502.

ROSIÈRES AUX SALINES, *ro-zé-ais' d' s'léen'*, a town of France, department of Meurthe, 9 miles S.E. of Nancy, on the left bank of the Meurthe, and on the railway to Strasbourg. Pop. in 1862, 2359. It had lately one of the best studs in France.

ROSIERS, *LES, là ro-zé-é'*, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the Nantes and Tours Railway, 15 miles S.E. of Angers. Pop. 1980.

ROSIGNANO, *ro-séen-y'no*, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 16 miles N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2310.

ROSIGNANO, a village of Tuscany, on the top of a hill of the same name, within a view of the sea, about 17 miles from Leghorn. Pop. 4401.

ROSINAR, a village of Transylvania. See **RESYNAR**.

ROSLINGYN, an island, Malay Archipelago. See **HANDA**.

ROSKIL'DE, a town of Denmark. See **ROSKILD**.

ROSLAU, *ro-sl'ow*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Roslau, 4 miles N. of Dessau. Pop. 1800.

ROSLAVL, *ro-sl'áv'*, or **ROSLOVL**, *ro-sl'ov'*, a town of Russia, government, and 69 miles S.S.E. of Smolensk. Pop. 3965.

ROSLEA, *ro-sl'á*, or **ROYSLEA**, *rois'lá*, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, on the Finn, 4 miles N.N.E. of Clones. Pop. 414.

ROSLISTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

ROSLIN, a *quoad sacra* parish and village of Scotland, co., and 7 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It has ruins of the celebrated Roslin Chapel, containing the tombs of many of the Earls of Orkney and Roslin.

ROSLIN, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 97 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

ROSLYN, formerly **HEMPSTEAD HARBOR**, a post-village situated on Long Island, in North Hempstead township, Queens co., New York, at the head of a deep inlet setting up from Long Island Sound, about 23 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn.

ROSLYN, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

ROSMANINHAL, *ro-má-neen-yál'*, a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, 65 miles S.S.E. of Guarda.

ROSLAU, *ro-sl'ow*, or **ROZNOW**, *ro-zov'*, a market-town of Moravia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Weisskirchen. Pop. 2275.

ROSNY, *ro-né'*, a village of France, department of Seine, with one of the detached forts near Paris.

ROSNY-SUR-SEINE, *ro-né' sün sán*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles W. of Mantes, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Rouen. Pop. 700. Near it is the fine château in which Bully, minister of Henry IV., was born.

ROSOUX, *ro-zoo'*, Belgium, a station on the railway from Brussels to Liège, 52 miles from Brussels.

ROSS, in Ireland, the largest island in the lower Lake of Killarney, in Munster, 2 miles S. of Killarney. On it are the remains of a strong castle.

ROSS, a bog of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's co., 3 miles W.N.W. of Maryborough.

ROSS, a harbor of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the E. side of Broadhaven.

ROSS, a lake and village of Ireland, co. of Clare.

ROSS, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 12 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2674. The town, situated on a rocky eminence above the Wye, has many good houses, and a church, in which was buried the benevolent Kyrle, Pope's celebrated "Man of Ross," who died in 1724, and whose portrait is still preserved in his house, now an inn. The town contains a union work-house, market-house, branch bank, mechanics' institute, &c.

ROSS, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

ROSS, a barony of Ireland, co. of Galway.

ROSS, or **ROSS-CARBERY**, a market-town, parish, and episcopal see of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, the town on an eminence, near its shallow harbor, 7 miles W.S.W. of Clonakilty. Pop. of town in 1851, about 1000. It is in-

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different built, has a cathedral, Roman Catholic chapel, bridgeway, market and court-houses, corn stores, and the ruins of a monastery on an adjacent rocky height. The sea, comprising 32 parishes in the same county, is united to the diocese of Cork and Cloyne.

ROSS, New, a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, town, and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford, on the Barrow, across which it communicates with its suburb Rosbercon, by a wooden bridge 510 ft in length, 13 miles N.N.E. of Waterford, and 17 miles W. of Enniscorthy. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, 1851, 2098. It is mostly well built, and enclosed by walls, and has a quay 650 yards in length, which vessels of 600 tons can reach at high tides. Principal edifices, the churches and chapels, monastic establishments, an infirmary, and various hospitals; several market-houses, the Sessions-house, barracks, jail, custom-house, and some traces of an ancient abbey. The exports comprise corn, flour, wool, butter, cattle, and bacon. The chief imports are fish from Newfoundland, and timber from the Baltic. The customs revenue increased from 14,291*l.* in 1846, to 31,282*l.* in 1848. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Parsons family.

ROSS, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, contains 730 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River, and also drained by Paint Creek. The surface is finely diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is rich and well cultivated. The valley of the Scioto in particular is noted for its fertility and beauty. In 1860 this county produced 2,840,443 bushels of corn—the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States, excepting Sangamon co., Illinois. The Scioto and its affluents afford abundant motive-power. It is intersected by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and by the Ohio Canal. Ross co. was settled in 1796, by emigrants from Virginia and Kentucky. Capital, Chillicothe. Pop. 32,074.

ROSS, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. P. 1442.

ROSS, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 709.

ROSS, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1373.

ROSS, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

ROSS, a post-township in the S.W. part of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1648.

ROSS, a township of Greene co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad. Pop. 1367.

ROSS, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 1144.

ROSS, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 1075.

ROSS, a township of Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 747.

ROSSA, *ro-sl'á*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 35 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. about 1500.

ROSSANA, *ro-sl'áná*, a village of Piedmont, province, and 8 miles S.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2079.

ROSSANO, *ro-sl'áno*, (anc. *Rossium* or *Ros'cia Nava'lis Thurorum*.) a city of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, near the Gulf of Taranto, 17 miles W.N.W. of Cariati. It has a cathedral, and is the see of an archbishop. It is remarkable as the birthplace of three popes, viz., St. Zosimus, Amarelli, John VII. and XVII. It is a very ancient place, and is said to have been founded by the Etruscians, and after it had fallen into decay, to have been restored and colonized by the Romans. It was taken by assault and pillaged by Totila, King of the Huns. This city has long been noted as an abode of learning, and especially as the seat of the famous academy of *Spensierati*. Among the many distinguished men to whom Rossano has given birth, besides those named above, may be mentioned Alexander de Amarelli, a renowned knight templar of the 12th century, who died bravely in defence of the holy sepulchre, and Count Leonardo de Amarelli, one of the most eminent jurists of the 17th century. Pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 18,000.

ROSSBACH, *ro-sl'bák*, or **RASBACH**, *rás'bák*, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles W.N.W. of Eibogen. Pop. 2954.

ROSSBACH, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Rosbach, at the foot of the Taunus Mountain, 13 miles N. of Frankfurt. Pop. 230.

ROSSBACH, a village of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, 17 miles S. of Halle. Here, on the 5th November, 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperialists.

ROSSBERG, a mountain of Switzerland. See **GOLDAU**.

ROSSBURG, a small post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 65 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

ROSS-AND-CROMARTY, a county extending across the N. part of Scotland, from sea to sea, between the Minch on the W., and the Moray Frith on the E., and including, in detached portions, Cromarty, and the islands of Skye, Lewis, &c. in the Hebrides, its mainland portion having N. Sutherland, and S. Inverness-shire. Area estimated at 2885 square miles, of which 500 square miles are in the Hebrides, 344 belong to Cromarty, and 9½ to Nairn. Pop. in 1851, 82,707. Cromarty, Beaully, and Dornoch Friths indent it on the E., and Lochs Broom, Grednord, Ewe, Gairloch, Torridon, and Alsh on the W. Granite and primary schists form the N. and middle parts of the county. The sea-coasts, and a considerable way inland, are composed of old red sandstone. It is in the centre of a wild region of mountains, moors,

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and lakes, traversed by the Conon, Orin, Beaulx, and other small rivers, along which are extensive tracts of fertile soil. In some parts much good wheat is raised, and many plantations of trees have been made; but the greater part of the county is appropriated to sheep and cattle farming. Principal towns, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. See CROMARTY.

ROSS'DROITV, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

ROSS'DUFF, a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.

ROSSEAU, ros'au', a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

ROSSEL, ros'sel, a town of East Prussia, 52 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 900.

ROSSEL, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in Louisiade Archipelago: lat. 11° 22' S., lon. 154° 29' E.; 22 miles long from E. to W., and 10½ miles greatest breadth.

ROSS' GROVE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

ROSS HILL, a small village of Walker co., Georgia.

ROSSIE, ros'see, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Indian River, 25 miles S.S.W. of Ogdensburg. It contains establishments for smelting and forging iron, and a machine shop. Mines of iron and lead are worked here. Pop. 1471.

ROSSIENA, ros-see-ná, or ROSIENNA, ro-see-ná, (Polish, *Roszenie*, ros-yon'yá,) a town of Russia, government, and 100 miles W.N.W. of Vilna, on the Dubissa. Pop. 5770. It is the see of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Samogitia, and has several churches and a Plarist college.

ROSSIGLIONE, ros-see-yo'ná, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 16 miles N.W. of Genoa, on the Stura Rossiglione. Pop. 2567.

ROSSIGNOL (ros'seen-yol) LAKE, in Nova Scotia, Queen's co., 30 miles S.S.E. of Annapolis, about 11 miles in length. From it flows the Mersey River, at the mouth of which is the village of Rossignol, or Liverpool.

ROSSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ROSSIN'VER, a parish of Ireland, cos. Sligo and Leitrim.

ROSS'KEEN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, on Cromarty Frith.

ROSSELA, ros'slá, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W. of Sangerhausen. Pop. 1600.

ROSS'LAND, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

ROSS'LAU, ros'slow, a town of Anhalt-Köthen, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Rossau, and on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway, 28 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1526.

ROSSLEBEN, ros'slá-ben, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. P. 1515.

ROSSMERE or ROSSMIRE, ros'meer, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

ROSSO, ros'so, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, on the Bisagno. Pop. 2349.

ROSSORY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh.

ROSS'N CORNER, a post-office of York co., Maine.

ROSS'N FERRY, a post-office of Livingston co., Kentucky.

ROSS'TOWN, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

ROSTRE'VOR, a seaport of Ireland. See ROSTRE'VOR.

ROSSUM, ros'sum, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 miles S.S.W. of Tiel. Pop. 845.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound, about 20 miles S.W. of New York.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.W. of York.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village in Baltimore co., Maryland.

ROSSVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village in Walker co., Georgia, about 200 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

ROSSVILLE, a post-office of Sumpter co., Alabama.

ROSSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the W. bank of Miami River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, 20 miles N. of Cincinnati. A bridge across the river connects it with Hamilton, the capital of the county. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has abundant water-power, which is employed in machinery for various purposes. A railroad has recently been opened from this place to Eaton, and is to be extended to Richmond, in Indiana. It contains a union school. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

ROSSVILLE, a village in Miami co., Ohio, on the Miami River, opposite Piqua.

ROSSVILLE, a thriving post-village and township of Clinton co., Indiana, on the Middle Fork of Wildcat River, 43 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

ROSSVILLE, a post-office of Allomakes co., Iowa.

ROSSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

ROSSWEIN, ros'swín, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 5 miles W.N.W. of Nossen. Pop. 4972.

ROSTAK, ros'ták', an inland town of South Arabia, dominion, and 68 miles W.S.W. of Muscat, and stated to be large and well built.

ROSTARZEWO, ros-tan-zé'wo, a town of Prussian Poland, 85 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 674.

ROSTHERN, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

1616

ROT

ROSTOCK, a commercial city and seaport of West Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 miles from its mouth in the Baltic, and at the termination of a branch of the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 44 miles N.E. of Schwerin. Lat. 54° 5' N., lon. 10° 14' E. Pop. 20,266. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and consists of an old, a middle, and a new town, with several suburbs. The principal edifices are a palace, frequently the residence of the grand dukes, numerous churches, several hospitals, a town-hall, and theatre. In one of the principal squares is a statue of Blücher, a native of Rostock. It has a university, founded in 1419, with a library of 85,000 volumes, theological and other schools, an anatomical theatre, laboratory, botanic garden, and various scientific collections. Here are also a society of natural history, and other associations, and a commercial institute. It has numerous manufactures of woollen cloth, soap, chicory, with extensive breweries, distilleries, vinegar, color, and chemical factories, and sugar-refineries. The trade is extensive; the exports consist principally of superior red wheat, barley, pease, rape-seed, oats, wool, rags, oil-cake, rape-oil, bones, flax, horses, cattle, and provisions. The imports comprise colonial produce, wines, and manufactured goods. In 1845, 231 vessels and 32 lighters belonged to the port. The number of arrivals in 1847, was 747, and clearances, 762; in 1850, the number of arrivals was only 489, and clearances 503. The depth of the water in the river is from 8 to 9 feet, and vessels above that draught load and unload at Warnemünde, its outport. Rostock is mentioned in history as early as 1161, and was annexed to Mecklenburg in 1323. It was long one of the Hanse Towns, and retained, until lately, some exclusive privileges.

ROSTOK, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 4 miles from Starckenbach. Pop. 1017.

ROSTOK, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, on the Moldau, 8 miles from Prague. Pop. 642.

ROSTOV, ROSTOW, ros-tov', written also ROSTOFF, or DMITHIA-ROSTOFFSKAGO, dme-tre-d ros-tofs-ká'go, a town of Russia, government, and 226 miles E.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on the right bank of the Don, 22 miles above its mouth in the Sea of Azof. Pop. 8000. It is well built, and defended by a strong fortress, the residence of the commandant. It has numerous depôts of provisions for the army, the fortresses of the Caucasus, and the E. coast of the Black Sea, and is a principal entrepôt for the trade of the vast countries traversed by the Don. It has a large annual fair.

ROSTOV, ROSTOW or ROSTOFF, a town of Russia, government, and 37 miles S.S.W. of Yaroslav, capital of a circle, on Lake Nero. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. The principal edifices are an ancient cathedral, with numerous tombs of its archbishops, several convents, episcopal palaces, and a seminary. It has various manufactures of linens, vitriol, and colors, and an active commerce. Its annual fair is often frequented by about 45,000 persons; and at it goods to the amount of 8,500,000 rubles are sometimes sold. This town is mentioned in history as early as A. D. 991.

ROSTRA'VER, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1689.

ROSTRE'NEN, ros'treph-nón', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 25 miles S.S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 1108.

ROSTRE'VOR or ROSS'TRE'VOR, ros-tree'vör, a small maritime town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 8 miles E.S.E. of Newry, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 650. Its position is highly beautiful; it is resorted to by many visitors in summer.

ROSWELL, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, on Vickery's Creek, 13 miles N.E. of Marietta. Here is a cotton factory which employs 150 operatives.

ROTA, ro'tá, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 9' N., lon. 146° 18' E. 12 miles long, and 5½ miles broad.

ROTA, ro'tá, a maritime town of Spain, province, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Cadiz. Pop. 7987. It has a castle, and a small harbor for coasting vessels. Chief industry, agriculture and fishing.

ROTAS, ro'tás, a fort of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 104 miles N.N.W. of Lahore, but lately stated to be in an inefficient state of defence.

ROTASGUR, ro'tás-gür', a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Son, 110 miles S.W. of Patna.

ROTELLO, ro-tél'lo, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 7 miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 1800.

ROTE'NBURG, a town of Germany. See ROTHE'NBURG.

ROTE'NBURG, ro'ten-böör', a town of Hanover, government of Stade, 62 miles N.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1556.

ROTGEN, rot'ghen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Veedre. Pop. 1580.

ROTH, röt, a river of Würtemberg, joins the Danube on the right, 7 miles S.S.W. of Ulm. Length, 38 miles.

ROTH, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Rednitz, and on the railroad from Nördlingen to Nuremberg, 15 miles S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2436. It has a castle, a high school, and manufactures of cutlery, gold and silver lace, and glass.

ROTHA, *ro'th*, a town of Saxony, 10 miles S.E. of Leipzig, on the Pleisse. Pop. 1196.

ROTHAU, *ro'tow*, (*OBER*, *o'ber*, and *UNTER*, *oon'ter*.) a village of Bohemia, 10 miles N.W. of Elbogen. Pop. 1738.

ROTH/BURY, *roth/bury*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Coquet, 11 miles W.S.W. of Alnwick. Pop. of the township, 895. It is picturesquely situated in a deep glen.

ROTH DOBRAWITZ, a town of Bohemia. See *DOBRAWITZ*.

ROTHENBUCH, *ro'ten-book*, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 27 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1038.

ROTHENBURG, *ro'ten-böör*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 64 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse. Pop. 1068.

ROTHENBURG, *ro'ten-burg* or *ro'ten-böör*, or **ROTENBURG**, *ro'ten-böör*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Fulda, 24 miles S.E. of Camel. Pop. 3650. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge, and has the castle of the Landgrave of Hesse, and several educational establishments.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 16 miles N.E. of Verden, on the Wümme. Pop. 1500.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, 23 miles N.N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1130.

ROTHENBURG, *ro'ten-böör*, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles N.W. of Lucerne.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DEU-TAUBER, *ro'ten-böör-an-dër-tow'ber*, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Tauber, 31 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 6231. It has a high school, and manufactures of woollen cloth. It was formerly a free city of the empire.

ROTHENFELS, *ro'ten-fels*, a market-town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Murg, 6 miles E.S.E. of Rastatt. Pop. 1367.

ROTHENFELS, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 17 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 908.

ROTHENKIRCHEN, *ro'ten-köör-k'chen*, or **RODENKIRCHEN**, *ro'den-keen'ken*, a village of North-western Germany, in Oldenburg, 5 miles N.E. of Ovelgünne, on the Weser. Pop. 2100.

ROTHENMANN, a town of Austria. See *ROTTENMANN*.

ROTHENTHURM, *ro'ten-toorn*, (i. e. "Red Tower,") a pass of Europe, between Transylvania and Wallachia, 17 miles S.E. of Hermannstadt, and deriving its name from a conspicuous red tower, among "whitewashed modern fortifications."

ROTHENTHURM, *ro'ten-töör*, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles N. of Schwytz. Near it is Morgarten, the scene of a total defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, on the 15th of November, 1315.

ROTHER, *ro'ter*, a small river of England, co. of Sussex, enters the English Channel at Rye, the harbor of which town it forms.

ROTHER, a rivulet of England, co. of Surrey, enters the Thames at Rotherhithe.

ROTHERBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ROTHERFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ROTHERFIELDRYE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ROTHERFIELD-PEPPARD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ROTHERHAM, *ro'ter-am*, a manufacturing town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the right bank of the Don, across which it communicates by a five-arched bridge with its suburb Mashborough and on the North Midland Railway, 6 miles N.E. of Sheffield. Pop. of the township in 1851, 6326. It has a fine church with a lofty spire, erected and made collegiate by Archbishop Rotherham in the reign of Edward IV., various other churches, many chapels of Dissenters, a court-house, market-house, and public library, a college of the Independents, a literary institution, opened in 1853, a grammar school, with exhibitions to the universities, other endowed schools, almshouses, a workhouse, and on its old bridge is an ancient chapel now used for a prison. Rotherham has manufactures of all kinds of iron goods, including cannons, machinery, and bridge works. It has also manufactures of starch, rope, twine, glass, and soap, large breweries, and flax mills; its industry and trade being facilitated by abundant supplies of coal in the vicinity, and the navigation of the Don. It is governed by a body of the inhabitants, and has weekly and midsummer sessions. Near it is Wentworth Castle, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam.

ROTHERHITHE, *ro'ter-hivn*, often pronounced and written **REDRIFF**, a parish of England, formerly a S.E. suburb of the metropolis, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 2½ miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London. It consists mostly of inferior streets, and of dock-yards for shipbuilding, &c., in which, and in ship chandlery, its population is chiefly employed. Here is the S. entrance to the Thames Tunnel.

ROTHERSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ROTHERWICK, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ROTHERWOOD, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

ROTHERWOOD, a post-office of Carroll co., Georgia, about 120 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

ROTHER, *ro'tha*, a parish of Scotland, co., and 9 miles S.E. of Elgin. In the vicinity is Rother Castle, the ancient seat of the Leslie family.

ROTHERSAY, *roth'sad*, a royal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the co. of Bute, at the head of a beautiful bay on the E. side of the island, 30 miles W. of Glasgow. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 7104. It is modernly built, and is much resorted to by sea-bathers and invalids. The principal public edifices are 2 churches and numerous chapels, a ruined castle of the 11th century, excellent schools, county and town-halls, and custom and excise offices. It has public libraries, reading-rooms, banks, and insurance companies, large cotton mills, some ship-building docks, and important herring, salmon, haddock, whiting, and sole fisheries. John Earl of Bute, the favorite of George III., and Matthew Stewart, the mathematician, were born here.

ROTTHAARGEBIRGE, *ro'tharg'gh-eb'ör/gh-eb'*, a mountain range in the E. part of Prussia, Rhenish Province, stretches nearly 45 miles, from S.W. to N.E.

ROTHIEMAY, *roth'e-mä*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff, 6 miles N.N.E. of Huntly. It has a Druid temple, and Rothiemay House, a seat of the Earl of Fife.

ROTHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ROTHMÜHLE, (*Rothmühle*), *ro'tmü'gh*, a village partly in Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, and partly in Moravia, circle of Brünn, near Policzka. Pop. 1476.

ROTHERVILLE, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

ROTHWASSER, *ro'twäs'ser*, a village of Moravia, 35 miles N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 2431.

ROTHWASSER, a village of Bohemia, 10 miles N.N.E. of Landskron. Pop. 2984.

ROTHWELL, a village and parish of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles W.N.W. of Kettering. It has a church under which is an immense charnel-house, full of bones of unknown antiquity, an old market-house, now disused, and a poor's hospital.

ROTHWELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROTHWELL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ROTHWICK'S MILLS, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

ROTOMAGUS. See *ROUTEN*.

ROTONDA, *ro-ton-dä*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 19 miles S.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 3400.

ROTONDELLA, *ro-ton-dëllä*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, adjacent to the above.

ROTSCHENSALMI, *ro'tshen-säl'm*, a fort of Russia, N. side of the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles S.S.W. of Fredericks-hamm. It is erected on one of the small islands which stud the mouth of the Kymmene, and forms a strong defence of the harbor, which is an important station of the Russian navy. Pop. 800.

ROTSELAER, *ro'tsèl-ä'r*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 miles N.E. of Brussels. P. 1916.

ROTTEE, *ro'tee*, **ROTTI**, **ROTTE** or **ROTTU**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor. Lat. 10° 40' S., lon. 123° E. Length, 60 miles; breadth, 20 miles. The products are rice, maize, millet, sweet potatoes, cotton, and ebony. The Dutch have an establishment on the island, at the N.E. extremity of which is the village of Rangong, with a harbor perfectly secure.

ROTTENBURG, *ro'tten-böör*, a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 12 miles W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 6000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has manufactures of leather and paper.

ROTTENMANN or **ROTHENMANN**, *ro'ten-männ*, a town of Styria, on an affluent of the Enns, 20 miles N.W. of Judenburg. Pop. 757.

ROTTERDAM, *ro'tter-däm*, (Dutch pron. *ro'tter-däm*; *L. Rotterdamm*.) an important commercial city of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, at the confluence of the Rotte with the Maas or Meuse, 40 miles S.S.W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 65' 3" N., lon. 4° 29' 5" E. Pop. in 1850, 88,812. Mean temperature of the year, 51°; winter, 36°-9; summer, 65° Fahrenheit. It is built in the form of an isosceles triangle, the base and longest side of which is next the river, the land sides being surrounded by the old fortifications, beyond which are situated the populous suburbs. The city has as many canals as streets, across which communication is maintained by innumerable drawbridges; it is also traversed by the Rotte, a small stream, at the junction of which with the Meuse there is a large dyke or dam, whence the name Rotterdam. Many of the canals are planted with trees, imparting to them a pleasing aspect; several are so deep as to form excellent harbors, and admit the largest ships to lie alongside the warehouses in the middle of the town. The water in them is kept fresh and clean by the action of the tide, which rises here from 10 to 12 feet. The river, opposite the town, is from 30 to 40 feet deep, and bordering it is a fine quay, 1½ miles long, called the Boompjes, (little trees,) from a line of elms, planted in 1616, now grown to a large size. Many of the houses are quaint-looking and gabled edifices, overhanging their foundations. The principal buildings being along the chief canals or havens, the other streets,

though all are well lighted with gas, have a less seemly appearance.

There are several market-places, among which may be mentioned the Grootemarket. (Great market,) having in the centre a metal statue in honor of Erasmus, who was a native of the city; the flax, the sea-fish and the river-fish, the pig, poultry, vegetable, butter and cheese markets. The principal buildings are the town-hall, court-house, house of correction, the exchange, the old East India house, the government dock-yards, arsenal, rope-walks, a *mont-de-piété*, &c. There are four Calvinistic churches—the Grootkerk, ("Great Church.") or Church of St. Laurens, founded in 1414, and finished in 1472. It contains monuments to De Witt, Kortenaar, and De Brakel, and has (since it was improved in 1844) one of the finest organs in the world, having 90 stops and 6500 pipes, and esteemed by some superior even to that of Haarlem. The other Calvinistic churches are Prinsekerk, (Prince's Church,) Zuiderkerk, (South Church,) and Ooster or Nieuwkerk, (East or New Church.) Besides these, there are French, English Presbyterian, Scotch Reformed, English Episcopalian, Christian Dissenter, Remonstrant, Baptist, and several Roman Catholic churches. The benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions include a hospital for aged women and another for old men, two orphan hospitals, a general hospital, a poor's-house, and many friendly and benevolent societies. It is the seat of the central prison of the Netherlands; has an exchange, with a library and a collection of philosophical instruments; a Latin school, called the Erasmus Gymnasium; schools of medicine and navigation, five town schools, and numerous others; societies of the fine arts, and of science, of literature, and of music.

Rotterdam is more favorably situated for trade than Amsterdam; its canals admit the largest East and West Indian vessels; a ship canal has been cut across the Isle of Voorn; and it communicates by canals with Delft and the Hague, by railway with the Hague and Amsterdam, and with Germany by steamers on the Rhine. Since 1830 its commerce has increased more rapidly than that of any other town in the Netherlands. It sends to the Dutch Eastern possessions, and to the West Indies, provisions of all kinds, spirits, wines, mineral waters, and manufactured goods, in return for coffee, sugar, spices, cotton, dye-woods, &c. To England and Scotland, with which it carries on an extensive and lucrative trade, it sends cheese, butter, flax, madder, garden and other seeds, fruits, ducks, and large numbers of sheep and cattle. With America and with France, Spain, Portugal, and the North states of Europe; it has also a considerable trade. The number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, increased from 1833 (tons 365,641) inwards, and 1913 (tons 374,162) outwards, in 1846, to 2127 (tons 449,196) inwards, and 2095 (tons 466,952) outwards, in 1851. Along the Rhine it sends to Germany and Switzerland sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, indigo, spices, Dutch tobacco, rapeseed, madder, butter, cheese, fish, &c., in return for wheat, rye, Moselle and Rhine wine, pipe-clay, pottery-ware, Berlin-blue, chemical stuffs, &c.

Besides its extensive commerce, Rotterdam has 42 distilleries, several breweries, and vinegar-works, 5 tan-works, 10 candle-works, 7 dye-works, 5 sugar-refineries, numerous bleachfields; and corn, oil, tress, snuff, and saw mills; a shot-factory, and 8 ship-building yards. It has likewise steam communication with London, Leith, Hull, Yarmouth, Dunkirk, Havre, Antwerp, &c., and 11 steam-towing companies. There are more English residents here than in any other town in the Netherlands.

Rotterdam is the birthplace of the celebrated Erasmus, of the naval heroes Egbert Kotenaar, Jan van Brakel, and Cornelius Tromp, and of Jan Hendrik van der Palm, a distinguished Oriental scholar, an eminent orator, and one of the best prose writers Holland has produced.

ROTTERDAM, a post-township of Schenectady co., New York, on the Mohawk River, 20 miles N.W. of Albany. P. 2446.

ROTTI, an island, Malay Archipelago. See ROTTE.

ROTTINGDEAN, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ROTTNEST (RAT-NEST) ISLAND, West Australia, co. of Perth, is opposite the mouth of Swan River. Lat. 31° 57' S., lon. 115° 25' E. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

ROTTNOFRENO, rot-to-fréno, a village of Parma, duchy, and 6 miles W. of Piacenza, on the Loggia. The united French and Spaniards were here defeated by the Austrians in 1746. Pop. 3163.

ROTTUM rot-tûm, or ROTTUMEROOG, rot-tûm-eh-rôg, an island of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, in the North Sea, 4 miles S.W. of Borkum. Pop. 1728.

ROTTUM, a river of Wurtemberg, joins the Danube on the right, about 7 miles above Ulm. Length, 32 miles.

ROTTUM, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, near Heerenveen. Pop. 209.

ROTTUM, a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 14 miles N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. 250.

ROTTWELL, rot-wêl, a town of Wurtemberg, on a height beside the Neckar, 14 miles S. of Sula. Pop. 3710. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, an hospital, an exchange, schools, and a considerable trade.

ROTUMA, ROTUMAH, ro-too'mah, ROTUAM, ro-too'im, or GRENVILLE ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the Friendly-Islands. Lat. 12° 30' S., lon. 177° 30' E. Circumference, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous; the soil volcanic, and in many parts carefully cultivated, the inhabitants appearing to be more advanced in social arts than those of most other parts of Polynesia.

ROTZ, (Röts,) röts, RETZ, rêts, or RETZA, rê'tz, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 43 miles N.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1900. It has a castle and a Dominican convent.

ROTZ, (Röts,) a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach, 30 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1253.

ROUANE, roo'ân, a village of France, department of Loire Inférieure, 10 miles S.E. of Paimbœuf. Pop. 4499.

ROUBAIX, roo'bâ, a flourishing manufacturing town of France, department of Nord, on the canal of Roubaix, and on the Northern Railway, 6 miles N. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 34,898. It has a chamber of manufactures, and is one of the most industrious and thriving towns in France. It is abundantly supplied with water by Artesian wells. Its manufactures comprise woollen and cotton fabrics, furniture cloth, carpets, and twist. Roubaix has also many dye-works and tanneries. Its work-people are in better circumstances than those of most other manufacturing towns in the country.

ROUBION, roo'bê-ôn, a river of France, department of Drôme, joins the Rhone at Montélimart, after a W. course of 30 miles.

ROUBLEVKA, a town of Russia. See ROOSLEVKA.

ROUBTSERA, a town of Russia. See ROOBTSERA.

ROUCOURT, roo'koo't, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 18 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1390.

ROUDBAR, a town of Persia. See ROODBAR.

ROUDBAR, a village of Russia. See ROODBAR.

ROUDNIA, a town of Russia. See ROODNIA.

ROUDNIKI, a town of Russia. See ROODNIKI.

ROUDOMIN, a town of Russia. See ROODOMIN.

ROUEN, roo'en, (Fr. pron. rwân; anc. *Ratolmagus* or *Polomagus*;) a city of France, capital of the department of Seine Inférieure, on the right bank of the Seine, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with its suburb, St. Sever, and by a new iron bridge, 68 miles N.W. of Paris, and 56 miles S.E. of Havre, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 49° 26' N., lon. 1° 6' E. Pop. in 1852, 100,265. It stands in a valley, on a gentle acclivity facing the S., and is built in the shape of an irregular oval, the contour of which is marked out by the site of the old ramparts, which have been levelled down and converted into finely-planted boulevards. In addition to the town proper, on the right bank of the river, there are several suburbs, of which that of St. Sever, on the left bank, is the most extensive. When viewed from the adjoining heights, particularly from the hill of St. Catherine on the S.E., no provincial town in France presents a more magnificent and venerable aspect. A closer inspection, however, does not tend to heighten the impression. The streets, in the older portion, though long and tolerably straight, are narrow, dark, and dirty; and the houses, for the most part of wood, and often faced with slate, are poorly built, and so lofty and crowded as to exclude a free circulation of air. Many of these houses, however, are interesting from their antiquity; and in the W. part of the town, which is of more modern construction, there are several handsome streets, with elegant mansions of stone. To these must be added the rows of houses along the magnificent quays by which the banks of the river are lined.

Among the public edifices the first place is due to the cathedral, a vast and imposing structure erected during a succession of centuries. Its W. front, forming one side of the fruit and flower-market, is flanked by two lofty towers, in different styles of architecture, and is almost covered with images and sculptures. The interior is 436 feet long, 104 feet broad, and 89½ feet high. It is in the early pointed style, and has three remarkably fine rose-windows in the nave and transepts. The choir has on its pavement small lozenge-shaped tablets of marble, marking the spots where the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, and the bodies of his brother Henry, his uncle Geoffrey Plantagenet, and John Duke of Bedford, Regent of Normandy, were interred. The other edifices most deserving of notice are the archbishop's palace, immediately adjoining the cathedral; the abbey of St. Ouen, with a church, regarded as one of the most perfect Gothic edifices in the world; the church of St. Maclou, a fine specimen of florid Gothic; the Hotel de Ville, originally part of the abbey of St. Ouen, and containing, in addition to the municipal buildings, a public library of 33,000 volumes, and a picture-gallery; the Palais-de-Justice; the Museum, particularly rich in works of art, and other antiquities of the Middle Ages; and the Halles, a vast edifice, forming three sides of a parallelogram, and containing a series of halls, in which the principal manufactures of the town are weekly exposed for sale. In the Place de la Pucelle is a monument erected to the Maid of Orleans, on the spot where the heroine was so infamously committed to the flames.

The staple manufactures are cottons, in a great variety of forms, produced to such an extent as to make Rouen the

Manchester of France. It is also famous for its confectionery. The other principal articles are broad-cloth, combs, fine liqueurs, chemical products, &c. There are also tanneries, sugar-refineries, copper and iron foundries. The situation of the town on the railway from Paris to Havre, and on an important navigable river, accessible by large vessels, is very favorable for trade. The principal articles are corn, flour, wine, brandy, salt provisions, train-oil, colonial produce, and the various articles of its manufacture, particularly a species of striped and checked cotton goods called *rouenneries*.

Rouen is the see of an archbishop, the seat of courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and of a court of appeal for the departments of Seine Inférieure and Eure, and possesses a chamber of commerce and exchange, *conseil de prud'hommes*, mint, agricultural society, college, *académie universitaire*, diocesan seminary, third-class school of hydrography, academy of science and art, and school of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It is a place of great antiquity, and existed before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, under whom it took the name of *Rotomagus*, which it retained for several centuries. In the ninth century it was pillaged by the Normans, who made it their capital. After the Norman conquest it long continued in the possession of the English, who finally lost it in 1449, eighteen years after they had disgraced themselves by their inhuman sacrifice of Joan of Arc. Many eminent men have been born here, among others, Corneille, the father of French tragedy, and Fontenelle.

ROUERQUE, *roo-ahg'* or *rwäng*, an ancient district of France, in the E. part of the province of Guienne. It was divided into Haute-Marche, Basse-Marche, and Comté. Rodez was its capital. It is now included in the department of Aveyron.

ROUEZ, *awéz* (?) a village of France, department of Sarthe, 17 miles N.W. of Lemaun. Pop. 2000.

ROUFFACH, *roof'fák'*, a walled town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basel (Bâle) Railway, 9 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 3630. It stands around a height, on which is the Castle of Isenbourg, a residence of several of the Merovingian kings. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

ROUGÉ, *roo'shâ'*, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles N.W. of Châteaubriant. Pop. in 1852, 2710.

ROUGE BAYOU, *roosh bî'oo*, of Louisiana, traverses parts of Avoyelles and St. Landry parishes, and communicates with Achafalaya Bayou.

ROUGEMONT, *roosh'môn'*, or *RETCHMUND*, *rêch'mûn'*, a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 22 miles N.E. of Besançon. Pop. 1372.

ROUGEMONT, *roosh'môn'*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Saane, 28 miles E. of Lausanne. Pop. 1100.

ROUGE (roosh) RIVER, of Michigan, is formed by three branches, the North, West, and South, which rise in Oakland and Washtenaw counties, and unite about 10 miles W. of Detroit. The river then flows into the Detroit River, 5 miles below the city just named. It is navigable for small vessels to Dearbornville, about 10 miles.

ROUGHAM, *rô'am* (?) a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROUGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ROUGH CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, rises near the boundary between Hardin and Grayson counties, and flowing in a direction W. by S., enters Green River on the boundary between Ohio and Daviess counties. Length, about 100 miles.

ROUGH CREEK, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, 105 miles S.W. of Richmond.

ROUGH CREEK, a post-office of Grayson co., Kentucky.

ROUGH LEE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

ROUGH-AND-READY, *rûff and rê'd'ée*, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-village of Fayette co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 11 miles S. of Atlanta.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama, with a station on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, 20 miles from West Point.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-village of Anderson co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Louisville to Crab Orchard.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 33 miles N.E. of Quincy.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-town of Nevada co., California. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

ROUGH-AND-READY MILLS, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

ROUGHTON, *rû'tôn*, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROUNAT, *roon'yâ'*, a village of France, department of Creuse, 7 miles E.N.E. of Aubusson. Pop. 2200.

ROUILLAC, *roo'yâk'* or *rool'yâk'*, a market-town of

France, department of Charente, 13 miles N.N.W. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 2088.

ROUILLE, *roo'yâ'* or *rool'yâ'*, a village of France, department of Vienne, 17 miles S.W. of Poitiers. P. in 1852, 2604.

ROUJAN, *roo'shôn'*, a market-town of France, department of Hérault, 13 miles N.N.E. of Béziers. Pop. 1740.

ROJANA, a town of Russia. See ROZHANA.

ROUKONI, a town of Russia. See ROOKONI.

ROULERS, *roo'lâ'*, (Flemish *Rousselaer*, *rôws'el-lâ'*), a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on an affluent of the Lys, and on the railway from Bruges to Courtrai, 18 miles N.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 10,277. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of linens.

ROULETTE, *roo'lê't'*, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles W. of Coudersport. Pop. 222.

ROULSTONE, *rôl'stôn*, a parish of England, co. Hereford.

ROUM, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey. See SEEVAB.

ROUMELIA or ROUM-ILI. See ROOM-ELER.

ROUM-KALAH, Asiatic Turkey. See ROOM-KALAH.

ROUNCTON, (*rûnk'tôn*?) WEST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ROUNDABOUT BAYOU, (*bî'oo*), of Louisiana, traverses Madison parish a few miles W. of the Mississippi, with which it communicates in high water. It is connected towards the S. with Bayou Vidal.

ROUND BOTTOM, a post-office of Wayne co., Virginia.

ROUND GROVE, a small post-village of Carroll co., Missouri.

ROUND GROVE, a township of Marion co., Missouri. Pop. 1107.

ROUNDHAY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles N.E. of Leeds. It has a picturesque church and almshouses, and consists almost entirely of handsome mansions with gardens and spacious grounds.

ROUNDHEAD, a post-village and township of Hardin co., Ohio, 14 miles S.W. of Kenton. Pop. of the township, 655; of the village about 200.

ROUND HILL, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 50 miles S.W. by W. of New Haven.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

ROUND LAKE, a small lake of Hamilton co., New York, has its outlet into Lake Pleasant.

ROUND POND, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

ROUND POND, a post-village of Wayne co., Mississippi.

ROUND POND, a township of Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 346.

ROUND PRAIRIE, (*prî'roe*), a small village of Shelby co., Illinois.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a small village of Andrew co., Missouri.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a post-village of Dallas co., Missouri, 82 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a village of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

ROUND TENT, a post-office of Yuba co., California.

ROUND TOP, a post-office of Fayette co., Texas.

ROUNYAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See ROONYAH.

ROUPHIA, *roo-fê'a*, (anc. *Alphesus*), a river of Greece, in the Morea, is formed by the junction of the Carbonaro, Laden, and Dogana Rivers, drains the whole table-land of Arcadia, and enters the Mediterranean on the W. coast of the Morea, near Cape Katacolo. Total course from the head of the Carbonaro, upwards of 100 miles.

ROURE, *roor*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 18 miles N.W. of Pinerolo, on the Clusone. P. 2942.

ROUROUTOU, an island, South Pacific. See OHETEROA.

ROUSA, a town of Russia. See ROOSA.

ROUSAY, *roo'sâ'*, one of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland, 5½ miles S. of the headland of Sker. in Westray. Length from E. to W., 4 miles; breadth, 3 miles. The shores on the W. are rocky and precipitous; elsewhere low and sloping; and on its S. side is a tolerable inn. With Eglisay, Weir, and Enghallow Islands, it forms a parish. Pop. 1294.

ROUSE'S (*rôws'ez*) POINT, a flourishing post-village of Clinton co., New York, at the head of Lake Champlain, at the extreme N.E. corner of the state. The Vermont Central, the Northern, and the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroads all meet at this point. The cars of the former road here cross the lake by a bridge upwards of 5000 feet long, the centre of which, about 300 feet in length, consists of a species of boat or floating bridge, so arranged that the passing of the cars is not affected by any rise or fall in the water. Except while the cars are crossing, it is kept open or swung round, so as not to interrupt navigation on the lake. The cost of the bridge, independent of the floating portion, was about \$300,000. The depot in which all these roads terminate is an immense building, the upper part of which is occupied as a hotel. It stands mostly over the lake.

ROUSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ROUSSEAU, *roo'sô'*, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 35 miles S. of Zanesville.

ROU

ROUSSELAER, a town of Belgium. See **ROULERS**.

ROUSSES, *Les*, 14 rooms, a frontier village of France, department of Jura, 20 miles N. of Geneva, with a custom-house, and manufactures of watches. Pop. in 1852, 2395.

ROUSSILLON, *roo'seely'yon* or *roo'see'vōn*, an old province of South France, separated from Spain by the Pyrenees. Perpignan was its capital, as it is of the modern department of Pyrénées-Orientales, with which Roussillon is nearly identical.

ROUSSILLON, a market-town of France, department of Indre, 11 miles S. of Vienne. Pop. 1900.

ROUTCHOUK. See **ROOSTCHOOK**.

ROUTIL, *rooth*, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ROUTOT, *roo'tō*, a market-town of France, department of Eure, 10 miles E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1101.

ROUVILLE, *roo'veel*, a county of Canada East, bordering on Lake Champlain, comprises an area of 429 square miles. Pop. 27,031. This county is intersected by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, and the Sorrell River washes its western border. Capital, Clarenceville.

ROUVRAY, *roo'vrā*, a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 12 miles W.S.W. of Semur. Pop. 1145.

ROUX, *roo*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the railroad from Brussels to Charleroi, 2 miles N.N.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 2610.

ROUY, *roo'el*, a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, 17 miles E. of Nevers. Pop. 1147.

ROVATO, *ro-vā'tō*, a market-town of Lombardy, 11 miles W.N.W. of Brescia.

ROVENO, *ro-vē'yo*, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province, and 15 miles S.S.E. of Bobbio, on the Trebbia. Pop. 2386.

ROVELLASCA, *ro-vēl-lā'skā*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and about 9 miles S. of Como. Pop. 1600.

ROVER, a post-office of Bedford co., Tennessee.

ROVERBELLA, *ro-vērbēllā*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles N. of Mantua.

ROVERCHIARA, *ro-vērkē-ā'rā*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige.

ROVERE, *ro-vā'rā*, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 15 miles S.E. of Aquila.

ROVEREDO, *ro-vā-rā'do*, (Ger. *Rosenrath*, *ro'vph-rīt*), a town of the Tyrol, on the frontiers of Austrian Italy, on the Lena, near its junction with the Adige, 13 miles S.W. of Trent. Pop. 8000. It is well built, and commanded by a strong castle. It has a gymnasium, an English conventual establishment, and a seminary, with a public library, silk mills, and manufactures of leather and tobacco.

ROVEREDO, *ro-vā-rā'do*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, S. of the Alps, 5 miles E.N.E. of Bellinzona.

ROVESCALA, *ro-vēs-kā'lā*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Voghera. P. 1858.

ROVEZZANO, *ro-vēt-sā'no*, (L. *Novetianum*), a commune of Tuscany, about 3 miles E. of Florence. Pop. 4600.

ROVIGNO, *ro-veen'yo*, or **TREVIGNO**, *trā-veen'yo*, a seaport town of Illyria, on the W. coast of Istria, 39 miles S.S.W. of Trieste. It is situated on a rocky promontory, on the Adriatic, and has two harbors, ship-building yards for vessels of 300 tons, manufactures of sail-cloth, an extensive tunny-fishery, and trade in wine and olives. It has a cathedral, a normal school, and 2 hospitals. In 1845, 168 ships and 60 fishing-boats belonged to the port. Pop. 10,688.

ROVIGO, *ro-vee'go*, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, on the Adigetto, here crossed by 4 stone bridges, 34 miles S.W. of Venice. Pop. 9600. Its walls, in part destroyed, are pierced by 6 gateways, and it has a castle, numerous churches, convents, and charitable institutions, 2 theatres, an academy of arts, and a commission of works for the Polesine district, of which it is the capital. It is the residence of the Bishop of Adria. Under Napoleon it gave the title of duke to General Savary.

ROVILLE, *roo'veel*, a village of France, department of Meurthe, near the Moselle, 15 miles S.S.E. of Nancy.

ROVNO. See **ROWNO**.

ROW, *rō*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on Loch Gare. Here are remains of several old baronial castles.

ROWAN, *rō'ān*, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 600 square miles. The Yadkin River forms the boundary on the E., and South Yadkin on the N. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile. The Yadkin furnishes extensive motive-power on the border of the county. It is intersected by the Western Turnpike, extending from Salisbury W. to Georgia, and by the route of the Central Railroad of North Carolina. The S. part of the county is comprised in the gold region. Formed in 1753. Capital, Salisbury. Pop. 13,870, of whom 10,016 were free, and 3854 slaves.

ROWANDIZ, **ROWANDUZ**, *row-ān'djz*, or **RAVANDIZ**, a fortified town of Turkish Koordistan, pashalic, and 75 miles N.E. of Mosul, on an affluent of the Greater Zab; lat. 36° 47' N., lon. 44° 30' E. It comprises from 1000 to 1300 houses, with a crowded population, and is encircled everywhere, except on the river side, with a wall flanked by round towers; besides which, it has a castle, the residence

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of its bey. The Rowandiz River flows through a deep limestone ravine to the Zab, 10 miles distant. The peak of Rowandiz, Kendilan chain, is 30 miles E.N.E.

ROWBER'ROW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ROWDE, *rōd*, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ROWDIHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROWE, *rō*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 108 miles N.W. of Boston. It has manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. 650.

ROWEN, *ro'wēn*, (*ORER*, *ō'ger*, and *UNTER*, *ūn'ter*), two contiguous villages of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim. Population 1567.

ROWENA, a post-office of Russell co., Kentucky.

ROWENSKO, *ro-ō'n'sko*, a market-town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1564.

ROWER, a village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 4 miles N. of New Ross. Pop. 3776.

ROWE'S (RÖS) CORNER, New Hampshire, a station on the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, 13 miles from Concord.

ROWESVILLE, *rōz'vil*, a post-village of Bedford co., Tennessee, 68 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

ROWINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

ROWLAND'S (RÖLANDS) SPRINGS, a fashionable watering-place of Cass co., Georgia, situated 56 miles N.W. of Atlanta, and 6 miles from the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

ROWLANDSVILLE, *rō'lānds-vil*, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, 73 miles N.E. of Annapolis.

ROWLANDSVILLE, a post-office of Stanley co., North Carolina.

ROWLESBURG, *rōlz'burg* (?) a village and station of Praeton co., Virginia, is finely situated on the Cheat River, where it is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 126 miles from Wheeling. The river is navigable 40 miles above this village, and it also affords abundant water-power.

ROWLEY, *rō'lee*, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ROWLEY, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 29 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Pop. 1075.

ROWLEY, REGIS, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ROWNER, a parish and hamlet of England, co. of Hants, 3 miles S. of Farnham.

ROWNO, *rov'no*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, near several lakes, 115 miles W.N.W. of Zhitomir. (Jitomir.) Pop. 9240.

ROWS, or **ROWSBURG**, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 94 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, contains about 50 houses.

ROWSLEY, (*rōz'lee*) **GREAT**, a chapelry and township of England, co. of Derby, 3½ miles S.E. of Bakewell. It has a station on the Midland Junction Railway.

ROWSTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROWZAH, *rōw'zā*, a town of India, in the Deccan, in Nizam's dominions, N.W. of Aurungabad, near the caves of Elora, and having fine remains of Mohammedan and other edifices, including the tomb of Aurungzele.

ROXALANA, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

ROXANA, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

ROXBOROUGH, formerly a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, now included within the limits of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, about 7 miles N. by W. of the State-house. Pop. in 1850, 2600.

ROXBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Person co., North Carolina, near the source of Neuse River, 60 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, jail, few stores, and about 350 inhabitants.

ROXBURGH, *rox'būr-ph*, or **ROXBURGHSHIRE**, *rox'būr-ph-shir*, an inland and frontier county of Scotland, having E. and S. the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. Area, 715 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 51,642. Surface hilly in the S. and W., elsewhere mostly a tolerably fertile plain. Principal rivers, the Tyviot, which intersects it throughout, and the Tweed in the N. Coal, lime, marl, and freestone are the chief mineral products. The principal manufactures are of woollens. Its N. part is intersected by the North British Railway and branches. Principal towns, Jedburgh, the capital, Kelso, Hawick, and Melrose. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Under the Romans it formed a part of Valentia, and afterwards it was a part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.

ROXBURGH, a county of New South Wales, enclosed by the cos. of Wellington, Philip, Hunter, Cook, Westmoreland, and Bathurst. Area, 1520 square miles. Pop. 2353. Chief towns, Kelso and Rydal. With the co. of Wellington it sends 1 member to the Legislative Assembly.

ROXBURY, *rox'ber-e*, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 44 miles N.W. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 246.

ROXBURY, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 37 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 260.

ROXBURY, a post-village and township of Washington co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 967.

ROXBURY, a beautiful city of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 8 miles S. of Bos-

ton, with which it is connected by what is termed "Boston Neck." Leading over this neck are three avenues, which are traversed by numerous lines of stages plying between the two cities. Much of the site now occupied by Roxbury was originally rocky and very irregular, but of late has been greatly improved. Portions of it are quite elevated, affording fine views of Boston and the surrounding scenery. It would perhaps be difficult to find concentrated in any city of equal extent such a diversity of surface, or so many elements of the picturesque. The private edifices, all of which are neat, and some very elegant, are, for the most part, enclosed by spacious grounds adorned with flower-gardens and a profusion of shrubbery; indeed, few places have been more improved by the horticulturist. For several years past the city has been flourishing, owing in part to its having become a favorite place of residence to persons doing business in Boston. Its wealth and interests are closely connected with that city, and it might with propriety, perhaps, be regarded as a suburb of the metropolis. It has, however, considerable trade of its own, and is also extensively engaged in manufacturing. The most important articles produced are steam-engines, steam-boilers, fire-engines, iron castings, chemical preparations, carpetings, various kinds of fringe, tassels, cordage, leather, &c. It has 2 banks, with a circulation of \$160,000, and \$20,000 of specie; a savings' institution, an insurance company, and a gas-light company, incorporated in 1852, with a capital of \$300,000. Two newspapers are published here. A beautiful burial-place, called the Forest Hills Cemetery, has recently been laid out on the Dedham Turnpike, a short distance back of the city. It comprises an area of about 70 acres, diversified with nearly every variety of surface, and variously adorned with winding pathways, plants, shrubbery, &c. The entrance to the grounds is by a fine Egyptian gateway. Boston and Roxbury were both incorporated the same year, 1630. The latter was chartered as a city in 1846. Pop. in 1790, 2226; in 1810, 3669; in 1830, 5247; in 1840, 9089; in 1850, 18,273; and in 1855, about 25,000.

ROXBURY, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles S.W. by W. of Hartford. Hats are manufactured here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1114.

ROXBURY, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Delaware co., New York. Pop. 2853.

ROXBURY, a post-township of Morris co., New Jersey, 47 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. 2269.

ROXBURY, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, 4 miles S. of Belvidere, contains 3 mills and a foundry.

ROXBURY, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. of Chambersburg. Pop. near 200.

ROXBURY, a township of Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 1093.

ROXBURY, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 274.

ROXBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROXHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROXO, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 79 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

ROXBEL, a post-office of Bertie co., North Carolina.

ROXTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

ROXTON, a village and township of Canada East, co. of Sheffield, 16 miles from Granby. Pop. of township, 660.

ROYWELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROY, a small river of Scotland, rises 5 miles E. of the S. end of Loch Oich, flows S.W., and joins the Spean after a course of 16 miles. It traverses the famous vale of Glenroy.

ROY, a small island of Ireland, co. of Donegal, in Mulroy Lough, about 23 miles N.W. of Londonderry, half a mile in length.

ROYAL, a township of White co., Arkansas. Pop. 224.

ROYAL CENTRE, a post-village of Cass co., Indiana.

ROYAL OAK, a post-office of Talbot co., Maryland.

ROYAL OAK, a thriving post-village and township of Oakland co., Michigan, on the railroad from Detroit to Pontiac, 12 miles N.W. of Detroit. The village has a steam saw mill, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1092.

ROYAL OAKS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

ROYALSTON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 65 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1546.

ROYALTON, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on White River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 34 miles S. of Montpelier. The village contains several churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1850.

ROYALTON, a post-township in the S.E. part of Niagara co., New York, intersected by the Erie Canal. It contains springs of inflammable gas. Pop. 4024.

ROYALTON, a township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. P. 1253.

ROYALTON, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, about 24 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

ROYALTON, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 570.

ROYALTON, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, 14 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

ROYAN, ro'yân', a maritime town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 miles S.W. of Saintes. Pop. in 1852, 3329. It has a small harbor

defended by a fort, pilchard and other fisheries, and bathing establishments.

ROYAUMONT, ro'ô'môn', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, with a cotton factory established in an abbey founded by Louis IX.

ROYBON, ro'ô'bôn', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 22 miles W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1853, 2294, partly engaged in steel-works.

ROYDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3 miles E. of Broxbourne.

ROYDON, two parishes of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROYDON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ROYE, ro'ê, a town of France, department of Somme, on the Arve, 23 miles E.S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 3775. It has manufactures of beet-root sugar, and woollen hosiery. It was formerly fortified, and has sustained 11 sieges.

ROYÈRE, ro'â'êr', a village of France, department of Creuse, 23 miles S. of Guéret. Pop. in 1852, 2503.

ROYERS FORD, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

ROYSTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cambridge and Herts, 13 miles S.S.W. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1851, 2661. The town, situated among chalk downs, has a venerable church, originally part of a priory; a union work-house, and market-house, under which a curious ancient cave has been discovered.

ROYSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on a branch of the North Midland Railway, 16½ miles N.N.W. of Rotherham.

ROYSTON, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, on the railroad from Bellefontaine to Indianapolis, 70 miles N.E. of the latter. Laid out in 1850.

ROYTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

ROYTON, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

ROZA or ROWZAH, ro'zâ, ("a tomb,") a town of Hindostan, in the Nizam's dominions, province of Aurungabad, and on the road from that city to the caves of Ellora, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Dowlatabad, with which town it is connected by a good road, lined with Mohammedan tombs.

ROZDIALOWITZ, roz-dê-â-lo'vîts, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, and 36 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1177.

ROZELL, a village of Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 21 miles S. of Michigan City.

ROZENBURG, ro'zen-bûrg', a fertile island of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, in the Meuse, 8 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1½ miles.

ROZHESTVENKA or ROJESTVENKA, ro-zhêst-vên'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 12 miles W. of Staroi-Oskol. Pop. about 1500.

ROZHESTVENKOE or ROJESTVENKOE, ro-zhêst-vên'-ko-â, a market-town of Russia, government of Simbirsk, 32 miles E.S.E. of Stavropol. Pop. about 1500.

ROZHESTVENO or ROJESTVENO, ro-zhêst-vâ'no, a market-town of Russia, government, and 49 miles S.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1500.

ROZHEV or ROJEV, ro-zhêv', a market-town of Russia, government, and 38 miles W. of Kiev. Pop. 1500.

ROZHITCH, ro-zhîch', or ro-zhetch', written also RASCHISCHTSCH or ROJICHE, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Styr, 13 miles N.N.W. of Lutske. Pop. about 1500.

ROZNAU, ro'tânôw, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 19 miles E.S.E. of Weisskirchen. Pop. 2044.

ROZOY or (ROSAY, ro'zâ) EN BRIE, ro'zâ' ôs-briê', a small town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 17 miles N.E. of Melun. Pop. 1513.

ROZOY or ROSAY SUR SERRE, ro'zâ' sîr sâ'ra, a small town of France, department of Aisne, 25 miles N.E. of Laon. Pop. 1725.

ROZZO, ro'tso, a village of Austria, in Istria, about 24 miles from Pisino. Pop. 1100.

RSHEV, a town of Russia. See RZHEV.

RTINA, a village of Bohemia. See HERTIN.

RUABON, a town of North Wales. See RHUWABON.

RUAD, roo'âd', (anc. *Aradus* and *Arwad*,) a small fortified island off the coast of Syria, S.W. of Tortosa.

RUAN, (roo-an') LANGHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

RUAN, MAJOR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

RUAN, MINOR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

RUARDINE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

RU'ARK, a small post-village of Lawrence co., Illinois.

RUATAN, roo-â-tân', or ROATAN, ro-â-tân', an island in the Bay of Honduras, at present belonging to the English, off the N. coast of Central America, in lat. 16° 24' N., lon. 86° 19' W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Pop. 4000. (?) The surface is moderately elevated, and well wooded but in the W. consisting of grassy plains; the shores abound with turtles and fish. Near its S. extremity is a good harbor, with batteries erected by the English before abandoning the island, after their first occupation.

RUBELAND, (Rübeland,) rû'bêh-lânt', a village of Germany, in Brunswick, 7 miles S.W. of Blankenburg, on the Bode. Pop. 578. In its vicinity are important iron works.

RUB

RUBENACH, (Rübenach,) rü/bəh-năk', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and W.N.W. of Coblenz. Pop. 1083.

RUBI, roo-bee', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 10 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1816.

RUBIANA, roo-be-ā'nā, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Turin, province, and 18 miles E. of Susa. Pop. 3179.

RUBICON, (It. *Il Rubicone*, il roo-be-kō'nā,) a river of Central Italy, rises on the borders of Tuscany, between Mounts Tifi and Sarsina, and flows E. to the Adriatic, which it enters 9 miles N.W. of Rimini. Length, 20 miles. It was anciently regarded as the boundary between Italy Proper and Cisalpine Gaul. It is celebrated in history on account of Caesar's passage across it at the head of his army, by which act he declared war against the republic.

RUBICON, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Washington co., and enters Rock River in Dodge county.

RUBICON, a post-township in the S.E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 827.

RUBIELOS, roo-be-ā'loos, a market-town of Spain, province, and 19 miles S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2476.

RUBIELOS BAJOS, roo-be-ā'loos bā'hoos, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 miles from Cuenca, on a height above the Júcar. Pop. 1807.

RUBIERA, roo-be-ā'rā, a town of North Italy, duchy, and 7 miles W.N.W. of Modena, on the Secchia, here crossed by a Roman bridge.

RUBIESZOW, a town, Russian Poland. See **HAUBIESZOW**.

RUBIO, El, ēl roo-be-o, or **PUEBLA DEL RUBIO**, pwēb'-lā dēl roo-be-o, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 55 miles from Seville. Pop. 1500.

RUBITE, roo-bee'tā, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 35 miles from Granada. Pop. 982.

RUBLEVKA or **RUBLEWKA**, Russia. See **ROONLEVKA**.

RUBRUM MARE. See **RED SEA**.

RUBTSERA, a town of Russia. See **ROOBTSEKA**.

RUCKERSDORF, (Rückersdorf,) rük'kərs-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Ransitzbach. Pop. 1096.

RUCKERSDORF, (Rückersdorf,) a village of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1033.

RUCKER'S PRAIRIE, (prū'ree,) a post-office of Franklin co., Missouri.

RUCKER'S REPOSE, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

RUCKERSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Virginia.

RUCKERSVILLE, a post-village of Elbert co., Georgia, 97 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.

RUCKERSVILLE, a post-village of Tippah co., Mississippi, 230 miles N. of Jackson, contains 2 or 3 stores.

RUCK'ERVILLE, a post-office of Clark co., Kentucky.

RUCKINGE, rük'ing, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RUCK'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RUCK'MANVILLE, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

RUCK'VILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

RUDBAR, a village of Russia. See **ROODBAR**.

RUDBAR, a town of Persia. See **ROODBAR**.

RUD'BAXTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

RUDDELL, a township of Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 1174.

RUDDELL'S MILLS, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, on Hinkston Creek, 42 miles E. of Frankfort. It contains 2 churches and several stores.

RUDDERVOORDE, rüd'der-vōn'dēb, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 7 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 4320.

RUD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

RUDE, roo/dēb, a village and parish of Austria, in Croatia, co. of Agram. Pop. 1344.

RUDELSDORF, roo/dēls-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, about 13 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 1450.

RUDELSSTADT, roo/dēl-stāt', a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles S. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1200. There are copper and arsenic mines in its vicinity.

RUDELSZAU, roo/dēl-sōw', or **RUDELCZAU**, roo/dēl-chōw', a village of Austria, in Moravia, on the Oder, 12 miles from Wetschkirchen. Pop. 964.

RUDEN, roo/dēn, a small island of Prussia, in the Baltic, government, and 36 miles E.S.E. of Stralsund. It was at one time separated from Rügen by a small stream; but in 1809 a violent storm broke through, and formed a channel of considerable width between them. It is about 2 miles long.

RUDENHAUSEN, (Rüdenhausen,) rü/dēn-hōw'sēn, a market-town of Bavaria, 17 miles E. of Würzburg. Pop. 954.

RUDERSBERG, roo/dērs-bēro', a village of Württemberg, circle of Jaxt, above the Wieslauf. Pop. 1268.

RUDERSWYL, roo/dērs-wīl', or **RUDERSWEIL**, roo/dērs-wēl', a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. 2256.

RÜDESHHEIM, (Rüdesheim,) rü/dēs-hīme', a town of Germany, in Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine, in the Rheingau, opposite Bingen, 15 miles S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2600. There are 4 ancient feudal castles in the vicinity.

RUG

RUDE'S MILLS, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

RUDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

RUDGLEY, rüd'lee, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 8 miles E.S.E. of Stafford, on the S.W. bank of the Trent, here crossed by an aqueduct of the Trunk Canal, and on the Trent Valley Branch of the London and North-western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3054. The town has an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, almshouses, and other charities, manufactures of felt and hats, chemical-works, iron-forges, and near it some extensive collieries.

RUDG'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RUDHAM, East, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUDHAM, West, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUDIANO, roo-de-ā'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 5 miles S.W. of Chiari. Pop. 1470.

RUDIG, roo'dio, or **WRUTER**, vroot'āk, a town of Bohemia, S.S.W. of Saatz. Pop. 1000.

RUDKJÖBING, (Rudkjöbing,) **RUDKJOBING**, (Rudkjö-bing,) rood'kyö'bing', or **LAFVINDSKJOBING**, (Lafvinds-kjöbing,) läfvindskjö'bing, a seaport-town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Langeland, 9 miles S.E. of Svendborg. Pop. 2200. It is enclosed by walls, and has some ship-building docks.

RUDNIA, a town of Russia. See **ROODNIA**.

RUDNIKI, a town of Russia. See **ROODNIKI**.

RUDOLFSTADT, roo/dolf-stāt', a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Budweis. Pop. 570.

RUDOLFSTADT, roo/dolf-stāt', a town of Germany, on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 16 miles S. of Weimar. Pop. 5743. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, the usual residence of the prince; a library of 40,000 volumes, a gymnasium, a cathedral, and picture gallery. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and porcelain.

RUDOMIN, a town of Russia. See **ROODOMIN**.

RUDSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding.

RUE, rü, a river of France, department of Cantal, joins the Dordogne, near Bert, after a N.W. course of 25 miles.

RUE, a town of France, department of Somme, with a station on the Paris and Boulogne Railway, 14 miles N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. in 1852, 2202.

RUE, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 20 miles S.W. of Freyburg.

RUECAS, roo-ā'kās or rwa'kās, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, joins the Guadiana, near Medellín, after a S.W. course of 40 miles.

RUEDA DEL ALMIRANTE, roo-ā'd dēl āl-mō-rān'tā, a small town of Spain, province, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Leon, on the Esla.

RUEDA DE MEDINA, rwa'd dē mā-dē-nā, a small town of Spain, 25 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 2501.

RUEGLIO, roo-ā'yo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 7 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1003.

RUEIL, rwāl, or **RUEL**, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, at the foot of the vine-clad Mont Valérien, near the Seine, 5 miles W. of Paris, on the railway to St. Germain. Pop. in 1852, 4581. Here is the château of Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine.

RUELLE, rwāl, a village of France, department of Charente, 5 miles N.E. of Angoulême, with a large cannon foundry. Pop. 1508.

RUESGAU, rüs'gōw, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and E. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. 2028.

RUFFANO, rooffā'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 16 miles E.S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1690.

RUFFEC, rüffék', a town of France, department of Charente, on the railway from Tours to Bordeaux, 26 miles N. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 3654. It has an active trade in cheese, truffles, corn, and chestnuts, and 12 annual fairs. Several councils have been held here.

RUFFELSHHEIM, (Rüffelsheim,) rüffēls'hīme', a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Starkenburg, circle of Grosserau. Pop. 1522.

RUFFEY, rüffēy, a village of France, department of Jura, arrondissement of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1452.

RUFFIAC, rüffē-āk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles S.S.E. of Ploermel. Pop. 1721.

RUFFIGNÉ, rüffēn'vā', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 3 miles N.W. of Châteaubriant.

RUFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles N.E. of Ormskirk, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway.

RUFFORTH, a parish of England, co. of York.

RUFISQUE, rü'fesk', a maritime town of West Africa, a little E. of Cape Verd, and stated to have an active trade with the adjacent fort of Goree.

RUFIO, roo'fio, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, W.N.W. of Sala. Pop. 2320.

RUGBY, a market-town and parish in the centre of England, co. of Warwick, on the London and North-western Railway, at the divergence of the Trent Valley Branch, and S. terminus of the Midland Railway, and terminus of a branch of the Great Western Railway, 80 miles N.N.W. of

RUG

London. Pop. of the town in 1851, 6313. The town is situated on an eminence S. of the Avon, has some vestiges of a castle built in the reign of Stephen, an ancient church, and a celebrated public school, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth. This was rebuilt in 1808 in the Tudor style, and consists mostly of a fine quadrangle with cloisters, an elegant detached chapel; it has about 300 scholars, 50 of whom are on the foundation, an endowment now producing about 5000*l.* per annum, 14 valuable exhibitions to the universities, and a dependent almshouse. It is distinguished as the scene of the educational and literary labors of the late Dr. Arnold. The town has little trade beyond that caused by railway traffic and supply of the school.

RUGELEY. England. See **RUGGLEY.**

RÜGEN. (Rügen.) *rü'ghen*, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Prussia, government of Pomerania, separated from the mainland only by a strait from a half a mile to 2 miles broad. Lat. of lighthouse at its N. extremity 55° 41' 12" N., lon. 13° 31' 27" E. Area, 361 square miles. Pop. 37,000. It is very irregular in shape, and indented by a series of bays and creeks, but possesses no good harbor. The surface exhibits a beautiful variety of hill and dale, and has many well-wooded slopes and wild, romantic ravines. The Stubbenitz is situated at the N.E. extremity of the island, and has a height of about 550 feet, forming a bold and precipitous chalky cliff, from the top of which a flight of steps, hewn in the rock, leads down to the sea-shore. The soil is of remarkable fertility, equally adapted to agriculture and to grass. Grain and cattle are exported to a considerable amount. The fisheries, also, are very valuable. In early times Rügen was held sacred to the goddess Hertha, and a small lake, surrounded by trees, is still pointed out as having been her principal abode. During the Thirty Years' War, the Swedes gained possession of the island, and retained it till 1815, when it was ceded to Prussia. Capital, Bergen. Among its antiquities are mounds termed the Hunnergräber, or "Tombs of the Huns."

RÜGENWALDE. (Rügenwalde.) *rü'ghen-wäl'deh*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 19 miles N.N.E. of Cöslin, on the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 4250. It has a castle, two hospitals, and sea-bathing establishments, with manufactures of linen, woollen, and sail cloths, distilleries, and docks for building coasting vessels.

RÜGGISBERG. (Rüggisburg.) *rüg'ghis-bèrg*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles S. of Bern. Pop. 2978.

RUGGLES. *rüg'g'ls*, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1168.

RUGLES. *rüg'l*, a town of France, department of Eure, on the Rille, 24 miles S.W. of Evreux. Pop. in 1852, 1972. It has manufactures of pins and needles.

RUHLA. *roo'lá*, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles S.E. of Eisenach. Pop. 3500, on the Ruhe, which separates it into 2 parts, the E. of which belongs to Saxe-Coburg, and has 2120 of the above population.

RUHLAND. *roo'lant*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Elster, 18 miles W.N.W. of Hoyerswerda. Pop. 1430.

RUHME. *roo'meh*, a river of Germany, rises in Prussian Saxony, flows N.N.W., and joins the Leine a little N.W. of Nordheim. Total course about 30 miles.

RUHR. *roon*, a river of Prussia, in Westphalia, after a very tortuous W. course of nearly 130 miles past Arnsberg, Neheim, and Hattingen, joins the Rhine at Ruhrort, 15 miles S. of Weesl.

RUHR or ROER. *roon*, a river of West Germany and the Netherlands, joins the Meuse on the right at Roermond. Total course, 90 miles. It is subject to extensive inundations. Under the French, it gave name to a department, capital of Aix-la-Chapelle.

RUHRORT. *roo'ront*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N. of Düsseldorf, on the railway to Minden, and at the confluence of the Ruhr with the Rhine. Pop. 3352. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, steamship building docks, and a transit trade.

RUILLÉ SUR LOIR. *roo'e'yá' (or roo'e'yá') stá lwá*, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 13 miles S.S.W. of St. Calais. Pop. 1455.

RUINEN. *roo'nén*, or **RUNEN.** *rü'nén*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 17 miles S.S.W. of Assen. Pop. 1059.

RUINERWOLD. *roo'nér-wolt'*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 24 miles S.S.W. of Assen, on the Wold Aa. Pop. 1243.

RUINES. *rü-sen'*, or *rooen*, a market-town of France, department of Cantal, 6 miles E.S.E. of St. Flour. Pop. 941.

RUISHTON. *risht'on*, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

RUISLIP. *rislip*, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

RUIVAES. *roo-e-vá'ss*, a village and parish of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 24 miles from Chaves. Pop. 1250.

RUJANA. a town of Russia. See **ROOHANA.**

RUKONI. a town of Russia. See **ROOKONI.**

RULLES. *rüll*, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on a stream of its own name, 12 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1304.

RUN

RUM. *rüm*, a mountainous island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, parish of Small Islands, 16 miles N.N.W. of Ardnamurchan Point. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7 miles. Area, 22,000 acres. Pop. 124. Elevation of Ben-More, 2300 feet. The soil is moorland, and unprofitable.

RUM. *room*, a town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the left bank of the Raab, 10 miles S.S.W. of Sarvar.

RUMA. *roo'má*, a market-town of Austria, in Slavonia, 35 miles N.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 6370.

RUMIA. a post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, 14 miles N. of Kaskaskia.

RUMBEKE. *rüm'tá'keh*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 16½ miles S. of Bruges, on the Mandel-Beko. Pop. 6724.

RUMBOLDSWYKE. *rüm/bolds-wík*, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RUMBOWE. *rüm-bów'e*, an inland state of the Malay Peninsula, lat. 2° 49' N., lon. 102° 30' E., enclosed by Naning, Johole and Sangalore. Area 400 square miles. Estimated pop. 9000.

RUMBURG. *rööm'böörg*, or **RAUNEBURG.** *röw'ngh-böörg*, a town of Bohemia, 42 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau, capital of a principality belonging to the Princes of Liechtenstein. Pop. 4900. It has a castle, manufactures of woollen, linen, damask, and cotton fabrics, and pipe-sticks.

RUMBURGH. a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RUME or RUMES. *rüm*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 5 miles S.W. of Tournay, on the French frontier. Pop. 2090.

RUMEGIES. *rü'meh-zhes'*, a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. 1700.

RUMES. a village of Belgium. See **RUME.**

RUMFORD. a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 35 miles W.N.W. of Augusta, intersected by Androscoggin River. Pop. 1375.

RUMFORD ACADEMY. a post-office of King William's co., Virginia.

RUMFORD CENTRE. a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

RUMFORD POINT. a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

RUMIANCA. *roo-me-án'ká*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Pallanza, near Ornavasso, on the Tosa. Pop. 1377.

RUMIGNY. *rü'meen'yee'*, a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Aube, 14 miles S.W. of Rocroy. Pop. 768. The astronomer La Caille was born here in 1713.

RUMILI or RUMELIA. See **ROOM-ELEE.**

RUMILLY. *rü'mee'yee'*, or *rü'mee'yee'*, a town of Savoy, on an affluent of the Rhone, 9 miles W.S.W. of Annecy. Pop. 4118.

RUMILLY. a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 2955.

RUMINGHEM. *rü'má'ng'hém'*, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, arrondissement of St. Omer. Pop. 1110.

RUM-KALAH. Asiatic Turkey. See **ROOM-KALAH.**

RUM LAKE. of British North America. See **CONTWY-TO.**

RUMLEY. a township in Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1088.

RUMMELSBURG. *rööm'mple-böörg*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 35 miles E.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 3120.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK. a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

RUMMON. a village of Palestine. See **RIMMON.**

RUMNEY. a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

RUMNEY. a post-village and township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, 59 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. of the township, 1109.

RUMPST. *rümpst*, a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles S. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Dyle with the Rupel. Pop. 2233.

RUMSEY. a town of England. See **ROMSEY.**

RUMSEY. a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green River, about 160 miles in a direct line S.W. of Frankfort. It has 1 church, several stores, 2 saw mills, and 2 grist mills. Pop. about 500.

RUMSZISKI. *roon-shish'kee*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, on the Niemen, 14 miles E.S.E. of Kovno. Pop. 1600.

RUMWORTH. a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RUNAWAY CREEK. See **NOXIE RIVER.**

RUNCORN. a town and parish of England, co., and 13 miles N.E. of Chester, near the head of the Mersey estuary, and with a station on a branch of the London and North-western Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 8049. The town has docks, valuable stone quarries in the vicinity, and considerable trade arising from its position at the terminus of the Bridgewater, Trent and Mersey, and Mersey and Irwell Canals. It is also frequented for sea-bathing.

RUNCTON. North, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUNCTON. South, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUNDELL'S. a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

RUNGHEN. (Rüngen.) *rüng'en*, or **RINGH'EN.** a village of Russia, government of Livonia, near Lake Virtserv, 29

RUN

miles S.W. of Dorpat. Birthplace of Catherine I., wife of Peter the Great.

RUNGPOOR, *rūng'poor'*, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, 125 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43' N.$, lon. $89^{\circ} 22' E.$ Many years ago it was composed of several distinct villages, with about 3000 houses.

RUNGPOOR, a district of British India, presidency, and province of Bengal, having N. Sikkim and Bootan, E. Assam. Area, 4112 square miles. Pop. 1,214,800.

RUNGPOOR, a town of British India, capital of Upper Assam, in lat. $26^{\circ} 55' N.$, lon. $94^{\circ} 30' E.$, on the Dihoo River, enclosed by walls, and having a palace and several mosques.

RUN/HALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUN/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUNKEL, *rūn'kēl*, a town of Nassau, on the Lahn, here crossed by a bridge, 21 miles N. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1052.

RUNN, a remarkable tract of India. See CUTCH.

RUNNIE-KA-KOTE, *rūn'nee-kā-kōt*, a large fort of Sindh, near the Indus, 45 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad.

RUNNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

RUNNING WATER RIVER, of Missouri Territory, rises in the Black Hills, and flowing at first S.E. and then E., falls into the Missouri River in about lat. $42^{\circ} 40' N.$, and lon. $98^{\circ} 30' W.$

RUNNYMEDE, a beautiful meadow on the S. bank of the Thames, England, co. of Surrey, W. of the town of Egham, and memorable as the place where the barons, in 1215, compelled King John to grant Magna Charta.

RUNOVICH, *rūn'ov-ik'*, village of Austria, in Dalmatia, circle of Spalatro, about 30 miles from Macarsca. Pop. 1202.

RUNSWICK, a hamlet of England, co. of York, North Riding, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Whitby, on the margin of the North Sea, which here forms an inlet called Runswick Bay.

RUNTUN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUNWELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RUOTI, *rūo'tee*, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 11 miles N.N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 3000.

RUPEL, *rū'pel*, a river of Belgium, formed by the union of the Nethe and Dyle at Rumpst, has a N.E. course of 6 miles, and joins the Scheldt 5 miles S.W. of Antwerp.

RUPELMONDE, *rū'pēlmōnd'* or *rū'pel-mōn'dēh*, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, 9 miles S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2000.

RUPERT, a post-village and township of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 86 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1101.

RUPERT, a flourishing post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on the Catawissa Railroad, where it crosses the North Branch Canal and is joined by the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Danville.

RUPERT RIVER, a river of British North America, issues from the W. extremity of Lake Mistassiny, and, after a W. course of about 300 miles, falls into James's Bay.

RUPERSDORF, *rūp'pērs-dorf*, or **RUPRECHTSDORF**, *rūp'rēkts-dorf*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königrätz, on the Steina, 6 miles from Brunau. Pop. 1039.

RUPERSDORF or **RUPRECHTSDORF**, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 24 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1708.

RUPERSDORF, HOHEN, *hō'en rūp'pērs-dorf*, a market-town of Lower Austria, near Gaunersdorf. Pop. 1489.

RUPPIN, *Nkt,nof rūp'pēn'*, (i. e. "New Ruppín") a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Potsdam, capital of circle, on the W. side of Lake Ruppín, 39 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 9341. It has a castle, a large and fine church, a council-hall, a gymnasium, hospital, prison, barracks, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, tobacco, and chicory. Its trade is greatly facilitated by the Ruppín Canal between the Havel and the Rhine.

RUPPIN, *Alt Alt*, (i. e. "old") a town of Prussia, 2 miles N.E. of Neu Ruppín. Pop. 1753.

RUPUNUNY, *rūp-oo-nū'nee*, written also **RUPONUNY**, **RIPONUNY** or **RIPUNUNY**, a river of British Guiana, and the principal tributary of the Essequibo, which it joins about 200 miles from the coast, in lat. $3^{\circ} N.$, lon. $58^{\circ} 12' W.$, after a N. course of 250 miles. It forms several falls over granite ledges; its waters are turbid, and the vegetation on its banks is far less luxuriant than that on the Essequibo.

RURA. See RUHA.

RURAL, a small post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River.

RURAL, a post-office of Jasper co., Missouri.

RURAL HALL, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

RURAL HILL, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

RURAL HILL, a post-office of Conecuh co., Alabama.

RURAL HILL, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

RURAL RETREAT, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

RURAL RETREAT, a post-office of Cole co., Illinois.

RURAL RIDGE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

RURALVALE, a post-office of Whitefield co., Georgia.

RURALVALE, a post-office of Lapeer co., Michigan.

RURAL VALLEY, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

RUS

RURAL VILLAGE, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, 12 or 13 miles E. of Kittanning.

RUREE, *rūree*, a town of Sindh, on the route between Luckput and Hyderabad, with a magnificent mosque. Pop. about 1000. Lat. $24^{\circ} 22' N.$, lon. $68^{\circ} 30' E.$

RUREMOND, a town of the Netherlands. See ROERMOND.

RURIC or **RURICK** (*rū'rik*) ISLES, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Paliser Islands, between lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$ and $15^{\circ} 30' S.$, lon. about $151^{\circ} E.$ They were discovered by Kotzebue, in 1816.

RUS, *roos*, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles N.E. of Jaen, with remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1917.

RUSA, a town of Russia. See ROOSA.

RUSCOMBE, *rūskūm*, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

RUSCOMB MANOR, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1235.

RUSEHANA, a town of Russia. See ROOSHANA.

RUSH, a seaport and market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, on a headland projecting into the Irish Sea, and with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 14 miles N.E. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 1498. It has a small harbor, with a pier and coast-guard station.

RUSH, a county in the S.E. central part of Indiana, contains 410 square miles. It is drained by Blue River and Flat Rock Creek. The surface is level, or gently undulating, and the soil is uniformly fertile. In a state of nature the county was occupied by dense forests. In 1850, this county produced 1,685,924 bushels of corn, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state, except Tippecanoe. Three railroads meet at Rushville in this county. Organized in 1822, and named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Pennsylvania. Capital, Rushville. Pop. 16,445.

RUSH, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on Genesee River, 12 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Pop. 2015.

RUSH, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 371.

RUSH, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 323.

RUSH, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1178.

RUSH, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 670.

RUSH, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles S. by W. of Montrose. Pop. 1160.

RUSH, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 893.

RUSH, a post-township in the S.E. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1373.

RUSH, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

RUSH, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 150 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

RUSH, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 557.

RUSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, with a station on the North Stafford Railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Walsall.

RUSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

RUSHAWAY, a post-office of Menard co., Illinois.

RUSHBOTTOM, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

RUSHBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RUSHBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

RUSH CREEK, of Fairfield co., Ohio, flows into the Hoekhooking River, below Lancaster.

RUSH CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of Scioto River, which it enters in Marion county.

RUSH CREEK, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 1218.

RUSH CREEK, a post-township in the N.E. part of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1458.

RUSH CREEK, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

RUSHDEN, a parish of England, co. of Hert.

RUSHDEN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

RUSHFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUSHFORD, a post-village and township of Alleghany co., New York, about 50 miles S.E. of Buffalo. The village contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, and several stores and mills. Pop. of the township, 1810.

RUSHFORD, a township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop. 514.

RUSH LAKE, Wisconsin, near the S.W. extremity of Winnebago county, in Rushford township, is about 6 miles long, and 2 wide.

RUSH LAKE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE. See CHICAGO, Illinois.

RUSHMERE, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

RUSHOCK, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

RUSH RIVER, of Wisconsin, a small stream which rises in St. Croix county, and flows S. into Lake Pepin.

RUSH RIVER, a post-township in the S. part of St. Croix co., Wisconsin.

RUSHSYLVANIA or **RUSHYLVANIA**, (see INT. VIII.) a post-village of Rush Creek township, Logan co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 125 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati.

RUSHTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

RUSHTON TAVERN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

RUSH TOWER, a village of Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 36 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

RUSH TOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, 66 miles N. of Harrisburg.

RUSHULME, *rûsh'um*, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on West River, 205 miles W. of Albany. It is situated on the border between Yates and Ontario counties, and contains 2 churches, 1 academy, 15 stores, and several steam mills. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 159 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

RUSHVILLE, a post-office of Appling co., Georgia.

RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 150 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. The Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad passes very near it.

RUSHVILLE, a thriving post-town, capital of Rush co., Indiana, on Flatrock Creek, at the terminus of the Shelbyville and Rushville Railroad, 40 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has an active trade, and is rapidly improving since the completion of the above-named railroad. Another railroad is in progress, which, when finished, will connect this town with Cincinnati, 70 miles distant. Rushville is noted for its fine public buildings, among which are a court-house, and 3 or 4 churches. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. 1598.

RUSHVILLE, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Schuyler co., Illinois, is pleasantly situated on the border of a prairie, 60 miles W.N.W. of Springfield, and 10 miles N.W. of the Illinois River. It is the centre of an active trade. It contains 4 or 5 churches, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. of township, 2009.

RUSHYLVANIA. See **RUSSELYANIA**.

RUSIA, a country of Europe. See **RUSSIA**.

RUSK, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sabine River, and drained by the Angelina River. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. In 1850 this county produced 270,353 bushels of corn—a greater quantity than was raised in any other county in the state, except Harrison. It is also the most populous county in the state, except Harrison. It was named in honor of General Thomas J. Rusk, United States senator from Texas. Capital, Henderson. Pop. 8148, of whom 6012 were free, and 2136 slaves.

RUSK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Texas.

RUSK, a post-office of Surry co., North Carolina.

RUSK, a thriving post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Texas, 233 miles N.E. of Austin. It is situated in a fertile farming region, and is a place of active business, containing a court-house, several churches, and 1 newspaper office.

RUSK, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee.

RUSKA POYANA, *roos'kôh' po'yâ'nôh'*, the highest summit of the Carpathians, is situated near the S.E. extremity of Hungary, lat. 45° 40' N., lon. 22° 30' E.; height, 9900 feet.

RUSKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RUSKOL, a town of European Turkey. See **KESHAM**.

RUSPER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RUSS, *rôos*, a market-town of East Prussia, near the mouth of the Niemen, in the Curische-Haff, 26 miles N.W. of Tilsit. Pop. 2159.

RUSSA, *STAROI*, a town of Russia. See **STARATA ROSSA**.

RUSSDALE STAND, a small village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

RUSSDORF, *rôos'dorf*, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, near Altenburg. Pop. 1931.

RUSSEIGNIES, *rûs'ain'yâ'*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Rogne, near the frontiers of Hainaut, 21 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1024.

RUSSELHEIM, *rôos'el'hîm'*, or **RUSSELSHEIM**, *rôos'el'hîm'*, a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Main, 13 miles W.S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1422.

RUSSELL, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 1225 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch River, and also drained by the sources of the West Fork of Sandy River. Guest's River forms part of the S.W. boundary. The Cumberland Mountain forms its boundary on the N.W., and Clinch Mountain extends along the S.E. border. A large portion of the county is mountainous and sterile, but the valleys contain some good land. Iron ore, stone coal, and marble are found. Large quantities of maple-sugar are made in the county. Named in honor of General William Russell, one of its principal citizens. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 11,919, of whom 10,937 were free, and 982 slaves.

RUSSELL, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 900 square miles. The Chattahoochee River forms the entire E. boundary. The county is also drained by the Uchee, Wacoochee, and Cowhee Creeks. The surface is uneven, and presents almost every variety of soil. In 1850 this county produced 119,150 pounds of rice—the greatest quantity of that article produced in any county of the state. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad traverses the N.W. part, and another

railroad has been surveyed through the county from the river to Mobile. Formed from part of the Creek Indian territory, and organized in 1833. Capital, Crawford. Pop. 19,548, of whom 8437 were free, and 11,111 slaves.

RUSSELL, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 240 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River, navigable by keel-boats. The surface is hilly, and the land mostly too rough for cultivation, excepting the river-bottoms, which are very fertile. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of Colonel William Russell, a member of the Kentucky legislature. Capital, Jamestown. Pop. 5349, of whom 4914 were free, and 435 slaves.

RUSSELL, a county in the E. part of Canada West, comprises an area of 879 square miles. The Ottawa River washes its N. border, and the Petit Nation waters the S. part. Pop. 2870.

RUSSELL, a post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 116 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 521.

RUSSELL, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Grass River, about 14 miles S. of Canton. A stone building erected here about the year 1810 was sold in 1850, and it has since been proposed to convert it into a high school. Pop. 1818.

RUSSELL, a post-township in the W. part of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1083.

RUSSELL, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 1386.

RUSSELLBURG, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Conewango Creek, 7 or 8 miles N. of Warren.

RUSSELL HILL, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

RUSSELL PLACE, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

RUSSELL'S, a district of Muscogee co., Georgia. Pop. 1424.

RUSSELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

RUSSELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

RUSSELL'S PLACE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

RUSSELL'S STATION, a post-office of Highland co., Pennsylvania.

RUSSELLTOWN, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 50 miles S.W. of Montreal.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 65 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Georgia, 24 miles W. of Macon.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Alabama, on Cedar Creek, about 220 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery. It contains a court-house, a jail, and several stores.

RUSSELLVILLE, a village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, 210 miles N.W. by N. of Baton Rouge.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-office of Pope co., Arkansas.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, is situated in the New Market Valley, on the route of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, 230 miles E. of Nashville.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Kentucky, on the State Road from Louisville to Nashville, 180 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and contains 3 churches, 1 academy, above 25 stores, 1 newspaper office, 1 oil mill, and 1 bank. Laid out in 1810. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 100 miles S. by W. of Columbus, and 10 miles from the Ohio River.

RUSSELLVILLE, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 77.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 17 miles N.W. of Greencastle.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the Wabash River.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, 15 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

RUSSELSBURG, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

RUSSEY, *rûs'sâ'*, a village of France, department of Doubs, 38 miles from Montbéliard. Pop. in 1862, 1060.

RUSSIA, *rûsh'ë-q* or *rûs'shë-q*, (Russ. *Россія*, *Rossiya*, *roos'ë-yä'* or *Russiya*?; Fr. *Russie*, *rûs'shë'*; Ger. *Russland*, *rôos'lânt*; Sp. *Rusia*, *roos'ë-d*; It. *Russia*, *roos'ë-d*.) formerly called **MUSCOVY**, *mûs'ko-ve*, probably the most extensive empire that has ever existed, either in ancient or modern times, extends, in Europe, Asia, and America, from lat. 38° to 78° 20' N., and from lon. 18° E. eastward to 132° W. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean; W. by Sweden, the Baltic Sea, Prussia, Austria, and Moldavia; S. by European Turkey, the Black Sea, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Independent Tartary, the Chinese Empire, and the Pacific; and E. by British America. Commencing not far from the W. shores of Europe, it stretches continuously, first across the whole of that continent, next over the whole continent of Asia, and lastly, crossing Behring's Strait, finds no limit till it comes in contact with British America, after having passed over 30 degrees more than half the circuit of the globe, or, in all, about 210 degrees of longitude. Owing, however, to the high latitude on which this course must be traced, the whole length

from E. to W. is less than the number of degrees might lead us to suppose, and is estimated at not more than 7000 miles. The greatest breadth is in Europe, near the Asiatic boundary, where the distance, from the southernmost point in the Caucasus Mountains to the northernmost in the White Sea, is about 4000 miles; the average breadth falls far short of this, and probably does not exceed 1500 miles. Its surface is estimated to comprise one-thirtieth of the whole superficies of the globe, one-seventh of its land, and more than double the whole area of Europe; the total area being given, according to the nearest approximations which can be made, at 7,821,125 square miles. Of these, the proportions belonging to Europe, Asia, and America, and their respective population, are exhibited in the following table:—

Area and Population of the Russian Empire.

	Area, in square miles.	Population in 1851.
European Russia.....	2,142,504	60,028,812
Asiatic Russia—		
Siberia, (including a portion of the		
Kirghizia).....	4,612,329	2,867,194
Transcaucasian Provinces.....	81,232	2,173,364
Russian America.....	294,000	61,000
Total.....	7,050,125	65,220,360

The continuity of the empire, at least of the Asiatic and European portions of it, might seem to suggest the propriety of viewing it as one great whole, and of proceeding accordingly to give a detailed description of it in a single article; but, on the other hand, its immense magnitude, and the distinct names commonly used to designate these portions, make it more convenient to consider them separately under the four heads of European Russia, Siberia, Transcaucasian Russia, and Russian America.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA has the same boundaries on the N. and W. as those given above for the empire. Its S. boundaries also are the same as far E. as the eastern shores of the Black Sea, beyond which they are formed by the Caucasus Mountains. The E. boundary is not so well defined. In its upper part, the Ural Mountains form such a conspicuous natural barrier, that their title to fix the frontiers of Europe and Asia, so far, at least, as the governments of Archangel and Vologda extend, has been almost universally recognized. To the S. of this, the boundary may be said to be almost arbitrary. Some continue to follow the Ural chain southward till it reaches the sources of the river Ural, and then the course of this river to its mouth in the Caspian; this boundary has the advantage of being at once simple and definite. Others, in forming the boundary, quit the Ural chain much earlier, and, commencing at the sources of the Visbura, follow it downwards to its junction with the Kama, then the Kama to its junction with the Volga, and finally follow the Volga to its mouth. This boundary, though less simple than the former, has like it the merit of being well defined, and perhaps surpasses it by the prominence which it gives to the Volga, whose mighty flood would seem almost to entitle it to be the boundary of a continent. The Russian government, however, has entirely discarded both of these boundaries, and produced confusion by forming two of its largest governments, Perm and Orenbourg, out of territories which do not belong exclusively to either Europe or Asia, but partly to both. In these circumstances, it seems preferable to consider these governments as belonging to Europe, within whose limits their capitals are situated. European Russia, as thus defined, is bounded on the E. by the governments of Tobolsk and Omsk, and the Ural Mountains, and on the S.E. by Independent Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Asiatic Turkey.

Face of the Country.—The surface of Russia may be considered as one vast plain, enclosed by the Ural Mountains on the E., the Caucasus on the S., and partly by the Carpathians on the W.: it opens to the Caspian Sea on the S.E., and the level countries of North Germany on the W. Throughout this vast extent it does not contain a single mountain; the highest point, between the Baltic and the Black Sea, near Kremenets, is 1326 feet in height; the Baltic provinces have a mean elevation of 1000 feet above the Baltic. The centre of the country is occupied by a dome-shaped elevation traversed by the Valdai Hills, the average height of which is from 800 to 900 feet, and the summit 1100 feet above the sea; these sink rapidly to the S.E., where they are lost in marshes. This elevation, extends across Russia in an irregular waving line, mainly in a N.E. direction, commencing on the frontiers of Poland, and terminating on the W. side of the Ural Mountains, near lat. 62° N. It forms the E. continuation of the great watershed which divides the whole continent of Europe into a N. and a S. basin. In the E., the Ural chain, though nowhere exceeding 7000 feet, seems much more elevated from its high latitude, and consequent covering of perpetual snow; in the S., the mountains of Taurida, lining the S. shores of the Crimea, have a height of about 4000 feet. With these exceptions, the only other parts of European Russia, which, according to the limits above assigned to it, do not belong to its two immense

plains, are those districts of Perm and Orenbourg which are situated on the E. side of the Ural Mountains, and slope towards the vast steppes of Asia.

Geology.—Till recently, the geological formations of Russia had been very imperfectly explored, and the most erroneous ideas were entertained in regard to them. The more accurate information now possessed is mainly due to Sir Roderick Murchison and his coadjutors. Their united work on Russia, and the map and illustrative sections which accompany it, furnish all the geological information that can be required. A vast tract of gneiss and other crystalline schists, penetrated by granite, extends W. from the Gulf of Bothnia, and N. from the Gulf of Finland, over the whole principality of the latter name, the W. part of the government of Olonets, and the greater part of the government of Archangel. The only other region in which a similar development occurs is in the S., where a large granite steppe, commencing near Ovrutsh, in the N.E. part of the government of Volhynia, stretches in a S.E. direction, covering the far greater portion of the government of Kiev, as much of the government of Podolsk as lies N. of the Bug, the N. half of the government of Kherson, the W. and S. of Yekaterinoslav, and a part of Taurida, terminating just before reaching the shores of the Sea of Azof, from which it is excluded by a narrow belt of tertiary marls and limestone. In the E., however, and along the whole crest of the Ural Mountains, from their commencement on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and almost continuously S. to their last ramifications, granite of more recent origin than that already mentioned occurs, in connection with other eruptive rocks of greenstone, porphyry, sienite, serpentine, &c. These rocks are overlaid on both sides of the chain by metamorphic schists, forming long and narrow belts nearly parallel with its principal axis. Immediately to the W. appears a similar belt of silurian strata, which, where lowest in the series, is in the state of chloritic and talcose schists. The only other locality in which the silurian system receives a marked development, is on the S. shores of the Gulf of Finland, where it stretches from its W. extremity, E. along the governments of Esthonia and St. Petersburg, and is then continued across the isthmus between the E. extremity of the gulf and Lake Ladoga, and along the S. and S.E. shores of that lake.

In immediate contact with this silurian formation on the S., but on a much more extensive scale of development, appears the Devonian system, or old red sandstone, as it is sometimes called. The main body of this formation commences near the S.E. shores of the Baltic, and gradually widens out with its N.E. and S.E. sides, so as to assume the shape of a wedge; then forking, sends one of its branches N.E. across Lake Onega, and along Archangel Bay, to the N.W. extremity of Mezen Bay, and the other S.E. to the N.W. frontiers of Voronezh. It thus covers continuously the whole of the governments of Courland, Livonia, Vitebsk, and Pskov, and parts of Vilna, Minsk, Moheleer, and Smolensk on the one side, and of Petersburg and Novgorod on the other; while its N.E. branch traverses Olonets, and penetrates into Archangel; and its S.E. branch stretches over considerable parts of Kaloga, Orel, and Tula. The same formation occurs in a belt stretching S.E. from the E. shore of the Gulf of Tehezkala, in the Arctic Ocean, and in a longer but narrower belt on the W. side of the Ural chain, where it immediately overlies the silurian formation already mentioned.

The formation next in order is the carboniferous. The main body of it lies within the above fork of the old red sandstone, and in immediate contact with it, and then keeping parallel with the N.E. branch of the fork, is continued in the same direction to its termination in Mezen Bay. It occupies the whole of the government of Tver, the capital of which is situated near its centre; and large parts of Smolensk, Kaloga, Tula, and Riazan on the one side, and of Novgorod and Olonets on the other. The government of Moscow is situated in the very heart of it, and that of Vladimir on its E. side. The carboniferous system occurs in two other distant and isolated localities; the one in the S., a little N. of the Sea of Azof, where it occupies the E. part of the government of Yekaterinoslav, and the W. extremity of that of Don Cossacks, and where, too, the coal forming the characteristic mineral of the system, is partially worked by pits; the other locality is on the W. side of the Ural chain, where, in the ascending series, it succeeds the silurian and Devonian systems, and has a larger development than either of them.

This development of the carboniferous system on the side of the Ural chain, and the still larger development above described as existing in the governments of Smolensk, Kaloga, &c., form the opposite boundaries of a system which in European Russia is magnificently developed; and in which, from the large space that it covers in Perm and the contiguous governments, Sir R. Murchison has proposed to give the name of the Permian system. Its rocks belong to the upper part of the coal measures, and consist chiefly of magnesian limestone and new red sandstone. The latter name is still often applied to the whole system. In

Russia, the main body of it, though somewhat irregular in shape, may be considered as an immense triangle, the three angles of which have their respective vertices at Oostloozhun, in the government of Novgorod; Mezen, near the bay of the same name, in the government of Archangel; and Orsk, on the Ural, in the government of Orenbourg. Vast as this space appears, it must still be increased by supposing that the line which joins Mezen and Orsk, and forms the longest side of the triangle, is not perfectly straight, but curves E., so as to include the districts around the towns of Tcherdeen, (Tcherdin,) Solikansk, Perm, and Oofa. A glance at the map will show that the Permian system, as traced by these limits, must extend over the whole of the governments of Kostroma, Viatka, and Kazan, and large parts of Archangel, Vologda, Yaroslavl, Nishnee-Novgorod, Simbeersk, Orenbourg, and Perm. Its continuity over the whole of the space is undoubted; but in the N. of the governments of Kostroma and Viatka, and more especially in the part of Vologda between the towns of Nikolsk and Oost-Siolsk, it disappears for a time beneath strata belonging to the Jurassic or oolitic system. This system is developed partially in several other localities, and very largely in the N.E. of the government of Archangel. Immediately above it, in the geological series, is the cretaceous system, of which the principal localities are Tchernigov, Orel, Koorak, Kharkov, and Voronezh, near the centre; Volhynia and a small part of Poland in the W.; and a long tract along the N. base of the Caucasus.

The rocks next in succession belong to the tertiary formation, which in both its eocene and miocene periods is very largely developed. Strata of the eocene period, commencing in the E. in the government of Simbeersk, stretch W. over the greater part of the governments of Penza and Tambov, then, after a considerable interruption, reappear on the frontiers of Koorak and Kharkov, cover the far greater part of the governments of Tchernigov and Poltava, and are thence continued without interruption into the governments of Mohelev, Minsk, Grodno, and finally into Poland. The miocene period has its chief developments in Volhynia, Pribolsk, and Bessarabia. Beds of still more recent formation may be traced in the limestones, marls, and clays on the N.W. shores of the Black Sea, on the far greater part of the peninsula of the Crimea, on the E. and N. shores of the Sea of Azof, on the low flats along the W. and N. shores of the Caspian, and the low sandy steppes of Astrakhan. Mere alluvial deposits, of comparatively recent date, are to be found in a greater or less degree at the mouths of all the rivers, and are particularly discernible in the great estuary of the Petchora. As a curious and interesting fact connected with geology, may be mentioned the vast numbers of erratic blocks and similar drift spread over the greater part of North Russia, and evidently transported into it from Finland, Lapland, and Sweden.

Minerals.—These are both numerous and very valuable. Gold is obtained in large quantities, both by mining and washing, on the slopes of the Ural Mountains, and the streams which descend from them. All of these, however, with a very few exceptions, are found on the E. side of the chain, and, therefore, belong more properly to Asiatic than to European Russia. The produce of the gold mines of Russia, in 1847, was estimated at \$20,000,000; in 1849, it reached only \$17,400,000. Copper is found both in the Valdai and the Ural Mountains. To the W. of the latter, in all the low country of Perm, are vast cupriferous deposits, from which large quantities of copper are annually obtained, under the most favorable circumstances, the workings themselves being not only comparatively easy, but all the materials necessary for smelting, and more especially unlimited supplies of fuel, existing in their immediate vicinity. The governments of Olonets, Viatka, Kazan, Vologda, and Orenbourg have also their copper-mines. Iron, the most widely diffused of all the Russian metals, and the most extensively and profitably worked, is found not only among the mountains, but extensive beds of bog-iron ore exist in the lowest marshy grounds. The principal seat of the iron manufacture is in the government of Perm; but important workings are carried on, and great numbers of blast-furnaces have been erected, in many other quarters. Lead is more sparingly diffused, and is worked chiefly in the Ural chain, and some parts of Poland, particularly in the vicinity of Cracow and Sandomier. It sometimes contains such a percentage of silver as to make it worth extracting. Platinum has long been worked in the Ural chain, in the most productive mines of that metal which are known to exist in the world. Salt is found in such abundance, both in brine-pits and mines, that it may be considered altogether inexhaustible. In almost every part of the vast extent of surface already described as belonging geologically to the Permian system, it is found, and in numerous localities is extensively and profitably worked. Saltpetre is obtained chiefly in the government of Astrakhan.

From the vast extent of country which has been shown to be occupied by the carboniferous system, it may be reasonably concluded that there must be many extensive coal-fields. It would seem, however, that Russia, in this respect, bears a considerable resemblance to Ireland, where the large de-

velopments of the carboniferous system are chiefly confined to its lower strata, and is much more remarkable for its immense masses of mountain-limestone than its productive seams of coal. The upper portion of the system, which alone contains the coal-measures for which West Europe, and more especially Great Britain, is distinguished, has no decided representative in Russia. The chief fields of coal yet ascertained to exist are among the Valdai Hills, where the coal is generally so thin and poor as hardly to merit the name; in the government of Moscow, where seams from 3 to 6 feet thick are seen cropping out in many ravines, but is of an inferior quality; and in an extensive tract between the Dnieper and the Don, chiefly in that part of it watered by the Donetz. This last coal-district is said by Murchison to be by far the richest in the Russian Empire, and extends over an area of not less than 11,000 square miles. It has been very imperfectly explored, but does not seem entitled to raise very high expectations. It is worked in several localities, and more especially at Alexandrovsk, in a seam about 7 feet thick, composed of a soft bituminous coal, containing a great deal of sulphur, both in lumps of pyrites, and in the much more injurious form of frequent thin filaments, wrought, as it were, into its very texture. In some other localities, the quality of the coal seems to improve; but except in those governments where wood is scarce, it is evident that the known coal-fields of Russia cannot be turned to much account. It is probable, however, that besides the known coal-fields, others of greater value, though, from their greater depth, requiring more expensive fittings, exist in other quarters, more especially in those governments where the Permian system is most largely developed. For the smelting of metals, the boundless forests furnish a more valuable material; and ages must elapse before these can be so much thinned as to make either the search for coal, or the working of it, objects of much importance. The only other mineral products deserving of notice are quarries of granite and marble, both of which, of excellent quality, are found near the shores, and to the N.E. of Lake Ladoga.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—The broad central ridge above referred to, forming the great watershed of the country, sends the waters on the N. side of it either to the Arctic Ocean or to the Baltic, and those on the S. side to the Black Sea or to the Caspian. These, therefore, form the four great basins to which all the rivers of European Russia belong. These rivers are remarkable both for their number and their magnitude. Beginning with the basin of the Arctic Ocean, and proceeding from E. to W., we find first the Petchora, which, after receiving its waters chiefly from the W. slopes of the Ural Mountains, by a number of important affluents, accumulates them into one great flood, which then flows almost due N., and empties itself into the Arctic by a wide estuary, remarkable for the number of islands which the alluvial deposits of the river have formed within it. The Petchora is the only large river of European Russia which thus sends its waters directly to the Arctic Ocean; all the others are received by it indirectly through the medium of the White Sea. Their names are the Mezen, North Dwina, and Onega. By far the most important of the three is the Dwina, which, receiving its supplies in nearly equal quantities from the E. by the Vitchevda, and from the W. by the Sochona, flows N.W. in a very circuitous course, continually augmented by large affluents, and falls into the Gulf of Archangel, a little below the well-known port of that name. The surface drained by the rivers of this basin is almost entirely confined to the two extensive governments of Archangel and Vologda.

The basin next in order is that of the Baltic. Its principal rivers are the Kemi and the Torned, (the latter common to both Russia and Sweden,) which fall into the Gulf of Bothnia; the Kymmene, the Neva, and the Narva or Narova, which fall into the Gulf of Finland; the Aa and the South Dwina, which flow into the Gulf of Riga; the Niemen or Memel, which enters Prussia before terminating its course; and the West Bug, an affluent of the Vistula. To the basin of the Black Sea belong the Dniester, the South Bug, and the Dnieper, all which have their mouths at a short distance from each other, in the neighborhood of the rising seaport of Odessa; the Don, falling into the N.E. extremity of the Sea of Azof; and the Kooban, which, deriving its chief supplies from Circassia, and forming a great part of its boundary, must continue to be a Russian river more in name than in reality, so long as the Circassians maintain their noble struggle for independence. The last basin, that of the Caspian, is in some respects the most remarkable of all; though Europe sends it at most only two large rivers, the Ural and the Volga, both supplied in part from Asiatic sources; the latter not only surpasses all other Russian rivers, but is one of the greatest rivers of Europe. The E. parts of the governments of Perm and Orenbourg belong to the basin of the Obi, which receives several large affluents from their slopes on the E. side of the Ural chain.

The lakes of Russia are on a scale of magnitude fully commensurate with that of its rivers. To say nothing of the Caspian itself—which, being wholly surrounded by land,

and even incapable, from the lowness of its level, of discharging itself into any other sea, is truly a lake—Russia can boast of others of vast extent, which, from lying wholly within its limits, are peculiarly its own. To the basin of the Baltic belong the Ladoga, the largest lake in Europe, the Onega, the Pelpus, and the Imen. Finland, too, which towards its S. extremity is a mere network of lakes, sends all its waters to the Baltic. Almost all the other lakes of any consequence belong to the basin of the Volga. Their dimensions are much inferior to those already mentioned; but in any other country less amply provided, such lakes as the Bielo-Ozero, in the government of Novgorod, and the Koobinskäe, in the government of Vologda, would not pass unnoticed. In the S. are several large salt-lakes, among which may be mentioned the Elton, in the government of Saratov, and the Baskootchask, (Baskutchask,) in that of Astrakhan. Canals connect the Baltic with the Caspian and with the Black Sea; also the White Sea with the Caspian. An extensive inland communication is opened in various directions, and a traveller may pass from St. Petersburg to Selmginsk, in Siberia, with only a few miles of portage. Among the numerous islands belonging to the empire, the chief are the group of Nova Zembla (Novala Zemlia, "new land,") in the Arctic Ocean, the archipelago of Spitzbergen Kalguev, (Kalgouef,) and Vaigats Islands.

Climate.—A country extending over at least 35 degrees of latitude, from the warmer regions of the temperate, far into the regions of the frozen zone, must exhibit very marked diversities of climate. It is usual, accordingly, to consider it in four distinct divisions: a polar region, including all the country N. of lat. 67°; a cold region, extending from lat. 67° to 57° N.; a temperate region, from lat. 57° to 50° N.; and a warm region, from lat. 50° to 37° N. Another division, founded on the vegetation of the different regions, has been proposed: 1. The region of ice, where vegetation is all but extinct; 2. The region of *tundra*, or moorland steppes; 3. The region of forests and pastures; 4. The region where barley ripens; 5. The region of rye and flax; 6. The region of wheat and orchards; 7. The region of maize and vines; and 8. The region of the olive and the sugar-cane. The plains of the N., exposed to the winds of the Arctic Ocean, are much colder than the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes; and in general it may be observed in regard to the climate, that its characteristic features are a greater coldness and variability than is common under the same latitudes in the more westerly portions of Europe. The mean annual temperature of the upper part of the Norwegian coast, to its extremity at the North Cape, is above the freezing point; whereas a considerable portion of Russia, within the same, and even in a lower latitude, is below it. This is true of the whole of Russian Lapland as far S. as 66°; and to the E. of the White Sea, the thermal line, indicating a mean annual temperature of freezing, descends so rapidly, that on reaching the Ural Mountains, it is found to be as low as 60°.

The region to which the name of cold has been given, has a mean annual temperature varying between 32° and 40°, but very unequally divided throughout the year, the cold in winter often sinking the thermometer to 30° below zero, or 62° below freezing; while the summer heat often raises it above 80°. At St. Petersburg, considerably below the centre of this region, the mean annual temperature is rather above 40°; on the other hand, that of Kazan, situated at the very S. extremity of the region, but much farther inland, is rather below 36°. The temperate region, lying between lat. 57° and 50° N., has a mean annual temperature varying from 40° to 50°, and includes within it the far finest part of the Russian territory, though even here the thermometer has a very wide range, the summer heat which suffices to grow melons and similar fruits in the open field being often succeeded by very rigorous winters. The warm region, extending from 50° S., well merits the name, from its extreme summer heats, the thermometer in June and July standing commonly about 100°, and often considerably higher. It is not, however, free from the remarkable contrasts which a Russian summer and a Russian winter exhibit; for the Sea of Azof, situated almost in the heart of this region, usually freezes about the beginning of November, and is seldom open again before the beginning of April.

In the interior, S.S.E. and S. winds prevail; while W. and N.W. winds are most common on the coasts. In all the countries bordering on the shores of the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean, and bounded on the W. and N. by the basin of the Volga, the air is charged with a superabundance of moisture, which descends in mists, and frequent falls of rain or snow. Towards the centre, and still farther E., the excess of moisture disappears, though enough still remains to keep vegetation in full vigor even at the hottest season. Still farther S. the want of rain is often felt, and long-continued droughts do frequent mischief. In the Baltic provinces, the average annual fall of rain is from 15 to 20 inches. Snow falls early in winter; the average number of days in the year on which snow falls at St. Petersburg, is 70. In general, however, the climates of all the

regions are not unfavorable to health, and except in particular districts, where the insalubrity can easily be traced to local causes, disease is by no means prevalent, and human life often attains its longest allotted term.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Russia possesses a vast number of phanerogamous plants; but as the examination which botanists have made is acknowledged to be very imperfect, it is probable that many yet remain to be discovered. A considerable proportion of the surface still continues almost in a state of nature; and, where it is well wooded, there is room to question whether any other mode of occupation could be made to prove equally productive. Forests, however, are found chiefly in the more N. governments, particularly Archangel, Vologda, and Perm. In many of the central and S. governments, a deficiency of timber is seriously felt, and many extraordinary expedients are resorted to in order to obtain adequate supplies of fuel. The governments most imperfectly provided with wood are Esthonia, Bessarabia, Kherson, Yekaterinoslav, and Astrakhan. The prevailing trees of the N. forests are fir, larch, alder, and birch. The oak is seldom found beyond lat. 61°; few fruit-trees are found beyond lat. 59°; and their regular culture cannot be profitably carried on N. of the 63d parallel. In this latitude apples, pears, and plums become tolerably abundant; and still farther S., peaches, apricots, quinces, almonds, and pomegranates are common fruits. The vine and mulberry, also, are extensively cultivated, and considerable quantities both of wine and silk are obtained. In the Crimea, extensive vineyards have been formed from plants selected with the utmost care, and several of the wines have already acquired a high name. Other governments have imitated the example, and the export of wine promises to become an object of great national importance. Among the principal districts in which the culture of the vine is regarded as an object of primary interest may be mentioned Bessarabia, Kherson, Kiev, Astrakhan, and the Don Cossacks. In the last are made large quantities of a wine resembling champagne, which finds a ready sale in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and many of the larger towns.

But notwithstanding the profitable returns of the above objects of culture, it is to agriculture, properly so called, that Russia must long continue to look for the richest source of national prosperity. After deducting all the regions where the rigors of the climate, without making the growth and ripening of grain absolutely impossible, are incompatible with its culture as a regular branch of industry, vast tracts of land remain, where the soil is almost of inexhaustible fertility, and all the cereals are produced in such abundance as not only to meet the home consumption, but leave a large surplus for export. The most important crops raised for food are rye, wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, maize, and potatoes; and for other purposes, hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and beet-root for sugar. The principal wheat districts are parts of Poland, particularly the governments of Warsaw, Radom, and Lublin; the fertile, alluvial tracts along the banks of the N. rivers; and the governments of Volhynia, Podolsk, Kiev, and Poltava. Rye, from its natural adaptation to the soil, and its almost universal use as an article of food, is cultivated in every quarter up to lat. 65°. The value of rye annually produced is estimated at \$117,000,000. Barley ripens in lat. 67°, but is in far less general repute than rye. Oats are extensively grown in several governments, and more especially in the rich alluvial tracts of Archangel, where the peasants, after satisfying their own wants, grind the surplus into meal, and export it in considerable quantities to the coast of Norway. Maize forms one of the most important crops of Bessarabia, where a return of sixty-fold is said not to be uncommon. Potatoes are largely grown in Saratov, in Poland, and in the districts which border the Baltic; in the last partly for food, but much more for the supply of numerous distilleries.

Both hemp and flax are staple products, and are exported in great quantities. The former is grown to an immense extent in all the governments which border on the Ural chain, and on both sides of the upper course of the Volga, particularly in the governments of Tver, Yaroslavl, and Kostroma. Flax is also cultivated to a great extent in the same districts, but more especially in the governments of Olonets, Vologda, Livonia, and the S. parts of Finland. Both their fibre and their seed form most important articles of export from the ports of Riga, St. Petersburg, and Archangel. Kitchen-gardens, in many parts, attract considerable attention, and cabbages, turnips, carrots, and onions are occasionally cultivated on an extensive scale; in some of the districts bordering on the S. steppes, the water-melon thrives amazingly, attaining immense size with little culture, and, while in season, forms a principal food of the lower classes. In Astrakhan, on the banks of the Volga, liquorice grows with a luxuriance unknown elsewhere, and furnishes juice sufficient to form an important article of export. Before leaving this part of the subject, it is proper to observe, that though Russia is decidedly an agricultural country, its progress in the science of agriculture has hitherto been slow, and the amount of produce obtained is owing much more to the natural fertility of the soil than to

any ability displayed in extracting it. There is, perhaps, no country in Europe in which so much of grain is obtained at so small an expense of skill and labor. In Livonia, however, and the Baltic provinces generally, and in some of the more celebrated wheat districts of the Ukraine, an improved husbandry has been introduced, and government, by the appointment of agricultural chairs in the universities, and the formation of model farms, is laudably endeavoring to extend it to other quarters.

Zoology.—Animals in Russia, both domestic and wild, are extremely numerous. Among the former are horses of various breeds, of which those in the N. are generally small, but hardy; those of the central and S. provinces large and well-adapted for draught; and those of the Cossacks remarkable for their spirit and endurance of fatigue, and their admirable adaptation for light cavalry. In several of the steppes, horses still run wild. Cattle are much used, particularly in the S., for agricultural operations, and exist in such numbers, that tallow and hides form very important articles of export. The best breeds are those of the Ukraine, Archangel, Bessarabia, and Grodno. In Livonia a great number of excellent cows are kept for the dairy, and much good cheese is made. The sheep are chiefly of three breeds: the original Russian, which is found in vast numbers in every part of the country, and though generally inferior, producing very indifferent wool, it has been of late greatly improved by crossing with the merino and Saxon; the Kbirghoez breed, remarkable for large size, a darkish red color, long but coarse wool, and more especially for their ponderous tails, from which 30 or 40 pounds of tallow are obtained; these exist in vast numbers on the steppes of the Volga; and the Circassian breed, not confined to the Caucasian provinces, but widely diffused in the Crimea, and among the Cossacks of the Black Sea and of the Don. The improved breeds of sheep are found especially in the Baltic governments of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland, but are rapidly spreading into other quarters. Goats are numerous in the S., where they are valued chiefly for their skins, which are used in making morocco leather. In Podolsk and Yekaterinoslav some Angora goats are kept for their fleeces, which are remarkably fine, and manufactured into shawls. In the N. regions, bordering on the Arctic Ocean, large herds of reindeer are kept; and in the S., at the opposite extremity, among the Tartars of the Crimea and the inhabitants of the Caucasus, the camel is numerous. The bison is found near the sources of the Narw. Among wild animals may be mentioned the bear, the wolf, the wild hog, and various animals which are hunted for their fur. The bristles of the wild boar form an important article of export. Wild fowl abound, particularly near the mouths of rivers; among other may be mentioned the pelican, which frequents the shores of the Black Sea. Both on the coasts and in the rivers a great number of productive fisheries are carried on. In the Arctic Ocean whales are occasionally seen, and vast numbers of seals are taken. The rivers of the Caspian, particularly the Ural and Volga, and the Sea of Azof, are celebrated for their sturgeons. In the same quarters are also important salmon-fisheries.

Manufactures.—In a country where so much land remains to be taken into cultivation, and the population is very much scattered, manufactures cannot be expected to be carried on upon an extensive scale, except in a few leading towns. Considering the unfavorable circumstances, the progress of Russia in manufactures is much greater than could have been anticipated, and certainly much greater than it could have been, had not a succession of monarchs, commencing with Peter the Great, done the utmost to promote it, both by the establishment of large model manufactories and various other modes of encouragement. The branches in which most progress has been made are leather, both ordinary and morocco, the latter particularly at Astrakhan, Torsbok in the government of Tver, Kazan, and Taurida, in all of which the article produced is unsurpassed in any other country in Europe; cotton-twist and cotton goods at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and in the governments of Vladimir, Kostroma, and Astrakhan; woollen and linen goods in many parts of Poland, governments of Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, Moscow, Kalooa, and most of the provincial towns; silks, particularly at St. Petersburg and Moscow; saddlecloth, at these two capitals, and also in the governments of Archangel, Riazan, and Novgorod; fine Cashmere shawls, in the governments of Penza and Yekaterinoslav; fine carpets, at Kamenskoi, Smolensk, and Koorsk; cordage, at Archangel, and in the government of Orel; metals, more especially iron and copper, in the government of Perm, and many other localities; fire-arms, swords, and other cutlery, in the government of Toola; plate-glass and crystal, at St. Petersburg, Toola, and Tver; tapestry, at Issa and St. Petersburg; paper, at Moscow, St. Petersburg, Yaroslav, Kalooa, and in Livonia; carriages, jewelry, and porcelain, also at St. Petersburg and Moscow; hosiery, at Sarepta, and various other places; and oil, wax, candles, soap, glue, tobacco, window-glass, glass bottles, &c., in almost every important town. The rapid increase of the cotton manufactures is shown by the quantity of raw cotton consumed, which, in 1831,

amounted to 4,000,000 pounds; in 1842, to 18,477,144 pounds; and, in 1852, had risen to 78,398,440 pounds. In 1842, Russia imported 21,760,880 pounds of cotton twist from Britain; but, in 1850, the quantity had fallen off to 4,370,576 pounds.

Internal Communication, Commerce, &c.—Considering the vast extent of country, the foreign commerce of Russia is not extensive; the seaports are very few, being almost confined to Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean; St. Petersburg and Riga, in the Baltic; Odessa, and a few others of less importance, in the Black Sea; Taganrog, in the Sea of Azof; and Astrakhan, Bakoo, and Kizliar, in the Caspian. The great distances at which the seas containing these ports are situated from each other, and from the interior of the country, must have confined the foreign trade within very narrow limits, had not a remarkable number of internal feeders been provided, partly by nature and partly by art—by nature, in the magnificent streams which wind across the country in all directions, and owing to the general flatness of the surface, are eminently adapted for navigation—and by art, in the great system of canals by which the different basins to which these rivers belong have been made to communicate with each other, so as to give a continuous navigation from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic to the Caspian; together with a net-work of branch canals, by which all the great towns of the interior have ready access to their outports and to each other. The valuable communications thus provided are about to receive a vast accession from the railway system, for which the configuration of the country affords unwonted facilities. One important trunk line, connecting St. Petersburg with Moscow, has already been completed; and the German lines connect eastward with Warsaw. A railway 668 miles in length is also in course of construction from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and a company has been formed at Riga for building a branch road which is to unite this seaport with Dünaburg, and thus connect Riga with the capitals of Russia and Poland. The track has been surveyed, and is stated to be 138 miles in length. Another line in contemplation is to unite Dünaburg by Smolensk with Moscow, by which the ancient Russian capital will become connected with Warsaw. In the S. of the empire, it is contemplated to construct a road from Kharoff to Odessa, crossing the Dnieper at Kreinetchong; and it has also been proposed to construct two additional lines of railway in Poland—one from Warsaw to Bromberg, and the other from Warsaw to Posen. The line from Warsaw to Myelwita, a little more than 200 miles in length, puts the capital of Poland in communication by railway with Vienna and Berlin, and consequently with Paris. When the line from Warsaw to St. Petersburg is opened for travel, which it is expected will be, unless interrupted by the present war, in about three years, the immense distance which separates France from Russia, may be travelled over in 4 or 5 days. The first railway was completed in Russia in 1836, and extends from St. Petersburg to Tsarskoyela and Pavlovski, two imperial residences, distant from the capital 17 miles.

The outer foreign trade of Russia is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, and partially, but to a far less extent, with Sweden, Holland, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Denmark, and Prussia; the inland foreign trade is carried on principally with Persia and China, from the latter of which she imports, through the frontier mart of Kiachta, 4,700,000 pounds of tea annually; also silks, nankeens, porcelain, &c.; and exports in return, furs, leather, woollen and linen fabrics, cattle and reindeer-horns. An inland trade, strictly so called, and carried on principally by means of fairs, and to a much greater extent than any other, has its most important entrepôts at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Morshansk, Kalooa, Toola, Koorsk, Nishnee-Novgorod, Kazan, Perm, Orenboorg, and Astrakhan.

The following tables furnish a means of estimating the extent of the foreign trade of Russia, and of the movement of shipping in her commercial ports. The great excess, both in exports and shipping, in 1847, is accounted for by the quantity of grain supplied to West Europe in consequence of the potato-rot:—

Total Value of the Imports and Exports of the Russian Empire from and to Foreign Countries, Poland, and Finland, from 1780 to 1851.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1780..	\$3,045,000	\$3,720,000	1842..	\$66,965,000	\$67,575,000
1788..	5,140,000	5,650,000	1843..	63,965,000	70,205,000
1775..	4,995,000	6,450,000	1844..	62,125,000	74,160,000
1796..	9,400,000	10,800,000	1845..	65,805,000	73,280,000
1807..	10,500,000	12,500,000	1846..	68,870,000	81,315,000
1815..	21,140,000	24,010,000	1847..	70,600,000	117,670,000
1822..	31,500,000	38,250,000	1848..	71,965,000	69,930,000
1831..	46,700,000	51,450,000	1849..	73,025,000	65,300,000
1834..	46,950,000	45,120,000	1850..	77,100,000	76,115,000
			1851..	77,975,000	73,340,000

The exports, it will be seen, have exceeded the imports, with the exception of 1834, up to 1848, since which, the imports have been considerably in excess.

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The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles imported and exported in 1842, 1847, and 1848:—

Imports.	1842.	1847.	1848.
Sheep's wool.....lbs...	1,000,368	2,022,696	2,094,264
Dye stuffs.....lbs...	699,016	906,757	879,213
Raw sugar.....cwt...	618,062	259,865	430,208
Refined sugar.....cwt...		317,888	112,810
Machinery and tools.....	400,000	1,402,000	1,164,000
Wine and liquors.....	4,678,000	5,125,000	5,712,000
Silk, manufactured.....	3,175,000	3,315,000	2,643,000
Linens, manufactured.....	374,000	400,900	349,000
Exports.			
Hemp.....tons...	30,771	43,908	38,743
Flax.....tons...	44,849	37,777	30,007
Tallow.....cwt...	1,090,017	1,370,240	1,271,500
Wool.....lbs...	30,378,772	15,667,680	9,593,056
Lined and hempened.....grs...	772,790	960,775	865,514
Timber, deals, &c.....	1,675,000	2,975,000	1,975,000
Grain.....grs...	1,809,366	7,563,847	2,843,397
Flour.....	612,000	4,630,000	281,000

The cotton used in Russian manufactures is chiefly grown in the United States, and has hitherto been principally received through British ports. The following tabular statement shows the rapid increase in the importations of cotton for a period of 38 years:—

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds.
1824-26.....	2,370,720	1842-44.....	30,990,440
1827-29.....	3,927,300	1845-47.....	31,305,960
1830-32.....	4,639,840	1848-50.....	53,161,740
1833-35.....	6,847,560	1851.....	58,428,480
1836-38.....	11,311,990	1852.....	73,598,440
1839-41.....	14,330,990		

The value of furs annually imported, amounted to about \$820,000, not including those received from Asia.

The annexed table exhibits the trade of Russia with Great Britain for the years specified, during a period of 88 years:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1760..	\$ 490,000	\$2,750,000	1837..	\$8,430,000	\$19,372,000
1761..	1,450,000	5,915,000	1840..	8,012,000	26,755,000
1807..	6,400,000	10,210,000	1847..	9,330,000	36,815,000
1827..	11,640,000	11,295,000	1848..	9,625,000	31,630,000

The quantities of the principal articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1852 and 1853, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Exports from Russia into the United Kingdom in 1852 and 1853.

Articles.	Northern Ports.		Ports in Black Sea.		Aggregate Exports.	
	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.
Wheat and flour.....grs...	251,971	618,930			751,571	1,070,901
Oats.....	270,030	—			306,739	379,030
Other grain.....	12,100	251,556			263,656	263,653
Tallow.....cwt...	826,219	21,048			609,137	847,267
Lined.....grs...	878,316	386,090			518,667	765,015
Bristles.....lbs...	2,477,789	—			1,459,303	2,477,789
Flax.....cwt...	1,297,978	10			918,523	1,297,960
Hemp.....cwt...	849,331	42			643,965	836,473
Wool.....lbs...	3,603,996	5,300,517			5,863,772	9,064,443
Iron, unwrought.....	5,079	—			1,792	6,079
Copper.....	1,630	—			1,278	1,630
Timber, hewn.....loads.	45,427	4			28,289	45,421
Timber, sawn.....loads.	245,546	46			189,779	245,541

The principal imports from Great Britain, are raw cotton, woollen and cotton fabrics, cotton-twist, woollen yarn, hardware, and colonial produce. The average quantity of cotton received for the years ending 1852, was 43,051,680 pounds. The importations of woollen and cotton fabrics, and cotton-twist from Great Britain, owing to the protective policy adopted by Russia, has, of late years, greatly fallen off, the latter having decreased from 21,760,380 pounds in 1842, to 13,901,143 in 1848. The total value of woollen goods imported in 1844, was \$3,095,000; in 1848, only \$1,605,000. The importations of cotton manufactures have diminished at the rate of nearly \$1,000,000 a year. The value of cotton manufactures imported in 1848, amounted to \$3,025,000, of which \$2,075,000 was for Great Britain.

The commerce of Russia with France, at different periods, has been as follows:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1792.....	\$ 269,400	\$ 644,300	\$ 913,700
1834.....	2,000,000	2,600,000	4,600,000
1850.....	3,600,000	4,000,000	7,600,000

About half of the imports from France, consist of wines.

The imports from the United States have been as follows: In 1842, \$386,000; in 1845, \$632,000; in 1851, \$1,611,000; in 1852, \$1,200,000; and in 1853, \$2,456,000. The exports to the United States in 1851, amounted in value to \$1,392,000; in 1852, to \$1,581,000; in 1853, to \$1,278,000. The imports in 1851, comprised, among other articles, cotton to the value of \$1,297,000; tobacco to the value of \$130,000; rice valued at \$21,000; and in 1852, 2,660,000 pounds of raw

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sugar, and 490,000 pounds of coffee. Among the exports in 1852, were 25,021 hundredweight of hemp, 8206 of flax, 2,850,459 pounds of cordage, 9541 pieces of sail-duck, 283,632 pounds of bristles, and 5,185,225 pounds of sheet-iron.

In 1848, Russia imported from Turkey in Asia, goods to the value of \$682,000, two-thirds of which consisted of cotton fabrics. The imports from Persia amounted in value to \$3,132,000, two-thirds of which was for cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics; from the Kirghies Steppes the imports amounted to \$1,145,000, about half of which was for cattle. The imports from Tashkend amounted to \$380,000; from Khokan, \$33,500; from China, \$4,440,000; from other Asiatic countries, \$332,000, making a total of \$10,144,500.

The exports to these countries in 1848, were as follows:—To Turkey, in Asia, \$380,000; to Persia, \$515,000; to Kirghies Steppes, \$1,190,000; Khiva, \$30,000; Bokhara, \$195,000; Tashkend, \$192,000; Khokan, \$3680; China, \$1,329,000. Total exports to Asiatic countries, \$6,834,080.

We have no means of ascertaining the amount of business annually transacted at the Russian fairs, which are attended by a multitude of persons from all parts of Asia, and from most parts of South-eastern Europe. The total value of goods collected at the great fair of Nishnee-Nogorod in 1849, was estimated at \$51,710,000, of which \$39,580,000 was the value of domestic, and \$12,130,000 foreign merchandise. The total sales amounted to \$45,063,000. It is estimated that in 1851, goods to the value of \$1,945,000 were exposed for sale at the fairs in the Crimea.

The total foreign commerce of the Crimea and ports in the Sea of Azof for 1841 and 1851, is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1841.	1851.
Ports in the Crimea.....	\$617,600	\$349,500
Ports in the Sea of Azof.....	5,450,300	6,816,000

The coast trade is estimated at three times this amount. In the following table is shown the relative proportion of the foreign commerce of Russia in 1852, shared by each sea bordering on her European territories:—

	Arrivals.	Cleverages.
Ports in the Baltic Sea.....	5627	3037
" White Sea.....	827	815
" Black Sea and Sea of Azof.....	309	389
" Caspian Sea.....	773	706
	8655	6507

The following table shows the various flags under which the commerce of Russia, in 1852, was carried on:—

	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.
English flag.....	3020	Austrian flag..... 3-3
Russian.....	1125	Prussian..... 3-0
Turkish.....	1073	Danish..... 361
Greek.....	600	Mecklenburg..... 231
Dutch.....	813	Hanoverian..... 259
Swedish.....	479	Frankfort..... 196
Sardinian.....	453	All others..... 463

Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Northern and Southern Ports of the Russian Empire in 1842-1848:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1842.....	4,927	863,086	4,784	866,054
1843.....	4,971	943,466	4,939	918,000
1844.....	6,843	1,107,784	5,741	1,080,004
1845.....	6,926	1,135,404	5,960	1,145,872
1846.....	7,125	1,308,472	7,313	1,345,729
1847.....	11,364	1,936,000	11,424	1,908,669
1848.....	6,401	1,323,000	6,197	1,177,964

Government, and Laws.—At the head of the nation is the emperor or czar, with the title of Samoderzhets or Autocrat, indicating that he is absolutely supreme, indebted to none for his power, and accountable to none in the exercise of it. All such forms of despotism, however, are controlled, to some extent, by custom and public opinion; though, in every individual reign, the personal character of the sovereign must, in a great measure, determine that of the administration. Hence, under such a monarch as Paul I., the most extravagant decrees, the dictates of a mind bordering on insanity, had all the force of law, and exposed every subject who ventured to disregard them, to the penalties of rebellion; while, on the contrary, under the late Alexander, the whole administration assumed almost a constitutional form, and the emperor himself publicly disclaimed despotism, by declaring that he was bound to rule according to law, and that, in the event of his issuing any decree not in accordance with it, the Senate was entitled to remonstrate. In administering the government, the principal authority is the Imperial Council, for the most part presided over by the emperor in person, or a delegate of his sole appointment. It is divided into five departments—legislative, military, civil, ecclesiastical, and financial, and one for Poland. Each department consists of five members. All matters coming under deliberation are decided by a majority of votes either by the departments separately, or by the whole acting as one body.

The body next in importance to the Council is the Senate, which is also presided over by the emperor in person. It is the supreme judicial tribunal, and issues decrees which have the force of law, unless the emperor interpose to prevent their execution. It is divided into eight departments, each of which is an appeal court of last resort for certain provinces and governments. The decision of each department must be supported by a majority of two-thirds of the members present; and, when this majority cannot be obtained, a general meeting of all the departments is called to decide. The procedure is not public, and the whole pleadings are in writing, each case being decided on a statement drawn up by the secretary, and certified by the party as correct. The third great body in the administration of government is the Synod, or supreme ecclesiastical court. The executive power is intrusted to what is called the College or Committee of Ministers, who are 11 in number, and distributed, as usual in other governments, into different offices, for home and foreign affairs, war, finance, &c. The civil affairs of each government are presided over by a civil governor; the military affairs of two or more governments grouped together, by a military governor. To guide and give uniformity to decisions in legal cases, a voluminous code, called the *Svod Zakonov*, or *Corpus Juris*, has been drawn up, and declared to contain the law of Russia, in so far as not modified by the laws and privileges of particular provinces. It contains an abstract of all the laws and ordinances issued by the different emperors from 1649 downward, and forms 15 large volumes. The laws and ordinances in full, but reaching only to 1832, are contained in 56 volumes; of this immense collection, 8 volumes belong to the first seven years of the reign of the Emperor Nicholas.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of 776 battalions of infantry, 583 squadrons of cavalry, and 290 batteries of artillery, of above 2000 guns, mustering in all a nominal effective force of about 800,000 men; though there is reason to believe that, as this estimate is made on the assumption that the complement is in every case complete, the actual force falls considerably short of this, and does not exceed 700,000. The *Gotha Almanac* for 1855, states it at 699,000 men. It is raised almost entirely by conscription from the classes of peasants and artisans, every male of proper age being held liable to service. The levies during peace seldom exceed the proportion of 1 to 500 males; but during war this proportion has been doubled, and even trebled. The exemptions from service are very numerous, including nobles, clergy, magistrates, students, and merchants belonging to different guilds; but the privileges attached to service are so numerous that, notwithstanding the notorious severity of discipline, many voluntarily seek it as an honorable, and, at least prospectively, as a profitable employment. In the case of serfs, in particular, as it confers freedom, it can only be looked upon as a valuable boon. The army is divided into regular and irregular troops. In the more select regiments, men and horses are classified in the most minute manner as to resemblance. In one cavalry regiment the horses are all black, in another all bay, &c. The men are arranged according to the color of their hair and beard, or of their eyes, and the general shape of their features; so that in one regiment all have aquiline noses, and black eyes and beards, and in another all have cock-noses, blue eyes, and red beards. The Cossacks in the Russian service belong to subdued tribes, inhabiting the plains at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains.

The navy is much more formidable than might be expected, when the disadvantages under which Russia labors, in regard to maritime affairs, are considered. The Arctic Ocean is the only open sea to which she has uncontrolled access. In the Baltic, her vessels must lie nearly half the year frozen up in dock, and cannot reach the ocean without passing the sound, which Sweden and Denmark united could shut up, or a hostile fleet outside effectually blockade. In like manner, the Straits of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, in possession of an enemy, completely bar the outlet into the Mediterranean. The Caspian, the only other sea, is merely an inland lake, lying below the level of the general ocean, and hence necessarily excluded from all direct communication with it. According to the latest returns, the navy in the Baltic and Black Seas consists of 60 ships of the line, of from 70 to 120 guns each; 37 frigates, of from 40 to 60 guns; 70 corvettes, brigs, and brigantines; and 40 steam vessels; the whole armed with 9000 guns, manned by 42,000 seamen, and carrying 200,000 marines, including artillerymen. Besides these, there is a large number of gun-boats, galleys, &c. in the Caspian Sea, and in the Sea of Okhotsk. Nothing can exceed the hardiness, and the cool, almost stoical, courage of the sailors; but the length of time during which they are compelled to remain idle in their frozen ports, the comparatively narrow limits and smoothness of the waters within which all their training must be conducted, and various other untoward circumstances, necessarily make them deficient in that dexterity of management which contributes so much to success in naval warfare, and can only be acquired by long experience on the wide ocean.

Revenue, &c.—The revenue of Russia in 1850, amounted to \$87,209,270; of which \$57,883,392 was derived from the crown lands, and \$21,890,080 from the excise duties and monopolies on manufacture of spirituous liquors. The public debt in 1853, amounted to \$567,772,640.

Political Divisions, Population, &c.—The names, areas, and population of the principal administrative divisions of Russia are exhibited in the following table:—

Governments of European Russia—their Area and Population, in 1851.

Governments.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1851.
GREAT RUSSIA.		
1. Moscow.....	12,000	1,969,041
2. Smolensk.....	21,814	1,069,650
3. Pskov.....	17,318	637,283
4. Tver.....	26,176	1,359,920
5. Novgorod.....	47,336	934,633
6. Olonets.....	59,567	263,409
7. Archangel and Nova Zembla, and the islands of Vaigats and Kalguev.....	349,389	234,064
8. Vologda.....	148,674	864,286
9. Yaroslavl.....	14,130	943,438
10. Kostroma.....	21,639	1,020,628
11. Vladimir.....	16,445	1,165,303
12. Nizhne-Novgorod.....	18,765	1,126,493
13. Tambov.....	25,725	1,666,506
14. Voronezh.....	25,678	1,629,741
15. Kursk.....	17,510	1,063,216
16. Orel.....	18,393	1,406,571
17. Kaluga.....	12,274	941,402
18. Tula.....	11,475	1,092,473
19. Riazan.....	16,400	1,308,472
LITTLE RUSSIA.		
20. Kiev.....	19,556	1,656,839
21. Tchernigov.....	21,396	1,374,746
22. Poltava.....	19,185	1,663,694
23. Kharkov.....	21,076	1,336,188
SOUTH RUSSIA.		
24. Taurida.....	25,856	609,892
25. Chernom.....	26,502	669,206
26. Yekaterinoslav, with Taganrog, town and district.....	25,810	902,363
27. Tchernomorski Cossacks.....	14,839	166,121
28. Beaurabia.....	18,358	874,044
29. Don Cossacks.....	62,974	793,758
WEST RUSSIA.		
30. Podolsk.....	16,558	1,577,908
31. Volhynia.....	27,742	1,469,442
32. Minsk.....	34,716	935,345
33. Mohilev.....	18,934	817,537
34. Vitebsk.....	17,336	742,811
35. Vilna.....	16,434	767,609
36. Grodno.....	14,817	793,694
37. Kovno.....	16,240	875,196
BALTIC PROVINCES.		
38. Courland.....	10,008	829,370
39. Livonia, with the islands of Orel and Moon.....	18,760	871,467
40. Esthonia.....	8,054	289,800
41. St. Petersburg.....	20,867	566,409
GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.		
1. Nyland.....	4,456	160,263
2. Abo-Bjornburg, with the island of Aland.....	10,788	297,096
3. Tavastehaus.....	7,654	151,526
4. Viborg.....	16,444	373,011
5. Kuopio.....	17,393	196,155
6. St. Michael.....	9,186	148,039
7. Vasa, with islands of Vaigund, &c.....	16,551	257,824
8. Uleaborg.....	64,555	157,010
KINGDOM OF KAZAN.		
1. Perm.....	129,946	1,741,746
2. Viatska.....	53,490	1,318,752
3. Kazan.....	24,194	1,347,352
4. Simbirsk.....	28,137	1,074,298
5. Penza.....	14,766	1,058,444
KINGDOM OF ASTRAKHAN.		
1. Saratov.....	75,425	1,444,496
2. Astrakhan.....	61,197	346,793
3. Orenburg, with the Ural Cossacks.....	144,924	1,712,718
4. Samara.....	.....	1,820,108
5. Caucasus, since 1847, named the government of Stavropol.....	41,674	535,447
KINGDOM OF POLAND.		
1. Radom.....	9,695	670,344
2. Lublin.....	11,704	1,029,816
3. Warsaw.....	14,257	1,544,790
4. Plock.....	6,789	548,406
5. Augustowo.....	7,389	626,594
City of Warsaw.....	.....	164,115
SUMMARY.		
1. Great Russia.....	893,913	20,790,497
2. Little Russia.....	81,213	6,046,467
3. South Russia.....	176,329	4,234,329
4. West Russia.....	162,757	8,021,510
5. Baltic Provinces.....	57,409	2,216,936
6. Finland.....	746,849	1,626,915
7. Kazan.....	250,480	6,990,580
8. Astrakhan.....	323,430	5,309,592
9. Poland.....	49,734	4,852,056
Total.....	2,142,504	60,098,831

* By a ukase, December 18, 1850, parts of the governments of Orenburg, Saratov, and Simbirsk were formed into the government of Samara. Area, 53,019 square miles.

People.—Politically considered, the people are divided into the four classes of clergy, nobility, merchants and burghers, and peasants. The clergy are regular and secular. The regular clergy belong to some monastic order, and are bound to some particular rule of life. They take the lead in the church, and monopolize all its higher preferments. The secular are the proper parish clergy, and not only may marry, but must be married before they can hold a parochial cure. The nobility are so either by birth, or by personal service in a civil or military capacity. To furnish accurate means of determining what persons are entitled to rank in the latter division, all the officers of army, navy, and state have been divided into 14 grades. Every one of these grades, even the lowest, which is that of ensign in the army, or a college registrar in the civil service, is a noble; but, so long as he rises no higher than the seventh grade, he is a noble only for life, and cannot transmit his nobility to descendants; but the moment he attains the eighth grade, that of major in the army, or navy captain, or college assessor, his nobility becomes hereditary. In this way the class of nobility is continually receiving large accessions, and absorbing a great share of all the talent in the country.

The third class consists of merchants and burghers. The merchants are arranged in three guilds, according to the annual tax which the individuals belonging to each pay to the state, as a trading license. Merchants of the first guild pay \$500, and are under no limitation, either as to the kind of manufacturing and commercial enterprises in which they engage, or to the amount of capital which they may employ in them: those of the second guild pay \$200, but are subject to a number of limitations; among others, they cannot enter into any contract for more than \$10,000, nor keep either a banking or an insurance office; those of the third guild pay only \$50, and may carry on any retail trade, or any manufacture, provided that, in the latter case, they do not employ above 32 workmen. The burghers pay from \$5 to \$15, according to the class of town they inhabit, and the number of workmen, not exceeding 16, whom they may employ. Burghers paying no license may, within specified limitations, engage in ordinary manufactures or retail trades. All burghers pay capitation-tax, are liable to military conscription, and may suffer corporal punishment. The fourth class, consisting of peasants or serfs, is the lowest of all, and by far the most numerous. They belong, in nearly equal proportions, to the crown and to individual proprietors; and, though their different conditions admit of considerable diversity, the great body of them are, to all intents and purposes, little better than slaves. It ought to be observed, however, that the humanity and enlightened liberality of the late emperor, Alexander, formed a new division, to consist of free cultivators. His successor, Nicholas, followed laudably in his steps; and operations are now in progress, by means of which, though at some very distant date, there is reason to hope that the complete emancipation of the serfs will be effected.

Another classification of the people may be called the ethnographical, or that which arranges them according to their original stocks or races. These, taken in their most general acceptation, are only two, the Caucasian and the Mongolian; but under each a considerable number of varieties are traced. The Caucasian stock includes Slavonians, Germans, Finns, Tartars, Greeks, and Jews. The Mongolian stock is represented almost exclusively by the Calmucks, who occupy some of the S.E. steppes, but have lost many of their distinctive features by intermarrying with Caucasian varieties. Of the Caucasian stock, the Slavonians, under the names of Russians, Poles, Lithuanians and Lettes, Wallachians and Servians, form about nine-tenths. Of these, again, the Russians proper form the great body of the population, and are estimated at about 40,000,000. They occupy, without intermixture, the central provinces between the Dnieper and Volga, form a vast majority in the N., between the Ural Mountains and the White Sea, and in the S., between the Don and the Dniester, and are found, more or less intermingled with other varieties, in all other parts of the country. The Poles are met with in the greatest number in their own unfortunate country. In that part of it which, in the dismemberment, fell to the share of Russia, they amount to about 7,000,000. The Lithuanians are found chiefly in North Poland, and in the governments of Vilna and Minsk. They are estimated at about 1,500,000. Still farther N. are the Lettes, or, as they are often called, Koor, from living chiefly in Courland. They are also the chief occupants of Livonia, are wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and may amount to 500,000. The Wallachians, and among them a few Servians, are found only in Bessarabia, between the Dniester and Pruth. Their language is a curious mixture of Latin, Greek, Italian, and Turkish. They, too, do not exceed 500,000.

The Tschudes, or Finns, forming a second family of the Caucasian stock, from the flatness of their features bear a considerable resemblance to the Mongolian, but have been recognised as Caucasian chiefly from their light hair and blue eyes. They are settled on both sides of the Gulf of Finland, but on the N. of the Gulf form the two marked divisions of Finns Proper and Laplanders, the former living

S. and the latter N. of lat. 65°. To the S. of the gulf, the Finns occupy the far greater part of Esthonia, and a small part of Livonia. Widely separated from the West Finns, though the mode of separation is not known, a great number of Tschudik or Finnish tribes are found occupying the W. slopes of the Ural Mountains and the banks of the Middle Volga, under the names of Syriances, Permians, Voguls, Volaks, Tschuvasses, Tcheremisses, Mordwins, and Teptiars. The most numerous are the Tschuvasses and Tcheremisses, who live together on both sides of the Volga, in the neighborhood of Kazan, and are estimated at 500,000. All the others do not exceed the same number.

The third great branch of Caucasians inhabiting Russia are the Tartars, who here form four distinct tribes:—the Tartars of Kazan, in some respects the most civilized nation in Russia, though the great majority of them still cling to Mohammedanism, the whole numbering about 230,000; the Bashkeers, (Bashkirs,) inhabiting both sides of the Ural Mountains from lat. 50° to 54° N., still given to wandering life, and amounting to about 130,000; the Nogais, occupying a large part of the Crimea and the steppe to the N. of it, and dispersed over the country E. of the Sea of Azof and the N. base of the Caucasus, amount in all to about 600,000; the Metcherisks, forming a few small tribes, not exceeding 20,000 persons, live among the Bashkeers. The German or Teutonic race inhabiting Russia consist chiefly of Germans and Swedes, intermixed with a few Danes. The Germans are dispersed over the Baltic provinces S. of the Gulf of Finland, among the Letts and Esthonians, where they constitute the greater part of the nobility. They are also numerous both in Petersburg and Moscow; and a considerable number of German colonists are settled in the government of Sarator, and other parts of the Middle Volga. The Swedes are numerous both along the E. shores of the Gulf of Bothnia and the N. shores of the Gulf of Finland. Their number in these localities, and more partially in Esthonia, is supposed to exceed 100,000. The Greeks, dispersed over all the S. provinces as merchants, and in the Crimea, where they are the sole occupants of several villages, are estimated at about 500,000. The Jews are seldom found in the central and N. provinces, but are very numerous in ancient Poland, particularly in the governments of Vilna, Grodno, Volhynia, and Podolsk, where they form the far greater part of the urban population. Their number is supposed to exceed 1,000,000.

Language.—From the number of tribes and races just mentioned, it is evident that many different languages, and a vast variety of dialects, must be spoken. The Russian, however, as the proper language of the country, is the vernacular of at least four-fifths of the inhabitants. It is based on the ancient Slavonic, but has been much modified by the introduction of Greek, Tartar, and Mongolian terms. It has an alphabet of thirty-seven letters, a written and printed character of a peculiar form, and a pronunciation which it is hardly possible for any but natives to master. Its flexions are both numerous and irregular, making the attainment of it by a foreigner extremely difficult; but it is soft, rich, and sonorous, and, though long greatly neglected, and hitherto much richer in translations than in original works, it has shown itself fit to be the vehicle of almost every kind of literature, and, from the attention now paid to it, will probably ere long free itself from one very marked stigma by becoming the court language, which honor has been long usurped by the French.

Religion.—A considerable proportion of the less civilized tribes continue more or less addicted to their heathen superstitions: the Jews in all parts of the country, except the centre, from which they are specially excluded, have their synagogues, and freely perform their religious rites; Lutheranism is professed by the great body of Germans and Swedes; and the Roman Catholics form a preponderating majority in Poland. These, however, are the only important deductions to be made from the almost universal ascendancy of the Greek church, which possesses numerous important privileges as the religion of the state, and is strong in the affections of the great body of the people, who give a very implicit assent to all its dogmas. In the general toleration of all other sects it contrasts favorably with Popery, though it lays itself open to the charge of intolerance towards its own members by refusing to allow them, under any circumstances, to quit its communion. The Greek church strongly resembles the Roman in doctrine, but differs essentially from it in government and discipline; by rejecting the claims of the Pope, acknowledging the emperor as its temporal head, and submitting to be governed by a supreme synod, composed partly of lay members; in permitting, or rather requiring, the marriage of the secular clergy; forbidding the use of images or corporeal representations of any kind, except pictures, which it uses lavishly; and, more important than all, in permitting the free circulation of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue. In form it is an episcopacy, composed of forty dioceses, of which four are governed by metropolitans, sixteen by archbishops, and twenty by bishops.

Education.—Though Russia still ranks among the more imperfectly educated countries of Europe, the government has long taken a distinguished lead in the cause of educa-

tion, and promulgated a complete national system, which, though not yet carried into full effect, has made great progress. The basis of this system was laid by Peter the Great, and promoted by Catherine II., but is indebted for its fuller developments to Alexander and Nicholas. Since 1848, however, the Russian youth have been considerably restricted in their range of studies by the measures taken by the government to prevent its subjects coming in contact with the opinions that have extended over other countries of Europe. In many institutions theology has taken the place of philosophy; and the official report of 1851 assumes as its basis the emperor's own idea, that "religious teaching constitutes the only solid foundation of all useful instruction."

The whole country is divided into 8 university districts, viz.: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, Kiev, Kazan, Dorpat, Odessa, Vilna, and Warsaw, in each of which is a university, except in Vilna and Warsaw, where they were suppressed in 1832. Each district extends over several governments, all the public schools of which are under the superintendence of the university. There are, besides the 6 universities, 1 head normal school at St. Petersburg, 3 lycées, 77 gymnasia, 433 district schools, 1068 town, and 592 pension or boarding schools, besides 1560 schools of the above grades in Poland, the whole attended by about 200,000 pupils.

Military Schools receive the special attention of the Emperor. They comprise three classes:—1. Schools of Cadets, or Military Colleges, with about 9000 students; 2. Naval Schools, attended by 4000 students; and, 3. Schools for the children of soldiers in the service, or of those who die in war, with about 170,000 pupils. Numerous important improvements have recently been introduced into the military instruction of the empire both in scientific and practical study and in morals. The guiding principle in their administration is respect for the throne and the altar.

Ecclesiastical schools are of two grades. The higher seminaries are strictly theological schools. They comprise 21 belonging to the Greek Church, 13 to the Catholic, 14 to the Armenian, 8 to the Lutheran, 11 to the Mohammedan, and 2 to the Jews—the whole attended by over 4000 students. There are also 682 schools for the sons of the clergy, attended by above 70,000 pupils.

In the schools under the Minister of Finance about 8000 pupils are instructed in the art of mining, commerce, &c.; besides which, about 2500 are taught mining in private schools.

Under the Minister of the Interior are schools of medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, independent of the Universities; also, schools for agriculture, for subalterns in the civil service, for orphans, &c., with above 15,000 pupils. The other schools under ministers of the government are—3 law schools, with 600 students, independent of the University; several agricultural colleges, and 2696 village schools, giving instruction to 18,900 pupils; schools of civil engineering, attended by 666 students; of modern languages, with 800 students; academies of Fine Arts, music, &c., with over 1000 students; and schools under the reigning empress, which include, besides schools for young ladies, schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind, foundling hospitals, and several houses of industry, the whole containing above 90,000 pupils. There are also schools aided by the government in the German colonies, in Tartary, &c., attended by over 50,000 pupils. The total number of pupils instructed in the above classes of schools is about 600,000, besides whom it is estimated that about as many more receive a home education, making an aggregate of 1,200,000 under instruction. To give unity and vigor to the school system, a special ministry of public instruction has been appointed, and now forms one of the great departments of the state.

History.—The earliest annals of Russia only furnish occasional glimpses of Scythian and other barbarous hordes roaming over its surface, and do not begin to bear marks of authenticity till the middle of the ninth century. About that time a Baltic freebooter, named Rurik, probably a Dane, having been called in to aid the people of Novgorod, pursued the course then common with his class, and made himself master of a great part of the country. He was slain A.D. 883, by Oleg, who treacherously seized Kiev, and made it the seat of government. About 904, he fitted out a fleet of 2000 canoes, embarked 80,000 men, and sailed from the mouth of the Dnieper to attack Constantinople, but was prevented by a tempest. A second expedition in 941, under Igor, the son of Rurik, was defeated. In 980, a new era commenced by the accession of Vladimir, known in history by the name of St. Vladimir the Great. He married Anna, sister of the Greek Emperor, Basil II., and in 988 embraced Christianity. His example was quickly followed by almost all his subjects. He is the first Russian sovereign who assumed the title of Veliki-Kniaz or Grand Duke. At his death, in 1015, he left numerous sons, who quarrelled in dividing his dominions, and commenced a series of internal feuds, which continued, with little interruption, to distract the country for about two centuries. The first appearance of unanimity was produced by a great common danger. The Tartars, who, under Jenghis-Khan, had overrun many countries

and overthrown many dynasties of Asia, appeared under his son Toosht, (Toussht,) on the S.E. frontiers of Russia, to the number of 500,000, and shortly after, on the river Kalka near the Sea of Azof, gained a signal victory over the combined Russian princes. The sudden death of Toosht prevented the Tartars from completing their conquest till 1236, when they returned headed by Batou. (Batou,) Toosht's son, wasted the country with fire and sword, and brought it entirely under their yoke. For two centuries and a half the Tartars of Kapchak, whose khans now fixed their Golden Horde or Imperial residence on the banks of the Volga, held Russia in bondage, and though allowing the native princes to rule as their vassals, subjected them to the most humiliating treatment. On the annual visit of the khans' representatives to receive tribute, the Russian rulers were required to lead their horses by the bridle, and feed them with corn out of their cup of state. During this disastrous period the only part of the country which remained free was Novgorod, which, having at an earlier period become an independent republic, had acquired great commercial importance, joined the Hanse league, and increased in population to nearly 500,000. In 1361, when the direct line of Batou became extinct, and the Tartar throne was claimed by rival competitors, the Russians were encouraged to resist, and in 1380 Temnik-Mami, one of the competitors, was encountered and signally defeated by Demetrius IV. The Tartar power, however, still remained unshaken, and Demetrius, notwithstanding his victory, was obliged to sue for peace. At length the Tartars of Kapchak met the celebrated Timor, who, in two invasions of the Russian territory, one in 1389 and another in 1395, inflicted on them blows from which they never recovered. The Russians were now able to war with the Tartars on more equal terms. By the victories of Ivan or John III., who began to rule in 1462, their vassalage was thrown off, and in 1480 the Golden Horde itself ceased to exist.

The reign of Ivan commences a new epoch in Russian history. He not only subdued the Tartars, but defeated the Poles and Lithuanians, reunited the minor principalities, and captured Novgorod. His name and deeds became well known in the West, and ambassadors from European powers were seen for the first time in his capital of Moscow. In internal administration he proved himself a relentless despot, but the vastness and splendor of his achievements entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the Russian Empire. He died in 1533, his son and successor, Ivan IV., who was then only four years old, assumed the reins in 1543, and substituted the title of Czar for that of Veliki Kniaz. He is known in history by the surname of the Terrible, and yet by his energetic measures, both at home and abroad, he raised the country to an unexampled height of prosperity. He died in 1584, having added Siberia to the empire. On the death of his son Feodor, in 1598, the male line of the freebooter, Rurik, whose dynasty had furnished 56 sovereigns, and endured above seven centuries, became extinct. For many years the country was ruled by the tyrant Boris, and afterwards became the prey of anarchy, till 1613, when the national spirit took fire, and Michael Romanoff, (Romanow,) a descendant in the female line from the house of Rurik, was, after a severe struggle, placed on the throne. From him the present ruling dynasty is directly descended. At his death in 1645, he was succeeded by his son, Alexis. This sovereign was twice married, and left sons by both wives—Feodor and Ivan by the first, and Peter by the second. Feodor reigned from 1676 to 1682, and dying without issue, was succeeded by Ivan and Peter, as joint sovereigns, under the guardianship of Sophia, Ivan's full, and of course Peter's half-sister. Ivan was weak both in mind and body, and Sophia endeavored, by excluding Peter from all rule, to monopolize the whole powers of government. The attempt proved a failure; Sophia was confined in a monastery, Ivan abdicated, and Peter, in 1689, became sole czar. Neither his private nor his public life is free from blemishes; but when the state in which he found Russia is contrasted with that in which he left it, it must be admitted that no sovereign ever acquired by a juster title the surnames of Great and Father of his country.

Peter, by his last command, conferred the succession on his widow, originally a Livonian peasant, who ascended the throne in 1725, under the name of Catherine I., and after reigning scarcely two years, was succeeded by Peter II., grandson of Peter the Great, who, after three years, was succeeded by Anne, half-sister to Peter the Great. Anne died in 1740, after having bequeathed the succession to her grand-nephew, Ivan, a mere infant; but in consequence of a revolt the bequest was disregarded, and Elizabeth, Peter the Great's daughter, was called to the throne. During her reign Russia for the first time took a direct share in European politics, and sent an army westward beyond her own frontiers. She died in 1762, and was succeeded by her nephew, Peter III., whose reign and life were terminated six months after by a conspiracy, to which his wife is believed to have been privy. She, by the acclamation of the army and people, mounted the throne, under the title of Catherine II., and pursued a course of policy remarkable alike for its

unscrupulousness and its success. The most important events of her reign are the wars with the Turks, in which the Russian arms were most triumphant, and the dismemberment of Poland. Catherine was succeeded in 1796 by her son, Paul, whose fickle policy and extravagant freaks had raised strong doubts as to his sanity, when a band of conspirators deprived him of his life in 1801. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander. His personal virtues, the wisdom of his internal administration, and the glorious defeat of a most formidable and unprincipled aggression on the national independence, make his reign one of the most illustrious in the annals of the empire, and keep his memory in grateful remembrance. He died in 1825, without issue, and, in consequence of an arrangement by which his second brother Constantine renounced the succession, was succeeded by his third brother, Nicholas, the late reigning monarch, under whom Russia has acquired a more commanding influence in European politics than she ever possessed before; and under whom, the hereditary policy of aggrandizement of territory has been sedulously continued. The following table of the area of the empire at various epochs, will show the success of Russia in this department of her policy:—

Years.	Area in sq. m.	Years.	Area in sq. m.
1661.....	394,000	1725.....	5,841,000
1803.....	792,000	1763.....	6,816,000
1804.....	2,676,000	1825.....	7,050,000
1845.....	5,427,000	1837.....	7,500,000
1859.....	5,630,000	1855.....	7,821,540

In 1853, in consequence of the occupation of a considerable part of the territory of European Turkey by the Russian troops, France and England formed an alliance with Turkey for the purpose, as they allege, of resisting the aggressions of Russia. Active hostilities commenced early in 1854, since which time the war has been carried on with various success. March 2d, 1855, the emperor Nicholas died, after a short and severe illness. His eldest son, Alexander II., succeeded to the throne.—Adj. RUSSIAN, rōs'shūn or rŭsh'ŭn; (Russ. RUSSKOY, rōs'kol, feminine, RUSSKAYA, rōs-ka'ya; Fr. RUSSIE, rŭs; Ger. RUSSISCH, rōs'sisch;) inhab. RUSSIAN and Russ, (poetical.) (Russ. ROSSITANIN, rōs-sē'yā'neen, rōs-sē'ā'neen; Fr. RUSSK; Ger. RUSS, rōs'sch.)

RUSSIA, BLACK, a former division of Lithuania, now forms a considerable part of the Russian government of Minsk.

RUSSIA, GREAT,* is the N. and middle portion of the Russian Empire, extending from the Frozen Ocean, to about the middle of the course of the Don.

RUSSIA, LITTLE,* the name of that part of Russia lying S. of Great Russia.

RUSSIA, NEW, a region in the S. of the Russian Empire, comprising the territories of the Cossacks.

RUSSIA, RED, formerly an independent duchy belonging to Poland, now forms a part of Austrian and Russian Poland.

RUSSIA, WHITE, was a portion of Lithuania, now forming several Russian governments.

RUSSELL, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, about 14 miles N.E. of Utica. Pop. 2349.

RUSSIA, a township Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 2061.

RUSSIA-IN-ASIA, embraces Siberia, or the whole of the North Asia, E. of the principal crest of the Ural Mountains, (see SIBERIA;) and the region of the Caucasus, comprising all the countries situated between the Black and the Caspian Seas, forming a great general government, the capital of which is Tiflis. It is subdivided into 12 provinces, and includes several regions which are only nominally subject to Russia, besides many countries which do not recognize the authority of, and are constantly at war with, that power. See CASPIAN, CAUCASUS, DAGHESTAN, GEORGIA.

RUSSIAN AMERICA, rōs'shan ā-mē'rē-ka, according to the treaties with the United States and Great Britain, in 1824-5, comprehends all the American coast of the Pacific and the adjacent islands N. of the parallel of 54° 40' N. lat.; and the whole of the mainland W. of the meridian of 141° W. lon., which passes through Mount St. Elias. It is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by British America, S. by the Pacific, and W. by the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, and Behring's Strait, which separate it from the Russian possessions in Asia, the distance across from Cape Prince of Wales to East Cape being only 36 miles. With the exception of the narrow strip extending in a S.E. direction along the coast nearly 400 miles, and the remarkable peninsula of Alaska, it forms a tolerably compact mass, with an average length and breadth of about 600 miles each. Its greatest length N. and S. from the southern extremity of Alaska to Point Barrow is about 1100 miles; greatest breadth, measured on the Arctic Circle, which passes through Cape Prince of Wales, is about 800 miles; the longest line that can be drawn across the country is from Cape Prince of Wales to its southern extremity, lat. 54° 40', a distance of about 1600 miles. Estimated area, 394,000 square miles. The part of the mainland S. of Mount St. Elias consists of a narrow belt, which is continued along a mountain ridge parallel to the coast,

and has nowhere a greater width than about 33 miles. The interior of the country is very little known; but from several expeditions, it appears that throughout its W. part it is elevated and uneven, while the part extending along the Arctic Ocean is invariably flat, with the exception of a small portion lying between 141° and 152° W. lon. The coasts of the mainland and the islands have almost all been carefully explored. The N. coast was first discovered in the course of the present century. Captain Cook, in 1778, during his last voyage, reached Icy Cape, lat. 70° 20' N., and 161° 46' W.; and it was supposed, from the large masses of ice there met with, even in summer, that farther progress was impossible. In 1826, however, Captain Beechey proceeded E. as far as North Cape, or Point Barrow, lat. 71° 23' 31" N., lon. 156° 21' 32" W.; while at the same time the lamented Sir John Franklin, then Captain Franklin, traced the coast W. from the mouth of the Mackenzie to Return Reef, lat. 70° 26' N., lon. 148° 52' W. The intervening space between Point Barrow and Return Reef was first explored in 1857, by Dease and Simpson, officers of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The whole of the N. coast of Russian America, from Demarcation Point W. to Point Barrow, its northernmost extremity, stretches with tolerable regularity in a W.N.W. direction, and is, with the exception of a small part in the E., a dead flat, often nearly on a level with the sea, and never more than from 10 to 20 feet above it. From Point Barrow the coast takes a uniform direction, from N.E. to S.W., rising gradually towards Cape Lisburn, which is 850 feet high. It here turns S., forming, between the two large inlets of Kotzebue Sound and Norton Sound, the remarkable peninsula of Prince of Wales, which projects into Behring's Strait, and terminates in an elevated promontory, forming the most-western point of North America. From Norton Sound it turns first S.W., then S.S.E., becoming indented by several large bays, including those of Bristol Bay and Cook's Inlet, on the opposite side of the long and narrow peninsula of Alaska; and is lined almost throughout by several groups of large islands, of which the most important belong to the Aleutian, Kodiak, and King George III. Archipelagos. The greater part of the coast last described is very bold, presenting a succession of lofty volcanic peaks, two of which, on the W. coast of Cook's Inlet, have the respective heights of 11,270 feet and 12,095 feet. The climate of Russian America is not so cold as either the E. parts of the same continent, or the E. part of the continent of Asia, under the same latitudes. It is, however, far too rigorous to admit of agricultural operations; and the whole value of the territory is derived from the products of its fisheries or of the chase. The latter have been placed under the rigid monopoly by the Russian government, which has conferred the sole privilege of trafficking in them on the Russian American Company. This has led to remonstrances on the part both of the United States and Great Britain, which have been so far successful that a lease has been granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, giving them the exclusive possession of the mainland of Russian America, from 50° 40' N., to Cape Spencer, in lat. 58° 13' N., and the exclusive privilege of supplying the Russians with agricultural produce and provisions.

The principal settlement is NEW ARCHANGEL, a small town with 1000 inhabitants, on the island of Sitka, the largest of the group of George III., which is called Baranov by the Russians, and was named George III. by Vancouver. It is the seat of the governor of all the establishments of Russian America, and has fortifications, magazines, and a governor's residence, all built of wood. The ordinary squadron stationed on its coasts consists of 2 frigates and 2 corvettes. The Russian American Company, incorporated 1799, for fishing and hunting fur-bearing animals, whose chief establishments are here, have 60 ships of all sizes engaged in the collection and conveyance of peltry. Besides these possessions, Russia had formerly a small colony called Bodega, in California, N. of San Francisco. It now belongs to the United States. Its port is small, but was once important for the Russian fur trade.

The population of Russian America is estimated at 61,000, of whom perhaps 6000 are Russians, Creoles, Kodiaks, and Aleuts. The remainder, above 50,000 in number, enjoy a greater or less degree of independence, and consist almost entirely of Esquimaux.

RUSSIAN POLAND, comprises, besides the kingdom of Poland, as established in 1815, the governments of Vilna, Courland, Vitebsk, Mohilev, Minsk, Grodno, Volhynia, Kiev, Podolia, and the province of Bialystok, formerly comprising Lithuania, Samogitia, and the Ukraine. See POLAND.

RUSSIAN RIVER, rises on the border between Mendocino and Sonoma counties, California, and flowing in a general S. course, after forming the boundary between the above-mentioned counties for its whole length, falls into the Pacific in about 38° 38' N. lat.

RUSSIAN TARTARY, comprises the E. part of Europe, and the W. of Asiatic Russia, and forms the governments of Perm, Viatka, Kazan, Simbirsk, Penza, Saratov, Orenburg, and Astrakhan.

RUSSIAVILLE, rŭsh-ā-vīl, a post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on Honey Creek, 18 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It

* For the area and population of these several divisions of Russia, see table, page 1631.

contains 3 stores, 1 steam saw mill, and one flouring mill. Pop. in 1853, 400.

RUSSE, a country of Europe. See RUSSIA.

RUSSEKON, *roos'-ap-kon*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 5 miles S. of Zurich. Pop. 1933.

RUSSISCH. See RUSSIA.

RUSSELAND, a country of Europe. See RUSSIA.

RUSSEWEL, *roos'-wél*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles W.N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 4156.

RUST, *róost*, a market-village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near the right bank of the Rhine, 18 miles W.S.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 1830.

RUST or RUSTIL, *roosht*, a town of West Hungary, co., and 10 miles N.N.E. of Oedenburg, on Lake Neusiedl. P. 1190.

RUSTYHUK or RUSZUK. See ROOSTCHOOK.

RUSTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RUSTON, East, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUSTON, South, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUSTON PARVA, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

RUSWARP, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, 1½ miles S.W. of Whitby, with a station on the Whitby Branch of the York and North Midland Railway.

RUTE, *roo'tá*, (anc. *Arvadunum*?) a town of Spain, province of Cordova, in a fine valley, 7 miles S.E.E. of Lucena. Pop. 7840. At a short distance are observed traces of an ancient town, supposed to have been of the Gothic period; and on the summit of the hill, which commands the town, is a fortress with the inscription: "Clodobens IV., King of the Goths, caused this fort to be built, and spent on it 30,000 pieces of gold." Agriculture, manufactures of linens, coarse cloths, and sack-cloths, are carried on, and there are 15 flour mills, 27 oil mills, a fuller's mill, and 15 stills for brandy.

RUTENI. See RODEX.

RUTERSVILLE, a post-village of Fayette co., Texas, about 6 miles N.E. of the Colorado River at La Grange.

RUTGER'S COLLEGE. See NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey.

RUTHEN, (*Ruthen*), *rú'ten*, or RUBEN, *roo'den*, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Arnsberg. P. 1950.

RUTHERFORD, *rú'ter-ford*, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina. Area, estimated at 870 square miles. It is drained by Broad River, a branch of the Congaree. The surface is hilly or mountainous, especially near the W. border, which extends along the Blue Ridge; a part of the soil is fertile. Formed in 1779, and named in honor of General Griffith Rutherford, of North Carolina. Capital, Rutherfordton. Pop. 13,550, of whom 10,645 were free, and 2,905 slaves.

RUTHERFORD, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by Stone's River, an affluent of the Cumberland. The surface is agreeably diversified; the soil is highly productive, well watered, and extensively cultivated. It is intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Murfreesborough. Pop. 29,122, of whom 17,144 were free, and 11,978 slaves.

RUTHERFORD, a township of Martin co., Indiana. P. 603.

RUTHERFORD, a post-office of Switzerland co., Indiana.

RUTHERFORDTON, a post-village, capital of Rutherford co., North Carolina, 216 miles W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, an academy, and newspaper office. Pop. 650.

RUTHERGLEN, *rú'ten*, a parliamentary and municipal burgh and parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, 3 miles S.E. of Glasgow, and on a railway. Pop. of parliamentary burgh in 1851, 6511. It is very ancient, and was formerly of importance, Glasgow having been included within its municipal boundaries in the twelfth century; at present it consists chiefly of one well-paved street, but, except the parish church and town-hall, it has no public edifices. Its former considerable trade on the river has been absorbed by Glasgow, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving muslins for Glasgow manufacturers, and in print and dye-works. The burgh unites with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, and Renfrew, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

RUTHER GLENN, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

RUTHERVILLE, a village of St. Lawrence co., New York, 15 miles N. of Canton.

RUTHIN, RHUTHYN, or RUDDIN, *roo'tuin*, (Welsh prob. *h'rith'in*, the "red fortress") a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, on the Clwyd, co., and 7 miles S.E. of Denbigh. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 3373. It has an ancient church, formerly collegiate, and an excellent grammar school, with six exhibitions to the university, a hospital for decayed house-keepers, a handsome county hall and jail, town-hall, race-course, and beautiful remains of a castle, presented by Edward I. to the family of its present owners. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of baroness to Lady Grey de Ruthin.

RUTHSBURG, *rúth'sbürg*, a village of Queen Anne co., Maryland, 42 miles E. of Annapolis. It has 1 iron foundry.

RUTHSVILLE, *rúth'svil*, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

RUTHVEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

RUTHWELL, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, with a village and station on the Glasgow and Carlisle Railway, 9½ miles E.S.E. of Dumfries.

RUTI (*Ruti*) or RUTHY, (*Rúthy*), *rú'tes*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1438.

RUTI or RUTHY, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 17 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1112.

RUTIGLIANO, *roo-teel-yá-no*, a market-town of Naples, province of Bari, 7 miles W.N.W. of Conversano. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has a collegiate church. Pop. 5000.

RUTLAM, a town of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 48 miles W.N.W. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 19' N., lon. 76° 5' E.

RUTLAND or RUTLANDSHIRE, *rú'tland-shir*, the smallest county of England, bounded on the S.E. by the river Welland. Area, 150 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 22,983. The surface is undulating, and finely diversified with parks. The chief towns are Oakham and Uppingham. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of duke to the Manners family.

RUTLAND, a county in the S.W. central part of Vermont, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is in part bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained principally by Otter Creek and its branches, which supply water-power for numerous mills. It contains several small lakes and ponds, among which may be mentioned Lake Austin and Bombazine Lake. The surface is elevated, and in the E. part mountainous. The soil is fertile, especially along the valley of Otter Creek. In 1850 this county produced 623,199 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States, except Washington county, Pennsylvania. This county abounds in iron ore and excellent marble. The railroad connecting Bellows Falls and Burlington, traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by those connecting Rutland with Troy, Saratoga, and Bennington. Organized in 1781. Capital, Rutland. Pop. 33,059.

RUTLAND, a handsome post-village, seat of justice of Rutland co., Vermont, pleasantly situated on Otter Creek, and on the line of three important railroads, viz. the Rutland and Burlington, the Rutland and Washington, and the Western Vermont Railroad, 67 miles S.E. of Burlington, and about 55 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a flourishing academy, a splendid railroad depot, and the machine-shops and engine-houses of the Western Vermont Railroad. It is also the centre of trade for a large section of country. There are in the township 6 churches, 23 stores, and 16 manufactories and mills, one of which, for the sawing of marble, is very extensive, and propelled by steam. Three new villages have sprung up in the township since 1840. Pop. in 1840, 2708; 1850, 3716.

RUTLAND, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1223.

RUTLAND, a post-township of Jefferson co., New York, 8 miles S.E. of Watertown. Pop. 2265.

RUTLAND, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles E.N.E. of Wellsborough. Pop. 1006.

RUTLAND, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

RUTLAND, a post-village and township of Meigs co., Ohio, on Leading Creek, about 95 miles S.E. of Columbus. P. 1744.

RUTLAND, a township in the N.W. part of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 177.

RUTLAND, a township of Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 2350.

RUTLAND, a post-township in the S.E. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 759.

RUTLAND ISLAND, Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, is immediately E. of North Arran.

RUTLAND ISLAND, East Indies, an island in the Bay of Bengal, S. of Great Andaman Island.

RUTLEDGE, a village in the W. part of Cattaraugus co., New York.

RUTLEDGE, a post-village, capital of Granger co., Tennessee, in Richland Valley, near the foot of Clinch Mountain, 216 miles E. of Nashville. It has an academy. The valley is fertile, and the mountain contains abundance of iron and other ores.

RUTLEDGE, a post-village, capital of McDonald co., Missouri, on Elk River, 225 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

RUTNAGHERRY, *rú'tnag-ghér-ree*, a town of India, presidency, and 140 miles S. of Bombay, on the Malabar coast.

RUTNAGHERRY, a town of India, presidency of Mysore, 58 miles S.E. of Chitteldroog.

RUTTUNGUR, *rú'tún-gúr*, a town of North-west Hindostan, 25 miles E.S.E. of Odeypoor.

RUTTUNPOOR, *rú'tún-poor*, a town of Hindostan, in the Berar dominions, 210 miles E.N.E. of Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 21' N., lon. 82° 25' E.

RUTTUNPOOR, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 40 miles S. of Baroda. Lat. 21° 24' N., lon. 73° 20' E.

RUVO, *roo'vo*, a walled town of Naples, province, and 21 miles W. of Bari. Pop. 8000. It has a cathedral, some convents, and a diocesan seminary.

RUV

RUVU, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, 10 miles S.E.W. of Melfi. Pop. 2230.

RUYEN, roÿen, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 20 miles S.S.W. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. P. 2618.

RUYSBROECK, rois/broök, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 34 miles S.E.W. of Brussels.

RUYSSELEDE, rois/sel-ä'dph, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 14 miles S.E.E. of Bruges.

RUYTUN-OR-TUN-ELEVEN TOWNS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

RUZAFÄ, roo-thä/fä, a village of Spain, so near Valencia that it may be considered its suburb, on a plain near the Turia. Pop. about 1700.

RYACOTTA, ri-ä-kot/tä, a town and hill fortress of British India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles N. by W. of Salem, on the Punnair, near the Mysore frontier. Lat. 12° 28' N., lon. 78° 0' E.

RYAN, LOCH, lög ríän, a bay of Scotland, in its S.W. part, commences at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 miles S.E.E. Average breadth, about 2 miles. It forms a safe and commodious harbor for the largest fleet.

RYAN'S STORE, a post-office, Montgomery co., Tennessee.

RYANVILLE, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

RYAN'S WHILL, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

RYANSH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RYBINSK, rib-insk', written also RUBINSK, a large town of Russia, government, and 52 miles N.W. of Yaroslavl, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 10,000. It is a great centre of the internal commerce of the empire. The principal edifices are a fine exchange, two cathedrals, numerous other churches and chapels, a large conventual building, a covered exercising ground, an arsenal, the courts of justice, several extensive bazars, and noble residences, a theatre, orphan and other asylums, hospitals, almshouses, and a house of correction. It has breweries, distilleries, salt-works, oil and other mills, soap and candle factories, potteries, &c. The chief article of commerce is corn, sent to St. Petersburg, Riga, Dantzic, Königsberg, &c. Two large annual fairs are held here. Twenty thousand barges arrive annually with goods to the value 250,000,000 rubles. It was destroyed by fire in 1806.

RYBNIK, rib/nik, a town of Prussian Silesia, 50 miles S.E.E. of Oppeln, on the Rudka. Pop. 2730.

RYBURGH, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RYBURGH, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles E.E. of Fakenham, has a station on the Dereham and Fakenham Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway.

RYCKEVORSEL, rik'keh-vor'sel, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 9 miles W. of Turnhout. Pop. 1277.

RYDAL, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, on the Leven, 2 miles N.W. of Ambleside. It is celebrated for its small but beautiful lake, and was the residence of the late poet Wordsworth, whose picturesque dwelling commands a prospect of great splendor. Rydal Hall, the seat of Lady de Fleming, is in a park presenting fine forest scenery.

RYDE, rid, a maritime town and watering-place of England, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, parish of Newchurch, 5 miles S.W. of Portsmouth, from which its white villas, interspersed with foliage, give it a beautiful appearance. Pop. in 1851, 7147. It is built on an acclivity rising from the sea. It has a handsome main street, several fine modern terraces, and numerous elegant detached residences, a highly ornamented modern Gothic church, a theatre, assembly rooms, and a wooden pier extending 750 yards into the sea, at which the numerous steamers between Southampton and Portsmouth land passengers at all states of the tide. The environs abound in delightful scenery.

RYDROOG or RAIDROOG, ri'droog', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles S. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 49' N., lon. 76° 56' E. Its port, on an abrupt rock, 1200 feet in height, contains a ruined palace, and some Hindoo temples; other temples, especially one of Krishna, exist in the town, which is of considerable extent.

RYE, ri, a parliamentary and municipal borough, cinque port, town, and parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the Rother, about 2 miles from its mouth in the English Channel, and on the line of the Hastings and Dover Railway, 10 miles W.N.W. of Hastings, and 62½ miles E.S.E. of London. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 8541. It is built on a rock, on the edge of an extensive marsh. The chief structures are the remains of its ancient walls and gates, a large cruciform church of Norman and early English architecture, grammar school, town-hall and market-house, a castle built by William de Ipres in the twelfth century, and now faced with a battery, and used as a jail; a public library, and small theatre. The town stood anciently on the sea. The present harbor is formed by a new canal admitting vessels of 200 tons. The exports are wool, corn, timber, bark, and hops. Imports, coal, and manufactured goods. The borough, including Winchelsea, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

RYE, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Atlantic coast, 47 miles E.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1296.

1636

RZI

RYE, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of New York. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2584.

RYE, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 690.

RYEBAUGH, ri-bawg', (Hindoo, *Rai Bigh*, ri bîg, the "Rajah's garden,") a town of South India, capital of a district, dominions, and 85 miles S.E. of Sattarah, near the Kistnah.

RYE COVE, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

RYEGATE, a town of England. See **REMGATE**.

RYEGATE, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 23 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1000.

RYEGHUR, ri-gûr', a town of British India, presidency, and 65 miles S.E. of Bombay, in lat. 18° 12' N., lon. 73° 28' E.

RYEGHUR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Gundwanah, 50 miles N.W. of Sumbhulpur.

RYEPOOR, ri-poor', a town of Central India, in the Berar dominions, 150 miles E. of Nagpoor, in lat. 21° 15' N., lon. 82° 13' E.

RYERSON'S, a village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on the Pequannock River, about 9 miles N.W. of Patterson, contains 2 stores, a furnace, 3 mills, a church, and an academy.

RYERSON'S STATION, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

RYERSS, a village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S.E. of Blossburg, is the S. terminus of the Tioga (or Blossburg and Corning) Railroad.

RYE VALLEY, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

RYHALL, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

RYLAND'S DEPOT, a post-village of Greenville co., Virginia, on the Petersburg Railroad, 54 miles from Petersburg.

RYLSK or RILSK, rilsk, written also RULSK, (Rûlsk,) a town of Russia, government, and 62 miles W.S.W. of Koorsk, on the Sem. Pop. 7000. It has numerous churches, and two large annual fairs.

RYMANOV or RYMANOW, ri-mä-nov', a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 15 miles W. of Sanok.

RYME-INTRIN'SICA, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

RYMENHAM, ri'men-häm', or RYMENAM (?) a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 6 miles E.S.E. of Mechlin.

RYMPER, rimpa, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 6 miles N.E. of Tongres.

RYP or RIJP, rip, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 13 miles N. of Amsterdam.

RYPIN, rip'in, a town of Poland, province, and 39 miles N.N.W. of Plock, on an affluent of the Drewens. Pop. 2080. It was formerly strongly fortified, and has comb, leather, and woollen cloth factories.

RYSBERGEN or RIJSBERGEN, ris/bêr'gen, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 6 miles S.W. of Breda.

RYSSEL, a city of France. See **LILLE**.

RYSSEN or RIJSSEN, ris'sen, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overysseel, 23 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 2700.

RYSWICK, RYSWYK or RIJSWIJK, ris/wik, (Dutch pron. rîc/wîk,) a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 2 miles S.E. of the Hague. Pop. 2324. The famous peace concluded here in 1697, between France on the one part, and Germany, England, Spain, and Holland on the other, is commemorated by a pyramidal monument.

RYTCHÄ, ritsh/ä, one of the E. branches which the Volga throws off in the lower part of its course before reaching the Caspian. It commences about 24 miles N. of Astrakhan, and has a length of about 40 miles.

RYTHER-WITH-OZENDIKE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RYTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham, S. of the Tyne, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 6 miles E. of Newcastle.

RYTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

RYTON-ON-DUNSMOOR, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

RYTON WOODSIDE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

RZEDITZ, zhä/dits, OBER, öber, and UNTER, unter, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, 4 miles W. of Holitz. Pop. 1430.

RZEPIN, zhä/pin, or RIPPIN, rip/pin, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 16 miles from Brandeis. Pop. 1550.

RZESZOW, zhësh'ov, or RESZOW, rés'ov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Wislok, 43 miles E. of Tarnov. Pop. 4494. It is well built, and has a gymnasium, a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

RZHEV, RJEV, a'zhëv, or RSHEV, a town of Russian government, and 74 miles S.W. of Tver, on the Volga, which divides it into two parts. Pop. 9000. It has numerous churches, salt and corn magazines, large exports of corn, and two great annual fairs. It was formerly governed by its own princes.

RZICZAU, zhech'chöw, a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaur sim. Pop. 1026.

SAADEH, a town of Arabia. See **SADA**.

SAAL, *sā*, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 6 miles S.E. of Neustadt. Pop. 1066.

SAALBURG, *sāl'burg*, a town of Germany, principality of Reuss, 30 miles S.W. of Oera, on the Saale. Pop. 1207.

SAALE, *FRANKISCHE*, *frānkish-eh sāl'eh*, (anc. *Silla*), a river of Germany, in Bavaria, joins the Main at Gemünden, after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

SAALE, *SACHSISCHE*, *sākshish-eh sāl'eh*, or **THURINGISCHE**, *toōring-ish-eh*, (anc. *Silla*), a river of Germany, rises in Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 miles S.W. of Hof, flows very tortuously N. through the Saxon duchies, Prussian Saxony, Anhalt, &c., and joins the Elbe 18 miles E. of Magdeburg. Total course, 212 miles. It is navigable for large vessels from the Elbe to Halle.

SAALE, *sāl'eh*, or **SAALA**, *sālā*, **SALZBURGER**, *sālts'bōōr'ger*, a river of Germany, in Upper Austria and Bavaria, flows N.W. past Lofer and Reichenhall, and joins the Salza 4 miles N.W. of Salzburg. Total course, 70 miles.

SAALFELD, *sāl'fēlt*, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 41 miles E. of Meiningen. Lat. 50° 37' N., lon. 11° 24' E. Pop. 4369. It has an old castle, with manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, tobacco, chicory, potash, vinegar, gunpowder, and leather, and a considerable cattle trade. Near it are some iron-mines. Here Prince Louis Frederick of Prussia was defeated and killed by the French in 1806.

SAALFELD, *Alt*, *ält sāl'fēlt*, a village of Germany, on the Saale, immediately opposite Saalfeld.

SAALFELD, *sāl'fēlt*, a town of East Prussia, 71 miles S.W. of Königsberg, on the Maringssee. Pop. 2000.

SAALFELDEN, *sāl'fēl'den*, a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Saale, 24 miles S.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 1222.

SAANE, *sāl'nēh*, (*Fr. Sarine*, *sāl'ren'*) a river of Switzerland, cantons of Bern and Freyburg, after a N. course of 65 miles joins the Aar, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bern. It is navigable from the Aar to Freyburg for boats.

SAANEN, *sāl'nēn*, (*Fr. Gessenay*, *zhēs'ēn-ā'*) a market-town of Switzerland, canton, and 32 miles S.W. of Bern, on the Upper Saane. Pop. of parish, 3300.

SAAR, a river of France and Prussia. See **SARRE**.

SAAR, *sār*, (Bohemian *Zhar*, *zhe'ar*), a town of Moravia, on the Bohemian frontier, 18 miles N.E. of Iglau. P. 2062.

SAARBRÜCK, (*Saarbrück*), *sār'brük*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S.E. of Treves, on the Saar, here crossed by a stone bridge connecting it with its suburb, St. Johann. Lat. 49° 14' N., lon. 7° E. Pop. 8024. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths. Mines of iron and coal are extensively worked in the vicinity. It was founded in the tenth century, was given to the church of Metz by the Emperor Henry III., and subsequently governed by its own counts till 1380, when it came by marriage into the family of Nassau. It was afterwards fortified, and suffered much by war. In 1676 it was almost entirely burnt down, and its fortifications dismantled.

SAARBURG, *sār'bōōro*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 2000.

SAARDAM, a town of Holland. See **ZAANDAM**.

SAAR-LOUIS, *sār-loo'is*, (*Fr. pron. sar-loo'ee*), or **SARRE-LOUIS**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the frontier of France, 30 miles S.E. of Treves, on the Sarre. Pop. 4390. It was founded by Louis XIV., and was strongly fortified by Vauban. It belonged to France till 1815, and forms an important border fortress. It has manufactures of arms, with lead and iron mines in its vicinity. Saar-Louis was the birthplace of Marshal Ney.

SAARN, *sār'n*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2320.

SAAR-UNION, **SAAR-UNION BONQUENOM**, *sār-ū'nē-dō' bōn'kēn-nōm*, or **SAARE-WERDEN**, *sār'eh-wēn'den*, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 18 miles N.W. of Saverne, on the Sarre. Pop. 1852. 3694.

SAARWELLINGEN, *sār-wēlling-en*, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 1467.

SAATZ, *sāt*, (Bohemian *Zatez*, *zāt'ēh*), **LUCZKO**, *lootch'ko*, or **BOROTINKO**, *bo-ro-tink'o*, a town of Bohemia, on the Eger, here crossed by a handsome iron chain suspension bridge, 43 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 4990. It is enclosed by walls, and has a collegiate church, a Capuchin monastery, and a gymnasium, with a trade in wines and hops.

SABA, *sā'bā*, one of the Dutch West India Islands, 18 miles N.W. of St. Eustatius, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 39' N., lon. 63° 19' W. Area, 15 square miles. Pop. 1617. It is inaccessible, except on its S. side.

SARADELL, *sā-sā-dēl'*, a town of Spain, province, and 10 miles N. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 4720. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, muslin, and paper.

SABANJAH, *sā-bānjā*, a town and small lake of Asia Minor, in Anatolia. The town, (anc. *Siphon*), 20 miles E. of Imaed, is "a mere travelling station, full of coffee-houses and stables, with about 500 houses, and 2 mosques." On its

E. side is the lake, an oval basin, about 6 miles in length, and 3 or 4 miles in breadth.

SABARA, *sā-bā'rā*, a city of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the right bank of the Rio-das-Velhas, an affluent of the São Francisco, 2300 feet above the sea, 40 miles N.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5000. The town of Sabara received the title of "most faithful" in 1832, and was elevated to the rank of a city in 1843.

SABASIA VADA. See **SAVONA**.

SABAT, a town of Arabia. See **ZEBID**.

SABATHOO, *sā-bā-thoo'*, a small town of North-west India, 30 miles S.S.E. of Belaspore, on the Sutlej, and formerly a station for a Gorkha battalion.

SABATUS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

SAB/BATH REST, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SABBIO DI SOPRA, *sāb'beo dee so/prā*, and **SABBIO DI SOTTO**, *sāb'beo dee sot'to*, two contiguous villages of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 13 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the opposite sides of the Chiessa. P. 1129.

SABBIONETTA, *sāb-beo-nē'tā*, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 7000. It has a castle, and was the capital of a principality given by Napoleon to his sister Pauline, in 1806.

SAB'DEN, a village of England, in Lancashire, on a tributary of the Calder, 4 miles N.W. of Burnley. Pop. 1160.

SABILLISVILLE, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 9½ miles N.W. of Annapolis.

SABINA, *sā-bee'nā*, an old province of the Pontifical States, in Central Italy, now comprised in the Comarca di Roma, and delegations of Rieti and Spoleto.

SABINA, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville Railroad, 62 miles S.W. of Columbus.

SABINA, a village of New Mexico, near the right bank of the Rio del Norte.

SABINAR, *sā-bee'nās*, a river of the Mexican Confederation, states of Coahuilla and New Leon, joins the Rio Grande. On it is the village of SABINAS.

SABINE, a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of about 1900 square miles. The Sabine River forms the entire W. boundary. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly occupied by prairies. Seat of justice, Manny. Pop. 4515, of whom 3347 were free, and 1168 slaves.

SABINE, a county in the E. part of Texas, bordering on the Sabine River, which separates it from Louisiana. Area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by Patroon and Palo Gucho Bayous. The soil is mostly very fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn, which are exported by steamboats on the Sabine River during high water. Capital, Milan. Pop. 2499, of whom 1556 were free, and 943 slaves.

SABINE, a township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1631.

SABINE CITY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Texas, at the outlet of Sabine Lake, 75 miles E.N.E. of Galveston.

SABINE LAKE is an expansion of Sabine River, about 5 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, at the S.W. extremity of Louisiana. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, about 9 miles.

SABINE (*sā-bee'n'*) **RIVER**, rises in Hunt co., Texas, and flows in an E.S.E. direction, until it strikes the E. boundary of the state. From this point it pursues a general S. course, forming the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, and passes through Sabine Lake into the Gulf of Mexico. The whole length is estimated at 500 miles. It is said to be very shallow at its mouth, but is navigable by small boats in high water in some parts of its course.

SABINETOWN, *sā-bee'n'tōwn*, a post-village of Sabine co., Texas, on the Sabine River, 10 miles E. of Milan. It is the principal shipping-point for the cotton raised in the county.

SABINO, a town of Austrian Italy. See **ISEO**.

SABINO, *sā-bee'nō*, a village on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of New Mexico.

SABINSVILLE, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

SABIONCELLO, *sā-be-on-chē'lō*, (anc. *Hyllia*), a mountainous peninsula of Dalmatia, 25 miles N.W. of Ragusa, extending into the Adriatic between the islands of Curzola and Lesina. Length, 43 miles; average breadth, 4.

SABIOTE, *sā-be-ō'tā*, a town of Spain, province, and 35 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2062.

SABIS. See **SAMBER**.

SABLE, *sā-blā*, a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Sarthe, at its confluence with the Erve, and here crossed by a bridge of black marble, 27 miles W.S.W. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 5282, who manufacture gloves, and trade in marble, quarried in the vicinity.

SABLE ISLAND, a small island of the Atlantic Ocean, lying directly in the track of vessels sailing between the northern ports of America and Europe, 90 miles S.E. of Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 59' N., lon. 69° 47' W. It is low and sandy, about 25 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, and has been

the scene of numerous and melancholy shipwrecks. A company of men, furnished with provisions and other necessities for the purpose of relieving shipwrecked mariners, are supported at an annual expense of \$4000. The island is covered with grass and wild pease, sustaining by its spontaneous production about 500 wild horses and many cattle. The fisheries in its vicinity have recently been prosecuted with success. CAPE SABLE ISLAND is off the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia.

SABLE RIVER, of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the peninsula, and, flowing in a direction E.S.E., enters the lower part of Saginaw Bay.

SABLE RIVER, of Michigan. See SANDY RIVER.

SABLES, or SABLES-D'OLONNE, *Les, la sâbl' do'loune'*, a town and seaport of France, on the Bay of Biscay, 21 miles S.W. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 5983. It stands partly on a sandy peninsula, and partly on an elevated rock, with a port for vessels under 150 tons, and an active pilchard fishery.

SABLONVILLE, *sâbl'lon'veel'*, a village of France, forming a N.W. suburb of Paris, adjoining the new fortifications.

SABOR, *sâ-sôw'*, a river of Spain, rising in Loon, joins the Douro on the right, in Portugal, after a course of 75 miles.

SABOUGLY, *sq-boog'lee*, a small post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

SABRAO, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See ADENARA.

SABRES, *sâbr'*, a market-town of France, department of Landes, 19 miles N.N.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 2524.

SABRIDGEWORTH, a parish of England, co., and 10½ miles E.N.E. of Hertford, with a station on the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, 28½ miles N.E. of London.

SABRINA, *sâ-bree'nâ*, a volcanic island of the Azores, thrown up in 1510 to the height of 400 feet above the sea, near St. Michael. It has since been wholly submerged.

SABRINA or SABRIANA. See SEVERN.

SABRINA ÆSTUARIIUM. See BRISTOL CHANNEL.

SABRINA LAND, in the Antarctic Ocean, is an undefined tract of land seen by Baily in 1839, in lat. 75° S., lon. 117° E.

SABUGAL, *sâ-hoo-gâl'*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 23 miles S.E. of Braga. Pop. 830.

SABU'LA, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Mississippi, 32 miles below Galena.

SABY, (*Säby*), *sâ/bû*, S.EBYE or SABYE, (*Säbye*), *sâ/bû'ch*, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, at the mouth of a small river of its own name, in the Cattegat. Pop. 800.

SABYNINA, *sâ-be-nee'nâ*, a market-town of Russia, government of Koorok, 16 miles N.N.E. of Helgond. Pop. 1000.

SABZAWAR, *sâb-zâ-wâr'*, or SUBZAWAR, *sub-zâ-wâr'*, a fortified town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 65 miles W. of Nishapur. It is 2½ miles in circumference, populous, and has a citadel and a good bazaar. Its vicinity consists of open downs, bare of wood, but said to produce quantities of corn.

SAC, *sawk*, a new county in the W.N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 576 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Soldier and Boyer Rivers, affluents of the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. The name is derived from one of the aboriginal tribes which possessed the soil.

SACAPULAS, *sâ-kâ-poo'lâs*, a market-town of Central America, state, and 110 miles N.W. of Guatemala.

SACARAPPA or SACCARAPPA, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine, on the Presumpscot River, and on the York and Cumberland Railroad, about 50 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta, contains saw-mills and manufactures.

SACATAPEQUES, Central America. See SACATEPEC.

SACATECOLUCA, *sâ-kâ-tâ-ko-loo'kâ*, a town of Central America, state, and 28 miles S.E. of San Salvador, on the low coast of the Pacific, at the foot of a volcano of its own name, remarkable for its grottoes and hot springs. Pop. 5000.

SACATEPEC, *sâ-kâ-tâ-pêk'*, sometimes written SACATAPEQUES and ZACATAPEQUES, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, capital of a district of its own name, stretching along the Pacific Ocean, W. of Guatemala. Pop. 3000.

SACAVEM, *sâ-kâ-vêw'*, a village and parish of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the W. side of the estuary of the Tagus, at the mouth of the Frielas, 7 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 2400.

SACCATOO, SACKATOO, SACKATOU or SAKATU, *sâk-kâ-too'*, a large and populous town of Central Africa, in Houssa, on an affluent of the Quorra, in lat. 13° N., lon. 6° E. It is enclosed by lofty walls, and entered by twelve gates. In its centre is a large square, with a royal residence; and it has several mosques, manufactures of blue cloth, and trade with the countries from Ashantee to Tripoli, from which latter it receives raw silk, glass wares, and perfumery. Here the traveller Clapperton died on the 13th of April, 1827; he was buried at the village of Jungari, distant 5 miles S.E.

SACCO, *sâk'ko*, a river of Italy, in the Pontifical States, after a S.W. course of 40 miles, joins the Garigliano 4 miles S. of Frosinone.

SACCO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6 miles W. of Diano. Pop. 1800.

SACONDEE, *sâk-kon'dee*, a small maritime province of Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, W. of Ashanta. Besides its

capital, Sacconde, it contains several villages. Pop. estimated at 3000 fighting men.

SACCONEX, *sâk'ko'nêx'*, (*GREAT and LITTLE*), two villages forming two parishes of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles N.W. of Geneva. Pop. 2504.

SACEDON, *sâ-thâ-dôn'*, (*anc. Thermida?*) a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Guadalajara, near the Tagus. Pop. 2875. It has a royal palace, barracks, and saline baths frequented from June to September.

SACERAM, a town of Toorkistan. See SAILIN.

SAC-AND-FOX AGENCY, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

SACHEM'S HEAD, a noted watering-place of New Haven co., Connecticut, 3 miles W.S.W. of Guilford, and 13 miles E. by S. of New Haven. In early times an Indian chief was captured here, from which circumstance the place derived its name. The New Haven and New London Railroad passes about half a mile N. of the hotel.

SACHSA, *sâk'sâ*, (*see INT. XVII., 19, Ona.*) a town of Prussian Saxony, 48 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt, at the foot of the Harz. Pop. 1708.

SACHSEN, in Germany. See SAXE—SAXONY.

SACHSEN-ALTENBURG. See SAXE-ALTENBURG.

SACHSENBERG, *sâk'sen-bêrô'*, a town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, 11 miles S.S.W. of Corbach. Pop. 1000.

SACHSENBURG, *sâk'sen-bôôrô'*, (*see INT. XVII., 19 Ona.*) a market-town of the Austrian Empire, in Illyria, 27 miles N.W. of Villach, on the Drave, defended by three castles. In the vicinity are numerous Roman antiquities.

SACHSEN-CÖBURG. See SAXE-CÖBURG.

SACHSENHAUSEN, *sâk'sen-hâ'ghen*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 16 miles N.E. of Rinteln. Pop. 1680.

SACHSENHAUSEN, *sâk'sen-hôw'zen*, a town of Germany, principality, and 8 miles N.W. of Waldeck. Pop. 944.

SACHSEN-WEIMAR. See SAXE-WEIMAR.

SACHSEN, *sâk'sen*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the E. bank of the Lake of Sarnen, 2 miles S.E. of Sarnen. In its parish church is buried the canonized Swiss hero, Nicholas von der Flüe.

SACHLE, *sâ-chee'lâ*, a walled town of Austrian Italy, 38 miles N.N.E. of Venice, on the Livenza. Pop. 4000.

SACKATOO or SACKATOU. See SACCATOO.

SACKER, *sâk'ker*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Saugur and Nerbuddah territory, 34 miles W.S.W. of Jabbalpoor.

SACKETT'S, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, a post-village and port of entry of Jefferson co., New York, is situated in Hounsfield township, on the S. shore of Black River Bay, about 8 miles E. of Lake Ontario, and 170 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Lat. 43° 55' N., lon. 75° 57' W. It has by far the best harbor on the lake for ship-building, and as a naval station and commercial depôt. A tongue of land, extending from the lower part of the village, in the shape of a crescent, divides it into an outer harbor and an inner harbor. The latter has a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships within two fathoms of the shore. The same depth of water extends to Black River, where there is another excellent position for ship-building. The adjacent country is a fine agricultural region, while its abundant water-power renders it well adapted to the growth of manufactures; yet the trade of Sackett's Harbor seems to be on the decline. The declared value of exports and imports in 1846 was \$2,735,091. In 1847, \$2,141,445, and in 1851, \$879,165; of the latter, \$553,927 was the value of imports, and \$325,238 of exports. The enrolled and licensed tonnage of the district in 1852 amounted to 7683 tons, all of which was employed in the coasting trade. The number of arrivals from foreign ports during that year was 203, (143,107 tons.) The village contains 1 bank, a newspaper office, and several machine shops and mills. The Sackett's Harbor and Fitchburg Railroad, of which it is the N. terminus, connects it with the Central Railroad. Here is a military post of the United States, named Madison Barracks, not garrisoned at present. Sackett's Harbor was first settled in 1801. At the commencement of the war of 1812 it became a considerable naval station and military depôt. Pop. near 2000.

SACKINGEN, *sâk'king-en*, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the right bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, 51 miles S.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 1500.

SACO, *saw'ko*, an important river of New England, rises among the White Mountains, in Coos county, New Hampshire, and flowing through Oxford county, Maine, falls into the Atlantic Ocean in York county. There are several falls on this river, the principal of which are the Great Falls, of 72 feet, and Saco Falls, at the town of Saco, about 4 miles from the ocean, where the water descends 42 feet, affording a valuable water-power. This river is subject to freshets, the ordinary rise in the spring being from 10 to 15 feet; and it has been known to rise much higher, occasioning great loss of life and property.

SACO, a thriving post-town and port of entry of York co., Maine, on the E. or left bank of the Saco River, about 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Eastern Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Portland. The industry of this place and of Biddeford, a flourishing village on the opposite side of the river,

is chiefly directed to commerce and to cotton manufactures, each of which employs a large amount of capital. A fall of 42 feet in the Saco River here furnishes excellent water-power, which is extensively used for sawing and driving machinery. There were in 1853, 10 cotton mills in operation at these falls—3 on the Saco, and 5 on the Biddeford side—containing about 55,000 spindles and 2900 looms. The York Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1831, have a capital of \$1,550,000, and employ 1300 hands, who work 24,986 spindles and 780 looms, producing annually 6,200,000 yards of colored cottons. The most extensive corporation, however, is the Saco Water-Power Company, organized in 1839, with a capital of \$1,500,000, since increased to \$2,000,000. The operations of this company, till 1848, were confined to the erection of factories. That year they commenced the first of four mills, to be erected with all possible despatch, for their own use, each to be 240 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 5 stories high—the largest, probably, in the state. Their machine shop is 271 feet long, 46 wide, and 5 stories high. The Laconia Company have \$1,500,000 capital, and employ near 2000 hands. There are also various manufactures of woollen goods, hardware, &c. One of the largest foundries in the state is that of Jarvis Williams, Esq., in which upwards of 1000 tons of pig-iron are annually consumed. About 5,000,000 feet of boards, shingles, laths, heading, and other kinds of lumber are annually turned out at the various saw mills here in operation. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 2532 tons registered, and 2462 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2277 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 185 in the mackerel fishery. The foreign arrivals for the year was 1 vessel; clearances, 4 vessels. During the period above specified, 1 ship and 1 schooner, with an aggregate burden of 1293 tons, were admeasured. During the year 1853, 6591 tons of shipping were built here; and in April, 1854, the enrolled and licensed tonnage was 5160. There are here 3 banks—2 in Saco and 1 in Biddeford—a savings institution, an insurance company, a gas company, 10 churches—7 in Saco and 3 in Biddeford—3 literary associations, viz., the Mechanics' Institute, (Saco,) organized December 9, 1841, volumes in the library, 3500; the Saco Athenæum, with a library of 2000 volumes, and the York Library, containing about 1000 volumes; a liberally endowed academy, and 2 newspaper offices—1 in Saco and 1 in Biddeford. About \$5500 are expended annually on the schools of this place. Since 1844, a new cemetery, called the "Laurel Hill Cemetery," has been laid out upon the Mount Auburn plan near the town. Saco is a place of summer resort, and has 2 hotels near the sea and 1 in the centre. Pop. of Saco township in 1840, 4408; in 1850, 5794; of Biddeford in 1840, 2574; in 1850, 6095; of both villages in 1855, about 15,000.

SACOMANNO RIVER rises in Warren co., New York, and winding through Hamilton and Fulton counties, falls into the Hudson River about 15 miles S.W. of Lake George.

SACOMB, sa'kōm, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SACO RIVER, Maine, a station on the York and Cumberland Railroad, 15 miles from Portland.

SACRAMENTO, a county in the N. central part of California, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sacramento River, on the S. by the San Joaquin and Mokelumne Rivers and Dry Creek, and intersected by the American River. The soil of this county is generally fertile, and, in proportion to its size, perhaps more extensively cultivated than that of any other county in the state. Gold is found, but not in great abundance. Capital, Sacramento City. Pop. in 1852, 12,589.

SACRAMENTO, a post-office of Wright co., Missouri.

SACRAMENTO, a post-village, capital of Waushara co., Wisconsin, on Fox River, about 80 miles N. by E. of Madison. It is the principal shipping-point in the county. Laid out in 1851. It contains 3 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. about 250.

SACRAMENTO CITY, a port of entry and important commercial town, and the present capital of California, is situated on the left bank of Sacramento River, a little below the mouth of the American River, in the midst of a level and extremely fertile country, 140 miles by water N.E. of San Francisco. It is regularly laid out, the street nearest the river being called Front street, the next Second, and so on; these are crossed by others at right angles, distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. J and K streets are the principal business streets of the city. Till within a year or two nearly all the houses were of wood; but recently a more substantial mode of building is coming into use. Since the inundations of 1849 and 1850, a good strong levee has been constructed around the town. In Sacramento and its vicinity are perhaps the finest gardens in California. As a centre of commerce, Sacramento City possesses great advantages. It is accessible for steamers and sailing vessels of a large size, at all seasons of the year; while not only the Sacramento River itself, but its important affluent, the Feather River, is navigable for small steamboats far above, into the interior of the country. These advantages have rendered this town the principal entrepôt for supplying with provisions the great mining region of the north. The amount of merchandise fully landed on the wharves of Sacramento City in Sep-

tember, 1854, was estimated at 530 tons, of which 150 tons were shipped by the up-country steamers. The regular weekly sales of produce and merchandise were stated to be \$1,500,000, and the monthly receipts of gold-dust \$2,750,000. The number of stage passengers from Sacramento City to the mines was estimated at 97,000; of wagon passengers, 214,000; travellers on foot and horseback, 97,000; drivers and packmen, 187,000; total, 595,000. The estimated value of real and personal property in the city is about \$10,000,000. Five or six newspapers are issued here. A railroad is in course of construction from Sacramento City, up the S. bank of the American River 21 miles, to Negro Bar, where it crosses the river, and is projected in the direction of the great mining district of the state. It is to be completed to Negro Bar in the present year, (1855.) A branch railroad has also been projected for 15 or 20 miles S. from Negro Bar. Pop. estimated at 20,000. The vote polled in Sacramento in 1853 was 5686. Sacramento City was founded in the spring of 1849, the central part of the town being about 1 mile below Sutter's Fort, near the left bank of the American River, belonging to the settlement formerly known as Nueva Helvetia.

SACRIFICIOS, sá-kro-fee'-se-oc, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, 3 miles S. of Vera Cruz, celebrated as the place of sacrifice under the ancient Aztec religion, hence its name. It has some remains of temples, &c.

SACRIFICIOS, a small green island, in the Pacific, on the W. coast of Mexico, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $98^{\circ} 6' W.$

SAC (saw) RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Lawrence co., and flowing northward, falls into the Osage, near the middle of St. Clair county, a little above Osceola. The East Fork rises in Green county, and enters the river from the right in Cedar county.

SACRUM FLUMEN. See **TATIGNANO**.

SACRUM PROMONTORIUM. See **CAPE ST. VINCENT**.

SACS (pronounced, and often written **SAUKS**) and **FOXES**, kindred and associated tribes of Indians, formerly dwelling in the S. part of Iowa, now occupying lands in the Indian Territory.

SAC'TON, a post-office of Clarke co., Illinois.

SACUI, SACUHI, sá-koo-ee', or **SUSSUHI**, soos-soo-ee', a river of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, after a S.E. course of about 250 miles joins the Doce. It is navigable for about 200 miles.

SADA, sá'dá, or **SAADAH**, sá'deh, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 145 miles N. of Sana.

SADA, sá'dá, or **SANTA MARIA DE SADA**, sán'tá má-ree'dá sá'dá, a town of Spain, province, and 8 miles E. of Corunna, on the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. 1912.

SADABA, sá-ná'dá, or **SADAVA**, sá-ná'dá, a town of Spain, in Aragon, province, and 42 miles N.W. of Saragossa, on an affluent of the Arvo.

SADAO, a river of Portugal. See **SALDAO**.

SADAQUADA, sá'dá-kwá'dá, or **SAUQUOIT**, a creek of Oneida co., New York, enters the Mohawk River at Whitesborough.

SADDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SADDLE, an island of South America, off the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. $55^{\circ} 23' 50'' S.$, lon. $68^{\circ} 4' 30'' W.$

SADDLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

SADDLEBACK, a mountain in Cumberland, England, 4½ miles N.E. of Keswick. Elevation, 2787 feet.

SADDLEBACK, an island in Hudson Strait, in British North America.

SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN, in Franklin co., Maine. Height, about 4000 feet.

SADDLEHEAD, is the N. extremity of Achil Island, W. of Ireland.

SADDLE ISLAND, several islets of the China Sea.

SADDLE MOUNTAIN, Massachusetts, in Berkshire co., the highest in the state, has an elevation of about 3500 feet.

SADDLE PEAK, a mountain of Great Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal.

SADDLE RIVER, of New Jersey, falls into the Passaic in Hudson county.

SADDLE RIVER, a post-township of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the left side of the Passaic River, about 70 miles N.E. by N. of Trenton. Pop. 816.

SADDLE'S CREEK, a post-office of Anderson co., South Carolina.

SADDLEWORTH, an extensive chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 11 miles W.S.W. of Huddersfield.

SADDUKEEN, sá'doo-kán', an island of the Sea of Babel-Mandeb, in West Asia, N. of Zeyla.

SADPLERSVILLE, a village of Queen Anne co., Maryland.

SADPLERSVILLE, a post-office, Robertson co., Tennessee.

SADO, sá'do, an island in the Sea of Japan, W. of Nippon. Lat. $38^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $138^{\circ} 30' E.$ Estimated area, 720 square miles. It is fertile, populous, and produces gold.

SADRAS, sá-drás', a maritime town of India, near the mouth of the Palaur, 40 miles S.S.W. of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31' N.$, lon. $80^{\circ} 14' E.$ It formerly belonged to the Dutch, and was of commercial importance, but has decayed.

SADREE, sá'dree', a town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 50 miles S.E. of Odeypoor.

SADSBURY, *sads/bɜr-ə*, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 19 miles W. of West Chester. P. 2767.

SADSBURY, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal. Pop. 982.

SADSBURY, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Columbia Railroad. Pop. 1529.

SADSBURYVILLE, *sads/bɜr-ə-vil*, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 39 miles W. of Philadelphia.

SADSKA, a town of Bohemia. See **SIZKA**.

SÆBYE, a town of Denmark. See **SABY**.

SAEED or **SAID**, *sā-ēd*, the name of Upper Egypt, and in the time of the historian, Albulisda, was applied to Egypt & of Old Cairo, but the W. half of the region is now called **Yostani**.

SÆFVAR-AN, *sæf/var-ān*, a river of Sweden. len of Umeå, after a S.E. course of 100 miles, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles E. of Umeå.

SAEGERTOWN, *sæghers-town*, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, and on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, 5 miles N. of Meadville. It is rapidly improving, by means of the water-power and navigation of French Creek. Pop. in 1863, about 500.

SAEGERSVILLE, *sæghers-vil*, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on Jordan Creek, 69 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

SARLICES, *sā-lē-siths*, a town of Spain, province, and 31 miles W.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2010.

SÆTABIS or **SETABIS**. See **SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA**.

SÆTER, **SATER**, (**SÆter**.) **SÆTHER** or **SATHER**. (**SÆther**), *sæ/ter*, a town of North Sweden, len, and 18 miles S.E. of Falun. Pop. 572.

SAPAKES, a seaport town of Tunis. See **SEAX**.

SAFED, *sā-fēd*, **SAFET**, *sā-fēt*, or **SAFAD**, (*anc. Japha*), a town of Palestine, pashalik of Acre, 12 miles N.W. of Tabareeyah. It was lately a thriving town of 8000 or 9000 inhabitants, on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by a Gothic castle, but it was wholly ruined by an earthquake, January 1, 1837, which destroyed 5000 of its population.

SAFE HARBOR, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 10 miles S.W. of Lancaster. Here are extensive iron furnaces and rolling mills, producing railroad iron.

SAFET, a town of Palestine. See **SAFED**.

SAFFEE, *sāffē*, **SAFFI**, *sāffē*, **AZAFFI**, *āzāffē*, or **ASPI**, *āspē*, (*anc. Saffa*), a fortified seaport town of North Africa, province, and 107 miles N.W. of Morocco. Lat. 32° 20' N., lon. 9° 12' W. Pop. 12,000, including about 3000 Jews. It is situated in a sterile ravine, enclosed by massive walls, and it has a palace, and near it a small fort. Its roadstead is safe only in summer. It belonged to the Portuguese from 1508 till 1641, and was formerly an emporium for the trade with Europe, but it declined with the rise of Mogadore.

SAFFELAERE, *sāffē-lā-er*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. of the parish. 2651.

SAFFRON-WALDEN, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Essex, 24 miles N.W. of Chelmsford, and 2 miles from the Newport station of the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 5911. It is built around the foot of a tongue of land, on which is the church, a conspicuous and handsome edifice, containing a fine altar-piece. The town is neat, and has a spacious market-place, a good town-hall, a grammar school, with an exhibition to Queen's College, Cambridge, numerous charities, some commerce in malt, barley, and cattle, and an extensive retail trade. Saffron was formerly raised in large quantities near it, whence its name. Near it are the remains of a castle.

SAGA, *sā-gā*, a town of Japan, in the island of Kioo-Sioo, capital of the province of Fizen, and the most important town in the island. Lat. 33° 15' N., lon. 130° 18' E. The town is traversed by many brooks, and a considerable number of channels; the principal of the latter, that of Sentonofutsi, is nearly 50 miles long, and uniting the Gulf of Simabara with the Northern Sea, is of great importance to the inland commerce of Kioo-Sioo, of which Saga is the centre.

SAGALIN, an island of Asia. See **SAGHALIEN**.

SAGAN, *sā-gān*, or **ZEGAN**, *zē-gān*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the right bank of the Bober, and on the railway from Berlin to Ologau. Pop. 6606. It is enclosed by double walls, and has a castle, a gymnasium, Roman Catholic and Lutheran schools, three hospitals, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, printed cottons, sealing-wax, and glass wares; trade in corn and cattle. The Prussians were defeated here by the Russians in 1759.

SAGARD, *sā-gānt*, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the island of Rugen, 23 miles N.E. of Stralsund. Pop. 653.

SAGE HILL, a post-village of Graves co., Kentucky.

SAGEVILLE, a post-office of Hamilton co., New York.

SAGEVILLE, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

SAGO VILLAGE, a village of Suffolk co., New York, near the sea, about 100 miles E. by N. of New York City.

SAGHALIEN, *sā-gā-lē-yn*, **SAGHALIN**, *sā-gā-*

leen, **TARAKAI**, or **TARRAKAI**, *tā-rā-kē*, written also **SAKHALIEN**, a long and narrow island off the E. coast of Asia, between lat. 40° and 54° 30' N., and lon. 141° 50' and 144° E., separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Tartary and Saghalin, and S. from Yesso by the Strait of La Pérouse; its N. part belongs to the Chinese, and the S. to the Japanese. Estimated area, 47,500 square miles. The surface in the S. is mountainous, in the N. level and sandy, but its interior is little known. Its inhabitants subsist mostly by fishing.

SAGHALIEN-OOA, *sā-gā-lē-yn oō-lā*, or **SAGHALIN-OOA**, *sā-gā-lē-yn oō-lā*, a town of Manchuria, generally considered its capital, on the Amoor; lat. 50° N., lon. 127° E. It is stated to be rich and populous, and to have a large trade in furs, but has not been visited by Europeans.

SAGHALIEN (or **SAGHALIN**) **RIVER**. See **AMOR**.

SAG HARBOR, a post-village and port of entry of Suffolk co., New York, is situated in Southampton township, and on a small bay which communicates with Gardiner's and Great Peconic Bays, about 100 miles E. by N. of New York. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and an academy. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in trade and in the whale fishery. The shipping of this port, June, 1852, amounted to 9232 tons registered, and 3459 enrolled and licensed—total, 13,042; of which 6042 were employed in the whale fishery, and 3432 in the coasting trade. During the year 2 ships were built, carrying 918 tons. Estimated pop. 3900.

SAGHIPOLY, a town of Hungary. See **IPOLYSAGH**.

SAGHUNY, a river of Canada East. See **SAGUENAY**.

SAGHUR, *sā-gūr*, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 33 miles S.E. of Teary.

SAGINAW, a river of Michigan, is formed in the county of the same name, in the E. central part of the state, by the confluence of the Flint and Shiawassee. It flows nearly N., and empties itself into the head of Saginaw Bay. Its branches and tributaries, flowing from all the cardinal points, drain a large portion of the peninsula. The main stream is about 30 miles long, and its depth varies from 25 to 30 feet. Large steamers ascend this river from the lake to Saginaw City, 24 miles from its mouth.

SAGINAW, a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on the bay of its own name, contains about 1030 square miles. It is traversed by the Saginaw and its branches, the Flint and Shiawassee Rivers. It is also drained by the Cass, Tittabawassee, and Mishtegayoc Rivers, and by Beaver-dam and other creeks. The surface is level and undulating; the soil is a dark sandy loam, nearly 2 feet deep. Pine lumber and fish are the principal exports. Water-power is abundant, and the Saginaw River is navigable for large steamboats. Capital, Saginaw City. Pop. 2600.

SAGINAW, a post-township in the N. part of Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop. 917.

SAGINAW BAY, of Lake Huron, the largest body of water which indents the peninsula of Michigan, is situated in the E. part of the state. It is about 60 miles in length and 30 in its greatest breadth, and affords good navigation and safe harbors for large vessels.

SAGINAW CITY, of Michigan, capital of the county of this name, is on the left bank of Saginaw River, 22 miles from its mouth, and 95 by the usual route N.W. of Detroit. It is elevated about 30 feet above the water, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river. It possesses advantages for commerce, as the river is large, and navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. The four branches of this river, which unite 4 miles above Saginaw, converge towards this place from all the cardinal points, and afford intercourse by boats with a large portion of the state. A newspaper is published here. Founded about 1830. Pop. near 1200.

SAGLIANO, *sā-yā-no*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Biella. Pop. 1801.

SAGIO, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

SAGOAREMA, *sā-go-ā-rā-mā*, a village of Brasil, province, and 45 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, at the E. extremity of the lagoon of Sagoarema.

SAGONE, *sā-gōn*, a post-office of Dupage co., Illinois.

SAGOONOOI, **SAGOUNOUI**, *sā-goo-noo-ee*, written also **SAGUNY**, *sā-goo-nee*, a market-town of Russia, government of Voronezh, 20 miles W.N.W. of Pavlovsk. Pop. 1000.

SAGOR, an island in the Bay of Bengal. See **SAUGER**.

SAGRES, *sā-grēs*, a small fortified seaport town of Portugal, province of Algarves, on a peninsula of the S. coast, 4 miles S.E. of Cape St. Vincent. It was founded in 1416 by the celebrated Prince Henriques of Portugal, who here established a school of navigation, and fitted out discovery expeditions.

SAGRUS. See **SAGRO**.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, *sā-gwā* (almost *sā-wā*) *lā grān-dā*, a river of Cuba, emptying itself into the sea on the N. coast of the island. It is navigable for schooners near 20 miles.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, *sā-gwā* or *sā-wā* *lā grān-dā*, a thriving town of Cuba, situated at the head of navigation on the above river. Pop. about 2000.

SAGUENAY, *sā-gā-nā*, written sometimes **SAGHUNY**, a large river of Canada East, and one of the principal tributaries

of the St. Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters 120 miles N.E. of Quebec, in lat. $48^{\circ} 6' N.$, lon. $69^{\circ} 38' W.$, and into which it brings the surplus waters of Lake St. John. Total course, 100 miles. The Saguenay is remarkable even among American rivers for its wild and picturesque scenery. (See CANADA, page 350.) It flows between precipitous heights, and in its upper part forms numerous cataracts, and is frequently from 2 to 3 miles across. In its lower part it is less wide, but very deep; and large ships ascend it more than 60 miles, to load with deals and timber from the few settlements along its banks.

SAGUENAY, a county near the S.E. extremity of Canada East. Area, 75,000 square miles. The St. Lawrence forms its E.E. boundary. Capital, Eboulements. Pop. in 1852, 20,783.

SAGUNTUM. See **MURVIEDRO**.

SAGUNY, a market-town of Russia. See **SAGOUNOOL**.

SAGUR, a town of British India. See **SAUGUR**.

SAGY, *sá'zheé'*, a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Loubans. Pop. 2049.

SAHAGUN, *sá-há-goon'*, a town of Spain, province, and 31 miles E.S.E. of Leon, with 2312 inhabitants, the remains of a castle, and other fortifications, and a famous Benedictine abbey, in which are the tombs of Alphonso VI. and his five wives. It has many mills, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

SAHAMA, **NEVADO DE**, *ná-vá-do dá sá-há-má'*, a mountain of the Andes, in Peru; lat. $19^{\circ} 7' S.$, lon. $68^{\circ} 52' W.$ Height, 22,350 feet.

SAHAM-TONY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAHARA, *sá-há-rá* or *sá'há-rá*, or **ZAHARA**, *sá-há-rá*, (more correctly **SAHRA** or **SAHHIRA**, *sá'há-rá*.) called also the **GREAT DESERT**. (Fr. *Grand Désert*, *gró's dá'sain'*; Ger. *Die Wüste*, *dee Wüst'ich*, i. e. "the desert;" L. *Desertum Magnum*.) a vast region of North-east Africa, extending from the Atlantic coast on the W. to the valley of the Nile on the E. between 15° and 35° N. lat., and 15° W. and 35° E. lon. Length from E. to W., about 3000 miles; average breadth, about 900 miles. Area, 2,700,000 square miles. The limits of the Great Desert towards the N. and S. do not admit of being fixed with precision. On the E. it commences at the Libyan Hills, which, in Egypt, confine the valley of the Nile on the W. On the S., its natural boundary depends on the extension northward of the rains, the line of which, taken collectively, may be said to lie in lat. 17° N. But there are many circumstances of local configuration, which affect both the extension of the rains, and their influence on the character of the adjacent country. In general, the Sahara has on the S. a broad seam of country, too dry for cultivation, yet abounding in excellent pasturage for several months in the year, with sufficiency of water in wells, and occasionally trees, chiefly mimosa and the doum-palm, (*Cucifera Thebaica*.) The desert of Bahiyuda, adjoining the Nile, W. of Meroe, is of this description, resembling a rich park at one season of the year, (about midsummer,) while at another it is little better than an arid and desolate waste. Such, also, seem to be the N. districts of Darfoor and Waday. On the frontiers of Bornoo, also, and of Houssa, the valley of Kawaar, and the country named Asben, of which Agadez is the capital, partake at once of the characters of desert and of oasis, or interspersed fertile land. Farther W., the desert seems to reach S. to the banks of the Isa, or river of Timbuctoo. The town of Timbuctoo, about 8 miles from the river, is surrounded by desert. But at a distance of a few days' journey to the N.E. and N. are the cases of Mabrook and Arawan, which seem, however, to be of the poorest description. Farther W. lies Taudeny, whence rock-salt is obtained. Teghaza, formerly celebrated for its salt-mines, is situated farther N., on the road to Tafillet. Not far from Taudeny, probably to the S.W., is Waláta or (in the plural) Iwalátae, one of the chief oases of the W. desert. S.W. of Waláta are Tisheet and Taghaut, the latter but seven days from Kaarta; thence the gum-tree forests extend W. along the right bank of the Senegal; but towards the seaside sterility predominates, and the bare sandy desert spreads S. of the Senegal, even beyond Cape Verd. The N. limit of the Sahara is still more irregular than the S. Wady Noon may be assumed to be its commencement on the W., whence its general direction is nearly on the same parallel, approaching the Mediterranean as it extends E., till on the Gulf of Sidra it reaches the margin of the sea. The cases of the Tocat, Fezzan, and Seewab, (*Siwah*.) are near or on the N. limit.

The Sahara is traversed in many directions by caravan routes; travellers on which undergo the most intense sufferings from thirst, and from exposure to the *Simeon*, or hot dry wind from the S. and E., which usually lasts from 10 to 12 hours; during its continuance the air is impregnated with fine sand, and the sun is barely perceptible. Rain appears to fall in torrents at intervals of 5, 10, or 20 years. In summer, the heat during the day is excessive, but the nights are frequently cold; in winter the temperature is sometimes considerably below the freezing point. Ice has been found in Fezzan, and also on the Nile, in Upper Egypt.

Geology.—The Great Desert may be generally described as an elevated table-land covered with large blocks of stone, hard baked earth, gravel, or loose sand; in many places it

is incrustated with salt. Granite seems to be the rock which most frequently breaks through the sandstone covering of the waste. Towards Egypt, limestone comes into view. The Tripolitan Hamáda is divided from E. to W. by a volcanic line, marked by at least one well-preserved crater, Tooggoort (Tuggurt.) Connected with this system, are the numerous hot springs, which issue forth copiously in many places towards the interior, particularly at Ghat, (lon. $10^{\circ} 30' E.$.) and spread luxuriance around them. Ferruginous sandstone is common, and many rocky spots, chiefly in the W. desert, S. of Wady Noon, are said to contain iron. Copper was once obtained in abundance from the hills N. of Agadez; but at present the only mineral which increases the resources of the Sahara, is salt, excavated at Taudeny, on the route from Timbuctoo to Wady Noon, and at Bilna, in the country of the Tibboos, E. of the route from Bornoo to Tripoli.

The barrenness of Sahara is obviously owing to the almost total absence of rain; for undoubtedly if rain fell abundantly even on those parts that consist wholly of sand, without any fertilizing ingredient, some species of plants would spring up, and by their decay, would in the course of years cover the surface with a vegetable mould.

Zoology and Vegetation.—In the desert, properly so called, there is little of animal or of vegetable life. The large animals which characterize South Africa are here wholly wanting. A few species of antelopes are met with in favored spots. The lion avoids the parched country. Lizards, jerboas, and serpents of many kinds, retain undisturbed possession of the burning sands. The land-tortoise, of great size, is said to be common towards the S., where bushes grow; there the arak, or *Salvadora Persica*, generally prevails. Prickly salufoln, with other tough and humble plants, are comprehended under the Arab name of *hashish*, or herbage. As the country improves, the *Acacia ferruginea* appears; then the talha, (*Acacia Arabica*.) and other trees, till the doum and date-palms mark the limits of the desert. Yet the date-palm itself usually thrives best beyond the limit of the rains. In Fezzan and other tracts, where the date-groves constitute the wealth of the inhabitants, heavy rains often prove fatal to the trees, by dissolving and carrying to their roots the salt formed on the surface of the ground.

SAHARUNPOOR, DISTRICT OF, India. See **SEHARUNPOOR**.

SAI, *sá*, a large town of Senegambia, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, between Sego and Yamina.

SAIANSK, *sá-dánsk'*, or **SAYANSKIE**, *sá-dán'ské*, a fortified post of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, 70 miles S. of Abakansk. About 90 miles farther S. are the Saiansk Mountains, forming a part of the frontier between the Russian and Chinese Empires.

SAID, the name of Upper Egypt. See **SAHED**.

SAIDA or **SAYDA**, *sá'dá*, a town of Saxony, circle of Leipzig, 17 miles S.E. of Freiberg. Pop. 1106.

SAIDA, *sá'dá*, (Fr. *Saïde*, *sá'd*; anc. *Sidon*.) a maritime town of Syria, pashalic of Acre, on the N. side of a steep promontory, extending into the Mediterranean, lat. $33^{\circ} 34' N.$, lon. $35^{\circ} 21' E.$, 18 miles S. of Beyroot. Pop. 6000, principally Mohammedans and Greeks. It is badly laid out; but it contains many good houses, several large inns, and well-supplied bazars, and its vicinity abounds with orchards and plantations. It is defended by a castle, built in the time of the Crusades, and its peninsular side is shut off from the mainland by walls kept in repair. Its harbor was, in the sixteenth century, rendered unfit for any but small vessels, and its commerce has declined commensurately with the rise of Beyroot; yet it has still some trade in silk, fruit, oil, and gail-nuts. The original city of Sidon, some traces of which are supposed to exist about 2 miles inland, was a city of the highest antiquity, and is called the "great Zidon" in Joshua, and is mentioned by Homer. It was subsequently eclipsed in importance by Tyre; but it remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era.

SAIF, a village of Arabia. See **FARTASH**.

SAIGHTON, *sá'ton*, or **SAUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL**, a township of England, co. of Chester.

SAI-GON, *sá-gon'*, or **SAI-GUN**, *sá-gún'*, called by the natives **LOOKNOOEE** or **LOUKNOUI**, *look'noo-é'*, &c., a city and river-port of Anam, in Farther India, capital and chief commercial emporium of its S. province of Tsinampa, on the river of Sai-gon, 35 miles from the China Sea. Lat. $10^{\circ} 47' N.$, lon. $106^{\circ} 45' E.$ Pop. estimated at 180,000, including many Chinese. It consists of two towns, connected by a straggling suburb; Pingeh, with the citadel, is on the W. side of the Sai-gon; the commercial town is on a tributary stream, navigable for large boats. It is regularly built, and intersected by canals, some of which are lined with quays of stone and brickwork. The houses are mostly of earth, of one story, and thatched with palm-leaves. The citadel, fortified in a European fashion, contains barracks, officers' quarters, and the governor's residence. Sai-gon has a naval yard and arsenal, where some good junks have been built, a royal palace, and large rice magazines. It communicates with the Me-kong (Cambodia) by a canal 23 miles in length, and has a foreign trade, chiefly with Siam and China. The markets

are well supplied with provisions, especially fish, and the environs are fertile and carefully cultivated.

SAIHUR, sâ-hûr', a town and strong fortress of Hindostan, dominions, and about 68 miles from Jeypoor.

SAILAUF, (sîl'ôuf) (MITTEL, mit'tel, OBER, ôber, and UNTER, con'ter,) three contiguous villages of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1008.

SAIL CREEK, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

SAILIM, sî'leem', or **SACERAM**, sâ-sâ-râm', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, province of Khoten. Pop. 2000.

SAILLAN, sâ'yân', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 21 miles S.E. of Valence, on the Drôme. Pop. 1943.

SAILDOR, sî-loor', a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 35 miles N.N.E. of Aurangabad.

SAILOR'S REST, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

SAIMA (sî'mâ) **LAKE**, the largest lake of Finland, len, and 30 miles N.W. of Viborg, its centre being about lat. 61° 20' N., lon. 26° E. Its shape is very irregular. Length from N. to S., 45 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. It contains many islands, is connected N. with numerous other lakes, and discharges its surplus waters on the S.E. by the Woxen, into Lake Ladoga.

SAINGHIN-EN-MELANTOIS, sâng'gân' ôns mch-lôn'-twâ', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Lille. Pop. 1646.

SAINGHIN-EN-WEPPE, sâng'gân' ôns vèpp', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Lille. Pop. 2000.

SAIN-KALEH, sîn-kâ'leh, written also **SIENKULLAH**, a village of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, near the junction of two branches of the Jaghatoo, 92 miles S.E. of Tabreez, at the foot of an artificial mound of high antiquity, crowned by a strong modern fort.

SAINS, sâns, a village of France, department of Aisne, 19 miles N. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 2505.

SAINS, a village of France, department of Somme, 5 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 850.

SAINSK or **ZAINSK**, sînsk, a fortified town of Russia, government of Orenborg, 50 miles S.W. of Menzelinsk, on the Sâior Zai. Pop. 1500.

It is important to observe, that in accordance with the general plan adopted in this work, all European names—except those of a comparatively few well-known places that have acquired an established English spelling and pronunciation—are given as they are written in the language of the respective countries to which they belong, those of Russia and Turkey only being excepted for reasons elsewhere given. (See INTRODUCTION, XI; page 14; also, the remarks under "Russia," page 21.) Accordingly, names with the prefix of Saint before a feminine name in France or the French colonies, should be written **SAINTS**, the final *s* of this prefix being taken into account in the alphabetical arrangement precisely as if it were a part of the name itself. Thus **SAINT-ANNE** and **SAINT-CROIX**, &c., as well as **SAINT-ETIENNE**, (St. Stephen,) would come between **SAINT DUNSTAN** and **SAINT FLORENT**. Names with this prefix in Germany, should be given under **SANCT**; those of Spanish and Italian, if masculine, for the most part under **SAN**, if feminine under **SANTA**; Portuguese, **SÃO** (**SANTO** before a name beginning with a vowel, as **SANTO ANTONIO**;) feminine, **SANTA**. Masculine names, however, in Italian beginning with a vowel, have **SANT'**, as **SANT' ANDREA**, **SANT' ONOFRIO**. In a few instances **SANTO** is employed as a prefix to Spanish masculine names, as **SANTO DOMINGO**, **SANTO TOMAS**; the former, however, will be found under its usual English spelling, **SAN DOMINGO**. Dutch names have either **SANCT** or **SANT**, but more usually the latter. Hungarian names have **SEINT**.

SAINT-AFFRIQUE, sânt â'freek', a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Sorgue, 29 miles S.S.E. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 6618.

SAINT AGNES, sânt ag'nîs, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands, on the coast, and included in the co. of Cornwall; lat. 49° 53' 6" N., lon. 9° 29' 7" W. On one of the loftiest hills a light-house was erected in 1680.

SAINT AGNES, a parish and town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 miles N.W. of Truro. The harbor can only be entered at high water. Ople, the painter, was born here in 1761. St. Agnes' Beacon, in the vicinity, rises to the height of 664 feet.

SAINT-AIGNAN, sânt an'yôn', a town of France, department of Loiret-Cher, 22 miles S. of Blois, on the Cher, with manufactures of cloth. Pop. in 1852, 2434.

SAINT-AIGNAN-SUR-ROE, sânt an'yôn' sûr ro'w', a town of France, department, and 38 miles S.S.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 574.

SAINT-AIMÉ, sânt â'mâ', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Richelieu, 50 miles N.E. of Montreal. 1642

The village contains several churches, stores, and mills. Pop. of the parish, 3500.

SAINT-ALBAN, sânt â'lbân', a town of France, department of Tarn, E.S.E. of Alby. Pop. 700.

SAINT-ALBAN, a town of France, department of Côte du-Nord. Pop. 1370.

SAINT-ALBAN, a town of France, department of Isère. Pop. 1050.

SAINT-ALBAN, a town of France, department of Lozère. Pop. in 1852, 2249.

SAINT ALBAN'S, sânt aw'lbân', a borough and town of England, co. of Hertford, 10 miles N.W. of London, 64 miles N.E. of the Watford station of the London and Birmingham Railway. Pop. of the borough, in 1851, 7000. The borough comprises the site of the ancient town of *Verulamium*, (*Durodonum* of Ptolemy,) supposed to have been founded by the Britons before London. In the vicinity was an ancient abbey of Benedictines.

SAINT ALBAN'S, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 50 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1792.

SAINT ALBAN'S, a flourishing post-village and township, seat of justice of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, about 3 miles E. of Lake Champlain, and 24 miles N. by E. of Burlington. The village has an elevated and pleasant situation, with a handsome public square in the centre. It contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, a bank, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices.

SAINT ALBAN'S, a township in the W. central part of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1120.

SAINT ALBAN'S, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 100 miles N.W. by W. of Springfield.

SAINT ALBAN'S BAY, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, about 24 miles N. of Burlington. It has a good wharf, and is a place of considerable trade.

SAINT ALBAN'S HEAD, a conspicuous promontory of England, on the coast of Dorsetshire, parish of Worth Matravers. Summit, 441 feet above sea-level, with ruins of a chapel of the twelfth century on the top. Sometimes called **ST. ADHELM'S HEAD**. Lat. 50° N., lon. 2° 10' W.

SAINT ALLEN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-ALPHONSE, sânt â'fôn's', a village of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 46 miles N.W. of Montreal.

SAINT-AMAND, sânt â'mând', (Fr. pron. sânt â'môn'), a town of France, department of Cher, 20 miles S.E. of Bourges, on the Cher, at the mouth of the Marmande. Pop. in 1852, 8232. It has a communal college, tanneries, and extensive commerce in wood, iron, and wool.

SAINT-AMAND, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of Bellac. Pop. 1300.

SAINT-AMAND, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, arrondissement of Agen. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMAND, a town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement of Cosne. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-AMAND, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Ambert. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMAND, a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, arrondissement of Bressuire. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMAND, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMAND or **SAINT-AMAND-LES-EAUX**, sânt â'môn' lâs ô', (anc. *Amandopolis*?) a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N.N.W. of Valenciennes, on the Scarpe. Pop. in 1852, 9527. It has a communal college, and is much frequented for its thermal baths. It is the centre of the cultivation of flax for the manufacture of cambrics, with an active industry, manufactures of woollens, cottons, linseed-oil, soap, leather, and porcelain, and fine ruins of an ancient Benedictine abbey.

SAINT-AMAND, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of St. Lô. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-AMAND, a village of France, department of Marne, arrondissement of Vitry-le-François. Pop. 1250.

SAINT-AMAND BRUILLE, sânt â'môn' brü'ell', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-AMANDIN, sânt â'môn'dân', a village of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement of Murat. Pop. 1353.

SAINT-AMANS, sânt â'môn', a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-AMANS, a village of France, department of Lozère, arrondissement of Mende. Pop. 300.

SAINT-AMANS, a village of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement of Castres, on the Thoré. Pop. in 1852, 2749.

SAINT-AMANS, a village of France, department of Charente, arrondissement of Angoulême. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMANS, a village of France, department of Charente, arrondissement of Montmoreau. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-AMARIN, sânt â'mâ'rân', (Ger. *Sankt Amory*, sânt â'mâ-ree') a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 18 miles N.E. of Belfort. Pop. in 1852, 2166. It is the centre of extensive cotton factories.

SAINT-AMBROISE-DE-KILDARE, sânt â'm'brôis' dph

keefdar', a village of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 55 miles N.W. of Montreal. It has a church and several stores.

SAINT-AMBROIX, *sânt ôs'brwâ*, a town of France, department of Gard, 11 miles N.E. of Alais. Pop. in 1852, 3724.

SAINT AMBROSE, *sânt am'brôz*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 21' S., lon. 80° 10' W.

SAINT-AMOUR, *sânt ô'moon'*, a town of France, department of Jura, 19 miles S.W. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1939. It has extensive iron foundries and tanneries, and is celebrated for the number of sieges it has sustained.

SAINT-AMOUR, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 7 miles from Mâcon. Pop. 800.

SAINT-ANCIEN, *sânt ôs'ôse ôns'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 68 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 400.

SAINT-ANDÉOL-DE-BOURLENG, *sânt ôs'dô'ôl d'ôh boon'ôôns'*, a village of France, department of Ardèche. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-ANDÉOL-DE-FOURCHADES, *sânt ôs'dô'ôl d'ôh foca'shâd'*, a village of France, department of Ardèche. Pop. 1100.

SAINT-ANDRÉ, *sânt ôs'drô'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, on the St. Lawrence, 100 miles below Quebec. The village contains a church and several stores. Pop. of the parish, 2900.

SAINT-ANDRÉ-DE-CUBZAC, *sânt ôs'drô' d'ôh kûbzâk'*, a town of France, department of Gironde, 12 miles N.E. of Bordeaux, near the Dordogne. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-ANDRÉ-DE-SANGONIS, *sânt ôs'drô' d'ôh sôns'gô'noe'*, a town of France, department of Hérault. Pop. 2679. St. André is also the name of many villages in France.

SAINT ANDREW, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT ANDREW, British America, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, Kings co., on Cardigan Bay, which sets up into the S.E. part of the island. Lat. 46° 10' N., lon. 62° 35' W. The inhabitants of this and the neighboring settlements, chiefly emigrants from the W. of Scotland and the Hebrides, are principally employed in ship-building and the exportation of timber.

SAINT ANDREW BLUNSDON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SAINT ANDREW ILK'ETSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT ANDREW, MI'NOR, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan. St. Andrew is the name of other parishes in the island of Guernsey: the cities of London, Canterbury, Chichester, Norwich, Wells, and York; the towns of Cambridge, Droitwich, Hertford, Plymouth, &c.

SAINT ANDREWS, an inlet on the coast of Guinea.

SAINT ANDREW'S, a parish and seaport city of Scotland, on the E. coast of Fife-shire, 39 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish, in 1851, 5107. The population consists chiefly of families attracted to its educational institutions. It was created a royal burgh in 1140, and a city and archbishop's see in 1471. The university is the oldest in Scotland, founded in 1411. St. Leonard's College was founded in 1612, St. Mary's in 1537, and St. Salvador's in 1455. St. Leonard and St. Salvador, now united, has 8 professors. St. Mary's is the divinity college. This city was the scene of many of the most remarkable political and religious events in the history of Scotland. It was also a place of considerable trade, but fell into decay. The Rev. Andrew Bell, a native of this city, founded the Madras College, which was built after his death in 1832: it is a school of general instruction, including classes on the Madras system of education, and has about 800 pupils. The castle of St. Andrew's was built in the twelfth century, and stood upon a point of land projecting into the sea. Here James III. was born. St. Andrew's unites with Cupar, Crail, the Anstruthers, Kilronny, and Pitconweem in sending a member to Parliament.

SAINT ANDREW'S, a post-office, Orange co., New York.

SAINT ANDREW'S, a pleasant post-village of Washington co., Florida, on the bay of the same name, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, into which the bay opens. The situation is very healthy and pleasant. The bay, which is almost entirely landlocked, forms a fine harbor, with 12 feet of water over the bar. The place is frequented in summer by planters, on account of its salubrity and the beauty of the bay. The post-office is called St. Andrew's Bay.

SAINT ANDREW'S, a seaport town of New Brunswick, capital of Charlotte co., at the N.E. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay, on a narrow slip of low land fronting the sea, 60 miles W. by S. of St. John, and 3 miles from the shores of the United States. Lat. (S. point, light) 45° 4' 3" N., lon. 67° 3' W. It consists of two principal streets, which run parallel to each other, and of several smaller ones crossing them at right angles. The houses are all of a substantial and respectable appearance. There are several churches, a court-house, a jail, a grammar school, a chamber of commerce, an agricultural and emigrant society, a savings' bank, a Bible society, barracks, and many handsome private buildings. It is conveniently situated for commerce, and especially for the fishing trade, which is carried on here to a large extent. The lumber trade and ship-building also

employ a large portion of the inhabitants. The harbor is entered by two passes leading from the mouth of the river Scodiac, and has a depth sufficient for vessels of any size. A harbor-master and branch pilots are always in attendance, to assist vessels in entering. In 1850, 403 vessels, (tons, 42,676,) arrived at this port, bringing cargoes valued at \$225,000, and 360 vessels, (tons, 34,419,) with cargoes valued at \$270,000, cleared for foreign ports. December 31, 1851, 807 vessels, (tons, 121,996,) were owned and registered at this port. During the year, 6 vessels were built. The lumber trade is also carried on here to some extent. A railroad is in course of construction, connecting St. Andrew's with Woodstock, a distance of about 80 miles. Pop. about 8000.

SAINT ANDREWS, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, on the North River, or Rivière du Nord, 3 miles from its junction with the Ottawa, and 45 miles W. of Montreal. It contains 4 churches, assurance and insurance agencies, 6 stores, and numerous boot and shoe shops, mills, and factories. Pop. in 1850, 1103.

SAINT ANDREW'S BAY, a bay of very irregular shape, situated in Washington county, on the S. coast of Florida. Length, near 25 miles.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHANNEL-AND-SOUND, near the Strait of Conception, W. of Patagonia.

SAINT ANDREW'S ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pellew Islands, are in lat. 6° 32' N., lon. 128° W.

SAINT-ANGEL, *sânt ôs'âbêl'*, a village of France, province of Corrèze, 4 miles S.W. of Ussel. Pop. 1500.

SAINT ANN, a lake of Canada. See SAINT ANNE.

SAINT ANN, a port of British America, on the E. coast of Cape Breton.

SAINT ANN, the former name of Fredericton, New Brunswick. See FREDERICTON.

SAINT ANN, a maritime village and parish of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex. The village is on the N. coast, 20 miles W. of Port Maria.

SAINT-ANNE, numerous places in France and the French colonies. See SAINT-ANNE.

SAINT-ANNE, *sânt ân*, a town of the French Antilles, on the E. coast of the island of Marie Galante.

SAINT ANNE, Central America. See SANTA ANNA.

SAINT ANNE, a town, bay, and island of Nookacheeva, one of the Marquesas. Lat. 8° 56' S., lon. 140° 6' E.

SAINT ANNE, (Fr. *Sainte-Anne*, *sânt ân*.) a river of Canada East, after a S.W. course, estimated at 120 miles, joins the St. Lawrence on its N. bank, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Quebec. At its mouth it is 1200 feet across. Shallows and numerous rapids impede its navigation.

SAINT ANNE, a lake of British North America, 50 miles N. of Lake Superior, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length and breadth, about 20 miles.

SAINT ANNE, *sânt ân*, (Fr. *Sainte Anne*, *sânt ân*.) a town of Canada East, situated on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence. Lat. 49° N., lon. 68° 25' W. There are several rivers of the same name in this territory.

SAINT ANNE, Brazil. See SANTA ANNA.

SAINT-ANNE-DE-LA-PERADE. See SAINT-ANNE-DE-LA-PERADE.

SAINT-ANNE-DU-NORD. See SAINT-ANNE-DU-NORD.

SAINT-ANNE MOUNTAINS, Canada East, are in lat. 48° N., lon. 60° W., 3973 feet high.

SAINT ANNE'S, *sânt ânz*, a post-village of Canada East, in the parish of St. Anne's, Bout de l'Isle, 24 miles from Montreal. Pop. 300.

SAINT ANNE'S, a village of Canada West, co. of Halton, township of Nelson. Pop. about 200.

SAINT ANN'S HEAD, a promontory of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, at the W. side of the entrance of Milford Haven. See DALE.

SAINT ANN'S PORT, Ireland. See KILLLOUGH.

SAINT-ANSELM, *sânt ôs'sêl'm'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, 18 miles E. of Quebec. It contains a church, an iron foundry, a cotton and woollen factory, and engineering and mill-wright works.

SAINT-ANTHEME, *sânt ôs'taim'*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Ance, 9 miles E. of Ambert. Pop. 1000.

SAINT ANTHONY, *sânt ân'tô-ne*, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT ANTHONY, *sânt ân'tô-ne*, a thriving post-town of Ramsey co., Minnesota, is finely situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony, 8 miles by land above St. Paul's. Lat. 44° 48' 40" N., lon. 93° 10' W. The Mississippi here has a perpendicular fall of about 18 feet, the first which occurs in ascending the river. The site of the village is an elevated plain, rising by a gradual acclivity, and commanding a fine view of the falls. Situated at the head of navigation on the Mississippi, and in the immediate vicinity of an unlimited water-power, St. Anthony can scarcely fail to become an important commercial and manufacturing city. The University of Minnesota is established here. The town contains 5 or 6 churches, about 20 stores, 2 newspaper offices, and numerous saw mills, besides other mills and manufacturing establishments. The post-office is

called St. Anthony's Falls. Pop. in 1850, 750; in 1854, about 2000.

SAINT ANTHONY CITY, a village of Ramsey co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi, immediately below and adjoining St. Anthony. It has a steamboat landing, a warehouse, and an observatory on a bluff about 200 feet above the level of the river. Laid out in 1850. Pop. in 1854, about 500.

SAINT ANTHONY-IN-ROSELAND, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-ANTOINE, *sānt āntwān'*, a town of France, department of Isère, 5½ miles N.W. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 2000. It takes its name from a celebrated abbey, the church of which is still preserved. There are several villages in France of the same name.

SAINT-ANTOINE, a village of Canada East, co. of Verchères, 35 miles from Montreal.

SAINT-ANTOINE DE LA BAIE. See **LA BAIE DU FENORE**.

SAINT-ANTOINE-DE-TILLY, (*Fr. pron. sānt āntwān' dē tē'yē'*) a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Lotbinière, on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 24 miles S.W. of Quebec. The village contains a church, and several stores and mills. Pop. of the parish, about 3000.

SAINT ANTONIEN. See **SANCT ANTONIEN**.

SAINT ANTONI-IN-DE-HEIDE. See **SANCT ANTONI-IN-DE-HEIDE**.

SAINT-ANTONIN, *sānt āntō'nān'*, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 21 miles N.E. of Montauban, on the right bank of the Aveyron, with tanneries, linen manufactures, and dye-works. Pop. in 1852, 5407.

SAINT ANTONY, in Spain and the Spanish colonies. See **SAN ANTONIO**.

SAINT ANTONY, in Portugal. See **SANTO ANTONIO**.

SAINT ARMAND, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Essex co., New York. Pop. 210.

SAINT-ARMEL, *sānt ā'mēl'*, a village of France, department of Morbihan, with a small port on the coast. It exports salt.

SAINT-ARNOULT-EN-IVELINE, *sānt ā'nool' ōn es'vēh-leen'*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles S.E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1420.

SAINT ARVANS, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT ASAPH, (*as'af'*) a parish and episcopal city of North Wales, co. of Flint, 208 miles distant from London. The only building of note is the cathedral. Pop. in 1852, 2041.

SAINT-ASTIER, *sānt ā'stē-ā'*, a town of France, 9½ miles S.W. of Périgueux. Pop. in 1852, 2820.

SAINT ATHAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT AUBERT, a post-office of Callaway co., Missouri.

SAINT-AUBIN, *sānt ō'bān'*, is the name of many villages in France.

SAINT AUBIN, a small maritime town and fortress in the island of Jersey, on the W. side of St. Helen's Bay, 3 miles W. of St. Helier. Pop. 2181.

SAINT AUBIN, *sānt ō'bān'*, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles S.W. of Neuchâtel. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-AUBIN-DU-CORMIER, *sānt ō'bān' dū kōr'mē-ā'*, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 11 miles S.W. of Fougères. Pop. 1890.

SAINT AUGUSTIN, a river and bay of Labrador, in British North America, near the S. entrance of the Strait of Bellefleur. Lat. 51° 15' N., lon. 59° W.

SAINT-AUGUSTIN-DE-MONTRÉAL, *sānt ō'gūs'tān' dēh mōn'trē-ā'*, a village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 27 miles W. of Montreal.

SAINT-AUGUSTIN-DE-QUÉBEC, *sānt ō'gūs'tān' dēh kē-bēk'*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 14 miles from Quebec.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, Brazil. See **SANTO AGOSTINHO**.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, a bay on the S.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 2° 30' S., lon. 43° 45' E.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, Texas. See **SAN AUGUSTINE**.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, (*aw'gūs-teen'*) a city, port of entry, and capital of St. John's co., Florida, 200 miles E. by S. of Tallahassee, and 160 miles S. of Savannah. Lat. 29° 48' 30" N., lon. 81° 35' W. It is one of the largest places in the state, and has the distinction of being the oldest town in the United States. It is situated on the N. shore of Matanzas Sound, 2 miles from the sea, from which it is separated by the island of Anastasia. The site is a plain only a few feet higher than the level of the ocean. The streets vary from 10 to 18 feet in width; the houses have mostly two stories, the upper projecting over the street. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 United States land-office, and about 500 dwellings, some of which are in a dilapidated state. The harbor is safe and commodious, but the bar at the entrance prevents the approach of large ships, having only 9 or 10 feet of water at low tide. The mildness of the climate, and the refreshing breezes from the sea, render this a favorite winter residence for invalids. The orange, lemon, olive, and late-palm flourish in this vicinity, and fish and game are abundant. The town is defended by Fort Marion, erected by the Spaniards more than 100 years ago, and formerly called the Castle of St. Mark. Steamboats ply frequently

between this place and Savannah. It was settled by the Spaniards about 1565. Pop. nearly 2000.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 40 miles W. of Peoria.

SAINT AUGUSTINE LIGHT-HOUSE, on the N. end of St. Anastasia Island, E. of St. John's county, Florida. It is 70 feet high, exclusive of the lantern, which is 7 feet, and shows a fixed light. Lat. 29° 52' 10" N., lon. 81° 25' W.

SAINT-AULAY, *sānt ō'ā'*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 miles S.W. of Ribérac. P. 1300.

SAINT AUSTELL, a town and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 13 miles N.E. of Truro. Pop. in 1851, 3565. The town is situated on the E. side of a hill. The streets are narrow and unpaved. There are some manufactories of woollens, but the chief trade is the exportation of tin and copper from the mines in the vicinity. The pilchard fishery is also extensively carried on in the Bay of Austell.

SAINT-AVOLD, *sānt ā'vō'*, a town of France, department of Moselle, on the Rossel, 18 miles W. of Sarreguemines. Pop. in 1852, 4021. It has manufactures of Prussian blue, tanneries, and dye-works.

SAINT-BALIZE, *sān' bā'lees'*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 9 miles from Cap Santé. Pop. about 500.

SAINT-BARBANT, *sān' bān'bān'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 9 miles W.N.W. of Bellac. P. 1300.

SAINT-BARNABÉ, *sān' bān'nā'bā'*, a village of France, department of Côte-du-Nord, arrondissement of Loudéac. Pop. 1047.

SAINT-BARNABÉ, a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, arrondissement of Marseilles. Pop. 1025.

SAINT-BARNABÉ, *sān' bān'nā'bā'*, a village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, about 6 miles from St. Anne d'Yamachiche. Pop. of the seignory, about 1000.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMI, *sān' bān'tā'lēh-mē'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 56 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. of the parish, about 3000.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY, *sān' bān'tā'lēh-mē'*, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, arrondissement of Marmande. Pop. 1422.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Angers. Pop. 1074.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Mortain. Pop. 664.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-DE-GROAIN, *sān' bān'tā'lēh-mē' dēh grō-ān'*, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble, with a remarkable Fontaine Ardente, ("Burning Fountain,") from which a great quantity of gas escapes and burns spontaneously.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-DE-SÉCHILLIENNE, *sān' bān'tā'lēh-mē' dēh sē'chee'le-ēnn'*, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Pop. 904.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-DE-VALS, *sān' bān'tā'lēh-mē' dēh vāl'*, a village of France, department of Drôme, arrondissement of Valence. Pop. 1050.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-LE-PIN, *sān' bān'tā'lēh-mē' lēh pān'*, a village of France, department of Ardèche, arrondissement of Tournon. Pop. 1214.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-LESTRA, *sān' bān'tā'lēh-mē' lē'strā'*, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Montbrison. Pop. 842.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, (*Sw. Bartholomäus*, *bar-to-lo-mā'ūs*) an island of the West Indies, and the only colony of Sweden in America, 30 miles W. of St. Christopher. Lat. of E. point, 17° 53' N., lon. 62° 52' W. Area, 35 square miles. Pop. 18,000. Its shape is very irregular. The soil is fertile, though the island is remarkably destitute of fresh water. The products are sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. Being surrounded by rocks and shoals it is difficult of access, but the Carénage, (*Le Carénage*), on its W. side, is a good harbor, and near it is Gustavia, the capital of the island. It was ceded by France to Sweden in 1784.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, France. See **SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY**.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, Italy. See **SAN BARTOLOMEO**.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, Spain. See **SAN BARTOLOMÉ**.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW HYDE, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

SAINT BATHIAN'S ABBEY, parish, Scotland, co. Berwick.

SAINT-BAUZILLE-DE-PUTOIS, *sān' bō'zēel' dēh pūtōis'*, a town of France, department of Hérault, 32 miles N.N.W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 2022.

SAINT-BÉAT, *sān' bē-ā'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, near its source, here crossed by a stone bridge, 17 miles S. of Saint Gaudens. Pop. 1874.

SAINT BEATENBERG. See **SANCT BEATENBERG**.

SAINT BEES, a village and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Egremont, on the coast. A monastery, founded here by St. Beza about 650, was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in the thirteenth century. The E. part of this building was fitted up as a theological college in 1817. This institution is under the management of a corporation of 7 governors, has several exhibitions and fellowships in Oxford University, and has long been a distinguished seminary. The village is very ancient, and stands on the side of the bay formed by the South Headland.

SAINT PEE'S HEAD, or the **CLIFF OF BAR/ATH**, England, is a sea-mark for vessels, in the N.E. part of the Irish Sea. Lat. of the lighthouse, $54^{\circ} 30' 50''$ N., lon $3^{\circ} 38' 7''$ W.

SAINT BENEDICTO, island of the Pacific. See **NEBLADA**.

SAINT-BENOIT, *sân' bēh-nwā'*, a town of the island of Bourbon, on its N.E. side, 23 miles S.E. of St. Denis. Pop. 11,376, of whom 7416 are slaves.

SAINT-BENOIT, *sân' bēh-nwā'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 38 miles W. of Montreal. It contains a church, and several stores and mills.

SAINT-BENOIT-DE-LEYSSIEU, *sân' bēh-nwā' dēh lē'ssē'*, a village of France, department of Ain, 7 miles S.E. of Belley. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-BENOIT-DU-SAULT, *sân' bēh-nwā' dū sô*, a town of France, department of Indre, arrondissement of Le Blanc. Pop. 1250.

SAINT-BENOIT-SUR-LOIRE, *sân' bēh-nwā' sūr lwā'*, a town of France, department of Loiret, arrondissement of Glen. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-BERNARD, *sēnt bērnard'*, (Fr. pron. *sân' bērnā'*; anc. *Mons Jovis*?) a remarkable mountain pass in the chain of the Alps, between Piedmont and the Valais. It owes its modern name to the great celebrity of the *Hospice*, said to have been founded by Bernard de Menthon in 862, for the succor of travellers, who have been assisted to the number of 600 in one day. The hospice, a strong stone building, is situated on the summit of the pass, 11 miles N.N.W. of Aosta, and 17 miles S.S.E. of Martigny, at an elevation of 8150 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest habitation in the Alps, and the cold is so intense that a small lake in its vicinity is frozen over nine months in the year. During the whole year, the philanthropic inmates, monks of the Order of St. Augustine, with their valuable dogs, hold themselves in readiness to assist travellers arrested by the snow, which in winter accumulates to a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. In the chapel is a monument to General Desaix, erected by Napoleon in 1805. This gorge, which was traversed by Roman armies, by Charlemagne, and by Frederick Barbarossa, is chiefly celebrated for the passage of Bonaparte at the head of the French army of 30,000 men, with cavalry and artillery, from the 15th to the 21st of May, 1800. The road has been recently much improved, and rendered passable for cars.

SAINT BERNARD, a parish of Louisiana, situated in the S.E. part of the state, on the Gulf of Mexico. The area is 620 square miles. Lake Borgne washes the N.W. border. The surface is level; the soil of the higher portions is fertile, producing sugar and molasses. Pop. 3802, of whom 1479 were free, and 2323 slaves.

SAINT BERNARD, a post-office of Clay co., Missouri.

SAINT BERNARD, *Littre*, a mountain of the Graian Alps, S. of Mont Blanc. Elevation of the convent, 7076 feet.

SAINT BERNARDIN, and **SAINT BERNARDINO**. See **SAN BERNARDINO**.

SAINT-BERTRAND-DE-COMMINGS, *sân' bērntrōn' dēh kōm'māsh'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 9 miles S.W. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 900. It was founded in 1100, on the site of *Lugdunum Omeracum*, destroyed by the Burgundians in the sixth century. In it are quarries of fine marble.

SAINT BLAISE, *sân' blāz'* or *blēz'*, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles N.E. of Neuchâtel, on the N. bank of the lake, produces esteemed wine. Pop. 1000. Near it is **MONTMIRAIL**, a community of Moravian brothers.

SAINT BLASTEN, a village of Baden. See **SANCT BLASTEN**.

SAINT BLAZEY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-BONNET-LE-CHATEAU, *sân' bon'nā' lēh shā'tō'*, a town of France, department of Loire, 13 miles S. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 2108.

SAINT BOSWELL'S, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. St. Boswell's fair, July 18th, is the largest in South Scotland for sheep.

SAINT BRANCHIER, *sân' brōn'shē'*, a town of Switzerland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Martigny, on the left bank of the Dranse, on the route of the Great St. Bernard, with ruins of the ancient fortresses of St. John and Etiez.

SAINT BREADE, (breed,) a parish, England, co. Cornwall.

SAINT BRELADE, (Fr. pron. *sân' brēh-lād'*;) a village of Jersey, on St. Brelade's Bay, on the S.W. coast of the island, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of St. Aubin. Pop. 2170.

SAINT BREWOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT BREWARD, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT BRI'AVEL'S, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SAINT-BRICE, *sân' brēco*, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of Rochechouart. Pop. 1127.

SAINT BRIDE, a parish of England, city of London, chiefly between Fleet street and Blackfriars' bridge.

SAINT BRIDE, a parish of England, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT BRIDE, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT BRIDE'S BAY, Wales, an inlet of the Irish Sea, at the W. extremity of the county of Pembroke. Length and breadth, about 5 miles each. At its entrance are Ramsey and Skomer Islands. St. David's and St. Bride's are the principal places on its shores.

SAINT BRIDE'S MAJOR, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT BRIDE'S MINOR, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT BRIDE'S NETHERWENT, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT BRIDE'S WENTLOOG, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT BRIDGET, *brījēt'*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 40 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 1600.

SAINT-BRIEUC or **BRIEUX**, *sân' brē-th'*, (anc. *Brivium*?) a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 238 miles W.S.W. of Paris, on the Gouet, 24 miles from its mouth in the Bay of St. Brieuc. Lat. $48^{\circ} 31' 1''$ N., lon. $2^{\circ} 45' 6''$ W. Pop. in 1852, 14,053. The most remarkable objects are a cathedral of the thirteenth century, a granite bridge of 3 arches over the Gouet, and a statue of Du Guesclin. It has a communal college, public library, a chamber of commerce, and a considerable export trade in butter and cider. Its port is at the village of Legué, 1 mile lower on the Gouet, where there is a custom-house, building yards for ships of from 300 to 400 tons, and an extensive export and import trade. St. Brieuc owes its modern name to an abbey founded in the 6th or sixth century, by St. Brieuc, the Apostle of the Bretagne.

SAINT BU'DOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT BURY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SAINT BUR'YAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-CALAIS, *sân' kālā'*, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 26 miles E.S.E. of Le Mans, on the Anille. Pop. in 1852, 3846. It has a commerce, and manufactures of woollen and cotton.

SAINT-CASIMIRE, *sân' kāsē'meer'*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, on the river Ste. Anne, 9 miles from Sainte Anne de la Pêrade. Pop. about 700.

SAINT CATHARINE, *kath'ēr-in'*, (Fr. *Sainte-Catherine*, *sānt kāt'roen'*;) a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 16 miles from Quebec. Pop. about 650.

SAINT-CATHARINE LOMBEEK, *kāt'ērēn' lom'bēik'*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 11 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 1236.

SAINT CATH'ARINER, a flourishing post-town of Canada West, co. of Lincoln, on the Welland Canal, and on the Great Western Railway, 35 miles E. by S. of Hamilton, and 12 miles N.W. of Niagara. From its favorable situation it has become the centre of a large and rapidly increasing trade. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 3 branch banks, agencies of 6 assurance and 6 insurance companies, the Grantham Academy, a reading-room, with a library, 3 printing-offices, from which weekly newspapers are issued, and about 4 stores. There are in the town 5 or 6 large flouring mills, several saw and planing mills, foundries, and machine shops, producing, among other things, steam-engines. There are also soap and candle factories, tanneries, and breweries. Pop. about 5000.

SAINT CATHARINE'S, Canada West, a station on the Great Western Railroad, 11 miles from Niagara Falls.

SAINT CATH'ARINE'S ISLAND, off the coast of Liberty co., Georgia, separated from the mainland by St. Catharine's Sound. Length, near 11 miles; greatest breadth, about 5 miles.

SAINT-CERÉ, *sân' sēh-rē'*, a town of France, department of Lot, arrondissement of Figeac, 35 miles N.E. of Cahors. Pop. in 1852, 4496. On its N. side is a curiously-fortified isolated rock.

SAINT-CERQUES, *sân' sēlag'*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Nyon, at the foot of Mount Dôle, where guides and mules are furnished for its ascent.

SAINT-CERNIN, *sân' sēr'nān'*, a village of France, department of Cantal, 5 miles N. of Aurillac. Pop. in 1852, 2848.

SAINT-CÉSAIRE, *sân' sēsāir'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of St. Hyacinthe, 33 miles E. of Montreal. The village contains a church, and several stores, factories, and mills. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT-CHAMAS, *sân' shā'mās'*, a town of South France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. bank of the lagoon of Berre, and on the railway of Avignon, 24 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1852, 2825. It is divided into two parts by a hill, through which runs a tunnel 200 feet in length. Both portions are well built, and the E. is enclosed by ramparts. It has a handsome church, a large powder magazine, whence Toulon is supplied, and a trade in oil and olives, which are shipped from this port. Near it is the Pont Flavien, a Roman bridge of a single arch, 65 feet in length, at each end of which is a triumphal arch.

SAINT-CHAMOND, *sân' shā'mōn'*, a town of France, department of Loire, at the confluence of the Gier and the Ban Rivers, and on the railway from Lyons to St. Etienne, 7 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 8897. It is well built, and thriving; it has a handsome parish church, good public baths, a chamber of manufactures, numerous looms for cotton and silk fabrics, ribands, laces, &c. It has considerable cast-iron and nail-works, and in its vicinity many coal-mines.

SAINT-CHAPTES, *sān' shāpt*, a town of France, department of Gard, 12 miles S.E. of Uzès. Pop. 732.

SAINT CHARLES, (*charla*), a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, about 10 miles W. of New Orleans, contains 340 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi, and bounded on several sides by Lakes Pontchartrain, Des Allemands, and Washa. The surface is flat; the soil of the higher parts is productive. Seat of justice, St. Charles Court-House. Pop. 5120, of whom 988 were free, and 4132 slaves.

SAINT CHARLES, a county in the E. part of Missouri, occupies a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi River; area, about 480 square miles. The Mississippi River forms the boundary on the N.E., and separates it from Illinois. It is also drained by Cuivre River, and by Dardennes, and Femme Osage Creeks. The surface is alternately hilly, rolling, and level. A range of highlands terminates about 3 miles below St. Charles, in a beautiful and romantic pile of naked bluffs, called the "Mammelles." The soil is generally fertile. Limestone generally underlies the county. Extensive mines of stone coal are worked in several places. Capital, St. Charles. Pop. 11,454, of whom 9506 were free, and 1949 slaves.

SAINT CHARLES, a post-village of Johnson co., North Carolina.

SAINT CHARLES, a small post-village of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

SAINT CHARLES, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

SAINT CHARLES, a handsome and flourishing post-village and township of Kane co., Illinois, on Fox River, 42 miles W. of Chicago. The village is pleasantly situated on the inclined planes which gently rise from each side of the river, which is a beautiful and rapid stream, with a prairie on the W. side, and woodlands on the other. St. Charles is the largest village in the county, and is a place of rapid growth. A branch railroad connects it with the Chicago and Galena Railroad. Since the completion of this road, it commands the trade of the country between the Fox and Rock Rivers. The route of the Air-line Railroad from Chicago to the Mississippi River passes through St. Charles. The extensive water-power of the river gives motion to numerous paper mills, flouring mills, and other manufactories, which line the banks for the space of about half a mile. One or two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1836. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3500.

SAINT CHARLES or **SAINT CHARLES COURT-HOUSE**, a thriving post-town, capital of St. Charles co., Missouri, on the left bank of Missouri River, 22 miles from its mouth, 144 miles below Jefferson City, and 6 miles by land S. of the Mississippi River. The situation is elevated and beautiful. The rocky bluffs in this vicinity present delightful views of the adjacent rivers. Quarries of limestone and sandstone, and mines of stone coal have been opened near the town. It contains several churches, 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3000.

SAINT CHARLES, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 36 miles E. by N. of Montreal. Pop. about 1500.

SAINT CHARLES COLLEGE, Grand Coteau, Louisiana. See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

SAINT CHARLES COURT-HOUSE. See **SAINT CHARLES**.

SAINT CHARLES LAKE, Canada East, 12 miles N.N.W. of Quebec, is 5 miles in length, and gives rise to a river of the same name, which joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec, after a S.E. course of 15 miles.

SAINT-CHÉP, *sān' shēp*, a town of France, department of Isère, 34 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-CHÉLY, *sān' shēp-lē*, a town of France, department of Lozère, 22 miles W.N.W. of Mende. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-CHÉLY-D'AUBRAC, *sān' shēp-lē' dō'brāk*, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 25 miles N.E. of Rodez.

SAINT-CHINIAN, *sān' shēe'nō-dōn'*, a town of France, department of Hérault, 48 miles W.S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 4069. It has extensive manufactories of cloth for the Levant, and tanneries.

SAINT-CHRISTOPHE, *sān' krees'tōf*, numerous villages of France, the principal in the department of Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. 1550.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER (*kris'tō-fer*) or **SAINT KITTS**, one of the British West India Islands, in the Leeward group. Lat. of Fort Smith, 17° 17' N., lon. 60° 42' 2" W., 46 miles W.N.W. of Antigua. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 20 miles; breadth, 6 miles, except at its S.E. extremity, where a narrow tongue of land extends towards the island of Nevis. Pop., whites, 1012; colored, 21,521, being 342 persons to each square mile. The island is an irregular oblong, traversed in the centre from N. to S. by a mountain ridge of volcanic origin. In the middle of which rises the perpendicular craggy summit of Mount Misery, elevation 3711 feet, and overhanging the crater of an extinct volcano. From this central ridge the land gradually and uniformly slopes to the sea. It has a rich, fertile, and highly cultivated soil; pasture and woodlands ascend almost to the mountain summits. Four rivers water this island, and in the N.E. there are several salt ponds, producing abundance of salt. The soil,

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composed of loam, clay, and volcanic ashes, in some places has a depth of 75 feet, resting on gravel. Brimstone Hill consists of granite, limestone, and primary schists. Sulphur is found in the central range, and some indications of silver ore. The climate is dry and healthy. Mean annual temperature of the coast, 80°; but the mornings and evenings are cooled by sea-breezes. The coldest month is February, the warmest, August. The prevailing winds are N.E. and S.E.; rains are frequent, but not in excess; hurricanes occur occasionally, and a terrific and fatal one nearly destroyed the island in 1722. The scenery, especially the vale of Basseterre, is rich and beautiful. The soil is particularly adapted for sugar plantations. In 1846, 91,022 cwt. of sugar, with 21,714 cwt. of molasses were exported to Great Britain. In 1851, the total exports amounted in value to 126,610*l.*, and the imports to 112,748*l.* The chief towns are Basseterre, the capital, and Sandy Point. Besides the parish churches, there are 3 Methodist congregations, and several schools. Public revenue in 1851, 17,902*l.*; expenditures, 14,672*l.* This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was then densely peopled by Caribs. In 1625, it was simultaneously taken possession of by colonies of English and French, and divided into upper and lower portions. From that period it became the scene of frequent and bloody contests between the two nations, till at last it was finally ceded to the British in 1783.

SAINT-CIERS, *sān' sē-d'*, several villages of France, the principal of which is St. Ciers-la-Lande, department of Gironde, 13 miles N.N.E. of Blaye.

SAINT-CLAIR, *sān' klāz*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the left bank of the Epte, 34 miles N.W. of Versailles. It has a hermitage, resorted to by numerous devotees, and the remains of a castle, in which, in A. D. 912, the treaty was concluded between Charles the Simple and the Norman chief Rollo, by which the latter acquired that part of Neustria since termed Normandy.

SAINT-CLAIR, a market-town of France, department of Manche, 6 miles N.E. of St. Lô. Pop. 800.

SAINT-CLAIR or **SAINT-CLAR**, a market-town of France, department of Gers, 8 miles E.S.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1700.

SAINT CLAIR, a county towards the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of 725 square miles. The Coosa River forms its entire S.E. boundary for a distance of about 50 miles. The county is also traversed by Canoe Creek. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of oaks and other timber. The soil is adapted to grain and grass. Extensive beds of bituminous coal are found, but they have not yet been worked to much extent. Small steamboats navigate the Coosa from this county upwards to Rome, in Georgia. Capital, Asheville. Pop. 6829, of whom 5505 were free, and 1324 slaves.

SAINT CLAIR, a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron and St. Clair Rivers, which separate it from Canada West. Area, about 900 square miles. It is intersected by Belle and Black Rivers, washed on the S. by Lake St. Clair, and also drained by Mill Creek. The surface is undulating, and in part heavily timbered with pine and other trees. The soil is fertile in the S., and sandy in the N. and W. Organized in 1821. Capital, St. Clair. Pop. 10,420.

SAINT CLAIR, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 630 square miles. It is situated on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, and intersected in the S.E. part by Kaskaskia River, and in the N.W. part by Cahokia Creek. It is also drained by Silver and Richland Creeks. The surface is undulating, and in some places level, consisting partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. The soil is excellent. Large quantities of provisions are raised for the markets of St. Louis. The route of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad passes through the county. Coal-mines are numerous, and are rich and extensively worked, particularly along the Mississippi River. A large portion of the population consists of Germans. Named in honor of General Arthur St. Clair, governor of Ohio when it was a territory. Capital, Belleville. Pop. 20,181.

SAINT CLAIR, a county in the W.S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and also drained by Sac River, and by Warblow, Peshaw, and Monaghan Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and consists partly of prairies and partly of timbered land. Capital, Osceola. Pop. 3556, of whom 3108 were free, and 448 slaves.

SAINT CLAIR, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1612.

SAINT CLAIR, a flourishing post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 62 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, 98 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and 4 miles N. of Pottsville. It owes its existence and prosperity to the rich mines of anthracite coal which surround it. The origin of the town is quite recent, and its growth has been very rapid. The population in 1845 was 605; in 1850 it amounted to 2016, and in 1853 about 3000.

SAINT CLAIR, a village of Burke co., Georgia, 65 miles E. by N. of Milledgeville.

SAINT CLAIR, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

SAINT CLAIR, a post-township in the central part of

Butler co., Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. Pop. 1150.

SAINT CLAIR, a post-township in the S.E. part of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Sandy and Beaver Canal. Pop. 1153.

SAINT CLAIR, formerly PALMER, a post-village and township, capital of St. Clair co., Michigan, on the river of the same name, at the mouth of Pine River, 60 miles N.E. of Detroit. The village contains a court-house, a newspaper office, a number of stores, and several flouring and saw mills. Pop. of the township, 1729.

SAINT CLAIR CITY, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 44 miles E. of Pittsburg, and 12 miles from Greensburg, the county seat.

SAINT CLAIR LAKE, between Canada West and the state of Michigan. Lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. $82^{\circ} 30'$ W. It is 30 miles in length, and 24 miles in its greatest, and 12 miles in its mean breadth. Area, 360 square miles. Depth, 20 feet. Height above the sea, 571 feet, or 6 feet higher than Lake Erie. It contains many islands, receives the Thames, Clinton, Great Bear Creek, and other rivers, and communicates on the S.W. by Detroit River with Lake Erie. On the N. it is entered by St. Clair River, which brings to it the surplus waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron.

SAINT CLAIR RIVER, of Michigan, is the outlet of Lake Huron, which gradually contracts towards its S. extremity, until it assumes the form of a river, with an average width of half a mile. After a S. course of about 49 miles, forming part of the boundary between Canada West and the United States, it enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable by large vessels.

SAINT CLAIRSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

SAINT CLAIRSVILLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Belmont co., Ohio, on the National Road, 11 miles W. of Wheeling, and 116 miles E. of Columbus. It is situated on hilly ground, in the midst of a rich farming country. The Central Railroad, now in course of construction, passes a little south of this place. It contains 6 places of worship, 3 newspaper offices, and 1 seminary for girls. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

SAINT-CLAUD, *sân klô*, a market-town of France, department of Charente, 12 miles W.S.W. of Cognac, on the Son. Pop. 200.

SAINT-CLAUDE, *sân klôd*, a town of France, department of Jura, 25 miles S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier, at the confluence of the Blonne and Tacon. Pop. in 1852, 5897. It is well built, and ornamented with fountains, and is the seat of a chamber of manufactures and arts. The manufactures comprise articles in horn, ivory, and wood, buttons, musical-boxes and instruments, toys, jewelry, watches, hardware, crapes, and cotton fabrics.

SAINT CLEAR'S or SAINT CLARE'S, a borough and parish of South Wales, 9 miles S.W. of Carmarthen. P. 1167.

SAINT CLEER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-CLÉMENT, *sân klémân*, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 6 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-CLÉMENT, a village of France, department of Manche, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Mortain. Pop. 1400.

SAINT CLEMENT DANES, a parish of the English metropolis, with a church in the Strand, a little W. of Temple-bar.

SAINT-CLÉMENT-DE-MONTAGNE, *sân klémân deh mông'tân*, a village of France, department of Ailier, 13 miles S.S.E. of La Palisse.

SAINT-CLÉMENT-DES-LEVÉES, *sân klémân dâ leh-vâ*, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 miles N.W. of Saumur.

SAINT CLEMENTS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT CLEMENTS, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SAINT CLEMENT'S BAY, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

SAINT CLETH'ER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-CLOUD, *sânt klôwd*, (Fr. pron. *sân klôo*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Paris, on the slope of a hill near the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Versailles. Pop. in 1852, 3823. The fine château of St. Cloud, originally the property of the duke of Orleans, was long the favorite residence of the kings of France. It has an extensive park and elegant fountains. The fair or fête of St. Cloud is one of the most frequented in the environs of Paris. Henry IV. was assassinated at St. Cloud by Jacques Clément in 1589. Bonaparte here broke up the assembly of 800, and caused himself to be proclaimed first consul on the 9th of November, 1799; and here, in July, 1830, Charles X. signed the ordonnances which cost him his throne.

SAINT CLOUD, a post-office of Heard co., Georgia.

SAINT COLOMBAN DE VILLARS, *sân kolômbân deh vee'yâr*, a village of Savoy, province of Maurienne, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of St. Jean de Maurienne, on the Glandon. Pop. 1833.

SAINT-COLOMBE, *sân kolômb*, a town of France, department of Rhône, 16 miles S. of Lyons, on the Rhône, opposite Vienne. Pop. 600. Numerous communes and villages of France have the same name.

SAINT COLUMB MAJOR, *kol'tum mājor*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 32 miles S.W. of Launceston. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of petty sessions and a branch bank.

SAINT COLUMB MINOR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-COME, *sân kom*, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 19 miles N.E. of Rodez. Pop. 1100.

SAINT-COSME, *sân kôm*, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 7 miles S.E. of Mamers.

SAINT CRISTÓVAL DE LA LAGUNA, *kris-to-vâ/ dâ lâ lâ-gro'nd*, an island of Tenerife, on its N. side, in a high and healthy plain, with 6532 inhabitants.

SAINT CROIX, *sânt kroi*, also called PASSAMAQUODDY and SCHOODIC RIVER, rises from Grand Lake, on the border between Maine and New Brunswick, and flowing in a general S.S.E. direction, although in a very winding course, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay. It forms the boundary for its whole course between the United States and New Brunswick. The whole length is about 75 miles.

SAINT CROIX, a river of Wisconsin, rises in La Pointe co., near the W. end of Lake Superior, and flows S.W. until it reaches the E. line of Minnesota. From this point it pursues a general S. course, forming the boundary between that territory and the state of Wisconsin, and falls into the Mississippi River 38 miles below St. Paul's. The whole length is about 200 miles, and it is 100 yards wide at its mouth. St. Croix Lake, an expansion of this river, is 36 miles long, and 3 or 4 miles wide; it is not more than 1 mile from the mouth of the river. Several falls occur in the St. Croix, about the middle of its course.

SAINT CROIX, a county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota, contains an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by St. Croix River and Lake, which separate it from Minnesota Territory, and drained by Willow and Rush Rivers. The surface is mostly overspread with forests of pine. Capital, Hudson. Pop. 624.

SAINT CROIX FALLS, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Wisconsin, on St. Croix River, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 240 miles in a direct line N.W. of Madison. It is estimated that 4,000,000 feet of pine lumber are made here annually.

SAINT CROSS, SOUTH-ELM/HAM, or SANDCROFT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT CROSS, a famous hospital and church of England, 1 mile S. of Winchester, and included in that city. The hospital, founded in 1132, maintains a master, steward, chaplain, and 13 poor brethren, and provides refreshments for every wayfarer who calls for it at the gate.

SAINT CYPRIAN (*sip're-an*) BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Africa, immediately N. of Cape Barbas. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$ N., lon. 17° W. It receives the river St. Cyprian, 50 miles in length.

SAINT-CYPRIEN, *sân see-pre-ân*, a village of France, department of Dordogne, arrondissement, and 9 miles W. of Sarlat. Pop. in 1852, 2426.

SAINT-CYPRIEN, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 16 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. 2300.

SAINT-CYR, *sân seen*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Versailles. Its famous militia schools established in 1803, occupies part of the royal abbey founded by Louis XIV. in 1686.

SAINT-CYR, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, arrondissement of Coulommiers. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-CYR, a village of France, department of Var, arrondissement of Toulon. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-CYR-AU-MONT-D'OR, *sân seen ô mông don*, a village of France, department of Rhône, near the right bank of the Rhône, 3 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 1887.

SAINT-CYR-DU-BAILLEUL, *sân seen deh bâil'yuth*, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Mortain. Pop. in 1852, 2133.

SAINT-CYR-EN-PAÏL, *sân seen ôr pâi*, a village of France, department of Mayenne, canton of Prez-en-Pail. Pop. 1400.

SAINT CYRUS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine. Most part of the parish is well cultivated, and in the North Esk is a good salmon fishery.

SAINT-D'AURIGNÉ, *sân dô'been'yâ*, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, arrondissement of Rennes. Pop. 1300.

SAINT DAVID, a seaport on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward Island, Queen's co., on Halifax Bay, in lat. $46^{\circ} 23'$ N., lon. $63^{\circ} 42'$ W.

SAINT DAVID, one of the Bermuda Islands. Lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$ N., lon. $64^{\circ} 20'$ W.; also parishes in Hayti and Jamaica.

SAINT DAVIDS, a decayed episcopal city of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, near its W. extremity, on the Allan, 1 mile from its mouth, on N. side of St. Bride's Bay, 15 miles W.N.W. of Haverford-West. Pop. in 1851, 2460. Its cathedral, 307 feet in length internally, has a lofty tower, a fine Gothic chapel, the monuments of St. David, Bishop Anselm, Giraldu Cambrensis, Tudor Earl of Richmond, the father of Henry VII., with the ruined college of St. Mary, founded

by John of Gaunt, the bishop's palace, which stands in an area enclosed by walls 1200 yards in circuit.

SAINT DAVID'S, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

SAINT DAVID'S, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. side of the Frith of Forth. Pop. 160.

SAINT DAVID'S HEAD, the westernmost point of Wales, in lat. 51° 60' N. lon. 5° 15' W.

SAINT DAY, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on an eminence, 7 miles W. of Truro. The people are chiefly employed in mining. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT DECUMAN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAINT-DENIS, (Fr. pron. sâs dē-nē), a town of France, department of Seine, with a station on the Railway du Nord, 5½ miles N. of the centre of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 15,702. It is well built, and has a theatre, public library, numerous manufactures, and several annual fairs; but it is chiefly celebrated for its church, which, from the seventh century, was the principal burial-place of the kings of France. This is a noble Gothic edifice, 415½ feet in length, 106½ feet in breadth, with two towers, and a spire 85 feet in height; in the vaults are some of its ancient tombs, which escaped destruction in the first Revolution. Its ancient abbey is now used as a house of instruction, founded by Napoleon, for the daughters of members of the legion of honor. The Canal of St. Denis is a short branch of the Canal of d'Ourcq.

SAINT-DENIS, a village of France, department of Charente Inférieure, in the island of Oléron, with a small port.

SAINT-DENIS, sâs dē-nē, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4½ miles N.E. of Mons, with cotton-spinning works in the ancient abbey.

SAINT-DENIS, sâs dē-nē, capital town of the French colony of the island of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the island, at the mouth of the river St. Denis. Lat. 20° 52' S., lon. 55° 39' 24' E. Pop. with the district, 19,140, of whom 10,096 are slaves. It is the residence of the governor of the island, the seat of a high court, and has a college, hospital, botanic garden, a bank established in 1826 with a capital of 1,000,000 francs, and an active general trade. It is situated on an exposed roadstead, the best in the island.

SAINT-DENIS-D'ANJOU, sâs dē-nē dōn'āshoo', a village of France, department of Mayenne, 12 miles E. of Château-Gontier. Pop. in 1852, 2830.

SAINT-DENIS-DE-GASTINES, sâs dē-nē dēh gâs'tēn', a village of France, department, and 11 miles W.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 3500.

SAINT-DENIS-DE-JOUHET, sâs dē-nē dēh shoo'ā, a village of France, department of Indre, 7 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-DENIS-DE-PILLÉ, sâs dē-nē dēh pee'yā, a village of France, department of Gironde, 5½ miles N. of Libourne. Pop. in 1852, 2652.

SAINT-DENIS-DE-QUÉBEC, sâs dē-nē dēh kâ'bék', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 84 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. about 1700.

SAINT-DENIS D'ORQUES, sâs dē-nē dōn', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 21 miles W. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 2316.

SAINT-DENIS-EN-VAL, sâs dē-nē dōn' vâl, a village of France, department of Loiret, 10 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-DENIS-LE-CHEVASSE, sâs dē-nē lēh shēh-vâs', a village of France, department of Vendée, arrondissement of Bourbon-Vendée, canton of Poiré-sur-Bourbon. Pop. 1256.

SAINT-DENIS-LE-CAST, sâs dē-nē lēh gât, a village of France, department of Manche, 10 miles S.S.E. of Coutances. Pop. 1859.

SAINT-DENIS-LE-VÊTU, sâs dē-nē lēh vâ'tū', a village of France, department of Manche, 4 miles S. of Coutances. Pop. 500.

SAINT-DENIS-SUR-LOIRE, sâs dē-nē sūa lwā, a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, arrondissement, and 4 miles N.E. of Blois, with mineral springs.

SAINT-DENIS-SUR-SARTHON, sâs dē-nē sūa sar'tōn', a village of France, department of Orne, 6 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. 1400.

SAINT DENNIS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT DENNIS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

SAINT DENNIS BAYOU, (b'fōo,) of Louisiana, traverses the parish of Jefferson, and flows into Barataria Bay.

SAINT DEV'EREUX, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SAINT-DIDIER-AU-MONT-D'OR, sâs dee'dē-ā dō mōn' dōn, a village of France, department of Rhône, 5 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-DIDIER-DE-CHALARONNE, sâs dee'dē-ā dēh shā'lā'rōnn', a village of France, department of Ain, 16 miles N. of Trevoux. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-DIDIER-DE-LA-TOUR, sâs dee'dē-ā dēh lā toon, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1318.

SAINT-DIDIER-LA-SEAUVÉ, sâs dee'dē-ā lā sēv', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 14 miles N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-DIDIER-SUR-DOULON, sâs dee'dē-ā sūa dōo'

lōn', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 8 miles E. of Brioude. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-DIDIER-SUR-ROCHEFORT, sâs dee'dē-ā sūa rosh'fōr', a village of France, department of Loire, 16 miles N.W. of Montbrison. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-DIÉ, sâs de-ā, (anc. *Stratum Dendatum*) a town of France, department of Vosges, capital of an arrondissement, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Epinal, on the Meurthe. Pop. in 1852, 8959. It has a commercial college, cotton spinning, iron-forges, and wire-works. In its vicinity are iron and copper mines, and marble quarries.

SAINT-DIÉ, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the left bank of the Loire, 8 miles N.E. of Blois. Pop. 1261.

SAINT-DIÉY, a town of France. See SAINT DIÉ.

SAINT-DIZIER, sâs dee'zē-ā, a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, on the right bank of the Marne, where it becomes navigable 10 miles N. of Vassy. Pop. in 1852, 7429. It is handsome, and was formerly fortified; it has a communal college, a fine new town-hall, an hospital, and a ruined castle; docks for building vessels, cotton and iron factories, and an active export trade in iron and timber. In 1544, it sustained a memorable siege by the Emperor Charles V.; and in 1814, the French troops here twice defeated a part of the allied army.

SAINT-DIZIER, a village of France, department of Creuse, 5 miles N. of Bourgneuf.

SAINT DOG'MEL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. The village has the ruins of a fine abbey.

SAINT DOGSWELL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, with a medical spring.

SAINT DOMINGO. See SAN DOMINGO.

SAINT DOMINICK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-DONAT-LE-ROMAN, sâs dōn'ā lēh rō'mān', a town of France, department of Drôme, 13 miles N. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 2350.

SAINT DONATTS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 6 miles S.W. of Cowbridge. The church, in a beautiful secluded dell, contains several monuments of the Stradlings, who for 7 centuries occupied the fine ancient castle, part of which is still inhabited.

SAINT DONATTS, WELSH, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT DUNSTAN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT-ADELE, sâs tādā, or ABERCROMBIE, a village and township of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 40 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. about 600.

SAINT-ANNE, sâs tūn, a mountain of France, department of Orne, 8 miles from Alençon, with a chapel frequented by a vast number of pilgrims.

SAINT-ANNE, a maritime village of Guadeloupe, on the S. coast of Grande Terre, 12 miles E.S.E. of Pointe-à-Pitre.

SAINT-ANNE, a village of Martinique, near the S. extremity of the island. Some other parishes of the West Indies, and one in the island of Alderney, have the same name.

SAINT-ANNE, the names of several towns of Canada. See SAINT ANNE.

SAINT-ANNE-DE-LA-PÉRADE, sâs tūn dēh lā pē'rād', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, on the river St. Anne, 57 miles W. by N. of Quebec.

SAINT-ANNE-DE-LA-POCATION, sâs tūn dēh lā pō'kâ'tō-in', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 75 miles below Quebec. The village is beautifully situated, and contains, besides a church and several stores, a college, one of the most extensive in Canada East, usually attended by about 150 students. Pop. of the parish, 2800.

SAINT-ANNE-DES-PLAINES, sâs tūn dā plân, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, 26 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 1000.

SAINT-ANNE-DU-MACHICHE, sâs tūn dū m'fâsheeh', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, on the river Machiche, 76 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT-ANNE-DU-NORD, sâs tūn dū nōn, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorency, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 18 miles below Quebec. Pop. about 900.

SAINT-BAUME, sâs bōm, a mountain in the S.E. of France, department of Var, canton of St. Maximin. Height, 2850 feet.

SAINT-CROIX, sâs krwā, a village of France, department of Gironde, 22 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1124.

SAINT-CROIX, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 4 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-CROIX, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the French frontier, 7 miles W. of Granson. Pop. 2000, many of whom are engaged in watch and lace-making.

SAINT-CROIX, a village of Canada East, on the S. bank of the river St. Lawrence, 25 miles S.W. of Quebec.

SAINT-CROIX, or SANTA CRUZ, sâs'tā kroos, the southernmost and largest of the Virgin Islands, and the most important of the Danish possessions in the West Indies. Area, 100 square miles. Pop. 25,600, of whom 18,400 were slaves. Capital, Christianstad. It was possessed suc-

cessively by the Dutch, English, Spanish, and French, and was sold to Denmark in 1733.

SAINT-CROIX-AUX-MINES, *sānt krow' 6 meen*, a village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 3657.

SAINT-CROIX-DE-VOLVESTRE, *sānt krow' deh vol-vēst'rē*, a village of France, department of Ariège, 9 miles N. of St. Girons. Pop. 1761.

SAINT EDWARD, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 24 miles S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

SAINT-FAMILLE-D'ORLÉANS, *sānt fa'meel dor'lān*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorency, 18 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. about 900.

SAINT-FOY, *sānt fwā*, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the left bank of the Dordogne, 38 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 3139.

SAINT-FOY, *sānt fwā*, a town of France, department of Rhône, 2 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 3410.

SAINT-GEMME (or GEMMES) D'ANDIGNE, *sānt zhēm'm' dōx'deēn'*, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 20 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. 1180.

SAINT-GEMME (or GEMMES) LE-ROBERT, *sānt zhēm'm' lēh ro'bair'*, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 20 miles N.E. of Laval. Pop. in 1852, 2379.

SAINT-GEMME (or GEMMES) SUR-LOIRE, *sānt zhēm'm' sūr lōr'*, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Angers. Pop. 1115.

SAINT-GENESE-RHODE, *sānt zhēh-nās' rod'*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 7 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 2300.

SAINT-GENEVIEVE, *sānt zhēh-nēh-voiv'*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 19 miles N. of Espalion. Pop. 1839.

SAINT-GENEVIEVE, a village of France, department of Oise, 11 miles S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 1124.

SAINT-GENEVIEVE-DE-BATISCAN, *sānt zhēh-nēh-veiv' dēh bā'tēss'kōn'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Champlain, on the river Batiscan. P. about 1200.

SAINT-HELENE, *sānt ā'lēn'* or *ā'lain'*, several villages of France, departments of Morbihan, Lozère, Seine-Inférieure, Vosges, Gironde, &c., and one in Savoy, 6 miles S.E.W. of Conflans.

SAINT-HELENE, *sānt ā'lān'*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rimouski, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 103 miles below Quebec.

SAINT-HONORINE-LA-CHARDONNE, *sānt ho'no'reen' lā shārdōnn'*, a village of France, department of Orne, 17 miles N.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1541.

SAINT ELENA, (Sp. *Santa Elena*, *sāntā ā-lā'nā*.) a point and maritime village of South America, in Ecuador, department of Guayaquil, province of Manabí; the point, in lat. 2° 12' S., lon. 81° W., and the village on the Bay of St. Elena, 30 miles S.E.

SAINT ELIZABETH, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 45 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 3000.

SAINT-ÉLOI, *sānt ā'lōi'*, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, is in an extensive coal basin, the mines of which furnish annually 40,000 quintals.

SAINT-LUC, *sānt lūs*, a small town on the S. coast of the French West India island of Martinique, 13 miles S.E. of Fort Royal. Pop. 1226.

SAINT ELVIS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT MARGUERITE, *sānt mā'ghēh-reet'* a river of Canada East, joins the Saguenay, 14 miles from its mouth in the St. Lawrence estuary.

SAINT MARGUERITE, the largest of the Isles Lérins, on the coast of France. See LÉRINS.

SAINT-MARIE, *sānt mā'ree'*, an island on the E. coast of Madagascar, (called by the natives, *Nossee-Ibraheem* or *Nossee-Ibrahim*, *nos'see' ib'rī-beem'*.) Lat. 16° 48' S., lon. 50° E. Length from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Pop. 5000. The French here have an establishment.

SAINT-MARIE, *sānt mā'ree'*, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, near Oleron. Pop. in 1852, 3939.

SAINT-MARIE, a commune in the French colony of the island of Bourbon, on its N. coast. Pop. 5527.

SAINT-MARIE, a town of the French colony of the island of Martinique, on its N.E. side. Pop. 4354.

SAINT-MARIE, a village of the island of Guadeloupe, division, and 3 miles N. of Capsterre.

SAINT-MARIE-AUDENHOVE, *sānt mā'ree' d'āden'ov'*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles E. of Audenarde. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-MARIE-AUX-MINES, *sānt mā'ree' 6 meen*, (Ger. *Mariakirch*, *mā-ree'ā-kēss'k'*.) a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Liepvetto, 14 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 11,613. It has an active manufacture of cotton hosiery, calicoes, and printed goods.

SAINT-MARIE-DE-LA-BEAUCE, *sānt mā'ree' dēh-lā bōss'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 30 miles from Quebec. Pop. 3200.

SAINT-MARIE-DE-MONNOIR, *sānt mā'ree'dēh mon-nwā'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 26 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. 5000.

SAINT-MAURE, *sānt mōn'*, a small town of France, de-

partment of Indre-et-Loire, on the Manse, 18 miles E.S.E. of Chinon, on the railroad from Bordeaux to Paris. Pop. in 1852, 2744.

SAINT-MAURE, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N. of Redon. Pop. in 1852, 4271.

SAINT-MENEHOULD, *sānt mēn'hoo'* a town of France, department of Marne, on the Aisne, at the influx of the Aube, 26 miles E.N.E. of Châlons. Pop. in 1852, 4347. It was destroyed by fire in 1719, and since regularly built. It has a forest board, an agricultural council, a seminary, and manufactures of glass, earthenwares, and leather. It was formerly fortified, and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1653.

SAINT-MÈRE-ÉGLISE, *sānt mār ā'gleez'*, a market-town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles S.E. of Volognes. Pop. 1740.

SAINT-EMILION, *sānt ā'mee'le-ōn'*, a town of France, department of Gironde, 3 miles S.E. of Libourne. Pop. in 1852, 2828. It is celebrated for its wines, and has a ruined castle.

SAINT ERME, a river of England, rising in Dartmoor, co. of Devon, and flowing S. into the English Channel, 4½ miles S.E.W. of Modbury.

SAINT ERME, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT ROSE, *sānt ros*, a maritime town of Guadeloupe, on its N. coast, 10 miles S.W. of Port Louis. Pop. 4156, of whom 3339 are slaves.

SAINT ROSE, a town of the island of Bourbon, on the E. coast, 31 miles S.E. of St. Denis. Pop. 1878.

SAINT ERTII, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT ERVAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINTES, *sānt*, (anc. *Mediolanum*.) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of Charente-inférieure, 38 miles S.E. of La Rochelle, on the left bank of the Charente. Lat. 45° 45' N., lon. 0° 38' W. Pop. in 1852, 11,566. Its streets are narrow and crooked, and it is ill-built, but has a fine cathedral, and a communal college, with a library of 25,000 volumes. It has a tribunal of commerce, and an extensive trade in Cognac brandy, made in its vicinity. It has several Roman remains, comprising a triumphal arch, and the ruins of an amphitheatre and a circus. It was the capital of the old province of Saintogne. St. Louis defeated the English here in 1242.

SAINTES, *LES Lā sānt*, some small islands of the French West Indies, off the S. extremity of Guadeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area, 5 square miles. Pop. 1100. The products comprise manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and poultry. Among them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies. They were discovered by Columbus, November 4, 1495.

SAINTES-MARIES, *LES Lā sānt mā'ree'*, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, in a sandy plain, near the mouth of the Little Rhone, 18 miles S.S.W. of Arles. Pop. 910.

SAINT-ESPAIN, *sānt āspān'*, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles S.S.W. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 2010.

SAINT-ESPRIT, *sānt āspree'*, a seaport town of France, department of Landes, on the right bank of the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1852, 6891. It has a citadel, commanding the town and port of Bayonne.

SAINT-ESPRIT, *sānt āspree'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 42 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 2200.

SAINT-ESTÈPHE, *sānt āstēf'*, a village of France, department of Gironde, 30 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 872.

SAINT-TERRE, *sānt tēn'*, a village of France, department of Gironde, arrondissement of Libourne. Pop. 2055.

SAINT-TERRE, ("Holy Land.") See PALESTINE.

SAINT-THERÈSE-DE-BLAINVILLE, *sānt tārāss' dēh blān'vīel'*, a post-village and seignior of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, 18 miles N.N.W. of Montreal.

SAINT-ETIENNE, *sānt ā-tē-ēn'*, (i. e. "St. Stephen.") a town of France, department of Loire, on the Furens, a small affluent of the Loire, in the centre of one of the most valuable coal-fields of France, 32 miles S.W. of Lyons, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 56,003. It has sprung up in recent times with almost unexampled rapidity, and, though not regularly built, contains several spacious streets, formed of lofty and substantial houses of freestone, originally white, but rendered dingy and black by the clouds of smoke which numerous iron-works are continually pouring forth. The finest street, which is in the line of the great public road from Paris to Marseilles, passes almost through the middle of the town, and is lined with rows of trees. The town is lighted with gas. The principal edifices are the Hôtel de Ville, comprising the town-hall, exchange, and a museum of the local manufactures; a court-house, a theatre, a public library, a handsome obelisk fountain, and the terminal of the two railways to Lyons and Roanne. The town has a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufacturers, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, a national college, a school of mines, a chemical laboratory, and a public library. St. Etienne has been called the French Birmingham. It has rapidly acquired prosperity in the two very dissimilar ma-

manufactures of iron wares and silk ribbons. The manufacture of hardware, including fire-arms and all kinds of cutlery, with files, nails, cast-iron, and steel, employs about 7000 workmen, who, in addition to other articles, produce annually, in time of peace, 40,000 stand of arms, but in a case of necessity might be able to produce nearly 300,000. The manufacture of ribbons is the more important staple, and employs, with the town and in the adjoining districts, about 40,000 persons. The number of looms is estimated at 20,000, and the value of the annual produce at \$10,000,000. It has also manufactures of other silk goods, lace, embroidery, muslins, cotton yarn, glass, leather, paper, and lampblack. The coal, to which St. Etienne is indebted for the main source of its prosperity, besides meeting the consumption within the town, forms a very important branch of trade, both furnishing the supplies of several blast furnaces and other extensive iron-works, and a general export of about 600,000 tons.

SAINT-ETIENNE-DE-BAIGORRY, *sānt ē'tē-enn' dēh bā'gōr'āe'*, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier, 23 miles S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. in 1852, 3256. It has iron mines and marble quarries.

SAINT-ETIENNE-DE-LUGDARÈS, *sānt ē'tē-enn' dēh lūg'dā'rās'*, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 31 miles W. of Privas. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-ETIENNE-DE-MONTLUC, *sānt ē'tē-enn' dēh mōnt'lūk'*, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 10 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 4778.

SAINT-ETIENNE-DE-ROUVRAY, *sānt ē'tē-enn' dēh roov'rā'*, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near the Seine, 4 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-ETIENNE-DE-SAINT-GEOIRS, *sānt ē'tē-enn' dēh sānt shwās'*, a town of France, department of Isère, 20 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2051.

SAINT EUFEMIA. See **SANTA EUPHEMIA**.

SAINTE URSANNE, *sānt ūr'sānn'*, or **URSITZ**, *oos'sitā*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Doubs, 5 miles S.E. of Porrentruy. Pop. 1300. Near it are an old castle, and the grotto of St. Ursitz.

SAINTE-URSULE, *sānt ūr'sūl'*, a village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, on the Rivière-du-Loup, 63 miles N.E. of Montreal.

SAINT-EUSTACHE, *sānt ūh'stāsh'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 21 miles S.W. of Montreal.

SAINT EUSTATIUS, *ū-stā'she-ūs*, one of the British West India Islands, in the Leeward group, 12 miles N.W. of St. Christopher. Area, 190 square miles. Pop. 1903. It is mountainous, and has two extinct volcanoes. The climate is healthy, but earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent.

SAINT E'VAL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT EWE, *ū*, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT FANIAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, in the vale of the Elwy, 5 miles W. of Cardiff. It has a modern castle. In 1648, the royalists were here defeated by the parliamentary troops.

SAINT FAITH, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

SAINT-FARGEAU, *sānt fār'zhō'*, a town of France, department of Yonne, 26 miles E.S.E. of Auxerre, agreeably situated on the Loing. Here is a fine old dilapidated castle with a spacious park, once the residence of Mademoiselle Montpensier, cousin of Louis XIV., built in the fifteenth century, but now only partly habitable, having been much damaged by fire in 1752. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-FÉLICIEN, *sānt fē'lee'ee-ān'*, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 10 miles W. of Tournon. Pop. 2025.

SAINT-FÉLIX, *sānt fē'lee'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 23 miles S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 2011.

SAINT FÉLIX, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, W. of Copiapo, in Chili. Lat. 20° 21' S., lon. 79° 35' W.

SAINT FÉLIX, a cape on the S. coast of Madagascar.

SAINT-FÉLIX-DE-SORGUE, *sānt fē'lee' dēh sorg'*, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 7 miles S.E. of St. Affrique. Pop. 1890.

SAINT-FÉLIX-DE-VALOIS, *sānt fē'lee' dēh vā'lō'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 51 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 3500.

SAINT FERRIS, a maritime parish of Scotland, comprehended in the county of Banff, but situated in the county of Aberdeen, with a village 4 miles N.W. of Peterhead. It contains the ruined castle and village of Inverurie.

SAINT-FERROL, *sānt fēr'rol'*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorency, 31½ miles N.N.E. of Quebec.

SAINT FIDEN. See **TABLAT**.

SAINT/FIELD, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 9 miles S.E. of Belfast. Pop. of the town, 900. It has a thriving trade in linens, calicoes, corduroys, and other fabrics.

SAINT/FIELD, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

SAINT-FLAVIE, *sānt flā'vée'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 110 miles below Quebec. Pop. 2800.

SAINT FLA'VIEN, (Fr. pron. *sānt flā'vée-ān'*.) Canada East, a station on the Richmond and Quebec Railroad, 28 miles from Quebec.

SAINT-FLORENT, *sānt flo'rōn'*, a village of France, de-
1060

partment of Cher, on the Cher, 9 miles S.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1689.

SAINT-FLORENT, *sānt flo'rōn'*, (It. *San Florenzo*, *sin fe-o-rēn/zo*.) a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on its N. side, on the Gulf of St. Florent, 7 miles W. of Bastia. It was taken by the English after a lengthened siege in 1793.

SAINT-FLORENTIN, *sānt flo'rōn'tān'*, a town of France, department of Yonne, at the confluence of the Armançon and Armançon, and on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 16 miles N.N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 2636.

SAINT-FLORENT-LE-VIEIL, *sānt flo'rōn' lēh vōd'*, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 21 miles W.S.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2318. The Vendean war commenced here in 1793.

SAINT FLORIAN, *flōrēdn'*, a village of Upper Austria, circle of Traun, 12 miles N.N.W. of Steyer, near the Danube, with a rich Augustine abbey.

SAINT-FLOUR, *sānt floo'*, (rhyming with poor.) a town of France, department of Cantal, 33 miles E.N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. in 1852, 5786. It stands on a scarp of basaltic rock near the right bank of the Auzon, and has a communal college, a public library, and trade in corn.

SAINT-FORGEUX, *sānt for'zhōh'*, a village of France, department of Rhône, 14 miles S.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-FORTUNADE, *sānt for'tū'nād'*, a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 4 miles S. of Tulle. P. 2200.

SAINT-FORTUNAT, *sānt for'tū'nād'*, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 7 miles N.N.E. of Privas. Pop. 1500.

SAINT FOY, a town of France. See **SAINTE-FOT**.

SAINT FRANCIS, France. See **SAINT-FRANÇOIS**.

SAINT FRANCIS, a headland of South Africa, in Cape Colony, W. of St. Francis Bay. Lat. 34° 10' S., lon. 24° 53' E.

SAINT FRANCIS, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, between the White and Saint Francis Rivers, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Cuche River. The surface is nearly level, the soil fertile. The White and St. Francis Rivers are navigable along the borders. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 4479, of whom 3772 were free, and 707 slaves.

SAINT FRANCIS, Missouri. See **SAINT-FRANÇOIS**.

SAINT FRANCIS, a township of Green co., Arkansas. Pop. 453.

SAINT FRANCIS, a township of Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 1376.

SAINT FRANCIS, a post-village of St. Francis co., Arkansas, on the river of its own name, 115 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock.

SAINT FRANCIS, a lake of Canada East and West, formed by the St. Lawrence, 35 miles S.W. of Montreal. Length, 28 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

SAINT FRANCISCO, California. See **SAN FRANCISCO**.

SAINT FRANCISCO, river of Brazil. See **SÃO FRANCISCO**.

SAINT FRANCIS ISLANDS, a group of islands off the S. coast of Australia, in Mory's Archipelago. Lat. (N. extremity) 32° 32' S., lon. 133° 17' E.

SAINT FRANCIS RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the county of its own name, in Missouri, and flows S. to the N.E. corner of Arkansas. Entering this state, it falls into the Mississippi River about 10 miles above Helena. In the lower part of its course it passes through extensive tracts, which are subject to inundation, and partly occupied by cypress swamps. The whole length is estimated at more than 450 miles, for 150 of which it is navigable in some seasons of the year. Trout and other fish are abundant in this river.

SAINT FRAN'CVILLE, capital of West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, 30 miles N. of Baton Rouge, and 1 mile E. of the Mississippi River, with which it is connected by Bayou Sara. It has a newspaper office. A railroad 26 miles long extends N. to Woodville, in Mississippi.

SAINT FRANCISVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, about 170 miles S.E. of Springfield.

SAINT FRANCISVILLE, a thriving post-village of Clark co., Missouri, on the Des Moines River, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Keokuk.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS, *sānt frōn'swā'*, a town of the French West Indies, on the island of Guadeloupe, on the S.E. coast of Grande-Terre, 18 miles E. of Point-à-Pitre. Pop. 6598, of whom 5603 are slaves.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS, a commune of the French Island of Martinique, with a good port on the E. coast. Pop. 6966, of whom 4272 are slaves.

SAINT FRANÇOIS, *sent fran'sis*, (Fr. pron. *sānt frōn'swā'*.) a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Big River, an affluent of the Ramee River, and also drained by the sources of the St. Francis, flowing S. The surface is hilly and broken, and partly covered by forests of pine and other timber. The soil is moderately fertile. The celebrated Iron Mountain is partly included within it. Extensive iron-works are in operation near the mines, and a plank-road extends from them to the Mississippi River. Capital, Farmington. Pop. 4984, of whom 4284 were free, and 690 slaves.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS-D'ORLÉANS, *sānt frōn'swā' dōr'ā'*

Sau, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, on the Island of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 24 miles below Quebec. Pop. 500.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS-DU-LAC, sâns frân'swâ/ dû lâk, a village and seignory of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, on Lake St. Peter. Pop. about 7000, of whom 300 are Indians.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS RIVER rises in Canada, and flows S. until it meets the N.W. boundary of Maine, when it turns and runs E., and it unites with the Walloostook River to form the St. John's. It constitutes the N. boundary of the state for most of its length.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS-RIVIÈRE-DU-SUD, sâns frân'swâ/ rîe've-âis/ dû sîd, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Belleschasse, 29 miles N.E. of Quebec. The village contains a church, a convent, and several stores. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-FRONT, sâns frôn's, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 12 miles E.S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 2600.

SAINT-FRONT, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 2½ miles N.E. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 1124.

SAINT-FRONT, a village of France, department of Orne, 1 mile S.E. of Domfront.

SAINT-FULGENT, sâns ful'shôn's, a town of France, department of Vendée, 12 miles N.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1345.

SAINT GALL, sent gâl, (Fr. pron. sâns gâl; Ger. *Sankt Gallen*, sântk gâl'p'n,) a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Thurgau and the Lake of Constance, E. by the Rhine, between lat. 46° 53' and 47° 30' N., and lon. 8° 47' and 9° 37' E. Area, 749 square miles. In the S. it forms part of one of the loftiest Alpine districts of Switzerland. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine, but is divided into three distinct minor basins, the greater part of which is included in the canton. The only lake of importance, besides Lake Constance, is Lake Zurich; but there are many small lakes, remarkable for their elevation and the magnificent scenery around them. The climate is generally of Alpine severity. Among the strata of sandstone, beds of lignite are often found; but there are no minerals of any consequence. The more mountainous districts, within the limits of vegetation, are generally covered with wood or good pasture; on the lower slopes vineyards and orchards are seen in every quarter. The principal products are wine, fruit, corn, maize, hemp, and flax. Cotton and linen goods, particularly fine muslins, are extensively made in several districts. This canton was admitted to the Confederation in 1803, and is the fourteenth in rank. The constitution is democratical; but though every citizen of 21 years, not under legal incapacity, has a vote for members of the Great Council, composed of 150 representatives, none can sit in it without paying about \$15 annually of direct taxes. For administrative purposes, the canton is divided into 15 districts, of which St. Gall is the capital. Pop. in 1850, 160,508.

SAINT GALL, (Ger. *Sankt Gallen*.) a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, in an elevated valley, on the left bank of the Steinach, 18 miles S.E. of Constance, 2152 feet above sea-level. It is still surrounded by antique walls, flanked with towers; but the ditches have been filled up, and converted into gardens. It is tolerably well built and paved, is well supplied with fountains, contains a cathedral, once an old abbey church, but completely modernized; an old monastery, three town churches, a large town-house, a library, casino, house of correction, and orphan hospital. It has extensive manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, fine muslins, and prints, and an important trade, partly furnished by the canton itself, and by the cantons of Appenzell and Thurgau, of which it is the entrepôt. The environs are very beautiful, and contain many fine walks, commanding fine views. St. Gall is said to owe its existence to a Scotch monk, who, in the early part of the seventh century, left his convent in Iona, and, after travelling over a great part of Europe, finally settled on the banks of the Steinach, then covered with forests, in which bears and wolves had their haunts, founded an abbey, and made it the nucleus of civilization to the surrounding districts. Pop. in 1850, 11,234.

SAINT-GALMIER, sâns gâl'mêd/, a town of France, department of Loire, on the railway between Andrieux and Roanne, 12 miles E. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 2952. It has manufactures of lace and chamois leather, and the mineral spring of Fontfort, (anc. *Aqua Segestis*.)

SAINT-GAUDENS, sâns gô'dôn's, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on a hill near the left bank of the Garonne, in the Pyrénées, 55 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 5059. It has one of the most ancient churches in France, a communal college, and manufactures of serge and tape, sawing, fulling, and paper mills, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

SAINT-GAULTIER, sâns gôl'têd/, a village of France, department of Indre, on the Creuse, 17 miles S.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1022.

SAINT-GENEST, sâns zhêh-nê/, a village of France, department of Vienne, 8 miles W. of Châtelleraut. Pop. 1385.

SAINT-GENEST-CHAMPANELLE, sâns zhêh-nê/ shôn's

pl-nê/, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GENEST-LE-REPT, sâns zhêh-nê/ lêrêpt, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of St. Etienne. Pop. 1308.

SAINT-GENEST-MALIPAUX, sâns zhêh-nê/ mâl'pô's, a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles S.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 3301.

SAINT-GENEVIEVE, jên'e-veev', a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, and drained by Rivière aux Vases, Isle au Bois, Saline, and Establishment Creeks. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil of the river-bottoms and valleys is fertile. Extensive mines of lead and copper, and quarries of marble are worked. A plank-road about 42 miles long extends from the county seat to the Iron Mountain. Capital, St. Genevieve. Pop. 6313, of whom 4697 were free, and 616 slaves.

SAINT-GENEVIEVE, a post-village, capital of St. Genevieve county, Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 61 miles below St. Louis. Some improvement has taken place recently since it became the shipping-point for the products of the iron-works at Iron Mountain. A plank-road 42 miles long has been commenced between these works and the town. St. Genevieve exports large quantities of copper, lead, limestone, and white sand, the last of which is used in the glass-works of Boston and Pittsburg, and is a very superior article. Two newspapers are published here. Settled about 1756. Pop. about 1500.

SAINT-GENEVIEVE, Canada. See **SAINT-GENEVIEVE**.

SAINT-GENGOUX, sâns shôn's'gôo/, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 23 miles N.N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-GENIEZ (or **GENIÈS**), sâns zhêh-nêd/, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 7 miles N.N.E. of Sarlat. Pop. 1457.

SAINT-GENIEZ, a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Lot, 22 miles E.N.E. of Rodes. Pop. in 1852, 3713.

SAINT-GENIEZ-DE-MALGOIRES, sâns zhêh-nêd/ dêh-mâl'gô'wâ/, a town of France, department of Gard, 11 miles S.W. of Uzès. Pop. 1308.

SAINT-GENIS, sâns zhêh-nêd/, a town of France, department of Charente-inférieure, 6 miles W.N.W. of Jonzac. Pop. 963.

SAINT-GENIS-D'HIERSAK, sâns zhêh-nêd/ dêh-sâk/, a village of France, department of Charente, 9 miles N.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 1410.

SAINT-GENIS-LAVAL, sâns zhêh-nêd/ lâvâl/, a town of France, department of Rhône, 5 miles S. of Lyons, on the railway thence to St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 2518. It has manufactures of fine carpets, paper hangings, colors, ink, buttons, and other articles, for which Lyons is the chief mart.

SAINT-GENIS-TERRE-NOIRE, sâns zhêh-nêd/ t'n nwaîs, a village of France, department of Loire, 12 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1452.

SAINT-GENIX, sâns zhêh-nêd/, a village of Savoy, on the French frontier, 14 miles W. of Chambéry, on the Guilers. Pop. 1786.

SAINT GEN/NYS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-GENOIX, sâns zhêh-nwê/, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6½ miles S.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 3648.

SAINT-GEORGE, sâns zhêd/, a village of France, department of Isère, 19 miles N.N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 4350.

SAINT GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SAINT GEORGE, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on the Atlantic, 45 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 2217.

SAINT GEORGE, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, 35 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 127.

SAINT GEORGE, a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 10 miles N.E. of Huy, with coal and alum mines, 4 breweries, and 3 flour mills. Pop. 3831.

SAINT GEORGE, a bay and harbor of Newfoundland, on the W. coast. The bay extends inward E.N.E. about 84 miles, and receives the river St. George, which falls into the head of the harbor of the same name, in which the bay terminates on the E.

SAINT GEORGE, a bay of Nova Scotia, on the N.E. coast, about 20 miles wide at the entrance, and where it penetrates farthest into the land, about 18 miles in length from Cape St. George.

SAINT GEORGE, a town of the West Indies, on the Island of Grenada, on the S.S.W. coast. It is divided into two parts, one being called Bay Town, and the other the CARENAGE. The harbor is one of the best in the West Indies. The fort is in lat. 12° 2' 54" N., lon. 61° 48' W.

SAINT GEORGE, Brazil. See **São Jorge dos Ilhéos**.

SAINT GEORGE, one of the principal of the Bermuda Islands, N.E. of Bermuda, is strongly fortified, and forms the chief military dépôt in the Bermudas.

SAINT GEORGE, a town on the E. side of the above

Island, one of the Bermudas, on a gentle declivity, which fronts the harbor, containing about 500 houses built of freestone. Pop. 2500.

SAINT GEORGE, the strait or channel which separates New Ireland from New Britain.

SAINT GEORGE, a channel between the Great and Little Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, about 15 or 16 miles long, and from 3 to 6 miles wide, extending E.N.E. and W.S.W.

SAINT GEORGE, an island of British Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Belize.

SAINT GEORGE, one of the Pribilof Islands, Behring Sea. It is granitic, and rises to 300 feet in height.

SAINT GEORGE, is the name of a parish in Jamaica, co. of Surrey, N. of Kingston, and of several other parishes in the British West India Islands.

SAINT GEORGE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton and Wentworth, 22 miles W.S.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 250.

SAINT GEORGE, a town of Upper Guinea. See FREETOWN.

SAINT GEORGE, in Italy. See SAN GEORGIO.

SAINT GEORGE, in Portuguese colonies. See SÃO JORGE.

SAINT GEORGE-AM-LEE, Bavaria. See SAINT GEORGE-AM-LEE.

SAINT-GEORGE (or GEORGES)-BUTAVENT, *sân' zhorzh bu tá vôn'*, a village of France, department, and 3 miles W. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2441.

SAINT GEORGE, CAPE, the name of headlands in Thesaly, Rhodes, Kerguelen's Land, and New Ireland.

SAINT-GEORGE-D'AULNAY, *sân' zhorzh dô nâ'*, a village of France, department of Calvados, 10 miles N.E. of Vire. Pop. 1025.

SAINT-GEORGE (or GEORGES)-DE-LUSENÇON, *sân' zhorzh dê lû' zôn' sôn'*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement and canton of Millau. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-MONS, *sân' zhorzh dê môn'*, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles W.N.W. of Riom. Pop. 1409.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-MONTAIGU, *sân' zhorzh dê môn' tâ' gî'*, a village of France, department of Vendée, 18 miles N. of Bourdon-Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 2265.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-NOINE, *sân' zhorzh dê nô in'*, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 12 miles S. of Parthenay. Pop. 1525.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-RENEINS, *sân' zhorzh dê rê nân'*, a village of France, department of Rhône, 4 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. in 1852, 3029.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-ROUELLEY, *sân' zhorzh dê roo-êl' lî'*, a village of France, department of Manche, 12 miles E.S.E. of Mortain. Pop. 1050.

SAINT-GEORGE-D'ESPERANCHE, *sân' zhorzh dê s'pâ' rônsh'*, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 9 miles E.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. in 1852, 2250.

SAINT-GEORGE-D'OLÉRON, *sân' zhorzh dô l'ô rôn'*, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles N.W. of Marennes. Pop. in 1852, 4078.

SAINT-GEORGE-EN-COUZAN, *sân' zhorzh ôn' koo' zôn'*, a village of France, department of Loire, 10 miles N.W. of Montbrison. Pop. 1047.

SAINT GEORGE GULF OF, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 45° and 47° S., and lon. 65° and 67° W.

SAINT GEORGE ISLAND, an island in the Mozambique Channel, 2 miles N. of St. Jago, in lat. 15° 2' 12" S., lon. 40° 45' 30" E.

SAINT GEORGE ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, Solomon group, in lat. 8° 32' S., lon. 159° 40' E.

SAINT GEORGE ISLAND, one of the Azores. See SÃO JORGE.

SAINT GEORGE ISLANDS, India, a group of small islands off the coast of Malabar, in lat. 15° 21' N., lon. 73° 45' E.

SAINT-GEORGE-LE-GAULTIER, *sân' zhorzh lê gôl' tî-ê'*, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 22 miles W. of Mamers. Pop. 1439.

SAINT-GEORGE-LE-POUGE, *sân' zhorzh lê poozh'*, a village of France, department of Creuse, 10 miles E.N.E. of Bourgnan-euf. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-GEORGE-LES-BAILLARGEAUX, *sân' zhorzh lê bâi' yâr' zhô'*, a village of France, department of Vienne, 8 miles N.N.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 1028.

SAINT GEORGE, See SAINT GEORGES.

SAINT GEORGE'S, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, 10 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches, and 2 hotels. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 300.

SAINT GEORGE'S, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

SAINT GEORGE'S BANK, is in the Atlantic, off the E. coast of the United States.

SAINT GEORGE'S CHANNEL, (anc. *Verginium Melre?*) that part of the Atlantic which separates the S.W. of England from Ireland, extending from the island of Holyhead to St. David's, and from Dublin to Wexford. Its breadth varies from 40 to 70 miles.

SAINT-GEORGES-DE-REINTEBAULT, *sân' zhorzh dê rê n' tî-ô m' bô'*, a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N. of Fougères. Pop. in 1852, 3408.

SAINT GEORGE'S ISLAND, off the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the river Appalachicola. Length, from E. to W., 23 miles; breadth 5 miles. St. George's Strait, separating it from the mainland, is from 5 to 7 or 8 miles across.

SAINT-GEORGE-SUR-CHER, *sân' zhorzh sùr châr'*, a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, arrondissement of Blois. Pop. 1970.

SAINT-GEORGE-SUR-ERVE, *sân' zhorzh sùr êrv'*, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 22 miles E.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 1301.

SAINT-GEORGE-SUR-LOIRE, *sân' zhorzh sùr lôr'*, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles W.S.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2725.

SAINT-GERAND-LE-PUY, *sân' zhêr' ân' lê pû'*, a market-town of France, department of Allier, 5 miles W. of La Palisse. Pop. 1300.

SAINT-GERMAIN, sent *jer'mân*, or SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, (Fr. pron. *sân' zhêr' mân' ôn' lî'*) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the border of the forest of St. Germain, 7 miles N. of Versailles, and 10 miles W.N.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 12,027. It is well built, and has a house of education of the Legion of Honor, a public library, corn-hall, manufactures of horse-hair goods, numerous tanneries, some woollen factories, and an active retail trade. Its magnificent château, founded by Charles V., and embellished by Francis I., Charles IX., Henry IV., Louis XII., and Louis XIV., who afterwards abandoned it, is now used as a barrack and military prison. James II. of England died there, September 16, 1701. The Forest of St. Germain comprises nearly 8000 acres.

SAINT-GERMAIN, *sân' zhêr' mân'*, a town of France, department of Loir-et, 6 miles S.E. of Montargis. Pop. 1008.

SAINT-GERMAIN, a town of France, department of Lot, arrondissement of Gourdon. Pop. 1100.

SAINT-GERMAIN, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. Pop. 1499.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DECALBERTE, *sân' zhêr' mân' dê kâl' bair'*, a town of France, department of Lozère, 13 miles S.E. of Florac. Pop. in 1852, 1900.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DE-JOUX, *sân' zhêr' mân' dê jô'*, a town of France, department of Ain, arrondissement of Nantua. Pop. 1183.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DE-LA-COUDRE, *sân' zhêr' mân' dê lâ koo'd'r'*, a town of France, department of Orne, 17 miles S. of Montagne. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-CHAMPS, *sân' zhêr' mân' dê chôn'*, a town of France, department of Yonne, 8 miles S. of Avallon. Pop. 1198.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÉS, *sân' zhêr' mân' dê pr'*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, arrondissement of Périgueux. Pop. 1040.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DU-BOIS, *sân' zhêr' mân' dû bô'*, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles N. of Louhans. Pop. in 1852, 2508.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DU-PLAIN, *sân' zhêr' mân' dû plân'*, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 17 miles E.S.E. of Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 1323.

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-COGLES, *sân' zhêr' mân' ôn' kôgl'*, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 miles N.N.W. of Fougères. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE. See SAINT-GERMAY.

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-MONTAGNE, *sân' zhêr' mân' ôn' mônt' âg'*, a town of France, department of Jura, arrondissement of Poligny. Pop. 3500.

SAINT-GERMAIN-LA-PRADE, *sân' zhêr' mân' lê prâ'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Le Puy. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERMAIN-LAVAL, *sân' zhêr' mân' lâ vâl'*, a town of France, department of Loire, arrondissement, and 15 miles S. of Roanne, with manufactures of porcelain. P. 1760.

SAINT-GERMAIN-L'EMBRON, *sân' zhêr' mân' lê ê mbrôn'*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S. of Issoire. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERMAIN-LES-BELLES, *sân' zhêr' mân' lê bêt'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 16 miles E.N.E. of St. Yrieix. Pop. 2200.

SAINT-GERMAIN-L'HERM, *sân' zhêr' mân' lê êrm'*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles S.W. of Ambert. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-GERMAIN-SUR-AY, *sân' zhêr' mân' sùr â'*, a town of France, department of Manche, 15 miles N.N.W. of Coutances, on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Ay. Pop. 1091. It has a small port, and exports agricultural produce to England.

SAINT GERMAN, a di-franchised borough and town of England, co. of Cornwall, in a dell, on a creek of the river Lynher, 9 miles W. of Plymouth. It has a fine parish church, formerly a part of a cathedral, which in Saxon times was the seat of a Cornish bishopric. Pop. in 1851, 2907.

SAINT-GERTRUDE, (Fr. *Sainte-Grtrude*, sânt shên-trûd'), a village of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 90 miles S.W. of Quebec. Pop. 250.

SAINT-GERUDIS, sânt shph-rû'doo', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, 24 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERVAIS, sânt shên'vâ', a village of France, department of Hérault, 22 miles N.N.E. of Béziers. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-GERVAIS, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles N.W. of Ambert. Pop. 1264.

SAINT-GERVAIS, a village of France, department of Vendée, 28 miles N.N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. 1242.

SAINT-GERVAIS, a village of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Châtellerauld. Pop. 1254.

SAINT-GERVAIS, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. in 1852, 2604.

SAINT-GERVAIS, sânt shên'vâ', a market-town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, on the Arve, 22 miles N.W. of Bonneville. Pop. 2400.

SAINT-GHISLAIN, sânt ghes'läns', a fortified town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine, and the Canal of Mons, 6 miles W. of Mons, of which it was formerly regarded as the bulwark. Pop. 1956.

SAINT-GILDAS-DE-RUIS, sânt sheel'dâ' dph rû-ee' (or rwee') a village of France, department of Morbihan, near the sea, 11 miles S.S.W. of Vannes, with 1182 inhabitants, and the remains of an abbey, which was the retreat of Abesard in 1125.

SAINT-GILDAS-DES-BOIS, sânt sheel'dâ' dâ bwâ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 12 miles N.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. 1474.

SAINT GILES, (Jlitz.) a district of England, co. of Middlesex, in the centre of the metropolis. Pop. in 1851, 55,214.

SAINT GILES, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT GILES, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 15 miles from St. Nicholas. Pop. 1200.

SAINT GILES-ON-THE-MEATH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT GILES, WIMBORNE, a parish of England, 2 miles S.W. of Cranborne.

SAINT-GILLES, sânt sheel, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, near the Dutch frontier, 21 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3500.

SAINT-GILLES, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 2 miles S. of Brussels.

SAINT-GILLES-LES-BOUCHERIES, sânt sheel lä booch-sheh-rue', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Canal of Beaucaire, 11 miles S.E. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1862, 5985. It has a fine abbey church of the eleventh century, and an active trade in wine, brandy, &c.

SAINT-GILLES-LEZ-TERMONDE, sânt sheel lä tär'mônd', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 1 mile E. of Termonde. Pop. 2824.

SAINT-GILLES-SUR-VIE, sânt sheel sür ve-d', a town of France, department of Vendée, on the Vie, 16 miles N.N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. 1061.

SAINT GINGOLPH, sânt shân'gôlf' or shân'gô', a village of Switzerland, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 12 miles S.E. of Lausanne, and divided by the Morgé into two parts, the smaller of which is in the canton of Valais or Wallis, and the larger in Savoy. Pop. 698.

SAINT-GIRONS, sânt zheer'ôns', a town of France, department of Ariège, on the right bank of the Salat, 23 miles W. of Foix. Pop. in 1852, 3981.

SAINT GLUVIAS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-GOBAIN, sânt go'bân', a village of France, department of Aisne, 10 miles W.N.W. of Laon. Pop. 1419. It has a manufactory of looking-glasses.

SAINT GOR'RAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-GREGOIRE, sânt grâ'gwân', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 24 miles N. of Rennes. Pop. 1257.

SAINT-GREGOIRE-DE-MONNOIR, sânt grâ'gwân' dph mon'nwân', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 34 miles E.S.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT-GREGOIRE-LE-GRAND, sânt grâ'gwân' lgh grôns', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 90 miles S.W. of Quebec. Pop. 3000.

SAINT GREGORY, in Italy. See SAN GREGORIO.

SAINT GREGORY, in France. See SAINT-GRÉGOIRE.

SAINT GUILLAUME DUPTON, sânt ghee'yôm' dúp'tôn', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Drummond, about 40 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT-HAON-LE-CHATEL, sânt hâ'ôn' lgh shâ'tây', a town of France, department of Loire, 8 miles W.N.W. of Roanne. Pop. 707.

SAINT HARMON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

SAINT-HEAND, sânt hâ'ôns', a town of France, department of Loire, 6 miles N. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1200.

SAINT HELEN, a small post-village of Cedar co., Missouri, 117 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

SAINT HELEN, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

SAINT-HELEN (?) sânt hâ'ôn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 3 miles E.N.E. of Dinan. Pop. 1445.

SAINT HELENA, hel-ee'nâ', (Fr. *Sainte Hélène*, sânt hâ'ôn'; Sp. *Santa Elena*, sântâ sâ-lâ'nâ,) an island of the South Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the British; lat. (Diana's Peak) 15° 57' S., lon. 5° 42' W., about 700 miles S.E. of the island of Ascension, 1400 miles W. of the W. coast of South Africa, and 2000 miles from the E. coast of Brazil. Greatest length, from Barn Point, in the N.E., to West Point, 104 miles; greatest breadth, from Sugar Loaf Point, in the N., to the Barn, in the S., 7 miles. Area, about 47 square miles. Its position, in the direct line of the great ocean thoroughfare from Europe to the East, has made it a most important halting station for vessels performing that lengthened voyage, while it has acquired great celebrity from being the place of Napoleon's banishment, and where he resided from 1816 till his death, May 5, 1821. When seen from a distance, it has the appearance of a lofty pyramidal mass, of a dark-gray color, rising abruptly from the surface of the ocean, and presenting no signs of vegetation; but when more nearly approached, though its precipitous and almost inaccessible craters become still more striking, and on all sides, but particularly on the N., enormous beetling cliffs are seen almost perpendicular, varying in height from 600 to 1200 feet, a number of openings are discovered, forming the mouths of narrow valleys or ravines, leading gradually up to a central plateau. On the shore, at all of these openings where a landing might be effected, small forts and other military works have been erected, for the purpose of making it a secure prison-house.

The island is of volcanic origin, and consists of rugged mountains, interspersed with numerous ravines, in one of which, on its N.W. shore, is James Town, the residence of the principal authorities. Its harbor affords excellent anchorage in 12 fathoms water, and is defended by strong batteries. The central plateau is traversed from E. to W. by a limestone ridge, dividing the island into two unequal portions, and attaining in Diana's Peak, near its centre, the height of 2500 feet—the highest summit in the island. The portion on the S. of this ridge is the more abrupt and rugged of the two, and consists of an almost continuous succession of rugged hills and peaks, several of which assume curious and fantastic forms. Of these, two of the most remarkable are situated near the S. coast, and, from some imaginary resemblances, have received the names of Lot and Lot's Wife. They are both formed of strangely-contorted columnar basalt, with their summits respectively 1444 and 1423 feet above sea-level; the former rising 197 feet, and the latter 160 feet above its base. Along the coast, at this part of the island, W. of Sandy Bay, there stretches, for a considerable distance, a stratum of horizontal columnar basalt, forming a stupendous wall from 50 to 180 feet high. An isolated portion of this stratum forms what is called the Chimney; a remarkable column of horizontal hexagonal basalt, 64 feet high. The portion of the island N. of the ridge is also rugged, but contains several tolerably level tracts, which, during the season when moisture is abundant, are covered with rich verdure. The largest of these tracts is that of Longwood, where Napoleon had his residence.

The island is watered by numerous brooks, and about one-fifth part of its surface is fertile; but the vegetation, instead of being tropical, is decidedly European. Many of the hills are crowned with irregular plantations of Scotch firs, while their sloping banks are often covered with the common gorse or whin. Of the 756 species of plants now found on the island, only 62 are native. Goats are plentiful

* Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HEL'ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation (as will be seen below) is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to corroborate, by other authority, what is so universally sanctioned by the practice of our best speakers; we may, however, be permitted to cite two passages from two distinguished English poets.

"Arraa! a single-crested Tenerife,

A St. HELENA next in shape and hue,

Varying her crowded peaks and ridges blue."

WORDSWORTH.

"St. HELENA's dungeon keep

Scowls defiance o'er the deep;

There a hero's relics sleep."—MONTGOMERY.

It is not difficult to explain why St. HELENA departs from the general rule of classical pronunciation. Not only the modern Greeks, but the Italians and Spaniards, generally follow the accent and not the quantity of names of Greek derivation. Now as the Greeks placed the accent on the penultima of HELENA, (Ἑλένη,) the Spanish name in accordance with the rule just mentioned takes the same accent, (Elena,) and the English, conforming to their general practice of adopting the foreign accentuation of an Anglicized name, pronounce it HEL'ENA. The name, SOPHIA, (Σοφία,) the penultima of which is short, although it takes the accent in Greek, is an example of precisely the same kind; it is universally accentuated, not only in English, but in every other European tongue, on the penultima. See TABAKIS.

in the uplands. The climate is temperate, and invalids from the hot regions of the East recover rapidly under its genial influence. Mean temperature of the year, 61° 3; winter, 58° 4; summer, 63° 8. Earthquakes have frequently been felt; and even in the absence of storm, both at sea and on the island, strange heavings are not uncommon in the surrounding waters, the result, evidently, of subterranean commotion. One of the most remarkable of these took place, February 17, 1849, when the sea suddenly became agitated, as if by a heavy storm, and several vessels were torn from their moorings, and dashed upon the beach. The island is far from being able to supply its own wants, and the only traffic consists in furnishing commodities to the sailing vessels. The number of vessels that made the island in 1840 was 860; in 1852, 806. The revenue of 1848 amounted to 16,535*l.*; of 1849, to 15,921*l.* Of the latter sum, 8940*l.* was derived from customs, and 2044*l.* from licenses. The total expenditure of 1849 was 23,867*l.* The island has been made over to the British government by the East India Company. Pop. 4977, of whom nearly one-half are whites.

SAINT HELENA, a parish of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, contains about 640 square miles. It is drained by Tickfah River, and bounded on the W. by the Amite. The surface presents no great elevations; the soil along the streams is fertile. The parish is traversed by the New Orleans and Northern Railroad. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. 4561, of whom 2365 were free, and 2196 slaves.

SAINT HELENA, a post-village of St. Helena parish, Louisiana, 35 miles N.E. by E. of Baton Rouge.

SAINT HELENA PORT, (Sp. *Puerto Santa Elena*, *pwén-to sán'tá á-lé-na*), E. coast of Patagonia, an inlet intermediate between the Gulfs of St. George and St. Mathias (San Matias).

SAINT HELEN'S, a town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on a branch of the Mersey, parish, and 3½ miles E.N.E. of Prescott, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. in 1861, 4866, engaged in raising coal, and in extensive plate-glass, bottle, and other factories, and in copper-works. It has a new church, various handsome chapels, a new town-hall, a market-house, and a branch bank.

SAINT HELEN'S, a parish of England, at the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 8 miles E.N.E. of Newport. Its old church was demolished by encroachments of the sea, and a new church was erected in 1719. The roadstead of St. Helen's is the E. entrance to Spithead.

SAINT HELEN'S, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

SAINT HELEN'S MOUNTAIN, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade Range, N. by E. of Fort Vancouver. Height, about 13,000 feet. It is a volcano, and has recently been in a state of eruption.

SAINT HELIER'S, (Fr. *Saint-Hélier*, *sánt á-lé-d'*) the capital town of the island of Jersey, on its S. coast, at the E. side of St. Aubin's Bay. Lat. 49° 11' 3" N., lon. 2° 6' W. Pop. of the town, 21,040. It stands between two rocky heights, on the E. of which is the citadel, Fort Regent, overlooking the inner harbor, and constructed about 1806, at a cost of about \$4,000,000. The town is pretty well built, especially its newer portions on the N. and N.E.; it has a central paved square, in which are the parish church, court-house, reading-rooms, hotels, a good and well-supplied market-house, the theatre, jail, and several chapels. On a rocky island, off the shore, is Elizabeth Castle, a fortress of imposing appearance. The town is the residence of many retired officers of the British army and navy, foreigners, and families of limited income from Great Britain. It has an active trade with England, France, and the West Indies, and it is the seat of the states, or representative parliament of Jersey.

SAINT HELI/LAN'S, one of the small Scilly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall, in England, N.W. of the island of Treco.

SAINT-HENRI-DE-MASCOUCHE, *sánt hén'-ree' dèh mäs'-kooch'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 24 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT-HENRI-DE-QUEBEC, *sánt hén'-ree' dèh ká'bék'*, a village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 12 miles from Quebec. Pop. 2650.

SAINT HENRY'S, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

SAINT-HERBLAIN, *sánt èr-blá'n*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 2200.

SAINT-HERBLON, *sánt èr-blón*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles N.E. of Ancenis. Pop. 2500.

SAINT HERMAGOR, (*hén'-má-gor'*) a petty town of Illyria, on the Gall, 23 miles W. of Villach.

SAINT-HERMAS, *sánt èr-má'*, a village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, 36 miles from Montreal.

SAINT-HERMINE, *sánt èr-méen'*, a town of France, department of Vendée, 13 miles N.W. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1300.

SAINT HERMOGENES, *hén'-mòj'-e-nés*, an island of the

North Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Russian America, N.E. of Kodiak; lat. 58° 10' N., lon. 152° 3' W. It was discovered by Behring, and visited by Cook and Krusenstern.

SAINT-HERNIN, *sánt hén'-nán'*, a village of France, department of Finistère, 21 miles E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1250.

SAINT-HERVÉ, *sánt hén'-vé'*, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles N.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1301.

SAINT-HILAIRE, *sánt è-lá'n'*, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles S. of St. Jean d'Angély. Pop. 1321.

SAINT-HILAIRE, a town of France, department of Aude, 8 miles E.N.E. of Limoux. Pop. 963.

SAINT-HILAIRE, a town of France, department of Indre canton of Le Blanc. Pop. 1010.

SAINT-HILAIRE, a town of France, department of Nord, 8 miles E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2000.

SAINT HILAIRE, *sánt hil-áir'*, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, 17 miles from Montreal.

SAINT-HILAIRE, *sánt hée-lá'r'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 24 miles S.E. of Montreal, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DE-LA-COTE, *sánt è-lá'n' dèh lá kòt'*, a town of France, department of Isère, 23 miles E.S.E. of Vienne. Pop. 1250.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DE-RIOZ, *sánt è-lá'n' dèh re-ò'*, a town of France, department of Vendée, 17 miles N.N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. 2300.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DES-LANDES, *sánt è-lá'n' dèh lán'*, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 miles W. of Vongères. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DES-LOGES, *sánt è-lá'n' dèh lòzh'*, a town of France, department of Vendée, 7 miles E. of Fontenay. Pop. in 1862, 2778.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DE-TALMONT, *sánt è-lá'n' dèh tál-món'*, a town of France, department of Vendée, 9 miles E.S.E. of Les Sables. Pop. 2430.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DU-HARCOUET, *sánt è-lá'n' dèh har'-koo-d'*, a town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. in 1862, 4132.

SAINT-HILAIRE-LOULAY, *sánt è-lá'n' loo-lá'*, a town of France, department of Vendée, 22 miles N.N.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1845.

SAINT-HILAIRE-SAINT-MESMIN, *sánt è-lá'n' sánt mès-mán'*, a town of France, department of Loiret, 4 miles S.W. of Orleans, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 1280.

SAINT HILARY, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT-HIPPOLYTE, *sánt è-ppò-lé'*, a town of France, department of Gard, 13 miles E.S.E. of Le Vigan. Pop. in 1862, 6726. It is partly fortified, and has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen cloths for the army, silks, and cotton hosiery.

SAINT-HIPPOLYTE, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basel (Bâle) Railway, 4 miles S.S.W. of Schélestadt. Pop. in 1862, 2382.

SAINT-HIPPOLYTE, a town of France, department of Doubs, on the Doubs, at the influx of the Dessouire, 13 miles S. of Montbéliard. Pop. 826.

SAINT-HONORÉ, *sánt ó-no-ré'*, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 11 miles S.S.W. of Châteauneuf. Pop. 1051. It has sulphur baths, and some antiquities.

SAINT-HONORINE-LA-CHARDONNE-LA-OUILLAUME, *sánt hén'-no-réen' lá shar-dónn' lá ghee-yóm'*, a village of France, department of Orne, 16 miles W.N.W. of Argentan. Pop. 1274.

SAINT-HOSTIEN, *sánt hos'-té-én'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Le Puy. Pop. 1830.

SAINT HUBERT, a town of Prussia. See *SANCT HUBERT*.

SAINT-HUBERT, *sánt hù-báis'*, a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, in the Ardennes, 17 miles W. of Bastogne. Pop. 1670.

SAINT HYACINTHE, *sánt hý-á-sínth'*, (Fr. pron. *sánt è-á-sánt'*) a county in the E. part of Canada East, intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 477 square miles. Capital, St. Hyacinthe. Pop. in 1862, 30,623.

SAINT HYACINTHE, a post-town of Canada East, capital of the county of St. Hyacinthe, on the river Yamaska, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 30 miles E.N.E. of Montreal. The principal public buildings and institutions, are the Parish Church, St. Hyacinthe College, the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, the Congregational Nunnery, and school for young ladies, station-house, court-house, jail, and theatre. The college has about 20 professors, and is attended by above 200 students. There are also in the town about 20 stores, and several iron foundries, tanneries, and other manufactures. Pop. 1862, 3313.

SAINT IGNACE, a village of Mackinac co., Michigan, on the Straits of Mackinac, is inhabited mostly by fishermen.

SAINT IGNACE, *sánt è-ny-ás'*, a township of Canada East, 40 miles N.N.W. of Quebec.

SAINT IGNACIO, an island at the head of the Gulf of California.

SAINT-IGNAT, *sánt è-ny-át'*, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles E.N.E. of Riom. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-IGNY, *sānt een'ye'*, a village of France, department of Rhône, 5 miles N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. in 1852, 2683.

SAINT-IL/LA, a post-office of Ware co., Georgia.

SAINT-ILLIDE, *sānt ee'yed'*, a village of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement, and 10 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1880.

SAINT-ILPIZE, *sānt eel'pees'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 7 miles S. of Brioude. Pop. 2487.

SAINT-IMIER, *sānt ee'me-d'*, (Ger. *Sanct Immer*, *sānt im'mer*), a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles W. of Brienne. Pop. 1372.

SAINT-INGOES, a post-village of St. Mary co., Maryland, 60 miles S. by E. of Annapolis.

SAINT-IRÈNE, *sānt ee'rā'nē*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Saguenay, on the N. shore of the River St. Lawrence, 78 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. about 1000.

SAINT ISH/MAEL'S, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT-ISIDORE, (*iz'e-dōr'*) or **SAINT-ISIDORE-DE-MONTREAL**, (Fr. pron. *sānt ee'zee'dōn' deh mōn's-trā-d'*), a village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, with a station on the Montreal and New York Railroad, 16 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 100.

SAINT-ISIDORE-DE-QUEBEC, *sānt ee'zee'dōn' deh kā'bēk'*, a village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 21 miles from Quebec.

SAINT-ISMER, *sānt ee'main'*, a village of France, department of Isère, 7 miles N.N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1325.

SAINT ISSELS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on Carmarthen Bay.

SAINT ISSEY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT IVES, (*ivz'*), a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on its N. coast, 7½ miles N.E. of Penzance. Pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1851, 9872. The town is picturesquely situated on the W. side of St. Ives' Bay; it has a spacious church, some dissenting chapels, a town-hall, a jail, a literary institution, a custom-house, and a harbor protected by a pier built in 1770. It has a thriving pilchard-fishery, and exports of copper, tin, and slates from its vicinity. Formerly it sent two members to the House of Commons; it now returns one.

SAINT IVES, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 5 miles E. of Huntingdon, on the railway to Cambridge, and on the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2522.

SAINT JACINTO, Texas. See **SAN JACINTO**.

SAINT JACOB, (Ger. *Sanct Jakob*, *sānt yā'kop*), a hamlet of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles S.E. of Basel. Its vicinity, entitled the "Swiss Thermopylae," was, on the 26th August, 1444, the scene of a desperate action, in which 1600 Swiss sustained, for 10 hours, a fight against the French army of Louis XI, ten times as numerous, and out of which only 10 Swiss escaped. The wine raised here is termed *Schweizer-blut*, ("Swiss blood.")

SAINT JACOB, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

SAINT JACOB PAROCHIE. See **SANT JACOB PAROCHIE**.

SAINT-JACQUES, *sān zhāk*, (**SAINT JAMES**), a village of France, department of Calvados, arrondissement of Lisieux. Pop. in 1852, 2179.

SAINT-JACQUES, a village of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement of Aurillac. Pop. 1000.

SAINT JACQUES, France, department of Manche. See **SAINT JAMES**.

SAINT-JACQUES-DE-L'ACHIGAN, *sān zhāk deh l'āsh'e-gōn'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 36 miles N.W. of Montreal. The village is the seat of the Convent of Sacré Cœur of St. Jacques de l'Archigan, with about 150 pupils. It also contains an assurance agency, and several churches and stores. Pop. 8000.

SAINT-JACQUES-LE-MINEUR, *sān zhāk leh mee'nūr'*, a village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 21 miles S. of Montreal. Pop. 300.

SAINT-JACQUES-SUR-DARNETAL, *sān zhāk sūr dārn'e-tāl'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, 4 miles E. of Rouen. Pop. 1246.

SAINT-JAEN-MASNUIY, *sān zhāk mās'nwee'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles N. of Mons. Pop. 1409.

SAINT JAGO. See **SANTIAGO**.

SAINT-JAL, *sān shāl*, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 10 N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-JAMES, (Fr. *Saint-Jacques*, *sān zhāk*), a town of France, department of Manche, 12 miles S. of Avranches. Pop. in 1852, 3363. It was fortified by William the Conqueror.

SAINT JAMES, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

SAINT JAMES, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

SAINT JAMES, a parish of Ireland, comprising a part of the city of Dublin.

SAINT-JAMES, in France. See **SAINT-JACQUES**.

SAINT JAMES, in Italy. See **SAN GIACOMO**.

SAINT JAMES, in Spain and Spanish colonies. See **SANTIAGO**.

SAINT JAMES, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, contains 880 square miles. Lake Maurepas touches the N.E. extremity of the parish. The surface is flat; the soil alluvial and fertile, producing sugar, molasses, and Indian corn. The plantations are chiefly confined to the banks of the river. Capital, Brangiers. Pop. 11,098, of whom 3347 were free, and 7751 slaves.

SAINT JAMES, (Fr. *Saint-Jacques*, *sān zhāk*) a river of Canada East, district of Quebec. After a S.E. course of 23 miles it joins the St. Lawrence 10 miles N.E. of the mouth of the Saguenay.

SAINT JAMES, a parish of Jamaica, co. of Cornwall, comprising the bay and town of Montego.

SAINT JAMES, a British fort of Senegambia, on a small island of the Gambia, 25 miles from its mouth.

SAINT JAMES COLLEGE, Washington co., Maryland, founded in 1842, is attended by about 60 students. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians.

SAINT JAN, *sānt yān*, or **SAINT JOHN**, a small island of the Danish West Indies, immediately E. of St. Thomas. Area, 42 square miles. Pop. 2560. Christiansburg is the only town.

SAINT-JANVIER, *sān zhōn'vay'*, a village of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, 28 miles N.W. of Montreal.

SAINT-JEAN-BONNEFOND, *sān zhōn' bonn'fōn'*, a village of France, department of Loire, 3 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 6357.

SAINT-JEAN-CHRYSOSTOME-DE-MONTREAL, *sān zhōn' kre'sō'stōm' deh mōn's-trā-d'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 40 miles S.W. of Montreal. P. 500.

SAINT-JEAN-CHRYSOSTOME-DE-QUEBEC, *sān zhōn' kre'sō'stōm' deh kā'bēk'*, a village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 10 miles from Quebec.

SAINT JEAN D'ACRE. See **ACRE**.

SAINT-JEAN-D'ANGÉLY, *sān zhōn' dōn'shā'lē'*, a town of France, department of Charente-Inferieure, on the navigable river Boutonne, 15 miles N.N.E. of Saintes, having 2 parish churches, a hospital, communal college, theatre, and public baths. Pop. in 1852, 6413, employed in weaving serges, distilling brandy, making gunpowder, and in the Cognac-brandy trade.

SAINT JEAN D'ARVES, *sān zhōn' dārv'*, a market-town of Savoy, province, and 6 miles S.W. of St. Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1951.

SAINT JEAN D'AULPH, *sān zhōn' dō*, a market-town of Savoy, province of Chablais, 15 miles S.E. of Thonon. Pop. 2258.

SAINT JEAN DE BELLEVILLE, *sān zhōn' deh bēll'veel'*, a market-town of Savoy, province of Tarentaise, 4 miles S.S.W. of Moutiers. Pop. 1411.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-BOISSEAU, *sān zhōn' deh bwā'sō'*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inferieure, on the Loire, 15 miles E.S.E. of Paimbœuf. Pop. 2200.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-BOURNAY, *sān zhōn' deh boorn'ā'*, a village of France, department of Isère, 12 miles E. of Vienne. Pop. in 1852, 3298.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-BRÉVELAY, *sān zhōn' deh brē'vay-lā'*, a village of France, department of Morbihan, near the Claye, 15 miles W.S.W. of Ploemel. Pop. in 1852, 2411.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-FOS, *sān zhōn' deh fōs'*, a village of France, department of Hérault, 9 miles E. of Lodève. P. 1640.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LIVERSAY, *sān zhōn' deh lee'ven'sā'*, a village of France, department of Charente-Inferieure, 15 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. in 1852, 2296.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LOSNE, *sān zhōn' deh lōn'*, (also called **BELLE-DÉFENSE**, *bēll dā'fōns'*, i. e. "good or brave defence," from two famous sieges which its inhabitants successfully sustained in 1273 and 1636,) a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the right bank of the Saône, at its junction with the Canal of Burgundy, 19 miles E.N.E. of Beaune. Pop. in 1852, 2266, employed in woollen-weaving and making hats. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle and cloth.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, *sān zhōn' deh lūz'*, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, at the mouth of the Nivelle, 11 miles S.W. of Bayonne, pretty well built, defended by 3 forts, and formerly a port of some importance, but now a mere fishing-town. Pop. in 1852, 2647.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-MARSACQ, *sān zhōn' deh mār'sāk'*, a village of France, department of Landes, 11 miles W.S.W. of Dax. Pop. 1264.

SAINT JEAN DE MAURIENNE, *sān zhōn' deh mō're-dōn'*, or **SAN GIOVANNI DI MORIANA**, *sān jo-vān'neo deh mō-re-dōn'*, a market-town of Savoy, on the Arc, at the influx of the Arvan, and on the route from France by Mount Cenis into Italy, 30 miles S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 3084. Its external appearance is picturesque, but it is, internally, gloomy and ill built.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-MONT, *sān zhōn' deh mōn'*, a village of France, department of Vendée, near the Atlantic, 83 miles N.N.W. of Sables-d'Olonne. Pop. in 1852, 4038.

SAINT-JEAN-DES-CHAILLONS, *sān zhōn' dā'shān'yōn'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Lotbinière, on the St. Lawrence, 56 miles S.W. of Quebec.

SAINT-JEAN-DES-OLLIÈRES, *sân xhôn dâs ôl-le-ain*, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 13 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1852, 2427.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-VALERISCLE, *sân xhôn dâh vâ-lêh-rêsk'p*, a village of France, department of Gard, on the Auzonnet, 14 miles N.N.E. of Alais, with 1880 inhabitants.

SAINT JEAN D'ORLÉANS, *sân xhôn don'ô-l'ân*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorency, in the island of Orleans, on the St. Lawrence, 21 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-JEAN-DU-BRUEL, *sân xhôn dû brü'êl*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles E.S.E. of Millau. Pop. 1450.

SAINT-JEAN-DU-DOIGT, *sân xhôn dû dwâ*, a village of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles N.E. of Morlaix. Pop. 1402.

SAINT-JEAN-DU-GARD, *sân xhôn dû gar*, a village of France, department of Gard, on the Gerdon d'Anduze, arrondissement, and 9 miles W. of Alais. Pop. in 1852, 4487.

SAINT-JEAN-EN-ROYANS, *sân xhôn ên rôf'ân*, a village of France, department of Drôme, 19 miles E.N.E. of Valence, on the right bank of the Lienne. Pop. in 1852, 2661.

SAINT-JEAN-LA-BUSSIÈRE, *sân xhôn là bu'ssê-ain*, a village of France, department of Rhône, 10 miles W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1770.

SAINT-JEAN-LE-VIEUX, *sân xhôn lêh vî-uh*, a village of France, department of Ain, on the Oiselon, 12 miles S.W. of Nantua. Pop. 1590.

SAINT-JEAN-MOLENBEEK, *sân xhôn mô-lôn-bâk*, (Dutch, *Sint Jan Molenebeek*, *sânt yân mô-lên baik*), a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Senne, and partly traversed by the canals of Charleroi and Willebroek. It is surrounded by elegant villas, and contains a handsome church, and the excellent geographical establishment of Philip Vandermaelen. Pop. 7300.

SAINT-JEAN-PIED-DE-POR, *sân xhôn pî-dê-pôr*, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Nive, 44 miles W.S.W. of Pau, enclosed by a wall, and defended by a citadel commanding the passes into Spain. Pop. in 1852, 3082.

SAINT-JEAN-PORT-JOLI, *sân xhôn pôr zho-lêe*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 2500.

SAINT-JEAN-SOLEYMIEUX, *sân xhôn so-lâ-mê-uh*, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Montbrison. Pop. 1300.

SAINT-JEAN-SUR-MAYENNE, *sân xhôn sùr mî-yân-nê*, a village of France, department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 4 miles N. of Laval. Pop. 1400.

SAINT JEORRE, *sân xhôn-jô-êr*, a market-town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, 4 miles N.E. of Bonneville. Pop. 1798.

SAINT-JÉROME, (Fr. pron. *sân shâ-rôm*), a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 36 miles from Montreal. Pop. of the parish, 5500.

SAINT-JEURE or JEURRE, *sân xhôn-jû-êr*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 4 miles E. of Ysaugoux. Pop. in 1852, 2862.

SAINT-JOACHIM, *sân xhôn-jô-âk*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 12 miles W.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. 3200.

SAINT JOACHIM, *sân xhôn-jô-âk*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorency, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles from Quebec. It contains several churches and stores. Pop. 1000.

SAINT JOACHIM, Paraguay. See **SAN JOAQUIN**.

SAINT-JOBINT-BOOR, *sânt yôb int bô-êr*, a village of Belgium, province, and 9 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 311.

SAINT JOHANN, several towns and villages of Germany. See **SAINT JOHANN**.

SAINT JOHN, (Ger. *Sint Johann*, *sânt yô-hân*; Hun. *Szent János*, *sânt yâ-nôsh*), a village of Hungary, co., 31 miles N. of Presburg. The population are mostly Roman Catholics and Jews.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, partly in Devon.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, chiefly in the co. of Kildare.

SAINT JOHN, in France. See **SAINT-JEAN**.

SAINT JOHN, in Italy. See **SAN GIOVANNI**.

SAINT JOHN, in Spain and Spanish colonies. See **SAN**

JUAN.

SAINT JOHN, in Portugal and Brazil. See **SÃO JOÃO**.

SAINT JOHN, in Germany. See **SAINT JOHANN**.

SAINT JOHN, a post-office of Hertford co., North Carolina.

SAINT JOHN, a village of Lake co., Illinois, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 26 miles N. by W. of Chicago.

1656

SAINT JOHN, a post-office of Dodge co., Missouri.

SAINT JOHN, one of the Danish West India Islands. See **SAINT JAM**.

SAINT JOHN or SAINT JOHN'S, a city and seaport of New Brunswick, in British North America, capital of St. John county, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a river of its own name, on a rocky peninsula projecting into the harbor, about 135 miles N.W. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, with which it has telegraphic communication, and is also being connected by railway. Lat. (Partridge Island light) 46° 13' 6" N., lon. 66° 3' 30" W. The city is regularly laid out, and well built. It stands on a declivity, and when approached from the sea, has an imposing appearance. Some of its streets are inconveniently steep. A projecting rock divides it into two parts, called respectively the upper and lower coves; in the former are situated the principal wharves and warehouses. The buildings are now mostly of brick or stone, and many of the public structures have a respectable and even elegant appearance. The principal edifices are the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, the Marine Hospital, two handsome ranges of barracks, a stone court-house, a provincial prison, and the government store-houses. There are in all about 18 churches, belonging to the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics, &c. The town has a grammar school, a central Madras school, two public libraries, several newspaper offices, an emigrant hospital, various religious and charitable societies, several banks, a savings bank, 3 or 4 insurance companies, and a chamber of commerce. Carleton, a thriving suburb on the W. side of the harbor, is included within the city corporation.

The harbor of St. John is capacious, safe, and never obstructed with ice. Its entrance, about 2 miles S. of the city, is protected by Partridge Island, on which are a battery and a light-house, the lantern 106 feet above the level of the sea. The passage W. of the island has in it 10 feet of water, that to the E. 16 feet, and abreast of the city there are from 7 to 22 fathoms; both sides of the entrance are composed of sharp rocks, which become dry at low water. About 1/2 of a mile N. of the light-house is a vertical beacon, fixed on the edge of a rocky ledge which forms the W. side of the channel, and has deep water close to it. On the E. side of the channel, below the town, a breakwater has been constructed to intercept the violence of the waves, occasioned by southerly gales. The entrance of the river St. John into the harbor, about 1 1/2 miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge 80 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. The ordinary rise of the tide in the harbor is about 21 feet; at the vernal equinox it rises 25 feet. At low water the waters of the river are about 12 feet higher than those of the harbor; at high water the waters of the harbor are about 5 feet above those of the river, hence the phenomena of a fall outwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the tide seldom rises more than 4 feet. When the waters of the harbor and river are on a level vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of 15 or 20 minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the falls. The depth of the falls is ordinarily about 17 feet.

St. John is the entrepôt of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. In 1852, there were floated down the river St. John 100,000 tons of white-pine timber, 10,000 tons of hackmatack, 50,000,000 white-pine logs, 20,000,000 spruce logs, 50,000,000 feet of pine boards, 15,000,000 shingles, and 5,000,000 pieces of clapboard, the whole valued at \$1,945,000. In 1851, timber, lumber, &c., cut in the state of Maine, was floated down the St. John and shipped for the United States under certificate of origin to the value of \$158,165, an increase of \$69,990 over the previous year. The total quantity of timber and lumber shipped at the port of St. John in 1852, was as follows:—Pine timber, 87,588 tons; Birch, 9114 tons; hackmatack knees, 820; and sawn lumber, 129,109,000 feet. The following is the total value of the imports and exports for the years 1850 and 1851:—

	1850.	1851.	
Imports.....	\$3,904,735	\$3,234,765	Decrease, \$679,970
Exports.....	2,185,493	1,570,190	Increase, 564,643

In 1851 the imports from the United States amounted to \$1,458,265, and the exports to \$312,895. The most important imports from this country were flour, valued at \$231,978; wheat, at \$205,550; corn and meal, at \$71,048; and tobacco, at \$68,366. And in return the chief exports were lumber and timber to the value of \$58,200; fish, \$45,360; and potatoes, \$6150. The total number of British and foreign vessels that arrived at St. John in 1852, was 1740, (tons, 334,267;) cleared, 1746, (tons, 302,917.) The number of vessels belonging to the port, December 31, 1851, was 518, (tons, 94,510.) One of the most important branches of industry at St. John is ship-building. The number of vessels built here in 1851, was 72, (tons, 37,607;) and in 1852, 87, (tons, 45,123.) Of the new ships built in 1851, 10,332 tons were for owners in the United Kingdom, and 11,398 for other ports, making

an aggregate of 21,780 tons of shipping, valued at \$800,000 exported, but not included in the export returns. The fisheries in the harbor in 1850 employed 200 boats and 600 men, who took 40,000 salmon, 14,000 barrels of alewives, and 1200 barrels of shad. In 1851, it is estimated that not less than 50,000 persons were transported between St. John's and Fredericton by steamers plying on the river. The distance is 80 miles, and steamers also ascend 65 miles farther, to Woodstock.

St. John was founded by American loyalists, who left the United States at the close of the Revolution. Pop. in 1834, 12,885; in 1844, 19,500; and in 1852, 22,745.

SAINT JOHN or SAINT JOHN'S RIVER, (Indian, *Looshtunk*, "the long river,") the principal river of New Brunswick, in British North America, rises under the name of the South-west Branch, at the Metjarmette Portage in the highlands which separate Maine from Canada, near the sources of the Connecticut. It first flows due N.E. to the junction of the St. Francis, (lat. $47^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $66^{\circ} 54' W.$) a distance of about 150 miles, of which course about 100 miles, commencing at the influx of the North-west Branch, is known as the Wolloostook River. Below the entrance of the St. Francis, the St. John flows in an irregular E.S.E. course to the Grand Falls, (lat. $47^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $67^{\circ} 45' E.$) where the river has a perpendicular descent of 70 or 80 feet, abounding in picturesque scenery; thence its direction is nearly S., to about lat. $46^{\circ} N.$, where it bends suddenly E., and flows in this general direction for about 100 miles to the entrance of the outlet to Grand Lake, below which the river flows in a broad channel due S. to Kingston, and then S.S.W. to its mouth in St. John Harbor. Its entire length is estimated at 450 miles. To the Grand Falls, 225 miles from the sea, its course is wholly within British territory. From a point about 3 miles above the falls, where the E. boundary of Maine intersects the St. John, to the entrance of the St. Francis, a distance of 75 miles, the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick is found in the middle channel, or deepest water of the river. From the mouth of the St. Francis to about lat. $46^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 4' W.$, a distance of 112 miles, the river has its course wholly in Maine; but from the point last mentioned to the Monument at the source of the river on the Metjarmette Portage, a distance of about 38 miles, the right bank only is in Maine, the left bank in Canada. The principal affluents of the St. John, besides those already mentioned, are the Oromocto, Aroostook, and Alagash, from the W., and the Kennebecasis, Washedemoak, Salmon, Naskwaak, Tobique, and Madawaska, from the E. Vessels of 120 tons ascend the St. John to Fredericton, 80 miles from the Bay of Fundy; small steamers ply to Woodstock, 65 miles farther, and occasionally make trips to the Grand Falls. In 1849, the legislature of New Brunswick appropriated \$40,000 to be expended at the rate of \$5000 a year in improving the navigation of the St. John between Fredericton and the Grand Falls. The improvements were commenced in 1850, and it is thought that in a few years the river below the falls will be quite free from obstructions. Above the Grand Falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer 40 miles, to the mouth of the river Madawaska, and from this point boats and canoes ascend almost to its sources. It is estimated that the St. John and its tributaries afford 1300 miles of navigable waters. The area drained is computed at 17,000,000 acres, of which 9,000,000 are in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Canada, and 6,000,000 in the United States. A great portion of this is occupied by dense forests of pine, hackmatack, and other timber, of which vast quantities are annually rafted down the river. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. The St. John and its tributaries afford an incalculable amount of water-power; and, in 1851, 218 saw mills were in operation along their banks. For a notice of the falls at the mouth of the St. John, see **ST. JOHN**, (city.)

SAINT JOHN, a river of Canada East, joins the St. Lawrence with Assumption river, N. of the island of Montreal, after a course estimated at 20 miles.

SAINT JOHN, a river of Canada East, joins the estuary of the St. Lawrence at Miguan, opposite the island of Anticosti, after a E. course of 60 miles.

SAINT JOHN, a lake of Canada East, 120 miles N. of Quebec, about 30 miles in length and breadth, receives several rivers, and on its S.E. side discharges its waters by the Saguenay.

SAINT JOHN or SAINT JOHN'S, a maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy, and intersected by the river St. John, which, at its mouth, forms one of the finest harbors on the coast. It is also drained by the Kennebecasis, Humboldt, and other rivers. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys. The soil is fertile, and agriculture has made some advances; the chief industry of the inhabitants, however, is directed to commerce, ship-building, and the fisheries. St. John is the most populous county in New Brunswick. Capital, St. John. Pop. in 1851, 38,475.

SAINT JOHN or SAINT JOHN'S, the most eastern seaport of North America, capital of the colony of Newfoundland, near the extremity of the easternmost of the numerous

peninsulas which project from the E. portion of the island, 1665 miles W. by S. of Galway, Ireland, this being the shortest distance between any two seaports of Europe and America. Lat. $47^{\circ} 33' 6'' N.$, lon. $52^{\circ} 43' W.$ This being the nearest American port to the European continent, and directly in the track of steamers plying between the British Islands and the United States, it is proposed to make it a point of call for one line of these steamers. With this view, telegraphic wires are now being formed from St. John to Cape Ray, the S.W. extremity of the island, thence to be continued by means of a submarine cable 150 miles long, to the E. cape of Prince Edward Island, to which wires are now being extended from Charlotte Town, the latter place having been connected with the telegraphic system of the continent in November, 1852. It is alleged that a fast steamer might cross from Galway to St. John in five days, and that information from all parts of Europe could be diffused all over the United States—from Moscow to San Francisco—within six days. The harbor of St. John is one of the very best. It is enclosed by two mountains, between the E. points of which is the entrance, called "the Narrows," only 95 fathoms wide in its narrowest part, and 100 fathoms long. This entrance is defended by numerous batteries and fortifications. It has 12 fathoms water in mid channel, but only one vessel can pass at a time. Within there is ample space for shipping in good anchorage, with perfect shelter. There are no perceptible tides. A light on Cape Spar is visible 20 miles at sea; there is also a harbor light. In foggy weather an eighteen-pound gun is fired every half hour, enabling vessels to enter the Narrows at all times, the water being deep and the shore bold.

The town is situated on an acclivity, and consists chiefly of one street, about one mile in length, rather irregularly built, but containing many good shops and stores; the former mostly of stone. The houses in this part of the town are small, and mostly built of brick; but in the upper parts they are of wood, and are very awkwardly disposed. St. John, however, has, upon the whole, been much improved since the great fire of 1846, both as regards the style of building and the width and regularity of the streets. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water brought from a pond on an adjoining eminence, called Signal Hill. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the government-house, a large plain structure, erected at a cost of \$175,000; house of assembly, a handsome building of granite; St. John's Church, a fine stone cathedral recently erected by the Roman Catholics; a lunatic asylum, hospital, and the market and custom-houses, the upper story of the former being used as a court-room. There are nine places of worship—three Episcopal, one Established Church of Scotland, one Free Church, one Methodist, one Union Presbyterian, and two Roman Catholic. The educational institutions comprise two schools in connection with the Church of England, one belonging to the Established Church of Scotland, and two to the Roman Catholic Church. There are several religious and benevolent societies, a mechanics' institute, with a museum, library, and reading-room attached; and an agricultural society; a large factory occupied for making nets, a brewery, distillery, flour mill, and foundry, a botanic garden, marine promenade, and three cemeteries.

The trade of St. John consists chiefly in supplying the fishermen (most of whom are Roman Catholics) with clothing, provisions, and fishing and hunting gear. During the spring season, the harbor is thronged with merchant vessels from London, Liverpool, Poole, and Greenock, laden with dry-goods, and salt for curing fish, &c.; from Hamburg and Copenhagen with biscuits, butter, pork, glassware, leathernware, and hosiery; from the United States with butter, pork, beef, and flour; from Spain and Portugal with salt, wines, and preserves; and from Barbadoes, and some of the other West India Islands, with sugar, molasses, and rum. The value of the imports from the United States in 1851, was \$786,335; from Canada, \$300,322; Germany, \$310,200; Spain and Portugal, \$112,575; British West Indies, \$82,325; Spanish West Indies, \$100,295; Denmark, \$50,700. The export fish trade commences early in August. The ports to which the British vessels are consigned with fish are Bilbao, Oporto, Cadiz, Figuera, Leghorn, Naples, Barbadoes, and the Brazils. Besides its fisheries, St. John is extensively engaged in sealing; from 150 to 200 schooners and brigs, varying from 70 to 120 tons, are collected in the harbor in the months of February and March, preparatory to proceeding to the sealing ground. The quantities of fish, oil, &c. exported in 1851, were as follows:—Dried cod, 629,271 quintals; salmon, 3129 tonnes; herrings, 14,079 barrels; seal and whale oil, 5411 tons; cod oil, 2273 tons; blubber, 265 tons; and seal skins, 382,083, of which 381,333 went to the United Kingdom. In addition to the above quantity of dried codfish exported, there were 151,000 quintals in store ready for exportation in January, 1852. The number of vessels that arrived at St. John in 1851, was 842, (tons, 103,016;)

* Testimony of Captain John Cousins before the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland, in 1843, with reference to the advantages of St. John as a port of call for Atlantic steamers.

cleared, 703, (tons, 91,191.) Of the arrivals, 138 were from Great Britain, 377 from British North American colonies, and 90 from the United States. Great numbers of dogs are employed in St. John in dragging cartamarans loaded with wood. The British government was established at St. John as early as 1583, by the gallant Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Pop. in 1844, 12,000; in 1846, 19,000; and in 1852, 21,000.

SAINT JOHN, a fortified town of the island of Antigua, on a bay of its W. coast.

SAINT JOHN or **SAINT JEAN BAPTISTE**, *sān shōn bāp'tēst*, a village and fort of Canada East, district, and 24 miles S.E. of Montreal, on the river Richelieu.

SAINT JOHN BAPTISTE, (*bāp'tēst* or *bap'tist*), a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, contains about 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi. The surface is flat. The arable land is confined to the margins of the river. Capital, Bonnet Carré. Pop. 7317, of whom 2777 were free, and 4540 slaves.

SAINT JOHN, *ILKETSALL*, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT JOHN'S or **SAINT JOHNS/TOWN**, a village of Sussex co., Delaware, 28 miles S. of Dover.

SAINT JOHN'S, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the navigable river of the same name. The surface is level, and but little elevated above the sea. The soil is sandy and poor. A large part of the county is occupied by marshes and pine barrens. Capital, St. Augustine. Pop. 2525, of whom 1532 were free, and 993 slaves.

SAINT JOHN'S, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 90 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

SAINT JOHN'S, a post-village and township of Lake co., Indiana, 145 miles N.W. by N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 460.

SAINT JOHN'S, a new county in the S.W. part of Canada East. Capital, St. Jean. Pop. 15,225.

SAINT JOHN'S, or **DORCHESTER**, a post-town of Canada East, co. of Chambly, on the river Richelieu, 27 miles S.E. of Montreal, with which it is connected by railway. It contains 6 or 6 churches, 2 assurance agencies, a newspaper office, about 25 stores, and has manufactures of iron castings, leather, pottery, &c. The total value of exports at St. John's, in 1851, amounted to \$906,276, and the imports to \$1,948,560. Pop. 2500.

SAINT JOHN'S BAY, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, receives the Castor River.

SAINT JOHNS/BURY, a city of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the right bank of the Passumpsic, which affords valuable water-power, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, about 35 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It contains 2 Congregational Churches, a flourishing academy, a newspaper office, a first class hotel, and from 25 to 30 stores. Messrs. E. & F. Fairbanks have here the most extensive manufactory of patent weighing-scales in the United States. There are also in St. Johnsbury, 4 foundries with machine shops, besides other establishments. Incorporated as a city in 1852. Pop. about 3000.

SAINT JOHNSBURY CENTRE, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the left bank of the Passumpsic River, 2 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It contains 3 churches, 5 stores, 2 carriage manufactories, and several mills. Pop. about 300.

SAINT JOHNSBURY EAST, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, on both sides of Moose River, an affluent of the Passumpsic, 6 miles N.E. of St. Johnsbury. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, and a hotel. Pop. about 600.

SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE. See FORDHAM, New York.

SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE. See ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.

SAINT JOHN'S CREEK, Franklin co., Missouri, joins the Missouri River from the right. It is a good mill-stream.

SAINT JOHN'S ISLAND. See CHANG-CHEUN-CHAM.

SAINT JOHN'S LIGHT-HOUSE, at the entrance of St. John's River, Florida, exhibits a fixed light 65 feet high. Lat. 30° 21' N., lon. 81° 33' W.

SAINT JOHN'S LIGHT-HOUSE, Lake Pontchartrain, at the entrance of the Bayou St. John, 5 miles N. of New Orleans. It shows a fixed light 48 feet above the level of the lake.

SAINT JOHN'S RIVER, Florida, has its sources in a marshy tract, in the central part of the peninsula. It pursues a N.W. course to the mouth of the Ocklawaha, after which it flows nearly N. to Jacksonville. Turning thence toward the E. it enters the Atlantic in lat. 30° 20' N. Its whole length is estimated at above 200 miles. Steamboats regularly navigate this river from its mouth to Piletka. Vessels requiring 8 feet of water can ascend to Lake George, a distance of 107 miles. The country through which it passes consists chiefly of pine barrens and cypress swamps.

SAINT JOHNSTOWN, Delaware. See ST. JOHN'S.

SAINT JOHNS/VILLE, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., New York, on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, and on the New York Central Railroad, 63 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village contains 2 churches, one Dutch Reformed, the other belonging to the Lutherans, Methodists, and Universalists; 6 stores, and 3 groceries; a tannery, a distillery, and a manufactory of pitchforks. Pop. of the township, 1627.

1658

SAINT JOHN WITHIN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

SAINT JOHN WITHOUT, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

SAINT JOSEPH, a county in the S.S.W. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, contains 528 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River, (of Lake Michigan,) and also drained by Portage, Prairie, Pigeon, and Fawn Rivers, which terminate in it. The surface is gently undulating, and is diversified by prairies and "oak openings," the soil of which is extremely fertile. The county is intersected by the Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Centreville. Pop. 12,725.

SAINT JOSEPH, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, contains 470 square miles. It is drained by the St. Joseph's and Kankakee Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairies, oak openings, and forests. The soil is extremely fertile and easily cultivated. The county contains coal, and abundance of iron-ore, and is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Northern Indiana Railroad. Organized in 1830. Capital, South Bend. Pop. 10,954.

SAINT JOSEPH, a post-village, capital of Texas parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River.

SAINT JOSEPH, a township of Williams co., Ohio. Pop. 589.

SAINT JOSEPH, a post-township in Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 743.

SAINT JOSEPH, a post-village and township of Berrien co., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of St. Joseph's River, 194 miles W. of Detroit. The village carries on an active trade in lumber and fruit to supply the boats of the lake and the Chicago market. The bridge which crosses the river at this place cost \$15,000. Pop. in 1853, 800.

SAINT JOSEPH, a flourishing city, capital of Buchanan co., Missouri, is situated on the left (E.) bank of the Missouri River, 340 miles above Jefferson City, and 406 miles by water from St. Louis. It is the most commercial and populous town of Western Missouri, and one of the chief points of departure in the emigration to Oregon, California, &c. It is the western terminus of a railroad being rapidly built across the state, from Hannibal, on the Missouri. It has also a charter for a road running N. to Savannah, to be extended towards Council Bluffs. The town was laid out in 1843, and became the county seat in 1845. It contains 7 churches, several steam flouring and saw mills, and manufactories of bagging, &c.; 2 or 3 newspapers are published here. The river, within 13 years, has worn into the bank on the N. side of the city nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. Pop. about 5000.

SAINT JOSEPH, a lake of British North America, in lat. 51° 10' N., lon. 90° 30' to 91° 30' W. Length, 35 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. It receives the Catlake River, and discharges its waters by the Albany River, into James's Bay.

SAINT JOSEPH, an island of Canada West, in the channel between Lakes Superior and Huron. Lat. 46° 15' N., lon. 84° 10' W. Length and breadth, about 15 miles each.

SAINT JOSEPH, (*Sp. San José, sán-no-sé*), a peninsula in the Gulf of St. Mathias, (San Matias), on the E. coast of Patagonia.

SAINT JOSEPH, one of the Seychelles Islands of the Indian Ocean. Lat. 8° 48' S., lon. 51° 51' E.

SAINT JOSEPH or **FORT SAINT JOSEPH**. See GALAM.

SAINT JOSEPH DE MASKINONGÉ, *sān shō'né' dé mā'ské' nōn'shā'*, or **MASKINONGÉ**, a post-village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. of the parish, 4500.

SAINT JOSEPH'S, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

SAINT JOSEPH'S, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Florida, on St. Joseph's Bay, of the Gulf of Mexico.

SAINT JOSEPH'S, a post-office of Champaign co., Illinois.

SAINT JOSEPH'S BAY, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, is situated in Calhoun co., on the S. coast of Florida. It is formed by a narrow, crooked peninsula, extending from the mainland to Cape St. Joseph, the S. extremity of which forms Cape St. Blas. Length, near 25 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. See BARDSTOWN, Kentucky.

SAINT JOSEPH'S GROVE, a village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 10 miles S.W. of Dubuque.

SAINT JOSEPH'S RIVER, of Michigan and Indiana, rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and after making a circuit into Indiana, it turns towards the N.W. and enters the former state, and flows through Berrien county into Lake Michigan, at the village of St. Joseph. Its general direction is nearly W., and its course is very serpentine. The length is estimated at 250 miles, which is greater than that of any other stream in the state except Grand River. It has an equable current, and is navigated by small steamboats from its mouth to Constantine, about 120 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Constantine, Elkhart, South Bend, and Niles. The country through which it flows is undulating and extremely fertile. There is a good harbor at its mouth, where the river is one-fourth of a mile wide, and from 9 to 14 feet deep.

SAINT JOSEPH'S RIVER, of the Maumee, rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and flowing in a general S.W. course across the N.W. corner of Ohio, unites with the St. Mary's River to form the Maumee, at Fort Wayne, in Indiana.

SAINT-JOUAN, *sân' shoo'ô's'*, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 miles S.E. of St. Malo. Pop. 1774.

SAINT-JOUAN-DE-LILLE, *sân' shwôn' dèh leel*, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, 14 miles S.W. of Dinan. Pop. 670.

SAINT-JOUIN, *sân' shwân'*, a market-town of France, department of Seine Inférieure, 12 miles N. of Havre, near the English Channel. Pop. 1540.

SAINT-JOUIN, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 19 miles N.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. 1360.

SAINT-JULIA-DE-GRACAPOU, *sân' shû'le-d' dèh grâ'kâ'pô'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 9 miles N.E. of Villefranche. Pop. 1015.

SAINT JULIAN, Malta. See **SAN GIULIANO**.

SAINT JULIAN, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

SAINT JULIAN, (Sp. *San Julian*, *sân' noo'le-ân'*) a harbor on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49° 8' S.

SAINT JULIAN, an island of the Malay Archipelago, W. of Borneo.

SAINT JULIEN, *sân' shû'le-ân'*, a market-town of Savoy, 5 miles S.W. of Geneva.

SAINT JULIEN, *sân' shû'le-ân'*, a village of Savoy, 3 miles S.E. of St. Jean de Maurienne.

SAINT-JULIEN-AUX-BOIS, *sân' shû'le-ân' & bô'*, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 30 miles E.S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-JULIEN-DANCE, *sân' shû'le-ân' dôns*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Ance, arrondissement of Le Puy. Pop. 1240.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-CHAPTEUIL, *sân' shû'le-ân' dèh shâp'tu'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, near the Sumène, 8 miles E. of Le Puy. Pop. 3000.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-CIVRY, *sân' shû'le-ân' dèh seev're'*, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 5 miles S.W. of Charolles. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-CONCELLES, *sân' shû'le-ân' dèh kôn'sèl'*, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3907.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-COPEL, *sân' shû'le-ân' dèh kô'pèl'*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles E.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1852, 2208.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-REIGNAC, *sân' shû'le-ân' dèh rân'yâk'*, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Gironde, 14 miles S. of Lesparre. Pop. 1840.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-VOUVANTES, *sân' shû'le-ân' dèh voo'vân't'*, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, near the Don, 33 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 1710.

SAINT-JULIEN-DU-SAULT, *sân' shû'le-ân' dû sô'*, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Yonne, 20 miles N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 2453.

SAINT-JULIEN-EN-JARRET, *sân' shû'le-ân' èn' zhân'rê'*, a town of France, department of Loire, on the Gier, 7 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-JULIEN-LA-BROUSSE, *sân' shû'le-ân' lâ broos'*, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 24 miles W.S.W. of Tournon. Pop. 1260.

SAINT-JULIEN-LE-PETIT, *sân' shû'le-ân' lê pè'tit'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 21 miles E. of Limoges. Pop. 1390.

SAINT-JULIEN-MOLHESABATE, *sân' shû'le-ân' mol'hè'sâbât'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 15 miles E.N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-JULIEN-MOLIN-MOLETTE, *sân' shû'le-ân' mô'lân' mô'lèt'*, a town of France, department of Loire, on the Ternoir, 12 miles S.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1330.

SAINT-JULIEN-PRÈS-BORT, *sân' shû'le-ân' prâ' bô'*, a town of France, department of Corrèze, near the Dordogne, 10 miles S.E. of Ussel. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-JULIEN-SUR-SARTHE, *sân' shû'le-ân' sùr sânt'*, a town of France, department of Orne, 9 miles W. of Mortagne. Pop. 1460.

SAINT JULIOT, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-JUNIEN, *sân' shû'ne-ân'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the right bank of the Vienne, at its confluence with the Glane, 8 miles N.E. of Rochechouart. Pop. in 1852, 5900. It stands prettily on a slope, is enclosed by well planted *boulevards*, and has a very fine parish church, a departmental school, and active manufactures of serge, blankets, and quiltings, leather-gloves, hats, and earthenware, a trade in mules, and large monthly fairs.

SAINT-JUNIEN, a small village of France, department of Creuse.

SAINT-JUNIEN, a small village of France, department of Haute-Vienne.

SAINT-JUST, *sân' shüst*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, on the Viar, 15 miles S.W. of Rodez. P. 1600.

SAINT-JUST, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 9 miles S.S.W. of Maronnas. Pop. 1940.

SAINT-JUST, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-JUST, a village of France, department of Marne, on the Livon, 34 miles S. of Epernay.

SAINT-JUST, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of Limoges. Pop. 1190.

SAINT JUST, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall. Dr. Borlase, the learned antiquary, was born here in 1696.

SAINT-JUST-D'AVRAY, *sân' shüst dâ'vrâ'*, a village of France, department of Rhone, 12 miles W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-JUST-DE-BAFFRE, *sân' shüst dèh bâff'r'*, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 54 miles S.S.E. of Ambert. Pop. in 1852, 2090.

SAINT-JUST-EN-CHAUSSEE, *sân' shüst èn' shô'sè'*, a village of France, department of Oise, on the Aura, and on the railroad from Creil to Amiens, 8 miles N. of Clermont. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-JUST-EN-CHEVALET, *sân' shüst èn' shèh-vê'lê'*, a village of France, department of Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Roanne. Pop. in 1852, 2665.

SAINT-JUSTIN, *sân' shüs'tîn'*, a village of France, department of Landes, on the Douze, 14 miles E.N.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1660.

SAINT-JUST-LA-PENDUE, *sân' shüst lâ pôn'sdû'*, a village of France, department of Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. in 1852, 2818.

SAINT-JUST-MALMONT, *sân' shüst mâl'môn'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 16 miles N.N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 1840.

SAINT-JUST-PRÈS-BRIOUDE, *sân' shüst prâ' brî'o-od'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Brioude. Pop. 1470.

SAINT-JUST-PRÈS-CHOMELIX, *sân' shüst prâ' shô'mèh-lîs'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Le Puy. Pop. 1650.

SAINT-JUST-SUR-LOIRE, *sân' shüst sùr lô'r'*, a village of France, department of Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. 1231.

SAINT KEA, *kea*, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT KEAN or **KEYNE**, *keen*, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT KEVERNE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT KEW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT KILDA, an island in the Atlantic, 82 miles W. of Harris, (Hebrides.) Lat. 57° 48' 32" N., lon. 8° 32' 2" W. Area, about 4000 acres. Pop. in 1840, 109, who all live in a village near the S.E. coast.

SAINT KRUIS, *sânt krols*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 5 miles E.S.E. of Sluis. Pop. 613.

SAINT LAMBERT, a village of Canada East, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal.

SAINT-LAMBERT-DE-LA-POTERIE, *sân' lôm'bèin dèh lâ pot'èr-ee'*, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Angers. Pop. 1273.

SAINT-LAMBERT-DES-LEVÉES, *sân' lôm'bèin dâ' lêh-vê'*, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 3 miles N. of Saumur. Pop. 1726.

SAINT-LAMBERT-DU-LATTAY, *sân' lôm'bèin dû lât'tê'*, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles S.S.W. of Angers.

SAINT LANDRY, a parish in the S.W. part of Louisiana, contains 2200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Atchafalaya, and drained by the Cortabou and Teche Bayous. The parish has a high, rolling, and picturesque surface, and a very productive soil. The Atchafalaya and Cortabou are navigable by steamboats in high water. A railroad is in course of construction from New Orleans to Opelousas, the capital of the parish. Pop. 22,253, of whom 11,352 were free, and 10,871 slaves.

SAINT-LATTIER, *sân' lât'tê'*, a village of France, department of Isère, 7 miles S.W. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 1500.

SAINT LAURENCE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SAINT LAURENCE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT LAURENCE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT LAURENCE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT-LAURENT, (It. *San Lorenzo*, *sân' lo-rôn'so*), a village of Corsica, arrondissement of Corte. Pop. 673.

SAINT-LAURENT, *sân' lô'rôn'*, (i. e. "Saint Lawrence.") a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2580.

SAINT-LAURENT, *sân' lô'rôn'*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorency, on the island of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 16 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-LAURENT, *sân' lô'rôn'*, a post-village of Canada East, on the island of Montreal, 6 miles from the city.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-CERDA, *sân' lô'rôn' dèh sêr'dâ'*, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 16 miles S.W. of Céret. Pop. in 1852, 2422.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-CHAMOUSSET, *sân' lô'rôn' dèh shâm'oo'sê'*, a town of France, department of Rhône, 17 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 1660.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-L'AIN, *sân' lô'rôn' dèh lâ'ân'*, a town of France, department of Ain, arrondissement of Bourg. Pop. 1370.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-LA-PLAINE, sâns lô'rons' dèh lî plân, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. Pop. 1630.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-LA-SALANGUE, sâns lô'rons' dèh lî sâ'lang', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, near the mouth of the Gly, 7 miles N.E. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 4063.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-MÉDOC, sâns lô'rons' dèh mâ'dok', a town of France, department of Gironde, 25 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 3003.

SAINT-LAURENT-DENESTE, sâns lô'rons' dèh nêst, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, near the Neste, 14 miles E.N.E. of Bagnères. Pop. 1409.

SAINT-LAURENT-DES-BAINS, sâns lô'rons' dâ bân, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 16 miles W.N.W. of Largentière, celebrated for its saline thermal baths.

SAINT-LAURENT-D'OLT, sâns lô'rons' dô, a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Lot, 24 miles N. of Millau. Pop. 2130.

SAINT-LAURENT-D'ORLÉANS, sâns lô'rons' don'lâ'ôrs', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorency, on the island of Orleans, 15 miles from Quebec. Pop. about 900.

SAINT-LAURENT-DU-PAPE, sâns lô'rons' dû pâp, a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Erioux, at its junction with the Rhone, 9 miles N.E. of Privas. Pop. 1250.

SAINT-LAURENT-DU-PONT, sâns lô'rons' dû pônt, a town of France, department of Isère, 14 miles N. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 1880.

SAINT-LAURENT-EN-ROYANS, sâns lô'rons' ân ref'ôns', a town of France, department of Drôme, 23 miles E.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1240.

SAINT-LAURENT-SUR-GORRE, sâns lô'rons' sîn gon, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Gorre, 14 miles W.S.W. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 2552.

SAINT-LAURENT-SUR-SÈVRE, sâns lô'rons' sîn sêv'r, a town of France, department of Vendée, on the Sèvre Nantaise, 3 miles S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1006.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

SAINT LAWRENCE, in France. See **SAINT-LAURENT**.

SAINT LAWRENCE, in Italy, Spain, and Spanish America. See **SAN LORENZO**.

SAINT LAWRENCE, Portugal, Brazil. See **SÃO LORENÇO**.

SAINT LAWRENCE, (Fr. *Saint Laurent*, sâns lô'rons'; Ger. *Sankt Lorenzfluss*, sâkt lô'rênts-flôss'), one of the largest rivers of North America, issues from Lake Ontario in about 44° 10' N. lat., and 76° 30' W. lon., and flowing in a N.E. direction, forming, in a part of its course, the boundary between New York and Canada, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence by a broad estuary, in about 49° 30' N. lat., and 64° W. lon. Viewing this river in connection with the great Western lakes, of which it forms the outlet, it may be said to rise at the sources of the St. Louis, which flows into Lake Superior. It has received different names in different parts of its course; between Lake Superior and Huron it is called the St. Mary; between Lake Huron and Erie, the St. Clair and Detroit; between Lake Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; between Lake Ontario and the sea, it takes the name of St. Lawrence. Its whole length, including the chain of lakes, is estimated at 2200 miles. The distance from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is about 750 miles. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons to Montreal. Between Montreal and the lake the navigation is considerably impeded by rapids, the most important of which are the Cedar and the Lachine Rapids, the latter 9 miles above Montreal. The total elevation between tide-water and Lake Ontario is about 230 feet. This is overcome by 7 canals varying from 1 mile to 12 miles in length, (but in the aggregate, only 41 miles of canal,) having locks 200 feet long between the gates, and 45 feet wide, with an excavated trunk from 100 to 140 feet wide on the surface, and a depth of 10 feet of water. Owing to the regular inclination of the rapids, steamers drawing 7 feet of water descend without the aid of canals; the passage from the head of the lake to Montreal is made by a freighted steamer in 48 hours; the upward trip requires about 60 hours. From Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, an elevation of 330 feet is overcome by a canal 28 miles in length, with about 30 stone cut locks 150 feet long by 26½ feet wide. These locks will pass a craft of about 500 tons burden, while those of the St. Lawrence have double this capacity. The total cost of the canals connected with the navigation is estimated at \$12,000,000. Number of vessels that passed the St. Lawrence Canal in 1851, 6650, (tons, 505,197.) Welland Canal, 3157 vessels; tons, 303,221. By means of the Sorel or Richelieu River and Chambly Canal, large vessels pass from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, which communicates through the Champlain Canal with the navigable waters of the Hudson. The principal affluents of the St. Lawrence are the Ottawa, 800 miles long, forming the boundary between Canada East and Canada West, and the St. Maurice, Bastien, and Saguenay, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The breadth of the St. Lawrence is very unequal, varying from less than a mile to 3 or 4 miles. Across its

1000

mouth, from Cape Gaspé, the distance is above 100 miles. This stream contains numerous islands: in an expansion of the river near its egress from Lake Ontario there is a multitudinous group, called the "Thousand Islands," presenting to the traveller an endless variety of charming scenery. This portion of the river is sometimes called the "Lake of the Thousand Islands," (Fr. *Lac-des-Mille-Iles*, lâk dâ mîl eel.) The St. Lawrence, with its tributaries, drains an area estimated at 335,515 square miles, of which 90,000 are covered by the waters of the five great lakes.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a county in the N.N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 2300 square miles, being the largest county in the state. It is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence, and is drained by the Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, and St. Regis Rivers, and other smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous mills. It has several small lakes, the principal of which is Black Lake. A large part of this county is still but thinly settled, and is heavily wooded. In the town of Canton, a natural canal, about 6 miles in length and navigable for boats, connects Oswegatchie and Grass Rivers. The surface is uneven, and in the S.W. part hilly. The soil is generally fertile. In 1850 this county produced 1,236,504 lbs. of maple sugar, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. Iron ore, lead, and marble are abundant. The St. Lawrence River, by means of canals around the different falls and rapids, is navigable along the border. The county is traversed by the railroad connecting Ogdensburg with Rome's Point, and partly intersected by the Watertown and Potsdam Railroad. Capital, Canton. Pop. 68,617.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

SAINT LAWRENCE, or **CLARK ISLAND**, an island in Behring Sea, in lat. 63° N., lon. 170° W. Length, from E. to W., 80 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

SAINT LAWRENCE, GULF OF. See **GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE**.

SAINT-LAZARI, sâns lâ'zâr', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, 33 miles E. of Quebec. Pop. about 800.

SAINT LAZZARO-DEGLI-ARMENI, (lât'zâr' dail'vê an-mâ'nee), a small island in the lagoon of Venice, with a celebrated convent and an Armenian college.

SAINT-LEGER, sâns lèh-shâ', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ton, 9 miles S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1805.

SAINT-LEGER, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 30 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1250.

SAINT LEGER, a post-office of Ozark co., Missouri.

SAINT-LEGER-DE-FOUCHERET, sâns lèh-shâ' dèh fô' shèh-râ', a village of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles S.E. of Avallon. Pop. 1501.

SAINT-LEGER-MAGNAZEIX (?), sâns lèh-shâ' mân'yâ' shâ', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 14 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1623.

SAINT-LEGER-SUR-DHEUNE, sâns lèh-shâ' sîn dên, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles W.N.W. of Châlon-sur-Saône. Pop. 1600.

SAINT LEGIER, sâns lèh-shê', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, about 3 miles from Vevey. Pop. 771.

SAINT-LÉON, sâns lâ'ôn', numerous villages of France; the principal being St. Léon, department of Allier, 25 miles from Palisae.

SAINT-LÉONARD, sâns lâ'ônâr', town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 11 miles E. of Limoges. Pop. 3503.

SAINT-LÉONARD, a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 17 miles N. of Blois. Pop. 1170.

SAINT LEONARD, lôn'ard, a parish of England, co. of Devon, forming a suburb of Exeter on the S.E. Here is the West of England Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

SAINT LEONARD, lôn'ard, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

SAINT-LÉONARD-DES-BLOIS, lâ'ônâr' dâ blwâ', a village of France, department of Sarthe, and on the river Sarthe, 30 miles W. of Mamers. Pop. 1810.

SAINT LEONARD (lôn'ard) MIDDLETON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, agreeably situated at the confluence of two small streams, 5 miles N.N.E. of Manchester. It has a fine old church, several dissenting places of worship, a grammar, a national, and several other schools; a mechanics' institute, a handsome market-house, and extensive silk and cotton factories, in which a large proportion of the inhabitants are employed. A branch of the Manchester and Leeds Railway has its terminus in the market-place, and about 1½ miles E. the Rockdale Canal passes. Pop. of the town in 1851, 5740.

SAINT LEONARDO. See **SAN LEONARDO**.

SAINT LEONARD'S, sânt lôn'ard's, a parish and watering-place of England, co. of Sussex, immediately adjoining Hastings, on the S.W. The town, commenced about 15 years ago, has now become a thriving and favorite locality for visitors, and it has a handsome new church and the various appliances of a place of summer resort. Pop. in 1851, 1340.

SAINT LEONARD'S, lèn'ardz, a post-village of Calvert co., Maryland, 45 miles S. of Annapolis.

SAINT LEONARD'S FOREST, England, co. of Sussex, 1½ miles E. of Horsham, occupies about 10,000 acres, and is an enclosed part of the ancient Andredswald, or Wood of Anderida, which in the Roman and Saxon period occupied all the tract called the weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

SAINT LEONHARD, several towns of Germany. See **SANCT LEONHARD**.

SAINT LEON LE GRAND, sâ'x lôn' lèh grân' a post-village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, 1 mile from Sainte-Ursule. Here are excellent mineral springs and hotels.

SAINT-LEU, sâ'x luh, a town and quarter of the island of Bourbon, on its W. coast, 10 miles S. of St. Paul.

SAINT-LEU-D'ESSERENT, sâ'x luh dè'sèsh-rôn', a market-town of France, department of Oise, and on the river Oise, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 3 miles S.S.W. of Creil.

SAINT-LEU TAVERNY, sâ'x luh tã'ver'nèe', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles E.S.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 1182. It has a fine château and park, which belonged successively to the Bonaparte, Orleans, and Bourbon-Condé families.

SAINT-LEVAN, a maritime parish of England, co. of Cornwall, at the S. extremity of the peninsula, Land's End. It has an ancient well and oratory, and "The Logan Stone," a rocking mass of granite, poised on an elevated rock.

SAINT LIN, sâ'x lîn', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 24 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-LIVRADE, sâ'x lee'vrâd', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, near the Lot, 4 miles W.S.W. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 3209.

SAINT-LIVRADE, a town of France, department of Haut-Garonne, arrondissement of Toulouse.

SAINT-LIZIER, sâ'x lee'sè-z', (anc. *Chassagnac*) a town of France, department of Ariège, on the right bank of the Salat, 1 mile N. of St. Girons. Pop. 1160.

SAINT-LO, sâ'x lo, (anc. *Brionne*) a town of France, capital of the department of Manche, on the Vire, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 158 miles W. by N. of Paris. The centre part stands upon a rock, and throws out in different directions 7 or 8 streets, which are all more or less steep, and lined with very indifferent houses. The manufactures are druggist, employing 2400 workmen in the town and neighborhood; ribbons, lace, linen, and leather. There are also some bleach-works and dye-works. St. Lo is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, and a communal college. Pop. in 1846, 8330.

SAINT-LOUBÈS, sâ'x loob'vè', a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 8 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2541.

SAINT-LOUIS, sâ'x loo'èe', a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the railway from Strasbourg to Basel, (Bâle,) 4 miles N.W. of Basel, with an important custom-house, and some large iron-works. Pop. 1600.

SAINT LOUIS, a county in the E. part of Missouri, occupies a point of land formed by the confluence of the Mississippi with the Mississippi River, the latter of which separates it from Illinois on the E. The Maramec River traverses the S. part, and enters the Mississippi on the boundary. It is also drained by the River des Peres, and by Gravois and Bonhomme Creeks. The surface is pleasantly diversified; the soil has a substratum of good limestone, and is highly productive. In 1850 the county produced 14,160 tons of hay, a greater quantity than was produced in any other county in the state. Extensive mines of stone coal and quarries of marble are worked, and iron is found in the W. part. Several railways are in progress of construction through this county, which is by far the most populous and wealthy in the state. Capital, St. Louis. Pop. 99,978, of whom 94,011 were free, and 5967 slaves.

SAINT LOUIS, sent loo'is, a village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, 11 miles N.E. of Columbus, the county town. Pop. about 100.

SAINT LOUIS, sent loo'is or sent loo'èe, (Fr. pron. sâ'x loo'èe,) a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of St. Louis county, Missouri, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River, 20 miles below the entrance of the Missouri, 174 above the mouth of the Ohio, 744 below the Falls of St. Anthony, 1194 above New Orleans, and 128 miles E. of Jefferson City. Lat. 36° 37' 23" N., lon. 90° 15' 16" W. The site rises from the river by two plateaus of limestone formation, the first 20 and the other 60 feet above the floods of the Mississippi. The ascent to the first plateau, or bottom as it may be termed, is somewhat abrupt; the second rises more gradually, and spreads out into an extensive plain, affording fine views of the city and river. St. Louis extends in all nearly 7 miles by the curve of the Mississippi, and about 3 miles back; the thickly-settled portion, however, is only 2 or 2½ miles in length, following the river, and about 1½ miles in breadth. The city is well laid out, the streets being for the most part 60 feet wide, and, with but few exceptions, intersecting each other at right angles. Front street, extending along the levee, is upwards of 100 feet wide, and

built up on the side facing the river, with a range of massive stone warehouses, which make an imposing appearance as the city is approached by water. Front, Main, and Second streets, parallel to each other and to the river, are the seat of the principal wholesale business. The latter is occupied with heavy grocery, iron, receiving, and shipping houses. Fourth street, the fashionable promenade, contains the finest retail stores. The streets parallel to Front and Main streets are designated Second street, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and so on; and those on the right and left of Market street, extending at right angles with the river, are mostly named from various forest trees, similar to the streets of Philadelphia. Large expenditures have been made from time to time in grading and otherwise improving the streets and alleys of St. Louis. As yet, but slight provision has been made for public squares. One handsome enclosure, however, called Lafayette Square, has recently been laid out in the S. section of the city, about 2 miles S.W. of the courthouse. St. Louis is handsomely built, especially the new portion of the city; the principal material is brick, though limestone is employed to some extent.

Public Buildings.—It may be doubted whether any city of the Union has improved more rapidly than this in the style of its public buildings. But 24 years ago a court-house was erected at a cost of \$14,000; it was then considered a handsome edifice, and sufficient for all future purposes. Within a few years, however, this building has given place to a new structure, now nearly completed, the cost of which will scarcely fall short of half a million of dollars. It is constructed of Genesee limestone, and occupies an entire square bounded by Market, Chestnut, Fourth and Fifth streets. The style of architecture somewhat resembles that of the Capitol at Washington. The fronts are adorned with porticos, and in the interior is a rotunda, lighted from the dome. The "Market and Town-house," erected at a cost of \$20,000, has been pulled down, and the "Centre Market Buildings," a handsome block, now occupies their place. A new City Hall is about to be erected, of a size and style corresponding to the present prospects of the city. A new custom-house is now being built, at an estimated cost of about \$350,000. Of the 4 churches—the Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, and the Baptist—which were all the town contained in 1829, not a vestige now remains; but in their stead had arisen, in 1850, 49 others, viz. 12 Catholic, 12 Methodist, 5 Presbyterian, 5 Episcopal, 2 Unitarian, 2 Evangelical, and 1 Boatmen's, besides 2 Jewish synagogues. At the present time the number of churches in St. Louis is probably not less than 60, several of which have cost above \$100,000. Of these, St. George's, (Episcopal,) at the corner of Locust and Seventh streets, the Catholic Cathedral, on Walnut street between Second and Third, and the Church of the Messiah, a magnificent Gothic edifice recently erected by the Unitarians, at the corner of Olive and Ninth streets, are regarded as the finest. The Cathedral is 136 feet long, and 84 feet wide, with a front of polished freestone 58 feet high, adorned with a Doric portico. In the tower is a chime of bells, the heaviest of which weighs 2000 pounds. The United States arsenal, situated on Arsenal street in the extreme S.E. section of the city, is a large and imposing edifice, enclosed by handsomely-ornamented grounds. Jefferson Barracks are located about 13 miles below, on the bank of the Mississippi.

Hotels.—The principal hotels in St. Louis are the Planters' House, on Fourth street, between Pine and Chestnut; the United States Hotel, at the corner of Market and Third streets; the Virginia Hotel, corner of Main and Green streets; the Missouri Hotel, corner of Main and Morgan streets; and the Monroe House, at the corner of Second and Olive streets. The Planters' House is one of the largest and finest hotels in the West, and occupies the entire front between Pine and Chestnut streets. Another first-class hotel is also being erected.

Institutions.—Among the benevolent institutions may be mentioned the City Hospital, the Marine Hospital, for which a new building has just been erected, 3 miles below St. Louis; the Sisters' Hospital, the Home for the Friendless, and the Orphan Asylum. The Home for the Friendless, designed for the benefit of aged indigent females, and opened October 4th, 1853, is situated on the Carondelet road, about 4 miles from the courthouse. The edifice, formerly "Swiss College," consists of a stone centre, 75 feet in length, and two frame wings, each from 30 to 40 feet in length; the whole two stories high. The premises comprise about 8 acres of ground, variously diversified with walks and shade-trees. About \$40,000 have been raised for the support of the institution. The City Hospital has long been distinguished for the excellent accommodations which it affords to the sick, but of late has been found inadequate to the wants of the rapidly-increasing population. Its extension, therefore, as well as the erection of new and suitable buildings for the quarantine, is earnestly recommended in the mayor's message of October, 1853. A new edifice, intended as a House of Refuge, has recently been completed, and the building formerly occupied as the "Smallpox Hospital," situated on land in the St. Louis Common, known as the Old

County Farm, has also been fitted up for the reception of a juvenile reform school.

The literary and educational institutions of St. Louis have, considering their recent origin, attained a high degree of excellence. The University of St. Louis, organized in 1832, under the direction of the Catholics, is a well-ordered, well-sustained, and most efficient institution. The medical college connected with it is also very flourishing. During the term for 1852-3, it was attended by 72 students; and on the 1st of October, 1853, it is said that the number of matriculants enrolled for the ensuing season, was four times greater than any previous year. The medical department of the Missouri University is also located here. It was founded in 1840, and during the winter of 1852-3, 92 students attended its lectures. The members of both these colleges enjoy excellent advantages for practice in the City Hospital. The Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis was organized in 1846, and incorporated in 1851. The building is of brick, in the Italian style, 105 feet by 127, and 4 stories high. The united size of the library and reading-room is 80 feet by 64. The lecture-room, 80 feet by 44, is in the second story, and in the third is a grand hall, the largest and finest perhaps in the whole West, being 105 feet long and 80 feet wide. The entire cost of building, including the site, is estimated at \$95,000. The library contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, besides about 100 magazines and other periodicals, apart from its newspapers. Any person of mercantile pursuits is admitted as a member of the association: clerks paying \$2 initiation fee and 75 cents quarterly, and proprietors \$5 initiation fee and \$2.50 quarterly. The citizens of St. Louis have given especial attention to the cause of popular education. Their schools are the pride of the city, and attended by upwards of 5000 pupils; the property is valued at \$500,000, and the annual income amounts to about \$50,000. A large number of pupils are also educated in the private seminaries of the city, and in the convents. The buildings of the latter are conspicuous and handsome edifices.

St. Louis has about 25 publication offices, issuing newspapers and other periodicals. Seven or eight newspapers are published daily; and several have weekly, and two—the Times and the Republican—have tri-weekly and weekly editions. Four or five are printed in the German language. The press is generally characterized by ability, and several of its issues have a wide circulation.

Real Estate, Improvements, &c.—The value of real estate in St. Louis has advanced at an astonishingly rapid rate. In 1822 the trustees of the First Presbyterian church purchased a lot fronting 150 feet on Fourth street, and 90 feet on Washington avenue and St. Charles street, for \$300. In April, 1853, the ground was leased for a term of 50 years, at the rate of \$4000 per annum. Since then, seven splendid stores have been erected on it, at a cost of \$50,000. The lot at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, extending 120 feet on the former, and 150 feet along the latter, was sold in 1826 for \$400. It is now valued at \$30,000, exclusive of the improvements. In 1831, Judge Lucas conveyed to Samuel Wiggins a lot 90 feet front and 135 deep, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, upon which Christ Church now stands, for the sum of \$1600. The value of the same ground is now estimated at \$22,000. In 1833, a block situated between Fourth and Fifth streets, and Locust and St. Charles streets, was sold for \$9000; it is now said to be worth \$182,000. In 1835, the Trustees of the Unitarian church purchased a lot at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, 127 feet deep, and 60 feet front on Fourth street, for \$2000, or \$33.33 per front foot. Two years ago it was sold for \$24,000, or \$400 per front foot, and in 1853 it was supposed to be worth \$600 per front foot. In 1844, a meadow belonging to Judge Carr was laid off into lots, and sold at auction, on ten years' credit, at prices varying from \$8 to \$18 per lot. What was then a meadow now contains a population of not less than 4000 souls, and the lots are valued at four times their original cost. Real estate investments on Front and Main streets vary from \$700 to \$800 per front foot; and, on Second street, lots which five years ago could be bought for \$100 or \$150 per front foot, now sell for \$600.

There has also been a corresponding advance in real estate lying without the city. Land which in 1842-3 sold at prices varying from \$75 to \$150 per acre, now brings from \$1200 to \$2000. In 1847-8, two estates in the S. part of the city were disposed of in lots, the sales of which ranged from \$1.50 to \$4 per front foot. Now the same property sells as high as \$40 per foot. And finally, six years ago land that could be purchased in the common, S. of the city, for about \$75 per acre, now commands \$1000, and but little is to be obtained even at that price. The city of St. Louis owns 600 acres of these lands, and has claims upon as much more.

The revenue of the city twenty years ago, as ascertained from the assessment list, was \$4765.98. In 1853 the assessed valuation of property, though falling far below its real value, was \$39,397,186, upon which a tax of \$413,670 is collected, independent of \$46,000 arising from the sale of licenses. The assessed value of merchandise amounted to \$8,744,786.64, an increase of \$2,299,006.57 over 1852. The

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highest tax paid by any individual in 1829 was \$532; now, one gentleman, J. H. Lucas, Esq., pays in his own name a city tax of \$14,000; nor does this include the whole of his assessment, as much of his property is held conjointly with others.

The water-works, which in 1829 were of very inconsiderable importance, embraced, in 1853, above 35 miles of pipe. The main reservoir, built in 1849, is capable of containing 8,000,000 gallons of water, being 250 feet square, and 15 feet deep. It occupies the S.W. quarter of an enclosure 600 feet on a side, situated at the head of Olive street, to which water is forced from the river by stationary engines, a distance of 14 miles. Since the above date, a new reservoir has been constructed, the water from which is superior in purity to that furnished from the old one. It has also been contemplated to erect a water-tower on the site of the old reservoir on Broadway, of sufficient capacity to be a valuable adjunct in the event of large fires. Gas-works were put in operation about 8 years since, and their magnitude may be inferred from the fact that, in 1853, 33 miles of street-pipe were laid throughout the city.

The levee, which 20 years ago was a mere mud bank, with transverse ways to the water's edge, has since undergone very important changes. Great expenditures have been made in filling up and otherwise improving it directly in front of the city; and at a session of the governmental authorities, in the spring of 1853, an appropriation of \$200,000 was made, one half to be expended N. of Cherry, and the other half S. of Plum street. Extensive improvements in the harbor are also being made. The expenditures for this purpose, from April 11 to October, 1853, amounted to \$50,244. A roadway has recently been constructed from the Illinois shore to and across Blood Island. It is three feet above high-water mark, and cost about \$150,000.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of St. Louis, although in their infancy, are hardly less important than her commerce. The flouring business is carried on here more extensively than in any city of the West. The product of the 19 mills of the city amounted, in 1851, to 408,099 barrels; in 1852, to 883,184 barrels; and in 1853, to 457,076 barrels; their daily capacity is estimated at 3000 barrels. At Belcher's sugar-refinery, which is one of the most extensive in the Union, the yield for 1852 amounted to 16,563 boxes, 7668 hogsheds, 12,457 barrels, and 29,848 bags of refined sugar, besides 103,550 packages and 10,567 barrels refined from molasses and cane syrup. There are also several other sugar-refiners. The manufacture of different kinds of chemicals and oils is extensively carried on. The quantity of oil produced from lard in 1852 was estimated at between 4000 and 5000 barrels, an increase of 1000 barrels over the previous year. In 1853, there were received at the principal oil manufactory of the city 22,931 bushels of flaxseed, being an increase of 8880 bushels over the previous year. There are in St. Louis 10 establishments for the manufacture of tobacco, several of which are on a large scale; these yielded, in 1852, 8000 packages, consuming 700 hogsheds of raw material. The manufacture of hemp into bale-rope and bagging, and the distilling of whisky, also employ a large amount of capital. But however important these several interests may be in themselves, they can hardly be regarded as the most important to St. Louis. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the development of the vast mineral resources of the region tributary to her, is destined to exert a controlling influence upon the future of this metropolis. Her manufactures of iron already exceed those of any other city on the Mississippi, if not in the West. Numerous foundries annually turn out stoves and other castings to a large amount. Rolling, machinery, and steam-engines are extensively manufactured. A large establishment for the production of locomotives went into operation in 1853. Mining operations have already been commenced at Iron Mountain: from this source Messrs. Chouteau, Valli & Harrison obtain the material for their extensive rolling mill. Coopering and the packing of meat are likewise important branches of business: the latter, for 1852, comprised 47,000 hogs, and about 3000 barrels of beef. The above statements indicate only a few of the leading manufactures of St. Louis. According to the census returns of 1850, the number of establishments in operation in the city exceeded 13,000, comprising about 100 different manufactures, which amounted in value to upwards of \$15,000,000. Since then, nearly every branch of this species of industry has been greatly extended—probably doubled.

Shipping, Commerce, &c.—Each stream which contributes to the commerce of St. Louis has its regular packets, and, for the most part, a separate place of landing. The Missouri, the Illinois, and the Upper Mississippi have as fine craft as float on the Western waters, while the down-river, or New Orleans traders, are scarcely excelled in size, equipment, speed, and construction. The St. Louis boats also visit the Ohio, the Wabash, the Tennessee, and other streams. With such an immense inland navigation, the commerce of the port requires a large number of steamers, and its tonnage in this respect exceeds that of every other Western city. The following table exhibits the monthly

arrival of steamboats at St. Louis from the various rivers and places specified, for 1852:—

Months.	New Orleans.	Ohio River.	Illinois River.	Upper Miss.	Missouri.	Oaire.	Other Ports.
January.....	20	13	1	1	2	10	9
February.....	24	25	88	17	7	21	10
March.....	27	47	80	45	34	17	9
April.....	33	64	78	73	37	15	16
May.....	37	74	94	82	57	25	30
June.....	25	44	73	87	38	27	25
July.....	35	55	73	77	33	20	15
August.....	31	34	37	56	27	15	20
September.....	22	42	78	80	26	23	34
October.....	34	55	94	101	34	20	30
November.....	26	40	97	68	19	15	23
December.....	27	43	66	49	13	7	13
Total.....	336	520	858	706	317	225	231

The aggregate arrivals of steamboats at St. Louis during the year 1850, was 2207; 1851, 2625; and 1852, 3184. The shipping owned in the district, June 30, 1852, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 37,862 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 32,646 were employed in steam navigation. In 1854, the shipping amounted to an aggregate of 48,575 tons, of which 41,980 were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 9 steamboats, with an aggregate burden of 3079 tons, were built.

The statistics connected with the business of the city for the last four years reveal several very interesting facts. On some articles the amounts of imports have largely increased, while upon other important articles, as lead, beef, pork, &c. the falling off has been heavy. The following comparative table, prepared by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis, will exhibit a few of the leading articles of import for the four consecutive seasons ending December 31, 1854:—

Articles.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Rope, coils.....	34,941	42,905	67,231	49,921
Beer.....	11,692	11,635	4,566	4,091
Bacon.....	17,781	13,892	10,923	9,892
Barley.....	150,374	101,325	124,894	130,650
Corn.....	1,475,748	755,458	1,048,120	1,784,199
Coffee.....	84,568	119,370	108,512	130,429
Flour.....	230,470	237,694	290,845	291,461
Peaches, dry.....	20,573	11,749	20,109	35,753
Hemp.....	63,500	60,985	63,562	73,825
Hides.....	101,197	100,254	97,992	72,453
Iron (pig).....	6,612	9,176	10,114	13,491
Lead.....	578,791	473,627	455,980	379,943
Oats.....	888,488	846,850	1,235,000	1,777,873
Pork in bulk.....	612,473	630,865	554,104	471,901
Sugar.....	28,323	31,477	51,524	60,923
Tobacco.....	21,699	14,495	10,445	9,907
Wheat.....	1,839,558	1,648,439	2,381,378	2,340,217
Whisky.....	60,375	69,749	73,518	65,377
Wool.....	1,731	1,248	2,214	1,046

The receipts by river at the port of St. Louis, for the year 1853, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Ale, barrels.....	10,134	Hair, packages.....	4,780
Barley, sacks.....	62,080	Hay, bales.....	22,245
Beans, packages.....	9,798	Hemp, bales.....	63,350
Brac, sacks.....	34,156	Hides.....	101,440
Brooms, dozens.....	20,063	Hops.....	30,435
Butter, packages.....	9,234	Hope, bales.....	1,184
Bark, sacks.....	5,276	Horses.....	1,173
Basting, bales.....	5,509	Honey, packages.....	302
Bragging, rolls.....	2,326	Iron.....	11,560
Beef, barrels.....	5,514	Lard, tierces.....	23,342
Buffalo Robes, packages.....	9,193	Lard, barrels.....	3,838
Buffalo Robes, pieces.....	1,634	Lard, cans, &c.....	442,218
Burr-stones.....	1,721	Lead, pigs.....	14,066
Buckles, nests.....	1,018	Leather, rolls.....	8,318
Corn, sacks.....	489,107	Lime, barrels.....	9,364
Cheese, boxes.....	27,246	Liquors, packages.....	20,280
Cotton, bales.....	913	Meats, packages.....	7,779
Cooperages, pieces.....	89,141	Meats, bulk.....	485,286
Cattle, head.....	3,171	Meats, tierces.....	728
Coffee, sacks.....	104,467	Molasses, barrels.....	58,544
Coal, casks.....	2,311	Marble, packages.....	3,960
Cement, barrels.....	1,030	Marble-dust, barrels.....	205
Corn-meal, packages.....	947	Moss, bales.....	721
Cotton yarn, bags.....	8,691	Malt, packages.....	60,965
Candles, boxes.....	2,705	Nails, kegs.....	464,062
Cigars, boxes.....	631	Oats, sacks.....	27,007
Crackers, barrels.....	623	Onions, sacks.....	6,291
Corn mills.....	796	Oysters, packages.....	3,689
Chains, dozens.....	.....	Oil, packages.....	88,989
Castings, pieces.....	.....	Paper, bundles.....	1,006
Demijohns.....	2,842	Pipes, boxes.....	1,252
Eggs, packages.....	2,514	Plaster.....	1,104
Fish, packages.....	8,437	Ploughs.....	72,724
Flour, barrels.....	200,203	Potatoes, packages.....	21,519
Flour, sacks.....	3,393	Pork, barrels.....	4,265
Fruit dried, sacks.....	26,149	Pork, bbls., casks, tierces.....	733
Fruit dried, barrels.....	11,330	Pork and Lard, barrels.....	2,184
Furniture, packages.....	6,800	Pork and Lard, tierces.....	771
Grease, packages.....	1,246	Poultry, coops.....	4,467
Glass, boxes.....	21,269	Rags, sacks.....	10,149
Grindstones.....	8,829	Raisins, boxes.....	2,463
Gum-resin, bales & bundles.....	12,854	Rice, tierces.....	.....
Gunpowder.....	11,020		

Rope, coils.....	55,437	Sugar, boxes and bags.....	43,191
Resin and Pitch, barrels.....	5,060	Syrup, barrels.....	880
Saddle-trees.....	1,091	Tallow, packages.....	1,364
Saleratus, packages.....	1,333	Tar, barrels.....	6,969
Salt, sacks.....	203,989	Tin, boxes.....	12,113
Salt, barrels.....	69,837	Tobacco, hogheads.....	10,102
Sand, barrels.....	579	Tobacco, boxes.....	10,536
Seed, packages.....	21,396	Tobacco, bundles, &c.....	979
Sheep.....	3,324	Tow, bales.....	413
Shirts, sacks.....	4,425	Terpentine, barrels.....	1,232
Skins, Furs, and Peltries, bundles.....	9,472	Twine, sacks.....	127
Soap, boxes.....	7,771	Wax, packages.....	447
Soda Ash, packages.....	1,095	Wheat, sacks.....	3,009,436
Starch, boxes.....	4,135	Wheat, barrels.....	17,367
Sugar, hogheads.....	50,774	Whisky, barrels.....	49,679
Sugar, barrels.....	13,973	Wine, packages.....	11,926
		Wool, sacks.....	1,152

The total amount of coal received at St. Louis in 1853, is estimated at 2,837,818 bushels; sawn lumber, 36,412,451 feet; shingles, 30,462,700; laths, 6,947,000; cedar posts, 22,748; logs purchased at the city mills, 29,636,808 feet; and wood surveyed, 44,280 cords. The total value of foreign importations entered at the custom-house in 1853, was \$917,275, of which \$457,750 was from England, and \$124,606 from Pernambuco and Bahia. The duties collected amounted to \$289,260.

The importations of dry-goods into St. Louis for the year 1852, were estimated at \$7,000,000, (an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the previous year,) and the sales at \$8,500,000. This, however, only has reference to the wholesale business. Including the retail trade of the city, the entire imports were estimated at \$10,500,000, and the sales at \$13,000,000. The business of the heaviest wholesale houses amounts to from \$500,000 to \$600,000 annually.

The Bank of the State of Missouri is the only chartered banking institution in St. Louis, or in Missouri. It has five branches, viz. one at Fayette, one at Jackson, one at Lexington, one at Palmyra, and one at Springfield. The entire capital is \$1,200,000, one-half of which is divided among the several branches. The local discounts of the city bank, for 1853, amounted to \$5,592,271, and the exchange purchased to \$6,343,433; making the total business of the bank for the year \$11,935,704. The amount of exchanges sold by the Bank of Missouri and private bankers of the city was estimated at \$38,000,000, besides \$4,000,000 remitted by merchants. The whole number of bonds outstanding against St. Louis in October, 1853, amounted to \$2,735,296, and the interest on the same for the year, to \$165,103.75. The entire revenue of the city, from April 11 to October 4, 1853, amounted to \$414,252.32, and the expenditures for the same period, to \$412,914.22. Of the latter sum, \$44,938.92 was for improving and cleaning the streets; \$24,475.64 for wharf improvements; 19,611.54, the cost of the police department; \$17,583.60 for lighting the city; \$11,879.99 for the City Hospital; and \$7302.30, the expenses of the fire department.

The natural advantages which St. Louis enjoys as a commercial emporium are probably not surpassed by those of any inland port in the world. Situated midway between two oceans, and near the geographical centre of the finest agricultural region on the globe, almost at the very focus towards which converge the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and the Illinois Rivers, there can be no doubt that she is destined, at no distant period, to become the great receiving and distributing depot of most of the vast region drained by these streams. Having already reached an enviable position among her sister cities, she is looking westward, with a system of railways intended not only to bring to her markets the agricultural and mineral treasures of the Missouri basin, but eventually to extend beyond the Rocky Mountains to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and finally to the golden shores of the Pacific Ocean. Her connection with the Atlantic cities, through Cincinnati and Chicago, is already secured beyond contingency. The construction of railroads penetrating various sections of her own state, designed ultimately to communicate with New Orleans, are also about to be undertaken. Of these, the Iron Mountain, the North Missouri, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads are already chartered, and soon to be commenced. The Pacific Railroad is now nearly completed to Jefferson City, and the Ohio and Mississippi road is in an advanced stage of construction, the cars having long been running to Salem, forming a connection with the Illinois Central Railroad at Sandoval, and with the Chicago Branch of it at Centuria. The opening of these various railways, and others proposed, will give St. Louis ready access to immense deposits of iron, coal, lead, and copper ores, within a circuit of 90 miles, equal to the wants of the whole Mississippi Valley for centuries to come, and which have not to this time been brought into use, simply because of the difficulty and expense of reaching a market. Therefore, with all the commercial facilities which this metropolis now enjoys—facilities which have hitherto been productive of prosperity almost beyond example—what may she not become when the vast system of railways here contemplated shall have gone into operation!

History.—Among the many sites which the vast domain of uninhabited territory in the Mississippi Valley presented for founding a city, that on which St. Louis now stands was selected by Laclède, February 15th, 1764, as one possessing

peculiar advantages for the fur trade, and for defence against the Indians. The confluence of the different rivers in the immediate neighborhood was a desideratum in the estimation of the trapper; it has become of vast importance to the place in establishing it as a centre for agricultural and manufacturing enterprises. The statistics of these early times show that for 15 successive years, ending in 1804, the average annual value of the furs collected at this port amounted to \$203,750. The number of deer skins was 158,000; of beaver, 36,900; of otter, 8000; of bear, 5100, and of buffalo, 850. The population at this period was between 1500 and 2000, one-half of whom were absent a great part of each year as trappers and voyageurs. It will readily be perceived that the elements which gave the settlement existence were not of a character adequate to foster it beyond the limits of a frontier village; and accordingly, as late as 1820, we find the accession of population had not swelled the original very materially. Up to this date the census only shows an advance to 4598. Military expeditions and establishments, together with a sparse immigration, confined to those peculiar temperaments which delight in the wild and adventurous, still kept up a progressive improvement, which centering here for personal security as well as for trade, still fixed it as the seat of a commercial and manufacturing metropolis, destined in a few years to become an object of interest throughout the world. On the 11th of August, 1768, a Spanish officer by the name of Rioux, with a company of Spanish troops, took possession of St. Louis and Upper Louisiana, as it was termed, in the name of his Catholic majesty, under whose government it remained until its final transfer to the United States, March 26, 1804. In 1813, the first brick house was erected; in 1817, the first steamboat arrived—both important events, but neither of which became frequent until several years after. In 1822, St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laclede, in honor of Louis XV. of France. From 1825 to 1830, the influx of population from Illinois began to be of importance. From this state the commerce of St. Louis received its first great impulse, and from this state it still derives a large portion of its support. With 1829 the keel-boat entirely disappeared. The steamer Yellowstone about this time ascended to the Great Falls, and was succeeded by the Assinaboine and others. Dry-goods houses were already established, and these sent out retail branches to Springfield, and other places in Illinois. Extensive warehouses began to be erected, some of which are still standing, having survived the great fire. They rose from their solid limestone foundations, built on a scale which shows that the impressions of the present were vividly portrayed to the minds of the people of that day.

The population of St. Louis in 1830 was 6694, showing an increase of only 2036 in ten years. In 1840 it had much more than doubled, having reached 16,469. Between these periods, therefore, we are to look for the commencement of that vast increase which has so distinguished the growth of this city. Pop. in 1850, 75,204 free, and 2630 slaves; total, 77,830. Of these, 23,774 were born in Germany; 11,257 in Ireland; 2953 in England; and 2450 in other foreign countries: making an aggregate of 40,414 natives of foreign countries, and 37,436 natives of the United States. By a local census of 1852, St. Louis contained a population of 94,819; and if to this we add the population of the suburbs, it would swell the number to upwards of 100,000 souls; being an increase of about 20,000 since 1850, and nearly 84,000 since 1840.

SAINT LOUIS, (loo'is,) a lake of Canada East, formed by an expansion of the river St. Lawrence. 7 miles S.W. of Montreal. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 7 miles. The river Ottawa enters it by two channels on its W. side.

SAINT LOUIS, an island in the S.W. part of the Strait of Magellan.

SAINT LOUIS, *sant loo'is*, (Fr. pron. *sân loo'ee*), an island of West Africa, in Senegambia, belonging to the French. It is situated at the mouth of the Senegal River, in lat. 16° 2' N., lon. 16° 31' W., is low, and about 1½ miles in length. Pop. 14,500.

SAINT LOUIS, or **ANDAR**, *ân'dar*, a town on St. Louis Island, capital of the French possessions in Senegambia, has a pop. of 12,000, of whom three-fourths are negro slaves.

SAINT LOUIS, *sân loo'ee*, a town of Hayti, on the E. coast, 12 miles E.N.E. of Cayes.

SAINT LOUIS, a town of Hayti, on the N. coast, E. of Port-de-Paix.

SAINT-LOUIS, a town, formerly the capital of the island of Bourbon, 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul, near the S.W. coast. Pop. 9285.

SAINT-LOUIS, a commune of the French island of Marie-Galante, in the West Indies. Pop. 2723.

SAINT LOUIS (loo'is) RIVER, rises in Itasca co., Minnesota, and falls into the W. extremity of Lake Superior. It forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. The navigation is much impeded by cascades and rapids. Length, about 200 miles.

SAINT LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the railroad between Sandusky and Newark, 7 miles N. of the latter.

SAINT-LOUP, *sân loo*, a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, 16 miles N.W. of Lure. Pop. in 1852, 2752.

SAINT-LOUP, a village of France, department of Rhône, 12 miles S.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1980.

SAINT-LOUP, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, at the confluence of the Thoué and Cébron, 10 miles N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. 1644.

SAINT LOURENÇO-DO-BAIRRO. See **SÃO LOURENÇO DO BAIRRO**.

SAINT-LUBIN-DES-JONCHERETS, *sân loo'bân dâ zhôn'shêh-râ*, a market-town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Arve, 12 miles W. of Dreux. P. 1540.

SAINT LUC, *sân lûk*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Chambly, 6 miles from St. John's. Pop. 800.

SAINT LUCE, *sân lûs*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, 72 miles N.E. of Quebec.

SAINT LUCIA, *sant loo'ee*, often pronounced *sant loo'ee*, (Fr. *Sainte-Lucie*, *sânt lû'see*), one of the British West India Islands, in the Windward group, 21 miles N. by E. of St. Vincent, and 20 miles S. of Martinique; lat. (N. point) 14° 5' N., lon. 60° 57' W.; greatest length, from N. to S., 27 miles; greatest breadth, 14 miles. Area, about 270 square miles. It is of volcanic origin, and, with exception of the plains of Gros Islet and Vieuxfort, the one near its N., and the other near its S. extremity, has a rugged, and mountainous surface. Many of the heights assume very fantastic shapes; and several of them leave no doubt as to their having been, probably at no very remote period, active craters. In one of them, called Soufrière, the acting of volcanic agency is still attested by the sulphurous vapors which are continually rising from it. Two of the most remarkable cones are the Great and Little Pitons, rising suddenly from the water on the S.W. shore. The greater part of the island is covered with dense and gloomy forests; but the valleys and lower heights are well cultivated, and remarkably productive. The decomposed lava, of which the soil consists, possesses almost inexhaustible fertility. St. Lucia has the reputation of being the most insalubrious of all the West India Islands. The dense forests, and the rank vegetation of the swamps, are evidently the great cause of disease; but more recently, since many of the former have been cleared, and several of the latter laid dry, the salubrity has been greatly improved. The island is infested with a venomous reptile called "the rat-tail," from the bite of which great numbers annually lose their lives. The phrase, "he died of the serpent," is as common as that he died of the fever. The staple product of St. Lucia is the sugar-cane, from which, in 1849, there were made and exported 67,405 hundredweight of sugar, 10,037 hundredweight of molasses, and 2472 gallons of rum. The exports of sugar in 1852 amounted to 5120 hogsheds, 260 tierces, 2006 barrels, and 63,517 hundredweight; the whole valued at 44,462. The only other article deserving of notice, is cocoa, of which, in 1849, the produce was 7928 pounds. At one time coffee was cultivated to such an extent, that, in 1842, the produce amounted to 151,837 pounds. In the following year, however, it sunk to 2312 pounds; and though, in 1844, it suddenly started to 33,814 pounds, it fell as rapidly in subsequent years; and, if now cultivated at all, is on so insignificant a scale, that it no longer appears in the list of exports. In 1837, previous to the abolition of slavery, the export of sugar was only 41,850 hundredweight. The value of exports in 1852 was 5752. St. Lucia is divided into 9 parishes. The government is vested in a governor, executive council, consisting of 4 members, and a legislative council, composed of 12. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of 3 clergymen of the Church of England, and 9 Roman Catholic priests. The moral and social condition of the inhabitants is very low; concubinage is so common that marriage forms the exception rather than the rule. The whole number of children attending school in 1852, was only 903. The revenue of the island in 1852, amounted to 13,740, and the expenditures to 12,520. The English first settled in St. Lucia in 1637, but were expelled the following year. The French held it from 1763 to 1803, and the existing laws relative to property &c. are French. The chief towns are Castries, the capital, Soufrière, and Vieuxfort. Pop. in 1851, 24,318.

SAINT LUCIE, *loo'ee*, a county of Florida, in the S.E. part of the peninsula, bordering on the Atlantic. It is intersected by Kissimmee River, and contains Lake Okechobee, which is about 30 miles in diameter. St. Lucie Sound washes the E. border. The surface is flat, and but little higher than the sea. The county contains extensive forests of pine. Pop. 139. The name of this county has recently been changed to **BREVARD**, in honor of Dr. Brevard, author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1776.

SAINT LUKE, a post-office of Dallas co., Missouri.

SAINT-LUNAIRE, *sân lû'nâr*, a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the English Channel, 4 miles W. of St. Malo. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-LYS, *sân leee*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 7 miles N.W. of Muret. Pop. 1223.

SAINT LYTHAN'S, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT MAARTENSDYKE, *sant ma'rtens-dîk*, a village of the Netherlands, on the island of Tholen.

SAINT MABYN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.
SAINT-MACAIRE, *sâs māk'āi*, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 miles W. of La Reole. Pop. 1513.

SAINT-MACAIRE, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. Pop. 2200.

SAINT MADDOES or **MADDOIS**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

SAINT MAGNUS, *Bay of*, a spacious bay on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, in Scotland, between the headlands of Eshaness on the N., and that of Sandness on the S. It is 8½ miles in width at its entrance, expands to 11 miles, and runs 7 miles inland. The island of Papa-Stour is at its mouth. The bay contains safe and excellent anchorage for the largest fleet.

SAINT-MAIXENT, *sâs mēx'āns*, (L. *Masentius Pictorum*.) a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles E.N.E. of Niort, with a communal college. Pop. in 1852, 4121.

SAINT-MALO, *sant mālō* or *sâs māl'ō*, a fortified seaport town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, capital of an arrondissement, on the English Channel, near the mouth of the Rance, 40 miles N.N.W. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 9500. It is situated on a peninsula, connected by a causeway with the mainland; is defended by strong bastioned walls, and a castle. The chief buildings are a cathedral, a bishop's palace, town-hall, communal college, exchange, theatre, chamber of commerce, school of navigation, and naval arsenal. It has a commodious and secure harbor, dry at low water, but 40 feet deep in spring tides, to which has lately been added a large floating dock. It has extensive rope-walks, manufactures of fishing nets and hooks, pulleys, blocks and other marine fittings, snuff, and soap; an active provision trade with the colonies, a brisk coasting trade, and many vessels employed in the mackerel, cod, and whale fisheries. It was the birth-place of Jacques Cartier, (the discoverer of Canada,) and Châteaubriand.

SAINT-MAMET, *sâs mām'ē*, a town of France, department of Gard, 9 miles N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 602.

SAINT-MANDE, *sâs mōns'dē*, a village of France, department of Seine, near the Wood of Vincennes, 4 miles E.S.E. of Paris, and close to its walls. Pop. in 1852, 3587.

SAINT MARC, *sâs mār*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Verchères, 31 miles from Montreal. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-MARC, *sâs mār*, a town of Hayti, on its W. coast, 44 miles N.N.W. of Port-au-Prince. It exports coffee, indigo, and cotton.

SAINT-MARC-LE-BLANC, *sâs mār lē blāns*, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles W. of Fougères.

SAINT-MARCEL, *sâs mār'sēl*, a market-town of France, department of Indre, on the Creuse, 16 miles S.S.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1852, 2680.

SAINT-MARCEL, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 28 miles S. of Privas. Pop. in 1852, 2344.

SAINT-MARCEL-DE-FELINES, *sâs mār'sēl dē fēl'lēns*, a village of France, department of Loire, 15 miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-MARCELLIN, *sâs mār'sēl'lēns*, a town of France, department of Isère, capital of an arrondissement, near the Isère, 21 miles W.S.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 3400. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, and has planted walks, a large central square, with a noble fountain, a public library, and active trade.

SAINT-MARCELLIN, a village of France, department of Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. 1740.

SAINT-MARCOUF, *sâs mār'kōf*, two islets off the N. coast of France, department of Manche, in the English Channel, 8 miles S.S.E. of Cape La Hague, and defending its roadstead. They were taken by the English in 1795, but restored to France at the Peace of Amiens.

SAINT-MARDS-EN-OTHE, *sâs mār's dē ot*, a town of France, department of Aube, on the St. Mards, near the forest of Othe, 16 miles S.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1680.

SAINT MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SAINT MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SAINT MARGARET, two parishes of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

SAINT MARGARET, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

SAINT MARGARET-AT-CLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT MARGARET ELWHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT MARGHERITA DI RAPALLO, *man-gā-rē'ta dē rā-pāl'ō*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province of Chiavari, near Rapallo, beautifully situated near the Gulf of Genoa. It has a large square paved with stones of various colors, so as to form a kind of mosaic, a handsome collegiate church with an imposing façade. Doric below, and composite above, an old castle of a square form, situated near the sea, and still available for defence, an hospital, and a communal school. Pop. 6226.

SAINT-MARIA-AUDENHOVE. See **SAINTE-MARIE-AUDENHOVE**.

SAINT MARIE, *ma-rē'*, a post-village of Jasper co., Illinois, on the Embarras River, 120 miles S.E. of Springfield.

SAINT-MARIE-LIERDE, *sâs mār'ē lē-āid'*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 2070.

SAINT MARK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, comprising a part of the city of Dublin.

SAINT MARK, a post-office of Greene co., Missouri.

SAINT MARK'S, post-village, port of entry, and capital of Wakulla co., Florida, on St. Mark's River, near its junction with the Wakulla, 6 miles from Appalachee Bay, and 29 miles S. of Tallahassee, with which it is connected by railroad. Vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water can ascend from the Gulf to this place, which is the port of Tallahassee. In June, 1854, 1363 tons of shipping were registered in the district. The United States government is about to erect here a new custom-house, and a marine hospital.

SAINT MARK'S LIGHT-HOUSE, showing a fixed light 73 feet high, is on the E. side of the entrance to St. Mark's Harbor, Appalachee Bay, Florida. Lat. 30° 4' N., lon. 84° 20' W.

SAINT MARK'S RIVER, a small stream of Florida, rises in Leon co., flows S.E., and enters the Appalachee River, an arm of Appalachee Bay. It is navigable by small boats.

SAINT-MARS-D'EGRENE, *sâs mār dē-grēn'*, a village of France, department of Orne, 4 miles S.W. of Domfront. Pop. in 1852, 2210.

SAINT-MARS-DE-LA-BRIÈRE, *sâs mār dē lā brē-āis'*, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 8 miles E.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1580.

SAINT-MARS-D'OUILLE, *sâs mār dō-tyē'ā* or *dō-tyē'ā'*, a village of France, department of Sarthe, arrondissement of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 2415.

SAINT-MARS-LA-JAILLE, *sâs mār lā shāl'*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles S.E. of Châteaubriant. Pop. in 1852, 1331.

SAINT-MARS-SOUS-BALLON, *sâs mār sō bāl'ōns'*, a village of France, department of Sarthe, arrondissement of Le Mans. Pop. 1640.

SAINT MARTIN, an island of England, in the N.E. part of the Scilly group, about 2 miles long. Pop. about 280.

SAINT MARTIN, two parishes of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SAINT MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. Burghley House (Marquis of Exeter) is in this parish.

SAINT MARTIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

SAINT MARTIN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth. Here are the remains of several druidical temples.

SAINT MARTIN, (*sâs mār'tāns'*) CANAL OF, in France, department of Seine, forms a branch of the Canal de l'Oureq, and crosses the N.E. portion of Paris.

SAINT MARTIN, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, circle of Bruneck. Pop. 1911.

SAINT MARTIN, a village of Austria, in Styria, S.E. of Marburg, on the Drave. Pop. 1211.

SAINT MARTIN, a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Inn, 8 miles from Ried. Pop. 730.

SAINT MARTIN, *sâs mār'tāns'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, 12 miles from Montreal. Pop. 3850.

SAINT MARTIN, (Fr. pron. *sâs mār'tāns'*) one of the West India Islands, the N. part belonging to the French, and the S. to the Dutch, between Anguilla and St. Bartholomew. Lat. of Le Marigot (French) 18° 4' N., lon. 53° 10' W. Area, about 30 square miles. The surface is hilly; the climate is tolerably healthy. It is well watered, and in its S. part are some lagoons from which the Dutch obtain large quantities of salt. Of the French portion, about one-third part is under culture. The chief products are sugar and rum. Many cattle are reared. The S. part is less fertile and wooded; the principal products are sugar, rum, and salt; which is exported to neighboring islands and to North America. The French and Dutch made a settlement on this island in 1638; they were expelled by the Spaniards, who themselves abandoned it in 1650. The French and Dutch subsequently resumed possession, and divided it between them. Pop. of the N. or French division in 1849, 3773; of the Dutch or S. division, 4000.

SAINT MARTIN, *sân mār'tēn'*, (*Sân Martin*.) an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, S. of Madre de Dios. Lat. 50° 40' S., lon. 75° 20' W.

SAINT-MARTIN-AUX-BUNEAUX, *sâs mār'tāns' ô bûn'*, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, close to the English Channel. Pop. 1700.

SAINT MARTIN BEAUHARNOIS, *sâs mār'tāns' bō-shā'nwā'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, on the river Châteaugay, 30 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. 600.

SAINT-MARTIN-D'AUXIGNY, *sâs mār'tāns' dôx'ēn' yē'*, a town of France, department of Cher, on the Moulon, arrondissement of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 2591.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-BÉTHISY, *sâs mār'tāns' dē bē'tōs' sē'*, a town of France, department of Oise, arrondissement of Senlis. Pop. 1460.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-COURTISOLS, *sân' man'tân' dèh koo'tee'sol'*, a town of France, department of Marne, 7 miles E.N.E. of Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 1960.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-LANDELLE, *sân' man'tân' dèh lôn'dèll'*, a town of France, department of Manche, 15 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-LONDRES, *sân' man'tân' dèh lôn'dr'*, a town of France, department of Hérault, arrondissement of Montpellier. Pop. 1143.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-QUEYRIÈRES, *sân' man'tân' dèh kâ-re-ai'r'*, a town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 5 miles S.W. of Briançon. Pop. 1350.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-RÉ, *sân' man'tân' dèh rê'*, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles N.N.W. of La Rochelle, on the E. coast of the island of Ré, in the Atlantic, having a good port and roadstead, a citadel, arsenal, hospital, and prison. Pop. in 1852, 2885.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-SALLEN, *sân' man'tân' dèh sâl-lôn'*, a town of France, department of Calvados, arrondissement of Caen. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-MARTIN-DES-SEIGNAUX, *sân' man'tân' dèh sên-yô'*, a town of France, department of Landes, 20 miles S.W. of Dax. Pop. in 1852, 2592.

SAINT-MARTIN-DES-SOULAN, *sân' man'tân' dèh soo-lôn'*, a town of France, department of Ariège, 6 miles S.E. of St. Giron. Pop. 1830.

SAINT-MARTIN-DES-TRAUX, *sân' man'tân' dâ trô'*, a town of France, department of Loire, 17 miles N.W. of Roanne. Pop. 2500.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-TOURNON, *sân' man'tân' dèh too'nôn'*, a town of France, department of Indre, on the Creuse, 34 miles W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-VALAMAS, *sân' man'tân' dèh vâl-lâm'*, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 17 miles N.W. of Privas. Pop. 1973.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-VALGALQUES, *sân' man'tân' dèh vâl-gâl'k'*, a town of France, department of Gard, 3 miles N. of Alais. Pop. 925.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-VALMEROUX, *sân' man'tân' dèh vâl-mêr-rou'*, a town of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement of Mauriac. Pop. 1540.

SAINT-MARTIN-DU-MONT, *sân' man'tân' dû mônt'*, a town of France, department of Ain, 8 miles S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 1720.

SAINT-MARTIN-D'URIAGE, *sân' man'tân' dûr'e-âzh'*, a town of France, department of Isère, 7 miles S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2400.

SAINT-MARTIN-DU-VEUX-BELLEME, (Bellême,) *sân' man'tân' dû ve-uh' bêl-lâm'*, a town of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Mortagne. Pop. 3012.

SAINT-MARTIN-EN-BRESSE, *sân' man'tân' ên brêss'*, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Châlons. Pop. in 1852, 1938.

SAINT-MARTIN-EN-HAUT, *sân' man'tân' ên ô'*, a town of France, department of Rhône, 14 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-MARTIN-ES-VIGNES, *sân' man'tân' â veen'*, a town of France, department of Aube, arrondissement of Troyes. Pop. in 1852, 3651.

SAINT-MARTIN-LA-SAUVETÉ, *sân' man'tân' lâ sôv'tê'*, a town of France, department of Loire, 17 miles S.W. of Roanne. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-MARTIN-LE-BEAU, *sân' man'tân' lê bô'*, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, near the Cher, arrondissement of Tours. Pop. 1345.

SAINT MARTIN'S, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on Chenetaches (Grand) Lake, contains 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Grand River, and intersected by Atchafalaya and Teche Bayous. The surface is level; the soil along the streams is very productive. In 1850 this parish produced 517,401 bushels of Indian corn, being the greatest quantity of that article raised in any one parish of the state except Assumption parish. The railroad which has been commenced from New Orleans to Opelousas is expected to pass through this parish. Capital, St. Martinsville. Pop. 11,761, of whom 5272 were free, and 6489 slaves.

SAINT MARTIN'S, a post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the river of its own name, about 120 miles S.E. of Annapolis. Grain and lumber are shipped here in sloops.

SAINT MARTIN'S, a small village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

SAINT MARTIN'S KEYS, islands of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 28° 42' N., lon. 83° 30' W.

SAINT MARTIN'S RIVER, a stream in the S.E. part of Maryland, traverses part of Worcester county, and flows into Sinopuxent Sound. It is navigable for sloops 12 miles.

SAINT MARTINSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of St. Martin's parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the river Teche, 125 miles W.S.W. of Baton Rouge. Large steamers ascend the river 200 miles. Pop. in 1853, 1400.

SAINT MARTORY, *sân' man'tô're'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 11 miles E.N.E. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 1200.

SAINT MARY, in France and French colonies. See **SAINT-MARIE**.

1066

SAINT MARY, in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. See **SANTA MARIA**.

SAINT MARY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT MARY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT MARY, a thriving post-village of Mills co., Iowa, 1 mile E. of the left bank of the Missouri, on a fine level prairie, 230 miles nearly W. of Iowa City. Here is a steam ferry to Bellevue, the best crossing-place on the river above St. Joseph. A weekly paper, the St. Mary Gazette, is published here.

SAINT MARY, a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. coast of Labrador. Lat. 50° 20' N., lon. 60° W.

SAINT MARY, (Port. *Santa Maria*, *sân'tâ mâ-ree'*), the southernmost of the Azores, in lat. 36° 58' 30" N., lon. 26° 6' 12" W., 7 miles long, and 5 miles broad. It contains the small town of Villa do Porto, and several hamlets. P. 4606.

SAINT MARY, a small island on the E. coast of Africa, in Delagoa Bay, sometimes called INYACK, in lat. 25° 30' S., lon. 33° 2' 5" E., 7 miles long and 3½ miles broad.

SAINT MARY, a group of long flat isles in Hindostan, between lat. 13° 28' and 13° 17' N., the outermost of the range being 5 miles from the shore.

SAINT MARY, a small island of Madagascar, at the head of Antongil Bay, on the N.E. coast. Lat. 15° 30' S., lon. 49° 45' E.

SAINT MARY, an island on the N.E. coast of Madagascar, in lat. (N. point) 16° 40' 30" S., lon. 50° 4' 45" E., 31 miles long, and between 2 and 3 miles broad. The French have a settlement here. Pop. in 1849, 5700.

SAINT MARY CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT MARY CHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT MARY-HILL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT MARY'S, a county in the S. part of Maryland, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, has an area of about 250 square miles. It occupies the S. extremity of the division of the state called the Western Shore, and consists of a neck of land between the Patuxent on the N.E., and the broad estuary of the Potomac, which separates it from Virginia on the S.W. It is indented in every direction by navigable creeks or inlets, so that every part is within a few miles of the tide-water. The surface is nearly level; the soil moderately fertile. Settled about the year 1634. Capital, Leonardtown. Pop. 13,098, of whom 7856 were free, and 5242 slaves.

SAINT MARY'S, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Lake Chenetaches, and watered by the Atchafalaya and Teche Bayous. The surface is flat; the soil is alluvial and fertile. In 1850 this parish produced 24,765 hogheads of sugar, being the greatest quantity made in any one county in the United States. Capital, Franklin. The New Orleans and Opelousas projected Railroad will pass through this parish. Pop. 13,047, of whom 3847 were free, and 9200 slaves.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

SAINT MARY'S, a village of Elk co., Pennsylvania.

SAINT MARY'S, a collection district of Maryland.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-village of Wood co., Virginia.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-village and port of entry of Camden co., Georgia, is beautifully situated on St. Mary's River, 9 miles from the sea. The harbor is accessible to the largest vessels. The situation is healthy, and the climate is favorable to persons of weak lungs. It is the chief town of the county, and contains a court-house, an academy, 5 churches, and 10 stores. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 308 tons registered, and 793 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 718 were employed in the coast trade. Pop. about 800.

SAINT MARY'S, a thriving post-village and township of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, and on St. Mary's River, 106 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It was formerly the capital of Mercer county. About 3 miles W. of the village is an artificial lake or reservoir, 9 miles long and 3 or 4 broad, formed in 1845, to supply the canal. It lies on the summit-level between the Ohio River and Lake Erie. Pop. of the village, 873; of the township, 694.

SAINT MARY'S, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 611.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, about 20 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-office of Lafayette co., Wisconsin.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Perth, 25 miles from London. It contains 3 or 4 churches, several stores and factories of various kinds. Pop. 1000.

SAINT MARY'S, the largest of the Scilly Islands, off the W. coast of Cornwall, 2½ miles in length. Pop. 1545.

SAINT MARY'S, CHADWELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE. See **BALTIMORE**, Maryland.

SAINT MARY'S ISLE, a peninsula of Scotland, on the Dee stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

SAINT MARY'S LANDING, a post-village of St. Genevieve co., Missouri, on the Mississippi, 70 miles below St. Louis.

SAINT MARY'S LIGHTHOUSE, on the N. point of Amelia Island, at the entrance to St. Mary's River, Florida. It shows a revolving light 50 feet high. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $81^{\circ} 30' W.$

SAINT MARY'S LOCH, (lok,) a fine lake of Scotland, co., and 13 miles W.S.W. of Selkirk. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 1 mile. Yarrow Water flows from its E. end.

SAINT MARY'S RIVER, of Georgia and Florida, rises in the S.E. part of the former state, and flows S. to the border of Florida. During the whole of its subsequent course, it forms the boundary between the two states until it enters the Atlantic. Its whole length is about 100 miles. Its mouth forms a good harbor, with 13 feet of water over the bar at low tide.

SAINT MARY'S RIVER rises in the W. part of Ohio, and flowing into Indiana, unites with the St. Joseph's River at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee.

SAINT MARY'S STRAIT separates Canada West from the upper peninsula of Michigan, and connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. It commences at the S.E. extremity of the former lake, and after a general S.E. course of 63 miles, enters Lake Huron by three channels. At some places it spreads out into little lakes; at others, rushes through narrow rapids, or winds around beautiful islands. Its entire length is navigable by vessels drawing eight feet of water up to within one mile of Lake Superior. At this point, navigation is arrested by the falls—the "Sault" of the river—having a descent of 22 feet within three-fourths of a mile. Congress offered the State of Michigan 750,000 acres of land to construct a ship-canal around these rapids; and the State of Michigan contracted to give these lands, free of taxation, for five years, to Erastus Corning and others, in consideration that they build the canal by the 19th of May, 1855. The work is now (April) nearly or quite completed, and its opening to navigation will form the last link in the chain of communication between the great lakes, and add 1700 miles of coast to our trade. The work in size and style is superior to any of its kind on this continent. The locks are supposed to be the largest in the world. The combined length of the two sides and wings of the two locks together is nearly one-third of a mile, all of solid masonry, 26 feet high, 10 feet thick at the base, with buttresses at every twelve feet six feet in width, all faced with cut white limestone, equal, if not superior, to the best of this state. The gates are each 40 feet wide. The canal is 100 feet wide at the top of the water, and 116 feet wide at the top of its banks. The depth of water in it is 12 feet. The main body of the canal is excavated through rock.

SAINT MARY WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

SAINT MARY WESTPORT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SAINT-MATHIAS, *sân' mât'ê'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 21 miles from Montreal. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-MATHIEU, *sân' mât'ê-uh'*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Tardouire, 8 miles S.S.W. of Rochechouart. Pop. in 1852, 2448.

SAINT-MATHURIN, *sân' mât'û-rân'*, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the railway from Tours to Angers, on the Loire, 14 miles E.S.E. of Angers. Pop. 1650.

SAINT MATTHEW, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

SAINT MATTHEW, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

SAINT MATTHEW, (math'û,) an island of the Mergui Archipelago, in Farther India, off the W. coast of the Isthmus of Kra; lat. $10^{\circ} N.$, lon. $95^{\circ} E.$ Length, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous and densely wooded. On its N. side it has a large harbor.

SAINT MATTHEW ISLAND. See GORE ISLAND.

SAINT MAUGHANS, (môw'gans,) a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT-MAUR, *sân' môr*, a commune of France, department of Indre, 2 miles S.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1251.

SAINT-MAUR, a commune of France, department of Seine, 11 miles N.E. of Soaux, with a village, near the Canal of St. Maur, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length, mostly under ground, which shortens by 9 miles the navigation of the Marne, near Paris.

SAINT-MAURICE, *sân' mô'rees'*, a village of France, department of Creuse, arrondissement of Aubusson. Pop. 200.

SAINT-MAURICE, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Riom. Pop. 1540.

SAINT-MAURICE, a village of France, department of Vosges, 15 miles S.E. of Remiremont. Pop. 2000.

SAINT MAURICE, (anc. *Aquæum?*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the left bank of the Rhone, 14

miles S.E. of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1050. It has a council-house, an hospital, and an abbey, founded in the 8th century, and containing many curiosities. The bridge of St. Maurice, crossing the Rhone here, unites the cantons of Valais and Vaud.

SAINT MAURICE, Savoy. See BOURG SAINT MAURICE.

SAINT MAURICE, a post-office, Winn parish, Louisiana.

SAINT MAURICE, (Fr. pron. *sân' mô'rees'*), a river of Canada East, district of Three Rivers, rises in a chain of lakes; lat. $48^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $74^{\circ} 30' W.$, flows S.E., and joins the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, after a course of 400 miles. Its principal affluents are the Ribbon and Vermilion Rivers from the W., and Windigo and Croche from the E. It expands into numerous lakes, and is navigable for boats about 120 miles. Its banks are generally high, in some places from 200 to 1000 feet, and covered with groups of majestic trees. It has a great variety of falls and cascades, and is adorned with a number of beautiful islands.

SAINT MAURICE, a county of Canada East, bounded on the S. by the expansion of the St. Lawrence known as Lake St. Peter. Area, 7300 square miles. Capital, Three Rivers. Pop. in 1852, 27,562.

SAINT-MAURICE, *sân' mô'rees'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, 84 miles S.W. of Quebec. It is the seat of the St. Maurice forges.

SAINT-MAURICE-DE-LIGNON, *sân' mô'rees' dph leen' yô's'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 6 miles N. of Ysaengeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2102.

SAINT-MAURICE-DES-NOUES, *sân' mô'rees' dâ nou'ê'*, a village of France, department of Vendée, arrondissement of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1280.

SAINT-MAURICE-EN-GOURGOIS, *sân' mô'rees' dñ' goor'gw'ê'*, a village of France, department of Loire, 16 miles S.S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 2518.

SAINT-MAURICE-SUR-LOIRE, *sân' mô'rees' sür lwâr*, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Roanne. Pop. 1390.

SAINT MAWE'S, a disfranchised borough and petty seaport-town of England, co. of Cornwall, 8 miles S.S.E. of Truro. Pop. 950.

SAINT-MAXIMIN, *sân' mât'se'mân'*, a town of France, department of Var, near the source of the Argens, 11 miles W.N.W. of Brignoles. Pop. in 1852, 3644. It is enclosed by walls, has a handsome church, a school of industry, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Near it are extensive marble quarries.

SAINT-MAYEUX, *sân' mât'yuh'*, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1530.

SAINT-MÉDARD-DE-GURÇON, *sân' mât'dan' dph gûr'ân'*, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 16 miles W.N.W. of Bergerac. Pop. 1520.

SAINT-MÉDARD-EN-JALLE, *sân' mât'dan' ô's' zhâll'*, a village of France, department of Gironde, near the Jalle, 8 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-MÉEN, *sân' mât'ôn'*, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles W.N.W. of Montfort. Pop. in 1852, 3530.

SAINT NEIL/IONS, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT MERVYN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-MESMEN-LE-VIEUX, *sân' mès'môn' lèh vè-uh'*, a village of France, department of Vendée, 25 miles N. of Fontenay. Pop. 1220.

SAINT-MESMIN, *sân' mès'mân'*, a village of France, with a station on the railway from Troyes to Monterau, 12 miles from Troyes.

SAINT MEW'AN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SAINT MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

SAINT MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Hants, adjoining, and partly included in the city of Winchester.

SAINT MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT MICHAEL, *mee'kâ-ê'*, a market-town of Austria, in Tyrol, on the Adige, 9 miles N. of Trient, with an abbey, founded in 1145.

SAINT MICHAEL in France. See SAINT-MICHEL.

SAINT MICHAEL, Spain, and Spanish America. See SAN MIGUEL.

SAINT-MICHAEL, *sân' mî'kêl'* (Fr. *Saint Michel*, *sân' mee'shêl'*), a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Bellechance, 15 miles from Quebec. Pop. 1800.

SAINT MICHAEL, (mî'kâ-el or mî'kêl') (Port. *São Miguel*, *sôw' me'ghêl'*), the largest of the Azores in the Atlantic Ocean, lat. $37^{\circ} 44' N.$, lon. $25^{\circ} 30' W.$ Length, from E. to W., 36 miles. Area, 224 square miles. Pop. 80,800. The surface is mostly mountainous, the Agra de Pico, in its centre, rising to 3066 feet in height. The soil is volcanic, and the island has often suffered from earthquakes. It contains many mineral springs and several lakes. Orange gardens are estimated to comprise 2100, and vineyards 2400 acres; about 90,000 boxes of oranges, value \$200,000, are annually exported. Other products are maize, wheat, beans, and wine. The manufactures are confined to druggists and coarse pottery; articles of clothing are mostly imported from

Great Britain. The coast is studded with towns and villages, the principal being Ponta Delgada, Alagoa, Villa Franca, and Morro das Capellas.

SAINT MICHAEL BEDWARDINE, a parish of England, co., and adjoining the city of Worcester, within the parliamentary bounds of which it is included.

SAINT MICHAEL CAM/HAISE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT MICHAEL CREECH, a parish and village of England, co. of Somerset, 3 miles E.N.E. of Taunton, on the Tone. The Chard and Bridgewater Canal, and also the Bristol and Exeter Railway pass through the village. Pop. 1294.

SAINT MICHAEL ELM/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT MICHAELIS, mee'kē-lis, a village of Saxony, circle of Dresden, near Freiberg. Pop. 1284.

SAINT MICHAEL PEN/KEVIL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT MICHAEL'S, mī'kē-ls, a post-village of Talbot co., Maryland, on St. Michael's River, a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 57 miles S.E. of Annapolis, and 12 miles W. of Easton. It is a place of active trade. Pop. 863.

SAINT MICHAEL'S, (HICHINGWOOD) a village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 52 miles S.W. of Montreal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the lumber business.

SAINT MICHAEL'S BAY, on the E. coast of Labrador, in British North America, in lat. 52° 56' N., lon. 55° 30' W.

SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT, a venerable granite rock, in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, co. of England. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile S. of Marazion. Lat. 50° 7' N., lon. 5° 28' 5" W. It rises in a pyramidal form, partially covered with buildings, surmounted by a chapel founded in the fifth century, and surrounded by the sea at high-water. It is supposed to be the *Ocrinum* of Ptolemy, and most probably the *Itas*, whence in former times tin was shipped from Cornwall. On it a priory was founded by Edward the Confessor, and it was a fortified post of importance during the parliamentary war. Pop. of village, 170. See MOUNT SAINT MICHEL.

SAINT MICHAEL'S RIVER, of Talbot co., Maryland, flows first S.S.W., and then curving, takes a northerly course, falling into Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite the S. end of Kent Island.

SAINT-MICHEL, sâ' mee'shêl', a village of France, with a station on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 18 miles from Paris.

SAINT-MICHEL, a village of France, department of Drôme, 17 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1660.

SAINT MICHEL, a market-town of Savoy, province, and 7 miles E.S.E. of St. Jean de Maurienne, on the Arc. Pop. 1869.

SAINT-MICHEL, sâ' mee'shêl', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 2 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1118.

SAINT-MICHEL-EN-L'HERMITAGE, sâ' mee'shêl' ô' lèn'me-tâsh', a village of France, department of Vendée, 22 miles W.S.W. of Fontenay-le-Comte, with a small port. Pop. 1741.

SAINT-MICHEL-EN-THIÉRACHE, sâ' mee'shêl' ô' te-â'rish', a village of France, department of Aisne, near the source of the Oise, 13 miles N.E. of Verma. Pop. 3000.

SAINT-MICHEL-MONT-MALCHUS, sâ' mee'shêl' mô' māl'kūsh', or MONT-MERCURE, mô' mē'kūn', a town of France, department of Vendée, 25 miles from Fontenay-le-Comte, with the majestic ruins of the Abbey de la Graine-tière. Pop. 1217.

SAINT-MICHEL, sâ' mee'shêl', a town of France, department, and on the Meuse, 9 miles N.N.W. of Commercy. Pop. in 1852, 5274. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle on a neighboring hill. It has several old churches, and manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn.

SAINT MIN/VER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-MONIQUE, sâ' mō'neek', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 194 miles S.W. of Quebec.

SAINT MORITZ, (mō'rita,) or SANCT MORITZ, sâ'kt mō'rita, a village of Switzerland, with celebrated mineral baths, in the Upper Engadine, 28 miles S.E. of Chur.

SAINT MUL/LIN, a parish of Ireland, cos. of Carlow and Waterford. It contains the villages of Tinnahinch and Ballymurphy.

SAINT MUNGO, (mū'ng'go,) a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, in Annandale. Pop. 618. Here is Castlemilk, originally a fortress built by the Bruces, now a modernized residence.

SAINT MUNGO, NORTH, or IN/VERHIGH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, comprised within the city of Glasgow.

SAINT-NAZAIRE, sâ' nā'zā', a town and seaport of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, close to the mouth of the Loire, on its N. side, 30 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 5318.

SAINT-NAZAIRE, a village of France, department of Var, 6 miles W. of Toulon. Pop. 1542.

1668

SAINT-NECTAIRE, sâ' nēk'tā', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles W. of Issoire. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

SAINT NEOTS, sent neets, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 8 miles S.W. of Huntingdon, on the line of the Great Northern Railway, and on the E. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2961.

SAINT NEOTS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT NICHOLAS, nik'o-las, an island of England, in Plymouth Sound.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of England, in the Isle of Wight, adjoining Newport.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembrokeshire.

SAINT NICHOLAS, in Italy. See SAN NICOLÒ.

SAINT NICHOLAS, in Germany. See SANCT NICOLAUS.

SAINT NICHOLAS, nik'o-las, a harbor on the N.W. side of the island of Zee, in the Grecian Archipelago.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, on the St. Lawrence, 10 miles from Quebec.

SAINT NICHOLAS, (Port. *São Nicolas*, sâ'wō' nē-ko-lō'), one of the Cape Verd Islands, situated between Santa Lucia and Santiago. Lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 24° 15' W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles. The surface is mountainous. It has a harbor on its S. side, near which is a small town, the residence of a governor and a Portuguese bishop.

SAINT NICHOLAS CHANNEL, on the N. side of Cuba, 60 miles in length by 33 miles in breadth.

SAINT NICHOLAS HARBOR, in Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence estuary, in lat. 46° 18' N., lon. 67° 40' W.

SAINT NICHOLAS POINT, the N.W. extremity of the island of Java, on the Strait of Sunda, in lat. 5° 52' S., lon. 106° 2' E.

SAINT NICHOLAS SYDLING, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SAINT-NICOLAS, (Fr. pron. sâ' nē-ko-lā') or NICOLAAS, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the railway from Antwerp to Ghent, 20 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 20,088. It has a fine town-hall, a church, with good paintings, an hospital, several orphan asylums, a prison, a large market-place, a tribunal of commerce, Latin and other public schools, manufactures of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, and tobacco, dye-houses, salt-refineries, breweries, and potteries, a large market for flax, and a large annual fair.

SAINT-NICOLAS, a village of Belgium, province, and 8 miles W. of Liège, near the railway from Liège to Tirimont. Pop. 1545.

SAINT NICOLAS, a headland and village of Hayti, on the N.W. side of the island.

SAINT-NICOLAS-DU-PORT, sâ' nē-ko-lā' dū' pōrt, a town of France, department of Meurthe, 7 miles E.N.E. of Nancy, on the left bank of the Meurthe. Pop. in 1852, 3422.

SAINT-NICOLAS-DU-PORT, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Avranches. Pop. 1028.

SAINT-NICOLAS-DU-PORT, a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, arrondissement of Castel-Sarrasin, on the left bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1607.

SAINT-NICOLAS-PRÈS-GRANVILLE, sâ' nē-ko-lā' prē' grā'villē, a town of France, department of Manche, 16 miles N.W. of Avranches. Pop. 1028.

SAINT NINIANS, nin'e-ans, (commonly called SAINT RINGANS,) a parish of Scotland, co., and 2 miles S. of Stirling. It contains the villages of St. Ninians and Bannockburn. In this parish three memorable battles were fought:—1st, on the 13th of September, 1297, between the troops of Wallace and the English, whom they totally routed; 2d, the famous battle of Bannockburn; and 3d, June 11, 1483, in which James III. of Scotland was defeated and killed by his insurgent nobles.

SAINT-NIZIER-D'AZERGUES, sâ' nē-ziē' d'ā'zērgēs, a market-town of France, department of Rhone, 14 miles W.N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-NIZIER-DE-FORNAS, sâ' nē-ziē' d'ē' fōrnās, a village of France, department of Loire, 16 miles S. of Montbrison. Pop. 1276.

SAINT-NIZIER-LE-BOUCHOUX, sâ' nē-ziē' d'ē' lē' bō'chō', a village of France, department of Ain, 17 miles S.W. of Bourg. Pop. 1665.

SAINT NORBERT, sâ' nōr'bairt, a small village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 54 miles N. of Montreal.

SAINT OLAVE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SAINT-OMER, (Fr. pron. sâ'nt o'mair; L. *Præm Auremari*.) a fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Aa, at the mouth of the Canal of Neuf-Francis, and on the railway from Arras and Lille to Calais, 23 miles S.E. of Calais. Pop. in 1852, 22,064. It is surrounded by irregular fortifications, and defended by the Fort Notre Dame. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college,

and a library of 20,000 volumes, a cathedral of the fourteenth century, with the tomb of its founder, St. Omer; and manufactures of coarse woollens, pipes, and paper. St. Omer was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677. During the first Revolution, it was called *MORIN LA MONTAGNE*, (mô'rân' lã mông'tân') It was the birthplace of the Abbé Segur.

SAINT OMER, a pleasant post-village and township of Decatur co., Indiana, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and the Michigan (plank) Road, 36 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. of the village, about 400.

SAINT OMER, a post-office of Coles co., Illinois.

SAINTONGE, sã's'tông', an old province of France, in the W. It now forms the greater portion of the department of Charente-Inférieure, and parts of those of Charente and Deux-Sèvres. Its capital was Saintes.

SAINT-OUEN-DE-LA-ROYERIE, sãnt wô's' dèh lã ro'yeh-ro', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 miles N.W. of Fougères. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-OUEN-DESTOITS, sãnt wô's' dã twã, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 8 miles N.W. of Laval. Pop. 1750.

SAINT-OUEN-L'AUMONE, sãnt wô's' lô'mon', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 2 miles S. of Pontoise. Pop. 1600. Near it is the ruined abbey of Maubuisson.

SAINT-OUEN-SUR-SEINE, sãnt wô's' sũr sãn, a village of France, 4 miles N. of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine, with a château, where Louis XVIII. signed the "Declaration of St. Ouen," May 2, 1814.

SAINT OURS, sãnt oors, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Richelieu, 36 miles from Montreal. P. 3000.

SAINT-PAL-DE-CHALANCON, sã's' pãl dèh shã'lã's'wã's', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 16 miles N.W. of Yssengeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2485.

SAINT-PAL-DE-MONS, sã's' pãl dèh mông's', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2080.

SAINT PANCRAS, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising a large part of the N. division of the metropolis, and extending northward so as to include a portion of the town of Highgate, with the suburbs of Camden Town, Kentish Town, Somers Town, &c. Pop. in 1851, 166,956. Its "old" church, lately rebuilt, is supposed to occupy the site of one of the most ancient Christian temples in Britain, and in the cemetery surrounding it are many interesting tombs. The new church in the New Road is an elegant structure, with attached vestries, supported by caryatides. In this parish are a University College, Hall, and Hospital, the small-pox and fever hospitals, a beautiful Scottish church, with two towers, King's Cross, a portion of the Regent's Park and Canal, and the termini of the London and North-western and the Great Northern Railways.

SAINT-PAPOUL, sã's' pã'poul', a town of France, department of Aude, 4 miles E. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1235.

SAINT-PARDOUX, sã's' pãr'doo', a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 4 miles S.E. of Nontron. Pop. in 1852, 1800.

SAINT-PARDOUX, a market-town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 5 miles S.W. of Parthenay. Pop. in 1852, 1720.

SAINT PARIS, a thriving post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the railroad from Urbana to Piqua, 58 miles W. of Columbus, is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SAINT PASCAL, sã's' pã's'kãl', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, 94 miles N.E. of Quebec.

SAINT-PATERNE, sã's' pã'tairn', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 2022.

SAINT PAUL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-PAUL, sã's' pãl, a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 10 miles N.N.E. of Barcelonnette. Pop. in 1852, 1714.

SAINT PAUL, a post-office of Clarke co., Alabama.

SAINT PAUL, a post-office of Madison co., Arkansas.

SAINT PAUL, a post-office of Greene co., Missouri.

SAINT PAUL, a flourishing city, port of entry, capital of Minnesota Territory, and seat of justice of Ramsey county, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and 9 miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. Lat. 44° 52' 46" N., lon. 93° 5' W. It is situated on a bluff 70 or 80 feet high, and presents a striking view from the river. The hills or bluffs which partly encircle the town abound in excellent springs. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and is a place of active business. It was first settled about 1840, and in 1849 it contained 1 church, 2 printing offices, 3 hotels, 10 stores, 4 warehouses, 2 drug stores, and 1 school-house. A fine state-house, 140 feet long and 53 feet wide, surmounted by a handsome dome, has recently been erected. St. Paul now contains 5 or 6 churches, 4 hotels, 2 or 3 printing offices, 1 book store, 2 drug stores, numerous other stores, and several saw mills. The value of the business of the town increased from \$131,000 in 1849, to \$41,579,500 in 1854. Of the latter amount, \$3,556,000 shows the extent of its banking business, \$489,000 the forwarding and commission business, \$251,000 the dry goods, and \$244,500 the grocery business. The Baldwin School of this

place is a well-conducted and flourishing institution. Pop. in 1850, 1294; in 1854, estimated at 6000.

SAINT PAUL, (Fr. pron. sã's' pãl,) a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 42 miles from Montreal. Pop. 1300.

SAINT PAUL, a small island of North America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles N.E. of the N. extremity of Cape Breton. It has two fixed lights. Lat. (N. point) 47° 14' N., lon. 60° 9' W.

SAINT PAUL, a city of Brazil. See *SÃO PAULO*.

SAINT PAUL, an islet in the S. part of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 38° 43' S., lon. 77° 38' E.

SAINT PAUL, an island of the Low Archipelago, in lat. 19° 36' S., lon. 14° 5' W.

SAINT PAUL, an island in Behring Sea, in lat. 57° N.

SAINT PAUL, a river of Liberia, in West Africa, after a S.W. course of probably 300 miles, enters the Atlantic N. of Monrovia.

SAINT-PAUL, (Fr. pron. sã's' pãl,) a town of the island of Bourbon, capital of an arrondissement, 19 miles S.W. of St. Denis. Pop. 16,262, of whom 11,540 are slaves. This was the first French establishment on the island.

SAINT PAUL ALEXANDRIA, (ãl-ãx-ãn'dre-ã,) a town of Russia, capital of a circle, 145 miles N.N.E. of Kherson. Pop. 2100.

SAINT-PAUL-DE-FENOUILLET, sã's' pãl dèh fèh-noo'yã', a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, 14 miles N.N.E. of Prades. Pop. in 1852, 2054.

SAINT-PAUL-DE-JARRAT, sã's' pãl dèh shãr'ãd', a village of France, department of Ariège, 4 miles S.E. of Foix. Pop. 1353.

SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA, (Port. *São Paulo de Loanda*, sã's' pã'wãlõ dã lã-ãn'dã,) a considerable seaport-town or city, and capital of the Portuguese dominions in West Africa, in Lower Guinea. Lat. 8° 48' 1" S., lon. 13° 13' E. It is defended seaward by three forts, and has a large and secure harbor, sheltered by the island of Loanda. Its better portion is built of brick, and roofed with red or blue tiles; only the governor's palace and government buildings have glass windows. It was in the seventeenth century celebrated for its fine churches and monasteries, now in ruins. Along the shore are built the hovels of the black population. Its market is well supplied with provisions, and it has an export trade in slaves and ivory.

SAINT-PAUL-DU-BOIS, sã's' pãl dü bwã, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 23 miles W.S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 995.

SAINT-PAUL-EN-JARRET, sã's' pãl ãn's' shãr'ãd', a village of France, department of Loire, 10 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 4094.

SAINT-PAULIEN, sã's' pãl-ãn's', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 6 miles N.N.W. of Le Puy. P. 1440.

SAINT-PAULIN, (Fr. pron. sã's' pãl'ãn's',) a village and parish of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, 61 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. The village is the seat of large flouring and saw mills; and at Hunterstown, in the vicinity, from 200,000 to 300,000 planks are annually manufactured and exported to the United States.

SAINT-PAUL-LA-ROCHE, sã's' pãl lã rosh, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 17 miles E.S.E. of Nontron. Pop. 1690.

SAINT-PAUL-LES-DAX, sã's' pãl lã dãx, a village of France, department of Landes, near Dax. Pop. in 1852, 3022.

SAINT PAUL'S, a post-office, Robeson co., North Carolina.

SAINT PAUL'S BAY, in Malta, on the N.E. coast, 6½ miles N.W. of La Valletta. Here St. Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

SAINT PAUL'S BAY, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Saguenay, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 2600.

SAINT-PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, sã's' pãl trwã shã'tã's', a village of France, department of Drôme, 14 miles S. of Montélimart. Pop. in 1852, 2192.

SAINT PÉ, sã's' pã, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Pau, 15 miles S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. in 1852, 2907.

SAINT-PÉ, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 10 miles S.W. of Bayonne. Pop. in 1852, 2721.

SAINT-PERAY, sã's' pèh-rã', a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 9 miles S. of Tournon. Pop. 2544.

SAINT PETER, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT PETER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SAINT PETER, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT PETER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, comprising a part of Ronaldshay Island, besides Burray and Hund Islands.

SAINT PETER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, comprising a part of Stronsay Island.

SAINT PETER, in France and the French colonies. See *SAINT-PIERRE*.

SAINT PETER, in Italy. See *SAN PIETRO*.

SAINT PETER, in Spain and the Spanish colonies. See *SAN PEDRO*.

SAINT PETER, in Styria. See *SANCT PETER*.

SAINT PETER, in Portugal and Brazil. See *SÃO PEDRO*.

SAINT PETER, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Sajó, 8 miles N.N.W. of Miskolcs. Pop. 3325.

SAINT PETER, a lake of Canada, being an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° and $46^{\circ} 8' N.$, and about lon. $73^{\circ} W.$ Length, 35 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St. Francis, from the S.E. In its S. part are many islands, and at the S. extremity the town of Sorel.

SAINT PETER, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 25 miles W. of Point Apl, Borneo.

SAINT-PETER-LE-PORT, (Fr. *Saint-Pierre-Port* or *Saint-Pierre-le-Port*, *sãk pe-ah' lèh pòk*), the capital town of the land of Guernsey, on its E. side, in lat. $49^{\circ} 27' 2'' N.$ lon. $2^{\circ} 32' W.$ Pop. of the town in 1851, 16,778. Its lower part has narrow streets, and very lofty houses; its upper quarter, Hauteville, is well built and handsome. The principal buildings are the government-house, the court house, the town hospital, assembly rooms, a theatre, and a very excellent fish-market. The harbor is enclosed by piers, and defended by Fort George and Castle Cornet. Fort George has barracks for upwards of 5000 men; and the town is the residence of military and civil governors, both appointed by the crown.

SAINT PETER-AND-PAUL, the capital village of Kamchatka. See PETROPAULOVSK.

SAINT PETER'S, a post-office of Chester co, Pennsylvania.

SAINT PETER'S, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

SAINT PETERSBURG, (Russ. *Peterburg*, *pä'ter-böörög*), a government of European Russia, mostly between lat. 58° and $60^{\circ} 30' N.$, and lon. $27^{\circ} 30'$ and $33^{\circ} 30' E.$, having N. the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga, and W. Lake Peipus and the river Narova. Area, including lakes, 20,887 square miles. Pop. in 1853, including the capital, 1,099,650. Surface mostly level, soil thin, climate damp and cold, and two-thirds of the government is covered with woods and marshes. The principal rivers are the Ilissa and Looga, flowing to the Gulf of Finland, the Volkhov, Siaz, Svez, entering the Lake Ladoga, and the Neva, uniting the lake and gulf, and on which is the capital city. Rye, barley, oats, and some wheat, hemp, and flax, are cultivated, but the climate is unfavorable for corn, and the quantity produced is far below the consumption. Around the capital are many market-gardens, kept by German colonists. Timber, deals, and masts form the chief articles of export. Some building stone and lime are obtained, and in the capital all kinds of manufactures are carried on. Population mostly Russians, but comprises many foreigners, most of whom are Lutherans. The government is divided into 9 circles or districts. After St. Petersburg, the chief towns are Schlüsselberg, Looga, Yambourg, Cronstadt, and Tsarskoe-Selo.

SAINT PETERSBURG, *sãnt pe'terz-bürg*, (Russ. *Peterburg*, *pä'ter-böörög*; Ger. *Sankt Petersburg*, *sãkt pä'ter-böörög*; Fr. *Saint Petersburg*, *sãk pä'ter-böörög*; L. *Petri-burgum*), the capital and most populous city of the Russian empire, at the mouth of the Neva in the Gulf of Finland, 16 miles E. of Cronstadt; 400 miles N.W. of Moscow, with which it communicates by a railway, opened in November, 1851; 1100 miles N.N.E. of Vienna; 1550 miles N.E. of Paris, and 500 miles E. by N. of Stockholm. Lat. of observatory, $59^{\circ} 54' 30'' N.$ lon. $30^{\circ} 19' E.$ A railway 17 miles in length, leading to Tsarskoe-Selo and Paulovsk, two imperial residences, was opened in 1836, and another is in course of construction from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, a distance of 668 miles, with a branch extending to Riga. Mean temperature of the year $39^{\circ} 6'$; winter, $18^{\circ} 6'$; summer, $61^{\circ} 7'$ Fahrenheit. The site is one of the most extraordinary that has ever been voluntarily selected for the foundation of a capital, and yet owing mainly to the genius and perseverance which have been displayed in overcoming natural disadvantages, St. Petersburg has, within a comparatively short period, acquired a magnitude and splendor which justly entitle it to rank among the first of European cities. The Neva, on approaching the Gulf of Finland, turns first N. and then W., after which it divides into three main branches: the first called the Great Neva, proceeds N.; the next, or central branch, flows W.N.W., under the name of the Little Neva; and the third, forming properly a continuation of the main stream, and therefore called the Great Neva, flows S.W., and encloses a large tract or peninsula surrounded by water on three sides, and contiguous with the mainland only on the S. The branches form a number of islands, the two largest of which, separated from the peninsula by the main stream and Great Neva, are the Aptekarskoi or Apothecaries' Island on the N., and the Vasilievskoi or Basilisk Island on the W. In the N.W., subordinate arms of the river form a number of smaller islands, of which the more important are the Petroskoi-ostrov, Krestovskoi, Kamenoi-ostrov, and Elaginskoi. These islands, particularly the two largest, with a small portion of the right bank, and the whole of the peninsula on the left bank, form a series of flats which, taken together, have nearly an oval shape, and are so low as to be constantly exposed to inundation, constitute the site of St. Petersburg. The Neva, though a broad, lively, and pellucid stream, is generally shallow, and at its mouth is encumbered by a bar with not more than 9

feet of water, so that the large vessels which are built at the city docks can only be transported as hulks, to be fitted out at the great naval station of Cronstadt. The city is defended by a deep ditch or canal, stretching across the S. part of the peninsula, and a citadel, situated on a low island, near its centre.

The larger and finer portion of St. Petersburg being built on the peninsula, takes the name of the Bolshai Storona, or Great Side; all the rest to the N., on the islands and right bank, is designated the Petersburg side. The communication between the former and the latter is maintained only by one stone and three boat bridges, but the deficiency is supplied by numerous ferry-boats of uncouth shape and fantastic coloring, which are constantly plying to and fro. Owing to the lowness of the site, though the loftier pinnacles and domes are seen at a considerable distance, the city, whether approached by land or water, cannot be said to become distinctly visible before it is actually entered, and hence the general impression produced is greatly heightened by a feeling of surprise. The stranger suddenly finds himself between noble granite quays, bordered by edifices of almost unrivalled splendor, or in spacious streets of apparently interminable length, straight as an arrow, unbroken by the slightest unevenness, and lined with lofty buildings of uniform structure, often lavishly adorned, and, in color at least, resembling marble. The impression, however, is somewhat weakened by a closer inspection, the greater part of the houses proving to be only of wood or brick, garnished with plaster.

As it is impossible to obtain a complete view of the city from without, recourse is often had to the numerous towers, on which watchmen stand sentinel day and night to give the alarm of fire; by far the best view may be obtained from the tower of the Admiralty, situated near the centre of the city, on the N.W. part of the peninsula and left bank of the Great Neva, and provided with galleries, from which all parts of the city may be seen in succession to the greatest advantage. Looking S. over the peninsula from this commanding station, three canals, the Moika, the Catharina, and the Fontanka, may be traced, stretching circuitously from E. to W., dividing the whole space into three quarters, called respectively, the First, Second, and Third Admiralty Sections. Radiating immediately from the base of the tower, intersecting these canals, and spanning them by handsome granite bridges, are the three principal streets, the Nevskoi Prospekt or Neva Perspective, on the right, the Gorokhovoi Oulitsa or Pea street, in the centre, and Voznesenskoi Prospekt or Resurrection Perspective, on the left. The eye wanders along these avenues throughout their whole extent without obstruction. They are all of great length, width, and beauty; but the finest every way, and the greatest thoroughfare of the city, is the Nevskoi Prospekt, which is 2 miles long, 150 feet wide, having a double carriage-way, with foot-paths paved with granite, or avenues shaded with lime-trees.

Beyond the Fontanka Canal, both on the S. and E., and bounded in the former direction by the city fosse, and on the latter by the main stream of the Neva, is a large space, almost entirely covered with buildings, and forming, in addition to the three Admiralty sections already mentioned, the Narva, Karetznoi, Kojetvenskoi, and Foundry quarters. Considerably to the E., on the right bank of the river, may be seen the large villages of Great and Little Okhta. Turning now to the opposite side of the town, and looking N., the busy scene presented by the river immediately below first attracts the eye, which then wanders along the splendid quay that lines the S. side of the Vasilievskoi, and is bordered by a succession of noble edifices. The buildings of this island are chiefly confined to its S. and E. portions: the W. and N.W., forming the far larger part of the whole, is covered with trees or under garden cultivation. On the N.E. the most conspicuous object is the citadel, situated chiefly on the small island of Petersburg, but also possessing an extensive outwork on the island of Aptekarskoi, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel. N. of this outwork commences the Petersburg quarter of the city. It is much less compactly built than the Admiralty sections, the buildings gradually becoming more isolated, and giving place to extensive parks and gardens. The same remark is still more applicable to the islands on the N.W., which are chiefly occupied by places of amusement, public gardens, villas, and country seats. On the N.E., beyond the Neva, and on the right bank of the river, is the Viborg quarter, which has already acquired considerable extent, and is rapidly advancing in importance. Some years ago the city was said to have 156 bridges, of which 12 were of cast-iron, 31 of granite, and several suspension bridges. The 5 across the Neva, and its principal branches, are erected on boats, and annually removed before the river is frozen, which is the case during five months of the year.

Churches.—Few cities surpass St. Petersburg in the splendor of its public buildings. Of the ecclesiastical edifices, the first in rank is the metropolitan church, or cathedral of our Lady of Kazan, in the Nevskoi Prospekt. It is in the form of a Greek cross, and has in front a large com-

cave portico of Corinthian columns, from the centre of which rises a tower, surmounted by a gorgeous dome. In the interior, 56 gigantic monoliths support the roof, and in niches along the sides are colossal statues of the Grand Duke Vladimir, Alexander Nevsky, St. John, and St. Andrew. The Isaac Church, finely situated a little S.W. of the Admiralty, in one of the largest open spaces of the capital, is much admired for its simple but lofty style of architecture, its grand proportions, and noble porticoes. The mere foundation of it, formed of piles sunk in swampy ground, is said to have cost \$1,000,000, and the entire structure, \$20,000,000. It is in the form of a Greek cross, and has four grand entrances, each approached by three broad flights of steps, and each whole flight composed of an entire piece of granite. Each entrance has a superb peristyle, with round monoliths of polished granite, 60 feet in height and 7 feet in diameter, supporting an enormous frieze, above which, to twice the height of the peristyles, rises the chief and central cupola, glistening with gold, gilt on copper, and supported by 30 granite columns. The Smolnoi Church, situated in the N.E. of the peninsula, and originally belonging to a convent, which still forms a vast pile, is built of white marble, and surmounted by five blue domes spangled with golden stars. The Preobrazhensky Church, or Spass Preobrazhenskoi Sabor, one of the largest in the city, belongs to one of the oldest regiments of the guards, and is overloaded both without and within with military trophies. The railing around the churchyard is formed of 300 French and Turkish cannon, mounted in threes on granite pedestals, while every niche and recess of the interior is filled with captured colors and halberds, pashas' horse-tails, &c. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul, situated on the N. side of the citadel, is rendered conspicuous by its lofty and elegant gilded spire, but the building itself has a dingy and wretched appearance, and an interior, which from the number of the keys of fortresses, captured eagles, pashas' horse-tails, and batons of office, looks more like an arsenal than a church. The chief object of interest is the imperial vault, where the remains of Peter the Great and of all his successors repose.

There are numerous other Russian churches deserving of notice. The church of the English factory, situated W. of the Admiralty, is a splendid building, richly fitted up and seated for 1200 persons. The Dutch church is remarkable for its ample revenues, derived from grants of land made to it by Peter the Great, and afterwards built upon. Of the several churches possessed by Roman Catholics, the principal one, situated in the Nevskoi, is an elegant structure, with a Corinthian colonnade and a finely-proportioned dome. In connection with the churches may be mentioned the monastery of St. Alexander Nevskoi, the only one in St. Petersburg; it is among the most celebrated in Russia, ranking next after that of the Trinity in Moscow, and of the Cave in Kiev. It was founded by Peter the Great, and contains within its walls churches, towers, monks' cells, and gardens. The great attraction here to the Russians is the monument containing the remains of the saint, a canonized grand duke. It is in the form of a pyramid 16 feet high, of solid silver, and with the ornaments around it, also of silver, is said to weigh 5000 pounds. The principal church or cathedral, built by the Empress Catherine, is of large dimensions, and surmounted by several domes. The interior is richly decorated with Italian marble, and the ornaments and treasures are of vast value. The long red cloisters which cluster round the church have a dreary look, and are occupied by between 50 and 60 monks, who superintend a classical school, at which the average attendance is about 1000.

Palaces.—These are alike numerous and remarkable for their colossal dimensions. The Winter Palace, while the emperor resides in it, is said to be inhabited by 6000 persons. It is situated immediately E. of the Admiralty, with a front to the Neva of more than 700 feet, and is in the form of a vast square, the angles of which nearly correspond to the four cardinal points. It is the largest palace in the world, being one-third larger than that of the Emperor of Austria, and is not surpassed in point of splendor. It occupies the site of the one destroyed by fire in 1837; not the least remarkable fact connected with it is, that its present form was the work of two short years. The interior is gorgeous in the extreme, consisting of suites of splendid halls, filled with marbles, malachites, precious stones, vases, and pictures. To the E. of the Winter Palace, and connected with it by several covered galleries, is the Hermitage, built by the Empress Catherine, (in a spirit similar to that which prompted Frederick the Great to erect his Sans Souci,) as a place where she might lay aside the cares and forms of state. Its principal façade faces the Neva, but possesses little architectural merit. It is loaded, however, with works of art and *erdt*, and has a very valuable picture-gallery. The Marble Palace, not very appropriately so called, since far less marble than granite and iron has been used in its construction, is situated considerably E. of the Hermitage, near the Troitskoi bridge; it has a dark, gloomy look, and its walls are of such massive blocks as to suggest the idea of a fortress rather than a palace. About 1 mile farther E., on

the banks of the Neva, stands the Taurida Palace, a long, low building, remarkable only for a ball-room of the extraordinary dimensions of 320 feet by 70, and requiring 20,000 wax-candles to light up it completely. The Annichkoff Palace, on the Great Prospekt, near the Fontanka Canal, closes the brilliant range of buildings of which that street is composed. Though handsomely built, and now the favorite residence of the imperial family, and the place where the emperor receives ambassadors and holds the greater number of his councils, it does not possess much interest. The New Michaeloff Palace, so called to distinguish it from the Michaeloff Palace, or rather castle, built by the Emperor Paul, is the residence of the emperor's brother, and is also occupied by the school of engineers. It is thought to be the most elegant building in St. Petersburg; and attached to it are fine ranges of offices, in one of which is kept a celebrated riding-school, the youth of which often perform fêtes and tournaments in the presence of the Court.

Government Buildings.—The Admiralty, to which, as furnishing the best station for obtaining a full view of the city, reference has already been made, is an immense brick building, surmounted by a slender tower with a gilt cupola, situated on the N. side of the square of same name. The main part of the structure, from the centre of which rises the tower, has its N. side parallel to the river, but its principal façade on the S. faces the square. The length of this façade is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; and at right angles to it are two sides, stretching from its extremities N. towards the river; the E. side fronting the Winter Palace, and the W. the Isaac Square and Senate-house, each 650 feet in length. A large portion of the Admiralty is occupied as school-rooms for naval cadets. Immediately below it, on the N., lying the Russian quay, are the extensive dockyards; and in the immediate vicinity a number of important public buildings; among others, the Holy Synod, where all the higher concerns of the church are regulated; the Hôtel de l'Etat Major, or head department of the army, adorned with a triumphal chariot; and the War-office, conspicuous by its profusion of gigantic columns. On the opposite side of the Great Neva, stands the Exchange; and W., fronting it, from the Little Neva, the Custom-house; both large and imposing structures. Immediately adjoining are two high and slender towers, adorned like the Columnæ Rostratæ of ancient Rome, and from which the approach of shipping may be observed. The citadel, with its bastions and bristling embrasures, mounted with 100 cannon, and defended by a garrison of 3000 men, forms a very conspicuous object. Besides the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, already described, it contains within its enclosure the Mint; and in its vicinity presents an object of great interest in the wooden cottage of Peter the Great, consisting of three small apartments, one of them his chapel, containing, among other relics of that extraordinary man, the little boat which he constructed, and which may be considered as the germ of the powerful navy which he afterwards formed. Among the many other government edifices, to which a general reference must suffice, the arsenals and ranges of barracks are particularly deserving of notice.

Public Monuments.—Two of these are particularly deserving of notice. The one is the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, by Falconet; and the other, the column by Montferand, erected in honor of the Emperor Alexander. The statue, situated near the S. extremity of the Isaac Bridge, facing the Neva, represents the emperor with head uncovered, and encircled by laurel, in the act of mounting a precipice, one hand holding the reins, while the other is calmly outstretched as in the act of benediction. The composure of the Czar contrasts finely with the fiery impetuosity of the horse, which stands on its hind legs springing forward, while a serpent lies trodden beneath its feet. The pedestal, a granite block, originally 45 feet long, 30 feet high, and 25 feet wide, was unfortunately broken in the cutting, and so much diminished, that it now forms two jointed blocks, 35 feet long, 20 feet broad, and only 14 feet high. The height of the emperor's figure is 11 feet, and that of the horse 17 feet. The brevity and simplicity of the inscription in Russian and Latin harmonizes with the spirit of the statue—"Petræmu Pervomu, Catherine Vtovaya"—Petro Primo, Catharina Secunda, MDCCXXXII. The Alexander column stands in the open space between the Etat Major and the Winter Palace, and is the greatest monolith of modern times. It consists of a single shaft of red granite, upwards of 80 feet high, and computed to weigh nearly 400 tons, placed on a pedestal composed of an enormous block of the same red granite, about 25 feet each way, and surmounted by a capital formed of Turkish cannon, above which the statue of an angel 14 feet high, and of a cross 7 feet high, are placed. The height of the whole is 150 feet. A fine statue of Suvarrow adorns the Field of Mars, which will admit of from 40,000 to 60,000 men being reviewed in it.

Educational Institutions.—At the head of these stands the University, founded in 1819, and having in 1846, 60 professors and 700 students. The Chirurgical Medical Academy, founded by Peter the Great, receives about 500 pupils, and enjoys a high reputation. Military education, in all its branches, is regarded as one of the first interests of the

state, and forms a conspicuous feature in the academical system of Russia. It is provided for liberally in the numerous institutions in the capital. The Mining School, with an admirable mineralogical collection, is one of the most remarkable establishments in the city; it occupies a grand and imposing structure, so situated as to form a very conspicuous object from the sea, and maintains above 300 pupils, who, after remaining eight years, and receiving a liberal education, are sent to superintend the government mines, or placed in the mint. The Academy of Fine Arts has a façade, fronting the Neva, 400 feet long and 70 feet high, adorned with columns and pilasters, and surmounted by a central cupola, on which sits a colossal statue of Minerva. This academy, as already mentioned, is partly appropriated as a picture-gallery, but also occupied as a school of art, in which 300 pupils are maintained and educated. In addition to these, it furnishes residences to the professors, academicians, and other artists, so that the whole number of persons accommodated under its roof is estimated at not less than 1000. The other principal schools are the Technological Institute, in which 215 pupils, sons of respectable tradesmen, receive a general education, and special instruction in the various mechanical arts, cotton-spinning, weaving, carpentry, &c.; the Central Pedagogical Institute or normal school; two gymnasia; the Female Institute of Smolnoi, where 500 young ladies are carefully and gratuitously educated; the Ecclesiastical Academy; the principal Protestant school, the agricultural, commercial, veterinary, and various other schools.

Libraries.—The Imperial Library occupies a large building near the Kazan Church, in one of the finest squares of the city, facing the Nevskoi Prospekt. It contains 420,000 printed volumes, and about 15,000 manuscripts. It has derived the greater part of its treasures from the spoils of Poland. The Oriental manuscripts are particularly valuable and extensive. The other libraries entitled to particular notice are those of the Academy of Sciences, 100,000 volumes; of the Hermitage, 120,000 volumes, of which 10,000 are in Russian; and of the Alexander Nevskoi Monastery, which, though very limited in extent, (only 10,000 volumes,) has collections of manuscripts of very great value.

Museums.—The principal museums are those of the Academy of Sciences, occupying a large portion of the magnificent buildings of that celebrated body, situated in the island of Vasilievskoy, on the banks of the Great Neva, opposite to the Admiralty, and including an Asiatic museum, rich in all kinds of curiosities relating to the East; an Egyptian museum, with a few fine specimens of papyrus, but not otherwise interesting; an ethnographic museum, enriched by the collections of various Russian travellers and navigators, and a general collection of coins and medals, in which the Russian series is very valuable and complete; a good mineralogical, and a remarkably fine botanical collection; a museum of natural history, containing an admirable collection of birds, exquisitely stuffed and well arranged; and, among the larger fossil animals, of which Siberia furnishes numerous specimens, a mammoth, perfect, with the exception of one of the hind feet, 16 feet long, exclusive of the tusks, and at least 2 feet higher than the elephant. The Academy of Fine Arts, also situated in the Vasilievskoy, on the banks of the Great Neva, has a portion of its magnificent apartments occupied as a picture-gallery; but is better known as an artistical school. A much more extensive and celebrated gallery is that of the Hermitage Palace, which occupies 41 rooms, and contains splendid specimens of almost all the great masters. Two separate rooms are filled with an extraordinary collection of jewels, cameos, medals, snuff-boxes, ivory carvings, &c.; and in the rooms more especially appropriated to pictures may be seen exquisite specimens of malachite, and violet jasper, in the form of vases, candelabras, &c. The other more important collections are the Romanoff Museum, containing a large collection of minerals, models, and antiquities; and the museum attached to the Mining School, possessing a large collection of fossil conchology, models of mines, mining instruments, &c., but distinguished particularly by its mineralogical treasures, unequalled in Russia, and thought not to be surpassed in the world.

Societies.—The only one of these which can be said to have acquired a European reputation is the Imperial Academy of Sciences, which has long been distinguished for the valuable papers published in its *Transactions*. Most of them, however, are not the production of native talent, but of such celebrated foreigners as the government has had the wisdom to attract by the liberality of its patronage. Numerous other societies of repute exist, under names of Russian imperial, medical, pharmaceutical, mineralogical, geographical, economical, agricultural, educational, military, philanthropic, and artistical.

Hospitals.—Of these, by far the richest and most splendid is the Vospitatelni Dom, or foundling-hospital. It is situated close to the Fontanka Canal, in the best part of the town, has the air of a palace, and, with its courts, gardens, and dependencies, covers a space of 28 acres. It was founded by Catherine II. The number of children received at first

did not exceed 300, but has increased so rapidly that the number of annual admissions is now above 7000, and the number of children, of all ages, under the charge of the institution, exceeds 25,000. The only question asked of those who bring them is, Has the child been baptized? The largest ordinary civil hospital of St. Petersburg is the Obonkoff, situated on the Fontanka Canal; it receives all applicants, but makes a small charge on those able to pay. The military hospital is capable of containing 2000 patients. Various other hospitals are found in different quarters of the town.

Theatres, and Places of Amusement.—In addition to the theatre of the Hermitage, there are three of large dimensions—the Bolshoi or Great Theatre, the Alexander Theatre, and the French Theatre. These three, as well as all similar establishments, are under the immediate management, and kept up at the sole expense of the government. The passion of the Russians for scenic amusement is strong, and hence the attendance is usually full. Besides the above, there is a large wooden theatre in the island of Kammevol, open only in summer. On the same island, and some other smaller ones adjacent, there are, besides the numerous villas to which the greater part of the families who can afford it retire to spend the summer, public gardens, with coffee-houses and taverns, swinging poles, Russian mountains, and other national amusements, which, on holidays, attract crowds of citizens, and afford the best opportunities of seeing Russian life in many of its most characteristic forms, and without disguise. In other quarters, however, and nearer the city, or within it, the more noisy and frivolous amusements are excluded, and the gardens are laid out so as to furnish admirable promenades, or even serve a higher purpose. Of the latter description is the admirable botanic garden of the Aptekarskoi Island, which is open to the public on holidays, and is one of the most interesting sights of the capital; but, as a mere promenade, the Summer Gardens take precedence of all others. They are situated close to the Troitskoi Bridge, and though not very extensive, being only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, they form the great lounge of the population. Among the festivities which take place here the most extraordinary is that of Whit-Monday, when a fair, which both bears the name and has the reality of a *wife-market* or *bride-show*, is held: the sons and daughters of the tradesmen assembling in their best attire to fix their partners for life. The affair is thus described by an eye-witness:—The marriageable girls, decked with Oriental profusion of ornament, are ranged along the alleys of the garden, with some members of their respective families and the *svaki* or match-makers behind them. The men, passing along, are at liberty to enter into conversation with any of the girls, and the acquaintance thus commenced often terminates in marriage.

Bazaars and Markets.—These derive particular interest from the insight which they give into the Russian mode of doing business. The principal one, to be found in almost all Russian towns of importance, takes the name of *Gostinnoi Dvor*, or Merchants' Inn. That of St. Petersburg has one of its four sides in the Nevskoi Prospekt, and is of irregular form, the longest being 1200 feet, and the shortest not more than 350 feet. A colonnade, of the height of the first story, goes round the building, and has a flat roof; from which, as a pavement, access is obtained to the magazines above. The court within is intersected by lanes and alleys, and portioned off into many hundred compartments, in which every variety of merchandise is displayed. Each separate quarter has its particular class of goods, and hence, according to its class, takes the name of Iron Row, or *Peltry Row*, or Book Row, &c. It has been estimated that in the *Gostinnoi Dvor*, and dependent buildings, the number of dealers cannot be much less than 10,000. The most of them are men in blue caftans and blue caps, with flaxen hair and brown beards. There are two other principal bazaars, called the *Apraxin Rinok* and the *Tchakin Dvor*, containing about 5000 booths, tents, and stalls; but though, in some respects, even more characteristic than the *Gostinnoi Dvor*, they resemble it so much, in arrangement and general features, as make a separate description unnecessary. One of its most characteristic features is the winter market, in which are seen enormous pyramids composed of the carcases of cattle, sheep, and hogs, fish, fowls, eggs, and butter, frozen into solid masses.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of St. Petersburg are more extensive than those of any other town in the empire, and from the protective policy pursued by the government, are rapidly increasing. Some of the most important establishments belong to government, and are carried on not so much for the profits which they yield as for the purpose of furnishing model establishments by which all other parts of the empire may be instructed. One of the oldest and most splendid of the government factories is the *Spalnoi*, where Gobelin tapestry and carpets are made; the latter partly for sale, but the former only for the furnishing of the imperial palaces, or for presents. Other important government factories, celebrated either for their magnitude, or the excellence of the articles produced in them, are those

for the manufacture of playing cards, employing 3000 hands; of porcelain, where the fine vases presented by the emperor to foreign princes are made, and many objects of great value and beauty are exposed for sale; and those of plate and cut-glass. The government has also a very extensive cotton-factory, and iron-foundry chiefly for casting cannon and other ordnance. Several of these establishments are rivalled by those of private individuals, the most of whom are British. According to an official report, published February 29, 1849, there were in St. Petersburg 9 cotton-spinning companies, running an aggregate of 343,000 spindles. The principal articles, in addition to those already mentioned, are woollen, silk, and linen tissues; carriages, leather, and articles in leather; paper; mathematical and musical instruments; wax and sail cloth, cordage, soap, tobacco, cabinet-work, jewelry, watches, and various articles in gold, silver, mixed metals, and bronze. Ship-building also is carried on to a great extent for the navy in the public dock-yards, and for commercial purposes at several private yards.

Commerce.—In 1849, there entered the port of St. Petersburg 1571 vessels, (aggregate tonnage, 323,252;) and there cleared, 1538, (aggregate tonnage, 318,921.) Notwithstanding the shallowness of the river, and consequent want of a good harbor, the trade of St. Petersburg is of vast extent. With the exception of Riga, there is no other port by which Russia is accessible on the W.; while the system of inland navigation, by rivers and canals, is so complete and extensive as to give uninterrupted communication with the Black and the Caspian Seas. The principal exports are tallow, hemp, and flax; metals, grain, hempseed, linseed, timber, vegetable oils, hides, leather, furs, skins, potash, tar, bristles, canvas, and coarse linen; cordage, wax, caviar, isotiglass, &c. The imports are colonial produce, raw cotton, (in 1849, 423,107 cwt.,) and cotton yarn, (in 1849, 64,566 cwt.,) cotton stuffs, fine linen, woollen, and silk goods; hardware, dyes, lead, tin, coal, wines, &c. In 1842, the total imports amounted in value to \$50,270,000, and the exports to \$26,810,000. The customs' revenue was \$14,150,000. In the same year, 1167 ships, aggregate burden 223,947 tons, (of which 526, burden 117,793 tons, were British,) entered; and 1134 ships, aggregate burden, 219,412 tons, left the port.

History.—St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great, in 1703, previous to which its site contained only two huts. It is therefore entirely modern, and has nothing so remarkable in its history, as the rapidity with which, in spite of natural disadvantages, it has advanced to its present prosperity and magnificence. Instead of being situated in the heart of a beautiful and fertile district, the whole country around, where is neither forest or swamp, consists chiefly of moorland waste, or of poor arable land, from which the utmost exertions of industry fail to procure grateful returns; while the city itself is so low, that whenever the volume of the river is augmented by the melting of the snow and ice, inundation almost invariably lays part of the lower streets under water, and has sometimes risen to such a height as to cause fearful calamities. In the great inundation of 1824, above 15,000 persons are said to have perished. Another great evil inseparable from this swampy alluvial site, is the want of a solid foundation for the buildings. Water is found a few feet below the surface, and continued digging never succeeds in getting beyond a bed of mud. The consequence is, that all the houses must be built on piles, and an enormous expense incurred before they begin to appear above the surface. Peter the Great, however, was not the man to be daunted by ordinary difficulties. Even in his reign, St. Petersburg not only received the name, but assumed the appearance of a great capital. Its progress was not very rapid under his immediate successors, who were disposed to give Moscow the preference; but his later descendants, counting it an honor to follow in his steps, have carried on their embellishments on a scale of almost unexampled magnificence, placing St. Petersburg foremost among the oldest and proudest of European cities. Pop. in 1862, 533,241.

SAINT PETER'S HARBOR, an inlet on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, in British North America.

SAINT PETER'S (or MINNESOTA) RIVER, a river of Minnesota Territory, having its source in a group of small lakes in about 45° 40' N. lat., and 97° 15' W. lon. It flows in a general E.S.E. direction till it receives the waters of Blue Earth River, in about 44° 12' N. lat., and 94° 6' W. lon., where it changes its course to N.N.E., and afterwards to E. and N.E., falling at last into the Mississippi River at Fort Snelling. The entire length is estimated at about 460 miles. It is navigable in high water for steamboats, near 60 miles from its mouth.

SAINT PETER TAVY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT PETROX, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT-PHILBERT-DE-BOUAIN, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dê bo-ai/bâ*, a village of France, department of Vendée, 20 miles N. of Pontivy. Pop. 1840.

SAINT-PHILBERT-DE-GRANDLIEU, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dê grân-leub*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles S.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3571.

SAINT PHILIP, TEXAS. See SAN FELIPE.

SAINT PHILIP, in Spain and Spanish Colonies. See SAN FELIPE.

SAINT PHILIP, in Italy. See SAN FILIPPO.

SAINT PHILIP, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 15 miles from Montreal. Pop. 150.

SAINT PHILIP'S COLLEGE, near Detroit, Michigan. See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

SAINT-PIE, *sâs pee*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of St. Hyacinthe, 40 miles E. by N. of Montreal.

SAINT PIERRE, *sâs pe-ai/bâ*, an island in the Lake of Bienna, Switzerland, canton of Bern, and celebrated as the residence of Rousseau in 1766.

SAINT PIERRE, *sâs pe-ai/bâ*, an island of North America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland. The surface is rocky, and vegetation scanty. It forms, with the Miquelon Islands, immediately N.W., a colony belonging to France. See MIQUELON. Pop. 1591.

SAINT PIERRE, *sâs pe-ai/bâ*, the capital town of the island of Martinique, on its W. coast, 12 miles N.W. of Port Royal. Pop. 20,424. It is the largest town of the French West Indies, and the chief entrepôt of those islands. It is divided into two quarters by a rivulet, over which are some handsome bridges. It has numerous public buildings and schools, a handsome theatre, and a botanic garden. Its roadstead is defended by several forts. The Empress Josephine was born here in 1763.

SAINT PIERRE, *sâs pe-ai/bâ*, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 miles N.E. of Madagascar, and dependent upon the British colony of Mauritius.

SAINT PIERRE, a small town on the S.E. side of the above island, of which it is the capital.

SAINT PIERRE, *sâs pe-ai/bâ*, a town of the island of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, 34 miles S. of St. Denis. Pop. 14,135.

SAINT PIERRE, Guernsey. See ST. PETER-LE-PORT.

SAINT-PIERRE-CAPELLE, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/kâ-pe-lâ*, a village of Belgium, province of South Hainaut, 15 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2375.

SAINT-PIERRE-D'ALLEVARD, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dâ-lê-va/vâ*, a town of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2027.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-CORMEILLES, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dê kon-mâ-yâ*, a town of France, department of Eure, near the Calonne, 10 miles S.W. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1111.

SAINT-PIERRE-D'ÉGLISE, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dâ-g-lê-sê*, a town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2436.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-MAILLÉ, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dê mâ-yâ*, a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Gartempe, arrondissement of Montmorillon. Pop. 2161.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-PLESGUEN, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dê plê-sê-gô-sê*, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 miles S.E. of St. Malo. Pop. 2084.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-QUILIGNON, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dê keel-been-yô-sê*, a town of France, department of Finistère, 2 miles W. of Brest. Pop. 3214.

SAINT-PIERRE-DES-ÉGLISES, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dâs dâ-g-lê-sê*, a town of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Montmorillon. Pop. 1408.

SAINT-PIERRE-DES-LANDES, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dâ lând*, a town of France, department of Mayenne, arrondissement of Laval. Pop. 1900.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-TREVISI, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dâ trê-vee-sê*, a town of France, department of Tarn, 18 miles N.E. of Castres. Pop. 1580.

SAINT-PIERRE-D'OLÉRON, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dô-lê-rôn*, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the island of Oléron, 17 miles S.S.W. of La Rochelle, having a small port. Pop. in 1852, 4955.

SAINT-PIERRE-D'ORLÉANS, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dô-râ-lân*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorency, on the island of Orleans, on the St. Lawrence, 4½ miles from Quebec. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-PIERRE-DU-CHAMP, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dû-shâ-sê*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 14 miles N. of Le Puy. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-PIERRE-DU-CHEMIN, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dû shêb-mân*, a town of France, department of Vendée, 17 miles N.N.E. of Fontenay. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-PIERRE-EYNAC, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/dâ-nâk*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 7 miles E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-PIERRE-LA-COUR, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/lâ kôor*, a town of France, department of Mayenne, 20 miles E.S.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1650.

SAINT-PIERRE-LEEUW, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/lâ-côv*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3614.

SAINT-PIERRE-LE-MOUTIER, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/lê moo-tê-d*, a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the railway to Clermont, 18 miles N.W. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 2406.

SAINT PIERRE LES BEQUETS, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/lâ bê-kê*, a post-village and seigniory of Canada East, co. of Lotbinière, on the St. Lawrence, 60 miles S.W. of Quebec. Pop. 3000.

SAINT-PIERRE-LES-CALAIS, *sâs pe-ai/bâ/lâ kâ-lâ*, a town

of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, and a suburb of Calais, with a station on the Railway du Nord. Pop. in 1852, 11,524.

SAINT-PIERRE-LOUVIÈRES, *sân pe-ain/loo've-ain/*, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, with a station on the Paris Havre and Rouen Railway, 21 miles S.E. of Rouen.

SAINT-PIERRE RIVIERE DU SUD, *sân pe-ain/rec've-ain/du sud*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, 41 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-PIERRE-SUR-DIVES, *sân pe-ain/sin deer*, a town of France, department of Calvados, on the Dives, 19 miles S.E. of Caen. Pop. in 1852, 2000.

SAINT-POL, *sân pol*, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Ternoise, 19 miles W.N.W. of Arras. Pop. in 1852, 3380. It has two ruined castles, a communal college, and mineral baths.

SAINT-POL-DE-LÉON, *sân pol deh lé-on*, a town of France, department of Finistère, on a height near the English Channel, 10 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 7059. It has a cathedral, with remarkable tomb, a church, with a steeple nearly 400 feet in height, a town-hall, and an episcopal palace.

SAINT-POLTEN, *pôl'ten*, (Ger. *Sankt Pöllen*, *sânkt pôl'ten*), a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Traisen, 35 miles W. of Vienna. Pop. 5890. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, diocesan and high female seminaries, a theatre, several hospitals, and manufactures of cotton goods, paper, glass, and earthenware.

SAINT-POLYCARPE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Val-de-Richelieu, on the River de L'Islet, 54 miles from Montreal and 33 from Cornwall. Pop. 900.

SAINT-PONS, *sân pôs*, a town of France, department of Hérault, 56 miles W. of Montpellier. Pop. 3780. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and hosiery, and extensive stone quarries in its vicinity.

SAINT-PORQUIER, *sân pon'ke-â*, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 miles W.S.W. of Montauban. Pop. 1437.

SAINT-POURÇAIN, *sân poon'sân*, a town of France, department of Allier, 18 miles S. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 4608.

SAINT-PRIVAT, *sân pree'vâ*, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 17 miles E.S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1150.

SAINT-PRIVAT-D'ALLIER, *sân pree'vâ/dâlle-â*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, near the Allier, 10 miles W.S.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 1460.

SAINT-PROSPER, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 7½ miles from St. Anne de la Pérade. Pop. about 200.

SAINT-QUAY, *sân kâ*, a maritime village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 11 miles N.N.W. of St. Briec. Pop. in 1852, 2993.

SAINT-QUENTIN, *sân kôn'tân*, (anc. *Augusta Veromandua*), a manufacturing town of France, department of Aisne, on the Somme, on the Canal of St. Quentin, and at the terminus of the railway from Creil, 24 miles N.W. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 24,324. It has a noble cathedral, town-hall, court-house, hospitals, public library of 14,000 volumes, chamber of manufactures, theatre, and concert-hall, with extensive manufactures of striped and spotted muslins, lace, cotton-yarn, table linens, leather, soap, and sulphuric acid. The Canal of St. Quentin is 58 miles in length, and forms a communication between the Oise, the Somme, and the Scheldt. Here the French were defeated by the Spaniards, August 10, 1657.

SAINT-QUENTIN, a market-town of France, department of Gard, near Uzès. Pop. 1994.

SAINT QUIVOX, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, district of Kyle, on the river, and 3 miles N.E. of the town of Ayr. It stands on a coal-field, in which three mines are wrought; and it contains the villages of Whitlea, Contat, and Wallace-town, the suburbs of Ayr, and some excellent sandstone quarries.

SAINT-RAMBERT, *sân rômbain*, a town of France, department of Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Montbrison, on the Loire, and near a station on the railway to St. Etienne. Pop. 1465.

SAINT-RAMBERT, a town of France, department of Ain, capital of a canton, 20 miles S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 1239.

SAINT-RAPHAEL, *sân râ'fâel*, a maritime village of France, department of Var, 1½ miles E.S.E. of Fréjus. Pop. 958.

SAINT RA'PHAELS, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Glenora, 20 miles from Cornwall.

SAINT RAYMOND, (Fr. pron. *sân râ'mân*), a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 40 miles W. of Quebec. Pop. 1000.

SAINT REGIS, (*reejia*), a township of Canada East, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, and the state of New York frontier, at the S. extremity of Lake St. Francis, 63 miles S.W. of Montreal.

SAINT REGIS RIVER rises in Franklin co., New York, and flowing through St. Lawrence co., falls into the St. Lawrence River near its intersection with the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

SAINT REMI, a village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 24 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 276.

SAINT-REMY, *sân reh-ânse*, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 13 miles N.E. of Arles. Pop. in 1852, 6024. It is enclosed by ramparts, now formed into boulevards. Chief industry, woolen-weaving and silk-throwing. About 1 mile distant are remains of the ancient Glanum, comprising a fine Corinthian monument and an arch.

SAINT-REMY, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 25 miles E.N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 4630.

SAINT-RENAN, *sân reh-nân*, a town of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles N.W. of Brest. Pop. 1027.

SAINT-RIEU, *sân re-ou*, an islet of France, in Brittany, department of Côtes-du-Nord, S.E. of the island of Bréhat.

SAINT-RIGUIER, *sân ree'ke-â*, a town of France, department of Somme, 6 miles N.E. of Abbeville. Pop. 1600. In the Middle Ages it had a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

SAINT ROCH-DE-L'ACHIGAN, *sân rosh deh lâ'she-â*, a village of Canada East, co. of Leinster, is situated in the seigniory of Achigan, 36 miles from Montreal.

SAINT ROCH DES AULNETS, *sân rosh dâs ô'nê*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 66 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 3500.

SAINT-ROMAIN, *sân rô'mân*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Yssengeaux. Pop. 1473.

SAINT-ROMAIN, a village of France, department of Charente, arrondissement of Barbezieux. Pop. 1123.

SAINT-ROMAIN, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 11 miles E.N.E. of Havre. Pop. in 1852, 1710.

SAINT-ROMAIN-DE-BENET, *sân rô'mân deh bê'nê*, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 19 miles W.S.W. of Saintes. Pop. 1582.

SAINT-ROMAIN-DE-POPEY, *sân rô'mân deh pô'pê*, a village of France, department of Rhône, 6 miles S.E. of Tarare. Pop. 1552.

SAINT-ROMAIN-D'URPHÉ, *sân rô'mân d'ûr'fê*, a village of France, department of Loire, 15 miles S.W. of Roanne. Pop. 1509.

SAINT-ROMAIN-EN-JARRET, *sân rô'mân ên jar'et*, a village of France, department of Loire, 12 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1160.

SAINT-ROMAINVILLE, *sân rô'mân'veel*, a village of France, department of Seine, near the N.E. extremity of Paris, 4 miles S.E. of St. Denis, with a fine château and park, and a wood greatly resorted to by the inhabitants of Paris.

SAINT-ROME-DE-TARN, *sân rom deh tarn*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, on the left bank of the Tarn, 25 miles S.E. of Rodez. Pop. 1171.

SAINT-ROQUE, a town of Spain. See **SAN ROQUE**.

SAINT ROSE, (Fr. pron. *sân rôz*), a post-village of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, on the Isle Jésus, 16 miles from Montreal. Pop. of parish 2650.

SAINT-SAENS, *sân sâns*, a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Arques, 15 miles S.N.E. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 2716.

SAINT SALVADOR, Brazil. See **BANIA**.

SAINT SAMPSON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT SAPHORIN, *sân sâ'fô-rân*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, capital of a circle, on the N. coast of the Lake of Geneva, 9 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 400.

SAINT-SATUR, *sân sâ'tûr*, a village of France, department of Cher, 1 mile N.E. of Sancerre. Pop. 1085.

SAINT-SATURNIN, *sân sâ'tûr'nân*, a village of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement of Murat. Pop. 1267.

SAINT-SATURNIN, a village of France, department of Cher, 21 miles S.W. of St. Amand. Pop. 1288.

SAINT-SATURNIN, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 7 miles S. of Clermont. Pop. 1279.

SAINT-SATURNIN, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 20 miles N. of Millau. Pop. 1075.

SAINT-SATURNIN-DE-SÉCHAUD, *sân sâ'tûr'nân deh sâ'shô*, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of Saintes. Pop. 1480.

SAINT-SATURNIN-DU-BOIS, *sân sâ'tûr'nân du bwâ*, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of Rochefort. Pop. 1116.

SAINT-SATURNIN-LES-AVIGNON, *sân sâ'tûr'nân lîs â'veen'yôn*, a village of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 2640.

SAINT-SAUD, *sân sô*, a village of France, department of Dordogne, arrondissement of Nontron. Pop. in 1852, 2703.

SAINT-SAUFLIEU, *sân sô'fle-û*, a village of France, department of Somme, arrondissement of Amiens. Pop. 1820.

SAINT-SAULGE, *sân sôlzh*, a town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-SAULGE, a village of France, department of Vienne, 3 miles S. of Montmorillon. Pop. 1100.

SAINT-SAUVENT, *sân sô'vôn*, a village of France, department of Vienne, 18 miles S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 2802.

SAINT-SAUVEUR, *sân sô'vûr*, a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on a cliff beside the Gave-de-

Gavarnie, N. of Luz, and having mineral springs of nearly the same quality as Barrèges, 4 miles N.E.

SAINT-SAUVEUR, a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 21 miles S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 1655.

SAINT-SAUVEUR, *sân sô'vur*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 12 miles N.E. of Tournay.

SAINT-SAUVEUR-LENDELIN, *sân sô'vur lôn'dgh-lân'*, a village of France, department of Manche, 6 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. in 1852, 2000.

SAINT-SAUVEUR-SUR-DOUVE, *sân sô'vur sîn doov*, a village of France, department of Manche, 8 miles S.E.W. of Valognes. Pop. in 1852, 2818.

SAINT-SAVIN, a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 10 miles E. of Blaye. Pop. in 1852, 2034.

SAINT-SAVIN, a town of France, department of Vienne, 24 miles E.S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 1447.

SAINT-SAVIN, a town of France, department of Isère, with a village 8 miles N.W. of Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2359.

SAINT-SAVIN, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 2 miles S.E. of Argelès, with remains of a Roman fort, and a Benedictine convent.

SAINT-SAVINIEN, *sân sâ'vôn-ne-ân'*, a market-town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Charente, 9 miles N. of Saintes. Pop. in 1852, 3438.

SAINT SCHOLASTIQUE, *sân skô'lâs'teek'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 36 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. 5600.

SAINT SEBASTIAN, *sân se-bâs'ti-ân*, (Sp. *San Sebastian*, *sân se-bâs-to-ân'*) a strongly-fortified city and seaport of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on a small peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, insulated at high water by the Urumea, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 10 miles W. of Fontarabia, on the frontier of France. Lat. $43^{\circ} 19' 2''$ N., lon. $2^{\circ} 0' 5''$ W. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by its citadel of Mota, on the adjacent height. Mount Urgull. Since its destruction by fire, and siege in 1813, it has been mostly rebuilt on a uniform plan. It has handsome squares, several churches and convents, civil and military hospitals, and is, with its citadel, abundantly supplied with water. Its harbor, protected by a mole and well defended, is small, but the city has a large import trade in English and French goods, &c., and an export trade in corn, &c. It was taken by the French in 1719, 1794, and 1808, from which year they held it till August 31, 1813, when it was stormed and taken by the British after great loss.

SAINT SEGAL, *sân seh-gâl*, a village of France, department of Finistère, 3 miles N.N.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1248.

SAINT-SEINE-L'ABBAYE, *sân sên lîb'ây'*, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 15 miles N.W. of Dijon.

SAINT-SERNIN, *sân sêr'nân'*, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 15 miles W.S.W. of St. Affrique. Pop. in 1852, 1145.

SAINT-SERVAN, *sân sêr'vân'*, a seaport of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the right bank of the Rance, close to its mouth in the English Channel, immediately opposite St. Malo, to which transit on foot is easy at low water. Pop. in 1852, 9964. It has two harbors, one adapted for frigates, the other appropriated to commerce, separated from each other by the rock and castle of Solider, founded by William the Conqueror; besides which another strong fort defends St. Servan. It has a communal college, a massive church, and an English chapel, reading-rooms, and bathing accommodations, and is the residence of many English families. It has ship-building docks, and an active trade with the East and West Indies.

SAINT-SEVER, *sân seh-val'*, a town of France, department of Landes, on the left bank of the Adour, 11 miles S.E.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 4282. It has a communal college, and trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

SAINT-SEVER, a town of France, department of Calvados, 7 miles W. of Vire. Pop. in 1852, 1630.

SAINT-SEVERIN, *sân seh-veh-rân'*, a village of France, department of Charente, canton of Aubeterre. Pop. 1300.

SAINT-SIGOLÈNE, *sân see'gô-lân'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Yssengeaux. Pop. 3168.

SAINT SIMON'S ISLAND, Atlantic Ocean, S. side of the entrance to the Altamaha. On its S. point is a fixed light, having an elevation of 75 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 8' N.$, lon. $81^{\circ} 36' W.$

SAINT-SOULET, *sân so'plâ'*, a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Cambrai. Pop. 2453.

SAINT SOUTH ELMHAM, (*elm'âm*), a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT STANISLAS, *sân stan'ees-lâ'*, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Champlain, 72 miles S.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1200.

SAINT STEPHEN, France. See SAINT ETIENNE.

SAINT STEPHEN, Spain. See SAN ESTEBAN.

SAINT STEPHEN, Italy. See SANTO STEFANO.

SAINT STEPHEN, (Ger. *Sankt Stephan*, *sânkt stâ'fân*), a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 29 miles S. by W. of Bern, in a romantic district on the Simna, more than 3000 feet above the sea, with a church, one of the oldest in the Simmenthal. Pop. 1413.

SAINT STEPHEN, one of the Aleutian Islands, Kadlak Archipelago, lat. $50^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $155^{\circ} 22' W.$; N.W. of Tcherikoff Island, 3 miles long, with a reef of 3 miles projecting off its E. point. It sometimes bears the name of Foggy, on account of the fogs which prevailed at the time of its discovery.

SAINT STEPHEN, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, three parishes of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, a village and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, within 1 mile of Launceston. Pop. 134.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, a post-village of Washington co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, 100 miles by water N. of Mobile.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, a seaport-town of New Brunswick, co. of Charlotta, at the entrance of Dony's River into the Schoodic, opposite Calais, in Maine, and about 60 miles W. of St. John's. Lat. $45^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $67^{\circ} 12' W.$ The principal industry of the inhabitants is directed to the lumber trade and the fisheries. In 1850, 38 vessels (tons, 10,616) entered the port, and 8 vessels (tons, 1595) cleared for other countries.

SAINT STITHIANS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-SULPICE, *sân sül'pees'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 9 miles S. of Muret. Pop. 1306.

SAINT-SULPICE, a village of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement of Lavaur. Pop. 1508.

SAINT SULPICE, *sân sül'pees'*, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Leinster, on the St. Lawrence, 24 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 800.

SAINT-SULPICE-LES-CHAMPS, *sân sül'pees' lâ zhôv'*, a village of France, department of Creuse, 8 miles W.N.W. of Aubusson. Pop. 1136.

SAINT-SULPICE-LES-FEUILLES, *sân sül'pees' lâ fei'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 10 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. in 1852, 1783.

SAINT-SUZANNE, *sân sū'zân'*, a town of France, department of Mayenne, 20 miles E. of Laval. Pop. 1760.

SAINT-SUZANNE, a town of France, in the island of Bourbon, N.E. coast, 11 miles E. of St. Denis. Pop. 6128.

SAINT SYLVESTER, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 30 miles from St. Nicholas. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT SYLVESTRE, several communes and villages of France, the principal in department of Haute-Vienne, 14 miles N.N.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1519.

SAINT TAMMANY, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain, contains about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pearl River, and drained by Chefonte River and Bogue Chitto. The surface is uneven, and partly occupied by pine barrens. Covington is the seat of justice. Pop. 6364, of whom 4001 were free, and 2363 slaves.

SAINT TAMMANY'S, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

SAINT TEATH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-THEGONNEC, *sân tâ'gon'nêk'*, a village of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3802.

SAINT THEODORE, an islet in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Crete, 5 miles N.W. of Khania.

SAINT THERESE, Canada. See SAINTS THERESE.

SAINT THOMAS, (*tom'aa*), a parish of England, co. of Devon, forming a S.W. suburb of Exeter. It is the head of a poor-law union.

SAINT THOMAS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-THOMAS, *sân to'mâ'*, several villages of France; the principal in the department of Charente-Inférieure, near the Gironde, 10 miles W.S.W. of Jonzac. Pop. 1521.

SAINT THOMAS, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. of Chambersburg. Pop. of the township, 1957; of the village, about 500.

SAINT THOMAS, a village of Lower California, 30 miles S.E. of San Diego.

SAINT THOMAS, a thriving town of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 17 miles S. of London. It has churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 2 branch banks, 1 assurance and 3 insurance agencies, a printing office, about 25 stores, and several iron foundries, and other establishments. Pop. 1200.

SAINT THOMAS, *sân tom'aa*, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Denmark, 38 miles E. of Porto Rico. Lat. (E. entrance of Fort Christian) $18^{\circ} 20' 24'' N.$, lon. $64^{\circ} 55' 45'' W.$ Greatest length from E. to W., 17 miles; greatest breadth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Area, 45 square miles. It has a rugged and elevated surface, which attains its greatest height towards the centre, and descends sometimes gradually, but oftener abruptly, to the shore. It was once well wooded, but the cutting down of the trees has laid it open to the full force of the sun's rays, and it now suffers much from a deficiency of water. The soil being sandy and by no means fertile, the far greater part of it remains uncultivated. The area under crop is only about 2500 acres, of which nearly a half are planted with sugar-cane. The whole island enjoys the privileges of a free harbor, and the

trade is very extensive, St. Thomas being a depot of goods for many of the neighboring islands. It has its central locality at the capital, Charlotte Amalie, which is annually visited by about 3000 vessels from Europe, North and South America, and also from the other West India islands. In Europe the trade is chiefly with London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, Altona, Hamburg, Bremen, and Amsterdam. St. Thomas is a principal station of the West India mail-steamers from Southampton, for which a large steam-packet leaves it every fortnight. Pop. estimated at 12,800.

SAINT THOMAS, an island of the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to the Portuguese, immediately N. of the equator, in lon. $6^{\circ} 3'$ E. Area, 145 square miles. In its centre, the peak of Santa Anna rises to 7020 feet in height. The valleys are highly fertile; the low lands are stated to be very unhealthy; but the S. part of the island is salubrious, being exposed to fresh breezes. The products comprise maize, dates, manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, sugar, indigo, coconuts, and cannella bark. Live-stock is plentiful.

SAINT THOMAS, or **CHAVES**, *shá'vès*, the capital town of the above island, on the N.E. coast, is a bishop's see, and defended by a fort. Pop. 4476.

SAINT THOMAS, a town of the West Indies. See **CHARLOTTE AMALIE**.

SAINT THOMAS, (Port. *São Thomé*, *sôwre to-mé*), a town of British India, presidency, and 13 miles S. of Madras, of which city it is a suburb. It has numerous Roman Catholic churches, and many of its inhabitants are of Portuguese descent.

SAINT THOMAS DE MONTREAL, (Fr. pron. *sâs to'mé dèh môn's-trá'ál*), a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 42 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 1500.

SAINT THOMAS DE QUEBEC, a thriving post-village of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, 35 miles N.E. of Quebec. It contains a church, and about 20 stores. It has also a foundry, manufactories, and several large lumbering establishments.

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT, a town and extensive military cantonment of British India, presidency, and 8 miles S.S.W. of Madras.

SAINT THOMAS PENSFORD, a parish and small market-town of England, co. of Somerset, 24 miles N.N.E. of Somerset. Pop. 316.

SAINT TIMOTHY, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 36 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. 400.

SAINT TONY'S, a town of Prussia. See **SANCT TONY'S**.

SAINT-TROUD, *sâs trô's*, a town of Belgian Limbourg, on the Branch Railway from Mechlin to Liège, 12 miles W.N.W. of Tongres. Pop. 9400. It has breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of soap, tobacco, and lace.

SAINT-TROPEZ, *sâs trô'pé*, (anc. *Heraclea*?) a maritime town of France, department of Var, on the Gulf of Grimaud, an inlet of the Mediterranean, 37 miles E.N.E. of Toulon. Pop. in 1852, 3595, chiefly engaged in tunny and other fisheries. It has a chamber of commerce.

SAINT TUDY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT TWYNELLS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT UBES, a town of Portugal. See **SETUBAL**.

SAINT URBAN, (Ger. *Sankt Urban*, *sâkt oos-ân*), a village of Styria, also a famous Cistercian abbey of the Swiss canton of Lucerne.

SAINT-URCIZE, *sâst ür'seez*, a town of France, department of Cantal, 24 miles S.S.W. of St. Flour. Pop. 1493.

SAINT URSANNE. See **SAINTE URSANNE**.

SAINT-VAAST, a small maritime town of France, department of Manche, on the English Channel, near Cape La Hague, 10 miles N.E. of Valognes. Pop. in 1852, 4313.

SAINT-VAAST, *sâs vâst*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-VAAST-DIEPPEDALLE, *sâs vâst de-ép'pèh-dâll*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Yvetot. Pop. 983.

SAINT-VALENTINE, (Fr. pron. *sâs vâ'lôn's-téan*), a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, on the river Richelieu, 35 miles S. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

SAINT-VALERY-EN-CAUX, *sâs vâ'lèh-ree' ô's kô*, a town on the N. coast of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 17 miles W.S.W. of Dieppe. Pop. in 1852, 5377. It has soda-works, a manufacture of cotton-twist, and an active herring and mackerel fishery.

SAINT-VALERY-SUR-SOMME, *sâs vâ'lèh-ree' stin somm'*, a town of France, department of Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, near its mouth in the English Channel, 11 miles N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. in 1852, 3650. It has a school of navigation, a port for vessels under 200 tons, salt magazines, rope-walks, and docks for building small vessels.

SAINT-VALLIER, *sâs vâ'llé-â*, a market-town of France, department of Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon, 17 miles N. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 3067. It has an old Gothic castle, manufactures of crêpe, silks, and twist, and chemical products, with a trade in the wines of its vicinity.

SAINT-VALLIER, a village of France, department of Var, 4 miles N.W. of Grasse. Pop. 576.

SAINT-VALLIER, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles S.W. of Chalon. Pop. in 1852, 2668.

SAINT-VALLIER, (Fr. pron. *sâs vâ'llé-â*), a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, on the St. Lawrence, 20 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1900.

SAINT VEEP, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT VEIT. See **SANCT VEIT**.

SAINT-VENANT, *sâs vèh-nâs'*, a fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Lys, arrondissement of Bethune. Pop. in 1852, 2495.

SAINT-VICTOR, *sâs vèk'tor*, a village of France, department of Ardèche, 8 miles W.N.W. of Tournon. Pop. in 1852, 2206.

SAINT-VICTOR, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Roanne. Pop. 1245.

SAINT-VICTOR, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles N.N.E. of Thiers. Pop. 1463.

SAINT-VICTOR, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the railway from Dieppe to Rouen, 19 miles from Dieppe.

SAINT-VICTOR-DE-RENO, *sâs vèk'tor' dèh reh-nô*, a village of France, department of Orne, 7 miles E.S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1175.

SAINT-VICTOR-SUR-LOIRE, *sâs vèk'tor' sùr lôr*, a village of France, department of Loire, 7 miles W. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1159.

SAINT VIGEANS, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, comprising a part of the town of Arbroath.

SAINT-VINCENT-DES-PRÉS, *sâs vâs'sôn' dâ pri*, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 5 miles S.S.E. of Mamers. Pop. 1238. **SAINT VINCENT** is the name of several other villages of France.

SAINT VINCENT, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Aosta, 2 miles E. of Chatillon, above the Dora, here crossed by a remarkable Roman bridge. Pop. 1051.

SAINT VINCENT, one of the British West India Islands, 100 miles W. of Barbadoes: lat. (Kingstown) $13^{\circ} 13'$ N., lon. $61^{\circ} 15'$ W.; 17 miles long, and about 10 miles broad; area, 132 square miles. A ridge of high volcanic hills, bold and abrupt, but well wooded, stretches through the island from N. to S., and sends off subordinate masses, which extend to the sea, and are intersected by beautiful and fertile valleys. In the N.W., where the mountains are highest, is a volcano called the Souffrière, in which a tremendous eruption occurred in 1812. Its height is 3000 feet above sea-level, and its crater 3 miles in circuit, and 500 feet deep. The soil in the valley is usually a rich, tenacious, and occasionally a fine black loam. The climate is exceedingly humid, having an average annual fall of rain of nearly 80 inches, but is not unhealthy. The principal produce is sugar, rum, molasses, arrow-root, and cotton. The exports in 1851 were 218,521*l.*, of which 109,809*l.* were to the United Kingdom; the imports, 198,679*l.*, of which 114,706*l.* were from the United Kingdom, and 29,815*l.* from the United States. The government is vested in a governor, a council of 12, and an assembly of 19 members. Revenue in 1851, 15,827*l.*; expenditures, 15,162*l.* The capital, Kingstown, is near the S.W. extremity of the island. Pop. in 1851, 30,123.

SAINT VINCENT, (Port. *São Vicente*, *sôws vè-sên'tâ*), one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, S.E. of San Antonio. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 9 miles. The surface is mountainous. The Porto Grande is one of the largest and safest bays in these islands. The products comprise cotton, orchill, and live-stock of indifferent quality; corn and fruits are mostly supplied from San Antonio to its scanty population.

SAINT VINCENT, in Spain. See **SAN VICENTE**.

SAINT VINCENT, in Portugal. See **SÃO VICENTE**.

SAINT-VINCENT-DE-PAUL, (Fr. pron. *sâs vin'sent dèh pôl*), a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, on the Isle Jésus, 11 miles from Montreal. Pop. 2900.

SAINT VINCENT GULF, of South Australia, is between lat. 34° and $35^{\circ} 40'$ S., and about lon. 138° E., bounded E. by Sturt land, and W. by Yorke Peninsula, separating it from Spencer's Gulf. Length, 90 miles; breadth of entrance, and for some distance inland, 35 miles. The shores are mostly low, but backed by ranges of hills. It receives the Torrens, Gawler, and other rivers, and communicates by Investigator Strait with Spencer Gulf, and by Backstairs Passage with Encounter Bay. Cape Jervis forms its S. limit, and Ports Gawler and Adelaide are on its E. side, where it is bordered by the counties of Gawler, Adelaide, &c.

SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE. See **CAPE GIRARDEAU**.

SAINT VITH, vest, a town of Rhenish Prussia, near the Belgian frontier, 10 miles S.S.E. of Malmédy. Pop. 1015.

SAINT-VIVIEN, *sâs vee'vè-ân'*, a village of France, department of Gironde, 10 miles N.W. of Lesparre. Pop. 955, who manufacture large quantities of salt in the adjacent marshes.

SAINT-VOY, *sâs vôi*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 7 miles E. of Ysaingaux. Pop. 2618.

SAINT WENDEL, a town of Prussia. See **SANCT WENDEL**.

SAINT WENDELL'S, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

SAINT WENDRON, a parish of England. See **HELSTONE**.

SAINT WENNE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT XAVIER, *sav'ee-er*, (Sp. *San Xavier* or *Javier*, *sán* *shav'-air*'), an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, in the Gulf of Peñas. Lat. $47^{\circ} 4' S.$, lon. $74^{\circ} 27' W.$

SAINT XAVIER, of South America, Mexico, &c. See **SAN XAVIER**.

SAINT XAVIER COLLEGE. See **CINCINNATI**, Ohio.

SAINT-YBARS, *sánt ee'bar'*, a market-town of France, department of Ariège, 14 miles N.W. of Pamiers. Pop. 2371.

SAINT-YBART, *sánt ee'bar'*, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 15 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1557.

SAINT-YRIEIX, *sáns ee're-d'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Loue, 27 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 7715.

SAINT-YRIEIX-LA-MONTAGNE, *sánt ee're-d' lá mónta'tan'*, a village of France, department of Creuse, arrondissement of Aubusson. Pop. 1322.

SAINT-ZACHARIE, *sánt zák'free'*, a village of France, department of Var, 18 miles W. of Brignoles. Pop. 1622.

SAINT-ZEPHERIN, *sáns záf'eh-rán'*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 9 miles from La Baie du Febvre. Pop. 800.

SAIREE, *sí'ree'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Bundelcund, 27 miles N.W. of Banda.

SAIS, *sís*, a ruined city of Egypt, the remains of which are in the Delta, on the E. bank of the Rosetta Branch of the Nile, 20 miles W. of Mehallet-el-Kebser.

SAISSAC, *sá'sák'*, a town of France, department of Aude, 14 miles N.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1852, 1863.

SAITT-E, (anc. *Sedat-kaleh*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, the remains of which, N.W. of Ala-Shehr, (Philadelphia,) consist of tombs and temples.

SAIYADAWALA, *sí-dá-dá-wá'lá*, a walled town of the Punjab, near the right bank of the Ravee, N.E. of Chouchuck. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $73^{\circ} 16' E.$ It has a strong earthen fort.

SAIZON, *sá'zón'*, a river of France, rises in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, flows N.N.W. past Mauléon, below which it sometimes takes the name of Gave-de-Mauléon, and after a course of about 46 miles, joins the Gave-de-Oléron.

SAJO, *shó'h'yó'*, (i. e. "salt"), a river of North Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 7 miles N.W. of Dobsona, flows mostly S.E., and joins the Hernad at Onod. Length, 80 miles.

SAJO, a village of Hungary. See **KASA**.

SAJONIA and **SAJON**. See **SAXONY**.

SAJTENY, *shí'tén'*, a village of East Hungary, on the Mēros, 22 miles W.S.W. of Arad. Pop. 4532.

SAK, *sák*, a salt lake of Russia, near the W. shore of the Crimea, government of Taurida, 12 miles E.S.E. of Eupatoria. It is about 3 miles long.

SAK, a large and populous Tartar village of South Russia, government of Taurida, near the W. coast of the Crimea, 12 miles E.S.E. of Eupatoria.

SAKAIL, one of the cities of Japan. See **OSAKA**.

SAKAING, *sák'ing'*, a town of Burmah, and lately its capital, on the N. side of the Irrawaddy, opposite Ava.

SAKARA, a village of Egypt. See **SAKKARA**.

SAKAREEYAH or **SAKARIYAH**, *sák-ká-ree'yáh*, often written **SAKARIA** or **AIALA**, *fá'lá*, (anc. *Sangarria*), a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, rises S. of Angora, and after a rapid N.E. and N. course, estimated at 230 miles, enters the Black Sea 90 miles E.N.E. of Constantinople.

SAKATU, a town of Africa. See **SACCATOO**.

SAKAYT, *sák-kát'*, or **SEKKET**, *sék-két'*, a large mining village of Egypt, in the S.E., having the remains of a temple with a Greek inscription. Lat. $24^{\circ} 36' N.$, lon. $34^{\circ} 47' E.$ A few miles north-eastward are the ancient, and now abandoned, emerald mines of Jeb-el-Zabara.

SAKHAIEN. See **SACHAIEN**.

SAKHIEH-SURWAR, *sák'kee' sür'wár'*, a large village of Afghanistan, 36 miles W. of Dera Ghazee Khan, Lat. $30^{\circ} 2' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 24' E.$

SAKKA, *sák-ká'*, the principal commercial emporium of Enares, a country of Abyssinia, and stated to be on the river Gibbi, near lat. $8^{\circ} N.$, lon. $37^{\circ} E.$

SAKKARA or **SACCARA**, *sák-ká'rd'*, written also **SAKARA**, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 12 miles S. of Gheseh, remarkable for the pyramids in its vicinity.

SAKMARA, *sák-má'rd'*, a river of Russia, government of Orenboorg, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows mostly S., and joins the Ural, 18 miles W. of Orenboorg. Length, 350 miles.

SAKOORA or **SAKOURA**, *sá-koo'rd'*, an island of Japan, in the upper part of a large bay of the island of Kioo-Sioo. It is very elevated, and contains a lofty mountain called Mitaké. Lat. $31^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $130^{\circ} 42' E.$

SAKOR, a town of Siam. See **LIKON**.

SAL, *sál*, a river of Russia, in the Don Cossack country, joins the Don near Novo-Tcherkask, after a W. course of 250 miles.

SAL, *sál*, a river of Peru, rises near Curato des los Cerros, flows N.N.E., and near Huanta unites with the Jauja in forming the Mantaro, after a course of about 130 miles.

SAL, *sál*, or **SEL**, *sél*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, N.N.W.

of Boavista. Lat. $16^{\circ} 45' N.$, lon. $23^{\circ} W.$ Length, 15 miles; breadth, 9 miles. Pop. 600.

SALA, *sá'lá*, a town of Central Sweden, len, and 21 miles W. of Westerås. In its vicinity are silver-mines. Pop. 3000.

SALA, *sá'lá*, a village of Italy, duchy, and 9 miles S.W. of Parma. It has an old castle in a ruinous state, and near it is the beautiful palace of Canino de' Boschi, belonging to the duke. Pop. 3305.

SALA, *sá'lá*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles N.E. of Diano. Pop. 6000.

SALA-BIELLESE, *sá'lá be-é-lá-sá*, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Biella. Pop. 1033.

SALACIA. See **ALUACER DO SAL**.

SALA DI GIOL, *sá'lá dee jó'ee*, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 4 miles W.N.W. of Il Vallo. Pop. 1500.

SALADILLO, *sá-lá-deel'yó*, (the "Little Salt River.") the name of several small streams of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata;) one of these falls into the Salado, near $35^{\circ} 30' S.$ lat.

SALADO, *sá-lab'dó*, a post-office of Bell co., Texas.

SALADO BAY, of Chili, department of Coquimbo, is an inlet of the Pacific. S. of Copiapo.

SALADO CREEK, of Bexar co., Texas, enters San Antonio River from the N., about 16 miles S.S.E. of the town of San Antonio.

SALADO DE TARIFA, *sá-lá'pó dá tá-ree'fá*, a small river of Spain, province of Cadiz, celebrated for the great battle fought on its banks in 1340, in which the Moslems under Abul-Tacen were signally defeated.

SALADO, *RÍO*, *ree'ó sá-lá'dó*, (i. e. "Salt River.") a river of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province of Buenos Ayres, flows through the Pampas, a plain interspersed with numerous small lakes, and enters the estuary of the Plata, 96 miles S.S.E. of Buenos Ayres, after a general E. course of 400 miles.

SALADO, *RÍO*, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) departments of Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, and Santa Fé, rises in the Andes, flows mostly S.E., and joins the Plata, of which it is a principal tributary, 210 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Total course, 1000 miles. In its upper part it is called the Pasaje and Valbuena. On it are the towns of Miraflores, Pitos, Santa Fé, and Espiritu Santo.

SALADO, *RÍO*, a river of Bolivia, enters the Pacific Ocean, after a W. course of 70 miles.

SALAGNAC, *sá-lán'yák'*, a village of France, department of Dordogne.

SALAHIEYAH or **SALAHYAH**, *sá-lá-hee'yáh*, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 15 miles S.E. of Rahabah, about lat. $34^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $40^{\circ} 30' E.$ Near it the Tigris steamer of the Euphrates expedition, in 1835, was destroyed by a hurricane.

SALAHIEH, *sá-lá-hee'eh*, or **SALHIEH**, *sál-hee'eh*, written also **SELAHIEH**, a town of Lower Egypt, near the Pelusiac arm of the Nile, 37 miles N.E. of Belbays. Pop. 6000, mostly Arabs. It is surrounded by palm-trees, and has a large mosque. It was taken by the French in 1798, and again in 1800.

SALAHYAH, a town of Turkey. See **SALAHIEYAH**.

SALAMA, *sá-lá'má*, a town of Central America, state, and 65 miles N. of Guatemala. Pop. 5000.

SALAMANCA, *sá-lá-máng'ká*, (anc. *Salaman'icia*), a city of Spain, capital of province, extending up rocky heights on the right bank of the Tormes, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of 27 arches on Roman foundations, 45 miles N.E. of Ciudad Rodrigo, in lat. $45^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $5^{\circ} 43' W.$ Pop. 13,786. A great part of the city within the walls is in ruins; its streets are mostly narrow, steep, crooked, and dirty. It has, however, some fine large residences, venerable edifices in all styles of architecture, the largest public square in Spain, surrounded with arcades, and serving for a bull-ring, accommodating from 16,000 to 20,000 spectators, and several open spaces adorned with fountains. It has a florid Gothic cathedral of the sixteenth century, with a richly decorated interior, 25 other churches, and a foundling asylum. Salamanca is the Oxford of Spain, and previous to the French occupation in 1812 it had 25 colleges, of which 20 are said to have been ruined by the French. Since then, the suppression of the convents has struck at the root of the prosperity of its university, (which in the fifteenth century had 12,000 students.) But it has still 4 major colleges, founded in the fifteenth century, and occupying fine buildings, besides other colleges; and the university is now said to have 800 students and a library of 25,000 volumes. Here is an immense Jesuit college, now used as a clerical seminary also, and Irish mission school, and manufactures of hats, woollen cloths, shoes, leather, earthenware, starch, and glue. The battle of Salamanca, in which the English, under Wellington, totally defeated the French under Marmon and Clausel, July 22, 1812, was fought on the heights of Arapiles, 4 miles S.E. of the city.—Adj. inhab. (Sp. **SALAMANQUES**, *sá-lá-mán-kés'*).

SALAMANCA, a province of Spain, in Leon, bounded W. by Portugal. Area, 4888 square miles. It is watered by the Douro, the Tormes, and the Alagon. Pop. 240,000.

SAL

SALAMANCA, *sá-lá-máng'ká*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 20 miles S. of Guanajuato, in a plain 6500 feet above the sea.

SALAMANCA, a long and narrow island of New Granada, department, and off the mouth of the Magdalena, 20 miles S.W. of Santa Marta.

SALAMANCA DE BACALAR, Yucatan. See **BACALAR**.

SALAMBRIA, a river of Greece. See **SALEMBRIA**.

SALAMIS, *sá-lá-mis*, or **KOLOURI**, *ko-loo'ree*, an island of Greece, government of Attica, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 miles W. of Athens. Area, 30 square miles. Pop. 5000. Its shape is very irregular; the surface is mountainous, wooded in some parts, and on the coast small quantities of cotton, wine, and olives are raised. It has several villages and convents. In the channel between it and the mainland, the Greeks under Themistocles gained a memorable naval victory over the Persians, B.C. 480. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis.

SALAMONIA, a post-office of Jay co., Indiana.

SALAMONIE, *sá-lá-mo-neé*, of Indiana, rises in Jay county, and flowing N.E., enters the Wabash River opposite Lagro. In width and volume of water it is nearly equal to the Wabash at their confluence. It furnishes excellent water-power.

SALANDRA, *sá-lán'drá*, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 12 miles S.E. of Tricarico. Pop. 1900.

SALANDRELLA, *sá-lán-dréllá*, a river of Naples, contiguous to the above town, flows S.E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto 6 miles S.W. of the Basiento, after a course of 50 miles.

SALANG, an island, Indian Ocean. See **JUNKETLOV**.

SALANGA, *sá-láng'ká*, a point and island off the W. coast of South America, in Ecuador, department, and 80 miles N.W. of Guayaquil.

SALANGORE, *sá-lán-gór'*, a petty state of the Malay Peninsula, stretching for about 120 miles along its W. side, from lat. $2^{\circ} 30'$ to 4° N., lon. between 101° and 102° E., having on the N. Perak and on the S. Rumbowé. Pop. estimated at 12,000. The products comprise dammer-wood, oil, and rattans.

SALANGORE, the capital of the above state, on a river near the sea, has a fort and a shallow harbor. Lat. about $3^{\circ} 20'$ N., lon. $101^{\circ} 30'$ E.

SALANKEMENT, *sá-lán'kch-mént'*, or **SLANKAMENT**, *slánk'á-mént'*, a village of Austria, in Slavonia, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Theiss, 21 miles E.S.E. of Peterwardein. Here, in 1691, the first decisive check was given to the progress of the Turks in Europe, by the defeat of their army under Kiuperli.

SALANTY, *sá-lán'tee*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 26 miles W.N.W. of Telsh. Pop. 1200.

SALAR, *sá-lar'*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 27 miles W.N.W. of Granada, on the E. slope of the Sierra de Alhama. Pop. 1830.

SALARA, *sá-lá-rá*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, province of Polissone, on the Po, 19 miles S.E.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 1400.

SALARDINGE, *sá-lán'dáwh'*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 21 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1620.

SALARES, *sá-lá-rés*, a town of Spain, province, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 1530.

SALARIA. See **CHINCHILLA**.

SALAS, *sá-lás*, a town of Spain, province, and 46 miles N.N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 902.

SALAS-Y-GOMEZ, *sá-lás-ye-go-méth'*, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. $20^{\circ} 26'$ S., lon. $105^{\circ} 20'$ W. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1793.

SALAT, *sá-lá'*, a river of South France, department of Ariège, rises in the Pyrenees, and after a N.N.W. course of 62 miles, for the last 20 of which it is navigable, joins the Garonne a little below St. Martory.

SALATY, *sá-lá'tee*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 37 miles S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 1000.

SALAWATTY, *sá-lá-wá'tee*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Papua, in lat. 1° S., lon. 131° E. Length, 36 miles; breadth, 26 miles. It produces sago of excellent quality.

SALAYER or **SALEYER**, *sá-lá-yér*, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the S. coast of the island of Celebes, forming part of the Dutch province of Macassar. It consists of the islands of Salayer or Great Salayer, Kalaura, Boneratta, Hog Island, and the Boegerones. Salayer Island, about 30 miles long from N. to S., by 8 miles broad, in lat. (N. point) $5^{\circ} 47'$ S., lon. $120^{\circ} 28'$ E., is separated from Celebes by the Strait of Salayer, 13 miles broad. Pop. of the group, 60,000.

SALAZAR DE LAS PALMAS, *sá-lá-thán' dá-lás pá'lá-más*, a small town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, 40 miles N. of Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier.

SALAZZA, *sá-lá'zá*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 12 miles S.W. of Ivrea, on the Orca. Pop. 1153.

SALBRIS, *sá-lá-bré'*, a market-town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Soudre, and on the railway to Bourges, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. of Vierzon. Pop. 1000.

SALCITO, *sá-lá-chee'to*, a town of Naples, province of Mo-

1678

SAL

See, on the Trigno, 14 miles N.N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3000.

SALCOMBE-REGIS, *sál'kúm-ree-jis*, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SALDAÑA, *sá-lán'yá*, a town of Spain, province, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Palencia, on the Carrion, here crossed by a bridge of 23 arches. Pop. 1015.

SALDANHA (*sál-dá'ng* or *sá-lán'yá*) **BAY**, of South Africa, in Cape Colony, 60 miles N.N.W. of Cape Town, in lat. $33^{\circ} 1'$ S., lon. $17^{\circ} 54'$ E. Length from N. to S., 15 miles; entrance, 3 miles in breadth. At all seasons it affords good anchorage; and on its W. side is a station of the Dutch East India Company.

SALDÃO, *sá-lá-dó'wá'*, or **SADÃO**, *sá-dó'wá'*, a river of Portugal, provinces of Alentejo and Estremadura, rises 19 miles S. of Ourique, flows N. and N.W., and enters the Bay of Setúbal 9 miles E.S.E. of Setúbal. Length, 110 miles, for the last 40 of which it is navigable.

SALDE, *sá-lá-dá*, a village of Senegambia, in Fouta, on the left bank of the Senegal, in lat. $16^{\circ} 21'$ N., lon. $15^{\circ} 37'$ W. Here ships bound for Galam stop to pay their custom-duties to the Almamy of Fouta.

SALDINSK, *sá-lá-dínsk'*, (**NISHNER**, *nish'nee*, and **VERKHNI** or **VERKHNI**, *vérg'nee*.) two contiguous market-towns of European Russia, government of Perm, on an affluent of the Tura, 16 miles S.E. of Verkhotoorie. United pop. 2000.

SALE, *sá-lá*, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Tortona, in a plain consisting of a rich alluvium left by the Po, which originally had its channel in it. Pop. 5094.

SALE, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Cuni, province of Mondovì, in the valley traversed by the Salasola. Pop. 1314.

SALE, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 15 miles N.W. of Brescia, on a height above the E. shore of Lake Iseo. Pop. 1741.

SALE, *sá-lá'*, written also **SALLER**, **SALEER**, and **SLA**, a fortified seaport-town of Morocco, kingdom, and 106 miles W. of Fes, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb, opposite Rabat. Lat. $34^{\circ} 2'$ N., lon. $6^{\circ} 46'$ W. Pop. estimated at from 10,000 to 14,000. It stands on a low, sandy point, enclosed by walls, and having a long battery guarding the entrance to the river. It has a manufacture of fine carpets, and an export trade in wool. It was formerly noted both for piracy and commercial activity; at present it is in decay.

SALEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SALE CASTELNUOVO, *sá-lá kás'tél-nóo-vo'*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, a little N. of Castelmonte, on a tributary of the Orco. Pop. 2178.

SALE DI TORTONA, *sá-lá dee-ton-to'ná*, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles N.N.W. of Tortona. Pop. 5094.

SALER, a town of Morocco. See **SALE**.

SALEHURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SALEM, a district of British India, presidency of Madras, having on the S.W. and W. the Cavery River. Area, 8300 square miles. Pop. 1,195,377. Capital, Salem.

SALEM, the chief town of the above district, and the residence of the British authorities, is 114 miles E.S.E. of Seringapatam. Lat. $11^{\circ} 39'$ N., lon. $78^{\circ} 12'$ E. Pop. 19,020.

SALEM, a county in the S.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River, on the N.E. by Oldman's Creek, and on the E. and S.E. by Maurice River and Stow Creek, and is drained by Salem and Alloway's Creeks, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is level; the soil in the N. and W. portions is clay or loam, more or less sandy, and generally productive. In the S.E. part the soil is sandy or gravelly, and less fertile. Marl is abundant in various places, and is used as a manure; iron ore is also found, but not in great quantities. A short canal of 3 or 4 miles connects Salem Creek, navigable for shallops, with the Delaware, saving a distance to the craft which navigate the creek of about 20 miles. Organized in 1710, when it included the whole of the present county of Cumberland, and named from Salem, the seat of justice, which was founded by John Fenwick in 1675. Pop. 19,467.

SALEM, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 60 miles N.W. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 454.

SALEM, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 35 miles S.E. by S. of Concord. Pop. 1555.

SALEM, a township of Orleans co., Vermont, on the S.E. shore of Lake Memphremagog, 60 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 455.

SALEM, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex co., Massachusetts, is situated chiefly on a tongue of land formed by two inlets of the sea, called North and South Rivers, 14 miles N. by E. of Boston, with which it communicates by the Eastern Railway. Lat. $42^{\circ} 31' 18''$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 58' 53''$ W. It extends nearly 2 miles in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, occupying the peninsula from shore to shore. The streets are generally irregular. Chestnut

street is considered the handsomest. It is finely shaded with elms, and on either side are rows of elegant mansions. In the E. section of the city is a beautiful public ground, containing 8½ acres. Salem is for the most part well built, largely of wood, but partly also of brick and stone. The principal public buildings are the city hall, erected in 1837, the court-house, a new and handsome edifice, Marine Hall, Mechanic Hall, and the churches, of which there are about 20. Salem is distinguished for the number and standing of its scientific and literary institutions, among which may be mentioned the East India Marine Society, formed in 1790 by those who, acting either as captains or supercargoes, had made one or more voyages around the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. The museum comprises a highly interesting and valuable cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities, collected from all parts of the world. The Essex Institute, organized in 1848, by the Union of the Essex Historical and Essex County Natural History Societies, has a library of about 8000 volumes, and a good cabinet of natural history. The Salem Athenæum, formed in 1810, by the union of the Social and Philosophical Libraries, contains 12,500 volumes. The Essex Agricultural Society, organized in 1818, has a library of agricultural works deposited in the city hall. By the census of 1850, there were in Salem 10 public libraries, with an aggregate of 23,300 volumes; 27 private libraries, of over 1000 volumes each, with an aggregate of 55,650 volumes; public school libraries, 3996 volumes, and Sabbath-school libraries, 3700 volumes, making a total of 86,646 volumes. The benevolent institutions are an hospital and an almshouse. Salem has excellent public schools. In 1852 there were in the city 1 Latin, and 2 high schools; 7 grammar, and 17 intermediate and primary schools, attended by 3058 pupils. The total amount of money expended for school purposes during the year 1851-52, was \$32,741.69. Six newspapers are published in the city.

Salem has a convenient and well-protected harbor, affording good anchorage. In commercial importance it has always held a high rank among the cities of New England. In 1818 it had 53 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 14,272 tons, engaged in the East India trade. This branch of industry has of late years considerably declined, many of the cargoes formerly received here being discharged at the ports of Boston and New York. In December, 1852, there were owned in Salem 22 ships, with an aggregate burden of 15,195 tons; 40 barques, 11,235 tons; 33 brigs, 5416 tons; 4 whalers, and several other vessels, besides 17,500 tons employed in the coast trade and the fisheries; making a total of 50,455 tons. The foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30, 1854, were 395, (tons, 30,620,) of which 303 (tons, 22,291) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 386, (tons, 37,959,) of which 22,431 were in foreign bottoms.

Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. The Naumag Steam Cotton Company, incorporated in 1839, have a building 405 feet by 65, and 4 stories high, and run 32,708 spindles. The Salem Laboratory Company manufacture sulphuric acid and other chemicals to the amount of about \$100,000 annually. Another establishment yearly turns out 1,500,000 pounds of cleaned copal. Besides the above, there are manufactories of machinery, black and white lead, sperm oil, candles, cordage, twine, &c. The annual receipts for tanning and currying is about \$650,000, and for boots and shoes upwards of \$250,000. Salem has 7 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,750,000, a savings' institution, and 4 or 6 insurance companies. An aqueduct supplies the city with excellent spring water. Two bridges, one for ordinary travel, 1481 feet in length, and the other for the passage of railroad cars, span the North River, and communicate with Beverly.

Next to Plymouth, Salem is the oldest town in New England, having been first settled in 1620. In 1629, 11 ships arrived from England, bringing out 1500 persons, by whom settlements were commenced at Charlestown, Boston, and other places: 200 of these settlers died the first winter. During this year (1629) the first complete church organization ever effected in North America was founded at Salem, with the Rev. Francis Higginson as its pastor. About the year 1692 prevailed the famous "witchcraft" delusion, through which 19 persons in this and the neighboring towns were condemned and executed. The place of their execution, a beautiful eminence overlooking the city, is now known as "Gallows Hill." Salem was distinguished for its patriotic zeal during the Revolutionary war. It is said that 60 armed vessels, manned by 4000 men, were fitted out from this port as privateers. It was incorporated as a town in 1630, and as a city in 1836. The Indian name was Naumkoag. Pop. in 1840, 15,082; in 1850, 20,263; and in 1855, 20,934.

SALEM, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, 33 miles S.E. of Hartford. Pop. 764.

SALEM, a village of Chautauque co., New York, near Lake Erie, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Buffalo.

SALEM, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Washington co., New York, on White Creek, and on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 48 miles N.N.E. of Albany. The village contains, besides the county buildings, several

churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2004.

SALEM, a thriving post-town, capital of Salem co., New Jersey, is situated on a creek of its own name, 3½ miles from its mouth, about 65 miles S.W. of Trenton. It contains several fine churches and public schools, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and many beautiful private residences. The building for the county offices is a handsome structure. This town owes its prosperity chiefly to the agricultural resources of the county, which are very great and still increasing. It has a daily communication by steamboat with Philadelphia, and a branch of the proposed railroad between Camden and Cape May will probably extend to Salem. Salem Creek is navigable for vessels of 30 tons burden to this place. Pop. in 1853, near 4000.

SALEM, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch Canal, 20 miles W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1130.

SALEM, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, intersected by Shenango Creek, 15 miles N.N.W. of Mercer. Pop. 2196.

SALEM, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. P. 1454.

SALEM, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania or Central Railroad, 10 miles N. of Greensburg. Pop. 2065.

SALEM, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 62 miles from Alexandria, and 114 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. The situation is high and pleasant. The village contains 1 church, an academy, and several stores. The post-office is called SALEM FAUQUIER.

SALEM, a neat post-village, capital of Roanoke co., Virginia, is situated on the Roanoke River, and on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 180 miles W. of Richmond. It stands in the great valley between the Blue Ridge and North Mountain. It contains 1 bank, 3 churches, and several mills.

SALEM, a thriving post-village of Forsyth co., North Carolina, on Muddy Creek, an affluent of the Yadkin River, 120 miles W. by N. of Raleigh. The Moravian Female Seminary of this place is one of the largest in the state, occupying 4 large brick buildings, with about 200 pupils. Salem contains a bank, 2 cotton factories, 1 woollen factory, and 1 paper mill, and is noted for the number and skill of its mechanics. Winston, the county seat, was laid out immediately N. of Salem when the county was organized in 1850. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SALEM, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina, 91 miles E. of Columbia.

SALEM, a post-village of Clarke co., Georgia, 53 miles N. of Milledgeville.

SALEM, a post-village in the N.E. part of Russell co., Alabama. It contains several stores. Pop. about 400.

SALEM, a thriving post-village of Tippah co., Mississippi, 18 miles W. of Ripley. It is near the route of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, now in progress, and is surrounded by fine cotton lands. It contains 2 seminaries, and 6 or 8 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SALEM, a post-office of Newton co., Texas.

SALEM, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., Arkansas, about 140 miles N. by E. of Little Rock.

SALEM, a post-village of Franklin co., Tennessee, 90 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

SALEM, a post-village of Livingston co., Kentucky, 200 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It was formerly the county seat.

SALEM, a village of Pendleton co., Kentucky, on the Licking River, which is navigable to this place for small steamboats. It is a depot for tobacco, which is produced in the vicinity.

SALEM, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 400.

SALEM, a township of Champaign co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1634.

SALEM, a post-township in the central part of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 1900.

SALEM, a beautiful and thriving post-town of Perry township, Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 167 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 66 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It is surrounded by a rich farming community, and is one of the most flourishing and important commercial towns in the E. part of Ohio. The village contains 4 churches, 2 Friends' meeting houses, about 20 stores, a union school, 1 bank, 3 foundries, and 2 woollen factories. Three newspapers are issued here. Pork to the amount of 700,000 pounds was sold in Salem in 1852. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

SALEM, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 813.

SALEM, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 2191.

SALEM, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 1415.

SALEM, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1111.

SALEM, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

SALEM, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1111.

SALEM, a township of Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 187.

SALEM, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 1210.

SALEM, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 1853.

SALEM, a township of Warren co., Ohio. Pop. 2755.
SALEM, a township of Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 1246.
SALEM, a township of Wyandott co., Ohio. Pop. 738.
SALEM, a post-village and township forming the N.E. extremity of Washtenaw co., Michigan, 30 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. 1343.

SALEM, a township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 643.
SALEM, a township of Pulaski co., Indiana. Pop. 168.
SALEM, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, 83 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

SALEM, a township of Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 550.
SALEM, a thriving post-village, capital of Washington co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of New Albany. It is pleasantly situated on rolling ground, near the source of the Blue River, and in the midst of a rich farming district. A plank-road connects it with Brownstown. Salem contains, besides the county buildings, churches of various denominations, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, a county academy, and many handsome residences. It has also manufactories of cotton, wool, and flour. Pop. in 1850, 1224; in 1853, estimated at 2000.

SALEM, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. Pop. 272.
SALEM, a thriving post-village, capital of Marion co., Illinois, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 75 miles E. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

SALEM, a small village of Dent co., Missouri.
SALEM, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, about 30 miles W. of Burlington.

SALEM, a township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1123.

SALEM, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.
SALEM, a post-town, seat of justice of Marion co., and capital of Oregon Territory, on the right (E.) bank of the Willamette River, 80 miles above Oregon City. It is beautifully situated in a rich prairie country, and is one of the most flourishing towns in the territory. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

SALEMBRIA, *sâ-lêm-brê'â*, **SALYMPRIA**, *sâ-lîm-prê'â*, written also **SALAMBRIA** and **SALEMPRIA**, (anc. *Penelus*;) the principal river of Thessaly, in European Turkey, rises at the N.W. extremity of that province, flows S. and E., and enters the Gulf of Salonica 18 miles N.W. of Cape Kissaia. Total course, 110 miles, for about half of which it is navigable. Its principal affluents are the Phanari, Satalgo, and Saranta-Poros.

SALEM CENTRE, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, 112 miles S. by E. of Albany.

SALEM CENTRE, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

SALEM CHURCH, a post-village of Randolph co., North Carolina, 121 miles W. of Raleigh.

SALEM CREEK, of Salem co., New Jersey, rises in the S. part of the county, and flowing at first N.N.W., and afterwards S., falls into Delaware Bay 3½ miles below the town of Salem. There is a bar at the mouth, over which vessels cannot pass except at high tide. Above this it is navigable for about half its course, which is perhaps 30 miles.

SALEM CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

SALEM CROSS-ROADS, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 180 miles W. of Harrisburg.

SALEMI, *sâ-lâ'mee*, (anc. *Halyçene*;) a town of Sicily, 15 miles N.E. of Mazara. Pop. 8000. It is finely situated, enclosed by walls, and has several churches, but no trade.

SALE MOOR, England, a station on the Manchester Railway, 2½ miles N.E. of Altringham.

SALEMOW, *sâ-le-môw'*, a town of India, dominions, and 70 miles E. of Bhopal.

SALEN, *sâ-lên'*, a town of Burmah, in Farther India, on the W. side of the Irrawaddy, 55 miles N.W. of Patanago.

SALENGHE, *sâ-lên'gâ*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 7 miles E. of Pinerolo. Pop. 3961.

SALEIRANO, *sâ-lâ-râ'no*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 5 miles W. of Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 1006.

SALERNE. See **SALERNO**.

SALERNES, *sâ-lain'*, a town of France, department of Var, at the confluence of the Braque and Bresque, 11 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. in 1852, 2613.

SALERNO, *sâ-lêr'no* or *sâ-lên'no*, (anc. *Salerum*; Fr. *Sa-lerne*, *sâ-lain'*;) a city and seaport of Naples, capital of the province of Principato Citra, at the N. extremity of the gulf of its own name, 30 miles S.E. of Naples, finely situated on the side and at the foot of a hill, crowned by the remains of an ancient citadel. Lat. 40° 40' N., lon. 14° 40' E. It is enclosed by walls, and has a broad road or *marina* along the shore, which forms an excellent promenade. Its streets, paved with lava, are narrow and irregular, and hemmed in by lofty, gloomy-looking houses, very indifferently built. The principal edifices are the cathedral, erected by Robert Guiscard, a Gothic structure, adorned with a façade of 28 granite Corinthian pillars, and possessing an ancient tomb, said to contain the ashes of the Apostle Matthew; the governor's palace, the new theatre, 17 churches, several convents, an ordinary, and a foundling hospital. The port is well shel-

tered, but is shallow, and frequented chiefly by fishing vessels, Naples having carried off its trade, which was at one time of some importance. Salerno is the see of an archbishop, and has a high criminal and a civil court; a seminary, lyceum, and university, which had acquired great celebrity in the eleventh century, particularly as a school of medicine, but has lost its reputation. The foundation of the town is attributed to the Greeks. It became a place of great importance under the Romans, from whom it passed first to the Goths and afterwards to the Lombards, who retained it in possession till the eleventh century, when they were expelled by the Norman, Robert Guiscard. It was ultimately annexed to the crown of Naples. Pop. in 1850, 18,892.

SALERNO, GULF OF, (anc. *Pezaenus Sinus*;) an inlet of the Mediterranean, separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. Breadth, 36 miles. It receives the river Sale, and on its shores are Salerno, Amalfi, and the remains of *Positano*.

SALERS, *mî-lêr'*, a town of France, department of Cantal, on a volcanic height, 15 miles N.N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 1343.

SALETTTO, *sâ-lê'tto*, a village of Austrian Italy, 21 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2040.

SALEYER, islands, Malay Archipelago. See **SALAYER**.

SALFORD, *saw'l-fôrd*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, hundred of Salford, immediately W. of Manchester, with which city it communicates by 6 bridges across the Irwell. Pop. in 1851, 63,423; of the parliamentary borough, 85,108. Its chief characteristics have been noticed in conjunction with those of Manchester, with which it unites to form the most populous place in England after the metropolis, and the chief seat of the British cotton manufacture. The borough has but recently received municipal rank. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. See **MANCHESTER**.

SALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SALFORD PRIORS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SALFORDVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N.W. of Norristown.

SALGADO, *sâ-lgâ'do*, a river of Brazil, rises in the S. of the province of Ceara, under the name of the Porcos, and several miles below the town of Ico, joins the Jaguaribe.

SALGADO, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the São Francisco, lat. 15° 20' S. Pop. 4000.

SALGHIR or **SALGIR**, *sâ-lghêr*, the principal river of the Crimea, rises at the foot of Mount Ella, 12 miles S.E. of Simferopol, flows successively N.W. and N.E., and enters the Gulf of Sivas, 40 miles N.N.W. of Kaffa, after a course of 100 miles.

SALHIEH, a town of Lower Egypt. See **SALAHIEH**.

SALHOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SALIAN, *sâ-le-ân'*, a small town of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, province of Talish, on an island in the Koor, 15 miles above its mouth in the Caspian Sea.

SALIANAIL, *sâ-le-â'ud*, a town of North Hindostan, between Oude and Nepal, 120 miles N. of Lucknow.

SALIBABO, *sâ-le-bâ'bo*, **SALIBABOO**, *sâ-le-bâ'bo*, or **TULOUB** (*too'loob'*) ISLANDS, a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, about lat. 4° N., and between lon. 126° and 127° E. They are well cultivated and populous.

SALICETTO, *sâ-le-chê'tto*, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, on the Bormida, 18 miles E.N.E. of Mondovì. Pop. 1674.

SALIES, *sâ-lêe'*, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on an affluent of the Gave d'Oleron. Pop. in 1852, 6714. It is noted for its springs of brine.

SALIES, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, near the Salat, 12 miles E. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 860.

SALIGNAC, *sâ-lêen'yâk'*, a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 34 miles E.S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1286.

SALIGNAC, a village of France, department of Gironde, 16 miles N.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 986.

SALIKI SERAI, *sâ-lêe'kee sâ-rî'*, a considerable town of the Punjab, near the E. bank of the Indus, 40 miles N.E. of Attock, on the route into Cashmere. Lat. 34° 6' N., lon. 72° 55' E.

SALINA, *sâ-lêe'nâ* or **SALINI**, *sâ-lêe'nee*, (anc. *Diŷŷymē*;) one of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean, N.W. of Lipari. It is 5 miles in diameter. Pop. 4000. It is volcanic.

SALINA, *sâ-lî'nâ*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on the E. shore of Onondaga Lake, and on the Oswego Canal, 2 miles N. by W. of Syracuse. The village contains several churches, a bank, a large machine-shop, and extensive manufactories of salt, which produced in 1850, 2,175,711 bushels. The salt springs of this vicinity are the most valuable in the Union. See **SYRACUSE**. Two plank-roads terminate in Salina. Pop. of the township, 2142.

SALINA, a post-village in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 6½ miles W. of Frankfort.

SALINA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

SALINA RIVER, California. See **SAN BUENAVENTURA RIVER**.

SALINAS DE ANANA, *sâ-lêe'nâs dâ â-nâ'nâ*, a market-

town of Spain, province of Alava, 10 miles N.E. of Vitoria. Pop. 1018.

SALINE, *sa-leen'*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

SALINE, *sa-leen'*, a county of Arkansas, situated near the centre of the state. Area, 950 square miles. It is drained by Saline River. The surface in the N.W. is hilly, and in the S. nearly level; the soil is fertile, adapted to cotton, Indian corn, and grass. The streams furnish extensive water-power. Fine marble, soapstone, and quartz are abundant in the hilly section. Capital, Benton. Pop. 3901, of whom 8398 were free, and 503 slaves.

SALINE, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana and Kentucky, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, and intersected by Saline Creek, from which its name is derived. The county is well timbered; the soil is fertile. Salt is procured from springs on Saline Creek, near the W. border. Formed a few years ago out of part of Gallatin. Capital, Shawneetown. Pop. 5588.

SALINE, a county in the N.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. The Missouri River forms the boundary on the N. and E.; and the county is traversed by the Black and Salt Forks of La Mine River, which unite near the S.E. border. The surface consists chiefly of undulating prairies, the soil of which is productive. The deficiency of timber is partly compensated by extensive beds of stone coal. There are valuable lead-mines, and quarries of limestone and sandstone. Salt is procured from numerous saline springs, from which the name is derived. Capital, Marshall. Pop. 8843, of whom 6124 were free, and 2719 slaves.

SALINE, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

SALINE, a township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Pop. 1184.

SALINE, a post-township in Sevier co., Arkansas. P. 410.

SALINE, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 1090.

SALINE, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Saline River, 40 miles W. by S. of Detroit. The village is situated in a rich farming district, and has several stores and mills. The salt springs in the vicinity are said to be valuable. Pop. of the township, 1631.

SALINE, a township in Saline co., Illinois. Pop. 1176.

SALINE, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, 98 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

SALINE, a township, St. Genevieve co., Missouri. P. 837.

SALINE BAYOU, *sa-leen' bi'ou*, of Louisiana, commences at Catahoula Lake, and flowing S.E., enters Red River, near the S. extremity of Catahoula parish.

SALINE BAYOU, of Louisiana, commencing in Claiborne parish, flows S., and unites with a lateral channel of Red River, about 7 miles E. of Natchitoches.

SALINE CREEK, of Arkansas, rises in the W. part of the state, and flows S. into Little River, a few miles from its mouth.

SALINE CREEK, near the S.E. extremity of Illinois, is formed by two branches, termed the South and North Forks. It falls into the Ohio River about 10 miles below Shawneetown.

SALINE CREEK, or **LITTLE SALINE**, of Cooper co., Missouri, flows into the Missouri River from the right.

SALINE MILLS, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana.

SALINE MINES, a post-office of Gallatin co., Illinois.

SALINE RIVER, of Arkansas, is formed by three small branches, which unite in Saline county, a few miles N.W. of Benton. It flows thence S.E. and S., and enters the Washita River near the E. extremity of Union county. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.—*Branches*.—The North Fork rises near the N. border of Saline county. The Middle Fork rises near the W. border of the same county, and flows S.E. The South Fork rises in Hot Spring county, and flows E.

SALINE RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which flows into the Raisin River, in Monroe county.

SALINES, *sa-leen'*, a maritime village of Cyprus, in the Gulf of Salines, on the E. coast of the island, 3 miles S. of Larnaca, with a citadel, bazaar, and salt works.

SALINEVILLE, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 86 miles from Cleveland, and 140 miles N.E. of Columbus. P. in 1853, 350.

SALING, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SALINO, *sa-leen'no*, (anc. *Salmus*?) a river of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., after an E. course of 32 miles enters the Adriatic, 5 miles N.W. of Pescara.

SALINS, *sa-lin'*, a town of France, department of Jura, on the Furieuse, here crossed by 4 bridges, 21 miles S.E.W. of Besançon. Pop. in 1852, 7112. It is enclosed by walls, defended by two forts, and has a communal college, extensive salt magazines, iron-works, soda factories, and tanneries. The brine-springs of its vicinity yield large quantities of salt. Salins was nearly destroyed by fire in 1825, and rebuilt by national subscription.

SALINQUOY, a post-office of Cass co., Georgia.

SALIS, *sa-lis*, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake near the centre of the government of Livonia, flows circuit-

ously W., and after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Gulf of Riga.

SALIS, and **SALISBURG**, *sa-lis-böör'*, two villages of Russia, government of Livonia, on the river Salis.

SALISBURY, *sawls-bere*, or **NEW SARUM**, (*sa-rum*) a city, parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by three bridges, 21 miles W. of Winchester, and 96 miles W.S.W. of London, on the South-western Railway. Pop. of the borough, comprising, with the city, parts of the parishes of Fisherton-Anger and Milford, in 1851, 11,657. It stands in a fertile plain, partially enclosed by walls, regularly built, and drained by running brooks, which flow down most of its streets. The town has a respectable and venerable appearance. In its centre is a spacious market-place, in which are the council-house, the public library and news-room, and the butter-cross, an edifice apparently of the time of Edward III. The cathedral is a splendid structure, in the "close," a green area of nearly one half square mile, shut off from the rest of the city by a lofty wall. It was finished in 1238, wholly in the early English style, and is in the form of a double cross; length, 474 feet; width of larger transepts, 210 feet; height of spire, 404 feet. It has a fine altar-piece of the Resurrection, executed, with some other subjects, in stained glass, and it contains many ancient and some curious monuments. Its W. front is richly adorned, and many parts of its exterior are ornamented with statues. Attached to it are spacious cloisters, a chapter-house, library, &c.; and in the close are the bishop's palace, deanery-house, and residences of the canons and other dignitaries. The see comprises the counties of Wilts and Dorset. Besides three parish churches, here are chapels of Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, Swedenborgians, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a grammar school, county jail in Fisherton-Anger, theatre, assembly and concert rooms, and a county infirmary. Its woollen and cutlery manufactures have long declined, and the city has now little trade except in agricultural produce, and the retail supply of its inhabitants. It communicates by a branch of the South-western Railway with Southampton, 20 miles distant. It is the seat of county assizes and spring quarter and petty sessions, and a court-hut for the manor. The city sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It rose on the removal of the see from Old Sarum, 2 miles N., in 1217; and parliaments were occasionally held in it in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

SALISBURY, *sawls-bere*, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, intersected by Blackwater River and the Northern Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1228.

SALISBURY, a post-village and township in Addison co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It has several woollen mills. Pop. 1027.

SALISBURY, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 38 miles N. by E. of Boston. The township is situated on the coast between the Merrimack River and New Hampshire. It contains 6 churches, a bank, savings' institution, and several cotton and woollen manufactories at Salisbury Mills. Pop. 3100.

SALISBURY, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, in the N.W. corner of the state, 54 miles N.W. of Hartford. The township is noted for its lofty mountains, well-cultivated hills, beautiful lakes, and fruitful valleys. One of its lakes is situated on Mount Riga, at an elevation of 1000 feet above the surrounding country, and by its outlet furnishes water-power for an extensive iron establishment. Near the S. part of this mountain is the "Old Salisbury Ore-Bed," which, for near a century, has furnished the best quality of iron in America. About 2 miles E. is another bed of similar quality. There are 6 large iron establishments in Salisbury, and the ore is extensively wrought in the neighboring township. The manufactures of Salisbury include shafting and other iron work for ocean steamers, tires and cranks for locomotives, car-wheels, axles, scythes, pocket cutlery, &c. There are in the township 4 flourishing villages, viz.: one at the centre, Chapmanville, Lime Rock, and Falls village, the latter partly on the Canadian side of the Housatonic River. Pop. 3103.

SALISBURY, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, 70 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2035.

SALISBURY, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Columbia Railroad, about 20 miles E. of Lancaster. Pop. 3646.

SALISBURY, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 51 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

SALISBURY, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the S. bank of the Lehigh River, contains Allentown, the county seat. Pop. 5663.

SALISBURY, a thriving post-village and port of delivery of Somerset and Worcester cos., Maryland, is situated on the Wicomico River, 96 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It appears to be the most flourishing village on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Large quantities of grain and lumber produced in the vicinity are shipped here on the river. It has several churches, and a bank. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1500.

SALISBURY, a thriving town, capital of Rowan co., 1681

SAL

North Carolina, about 10 miles W. of the Yadkin River, and 118 miles W. of Raleigh. It is one of the most important places in Western North Carolina, and is at the E. terminus of the Western Turnpike, which extends to the N.E. border of Georgia. The route of the Central Railroad of North Carolina passes through this town. The natural walls of Rowan, or trap dikes of this vicinity, were for a long time supposed to be artificial constructions, the origin and purpose of which gave rise to various absurd conjectures. Salisbury contains 1 bank, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. about 2000.

SALISBURY, a post-township in the central part of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 2021.

SALISBURY, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.

SALISBURY, a village of Harrison co., Indiana, 8 or 9 miles N. by E. of Corydon.

SALISBURY, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Pop. 1426.

SALISBURY, a small village of Jersey co., Illinois, near the E. bank of Illinois River.

SALISBURY, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, 9 miles N.W. of Springfield.

SALISBURY, a small village of Washington co., Wisconsin.

SALISBURY CENTRE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on Spruce Creek, about 25 miles E. by N. of Utica.

SALISBURY COVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

SALISBURY ISLAND, a small island in Hudson Strait, British North America, is in lat. $63^{\circ} 27' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 40' W.$

SALISBURY MILLS, a manufacturing village of Salisbury township, Essex co., Massachusetts, at the end of a branch railroad, communicating with the Eastern Railroad.

SALISBURY MILLS, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Newburg.

SALISBURY PLAIN, England, an elevated undulating tract of open downs, co. of Wilts, extending both N. and S. of the city of Salisbury, but the term is now generally held to apply mainly to that portion between Salisbury and Devizes, from which, as a common centre, most of the hill chains of S. and Central England proceed. Large portions of it are occupied solely as sheep-walks. On it, about 6 miles N. of Salisbury, is STONEHENGE, (which see;) and many traces of British and Roman camps are scattered over its surface.

SALKELD, (saw'keld,) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, on the river Eilen, here crossed by a curious bridge.

SALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SALLANCHES, a town of Savoy. See SALLANCHES.

SALLA, *salla*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 1100.

SALLA, *la*, *salla*, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 12 miles W. of Aosta, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 2273.

SALLEE, a town of Morocco. See SALY.

SALLANCHES or **SALLANCHES**, *sall'anch'*, a town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, on the Arve, 42 miles N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 2065. It has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, and totally so on Good-Friday, 1840. The fall of the Sallenche is a fine cascade, in the Valais, 10 miles S. of Martigny.

SALLES-CURAN, *sall kù'ran'*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 15 miles W.N.W. of Millau. P. 2200.

SALLES-LA-SOURCE, *sall lá sours*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 7 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 2074.

SALLES-SUR-L'HÈRE, *sall sùr lal*, a village of France, department of Aude, 8 miles W. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1180.

SALLER, *sall'er*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 78 miles E.N.E. of Damaun.

SALLIN, a village of Ireland, in Leitrim, co. of Kildare, on the Grand Canal, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. of Newbridge. Pop. 350.

SALM, *salm*, an ancient principality of Germany, belonging to a celebrated family, which in the 11th century divided into two branches, the elder possessing Upper Salm, on the E. frontier of Lorraine, and the younger Lower Salm, in Luxemburg, both on the left bank of the Rhine.

SALM, *alt*, *alt salm*, a town of Belgium, province, and 31 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Salm, an affluent of the Ambeve. Pop. 2600.

SALMAGUNDI, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

SALMANTICA. See SALAMANCA.

SALMERON, *sall-má-rón'*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 37 miles E.S.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1158.

SALMONBY, *salm-on-by*, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SALMON CREEK, of Cayuga co., New York, falls into the Cayuga Lake at Ludlowville.

SALMON CREEK, of Monroe co., New York, enters Lake Ontario at Braddock's Bay, about 14 miles N.W. of Rochester.

SALMON CREEK, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 30 miles E. by N. of Rochester.

SALMON FALLS, a thriving post-village of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Salmon Falls River, 2 miles from the Great Falls, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

SALMON FALLS, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

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SAL

SALMON FALLS RIVER rises in Carroll co., New Hampshire, and flowing S.E., unites with the Cochecho, and several other smaller streams, to form the Piscataqua River. It runs on the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire for nearly its whole extent. There are considerable falls in different parts of its course.

SALMON RIVER, a fine mill-stream in the central part of Connecticut, rises in Tolland co., and falls into the Connecticut River, in Middlesex county.

SALMON RIVER, New York, rises in Franklin co., and flowing N.W., falls into the St. Lawrence River, in Canada. About 16 miles from its mouth it has a perpendicular descent of about 100 feet, furnishing an immense hydraulic power.

SALMON RIVER, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SALMUNSTER, (*Salmünster*.) or **SAALMUNSTER**, (*Saalmünster*.) *sálmün'ster*, a walled town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, at the confluence of the Salza and Kiosig, 34 miles S.W. of Fulda. Pop. 1600. It has a Franciscan monastery.

SALO, *sálo*, a town of Austrian Italy, on the W. side of the Lake of Garda, 14 miles E.N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 5000. It stands at the foot of Monte San Bartolomeo, is chiefly built on piles, and has a cathedral and 6 other churches.

SALO, a pass in the Pyrenees, near Conflans, in France.

SALOBREÑA, *sá-lo-brén'yá*, a small town of Spain, province, and 34 miles S.E. of Granada, near the mouth of the Motril, in the Mediterranean, with 1450 inhabitants, and a Moorish castle.

SALODURUM or **SALORDURUM**. See SOLTUR.

SALOMA, a post-village of Taylor co., Kentucky, 71 miles S.W. of Frankfort, has 2 stores.

SALOMON ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

SALON, *sá'lón'*, (anc. *Sallo* or *Salolum*?) a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, near the canal of Craponne, 28 miles N.N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1852, 1664. It has several squares with fountains, a handsome town-hall, and manufactures of silk-twist, hats, and soap, and a brisk general trade.

SALONA, *sá-lo-ná*, a ruined city of Dalmatia, 3 miles N.N.E. of Spalato, on the E. side of the Bay of Salona, an inlet of the Adriatic. It was greatly enlarged and fortified by Diocletian, a native of Salona, but destroyed by the Avars in 639.

SALONA, *sá-lo-ná*, (anc. *Amphissa*.) a town of Greece, capital of the government of Phocia, 84 miles W.N.W. of Athens, on an inlet of the Corinthian Gulf, and at the E. foot of Mount Parnassus. Pop. 4000. On its acropolis are picturesque ruins of its ancient citadel.

SALONA, a post-village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 104 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

SALONICA, *sá-lo-neek'*, or **SALONIKI**, *sá-lo-neek'*, (Fr. *Salonique*, *sá'lón'eeq'*; anc. *Thessalonica* or *Therma*.) a large seaport city, and next to the capital, the principal seat of commerce in European Turkey, in Room-Elce, capital of a sanjak, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. $40^{\circ} 38' 5'' N.$, lon. $22^{\circ} 57' 22'' E.$ Pop. estimated at from 70,000 to 75,000, of whom from 25,000 to 30,000 are Jews, 6000 Turks, and the remainder Greeks and Franka. It has externally an imposing appearance, standing on a hill slope, enclosed by whitewashed or painted walls, 5 miles in circuit, its numerous minarets and domes interspersed with gardens of cypress. The city is commanded by a large citadel, termed the "Seven Towers." It has numerous antiquities in good preservation. The lower portions of its walls are Cyclopean, and one of its gates was built in honor of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. Within the citadel is another triumphal arch, erected under Marcus Aurelius. Several of the mosques have been originally pagan temples; one has been constructed on the model of the Pantheon at Rome; another, with portions wholly uninjured, was formerly a temple of Venus. In the centre of the city is the hippodrome, a noble area, entered by a magnificent colonnade of five Corinthian pillars. The mosque of St. Sophia is a handsome model of that at Constantinople. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied, and the city has some flourishing silk-drawing factories. During the prevalence of Napoleon's continental system, Salonica was an important depot for English goods. It has still a large trade in British produce. The exports consist of wheat, barley, maize, timber, wool, sponges, raw silk, wine, sesamum seed, tobacco, and staves. This city was the residence of Cicero during a part of his exile; it was raised to the rank of a Roman colony by Valerian.

SALONICA, GULF OF. See GULF OF SALONICA.

SALONIKI or **SALONIQUE**. See SALONICA.

SALOP, or **SHROPSHIRE**, *shrop'shjr*, an inland county of England, bounded W. and N. by Wales. Area, 1345 square miles, most of which is under culture. Pop. in 1851, 229,341. The Severn flows through its centre from N.W. to S.E.; its S. half is mountainous, and here breeding cattle and dairy-ings are carried on extensively; the N. half is comparatively level, and the land is chiefly under tillage. Near the Severn are fine meadow-lands; orchards are numerous in the S., and hops are raised on the Herefordshire border. About

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800,000 tons of coal are raised annually in the E., besides iron, &c., and consumed in the iron furnaces there; lead is produced in the W., and salt both in the N. and S. The Shrewsbury, Newport, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and Ellesmere and Chester Canals intersect the county N. of the Severn. A railway connects Shrewsbury with Chester, and the county is also traversed by the London and North-western Railway. Shropshire returns 12 members to the House of Commons, of whom 4 are sent by the county. Capital, Shrewsbury.

SALOR, *sá-lór*, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, flows into the Tagus, about 6 miles N. of Salorino. Total course, 80 miles.

SALORINO, *sá-lo-roo-no*, a village of Spain, province, and 61 miles W. of Cáceres, near the Salor. Pop. 1918.

SALOU, *sá-lou*, a small seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 8½ miles S.W. of Tarragona. Lat. 41° 7' N., lon. 7° 12' E.

SALPEE, *sál-pee*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 21 miles N.E. of Sattarah.

SALPERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SALPI, *sál-pee*, a lake of Naples, province of Capitanata, 22 miles E. of Foggia, and only separated from the Adriatic by a very narrow tongue of land. Length from S.E. to N.W., 10 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

SAL REY, *sál rá*, one of the Cape Verd Islands. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 18 miles. Pop. 3300.

SALSA, *sál-sá*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, W. of Sant' Angelo del Lombardi. Pop. 1260.

SALSETTE, (Port. pron. *sál-sét-tá*.) an island of British India, presidency of Bombay, immediately N. of Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a narrow causeway. Length, 18 miles; average breadth, 13 miles. Pop. upwards of 50,000, including many of Portuguese descent.

SALSO, *sál-so*, or **FEIUME SALSO**, *fe-oo-má sál-so*, i. e. "salt river," (anc. *Himera*.) the largest river of Sicily, rising in the Madonian Mountains, Intendency of Palermo, flowing S., and entering the Mediterranean at Alicata, after a course of 70 miles. Near Castro Giovanni it receives the waters of a salt spring, whence its name.

SALSO MAGGIORE, *sál-so má-djó-rá*, a village of the duchy of Parma, and 21 miles W. by S. of Parma, on a low flat. Pop. 5303.

SALTA, *sál-tá*, the northernmost province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata.) extending N. of lat. 26° S., and between lon. 62° and 68° W. Area, about 70,000 square miles. Pop. loosely estimated at 55,000. The surface is very much diversified, consisting alternately of ramifications of the Andes, fertile valleys, and wooded or pasture lands. Principal rivers, the Salado and Upper Vermejo. In this province are the silver-mines of San Antonio and Acay.

SALTA, a city in the above province, situated on an affluent of the Salado, 150 miles N. of Tucuman. Lat. 24° 15' S., lon. 64° 50' W. Pop. from 8000 to 9000. It is regularly built, and has numerous religious edifices, and a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits.

SALTASH, a decayed borough, market-town, and chapelry of England, co. of Cornwall, on the W. bank of the Tamar, 3½ miles N.W. of Devonport. Pop. in 1851, 1621.

SALTBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SALT'COATS, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Bay of Ayr, 24 miles S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 4338. It has a neat Gothic parish church, a handsome town-house, free and other schools, a subscription library, reading-rooms, large ship-building docks, and rope-walks. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and sewing muslins, shawls, and silks for Glasgow houses. It has also salt-works, and exports coal to Ireland.

SALT'COYT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SALT CREEK, of Hocking and Ross counties, Ohio, flows into the Scioto River about 14 miles S.E. of Chillicothe.

SALT CREEK, of Muskingum co., Ohio, flows into the Muskingum River.

SALT CREEK, of Gratiot co., Michigan, flows into Maple River.

SALT CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Brown co., and flowing S.W., enters the East Fork of White River, near Bedford. It is navigable in high water for nearly 30 miles.

SALT CREEK, in the N. central part of Illinois, flows W. into the Sangamon River, forming, in the latter part of its course, a part of the boundary between Menard and Mason counties.

SALT CREEK, of Tama co., Iowa, flows into Iowa River.

SALT CREEK, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1094.

SALT CREEK, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1699.

SALT CREEK, a post-township in the S.E. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1012.

SALT CREEK, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. P. 1362.

SALT CREEK, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1669.

SALT CREEK, a township of Decatur co., Indiana. P. 774.

SALT CREEK, a township of Franklin co., Indiana. P. 807.

SALT CREEK, a township of Jackson co., Indiana. P. 1106.

SALT CREEK, a township of Monroe co., Indiana. P. 406.

SALT CREEK, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, 75 miles A.W. by S. of Iowa City.

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SALT CREEK, a post-office of Utah.

SALT CREEK, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

SALTER ISLANDS, two small islands and a group of rocks off the coast of Ireland, co. of Wexford; the larger of the two islands lies about 15 miles E. of Hook-head, and extends 1 mile S.S.W. A vessel, showing a fixed double light, is stationed 3¼ miles W.S.W. of this island.

SALTENS-ELF, *sáltens-él'*, a river of Norway, district of Nordland, after a N.W. course of 70 miles enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide fiord, in lat. 67° 12' N.

SALT-AND-EN'SON, a township of England, co. of Strafford.

SALT'ERFORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SALTERSFORD, or **JEN'KIN CHAPEL**, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the Midland Railway, 2 miles W. of Cramford.

SALTERSVILLE, a post-office of Hudson co., New Jersey.

SALT'FLEETBY, East, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

SALT'FLEETBY, Middle, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SALT'FLEETBY, West, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SALT'FLEET DAVEN, England. See **SKIDBROOK**.

SALT'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles W.N.W. of Bath.

SALT FORK, Missouri. See **BLACK RIVER**.

SALT HILL, a hamlet of England, co. of Bucks, 3¼ miles N. of Windsor, and until lately noted as the place to which the Eton boys made the triennial "montem" procession, abolished in 1847.

SALTHOLM, *sáltholm*, an island of Denmark, in the Sound, 6 miles E.S.E. of Copenhagen, and W.N.W. of Malmö, in Sweden. Length, 5 miles. It is often covered by the sea, and is not permanently inhabited.

SALT'HOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SALTIKOVA DEVITSA, or **SALTIKOWA DEWITZA**, *sál-te-ko-vá dá-vít-sá* (or *dá-veet-sá*.) a town of Russia, government, and 23 miles E.S.E. of Tchernigov, on the Desna. P. 1000.

SALTILLO, (Sp. pron. *sál-teel-yo*.) a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 110 miles S. of Coahuila, on the river Tigre. Pop. 6000. At Buena Vista, 6 miles distant, February, 1847, the Mexicans under Santa Anna, with 15,000 troops, were routed by a much smaller number of United States troops under General Taylor.

SALTILLO, a village of Washington co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 10 miles W. of Salem.

SALTILLO, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

SALTILLO, a post-village of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, 12 miles N. of Savannah, is the county seat, a place of brisk business, and a depot for cotton and staves, which are shipped by the river.

SALTILLO, a post-village of Jasper co., Indiana, on the Iroquois River, 10 miles above Rensselaer.

SALT ISLANDS, one of the British West India Islands, in the Virgin group, S.E. of Tortola.

SALT'KETCHER BRIDGE, a post-village of Colleton district, South Carolina.

SALT KEY BANK, about 90 miles S. by E. of Florida, between the Grand Bank of Bahama and Cuba Island, is 62 miles long, and 36 wide at its greatest breadth. Its W. border is a chain of barren rocks, called the Double-Headed Shot Key, the north-westernmost of which, commonly called the Elbow Key, contains a fixed light, 54 feet from the base of the tower, and 100 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 23° 56' 24" N., lon. 80° 27' 35" W.

SALT KEYS, some islets in the Bahamas, and off the N. coast of Cuba.

SALT LAKE, Utah. See **GREAT SALT LAKE**.

SALT LAKE, a county in the E.N.E. part of Utah Territory. It is bounded on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, and partly on the W. by the Great Salt Lake, from which it derives its name, and is drained by Green and Bear Rivers, and other smaller streams. The surface in the W. and central parts is mountainous. The soil is generally fertile, and in the vicinity of the lake of a superior quality. In 1850 the county produced 58,492 bushels of wheat; 5220 of Indian corn; 4906 of oats; 25,859 of potatoes; 5379 pounds of wool; 37,592 of butter, and 2205 tons of hay. The amount of its agricultural products was greater than that of any other county in the territory. Capital, Salt Lake City. Pop. 6157.

SALT LAKE CITY, capital of Salt Lake county, and of Utah Territory, is situated near the E. bank of the Jordan River, which connects Great Salt Lake with Utah Lake, about 22 miles S.E. of the Great Salt Lake, and 4200 feet above the level of the sea. It was laid out in July, 1847, by a company of 143 Mormons. The city contains 260 blocks of 10 acres each, separated by streets which are 128 feet wide. There are 8 houses in each block, so arranged that no two houses front each other. The houses are built of adobes or sun-dried bricks. The 4 public squares of the city are to be adorned with trees from the four quarters of the globe, and supplied with fountains. On one of these a magnificent temple is now being erected; and a gorgeous banner, constructed of the flags of all nations, is ere long to

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be unfurled from "Ensign Mount," which overlooks the new city of the "Saints." Salt Lake City contains a handsome theatre, which cost above \$20,000.

The climate of the valley in which the city stands is very salubrious, and the soil where it can be irrigated is extremely fertile. Wheat is said to produce, under favorable circumstances, a hundred-fold. The mountains which enclose the valley on the E. side are covered with perpetual snow. Their summits are said to be about 10,000 feet (nearly 2 miles) above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 10,000.

SALT LICK, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 879.

SALT LICK, a small village of Macon co., Tennessee.

SALT LICK, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1747.

SALTLICK FALLS, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

SALTNEY, a township of North Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee, with a station on the Chester and Shrewsbury Railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. of Chester.

SALTO GRANDE, *sal'to gran'dá*, a lofty cascade of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Cordillera dos Almores, where the Jequitinhonha, bursting between two rocks, boils in caldrons, and precipitates itself into an abyss with a noise which is heard at the distance of 10 miles.

SALTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SALTON or **SALTOUN**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington. The village of West Salton, on the Tyne, has a population of about 225. Here are Salton Hall, the residence of the Fletcher family, and Hermandston, anciently the property of the St. Clairs.

SALTPETRE, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

SALT POINT, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SALT POND, a small village of Saline co., Missouri.

SALT RANGE, an extensive mountain group of the Punjab, extending S.E. from the Khyber or Teera Range, on the N.E. confines of Afghanistan, to the Jhylum, a distance of nearly 200 miles. It has a barren and repulsive appearance; white, bold, and bare precipices rise in many places at once from the plain, but none of its peaks exceed 2500 feet. Most of the torrents of the Salt Range carry down gold dust in their sands.

SALT RIVER, of Kentucky, is formed by two principal branches, Salt River proper and the Rolling Fork, which unite on the boundary between Meade and Bullitt counties. The main stream flows N.W., and enters the Ohio 22 miles below Louisville. Salt River rises in Boyle county, and flows first N. and then W. The Rolling Fork rises near the W. border of Lincoln county, and its general course is W.N.W. Another stream, called Chaplin's or Beech Fork, unites with the Rolling Fork on the W. boundary of Nelson county. Named from salt-springs which abound near it.

SALT RIVER, of Missouri, is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South Forks, which unite near Florida, in Monroe county. It flows thence E., and after a serpentine course of about 85 miles, enters the Mississippi in Pike county, 1 or 2 miles above Louisiana village. Small steamboats can ascend from its mouth to Florida. *Branches.*—The North Fork is the principal branch, rising near the N. boundary of the state, and flowing in a S.E. course. The Middle Fork rises in Macon county, and pursues a S.E. course. The South Fork rises near the S. border of Audrain county, and flows N. into the Middle Fork a little above Florida. The Elk Fork is a small creek, which enters the Middle Fork about 7 miles E. of Paris, in Monroe county. Long Branch flows along the S. border of Monroe county into the South Fork.

SALT RIVER, a post-village of Audrain co., Missouri, 40 miles N. of Jefferson City.

SALT RIVER, a township of Knox co., Missouri. Pop. 411.

SALT RIVER, a township of Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 602.

SALT ROCK, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 347.

SALT SEA. See **DEAD SEA**.

SALTSPRING, a post-office of Campbell co., Georgia.

SALTSPRING, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

SALT SPRING, a township of Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 1134.

SALT SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, a village of Monroe co., Virginia, 230 miles W. of Richmond, and 25 miles S.W. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and is frequented by a large number of invalids and others. The water contains various salts of soda, magnesia, and lime.

SALTVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Virginia, on the North Fork of the Holston River, about 20 miles N.E. of Abingdon. It has 2 extensive salt-works.

SALTWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 1 mile N. of Hythe. Saltwood Castle, a noble structure of the reign of Richard II., is partly in ruins.

SALTZBURG, a town of Germany. See **SALZBURG**.

SALTZBURG, *sawltz'burg*, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh River and Pennsylvania Canal, 32 miles in a direct line E. of Pittsburg. The manu-

facture of salt is carried on largely in this vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 623.

SALUBRIA, *sa-loo'bre-a*, a post-village of Catherine town ship, Chemung co., New York, on the Chemung Branch of the New York and Erie Railroad, near the S. end of Seneca Lake, 20 miles N. of Elmira.

SALUBRITY, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

SALUDA, a river of South Carolina, a branch of the Congaree, rises in the Blue Ridge, near the N.W. border of the state, and pursues a S.E. course until it unites with Broad River at Columbia. The length is estimated at 200 miles. It flows through a hilly and fertile district, in which cotton is the staple product.

SALUDA, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

SALUDA, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia.

SALUDA, a post-township, Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 1336.

SALUDA MILLS, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

SALUEN. See **SALWIN**.

SALUGGIA, *sal-lood'já*, a market-town of Piedmont, 20 miles W.S.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 3901.

SALUNGA, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SALURIA, a post-village and port of entry of Calhoun co., Texas, on Matagorda Island, at the terminus of the San Antonio Railroad, not yet finished. Shipping owned in 1854, 109 tons registered, and 1037 enrolled and licensed.

SALURN, *sal-loonn'*, or **SALORNO**, *sal-loa'no*, a market-town of the Tyrol, 19 miles S.S.W. of Bozen. Pop. 1100.

SALUZZO, *sal-loot'so*, (Fr. *Saluces*, *sal'lyssé*), a city of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Coni, capital of a province, on an affluent of the Po, 17 miles N.W. of Coni. Pop. 14,426. It consists of an upper and walled town, on a height crowned by a magnificent castle, now used as a prison, and a lower, open town, with a handsome cathedral. It has manufactures of silk, leather, hats, and hardware. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Stura.

SALUZZOLA, *sal-loot'so-lá*, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 32 miles N.E. of Turin, on the Eivo. Pop. 2161.

SALVADOR, *San*, America. See **SAN SALVADOR**.

SALVAGE ISLAND, one of the Falkland group, in South America, is in lat. $51^{\circ} 1' S.$, lon. $61^{\circ} 6' W.$

SALVAGES, *sal-vá'nés*, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canary and Madeira Islands, about lat. $30^{\circ} N.$, lon. $10^{\circ} W.$ The Great Piton yields a large quantity of orichill.

SALVAGNAC, *sal-ván'yák'*, a market-town of France, department of Tarn, 23 miles W. of Alby. Pop. 1900.

SALVAGNAC-CAJARC, *sal-ván'yák' ká'hádk'*, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 12 miles N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1440.

SALVALEON, *sal-vá-lá-on'*, (anc. *Interamni*) a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles S.S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 2540.

SALVATERRA DE MAGOS, *sal-vá-tér'rá dá má'gós*, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the left bank of the Tagus, 31 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2000. In its royal residence the Marquis de Loulé was assassinated, February, 1824.

SALVATERRA DO EXTREMO, *sal-vá-tér'rá do ék-tré-mo*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Spanish frontier, 28 miles E. of Castello Branco.

SALVATIERRA, *sal-vá-té-én'rá*, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, province, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Cáceres, on a mountain slope near the Tanuja. Pop. 1206.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, province of Pontevedra, 20 miles S.E. of Vigo, on the right bank of the Minho, which separates it from Portugal.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 16 miles E. of Vitoria, fortified and well built. Pop. 1593.

SALVATIERRA DE LOS BARRIOS, *sal-vá-té-én'rá dá los bá'rrios*, a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles S.S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 2555.

SALVE, *sal'vá*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1350.

SALVETAT, *la*, *lá sal'vèh-tá'*, a town of France, department of Hérault, 8 miles N. of St. Pons. Pop. in 1852, 4290.

SALVETAT, *la*, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 18 miles S.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 3204.

SALVIAC, *sal've-ák'*, a village of France, department of Lot, 9 miles S.W. of Gourdon. Pop. 1169.

SALVISA, a handsome post-village of Mercer co., Kentucky, 20 miles S. of Frankfort. It contains 4 churches, 1 woollen factory, and several stores.

SALWARP, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SALWIN, *sal'win'* **SALWEN**, *sal'wén'*, **THAN-LWENG**, *thán-lwéng'*, or **THANLYENG**, a large river of Farther India, rises in Tibet, flows S., and enters the Gulf of Martaban by a broad mouth, on opposite sides of which are the towns of Martaban and Maulmain. Its course has been little explored, but it is known to be a noble stream flowing through a richly-wooded country, and generally navigable to a considerable distance from the sea.

SALYMPRIA, a river of Turkey. See **SALAMBERIA**.

SALZA, *sal'tzá*, or **SALZACH**, *sal'tsák*, a river of Austria, rises in the Alps, 18 miles W. of the Grosse-Glockner, flows

R. and N., and joins the Inn 6 miles N.E. of Burghausen. Total course, 130 miles, for the last 80 of which (to Hallein) it is navigable.

SALZA or **SALZE**, *Gross, groce* *sāltsā*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2563.

SALZBRUNN, *sāltsbrōon*, *Naw, Lower, and Upper*, three contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2767.

SALZBURG or **SALTZBURG**, *sāltsbūrg*, (Ger. pron. *sāltsbūrg*; anc. *Juvavum* or *Juvavica*.) a city of Upper Austria, capital of the circle of same name, at the base of two precipitous heights, on the Salza, 156 miles W.S.W. of Vienna. Lat. 47° 48' N., lon. 13° 1' E. It stands in a narrow defile, half encircled by the Noric Alps, through an opening in which the Salza passes out to join the Inn. The rich fields and meadows through which the river winds, the wooded slopes and abrupt precipices on either side, and the ridges of hills rising tier above tier, and overtopped by the main chain of the Alps, form scenery scarcely inferior to the finest parts of Switzerland. The town is divided by the Salza into two unequal parts, which communicate by a wooden bridge above 370 feet long, and is surrounded by a wall with 10 gates. The greater part is on the left bank, where it is overtopped by a lofty height, crowned by a magnificent old castle. The superabundance of marble employed in the construction of the houses has a striking effect, but the streets are narrow, crooked, and gloomy. The two finest squares are *Residenz* or *Haupt-Platz*, and the *Domplatz*. The former is adorned with a beautiful statue of white marble, 45 feet high; the latter by a noble bronze statue of the Virgin, by Hagenau. Between the two squares stands the cathedral, a heavy Italian structure, 410 feet long, by 250 feet broad, with a dome and two towers. Adjoining it is the archbishop's palace, an extensive edifice, now partly used as public offices. In the same neighborhood is the collegiate church of St. Peter, with a monument to Haydn; and a cemetery remarkable for the number of curious ancient tombs which it contains. Attached to this church is an elegant hall, with a library of 40,000 volumes, and an extensive collection of coins, engravings, and natural curiosities. The castle has long been dismantled, and serves only for barracks. In one of its towers is shown the torture-chamber, with part of the inhuman apparatus employed upon the Protestants, who were ultimately, to the number of 30,000, mercilessly driven out of the town. The castle was the residence of the archbishops, who were at the same time princes of Salzburg and of the German Empire, and had temporal sovereignty over 200,000 souls. The continuation of the ridge, on which the castle stands, forms the *Mönchsberg*, (*mōnchsberō*, i. e. "Monk's Hill," which is surrounded on three sides by escarped precipices, and has a flat summit of considerable extent laid out in fields and pleasure-grounds, and well planted with trees. The *Mönchsberg* is crowned by a Capuchin convent.

The manufactures of the town consist chiefly of leather, ironware, cotton goods, and majolica. The trade both in these articles and transit is considerable, and there are two important annual fairs. Salzburg is the see of an archbishop, the seat of superior provincial courts and offices, and possesses a lyceum, with an extensive and valuable library; a gymnasium, several industrial and other schools, a physical and zoological museum, botanical garden, deaf and dumb institution, lunatic asylum, large house of correction, theatre, and several hospitals. It is a place of great antiquity. The Roman town was destroyed by Attila in 448, and was rebuilt by the dukes of Bavaria. A succession of archbishop-princes continued to govern it till 1802, when it was secularized with the extensive domains which belonged to it, and given first to Tuscany, and then to Bavaria, from which, with the exception of the territory of Berchtesgaden, it passed to Austria in 1814. Salzburg was the birthplace of Mozart. Pop. 14,185.

SALZBURG, a circle of Upper Austria, called also the duchy of Salzburg, area, 2764 square miles, is a rugged, mountainous country, intersected by numerous valleys, of which that of the Salza is the principal. The minerals are very valuable, and include gold, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, iron, salt, and marble. Pop. 146,007.

SALZDERHELDEN, *sāltsdēr-hēldēn*, a market-town of Hanover, principality of Grubenhagen, on the Leine, 2 miles S.E. of Elmbeck. Pop. 1200.

SALZDETFURTH, *sāltsdētt-fūrt*, a village of Hanover, 7 miles S.E. of Hildesheim, on the Lamma.

SALZGITTER, *sāltsghit-ter*, a village of Hanover, 20 miles E.S.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1600.

SALZGRUB, a town of Transylvania. See *KOTOS*.

SALZKAMMERGUT, *sālts-kām-mer-goot*, a district of Upper Austria, on the borders of Styria. Area, 336 square miles. Pop. 16,000. The soil is unprofitable, but valuable salt-mines are wrought here on account of the government.

SALZKOTTEN, *sāltskōtēn*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 45 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1830.

SALZSCHLIERF, *sāltschlēerf*, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 10 miles N.W. of Fulda, on the Altfeld. Pop. 1093.

SALZUFLEN, *sāltsūo-flēn*, a town of Germany, in Lippe-

Detmold, at the confluence of the Salza and Werra, 11 miles N.W. of Detmold. Pop. 1364.

SALZUNGEN, *sāltsōngēn*, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 19 miles N.N.W. of Meiningen. Pop. 3077. It has important salt-works, manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and leather, and 5 annual fairs.

SALZWEDEL, *sāltswēdēl*, or **SALTWEDEL**, *sāltswēdēl*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Jetzel, in lat. 52° 51' N., lon. 11° 17' E. Pop. 7810. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

SAMADANG, *sā-mā-dāng*, a town of Java, on the route from Buitenzorg to Sheribon, 125 miles S.E. of Batavia.

SAMADURA, an island of Hindostan. See *SIVANA*.

SAMAEIL, *sā-mā-ēl*, a town of Arabia, in Oman, 46 miles W. of Muscat.

SAMAIPATA, *sā-mī-pā-tā*, a small town of Bolivia; department, and 70 miles S.S.W. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Pop. 1000.

SAMAKOV, *sā-mā-kov*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 30 miles S.S.E. of Sophia. Pop. 7000. It is enclosed by substantial walls, and has extensive works for the production of heavy iron goods.

SAMALOOD, *sā-mā-lood*, **SAMALOOD**, or **SAMELOOD**, *sā-mē-lood*, a town of Egypt, province of Benisocof, on the Nile, 15 miles N. of Minieh.

SAMAMBAIA, *sā-mām-bā-ā*, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, district of Cantagallo.

SAMANA, *sā-mā-nā*, a peninsula on the N.E. coast of the island of Hayti, republic of San Domingo, stretching from W. to E. 32 miles. It is 11 miles across at its greatest breadth, and is terminated at its E. end by Cape Samana. Lat. 19° 18' N., lon. 69° 8' W. Its highest peak, Sugar-loaf Hill, is 1936 feet, and *Morne du Diabla*, ("Devil's Hill,") 1309 feet above sea-level. There formerly existed a water communication across its west end, separating it from the island of Hayti, (which, though now silted up, could easily be reopened,) so that what is now a peninsula was formerly an island. Its soil is extremely fertile; to a great extent it is covered with timber, suited both for ship-building and cabinet work; it contains copper, gold, and bituminous coal. Pop. in 1851, 1721.

SAMANA, a name of Atwood's Key, Bahamas.

SAMANA BAY, San Domingo, on the S. side of the above peninsula, is about 43 miles in length from E. to W., by about 8 miles broad, and at its W. end receives the Yuna, the largest river in the Dominican Republic. It forms one of the finest harbors in the world, and may be regarded as a most important maritime position in reference to the trade of the Gulf of Mexico and the inter-oceanic routes across Central America, both in a commercial and military point of view. On its N. shore is the small town of Santa Barbara. It lies in a bight of a land-locked bay, in lat. 19° 12' 30" N., lon. 69° 19' 15" W., and has natural facilities for repairing or careening vessels; a dilapidated Roman Catholic church, a neat Wesleyan chapel, and a custom-house. Samana being one of the open ports of the Dominican Republic, the government maintains here a garrison of about 250 men, under a colonel who possesses the chief authority in the place. Negotiations have recently taken place between the Republic of San Domingo and the United States, with a view to the cession of the bay to the latter government.

SAMANAIL, *sā-mā-ngh*, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, 35 miles S.W. of Umballah.

SAMANCO, *sā-mān-ko*, a bay on the coast of Peru, between the bays of Casma and Ferrol, in lat. 9° 15' 30" S., lon. 78° 32' 45" W. It extends about 6 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a width of 3 miles, and is the most extensive harbor on the Peruvian coast N. of Callao.

SAMANATHA, a post-office of Highland Co., Ohio.

SAMAR, *sā-mā*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, forming a province of the Philippines. It is washed on the W. by the Bisayan Sea, and on the E. by the Pacific, and is separated on the N. from the island of Luzon by the Strait of Bernardino, and on the S. from Leyte by the narrow channel of San Juanico. It extends from lat. 11° to 12° 40' N., lon. 124° 28' to 126° 55' E., with a length of 147 miles, and an average breadth of about 50 miles. It is thickly wooded, and fertilized by rivers of considerable size, as well as brooks. The mountains are lofty and rugged. In these iron-stone and gold are found, and copper is said to exist. The forests produce useful trees of various kinds, some resinous, others used for ship-building. The scanty population cultivate cocoa, palms for oil, rice, and excellent cocoa. Samar produces also Manila hemp, wax, mother-of-pearl, pearls, and tortoise-shell; indigo, said to equal that of Guatemala; and trepang. The palm-oil is of bad quality. St. Ignatius' nuts are abundant, and were once profitably exported to America. *Sinamays* and *nipas* are manufactured, and also mats, called *balargat*, from a plant of that name. The inhabitants are mostly Metis, (descendants of Spaniards by Indian mothers;) they trade with the other Philippines and the Pelew Islands. Many Indians seek escape from the capitation tax in the mountains, but there are no Negroes.

in the island. The province contains 28 pueblos. Its capital is Catholagan, situated on a creek on the W. coast. It is built with some regularity, mostly of wood and nipa, but the church and governor's house are, with a few others, built of stone. Pop. 96,470.

SAMARA. See *Somme*.

SAMARA, *sá-má-rá*, a river of Russia, joins the Dnieper in the government, and 4 miles S.E. of Yekaterinoslav, after a W. course of 150 miles.

SAMARA, a river of Russia, governments of Orenbourg and Simbeersk, after a W. course of 280 miles joins the Volga at Samara. Its affluents are the Tok, Ooran, (Uran,) and Kinel.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, in the government of the same name, 100 miles S.E. of Simbeersk, capital of a circle, on a height, at the confluence of the Samara with the Volga. Pop. 11,019. It was founded in 1591, and was formerly enclosed by a ditch and ramparts. It has a cathedral, several other churches, and an extensive trade in cattle and sheep, salt fish, caviar, skins, leather, and tallow.

SAMARA, a government of Russia, on the left bank of the Volga, formed by a ukase of December 18, 1850. Area, 39,008 square miles. Pop. 1,320,108.

SAMARABRIVA. See *Amiens*.

SAMARANG, *sá-má-ráng*, a fortified seaport town of Java, capital of a province, on its N. coast, near the mouth of the Samarang River, 210 miles E.S.E. of Batavia. Lat. of the flag-staff, $6^{\circ} 57' 8''$ S., lon. $110^{\circ} 27' 27''$ E. Pop. 50,000, including many Chinese. It is pretty well built, and has a large church, town-hall, military school, hospital, theatre, and observatory. Its harbor is not good, and the town is unhealthy from contiguous morasses, and owes its importance solely to the careful cultivation of the adjacent country, which yields large quantities of coffee, pepper, and rice. Samarang is the residence of a Dutch governor, and the seat of one of the three principal law courts of Java. Pop. of residency, 500,000.

SAMARATE, *sá-má-rá-tá*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 2 miles E. of Gallarate. Pop. 2457.

SAMARCAND, *sá-mán-kánd*, (anc. *Marcandia*), a city of Independent Turkistan, dominions, and 130 miles E. of Bokhara, on the Zer-afshan. Lat. $39^{\circ} 50' 50''$ N., lon. $66^{\circ} 50' 50''$ E. Pop. about 10,000. It has greatly declined in importance; the area within its walls is mostly occupied with gardens, and of the 40 colleges which it formerly had, only three are said to remain perfect, one of which has great beauty. This city is, however, regarded with great veneration in Central Asia; and it possesses the tomb of Timur, under whom it was the capital of one of the largest empires ever known, and the centre of Asiatic learning and extensive commerce. It has also several bazaars and large khans, many elegant though decayed public edifices, and it is still an entrepôt for some caravan trade. Its temperate climate, abundance of fruit and water, and the beauty of its vicinity, have caused it to be generally eulogized as a residence by Asiatic poets.

SAMARIA, *sá-má-rá-q*, an ancient province of Palestine, between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean, having on the N. Galilee and on the S. Judea. It comprised the towns of Sebaste, Neapolis, Gineza, Scythopolis, with Mounts Gilboa and Little Hermon. The ancient city of Samaria, built by Omri, King of Israel, about 925 B. C., was the capital of the ten tribes. After its destruction by John Hyrcanus, it was rebuilt by Herod, and called Sebaste.

SAMARIA, a village of Crete, near Sphakia or Sfakia.

SAMAROVA, *sá-má-ro-vá*, a town of Siberia, government, and 170 miles N.E. of Tobolsk, between the Obi and Irtysh.

SAMARRAIL, *sá-má-rá*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik, and 65 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad, on a height, beside the left bank of the Tigris, and consisting of about 250 houses, nearly enclosed by a strong wall. It has two handsome Mohammedan tombs with cupolas, one particularly venerated by the Sheeah (Shiah) sect, and visited annually by at least 10,000 Mohammedan pilgrims. About half a mile N. is a curious spiral tower 163 feet in height; also the remains of a college built of fine brick, and traces of a palace. The whole neighborhood is covered with ruins.

SAMASSI, *sá-más-sés*, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 22 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1995.

SAMATAN, *sá-má-tán*, a town of France, department of Gers, on the Save, 1 mile N.E. of Lombes. Pop. 1224.

SAMAVA, *sá-má-vá*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 38 miles S.E. of Leukoom.

SAMBAL-CONTAL, *sám-bá kon-tá*, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, in lat. $14^{\circ} 41' N.$, lon. $12^{\circ} 25' W.$

SAMBAS, *sám-bá*, a river of the island of Borneo, rises near the S. frontier of the state, flows N.W. for about 50 miles, then turns S.W., and enters the Strait of Carimata by a broad estuary, after a total course of about 100 miles. It is navigable as far up as Sambas for native vessels, and contains a good deal of gold in its sands.

SAMBAS, a state on the W. coast of Borneo. It is in the shape of a triangle, each side of which measures about 100 miles, and is separated from Sarawak by the Krimbang Mountains. It is watered by the Sambas, its principal

stream, the Selakoo, Slakawan, &c. It contains the richest gold-mines in Borneo, which are worked by a colony of Chinese. The state is very populous, and is governed by a Mohammedan sultan.

SAMBAS, a town of the island of Borneo, on a low marshy site, near the left bank of the Sambas, about 30 miles from the sea, about lat. $1^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $109^{\circ} 20' E.$ It is the seat of the sultan, and of a Dutch resident, who has a small force for the protection of Dutch interests. The houses are raised above the ground on piles, and the sultan's palace is a large building, surrounded by a sort of fortification. Many of the inhabitants are pirates. Pop. 10,000.

SAMBATIKILA, *sám-bá-to-ke-á*, a walled town of West Africa, in the Mandingo country, near lat. $10^{\circ} N.$, lon. $6^{\circ} 50' W.$

SAM-BAUDILLO-DE-LLOBREGAT, *sám bôw-deel-yo á lo-brá-gá*, commonly called SANBOY, *sám-boy*, or SEMBOY, *sém-boy*, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2500.

SAM'BER, SAMBHARA, *sám-bá-rá*, or SACAMBHARI, *sá-kám-bá-rá*, a town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, 44 miles N.E. of Ajmeer, in lat. $26^{\circ} 53' N.$, lon. $74^{\circ} 57' E.$ On its N.E. side is a large salt lake.

SAMBILAN, *sám-be-lán*, or SAMBILANG, *sám-be-láng*, or NINE ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Strait of Malacca, in lat. $4^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $100^{\circ} 35' E.$

SAMBOANGA, *sám-bo-áng-gá*, SAMBOANGAN, *sám-bo-áng-gán*, or NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL PILAR DE ZARAGOZA, *nwé-strá sên-yo-rá dél pe-lar/ dá zá-rá-gó-sá*, a town of the Philippine Islands, on the S.W. extremity of the island of Mindanao, in lat. $6^{\circ} 54' 30'' S.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 8' E.$ It occupies a low site on the shore, at the mouth of a small stream, and is, after Manila, the most important fortress which the Spaniards possess in the Philippines.

SAMBOR, *sám-bor*, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Dniester, 40 miles S.W. of Lemberg, in lat. $49^{\circ} 32' N.$, lon. $23^{\circ} 17' E.$ Pop. 6600. It has a tribunal, mining intendency, and gymnasium, with manufactures of linens, bleach-fields, and extensive salt-works.

SAMBOR, STARY, *sá-ré sám-bor*, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Dniester, 10 miles S.W. of Sambor. Pop. 2080.

SAMBOURN, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, parish of Coughton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Alcester. Pop. 600.

SAMBRE, *sám-b'r*, (Fr. pron. *sámbr'*; anc. *Sablia*), a river of France and Belgium, rises in the French department of Aisne, flows E.N.E., and joins the Meuse at Namur, in Belgium. Total course, 100 miles. Its affluents are the Heipe, Heure, and Orneau. It is navigable, for the greater part of its course, for barges. In Belgium, the Sambre communicates by canals with the Senne and Scheldt, and the Canal of the Sambre, France, connects it with the Canal of St. Quentin. Under the French, Sambre-et-Meuse was a department, watered by those rivers, and now forming the province of Namur, with a part of Belgian Luxembourg.

SAMBUCA, *sám-boo-ká*, a town of Sicily, province, and near Girgenti. Pop. 8000.

SAMBUCCA, *sám-boo-ká*, a village of Central Italy, in Tuscany, 27 miles N.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 2500.

SAMBUCCO, *sám-boo-ko*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Cuni, near Vinadio. Pop. 1412.

SAMCORT. See *KOPPHANG*.

SAMER, *sá-main*, a market-town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 8 miles S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1852, 2162. It has remains of an abbey of the seventh century.

SAMFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SAMFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SAMFORD ARUNDEL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAMFORD BRETT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAMFORD COURTENAY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAMFORD PEVEREL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAMFORD SPI'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAM FRANCISCO, Brazil. See *SÃO FRANCISCO*.

SAMGAUM, *sám-gawm*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 20 miles N.W. of Nellore.

SAMGORODOK, *sám-go-ro-dok*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 95 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 1000.

SAMHOOD or SAMHOUD, *sám-hood*, a town of Upper Egypt, province, and 15 miles S.E. of Girgeh.

SAMI, *sá-mso*, a town of West Africa, Senegambia, in Bambarra, on the Joliba, 22 miles W.S.W. of Nogo.

SAM JOÃO. See *São João*; and so with all other Portuguese names with the prefix of SAM or SAN.

SAMLENSK, a town of Russia. See *SEMILANSK*.

SAMLESBURY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

SAMMINIATO, a town of Tuscany. See *SAN MINIATO*.

SAMMON'S POINT, a post-office of Iroquois co., Illinois.

SAMMONSVILLE, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

SAMOVAN, or NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$ and $14^{\circ} 30' S.$, and lon. 168° and $173^{\circ} W.$, comprising 8 small islands, estimated to have an area of 2650 square miles, with a population of upwards of 50,000. The soil is rich, and the surface densely

SAM

wooded. The products comprise coconut-oil, arrowroot, coucou, castor-bean, ginger, coffee, tortoise-shell, and plentiful supplies of vegetables, &c. for shipping. The inhabitants are stated to be superior in bodily and mental endowments to those of many other parts of Polynesia, and to seek for articles of utility, rather than trinkets, in their traffic with Europeans. There are British missionary stations at Upolu, &c.

SAMOCZIN, Prussian Poland. See SAMOTSCHAU.

SAMOENS, *sá-mo-én'*, a village of Savoy, province of Faucigny, 15 miles East of Bonneville. Pop. 3011. It has 6 important annual fairs for cattle.

SAMOGITIA, *sá-mo-jish'-e-a*, an old province of Poland, now forming most part of the Russian government of Vilna.

SAMOIEDS, *sám-oi-é-dz'*, SAMOYEDS or SAMOYEDS, a people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean, from the mouth of the Petchora, in the N.E. of the government of Archangel, to the Gulf of Katanska, (Khatangskee,) in the N.E. of the government of Yeniseisk. They consist of three principal tribes, speaking different dialects. Their origin is unknown. They are nomadic, and live chiefly by fishing, and keeping reindeer.

SAMOKHVALOVITCHI, *sá-mok-vá-lo-vitch'-ee*, or SAMOKHVALOVITSCHI, a market-town of Russia, government, and 10 miles S. of Minsk. Pop. 1000.

SAMOS, SOOSAM (SOUSAM, or SUSAM)-ADASSI, *sóo-sám'-a-dás'-see*, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Scia Nova, 42 miles S.W. of Smyrna. Length, from E. to W., 27 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. Estimated area, 166 square miles. Pop. 60,000. Two ranges of rocky limestone mountains traverse the island, their slopes partly covered with pine woods, vineyards, and olive groves. The valleys are fertile, and this is one of the most productive islands of the archipelago, exporting a good deal of corn, and excellent Muscadine wines. The mineral products comprise marble, iron, lead, silver, and emery. The principal towns are Vathi on its N. side, with a good harbor, and Khora, the capital, near the S. coast, on a portion of the site of the ancient Samos. The island had in ancient times a famous temple of Juno, of which few, if any, vestiges remain. It was the native country of Pythagoras, and the sculptor Theodoros. The Samos were among the first to join the late Greek war of independence, throughout which they successfully held the island against the Turks. In the Little Bosphorus, a narrow strait between Samos and the mainland, the fleet and army of Xerxes were defeated the same day that his troops in Greece, under Mardonius, were dispersed and destroyed at Plataea, B. C. 479.—Adj. and inhab. *SAMIAN*, *sá-me-an*, or *SAMIOR* or *SAMIORE*, *sá-me-oi*.

SAMOS, an ancient city of Cephalonia, on the E. coast of the island. It is now a village, with various ancient remains.

SAMOSAT or SAMOSATA. See SOMESAT.

SAMOTHRAKI, *sá-mo-thrá-kee*, (anc. *Samothrace*; Gr. *Σαμοθράκη*; Turk. *Semendrek*, *sá-mén-drék'*;) an island belonging to Turkey, in the Aegean Sea, 14 miles N.N.W. of Imbros. Area, 30 square miles. Pop. 1600. The surface is mountainous, and rises to 5248 feet above the sea. On its N. side are the ruins of the ancient town of *Samothrace*.

SAMOTRAKI, *sá-mo-trá-kee*, one of the smaller Ionian Islands, 5 miles W. of Corfu.

SAMOTSCHAU, *sá-mot-shóu'*, a town of Prussian Poland, 38 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1960.

SAMOYED or SAMOYEDS. See SAMOIEDS.

SAMOZERO *sá-mo-zé-ro*, a lake of Russia, government of Olonets, 40 miles W.N.W. of Petrosavodsk, about 20 miles in length, from W. to E., and 8 miles in breadth. Its superfluous waters are carried S. and E. by the river Shooja, (Schuja,) into Lake Onega.

SAMPER DE CALANDA, *sám-pai' dá ká-lán'-dá*, a town of Spain, province of Teruel, 44 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 2720.

SAMPEYRE, *sám-pé-rá*, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 16 miles W.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 4985.

SAMPSON, a county in the S.E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 940 square miles. It is drained by Black River and its branches, and the South River forms the W. boundary. The surface is nearly level. The soil is generally sandy, and partly covered with forests of pitch-pine. Formed in 1784, and named in honor of Colonel John Sampson. Capital, Clinton. Pop. 14,585, of whom 8900 were free, and 5685 slaves.

SAMPSON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

SAMPSONDALE, a thriving post-village of Rockland co., New York, about 100 miles S. of Albany.

SAMPSONVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 50 miles S.W. of Albany. It contains a large tannery and several mills.

SAMPTOWN, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on Cedar Creek, 8 miles N. of New Brunswick.

SAM'S CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

SAMSOE, *sám-só'*, or SAMR, *sám*, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Seeland and Jutland. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles. Area, 40 square miles. Pop. 5550. The surface is undulating and fertile.

SAN

SAMSON, *shám'shon'*, the largest village of Hungary, next to Csaba, co. of Bihar, 8 miles N.E. of Debrecsin. Pop. 22,247.

SAMSOON, SAMSOUN or SAMSUN, *sám'soon'*, written also SAMSOOM or SAMSUM, (anc. *Amisus*;) a seaport town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Sivas; lat. 41° 18' N., lon. 30° 22' E. The pop. is wholly Turkish, and comprise about 450 families; in the neighborhood is a village with 160 families of Christians. Bazaars, though small, are well supplied with goods, and the town is a busy entrepôt for the copper, timber, tobacco, and agricultural produce of the interior, exported hence in large quantities to Constantinople; and it is a station for the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Company's packets, plying between this city and Trebizond.

SAMTER, *sám'tér*, or SZAMOTULY, *shá-mo-too'-lee*, a town of Prussian Poland, 20 miles N.W. of Posen, on the railway to Stettin. Pop. 2480.

SANTIAGO, Cape Verd Islands. See SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CACEM, *sá-wá-té-dá-ká-séng'*, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 36 miles N.W. of Ourique, on a kind of bay formed by the Atlantic. Pop. 2100.

SAMUGHEU, *sá-moo-gá-oo' (?)*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 21 miles E. of Oristano. Pop. 1660.

SAMULCOTTAH, *sá-múl-kot'-tá*, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Madras, 29 miles E.N.E. of Rajahmundry. It has two singular Hindoo temples. Lat. 17° 4' N., lon. 82° 17' E.

SAN, *sán*, SAAN, *sán*, or SANA, *sá-ná*, a large river of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N.N.W., and joins the Vistula, 4 miles N.E. of Sandomier. Total course, 250 miles. The affluents are the Wislok, Lubaczow, and Tanew.

SAN, *sán*, a river of Styria, after an E. and S. course of 60 miles, joins the Save, 11 miles S. of Cilly.

SAN, *sán*, (anc. *Ta'nis*;) a ruined town of Lower Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, 15 miles S.S.W. of Menzaleh.

SANA or SANAA, *sá-ná'*, the capital city of Yemen, in Arabia, in a fine valley, 4000 feet above the sea, 110 miles E.N.E. of Hodeida. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is enclosed by walls 5½ miles in circumference, and mounting some cannons; is built mostly of brick, and has two stone palaces of the imam, about 20 richly decorated mosques, public baths, and a stone bridge across its main street, which is inundated during rains. The principal commerce is in coffee, and in its husk, which latter article here brings the higher price, and is exclusively used for consumption in the city. Imports comprise piece-goods, Persian tobacco, dates, twist, and glass wares. Some remarkable ancient inscriptions have been found.

SANA, *sá-ná'*, or MIRAFLORES, *me-rá-fló-rés*, a town of North Peru, department of Trujillo, (Trujillo,) province, and 32 miles S.E. of Lambayeque.

SAN ANDERS, a post-office of Milam co., Texas.

SAN ANDREA. See SANT' ANDREA. SAN ANGELO. See SANT' ANGELO, and so with other Italian names, in which SAN is followed by a name beginning with a vowel.

SAN ANDREAS, a town of Calaveras co., California, is situated towards the W. part of the county, between the North and South Branches of the Calaveras River. The surrounding ravines are rich in gold, and fine for winter mining; average wages, 8 dollars a day.

SAN ANDRES, *sán án-drés'*, a town on the E. side of the island of Tenerife, in the Canaries, in a fertile valley. P. 2335.

SAN ANDRES DE LLAVANERAS, *sán án-drés' dá lá-vá-ná-rá*, (or LLEVANERAS, *lá-vá-ná-rá*;) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1298.

SAN ANDRES DE PALOMAR, *sán án-drés' dá pá-lo-mar'*, a town of Spain, province, and 5 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 4360.

SAN ANDRES VALLADARES, *sán án-drés' vá-lá-yá-ná-rá*, a town and parish of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 24 miles from Pontevedra. Pop. 1228.

SAN ANGEL, *sán áng'-tel*, a town of Mexico, on the Acapulco road, about 6 miles S. of the capital. It was occupied by Santa Anna and 12,000 of his army previous to, and during, the battle of Contreras, fought August 18th and 19th, 1847. Pop. 2000.

SAN ANTONIO, *sán án-to-ne-o*, or PUERTO MAGNO, *pwé-to mág'-no*, a Spanish seaport town, on the W. coast of the island of Iruya, with a small fort which commands the harbor. Lat. 39° 0' N., lon. 1° 14' E. Pop. 3530.

SAN ANTONIO, *sán án-to-ne-o*, a river of Texas, which rises in Bexar county, and flowing in a general southerly course, empties itself into the lagoon at the E. extremity of Refugio county, and opposite Matagorda Island. The upper portion is called Medina River until it passes the mouth of Leon Creek, a few miles S. of San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, a village in the interior of the territory of New Mexico, near the Sandia Mountains, about 45 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

SAN ANTONIO, a village of New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, 150 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

SAN ANTONIO, a fortified hacienda of Mexico, about 8 miles S. of the city of Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, a town of Mexico, 16 miles from La Paz. 1687

SAN ANTONIO, a missionary settlement of Monterey co., California.

SAN ANTONIO, or **SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR**, (Sp. pron. *sán án-to-ne-o dá bá-nas*.) a thriving post-town, capital of Bexar co., Texas, on San Antonio River, 110 miles S.W. of Austin City. This wealthy town has been much improved within a few years, and the population of the adjacent country has increased rapidly. Many of the residences are truly beautiful, particularly around Fort Alamo, which is in the immediate vicinity. See **FORT ALAMO**. San Antonio contains a United States arsenal, and several churches and seminaries. Two newspapers are published here. It has a large trade with Mexico. It is one of the terminal of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, (projected.) Pop. in 1850, 3396; in 1855, estimated at 7000.

SAN ANTONIO, *sán án-to-ne-o*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and on an affluent of the Apure, 110 miles E. of Varinas.

SAN ANTONIO, Italy. See **SANT' ANTONIO**.

SAN ANTONIO, Portugal and Brazil. See **SANTO ANTONIO**.

SAN ANTONIO, *sán án-to-ne-o*, the north-westernmost of the Cape Verd Islands, lat. (Tarrafal Bay) $16^{\circ} 56' 2''$ N., lon. $25^{\circ} 21' 7''$ W. The surface is elevated and well-watered, and produces a good deal of corn, cotton, and orchill.

SAN ANTONIO, a cape of Brazil, at the entrance to the Bay of Bahia. Lat. $13^{\circ} 0' 7''$ S., lon. $38^{\circ} 31' 7''$ W. There is a light on this point 140 feet high.

SAN ANTONIO, a cape of Buenos Ayres, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, S. side. Lat. $36^{\circ} 19' 8''$ S., lon. $56^{\circ} 46' 4''$ W.

SAN ANTONIO, a large port or bay of Patagonia. Lat. $40^{\circ} 49' 8''$ S., lon. $65^{\circ} 54' 4''$ W.

SAN ANTONIO CAPE. See **CAPE SAN ANTONIO**.

SAN ANTONIO CREEK, a small stream of Marin co., in the W.N.W. part of California, flows into the Pacific Ocean.

SAN ANTONIO DE ARREO, *sán án-to-ne-o dá ár-é-o*, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 60 miles from Buenos Ayres.

SAN ANTONIO DE GIBRALTAR, (Sp. pron. *sán án-to-ne-o dá ne-brá-tar*.) a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Zulia, province, and on the E. shore of the Lake of Maracaibo, 50 miles N.W. of Trujillo. Pop. 3000.

SAN ANTONIO DE LAGUNA, *sán án-to-ne-o dá lá-gú-ná*, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay, on the Huallaga, near its junction with the Amazon.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS CUER, *sán án-to-ne-o dá locs kó-é*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 70 miles N. of Oajaca.

SAN AUGUSTIN, *sán ów-gúos-teen'*, a town of Mexico, on the Acapulco road, about 12 miles S. of the city of Mexico. It was occupied by General Scott, and a portion of his army, at the commencement of the battle of Contreras.

SAN AUGUSTINE or **ST. AUGUSTINE**, (Sp. *sán Augú-stín*, *sán ów-gúos-teen'*.) a county in the E. part of Texas, contains about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Attoyac and Angelina Rivers, and drained by Ayish Bayou. The greater part of the county is included in the tract known as the "Red Lands," which is extremely fertile and noted for its fine cotton. Capital, San Augustine. Pop. 3047, of whom 2086 were free, and 1561 slaves.

SAN AUGUSTINE, a handsome and thriving post-village, capital of San Augustine co., Texas, is situated on Ayish Bayou, 310 miles E.N.E. of Austin City. The main road from Natchitoches in Louisiana, to Houston, passes through the place. It is surrounded by a highly productive cotton-growing region. It contains the University of Eastern Texas, 1 Methodist and 1 Episcopal church, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

SAN BARTHOLOME, *sán ban-to-lo-má*, a village and fort of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 215 miles N. of Durango.

SAN BARTOLOMÉ, *sán ban-to-lo-má*, a town of South America, in New Granada, 125 miles E.N.E. of Antioquia. Pop. 1000.

SAN BARTHOLOMÉ, a village of New Granada, department of Magdalena, on the river at the influx of the San Bartholomé, 60 miles S.E. of Remedios.

SAN BARTHOLOMÉ, one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. $15^{\circ} 10' 10''$ N., lon. $163^{\circ} 52' 8''$ E.

SAN BARTOLOMÉ DE TIRAJANA, *sán ban-to-lo-má dá té-rá-ná*, a town of the Canaries, on Canary Island. Pop. 3456.

SAN BARTOLOMEO, *sán ban-to-lo-má*, a village of Naples, district of Salerno. Pop. 1100.

SAN BARTOLOMEO, *sán ban-to-lo-má*, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, one in the archipelago of the Carolines, the other off the S. coast of Papua.

SAN BARTOLOMEO-IG-GALDO, *sán ban-to-lo-má* in *gá-ló*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 28 miles W. by S. of Foggia, on an elevated hill. It has a diocesan seminary, with a collegiate and several other churches. Pop. 3425.

SAN BASILIO, *sán bá-see-lé-o*, a village of Sardinia, province, and 23 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 175.

SAN BERNARD, a small river of Texas, rises near the N. extremity of Colorado county, and flows S.E. into the

Gulf of Mexico, about 10 miles S.W. of the mouth of Brazos River.

SAN BERNARD, a post-office of Colorado co., Texas.

SAN BERNARDINO, *sán ben-nan-dee-no*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the valley of Misco, 15 miles N. of Roveredo, with mineral springs. The **PASS OF BERNARDINO** or **BERNHARDIN** (*ben'nas'dayn'*) is traversed by the route from Chur (Colre) to Bollingen, and is one of the principal means of communication between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Elevation, 6970 feet.

SAN BERNARDINO, *sán ben-nan-dee-no*, (MOUNTAIN) a lofty mountain of Los Angeles co., California, about 60 miles E. of Los Angeles.

SAN BERNARDINO, a new county in the S.E. part of California, formed since 1852, from Los Angeles county.

SAN BERNARDINO, a post-town (formerly a Catholic mission,) of Los Angeles co., California, in a rich and well timbered valley, about 60 miles E. of Los Angeles. It was settled by Mormons. Pop. in 1854, about 1500.

SAN BERNARDO, *sán ben-nan'do*, a group of islets of New Granada, near the entrance of the Gulf of Morroquillo, and off the Point of San Bernardo, 50 miles S. of Cartagena.

SAN BIAGIO, *sán bi-á-jó*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 8 miles W. of Nicastro. Pop. 3000.

SAN BLAS, *sán blás*, or **SAINT BLAS**, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Jalisco, on an island at the embouchure of the river Santiago, in the Pacific, about 37 miles W.S.W. of Tepic, of which it is the port. Lat. $21^{\circ} 32' 34''$ N., lon. $106^{\circ} 16' 24''$ W. The climate is very unhealthy, and the harbor bad, with an open roadstead. In commercial importance, however, it holds the third rank in the Confederation, being surpassed only by Acapulco and Mazatlan. The total tonnage of the vessels arriving here in 1852 was 30,321. Among the vessels, 27 were steamers. The number of passengers that arrived was 4863; departed, 4920. Pop. about 2000.

SAN BLAS, Caribbean Sea. See **MANDINGO**.

SAN BLAS POINT, New Granada. See **CAPE SAN BLAS**.

SANBORNTON, a post-township in Belknap co., New Hampshire, 23 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 2695.

SANBORNTON, a village in Clinton co., Iowa, on Wapashic River, 45 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City.

SANBORNTON BRIDGE, a post-village in Belknap co., New Hampshire, on Winnepesaukee River, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 18 miles N. of Concord.

SAN BOROMBON, **ENSENADA DE**, *sán bó-rom-bón'*, a bay in the Rio de la Plata, 30 miles from Buenos Ayres.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, *sán bwá-ná-vén-toó-trá*, or *bón-ven-toó-trá*, called also **SALINAS**, (*sá-lé-ná*.) a river in the W. part of California, rising on the slope of the Coast Range, in the E. part of San Luis Obispo county, flows in a general N.W. course to near the centre of Monterey co., when it turns towards the Pacific, and falls into Monterey Bay in about $36^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, a town, formerly a missionary station, near the boundary between Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties, is situated on the main road from San José and Los Angeles, and on a river of its own name, about 300 miles in a straight line S.E. of San Francisco.

SAN BUENAVENTURA RIVER, a small stream of Santa Barbara co., California, falls into the Pacific Ocean in about $34^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat.

SAN CARLOS, California. See **CARMEL**.

SAN CARLOS, *sán kar-loos*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, 130 miles S.W. of Caracas, in a valley on the Aguara. Pop. 10,000. (?) Before the wars of independence, it was one of the richest towns in the province, from its plantations of indigo, coffee, and cotton, and the immense number of sheep and cattle reared in the neighboring savannas.

SAN CARLOS, a town of Chili, capital of a province, and on the N.E. coast of the island of Chiloe. It is fortified, has an excellent harbor, and is the principal entrepôt of the island, exporting planks, hams, and woollen stuffs.

SAN CARLOS, a port on the N.W. coast of East Falkland Island, near the N. entrance of Falkland Sound, with anchorage for large vessels. Lat. (Fanning Head, S.W. summit) $51^{\circ} 27' 12''$ S., lon. $56^{\circ} 7' 18''$ W.

SAN CARLOS DE LA RAPITA, *sán kar-loos dá lá rá-pee-tá*, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, province of Tarragona, on an elevated flat on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 20 miles from Tortosa. It owes its foundation to Don Carlos III., who, with a view to take advantage of its position between the provinces of Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, intended to make a great commercial emporium; but the extensive works commenced during his reign, were abandoned at his death, and Rapita is now comparatively insignificant. Pop. 919.

SAN CASCIANO, *sán ká-shá-no*, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 8½ miles S.W. of Florence. Pop. 2000.

SAN CASCIANO DEI BAGNI, *sán ká-shá-no dá é bá-dé-ye*, a village of Italy, province of Siena, 17 miles S.E. of Pienza. Pop. 2800. It derives its name from its mineral baths, the best frequented in Tuscany.

SAN

SANCASSE, *sán-ká-sá*, an inhabited island in the Indian Ocean, off Narenda Bay, N.W. of Madagascar.

SAN CATALDO, *sán ká-tá/dó*, a town of Sicily, in the Valley of Mazzara, 5 miles W.S.W. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 8900. In its vicinity are extensive sulphur-mines.

SANCEDO, *sán-thá/dó*, a village of Spain, province, and about 60 miles from Leon. Pop. 1089.

SANCERRRE, *sán-sá/ná*, a town of France, department of Cher, on a vine-clad hill, on the right bank of the Loire, 26 miles N.E. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 3703. It has a communal college, and an active trade in wine, and in marble quarried in its vicinity.

SAN CESARIO, *sán ché-sá/ré-o*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 4 miles S. of Lecce. Pop. 3499.

SAN CHIRICO, *Novo*, *nó-vó sán kée-ré-ko*, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 5 miles N.W. of Tricarico. Pop. 1500.

SAN CHIRICO RAPARO, *sán kée-ré-ko rá-pá-ro*, a market-town of Naples, 22 miles S.E. of Marsico-Nuovo. Pop. 2580.

SAN CRISTOVAL, the name of various places in Spanish America. See **SAN CRISTOVAL**.

SAN CIPRANO DE TIANA, *sán se-pré-dá/no dá té-sá/ná*, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 8 miles from Barcelona. Near it stood the famous Carthusian monastery of Montalegre, said to have been the most curious and perfect of its kind in Spain. It was sacked and burned at the revolution on the 25th and 26th of July, 1836. Pop. 1818.

SAN CLEMENTE, *sán klá-mén-tá*, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.E.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3120.

SAN CLEMENTE, a town of Spain, province, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3120.

SAN CLEMENTE, *sán klá-mén-tá*, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 1 mile S.E. of Caserta, with a fine historical museum.

SAN CLEMENTE, *sán klá-mén-tá*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of California, 16 miles S. of Santa Catalina.

SANCENS, *sán-sé-kwá/né*, a town of France, department of Cher, 30 miles S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1497.

SAN COLOMBANO, *sán ko-lóm-bá/no*, a town of Lombardy, 9 miles S. of Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 5000.

SAN COSME, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

SANCT HEAD, the S.E. point of Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, has a fixed light 150 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 17' N., lon. 69° 59' W.

SANCREED, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAN CRISTOVAL or **CHRISTOVAL**, *sán kris-to/vá*, **LAKE** or Mexican Confederation, 12 miles N.N.E. of Mexico, is 10 miles in length; has on its S. side a village of its own name.

SAN CRISTOVAL or **CHRISTOVAL**, a small town of South America, in Venezuela, 96 miles S.E.W. of Merida, on an affluent of the Apure.

SAN CRISTOVAL or **CHRISTOVAL**, a small town of South America, in New Granada, province of Antioquia. Lat. 6° 16' N.

SAN CRISTOVAL or **CHRISTOVAL**, a small town of Central America, State of Guatemala, S.W. of Vera Paz.

SAN CRISTOVAL, Brazil. See **SAN CRISTOVAL**.

SANCT ANTONIEN, *sákt ánt-o/né-en*, a village of Switzerland, 15 miles N.E. of Chur, (Coire.) This village gives its name to the adjacent valley of St. Antonienthal.

SANCT ANTONIEN-AM-HEIDE, *sákt ánt-o/né-en* in *dér híd/hé*, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, in Cleves, 17 miles W.N.W. of Düsseldorf.

SANCT BEATENBERG, *sákt bá-d'ten-bé-ré*, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the S.E. side of Lake Thun. On the slope of the mountain stands the Alpine village and church of the same name, about 3500 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 974.

SANCT BLASIEN, *sákt blá-sé-en*, a village of Baden, 21 miles S.E. of Freiburg, on the Alb. Pop. 949. It has important iron-works, and a manufacture of arms. Here was formerly a rich abbey of the Benedictines.

SANCT GEORG-AM-LEE, *sákt gé-óng ám lá*, a town of Bavaria, immediately N.E. of Raireuth, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1800. It has a noble residence, a park, an abbey, manufactures of porcelain, and marble-works.

SANCT GEORGEN, *sákt gé-óng/ghen*, a town of Austrian Croatia, 18 miles N.E. of Belovar, with a fortress, and 1600 inhabitants.

SANCT GEORGEN, a village of Austrian Croatia, on the Adriatic, 5 miles S. of Zengg.

SANCT GOAR, *sákt gé-ár*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Coblenz, on the left bank of the Rhine. P. 1430.

SANCT GOARSHAUSEN, *sákt gé-árs-bów'sen*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, opposite to the above. Pop. 872.

SANCT HUBERT, *sákt hóo/bát*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.E. of Cleves.

SANCT JOHANN, *sákt yó-hánn*, ("St. John.") a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Saar, opposite Sarrebruck. Pop. 3100.

SANCT JOHANN, a village of Upper Austria, on the Salza, 23 miles S. of Salzburg.

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SANCT JOHANN, a village of Bohemia, N. of Bernau.

SANCT JOHANN, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 12 miles E. of Kufstein.

SANCT LEON, *sákt lá/on*, a village of Baden, near Philippsburg. Pop. 1272.

SANCT LEONHARD, *sákt lá/on-hárt*, ("St. Leonord.") a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, 26 miles S. of Steyer.

SANCT LEONHARD, a town of Germany, Illyria, in Carinthia, 34 miles N.E. of Klagenfurth, on the Levant, having iron and coal mines.

SANCT LEONHARD, a town of Germany, in Styria, 8 miles E. of Marburg.

SANCT LEONHARD, a village of Germany, 13 miles S.S.W. of Klagenfurth.

SANCT LEONHARD, a town of Lower Austria, 6 miles S.E. of Pechlarn.

SANCT LEONHARD, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 4 miles N.E. of Sion.

SANCT LORENZFLUSS. See **SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER**.

SANCT PETER, *sákt pá/tér*, ("Saint Peter,") a village of Styria, near Judenburg, having a famous manufacture of mythos, of which 55,000 are annually distributed.

SANCT POLTEN. See **SAINT POLTEN**.

SANCT STEPHEN, Switzerland. See **SAINT STEPHEN**.

SANOTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SANCT TONY'S, *sákt tó/nis*, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 2725.

SANCT VEIT, *sákt vít*, ("St. Vitus,") a town of Illyria, in Carinthia, on the Glan, 11 miles N. of Klagenfurth. Pop. 1509.

SANCT VEIT, a market-town of Lower Austria, 11 miles S. of St. Polten.

SANCT-VEIT-AM-FLAUM. See **FUME**.

SANCT WENDEL, *sákt wén/dél*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 2600. It was capital of the principality of Lichtenberg, with an area of 220 square miles, which Saxe-Coburg disposed of to Prussia in 1834.

SAN CUGAT DEL VALLES, *sán koo-gáú dél vá/l'yés*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles N. of Barcelona. Pop. 2079.

SANCY, PIC DE, a mountain of France. See **DOR, MONT**.

SANDA or **SANDAY**, an island of Scotland, in the Orkneys, 24 miles S. of North Ronaldshay. Length, 12 miles. The surface is mostly flat and fertile. The principal harbors are Kettlefist on the S.E., and Otterswick on the N.E. coast, both safe and commodious. A light-house has been erected on Start Point, its N.E. extremity.

SANDA or **SANDAY**, an island of Scotland, in the Inner Hebrides, co. of Argyle, on the E. side of Canna.

SANDA or **SANDAY**, a small island of Scotland, at the W. side of the entrance of the Frith of Clyde, 5 miles E. of the Mull of Kintyre, about 3 miles in circumference, and noted in Middle-Age history as a station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. A light-house has been erected here, in lat. 55° 16' 30" N., lon. 5° 34' 55" W.; elevation, 165 feet, with a fixed red light.

SANDALL, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SANDALL, KIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the river Don.

SANDALWOOD ISLAND, or **JEENDANA**, *jeen-dá/ná*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, S. of the island of Flores and the Straits of Sapp and Mangerye, in lat. 10° S., lon. 119° E. Length, about 120 miles; greatest breadth, 60 miles. It is fertile, very populous, and is said, in most respects, to resemble Java. On its N. side is the port of Padewawy, where the Dutch have new settlements.

SAN DAMIANO, *sán dá-me-á/no*, a small town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 8 miles S.E. of Forli. Pop. 1300.

SAN DAMIANO D'ASTI, *sán dá-me-á/no dá-s'té*, a small town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 6 miles W.S.W. of Asti, on the Borbo. Pop. 7000. It is partially fortified.

SAN DAMIANO DI CONI, *sán dá-me-á/no dee kó/né*, a small town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, division, and 6 miles W.S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2674.

SAN DANIELE, *sán dá-ne-á/lá*, a market-town of North Italy, government of Venice, 13 miles N.W. of Udine, with a magnificent bridge on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3500.

SANDARLEE, **SANDARLI**, or **SANDARLIK**, *sán-dá-ré-lee*, (anc. *Cylus*; Gr. *Κύπρος*) a small town of Asia Minor, near the head of the Gulf of Sandarlee, in lat. 38° 54' N., lon. 29° 56' E. The Gulf of Sandarlee (*Cumalus Silius*) is sometimes called the **GULF OF FOUGES**, (*foosh*?) a corruption of the ancient *Phœcia*. See **FOUGES**.

SANDAU, *sán/dóu*, or **ZIANDOU** (?) a town of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, near Politz. Pop. 1076.

SANDAU, *sán/dóu*, or **SANDOW**, *sán/dov*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 49 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1403.

SANDBACH, *sánd/batch*, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 24 miles E.S.E. of Chester, and 4 miles N.N.E. of Crews, on the Manchester branch of the London and North-western Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2762.

employed in the manufacture of silk. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Wheelock.

SANDBANK, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SANDBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SANDBURGH, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

SANDHILL, *sán-dí-híll*, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 150 miles S.E. of Yarkand, and said to contain 1000 families.

SAND CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Decatur county, and flowing S.W. enters Driftwood Fork of White River.

SAND CREEK, a township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 1071.

SAND CREEK, a township of Decatur co., Indiana. Pop. 1908.

SAND CREEK, a township of Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 705.

SAND CREEK, a small post-village of Shelby co., Illinois.

SANDEC, *ALT*, *ált sán-déts*, a town of Austrian Galicia, 6 miles S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3255.

SANDEC, *NEU*, *noi sán-déts*, a town of Austrian Galicia, 49 miles S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 5224. It has a castle and a high school.

SAN DEMETRIO, *sán dâ-má-tre-o*, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 12 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 2100.

SAN DEMETRIO, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 17 miles W. of Rossano. Pop. 1150.

SANDER ISLAND, one of the Outer Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.W. of Barra. Pop. 14.

SANDER INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SANDERLEBEN, *sán-ders-lâ-ben*, a town of Germany, in Anhalt-Deessau, capital of the district of Bernburg. P. 1779.

SANDERSON'S HEAD, a prominent headland on the W. coast of Greenland, S. of Upernavik. The cliff is about 3000 feet high, and is noted for an extensive loonery.

SANDERSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of Croydon. Purley, in this parish, was the residence of the celebrated Horne Tooke, and suggested the title of his philological work, the "Diversions of Purley."

SANDERSVILLE, *sán-ders-víl*, a town of India, in the Baroda dominions, 36 miles S.E. of Surat.

SANDERSVILLE, a post-village of Chester district, South Carolina, 66 miles N. of Columbia.

SANDERSVILLE, Georgia. See SAUNDERSVILLE.

SANDERSVILLE, a village of Fayette co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Lexington to Georgetown. It contains a large manufactory of cotton jeans. Pop. about 300.

SANDERSVILLE, a post-village of Vanderburg co., Indiana, on the railroad from Evansville to Vincennes, 10 miles N. of the former.

SANDFIELD, a small village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

SAND FLY, a post-office of Bastrop co., Texas.

SANDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SANDFORD, two parishes of England, co. of Oxford.

SANDFORD, a township of England, co. of Berks.

SANDFORD, a post-township in the S.E. part of Broome co., New York, intersected by the Erie Railroad. Pop. 2508.

SANDFORD ORCAS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAND FORT, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

SANDGATE, a hamlet and chapelry of England, co. of Kent, parishes of Folkestone and Cheriton, on the coast of the English Channel, 2 miles W.S.W. of Folkestone. It is finely situated, and resorted to as a watering-place. It has a castle, and some ship-building trade. Here commences the Royal Military Canal, which terminates at Cliffend, in Sussex. Sandgate is included in the parliamentary borough of Hythe.

SANDGATE, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 103 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 850.

SAND HILL, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

SAND HILLS, a station on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, situated near Yardville, Mercer county, New Jersey, about five miles from Bordentown, and about 8 miles S.E. of Trenton.

SANDHOE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 3 miles S.N.E. of Hexham, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

SANDHURST, a parish of England, co. of Berks, 5 miles S.E. of Wokingham. Sandhurst Royal Military College is a plain edifice, to which are attached a chapel, riding-school, and observatory.

SANDHURST, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SANDHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SANDIACRE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SANDIDGES, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

SAN DIEGO, *sán de-á-go*, a large county forming the S.E. extremity of California, has an area of above 15,000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the E. by the Rio Colorado, and is drained by the San Diego River, the San Luis Rey, and the Santa Marguerita, and other small streams. The soil in the more level portions is fertile. The county contains a number of old Spanish Missions, among which may be named San Diego, Santa Maria, and San Luis Rey. Pop. 29,032.

SAN DIEGO, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of

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San Diego county, California, on a bay of its own name, and on the main road from Sacramento City, about 470 miles in a straight line nearly S.E. of San Francisco. Lat. $32^{\circ} 44' 41''$ N., lon. $117^{\circ} 8'$ W. The harbor afforded by San Diego Bay is said to be the best on the coast after Acapulco. The bay is about 6 miles long and from 1 to 2 wide. The foreign arrivals at San Diego for the year ending June 30, 1852, were 29, (tons, 19,016,) 28 of which were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports for the same period were 13, (tons, 5169,) 12 of which were American vessels. In case an inter-oceanic railway should be constructed through Texas, its natural terminus would be at San Diego. It is also said to be the best point to terminate a great road from Utah. These, and some other advantages, may render it an important place at some future period. Pop. in 1854, about 2000.

SAN DIEGO, NEW, a village of San Diego co., California, founded in the year 1850. It is built on a plain at the base of the hills on the E. side of San Diego Bay, about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.S.W. of the old town of San Diego. It consists of a few American-built houses, and a large storehouse for the quartermaster's department. The United States military depot is established here. In coming up the bay, vessels can carry from 6 to 7 fathoms of water to the village.

SANDIFER'S MILLS, post-office, Copiah co., Mississippi.

SANDIFER'S STORE, a post-office, Carroll co., Kentucky.

SANDIGLIANO, *sán-deel-yá-no*, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and S.E. of Biella. Pop. 1106.

SANDING, POOLO, *poó-lo sán-ding'*, two islands off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, near the S.E. extremity of the Naman or Pogy Islands, in which group they are sometimes included.

SANDISFIELD, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 37 miles W. of Springfield. Farmington River and several other streams afford valuable water-power. There are 2 tanneries, 1 paper mill, and various factories for making agricultural implements, boxes, mirror and picture-frames, &c. The lumber business is also carried on to a considerable extent in the spring, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in making maple-sugar. Pop. 1640.

SAND ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, on Sand Island, 3 miles S.S.W. of Mobile Point, Alabama. It shows a fixed light 50 feet high.

SANDISTON, township of Sussex co., New Jersey. P. 1327.

SAND LAKE, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, about 10 miles E. by S. of Albany. The village contains an academy. Cotton and woollen goods, and iron are manufactured here. Pop. 2559.

SANDOE, one of the Faroe Islands. See FAROE.

SANDOMIER or SANDOMIR, *sán-do-míer*, (Polish, *Sandomierz*, *sán-do-mie-áish'*) a walled town of Poland, in a government or province of its own name, at the confluence of the San and Vistula, 51 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 4500. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Poland.

SANDOMIL, *sán-do-míel*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 27 miles S. of Viseu. Pop. 1400.

SAN DOMINGO, *sán do-míng-go*, or SAINT DOMINGO, (Sp. *Santo Domingo*, *sán-to do-míeng-go*) or THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, a state of the West Indies, occupying the E. portion of the island of Hayti, (under which head the physical geography is described.)

The Dominican Republic claims for her possession the extent of territory as settled by the treaty of limits between Spain and France in 1777. According to those limits, its area would comprise more than three-fifths of the whole island, or about 22,000 square miles. It is divided into the following five provinces, which are subdivided into communes:—

	Population.
San Domingo, including the capital.....	25,000
Azua de Compostela.....	15,000
Seybo.....	20,000
Santiago de los Caballeros.....	23,500
Concepcion de la Vega.....	23,000
Total.....	126,500

The two principal ports are San Domingo, the largest city is the S., and Porto Plata, and Samana. The largest city is the N. is Santiago. Among the towns and places in the interior the following deserve to be mentioned, namely, Azua, where Hernandez Cortes was a public notary, Concepcion de la Vega, for the proximity of Fort Concepcion, (built by Columbus,) and Santo Cerro, where he erected a cross. The ancient town of La Vega, situated at the foot of Santo Cerro, was buried by an earthquake in 1564; it was afterwards removed to its present situation, on the right bank of the Camu. Santiago de los Caballeros was founded by the disolute hidalgos in the company of Columbus; it stands on the right bank of the river Yagui, and is the second town in the Dominican Republic. Besides these, Higuer, Seybo, San Juan de Maguana, Neybo, Boni, San Cristoval, Bayaguana, Monte Plata, Cotuy, and Boya, famed as the place of refuge of Henriquillo, the last of the Haytian caciques, whom Charles V. permitted to retire there with the miserable remnant of the indigenous race.

The soil of San Domingo is suited for any tropical produce,

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It, on'g to the general indolence, the great advantages which nature has bestowed remain undeveloped.

The products in the S. provinces of the republic consist of the spontaneous produce of mahogany, (of which San Domingo furnishes the best in the world,) satin-wood, fustic, lignum-vitæ, and brazil-wood; in the province of Seybo cattle are raised; but by far the most industrious part is the N., generally called the Cibao, where the staple article consists of an excellent quality of tobacco, of which, according to the season, from 50,000 to 80,000 seroons (1 hundredweight each) are produced.

The following table exhibits the imports and exports of the Dominican Republic, during the years 1849-1852.

Statement of the Number of Vessels, their Tonnage, and the Value of Imports and Exports of the Dominican Republic during the under-mentioned years.

ARRIVALS.

YEAR.	Port of San Domingo.		Porto Plata.		Total.		
	No. of Vessels.	Value.	No. of Vessels.	Value.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.
1849	130	\$140,000	118	\$125,000	248	20,082	\$265,000
1850	147	430,000	125	330,000	272	23,403	760,000
1851	128	590,000	151	605,000	279	24,419	1,195,000
1852	162	600,000	162	546,000	324	30,055	1,300,000

DEPARTURES.

YEAR.	Port of San Domingo.		Porto Plata.		Total.		
	No. of Vessels.	Value.	No. of Vessels.	Value.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.
1849	115	\$270,000	101	\$366,000	216	16,139	\$636,000
1850	148	522,000	120	522,000	268	21,390	1,044,000
1851	119	395,000	112	837,000	231	21,776	1,230,000
1852	140	702,000	158	912,000	298	29,914	1,614,000

The constitution of the Dominican Republic is based upon that of Venezuela. The Congress, which under ordinary circumstances assembles annually at San Domingo, consists of 15 deputies, three for each province, who form the Lower Chamber or Tribunal, and five senators, one for each province, constituting the Upper Chamber, or Consejo Conservador.

The French code of the Restoration has been adopted in legal proceedings, and for the maintenance of order. The executive power rests in a president, who must be a Dominican by birth, and 35 years of age. He is elected for four years.

The revenue of the republic amounted in 1852 to 374,516 Spanish dollars. The expenditure under ordinary circumstances amounts to about 250,000 Spanish dollars. The republic owes no foreign debt. Unfortunately a fictitious currency is in circulation, which, as it is not redeemable, is subjected to continual variation.

The effective army amounts to 12,000 men, but in case of need 16,000 may be raised. The republic possesses, moreover, three corvettes and five schooners, equipped as men-of-war, and mounted with 44 guns.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, with an archbishop, who still bears the ancient title of Primate of the Indies, although he has not a single suffragan. Other creeds are tolerated. The Roman Catholic inhabitants are superstitiously religious. Public instruction is neglected, even in its primary elements.

The Dominicans first declared themselves independent of the Haytiens on February 27, 1844. A constitution was soon after framed by the Provisional Junta, who elected Pedro Santana as first president. He was followed, in 1848, by General Jimenes. Soulouque, the present (1855) emperor of Hayti, then president, attempted, in 1849, to reconquer the territory, with an army of about 5000 men, but was signally defeated at Las Carreras, on the river Ocoa, April 21, 1849, by General Santana, who had only 400 men under his command. For this great victory Santana received the title of "Libertador de la Patria," and pecuniary votes from the Congress. Upon his recommendation, Señor Buenaventura Bana was soon after elected president. He succeeded in entering into treaties for the recognition of the republic and reciprocal commerce with Great Britain, France, and Denmark. The mediation of Great Britain, France, and the United States was likewise solicited to procure a peace with Hayti, and the recognition of the independence of the Dominican Republic. But the emperor has hitherto strenuously refused to recognise the independence of the Dominicans, while Britain and France have declared that on any invasion by Soulouque of the Dominican territory they will blockade his ports. It may be likewise observed that Spain has not yet (1855) relinquished her rights upon her former colony. —Adj. and inhab. DOMINICAN, do-min'e-kān; or SAN DOMINGO, sán do-ming'go. See HAYTI.

SAN DOMINGO, (Sp. Santo Domingo,) a city, the capital of the Dominican Republic, on the S. coast of the island

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of Hayti, at the mouth of the Ozama in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 18° 28' N., lon. 69° 50' W. It is nearly in the form of a trapezoid, extending about half a mile from E. to W., with nearly the same maximum breadth, and is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions. It is built with great regularity, consisting of spacious but mostly unpaved streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, and are lined by houses, the greater number of which are of stone, and the remainder of wood. The houses have generally only one story, flat roofs, and barred windows with projecting lattices. Some of the houses built by the early settlers in the Moorish style are still standing. The most conspicuous public building is the cathedral, commenced in 1514, during the governorship of Don Diego, the son of Columbus, and finished in 1540: it is a large and handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty roof, supported by 14 massive columns, and a richly ornamented high altar. The ashes of Columbus and his brother Bartholomew reposed in it for nearly two centuries and a half, but on the cession of the island to France were removed to Havana. Besides the cathedral, there are 14 other churches and chapels, one of the latter belonging to the Wesleyans. The convents, of which there were several, are now in ruins. The largest and most celebrated, that of San Francisco, during its greatest splendor contained 300 monks; its extensive ruins form one of the most striking features of the city when approached from the sea. The other principal buildings are the national palace, where the Spanish governor used to reside, and, immediately adjoining it, the ruins of Don Diego's palace; the handsome modern building where the sessions of the national congress are held; the town-house or cabildo, an ancient stone structure, with Moorish arches, and an old carved ceiling in its principal hall; the Jesuit's college, now a ruin; a new college, indifferently attended; a citadel with extensive barracks, a well-kept arsenal, an ordinary and a lepers' hospital. San Domingo is the most important commercial port in the republic. The imports in 1852 amounted to \$960,000, and the exports to \$702,000. The number of arrivals was 162, (tons, 19,375,) and of the clearances, 140, (tons, 18,468.)

San Domingo was founded in 1496, by Bartholomew, the brother of Columbus, on the E. or left bank of the Ozama; and here it was that Bobadilla imprisoned Columbus. In consequence of a great hurricane which laid the town in ruins in 1502, it was transferred to its present site on the right bank, and advanced so rapidly, that its historiographer, Oviedo, in describing it to Charles V. in 1528, declares it equal to any city of Spain, with respect to the beauty of its situation, the regularity of its streets, and the magnificence of its buildings. The first blow to its prosperity was struck in 1686 by Sir Francis Drake, who took it by assault, pillaged, and nearly destroyed it. The earthquakes of 1684 and 1691 ruined most of the magnificent buildings which Drake had spared. The spoiliations of the Haytiens during their occupation of the city, from 1822 to 1824, deprived it of many of its most interesting monuments. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

SAN DOMINGO, sán do-ming'go, an islet of the West Indies, on the Great Bahama Bank, 90 miles N.E. of Nuevitas, (in Cuba.)

SAN DOMINGO, a small town of New Mexico, on the Rio Grande del Norte, 28 miles S.W. of Santa Fé.

SAN DOMINGO, a mission of Lower California, near the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 30° N., lon. 116° 30' W.

SAN DOMINGO, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, 60 miles E. of Antioquia.

SAN DOMINGO SINACANTAN, sán-do-ming'go se-ná-kán-tán', a town of Mexico, department of Chiapas, on the borders of Tabasco. Pop. 2500.

SAN DOMINGO SURIANO, sán do-ming'go soo-ro-d'no, a village of Uruguay, on the Rio Negro, near its confluence with the Plata, 80 miles N. of Buenos Ayres.

SAN DOMINO, sán do-mee'no, or SAN DOMENICO, sán do-mén'e-ko, the largest of the Tromiti Islands, in the Adriatic Sea, 14 miles N. of the promontory of Gargano, in Naples. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

SAN/DON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SANDON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SANDON, a parish of England, co. and 4½ miles N.N.E. of Stafford, with a station on the North Staffordshire Railway.

SAN DONA, sán do-ná, a town of North Italy, 18 miles N.E. of Venice, on the left bank of the Piave. Pop. 4800.

SAN DONATO, sán do-ná'to, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 11 miles E. of Sorà. Pop. 2500.

SAN DONATO, a market-town of Italy, duchy, and 3 miles E.S.E. of Parma.

SAN DONATO, a market-town of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 7 miles S.E. of Florence.

SANDON FEE, a tything of England, co. of Berks.

SANDOKLEE or SANDUKLI, sán-doo'klea, a small town of Asia Minor, 67 miles S. of Kutaieh; 8 miles S. are extensive ruins of an ancient city.

SAN/DOVAL, a village of Clinton co. Illinois, 59 miles from Illinoistown, with which it is connected by railway.

SAN

SAN/DOVER, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina, 81 miles W. of Columbia.

SANDOWAY or **SANDOWY**, *sán'dó-wú*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Aracan, 40 miles S.E. of the island of Cheduba. Lat. 15° 10' N., lon. 94° 5' E.

SAN/DOWN or **SANDHAM**, a hamlet and fort of England, Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, 2 miles S. of Brading. The fine sands and beauty of the bay attract summer visitors.

SAN/DOWN, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 34 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 666.

SANDOWY, a town of India. See **SANDOWAY**.

SAND PLAINS, a small village of Polk co., North Carolina.

SAND PRAIRIE, a post-office of Richland co., Wisconsin.

SAND RIDGE, a village of Des Moines co., Iowa, near the Mississippi River, 75 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

SAND RUN, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia.

SAND'S MILLS, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SAND'S POINT LIGHT, a fixed light on the E. side of the entrance to Cow Bay, on the N. shore of Long Island.

SAND SPRING, a post-office of Wood co., Texas.

SANDSTING and **AITHSTING**, a united parish of Scotland, co., and comprising a part of the mainland of Shetland, and the islands of Little Papa and Vementry.

SANDSTONE, a township of Jackson co., Michigan. P. 822.

SANDSTONE CREEK, of Jackson co., Michigan, flows into Grand River.

SANDTOWN or **BERK'ELY**, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Mantua Creek, 5 miles S.W. of Woodbury, contains a store and 12 or 15 dwellings.

SANDTOWN, a post-village of Campbell co., Georgia, about 11 miles W. of Atlanta.

SANDTOWN, a small village of Jasper co., Georgia.

SANDTOWN, a village of Meriwether co., Georgia, 118 miles W. of Milledgeville. The post-office is called **WOODBURY**.

SANDTOWN, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

SANDUKLI, a town of Asia Minor. See **SANDOOKLER**.

SANDUSKY, a river of Ohio, rises near the line between Crawford and Richland counties, and flowing in a general N. direction, empties itself into Sandusky Bay.

SANDUSKY, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie, contains 430 square miles. It is intersected by the river of its own name, and also drained by Portage River, and by Touseaint, Muddy, and Sugar Creeks. The surface is generally level; the soil is good. The W. part of the county is occupied by the famous *Black Swamp*, which is covered with dense forests; this tract, when cleared and drained, is very productive. Limestone underlies a part of the county. The streams afford motive-power for factories and mills. The county is intersected by the Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo, and the Sandusky and Indiana Railroads. Capital, Fremont. Pop. 14,366.

SANDUSKY, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 40 miles S.E. of Buffalo.

SANDUSKY, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 822.

SANDUSKY or **SANDUSKY CITY**, a flourishing commercial city, port of entry, and capital of Erie co., Ohio, is delightfully situated on the S. shore of Sandusky Bay, 5 miles from Lake Erie, 110 miles N. by E. of Columbus, and 210 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. Lat. 41° 27' N., lon. 82° 45' W. In natural commercial advantages, Sandusky is perhaps not surpassed by any port on Lake Erie. The bay is about 20 miles long and 5 or 6 miles wide, and forms a capacious and excellent harbor, into which vessels of all sizes can enter with safety in the severest storms. The average depth of water is 12 feet. In all seasons except winter the wharves are thronged with steamboats and other vessels taking in and discharging cargoes. The ground on which the city stands rises gradually from the shore, and commands a beautiful view of the bay, enlivened with the arrival and departure of vessels. The city is built on an inexhaustible bed of the finest limestone, and adorned with many elegant churches, dwellings, and warehouses, constructed of stone or brick. It contains churches of 6 denominations, a flourishing union school with 4 male and 18 female teachers, 2 banks, 5 newspaper offices, several iron furnaces, and machine-shops for the manufacture of railroad cars, besides other establishments. Appropriations have recently been made by Congress for the erection of a new custom-house. Sandusky was the pioneer of the railway enterprise in Ohio, and is now the terminus of two extensive lines, intersecting one of the most beautiful and opulent farming regions of the West, viz. the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, which connects it with Cincinnati, and the Sandusky Mansfield and Newark, which meets the Central Railroad at Newark. The former was completed about the year 1847. The Junction or Lake Shore Railroad forms part of a chain reaching from New York to Chicago, a distance of 1000 miles. The commerce of the port is immense, and rapidly increasing. The number of arrivals in 1861 was 1998; in 1862, 3242. The value of imports in 1861 was \$16,258,271; of exports, \$6,568,747—total, \$22,816,948. Imports in 1862, \$40,606,085; exports, \$18,789,814—total, \$59,395,899. Total in 1864, \$68,000,000.

SAN

Statement of the quantity of leading articles shipped at this port in the years 1850 and 1861:—

Articles.	1850.	1861.
Wheat.....bushels....	1,557,089	1,923,089
Flour.....barrels....	78,902	147,951
Corn.....bushels....	289,743	712,121
Wool.....pounds....	1,648,667	1,690,557
Butter.....".....	754,589	302,346
Tobacco.....".....	316,000	549,048
Hogs.....number....	84,751	106,098
Lard.....pounds....	860,796	229,712
Furs.....".....	61, 38	100,125

The shipping owned in the district, June 30th, 1864, amounted to an aggregate of 6054 tons, enrolled and licensed. The foreign arrivals for the year amounted to 50, and the clearances for foreign ports to 27. During the year 6 vessels (tons, 737) were built. Sandusky was laid out in 1817 by people from Connecticut. The first church was erected in 1830. Pop. in 1840, about 1200; in 1850, 5067; in 1863, about 10,000.

SANDUSKY, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 617.

SANDUSKY, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 782.

SANDUSKY CITY. See **SANDUSKY**, Ohio.

SANDWICH, *sand'wich* or *sand'wíj*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, cinque port, and town of England, co. of Kent, on the S. bank of the Stour, 2 miles from its mouth in Pegwell Bay, with a station on the South-eastern Railway, 4 miles N. of Deal. Pop. of borough in 1861, 12,710. It is mostly enclosed by the remains of fortifications. The streets are irregular, and the houses antique. It has 3 parish churches, St. Clements being a spacious edifice, with a massive Norman tower; a guild-hall, jail, two hospitals, and several Dissenting chapels, are the other principal edifices. A free grammar school has 4 scholarships in Lincoln College, Oxford, and an alternate nomination to 4 in Caius College, Cambridge. The town was formerly of importance as the seaport of London; but at present it has little trade, the chief exports being agricultural produce, wool, malt, bark, leather, and ashew; and the principal import, coal. The Stour is at spring tides about 11 feet in depth, and 180 feet across. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Near it is Richborough, the ancient *Rutupia*, on the decline of which Sandwich arose in the sixth century. It was for a long period the outport of the metropolis.

SANDWICH, a post-village and township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N. of Concord. The village contains several churches, a bank, and an insurance office. Pop. 2577.

SANDWICH, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts on Cape Cod Bay, at the terminus of the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, 56 miles S.E. of Boston. The village contains churches of 5 or 6 denominations, an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and several manufactories. Pop. of the township, 4368.

SANDWICH, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

SANDWICH, a thriving post-village and township of Canada West, capital of the united counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton, on Detroit River, opposite the city of Detroit in Michigan. About 2 miles N.E. of the village, in the same township, is Windsor, the terminus of the Great Western Railway. Sandwich village contains an Episcopal and Roman Catholic church, a newspaper office, and 6 or 8 stores. Pop. of the township in 1862, 4928.

SANDWICH BAY, the name of an inlet of Labrador, and also of one in the island of Mallicollo, in the Pacific Ocean.

SANDWICH ISLAND, is the name of two islands in the Pacific Ocean, respectively in the Hebrides group, lat. 18° 52' S., lon. 168° 35' E., and S.W. of New Ireland, lat. 2° 55' S., lon. 150° 44' E.

SANDWICH ISLANDS or **HAWAII** (*há-wí'ee*) GROUP, (*Fr. Archipel de Hawaii*, *an'shoo'pé'í' d'oh á'wá'yee'*) consisting of 13 islands, in the North Pacific, between lat. 18° 55' and 23° 20' N., and lon. 154° 50' and 160° 40' W. They lie in a curve from N.W. to N.E. Six of them are mere islets; the other seven, viz. Hawaii, Maui, Atual, Oahu, Molokai, or Morotai, Ranai, or Lanai, and Nihau, are inhabited, but

* It is stated as a curious fact, that the inhabitants of both the Sandwich and Society Islands are incapable of distinguishing between the sounds of *t* and *v*, and of *t* and *k*. This does not appear to arise so much from a defect in the organs of speech as of hearing. It is said that they can utter correctly the sounds of the letters just named, but that they cannot distinguish them either when spoken by themselves or by others. It appears that the English missionaries in the Society Islands first adopted the mode of writing names like those above cited with *t* and *v*; the Americans in the Sandwich Islands have unfortunately had recourse to a different orthography, whence arises the diversity of spelling which we find in the best works on the Polynesian Islands. In connection with this subject it may be remarked, that in other languages *t* and *c* or *k* are sometimes changed for each other. Thus in Latin, we find *nuncius* or *nuntius*; *Lutetia*, the ancient name of Paris, appears to have been written also *Lo-cetia*, (in Greek, *Acvetia*, *Leuketia*), and *Loricia*, (*Acetia*, *Lotikia*.)

only the first five are of considerable size. Aggregate area, estimated at 6500 square miles. They are all high, steep, and mountainous, with many lofty summits, which are entirely of volcanic origin; but, not being protected by barrier-reefs, except in one instance, are almost destitute of good harbors. Hawaii, the easternmost and largest of the islands, is particularly elevated on its W. coast. These, overhanging a narrow, arid beach, rise into steep, bleak volcanic mountain slopes, which only in their upper parts become watered and wooded, and afford cultivated ground to maintain a considerable population; on the other coasts the slopes are less rapid, the shores spread out into wider plains, and the valleys opening from them contain much fertile soil. The interior of the island forms a plateau from 3000 feet to 4000 feet high, and is almost entirely covered by thick forests, partly roamed over by herds of wild cattle. Above the plateau rise three volcanic peaks, still active, the loftiest 12,800 feet high. In Mauna-Loa, one of these peaks, a great eruption took place in 1852, when a column of molten lava was projected into the air to the height of 500 feet. The lava formed in some places a river 1 mile wide, and filled up ravines 100 feet, 200 feet, and 300 feet deep. The altitude of the eruption was about 10,000 feet above sea-level. The second island, Maui, W. of Hawaii, is no less mountainous, and consists of two peninsulas connected by a flat isthmus; the one on the W. with hills of only moderate height, and a fertile soil, while the other rises to the height 10,000 feet. Ataul, the third large island, resembles Hawaii in its formation, and has an elevated plateau, with mountains rising from it to the height of 7000 feet. Oahu, the fourth large island, has in its N. part two summits rising from 3000 feet to 4000 feet; but the whole of the S. part consists of a large and fertile plain, forming the best cultivated and most populous district of the whole group. On its S. shore a wide barrier-reef contributes to form the excellent harbor of Honolulu. Molokai, the fifth in size, is apparently formed of a chain of volcanic mountains, broken, however, by numerous ravines and water-courses. The mountain slopes are generally clothed with verdure, and several places in the island repay the trouble of cultivation.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate is very salubrious. According to observations made at Honolulu in 1858, the average height of the mercury at 2 P. M. for January, was 75°·6; for February, 75°·3; March, 75°·1; April, 76°·7; May, 80°·3; June, 81°·7; July, 82°·5; August, 83°·2; September, 82°·6; October, 80°·1; November, 76°·6; and December, 76°·3. Mean temperature, 75°; range of thermometer, 60° to 88° Fahrenheit, with sea breezes and moderate rains. The soil in the uplands is better adapted for grazing than agriculture; fine wheat is, however, raised here, and the valleys produce coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, coconuts, arrow-root, mulberries, yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Sandal wood was formerly an important product, but the forests have been rapidly thinned, and little is now produced. Poultry and hogs are very numerous.

The advantageous position of the Sandwich Islands making them a kind of connecting link between America and China, led to the early establishment of numerous European and American settlers, and the rapid rise of a very extensive trade. They now form a kind of common centre to the principal whaling-grounds of the North Pacific—one on the Equator, another near Japan, and the third toward the Behring Sea. And Honolulu, the capital of the island of Hawaii, is also an important entrepôt for the trade between all commercial nations. The commerce of the Sandwich Islands at different periods is shown in the subjoined tables:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Imports.....	\$415,000	\$350,500	\$307,000	\$378,500
Exports.....	73,200	79,600	65,850	94,400

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Imports.....	\$1,035,056	\$1,813,721	\$750,868	\$1,281,951
Foreign Exports.....	46,329	341,402	341,113	191,397
Domestic Exports.....	596,572	309,728	634,395	275,374
Revenue.....	131,506	160,602	213,091	165,640
Merchant vessels arrived.....	469	464	235	211
Whale-ships arrived.....	237	135	519	526

Of the above whale-ships some touched at two or more ports, consequently the number of different vessels is not so great as is indicated by the figures. Of the total revenue, \$58,114 were for duties on goods, \$70,209 on spirits, and \$8,261 for harbor dues.

The value of goods imported into the Sandwich Islands in 1853, were—Total dutiable, \$1,160,355; entered in bond, \$16,284; free of duty, \$79,402; withdrawn for consumption, \$25,908—total, \$1,281,951. Of the dutiable goods, \$58,777 were from the Atlantic side of the United States, and \$367,149 from the Pacific side; in all \$954,919 from the United States. China furnished \$42,056, the next largest amount; Chili, \$38,099; Great Britain, \$20,471; Bremen, \$12,225; Philippine Islands, \$12,038; and France only \$30.

The following shows the quantity of the different articles of domestic produce exported from Honolulu in 1853:—

Sugar.....lbs.....	634,955	Goat Skins.....	5,000
Syrup.....gallons.....	18,244	Hides.....	1,741
Molasses.....".....	88,458	Coconuts.....	2,000
Coffee.....lbs.....	50,500	Tallow.....lbs.....	16,432
Salt.....bbls.....	3,500	Wool.....".....	10,874
Irish Potatoes.....".....	15,464	Melons.....".....	2,500
Sweet Potatoes.....".....	8,979	Fresh Beef.....lbs.....	25,000
Hogs.....	3,724	Salt Beef.....".....	18,000
Sheep.....	733		

Of the \$281,500, the total value of the above, \$154,674 only were really exported, \$126,825 having been supplied to the merchantmen that stopped at the island.

Oil and Whalebone Transhipped in 1853.

	Sperm Oil, Gallons.	Whale Oil, Gallons.	Whalebone, Lbs.
To United States.....	174,920	3,750,310	1,956,406
Havre.....	476	37,038	29,000
Cowes, England.....			31,040
Bremen.....			14,819
Total.....	175,396	3,787,348	2,020,264

The same articles transhipped in 1852, were 82,180 gallons sperm, and 1,120,918 gallons of whale oil, and 3,078,019 pounds whalebone.

The number of arrivals at the different ports was as follows:—

Ports.	Whalers.	Merchant Vessels.
Honolulu.....	246.....	154
Lahaina.....	177.....	29
Hilo.....	66.....	1
Kailakakua.....	11.....	9
Kawalae.....	20.....	10
Waimea.....	12.....	13

Of the whalers, 500 were American, 10 French, 12 Bremen, and 4 Russian. Of the merchant vessels, 137 were American, (tons, 45,234,) 17 Hawaiian, (tons, 2072,) 32 British, (tons, 6185,) 5 Danish, (tons, 806,) 5 French, (tons, 1034,) and 3 Russian, (tons, 1223.) The total number of vessels engaged in the coast trade among the islands was 32, with an aggregate burden of 1338 tons.

One very remarkable circumstance connected with the Sandwich Islands is the rapid decrease of population. Captain Cook estimated the number of inhabitants at 400,000. Probably 300,000 would have been nearer the truth. In 1823, within the course of half a century, it had diminished to 140,000. An actual census in 1832, gave only 130,314; and another in 1836, 108,579. In the census of 1850 the population was 84,165. The population, according to the census of December, 1853, was—

ISLANDS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For'n.	Total.
Hawaii.....	12,443	11,750	24,193	259	24,452
Maui.....	8,905	8,425	17,330	244	17,574
Ataul.....	8,672	3,054	11,726		11,726
Oahu.....	9,551	8,264	17,815	1,311	19,126
Molokai.....	1,799	1,706	3,505	42	3,547
Ranai.....	317	287	604		604
Nihau.....	292	295	587		587
Total.....	37,189	33,839	71,028	1,556	72,584

There were also in Ataul and Nihau 264 foreigners, increasing the above total to 73,230. The decrease has thus continued without interruption since the islands were discovered, and, independent of the census, is proved by the quantity of rich land once occupied, but now lying waste from want of hands to cultivate it. One cause of decrease is the number of young men who leave the islands in whalers and other ships, and never return; but the main cause appears to be the prevalence of small-pox, measles, whooping-cough, and similar diseases, by which, in 1834, called significantly "the year of death," 10,000 persons are supposed to have been cut off. The annual decrease is estimated at 8 per cent. The inhabitants of the group belong to the light-colored Oceanic stock, and bear a very close resemblance to the other islanders of the Pacific, particularly the Tahitians, in bodily appearance as well as customs and modes of life, though in none of the other groups has civilization made so marked a progress, and produced more abundant fruits. From the first discovery of the islands the inhabitants manifested a decided inclination to live on friendly terms with Europeans, and a peculiar aptitude for understanding and adopting European manners and arts. They gave a welcome reception to the Protestant missionaries sent among them, and voluntarily exchanged heathenism for Christianity.

The number of convictions for crime in all the islands in 1852 was 1682, of which 1461 were at Honolulu. Of the whole number 1045 were for drunkenness, 230 for fornication, 193 for adultery, 163 for assault and battery, and 144 for larceny. Of the convictions at Honolulu for drunkenness and fornication, the great majority were foreigners; but of the convictions for adultery and larceny, the majority were natives. The amount of fines imposed for criminal offences was \$11,166. The number of schools have de-

creased from 527 in 1848, to 440 in 1852, and the scholars from 10,028 to 13,948, while the cost of maintenance increased from \$20,185 to \$24,049. On the discovery of the group by Captain Cook, in 1778, each island had a separate ruler; but afterwards the whole of the islands were consolidated under one government by Tamehamaha. His son, who succeeded him in 1819, at once abolished idolatry. The present king, Alexander Libolihio, was born February 9, 1834.—Inhab. SANDWICH ISLANDER.

SANDWICK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney.
SANDY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.
SANDY, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.
SANDY, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.
SANDY, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 1270.
SANDY, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1227.
SANDY, a post-office of Morgan co., Illinois.
SANDY, a river of Canada West, falls into Lake Superior 30 miles S. of Cape Chailons.

SANDY BAY, a village of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 85 miles N.E. of Boston.

SANDY BAY, a village of Van Diemen's Land, on the Derwent, co. of Buckingham.

SANDY BAY, New Zealand, is near the N. extremity of New Ulster, (North Island.)

SANDY BOTTOM, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

SANDY BRIDGE, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

SANDY CREEK, Jefferson co., New York, is formed by the junction of two branches, the North and the South, which unite within 2 miles of its mouth. It falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

SANDY CREEK, of New York, falls into Lake Ontario in Monroe co., about 20 miles N.W. of Rochester.

SANDY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Alleghany River in Venango county.

SANDY CREEK, in the S. part of Virginia, enters Banister River from the right, near Mendeville, in Halifax county.

SANDY CREEK, of Randolph co., North Carolina, enters Deep River from the N., a few miles E. of Ashborough.

SANDY CREEK or BIG SANDY, of Wilkinson co., Georgia, enters the Oconee from the right, at the S.E. extremity of the county.

SANDY CREEK, of Morgan co., Georgia, unites with Labor Creek, a few miles from its mouth.

SANDY CREEK, of Alabama, flows into the Tallapoosa River, a few miles W. of Dadeville.

SANDY CREEK, of Gillespie co., Texas, flows into Colorado River, near the E. border of the county.

SANDY CREEK, of Texas, an affluent of the Navidad, enters that river from the N., in Jackson county.

SANDY CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the E. part of the state, and joins the Tuscarawas River near Bolivar.

SANDY CREEK, a post-village and township in the N. part of Oswego co., on Lake Ontario, and on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Rome. Pop. 2456.

SANDY CREEK, a village and township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2866.

SANDY CREEK, a village and township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 957.

SANDY CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SANDY FLATT, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

SANDY FORD, a post-office of Jefferson co., Florida.

SANDY FOUNDATION, a post-village of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

SANDY GROVE, post-office, Chatham co., North Carolina.

SANDY GROVE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

SANDY HILL, a post-village, and semi-capital of Washington co., New York, on the left bank of the Hudson River, 52 miles N. by E. of Albany, and 1 mile W. of the Champlain Canal and Saratoga and Washington Railroad. It contains a court-house, several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and has various manufactures. A little below the village the river has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet.

SANDY HILL, a post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, is situated about 7 miles from the Atlantic, and 109 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It has 3 churches and 3 stores.

SANDY HOOK, a low, sandy beach, about 6 miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide, on the Jersey shore, at the entrance to New York Bay. On the N. point is a fixed light, 90 feet above the level of the sea. It also contains two reasons. Lat. 40° 27' 35" N., lon. 74° 0' 48" W.

SANDY HOOK, a manufacturing village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 2 miles from the Housatonic River, and 21 miles N.W. by W. of New Haven.

SANDY HOOK, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland.

SANDY LAKE, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N.E. of Mercer. Pop. 1100.

SANDY LEVEL, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SANDY MOUNT, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 24 miles S.E. of Dublin, on Dublin Bay.

SANDY MUSH, a post-office of Baucombe co., North Carolina.

SANDY NECK, on the W. side of the entrance to Barnstable Bay, Massachusetts, has a fixed light. Lat. 41° 44' N., lon. 70° 15' W.

SANDY PLAINS, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

SANDY PLAINS, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

SANDY POINT. See GREAT POINT.

SANDY POINT, a post-office of Crawford co., Georgia.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia, about 60 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Grundy co., Illinois.

SANDY RIVER, a fine mill stream in the N.W. part of Maine, rising in Franklin county, falls into the Kennebec in Somerset county.

SANDY (or BIG SANDY) RIVER, of Virginia and Kentucky, is formed by the East and West Forks, which unite at Louisa, in Lawrence county, Kentucky, on the E. border of that state. Flowing N., it forms the boundary between Wayne county, of Virginia, and Lawrence, Carter, and Greenup counties, of Kentucky, until it enters the Ohio River nearly opposite Burlington, in Ohio. The distance from its mouth to Louisa is perhaps 40 or 50 miles. *Branches.*—The East Fork, otherwise called the Tug Fork, rises in Tanwell and Wyoming counties, of Virginia, flows N. W., and, after passing through the Cumberland Mountain, forms the boundary between the two states to its junction with the other branch. The West Fork, or, in popular language, the Louisa Fork, rises in Russell county, of Virginia, and flowing N.W. and then N., makes a circuit through several counties of Kentucky. The length of each branch is estimated at 150 miles. The Sandy is a fine stream for navigation, and flows through extensive beds of stone coal. Steamboats ascend the river and its West Fork more than 100 miles.

SANDY RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream which enters Broad River at the S.W. extremity of Chester district.

SANDY RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which rises in the W. part of the peninsula, and flowing W., enters Lake Michigan in Mason county.

SANDY RIVER, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SANDY RUN, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

SANDY RUN, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

SANDY SPRING, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore.

SANDY SPRING, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

SANDYSTON, New Jersey. See SANDYSTON.

SANDYVILLE, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 112 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 300.

SAN ESTEBAN DE LA RUA, *sán ò-tá-ná-dá dá lá roo'*, a village of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 36 miles from Orense. Pop. 1800.

SAN ESTEBAN MOLLEDA, *sán ò-tá-nán' mol-yá'dá*, a village of Spain, in Asturias, 18 miles from Oviedo. Pop. 1800.

SAN ESTEBAN RIBAS DE SIL, *sán ò-tá-nán' ree'nás dá seel*, a village of Spain, Galicia, 9 miles N.E. of Orense. Pop. 672.

SAN FELICE, *sán fá-lee'chí*, a village of North Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles E.N.E. of Brescia, on the W. bank of Lake Garda. Pop. 1100.

SAN FELICE, a village of North Italy, duchy of Modena, 4 miles E.S.E. of Mirandola. Pop. 3000.

SAN FELICE DE LLOBREGAT, *sán fá-lee'chí dá ló-bré-gát*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 1820.

SAN FELICES DE BUELNA, *sán fá-lee'chís dá bú-el-ná*, a town of Spain, province, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Santander. Pop. 1265.

SAN FELICES DE LOS GALLEGOS, *sán fá-lee'chís dá loeé gál-yá'goes*, a town of Spain, province, and 86 miles S.W. of Salamanca, near the frontiers of Portugal. Pop. 1863.

SAN FELIPE, (Sp. pron. *sán fá-lee'pá*, usually pronounced by the Texans, *sán fá'p*.) a post-village of Austin co., Texas, on the Brazos River, 150 miles E.S.E. of Austin City, was formerly the county seat.

SAN FELIPE, *sán fá-lee'pá*, a town of Venezuela, department of Caracas, 60 miles W.N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 7000. It was originally settled by Canary Islanders; its vicinity is very productive of cocoa, coffee, maize, and rice. A railway has been projected from San Felipe to Puerto Cabello, a distance of about 50 miles.

SAN FELIPE, a fort of Central America, state of Honduras, on the Golfo Dulce; lat. 15° 38' N., lon. 89° 1' 45" W.

SAN FELIPE, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 40 miles N. of Guanajuato.

SAN FELIPE DE ACONCAGUA, *sán fá-lee'pá dá á-koo-ká'gwá*, a town of Chili, capital of the department of Aconcagua, in a fine valley, about 15 miles from the Andes, and 40 miles N. of Santiago. Pop. estimated at from 12,000 to

13,300. It is regularly built, and has handsome public walks, a central square, in which are the chief public buildings. The houses are of one story, mostly furnished with gardens. Near it are copper-mines.

SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA, *sán fê-lê-pî dâ nâ-lo-vâ*, (anc. *Setalbis* or *Setalbis*), a city of Spain, near the confluence of the Albayda and the Guadamar, province, and 43 miles S.E. of Valencia. Pop. 13,235. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and was the birthplace of the painter, José Ribera, known as *Españoleto*. It has Roman ruins, and very extensive and magnificent remains of Moorish architecture. The modern town was founded by Philip V., who conferred on it his name.

SAN FELIU DE GUIXOLS, *sán fê-lê-oo' dâ ghe-noi*, a town of Spain, province, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Gerona. Pop. 6079.

SAN FELIU DE TORELLO, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 35 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter. Pop. 1734.

SAN FERNANDO, a city of Spain. See *ISLA DE LEON*.

SAN FERNANDO, a small town of Los Angeles co., California, is situated on the main road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, 27 miles in a direct line N.W. of the latter.

SAN FERNANDO, *sán fê-nân-do*, a small town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Caracas, 30 miles N. of the Orinoco, and on one of its affluents.

SAN FERNANDO, a town of Chili, capital of the department of Colchagua, 80 miles S. of Santiago.

SAN FERNANDO, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 15 miles from Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3000.

SAN FERNANDO DE APURE, *sán fê-nân-do dâ ã-poo'rd*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and on the right bank of the Apure, at the influx of the Portuguesa, 70 miles S. of Calabozo. Pop. 6000. Several villages in the Mexican Confederation, villages and forts in New Granada and Central America, &c. have this name.

SAN FERNANDO SERRA DE, *sân'nd dâ sán fê-nân-do*, or *DOIRADOS*, *dôir-â'dôes*, a mountain of South America, separates the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso from the Bolivian territory of the Chiquitos; lat. 18° S., lon. from 60° to 60° W.

SAN FILIPPO D'ARGIRO, *sân fê-lîp'po dâ-je-ro*, (anc. *Aggrîum*), a town of Sicily, 31 miles W.N.W. of Catania, near the centre of the island. Pop. 7156. It stands on an isolated rock near the Salso, and has a castle and several churches, convents, &c., and is the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus.

SAN FILIPPO D'ARGIRO, a village of South Italy, in Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 1 mile N. of Gerace. Pop. 1500.

SANFORD, a post-township of York co., Maine, intersected by the route of the York and Cumberland Railroad, 86 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2330.

SANFORD, New York. See *SANFORD*.

SANFORD, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

SANFORD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, *sân frân-sîs'ko*, a village of North Peru, 85 miles S.W. of Panoa, on the Ucayle.

SAN FRANCISCO DE LA MONTANA, *sân frân-sîs'ko dâ lâ mon-tâ'nd*, a town of New Granada, department of Istmo, situated on the Isthmus of Panama, N.E. of Santiago. Pop. 6344.

SAN FRANCISCO, *sân frân-sîs'ko*, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, on the N.E. by San Francisco Bay, and on the S.E. by San Francisco Creek, which affords some water-power. The Sierra Morina, or Brown Mountains, are the principal elevations. The most important of these commence about 10 miles S. of San Francisco City, and run along the coast until they unite with another range of the same name in the county of Santa Clara. These mountains are upwards of 2000 feet in height, and serve to protect the inhabitants of the valley from the east winds. Excellent redwood grows in some parts of the county. The soil is rich and productive. It has heretofore been but little cultivated, but much more attention is now being paid to agriculture. Gold is found in small quantities. The route of the proposed railroad from San Francisco to San José passes through this county. Capital, San Francisco. Pop. in 1852, 36,151.

SAN FRANCISCO, *sân frân-sîs'ko*, (sometimes called *SAINT FRANCISCO*), the commercial metropolis of California, and the queen city of the "far West," is situated on the W. shore of the magnificent bay from which it derives its name. Lat. 37° 47' 35" N., lon. 122° 26' 15" W. It stands in a plain about half a mile wide, gently inclined towards the bay, with numerous hills behind it. The soil on which the city is built is very sandy; and in the vicinity, more particularly towards the N., are a number of sand-hills. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The houses till recently were mostly frame; but since the destructive fires that have occurred several times, laying the greater part of the town in ruins, brick and iron are becoming more extensively used. It now contains many well-

built fire-proof stores and banking-houses. The better class of frame houses are painted white, with green blinds, presenting the appearance of the houses in New England.

The city was originally built around a semicircular bay, having Rincon Point on the S., and Clark's Point on the N., these two points being about a mile apart. All the space between is now built up, the warehouses and wharves being supported by piles driven into the water. Clark's Point is the termination of Telegraph Hill, having an elevation of 1000 feet or upwards, and from the summit of which a very extensive view may be had of the surrounding country. Directly in front of the city, but distant 5 or 6 miles, is Goat Island, which is nearly a mile in length. It is a barren, rocky place, except on the E. side, where there is some cultivation among the valleys. The wholesale business part of San Francisco is towards the city front. Davis street is next to the bay; then advancing W., one meets Front, Battery, Sanson, Montgomery, Kearney, Dupont, Stockton, and Powell streets; Vallejo, Broadway, Pacific, Jackson, Washington, Clay, Commercial or Long Wharf, Sacramento, California, Pine, Bush, and Market streets, running E and W., are included within the business section of the city. Montgomery street is a wide, handsome thoroughfare. On it are situated the establishments of the bankers and brokers, and nearly all the newspaper offices in the city. It is also the fashionable promenade. On Stockton and Dupont streets, towards the S. part of the city, are many fine residences built of brick; W. of Stockton, and on the surrounding hills, are many handsome houses of wood, but being separated from the rest of the city, they are comparatively secure in case of fire. Most families have their residences in the outskirts, or in the rear of the town. The principal streets and sidewalks are paved with plank and heavy timber. In the centre of the city is a public square or *plaza*. A railroad has recently been projected from this city to San José.

San Francisco has a custom-house, a branch mint, a fine exchange, a marine hospital, a splendid musical fund hall, and 6 theatres. The new custom-house is a very extensive and substantial building. It is built on piles, and is estimated to have cost, including the site, about \$800,000. The mint was completed in March, 1853, and cost about \$300,000. The entire cost of the marine hospital was about \$400,000. Among the theatres, the Metropolitan, erected during 1854, is the most magnificent: it will comfortably seat about 2000, and accommodate in all about 2500 persons. There are some 20 churches in the city, 9 or 10 banking-houses, and thirteen daily newspapers, besides other publications.

San Francisco is supplied with water from Mountain Lake, situated about 3½ miles W. of the city. The water is introduced into the town on its own level, at an elevation of about 130 feet above the sea. The cost of the entire work is estimated at \$400,000. Gas is employed for lighting the streets. The gas-works have recently been completed, and are capable of producing 60,000 cubic feet every 24 hours.

San Francisco has regular communication by steamers with Panama and San Juan del Sul, while several lines of steamboats are constantly running between this city and Sacramento and Marysville; there is also a line plying between it and San José, Santa Clara, and Alviso.

The following table shows the arrival, tonnage, and average passage of vessels at San Francisco from the various ports specified, for 8 months ending September 1, 1853:—

Ports.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Passage.
Ports in Chili.....	57	24,150	62½ days.
" China.....	44	19,421	68 "
Manila.....	3	904	76 "
Other Eastern ports.....	6	2,473	79½ "
London.....	12	4,407	209 "
Liverpool.....	28	13,343	
Cardiff.....	16	7,233	208½ "
Glasgow.....	4	1,255	191 "
Other ports in Great Britain.....	5	2,263	214½ "
Bordeaux.....	14	4,881	169 "
Havre.....	9	3,979	162½ "
Marseilles.....	2	669	207½ "
Hamburg.....	9	2,123	172½ "
Ports in Holland.....	6	3,697	194½ "
Bremen and Assens.....	2	577	211 "

The number of American vessels entered during the period above specified, 298, (21 steamers:) burden, 209,330 tons; American vessels from foreign ports, 131, (46 steamers:) burden, 79,405 tons.

Vessels and Tonnage cleared at San Francisco in 1853 and 1854.

	1853.		1854.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
For China.....	95	58,207	114	91,684
" Callao.....	269	169,021	119	79,843
" United States Atlantic ports...	23	30,540	14	8,630
" Other ports.....	1364	382,263	916	311,198
Total.....	1853	640,071	1163	491,345

Shipping entered at San Francisco for six years ending 1854:

Years.	FROM AMERICAN PORTS.		FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1849....	254	75,316	396	85,378	650	160,694
1850....	625	304,749	876	195,437	1521	400,186
1851....	741	115,745	736	193,469	977	309,174
1852....	161	122,611	502	172,341	743	294,952
1853....	519	280,110	513	153,765	863	413,875
1854....	256	216,745	341	192,145	637	400,030
Total...	1998	985,296	3414	992,905	5400	1,988,101

In the subjoined table are shown the countries whence the vessels that arrived at San Francisco in 1853 and 1854, sailed, and the number of vessels from each:—

ARRIVALS FROM	1853.	1854.
Domestic Atlantic ports.....	375	173
Northern and Home coast ports.....	1092	1460
Porte in France.....	81	11
British ports.....	93	41
German ports.....	20	14
East India ports.....	73	63
Ports in Chili.....	130	27
Sandwich and Society Islands.....	71	54
South American ports.....	15	18
Australian ports.....	7	16
Mexican ports.....	55	74
Total.....	1902	1903

The exports to Australia and ports in the Pacific, in 1854, comprise 31,072 barrels and sacks of flour; 4717 sacks of wheat; 9041 sacks of barley; and 25,543 sacks of potatoes. Value of quicksilver exported during the year, \$755,000. The amount of gold exported from San Francisco in 1853, as manifested by steamers bi-monthly, was \$56,560,529, and in 1854, \$51,282,595, (the amount for December, 1854, is partly an estimate.) the deficit for the last named year being \$5,277,934. If, however, we add to the export of 1854, the 343,868 ounces of gold valued at \$6,433,397, deposited at the mint of San Francisco from April, 1854, the time the establishment went into operation, to January 1, 1855, we shall have \$57,719,192 as the produce of 1854, an increase of \$1,155,643 over that of 1853. The total produce of the California gold mines since their discovery, is estimated as follows:—

Previous to 1851, ascertained from statistics of the Philadelphia Mint.....	\$63,915,376
Manifested by steamers in 1851.....	34,497,674
" " " 1852.....	45,559,177
" " " 1853.....	56,560,529
Partly an estimate..... 1854.....	57,719,192
Probable amount in the hands of passengers for 4 years....	40,000,000
Total amount.....	\$298,243,698

The duties collected at the custom-house of San Francisco in 1853, amounted to \$2,581,975. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 46,263 tons registered, and 47,237 tons enrolled and licensed; total, 93,520 tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 44,841 tons were employed in the coast trade.

The assessed value of real and personal property in San Francisco, September 1, 1853, amounted to \$28,802,000, being an increase of upwards of \$10,000,000 over the previous year. Of this sum, \$6,158,350 consisted in improvements, and \$4,032,000 in personal property, leaving \$17,389,856 as the value of real estate.

Population.—The inhabitants of San Francisco have been variously estimated from 60,000 to 70,000; but there is so large a mass of floating population, that it would be impossible, even by taking a census, to state the number with any exactness. The following statement will give some idea of the immense influx of strangers, as well as of the instability of the population:—The total number of passengers by sea that arrived at San Francisco, from January 1 to August 27, 1853, was 26,722, of whom 21,880 were males, 4134 females, and 698 children. The total number that left within the same time was 18,083, nearly all males. The addition to the population from abroad amounted, therefore, during the first eight months of the same year, to only 8639. From July 27 to August 27, the total arrivals were 1435; the departures, 1932—showing a falling off in the last month of 497. The following table shows from what points the emigrants came:—

Passengers arriving by Sea, from January 1 to August 27, 1853.			
From Panama.....	12,200	France.....	1,874
San Juan.....	6,295	Sandwich Islands.....	308
Realago.....	25	Australia.....	198
United States ports.....	960	Holland.....	6
Mexican ports.....	415	Vancouver's Island.....	3
Chilian ports.....	633	Sitka.....	4
Peruvian ports.....	5	Genoa.....	9
Chinese ports.....	3,672	Society Islands.....	10
Philippine Islands.....	7		
England.....	153	Total.....	26,717
Hanse Towns.....	123		
1890			

The number of departures by sea during the above period, was 18,034. The total number of arrivals by sea in 1854, was 47,811; departures, 21,243. The number of Chinese that arrived, was 15,062; departures, 2175.

History.—The first settlement at San Francisco was made by the Spaniards about the year 1778. The place was then called Yerba Buena, or "good herb," because an herb of this name, supposed to possess great medicinal virtues, was found growing abundantly on the neighboring hills. The first houses were built of adobe, or sun-dried bricks. In 1839 it was laid out as a town, the few houses having previously been scattered without regularity. It contained in 1845 about 150 inhabitants. About this time it began to attract the attention of some adventurous Americans, and the population increased in two years to nearly 500. It retained the name of Yerba Buena until it was occupied by the Americans. The first discovery of gold was made at Sutter's settlement, then called New Helvetia, in December, 1847. Early in 1848 the news spread to the four quarters of the globe, and immediately adventurers from every land came thronging to this new El Dorado. The magnificent harbor of San Francisco made this port the great rendezvous for the arriving vessels, and from this period dates the extraordinary increase and prosperity of the Californian metropolis. In the first two months of the golden age the quantity of precious dust brought to San Francisco was estimated at \$250,000, and in the next two months at \$600,000. In February, 1849, the population of the town was about 2000; in August it was estimated at 5000. From April 12, 1849, to January 29, 1850, there arrived at this port by sea 39,888 emigrants, of whom 1421 were females. In the year ending April 15, 1850, there arrived 62,000 passengers. In the first part of 1850, San Francisco became a city. The population then was from 16,000 to 20,000. According to the census of 1852, it was 34,870; in 1854, from 60,000 to 65,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, a port on the W. coast of Lower California; lat. 30° 45' N., lon. 113° 40' W.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY OF, a noble land-locked harbor, in which all the combined navies of Europe and America might move, is situated on the Pacific coast of the United States, in the state of California, extending from lat. 37° 30' to 38° 8' N., and from lon. 122° to 122° 30' W. Length from N.N.W. to S.S.E., about 55 miles; breadth, from 2 to 12 miles. The N. portion is called the Bay of San Pablo, which is nearly circular, with a diameter of about 9 miles. This bay communicates, through the Straits of Carquinez, 7 miles in length, with Suisun Bay, formed by the united waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers; Suisun Bay is about 16 miles long, with an average breadth of 5 miles. The entrance to the Bay of San Francisco through the passage called the Golden Gate is very striking; the shores are bold and rocky, and in its narrowest part the channel is only about 1 mile wide. The shores of the bay, however, are generally low and marshy, being in many places little else than mere mud flats. It contains numerous islands and rocks; the principal of the former are Angel, Yerba Buena, and Alcatrazes. A railroad has been projected, extending from San Francisco southward along the W. shore of the bay to San José.

SAN FRANCISCO DE SELVA. See COMARO.

SAN FRANCISCO (frán-skee-to) CREEK, a small stream of California, rises in the Sierra Morina, and running in a general E. course between San Francisco and Santa Clara counties, falls into San Francisco Bay. Gold in small quantities has been found on this creek.

SANFRÉ, sán-frá, a town of Piedmont, division of Conl, 10 miles W. of Alba. Pop. 1718.

SANFRONT, sán-front, a village of Piedmont, division of Conl, 8 miles W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 4113.

SANGA, sán-gá, a considerable fortified town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, on Simbara Bay, 55 miles N.E. of Nagasaki. It is well and regularly built, and intersected by canals. It has a fine palace, and a famous manufactory of porcelain.

SAN GABRIEL, (Sp. pron. sán gá-bre-él) a small river of Texas, rises near the W. extremity of Williamson county, and flowing E., enters Little River in Milam county, a few miles S.W. of Cameron.

SAN GABRIEL, a post-office of Williamson co., Texas.

SAN GABRIEL, a town of Los Angeles co., California, is situated near the Bay of San Pedro, on the main road from Sacramento City to San Diego, on a small stream of its own name, 18 miles E. by N. of Los Angeles.

SAN GABRIEL, sán gá-bre-él, a small island of South America, in the estuary of the Plata, 22 miles N.E. of Buenos Ayres, in lat. 34° 30' S., lon. 57° 55' W.

SAN GABRIEL, one of the Admiralty Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 2° 11' S., lon. 147° 25' E.

SAN GABRIEL, sán gá-bre-él, a fort of Brazilian Guiana, province of Pará, on the Rio Negro, in lat. 0° 7' 30' S., lon. 67° 20' W.

SAN GABRIEL RIVER, a small stream of Los Angeles county, in the S.E. part of California, falls into the Pacific Ocean.

SANGALHOS, *sân-gâl/yooe*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 12 miles E. of Aveiro, on the Aguada. Pop. 2150.

SANGAMON, a river in the W. central part of Illinois, is formed by the union of two branches, termed the North and the South, which unite in Sangamon county. Its general course is first N.W., then N., and lastly W.; it falls into the Illinois River, about 10 miles above Beardstown. Length, above 200 miles. It is navigable in high water for small steamboats.

SANGAMON, a county in the S.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected by Sangamon River, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the South Fork of that river, and by Sugar, Lick, Brush, and Spring Creeks. The general surface is level, diversified with extensive and beautiful prairies, and with forests of good timber. In 1850 the county produced 3,318,304 bushels of corn, (a greater quantity than any other county in the United States,) and 120,868 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Bituminous coal is abundant. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. The Sangamon and Morgan Railroad connects the county seat with the Illinois River, and is to be extended in the opposite direction. Sangamon county is one of the most populous in the interior of the state. Seat of justice, Springfield, which is also the capital of Illinois. Pop. 19,228.

SANGAR, *sân-gar'*, or **TSUGAR**, (*tsû-gar'*) a strait communicating between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, and separating the island of Nippon on the S. from that of Yesso on the N. Matsmai, the capital of Yesso, is situated on a bay at the N.W. entrance.

SANGARIUS. See **SAKAREYAH**.

SAN GAUDENZIO, *sân gôw-dên/zo-o*, a market-town of Tuscany, 21 miles E.N.E. of Florence.

SAN GAVINO, *sân gâ-vee/no*, a village of the island of Sardinia, 29 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2622.

SANGAY, *sân-ghî'*, a remarkable volcanic mountain of South America, in the Cordillera of the Andes, State of Ecuador, about lat. 2° 7' S. It has a height of 16,138 feet, and having been in a state of almost constant activity since 1728, has covered the surrounding district with lava and ashes, making it almost sterile.

SAN GEMINI, *sân jêm'e-no*, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 15 miles S.W. of Spoleto. Pop. 1200.

SAN GENIS DE TARADELL, *sân nâ-nees' dâ tâ-râ-dêl'*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 35 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1793.

SANGERFIELD, *sâng-gher-field*, a post-village in Sangerfield township, Oneida co., New York, 15 miles S.S.W. of Utica. Pop. of the township, 2571.

SANGERHAUSEN, *sâng-er-hôw-sen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 31 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg, at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Pop. 6720. It has 2 castles, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

SAN GERMAN, *sân nêh-mân'*, a town in the S.W. of the island of Porto Rico, Spanish West Indies. Pop. 9125.

SAN GERMANO, *sân jêm-mâ/no*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles W.N.W. of Verceil. Pop. 3514.

SAN GERMANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 11 miles W. of Venafro. Pop. 5000. It is supposed to be the ancient *Cusinum Aquinum*.

SAN GERONIMO, *nâ-ron/ue-mo*, a small stream of Marin co., California, flows into the Pacific. It is noted for its salmon fisheries.

SAN GERONIMO, *sân nâ-ron/ue-mo*, a small town of South America, in New Granada, 16 miles S.E. of Antioquia.

SAN GERONIMO, *sân nâ-ron/ue-mo*, a village of Mexico, about 15 miles S. by W. of the capital. It is surrounded with orchards and cultivated fields.

SANGERVILLE, *sâng-gher-vil*, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1207.

SAN GIACOMO, *sân jâ'ko-mo*, (St. James,) a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles S. of Diano. Pop. 2700.

SAN GIACOMO DI LUSIANA, *sân jâ'ko-mo dee loo-se-â-nâ*, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 17 miles N. of Vicenza. Pop. 2500.

SAN GIL, *sân heel*, written also **SAINT GILES**, a town of New Granada, department of Boyaca, 64 miles S.W. of Pamplona. It was founded in 1630. It has a college, manufactures of tobacco and cotton cloth, and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 6000.

SAN GINESIO, *sân jê-nâ-seo*, a town of the Papal States, 15 miles S.S.W. of Macerata, near the source of the Flastrella. Pop. 4919.

SAN GIORGIO, *sân jor/jo*, ("St. George,") a market-town of North Italy, government of Venice, 10 miles W.S.W. of Verona, with a fortress on the Adige.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 12 miles W. of Rossano.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, province of Calabria Ultra I., 10 miles S.E. of Palmi. Pop. 3400.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, province of Principato Citra, 8 miles N.N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2000.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, province of Otranto, 9 miles E. of Taranto.

SAN GIORGIO, a village and fortress of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles E. of Susa, on the Dora Ripaira.

SAN GIORGIO, a village of Italy, province of Principato Ultra, 10 miles N.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 1100.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 10 miles W. of Fermo. Pop. 3000.

SAN GIORGIO CANAVESE, *sân jor/jo kâ-nâ-vâ/sâ*, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, division of Turin, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ivrea, near the Malosna. Pop. 3656.

SAN GIORGIO DI LOMELLINA, *sân jor/jo dee lo-mâ-llee-nâ*, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, 20 miles S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2534.

SAN GIORGIO LA MOLINARA, *sân jor/jo lâ mo-lên-râ*, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 4700.

SAN GIORGIO MAGGIORE, *sân jor/jo mâj-jor-râ*, an island of the Adriatic, government, and 3 miles S.S.E. of Venice, with a fine church, containing the tombs of several of the Venetian doges.

SAN GIOVANNI, *sân jo-vân/nee*, ("St. John,") a town of Italy, in Sicily, 22 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. 2400.

SAN GIOVANNI DI MORIANO. See **SAINT JEAN DE MAURIENNE**.

SAN GIOVANNI ILARIONE, *sân jo-vân/nee e-lâ-re-ônâ*, a town of North Italy, 12 miles W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3000.

SAN GIOVANNI IN CROCE, *sân jo-vân/nee in kro-châ*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles E.S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 1400.

SAN GIOVANNI IN FIORE, *sân jo-vân/nee in fe-ô-râ*, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Calabria Citra, at the confluence of the Neto and Arvo, 25 miles E. of Cosenza. Pop. 5800.

SAN GIOVANNI IN GALDO, *sân jo-vân/nee in gâldo*, a town of Italy, province of Molise, 5 miles N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2200.

SAN GIOVANNI IN MEDUA, *sân jo-vân/nee in mâ-doo-dâ*, a harbor of Albania, immediately N. of the mouth of the Drin.

SAN GIOVANNI IN PERSICETO, *sân jo-vân/nee in pêr-se-châ'to*, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bologna. Pop. 3400.

SAN GIOVANNI IN VAL D'ARNO, *sân jo-vân/nee vâl dâ-â/no*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 20 miles S.E. of Florence, on the W. bank of the Arno. Pop. 2000. On the walls of its town-hall are sculptured the arms of many of the principal Tuscan families.

SAN GIOVANNI ROTONDO, *sân jo-vân/nee ro-ton'do*, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Capitanata, 19 miles E.N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 4700.

SANGIR or **SANGUIR**, *sân-ghêr'*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, midway between Celebes and Mindanao, in lat. 3° 28' N., lon. 124° 44' E. Length, 30 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. The surface is mountainous, and in its centre is a volcano.

SAN GIULIANO, *sân jool-yâ/no*, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 8 miles S.W. of Prosinone. Pop. 1880.

SAN GIULIANO, or **SAINT JULIAN**, a village and bay of Malta, 1½ miles N. of Valetta.

SAN GIULIANO DI SEPINO, *sân jool-yâ/no dee sâ-pee/no*, a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles S.S.E. of Larino.

SAN GIULIO, *sân jool-ee-o*, an island and village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, in the Lake of Orta, with a collegiate church and 1400 inhabitants. It is famous for its heroic defence in the tenth century, by Villa, wife of Berengarius.

SAN GIUSTINO, *sân joo-tee/no*, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 26 miles S.W. of Urbino. Pop. 3000.

SANG-KOI, *sâng kol*, **SONG-CA**, *song kâ*, or **TONQUIN** (*ton-keen'*) **RIVER**, Farther India, rises in the Chinese province of Yun-nan, flows S.W., and enters the Gulf of Tonquin by many mouths, between lat. 20° and 21° N., and lon. 106° and 107° E. Its total course is estimated at 600 miles. In its upper part it is called the Ho-ti-kiang.

SANGU, *sân/go*, a river of Madagascar, flows N.W., and falls into the Channel of Mozambique about lat. 21° S., after a course of about 160 miles.

SANGORA, *sân-gô-râ*, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on a bay on the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 90 miles S.E. of Ligor, in lat. 7° 15' N., lon. 101° E. It is divided into Siamese, Chinese, and Malay quarters, is partly built of brick, and on the heights around it are numerous pagodas.

SAN GREGORIO, *sân grâ-go-ee-o*, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 17 miles E. of Campagna. Pop. 4000.

SAN GREGORIO, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro. An island of Dalmatia, and a bay of Patagonia have this name.

SANORO, *sân/gro*, (anc. *Silgrus*.) a river of Naples, provinces of Abruzzo Citra and Ultra II., rises S.E. of the Lake of Fucino, and after an E. and N.E. course of 66 miles, enters the Adriatic 12 miles S.E. of Ortona.

SANGSTER'S STATION, a post-office, Fairfax co., Virginia.

SAN

SANGUESA, *sán-gwá-sá*, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles S.E. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 3449.

SANGUINETTO, *sán-gwee-nét-to*, (the "Rivulet of Blood,") a rivulet of Italy, Pontifical States, flows into the lake of Perugia, on its N. side. Its banks are supposed to have been the chief scene of slaughter in the battle of Thrasymene, whence its name.

SANGUINETTO, a village of Austrian Italy, 18 miles S.E. of Verona, between Legnago and Mantua. Pop. 3000.

SANGWIN, *sang'win*, or *sang'ween*, a river of Guinea, Grain Coast, enters the Atlantic about 120 miles N.W. of Cape Palmas. At its mouth is a village of the same name, formerly capital of a petty state. Here the Dutch and English had factories.

SANILAC, a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron, contains about 700 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Cass and Black Rivers. The surface is gently undulating, and well timbered. The soil is moderately fertile. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 2112.

SANILAC MILLS, a post-office of Sanilac co., Michigan.

SAN ILDEFONSO, *sán eel-dá-fon-so*, or **LA GRANJA**, *lá grán-gwá*, a town of Spain, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Segovia, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 3879. The celebrated palace of La Granja, in a mountainous region, 3840 feet above the sea, was built by Philip V., in the French style. It contains a rich church, many fine apartments, and works of art, and enclosed by grounds, with splendid water-works. The town has a royal manufactory of looking-glasses, established by Charles III.

SAN ILDEFONSO, a group of islets in the South Atlantic, 60 miles W. of Cape Horn.

SAN ILDEFONSO, CAPE, a headland on the E. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Lat. 15° 15' N., lon. 121° 56' E.

SAN ISIDRO, *sán e-sé-dro*, a town of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 12 miles N. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 1200.

SAN JACINTO, *sán ja-sín-to*, a small river of Texas, rises near the W. border of Walker co., and flows into Galveston Bay, 25 miles E. of Houston. It is navigable for 15 miles.

SAN JACINTO, a small village of Harris co., Texas, on Buffalo Bayou, near its entrance into Galveston Bay, about 18 miles E. of Houston. An important battle was fought here, April 21, 1836, which resulted in the defeat of the Mexicans, the capture of Santa Anna, and the undisputed independence of Texas.

SAN JACINTO, a post office of Jennings co., Indiana.

SAN JAIME, *sán nímá*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Apure, on the Portuguesa, 30 miles N.N.W. of San Fernando de Apure. Pop. 7000.

SAN JOAQUIN, *sán hoá-keen'*, (almost *wah-keen'*) an important river of California, which, rising in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, flows first S. and then S.W. till it joins the outlet of Tule Lake, when it changes its course to N.N.W., and after traversing perhaps the most beautiful and fertile region in all California, at last joins the Sacramento in about 38° 10' N. lat. The entire length is estimated at 350 miles. It is navigable for moderate-sized steamboats to within a few miles of Fort Miller, near the foot of the Sierra Nevada.

SAN JOAQUIN, a county in the N.W. central part of California, has an area estimated at above 1600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Mokelumne River and Dry Creek, partly on the W. by the San Joaquin River, and on the S. by the Stanislaus River, and is intersected by the Mokelumne, San Joaquin, and Calaveras Rivers. The surface is generally level. This county is chiefly agricultural, being located in the heart of a valley hundreds of miles in extent, with a fertile soil, and fine grazing. A large portion of the land on the San Joaquin and Mokelumne Rivers, consisting of overflowed, or "tule," is being rapidly improved. These tule lands are principally covered with grass, and cannot be reclaimed to cultivation except by great labor. The soil is generally very fertile, often producing 60 bushels of barley to the acre. The timber is principally oak. Game of almost every kind is found on the plains; fish are abundant in the streams, and many persons are engaged in catching and curing salmon. Mining is but little carried on. Gold placers on the Stanislaus average four dollars per day. The San Joaquin River is navigable for moderate-sized steamboats through this county. The roads are generally level and in good order. The county is partly intersected by the route of the proposed railroad from Stockton to the mining region in Calaveras county. Named from San Joaquin River. Capital, Stockton. Pop. 5029.

SAN JOAQUIN, a small town in the S. part of San Joaquin county, California, is situated on the left bank of the San Joaquin, and on the road from San José to Stanislaus, 77 miles E. by S. of San Francisco.

SAN JOAQUIN, a village of South America, Republic of Paraguay, 100 miles E.N.E. of Assumption. (Asunción.)

SANJORE, *sán-jór'*, or **SACHORE**, *sá-chór'*, a town of West Hindostan, 130 miles W. of Odeypoor, on the route from Rajpootana to the Gulf of Cutch.

1698

SAN

SAN JORGE, *sán ho-ó-ná*, (i. e. "St. George,") a river of South America, New Granada, joins the Cauca 20 miles S.W. of Mompox, after a N.E. course of 180 miles.

SAN JORGE D'OLANCHO, *ho-ná do-lán-cho*, a town of Central America, state of Honduras, 60 miles S.S.W. of Trujillo (Trujillo.)

SAN JOSE, *sán ho-sá*, one of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, New Granada, department of Istmo, 8 miles S.W. of the Island del Rey.

SAN JOSE, an island in the Gulf of California, 100 miles S.E. of Loreto. Length, 25 miles.

SAN JOSE, *sán ho-sá*, the former capital of California, and the present seat of justice of Santa Clara county, is beautifully situated in Santa Clara Valley, 7 or 8 miles from the head of San Francisco Bay, and about 50 miles S.E. of San Francisco. It is accessible by water. Although snow-capped mountains may be seen in the distance during the whole year, the climate of San José is perhaps the most delightful in California. This place was a *pueblo* or town, and was first settled in the early part of the present century. A city charter was granted March 27, 1850. It has 1 weekly paper, and 1 semi-weekly. A railroad has been projected from San José to San Francisco. Pop. in 1854, about 2000.

SAN JOSE, *sán ho-sá*, a town and Jesuit missionary station, in Bolivia, province of Chiquitos. Lat. 17° 40' S., lon. 64° 40' W. Pop. about 2000. Near it is a chain of hills called the Sierra de San José.

SAN JOSE, *sán ho-sá* or *sán zho-sá*, an island in the Rio Negro, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Venezuela.

SAN JOSE, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Rio Negro, 30 miles S. of the above island. Pop. 800.

SAN JOSE, Patagonia. See SAINT JOSEPH.

SAN JOSE DE BUENAVISTA, *sán ho-sá dá bwá-ní-vee-sá*, a town of the Philippines, on the W. coast of the island of Panay, of which it is the capital. Pop. 7000.

SAN JOSE DE FIJORES, *sán zho-sá dá fí-ó-rés*, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 6 miles from Buenos Ayres. Pop. 800.

SAN JOSE DEL INTERIOR, *sán ho-sá dái eén-tí-er-ó*, a town of Central America, capital of the state of Costa Rica, 15 miles W.N.W. of Cartago. Pop. 18,000. It has grown up since the independence of this region, and has no buildings of note; but it has succeeded to the importance and commercial activity of Cartago, the former capital of the state.

SAN JOSE DEL PARRAL, *sán ho-sá dái par-rá*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 200 miles N.W. of Durango. Pop. 5000, partly employed in the adjacent mines.

SAN JOSE DE ORUNA, *sán ho-sá dá o-roo-ná*, a town of Trinidad, 5 miles E. of Port-of-Spain, and formerly capital of the island.

SAN JUAN, *sán hoó-án*, a river of Central America, state of Nicaragua, forming the outlet for the surplus waters of the Lake of Nicaragua, into the Caribbean Sea, which it enters at the port of San Juan, 60 miles S. of the mouth of the Bluefields River. Course, E. Length, estimated at from 90 to 100 miles. Its current is gentle, and although in some places impeded by short rapids, it is stated to be always navigable throughout by boats of from 8 to 10 tons, and vessels of a much larger burden for a considerable distance from the sea. In its lower part it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado, of importance in connection with the scheme for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean by a ship canal.

SAN JUAN, a river of New Granada, department of Cauca, enters the Pacific Ocean by several mouths, 35 miles N.W. of Buenaventura, after a S.W. course, estimated at 150 miles.

SAN JUAN, a river of South America, in Bolivia, Chiquito Territory, tributary to the Aguapehi.

SAN JUAN, a river of South America, in Bolivia, joins the Pilcomayo, S.W. of Zintli, after a N.E. course, estimated at 300 miles.

SAN JUAN, a river of the Mexican Confederation, states of Coahuila, New Leon, and Tamaulipas, joins the Rio Grande del Norte after an E. course of about 150 miles.

SAN JUAN, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 105 miles W. of Chihuahua.

SAN JUAN, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) flows from the Andes through the department of San Juan, E. into the Lake Guanaache.

SAN JUAN, one of the Ladsone Islands. See GUANAN.

SAN JUAN, (Sp. pron. *sán hoó-án*, almost *sán bwá-n*.) a post-town of Monterey co., California, is situated on the left bank of the Pajaro River, and on the road from San José to Monterey, 80 miles in a straight line S.E. of San Francisco.

SAN JUAN, *sán hoó-án*, a town of Hayti, near the centre of the island, 80 miles N.W. of San Domingo.

SAN JUAN, a village of South America, in Venezuela, department of Zulia, 24 miles W. of Merida. Near it is a lake abounding in carbonate of soda.

SAN JUAN, a town of Cuba, 15 miles S.S.W. of Havana.

SAN JUAN, a town of Cuba, 42 miles W.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba.

SAN JUAN, Central America. See SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

SAN JUAN, *sán hoo-án'*, a town of Peru, department of San Juan de la Frontera, is pleasantly situated on the river of the same name. Pop. vaguely estimated at 18,000.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, *sán hoo-án' bôw-tee/tá* or **SAN JUAN BAPTISTA DEL PAO**, *sán hoo-án' báp-tee/tá*, *dâi p'ô*, a town of Venezuela, department, and 110 miles S.W. of Caracas, on the Pao, an affluent of the Portuguesa.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, (or **BAPTISTA**.) (formerly **VILLA HERMOSA**, *vee/yâ hân-mô/sâ*.) a town in the Mexican Confederation, capital of the state of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, about 70 miles from its mouth, in the Caribbean Sea.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA (or BAPTISTA) DEL RIO GRANDE, *sán hoo-án' bôw-tee/tâ dâi ree'ô grân/dâ*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 86 miles N.N.E. of Coahuila.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, *sán hoo-án' bôw-tee/tâ*, a post-village, formerly a missionary settlement, in the N. part of Monterey co., California, about 100 miles S.E. of Benicia.

SAN JUAN, CAPE, is the N.E. extremity of the island of Porto Rico; and also the S. point of Vancouver's Island, in British North America, bounded N. by the Strait of San Juan de Fuca.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, *sán hoo-án' kâ-pees-trâ/no*, a small town near the boundary between Los Angeles and San Diego counties, California, is situated near the sea-coast, on the main road from Sacramento City to San Diego, 32 miles in a straight line S.E. of Los Angeles.

SAN JUAN CHINAMECA, *sán hoo-án' che-nâ-mâ/kâ*, a town of Central America, state of San Salvador, 15 miles N. of San Miguel.

SAN JUAN DE FUCA. See **FUCA**.

SAN JUAN DE JUEBAL, *sán hoo-án' dâ hwa-bû*, a small town of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) department, and 60 miles N. of San Juan de la Frontera.

SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, in Peru. See **CHACHA-POMAR**.

SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, *sán hoo-án' dâ lâ fron-tâ/râ*, a frontier and W. province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata.) South America, mostly between lat. 30° and 32° S., and lon. 68° and 70° W.; having W. the Andes, N. the department of Rioja, and S. the department of Mendoza. Pop. estimated at 25,000. In the S.E. is the large lake of Guanacache.

SAN JUAN DE LA RAMBLA, *sán hoo-án' dâ lâ râm/blâ*, a village of the Canary Islands, on a plain in the N.E. of the island of Tenerife. Pop. 1413.

SAN JUAN DE LOS LLANOS, *sán hoo-án' dâ loce lâ/noce*, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, on the Guaviare, 65 miles S.E. of Bogota.

SAN JUAN DE LOS REMEDIOS, *sán hoo-án' dâ loce râm-de-occe*, a maritime town of Cuba, on its N. coast, 180 miles E. of Havana. Pop. in 1853 5270.

SAN JUAN DEL PUERTO, *sán hoo-án' dâi pwên/to*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 5 miles N.E. of Huelva, near the Tinto. Pop. 1951.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, *sán hoo-án' dâi ree'ô*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 30 miles S.E. of Queretaro, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 10,000, (?) partly employed in silver-mines.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, *sán hoo-án' dâi soor*, a port of Central America, on the Pacific Ocean, state, and 24 miles S.W. of Nicaragua, and the maritime harbor nearest to that city. Lat. 11° 15' 37" N., lon. 85° 52' 56" W.

SAN JUAN DE MIERES, *sán hoo-án' dâ me-â/rês*, a town of Spain, province, and 9 miles S.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 1819.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, *sán hoo-án' dâ ne-kâ-râ/gwâ*, a seaport town of Central America. See **GRATOWN**.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, *sán hoo-án' dâ pon/to ree'ô*, the principal city and seaport belonging to the island of Porto Rico, on a small island off its N. coast. Lat. 18° 29' N., lon. 66° 7' 27" W. Pop. 11,000. It is strongly fortified, regularly laid out, well drained, and altogether one of the best and healthiest towns in the West Indies. The principal edifices are the bishop's palace and seminary, the royal military hospital, old government-house, a large cathedral, custom-house, town-house with a fine hall, a handsome theatre, arsenal, and jail; and the town is the seat of the government and superior courts of the island, and of a society of arts, and numerous schools. The harbor, on its W. side, is defended by the Morro castle and other forts. In 1840, the port was entered by 432 ships of all nations; aggregate burden 37,294 tons.

SAN JUAN DE ULUA, *sán ju'an* (or *sán hoo-án' dâ o-loo'â*, often called **SAN JUAN DE ULLOA**, *sán hoo-án' dâ ool-yô'â*, a strong castle, defending the harbor of Vera Cruz, in the Mexican Confederation, on an islet a little N.E. of that city.

SAN JUAN LAZA, *sán hoo-án' lâ/thâ*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Orense. Pop. 1300.

SANKASEER, a town of India, 102 miles S.E. of Satarah.

SANKEY, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles W.N.W. of Warrington. The Manchester and Liverpool Railway is here carried across the Sankey Canal

and Valley by a viaduct of 9 arches, each of 50 feet span, and 70 feet high. The Sankey Canal is the first for which an act of Parliament was obtained. In 1755.

SAN LA MAYOR, *sán lâ mî-on'*, a town of Spain, province, and 10 miles W. of Seville. Pop. 2480.

SAN LAZZARO, *sán lâd'zâ-ro*, a town of Italy, in Parma, 1 mile N.E. of Piacenza. It has a college, founded by Cardinal Alberone, with a library of 20,000 volumes and some good collections. Pop. 4285.

SAN LEO, *sán lê'ô*, a small town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 7 miles S.W. of San Marino. It is a bishop's see, protected by a fort. Pop. 1200.

SAN LEONARDO, *lâ-o-nâ/do*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Soria. Pop. 582.

SAN LEONARDO, *sán lâ-o-nâ/do*, a village of Naples, province of Capitanata, 7 miles S.W. of Manfredonia.

SAN LEONARDO, a fort, defending the harbor of the island of Favignana, off the W. coast of Sicily.

SAN LEUCI, *sán lê'oo-che*, a town of the Papal States, 4 miles S. of Benevento, on the Sabato. Pop. 3000.

SAN LORENZO, *sán lo-rên'zo*, (Sp. pron. *sán lo-rên'tho*.) a town of the Canaries, on the S.E. shore of the Grand Canary, about 5 miles from Las Palmas. Pop. 1977.

SAN LORENZO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 12 miles S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1690.

SAN LORENZO, *sán lo-rên'zo*, a town of the Pontifical States, delegation of Pesaro and Urbino, on the Cesano, 17 miles E.S.E. of Urbino. Pop. 1050.

SAN LORENZO, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 5 miles S.E. of Acquapendente, near the site of San Lorenzo Rovinato.

SAN LORENZO, a town of Austrian Italy, in Istria, 9 miles W.S.W. of Pisino.

SAN LORENZO, a seaport village of Italy, in Istria, on the Mediterranean, 22 miles S.S.W. of Trieste.

SAN LORENZO, *sán lo-rên'zo*, a river of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) joins the Vermejo from the W., 55 miles N. of Corrientes. Length, 120 miles.

SAN LORENZO, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 32 miles from Santa Fé.

SAN LORENZO, a village of Paraguay, 18 miles from Assumption.

SAN LORENZO, an islet in the Gulf of California.

SAN LORENZO DE LA FRONTERA, *sán lo-rên'zo dâ lâ frôn-tâ/râ*, a town of Bolivia, near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the Guapey. Pop. 4000.

SAN LORENZO DE LA MUGA, *sán lo-rên'tho dâ lâ moo'gâ*, a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia, 21 miles N. of Gerona. Pop. 1207.

SAN LORENZO IN GROTTA, *sán lo-rên'zo in gro't/tâ*, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Viterbo, on an eminence, 5 miles S.E. of Acquapendente.

SAN LORENZO LUCA, *sán lo-rên'zo loo'kâ*, a small town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 13 miles S.S.W. of Gerace.

SAN LORENZO LUSSURGIU, *sán lo-rên'zo loos-soor-joo'*, a market-town of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 22 miles N.N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 4460.

SAN LORENZO MAGGIORE, *sán lo-rên'zo mât-jô'râ*, a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles S.E. of Piedimonte.

SAN LOUIS, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas.

SAN LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, *sán loo'kar dâ ban-nâ-mâ-nâ*, a city and seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 18 miles N. of Cadix, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, at its mouth. Lat. 36° 45' N., lon. 6° 21' W. Its streets are broad, straight, and generally paved, and on the whole it is a fine town, although dull and decaying. The principal buildings are the prison, barracks for the garrison, the town-house, a hospital, a house of refuge, foundling hospital, and poor's school. Agriculture and fishing are here the chief occupations. At Bonanza, a short distance from San-Lucar, are the pier and custom-house. San-Lucar was taken from the Moors in 1264, and granted by Sancho el Bravo to Guzman el Bueno. The importance of the transatlantic trade induced Philip IV., in 1645, to resume the city, and make it the residence of the Captain-general of Andalusia.

It was here that Columbus embarked on his third voyage, May 30, 1498, and he returned in 1504. Magellan also started from hence, August 10, 1519, for the first voyage in which the world was circumnavigated. Pop. 16,861.

SAN LUCAR DE GUADIANA, *sán loo'kas' dâ gwâ-de-ânâ*, a town of Spain, province, and 82 miles N.W. of Huelva, on the Guadiana, opposite Alcantim, (in Portugal.) Pop. 2800.

SAN LUCAR LA MAYOR, *sán loo'kar lâ mî-on'*, (anc. *Lucifera Rûrum?*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 11 miles W. of Seville. Pop. 2246.

SAN LUCAS. See **SAINT LUCAS**.

SAN LUIS, or **SAN LUIS DE LA PUNTA**, *sán loo'is dâ lâ pon'tâ*, a city of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) in South America, capital of a province of its own name, prettily situated on the W. slope of one of the knolls of the Sierra de Cordova, 2417 feet above sea-level, 428 miles W.N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 1500.

SAN LUIS, *sán loo-is*, (Sp. pron. *sán loo-ees'*) a village on the S. side of the island of Minorca. Pop. 1938.

SAN LUIS, a province of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) between lat. 32° and 34° S., and lon. 64° and 67° W. Pop. 25,000.

SAN LUIS, a village of California, on a river tributary to the Pacific Ocean, 80 miles N.W. of Santa Barbara.

SAN LUIS DE LA PAZ, *sán loo-is dá lá pás*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 45 miles E.N.E. of Guanajuato. Some villages named San Luis are in the Mexican department of Puebla, and in Upper California.

SAN LUIS DE POTOSÍ, Bolivia. See POTOSÍ, **SAN LUIS DE**.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, a county in the W.S.W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 2500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, on the N.E. by the Coast Range of California, and on the S. by the Santa Maria Creek, and is drained by the San Buenaventura and Nacimiento Rivers, and by the Arroyo Grande, (i. e. Big Creek.) The surface in the N.E. part is level, and in the S.E. portion uneven and mountainous. The principal timber of the uplands is pine, which is of large size and superior quality, and the river-bottoms are well wooded. The soil for the most part is fertile, especially along the streams. Wild horses are found in great numbers on the plains in the N.E. part of the county, and are worth about \$15 per head. The vineyard of San Miguel is extensive, but much neglected. The missionary settlement of San Luis Obispo is mostly in ruins, but has still remaining some fine olive, peach, pear, fig, and apple trees, and a small vineyard. The mineral, agricultural, and commercial resources of this county are great. There are some rich mines of silver, and a mine of excellent coal is situated near the Bay of St. Simeon. Copper and iron are supposed to exist, and limestone is very abundant. A warm sulphur spring, the panacea of the natives, is situated about 10 miles S. of San Luis Obispo. There are numerous bituminous springs, some of which are of a large size. The principal ports are San Luis Obispo and San Simeon. There is a fine harbor at the rancho of John Wilson, known as the "Moro." Capital, San Luis Obispo. Pop. 984.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, a town, formerly a missionary settlement, capital of San Luis Obispo county, California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 215 miles in a direct line S.E. by S. of San Francisco. Lat. 35° 10' N.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, *sán loo-is po-to-seé'*, a state of the Mexican Confederation, bounded on the N. by New Leon, E. by Tamaulipas, S.E. by Vera Cruz, S. by Queretaro and Guanajuato, and E. by Zacatecas. Greatest length, from N. to S., 206 miles; greatest breadth, measured near the S. frontier, 166 miles, but near the centre not more than 87 miles. Area, 29,486 square miles. In the W. it is mountainous, but towards the E. becomes only broken and hilly, and in the S.E. spreads out into plains. The only important rivers are the Santander, which traverses the state centrally from W. to E., and the Panuco or Tampico, which in the S. traverses it in the same direction, and forms part of the boundary between it and the Tamaulipas. The mountainous districts abound with excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared; and the arable districts are remarkable for their fertility, yielding large crops of maize, wheat, and barley. Manufactures have made some progress, and include woollen and cotton fabrics of excellent quality, glass, leather, pottery, and metallic wares. The trade in home products is limited, but the position of the state makes it the natural entrepôt between the coast and the interior for the imports of the United States and Europe. Many valuable mines have been discovered, and are still worked to some extent. For administrative purposes the state is divided into four departments—San Luis, Rio Verde, Tancanhuita, and Venado, subdivided into 10 cantons, and 52 municipalities. Pop. 394,592.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, a city of the Mexican Confederation, capital of the above state, is situated near the source of the river Tampico, 70 miles N.N.E. of Guanajuato. Pop. estimated according to the most recent information at 40,000. It is regularly built, handsome, and clean. The houses in the best streets are of stone, and two stories in height; in the suburbs they are of sun-dried brick. The chief edifices are a noble government house, and many fine churches. Its markets are well supplied, and it has an active trade with the neighboring departments in its home-manufactured goods and foreign imports, which comprise French brandy, wines, silks, and woollens, English printed cottons and hardwares, and North American cottons, &c. Its foreign trade is almost wholly conducted by subjects of Spain or the United States. The other towns of the department are Catorce and Valles.

SAN LUIS REY, *sán loo-is ré*, a small town of San Diego co., California, is situated on the sea coast, and on the main road from Sacramento City to San Diego, 84 miles in a straight line S.E. of Los Angeles.

SAN LUPO, *sán loo-po*, a town of Naples, province of Salerno, 21 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 1800.

SAN MARCELLO, *sán mar-chèl-lo*, a village of Tuscany, province, and 30 miles N.W. of Florence.

1700

SAN MARCO, *sán mar-ko*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 17 miles N.N.W. of Cosenza. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 1200.

SAN MARCO, a town of Sicily, province, and 48 miles W.S.W. of Messina, near the N. coast. Pop., including that of three dependent villages, 4700.

SAN MARCO, a town of Sicily, province of Messina, 13 miles W.S.W. of Patti. Near it are the ruins of a Roman Bridge. Pop. 3000.

SAN MARCO DEI GAVOTTI, *sán mar-ko déi gá-vot-ti*, a village of Italy, province of Principato Ultra, 15 miles N.E. of Benevento.

SAN MARCO DI LANTOSCA, *sán mar-ko déi lán-to-ská*, a village of the Sardinian States, division, province, and 26 miles N. of Nice, on the Vesubia. Pop. 1601.

SAN MARCO DI VENEZIA, *sán mar-ko déi vé-né-ti-a*, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, government of Venice, 5 miles N.N.E. of Rovigo, on the right bank of the Adige.

SAN MARCO IN CATOLA, *sán mar-ko in ká-to-lá*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 22 miles S.W. of San Severo. Pop. 3160.

SAN MARCO IN LAMIS, *sán már-ko in lá-mi-a*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 12 miles E.N.E. of San Severo. Pop. 9000.

SAN MARCOS, a small river of Texas, rises near the N. border of Comal county, and flowing S.E., enters the Guadalupe a little above Gonzales.

SAN MARCOS, a small village, capital of Hays co., Texas, 30 miles S.S.W. of Austin.

SAN MARINO, *sán má-rée-no*, or **SAMMARINO**, *sám-má-rée-no*, a town and republic of Italy, forming one of the smallest and most ancient states in Europe, enclosed on all sides by the Pontifical States, in lat. 43° 58' N., lon. 12° 21' E. Area, 22 square miles. Pop. 7000. It consists of a craggy mountain about 2200 feet in height, on which is the town; and some circumjacent territories, with 4 or 5 villages. The town, built around a hermitage founded in 441 by Marinus, a native of Dalmatia, is accessible by only one road, surrounded by walls, and has 3 forts. The principal edifices are the town-hall, 6 churches, one having the tomb and statue of Marinus, (or San Marino;) a theatre, 2 convents, 2 vast cisterns for the use of the public, the governor's palace, with schools and museums. The more wealthy citizens reside in the suburb called the Borgo. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in rural industry and silk manufactures. The legislature of the republic is a senate of 60 members, elected for life, equally from the ranks of nobles, citizens, and peasants. Since 1847, the executive council of 12 members has been popularly elected. Two *capitani regenti* or presidents, are chosen every 6 months; and justice is administered by a foreigner, appointed for 3 years and incapable of re-election more than once. Two legal functionaries and two secretaries of state are the other public officers. The public revenue is \$6000 annually. The military consists of 80 men, forming the guard of the regency.

SAN MARTI DI PROVENÇALS, *sán mar-ti déi prov-én-sá-ls*, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 4 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 2444.

SAN MARTIN, *sán mar-tin'*, a river of Spain, in Aragon, after a N.E. course of 70 miles, joins the Ebro 10 miles E.N.E. of Ijar, which town and Montalvan are on its banks.

SAN MARTIN, *sán mar-teen'*, a thriving village of the Argentine Republic, province, and 30 miles E.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2000.

SAN MARTIN, CAPE, of Spain, in Valencia, is a head land on the Mediterranean. 10 miles S.E. of Denia.

SAN MARTIN DE MONTALBAN, *sán mar-teen' dá mon-tál-bán'*, a small town of Spain, 24 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, having an ancient shrine, and a celebrated castle.

SAN MARTIN DE OSCOS, *sán mar-teen' dá os-coes'*, a town of Spain, 58 miles W. of Oviedo. Pop. 1472.

SAN MARTIN DE TREVEJO, *sán mar-teen' dá tré-vé-jo*, a town of Spain, province, and 37 miles S.W. of Salamanca. It has several oil mills, and some woollen manufactures.

SAN MARTIN DE UNX, *sán mar-teen' dá onk*, a market-town of Spain, in Navarra, province, and 14 miles E.E. of Pamplona, with remains of old fortifications.

SAN MARTIN DE VAL DE IGLESIAS, *sán mar-teen' dá vái dá ee-glí-se-dá*, a market-town of Spain, province of Madrid, near Prado. Pop. 3575.

SAN MARTINHO. See **SÃO MARTINHO**.

SAN MARTINHO DOS MOURÓS. See **SÃO MARTINHO DE MOURÓS**.

SAN MARTIN ISLAND. See **SAINT MARTIN**.

SAN MARTIN MEZQUITA, *sán mar-teen méz-keé-ti*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, about 50 miles from Orense. P. 2290.

SAN MARTINO, *sán mar-tee-no*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles W.S.W. of Mantua, near the Oglio.

SAN MARTINO, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 2416.

SAN MARTINO, a village of the Austrian dominions, in Illyria, government of Trieste, 5 miles N.N.W. of Goritz.

SAN MARTINO, *sán má-tee-no*, a village of Sicily, 6 miles W. of Palermo, has a Benedictine abbey, with a rich library, and museums of natural history, coins, and antiquities.

SAN

SAN MARTINO, *sán mar-tē'no*, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and E. of Genoa. Pop. 3003.

SAN MARTINO, *sán mar-tē'no*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, (Sannio,) 8 miles E.N.E. of Larino. Pop. 3235.

SAN MARTINO SICOMARIO, *sán mar-tē'no se-ko-má-ree'no*, village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 8 miles S.W. of Pavia. Pop. 1470.

SAN MATEO, *sán má-tá'o*, a small walled town of Spain, province, and 32 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana.

SAN MATEO, *sán má-tá'o*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 50 miles S.W. of Cumana. Pop. 7000. See *São Mathéos*.

SAN MATEO, *sán má-tá'o*, or **VEGA DE SAN MATEO**, *vá-gá dá sán má-tá'o*, a town of the Canaries, on the island of Gran Canaria. Pop. 2781.

SAN MAURO, *sán má-wró*, a mountain pass of South America, in lat. 11° 45' S. Height, 15,700.

SAN MAURO, *sán má-wró*, a small town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 22 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 1100.

SAN MICHELE DI MONDOVI, *sán me-ká'dá deé mon-doveé*, a village of Savoy, 3½ miles E. of Mondovì.

SAN MIGUEL, *sán me-ghé'l*, a town of Central America, state, and 45 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador, on a navigable river, 20 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Fonseca, (on the Pacific Ocean.) Pop. 8000. It is the seat of large fairs. N. of it is a volcano of the same name.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of Texas, on the Puerco, S.E. of Santa Fé. Pop. 2000.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of South America, province, and 35 miles N. of Parahiba.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, 180 miles W.N.W. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 1000.

SAN MIGUEL, a small river of Texas, which rises in Medina county, and flowing S.E., falls into Rio Frio.

SAN MIGUEL, *sán me-ghé'l*, (St. Michael,) a county in the E. part of New Mexico. It is intersected by the Pecos and Canadian Rivers. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. It contains 11 churches. Pop. 7074.

SAN MIGUEL, a town, formerly a missionary settlement of San Luis Obispo county, California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 156 miles in a straight line S.E. by S. of San Francisco.

SAN MIGUEL, *sán me-ghé'l*, a village of Bolivia, province of Chiquitos, on a granite height, 160 miles N.E. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Pop. about 3000.

SAN MIGUEL, *sán me-ghé'l*, a gulf of New Granada, in the Isthmus of Darien, forms an indentation of the Bay of Panama, on the E. side, about lat. 8° 10' N., lon. 79° 20' W.

SAN MIGUEL, *sán me-ghé'l*, a town of Central America, in the state of Salvador, capital of a district, and on a river of the same name, sometimes called the Sirana, 80 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador. It is an ancient place, founded about 1530, and has many substantial and well-built houses, partly constructed of lava, quarried from streams which have issued from the volcano of San Miguel, which stands at some distance to the S.W. of the town. The trade is chiefly in indigo, for the cultivation of which the district is celebrated. Pop. 9000 to 10,000.

SAN MIGUEL, a volcano of Central America, in the State of Salvador, which rises from low, level ground to the height of about 5000 feet, has a base of several leagues in circuit, and has sent forth repeated discharges of volcanic matter at intervals of about 25 years, though none of serious violence have occurred in modern times.

SAN MIGUEL, a harbor of New Granada, an inlet in the Gulf, interspersed with a few islets, having an entrance about 6 miles wide, and extending about 8 miles inland, with soundings in from 8 to 16 fathoms. It communicates, at its inner part, with Darien Harbor, through Boca Grande and Boca Chica Passages. Darien Harbor has a depth of from 9 to 14 fathoms at low water, is about 16 miles long by 6 miles broad, and completely sheltered. These two harbors have been pointed out as furnishing an eligible termination to a tidal inter-oceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, proposed to be cut from Caledonia Bay, on the Caribbean Sea, a distance to the Lara, where the tide ceases to affect it, of only 30 miles.

SAN MIGUEL EL GRANDE, *sán me-ghé'l é'l grán'dá*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department, and 40 miles E. of Guanajuato. Pop. 3000. (?)

SAN MIGUEL TABAGON, *sán me-ghé'l tá-ná-gón'*, a village of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 35 miles from Pontevedra, on the right bank of the Minho. Pop. 1152.

SAN MINIATELLO, *sán me-né-dá-té'llo*, a market-town of Tuscany, near Florence.

SAN MINIATO, *sán me-né-dá'to*, or **SAMMINIATO**, a town of Tuscany, province, and 21 miles W.S.W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2383. It has a cathedral. It is the original seat of the family of Bonaparte, and birthplace of Francisco Sforza.

SANNA, *sán'ná*, a river of European Turkey, rises in Turkish Croatia, flows first S.E., then circuitously N.W. to Novi, where it joins the Unna after a course of 75 miles.

SANNAOH ISLAND, North Pacific. See *HALIBUT*.

SANNAZARO, *sán-ná-dá'ro*, a village of the Sardinian

SAN

States, division of Novara, province of Vercelli, near the Sesia. Pop. 1197.

SANNAZZARO DEI BORGONDI, *sán-ná-dá'ro dé'e bon-gon'dee*, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, 10 miles N.E. of Alessandria.

SAN NICANDRO, *sán ne-kán'dro*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, in the peninsula of Gargano, 10 miles E. of Lesina. Pop. 7800.

SAN NICANDRO, a town of Naples, province, and 10 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 2900.

SAN NICOLA, *sán nee-ko'lá*, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., district of Monteleone. Pop. 1500.

SAN NICOLA, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., district of Cotrone. Pop. 1800.

SAN NICOLA, a village of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, district of Ariano. Pop. 1300.

SAN NICOLA, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Caserta. Pop. 2500.

SAN NICOLAS, *sán nee-ko-lá*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, nearly in the centre of the group, in lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 24° 16' W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles. Pop. 6000. The surface is mountainous. The chief town, San Nicolas, has 1400 inhabitants, and is the residence of the bishop of the Cape Verd Islands.

SAN NICOLAS, a city of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 120 miles from Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3000.

SAN NICOLAS DE NEDA, *sán ne-ko-lás dá ná'dá*, a town of Spain, province, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Corunna, near Ferrol. Pop. 2806. It has iron and copper works, a glue factory, and a baking establishment for the arsenal at Ferrol.

SAN NICOLÒ, *sán ne-ko-ló*, one of the Tremiti Islands, is a volcanic island in the Adriatic Sea, which was in a state of activity in 1826.

SAN NICOLÒ, *sán nee-ko-ló*, the capital town of the island of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island. Pop. 4000. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, built since 1820.

SAN NICOLÒ, *nee-ko-ló*, a small seaport on the E. coast of the Grecian island of Cerigo.

SAN NICOLÒ, a small town of the Grecian island of Paxo, opposite which there is anchorage in from 14 to 28 fathoms.

SAN NICOLÒ, a port of the Grecian island of Santorini below the town of Epanomeria. It is a fine harbor of the shape of a half-moon, but too deep for anchoring in.

SANNIO, (anc. *Sannium*), province, Naples. See *MOLISE*.

SANNOIS, *sán'nwá*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles N.N.E. of Versailles. Pop. 1603.

SANOK, *sán'ók*, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 38 miles W. of Yaroslav. Pop. 1800.

SAN PABLO, *sán páb'lo*, a bay of California, connected with Suisun Bay by the Straits of Karquenas.

SAN PADRE, *sán pá'drá*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 9 miles S. of the Melfa. Pop. 2217.

SAN PADRO, *pá'dro*, a post-office of Los Angeles co., California.

SAN PANCRAZIO, *sán pán-krá-dá'zo*, a village of Italy, duchy, and 2 miles W. of Parma. Pop. 3270.

SAN PANTALEO, *sán pán-tá-lé'o*, an islet off the W. coast of Sicily, 5 miles N. of Marsala, with ruins of the ancient *Motya*.

SAN PANTALEO, a village of Sardinia, division, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1344.

SAN PAOLO DE LOANDA. See *SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA*.

SAN PASQUAL, a small village of San Diego co., California, 97 miles nearly S.E. of Los Angeles.

SAN PATRICIO, *sán pá-tree'seo*, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Arkansas River, and on the S.W. by the Nueces. The surface has but little elevation; the land near the rivers is said to be fertile. Capital, San Patricio. Pop. 200, of whom 197 were free, and 3 slaves.

SAN PATRICIO, a post-village, capital of San Patricio co., Texas, on the left bank of Nueces River.

SAN PAULO, town and province, Brazil. See *SÃO PAULO*.

SAN PEDRO, a post-office of Houston co., Texas.

SAN PEDRO, (Sp. pron. *sán pá'dro*), a bay and inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in California, 105 miles S.E. of Santa Barbara, in lat. 33° 48' N., lon. 116° W.

SAN PEDRO, *sán pá'dro*, a town of New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 25 miles S.E. of Antioquia.

SAN PEDRO, a town of Bolivia, on the Mamore River, in lat. 14° S., lon. 64° 48' W.

SAN PEDRO, a river of the Mexican Confederation, department of Tabasco, tributary to the Usumasinta, which it joins near its mouth in the Tabasco.

SAN PEDRO, *sán pee'dro*, (Port. *São Pedro*, *sôw' pá'dro*), a town of Portuguese India, 2 miles W. of Old Goa.

SAN PEDRO, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 180 miles from Buenos Ayres. Pop. 1200.

SAN PEDRO, the port of Los Angeles, California, lies in lat. 33° 45'. Like most of the harbors on the coast, it is open to the S. winds, but it is the best of that class. The

anchorage is good. Goods have to be landed in lighters. The harbor might be made entirely secure by a breakwater. San Pedro will probably be next to San Diego in importance on the S. coast. At present it is the point on the coast most accessible to the S. portion of the Tulare Valley. The town at present is quite small. It has regular communication with San Francisco by steam.

SAN PEDRO DEL MAURIQUE, *sán pá'dro dël mōw-rok-ká*, a small town of Spain, province, and 18 miles N.E. of Soria. Pop. 627.

SAN PEDRO DEL ROMERAL, *sán pá'dro dël rom-á-rál*, a small town of Spain, province, and 26 miles S. of Santander, in the Cantabrian Mountains. Pop. 2596.

SAN PEDRO DE RIBAS, *sán pá'dro dâ ree'hâs*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 24 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 2114.

SAN PEDRO TINEO, *sán pá'dro te-nâ'o*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, province, about 33 miles W. of Oviedo. Pop. 1252.

SAN PEDRO Y SAN PABLO, *RIO DE*, *re-ô dâ sán pá'dro e sán pá'blo*, ("River of St. Peter and St. Paul,") enters the Caribbean Sea, 10 miles N.E. of the Tabasco.

SAN PELLEGRINO, *sán pèl-lâ-gree'no*, a village of Lombardy, 8 miles N. of Bergamo. Pop. 1300.

SAN PETE, a large county in the E. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at about 15,000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, and is intersected by Green and Grand Rivers, by whose tributaries it is chiefly drained. Capital undetermined. Pop. 265.

SAN PIER D'ARENA, *sán pe-êr dâ-râ-nâ*, a market-town of Sardinia, division, and 2 miles W. of Genoa. Pop. 7716. It has iron foundries, sugar refineries, and an extensive trade.

SAN PIERO A SIEVE, *sán pe-â'tro â se-â-vâ*, a market-town of Italy, in Tuscany, 14 miles N.E. of Florence. Pop. 2500.

SAN PIERRE D'ALBIGNY, *sán pe-ain' dâ'l'bœn'yee'* (anc. *Agus Athenensis*?) a village of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy, near the Isère, 11 miles E.S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 3498.

SAN PIETRO, *sán pe-â'tro*, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, government of Venice, 12 miles E.N.E. of Udine. Pop. 2000.

SAN PIETRO, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Pisa, on the coast opposite Elba. Pop. 2000.

SAN PIETRO, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 5 miles S. of Polla. Pop. 3500.

SAN PIETRO, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia. Pop. 2200.

SAN PIETRO, *sán pe-â'tro*, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia. Pop. 2200.

SAN PIETRO, an island off the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 5 miles N.W. of Sant' Antioco. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Pop. 3235.

SAN PIETRO, *sán pe-â'tro*, a village of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 9 miles S.S.W. of Modica.

SAN PIETRO, a town of Sicily, province, and about 13 miles W. of Messina. Pop. 2000.

SAN PIETRO, a town of Sicily, province of Messina, in a ravine of the mountain above Patti. Pop. 2500.

SAN PIETRO AD SEPHIM, *sán pe-â'tro âd se-phem'*, a village of Italy, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2000.

SAN PIETRO DI MONTEROSSO, *sán pe-â'tro dee mon-tâ-ro-so*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, on the Grana. Pop. 1849.

SAN PIETRO IN GALATINA, *sán pe-â'tro in gâ-lâ-te-â-nâ*, a village of Italy, province of Otranto, 13 miles S. of Lecce. Pop. 2300.

SAN-POO, *sán-poo* or *sán'pô*, written also **DZANBO** and **DZANVO**, a large river of Tibet, rises near lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 82° E., flows eastward, receiving numerous affluents, and has been traced as far as lon. 93° E., beyond which point it is believed to be continuous with the Dibong, a chief arm of the Brahmapootra. See **BRAHMAPOOTRA**.

SANQUHAR, *sank'ker*, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, inland town, and parish of Scotland, co., and 24 miles N.N.W. of Dumfries, on the Nith. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh, in 1861, 2381; of the town, 1884. It has a handsome parish church, town-hall, several schools, and a subscription library; considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, and carpets, with muslin sewing and embroidery for the Glasgow manufactures. The burgh unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Coal-mines are wrought in the vicinity. Immediately S.E. of the town, on a steep bank overlooking the Nith, is the picturesque Castle of Sanquhar, now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

SAN QUIRICO, *sán kwê-re-ko*, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and a little W. of Genoa. Pop. 2508.

SAN QUIRICO IN VAL D'ORCIA, *sán kwê-re-ko in vâ-don-che-â*, a village of Tuscany, 6 miles from Pienza. P. 1664.

SAN RAFAEL, a post-town in the E. part of Marin co., California, of which it is the capital, is situated on the San Pablo Bay, about 25 miles W. of Benicia.

SAN RAMON, a post-office of Contra Costa co., California.

SAN REMO, *sán rê-mô*, a maritime village of North Italy,

on the Mediterranean, 14 miles S.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 9854. It is well built, and has a small harbor, where coasting vessels load with oil, dried fruits, oranges, and fish.

SAN ROCH, *sán rok*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Faucigny, near Challanches. Pop. 1670.

SAN ROMAN DE LA VEGA, *sán ro-mâ' dâ lâ vâ-gâ*, a village of Spain, province of Leon, district of Astorgo, on the Tuerto. Pop. 1710.

SAN ROMANO, *sán ro-mâ'no*, a village and parish of Tuscany, on a plateau near the Arno, about 1 mile from Stefano. Pop. 1170.

SAN ROMANO DI GARFAGNA, *sán ro-mâ'no dee gar-fân'yâ*, a village of Austrian Italy, duchy of Modena, at the foot of Mount Verrucolo, near the right bank of the Serchio. Pop. 1467.

SAN ROMÃO, *sán ro-môw'â*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, about 45 miles N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 1503.

SAN ROQUE, *sán ro-kâ*, or **SAINT ROQUE**, *sant rôk*, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 55 miles S.E. of Cadiz, and 7 miles N.W. of Gibraltar. The public buildings and institutions consist of a granary, a foundling hospital, and asylum for the poor in one edifice; various schools, with a church which has served as a chapel of ease, and in which the poet and soldier Cadalso, who was killed at the siege of Gibraltar, lies buried; a Franciscan monastery, now converted into a prison; and an oratory. San Roque was built in 1704, by the Spaniards, after the loss of Gibraltar; they used the remains of Cartela as a quarry. It is very healthy, on which account, and the cheapness of living, it is much resorted to by patients from Gibraltar. Pop. 7619.

SAN (or SAM) ROQUE. See **SAINT ROQUE**.

SAN ROQUE DE RIONIERA, *sán ro-kâ dâ re-omê-râ*, a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles S. of Santander. Pop. 1200.

SAN RUFFINO DI LEVI, *sán roof-fee'no dee lê-vî*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, near the Eutella. Pop. 1698.

SAN SA'BA, a small river of Bexar co., Texas, flows into the Colorado River, which is here the E. boundary of the county.

SAN SALVADOR, *sán sal-vâ-dôn'*, or **SAINT SALVADOR**, a republic of Central America, bounded N. and N.E. by Honduras; N.W. by Guatemala, from which it is separated by the Rio Paza; E. by Nicaragua; S.E. by the Bay of Conchagua or Fonseca; and S. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, about 7500 square miles. Its coast-line extends nearly 150 miles, is deeply indented, particularly in the S.E., and furnishing several good harbors, of which the most frequented are La Union, within the Bay of Conchagua; the roadstead of Libertad, and Acajutla or Sonsonate. The surface from the shore N. for about 15 miles, is moderately low and level, but it shortly after becomes broken and rugged, and is traversed by mountain masses in distinct groups, giving it a wild appearance. This is increased by no fewer than five volcanoes, which may be considered the distinguishing features of the state. The most active is Yzaleo, but the loftiest are San Vicente and San Salvador, each about 9000 feet high. The largest river is the Lempa, which issuing from the Lake of Guila, flows S.E. forming part of the boundary between San Salvador and Honduras. The next in magnitude are the Paza and the Sirama or San Miguel. Other smaller streams are numerous and important, as furnishing the means of irrigation. Besides Lake Guila already mentioned, which is about 16 miles long, by 5 miles broad, there is another called the Ylapango, 5 miles E. of the town of San Salvador, 9 miles long, by 3 miles broad. Numerous mineral and thermal springs occur in many quarters. The variations of temperature are considerable; but on the whole, the country is considered very healthy.

The soil possesses great fertility, and the whole state is one of the best cultivated in Central America. The most important crop is indigo, which is generally grown, and is of an excellent quality. Maize, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, &c. thrive well, but wheat does not succeed except in a few places; and fruits, though by no means deficient, are neither so various nor so abundant as in the state of Guatemala. Cattle of a fine race, and hogs and poultry are numerous, but sheep are few and very indifferent. The dairy produce is chiefly confined to cheese of very ordinary quality, which forms one main article of subsistence; on some estates, particularly near the coast, a rich and excellent cream-cheese is made. The part of the coast between Acajutla and Libertad is famous for producing the article known in commerce as the balsam of Peru, of which from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds' weight are annually obtained. Another tree of almost equal value with the balsam is the cedar; large quantities are annually cut for timber. The mineral deposits, once supposed to form the chief wealth of the state, appear to be very much exhausted. Gold and silver are still extracted, but the returns are not understood to be very profitable. Iron of excellent quality, resembling the celebrated wootz of India, used to furnish ore to two or three smelting-furnaces in the neighborhood of Metapa, but is no longer worked.

For administrative purposes the state is divided into four districts, called from their chief towns—San Miguel, San Vicente, San Salvador, and Santa Anna or Sonsonate. The Republic of San Salvador is among the most advanced in civilization and culture, and its population more penesable, had long the reputation of being the most industrious in Central America, and the state, in proportion to its size, is still the most densely peopled. Pop. 280,000.

SAN SALVADOR, *sán sál-vá-dóh'*, or **SAINT SALVADOR**, a city of Central America, capital of the federal district of that confederation, before its dissolution, is situated on a small stream which flows into the Pacific Ocean, 105 miles S.E. of Guatemala. Lat. $13^{\circ} 44'$ S., lon. $89^{\circ} 8'$ W. It stands between wooded heights, in a well-watered vale, some thousand feet above the Pacific, and about 3 miles S.E. of the volcano of San Salvador. Seen from the town, this fire-mountain forms a most beautiful cone with a gently-sloping summit, crowned to the highest peak with thick forests. The crater is perfectly well preserved, more than half a league in circumference, and partially filled with water. It rises about 1000 feet above the table-land on which it stands. The other hills, both those which belong to the volcanic range S., and those of the semi-circle above mentioned, rise not more than 1500 feet above the level of the plain.

The city of San Salvador is said to have been founded in 1523 by Spanish emigrants. It has, at different periods, greatly suffered by earthquakes, especially in the year 1659 and 1854, when it was nearly destroyed. The population, a short time before the recent catastrophe, amounted to about 18,000 souls. The town was regularly built, contained several churches and convents, and was the seat of a bishop. It was a depôt for sugar and indigo, and had some manufactures of iron wares and cotton goods. The Federal District comprised a radius of 11 miles around the city, and on the side of the Pacific, to the port of Libertad, 26 miles distant.

SAN SALVADOR, a village of Ecuador, on an affluent of Napo, 20 miles E. of Avila.

SAN SALVADOR, *sán sál-vá-dóh'*, **GUANAHANI**, *gwá-ná-há-ne'*, or **CAT ISLAND**, one of the Bahama Islands, in the Atlantic, 28 miles E. of Eleuthera. Lat. 24° N., and lon. $76^{\circ} 30'$ W. Length, 46 miles; breadth, 5 miles. On its E. side it is bordered by reefs. This was the first land discovered in the New World by Columbus, who landed here October 12, 1492.

SAN SALVADOR, *sán sál-vá-dóh'*, or **BANZA**, *bán-zá*, a town of Africa, in South Guinea, capital of Congo, 160 miles S.E. of Loango. Pop. 20,000.

SAN SALVADOR, Brazil. See **RAMA**.

SAN SALVADOR DE BAYAMO, *sán sál-vá-dóh' dí bá-yá-mo*, a town of Cuba, 73 miles N.W. of Santiago, near the Canto. Pop. estimated from 9000 to 14,000.

SAN SALVADOR PEQUEÑA, *sán sál-vá-dóh' pé-ká-ná*, an island on the W. side of the above.

SAN SALVADOR SOTOMAYOR, *sán sál-vá-dóh' só-to-má-yó'*, a village of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 7 miles S.E. of Pontevedra. Pop. 1790.

SAN SALVADOR DE CANTAMUDA, *sán sál-vá-dóh' dá kán-tá-moo-ná*, a market-town of Spain, province of Palencia, 10 miles W.N.W. of Cervera.

SAN SALVATORE, *sán sál-vá-tó-rá*, a town of the Sardinian States, 7 miles N.N.W. of Alexandria. Pop. 5929.

SANSAN, *sán-sán'*, a town of Central Africa, in Houssa; lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$ N., lon. 12° E.

SANSANDING, *sán-sán-ding'*, a town of Central Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, 20 miles N.E. of Segou. It is stated to be a place of extensive trade, and to have from 10,000 to 11,000 inhabitants. Here Mungo Park embarked in his schooner to descend the river, in 1805.

SANSANDING, a town of Central Africa, state of Wulli, on an affluent of the Senegal; lat. $13^{\circ} 40'$ N., lon. $13^{\circ} 15'$ E.

SANSARIA, *sán-sá-rá*, a market-town of Central America, state, and E. of Guatemala.

SAN SASTE, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1830.

SAN SATURNINO DE NOYA, *sán sá-toon-neo'no dá no'yá*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 15 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1299.

SAN SEBASTIAN, *sán sá-bá-sa-te-án'*, the capital town of the island of Gomera, in the Canaries, on its E. coast. Pop. 1594. It is well built, and has a harbor defended by several forts.

SAN SEBASTIAN DE LOS REYES, *sán sá-bá-sa-te-án' dá loce rá-ba*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, province, and 50 miles S.W. of Caracas.

SAN SEBASTIANO, *sán sá-bá-sa-te-á-no*, a village of the Sardinian States, 15 miles N.E. of Turin, on a height near the right bank of the Po. Pop. 1929.

SAN SECONDO, *sán sá-kon-dó*, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Turin, 2 miles S.S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 2050.

SAN SECONDO. See **PARMA**.

SANSEGO, *sán-sá-go*, an island of Illyria, in the Adriatic, 5 miles S.W. of the island of Lossini.

SANSELLAS, *sán-sá-lá-sa*, a town of the island of Majorca, 15 miles E.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3213.

SAN SEVERINO, *sán lo-rón-so sá-vá-res-no*, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 15 miles W.S.W. of Macerata, on the Potenza. Pop. 3000. It is a bishop's see, and has 10 convents.

SAN SEVERINO, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, 22 miles E.S.E. of Lagonegro.

SAN SEVERINO, a village of Italy, province of Principato Citra, 8 miles N. of Salerno.

SAN SEVERO, *sán sá-vá-ro*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 17 miles N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 17,000. It is large, and has a cathedral, several parish churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in cattle.

SAN SIMEON, a port of California, in lat. $35^{\circ} 37'$ N.

SAN SOSIO, *sán só-so-o*, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 4 miles N.N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 2000.

SANS SOUCL, a palace of Prussia. See **POTSDAM**.

SAN STEFANO, the name of several towns of Italy and Sicily. See **SANTO STEFANO**.

SAN-TA, a fortified city of China. See **TSANTA**.

SANTA, a river of North Peru, has a N.W. course of 200 miles, and opposite its mouth are the islets of Santa.

SANTA, *sán-tá*, or **PAHILLA**, *pá-reel-yá*, a town of North Peru, department, and 65 miles S.E. of Trujillo, (Truxillo,) on the river Santa, near its mouth in the Pacific.

SANTA ANA DE TAMAULIPAS. See **TAMPICO**.

SANTA ANNA, *án-ná*, a lake of Mexico, in Guatemala, province of Tabasco, 154 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz.

SANTA ANNA, a county in the central part of New Mexico, has an area estimated at above 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande, and is drained by the Puerco and other streams. The Sierra Madre range of mountains traverses the W. part of the county. Capital, Jemez. Pop. 4645.

SANTA ANNA or **SANTA ANA**, *sán-tá án-ná*, a small town of Los Angeles co., California, is situated on a small stream of its own name, and on the main road from Sacramento City to San Diego, 28 miles in a straight line S.E. of Los Angeles.

SANTA ANNA, a post-office of De Witt co., Illinois, 70 miles N.E. of Springfield.

SANTA ANNA, an island of Brazil, province of Govaz, formed by two branches of the river Araguay, 210 miles long, and 40 miles broad.

SANTA ANNA, a small island of Brazil, province, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Maranhão, near the coast.

SANTA ANNA, *sán-tá án-ná*, a town of Central America, state, and 11 miles W. of San Salvador. Estimated pop. 10,000. Its vicinity produces indigo and the best sugar in the country. Some iron-mines are wrought.

SANTA ANNA or **ANA**, *án-ná*, a small town of South America, in Bolivia, department of Beni, on the Yacuma at the influx of the Rapula.

SANTA ANNA, a town of South Peru, 80 miles N.W. of Cuzco, in a picturesque valley, 50 miles in length.

SANTA ANNA, *sán-tá án-ná*, a market-town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, 30 miles E.N.E. of Cuyaba. P. 4000.

SANTA ANNA, or **VILLA NOVA**, *veel-yá nó-vá*, a market-town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 20 miles N.E. of Laguna. Pop. 3000.

SANTA ANNA, a market-town of Brazil, provinces of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the Sino, N. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 1400.

SANTA ANNA DE CHAVES, *sán-tá án-ná dá chá-vés*, the capital town of the Portuguese island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, on a beautiful bay on the N.E. side of the island. It consists of about 500 wooden houses, with a fort, and the residence of the Portuguese governor.

SANTA ANNA RIVER, a small stream of Los Angeles co., in the S.S.E. part of California, falls into the Pacific.

SANTA BARBARA, a strait of the Pacific Ocean, 15 miles across, between the mainland and the island of Santa Cruz, 190 miles S.E. of Monterey.

SANTA BARBARA, a county in the S.W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Pacific, on the E. and N.E. by the Coast Range, and partly on the N. by the Santa Maria Creek, and is drained by the Santa Clara and San Buenaventura, and other small streams, which flow into the Pacific Ocean. The Coast Range in some parts attains the height of 4000 feet. A large part of the county is suitable for grazing, but the soil of about one-third is well adapted to the cultivation of grain. Along the streams it is very fertile, with facilities for irrigation. Agriculture is in a very rude state, and material for fencing scarce. The waters of the coast abound in mackerel, blackfish, crawfish, sardines, clams, and other excellent species of fish. Large quantities are taken in April and May at the mouths of the river. A bed of oysters, about 150 yards in length and 9 in width, and of the finest quality, has been discovered near the town of Santa Barbara. Gold is found in the S. part of the county. There is a hot sulphur spring near the town of Santa Barbara, with a basin large enough to bathe in. Temperature, about 100° Fahrenheit. Salt is abundantly

supplied from the Salinas, where it is gathered in August and September by cartloads. There are one or two tar springs in the neighborhood of Santa Barbara. Bitumen is thrown up by the sea for leagues along the shore. The islands on the seacoast are a rendezvous of otters, seals, sea-elephants, and beavers. Capital, Santa Barbara. Pop. 2131.

SANTA BARBARA, a post-town and seaport, capital of Santa Barbara co., California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 279 miles in a straight line nearly S.E. of San Francisco; lat. $34^{\circ}25'$ N. Its harbor is open to S. winds. The tillable land in the vicinity, though fertile, is hemmed within narrow limits by the Coast Range. Settled in 1780. Pop. in 1854, about 1000.

SANTA BARBARA, *sân'tâ bar-bâ-râ*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 30 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 4000.

SANTA BARBARA, *sân'tâ bar-bâ-râ*, a small town of Chili, department, and 135 miles E.S.E. of Concepcion, on an island in the Hüblio, near the Andes.

SANTA BARBARA, a town of Venezuela, department, and on the S. bank of the Orinoco, opposite the influx of the Ventuari.

SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS. These islands, nine in number, consist of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Nicholas, and San Juan. They lie along the S. coast of California, and opposite to the shores of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego counties, extending in a direction from N.W. to S.E., about 175 miles, and at a distance from the land of from 20 to 65 miles. The Santa Barbara Islands are but imperfectly known, and have never been accurately surveyed. Several harbors have been examined by officers of the United States Coast Survey in the Pacific: the principal of these are Prisoner's Harbor, on the N. side of Santa Cruz; Cuyler's Harbor, on the N.E. side of San Miguel; and Santa Catalina Harbor, on the W. side of the island of the same name. The four first-named islands are separated from the mainland by Santa Barbara Channel, a sound of from 20 to 30 miles wide.

SANTA CATALINA, *sân'tâ kâ-tâ-lî-nâ*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, separated from California by the channel of Santa Barbara.

SANTA CATALINA, an islet of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles E. of the Mosquito coast, and immediately N. of Old Providence Island.

SANTA CATALINA, a good harbor and an island on the Mosquito coast, in Central America; lat. $13^{\circ}23'40''$ N., lon. $81^{\circ}22'10''$ W.

SANTA CATALINA, a harbor on the E. coast of Newfoundland, immediately N. of the entrance of Trinity Bay.

SANTA CATALINA, a Jesuit missionary station of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) department, and 15 leagues from Cordova.

SANTA CATALINA, a cape of Central America, state, and 70 miles S.W. of Nicaragua.

SANTA CATERINA, *sân'tâ kâ-tâ-reo'nâ*, a fortified town of Sicily, 7 miles N.N.W. of Caltanissetta, on a hill near the W. bank of the Salso. Pop. 5500.

SANTA CATERINA, a market-town of Sicily, province of Caltanissetta, near the sea, 13 miles W.N.W. of Terranova.

SANTA CATERINA, a castle on the highest point of the island of Favignana, off the W. coast of Sicily. See CATERINA and SANTA CATUARINA.

SANTA CATERINA, *sân'tâ kâ-tâ-reo'nâ*, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 26 miles S. of Cantanaro.

SANTA CATERINA, the northernmost headland of the island of Corfu.

SANTA CATERINA, CANAL OF, in North Italy, connects, with other canals, the Adige and Bacchiglione Rivers with the Brenta. Length, 8 miles.

SANTA CATHARINA, a fortified island of Brazil, forming the superb bay of the same name, off the coast of the above province, between lat. 27° and 28° S. Length from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Pop. 12,000. The surface is mountainous, well watered, and covered with forests, and abounds with natural curiosities. On its W. coast is the town of Desterro.

SANTA CATHARINA, *sân'tâ kâ-tâ-reo'nâ*, a small triangular-shaped maritime province of South Brazil, situated between lat. 26° and 30° S., lon. 49° and 51° W., having E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the provinces of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Area, 25,002 square miles. Pop. 90,000. The coast is low; surface elsewhere mountainous, traversed by the Serra Catharina on the W., and well watered. From the fertility of the soil, and the uniform mildness of the atmosphere, it is called the "paradise of Brazil." The principal crops are rice, manioc, millet, sugar, coffee, and cochineal, with a little cotton. Principal towns, Desterro, São Francisco, and Laguna. The Assembly is composed of 20 members.

SANTA CHRISTINA, one of the Marquesas Islands. See TAHUATA.

SANTA CLARA, *sân'tâ klâ-râ*, an islet of Ecuador, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 13 miles S.E. of the island of Puna.

SANTA CLARA, a county in the W. central part of California, has an area estimated at above 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Coast Range, and is drained by the Guadalupe River and several other smaller streams flowing into San Francisco Bay, which extends a few miles into the county. Soil well adapted to cultivation, and very fertile along the streams. The county is partly intersected by the route of the proposed railroad from San Francisco to San José, the capital. Pop. 6664.

SANTA CLARA, a post-town of Santa Clara co., California, is situated on a small stream flowing into the head of San Francisco Bay, and on the main road from San José to San Francisco, about 10 miles from the former town.

SANTA CLARA RIVER, a small stream of Santa Barbara co., California, rises among the mountains, and flowing in a general W. course, falls into the Pacific.

SANTA COLOMA, *sân'tâ ko-lo-mâ*, a town of Spain, province of Barcelona, 9½ miles S.E. of Cervera.

SANTA COLOMA DE FARNES, *sân'tâ ko-lo-mâ dâ fan-nês*, a town of Spain, 13 miles S.E.W. of Gerona. Pop. 3526.

SANTA COLUMBA DE RIANJO, *sân'tâ ko-lom-bâ dâ ri-an-jo*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, province, and about 50 miles from Corunna. Pop. 1811.

SANTA CROCE, a town of Austria. See HEILIGEN-KREUTZ.

SANTA CROCE (*sân'tâ kro-châ*) CAPE, a headland on the E. coast of Sicily, N. of Agosta; lat. $37^{\circ}16'$ N., lon. $15^{\circ}15'$ E.

SANTA CROCE, *sân'tâ kro-châ*, a market-town of Sicily, co., and 13 miles S.W. of Modica, near the Mediterranean.

SANTA CROCE, a market-town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Arno, 4 miles N.W. of San Miniato. Pop. 5100.

SANTA CROCE, a town of Illyria, government of Trieste, 14 miles E.S.E. of Gorizia.

SANTA CROCE DI MAGLIANO, *sân'tâ kro-châ dî mag-li-â-no*, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 3410.

SANTA CROCE DI MOROONE, *sân'tâ kro-châ dî moro-ko-nâ*, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 12 miles S.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3040.

SANTA CRUZ, *sân'tâ kroos* (or *crooce*), a river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 50° S., lon. $68^{\circ}30'$ W. It has been explored inland for 200 miles, to near lon. 72° W., and found to flow throughout very rapidly, between lava ranges, bounding barren and shingly plains.

SANTA CRUZ, a bay on the W. side of the island of Curaçao.

SANTA CRUZ, *sân'tâ kroos*, or SAINT CROIX, *sân'tâ kroi*, the largest and southernmost of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, forming, with St. Thomas and St. John, the Danish government of the West Indies. It lies 65 miles E.S.E. of Porto Rico; lat. (E. point) $17^{\circ}45'30''$ N., lon. $64^{\circ}34'$ W.; and is about 20 miles long from E. to W., by about 5 miles broad. Area, 110 square miles. It is generally flat, though a range of low heights follow the line of its N. shore, well watered and fertile. Climate at times unhealthy, and temperature varying from 64° to 72° . Earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. Two-fifths of the island are in sugar-cane plantations, and about one-half is occupied with general crops, only a small portion remaining uncultivated. Sugar and rum are the principal products; the others are cotton, coffee, and indigo. Some cattle are reared. The capital and residence of the governor is Christianstadt; and in the island is another small town, called Frederikstadt. Santa Cruz was discovered by Columbus, on his second voyage; and was, by turn, under the sway of the Dutch, British, Spaniards, and French, who ceded it to Denmark. It was taken by the British in 1807, and restored to the Danes by the treaty of Paris. The prevailing language is English. Pop. 25,000.

SANTA CRUZ, an island off the coast of California, separated from the mainland by Santa Barbara Channel. Circumference, about 45 miles.

SANTA CRUZ, an island in the Gulf of California, 80 miles S.E. of Loreto.

SANTA CRUZ, an island group of the Pacific Ocean. See QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

SANTA CRUZ, an island off the N. coast of Cuba, 80 miles N.E. of Mantanzas.

SANTA CRUZ, *sân'tâ kroos*, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of above 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific, and is separated from Monterey county on the S. by the Rio Pajaro, flowing into that ocean. The surface is generally uneven or hilly, with a range, called the Santa Cruz Mountains, running on the N.E. border. The soil in the more level portions is usually fertile, and well cultivated. Gold is found, although not in great abundance. The streams of this county afford valuable water-power. Capital, Santa Cruz. Pop. 1219.

SANTA CRUZ, a post-town, capital of Santa Cruz co., California, is situated on the Pacific, 59 miles in a straight line S.S.E. of San Francisco, in lat. 37° N. Its harbor is open to the S. winds, and its sandy bottom offers a very poor anchorage. It is the trading point for the Pajaro and other smaller valleys, not extensive, but fertile and productive. A road extends from this town to San José.

SANTA CRUZ, *sân'tâ kroos*, a town of Brazil, province, and 120 miles S.E. of Goyas, on the Par. Pop. 3000.

SANTA CRUZ, a town on the W. coast of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, 110 miles N.N.W. of Manila. Pop. 5400.

SANTA CRUZ, a town on one of the Azores. See GRACIOSA.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA PALMA, *sán'tá kroos dá lá pái-má*, the capital of the island of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies on the E. coast, in a spacious bay, from 7 to 10 fathoms in depth, and was declared a free port in 1852. It contains several monasteries, a town-house, an hospital, a chair of Latinity, several schools, and 2 public fountains. It is noted for the manufacture of silk tissues, consisting of gloves, hosiery, ribbons, &c. Pop. 5641.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, *sán'tá kroos dá lá se-éa'ná*, the easternmost and largest department of Bolivia, extending between lat. 15° and 21° S., and lon. 58° and 65° W., having E. Brazil. The surface is mostly level or undulating, chiefly watered by the Mamore and its tributaries, and covered with unexplored forests. The products comprise sugar, coffee, cocoa, rice, cotton, honey, and indigo, and it is supposed to be rich in minerals; but civilized settlements are scantily sprinkled over its surface. The principal towns are San Lorenzo de la Frontera, Santa Cruz, Santiago, San Juan Bautista, and Concepcion. The town of Santa Cruz is a decayed place near the capital, San Lorenzo.

SANTA CRUZ DE LOS ROBALES, *sán'tá kroos dá loce ro-sá'la*, a town of North Mexico, 68 miles from Chihuahua. It was bombarded and captured by a detachment of Americans under General Price, March 16, 1848. The Americans' loss was 4 killed and 19 wounded; that of the Mexicans, 236 killed, and the loss of all their artillery.

SANTA CRUZ DEL QUICHE, *sán'tá kroos dól kee'chá*, a ruined city of Central America, state of Guatemala, E.N.E. of Quetzaltenango. Near it is a village of the same name.

SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO. See GUTIVIS.

SANTA CRUZ (sán'tá kroos) DE TENERIFFE, *dá tén'p-rif*, the capital city, and chief commercial port of the Canary Islands, on the N.E. coast of the island of Teneriffe. Lat. 28° 28' 12" N., lon. 16° 14' 48" W. The houses are whitewashed or painted, and present a gay appearance. The streets are well paved, and provided with footpaths and lamps; and the principal square is surrounded with good edifices, and adorned with a colossal statuary group, representing the apparition of the Virgin of Candelaria to the Guanches, the original inhabitants. At its extremity, facing the sea, is the principal fort, that of San Cristobal. The chief public buildings are the custom-house, the military hospital, and the old Franciscan convent, in which almost all the public bodies hold their meetings. There are a prison, a poor-house, 2 public, and 2 private primary schools, a drawing school, and 1 for navigation; several fountains, 2 parish churches, one of them a magnificent edifice, and 3 hermitages. The harbor is very secure, with a capacity for 10 or 12 vessels of war; it has a magnificent mole, of modern construction, which juts out far into the sea. The coast is commanded by 4 forts and various redoubts. Wine, brandy, almonds, and cochineal are the only articles exported; and the imports consist of English, French, Spanish, and Genoese manufactures. On an average of the two years, 1844 and 1845, the number of the vessels entering and leaving this port were as follows:—Entered, 242, (tons, 17,373); cleared, 223, (tons, 13,961.) The chief industry of the place consists in constructing fishing-boats, and loading and unloading vessels. Pop. 3070.

SANTA DE JESUS, *sán'tá dá ná'soon*, a market-town of Venezuela, department of Apure, on the Meta, 46 miles W. of its junction with the Orinoco.

SAN TADEO, *sán tá-dá'vo*, a river of Patagonia, enters the Gulf of St. Esteven, in the Pacific Ocean, and though navigable for only 11 miles, is the largest stream S. of the Chiloe Archipelago.

SANTA DOMENICA, *sán'tá do-má-ne-ká*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 3 miles E. of Scaleo. Pop. 2586.

SANTA ELENA, (ISLAND.) See SAINT HELENA.

SANTA ELLA, *sán'tá élyá*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 20 miles S.E.W. of Cordova. Pop. 1948.

SANTA EUFEMIA, (It. pron. *sán'tá á-oó-fé-me-á*), or simply EUFEMIA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., near the Gulf of St. Eufemia, 5 miles W. of Nicastro. Pop. 1100. It suffered severely in the great earthquake of 1638.

SANTA EULALIA, *sán'tá á-oó-lá'le-g*, a town of Ivica, one of the Balearic Islands. Pop. 323.

SANTA EULALIA DE PROVENSA. See HOSPITALITY.

SANTA FÉ, *sán'tá fé*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 7 miles W. of Granada. Santa Fé was built by Ferdinand and Isabella while besieging Granada, and the deed of capitulation was signed here. It was also from this place that Columbus set out on his first voyage of discovery. In 1806 it was much shattered by an earthquake. Pop. 4172.

SANTA FÉ, a small river in the N. part of Florida, forms the boundary between Alachua and Columbia counties, and enters the Suwanee River.

SANTA FÉ, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

SANTA FÉ, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

SANTA FÉ, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

SANTA FÉ, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

SANTA FÉ, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana, about 60 miles N. of Indianapolis.

SANTA FÉ, a post-office of Alexander co., Illinois.

SANTA FÉ, a thriving village of Monroe co., Missouri, on the South Fork of Salt River, 60 miles N. of Jefferson City. It has fertile farms, and rich beds of coal in the vicinity.

SANTA FÉ, (Sp. pron. *sán'tá fé*), a county in the N. central part of New Mexico, has an area estimated at about 2000 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande, and is drained by several small affluents of that river. The surface in the S. part is mountainous. Capital, Santa Fé. Pop. 7713.

SANTA FÉ, the capital and largest town of New Mexico, is situated on the Rio Chisito, or Santa Fé River, an affluent of the Rio Grande, from which it is distant about 20 miles in a direct line. Lat. 35° 41' N., lon. about 106° 10' W. It is the great emporium of the overland trade which, since 1822, has been carried on with the state of Missouri. Each of the houses, which are principally built of dark-colored adobe, or unburnt brick, usually forms a square, with a court within, upon which nearly all the apartments open from the street. There is generally but one entrance, which is wide and high enough to admit animals with their packs. Much of the ground in and around Santa Fé is extremely sandy; and in dry weather, when the wind is high, this is a source of great annoyance. The place is well supplied with cool water from springs within its limits, and also from fountains above the city near the mountain side. Numerous *acequias*, (*á-sá-ke-á*), or small canals, are led through the streets, and afterwards serve to irrigate the gardens and fields below the town for several miles. On the whole, the appearance of Santa Fé is very uninviting, and the population is exceedingly depraved. It stands on a plateau, which is elevated about 7000 feet above the sea, and a short distance S.W. of the base of a snow-capped mountain, which rises 5000 feet above the level of the town. One or two newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 4846.

SANTA FÉ, *sán'tá fé*, a city of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) capital of a province of its own name, on the E. bank of the Salado, 5 miles N.W. of Paraná. Pop. 4000. It has several churches, 2 convents, and trade with the interior.

SANTA FÉ, a province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) South America, between lat. 30° and 33° S., lon. 61° and 62° W., on the W. side of the river Paraná, which separates it from the province of Entre Rios. Principal rivers, the Salado, and the Tercero or Carcarañal. The chief towns are Santa Fé, the capital, Rosario, and Fort St. Espiritu.

SANTA FÉ, an island in the above province of the Argentine Republic, between the Paraná and Salado, 50 miles in length, by 6 in average breadth, and having the town Santa Fé at its N., and Fort St. Espiritu at its S. extremity.

SANTA FÉ DE ANTIQUÍA. See ANTIQUÍA.

SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTÁ. See BOGOTÁ.

SANT' AGATA, *sánt á-gá-tá*, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, 2 miles N.N.W. of Scarperia.

SANT' AGATA or **SANTHIA**, *sánt'á-te-g*, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Verceili. Pop. 4170.

SANT' AGATA, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Gaeta, with remains of a magnificent amphitheatre, and ruins of ancient *Minturno*. Pop. 6500.

SANT' AGATA DEI GOTI, *sánt á-gá-tá dá'vo go'tee*, (anc. *Agathopolis*), a town of Naples, 15 miles E. of Capua.

SANT' AGATA NUOVO, *sánt á-gá-tá nuo-vo*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 4 miles S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 2170.

SANTA GIULIETTA, *sán'tá jóo-le-á-tá*, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 9 miles E.N.E. of Voghera. Pop. 2070.

SANTAGNY, *sán-tá-g-ne* (?), a Spanish town, island of Majorca, 29 miles S.E. of Palma. It consists of about 1100 houses. Near its centre stands an old fortress, which served as a protection against the frequent attacks of the Algerine pirates. Pop. 5214.

SANTA HELENA, *sán'tá á-lá'ná*, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, 60 miles W.S.W. of Guimarães.

SANTA INEZ, *sán'tá ó-néz*, ("St. Agnes") a river of Santa Barbara co., California, rises among the mountains of the Coast Range, and flowing in a general W. course, falls into the Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles N. of Cape Concepcion.

SANTA INEZ, a town of Santa Barbara co., California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, and on a river of its own name, 265 miles in a straight line S.E. by S. of San Francisco.

SANTA ISABEL, *sán'tá ó-sá-bél*, a town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, on the Paraguaçu. It is the capital of its district, and consists of about 3000 scattered mud and straw huts.

SANTA ISABEL, *sán'tá ó-sá-bél*, a town of Brazil, province, and 120 miles N.E. of São Paulo.

SANTA JUANA, *sán'tá jóo-dá-ná*, an island of Chili, department, and 38 miles E.S.E. of Concepcion, in the river Biobío. A fort on it was destroyed by the Araucanians in 1601.

SANTA LAGOA, *sân'tá lá-gô-á*, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on a lake of the same name, 16 miles N.E. of Sabara. It owes its existence to the number of patients attracted to it by the medicinal properties of the water of the lakes.

SANT' ALBANO, *sânt' ál-bá-no*, a village of the Sardinian States, in Savoy, 2 miles from Chambéry, on the Aisne. Also the name of a village 7 miles W. of Vercelli.

SANTA LUCIA, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

SANTA LUCE, *sân'tá loo-chá*, a village of Tuscany, division of Pisa, about 9 miles from Lari. Pop. 2016.

SANTA LUCIA, *sân'tá loo-chee-á*, a town of Sicily, province, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 4500.

SANTA LUCIA, *sân'tá loo-chee-á*, a market-town of Sicily, 7 miles S.E. of Milazzo. Pop. 4500.

SANTA LUCIA, *sân'tá loo-chee-á*, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 106 miles from Corrientes, on the left bank of the Paraná.

SANTA LUCIA, *sân'tá loo-chee-á*, a river of Uruguay, joins the Plata estuary, 7 miles N.W. of Monte Video, after a S. course of 100 miles.

SANTA LUCIA, a bay on the E. coast of Borneo; lat. 4° 20' N., lon. 117° E.

SANTA LUCIA IN MELAZZO, *sân'tá loo-chee-á in mál-tso*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 5 miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 3000.

SANTA LUSSURGUI, *sân'tá loo-suss-gwee*, a village in the island of Sardinia, province, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Cagliari. In a large mountain hollow, apparently the crater of an extinct volcano. Pop. 4460.

SANTA LUZIA or LUCIA, *sân'tá loo-see-á*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, N.W. of St. Nicolas, and S.E. of St. Antonio. It is about 8 miles long by 3 miles broad.

SANTA LUZIA or LUCIA, *sân'tá loo-see-á*, a town of Brazil, province, and 120 miles E. by S. of Goyaz. The inhabitants have some gold washings. Pop. of district, 3000.

SANTA LUZIA, a town of Brazil, province of Alagoas, formerly called ALAGOA DO NORTE, on a lake about 110 miles S.S.W. of Recife. Pop. 1500.

SANTA LUZIA, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Guacuhil or Velhas, 60 miles N.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of district, 6000.

SANTA LUZIA, an ancient town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, sometimes called **SANTA LUZIA DO RIO REAL**, *sân'tá loo-see-á dô ree-ô rá-ál*, on a height above the small river Guararema, a tributary of the Real, 26 miles S.S.W. of São Christovão. Pop. of district, 1600.

SANTA MADONNA DEGLI ANGELI, *sân'tá mād-on'ná dā-lyee āng-á-le*, or **SANTA MARIA DEGLI ANGELI**, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dā-lyee āng-á-le*, a village of the Papal States, delegation, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Perugia. It has a celebrated church, which gives it its name.

SANTA MAGDALENA, a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 miles N.W. of Valetta.

SANT-AMAND, *sânt' ā-mānt* or **SAINT-AMAND**, *sānt' ā-mōn'*, a commune of Belgium, 15 miles S.S.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3000.

SANTA MARGARITA, *sân'tá mār-gā-ree-tá*, a town of Sicily, 42 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 7000.

SANTA MARGARITA, a village of Italy. See MARGARITA.

SANTA MARGARITA, *sân'tá mār-gā-ree-tá*, an island off the W. coast of Lower California. Lat. 24° 30' N., lon. 111° 30' W. It is separated from the mainland by the Bay of Madelina. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 45 miles; greatest breadth, 15 miles.

SANTA MARIA, *sân'tá mār-ee-á*, (St. Mary,) the southernmost extremity of Portugal, province of Algarve, 7 miles S.E. of Faro. Lat. of the light-house, 36° 56' N., lon. 7° 47' W.

SANTA MARIA, a village of Corsica, 9 miles E. of Ajaccio.

SANTA MARIA, a village of the island of Ustica, in the Mediterranean, near which are the ruins of an ancient town.

SANTA MARIA, *sân'tá mār-ee-á*, an island of Portugal, in the Atlantic, the most southern of the Azores, in lat. 37° N., lon. 29° W. Greatest length, about 13 miles; breadth, 9 miles.

SANTA MARIA, a small stream in the S.W. part of California, forms part of the boundary between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, and falls into the Pacific about 40 miles N. of Cape Concepcion.

SANTA MARIA, *sân'tá mār-ee-á*, a small island off the coast of Chili, department, and 30 miles S.W. of Concepcion, in the Bay of Arauco. Its surface was raised from 8 to 10 feet by the earthquake of February, 1835. Lat. 37° 2' 8" S., lon. 73° 34' 15" W.

SANTA MARIA, *sân'tá mār-ee-á*, a town of the island of Majorca, 7 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1918.

SANTA MARIA A MONTE, *sân'tá mār-ee-á ā mon'tá*, or **MARIA IN MONTE**, *mār-ee-á in mon'tá*, a walled town of Tuscany, near Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3652.

SANTA MARIA A VICO, *sân'tá mār-ee-á ā vee'ko*, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Nola. Pop. 4800.

SANTA MARIA D'ANGLONA, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dān-glo-ná*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, on the Agri, 5 miles E. of Tursi.

1706

SANTA MARIA DE BELEM, Brazil. See PARA.

SANTA MARIA DE FÉ, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dá fé*, a town of Paraguay, 45 miles E. of Neembucu. Here the naturalist Bonpland, was long detained a prisoner by the Dictator Francia.

SANTA MARIA DE LOS LLANOS, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dá loe lá-noe*, a town of Majorca, province, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real.

SANTA MARIA DEL PARAMO, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dā pá-rá-mo*, a village of Spain, province, and 20 miles S. of Leon. Pop. 1404.

SANTA MARIA DE MARIN, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dá mār-ee-*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 9 miles N. of Vigo. It has a good harbor on the Bay of Vigo, and an active pilchard fishery.

SANTA MARIA DE NIEVA, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dá nee-vá*, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.W. of Segovia. Pop. 1700.

SANTA MARIA DE ROSAL, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dá ro-sál*, a town of Majorca, province of Pontevedra, 18 miles S.W. of Burgos. Pop. 5188.

SANTA MARIA DI CAPUA, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dee káp-oo-á*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 5 miles W.N.W. of Caserta. It has a criminal and a civil court, several Roman antiquities, including the remains of a large amphitheatre, a subterranean gallery, and a triumphal arch across the road to Capua. Pop. 8360.

SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dee lé-oo-ká*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 26 miles S.E. of Gallipoli. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 3000.

SANTA MARIA DI NISCEMI, *sân'tá mār-ee-á dee nee-sá-mee*, a village of Sicily, 28 miles S.E. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 1100.

SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE, *sân'tá mār-ee-á mād-jó-ri*, a market-town of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 7 miles E. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1212.

SANTA MARIANA GINZO DE LIMIA, *sân'tá mār-ee-á ná gween'tho dá lee-me-á*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Orense, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1066.

SANTA MARIA NOREÑA, a town of Spain, in Asturias, province, and about 7 from Oviedo, near the Noreña, an affluent of the Nora. Pop. 1696.

SANTA MARTA, *sân'tá mār'tá*, ("Saint Martha,") a market-town of Spain, province, and 19 miles S.S.E. of Badajoz.

SANTA MARTA, a market-town of Spain, province of Lugo, at the head of the Bay of Santa Marta, 6 miles S. of Cape Ortegal.

SANTA MARTA or MARTHA, *sân'tá mār'tá*, a seaport town of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, on the E. shore of a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles N.E. of the mouth of the river Magdalena. Pop. 8000. It has some good residences, a conspicuous cathedral, and a tolerable harbor, defended by a castle and several batteries.

SANTA MARTA DE TERA, *sân'tá mār'tá dá té-á*, a market-town of Spain, in Leon, 11 miles W.N.W. of Benavente.

SANTA MARTHA, *sân'tá mār'tá*, a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, 7 miles S.S.W. of Villa Real. Pop. 2000.

SANTA MARTHA, a village of Portugal, province of Minho, 11 miles N. of Viana. Pop. 1000.

SANTA MARTHA DE BOURO, *sân'tá mār'tá dá bú-ro*, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 12 miles from Braga. Pop. 1011.

SANTA MARTHA DE PENAGUIÃO, *sân'tá mār'tá dá pá-nā-ghe-ōw-ō*, a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, 9 miles W.N.W. of Lamego. Pop. 2000.

SANTA MAURA, *sân'tá mow'r-á*, or **LEUCA/DIA**, (anc. *Leucas*; Gr. *Λευκός*, or *Leucadia*, *Λευκαδία*; modern Greek pron. *léf-ká-thee-á*;) one of the Ionian Islands, under the protection of Great Britain, separated by a channel 1 mile across, from the W. coast of Acarnania, with which it is said to have been connected. Length, 22 miles; extreme breadth, 9 miles. Estimated area, 180 square miles. Pop. 18,000. Number of pupils attending school in 1852, 621. A chain of limestone mountains intersects it from N. to S., covering the surface with its spurs, and terminating S.W. in the promontory of Cape Ducato, (anc. *Leucadia*, from the Greek *Λευκός*, *leukos*, "white,") famous as "Eupho's Leap," and from the white cliffs of which the island derived its name. Mount St. Elias, in the centre, is 3000 feet in height. The climate is variable, the temperature often rising or falling 20 degrees in a day; the low grounds are unhealthy. In the N. is a rich plain, and elsewhere are many fertile valleys, but scarcely one-eighth of the soil is under cultivation, and not enough of corn is raised for home consumption. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oil, and wine. Many of the population live by fishing, the manufacture of salt, and annual emigrations to the mainland as laborers in harvest-time. The principal towns are Amaxichi, the capital, and Vilko, both on the E. coast. The castle of Santa Maura, whence the modern name of the island, is at its N. extremity, and usually the head-quarters of a British regiment. Between it and Amaxichi is a lagoon, whence much salt is obtained.

SAN

SANT AMBROGIO, *sánt am-bro-jó*, a village of Northern Italy, delegation of Verona, with thermal baths.

SANT' AMBROGIO, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, province of Susa.

SANTANDER, (Sp. pron. *sán-tán-dain*; anc. *Portus Blendium*?) a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, 207 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 43° 28' N., lon. 3° 41' W. It is situated on the S. tongue of a headland, protected on the N. by a hill. It has a large and secure bay in the Bay of Biscay, with good anchorage and shelter, but which requires constant efforts to prevent the accumulation of deposits brought down by three streams which discharge into it. The mole is a handsome construction 750 yards long, with unfinished docks, embracing a circumference of 850 yards. Scarcely a trace of the ancient walls of Santander is to be seen, and the city now extends far beyond its circuit. In the more ancient quarter the streets are narrow and straight, and the houses lofty; while in the modern portion the streets are spacious as well as straight, and the houses of moderate elevation, but good architecture. There are 10 squares, large and small; a town-house and prison, theatre, shambles, baths, 2 public markets, 3 promenades, and an elm-planted road surrounding the entire city. There is also a handsome hospital for the sick, an asylum for the indigent, a foundling hospital, a custom-house, an educational establishment, called the Provincial Cantabrian Institute, with professors of mathematics, Latin, experimental physics and chemistry, and many other branches.

Santander is a busy, thriving, and, at the same time, a cheap and well-provided place; the fish, both of sea and fresh water, are plentiful and excellent. A line of steam vessels plies between Malaga and Havre, which touch here, as well as at San Sebastian, Corunna, and Cadix. It has a sugar manufactory in the suppressed nunnery of Santa Cruz, in which 1000 persons are employed, and about 300,000 pounds of segars are made yearly; a foundry, brewery, cooperages, fish-curing establishments, and tanneries, besides manufactories of refined sugar, sugar-candy, wax and tallow candles, vermicelli, hats, &c. In 1847, 934 vessels entered the port, (tonnage, \$2,636;) and 747 (tonnage 65,914) cleared. The imports consist chiefly of sugar, brandy, cocoa, hides, coffee, dye-woods, dried cod, wrought iron, tinplates, oil, rice, bar iron, figs, raisins, &c.; and the exports, of flour, rice, hides, wheat, maize, nails, gypsum, pulse, kidney beans, brandy, &c. Santander has prospered at the expense of Bilbao, for during the civil wars the merchants removed their establishments to this less-disturbed district. Here, as in Bilbao, porters' work is done by women. The bay and port were much esteemed in the early periods of Spanish history. It afterwards decayed into a mere fishing town, but rose when made a *puerto habilitado*, or port entitled to trade with South America; and it still supplies Cuba with corn from the Castiles, bringing back colonial produce. Here Charles V. landed, July 16, 1522, to take possession of Spain; and from the same quay Charles I. of England embarked to quit Spain, after his romantic visit to Madrid. Santander was sacked by Soult in 1808. Pop. 16,222.

SANTANDER, a province of Spain, having N. the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 190,000. On the coast are the harbors of Santander and Santona, which, with Santillana and Reynosa, are its chief towns.

SANTANDER, a river of the Mexican Confederation, department of Tamaulipas, enters the Gulf of Mexico 110 miles N. of Tampico. On it are the towns of Nuevo Santander, and Soto la Marina, near which latter it receives a large affluent from the N. It is of considerable size, but its navigation is much impeded at its mouth.

SANTANDER, NEW. See **NUOVO SANTANDER**.

SANT' ANDREA, *sánt án-dré-á*, a town of Naples, 3 miles S.E. of Conza.

SANT' ANDREA, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, S.E. of Squillace.

SANT' ANDREA, a small island in the Adriatic, near the N.W. point of the island of Lissa.

SANT' ANGELO, *sánt án-já-lo*, a town of Italy, 10 miles N.E. of Padua. Pop. 1800.

SANT' ANGELO, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, 7 miles N.W. of Pescara.

SANT' ANGELO, a town of Sicily, 12 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. 1300.

SANT' ANGELO, a village of the Pontifical States, 26 miles S.S.W. of Rieti, near the Tiber, on the site of the ancient *Comitulum*.

SANT' ANGELO, a town of European Turkey, W. of Lepanto.

SANT' ANGELO CAPOLA, *sánt án-já-lo ká-pol-á*, a town of the Pontifical States, 3 miles S.E. of Benevento.

SANT' ANGELO, CASTLE OF. See **ROMA**.

SANT' ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI, *sánt án-já-lo dá-lo lom-bar-dee*, a city of Naples, 20 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 6100.

SANT' ANGELO DELLE FRATTE, *sánt án-já-lo dá-lá frát-tá*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 19 miles S.S.E. of Campagna.

SAN

SANT' ANGELO FASANELLA, *sánt án-já-lo fá-sá-nè-lá*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 11 miles W.N.W. of Diano. Pop. 2500.

SANTANILLA, *sán-tá-neé-ylá*, or **SWAN ISLANDS**, two islands of the Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Bay of Honduras, 150 miles N. of the Mosquito coast, in lat. 17° 25' N., lon. 83° 50' W.

SANT' ANTIMO, *sánt án-tee'mo*, a town of Naples, 7 miles N. of the city of Naples.

SANT' ANTONIE, *sánt án-tón-yéh*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 25 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc.

SANTA PIETRA, *sán-tá pe-d'trá*, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, near the Mediterranean, 15 miles N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 3000.

SANTA POLA, *sán-tá pol-á*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and 12 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2215.

SANT' ARCANGELO, *sán ar-kán-já-lo*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 10 miles W. of Tunis, having 2 churches, a monastery, and 3800 inhabitants.

SANT' ARCANGELO, a village of the Papal States, 7 miles W. by N. of Rimini, was the birthplace of Clement XIV.

SANTAREM, *sán-tá-rém*, (anc. *Scallabis*, or *Præsidium Julium*), a river-port and town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 50 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 8000. It stands on a hill, and is divided into three parts or *barricos*—the Maravilla at the summit, the Ribera on the E. slope, and the Alfange close to the river. It has 2 Latin schools, with several palaces, now almost in ruins, but testifying its former grandeur when the court was held here, in the fifteenth century.

SANTAREM, *sán-tá-rém*, a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the right bank of the Tapajós, at its confluence with the Amazon, 60 miles S.W. of Montalegre. Pop. 10,000. The principal edifices are a fort and the parish church. Its chief trade is in cocoa and medicinal plants.

SANTAREM CHANNEL, West Indies, between the Great Bahama and Salt Key Banks, in lat. 24° N., lon. 79° W., is 40 miles across.

SANTA RITA, *sán-tá ree'tá*, a village of Cameron co., Texas, on the Rio Grande, about 10 miles W. by N. of Brownsville, and 300 miles in a direct line S. of Austin. It communicates by steamboats with Brownsville, and has some trade. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SANTA RITA, *sán-tá ree'tá*, a market-town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, S.E. of São João del Rei. Pop. 5800.

SANTA ROSA, a county in the W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama and on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1480 square miles. It is intersected by the Yellowwater and Blackwater Rivers, and bounded on the W. by the Escambia. Pensacola Bay washes its S.W. border. The surface is nearly level, and the soil unproductive. Indian corn and sweet potatoes are cultivated. Capital, Milton. Pop. 2883, of whom 2069 were free, and 784 slaves.

SANTA ROSA, a post-office of Sonoma co., California.

SANTA ROSA, *sán-tá ró-sá*, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 40 miles E. of Antioquia, across the Andes. It has rich gold-mines.

SANTA ROSA, a town of Mexico, department, and 32 miles N. of Coahuila. Pop. 4000. (?) There are silver-mines in its vicinity.

SANTA ROSA, a town of Chili, 40 miles N.N.E. of Santiago.

SANTA ROSA, an island off the coast of Upper California, 35 miles S.W. of Santa Barbara.

SANTA ROSA, a town of Chili, province of Aconcagua, 18 miles E.S.E. of San Felipe. Pop. 6000.

SANTA RÓ, *sán-tá ró*, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the right bank of the São Francisco; lat. 10° 30' S.

SANTA SEVERINA, *sán-tá sé-vá-ree-ná*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 13 miles W.N.W. of Cotrone, with a castle, a cathedral, and 1200 inhabitants.

SANTA SOFIA, *sán-tá só-fé-á*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 20 miles W. of Rossano. Pop. 1180.

SANTA TECLA, *sán-tá ték-lá*, a village and fort of Uruguay, on the Brazilian frontier, 123 miles W.N.W. of São Pedro do Rio Grande.

SANTA TERESA, *sán-tá té-rá-sá*, a fort of Uruguay, on the Atlantic, near the Brazilian frontier, and 95 miles N.E. of Maldonado.

SANTA TRINITA, *sán-tá tre-ne-tá*, a village and fort of Dalmatia, 2 miles S.W. of Cattaro.

SANTA TRINITA DE CAVA, *sán-tá tre-ne-tá dá ká-vá*, an abbey of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles N.W. of Salerno. It was founded in the ninth century, and is extremely rich in works of art.

SANTA VICTORIA, *sán-tá vik-to-ré-á*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Alba, with an ancient castle. Pop. 1085.

SANT-BERGEN, *sánt bèn-ghen*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dender, 21 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1333.

SANTEE, *san'tee'*, a river of South Carolina, formed by the Congaree and Wateree, which unite at the S.E. extremity of Richland district, near the middle of the state. Flowing in a general S.E. course, it falls into the Atlantic by two mouths, near 33° 0' N. lat. The length of the main stream is estimated at 150 miles. Steamboats ascend to Columbia on the Congaree, and to Camden on the Wateree. In the lower part of its course it flows through a sandy region, which is occupied by forests of pitch-pine, and swamps where rice is produced.

SANTEE, a post-village of Covington co., Mississippi.

SANTERNO, *sán-tén-no*, (anc. *Vatrenus*), a river of Central Italy, in Tuscany and the Pontifical States, joins the Po-di-Primaro, 12 miles N.W. of Ravenna. Total course, 66 miles.

SANTERRE, *són'tèr'*, an old subdivision of France, now forming the E. part of the department of Somme.

SANT EUFEMIA, *sánt á-o-é-me-á*, several places in Naples, particularly a village in the province of Calabria Ultra I., on a small stream 17 miles N.W. of Reggio. See **SANTA EUFEMIA**.

SANTILIA, *sán'te-lá*, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, province, and 12 miles N.W. of Verceil, on the canal extending thence to Ivrea. Pop. 4174. Here Charlemagne received presents from Haroun-er-Rasheed, (Haroun-al-Raschid,) and Amurath, an African Moorish chief. Under the French Empire it was capital of the department of Sesia.

SANTIAGO, *sán-to-á-go*, a river of South America, in Ecuador, after an E. course of 180 miles joins the Amazon at Santiago, a little W. of San Borja.

SANTIAGO, a river of South America, in Ecuador, province of Imbabura, enters Saldinas Bay 50 miles N.E. of Esmeraldas, after a N.W. course of 75 miles.

SANTIAGO, a small river of Central America, state of San Salvador, enters the Pacific Ocean 20 miles W. of Sonsonate.

SANTIAGO, *sán-to-á-go*, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, near Jalapa.

SANTIAGO, *sán-to-á-go*, a village of the Mexican Confederation, in Lower California, on the Gulf of California, 40 miles N.E. of Cape St. Lucas.

SANTIAGO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Jalisco, near the Rio Grande de Santiago, 58 miles S.E. of Acaponeta.

SANTIAGO, *sán-to-á-go*, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay, on the Amazon, at the influx of the river Santiago.

SANTIAGO, a town of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, near the Brazil frontier, 190 miles S.E. of Chiquitos.

SANTIAGO, a town of Paraguay, near the Paraná, 60 miles W.N.W. of Itapúa.

SANTIAGO, *sán-to-á-go*, or **RIBEIRA GRANDE**, *re-né-rá grán-dá*, Cape Verd Islands, a town with a small harbor, 7 miles W. of Porto Praya.

SANTIAGO, a town on the S. coast of the island of Tenerife, with houses built of wood and mud. Pop. 1067.

SANTIAGO, *sán-to-á-go*, **SAINT JAGO** or **SAINT JAMES**, (Port. *Santiago*, *sán-to-á-go*), the largest and southernmost of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the W. extremity of Africa. Lat. 15° N., lon. 23° 40' W. Length, 35 miles; breadth, 12 miles. Pop. 10,000. The surface is elevated, and Mount St. Antonio, in its centre, rises to 7400 feet in height. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption; the other principal products are coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tropical fruits, and poultry. Cotton stuffs, manufactured in the island, mules, salt, and orchil are among the chief exports. Chief town, Porto Praya, on the S. coast.

SANTIAGO, *sán-to-á-go*, a department of Chili, between lat. 33° and 34° S., and lon. 70° and 72° W., having N. the province of Aconcagua, and S. Colchagua. Area, 8480 square miles. Principal river, the Maipo. Within that portion of the Andes that runs through this province, is to be found the stupendous peak of Tupungato, rising to the height of 15,000 feet, besides other mountains of nearly the same elevation. Within its limits, also, are the mineral waters of Colina and Apoquindo, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and much resorted to by invalids. Here were fought two battles against the Spaniards, celebrated in the annals of Chili: that of Chacabuco, in 1817, under General San Martín, who obtained a complete victory; and that of Maipo, on April 5, 1818, under the same general, which proved still more fatal to the Spanish arms, and finally sealed the independence of the country. Principal cities, Santiago and Rancagua. Pop. in 1847, 207,434.

SANTIAGO ATITLAN, *sán-to-á-go á-tet-lán'*, a town of Central America, state, and 90 miles W. of Guatemala, between two volcanoes, from 8000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.

SANTIAGO, CAPE, a headland on the W. coast of Luzon, in the Philippines.

SANTIAGO DE ALANJE, *sán-to-á-go dá-á-láng-gná*, a town of New Granada, department of Istmo, 90 miles W. of Veragua.

SANTIAGO DE CACEM, *sán-to-á-go dá-ká-sén'*, (anc. *Mirobriga*), a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, at the foot of a castle-crowned height, near the coast, 34 miles

S.S.E. of Setubal. Pop. 2000. It has ruined fortifications and other remains.

SANTIAGO DE CALATRAVA, *sán-to-á-go dá-ká-lá-trá-vá*, or **SANTIAGUILLO**, *sán-to-á-ghee'yo*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 18 miles from Juen. Pop. 1104.

SANTIAGO DE CARBAJO, *sán-to-á-go dá-kar-bá-á-go*, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and about 50 miles W.N.W. of Cáceres, near the Tagus. Pop. 2191.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, *sán-to-á-go de chí-lí-ee*, (Sp. *Santiago de Chile*, *sán-to-á-go dá-ché-lá*, the capital city of the republic of Chili, is situated in a large and fertile plain, at the foot of the Andes, at an elevation of about 1800 feet above the level of the sea, 90 miles S.E. of Valparaiso. Lat. 33° 35' S., lon. 70° 43' 38" W. The Mapocho, a rapid stream issuing from the Andes, divides it into two unequal parts, connected together by a substantial stone bridge, the principal part being on the N. or right bank of the river. Few cities can boast of a finer situation, more delightful climate, or grander scenery. It is seated at the very base of the mighty Andes, which stretch N. and S. to the utmost bounds of vision, rising in sublime grandeur before the spectator like a great wall forming the confines of a world, its mantle of dazzling white exhibiting a magnificent contrast with the deep shades below. The country immediately around is well cultivated, and is chiefly made up of small properties, or farms belonging to the wealthy, with tasteful villas on them, where they generally spend the summer months; not a few of these are fitted up in a style of comfort and elegance seldom exceeded in similar residences in Europe. Santiago, like all Spanish cities in the New World, is laid out in squares, with streets intersecting each other at right angles. Owing to the prevalence of earthquakes, the houses are seldom more than one story high, and generally occupy a large space of ground, having gardens and patios or courts in the interior, intended to afford a refuge to the family on the occurrence of these dreadful convulsions. The houses are plentifully supplied with water from the Mapocho. A better style of architecture has been introduced of late years, and many stately mansions are now to be seen fitted up with splendor and elegance. The approaches to the city, particularly on the Valparaiso side, are exceedingly unpromising; the houses are mostly low, dirty, and mean-looking; and in the interior the streets are not generally clean, well paved, or well drained.

Santiago possesses very fine public walks. The Alameda, planted by the late General O'Higgins, is truly a magnificent promenade of more than 1 mile in extent, consisting of three double rows of stately poplars, with a stream of running water between each, imparting at all times a delicious coolness to the air; and at its termination is a fine marble fountain lately brought from Italy. The Tajamar, on the banks of the Mapocho, is nearly 3 miles long, and consists of an embankment of solid masonry, erected last century by one of the Spanish governors, for the purpose of protecting the city from the inroads of the river, which, previous to this time, had occasionally swept away portions of it by overflowing its banks; this is a very favorite walk in the winter months. The view towards the Andes is here wholly unobstructed; it embraces the grandest display of mountain scenery perhaps to be found in the world, and towards evening, when the declining sun illumines with a flood of golden light these mighty bulwarks of nature, the spectacle is magnificent beyond all description. The hill of Santa Lucia, in the centre of Santiago, commands a complete view of the city and environs, and of the whole plain of Maipo. It contains a fort, above which has recently been erected an observatory, where several scientific gentlemen from the United States have for some years been prosecuting a series of astronomical observations. The Plaza, or Great Square, is a large open area, adorned with a fine fountain; on the N. side is the old palace, an irregular, heavy looking pile, formerly the residence of the presidents, now used as barracks, public prison, and treasury; the S. side is ornamented with lofty piazzas, where, and in the neighboring arcade, called Buñes' Arcade, are to be found most of the fashionable shops in the city. This is the favorite resort of the fair Santiaguinas, particularly after mass in the morning, when they are seen in their church-dress, so striking to a stranger, and at the same time so appropriate and elegant. On the W. side stands the cathedral, a capacious but not particularly fine edifice, built of a coarse kind of porphyry; successive shocks of earthquakes have seriously injured its walls and arches. The Moneda, or Mint, is unquestionably the handsomest building in the city; it is of a quadrangular form, and being much higher than any other in Santiago, presents a stately and commanding appearance; it was built at an immense cost in the Spanish times. Here is an extensive coining establishment, from which has issued all the coined money now existing in the country; a part of this large building has of late years been fitted up as a new palace for the president, and into offices for the ministers, who now transact business here.

Santiago is an archbishop's see, the seat of the supreme government, of the courts of law, and of the legislature. It has also numerous churches and monastic establishments

two large and well-endowed hospitals, that of "San Juan de Dios" for males, and that of "San Francisco de Borjas" for females. The inhabitants are naturally affable and courteous, and remarkably kind and hospitable to strangers, whom they readily admit into their circles. The children of the wealthy are all taught foreign languages, particularly French and English. All classes are remarkably fond of music, and many have acquired a degree of proficiency in it rarely exceeded in older and more advanced countries. There are in the city 8 printing establishments, 1 daily, and 1 weekly paper, besides other periodical publications. The University of Santiago, formerly San Felipe, obtained its first charter from the king of Spain in 1738; it was reorganized a few years ago, and constituted into five faculties, namely, philosophy, mathematics and physical sciences, medicine, law, and theology. The Instituto Nacional (National Institute) is the oldest and best-conducted college in Chili; in it are educated the children of the wealthy families destined for the learned professions. There are besides numerous private schools, where are taught the usual branches of education. The Military Academy is a government institution for the education of young men intended for the army and navy; it is conducted on the French system, and has done much to improve the *personnel* of both services. The Normal School is of modern erection, and is intended for the training of those destined for public tuition in the government schools; it is under the superintendence of the minister of finance. The National Museum is not extensive, but contains a good collection of minerals, and many interesting specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, particularly of such as are peculiar to Chili. There is a medical board (*Protomedicato*) for the special object of examining candidates for the medical profession. The national library consists of upwards of 21,000 volumes, among which are numerous ancient and rare manuscripts.

Santiago was founded on February 12, 1541, by Pedro de Valdivia, one of the early Spanish conquerors, who, struck by the beauty of the spot, and the uncommon fertility of the soil, resolved to fix here the metropolis of his recent conquest. By a judicious course of conduct he contrived gradually to overcome the hostility of the natives, and, in course of time, converted them into faithful and devoted auxiliaries, through whose active assistance he achieved the subjugation of the S. part of Chili. Santiago soon emerged from its insignificance, and early became a populous and opulent city. But the jealous policy of Spain, and the oppressive restrictions which she imposed on her colonies, naturally checked the progress of this, as of every other place subject to her dominion; and it was only when Chili threw off the yoke of the mother-country, that it sprang into real and active life. From that time it has steadily and rapidly advanced in civilization, population, and wealth; and it is now fully entitled to be ranked among the most important and flourishing cities in South America. Pop. in 1847, 80,000.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, *sán-te-á-go dá kóm-pó-s-té-lá*, ("Saint James of Compostella," or simply *COMPOSTELA*, (anc. *Campus Stellæ*?) a city of Spain, formerly capital of Galicia, 33 miles S.S.W. of Corunna, on the Sar. Pop. 28,970. It is built around its celebrated cathedral. It has numerous arcades, fountains, and scallop-shells. The cathedral, with a modern front, noble cloisters, and a portion of the original edifice of the ninth century, has a very striking interior, and each of its sides faces a public square, in one of which squares is the diocesan seminary, and a large hospital, founded by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1504, for the numerous pilgrims who used to resort to the city, the area of the square serving for a bull-ring. Santiago has numerous other hospitals and convents, 2 collegiate and 15 parish churches, a university, into which all its colleges have been incorporated, some manufactures of hosiery, cotton, hats, and leather; but its chief resources are in its ecclesiastical establishments, and the resort to it of numerous devotees, the roads around it being so bad as scarcely to admit of commercial traffic. It is the see of an archbishop, and the metropolis of the knightly order of St. James of Compostella. Santiago declined after the Reformation, which diminished the number of pilgrims, offerings, and legacies; and the removal of the captain-general and the *audiencia* to Corunna has completed the impoverishment, by taking away the military, the legal profession, and clients.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *sán-te-á-go dá koo-bá*, a maritime city, and formerly the capital of Cuba, now the second in rank and population in the island, and capital of its East division, on the river Santiago, 6 miles from its mouth on the S. coast. Lat. 19° 55' 9" N., lon. 75° 50' W. It is well built, with wide streets, and houses chiefly of stone; but, being hemmed in by mountains, it is unhealthy. The principal buildings are the cathedral, several other churches, a college an hospital, and numerous convents and schools. It is an archbishop's see, and the residence of a governor, who, in civil and political authority, is independent of the captain-general of Cuba. Its port, 4 miles in length, is well sheltered, defended by several forts, and deep enough for ships of the line. In commercial importance, Santiago ranks

immediately after Havana and Matanzas. It has railway communication with El Cobre, and telegraph wires are being extended to the principal towns on the island. Steamers ply regularly between Santiago de Cuba and Ratabano, touching at Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, and Manzanillo, reaching Ratabano in 5 days. Pop. in 1853, 24,253; of the jurisdiction, 85,242, of whom 34,000 were slaves.

SANTIAGO DE LA ESPADA, *sán-te-á-go dá lá é-s-pá-dá*, a town of Spain, province, and 73 miles N.E. of Jaen. In the most elevated portion of the Sierra de Segura. Pop. 4253.

SANTIAGO DE LAS ATALAYAS, *sán-te-á-go dá lá á-tá-lá-yá*, a town of New Granada, department of Boyaca, 70 miles E.N.E. of Bogota.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, *sán-te-á-go dá lá vé-gás*, a town of Cuba, 15 miles S. of Havana. Pop. 5600.

SANTIAGO DE LA VEJA, Jamaica. See SPANISH TOWN.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, *sán-te-á-go déi é-s-tá-ro*, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) capital of a province of its own name, on the Rio Dulce, about lat. 28° S., lon. 64° W. Pop. about 4000. It was founded in 1562.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, the central provinces of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) between lat. 27° and 30° S., and lon. 61° 30' and 65° 40' W. Pop. 48,000. It comprises two cultivated tracts along the rivers Salado and Dulce, which produce good crops of wheat and maize, with some cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, and indigo. Principal towns, Santiago and Matara.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, *sán-te-á-go dá los ká-bá-lé-ró-s*, a town of Hayti, in its N. part, on the Yagui River, 103 miles E. of Cape Haytien. Pop. 12,000.

SANTIAGO DE VERAGUA. See VERAGUA.

SANTI BACHULLY, *sán'té bá-chú-lly*, a considerable walled village of South India, Mysore dominions, 4 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

SANTIBANÉZ EL BAJO, *sán-te-bán-yéth' éi bá-no*, a village of Spain, in Extremadura, province, and about 20 miles from Cáceres. Pop. 1260.

SANTIL/Á or SATH/Á, a small river of Georgia, rises in Irwin county, and flows into the Atlantic through St. Andrew's Sound, after a winding course, of which the general direction is E.S.E. The Little Santilla unites with the above in Wayne county.

SANTILLANA, *sán-teel-yá-ná*, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Santander. Pop. 1112.

SANTIPONCE, *sán-te-pón'thá*, (anc. *Salpica*.) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and N.W. of Seville, near the right bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 903.

SANTIPOR, *sán-te-poor'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the E. bank of the Hoogly river, 47 miles N. of Calcutta.

SANTISTEBAN DEL PUERTO, *sán-tees-tá-nán/déi puér-to*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 32 miles from Jaen. Pop. 2903.

SANT JACOBI PAROCHIE, *sant yá-kó-bee pá-ro-kee*, a large, thriving village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 9 miles N.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 2416.

SANTO AGOSTINHO, *sán'to á-gos-teen-yó*, or **SAINT AUGUSTIN**, *sánt ów'gós-teen'*, a cape of Brazil, province, and 25 miles S. of Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 21' S., lon. 34° 56' W. This was the first-discovered land in South America, seen by Pinzon, A. D. 1500.

SANTO AMARA, *sán'to á-má-rá*, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the Jacuhi. Pop. 2900.

SANTO AMARO, a river of Brazil, enters the sea 20° S. Lat.

SANTO AMARO, *sán'to á-má-ro*, a town of Brazil, province, and 45 miles N.W. of Bahia, on the Sergipe do Conde, with a port, and an active export trade. It is also the name of small towns in the provinces of Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul.

SANTO ANTONIO, a village of Brazil. See NECESSIDADES.

SANTO ANTONIO, *sánt án-to-ne-o*, the northernmost and one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lat. (N. point) 17° 12' N., lon. 25° 5' 7" W. It is of great height, its loftiest summit attaining an elevation of 7400 feet above the surface of the sea.

SANTO ANTONIO DA BARRA, Bahia. See BARRA.

SANTO ANTONIO D'AMARANTHO, *sán'to án-to-ne-o dá má-rán'tho*, a market-town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, near the river, and below the town of Cuyaba. Pop. 1400.

SANTO ANTONIO DA PATRULHA, *sán'to án-to-ne-o dá pá-trú-llyá*, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, E.N.E. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 3103.

SANTO ANTONIO DE SA, *sán'to án-to-ne-o dá sá*, or **MACACU**, *má-ká koo'*, a town of Brazil, province, and 30 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Macacu. Pop. 7000.

SANTO ANTONIO DOS GUARULHOS, *sán'to án-to-ne-o dóes gwá-rool-yóes*, a market-town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the Parahiba, opposite Campos. Pop. 6000.

SANTO DOMINGO. See SAN DOMINGO.

SANT-OFDENRODE, *sánt ó-dén-ro-dé*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Dommel 11 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 900.

SANTOMERA, *sán-to-má-rá*, a village of Spain, province and 8 miles N.E. of Murcia. Pop. 2078.

SANTOMYSL (7) *sân-to-mis'el*, a town of Prussian Poland, 18 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1425.

SANTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SANTONA, *sân-tôn'yâ*, a fortified town of Spain, province, and 16 miles E. of Santander, on a peninsular headland in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 934. It has an arsenal, barracks, and military magazines, anchor forges, and a port adapted for ships of the line. It was occupied by the French in 1809, and again in 1823.

SANTORINI, *sân-to-re'e'nee*, **SANTORIN**, *sân-to-reen'*, **Thera**, *thâ'ri*, or **CALLISTE**, *kâl-lee's'tâ*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Thera, 13 miles S. of the island of Nio. It is half-moon shaped. Length, 10 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. Area, 41 square miles. Pop. 13,063. The surface is arid, but by great industry it is rendered very productive in barley, cotton, wine, and figs; wine is the staple produce. Its principal mountain is a limestone mass, 1887 feet in height. The soil is mostly of volcanic origin, and volcanic phenomena are very common in this island.

SANTOS, *sân'tos*, a maritime town of Brazil, province, and 34 miles S.E. of São Paulo, of which it is the port, on the N. side of the island of Engua Guasu. Lat. 23° 55' S., lon. 46° 19' W. Pop. 8000. Its harbor admits large vessels, and it has an active export trade, chiefly in sugar. It is one of the oldest European establishments in Brazil.

SANTOS, *Los*, *loce sân'tos*, a town of New Granada, department of Istmo, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Parita, S.E. of Parita.

SANTOS DE MAYMONA, *Los*, *loce sân'tos dâ mî-mô'nâ*, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, province, and 40 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 4150.

SANTOS LUGARES, *sân'toce loo-gâ'tres*, a village of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province, and 14 miles W. of Buenos Ayres. It 1852, the Dictator Rosas was here finally defeated by Urquiza.

SANTO STEFANO, *sân'to stâ-fâ'no*, or **SAN STEFANO**, *sân stâ-fâ'no*, ("St. Stephen.") a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 14 miles W. of Sant' Angelo del Lombardi.

SANTO STEFANO or **SAN STEFANO**, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 9 miles S.W. of Frosinone.

SANTO STEFANO, a town of Sicily, on the Mediterranean, 3½ miles N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 2500.

SANTO STEFANO, *sân'to stâ-fâ'no*, or **SAN STEFANO**, *sân stâ-fâ'no*, a town of Austrian Albania, on the Adriatic, 6 miles S.E. of Budua.

SANTO STEFANO, an islet off the N. coast of Sardinia.

SANTO STEFANO, *sân'to stâ-fâ'no*, or **SAN STEFANO**, *sân stâ-fâ'no*, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 43 miles N.N.W. of Nice. Pop. 2338.

SANTO (or **SAN**) **STEFANO**, a village of Sicily, province, and N.N.W. of Girgenti.

SANTO (or **SAN**) **STEFANO**, a town of Sicily, province, and 7 miles S.S.W. of Messina, near the Straits of Messina. Pop. 3000.

SANTO (or **SAN**) **STEFANO AL MARE**, *sân'to* (or *sân*) *stâ-fâ'no âl mârâ*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, 6 miles E.N.E. of San Remo, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 918.

SANTO (or **SAN**) **STEFANO BELBO**, *sân'to* (or *sân*) *stâ-fâ'no bêl'bô*, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 13 miles E.S.E. of Alba. Pop. 2656.

SANTO (or **SAN**) **STEFANO DAVETO**, *sân'to* (or *sân*) *stâ-fâ'no dâ-vâ'tô*, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 20 miles N.E. of Genoa. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has three squares, a fine public walk, a handsome church adorned with paintings, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 6377.

SANTO (or **SAN**) **STEFANO DI MAGRA**, *sân'to* (or *sân*) *stâ-fâ'no dî mârâ*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province, and 16 miles E. of Levante, on the left bank of the Magra. Pop. 1945.

SANTO (or **SAN**) **STEFANO ROERO**, *sân'to* (or *sân*) *stâ-fâ'no rô-â'ro*, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N.W. of Alba. Pop. 2060.

SANTVLIET, *sânt-vle-â't*, a village of Belgium, province, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. P. 1874.

SANTYAM CITY, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on Santyam River, about 5 miles above its junction with the Willamette.

SANTYAM RIVER, rises in the E. part of Linn co., Oregon, and flowing westerly, falls into the Willamette River, about 20 miles above Salem.

SAN VALENTINO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2066.

SAN VALENTINO, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 13 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 2400.

SAN VEROMILIS, *sân vâ-ro-mee'lis*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 7 miles N. of Oristano. Pop. 1859.

SAN-VERON, *sân veh-rôn'*, a market-town of France, department, and 5 miles S. of Sens. Pop. 1182.

SANVIC, *sân'veek'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, arrondissement of Havre. P. in 1852, 3944.

SAN VICENS DELS HARTS, *sân ve-sên' dâls harts*, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 7 miles from 1710

Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a parish church, court-house, and school. Pop. 1732.

SAN VICENTE, *sân ve-sên'tâ*, ("St. Vincent.") a town of Spain, province, and 33 miles N. of Badajoz. Pop. 6888.

SAN VICENTE, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, province, and 33 miles N. of Badajoz. Pop. 6750.

SAN VICENTE, a town of Central America, capital of the state of San Salvador, 25 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador. Pop. 8000. Around it are indigo and tobacco plantations, and near it the volcano of San Vicente. The Volcano, an enormous isolated mass of irregular shape, with numerous projecting eminences, separated by deep chasms, is supposed to be about 800 feet in height.

SAN VICENTE DE LA BARQUERA, *sân ve-sên'tâ dî lâ ban-kâ'râ*, a seaport of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 28 miles S. of Santander. It is walled, has a castle with dungeons said to have been used as a prison by the kings of Navarre. The harbor is secure, and can admit vessels of considerable burden. Pop. 1023.

SAN VICENTE DE LLAVANERAS, *sân ve-thên'tâ dâ lâ-vâ-nâ'râs*, a town of Spain, near the former. Pop. 811.

SAN VICENTE DEL RASPEIG, *sân ve-thên'tâ dâi râs-pêeg'*, a town of Spain, province, and 4 miles from Alicante. Pop. 4657.

SAN VITAGLIANO, *sân vit-tâl-yâ'no*, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, W. of Nola. Pop. 1554.

SAN VITO, *sân vee'tô*, a market-town of Italy, 20 miles S.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 5000.

SAN VITO, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, on a hill near the Adriatic, 5 miles S.S.E. of Ortona.

SAN VITO, a market-town of Italy, province of Calabria Ultra I., 7 miles S.W. of Squillace.

SAN VITO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 15 miles S.S.W. of Catanzaro.

SAN VITO, a town of Sicily, province, and 17 miles N.E. of Siracusa, near the cape of its own name. It has an anchorage for small vessels, and a fishery.

SAN VITO DEGLI SCHIAVI, *sân vee'tô, dâi'ye shâ-d'vâs*, a market-town of Italy, province of Otranto, 15 miles W. of Brindisi. It was founded by a Slavonian colony, (whence its name.)

SAN VITTORE, *sân vit-to'râ*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Sora. Pop. 950.

SAN XAVIER ISLAND. See **SAINT XAVIER**.

SAN XAVIER or **JAVIER**, *sân zav'e-er*, (Sp. pron. *sân hâ-ve-â'la*.) a river of California, tributary to the Colorado.

SAN XAVIER or **JAVIER**, *sân hâ-ve-â'la*, a hamlet of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) department, and 90 miles N.N.E. of Santa Fé.

SAN XAVIER or **JAVIER**, a village of Bolivia, province, and 130 miles N.E.E. of Santa Cruz, on an affluent of the Mamore.

SAN XAVIER or **JAVIER DEL BAC**, *sân hâ-ve-â'la dâi bâk*, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Sonora, 150 miles N.N.W. of Arispe.

SANYASSICOTTA, *sân-yâs-âc-kot'tâ*, a town of British India, province of Bengal, 80 miles N.W. of Rungpoor, near the frontier of Sikkim.

SANZA, *sân/zâ*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 13 miles N. of Policastro. Pop. 2600.

SAN ZENONE, *sân zâ-nô'nâ*, a market-town of North Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles E.S.E. of Pavia, on the Olona, here crossed by a stone bridge.

SÃO BENTO, *sôw's bân'tô*, a market-town of Brazil, province of Alagoas, district of Porto Calvo. Pop. 3000.

SÃO BERNARDO, *sôw's bêr-nâs'dô*, a city of Brazil, province of Ceara, on the Russas, 70 miles S.S.E. of Ceara. Pop. 6000.

SÃO CHRISTOVÃO, *sôw's krees-to-vôw's*, or **SERGIPE**, *sêr zheep'â*, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Sergipe, on the Paromapama, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic; it is the residence of the civil and military authorities, and has a governor's palace, an hospital, and two schools. P. 3000.

SÃO FELIZ (or **FELIS**), *sôw's fê-leez'*, a town of Brazil, province, and 280 miles N.N.E. of Goyaz, on a small auriferous river of the same name, a tributary of the Maranhão. On a hill about 9 miles S. of the town are some remarkable caverns, and at a considerable distance S.S.E. are the thermal springs of Caldas de Frei Reinoldo, in which the water is almost boiling hot.

SÃO FRANCISCO, *sôw's frân-see's'ko*, or **SAINT FRANCISCO**, often called **SAN FRANCISCO**, a large and important river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas Geraes, lat. 20° S., lon. 45° W., flows N., N.E., and E., separating the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco, and enters the Atlantic by two mouths, in lat. 10° 24' S., lon. 36° 27' W. Length, 1200 miles. Its navigation is impeded by the falls of Paulo Afonso, a series of magnificent cataracts, 160 miles from its mouth, but above this it is navigable to the influx of the Rio das Velhas, 900 miles.

SÃO FRANCISCO, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Santa Catharina, which enters the Atlantic opposite the island of São Francisco. Length, 100 miles.

SÃO FRANCISCO, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, separated from the province of Santa Catharina by a nar-

row channel. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Its capital of the same name is in lat. $26^{\circ} 12' S.$, lon. $48^{\circ} 43' W.$

SÃO FRANCISCO, sôwne frân-sees/ko, a town of Brazil, province, and 45 miles N.W. of Bahia, at the N.W. extremity of the bay, at the mouth of the Serigi. Pop. including slaves, 2000.

SÃO GONÇALO, sôwne gôn-sô/lo, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Potengi or Grande, 12 miles W. of Natal.

SÃO GONÇALO, sôwne gon-sô/lo, a market-town of Brazil, province, and 75 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, capital of a district having 10,000 inhabitants.

SÃO GONÇALO D'AMARANTE, sôwne gon-sô/lo dâ-mâr-ân/tâ, a town of Brazil, province of Piauí, 56 miles N.N.W. of Leiras. It was originally formed for the residence of Indians called Acroas and Guêguês, who were living dispersed among the mountains in which the Parahiba has its source. Pop. 1800.

SÃO JOÃO or JOAM, sôwne zho-ôwn/, a town of Portugal, province, and 1 mile W. of Oporto. It has a fort and baths, and is a place of resort for the inhabitants of Oporto.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DA BARRA, sôwne zho-ôwn/ dâ-bân/tâ, a town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 18 miles E.N.E. of Campos, on the right bank of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DA FOZ, sôwne zho-ôwn/ dâ-foz, a town and parish of Portugal, 3 miles W. of Oporto, at the N. corner of the mouth of the Douro. Pop. 3050.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DA PALMA, sôwne zho-ôwn/ dâ-pâl/mâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 400 miles N. of Goyas, on the angular piece of ground between the Palma and Parangn.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DE PESQUEIRA, sôwne zho-ôwn/ dâ-pêskê/râ, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, 22 miles E. of Lamego, on the Douro, navigable from the sea to this point.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) D'AREAS, sôwne zho-ôwn/ dâ-râ/dâ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, about 20 miles from Viseu. Pop. 2004.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DAS DUAS BARRAS, sôwne zho-ôwn/ dâs doo/dâs bân/dâ, a market-town of Brazil, province of Goyas, at the confluence of the Araguay and Tocantins.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DAS LAMPAS, sôwne zho-ôwn/ dâs lâmp/dâ, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, comarca Alemquer. Pop. 2025.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DEL REI, sôwne zho-ôwn/ dâ-rê, a city of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 80 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5000.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DO PRINCEPE, sôwne zho-ôwn/ do preen/se-pâ, or MARCOS, mar/kos, a town of Brazil, province, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 6000.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DO PRINCEPE, sôwne zho-ôwn/ do preen/se-pâ, a town of Brazil, province of Ceara, on the Jaguaribe; lat. $6^{\circ} 5' S.$ It is a small, miserable place, consisting of a few mean houses, many of them ruinous. Pop. of the district, 9644.

SÃO JORGE, sôwne zhor/zhá, or SAINT GEORGE, one of the Azores Islands in the Atlantic, W. of Terceira; lat. of S.E. point, $38^{\circ} 32' N.$, lon. $27^{\circ} 46' W.$ Length, 20 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Soil fertile, and it contains good pastures, and extensive woods. Principal town, Villa de Velhas. Pop. 4000.

SÃO JORGE DOS ALAMOS, Brazil. See VIGIA.

SÃO JORGE DOS ILHEOS, sôwne zhor/zhá doos eel-yâ-ooe, a maritime town of Brazil, province, and 130 miles S.W. of Bahia, at the mouth of the Rio dos Ilheos, which enters the Atlantic after an E. course of 130 miles. It has a good harbor, and some trade in agricultural produce, and is one of the oldest settlements in Brazil, having been founded by Ramiro, in 1535. Pop. 3000.

SÃO JOSÉ or JOZÉ, sôwne zho-zâ, a bay of Brazil, E. side of the island of Maranhão, formed by the mouths of the Mori and Itapicuru. It is about 24 miles long from N. to S., by about 8 miles broad.

SÃO JOSÉ or JOZÉ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, near the Mortes, 260 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of the district, 12,000.

SÃO JOSÉ or JOZÉ, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on a creek in the Bay of St. Catharina, (Santa Catharina,) 4 miles W. of Desterro. Pop. 5000.

SÃO JOSÉ or JOZÉ, a town of Brazil, province, and 60 miles N.E. of São Paulo, near the Parahiba. Lat. $23^{\circ} 12' S.$, lon. $46^{\circ} W.$ It was originally founded by the Jesuits, who established a college here, in which, in the beginning of the last century, they trained and educated a great number of Indians. Pop. of the district, 4000.

SÃO JOSÉ (or JOZÉ) DO NORTE, sôwne zho-zâ/ do nor/tâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 5 miles N. of São Pedro do Rio Grande, between the Atlantic and Lake Patos. Pop. of the district, 3000.

SÃO JULIAO, sôwne zhi-lê-ôwn/, ("St. Julian,") a fort of Portugal, province of Estremadura, at the entrance of the Tagus.

SÃO LEOPOLDO, sôwne lê-o-pô/dô, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, between the São and

Cahi, 30 miles N. of Porto Alegre. It was founded in 1524, by a colony of Germans, under the patronage of the Empress Leopoldina, wife of Don Pedro I., to whom it owes its name; and was making great progress, when its prosperity was arrested by the revolution of 1836, and the troubles of 1840-41. It has again begun to prosper, and sends garden stuffs, milk, butter, and cheese to Porto Alegre. Pop. of the district, 4000.

SÃO LOURENÇO DO BAIRRO, sôwne lô-rên/so do bân-ro, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 18 miles E.S.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 1200.

SÃO LUIZ, Brazil. See MARANHÃO or MARANHAM.

SÃO MAMEDE, sôwne mâ-mâ/dâ, a town of Portugal, province of Tras os Montes, on the Douro, where it is joined by the Tua, 20 miles N.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1220.

SÃO MARTINHO, sîn man-teen/yô, a market-town and harbor of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 8 miles S.W. of Alcobaça.

SÃO MARTINHO DE MOUROS, sôwne man-teen/yô dâ môr/roce, or **SÃO MARTINHO DOS MOUROS**, sîn man-teen/yô doos môr/roce, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 6 miles N.W. of Lamego, near the Douro. Pop. 1600.

SÃO MARTINHO DO PORTO, sôwne man-teen/yô do pôn-to, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 22 miles S.W. of Leiria, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1000.

SÃO MATHEOS, sôwne mâ-tâ/ooe, ("St. Matthew,") sometimes written MATHEUS, a town of Brazil, province of Espírito Santo, 16 miles from the Atlantic. It has a church, a Latin, and two primary schools, and a considerable export trade in mandioc flour, sugar, and millet.

SÃO MATHEOS, a town of Brazil, province, and 190 miles S.S.W. of Ceara, on the Jaguaribe, originally a hamlet of Cariri Indians. Pop. 2000.

SÃO MIGUEL, sôwne me-ghâ/, ("St. Michael,") a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, in a bay of same name, 15 miles N.W. of Desterro. It has a church, a primary school, numerous sugar-works, a pottery for making glazed earthenware, and a tannery. Pop. of the district, 6000.

SÃO MIGUEL, a town of Brazil, province, and 25 miles S.S.W. of Alagoas, on a river of its own name, with a trade in tobacco and cotton, sent to Bahia. Pop. 2000.

SÃO MIGUEL, a town of Brazil, province, and 35 miles N. of Parahiba. Pop. 1000.

SÃO MIGUEL, one of the Azores. See SAINT MICHAEL.

SÃO MIGUEL D'ACHA, sôwne ma-ghê/dâ/shâ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 9 miles E. of Castello Branco. Pop. 930.

SÃO MIGUEL DE PIRACICABA, sôwne ma-ghê/dâ pî-râ-se-kâ/bâ, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, E.S.E. of Cabete. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and presents a very pleasing appearance, the houses being provided with gardens. It has four churches. Millet and baricots are grown, and large herds of swine reared in the district. Pop. 10,949.

SÃO MIGUEL DO ONTEIRO, sôwne me-ghâ/dô on-tâ/e-ro, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 9 miles W.S.W. of Viseu. Pop. 1470.

SAONA, sâ-ô/nâ, an island off the S.E. extremity of Hayti, and separated from it by a shallow channel, 10 miles across. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

SAONE, sôn, (anc. *Ahrar*,) a river of France, rises in the S. part of the department of Vosges, passes Port-sur-Saône and Gray, (where it becomes navigable,) and enters the Rhone on the right, at Lyons. Length, 316 miles. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

SAONE-ET-LOIRE, (Saône-et-Loire,) sôn â lwâr, a department in the E. part of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy. Area, 3270 square miles. Pop. in 1862, 574,720. The surface is mountainous, traversed from S. to N. by the mountains of the Côte d'Or, which separate the basins of the Saône and Rhone. It is watered by the Saône, Loire, and Arroux, which are all navigable, and are connected by the Canal du Centre, which is comprised in this department. One-fifth of its superficies is covered with forests. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption, and the wines of Mâconnois and Chalonnois are esteemed. It has rich mines of coal and iron. The most important are those of Creuzot; and the mineral springs of Bourbon-Lancy are celebrated. The chief industry of the population is in mining and cattle-rearing. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Mâcon, Autun, Chalon, Charolles, and Louhans; capital Mâcon.

SÃO NICALAO, sôwne ne-ko-lâ/o, a village of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the Piratini, founded in 1621.

SÃO PAULO, sôwne pôw/lo, a city of Brazil, capital of a province of same name, is situated between two streams, tributaries to the Tiete, 220 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro. It is built with little regard to regularity. The streets are narrow, but have both centre and side pavement; and the houses are of earth, plastered over, and white-washed generally of a straw-yellow or pink color, which gives them a clean, comfortable, and cheerful appearance. They are all roofed with tile, and for the most part two stories high, with occasional balconies. The environs are still more attractive than the town, being

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generally laid out in handsome villas and gardens. The principal edifices are the cathedral, the parish church of St. Iphigenia, 10 other churches, several monasteries and convents; the governor's and the bishop's palace, town-house, prison, infirmary, and military hospital. The educational establishments include a school of law, an ecclesiastical seminary, a Latin school, school of philosophy, and several primary schools. São Paulo, as the capital of the province, is the seat of several important courts of law and public offices, the place where the provincial assembly holds its sittings, the residence of the president, and the see of a bishop. It also possesses a public library, and an extensive botanic garden. Its vicinity is picturesque, and interspersed with numerous villas. It is one of the oldest cities in Brazil, having been founded in 1554. Pop. 22,032.

SÃO PAULO, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by the province of Goyas, N.E. by Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Santa Catharina and São Pedro do Rio Grande, W. by the republic of Paraguay and the province of Matto Grosso. Lat. 20° to 26° S., lon. 44° 30' to 55° W. Area, 131,705 square miles. The coast-line stretches from N.E. to S.W. for above 400 miles. Part of it in the N.E. is bold and rocky, but the rest is generally low. A mountain chain, composed of the Serras do Mar and Cubatão, divides the narrow coast-line from the wide inland region traversed by the Rio Grande and Iguaçu, besides several other tributaries of the Paraná, which form respectively its N. and S. boundaries. The Iguaçu is the only river of consequence flowing into the Atlantic. This is one of the richest provinces of Brazil. The products common to South Europe are intermixed with those of tropical climates. On the banks of the Tietê a Chinese colony was some years ago located, and engaged in the culture of tea; but the plant did not flourish, and Paraguay tea is that mostly in use. Live stock of many kinds are numerous; gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and many gems, are among the mineral products. The province is well supplied with means of communication both by land and water. It is divided into 7 comarcas, and sends 9 deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints 4 senators. The provincial assembly, composed of 28 members, holds its sittings in the town of São Paulo. Pop. 458,000.

SÃO PAULO DE LOANDA. See SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

SÃO PEDRO D'ALCANTARA, sôw's pã'dro dâl-kân'tã'rã, a town of Brazil, province of Goyas, on the right bank of the Tocantins, 80 miles S.E. of São João dos Duas Barras.

SÃO PEDRO DO RIO GRANDE, sôw's pã'dro do rio grã'dã, or **SÃO PEDRO DO SUL**, sôw's pã'dro do sool, a maritime province in the S. of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of São Paulo; N.E. by Santa Catharina; S. and S.E. by the Atlantic; and W. by the Argentine province of Entre Rios. In the S. it terminates almost in a point, and has for its extreme frontier Lake Mirim. Lat. from 25° 30' to 32° 30' S., lon. from 49° 40' to 54° 40' W. Area, 93,756 square miles. It contains the lakes of Viamão, Patos, and Mirim, which communicate with each other, and have a length of about 240 miles, with a breadth varying from 4 to 30 miles. In the N. portion of the province, the rivers belong partly to the basin of the Paraná, and partly to that of the Uruguay. The sea-coast is generally flat and sandy, but is lined by a series of reefs, which makes navigation dangerous. The interior is generally fertile. The productions are not those common in other parts of Brazil. Instead of the tropical heats, a temperate climate prevails, and coffee-plants and bananas are cultivated more as objects of curiosity than of general utility. The finer fruits of Europe, particularly figs and peaches, find a genial soil; the ordinary cereals, more especially wheat, enter largely into the general course of cultivation, their place being occasionally supplied by rice and flax. Building-timber is not very plentiful. The minerals include gold, also, it is said, silver, and very rich beds of iron, sulphur, and the finest porcelain-clay. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, which are partly sent in droves to São Paulo and Rio Janeiro; but to a much greater extent slaughtered to furnish the dried beef for which the province has long been famous, and which is exported to all parts of Brazil, and to Mexico, Havana, and the United States. The same cattle likewise furnish an important export of hides and tallow. Horses and mules, also, especially the latter, are reared in great numbers. São Pedro do Rio Grande is divided into four military divisions: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Rio Pardo, and Sete Missões. It sends three deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly consists of 28 members. There is a German colony which in 1845 had a population of 6811, at St. Leopoldo, about 40 miles N. of Porto Alegre, the capital. Pop. 260,000.

SAORGIO, sã-ôw'jô, a town of North Italy, in Sardinia, division, and 25 miles N.E. of Nice. Pop. 2689.

SÃO ROMÃO, sôw's ro-môw'ã, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the left bank of the São Francisco; lat. 16° 22' S. Pop. 3000.

SÃO ROQUE, sôw's rôkã, a town of Brazil, province, and 22 miles W.S.W. of São Paulo. Pop. 4000.

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SÃO ROQUE CAPE, of Brazil. See CAPE SAINT ROQUE.

SÃO SALVADOR, a city of Brazil. See BAHIÁ.

SÃO SEBASTIÃO, sôw's sã-bã-te-ôw'ã, a maritime town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, opposite an island of same name, in lat. 23° 48' 20" S., lon. 45° 29' 0" W. Pop. of the district, 6000. The island is separated from a peninsula of the mainland by a narrow channel; it is 12 miles long, and 6 miles broad. Pop. 3000. On its W. coast is the village of Princeza.

SAOUK, sã-ook', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Livonia, flows S.S.W., and, forming a junction with the Pernau, falls into the Gulf of Livonia, after a course of about 45 miles.

SAOUNE, sã-oon', a river of France, rises in the S. part of the department of Lot, near Lauzech, flows S.W., and joins the Garonne on the right, 4 miles S.E. of Agen, after a course of about 45 miles.

SÃO VICENTE, one of the Cape Verd Islands. See SAINT VINCENT.

SÃO VICENTE, sôw's ve-sên'tã, ("St. Vincent.") a town of Brazil, 40 miles S.E. of São Paulo. This was the first city founded by the Portuguese in South America, and was long the capital of South Brazil. It is now in decay. Pop. 600.

SÃO VICENTE DA BEIRA, sôw's ve-sên'tã dâ bẽ'rã, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 20 miles N.N.W. of Castello Branco. Pop. 1710.

SAOWLEE, sã-ôw'lee, a town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 18 miles N. of Baroda.

SAPAN TAGH, sã-pãn'tãg, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles N.W. of Van, on the N. side of its lake. Estimated elevation, from 9500 to 10,000 feet.

SAPAROOA, SAPAROUA, sã-pã-roo'ã, or **HONIMOÄ**, ho-ne-mo'ã, an island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, off the S.W. coast of Ceram, in lat. 3° 30' S., lon. 128° 34' E.

SAPATA, or **POOLO SAPATA**, poo'lo sã-pã'tã, a small island of the China Sea, 90 miles S. of Cape Padaran, (Cochin China,) in lat. 10° 4' N., lon. 109° 10' E.

SAPATA, an island off the W. coast of Borneo.

SAPCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SAPPEY PRITCHARD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SAPPEY UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SAPHAR or **SAPHAR-REGIA**. See DHOFAR.

SAPHET. See SAFED.

SAPIENZA, sã-pe-n'zã, one of the small Greek islands, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, 2 miles S. of Modon. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2 miles. The surface is mountainous, and mostly in pasturage. It has a tolerable harbor.

SAPIS, a river of Italy. See SAVIO.

SAPWISTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAPMER. See SAPPEMEER.

SAPPOJOK. See SAPOZHOK.

SAPONARA, sã-po-nã'rã, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 11 miles S.E. of Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3400.

SAPPOZHOK or **SAPPOJOK**, sã-po-zhok', written also **SAPOSCHOK**, a town of Russia, government, and 50 miles S.E. of Riazan. Pop. 4000.

SAPPAN RIVER, in Wisconsin. See BLACK RIVER.

SAPPEMEER, sãp'pẽh-mair', or **SAPMER**, sãp'mair', a village of the Netherlands, 11 miles E.S.E. of Groningen, on the Winschoten Canal. Pop. 2200.

SAPPERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SAPPERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester. In this parish the Thames and Severn Canal passes through a tunnel 2½ miles in length.

SAPPHARA. See DHOFAR.

SAPPINGTON, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 15 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

SAPP'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

SAPRI, sãp'ree, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6 miles E. of Pollenastro, and with a harbor on its gulf. Pop. 15,000.

SAPTIN INDIANS. See NEI-PERCÉS.

SAPTIN RIVER, Oregon. See LEWIS RIVER.

SAPUCAHÍ, sã-poo-ka-ee', a river of Brazil, in the S. part of the province of Minas Geraes, flows N.W. and joins the Rio Grande or Paraná, after a course of 200 miles.

SAPUCAHÍ, a town of Brazil, on the Sapucahí, 180 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 3000.

SAQQARA. See SAKKARA.

SAQUAREMA, sã-kwã-rã'mã, or **SEQUAREMA**, sã-kwã-rã'mã, a town of Brazil, province, and 29 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, near the Atlantic, and on Lake Saquarema. Pop. 7000.

SARA, sã'rã, or **sã-rã**, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Yaroslavl, flows E., then N.N.E., and falls into Lake Nero from the S., 4 miles S. of Rostov, after a course of about 48 miles.

SARABAT, sã-rã-bãt', **KEDOOS**, **KEDOUS**, **KEDUS**, ke-doo', written also **KODUS** and **KEDUZ**, (anc. *Her'mus*.) a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, after a W. course of 160 miles enters the Gulf of Smyrna 8 miles W. of Smyrna.

SARA, **BAYOU**, bã'oo sã'rã, of Louisiana, flows S. through

West Feliciana parish, and enters the Mississippi at the village of Bayou Sara.

SARABITA, *sá-rá-bee'tá*, or **SUAREZ**, *swá-rés'*, a river of New Granada, rises near the centre of the state, flows N.N.E. in a direction nearly parallel to that of the Magdalena, and, after a course of about 160 miles, joins the Galinazo or Sogamoso, an affluent of the Magdalena.

SARACENA, *sá-rá-chá'ná*, (anc. *Sedum*), a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cassano. Pop. 3000.

SARAGOSSA, *sá-rá-gó'sá*, (Sp. *Zaragoza*, *thá-rá-gó'thá*; Fr. *Saragosse*, *sá-rá-gó'sé*; anc. *Cæsaraugusta*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Saragossa and of the old kingdom of Aragon, on the Ebro, which separates it into two portions, connected by a fine stone bridge, 176 miles N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 30,000. It is neatly built of brick, and previous to its memorable disasters in 1808-9, its churches were the most magnificent in the peninsula. Among the principal edifices are the two cathedrals, the chapter residing in each alternately for six months: the one an ancient severe Gothic church, raised to the Saviour, and the other a modern theatrical temple, called the *Nuestra Señora del Pilar*, dedicated to the Virgin, and to which 50,000 pilgrims have been known to resort to see the identical pillar on which she descended from heaven—an object of great devotion in Saragossa; the vast archiepiscopal palace, which was plundered by the French; the remains of the parliament-house, built in 1437-40, whose magnificent saloons contained the rich national archives, an excellent library, and the portraits of the Aragonese worthies—all utterly destroyed by the invaders; the exchange, built in 1551, a square brick edifice with projecting enriched soffits towers, covered with green and white tiles, and a noble interior; the Torre Nueva (new tower) or Tower of San Felipe, an octangular clock-tower for the city, which leans considerably (about 9 feet) out of the perpendicular, like the towers of Pisa and Bologna; the old irregular citadel called the *Aljaferia*, built by the Moors, which Suchet converted into a barrack, after having damaged it with his bombs; and during the civil wars degraded into a prison. There are besides an hospital, (*Casa de Misericordia*), which takes in from 600 to 700 old and young, although with very inadequate funds; a new general hospital, one of the largest in Spain; various other benevolent institutions, and numerous churches, among which one of the best is San Pablo, with its fine façade and columns, and grand plateresque high altar. The University of Saragossa, founded in 1474, ranks as the third in the kingdom; and it had, in 1841, 1100 students. Among its other educational establishments are an episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, an economical society, and a public library. Its manufactures of silks, woollens, and leather have greatly declined; but it has still a considerable trade in agricultural produce by the Ebro.

Saragossa is very ancient, and numerous vestiges of Roman remains attest its former importance. It was always a free city or *colonia immunitas*, had a mint, and was a seat of judicial assizes; but no traces of the ancient city are left except in the walls. Saragossa early renounced Paganism; and here Aulus Prudentius, the first Christian poet, was born, A.D. 348. It was captured by the Moors in the eighth century, and was wrested from them in 1118 by Alonzo el batallador, after the siege of five years, when the stubborn population had almost all perished of hunger. Below the hill of Torero, which commands the town, General Stanhope, on the 20th of August, 1710, came up with and completely defeated Philip V., flying from his defeat at Lerida, the foe abandoning cannon, colors, and every thing. In 1808 it sustained two memorable sieges. The first was raised by the defeat of the French at Bailon: but being again invested, it resisted most heroically for 62 days attacks conducted by the four French marshals, Lannes, Mortier, Moncey, and Junot, but ultimately capitulated, February 20, 1809. These two sieges cost the lives of nearly 60,000 brave men. This defence is reckoned among the most heroic of modern times.—Adj. and inhab. **SARAGOS'SAN**, (Sp. *ZARAGOZANO*, *thá-rá-gó'thá'no*.)

SARAGOSSA, (**ZARAGOZA**), province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by Navarre. Area, 6584 square miles. Capital, Saragossa. Pop. 350,000.

SAR'RAH, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SARAH ANN FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SAR'RAHSBURG, a new township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Oswegatchie River, 24 miles S. of Canton.

SARAHSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Noble co., Ohio, on Wills Creek, near its source, 85 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It is situated on an eminence in a fertile farming district, which contains beds of stone coal and quarries of good building-stone. The village contains 8 stores, and about 60 dwellings. Pop. about 500.

SARAHSVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Illinois.

SARAHVILLE, a small village of Williamson co., Illinois.

SARAIK or **ZARAIK**, *sá-rá'ík'*, a town of Russia, government, and 35 miles W.N.W. of Riazan, on the Oster. Pop. 5670.

SARAKINO, *sá-rá-kee'no*, or **PERISTERIA**, *pá-ris tí-ree'd*, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Sporades, immediately E. of Kiliadromi, 6 miles long.

SARAMACA, *sá-rá-má'ká*, a river of Dutch Guiana, in South America, after a N. course of 200 miles, enters the Atlantic 30 miles W. of the mouth of the Surinam.

SARAMON, *sá-rá-món'*, a town of France, department of Gers, 12 miles S.E. of Auch. Pop. 1276.

SARANAC, a river which forms the outlet of Saranac Lake, in Franklin co., New York, and after running a N.E. course through Essex and Clinton counties, falls into Lake Champlain near Plattsburg.

SARANAC, a post-township of Clinton co., New York, drained by Saranac River, 15 miles W. of Plattsburg. Pop. 2582.

SARANAC, a township of De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 704.

SARANAC HOLLOW, a post-village of Saranac township, 17 miles W. of Plattsburg. Pop. 500.

SARANAC LAKE, in the S. part of Franklin co., New York. Length, about 10 miles.

SARANAC LAKE, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

SARANSK, *sá-ránsk'*, or **ZARANSK'**, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles N. of Penza, at the confluence of the Saranga and Insara. Pop. 6780. It is built mostly of wood, and has 2 cathedrals, salt magazines, manufactures of soap and leather, and several annual fairs.

SARAPILLY, *sá-rá-pí'lí-ee*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 10 miles S. of Nellore.

SARAPIQUI, *sá-rá-pe-kee'*, a river of Central America, tributary to the San Juan de Nicaragua, and a principal channel of communication between the interior of Costa Rica and the Caribbean Sea.

SARAPOL, **SARAPOL** or **SARAPUL**, *sá-rá-pool'*, a town of Russia, government, and 195 miles S.E. of Viatka, on the Kama. Pop. 6000. The town, commanded by a fort on an adjacent height has a cathedral, a large salt-magazine, and manufactures of soap and leather. It is the centre of a large trade in timber and masts. Upwards of 20,000 persons annually attend its large fair.

SARARÉ, *sá-rá-ré'*, a river of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, joins the Guapore in lat. 14° 51' S., lon. 60° 30' W. At one place it passes within 4 miles of the Sueriu, an affluent of the Juruena; and both streams being navigable at this point, canoes are drawn across from one to the other, and thus are enabled to continue their navigation over an immense tract of country.

SARASWATI, *sá-rá-sá-wá'tee*, a river of West Hindostan, rises near Abco, in Joodpoor dominion, flows S.W. past Rahnunpoor, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cutch. It is held sacred by Hindus. Length, 100 miles.

SARATOF or **SARATOFF**. See **SARATOV**.

SARATOGA, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 780 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and partly on the N. by the Hudson, while the Mohawk forms part of its S. border; and is drained by these rivers, together with the Sacondaga River, and several smaller streams, which supply valuable water-power. The famous watering-place of Saratoga Springs is situated near the centre of this county. The surface in the N.W. part is mountainous, but in the S. and central portions much more level. The soil is generally fertile. In 1850, this county produced 596,494 bushels of potatoes, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state except Rensselaer.) Iron-ore, sandstone, and limestone are found in considerable abundance. The Champlain Canal passes along its E., and the Erie Canal along its S. border. Three lines of railroad meet at Ballston, connecting it with Troy, Schenectady, and Rutland in Vermont. Saratoga was organized in 1791, having previously formed part of Albany county. Capital, Ballston. Pop. 45,640.

SARATOGA, a township of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, 30 miles N. by E. of Albany. Pop. 3492. See **SARATOGA SPRINGS**.

SARATOGA, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Pop. 200.

SARATOGA LAKE, New York, in Saratoga county, 5 miles E. of Ballston Spa. Length, about 7 miles; greatest breadth, near 2 miles. It contains fine fish, and is much resorted to by visitors from the neighboring watering-places. Its outlet, Fish Creek, flows into the Hudson.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, a post-village in Saratoga township, Saratoga co., New York, 38 miles by railroad N. of Albany, and 32 miles N. of Troy. This is the most fashionable watering-place on the American continent, as well as the most in repute for the medical virtues of its waters. Saratoga owes its celebrity almost solely to its mineral springs, the surrounding scenery possessing few, if any, extraordinary attractions. Saratoga Lake, however, a beautiful sheet of water, is within a pleasant morning's or evening's drive; and Glen's Falls, in the Hudson, are within two or three hours' travel. In the vicinity of the springs were fought the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater in 1777. The village itself consists mainly of a single street, lined with spacious hotels, boarding-houses, some stores, and the private residences of the stationary population. Among the most fashionable hotels are "the United States," an im-

mense building, with finely-ornamented grounds, and capable of lodging 300 or 400 persons; "Congress Hall," near Congress Spring, with a spacious piazza the length of the building; and Union Hall, opposite the latter, the resort of those who prefer quiet and retirement. Most of the hotels have spacious grounds, tastefully laid out. Besides these, there are a number of smaller hotels and boarding-houses, all of which are thronged to overflowing in the months of July and August, with visitors from every part of the Union, and some from Canada, Europe, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. It is stated that in the season of 1853, before the end of August, more than 30,000 strangers had already visited these springs.

This spot is said to have been visited by invalids as early as 1773; but Congress Spring, whose waters are now in the greatest request, was not discovered till 1792. High Rock, a conical deposit of limestone, in the shape, and about the size of a haystack, with a cylindrical opening down the middle, from which issues water strongly charged with carbonic acid gas, and Flat Rock, another limestone deposit, naturally attracted the attention of the first settlers, and these springs were for a period the only ones known. Among the more recently discovered springs are the Empire and Iodine Springs. The following results were obtained from an analysis of the waters of three of the principal springs. According to Dr. Chilton, a gallon of Congress Spring water, in 1843, yielded chloride of sodium, 363.83 grains; carbonate of soda, 7.20; carbonate of lime, 86.14+; carbonate of magnesia, 75.62; carbonate of iron, .84; sulphate of soda, .65; iodide of sodium and bromide of potassium, 5.92; silica, 47+; alumina, .32. Total, 544 grains. Carbonic acid, 284.65; atmospheric air, 5.41=290.66 inches of gaseous contents. Professor Emmons' analysis of a gallon of the Empire water yielded chloride of sodium, 269.69+; bicarbonate of lime, 141.82+; bicarbonate of magnesia, 41.98+; bicarbonate of soda, 30.85; hydriodate of soda or iodine, 12.00; solid contents of a gallon, 496.35 grains. Dr. Allen's analysis of a gallon of the water of the Iodine spring, gave 147.66+ grains chloride of sodium; 74.35 carbonate of magnesia; 28.96+ carbonate of lime; 3.00 carbonate of soda; .90 carbonate of iron; 3.56+ hydriodate of soda; solid contents, 257.43+; carbonic acid gas, 344.31; atmospheric air, 2.50 cubic inches; total gaseous contents, 346.5 inches. The springs are readily reached by railway from all the great cities and towns of the North and West, and from most at the South. These waters have been found very beneficial in affections of the liver, in some cases of chronic dyspepsia, and chronic diseases of the bowels. Besides other qualities, they appear to possess the virtues of a tonic united with those of a gentle cathartic. Great quantities of the waters are bottled, especially of the Congress and Empire Springs, and exported. The village has a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Permanent pop. in 1856, 6124.

SARATOV or **SARATOW**, *sá-rá-tov'*, written also **SARATOP** and **SARATOFF**, a government of Russia, between lat. 48° 10' and 53° 18' N., and lon. 42° 30' and 61° 20' E. Area, 74,730 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,444,496. Surface in the W. hilly, and in many parts fertile; but the E. is a wide desert steppe. The principal rivers are the Volga, which intersects its centre, and its tributaries, the Terezhka, and Saratovka; besides the Khoper, Medveditsa, tributaries of the Don. The principal lake is the Elton from the former of which about 17,800 tons of salt are said to be annually obtained. Large quantities of rye, wheat, oats, millet, and pease are raised, and partly exported. Sheep and cattle breeding are conducted on a large scale, and the rearing of bees and silk-worms are increasing. The fisheries in the Volga are very valuable, and large quantities of salt-fish and caviar are exported. Principal minerals, salt, mill-stones, and iron. Manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, iron-ware, leather, and earthenwares are carried on, and here are numerous flour-mills and distilleries. The inhabitants comprise Tartars, Kal-mucks, Kirghees, and Germans; the latter being colonized in great numbers on the Volga, having had grants of land and privileges conferred on them by the Empress Catherine, in 1763. The government is subdivided into 10 circles. Principal towns, Saratov, (the capital,) Petrovsk, Kamishin, and Tsaritsain.

SARATOV, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the right bank of the Volga, 290 miles E. of Voronezh. Lat. 51° 31' N., lon. about 46° E. Pop. 45,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, built chiefly of wood, and has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and many Greek united churches; a mosque, some monasteries, a new and handsome archbishop's palace, large government edifices, a large bazaar, several hospitals, a college and other schools; an ecclesiastical seminary, having about 500 students; manufactures of cotton cloths, cotton and silk hosiery, clocks, watches, leather, tobacco, rope, and earthenwares; a bell foundry, breweries, distilleries, and vinegar factories. From its position on the Volga, and between Astrakhan, Moscow, and Nizhnee-Novgorod, it is the seat of an extensive trade, importing colonial goods and foreign manufactures, and exporting corn, salted fish, hides, and cattle; it has also three important annual fairs.

SARATOVKA or **SARATOWKA**, *sá-rá-tov'ká*, a village of Russia, government, and S.E. of St. Petersburg, on the Neva. **SARATOW**. See **SARATOV**.

SARAVUS. See **SARRE**.

SARAWAH, *sá-rá-wá'*, or **SARWA**, *sar'wá*, a town of the Burmese dominion, in Further India, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, 80 miles N.W. of Rangoon.

SARAWAK, *sá-rá-wák'*, a country of Borneo, on the N. coast of the island, near its W. side, extending between lat. 1° and 2° N., and lon. 109° 40' and 111° 40' E., bounded W. and S. by the mountain Krimbang, and watered by the river Sarawak and its tributaries. Capital, Sarawak.

SARAWAK, formerly **KUCHIN**, a flourishing town in the W. of the island of Borneo, capital of rajahship, and on a river of the same name, in lat. 1° 33' N., lon. 110° 20' E. It consists of a native and a European town, the former built on each side of two reaches of the river, and divided into kampongs or clusters, each named after the chief whose house is placed in its centre, and the latter occupying some heights on the left bank of the river. A six-gun battery commands the reach immediately below the town, and there a number of Chinese houses have been built. Many of these houses, raised on posts, and formed of wood, have a very respectable appearance. An English church mission, and a native school have been established here. The trade of the town is considerable, and is carried on chiefly in large boats, some of them of 100 tons, which sail annually to Singapore, with sugar and other productions of the coast, receiving in exchange European goods, Javanese cloths, brass-work, and coarse earthenware, made in China. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the gold-mines in the vicinity. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

SARAWAN, *sá-rá-wán'*, written also **SAHARAWAN**, a province of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 26° and 30° 20' N., and lon. 64° and 67° 40' E. Estimated area, 15,000 square miles. Pop. 50,000. Surface mostly mountainous and rugged; Tukatoe in the N. rises upwards of 11,000 feet. The principal towns are Sarawan, Quetta, and Mustang.

SARAWAN, a town of Beloochistan, capital of the above province, is situated 98 miles W. of Kelat. Lat. 28° 45' N., lon. 64° 50' E. It consists of about 500 houses in a barren district, enclosed by a mud wall.

SARAYACU, *sá-rá-4-koó'*, a town of Peru, on the Ucayali, (which is here navigable,) in lat. about 6° 50' S., lon. 75° W.

SARBLINGSTEIN, *sar'bling-sténe'*, a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 28 miles S.E. of Freistadt.

SARCONI, *sar-kó-ne'*, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, 13 miles N.E. of Lagonegro.

SARCOXIE, a post-village and township in Jasper co., Missouri, 170 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. 1609.

SARD, *shárd*, a market-town of the Austrian dominions, in Transylvania, 5 miles N.N.W. of Karlsburg.

SARD, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Schumeg, 10 miles W.N.W. of Kaposvar.

SARDAM, a town of the Netherlands. See **ZAANDAM**.

SARDAIGNE, an island of Europe. See **SARDINIA**.

SARDARA, *sar-dá-rá'*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 23 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2127.

SARDEGNA, an island of Europe. See **SARDINIA**.

SARDES, a city of Asia Minor. See **SARDIS**.

SARDINAS, *sar-dee'nás*, a small bay of New Granada, in lat. about 2° N., lon. 79° W.

SARDINIA, *sar-dín-é-gá*, (It. *Sardegna*, *sar-dén'yá*; Fr. *Sardaigne*, *sar'dáñ'*; Ger. *Sardinien*, *sar-dee'ne-en*; Dutch. *Sardinië*, *sar-deen'ygh*; Sp. *Sardecia*, *sar-dén'yá*, or *Ordeña*, *thén-dén'yá*; anc. *Sardinia* and *Ichnusa*; Gr. *Σαρδῶν*, *Sarḗōn*, or *Σαρδῶν*, *Sarḗōn*, *Ιχνηύσα*, *Ichnousa*.) the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea after Sicily, and forming with its surrounding islands, the principal of which are San Antonio, San Pietro, Asinara, Madalena, Tavolara, and Caprera, that part of the Sardinian States, sometimes improperly called the Kingdom of Sardinia. It extends from lat. 35° 50' to 41° 15' N., and from lon. 8° 5' to 9° 50' E.; greatest length, from Cape Teulada in the S. to Longo Sardo in the N., 152 miles; breadth, 66 miles. Area, including the small islands along the coast, 9,235 square miles. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, and though not without considerable indentations, especially on the S. and W. coasts, is very compact. On the N. it is separated from the island of Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacia, not quite 7 miles wide.

Coasts.—The N. coast is generally rugged and precipitous, presenting a succession of bold headlands, of which those of Testa Grossa, near the Bay of Santa Reparata, and Falcone, are the most conspicuous. The principal bay is that of Porto Torres. The W. coast, stretching S. from Cape Falcone, continues steep and rugged, and presents, among other remarkable headlands, that of Cape Argentaro, forming the extremity of a rocky mountain upwards of 2000 feet in height. South of Monte Ghiscera, the coast turns suddenly E., and forms the Bay of Alghero. Here the beach becomes less elevated; and trending E., forms the large and nearly semicircular expanse of the Bay of Oristano, the N. and S. extremities of which, Capes San Marco and La Frasca, are above 5 miles apart. At the S. extremity, the cape terminates in the still more remarkable headland of Cape Teulada, con-

sisting of a long range of precipitous cliffs, nearly 900 feet high, running out into the sea, with a breadth of little more than half a mile, and forming the southernmost point of the whole island. The Gulf of Cagliari, extending from Cape Pula on the W. to Cape Carbonaro on the E., a distance of about 24 miles, and stretching inland for nearly 12 miles, is in many respects the most important of the island. It everywhere furnishes excellent anchorage in ample depth. The E. coast, from Cape Carbonaro N., stretches nearly in a straight line. The only bays deserving of notice are those of Terranova and Orosel. The most conspicuous of all the headlands is that of Monte Santo, a rugged promontory of upwards of 2400 feet high.

Rise of the Country.—The interior is generally mountainous, the great chain which traverses Corsica, from N. to S. being evidently, notwithstanding the interruption of the Strait of Bonifacio, continued into Sardinia, where it usually follows the same direction, but occasionally sends out transverse branches from E. to W. The culminating point of these mountains is the peak of Genargentu, which is situated a little to the E. of the centre of the island, and attains the height of 5276 feet. The next highest summit is the peak of Limbarra, 3686 feet, belonging to the transverse range of that name, and situated in the N. Between the mountain ridges are several extensive plains, of which the most celebrated for beauty and fertility are those of the Campidano in the S., stretching between Cagliari and Oristano, and of Oskeri in the N. Besides these there are several large sandy or stony districts called *macchie*, of a very sterile nature.

Geology, Minerals, &c.—Far the greater part of the rocks belong to those termed primitive, which extend without interruption over the whole of the N.E. and E. side of the island. Volcanic rocks are found extensively in the N.W., and occur in other parts of the island. Silurian strata occupy considerable tracts in the S.E., S., and S.W. The mineral riches of the island were well-known to the ancients, whose extensive workings can still be traced. Tradition enumerates gold among its metals, but no traces of it can now be found. Lead, however, exists in considerable abundance, and is generally highly argentiferous. Mines of it are profusely scattered over various districts. Copper, though less widely diffused, occurs in several quarters, and occasionally furnishes beautiful specimens of malachite. Quick-silver has been found, and was once partially worked, and both bismuth and antimony are said to exist; iron of excellent quality is plentifully distributed, and is worked in several districts. The other mineral products deserving of notice are porphyry, basalt, alabaster, marble, volcanic enamel, rock-crystals, and a variety of beautiful pebbles, lignite, gypsum, and nitre. Salt, in its mineral form, has only been found in the grottoes of Serruti, but is extensively obtained from the salt-pans along the coast, and forms one of the most profitable sources of royal revenue, for the sake of which it is strictly maintained as a monopoly.

Rivers and Lakes.—The streams are numerous, and add considerably to the fertility of the districts through which they pass, but are of no navigable importance. The Tirso, the largest, pours its waters into the Gulf of Oristano on the W. coast. The lakes are situated chiefly in the vicinity of the coast, where they form a series of lagoons.

Climate.—The climate of Sardinia has for many ages borne a very bad name, and, though the cause cannot be easily ascertained, there can be no doubt as to the fact that, at certain seasons, large districts become so insalubrious as to be regularly deserted by their inhabitants, while in others the mortality is remarkably great. The range of the thermometer is between 34° and 90°, and the mean annual temperature 61° 7'. Neither heat nor cold can be said to be in excess. Refreshing breezes blow regularly from the sea towards noon, and are as regularly succeeded by a land-wind as the sun goes down. The unhealthiness of the climate would, therefore, appear to be owing not to general but to local causes, among which the extensive lagoons and marshes which line the coasts, and are also prevalent to some extent in the interior, are the most obvious. During the hot season the natives never quit their homes until an hour after sunrise, and hasten to return before sunset, carefully closing every door and window. The disease which then prevails is known by the name of *intemperie*, and is said to be even more fatal than the *malaria* by which parts of Italy and Sicily are infested.

Vegetation.—The whole surface of Sardinia has been divided into three portions—one occupied by mountains which, where not absolutely barren, are covered with forests or clothed with pasture; another composed of marshes, lagoons, and the almost sterile *macchie*; and the third under tolerably regular culture, as arable land, olive-yard, vineyard, &c. Much of this land is of remarkable fertility; and though, from the very imperfect system of agriculture pursued, the average produce does not exceed one in seven or eight, a return of from 15 to 20, in some favored districts, is not uncommon. The grain thus raised considerably exceeds the consumption of the present inhabitants, and might easily be increased so as to supply three times the number. The whole operations of the farm are conducted in the most

antiquated and slovenly manner. The plough, a rude instrument without a coulter, and frequently devoid of any iron appendage, merely scratches the ground to the depth of two or three inches; and the corn, first thrashed on the ground by the tread of mares and colts, on a spot called *argiola*, prepared by paring the sward and beating it smooth with a mallet, is winnowed by being thrown up into the air. The principal crop is wheat, which is generally of excellent quality, and forms an important article of export not only in the form of grain, but of flour, biscuit, and macaroni. The culture of barley is more limited, and the quality of the produce is comparatively inferior; maize thrives well, and though not yet a general crop, is rising rapidly into favor; beans and pease are extensively grown, both for home consumption and export. The vine, being well adapted both to the climate and the soil, already occupies extensive tracts, and its culture is every year becoming of more importance. The most esteemed wines are those of the Campidano, Alghero, Sorso, and Ogliastro. Beautiful and extensive olive-grounds are met with in various quarters. The best oil is that of Sassari. The only other crops deserving of notice are tobacco, linseed, cotton, madder, and silk.

Zoology.—The bullock, though of small size, is the principal animal used for draught, and gives beef of excellent quality. Cows are much neglected, and little milk is obtained from them; but the making of cheese from the milk of goats and sheep forms a very important branch of rural economy. The swine are said to be among the best in Europe. The horses are in general patient of fatigue, and easily kept; considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the breed; the mule is unknown; but a small pony, anciently in high esteem with the Roman matrons for its liveliness and easy pace, still retains its character. Game of all kinds is very abundant. Wild boars, stags, deer, and mufions frequent the woods and forests; and foxes, hares, and rabbits are so numerous, that their skins furnish a considerable article of export.

From the extent of sea-coast, the fisheries naturally form an important branch of industry; but the sluggishness of the Sardinians has allowed the management of them to fall almost entirely into the hands of strangers. The most valuable fishery is that of the tunny, which is carried on extensively on various parts of the coast. Anchovies and sardines, the latter at one time so numerous as to have derived their name from the island, have become comparatively scarce. Fine mullet, bream, eels, and other fish abound, and are staple articles of consumption and commerce. The coral-fisheries, more celebrated in ancient than in modern times, are still carried on on the W. and S. coasts, where they employ from 200 to 300 boats, which arrive annually from Naples and Genoa. The *Panoplia nobilis*, the inhabitant of a shell of from 15 to 27 inches in length, abounds in the smooth water of shallow bays, as at Porto Conte and Liscia, and becomes the object of an important fishery, partly on account of the pearls obtained from it, and still more on account of its *hyacinth*, or tuft of silky hair, which is about eight inches long, and is spun into gloves, stockings, or other articles of dress.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufactures have made very little progress, and are chiefly confined to a few coarse tissues, woven by the women at their homes for private use. Fennel, however, produces linens, carpets, and bed-covers, which, though coarse, are in general use; and at Dorgali, a coarse kind of silk goods is made for sale. A few coarse woollens and cottons, leather, earthenware, and glass are also manufactured; tobacco and gunpowder, both, like salt, government monopolies, are manufactured to a considerable extent. The trade consists of the exports of raw produce, the greater part of which has already been enumerated, including corn, wine, brandy, timber, seeds, fish, cattle, salt, tobacco, &c.; the imports include all the ordinary tissues, more especially cotton, colonial produce, hosiery, hardware, and metals, hemp, and cordage, &c. One great obstacle to the progress of trade was the miserable state of the roads, which long continued impracticable for wheel-carriages. This has been to some extent removed by the formation of a good road, which traverses the island throughout its whole length, from Cagliari to Sassari, and of several branch roads to the most important places, not on the direct line.

Government and People.—Sardinia, until 1848, was governed by a viceroy. It is now governed in the same manner as the divisions on the mainland, by general Intendants, one of whom superintends each of the three divisions—Cagliari, Nuoro, and Sassari—into which the island is divided. The inhabitants bear a considerable resemblance, both in physical features and in manners and customs, to the Greeks. They are of middle stature, and well shaped, are enthusiastically attached to their country, and have good intellectual capacities. They have suffered much, however, from long neglect and misgovernment. It is said that great improvements have recently taken place, and that one of the first results of a more general diffusion of education, has been a marked diminution both in the number and the heinousness of crimes. There are two universities, one at Cagliari with 402, and another at Sassari with 314 students

In 1838. There is a primary school in each village. The religion is exclusively Roman Catholic.

Divisions and Population.—The island of Sardinia is divided administratively into three divisions, subdivided into 11 provinces, which, with their population, are enumerated in the following table:—

Divisions and Provinces of the Island of Sardinia, and their Population in 1852.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Area in square miles.	P. 1852.
CAGLIARI.....	Cagliari.....	The total area of the island of Sardinia is 9235 square miles. The provinces have not yet been measured.	109,117
	Iglesias.....		42,706
	Isili.....		48,459
	Oristano.....		78,444
NUORO.....	Launedu.....		27,530
	Macomer.....		37,568
	Nuoro.....		59,284
	Alghero or Algheri.....		34,308
SASSARI.....	Ozieri.....		24,615
	Masari.....		67,317
	Tempio.....		22,738
Total.....		9235	552,605

History.—The early history of the island is involved in much obscurity. Its original inhabitants, according to Cicero, are of Libyo-Phœnician, and according to Strabo, of Tyrrhene extraction, and were living independent, when, about B. C. 530, they were attacked by the Carthaginians, and obliged, after a valiant but ineffectual resistance, to quit the low country and retire into their mountain fastnesses. During the first Punic war the Romans made strenuous exertions to become masters of the island, and ultimately, on agreeing to make peace, obtained a formal cession of it. This cession appears to have left a rankling feeling in the breasts of the Carthaginians, and is expressly mentioned by Livy as one of the causes which led to the second Punic war, in which Rome, though finally victorious, was brought to the brink of ruin by Hannibal. During the struggles between Rome and Carthage, Sardinia often became the theatre of war, and suffered equally from both the powerful states which contended for its possession. At a very early period, the inhabitants were converted to Christianity, and were, in course of time, brought into close connection with the Papal See, which, having once fixed its hold, has never relinquished it. On the fall of the Western Empire, it came successively under the power of the Vandals, Goths, and Moors. At the end of the twelfth century, it was held by the Genoese, and afterwards by the kings of Aragon till 1713. In 1720, it was acquired by Savoy in exchange for Sicily. It was the only portion of the Sardinian dominions which was left in the power of the sovereign during the usurpation of the French from 1798 to 1814. —Adj. and Inhab. SARDINIAN, sar-din'-e-an. (It. SAR'DO.)

SARDINIA, KINGDOM OF, (It. *Stati Sardi*, stâ'tee san'-dee; Fr. *Royaume de Sardaigne*, rol'-ôm-dêh san'-dâf') a state in North Italy, composed of the island of Sardinia (which see,) and a continental portion called the Sardinian States. (It. *Stati Nardi di Terra Firma*, stâ'tee san'-dee dee tãr'-fã fêr'mã,) comprising the duchy of Savoy, (the cradle of the monarchy,) the principality of Piedmont, the county of Nice (which surrounds the principality of Monaco,) the duchy of Montferrat, a part of the former duchy of Milan, and the duchy of Genoa, with the island of Capraja. This continental portion extends from lat. 43° 38' to 46° 27' N., lon. 5° 35' and 10° 5' E.; and is bounded on the N. by Switzerland; on the E. by Switzerland, Lombardy, Parma, and Tuscany; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the S.W. and W. by France; greatest length from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 245 miles; greatest breadth from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 201 miles. Area, 18,024 square miles, being greater than that of the kingdom of the Netherlands, but smaller than that of Portugal.

Phys. of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The surface is traversed in various directions by the loftiest mountain chains of Europe. These, commencing at the N.E. extremity, on the frontiers of Switzerland, form the boundary between the two countries, proceeding first under the name of the Helvetic or Lepontine Alps to Monte Rosa, and then almost due W. under that of the Pennine Alps to Mont Blanc, which lies wholly within the Sardinian territory. From Mont Blanc the principal chain proceeds, under the name of the Graian or Graian Alps, first circuitously S., and then W., so as completely to isolate Savoy from the rest of the Sardinian States. Having reached the boundary of France, it extends along it in a S.E. direction to Monte Viso, S. of which it becomes linked to the Maritime Alps. These, quitting the French frontier, stretch eastward between Piedmont and Nice, and, finally, almost skirting the Gulf of Genoa, become connected a little above Savona with the main branch of the West Apennines, which at first recede a little from the shore, and then proceed E. through the division of Genoa to the frontiers of Parma and Tuscany. These lofty chains throw out numerous branches, sometimes parallel and sometimes at right angles to their principal axes. Although the far greater portion of the Sardinian surface is mountainous, between the S. slopes of the Pennine and Hel-

vetian Alps, and the N. slopes of the Maritime Alps and the Apennines, large open plains of almost unrivalled beauty and fertility occur, and render a country which, from containing the loftiest mountains, might be supposed to be one of the most barren, actually one of the most productive in Europe.

Geology and Minerals.—The lofty chains of the Alps are composed mostly of granite and crystalline schists. To the W. of the chain which forms the western boundary of Piedmont, the Jura limestone is largely developed, and extend over the greater part of Savoy. The same system also extends to a considerable distance along the S. slopes of the W. part of the Maritime Alps, and descends to the shore near the W. entrance of the Gulf of Genoa. The most striking display of volcanic rocks is near the same gulf, not far from the point where the Maritime Alps are considered to terminate and the Apennines to begin. In the interval between the chains, the rocks are composed chiefly of serpentine. Almost the whole of the Apennines within the Sardinian States, and the slopes on both sides of it, consist of calcareous rocks belonging to the cretaceous system. They exhibit numerous marks of violent disturbance by volcanic rocks, which, though nowhere largely developed, are seen piercing the surface in many isolated spots. The tertiary formation predominates in Piedmont on the slopes and undulating plains situated on the right bank of the Po. The plains on the left bank appear also to be tertiary, but are covered for the most part with thick beds of alluvium.

The minerals include most of the known metals, but in such limited quantities as to possess little economical value. Gold has been washed from the sands of several rivers, particularly the Orco and Dora Baltea; and from a mine of sulphuretted iron in the province of Ossola, both gold and silver have been extracted. In Savoy, the mines of argentiferous lead, which have been worked from an early period at Pesey and Macol, still continue productive; iron is worked to advantage in various quarters; and several extensive salt-works have been erected to purify the salt obtained both from mines and springs. Gypsum, chalk, limestone, and slate are very abundant, and there are few provinces in which excellent quarries of alabaster and marble might not be opened. Amethysts, garnets, and rock-crystals of great size and beauty are often found. No coal fit for fuel has been discovered, but there are several seams of lignite.

Rivers and Lakes.—From the position of the mountain chains, it is evident that they must form a number of watersheds, and divide the drainage of the country among several basins. Thus, Savoy, which, as already observed, is completely isolated on the E. and S., belongs to the basin of the Rhone, which, forming a portion of the W. boundary, receives part of the drainage directly, and a much larger part indirectly, through the Lake of Geneva, the Arve, and the Isère; in like manner in the S., the Maritime Alps and the Apennines cause all the water sent from their southern slopes, or collected on the narrow belt of land below, to descend directly to the Mediterranean in numerous streams, all of them, except the Var in the W., and the Vara in the E., too insignificant to be deserving of special notice. A third basin, of far more importance, since not less than three-fourths of the whole surface belongs to it, is that of the Po. This important river, commencing its course in the mountains on the W., flows across the country to its E. frontier, winding somewhat circuitously, but never wandering far from its centre, and receiving constant accessions from numerous affluents, which hasten to join it on either bank with supplies often furnished from exhaustless reservoirs among the regions of perpetual snow. These affluents alone drain on the left bank an area of 7656, and on the right an area of 4211 square miles. On the right the only affluent of consequence is the Tanaro; on the left the most important are the Ticino, Dora Baltea, and Sesia. In general, however, their currents are too shallow or too rapid to be used for transport, and the benefits which they confer on all the districts through which they pass are confined to irrigation. While the rivers are thus numerous, there is a remarkable deficiency of lakes. Neither the Lake of Geneva nor Lago Maggiore properly belongs to Sardinia; and the only lakes worthy of the name within the territory are the comparatively trivial ones of Annecy and Bourget in Savoy.

Climate.—The climate necessarily varies much according to locality. In the regions of perpetual snow, and in all the districts so near as to be within the sphere of their influence, the winter-cold is severe, the weather at all times variable, and violent storms frequent even when the season has far advanced. In the lower districts, and especially in the plains of Piedmont, a much milder and more genial climate prevails; the winter is short, and in summer are long intervals of the brightest sunshine. The heat, however, is often extreme, and the ground becomes so scorched that the crops are only saved by the general practice of irrigation. In spring the worst feature in the weather is its variability. Violent winds often blow from the surrounding mountains, and local storms of hail descend with an impetuosity which not only devastate the fields, but sometimes proves fatal to animals. In the S. portion of the Sardinian States, situated

on the S. side of the Maritime Alps and Apennines, and forming the divisions of Nice and Genoa, the complete shelter from the N., and the vicinity of the sea, combine in forming a climate remarkable for the mildness of its winters and its almost tropical summer-heats. Here the orange flourishes vigorously in the open air; the olive is the most important object of culture; and many plants, seldom found within the same latitude, grow spontaneously among its rocky and sunny slopes. At Turin, situated not far from the centre of the country, the medium summer temperature is 72°, and the ordinary maximum 85°-82; but the thermometer exposed to the sun has a mean height of not less than 91°-87. The average annual fall of rain, deduced from ten years' observation, is nearly 37 inches, and of these the large proportion of 284 inches falls between March and September. The rainiest month is May, and the next rainiest August. The prevailing winds throughout the country are from the W., N., and E. The north wind is felt particularly in Savoy and in parts of Piedmont, but being warded off by the Maritime Alps and Apennines, makes little impression in the divisions of Nice and Genoa.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Many of the mountains either rise above the limit of perpetual snow, or retain their snowy covering till the summer is so far advanced that they have scarcely time to clothe themselves with any kind of vegetation. Beneath these snowy regions are many well-wooded heights, particularly in Savoy, and on parts of the Apennines and Maritime Alps; and at the same or similar elevations in all the mountainous districts of the country, extensive pastoral tracts occur, where great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared, chiefly with a view to the dairy. In still lower regions the pine, birch, alder, and hazel are succeeded by the more valuable species of hard-wood; among others, the Spanish chestnut, not more valuable for its timber than its fruit. In Savoy and other mountainous regions of the N. the extent of arable land is very much limited, both by the nature of the climate and the configuration of the surface; and though, in lower and more favored spots, the vine is successfully cultivated, and corn-fields are sometimes seen stretching continuously over considerable tracts, the cereals produced fall far short of the consumption. In the southern divisions of Nice and Genoa the quantity of cereal produce is equally deficient, partly from the thin and arid soil, either covered with stones or bristling with rocks, and partly from its adaptation to the growth of plants from which a more valuable return can be obtained—the orange, the vine, the mulberry, and, above all, the olive, which grows here in the greatest perfection.

The true granary of the Sardinian States must be sought for in the plains of Piedmont, where the soil, deep though light, possesses great natural fertility, and has in numerous instances this fertility increased tenfold by careful and skillful management. To such perfection has the system of artificial irrigation been carried, that whole tracts of country are literally covered by artificial channels of various dimensions, so that in the plain of Piedmont 486,613 acres are under regular irrigation, the supplies of which are received and paid for according to fixed rules, forming a most enlightened hydrographic code. The results are astonishing. Whole districts, which had remained almost waste, have been converted into luxuriant corn-fields, verdant meadows, and rice-grounds, and, instead of a scanty and impoverished population, now rival the most densely-peopled regions of Europe. A considerable portion of the ground thus irrigated is kept in permanent meadow, yielding heavy cuttings of grass and luxuriant crops of hay, for the maintenance generally of Swiss cows, which are kept in large dairies, their produce forming one of the principal sources of agricultural wealth. A still larger portion of the same land is under a regular rotation of rice, maize, green crop, and wheat. French beans and hemp are extensively grown, and barley and rye more partially. Much of the ground not irrigated is devoted to the culture of the vine, and more especially of the mulberry, for the rearing of silk-worms. The silk obtained is abundant and of excellent quality, and both in its raw and spun state forms one of the principal articles of export. Fruit of the finest kinds is everywhere abundant.

Manufactures and Trade.—The former occupy a very unimportant place compared with agriculture, and consist chiefly of silk stuffs, velvet, silk hosiery, woollens generally of coarse quality, linen chiefly for domestic use, hardware, earthenware, porcelain, glass, leather, soap, paper, articles in alabaster, marble, and coral, essences and perfumes, white lead, brandy, liqueurs, chocolate, vermicelli, &c. The transit trade between France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, is very extensive, and an important foreign trade is carried on, chiefly through the port of Genoa. The principal exports are olive-oil, corn, rice, raw silk, silk goods, velvet, white lead, and several of the above articles of manufacture; the principal imports are colonial produce, cotton, metals, hides, salt fish, tar and pitch, &c. The merchant marine of the entire kingdom in 1854, comprised 3419 vessels, (tons, 164,852,) employing 24,639 hands.

Lines of railway have been opened in Sardinia, from Turin

to Genoa, through Alessandria, and from Turin to Savigliano: A railway is in course of construction, extending from Turin in a N.W. direction, and intended ultimately to connect with the railway systems of France. Another railway has also been projected from Alessandria to Oleggio. The electric telegraph is in operation from Turin, over the summit of Mont Cenis, to Chambéry, where it forms a connection with the telegraphic system of France. A company has been chartered, with a capital of \$2,000,000, for the purpose of establishing lines of steamers—one to ply between Genoa and New York, and one between Genoa and Montevideo. Each line is to sail monthly.

Divisions, Population, &c.—For administrative purposes the kingdom is divided into 11 portions, called divisions, which are again subdivided into 39 provinces, the names, areas, and populations being as follow:—

Divisions and Provinces of the Continental States of Sardinia, their Area and Population in 1852.

Administrative Divisions.	Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Population in 1852.
Alessandria.....	Alessandria.....	335	124,344
	Asti.....	345	137,635
	Bobbio.....	270	87,247
	Tortona.....	259	69,416
	Voghera.....	300	90,033
Aunsey.....	Chablais.....	350	58,229
	Faucigny.....	775	105,929
	Genevoise.....	...	109,527
	Alba.....	403	119,203
	Coni or Cuneo.....	994	180,767
Coni or Cuneo.....	Mondovì.....	606	149,303
	Saluzzo.....	618	156,439
	Chivari.....	347	116,664
	Genoa { city.....	...	155,839
	Genoa { province.....	352	184,846
Genoa.....	Levante.....	261	79,080
	Novi.....	291	65,286
	Aosta.....	1,318	81,469
	Ivrea.....	667	168,808
	Nice.....	1,166	118,616
Nice.....	Oneglia.....	116	60,595
	San Remo.....	267	64,803
	Lomellina.....	474	139,854
	Novara.....	498	181,411
	Ossola.....	540	36,470
Novara.....	Pallanza.....	315	64,335
	Valaisa.....	293	36,021
	Acqui.....	479	101,348
	Albenga.....	264	60,415
	Savona.....	304	79,744
Savona.....	Maurienne.....	788	64,540
	Savoy Proper.....	650	150,051
	Upper Savoy.....	371	51,058
	Tarentaise.....	683	45,841
	Pinerole.....	549	134,049
Turin.....	Susa.....	532	82,078
	Turin { city.....	...	143,157
	Turin { province.....	1,099	278,496
	Biella.....	209	131,079
	Casale.....	327	121,860
Vercelli.....	Vercelli.....	345	125,234
Total of continental provinces.....		18,994	4,537,580
Island of Sardinia.....		9,235	550,665
Total of Sardinian monarchy.....		28,229	5,088,245

Government and Revenue.—The government is in form an hereditary monarchy, in which the powers of the sovereign have recently been placed under important constitutional restraints. This new constitution, voluntarily granted by King Charles Albert in 1848, provides for a legislature of two chambers, which meet annually; guarantees the freedom of the press, and introduces many other important reforms. The clergy and nobility had from an early period possessed peculiar privileges, which exempted them from taxation, and in a manner placed them above the law. These privileges have undergone important modifications. Justice is administered by four superior courts, which have their seats at Turin, Genoa, Nice, and Chambéry; provincial courts, one in the capital of each province; and a great number of local and inferior judicatories. In addition to these, a supreme court, called Camera Regia, sits at Turin; an admiralty court at Genoa, and commercial courts at various places.

The revenue, according to the budget of 1864, amounted to \$25,630,000, of which \$12,400,000 was derived from taxes; \$9,680,000 from customs, tolls on vessels, &c.; and \$2,000,000 from public works. The expenditures amounted to \$27,700,000, of which \$7,200,000 was for interest on the public debt; \$6,650,000 for the army; \$839,000 for the navy; \$2,360,000 for public works; and \$413,000 for public instruction. The public debt for the same year amounted to \$114,300,000. Nearly a half of this debt has been recently contracted to two large portions—one for the construction of railways, and the other, to say the least, very unfortunately, by the late war with Austria.

Army and Navy, Religion, Education, &c.—The army amounts, on the war footing, to about 140,000 men, but in peace to only 48,000 men; the navy comprises about 60 vessels of war of all descriptions, mounting about 900 cannon. Among the vessels there is not a single ship of the line but there are 4 frigates and 6 steam-vessels.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic. It is governed by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops, and for ages possessed such an ascendancy, that it would not tolerate any other form of religion. Its persecutions of Piedmont and Savoy form one of the darkest pages in the history of Popery. In more recent times, not only have its more violent outbursts and aggressions been restrained, but a general toleration has been proclaimed, and the long-persecuted Waldenses, still numbering above 20,000, can not only worship peacefully in their mountain valleys, but rear their churches in the very heart of the capital.

There are elementary schools in each commune, secondary schools in the large towns, and four universities, viz.: at Turin, Genoa, Cagliari, and Sassari, the whole under the control of a minister of public instruction. There are also schools for the deaf and dumb, for agriculture, arts, manufactures, veterinary medicine, civil engineering, marine, &c.

History.—The country which now forms the Sardinian States, was known in ancient times in its S. part by the name of *Liguria*, and in its N. by that of *Gallia Cisalpina*. Savoy, separated from the other parts, and lying beyond the Alps, was considered as belonging to Gallia Narbonensis. The house of Savoy, whence has sprung the present line of Sardinian kings, may be said to date from about the eleventh century. Count Humbert, the vassal of Rudolph III. of Burgundy, exercised jurisdiction not only over Savoy, but other portions of the surrounding territory. His son Otto died in 1090, leaving two sons, who became successively Counts of Savoy. From this time, with some vicissitudes, the house of Savoy continued to increase in power and influence, till 1440, when Amadeus VIII. (who had been created Duke of Savoy by the Emperor Sigismund, in 1416) died after a prosperous reign, leaving his successors in possession of territories which gave him a distinguished place among the sovereigns of Europe. The wars between France and Germany seemed for a time to check the growing fortunes of Savoy. Victor Amadeus ascended the throne in 1675: during his reign, the war between France and Germany again broke out, in which he necessarily became involved, but played his part so well, that at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, he not only had added considerably to his continental territories, but obtained possession of, and was formally crowned King of Sicily. By a subsequent arrangement, he exchanged Sicily for the island of Sardinia, from which he and his successors have since taken the title of king. Charles Felix, who assumed the crown in 1821, after a reign of 10 years, dying without male issue, a collateral branch succeeded in the person of Charles Albert, who, in 1848, promulgated the liberal constitution which the Sardinian States still enjoy. The same year saw him at the head of a league intended to expel the Austrians from Italy. The disastrous results led to his abdication in March, 1849, in favor of his son, and very probably to his death in July following.

SARDINIA, a post-village of Sardinia township, Erie co., New York, about 30 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains several mills and factories. Pop. of the township, 1761.

SARDINIA, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 90 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

SARDINIA, a post-office of Decatur co., Indiana.

SARDIS or **SARDIS**, (Gr. *Σάρδεις* or *Σαρδεις*; Turk. *Sart*, *sart*;) a ruined city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in antiquity the capital of Lydia, at the N. foot of Mount Tmolus, 50 miles N.E. of Smyrna. Its acropolis has, by the effects of running streams or earthquakes, been wrought into the most fantastic shapes. On its summit are extensive remains of a castle, called the *Gerusia*, (or house of Croesus;) and about 1 mile distant are a few traces of a vast temple of Cybele. Under Croesus, its last king, from whom it was taken by Cyrus, Sardis was one of the most splendid and luxurious cities of the East. After passing to the Romans, it rapidly declined, and during the reign of Tiberius was almost destroyed by an earthquake. It was, however, immediately rebuilt, and acquired new interest from becoming the seat of one of the Apocalyptic churches.

SARDIS, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

SARDIS, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

SARDIS, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 14 miles S. of Mayeville.

SARDIS, a post-village in the E. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 150.

SARDO. See **SARDINIA**.

SARDUAL, *sar-dô-âl*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 14 miles S.E. of Thomar. Pop. 3200.

SAREPTA, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on Goshen Creek, about 90 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

SAREE or **SARI**, *sâ-ree*, the capital town of the Persian province of Mazanderan, 20 miles E. of Balfurosh. Lat. 36° 30' N., lon. 53° 10' E. Pop. in 1822 was estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000; but in 1820 it had been so depopulated by cholera, as to have scarcely 300 inhabitants. It is enclosed by a ditch and a mud wall, flanked by pentagonal brick towers, but kept in very bad repair.

SAREILA, *sâ-râ-î-lâ*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Allahabad, 25 miles S.W. of Kalpee.

1718

SAREPTA, *sâ-rêp'tâ*, a fortified town of Russia, government of Saratov, in its S. part, on the Sarpa, near its influx into the Volga, 15 miles S. of Tsaritsin, (Tsaritsin.) Pop. 400. It was founded in 1765 by a colony of German Herrnhuters, and is the centre of numerous colonies of Moravians.

SAREPTA, an ancient city of Syria. See **SERAFEND**.

SAREPTA, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 28 miles S.E. of Oxford.

SARES-KEND, *sâ-rê-kênd*, a village of North Persia, province of Azerbaidjan, S.W. of Mianna. Near it are two ruined fortresses, termed *Kalah-Zohak*, and formerly supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Canaca*, which has, however, been since identified with Tukhti-Suleiman, 60 miles S.

SAREZZO, *sâ-rê-zo*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 2 miles S. by E. of Gardone, on the Mella. Pop. 1424.

SARGADELOS, *sargâ-dê-loce*, a small maritime village of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 18 miles N. of Lugo.

SARGANS, *sargôns* or *sargâns*, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 7½ miles S.E. of Wallenstadt. Pop. 123.

SARGEANTSVILLE, *sarjants-vill*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 6 miles S.W. of Flemington, contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

SARHAUT, *sar-haw't*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 5 miles W. of Moorshedabad.

SARI, a town of Persia. See **SARAS**.

SARIETTA, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

SARINE, a river of Switzerland. See **SAANE**.

SARINENA, *sâ-re-nên-yâ*, a town of Spain, province, and 26 miles S.E. of Huesca, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2500.

SARINGUR, *sâ-ring-ûr*, a town of India, in the Berar dominions, 62 miles W. of Sumbhulpoor.

SARJOO or **SARJOU**, a river of Hindostan. See **GOODL**.

SARK, one of the islands in the English Channel. See **SERCO**.

SARK, a small river of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, with a S.W. course of 10 or 11 miles past Springfield, forms, for several miles, the boundary between Scotland and England, and enters the Solway Frith near its E. extremity.

SARKAD, *sâr-kôd*, a market-town of East Hungary, co. of Bihar, 35 miles S.W. of Gross-Wardein. Pop. 3324.

SARKHOLM, *sark-holm*, a small island in the Gulf of Riga.

SARLAT, *sâr-lâ*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 32 miles S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. in 1852, 5950. It has a communal college, paper mills, and a trade in walnut-oil and cattle. Fénelon was born here in 1651.

SARLO, *NAGY*, *nôdj sar-lo*, a market-town of West Hungary, co. and 10 miles S. of Bars, on an affluent of the Gura.

SARMATIA. See **POLAND**.

SARMATO, *sâr-mâ-to*, a town of Parma, duchy, and 10 miles W. of Piacenza. Pop. 2582.

SARMATTA, *sâr-mât-tâ*, one of the Serawatty Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut, in lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 128° 45' E., 30 miles in circuit.

SARMIENTO, *sâr-mê-ên-to*, a remarkable mountain of Terra del Fuego, on the S. side of Gabriel Channel; lat. 54° 27' 12" S., lon. 70° 51' 30" W. Its height is 6600 feet above sea-level, rising from a broad base.

SARNANO, *sâr-nâ-no*, a walled town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles S.S.W. of Macerata. Pop. 400.

SARNE, *sâr-nêh*, **SARNAU**, *sâr-nôw*, or **SARNOWA**, *sâr-nô-wâ*, a town of Prussian Poland, 53 miles S. of Posen, near the Dombroga. Pop. 1820.

SARNEN, *sâr-nên*, a village of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Unterwalden, on the Aa, where it leaves the Lake of Sarnen, and at the foot of Landenberg, 11 miles S. of Le-cerne. Pop. 3000. In its council-house are some paintings, and an alto-relievo model of Switzerland.

SARNEN, **LAKE OF**, in Switzerland, S. of the above village, 3 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lungern.

SARNESFIELD, *sârns-feld*, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SARNIA. See **GUERNSEY**.

SARNIA, *sâr-nê-g*, or **PORT SARNIA**, a town of Canada West, co. of Lambton, situated on the St. Clair, near Lake Huron. It is a large and thriving place, with Episcopal, Free, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and Roman Catholic churches, grammar and common schools, a large foundry, 2 tanneries, and 2 flour mills driven by steam. It has a regular ferry across the river to Port Huron, and is a port of entry, and the last port at which steamers bound to the Upper Lakes can touch. Pop. in 1852, 1384.

SARNICO, *sâr-nê-ko*, a town of Lombardy, 15 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo, at the S.W. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 1740.

SARNO, *sâr-no*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, near the source of the Sarno, (anc. *Ser-nus*;) 15 miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 7000. It has a cathedral, an old castle, some sulphur baths, and manufactures of paper and copper-ware. Here was fought a battle between the troops of Justinian and the Goths, which ended in the defeat of the latter, and the fall of the Gothic sway in Italy.

SARNTHEIM, *sarn'thaim*, a village of Tyrol, about 24 miles from Bozen. Pop. 2734.

SARONIC GULF, (*Saronicus Sinus*), Greece. See **ÆGINA**, GULF OF.

SARONNO or **SARRONNO**, *sar-ron'no*, a town of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 3000.

SAROS or **SAROSCH**, a town of Hungary. See **PATAK**.

SAROS, a gulf of Turkey in Europe. See **XEROS**.

SAROS, *sar'osh*, or **SAROS VARMEGYE**, *sar'osh' var'midy*, a county of Hungary, bounded N. by Galicia. Area, 1380 square miles. Capital, Eperies. Pop. 197,285.

SAROWY, *sar-ow'wee*, written also **SEROHI** and **SEROKI**, a town of North-west Hindostan, 62 miles W. of Odeypoor.

SARPA, *sar'pa*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Astrakhan, flows N., and joins the Volga, 15 miles S. of Tsaritsin, after a course of 200 miles.

SARRALBE, *sar'alib'*, a town of France, department of Moselle, at the confluence of the Sarre and Albe, 9 miles S.W. of Sarreguemines. Pop. in 1852, 3460.

SARRANCE, *sar'rans'*, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 10 miles S. of Oleron. Pop. 1271.

SARRANCOLIN, *sar'rans'kol'lan'*, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Neste, 13 miles E.S.E. of Bagnères. Pop. 1079. It has remains of fortifications, and a church built by the Templars.

SAR/RAT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SARRE, *sar*, (Ger. *Saar*, *sar*; anc. *Saracens*), a river of France and North-west Germany, rises in the Vosges Mountains, flows through the French departments of Meurthe and Moselle, and a part of Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Moselle 5 miles S.W. of Treves, after a N. course of 120 miles, for 50 of which it is navigable.

SARREAL, *sar-réal'*, or **SARRIAL**, *sar-réal'*, a town of Spain, province of Lerida, 7 miles N.E. of Montblanch, near the Francoli. Pop. 2124.

SARREBOURO, *sar'boor'*, a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the right bank of the Sarre, and on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 40 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. in 1852, 2531. See **SAARBURG**.

SARREBRUCK, a town of Prussia. See **SAARBURG**.

SARRECHESABLET, *sar shch-sab'let'*, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 10 miles S. of Aosta. Pop. 1116.

SARREGUEMINES, *sar'gg-mein'*, (Ger. *Saargemünd*, *sar'ggeh-münt'*, formerly *Guemund*), a town of France, department of Moselle, on the left bank of the Sarre, near the influx of the Blies, 9 miles S. of Saarbruck. Pop. in 1852, 5658. It has manufactures of fine earthenware, leather, velvets, silks, and gauzes, and an active trade in papier-maché snuff-boxes made at Sarralbe.

SARRE LOUIS, Rhenish Prussia. See **SAAR LOUIS**.

SARRE-UNION, a town of France. See **SAAR UNION**.

SARRIA, *sar-ré-a*, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles S.E. of Lugo. Pop. 650.

SARRIA, a village of Spain, near Barcelona. Pop. 3673.

SARRIANS, *sar-ré-on'*, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 4 miles W.N.W. of Carpentras. Pop. 1250.

SARRION, *sar-ré-on'*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 16 miles S.E. of Teruel, on the right bank of the Martín. Pop. 2470.

SARONNO, a town of Austrian Italy. See **SARONNO**.

SARROWLY, *sar-rów'lee*, a town of Hindostan, in Oude, 51 miles N.W. of Goruckpoor.

SARRULLE, a village of Sardinia. See **SARULE**.

SARS/DEN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SARSINA, *sar-sé-ná*, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, on the Tuscan frontier, 4 miles S.W. of Mercato Saraceno. Pop. 3000. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the see of a bishop.

SARSKOE SELO, Russia. See **TSARSKOE SELO**.

SARSTEDT, *sar'stét'*, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 6 miles N.W. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1462.

SART, a town of Asia Minor. See **SARDIS**.

SART, *sart* or *sar*, a village of Belgium, province, and 15 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 2433.

SART-DAME-AVELINES, *sar-dám-d'vch-leen'*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Thil, 19 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1672.

SARTEANO, *sar-tá-no*, or **SARTIANO**, *sar-té-no*, a town of Tuscany, province of Siena, 5 miles W.S.W. of Chiusi. Pop. 3000. It has a castle and mineral baths. A vast number of Etruscan tombs have been opened here since 1825.

SARTENA, *sar-tá-ná*, (Fr. *Sirtène*, *sar'tán'*), a town of Corsica, 23 miles S.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. 2658.

SARTHE, *sart*, a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, passes Alençon and Mans, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Mayenne on the left, 1½ miles above Angers. Length, 145 miles.

SARTHE, a department of France in the N.W., formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Loire. Area, 2371 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 473,071. Surface flat; a considerable portion is covered with forests. It is watered by the Sarthe, Loire, and several smaller streams; is fertile in the valleys, and yields sufficient corn for the population.

Wine is made in small quantity, cider and perry extensively. Manufactures comprise woollens, calicoes, and paper.

SARTILLY, *sar'tee'yee'*, a market-town of France, department of Manche, 7 miles N.W. of Avranches. Pop. 1444.

SARTIRANA, *sar-te-rá-ná*, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Novara, 11 miles S.W. of Mortara. Pop. 2881.

SARTOR-OE, (*Sartor-Öe*), *sar'tor-ö'gh*, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stilt, and 5 miles W. of Bergen. Lat. 60° 15' N., lon. 4° 10' E. Shape very irregular. Length, from N. to S., 20 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

SARTWELL, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

SARULE, *sar-roo'la*, or **SARRULLE**, *sar-rool'la*, a village of the island of Sardinia, 2 miles S.S.W. of Orani. Pop. 1409.

SAR/UM, OLD, (the *Sarbidunum* of the Romans), an extinct city and borough of England, co. of Wilts, the site of which was on a hill 2 miles N. of Salisbury. Under the Saxons it was a place of importance; in the time of William the Conqueror, the bishop's see was transferred to it from Sherborne, in Dorset, but removed to Salisbury in the time of Henry III. A few traces of walls, ramparts, and of its castle and cathedral, remain. It is interesting, as affording a striking example of the rotten borough system. It sent 2 members to the House of Commons in the time of Edward III., and after its total decay, without having a single house or inhabitant, the proprietor of the land, on which it once stood, was still permitted to exercise this important privilege, until the passing of the Reform Act.

SARUN, *sar-rün'*, with **CHUMPARUN**, *chüm-pärün'*, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, bounded on the N. by Nepal; its centre is about lat. 26° N., lon. 85° E.

SARUNGPOOR, *sar-rüng-poor'*, a town of Central India, Gwalior dominions, 54 miles N.E. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 35' N., lon. 76° 35' E.

SARVAIL, *shár'vái'*, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Sarvar, 20 miles E.S.E. of Güns. Pop. 1167.

SAR/VERS/VILLE, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

SARVIZ, *shár'vees'*, a river of Hungary, flows S., and joins an arm of the Danube at Baja. Length, 60 miles. It forms a part of the Sarviz Canal, 37 miles in length.

SARZANA, *sar-zá-ná*, a town of North Italy, near the S.E. extremity of the Sardinian dominions, division of Genoa, between the river Magra and the Modenese frontier, 8 miles E. of Spezia. Pop. 8432. Its old fortifications now form public walks, and it has a castle, a cathedral of Carrara marble, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a college, and a theatre. It had formerly its own parliament, and Pope Nicholas V. was born here.

SARZANETTA, *sar-zá-nét'tá*, a fortress adjacent to the above.

SARZANELLO, *sar-zá-nèl'lo*, a village and parish of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province of Levante, about 1 mile from Sarzana. Pop. 1014.

SARZEAU, *sar'zé'*, a town of France, department of Morbihan, S. coast, on a peninsula between the sea and Lake Morbihan, 9 miles S. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 7425, mostly seafaring people. It has 8 annual fairs, many Druidic remains, and near it is the largest ancient tumulus in France.

SARZEDAS, *sar-zé-dás*, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 11 miles W. of Castello Branco. Pop. 2500.

SASBACH, *sas'hák*, or **SASSBAD**, *sas'hát*, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 17 miles E.N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. 1370. Marshal Turenne was killed in its vicinity by a random shot, 27th July, 1675.

SASIK, *sá'sik*, a lake of South Russia, province of Bessarabia, 35 miles S.W. of Akermann, 16 miles in length, and 6 miles in breadth. It receives the Kogilnik and some other rivers, and communicates with the Black Sea, through the N. arm of the Danube.

SASKATCHEWAN, *sas-katch'é-wón*, **SASKATCHEVAN**, ("swift current,") or **NELSON RIVER**, a river of British North America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lon. 115° W., by two principal heads, one in lat. 46°, the other in lat. 53° 30' N. These branches flow generally E. to their junction, about lat. 53° 20' N., lon. 106° W., whence the river has a tortuous course to its mouth in Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable hence, and along its N. branch, for about 1000 miles, to Acton, or Rocky Mountain House. It gives name to a wide district, supposed to be peopled by nearly 17,000 Indians.

SAS/NEE, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper provinces, 35 miles N.N.E. of Agra. Lat. 27° 45' N., lon. 78° 4' E.

SASO, or **SASONIS INSULA**. See **SASSINO**.

SASSAFRAS HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Illinois.

SASSAFRAS RIVER, in the N.E. part of Maryland, flows W. along the boundary between Cecil and Kent counties, and enters Chesapeake Bay.

SASSANO, *sas-sá-no*, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles S.E. of Diano.

SASSANO, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles E.N.E. of Isernia.

SASSARI, *sas-sá-ro*, a city of the island of Sardinia, capital of its N. division, on its N.W. side, and on the Turrignano,

10 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Sassari, 59 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Lat. $40^{\circ} 43' 33''$ N., lon. $8^{\circ} 35'$ E. Pop. 24,408. It is enclosed by walls and towers, entered by five gates, and has a cathedral, 23 other churches, and several convents; a large government-house, and other public edifices; a university, with about 180 students, and having a small museum, and public library; clerical seminary, public hospital, shops and inns equal to those of Cagliari, and a brisk trade in tobacco, oil, fruits, &c. Its port, *Porto Torres*, can only accommodate small vessels, those of larger size being obliged to anchor in the roads, 1 mile distant. Adjacent to the city is the fountain of Rosello, an abundant source, and highly ornamented with carvings, &c.

SASSARI, GULF OF, 20 miles in length, by 35 miles in breadth, receives the rivers Turritano and Selema.

SASSELLA, *sas-sel'la*, a town of the Sardinian States, 21 miles W.N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 4640.

SASSENAGE, *sas-sen'ah*, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 3 miles W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1460.

SASSENAY, *sas-sen-nay*, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Châlons. Pop. 1000.

SASSENBERG, *sas-sen-bérg*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1400.

SASSENDORF, *sas-sen-dorf*, a village of Prussia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Arnberg, with salt-works. Pop. 750.

SASSENSO, *sas-sen'so*, (anc. *Saso*, or *Sasonis Insula*), an island of the Adriatic, off the entrance to the Bay of Avlona, Albania.

SASSERAM, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 38 miles S. of Buxar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$ N., lon. $85^{\circ} 58'$ E. It is a large place, partly built of stone, and contains the mausoleum of Shere Shah, who expelled the Emperor Humayoon from Hindostan. In its neighborhood is the sacred waterfall of Deocoud.

SASSIN, *sas-sin'* or *sas-sen'*, a market-town of North-west Hungary, co. of Neutra. Pop. 2690.

SASSINORO, *sas-sen-no-ro*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 8. of Campobasso. Pop. 1155.

SASSLAV. See **ZASLAV**.

SASSO, *sas'so*, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 12 miles S.S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2400.

SASSOFERRATO, *sas-so-fér-ná'to*, a market-town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, in the Apennines, 7 miles N.W. of Fabbriano. Pop. 6000.

SASSONIA and **SASSONE**. See **SAXONY**.

SASSUOLO, *sas-swo-lo*, a town of North Italy, duchy, and 10 miles S.W. of Modena, on the right bank of the Secchio. Pop. 3000.

SASTAGO, *sas-tá-go*, a town of Spain, province, and 39 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. 1920.

SAS-VAN-GENT, *sas-ván ghént*, (Fr. *Sas-de-Gand*, *sá deh gón*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 13 miles N.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1000. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1570.

SATA, *sá'tá*, or **SATTA**, *sát'tá*, the main stream of the Indus River, at its delta in Sindh, enters the ocean by the Kookeewares mouth, 15 miles S. of Bunder-Vikkar. Width, about 1000 yards.

SATADOO, **SATADOU** or **SATADU**, *sát-tá-doo'*, a state of West Africa, in Senegambia, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. The capital town, Satadoo, is near its S. extremity.

SATAHUNG, *sá-tá-hung'*, a town of Nepaul, North Hindostan, 100 miles W.N.W. of Khatmandoo.

SATADIK, *sá-tá-dik'*, (anc. *Pharsalia*), a town of Thessaly, on a slope facing the N., 20 miles S. of Larissa. On some eminence towards the E., the Romans, under Quintus Flaminius, defeated the Macedonians, under Philip. The famous battle of Pharsalia, in which the forces of Caesar finally defeated those of Pompey, was fought on the plain immediately adjoining the town.

SATAIGÉ, *sá-taig'há*, a river of Turkey, an affluent of the Salsubria.

SATALIAH or **SATALIEH**. See **ADALIA**.

SATANOV or **SATANOW**, *sá-tá-nov'*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the left bank of the Podhorze, 53 miles N.N.W. of Kamieniec. Pop. 3200.

SATARAH. See **SATTARAH**.

SATARTIA, *sá-tar'sheq*, a post-village of Yazoo co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, about 40 miles N.W. of Jackson.

SATGHARRA, *sát-gan'rá*, a town of the Punjab, on the left bank of the Ravee, having several small forts. Lat. 31° N.

SATGOONG, *sát'goong'*, or **SATGONG**, *sát'gong'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 4 miles N.W. of Hoogly.

SATHER, (*Sáther*), or **SATER**, (*Sáter*), a town of Sweden. See **SARTER**.

SATILLA, a river of Georgia. See **SANTILLA**.

SATILLIEU, *sát-tee'yuh'*, or *sát-tee'yuh'*, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles N.W. of Tournon. Pop. 2040.

SATIL/PA CREEK, of Clarke co., Alabama, enters the Alabama a few miles below Coffeeville.

SATIMANGALUM, *sá-te-mán-gá-lum'*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. $11^{\circ} 31'$ N., lon. $77^{\circ} 16'$ E. It has a temple of Vishnu in 1720

high repute, and in its vicinity large quantities of cotton are raised.

SATIVA, *sá-ta-vá*, a town of South America, in New Granada, province, and 66 miles N.E. of Tunja, near the Gallinazo.

SATORALJA UJHELY, *sát-to'rál'yoh' co'e-háy*, a market-town of North Hungary, capital of a county, 8 miles W.S.W. of Zemplin. Pop. 7600.

SATAPORA, *sát-poorá*, or **SAUTPOORA** (*sawt-poorá*) **MOUNTAINS**, an extensive range in Central India, between the Nerbudda and Taptee Rivers, lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. from 74° to 78° E., forming the boundary between the Bombay district of Candeish and the Indore dominions, and almost wholly peopled by Bheels.

SATPUR, *sát'poo'r'* (?) a pass across the Himalayas leading into Little Tibet, 12 miles S.W. of Iskardoh; lat. 35° N., lon. $75^{\circ} 24'$ E. It is 12,000 feet above the sea.

SATRIANO, *sá-tre-d'no*, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 16 miles S. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1800.

SATHIANO, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 5 miles W.S.W. of Potenza, and formerly a bishop's see.

SATSUMA, *sát-soo'má*, a considerable town of Japan, capital of the southernmost province of the island of Kioo-shio.

SATSUMA, BAY OF, a bay on the S.W. coast of Japan.

SATTARAH, *sát-tá'rá*, or **SATAR'AH**, a district of British India, presidency of Bombay, until lately forming a state subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian government. In the seventeenth century, it was a part of the dominions of the head of the Mahratta confederacy. It extends from lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$ to $18^{\circ} 30'$ N., and lon. $73^{\circ} 40'$ to 76° E., and is nearly surrounded by the British districts of Concan, Poonah, and Darwar. Area, 10,222 square miles. It belongs to the table-land of the Deccan; its surface is much broken by heights and ravines; and in the district are numerous isolated and abrupt hills, crowned by fortresses. The Kistnah River flowing S.E. intersects its centre; the Neerah and Beemah Rivers form nearly all the N., and the Gutpurba the S. boundary. Sattarah has been one of the best-managed of the native states of India under its late rajahs. The last rajah, among other reforms, abolished suttee or widow-burnings, established a free hospital, introduced vaccination, built an aqueduct at Sattarah, and formed roads and bridges, two of which latter are the handiwork in the Deccan. The late rajah died at Sattarah in 1848, without lineal descendants, and his adoption of a successor not being ratified by the Anglo-Indian government, Sattarah then ceased to exist as a separate state, and was incorporated into the Bombay presidency. After Sattarah, (the capital,) the chief towns are Kolapoor, Punderpoor, Merritch, Taggaon, Vingoria, and Bejapoor.

SATTARAH, the capital of the above government, 68 miles S.E. of Poonah, is at the foot of a scarped hill, crowned by a fort. The town, in part, is substantially built. The fort, though naturally strong, was taken by Sevajee in 1673, by Aurungzebe in 1690, and by the British in 1818.

SATTEGAUL, *sát'te-gaw'*, a fortified city of South India, dominions, and 52 miles W.S.W. of Mysore.

SATTERFIELD, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SATTERLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SATZUNG, *sát'tsöng'*, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Wolkenstein. Pop. 1303.

SAU, a river of South Europe. See **SAVE**.

SAUBERMUTTEE. See **SUBHERMUTTY**.

SAUCEJO, *El á sa-w-thá'no*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 45 miles S.E. of Seville. Pop. 2444.

SAUCELITO, *sau-sel'ito*, a station for shipping of California, on the E. side of San Francisco Bay, about 12 miles N.W. of San Francisco. Here are kept the United States naval stores, and here the war-ships come to anchor.

SAUCON, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2906.

SAUCON CREEK, of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Lehigh River near Easton.

SAUCON VALLEY, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

SAUDRE, *sá'dr'*, a river of France, department of Cher, after a N.W. and W. course of 80 miles past Salbris and Romorantin, joins the Cher near Selles.

SAUDRIGO, *sáw-dree'go*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 9 miles N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 2000.

SAUERSCHWABENHEIM, *sáw'r-shwá'ben-him'*, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, 7 miles S.W. of Monts. Pop. 951.

SAUGATUCK, a small river of Fairfield co., Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound.

SAUGATUCK, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on Saugatuck River.

SAUGATUCK, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

SAUGERTIES, *saw'gher-tees'*, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson River. Pop. 8041.

SAUGERTIES, or **UL/STER**, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, near the mouth of Esopus Creek, about 100 miles above New York. The creek furnishes water-power, which is used in

extensive manufactories of various kinds, including several bloomeries. It contains a bank and a newspaper office. There is a steam ferry across the river.

SAUGUES, sôg, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 17 miles W.S.W. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 3908.

SAUGUR, saw'gûr', and **NERRUDDAH** (nêr-bûd/dâ) **TERRITORIES**, a wide extent of country composing the S.W. part of the British presidency of Bengal, and comprising the highest part of the table-land of Central India, in which the Nerbuddah, Wynegunga, and the Cane, Sone, and other tributaries of the Jumna and Ganges have their sources; between lat. 21° and 24° 20' N., and lon. 77° 15' and 82° 40' E., having S. the Hyderabad and Berar dominions, W. and N. the territories of Bhopaul, Gwalior, Bundelcund, Boglicund, and Rewah. Estimated area, 30,000 square miles. Pop. 1,971,050, chiefly Hindus, or wild Gond tribes.

SAUGUR, capital of a district in the above territory, 92 miles N.E. of Bhopaul. Lat. 23° 48' N., lon. 78° 47' E. Area of the district, 680 square miles. Pop. 291,684.

SAUGUR ISLAND, of Saugur Territory, presidency, and province of Bengal, is in the Hoogly River, 60 miles S.E.W. of Calcutta.

SAUGUS, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Eastern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Boston. Boots and shoes are manufactured here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1552.

SAUGUS CENTRE, a station on the Boston and Lynn Railroad, in the above township.

SAUJON, sô'zhôn', a market-town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Soudre, 14 miles W.S.W. of Saintes. Pop. in 1852, 2364.

SAUK, sawk, a county in the S.W. central part of Wisconsin, contains about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Baraboo River, and bounded on the S. and S.E. by the Wisconsin. The surface is undulating and hilly, and the soil productive. Timber is abundant in some parts. The Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1844. Capital, Baraboo. Pop. 4371.

SAUK CITY, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

SAUK INDIANS. See **SACK**.

SAUK RAPIDS, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi, near the mouth of Sauk River, 76 miles by land N.W. of St. Paul. It has several stores, 1 hotel, and over 200 inhabitants.

SAUK RIVER, in the E. central part of Minnesota Territory, unites the waters of several small lakes, and flowing easterly, falls into the Mississippi River opposite to Sauk Rapids.

SAUK VILLAGE, a post-office of La Porte co., Indiana.

SAUKVILLE, a post-township in the E. central part of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin, intersected by the Milwaukee Railroad. Pop. 1796.

SAUKVILLE, a post-village in the above township, on Milwaukee River, 26 miles N. of Milwaukee City, and 5 miles W. of Lake Michigan.

SAUL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SAUL, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 14 miles N.E. of Downpatrick. It has the ruins of an abbey.

SAULGAN, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, 15 miles N. by W. of Altdorf.

SAULHEIM, sôw'hîme, (NEIDER, nee'der,) a market-town of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, 10 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1560.

SAULIEU, sô'le-uh', (anc. *Sidolucus*?) a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on a declivity, 15 miles S.S.W. of Semur. Pop. in 1852, 2721. It has manufactures of woollens, hardware, lace, cotton yarn, twine, and leather; and it has an active trade in agricultural produce. The town was burned by the English in 1359. Near it the military architect Vauban was born in 1633.

SAULT, sô, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 18 miles E.N.E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1476.

SAULT AUX RECOLLETS, sôt ô râ'kol'îd', a post-village of Canada East, on the Rivière des Prairies, island of Montreal, 8 miles from Montreal.

SAULT-DE-NAVAILLES, sô dch nâ'vâl', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.E. of Orthez. Pop. 1461.

SAULT DE SAINT MARIE. See **SAUT SAINT MARIE**.

SAULT SAINT MARY, sô (or sôo) sênt mâr'ee, a post-village of Canada West, on St. Mary's River, 12 miles from Lake Superior, and 55 miles from Lake Huron. Pop. about 300.

SAULX or **SAUX**, sô, a river of France, departments of Haute-Marne and Meuse, after a W.N.W. course of 45 miles, joins the Ornain, 10 miles E.N.E. of Vitry.

SAULX, several villages of France, the principal in the department of Haute-Saône, 8 miles N.E. of Vesoul. Pop. 1198.

SAULXURES, sô'zûr', a commune of France, department of Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont. P. in 1852, 4027.

SAULZOIR, sô'zwâr', a village of France, department of Nord, on the Sella, 10 miles N.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2213.

SAUMUR, sô'mûr', (anc. *Salmurium*?) a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 27 miles S.E. of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire, and on the railway from Tours

to Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 14,119. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college with a library of 6000 volumes, a riding school for the army, and manufactures of linens and cambrics. It is the birthplace of Madame Darier.

SAUMUROIS, sô'mû'awâ', an old subdivision of France, now distributed among the departments of Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, and Vienne. Chief town, Saumur.

SAUND/RY, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SAUNDERS, a headland of New Zealand, on the E. coast of the Middle Island or New Munster, S. of Port Otago.

SAUNDERS, CAPE. See **CAPE SAUNDERS**.

SAUNDERS FORK, a village of Cannon co., Tennessee.

SAUNDERS' ISLAND, in the South Atlantic Ocean, near Sandwich Land; lat. 57° 52' S., lon. 26° 24' W., was discovered and named by Cook in 1775.

SAUNDERSVILLE, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

SAUNDERSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Georgia, is situated on the ridge between the Oconee and Ogeechee Rivers, 28 miles E. of Milledgeville, and 3 miles N. of the Central Railroad. It contains 1 church, 2 flourishing academies, 1 newspaper office, 6 dry-goods stores, and 1 Masonic lodge.

SAUNDERSVILLE, a post-office, Sumner co., Tennessee.

SAUNDERTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SAUNG, a large river of Anam. See **DONG-NAI**.

SAUQUOIT, a post-village of Paris township, Oneida co., New York, on Sadaquada Creek, 9 miles S. of Utica. It has an academy, and manufactures of cotton, paper, and flour.

SAURAT, sô'rât', a market-town of France, department of Arige, 7 miles S.S.W. of Foix. Pop. 2600.

SAURITSCHE, sôw'rîtsch, a village of Austria, in Styria, near Marburg, on the Drave. Pop. 1800.

SAUSSEMENIL, sô'sâ'h-mêh-neel', a village of France, department of Manche, 8 miles S.E. of Cherbourg. P. 1900.

SAUSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SAUTA, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

SAUTERNE or **SAUTERNES**, sô'tain', a village of France, department of Gironde, 8 miles N.W. of Bazas. It is renowned for its claret wine.

SAUTGHUR, sawt'gûr', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles W. of Arcot. Lat. 12° 57' N., 78° 48' E.

SAUTNEIR, sawt-nâr', a town of British India, in Bengal, S.W. Territory, 32 miles N.N.E. of Ellichpoor.

SAUTOUR, sô'toûr', a village of Belgium, province of Namur, 2 miles S.S.E. of Philippville. It was formerly fortified.

SAUT (or SAULT) SAINT MARIE, (usually pronounced sô sênt mâr'ee; Fr. pron. sô sâ'ne mâr'ee,) a post-village, capital of Chippewa co., Michigan, on St. Mary's River or Strait, 400 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 15 miles from the outlet of Lake Superior. The rapids at this place have a descent of 22 feet within the distance of a mile, and form the natural limit of steamboat navigation. A canal, however, has recently been cut around the rapids. See **SAINT MARY'S STRAIT**. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains, besides the county buildings, churches for the Baptists, Methodists, and Catholics, and 1 newspaper office. Steamboats frequently visit this place in summer, with parties of pleasure. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fur trade and the fisheries. The resident pop. is probably near 1000. The value of imports in 1851 was estimated at \$151,134; of exports, \$140,800.

SAUVAGÈRE, La, lâ sô'vâ'zhâ'ne', a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront. P. 2212.

SAUVE, sôv, a town of France, department of Gard, on the Vidourle, 20 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 2820.

SAUVENIÈRE, sôv'ne-â'ne', a village of Belgium, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Namur. Pop. 1100.

SAUVETAT, La, lâ sô'vât', a market-town of France, department of Gers, 8 miles S.W. of Lectoure. Pop. in 1852, 2170.

SAUVETERRE, sôv'tain', a town of France, department of Gironde, 7 miles N. of La Reole. Pop. 757.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 9 miles S.W. of Orthez. Pop. 1629.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of St. Gaudens. P. in 1852, 2255.

SAUWUR, sâ'wûr', a town of North-west Hindostan, in the Odeypoor dominions, 54 miles S.E. of Ajmeer.

SAUX, a river of France. See **SAULX**.

SAUXILLANDES, sâx'el'yônz' or sâx'ee'yônz', a town of France, department of Puy-du-Dôme, 6 miles N.E. of Issoire. Pop. 1485.

SAUZAIS, sô'zâ', a village of France, department of Cher, 7 miles S. of St. Amand.

SAUZÉ, sâ'zâ', a market-town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles S.E. of Melle. Pop. 1660.

SAUZE DE CESANA, sôwdzâ dâ châ-sâ'nâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Susa, on the Dora. Pop. 1155.

SAUZON, sô'zôn', a commune of France, department of Morbihan, with a village and harbor on the N.W. coast of Belleisle. Pop. 1464.

SAVA, *sd/vd*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 5 miles W. of Manduria. Pop. 2500.

SAVA, *sd/vd*, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemo, 70 miles S.W. of Teheran.

SAVA, *sd/vd*, a town of Japan, on the island of Nippon, 50 miles N.E. of Miako.

SAVAGE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

SAVAGE GRANT, a post-office of Wayne co., Virginia.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 19° S., lon. 160° W. The principal, 30 miles in circuit, is densely wooded, and was discovered by Cook in 1774.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, several groups of islets of British North America.

SAVAGE MOUNTAIN, a ridge extending from Alleghany co., Maryland, into the S.E. part of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, where it unites with the Little Alleghany. Between these two mountain ridges is the Cumberland or Frostburg coal basin, yielding bituminous coal of a very superior quality. The beds vary from three to eight feet in thickness.

SAVAII, *sd-v/ee*, the largest of the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and the westernmost, and richest of the group. Lat. (S. point) 13° 49' S., lon. 172° 29' W. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. Pop. 20,000. See SAMOAN ISLANDS.

SAVALAN, a mountain in Persia. See SEVELAN.

SAVANA LA MAR, *sd-v/nd la mar*, called also SAVANNAH LA MER, a town on the S. side of the island of Jamaica. Lat. 18° 12' N., lon. 78° 6' W. It was almost entirely destroyed by a great hurricane and inundation of the sea in 1780.

SAVANA LA MAR, *sd-v/nd la mar*, or SAVANNAH LA MAR, a seaport town of Hayti, on the Bay of Samana, N. coast, 15 miles S.W. of Samana.

SAVANILLA, *sd-v/nee/yd*, a maritime village of South America, in New Granada, department, and near the mouth of the Magdalena, 60 miles N.E. of Cartagena.

SAVANILLO, *sd-v/nee/yd*, a town of Cuba, the S. terminus of the Matanzas Railroad, about 18 miles S. of Matanzas. It has 300 or 400 inhabitants.

SAVANNAH, an important river of South Carolina and Georgia, is formed by the Tugaloo and Kiowee, two small streams which rise near the S. frontier of North Carolina, and unite on the boundary between Anderson district, South Carolina, and Franklin county, Georgia. Flowing in a general S.S.E. direction, it forms the boundary between those two states through the whole of its subsequent course, and enters the Atlantic, near 32° N. lat., and 81° W. lon., and 18 miles below Savannah City. The length of the river, exclusive of branches, is estimated at 450 miles. The navigation is good from November to June, about 8 months in the year. Large vessels ascend to Savannah, steamboats of 150 tons to Augusta, about 230 miles, and smaller boats 150 miles higher. A canal 9 miles long was constructed in 1845, around the falls at Augusta, by which abundant water-power is produced. The river is about 300 yards wide at the latter city. The Savannah, in connection with its right branch, forms the entire boundary between South Carolina and Georgia.

SAVANNAH, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, on the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad, about 36 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. of the township, 1700.

SAVANNAH, a flourishing city and port of entry of Georgia, capital of Chatham county, and the largest and most commercial town of the state, is situated on the right bank of the Savannah River, 18 miles from its mouth, 90 miles W.S.W. of Charleston, and 188 miles E.S.E. of Milledgeville. Lat. 32° 5' N., lon. 81° 8' W. The site of the city is a sandy plain, elevated about 40 feet above low-water mark. It is regularly laid out with wide, sandy, and unpaved streets, which, however, are closely shaded with the Pride of India trees. At every other corner there is a public square, usually circular or oval in shape, also planted with the Pride of India. The number of these squares is 24. Broad and Bay streets have grassy promenades in the middle, with carriage-ways on each side. Many of the private dwellings are handsomely built of brick. Among the public buildings may be noticed the City Exchange, theatre, court-house, jail, state arsenal, artillery armory, Lyceum, Oglethorpe Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, market-house, Chatham Academy, and the new custom-house. The latter, which is 110 feet long by 52 wide, is built of granite, and is estimated to have cost \$173,400. The Independent Presbyterian church is a fine granite building, which cost nearly \$120,000. St. John's (Episcopal) church is also a handsome edifice. The city has 14 Protestant and 1 or 2 Catholic churches, 1 Hebrew synagogue, 5 banks, 1 savings' institution, a fire company, an historical society, several reading-rooms, and a public library of near 6000 volumes. The private schools are numerous, and liberal provision is made for the education of the poor. Among the charitable institutions may be mentioned the Orphan Asylum, the Savannah Hospital, the Georgia Infirmary, the Union Society, the Widows' Society, the Savannah Free School, Hibernian Society, and Seamen's Friend Society. Five daily newspapers are published here. A monument has been erected in Johnson's

square to the memory of General Greene, and another (a very imposing structure) is now in course of erection to the memory of Pulaski, who gallantly fell in an attack on the city when held by the British, in October, 1779. The city is lighted with gas, and there are water-works in course of construction.

Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of rail roads, which, directly or indirectly, must contribute greatly to her commercial importance and prosperity. The names, connections, and length of the lines which converge to this point, or are tributaries to the trade of Savannah, are as follows:—

	Miles.
1. The Central Railroad, connecting Macon with Savannah.....	191
2. The Waynesborough and Augusta, extending from the Central Railroad to Augusta.....	33
3. The Milledgeville and Eaton, connecting with the Central Railroad.....	10
4. The South-western Railroad, which connects with the Central at Macon, and is to be extended to the Chattahoochee River, 50	
5. The Muscogee Railroad, extending from Columbus to the South-western Railroad.....	71
6. The Macon and Western, which connects the Central Railroad with the Georgia Railroad at Atlanta.....	101
7. The Western and Atlantic, leading from Atlanta to Chattanooga, in Tennessee.....	140
8. The Georgia Railroad, connecting Augusta with the two lines last mentioned.....	119
9. The Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad.....	40
10. The Washington Branch of the Georgia Railroad.....	17
11. The Rome Branch of the Western and Atlantic.....	30
12. The Atlantic and Lagrange Railroad.....	30
13. The East Tennessee and Georgia, connecting Savannah with Knoxville.....	92
Total length.....	1052

An air-line railroad is projected from this city to Albany, on Flint River, the corporation having subscribed \$600,000 for its construction, provided that an equal sum shall be subscribed by individuals. It will probably be extended to Pensacola.

The commerce of Savannah is already very flourishing, and is rapidly increasing. The harbor is one of the best on the southern coast, and the river is navigable for steamboats to Augusta, about 230 miles from its mouth. Vessels of 14 feet draught can come up to the wharves, and those of larger size to Five Fathom Hole, 3 miles below the city. A light-house has been erected on Tybee Island, at the mouth of the river. A semi-weekly line of steamships has been established between Savannah and New York, consisting of vessels of about 1200 tons each; and 2 steamers of the same class make regular passages once a week to Philadelphia. The city communicates daily by steamer with Charleston, and twice every week with Augusta, excepting a few months in the dry season. The British steamer Conway runs to the West Indies. Regular lines of sailing vessels also communicate with New York and Boston. The principal imports are as follows:—From northern ports, miscellaneous cargoes of dry goods, groceries, &c., with the peculiar additions of Irish potatoes, hay, and gunny bagging from Boston, bacon and coal from Philadelphia, and corn and flour from Baltimore. Hay, timber, and lime are chiefly brought from Maine; molasses, sugar, whiskey, coil-rope, and bacon from New Orleans; molasses, sugar, and fruits from the West Indies; and railroad iron, hardware, crockery, and salt from England. The chief exports are to all northern, British, and French ports, cotton, rice, and naval stores; to the Gulf ports, rice only; to San Francisco and Cuba, lumber and rice.

The receipts of cotton by railroad, river, and other sources, for several years, were as follows:—

	Rates.		Rates.
1845.....	129,076	1849.....	340,725
1846.....	226,029	1850.....	312,294
1847.....	245,496	1851.....	351,566
1848.....	406,906	1852.....	253,060

The following table exhibits the exports of rice and lumber for the year ending September 1, 1852:—

	Casks of Rice.	Feet of Lumber.
To Foreign ports.....	9,937	15,904,500
American ports.....	20,991	9,704,000
Total.....	29,928	25,608,500

The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 15,323 tons registered, and 9409 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, all was employed in the coast trade, and 6021 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 120, (tons, 53,795.) of which 38 were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 155, tons, 68,326, of which 45,722 were in foreign bottoms. During the year, 1 schooner, and 1 steamer, with an aggregate burden of 323 tons, were admeasured.

Savannah at present enjoys a better reputation for salubrity than formerly: a result which may be ascribed partly to the improved method employed in cultivating the rice lands in this vicinity. The city was founded by General Oglethorpe, in 1732 or '33. It was occupied by the British in December, 1778, and restored to the Americans in July, 1782. In 1820, a large part of the city was destroyed by fire, and in rebuilding the burnt district, great improvement has

been made in the material and in the style of construction. Pop. in 1840, 11,214; in 1850, 16,000; and in 1853, 23,453, of which 13,714 were free, and 9744 colored.

SAVANNAH, a post-office of Red River co., Texas.

SAVANNAH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the E. bank of Tennessee River, 120 miles S.W. of Nashville. It is a place of active business, and has improved much in the last six years. Cotton and staves are shipped here in steamboats. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SAVANNAH, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 7 miles N.W. of Ashland.

SAVANNAH, a flourishing post-village of Carroll co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 33 miles below Galena. It has a good landing, and is a depôt for produce. A branch railroad is projected to Freeport. One paper is issued here. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SAVANNAH, a post-village, capital of Andrew co., Missouri, about 6 miles E. of the Missouri River, and 215 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. It is situated in a fertile farming district, and contains several stores.

SAVANNAH, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

SAVANNAH LA MER. See SAVANA LA MER.

SAVANOR, a town of British India. See SHAHNOOR.

SAVE, *sav* or *sáv*, (Ger. *Sava*, *sáv*; Hun. *Sávo*, *sáv*; anc. *Sáva*.) a river of the Austrian Empire, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the N. part of Carniola, flows E. through Austrian Croatia, and between Slavonia and Turkey, and joins the Danube at Belgrade. Its course is estimated at 550 miles. Its chief affluents, all from the S., are the Kulpa, Unna, Verbas, Bosna, and Drin; it is navigable from its mouth to the influx of the former for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. On the N. a branch of the Alps separates its basin from that of the Drave.

SAVE, *sáv*, a river of South-west France, departments of Haute-Garonne and Gers, joins the Garonne 15 miles N.N.W. of Toulouse, after a N.E. course of 65 miles.

SAVELAN, a mountain of Persia. See SEVELAN.

SAVENAY, *sávénay*, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on a declivity, 20 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 2381.

SAVENNIÈRES, *sávén-ne-áir*, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, 8 miles S.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2744.

SAVENTHEM, *sávén-tém*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 4 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1210.

SAVERDUN, *sávén-dún*, a town of France, department of Ariège, 18 miles N. of Foix. Pop. 2077. It has remains of ancient fortifications, and it is the birthplace of Pope Benedict XII.

SAVERN, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

SAVERNE, *sávain*, (anc. *Tres Tuberna*.) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the navigable Zorn, an affluent of the Rhine, and on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 6407. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hardware, &c., and some trade in timber from the Vosges Mountains.

SAVERTON, a village of Ralls co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, about 125 miles above St. Louis, has a landing for steamboats.

SAVIANO, *sáv-é-dno*, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 2 miles S.W. of Nola. Pop. 3700.

SAVIGLIANO, *sáv-éel-yá-no*, (Fr. *Savillan*, *sáv-éel-yón* or *sáv-éel-yón*), a fortified town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 15,546. It is well built, and has a square surrounded with arcades, a Benedictine abbey and several convents, with manufactures of woollens, silks, and linens, and an active trade in cattle. The French defeated the Austrians here on the 18th September, 1799.

SAVIGNAC-LES-ÉGLISES, *sáv-éen-yák' láz á-gléez'*, a commune of France, department of Dordogne, on the Isle, 11 miles N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1057.

SAVIGNANO, *sáv-éen-yá-no*, a market-town of the Pontifical States, on the Emilian Way, 8 miles S.E. of Cesena. Pop. 4035. It has a public library.

SAVIGNANO, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 9 miles W.S.W. of Bovino. Pop. 2400.

SAVIGNÉ-L'ÉVEQUE, *sáv-éen-yá' l'évák'*, a commune of France, department of Sarthe, 7 miles N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 2000.

SAVIGNONE, *sáv-éen-yóná*, a town of the Sardinian States, 12 miles N.N.E. of Genoa. Pop. 3822.

SAVIGNY, *sáv-éen-yé*, a commune of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 13 miles W.N.W. of Vendôme. Pop. in 1853, 2898.

SAVIGNY-EN-REVERMONT, *sáv-éen-yé' ón' rē-vér-món'*, a commune of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Louhans. Pop. 2322.

SAVIGNY-EN-SANCERRE, *sáv-éen-yé' ón' sán-sain'*, a commune of France, department of Cher, 6 miles N. of Sancerre. Pop. 1665.

SAVIGNY-SOUS-BEAUNE, *sáv-éen-yé' soo bōn*, a commune of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 3 miles N. of Beaune. Pop. 1703.

SAVIGNY-SUR-ORGE, *sáv-éen-yé' sūr órzh*, a commune of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of

Corbell, with a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway. Pop. 955.

SAVILLE, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S. of Mifflin. Pop. 1501.

SAVINDROOG, *sáv-in-droog'*, a strong hill fortress of South India, Mysore dominions, 20 miles W.S.W. of Bangalore. The rock upon which it is formed rises half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of 8 or 10 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by impenetrable jungle. Though previously deemed impregnable, Savindroog was captured by the British troops in 1791, without the loss of a man.

SAVIN HILL, Massachusetts, a station on the Old Colony Railroad, 3 miles from Boston.

SAVIO, *sáv-é*, (anc. *Sisypia*.) a river of Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Forlì, after a N. course of 50 miles enters the Adriatic, 10 miles S.E. of Ravenna. On it, about 6 miles from its mouth, is the village of Savio.

SAVOCA, *sáv-óvák*, a village of Sicily, intendency of Messina, near the E. coast, 8 miles N.N.E. of Taormina. Pop. 3000.

SAVOIA, SAVOJA, SAVOIE, SAVOÏEN, or SAVOYEN. See SAVOY.

SAVONA, *sáv-óvnd*, a town and seaport of North Italy, Sardinian dominions, division of Genoa, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles S.W. of Genoa. Pop. 16,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and many other good buildings. Its harbor is formed by a mole projecting into the sea, and not easy of access, from accumulation of mud and sand at its mouth. Its manufactures comprise silk goods, hardware, earthenware, and soap; and it has a brisk trade in oranges and lemons grown in its vicinity. Savona is the birthplace of the popes Sixtus IV. and Julius II.

SAVONA, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Bath.

SAVONNIÈRES, *sáv-on-ne-áir*, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the railway, 9 miles from Tours.

SAVOO, SAVOU or SAVU, *sáv-óv*, written also, SAVO, SAVOK, and SABOE, an island in the South Pacific, between the islands of Timor and Sandalwood. Lat. 16° 32' S., lon. 121° 35' E. It is about 21 miles long, from E. to W. It is divided into five native principalities, all of which are subject to the Dutch government of Timor. Pop. 25,000.

SAVOY* or SAVOI, DUCHY or, (It. *Savoia*, *Savaja*, *sáv-óv-yá*; Fr. *Savoie*, *sáv-vá*; Ger. *Savoyen*, *sáv-óv'en*; Sp. *Saboya*, *sáv-óv-yá*; L. *Sabaudia*.) one of the continental divisions of the Sardinian States, bounded N. by Switzerland, from which, in that direction, it is almost entirely separated by the Lake of Geneva; N.E. by Switzerland; E. and S.E. by Piedmont; and S. and W. by France. Lat. from 43° to 46° 25' N., lon. from 6° 30' to 7° 5' E. Length, from N. to S., 92 miles; breadth, 66 miles. Area, 4397 square miles. Savoy is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe; the culminating point of Europe, Mont Blanc, lying within its territory, in connection with the loftiest chain of the Alps, which stretch along its E. and S. frontier, and sending out numerous ramifications in all directions, make its surface almost a continued succession of lofty mountain and valley. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Rhone, which, forming its W. boundary, here receives its drainage directly, while the drainage of the N. is transmitted to it principally by the Lake of Geneva and the Arve, and that of the S. chiefly by the Isère and its tributary the Arc. The lakes are not numerous, and, with the exception of that of Geneva, which is shared with Switzerland, not individually of large extent. The most important are those of Bourguet and Annecy. From the physical structure of the country the extent of arable land is necessarily limited, but in ordinary years, with the aid of chestnuts, which form an important part of the food of the lower orders, the grain raised nearly meets the consumption. In favored spots, particularly in the N., in the lower valleys and slopes, the vine is cultivated with success. But the chief riches of the country are in its cattle and dairy produce, a large proportion of the surface yielding nothing but hay or pasture. The timber, too, which clothes many of the mountain steep up almost to the limit of vegetation, is of great consequence; beyond this limit is a still higher region of perpetual snow and ice, where both vegetable and animal life are all but extinct. The minerals include iron, copper, silver, lead, and lignite, but seldom in such quantities as to make the working of them important; the rock-crystals found are often remarkable for their size and beauty. The mineral springs of Aix, near Chambéry, are celebrated, and salt is there made extensively. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, leather, and hardware. The trade, so far as derived from native resources, is almost confined to cattle, skins, wool, and dairy produce; but there is an im-

* "When the blythe son of SAVOY journeying round,
With humble wares and pipe of merry sound,
From his green vale and shelter'd cabin hies,
And scales the Alps to visit foreign skies."

ROGERS'S *Pictures of Memory*.
1723

SAV

portant transit trade carried on across the country between France and Italy, chiefly by way of Mount Cenis. Many Savoyards quit their mountains in early youth, in order to exercise in France and other countries the professions of petty traders and domestic servants. Administratively, Savoy is divided into the two divisions Chambéry, and Annecy; the former comprehending the several provinces of Savoy Proper, Upper Savoy, Maurienne, and Tarentaise; and the latter the provinces, Genevese, Faucigny, and Chablais. The Duchy of Savoy was the nucleus of the Kingdom of Sardinia. Under the French empire it formed the department of Mont Blanc, and part of that of Leman. See **SARDINIA**, KINGDOM OF. Pop. in 1862, 591,135.—Inhab. **SAVOYARD**, sav/o-yard'.^a

SAVOY, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 125 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 935.

SAVRAN, sá-vrán', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Bug, 25 miles N.E. of Balta. Pop. 1000.

SAVU, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See **SAVOO**.

SAVUS. See **SAVE**.

SAWA, sá-wá, a walled town of North-west Hindostan, in Odeypoor, 10 miles S. of Chitore.

SAWARCANA RIVER, of Missouri Territory, one of the smaller tributaries of Missouri River, which it enters about 45° 40' N. lat., and 100° 30' W. lon. Length, near 200 miles.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, England. See **SABRIDGEWORTH**.

SAWDUST, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia.

SAWKEHATCHIEE, a creek of Alabama, flows into Tallapoosa River from the E., in Tallapoosa county.

SAWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby, on the North-midland Railway, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Derby.

SAWLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SAW MILL, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

SAWOLINNA. See **NYSLÖTT**.

SAWSTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge. Sawston Hall is a large structure, built in 1557.

SAWTRY ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SAWTRY SAINT ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SAWUN, sá-wún', (?) a town of North-west Hindostan, Odeypoor dominions, 6 miles S.W. of Munassa.

SAWUNTWAREE, sá-wunt-wá-ree, a town of India, Sat-tarah dominions, near the Malabar coast, 30 miles N. of Goa.

SAWYER MILL VIL/LAGE, a manufacturing village in the N. part of the township of Boylston, Worcester co., Massachusetts. It is situated on the Nashua River, which here affords a valuable water-power, and is the seat of the Clinton company for the manufacture of cotton goods.

SAWYER'S CREEK, a small village of Camden co., North Carolina.

SAWYER'S MILLS, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

SAWYER'S RIVER, New Hampshire, rises in Grafton co., and forms one of the head branches of the Saco River.

SAWYERSVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SAX or **SAJ**, sán, (anc. *Salaria*), a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2195.

SAXBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SAXBY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

SAXE, sax, (Ger. *Sachsen*, sák'sen,) a prefix to the names of the following German states:—

SAXE-ALTENBURG, sax ál'ten-bürg, (Ger. *Sachsen-Altenburg*, sák'sen ál'ten-böörn'), a duchy of Central Germany, in the old district of Saxony, separated into two nearly equal portions by the lordship of Gera, and enclosed by the territories of Prussian Saxony, Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Area, 510 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 132,850, mostly Lutherans. The surface is covered by ramifications of the Erzgebirge in the W., and watered by the Saale, Rode, and Orla. The chief industry is agriculture and cattle-rearing. Public revenue in 1854, \$505,100; expenditure, \$500,000; debt \$1,642,676.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, sax kó-bürg gó'tá, (Ger. *Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha*, sák'sen kó'böörn gó'tá,) a duchy of Central Germany, in the old district of Saxony. It is composed of two principal portions:—1. The principalities of Gotha and Coburg. 2. Several detached districts enclosed by the territories of Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, and Weimar. Area, 799 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 150,412, mostly Lutherans. The surface is mountainous, with fertile valleys. The chief rivers are the Nessa, Gera, Saale, and Itz. The chief industry is agriculture and cattle-rearing. The

^a We very frequently hear this word pronounced Savoyard, but the accentuation given above is, we believe, generally adopted by the best speakers.

^b That stern yet kindly spirit who constrains

The SAVOYARD to quit his naked rocks."

WORDSWORTH'S *Excursion*, book 1.

SAX

manufactures of Gotha are very varied. Education is in an advanced state. Public revenue in 1853, \$705,400; debt, \$2,206,953.

SAXE-LAUBENBURG. See **LAUBENBURG**.

SAXTELBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SAXELBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN, sax mī'nīng-en hild-bürg-hōw'zen, (Ger. *Sachsen-Meiningen-Hildburghausen*, sák'sen mī'nīng-en hilt'böörn-hōw'zen,) a duchy of Central Germany, forming the seventeenth state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of a main body, and several minor portions isolated from it, and partly situated at a considerable distance, as Kamburg, Kranichfeld, and Lichtenbain. The main body consists of a long and narrow zone of a crescent shape, the concavity turned northwards, and bounded on the N. by Saxe-Weimar, the district of Schmalkalden, belonging to Hesse-Cassel, an isolated portion of Prussia, and the principality of Schwarzburg; on the W. by Saxe-Weimar and Bavaria; on the S. by Bavaria and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; and on the E. by Bavaria, Reuss, and Schwarzburg. Greatest length from N.W. to S.E., about 90 miles; greatest breadth, 15 miles. Area, including the minor portions, 971 square miles. It is hilly, though scarcely mountainous, the loftiest summit being usually of moderate elevation, and covered with forests. On the E. the ridges belong to the Frankenwald, on the N. to the Thüringerwald, and on the W. to the Rhöngebirge. The greater part of the surface belongs to the basin of the Werra, which traverses it first in a W., and then in a N.N.W. direction. A small portion in the N.E. sends its waters to the Elbe by means of the Saale, and another small portion in the S.W. belongs to the basin of the Rhine, being drained by several small tributaries of the Main. There are a number of small lakes, and several mineral springs. The higher districts, though well wooded, are very bleak, and altogether unfitted for agriculture. The best land is in the valleys of the Werra and Saale; but, partly from its limited extent, and partly from the general inferiority of the soil, the corn raised falls considerably short of the consumption, and requires to be supplied by imports, chiefly from Bavaria and Gotha. The principal crops are oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, and hemp. Hops, tobacco, and even a little wine, are grown in the more sheltered localities. The pastures are abundant, and rear considerable numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses. Many of the last are of a superior description. The minerals include iron and copper, worked to a small extent, argentiferous lead, salt, sulphur, cobalt, slate, marble, porcelain, and fullers'-earth. Some pearls are found in a small stream, called the Steinhach. Game and fish are abundant. The inhabitants are very industrious, and when precluded by the nature of the soil from engaging in agriculture, manage to earn a comfortable subsistence by manufactures, chiefly of iron-ware, porcelain, glass, and various ingenious articles in wood and pasteboard. The principal exports, in addition to these articles, are wood, salt, wool, and cattle. For administrative purposes the duchy is subdivided into four circles—Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Sonneberg, and Saalfeld. The government is an hereditary and constitutional monarchy. The great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but universal toleration is promised. As the seventeenth member of the Germanic Confederation, it shares the twelfth vote, along with the other Saxon duchies. Its contingent of men is 1150. Public revenue in 1852, \$576,590; debt, \$1,670,450. Meinigen is the capital. The late Queen Adelaide was a princess of Saxe-Meiningen. P. in 1852, 166,364.

SAXENBURG, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 8 or 9 miles S.S.E. of Butler.

SAXE'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

SAXENVILLE, sax/vil, a post-office of Wauashara co., Wisconsin.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, sax wī'mar ī'zen-ák', (Ger. *Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach*, sák'sen wī'mar ī'zen-ák') a grand duchy of Central Germany, forming the fifteenth state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of three larger portions, Weimar, Neustadt, and Eisenach, and twelve smaller parcels, as Ilmenau, Bösleben, Zillbach, Seebach, Allstädt, Oldisleben, and Thürnitz. Weimar Proper is bounded on the N. by Prussian Saxony, on the W. by Prussian Saxony and the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the S. by this principality, and on the S.E. and E. by the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg. Neustadt lies to the S.E. of the former, and, though at no great distance, is completely separated from it. Eisenach, situated considerably to the W., is bounded on the N. by Prussian Saxony, W. by Hesse-Cassel, S. by Bavaria, and E. by the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Area of the whole grand duchy, 1418 square miles. The surface is in some parts mountainous, and in others finely undulating, the intervening ridges of the higher grounds forming the sides of wide valleys. It almost wholly belongs to the basins of the Elbe and the Weiser, the former draining Weimar by the Saale, which traverses it, and the Elster, Orla, Ilm, and Unstrut, tributaries of the Saale, and the latter draining Eisenach by the Werra and its tributaries, Suhl, Hessel, Felda, and Ulster. The lakes are individually of small extent, but numerous.

The principality of Weimar is the most fertile part of the duchy, and in good years raises corn sufficient to satisfy the home consumption, and leave a small surplus for export. Eisenach is the district least adapted for agriculture, but raises considerable quantities of oats and potatoes. In the valley of the Saale much hemp is grown; and in some sheltered spots, particularly in the neighborhood of Jena, a few vineyards are seen. The forests are very extensive, and form the principal wealth of the grand duchy. The most valuable stock is sheep, to the fleece of which much attention has been paid. Swine, also, are very numerous; and game and fish are alike abundant. The minerals include silver and copper, formerly, but no longer worked; iron and manganese, still worked to some extent; salt, and potters' clay. Manufactures have made most progress in Eisenach, where woollen, cotton, and linen tissues, ribbons, and carpets, &c., are produced to a considerable extent. In Weimar and Neustadt manufactures are insignificant. In the former, the most important articles appear to be books and maps. The principal exports are timber, dried fruit, wool, and gin. The transit trade is important. Jena is the seat of a university, and public schools are numerous; Weimar is celebrated for its literary and scientific institutions. For administrative purposes, the grand duchy is divided into the two circles of Weimar-Jena-Neustadt, subdivided into 15 balliwicks, and of Eisenach, subdivided into 10 balliwicks. The government, as fixed by the charter of 1816, is constitutional. At least nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and distinguished both for industry and intelligence. The revenue in 1854 was \$1,124,870, and the expenditure \$1,123,580. Public debt in 1853, \$4,292,200. As the fifteenth member of the Germanic Confederation, Saxe-Weimar shares the twelfth vote in the *plenum* with the other Saxon duchies. Its contingent of men is 2010. The principal towns are Weimar, Eisenach, Jena, Neustadt, Weida, Kreuzburg, and Gotha. Pop. in November, 1853, 262,524.

SAXHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAXHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAXKJÖBING, (Saxkjöbing.) or SAXKJÖBING, (Saxkjöbing.) *sax'kyöb'ing*, a seaport town of Denmark, situate on the island of Læsland, at the head of a bay, which forms a good harbor. Pop. 900.

SAXLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAXLINGHAM NETHERGATE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAXLINGHAM THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAXMUNDHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 20 miles N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1851, 1180. The town is pleasantly situated.

SAXONIA and SALTON. See SAXONY.

SAXON LAND, (Ger. *Sachsenland*, *sax'en-länd'*) the S. part of Transylvania, watered by the Alوتا (Aluta) and its affluents. Area, about 4243 square miles. Pop. 446,700. It is subdivided into 7 jurisdictions or *stuhls*, named from their capitals, Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Mediasch, Mühlenbach, Scheuerstadt, Reusmarkt, and Szasvaros or Broos, (whence Transylvania derives its German name of *Siebenburgen*, or the "seven towns,") to which Kronstadt and Bistritz were afterwards added. The present inhabitants preserve almost unmixed their German language and hereditary usages, and are the most industrious and thriving race in Transylvania. Agriculture is carefully conducted; manufactures of woollen, cotton, and other goods are carried on in the towns, the principal of which are Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

SAXON SWITZERLAND, a name applied to the mountainous part of the kingdom of Saxony, S.E. of Dresden. It is highly picturesque, but none of its mountains rise to above 2000 feet in elevation.

SAXONVILLE, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 22 miles N.W. of Boston. It is the seat of the New England Worsted Company for the manufacture of blankets, coatings, buntings, &c.

SAXONY, (Ger. *Sachsen*, *sax'en*; L. *Saxonia*; Fr. *Saxe*, *sax*; It. *Sassonia*, *sax-so-neä*; Sp. *Sijonia*, *sä-ño-neä*.) an old division of North Germany, which extended between the Baltic and the North Sea in the N., and Bohemia and Bavaria in the S. In the old divisions of Germany, the circle of Upper Saxony composed the greater part of the present kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, and that of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

SAXONY, (Ger. *Königreich Sachsen*, *kü'nic-rix' sax'en*.) KINGDOM OF, a kingdom of Central Germany, forming the fourth state in the Germanic Confederation, bounded on the N.W., N., and E. by Prussia, on the S.E. and S. by Bohemia, on the S.W. by Bavaria, and on the W. by Reuss, Saxe-Weimar, and Saxe-Altenburg. Greatest length, from N.E. to S.W., 35 miles; greatest breadth, 75 miles; perimeter, about 736 miles, of which about 288 miles borders on Bohemia, from which it is separated by the Erzgebirge; 256 miles on Prussia, 172 miles on the Saxon duchies, and only 20 miles on Bavaria. Area, 5917 square miles. It is nearly in the shape of a triangle, the longest side of which faces the S.E., while the opposite vertex is situated to the N.

of the town of Leipzig, and extends from lat. 50° 15' to 51° 20' N., and from lon. 12° 10' to 15° E.

Face of the Country.—The surface, though very much broken, may be regarded as an inclined plain, which commences in the S., in the Erzgebirge chain, and slopes towards the N. In the more elevated districts, the scenery is wild, and in some places almost desolate; while on either side of the Elbe, from the Bohemian frontier to Pirna, is a remarkable and exceedingly interesting tract, covered with fantastic sandstone formations, which has received the name of the Saxon Switzerland. The ramifications proceeding from the principal range form the sides of beautiful and fertile valleys, which, as they flatten down, widen out into plains, well adapted for agriculture; and hence, though in the Orlauwiesenthal, the Fichtelberg attains the height of more than 3700 feet, the mean height above the sea does not exceed 450 feet. On the Prussian frontier, where it subsides to its lowest point, the height above the sea is only 250 feet. The loftiest summits are generally composed of granite and gneiss, and so rich in mineral products, that the ores (*Erz*) contained in them have given name to the whole chain. To the E., on the right bank of the Elbe, the Erzgebirge is continued by the Riesengebirge, a branch of which, under the name of the Lausitzer-gebirge, or Mountains of Lusatia, covers a considerable portion of the E. of Saxony. They nowhere reach the height of 2500 feet, though more than one summit exceeds 2000 feet. They are composed for the most part of granite, basalt, and sandstone.

Rivers.—With the exception of a very small portion of the E., which sends its waters to the Baltic by tributaries of the Oder and Spree, the whole of Saxony belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which, forcing its way in a depression of the chain, where the Erzgebirge is conceived to terminate and the Riesengebirge to begin, enters Saxony, traverses it in a N.W. direction for about 70 miles, and quits it near Strehla, after having divided the kingdom into two distinct portions, of which that on the left or W. bank is by far the larger. On the E. bank, accordingly, the Elbe here receives only a number of small streams scarcely deserving of notice; but on the W. bank it has several important tributaries, which take their rise and have a considerable part of their course within the kingdom, but do not join the Elbe till they have left it. Of these tributaries, the most important are the Mulde, formed by the junction of two main arms called the Zwickau-Mulde and the Freiberg-Mulde; and the Elster, which likewise divides itself near Leipzig into two arms, one of which unites with the Pleisse and Parthe, while the other takes the name of Luppe. The lakes, particularly in the N. and N.E., are numerous, but individually insignificant.

Climate.—The climate in the loftier mountain districts, and what is called the *Vingtiand*, is so very cold and bleak, that it has sometimes received the name of the Saxon Siberia; but with this exception, the climate is milder than that of most countries of Europe under the same latitude. In the valleys of the Elbe and the Mulde, and in the neighborhood of the town of Leipzig, the air is both gentle and pleasant. The only localities which can be considered unfavorable to health are some marshy tracts on the banks of the Elbe and the Pleisse. Mean temperature of the year at Dresden, 49°-1; of winter, 32°-7; of summer, 66° Fahrenheit.

Agriculture, Zoology, &c.—With the exception of the lofty barren tracts already referred to, and others of a kindred nature, though less barren, since they are either covered with forests or mountain pastures, the whole surface of Saxony may be said to be under some kind of culture. One-half of the surface is under the plough, 30 per cent. is covered with wood, and above 16 per cent. with gardens and meadows. Not a spot capable of being turned to account is allowed to remain waste, and the hand of industry is everywhere visible. The soil, however, is not in general of great natural fertility; and hence, though some of the lower grounds are very productive, the total yield of grain falls considerably short of the home consumption. The most important crops cultivated in regular rotation are rye and oats; next to these ranks barley, and last of all, wheat, for which the greater part of the soil appears not to be well adapted. One crop, so universal that it ought perhaps to be regarded as the staple, is potatoes. The chief subsidiary crops are pulses, rape, turnips, oil-seeds, hops, tobacco, flax, tassel, madder, and other dye-plants. All the common orchard-fruits, particularly apples, pears, and plums, are very abundant. Considerable attention is paid to the culture of the vine, which occupies considerable tracts on the E. bank of the Elbe, between the towns of Meissen and Pulsnitz, and is also cultivated with success on the sunny slopes both to the N. and the S. of Dresden. Many artificial meadows have been formed, and heavy crops of the finest grasses—lucerne, sainfoin, clover, and rye-grass—are everywhere seen. Much of the fodder is employed on dairy stock, from which large quantities of butter and cheese of excellent quality are obtained.

Large numbers of horned cattle are fattened, and annually exported to Poland and Galicia. But the superiority of Saxony is nowhere so apparent as in its sheep, the breed of which,

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formed by careful crossing with the merino, was brought to such perfection as to create for them an eager demand in all countries where the improvement of the fleece was regarded as an object of importance. The other domestic animals deserving of notice are horses and swine, of both of which superior breeds are found. Poultry, particularly geese, are very numerous; the rearing of bees, once a very important branch of industry, has greatly declined; but that of silk-worms is still prosecuted with considerable success, particularly in the vicinity of Leipzig, Dresden, Zittau, &c. The great number of forests in Saxony naturally secures an abundance of game, and at one time bears and wolves were not uncommon; but the increase of population has so greatly diminished their numbers, that they are considered to be almost extirpated. Others of the larger kinds of game have also become scarce, but the smaller kinds continue to be numerous. The fishing in the lakes and rivers is tolerably productive, though scarcely equal to the consumption. Among the species of fish are shad, eels, salmon, carp, pike, and trout. In some of the streams, particularly the White Elster and its tributaries, good pearls are often found.

Mines.—The minerals of Saxony form, perhaps, the most important source of its wealth, and have long been worked with great success, and with a skill of which many other countries in Europe were contented to be only humble imitators. The metals comprehend almost every one of economical value, with the exception of quicksilver, which does not seem to be found at all, and gold, which is obtained only in very small quantities. Silver, found in connection both with copper and lead, is extracted annually, on an average, to the amount of 45,100 ounces. The principal localities where it is obtained are Freiberg, Annaberg, and Schneeberg. The copper and lead ores which yield it are of still greater value. The tin, iron, and cobalt mines are also of great importance, and, though in much smaller quantities, zinc, bismuth, and arsenic are worked to considerable advantage. The fuel necessary for the smelting and refining of these metals also exists in great abundance. Not only are the extensive forests, covering nearly a fourth part of the whole surface of the kingdom, made available for this purpose, and placed under a system of management in which science and practical knowledge are alike conspicuous, but numerous seams, both of lignite and coal, are found in various districts, and are worked to a considerable extent. Other minerals of value are alum, copperas, mountain-green, ochre, magnesia, fullers', potters', and porcelain-earth. In all, there are said to be above 500 mines in active operation. The quarries furnish in abundance granite, sienite, porphyry, basalt, roofing-slate, pavement, sandstone, limestone, and marble; and numerous beautiful crystals and pebbles, including in the former rubies, sapphires, garnets, topazes, &c., and in the latter jaspers, agates, and carnelians, are found both in the Erzgebirge and in the districts of Leipzig and Meissen. Mineralogical operations are remarkable not only for the magnificent scale on which they are carried on, but also for the consummate ability displayed; and not a few of the most eminent geologists of Europe willingly confess their obligations to the instructions which they have received in the mining schools of Saxony.

Manufactures.—The manufactures connected with the mining operations just referred to give employment to a very large proportion of the inhabitants; but there are several other branches of manufacture, in two of which—viz., woollen cloth and porcelain—the long-acknowledged superiority of Saxony to most other countries has only been recently called in question. The excellence of the former was partly owing to the fineness of the wool obtained from the improved breed of sheep; and hence, in every country where the Saxon broadcloths were permitted to enter the market, they commanded higher prices than could be obtained for similar native products. Much of the finer wools of Saxony being now exported in a raw state, the present woollen manufactures of this country have lost somewhat of their reputation for superior fineness. In regard to porcelain, the fame of the Saxons was well earned, because, in addition to the excellence of the articles produced, they had the merit of inventing, or rather re-inventing, the process. So long as they were able to keep the secret to themselves, the only competition to which they could be subjected was that of importation from the distant East, and a most lucrative trade was carried on. The Dresden china became famous over Europe; and many of its finer specimens were thought not unworthy of a place in the most celebrated collections of articles of *virtù*. The manufacture is now so successfully competed with in other countries, and has in consequence declined so much, that at present it can scarcely claim to be regarded as one of the great branches of national industry. Several other manufactures, however, previously unimportant, have advanced with astonishing rapidity. At the head of these is cotton, which not only employs numerous large factories, but is manufactured to a great extent by domestic looms.

The following table shows the number of spinning mills and spindles in the country at three different periods specified:—

1726

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Year.	Mills.	Fine Spindles.
1834.....	74.....	370,808
1843.....	116.....	476,978
1848.....	133.....	541,808

Other very important fabrics are linen, silk, and mixed goods; and in connection with them and the other tissues must be taken the vast number of worsted, flax, and fulling mills which are scattered over the country, and meet the eye at almost every turn. The other manufactures deserving of notice are lace, in which great numbers both of young and aged females, who might be unfit for other labors, find the means of subsistence; hosiery, wax-cloth, straw-plait, wooden wares, including furniture; machinery, chemical products, musical instruments, tobacco, chocolate, and chicory; paper, types, and books.

Commerce, &c.—The trade, both external and internal, created by all these branches of manufacture, is necessarily very great. At the fairs of Leipzig alone, business to the amount of \$45,000,000 is done. Its foundation was laid by the enlightened commercial policy which Saxony had the wisdom to pursue, when most other countries were strangers to it; and its continuance is secured by a careful attention, not only to remove every obstruction to trade, but to afford it new facilities. Among these may be mentioned the introduction of the railway system, which has brought Leipzig and Dresden into immediate connection, not only with the other leading towns of Saxony, but with the great trunk-lines which now traverse the whole, at least, of Central Europe, and the still more recent introduction of the electric telegraph.

Government.—The government of Saxony, as fixed by a constitution granted in 1831, and modified by the laws of March 31, 1849, and May 5, 1851, is a limited monarchy, in which the executive power is lodged solely in the crown, and the legislative power jointly in the crown and two chambers—a first and a second. The first chamber is composed of the princes of the royal family who have attained majority, the possessors of certain specified domains, certain individuals *ex officio*, 12 deputies chosen for life by the large landed proprietors, and 10 individuals nominated for life by the king. The second chamber is composed of 20 members elected by the large landed proprietors, 25 elected by the towns, 25 by the peasantry, and 5 by the traders and artisans. For each member of the second chamber a substitute is chosen, to act in the case of his temporary absence or incapacity, or during the subsisting diet, in the event of his death. Justice is administered by three classes of courts, or courts of primary, secondary, and tertiary resort (*erste, zweite, and dritte instanz*.) The first includes all the inferior courts of the kingdom, as *Judiz-Aemter*, *Königliche-gerichte*, *Stadt*, and *Patrimonial-gerichte*; the second consists of the four appeal courts, (*Appellations-gerichte*), which hold their sittings at Dresden, Bautzen, Leipzig, and Zwickau, and have each jurisdiction within the four circles of the same name; the third is confined to the supreme court of Dresden, (*Ober-appellations-gericht*), whose jurisdiction includes all kinds of causes, and extends over the whole kingdom.

Religion, Education, &c.—Universal toleration is guaranteed to all religious creeds; but the only religious bodies specially recognized by the state are the Lutherans, (*Evangelisch-Protestantischer Cultus*), who form nineteen-twentieths of the whole population, and have 35 dioceses, (*eparchien*), 679 parishes, and 1109 churches; the Calvinists, (*Reformirter Cultus*), who have only two parish churches and four ministers; and the Roman Catholics, who are under an apostolic vicar, have 14 parishes and 20 churches, and comprise the royal family among their adherents. At the head of the educational establishments of the kingdom is the University of Leipzig, which is one of the principal in Germany. Next to it, in order, are 7 gymnasia, situated in the principal towns, 11 normal schools, and a considerable number of upper, town, and grammar schools. For elementary education, one school at least is opened in every parish, and all the children between six and fourteen are understood to be in attendance. In 1849, of 315,185 children between the ages of six and fourteen, which the kingdom contained, 311,454, or 1 in 6 of the whole population, were actually attending school. By this means, Saxony has become one of the best-educated countries in Europe. The revenue in 1853-54 was \$6,045,600, of which more than a third was raised from the rent of land and other crown-rights, and the remainder, in nearly equal proportions, by direct and indirect taxation. The expenditure was estimated to leave a small surplus. The amount of the debt at the close of 1852 was \$31,230,000. The army is raised chiefly by conscription; all male citizens, with a few specified exceptions, being bound, on attaining their twentieth year, to serve for six years in the army, and three years in the reserve. The effective force amounts to 25,396 men. As the fourth member of the Germanic Confederation, Saxony has four votes in the *plenium*. Its contingent of men is 12,000.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Saxony is divided into the four circles (*kreisdirectionen*) of Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and

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Bautzen or Budissin, subdivided into balliwicks. Their area and population are exhibited in the following table:—

Area and Population of Saxony in 1852.

Circles.	Area, in square miles.	Population in 1851.
Dresden.....	1680	507,705
Leipzig.....	1347	446,836
Zwickau.....	1916	135,557
Bautzen, or Budissin.....	974	297,744
Total.....	5917	1,387,842

History.—Saxony owes its name to the most ancient and distinguished of the nations of Germany. Not contented with their territories, though they reached from the Elbe to the Rhine, they penetrated far into France, and, fitting out powerful naval armaments, ultimately made themselves masters of the far finer portion of Great Britain. The inhabitants of Saxony are said still to bear a remarkable resemblance, in person and manners, to those of the British island. The earliest existing records connected with the present kingdom belong to the tenth century, when Henry I., Margrave of Meissen, made considerable addition to his territories, which from that time came to be distinguished by the common name of Saxony. In 1422 Saxony became an electorate, in the person of Frederick the Brave, by whom the University of Leipzig was founded. Saxony was the cradle of the Reformation, which here successfully passed through the first years of a precarious existence, preparatory to its complete development, and the noble triumphs which it continued to achieve, till its sway was acknowledged by half the population of Europe. Its more recent history furnishes few incidents deserving of particular notice. It was erected into a kingdom in 1806 by Napoleon, who united to it the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, which, along with some portions of the Saxon territories, was detached from it in 1815, by the Congress of Vienna. In this new arrangement, it was deprived of nearly a million of inhabitants. Still, even within its present limits, Saxony holds an important station among the German states, and possesses almost inexhaustible sources of prosperity, both in its natural resources, and in the industry and intelligence of its people.—Adj. and Inhab. SAX'ON; (Fr. SAXON, sàx'ôn'; Sp. SAXON, sà-nón'; It. SASSONE, sàs-so-nà; Ger. adj. SACHSISCH, sàx'ish; Inhab. SACHSE, sàk'sh.)

SAXONY, PRUSSIAN, a province of Prussia, nearly in its centre, between lat. 50° 27' and 53° 5' N., and lon. 9° 50' and 15° 15' E., having on the N.E. and E. the provinces of Brandenburg, West Hanover, Brunswick, and Hesse-Cassel, and on the S. the duchies and kingdom of Saxony, enclosing Anhalt Dessau, Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, and having many outlying detached districts. Area, 9828 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 1,781,300, of whom 1,661,613 were Protestants. The Harz, at the W. extremity, is a mountainous district; elsewhere the surface is level and watered by the Elbe, with its tributaries the Saale, Mulde, and Unstrut. The soil is among the most fertile in the Prussian dominions. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, and chicory are the principal products; vines are grown on the banks of the Saale and Elbe. Merino-sheep breeding is extensively carried on, and wool is a principal article of export. The province has coal, iron, salt, and copper mines. The principal manufactures are fine woollens, linen fabrics, earthenwares, paper, beer, and spirits. It is divided into the three governments of Magdeburg, Erfurt, and Merseburg. Capital, Magdeburg.

SAXTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAXTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAXTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SAXTON'S RIVER, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

SAXTONVILLE, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 6 miles S.W. of Flemington.

SAYANSK, a town of Siberia. See SAIANSK.

SAYANSKOI, mountains of Siberia. See SAIANSK.

SAYBROOK, a post-township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the W. bank of Connecticut River, about 35 miles S.E. of Hartford, contains the village of Deep River. Old SAYBROOK, bordering on Long Island Sound, was separated from this township in 1852. Pop. of Saybrook, about 1500; of Old Saybrook, 3000.

SAYBROOK, a post-township in the N.W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 4 miles from Ashtabula.

SAYDA, a town of Saxony. See SAIDA.

SAYLORSBURG, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 112 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

SAYLORVILLE, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, near Des Moines River, 125 miles W. of Iowa City.

SAYMBRUMBACUM, sìm-brùm'bà-kùm (?) a town of British India, presidency, and 17 miles W. of Madras.

SAYN, sìn, a village of Prussia, government, and 6 miles N. of Coblenz, at the confluence of the Brüche and Saynbach. Pop. 1150.

SAYNY, s'noe, a town of Poland, government of Augus-

SCA

towo, on the Memel, here joined by the Seyneeka, 18 miles E. of Suwalki. Pop. 3100. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

SAYPAN or **SEYPAN**, s'pàn', one of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 19' 44" N., lon. 146° E., 12 miles in length, and having a good harbor on its W. side.

SAYVILLE, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SAZAWA, sà-zà'wà, a river of Bohemia, after a W.N.W. course of 95 miles, joins the Moldau 12 miles S. of Prague.

SAZKA or **SADSKA**, sàds'kà, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles E. of Prague. Pop. 2210.

SCAER, skà'air', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 13 miles N.N.W. of Quimperlé. Pop. in 1852, 4304.

SCAFATI, skà-fà'tee, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Sarno, 6 miles W. of Nocera. Pop. 3500.

SCAFELL, pronounced, and sometimes written **SCAW'**, **FELL**, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, near the borders of Westmoreland, 10 miles N.E. of Ravenglass, and having two summits respectively 3166 and 3092 feet in height. The river Esk rises on its E. side.

SCAFOLD CONE, a post-office of Rock Castle co., Kentucky.

SCALA, skà'là, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 8 miles W. of Salerno. Pop. 1400.

SCALA, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, on a height, 5 miles S.W. of Cariati. Pop. 1200.

SCALA, a town of Tuscany, 20 miles W.S.W. of Florence. Pop. 1400.

SCALABIS. See SANTAREM.

SCALA NOVA, skà'là no'vâ, (anc. *Neapolis*.) a seaport town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Scala Nova, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Pop. 20,000. It stands on a slope rising from the sea. The principal edifices are mosques, khans, and public baths. It had formerly an active trade with Egypt and Salonica.

SCALA NOVA, GULF OF, is 45 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 20 miles. The island of Samos forms the most part of its S. coast.

SCALAPLANO, a village of Sardinia. See ESCALAPLANO.

SCALBY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SCALDASOLE, skal-dà-so'lâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina. P. 1048.

SCALDIS. See SCHELDT.

SCALDWELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SCALEA, skà-lâ'â, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 28 miles W. of Cassano. Pop. 1600.

SCALEBY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

SCALENGHE, skà-lên'ghâ, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, and 7 miles E. of Pinerolo. Pop. 3901.

SCALETTA, skà-lêt'tâ, a village of Sicily, on its E. coast, 13 miles S. of Messina. Pop. 1000.

SCALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SCALFLOWAY, a village of Scotland, co., and on the mainland of Shetland, at the head of Scalloway Bay, 6 miles W.S.W. of Lerwick. Pop. 450. It is neatly built, and was formerly a burgh, and the capital of Shetland. It has a good harbor.

SCALPA, an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, off the E. side of the island of Skye, separated from it by a sound half a mile across. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. in 1851, 79.

SCALPA FLOW, a sea-basin among the Orkneys, nearly enclosed by Pomona, Burray, South Ronaldshay, Walls, and Hoy, and containing many smaller islands. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

SCALPAY, an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, parish of Harris, at the entrance of East Loch Tarbet. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½ miles. Pop. in 1851, 282.

SCALP LEVEL, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

SCAMAN'DER, or **XANTHUS**, (Turk. *Boonarbashi-sou*, bo'nar'bd'shee sou,) a river of the plain of Troy, in Asia Minor, rises at the village of Boonarbashi, immediately beneath the site of old Troy, flows N.W., expanding into numerous marshes, and enters the Aegean Sea and the Simois or Mender River by several channels, cut in very remote antiquity. Its source is in some springs, having a temperature of 63° or 64° Fahrenheit. This circumstance is supposed by some to have suggested the description by Homer, *Iliad* xlii. 149-152.

SCAMBLESDY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCAMMONDEN, a chapelry of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SCAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCANDEROON. See ISKANDEROON.

SCANDIANO, skàn-de-à'no, a market-town of North Italy, duchy, and 12 miles S.W. of Modena, on the Secchia. Pop. 2400.

SCANDINAVIA, skàn-de-nà've-â, the classic name of the great peninsula of North Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. See SWEDEN and NORWAY.

SCANER, skàn'â, a populous village of the Upper Engadine, in Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 20 miles S.E. of Chur.

SCANIA, skā'nea, or **SKANE**, (Skåne,) sko'ne, an old province of Sweden, at its S. extremity, now subdivided into the lens of Malmö and Christianstad.

SCANNO, skān'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 3000.

SCANNO, a village of Naples, Abruzzo Citra, 12 miles S.E. of Lake Fucino.

SCANSANO, skān-sā'no, a market-town of Tuscany, province, and 12 miles S.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 3000.

SCANTIC RIVER rises in the S. part of Massachusetts, and falls into the Connecticut River in Hartford county, Connecticut, about 7 miles N. of Hartford. It is a good mill-stream.

SCANZANO, skān-zā'no, a village of Naples, province of Naples, near Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 2000.

SCAR, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, N. of Laragh. Height, 2105 feet.

SCARBA, skar'bā, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, off the N. end of the island of Jura. Length and breadth, 3 miles each. Height above the sea, 1500 feet.

SCARBOROUGH, skar'būr-rūh, or skar'būr-rūh, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of York, in North Riding, on the S. slope of a headland extending into the North Sea; lat. of light-house 54° 17' N., lon. 0° 23' 5" W., on the North Midland Railway, 37 miles N.E. of York. Pop. in 1851, 12,915. It consists of numerous streets, lighted with gas, rising in successive tiers from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several elegant terraces, crescents, and isolated mansions. It has a town-hall, custom-house, jail, assembly-room, and theatre; several Established churches, and places of worship for Independents, Methodists, Baptists, Friends, Roman Catholics, &c.; a grammar, Lancasterian, national, and various other schools; several hospitals, and a sea-bathing infirmary for poor invalids, supported by subscription; a museum of geology and natural history, a mechanics' institute, two public libraries, and a philosophical society. Scarborough is much frequented for sea-bathing, and for its mineral-waters, which have long been in repute. These last are obtained from springs on the sea-shore under a cliff, and are approached by a bridge resting on piers 75 feet high, and leading across a chasm 400 feet wide; they contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron, and are esteemed efficacious in stomach complaints. Scarborough harbor is the only port of any consequence on the E. coast between the Humber and Whitby, and is used as a place of shelter from the E. gales which prevail on this coast; though confined at the entrance, it is easy of access, and safe and commodious within. The bay is protected on the N.E. by a high promontory, on the summit of which, 300 feet above sea-level, are the ruins of the celebrated castle of Scarborough. The port, to which the privilege of bonding was granted in 1841, is a member of that of Hull. It carries on a limited foreign trade, principally with France, Holland, and the Baltic; and a considerable trade in corn, butter, bacon, and salt-fish, with Newcastle, Sunderland, and other places on the coast. Registered shipping in 1847, 191 vessels, with an aggregate of 32,221 tons. Ship-building, rope and sailcloth making are carried on, but to a much less extent than formerly. The fishery, once a source of great profit to the town, has also declined, although there still exists here an establishment for curing herrings. The borough sends two members to Parliament.

SCARBOROUGH, the principal town of the West India Island of Tobago, on its E. coast, 7 miles N.E. of Milford. Lat. 11° 6' N., lon. 60° 30' W.

SCARBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., Maine, on the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. of the township, 1857.

SCARBOROUGH, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Savannah.

SCARBOROUGH or **GILBERT ISLANDS**, in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 1° and 3° N., and lon. 172° and 174° E., comprise Marshall, Matthews, Gilbert, and Charlotte Islands.

SCARBOROUGH, skar'būr-rūh, or **LOS BUENOS JARDINES**, loce bwā'noce itā' due'nēs, a group of islands in the North Pacific, W. of the Marshall Archipelago. Lat. 21° 40' N., lon. 151° 35' E.

SCARCLIFF, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SCARDA, skar'dā, a small island of Dalmatia, circle of Zara, between the islands of Premuda and Isto.

SCARDIZZA, skān-dit'zā, a small island of Dalmatia, circle of Zara, 3 miles W. of Pago.

SCARDONA, skān-dōnā, or **SCRADIN**, skrd-deen', a decayed town of Dalmatia, 6 miles N.N.E. of Sebenico, on the right bank of the Kerka. Pop. 1200. It is a bishop's see, and was formerly an important place. Under the Romans it was the capital of the province of Liburnia.

SCARDONA. See **ISOLA GROSSA**.

SCARENA, skā-rā'nā, a town of the Sardinian States, 10 miles N.N.E. of Nice, on the Paglione. Pop. 1856.

SCARIFF or **SCARA**, skah'ra, a small island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 2½ miles S.W. of Hog's Head.

SCARIFF, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the Scariff, 9 miles N.N.W. of Killaloe. Pop. 500.

SCARISBRICK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SCARLE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCARLE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SCARMAGNO, skān-mān'yo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, about 7 miles S.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1013.

SCARNAFIGI, skān-nā-fee'jee, or **SCARNAFIGGI**, shān-nā-fee'jee, a market-town of Piedmont, province, and 5 miles N.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2854.

SCARNING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglican Railway, 2 miles W.S.W. of East Dereham.

SCARP or **SCARPA**, an island of the Outer Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness. It is a rocky mountain of gneiss 1000 feet high, and 3 miles long. Pop. in 1851, 145.

SCARPANTO, skar'pān-to, (anc. *Carpathos*), an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, 28 miles S.W. of Rhodes. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. The surface is mountainous; iron and marble are the principal products. It has several harbors, the largest, Porto-Grande, being on its W. side. At its N. extremity is the village of Scarpanto.

SCARPE, skaup, a navigable river of France, rises in the department of Pas-de-Calais, flows E. past Arras, Douai, Marchiennes, and St. Amand, and joins the Scheldt at Mortagne on the frontier of Belgium. Length, 25 miles.

SCARPERIA, skān-pā-ree'ā, or **SCARPERIA DI MUGELLO**, skān-pā-ree'ā dee moo-jēl'lo, a small town of Tuscany, province, and 16 miles N.E. of Florence.

SCARPINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

SCARSDALE, a village of Scarsdale township, Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 22 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. of the township, 342.

SCARTHO, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCATVARY, an islet of British North America, off the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton; lat. 43° N., lon. 59° 41' W. Length, from E. to W., 6 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

SCAWBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

SCAWFELL. See **SCAFELL**.

SCAWTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SCAUX, sā, a town of France, department of Seine, 4 miles S. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1060. Colbert erected here a château, which was destroyed during the first revolution.

SCERAI, skēr'nee, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 7 miles W. of Il-Vasto. Pop. 2000.

SEY-SUR-SAÔNE, sā sin sōn, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 9 miles W.N.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 1800.

SCHAAFHEIM, shāf'hīme, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 miles E.S.E. of Dieburg. Pop. 1338.

SCHAFESTADT, shāf'fistāt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1900.

SCHABLIN, a village of Austria. See **JOERPHSDORF**.

SCHADRINSK, a town of Russia. See **SHADRINSK**.

SCHAEERBEK, skā'ādk, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, in the immediate neighborhood N.N.E., and properly only a suburb of Brussels. It contains a great number of fine mansions of recent date, and two churches, one of which is a splendid modern edifice. Pop. 4550.

SCHAFER, shāf'ā, or **SCHAFFERN**, shāf'fēr, a market-town of Moravia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 1243.

SCHAFEN, shāf'fēn, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Demer, 34 miles N.E. of Brussels. P. 1631.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, shāf'hōw'zēn, (Fr. *Schaffhouse*, shāf'foō; L. *Scaphusia*.) the northernmost canton of Switzerland, wholly N. of the Rhine, which separates it from the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau, and enclosed by the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 116 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 36,278, nearly all Protestants. The surface is undulating. Soil fertile, and frequently more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. The transit trade is important, and the capital town is a principal entrepôt for goods passing between South Germany and Switzerland. The principal towns are Schaffhausen and Neukirchen. The government is democratic, consisting of a grand council or legislative body of 74 members, chosen by the male inhabitants not under legal incapacity; and the petty or executive council, composed of 24 members of the grand council, and presided over by a burgomaster, who is elected annually. This canton joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the capital of the above canton is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, 23 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. in 1850, 7110. It is enclosed by old walls, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent height, on the site of

* It should be remarked that the names of places in Africa and Asia, as well as most of those in Eastern Europe, beginning with SCH will generally be found in this work under the head of SA. This general remark may serve to guide the inquirer in those cases in which references are not given. In a few instances, however, names of this class will more properly be placed under Z, as **SCHISDRA**—**ZHISDRA**, in which case a reference will be given. See **PRÆFACE**, page 4.

an ancient Roman fortress. The houses are antiquated and of curious architecture; principal edifice, the minister, a large cathedral, founded in 1052. It has a college, and a town library containing the collection of books which belonged to the historian Müller, a native of Schaffhausen; manufactures of cotton stuffs, flax, and cutlery. It communicates daily by diligences with Zurich, Bern, Freiburg, Stuttgart, and Ulm, and by steamers with Constance.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, FALLS OF, a cataract of the Rhine, 3 miles S.W. of the town, has a total descent of about 100 feet, and is one of the most imposing phenomena of its kind in Europe.

SCHAFFHOUSE. See **SCHAFFHAUSEN**.

SCHAGEN, ská'ghen, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 11 miles N. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1885.

SCHAGHTICOKE, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson River, 21 miles N.N.E. of Albany. The village is situated on the Albany Northern Railroad, and on the Hoosic River, which here affords water-power. It contains 3 or 4 churches, numerous stores, and several cotton factories and mills. P. of the township, 3200.

SCHALE, shá'leh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 33 miles N. of Münster, on the Aue. Pop. 1570.

SCHALKAU, shá'kôw, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Its, 7 miles N.W. of Coburg. Pop. 1037.

SCHALKOWITZ, ALF, ált shá'ko-wítz, a village of Prussian Silesia, 11 miles N.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 1740.

SCHALKWIJK or **SCHALKWIJK**, ská'k-wík, a village of Holland, province, and 8 miles S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 780.

SCHALL, shá'l, or **SCHAAI**, shá'l, a lake of North Germany, partly in the Danish duchy of Lauenburg, and partly in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, about 9 miles in length from N. to S., by 2 miles in breadth.

SCHAMAKHI, Russia. See **SHAMAKA**.

SCHANCK (shank) MOUNT, a conspicuous table-shaped hill of South Australia, near the coast, in lat. 37° 55' S., lon. 139° 49' E. It rises from a comparatively level country at an abrupt angle 800 or 900 feet in height, and has on its summit three distinct craters. Basalt, lava, and other volcanic products are scattered on and around it.

SCHANDAU, shán'dôw, a town of Saxony, 21 miles S.E. of Dresden, on the Elbe. Pop. 1678.

SCHANK'S (shanks) ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 0° 25' S., lon. 163° E.

SCHARDING, (Schärding,) or **SCHERDING**, sháin'ding, a town of Upper Austria, circle of Inn, 8 miles S.S.W. of Passau, on the Inn. Pop. 3500. It is defended by a strong castle, and was bombarded by the French in 1809.

SCHARDITZ, shán'dítz, or **SARDICE**, san-dít'sá, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Hradisch. Pop. 1138.

SCHARNITZ, sháw'nítz, (anc. *Scartina* or *Porta Claudia*) a village and pass in the Tyrol, 10 miles N.W. of Innsbruck, and the scene of combat between the French and Tyrolese in 1809.

SCHASSBURG, (Schässhurg,) shás'shórg, a town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, capital of a county, on the Great Kükkel, 24 miles E.S.E. of Neumarkt. Pop. 6250. It consists of an upper and a lower town, the former fortified. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of woollens and linens, and an extensive trade.

SCHAT-EL-ARAB or **SCHAT-UL-ARAB**. See **SHAT-EL-ARAB**.

SCHATSK, a town of Russia. See **SHATSK**.

SCHATTAU, shá'tôw, or **SATOW**, sá'tov, a market-town of Moravia, 5 miles S.S.W. of Znaim. Pop. 1716.

SCHATTER, shá'tér, a river of Baden, after a course of 36 miles, joins the Kinsig at Kehl.

SCHATTER, a river of Bavaria, rises near the village of Wellheim, flows E.S.E., and joins the Danube on the left a little above Ingolstadt. Total course, about 27 miles.

SCHATULUA, a village of Muscogee co., Georgia, on the Muscogee Railroad, 10 miles from Columbus.

SCHATZLAR, sháts'lar, **BERNSTADT**, or **BÄRNSTADT**, bérn'státt, a market-town of Bohemia, 33 miles N. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1073.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, shówm/bóóna líp'péh, a principality of North-western Germany, enclosed by the territories of Hesse-Schaumburg, Hanover, and Prussian Westphalia, exclusive of some detached lordships within the territory of Lippe-Detmold. Area, 207 square miles. Pop. 30,226. The surface is hilly and well wooded in the S., flat in the N., where the Lake Steinhuder-meer occupies about 22,000 acres. The principal river is the Weser. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans, and employed in agricultural industry, coal-mines, and the manufactures of linens. The principal towns are Bieleburg, the capital, and Stadthagen. Public revenue in 1852, 93,000 dollars. The state is free from debt.

SCHAWAT, a town of Asia. See **SHAWAT**.

SCHAZK, a town of Russia. See **SHATSK**.

SCHERMDA, skám'dá, or **SCHERMDER**, skám'dér, a village of the Netherlands, province, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 3439.

SCHERR, sháin, a town of Württemberg, circle of Danube, 4 miles E.S.E. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 962.

SCHREIBENBERG, shí'pén-béng, a village of Saxony, 8 miles E. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1836. It has manufactures of lace; and valuable silver, cobalt, tin, and iron mines in its vicinity.

SCHNEIDCK, shí'dák, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 8 miles S. of Brienz. Height above the sea, 6473 feet.

SCHNEIDCK, LESSER, or **WENGERN ALP**, shén'ghern álp, a mountain S.W. of the above, between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

SCHENI, a town of Russia. See **SHENI**.

SCHELDE, a river of Europe. See **SCHELDT**.

SCHELDERODE, skél'dér-ó'déh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 7 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1063.

SCHELDEWINDEKE, skél'déh-wín'dá'keh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Molinbeek, 9 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1000.

SCHELDT, skélt, often pronounced shéld, (Dutch, *Schelde*, skél'déh; Fr. *Escaut*, é'skô; Sp. *Escalda*, éská'dá; anc. *Scaldis*.) a river of Europe, rises in the French department of Aisne, flows N.E. through the department of Nord, and the Belgian provinces of Hainaut and East Flanders, to Antwerp, where it turns N.W. and enters the North Sea, in the Dutch province of Zealand, by two mouths, the East and West Scheldt, which enclose the two islands of Beveland and Walcheren. Total course, 200 miles; at its mouth it is from 2½ to 3½ leagues across. In its lower part it traverses a flat country, and its banks are fenced by dykes. Affluents, the Scarpe, Lys, and Darme from the W., and the Dender and Rupel from the E. It is navigable nearly throughout, and connected by canals with the Somme, Seine, Loire, and the principal cities and towns of Belgium, and it is of high commercial importance.

SCHÉLENTADT, shá'lé-tádt', (Ger. pron. shé'les-tádt') a fortified town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the left bank of the Ill, and on the Strasbourg and Basel (Bâle) Railway, 26 miles S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 10,365. It was fortified by Vauban, and is naturally strong from being surrounded by marshes. It has manufactures of woollen hosiery, calicoes, brass and iron wire, paper, and earthenware.

SCHELLETAU or **SCHELLETAU**, shél'leh-tôw, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 16 miles S.S.E. of Iglaui. Pop. 1090.

SCHELIKOF or **SCHELIKOW**. See **SHELIKOV**.

SCHELKLINGEN, shéik'ling-en, a walled town of Württemberg, 12 miles W. of Ulm. Pop. 1060.

SCHELLE, skél'leh, a village of Belgium, province, and 7 miles S. by W. of Antwerp, on the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 1365.

SHELLEBELLE, shél'leh-bél'leh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 9 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1568.

SHELLENBERG, shél'len-béng, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the declivity of a height, crowned by the castle of Augustusberg, 8 miles E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1406.

SHELLENBERG, a village of Bavaria, 6 miles S.W. of Salzburg. Here, in 1764, Marlborough defeated the Duke of Bavaria.

SHELLENDORF, shél'len-dorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, and the scene of an engagement between the French and Prussian cavalry in 1813.

SHELLING, an island, Netherlands. See **TEN-SHELLING**.

SHELLING, WESTER, shé'tér skél'ming, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the extreme S.W. extremity of the island of Ter-Schelling. Pop. 1560.

SHELLSBURG, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Bedford to Pittsburg, 9 miles W. of Bedford. Pop. in 1850, 360; in 1853, about 500.

SCHERMACH, a town of Asiatic Russia. See **SHAMAKA**.

SCHERNITZ, shém'nítz, (Hun. *Selmecz Banya*, shélméts'bán'yoh') a mining town of North Hungary, co. of Honth, on the Schemnitz, 2300 feet above the sea, 45 miles N.N.E. of Gran. Lat. 48° 27' N., lon. 18° 58' E. Pop., including 6 suburbs, 19,000. It has a school of mining, founded in 1760 by Maria Theresa, and having 200 students. The mines of Schemnitz, partly belonging to the crown, extend under the town, and furnish considerable quantities of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, and arsenic. All the imperial mines are connected with each other, offering in their whole extent a subterranean passage of nearly 3½ miles long. Below the mines is the adit of Joseph II., a magnificent work, 12 feet in height by 10 feet in breadth, extending from Schemnitz to the valley of Gran, 10 miles, and so constructed that it may be used either as a canal or railway.

SCHENDELBEKE, skén'dél-bá'keh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dender, near the road from Grammont to Alost, 24 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1165.

SCHENDITZ, shén'dítz, a town of Prussian Saxony, government, and 9 miles E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2040.

SCHENECTADY, skén-ék'tá-dé, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 190 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk River, by which and its tributaries, with the head branches of Norman's Kill, it is

chiefly drained. These streams afford some water-power. The surface is generally uneven, and in the S. part hilly. The alluvial flats along the Mohawk are very fertile; and on the uplands the soil is usually a light sandy loam. This county is traversed by the Erie Canal, and by several railroads named in the ensuing article. Organized in 1809, having previously formed part of Albany county. Capital, Schenectady. Pop. 20,554.

SCHENECTADY, a thriving city, capital of Schenectady co., New York, on the right bank of Mohawk River, and on both sides of the Erie Canal, 16 miles N.W. of Albany. Lat. 42° 48' N., lon. 73° 55' W. It is the seat of Union College, founded in 1795, and of the Schenectady Lyceum and Academy, with about 200 pupils. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 9 or 10 denominations, a city-hall, 3 banks, a market-house, a savings institution, and several newspaper offices. The buildings of Union College occupy an elevated site a short distance E. of the city, in the midst of spacious and handsomely ornamented grounds. The principal edifices are each 200 feet long and 4 stories high. The institution is in a very flourishing condition, and in 1854 had 8 professors, 225 students, and 15,000 volumes in its library. Number of alumni, 2795. The prosperity of Schenectady has been greatly promoted by the construction of the Albany and Schenectady, the Utica and Schenectady, the Troy and Schenectady, and the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroads, for all of which it is the terminus; and also by the establishment of lines of packet-boats on the canal. It is now the chief point of embarkation for all persons proceeding West by this channel of communication. Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, Schenectady was the principal entrepôt of the trade between the Hudson and the West. In consequence of the falls in the Mohawk below this point, goods had to be transported to Albany in wagons over the turnpike, which even at that date had become the greatest thoroughfare between the Hudson and the West. By the opening of the above lines of communication, the cost of transportation has been reduced nearly nine-tenths, and the amount of merchandise and travel which now passes through the city is almost incalculable. The cars, on leaving, cross the Mohawk and Erie Canal by a bridge nearly 1000 feet long. Schenectady has important manufactures of flour, iron-ware, machinery, leather, cotton goods, &c. It is one of the oldest settlements in the state, the Dutch having established a trading post here in 1620. The first grant of land was made in 1661. In February, 1690, the town, consisting of about 60 houses and a church, was burned, and many of the inhabitants were massacred by a party of French and Indians. It was again taken in the French war of 1748, and about 70 persons put to death. Incorporated as a city in 1798. Pop. in 1840, 6784; in 1850, 8921.

SCHENKLENGSFELD, shenk'fengs-fēl', a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, 6 miles S.E. of Hersfeld, on the Salza. Pop. 1341.

SCHENNIS, shen'nis, or **SCHANIS**, (Schänis,) shā'nis, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 24 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Linth. Pop. 1744.

SCHEPDAEL, shēp'dāy, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 1561.

SCHÉPPACH, shēp'pāk, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia. Pop. 1004.

SCHÉPPENSTEDT, a town, Germany. See **SCHÜPPENSTEDT**. **SCHERMBECK**, shēm'bēk, or **SCHERRENBECK**, shēr'en-bēk, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Düsseldorf, 10 miles N.N.E. of Dinslaken. Pop. 833.

SCHERMISEL, shēr'mfēsl, a market-town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 12 miles N.N.E. of Sternberg. Pop. 784.

SCHERPENZEEL, shēr'pēn-zāl', a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 17 miles W.N.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 1156.

SCHERVILLER, shēr'veel'layr, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 3 miles N.W. of Schélestadt. Pop. in 1852, 2836.

SCHESKEJEW, a town of Russia. See **SCHESKEJEV**.

SCHÉSSLITZ, or **SCHÖSSLITZ**, (Schösslitz,) shēs'slitz, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 9 miles N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1034.

SCHÉUREN, shō'rēn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Düsseldorf, near Elberfeld. Pop. 1425.

SCHÉVENINGEN, shē'ven-ing'gēn, or **SCHÉVINGEN**, shēv'ing-gēn, a fashionable watering-place of the Netherlands, province of East Holland, on the North Sea, 2 miles N.W. of the Hague. Pop. 3000.

SCHIALKOWITZ, shē-ā'ko-witz, or **SIALKOWICE**, shē-ā'ko-wētz, (ALT, ālt, and NCU, nol,) two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln. Pop. 1726.

SCHIAVI, shē-ā'vay, a small town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 24 miles S.S.W. of Il Vasto.

SCHIAVI, a small town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 4 miles S.S.E. of Sora.

SCHIE, shē, a river of the Netherlands, flows into the Meuse, below Schiedam.

SCHIEDAM, shē-dām', (i. e. "the dam of the Schie.") a town and river-port of the Netherlands, province of East Holland, on the Schie, an affluent of the Meuse (Maas), 4 miles W. of Rotterdam, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 51° 55' N., lon. 4° 24' E. The town is regularly built, has broad streets, many good-looking houses, and numerous canals, one of which unites the Schie with the Meuse, and presents on its banks a pleasant promenade, named the Plantadje. It was formerly fortified, but of its four gates only the remains of one now exist; and along the site of the walls stand 17 elegant stone corn and malt mills. The chief edifices and institutions are the town-hall, the exchange, esteemed the finest building in the town, the Doelen or gathering-place, the Musis Sacrum, an elegant concert-hall, 2 Reformed churches, and Lutheran. Dissenting, Roman Catholic, and Jansenist churches. Latin, drawing, commercial, and many other schools, a public library, a physical and a musical society, and numerous hospitals for the sick, for orphans, aged men and women, and other benevolent institutions. The manufactures of Schiedam include copper and iron castings, white-lead and litharge, linen-weaving and flax-spinning, vinegar-works, breweries, rope-walks, and building-yards; but the article for which it is most noted is gin or Hollands, usually known by its own name, Schiedam, for the manufacture of which and other spirituous liquors, there are 170 distilleries in the town and its vicinity. Large numbers of hogs are fattened in the town on the refuse of the distilleries. Besides the trade in gin, Schiedam has a considerable commerce in grain and oak. In 1851 there arrived 243 vessels, (tons, 56,921;) and there departed 242 vessels, (tons, 41,505.) Pop. in 1850, 12,734.

SCHIEDAM (shē-dām') ISLANDS, a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sea of Flores, 90 miles N. of Flores.

SCHIEFELBEIN, a town of Prussia. See **SCHIEFELBEIN**.

SCHIERLING, shēr'ling, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on an island formed by the Gross Laber, 5 miles N.W. of Pfaffenberg. Near it, on April 20, 1809, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

SCHIERMONNIK-OOG, shēr'mon-nik-ōg', an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 10 miles E. of Ameland. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 862, engaged in fishing.

SCHIERS, shēers, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in a fertile district on the Landquart, 11 miles N.N.E. of Chur (Coire.) Pop. 1573.

SCHIERSTEIN, shēr'stēn, a village of Nassau, on the Rhine, 3 miles S.S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1000.

SCHIEFELBEIN or **SCHIEFELBEIN**, shē'fēl-bēn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 36 miles S.W. of Cöslin, on the Rega. Pop. 3050.

SCHIEFFERSTADT, shiff'er-stādt', a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles N.N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2994. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1794.

SCHIHAILION, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles S.E. of Kinloch-Rannoch. Elevation, 5564 feet.

SCHILDA, shild'ā, or **SCHILDAU**, shild'āu, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 1035.

SCHILDBERG, shild'bērg, (Polish, *Ostrzeszów*, osh-zhōshov,) a town of Prussian Poland, 83 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1975.

SCHILDBERG. See **SCHIMBERG**.

SCHILDBERG, or **SSIMPERK**, shim'pērk, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 36 miles N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 1790.

SCHILDE, shild'ē, a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles E. of Antwerp, on the Great Schyn. Pop. 1048.

SCHILDESCHÉ, shild'ēsh-ē, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Aa. Pop. 2530.

SCHILDKROTEN INSELN. See **GALLAPAGOS**.

SCHILLERSDORF, shill'ers-dorf, a village of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 9 miles W. of Neu-Strelitz.

SCHILLERSLAGE, shill'ers-lāg'gēh, a village of North Germany, in Hanover, landdrostet of Lüneburg, S. of Cella.

SCHILLING LAKE, in East Prussia, 4 miles E. of Osterode, 8 miles in length by 1 mile in width.

SCHILPARIO, shil-pā'ri-ō, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 24 miles N. of Clusone. Pop. 1460.

SCHILTACH, shilt'āk, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Schiltach, 13 miles S.S.W. of Freudenstadt. Pop. 1526.

SCHILTERN, shilt'ern, a market-town of Moravia, circle, and 11 miles N.W. of Znaim.

SCHILTIGHEIM, shilt'ig'hēim', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 1 mile N. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 3349.

SCHIMBERG, shim'bērg, or **SCHILDBERG**, shild'bērg, a market-town of Moravia, 34 miles N.W. of Olmütz. P. 1790.

SCHINTZNACH or **SCHINZNACH**, shint'snāk, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 4 miles S.W. of Brugg. Pop. 1430. The Schintznach or Hapsburg baths are the most frequented in Switzerland, and the great bath-house contains 160 baths, 300 beds and saloons, in which 500 persons frequently dine together. The visitors are mostly French. The waters are saline, and have a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit.

SCHINUSA. See SKYNO.

SCHINVELD, skín/véld, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 15 miles N.E. of Maastricht. Pop. 829.

SCHIO, ské'o, a town of Austrian Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 6600. It has manufactures of woollens, and near it are lead and iron mines.

SCHIPPENBEIL, ship/pén-bíel, a town of East Prussia, 36 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 2600.

SCHIRAS. See SHEERAZ.

SCHIRGISWALDE, shéén/gísh-wáldé, a town of Saxony, 6 miles S. of Bautzen, on the Spree. Pop. 1600.

SCHIRMECK, shéén/méck, a village of France, department of Vosges, 18 miles N.E. of St. Dié. Pop. 1490.

SCHIRWAN or SCHIRVAN. See SHIRVAN.

SCHIRWIND or SCHIRWINDT, shéén/wínt, a river of Prussia, rises in Poland, and forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Prussian territories, after a course of about 50 miles, joins the Szesuppe.

SCHIRWIND or SCHIRWINDT, a frontier town of East Prussia, 19 miles E.N.E. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1400.

SCHITOMIR. See ZITOMIR.

SCHIZDRA, a town of Russia. See ZHEDRA.

SCHKEUDITZ, shkó/dítz, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 12 miles S.E. of Halle, on the Magdeburg Railway. Pop. 2700.

SCHKLOV, a town of Russia. See SHKLOV.

SCHKOLEN, (Schkólen.) shkólen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1610.

SCHKOPAU, shkó/póu, a village of Prussian Saxony, N. of Merseburg, on the Saale.

SCHLACKENWALD, shlákk/én-wáld, or SLAWKOW, sláv'kov, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles S.E. of Elbogen. P. 3500.

SCHLACKENWERTH, shlákk/én-wért, or OSTROV, óstrov, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.E. of Elbogen. P. 1276.

SCHLADEN, shlá/dén, a village of Hanover, 27 miles E.S.E. of Hildesheim, on the Oker, and on the Brunswick Railway. Pop. 800.

SCHLADMING, shlá/dmíng, a mining village of Styria, 34 miles W.S.W. of Rottenmann. Pop. 900.

SCHLAN, shlán, or SLANY, slánee, a walled town of Bohemia, 20 miles N.W. of Prague. Pop. 4180.

SCHLANGENBAD, shláng'en-bád, a spa of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 6 miles W.W. of Wiesbaden. It has warm saline baths, with good accommodations for visitors.

SCHLANGENBERG, shláng'en-bérg, a mining town of Siberia, government of Tomsk, enclosed by ramifications of the Altai, 170 miles S.S.W. of Barnaul. Pop. 4500.

SCHLANSTADT, shlán/stádt, a village of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1420.

SCHLAPANITZ, shlá/pá-nítz, or LOPENITZ, lóph-nítz, a market-town of Moravia, 6 miles E.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1278.

SCHLAWE, shlá/wé, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles E.N.E. of Gdlin, on the Wipper. Pop. 3450.

SCHLEGEL, shléghel, a village of Prussian Silesia, 47 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1795.

SCHLEI or SCHLESWIGER FIORD. See SLET, THE.

SCHLEIDEN, shlé/dén, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 600.

SCHLEISHEIM, shléshíme, a royal castle of the King of Bavaria, 9 miles N. of Munich.

SCHLEISINGERVILLE, shlé/síng-er-víll, a post-village in Polk township, Washington co., Wisconsin, 33 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 3 hotels, 1 tannery, and 1 church. Pop. 126.

SCHLEITHAL, shlé'táil, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, arrondissement of Wissembourg. Pop. 2213.

SCHLEITHEIM, shléthíme, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 7 miles N.W. of Schaffhausen, near the foot of the Randen. Pop. 2289.

SCHLEITZ or SCHLEIZ, shléts, a town of Central Germany, capital of principality Reuss-Schleitz, on the Wisenthal, 24 miles S.W. of Gera. Pop. 4850. Principal edifices, the palace, a college, and normal school. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, and beer. Near it are Luisenthal and Heinrichsruhe, summer residences of the prince.

SCHLESIEN, a province of Prussia. See SILESIA.

SCHLESWIG. See SLESWICK.

SCHLETTAU, shlé'tóu, a town of Saxony, 6 miles E.S.E. of Grünhain. Pop. 1838.

SCHLEUSINGEN, shlé/síng-en, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 35 miles W.S.W. of Erfurt, on the Schleuse. Pop. 3250. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollens, hosiery, white-lead, and paper.

SCHLIEBEN, shléeb'en, a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.E. of Torgau. Pop. 1381.

SCHLINGEN, shléén/g'hén, or SCHLINGEN, a market-town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 4 miles S.S.W. of Mülheim. Pop. 1121. In 1796 the French were defeated here by Archduke Charles.

SCHLIERBACH, shléer/bák, a village of Württemberg, circle of Danube, 6 miles W.S.W. of Goppingen. Pop. 1781.

SCHLIERBACH, or MARIENSAAL, má-ríen-sáil, (L. *Aula Beatae Virginis*), a village of Upper Austria, circle of

Traun, in the valley of Krems, on the left bank of the Danube, about 17 miles S.W. of Steyer, with a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1371, as a nunnery and a hospital. Pop. 1438.

SCHLIERSTADT, shléer/stádt, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Buchen. Pop. 1020.

SCHLITZ, shléts, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on an affluent of the Fulda, 40 miles E.N.E. of Gießen, with a castle and park. P. 3217.

SCHLOCHAU, shló/kóu, or SCHLOCHOW, shló'kov, a town of West Prussia, 65 miles W. of Marienwerder. P. 2200.

SCHLOPPE, shlop/p'h, or SZLOPPA, shlop/pá, a town of West Prussia, 18 miles S.W. of Deutsch-Krone, with a Jewish school. Pop. 1693.

SCHLOSSBERG, a town of Transylvania. See DEVA.

SCHLOSS VIPPACH, shlóss víp'pák, a market-town of Saxe-Weimar, 12 miles W.N.W. of Weimar, on the Vippach. Pop. 1171.

SCHLOTHEIM, shlot'híme, a market-town of Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rotter, 13 miles S.W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1287.

SCHLOTTENAU, a town of Bohemia. See SCHLUCKENAU.

SCHLUCHTERN, (Schluchtern,) shlék'térn, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province, and 31 miles E.N.E. of Hanau. Pop. 2220.

SCHLUCKENAU, shlékk/k'gh-nóu, SCHLOTTENAU, shlot't'gh-nóu, or SLUKENOW, slók'gh-nov, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 3103.

SCHLUSSELBURG, (Schlüsselburg,) shléss'el-bóss'g, a fortified town of Russia, government, and 21 miles E. of St. Petersburg, on an island in the Neva, where it emerges from Lake Ladoga. Pop. 3100. It is mostly built of wood, but has a strong castle, an imperial palace, and an important trade with the capital.

SCHLUSSELBURG, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1230.

SCHLUSSELFELD, shléss'el-félt, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 15 miles S.W. of Bamberg. P. 662.

SCHMADRIBACH, shmá/dre-bák, a waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 7 miles S. of Lauterbrunnen.

SCHMALKALDEN, shmá/káldén, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, capital of a detached district between Saxe-Gotha and Meiningen, at the confluence of the Schmalkalde and Stille, 11 miles N. of Meiningen. Pop. 5478. It is enclosed by double walls, and has 3 suburbs, 2 castles, Reformed and Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, and numerous other schools, and manufactures of hosiery, white-lead, and paper, and in the vicinity are iron and steel forges, and salt-works. A famous league of the Protestant sovereigns of Germany was formed here in 1531.

SCHMALKALDEN, (Klein, klein, or "LITTLE") a village of Germany, N.E. of Meiningen, partly belonging to Saxe-Gotha.

SCHMALLENBERG, shmáll'en-bérg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles S.E. of Arnberg. Pop. 950.

SCHMIEDEBERG, shmíe'dé-bérg, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3700. It has a Lutheran high school, and manufactures of silk, cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, ribbons, cutlery, and tobacco.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Germany, Prussian Saxony, 40 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2040.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a market-town of Saxony, 14 miles S.W. of Pirna. Pop. 440.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a village of Bohemia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Saatz. Pop. 2712.

SCHMIEDEFELD, shmíe'dé-félt, a village of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, 27 miles S.S.W. of Erfurt, in the Thuringian Forest. Pop. 1500.

SCHMIEDEFELD, a village of Germany, in Saxony, circle of Bautzen, North Stolpen.

SCHMIGEL, shmíe'ghel, (written also SZMIGEL and SZMYGIEL,) a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 2845.

SCHMIEHEIM, shmíe'híme, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 4 miles N.E. of Ettenheim. Pop. 1051.

SCHMOLLN, shmólin, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, on the Sprotta, 7 miles S.W. of Altenburg. P. 3616.

SCHMOLNITZ, shmólnítz, (Hun. *Somolnok*, só'mólnók,) a mining town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, 21 miles S.S.E. of Leutschau. Pop. 4139. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and sulphur in its vicinity.

SCHMOTTSEIFEN, shmótt'séifén, or SCHMUCKSEIFEN, shmókk'séifén, a village of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3020.

SCHNAIT, shnít, a village of Württemberg, 10 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1989.

SCHNAITHEIM, shnít'híme, a village of Württemberg, on the Bruns. Pop. 1472.

SCHNAITTACH, shnít'ták, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 13 miles N.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1485.

SCHNECKSVILLE, shnék'svíll, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 63 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

SCHNEEBERG, shné'bérg, ("snow mountain") a moun-

tain of Germany, in the Riesengebirge, between Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 19 miles S.S.E. of Glätz.

SCHNEEBERG, a mountain of Germany, in Lower Austria, 40 miles S.W. of Vienna.

SCHNEEBERG, a mountain of Germany, in Bavaria, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 miles N.E. of Baireuth.

SCHNEEBERG, shnē'bērg, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 20 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 7170. It has manufactures of gold and silver lace, cotton fabrics, and chemical apparatus, and in its vicinity, valuable mines of silver, cobalt, iron, &c., in which many of its population are engaged.

SCHNEEBERG, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, near Schönsee.

SCHNEEKOPPE, shnē'kop'pēh, ("snow-top,") or RIESEN-KOPPE, res'gn-kop'pēh, ("giant-top,") a mountain belonging to the Riesengebirge, on the frontier of Prussian Silesia, 12 miles S. of Hirschberg. It is the culminating point of the chain, and the highest peak of North Germany, having a height of 5394 feet.

SCHNEIDEMÜHL, (Schneidemühl.) shnē'dēh-mül', a town of Prussian Poland, 54 miles W. of Bromberg, on the Kludow. Pop. 4150. It has a castle, and manufactures of woolen cloth, lace, hosiery, and leather.

SCHNEIDLINGEN, shnē'tling-en, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 1010.

SCHNELLEWALDE, shnē'lē'wāldē, a village of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 2525.

SCHNEY, shnē', a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, near the Main. Pop. 1000.

SCHOA, a country of Abyssinia. See SHOA.

SCHODAC, sko-dak', a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 11 miles S. by E. of Albany. Pop. 3509.

SCHODAC CENTRE, a post-village in the above township.

SCHODAC DEPOT, Rensselaer co., New York, on the Western Railroad, 8 miles S. by E. of Albany.

SCHODAC LANDING, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson River, 12 miles below Albany. The Hudson River Railroad passes through it. Pop. 400.

SCHONBACH. See SCHÖNBACH, and so for all other German names with the prefix of SCHEN.

SCHONBRUNN. See SCHÖNBRUNN.

SCHONECK, shō'nēk, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SCHOFTLAND, shoft'lānt, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Surau, 6 miles S. of Aarau. Its inhabitants manufacture ribands and other silk goods.

SCHOHARIE, sko-hā'ree, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Schoharie Creek, which intersects it, and by Cobleskill and Catskill Creeks, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part mountainous, the Catskill Range passing through the county. The alluvial flats along the river are very rich and productive; in the more elevated portions the soil is better adapted to grazing. Iron-ore, water-limestone, and sandstone are found; the Sharon Sulphur Springs, in the N.W. part, are somewhat celebrated. The county is intersected by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, now in course of construction. Organized in 1795, having been formed out of portions of Albany and Otsego counties, and named from the Schoharie Creek. Capital, Schoharie. Pop. 33,548.

SCHOHARIE, a post-village and township, capital of Schoharie county, on a creek of the same name, and on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 30 miles W. of Albany. The village is pleasantly situated on the right or E. bank of the creek, and contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills. Pop. 2588.

SCHOHARIE CREEK, rises in the E. part of Greene co., New York, and after flowing through Schoharie county, enters the Mohawk in Montgomery county.

SCHOKEN or SCHOKKEN, shok'ken, a town of Prussian Poland, 21 miles N.N.E. of Posen.

SCHOKLAND, shok'lānt, an island of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, in the Zuyder-Zee, opposite the mouth of the Yssel. Length, 4 miles. Pop. 695.

SCHOLLVILLE, a small village of Clarke co., Kentucky.

SCHOMBERG, shōm'bērg, or SCHONBERG, shōn'bērg, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 28 miles N.N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 4548.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Silesia. See SCHÖNBERG.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, circle of Black Forest, 6 miles N.E. of Rottweil. Pop. 1661.

SCHÖN or SCHEN, a German word signifying "handsome" or "beautiful," forming the prefix of numerous names in Central Europe.

SCHÖNACH, shō'nāk, a village of Southwest Germany, in Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 2 miles N.W. of Tryberg. P. 910.

SCHÖNACH, shō'nāk, a village of Southwest Germany, in Württemberg, 4 miles S.E. of Böblingen.

SCHÖNAU, shō'nāw, a town of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 5 miles E.N.E. of Heilberg. Pop. 1700.

1732

SCHÖNAU, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 15 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 947.

SCHÖNAU, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 17 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Katsbach. Pop. 2050.

SCHÖNAU, a village of Saxony, 6 miles W.N.W. of Zittau.

SCHÖNBACH, shōn'bāk, or MITTEL-SCHÖNBACH, a vil-

lage of Bohemia, 27 miles W. of Elbogen. Pop. 2493.

SCHÖNBACH, a village of Baden, circle of Lake, N.W. of Urach.

SCHÖNBACH, shōn'bāk, (OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'der,) a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, near Löbau. Pop. 1459.

SCHÖNBACH, a village of Bohemia, about 6 miles from Gabel. Pop. 1009.

SCHÖNBERG, shōn'bērg, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Maurin, 11 miles S.E. of Lubeck. P. 182.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 48 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Roth-Wasser. Pop. 1310.

SCHÖNBERG, a market-town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 10 miles E.N.E. of Kiel.

SCHÖNBERG, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 7 miles S. of Innsbruck.

SCHÖNBORN, shōn'born, (ALT, ālt, and NEU, nee,) a vil-

lage of Bohemia, about 3 miles from Rumburg, on the Sterkelberg. Pop. 1751.

SCHÖNBRUNN or SCHÖENBRUNN, shōn'brōn or shōn'brōnn, ("Beautiful Fountain,") an imperial palace in Lower Austria, 14 miles S.W. of Vienna, and having attached to it a menagerie, and the finest botanic garden in Germany; also, artificial fountains, &c. It is the usual summer residence of the imperial family. Adjacent to it is a village.

SCHÖNBRUNN, shōn'brōnn, a village of Bohemia, about 4 miles from Policzka. Pop. 1694.

SCHÖNBRUNN, (NIEDER, nee'der, and OBER, o'ber,) a vil-

lage of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lauban. Pop. 1393.

SCHÖNBRUNN, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Sagan. Pop. 1010.

SCHÖNEBECK, shō'nēh-bēk', a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway on the Elbe. Pop. 2040.

SCHÖNEBECK, a village of Prussian Saxony, province of Brandenburg, 13 miles E. of Berlin. Pop. 1292.

SCHÖNEBERG, shō'nēh-bērg, a village of Prussia, government of Dantzig, near the Vistula. Pop. 1170.

SCHÖNECK, shō'nēk, or SKARZEWO, skar-zē'wō, a town of Germany, in West Prussia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Dantzig. Pop. 2000.

SCHÖNECK, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 11 miles S.E. of Plauen. Pop. 1866.

SCHÖNECKEN, shō'nēk'ken, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles N.N.W. of Treves.

SCHÖNEFELD, shō'nēh-fēlt, or SCHONFELD, shōn'fēlt, a village of Saxony, near Leipzig. Pop. 1359.

SCHÖNEN. See SCANTIA.

SCHÖNENBERG, shō'nēn-bērg, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles S.E. of Zurich. P. 1432.

SCHÖNEWALDE, shō'nēh-wāldē, a town of Prussian Saxony, regency of Merseburg, on the Kolk Canal, 9 miles E.N.E. of Schweidnitz. Pop. 2360.

SCHÖNFELD, shōn'fēlt, a village of Bohemia, about 11 miles from Deutsch Brod. Pop. 543.

SCHÖNFELD, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles S.S.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 2560.

SCHÖNFLIES, shōn'flies, or SCHÖNFLIESS, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Rorike, 11 miles W.N.W. of Soldin. Pop. 2430.

SCHÖNGAU, shōn'gōw, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 40 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1440. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle.

SCHÖNHAUSEN, shōn'hōw'zen, a village of Prussian Saxony, 36 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, near the Elbe. P. 1420.

SCHÖNHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Potsdam, 4 miles N. of Berlin, with which it is connected by a road lined with lime-trees. Here is a summer residence of the King of Prussia.

SCHÖNHEIDE, shōn'hē-dēh, a village of Saxony, 12 miles W. of Schwarzenburg. Pop. 4567, who manufacture iron and tin wares.

SCHÖNHEIDE, shōn'hē-dēh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 1102.

SCHÖNHOF, shōn'hōf, a village of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Teschen.

SCHÖNHOF, a village of the Austrian Empire, in Bohemia, 9 miles S.W. of Saatz.

SCHÖNHOFEN, shōn'hō-fen, a village of Bavaria, on the Isar, 6 miles W. of Ratisbon.

SCHÖNHOLZERSWEILEN, shōn-holtzērs-wēlēn, village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 9 miles E. of Constance. Pop. 1157.

SCHÖNINGEN, shō'nīng-en, a town of Germany, duchy, and 20 miles S.E. of Brunswick. Pop. 3434.

SCHÖNLANKE, shōn'lānk'ēh, or TRZCIANKA, trēdz'kā, written also TRZCIANKA, a town of Prussian Poland, 66 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 3716.

SCHONLINDE, shon/lin-dēh, a market-town of Bohemia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 6000, who manufacture linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and yarn.

SCHONSSEE, shōn/sē, a town of Bavaria, on the Bohemian frontier, 14 miles N.E. of Neuburg-vor-dem-Walde. Pop. 1254.

SCHONSTADT, shōn/stätt, a village of Prussian Saxony, 3 miles N.W. of Langensalza.

SCHONSTEIN, shōn/stīne, a market-town of Styria, 10 miles N.W. of Cilly. Pop. 3277.

SCHONTHAL, shōn/tāl, ("Beautiful Valley,") a village of Germany. In Bohemia, 32 miles N.W. of Pilsen.

SCHONTHAL, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles N.N.W. of Cham.

SCHONTHAL, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Künzelsau, on the Jaxt, with an old abbey.

SCHONWALD, shōn/wāld, a village of Bohemia, 17 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1667.

SCHONWALD, a village of Bohemia, W. of Pilsen. P. 744.

SCHONWALDE, shōn/wāldēh, a town of Prussia, government, and 42 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2148.

SCHOODIC (skōō/dik) **LAKE**s, of Maine, a chain of lakes lying chiefly in Washington county, have their outlet into the St. Croix River.

SCHOODIC RIVER, (by some considered a branch of the St. Croix,) forms the outlet of the above lakes in Washington county, and unites with the St. Croix River about 50 miles from its mouth.

SCHOOLCRAFT, an unorganized county of Michigan. In the middle part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Superior. The area is estimated at 2600 square miles. It is drained by the Manistee and Whitefish Rivers, which flow S. to Lake Michigan. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered with forests. The underlying rocks are limestone and sandstone. This county contains the "Pictured Rocks," on the S. shore of Lake Superior, presenting a perpendicular wall from 200 to 300 feet in height, and many miles in extent. The census of 1850 furnishes no statistics of this county, except the population, which was only 16. Named in honor of Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., distinguished for his Indian researches.

SCHOOLCRAFT, a post-village and township of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, 15 miles S.S.W. of Kalamazoo. It is situated in the midst of Prairie Ronde. Pop. 1101.

SCHOOLLEY'S (skōō/lēz) **MOUNTAIN**, a post-village and celebrated watering-place of Morris co., New Jersey, 45 miles N. of Trenton. The mountain has an elevation of about 1100 feet above the level of the sea. The spring is situated near the top of the mountain, and discharges about 25 gallons an hour. It contains carbonated oxide of iron, lime, soda, and magnesia. There are at this place 2 or 3 hotels, besides a number of private boarding-houses, for the accommodation of visitors, who resort here to enjoy the pure air and mountain scenery of this vicinity.

SCHOONDYKE or **SCHOONDYK**, skōō/dik, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 12 miles S. of Middelhburg. Pop. 1648.

SCHOONEREEK, skōō/nēh-bēk, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 26 miles S.E. of Assen. Pop. 629.

SCHOONHOVEN, skōō/nō/vēn, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Lek, at the influx of the Vliet, 16 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. in 1850, 2584, who manufacture paper and jewelry. It had formerly a flourishing salmon-fishery.

SCHOORISSE, skōō/ris/ēh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 21 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 3327.

SCHOOSDORF, shōō/dorf, (KUSSEL, kēs/ēl, MITTEL, mīt/tēl, NIEDER, nēē/dēr, and OBER, o/bēr,) four contiguous villages of Prussia, government, and 33 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1602.

SCHOOTEN, shōō/tēn, a village of Belgium, province, and 4 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1475.

SCHOOTA or **SCHUJA**, shōō/yā, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles E.N.E. of Vladimir, on the Tera. P. 1500.

SCHOPFHEIM, shōp/fhīme, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 25 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 1250. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of paper, chains, wire, leather, and tobacco.

SCHOPFHEIM, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 5 miles S. of Offenburg.

SCHOPPELOCH, shōp/floz, a village of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia. Pop. 1265.

SCHOPPENSTEDT (Schöppenstedt) or **SCHIPPENSTEDT**, shōp/pēn-stätt, a town of Germany, in Brunswick, on the railway to Magdeburg, 10 miles E. of Wolfenbüttel. Pop. 2630. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

SCHÖPPINGEN, (Schöppingen,) shōp/pingēn, a village of Prussian Westphalia, 18 miles N.W. of Münster.

SCHORNDORF, shōrn/dorf, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Rems, 16 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3815. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle, and manufactures of tobacco and carpets.

SCHÖRZINGEN, (Schörzingen,) shōrt/singēn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, on the Prim. P. 1044.

SCHÖSSLITZ, a town of Bavaria. See SCHMULITZ.

SCHOTLAND, **SCHOTTLAND**, **SCHOTTE**, **SCHOTTISCH**, or **SCHOTTSCHE**. See SCOTLAND.

SCHOTTEN, shōt/tēn, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 22 miles E.S.E. of Hoesen, with a castle, and 2055 inhabitants.

SCHOUTEN (shōō/tēn) **ISLAND**, off the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, immediately S. of Freycinet's Peninsula, lat. 42° 21' S., lon. 148° 18' E., is comprised in the district of Oyster Bay, which it helps to bound on the E. Length and breadth, 4 miles each.

SCHOUTEN, shōō/tēn, or **MYSOORE** or **MYSORU**, mī-so/ree, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the Bay of Geelvink, on the N. coast of Papua, about lat. 1° S., lon. 136° E. Though represented in maps as one island, there are in reality three islands: Sowok, the western; Mysore, the northern; and Blak, the eastern.

SCHOUWEN, skōō/wēn or skōō/wēn, often called **LAND-VANZIERIKZEE**, lānt-vān-zee-rik-zē, (i. e. "Land of Zierik Zee,") the northernmost island of the province of Zealand, in the Netherlands, between the East Scheldt and the S. arm of the Meuse. Length, 15 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. Surface low, and protected on both sides by dykes. It contains the towns of ZIERIK ZEE on its S. and BROUWERHAVEN on its N.W. coast.

SCHRALENBURG, shral/en-bērg, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 5 miles N.E. of Hackensack, contains 2 churches, a store, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

SCHRAMBERG, shrdm/bērg, a market-town of Würtemberg, 12 miles W.N.W. of Rottweil. Pop. 1848.

SCHRAPLAU, shrd/plōw, a town of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1170.

SCHRATTENBERG, shrdt/en-bērg, a village of Lower Austria, 40 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1246.

SCHRATTENTHAL, shrdt/en-tāl, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, 11 miles S.S.W. of Znaim. Pop. 650.

SCHRECKHORN, shrk/horn, (the "peak of terror,") one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, in Bernese Oberland, between the Flusteraarhorn and Wetterhorn. Lat. 46° 35' 20" N., lon. 7° 21' E. Height, 13,402 feet. It was first ascended, in 1842, by Agassiz and Desor.

SCHREIBENDORF, shrd/en-dorf, (Moravian, *Pisarov*, pe-sā/zov,) a village of Austria, in Moravia, 7 miles from Eisenberg. Pop. 1522.

SCHREIBERSDORF, (OMER, o/bēr, MITTEL, mīt/tēl, and NIEDER, nēē/dēr, "Upper," "Middle," and "Lower,") three contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1481.

SCHREIBERSHAU, shrd/bēr-shōw, written also **SCHREIBERSCHAU**, a village of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Zaoken. Pop. 2780.

SCHRIEK, shreek or sreek, a village of Belgium, province, and 19 miles S.E. of Antwerp, on the Raem. P. 1538.

SCHRIESHEIM, shrees/hīme, a market-town of Baden, 6 miles N.N.W. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2894.

SCHRIMM, shrimm, (Polish, *Szrem*, shrēm,) a town of Prussian Poland, 23 miles S.S.E. of Posen, on an island formed by the Warta. Pop. 3450.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, shro/bēn-hōw/zēn, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 16 miles S.S.W. of Ingolstadt. P. 1695.

SCHRODA or **SZRODA**, shro/dā, a town of Prussia, 20 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 2210.

SCHROEPPEL, skroō/pēl, a township of Oswego co., New York, on the Oswego and Oneida Rivers. Pop. 2356.

SCHROON, skroon, a township of Essex co., New York. Pop. 2031.

SCHROON LAKE, New York, situated in Essex and Warren cos., is about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide.

SCHROON LAKE, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on the N. end of Schroon Lake, about 95 miles N. of Albany.

SCHROON RIVER rises in Essex co., New York, and running in a S. course through Schroon Lake, falls into the Hudson River in Warren county.

SCHROON RIVER, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

SCHUBIN or **SZUBIN**, shōō/bīn, a town of Prussian Poland, 14 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1836.

SCHUISTAMNO, shōō-is-tām/no, a village of Finland, lon of Viborg, 18 miles N.N.E. of Sordoval. Pop. 2482.

SCHULTZVILLE, shoōltz/vīl, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

SCHUMBERG, shoōm/bērg, a market-town of the Austrian dominions, in Bohemia, 7 miles S.S.E. of Chrudim.

SCHUMBERG, a market-town of the Austrian dominions, in Istria, 22 miles S.W. of Fiume.

SCHUMBURG, shoōn/būrg, or **SCHONBURG**, (Schönburg,) shōn/būrg, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, about 17 miles from Reichenberg. Pop. 1043.

SCHÜMEG or **SÜMEG**, shū/mēg, a so. of Hungary, joining that of Veszprim. Area, 2429 square miles. Pop. 212,261.

SCHUMPLA, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

SCHUMPLA. See SCHUMPLA.

SCHUOLS, shōō/ōls, **SCHULZ**, shoōltz, or **SCHULS**, a village of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Inn. Pop. 1143.

SCHUPPEN, shūp/pēn, or **SCHUPFHEIM**, shūp/fhīme, a village of Switzerland, 16 miles S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 2090.

SCHUSCHI, a town of Russia. See SROOSHA.

SCHUSSEN, shōō'sen, a river of Germany, rises in Württemberg, and flows S. into Lake Constance. Length, 40 miles.

SCHUSTER, a city of Persia. See SHOOSTER.

SCHUTT, (Schütt, shütt,) GREAT, (Hun. Csallóka, chāl-lo'ka), an island formed by arms of the Danube, in West Hungary, N.E. of the main stream, extending from Presburg to Comorn. Length, 53 miles; breadth, 16 miles.

SCHUTT, (Schütt,) LITTLE, an island formed by arms of the Danube, W. of the main stream, extends from below Presburg to Raab. Length, 28 miles; breadth, 7 miles. Surface marshy, but abounding with villages and cultivated tracts.

SCHUTTDORF, a town of Hanover. See SCHUTTORT.

SCHUTTENHOFEN, shōō'ten-bo'fen, (Bohemian, Susice, soos-see'ts), a town of Bohemia, on the Wottowa, 15 miles S.E. of Klattau. Pop. 2883.

SCHUTTERTHAL, shōō'ter-tāl, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 2 miles S.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 607.

SCHUTTERWALD, shōō'ter-wālt, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, about 55 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1400.

SCHUTTORT, (Schüttort,) shūt'torf, or SCHUTTDORF, shūt'dorf, a town of Hanover, government of Osnaburg, 3 miles N.E. of Bentheim, on the Vechte. Pop. 1453.

SCHUYLER, skī'ler, a new county in the S. part of New York, at the S. end of Seneca Lake. Founded in 1855.

SCHUYLER, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 420 square miles. The Illinois River forms the S.E. boundary of the county, which is intersected by Crooked Creek. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land: the soil is excellent, and a large part of it is under cultivation. The Illinois River is navigable for steamboats on the border. The Central Military Tract Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Rushville. Pop. 10,573.

SCHUYLER, a county in the N.N.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 324 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Chariton River, and drained by the three forks of Fabius River, and the North Fork of Salt River. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is fertile. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. 3237, of whom 3232 were free, and 55 slaves.

SCHUYLER, a township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk River, 6 miles E. of Utica. Pop. 1696.

SCHUYLER ISLAND, a small island near the W. side of Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington, belonging to Essex co., New York.

SCHUYLER'S FALLS, a post-township of Clinton co., New York, on Saranac River, 7 miles W. of Plattsburg. Pop. 2110.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SCHUYLERVILLE, skī'ler-vil, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the Champlain Canal, at the mouth of Fish Creek, 35 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has an academy, several iron foundries, machine shops, mills, and factories. A newspaper is published here.

SCHUYLKILL, skool'kil, (i.e. "hidden creek.") a river of Pennsylvania, rises in the carboniferous highlands of Schuylkill co., near Pottsville, and flowing in a S.E. direction, breaks through the Blue Ridge at Port Clinton, passes by Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia, and enters the Delaware 5 miles below the last-named city. Its whole length is estimated at 120 miles. It is navigable for sloops to Philadelphia, and by means of lockage, dams, and sidecuts, boats may ascend to Port Carbon, 3 miles above Pottsville. The name SCHUYLKILL, ("hidden creek.") from the Dutch, *Schuylen* or *Schuylen*, to "hide," and *kil*, "a river-channel, or creek," is said to be owing to the circumstance that the first explorers of the Delaware River passed the mouth of the Schuylkill without perceiving its existence. The Indian name of this river was *Manaiunk*.

SCHUYLKILL, a county of Pennsylvania, situated towards the E. part of the state, contains 750 square miles. It is drained by the Schuylkill River and Swatara Creek, which rises within its limits. The surface is mountainous. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain forms the S.E. boundary of the county: the ridges which traverse it are called Broad, Sharp, and Mahanoy Mountains, and the soil, with small exceptions, is too thin and sterile for cultivation. Anthracite coal is the principal production of the county, nearly the whole area of which is occupied by beds of this mineral, varying from 3 to 30 feet in thickness. In 1854, 2,986,070 tons were mined, and exported chiefly by the Reading Railroad. Extensive beds of iron ore are found near Pottsville. The Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Railroad terminates at Pottsville, and numerous short lines extend from the mines to Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, &c. The Schuylkill River has been made navigable to Port Carbon. Organized in 1811, and named from its principal river. Capital, Pottsville. Pop. 60,713.

SCHUYLKILL, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N.N.E. of West Chester. Pop. 1403.

SCHUYLKILL, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Catawissa Railroad. Pop. 1742.

SCHUYL/KILL HAVEN, a thriving post-borough of Manheim township, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, is situated on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 5 miles S. of Pottsville. It is a place of active business, and a shipping-point for large quantities of coal, which is mined in the vicinity, and transported by the railroad, and also by the navigable waters of the river. The Mine Hill Railroad extends W. 12 miles to the coal-mines. Two bridges connect the opposite banks of the river at this place. A newspaper is published in the town, which also contains 1 bank. Pop. in 1850, 2071; in 1853, about 2500.

SCHWAADORF, shwā'dorf, or SCHWANDORF, shwā'dorf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Fische, 15 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1690.

SCHWAAN, shwān, a walled town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 11 miles S. of Rostock. Pop. 2030.

SCHWABACH, shwā'bāx, a town of Bavaria, 9 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 9981. It is enclosed by walls, and has considerable manufactures of pins, cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold and silver lace, soap, paper, printing-types, and tobacco.

SCHWABEN, the German name for SWABIA.

SCHWABENITZ, shwā'bē-nitz, or SZWABENITZ, shwā'bā-neet's, a market-town of Moravia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Brünn, on an affluent of the Hanna. Pop. 1343.

SCHWABMÜNCHEN, (Schwabmünchen,) shwā'būn-chen, a market-town of Bavaria, on a railway, S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2423.

SCHWACHAT, (Schwächat) or SCHWECHAT, shwā'chāt, a market-town of Lower Austria, 7 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2290. It has a monument to John Sobieski.

SCHWADERBACH, shwā'der-bāx, a village of Bohemia, about 20 miles from Zwoda. Pop. 2073.

SCHWAIGERN, shwā'ghern, a market-town of South Germany, in Württemberg, 4 miles N.N.E. of Brackenheim, with a fine castle and park. Pop. 1901.

SCHWAIGERN, a market-town of South Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 4 miles W. of Mergentheim.

SCHWAIGHEIM, shwā'ghime, a village of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, near Waiblingen. Pop. 1488.

SCHWALBACH, Germany. See LANGENSCHWALBACH.

SCHWALM, shwālm, a river of Germany, rises in the N.E. of Hesse-Darmstadt, flows N.N.W., and joins the Eder after a course of about 60 miles.

SCHWANDEN, shwān'den, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles S. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1930.

SCHWANDORF, a village of Austria. See SCHWAADORF.

SCHWANDORF, shwān'dorf, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 14 miles S.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1759.

SCHWANEBECK, shwā'nē-bēk, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 2040.

SCHWANENSTADT or SCHWANNENSTADT, shwān-nen-stādt, a town of Upper Austria, on the Agger, 30 miles S.W. of Linz. Pop. 1500.

SCHWARMER, shwā'meh, a village of Hanover. Pop. 1000.

SCHWARTAU, shwā'tōw, a town of Germany, in Oldenburg, 4 miles N. of Lubeck, on the Trave. Pop. 1353.

SCHWARZA, shwārt's, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 34 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1401.

SCHWARZA, shwārt's, or SCHWARZER, shwārt's, a river of Germany, in Lower Austria, joins the Pitten to form the Leytha, 6 miles S. of Wiener-Neustadt, after an E. course of 40 miles.

SCHWARZA, a river of Germany, in Moravia, after a E. course of 80 miles joins the Thaya, 10 miles S. of Selowitz. The affluents are the Iglawa, from the W., and the Zwittera and Littawa from the N. and E.

SCHWARZA, a river of Germany, rises in the S. extremity of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, flows N.E., and after a course of 35 miles joins the left bank of Saale, about 3 miles S. of Rudolstadt.

SCHWARZACH, shwārt'sāx, a village of Baden, 4 miles N.W. of Buhl. Pop. 1275.

SCHWARZACH, a village of Upper Austria, circle of Salzburg, 3 miles from Sanct Johann. It is memorable as the spot where the Protestant peasantry, subjected to the bigoted and tyrannical sway of the Archbishop of Salza, met and bound themselves by solemn oath never to desert their principles. They were ultimately, in 1731, to the number of 30,000, driven by persecution from their homes, carrying with them, by just retribution, almost all the industry and prosperity of the country.

SCHWARZAU, shwārt'sōw, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Schwarza, 26 miles W. of Wiener-Neustadt. Pop. 339.

SCHWARZAU or SCHWARZACH, shwārt'sāx, a river of Bavaria, after a W. course of 45 miles joins the Nab, 5 miles S. of Naburg.

SCHWARZBACH, shwārt'sbāx, a village of Bohemia, about 25 miles from Budweis.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, shwārt'sbūrg roo'dol-stādt, or shwārt'sbūrg roo'dol-stādt, an independent principality of Germany, forming the twenty-sixth state of the Ger-

manic Confederation. It consists of several isolated portions, situated between the territories of Prussian Saxony, the Saxon duchies, and the principality of Reuss. Area, 231 square miles. The surface is rugged, and the soil by no means fertile; for although it is generally cultivated with the greatest care, the corn produced falls far short of the annual consumption. Perhaps the most important crop is flax, the culture of which is almost universal. A large portion of the land is devoted to pasture, and great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals include lead, iron, and salt, all of which are worked to a considerable extent. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs, ironware, glass, and porcelain. The chief export, in addition to the minerals and manufactures, is wood. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. The government is a monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is limited by that of the states, or *Geheimraths-collegium*. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has a vote in the *plenium*; and shares the fifteenth vote in the minor or representative council, with Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and the three Anhalt duchies of Bernburg, Dessau, and Köthen. Its contingent of men to the Confederation is 539. Revenue in 1854, \$288,280. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Rudolstadt, and the lower lordships of Frankenhausen; and subdivided into ten bailwicks. Capital, Rudolstadt. Pop. in 1852, 69,038.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, shwartz/bûrg (or shwartz/bôrn)mon/dern-hôw'zen, an independent principality of Central Germany, forming the twenty-fifth state of the Germanic Confederation. It consists of several distinct portions situated between the territories of Prussian Saxony and the Saxon duchies. Area, 327 square miles. It is more fertile than Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, producing corn, which, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a small surplus for export. One of the principal sources of revenue is derived from the forests, which furnish excellent timber. Flax also is extensively cultivated, and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The minerals include iron, alum, schist, and copperas. The first supplies several smelting-furnaces and forges, and from the two last much alum and vitriol are made. After these, the only manufacture of any importance is porcelain. The principal exports are corn, wool, wood, ironware, iron, alum, vitriol, lampblack, rosin, and fat cattle. The powers of the sovereign are extensive, but exercised with the concurrence of a *Geheimraths-collegium*. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen has a vote in the *plenium*; and shares the fifteenth vote of the minor council, as mentioned above in the case of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Its contingent to the Confederation is 451 men. Revenue in 1854, \$200,400. Public debt, \$524,200. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Arnstadt, and the lower lordship of Sondershausen; and subdivided into seven bailwicks. Capital, Sondershausen. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. Pop. in 1852, 60,847.

SCHWARZ-ELSTER. See **ELSTER**.

SCHWARZENBACH, shwartz/en-bâk', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Saale, 5 miles S.E. of Hof, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1860. It has a castle of Prince Schöenburg-Waldenburg, manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, iron forges, and breweries.

SCHWARZENBACH AM WALDE, shwartz/en-bâk' am wâld'ph, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 5 miles S.W. of Nalla, with 1036 inhabitants.

SCHWARZENBEK, shwartz/en-bâk', a village of Denmark, duchy of Lauenburg, 18 miles E. of Hamburg, with a station on the railway to Berlin. Pop. 700.

SCHWARZENBERG, shwartz/en-bêrg', a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Zwickau, with 2133 inhabitants, a castle, iron foundries, nail and wire factories, and iron-mines in its vicinity.

SCHWARZENEGG or **SCHWARZENEGG**, shwartz/en-êk', a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 5 miles N.E. of Thun. Pop. of the parish, 2000.

SCHWARZENFELD, shwartz/en-fêlt', a village of Bavaria, on the Nab, 14 miles E.S.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1020.

SCHWARZKOSTELEZT, shwartz-kos'teh lêts', a town of Bohemia, 6 miles W. of Kaurim, on the Dobruva. Pop. 2526. The splendid seat of Prince Lichtenstein is in the vicinity.

SCHWARZWALD. Germany. See **BLACK FOREST**.

SCHWARZWASSER, shwartz/wâs'ser, ("Black water,") a river which rises on the frontiers of Bohemia, flows W.N.W., and joins the Mulde after a course of about 26 miles.

SCHWARZWASSER or **CZARNAWODDA**, char-nâ-wôd'-dâ, a river of Prussia, joins the Vistula on the left at Schwetz. Total course, about 80 miles.

SCHWARZWASSER, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1300.

SCHWARZWASSER, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, bailwick of Friedberg. Pop. 1284.

SCHWAT or **CHOUAT**, a town of Asia. See **SHWAT**.

SCHWATZ or **SCHWAZ**, shwâts, a town of the Tyrol, circle of Lower Innthal, on the right bank of the Inn, 16

miles E.N.E. of Innsbruck. Pop. 8000. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, worsted, tobacco, and wire. In its vicinity are silver, copper, and iron mines. It suffered seriously from an earthquake in 1820.

SCHWÉCHAT, a town of Lower Austria. See **SCHWACHAT**. **SCHWEDELDOFF**, shwâ/del-dorf', (Ober, ober, and Nieder, nee/der,) two contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles W.S.W. of Glatz. United pop. 1650.

SCHWÉDT, shwêdt, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 28 miles S.S.W. of Stettin. Lat. 50° 51' N., lon. 16° 27' E. Pop. 6500. It has a royal palace, Lutheran and Reformed churches, and manufactures of leather, tobacco, and starch. Near it is the royal summer palace of Montplaisir.

SCHWÉGENHEIM, shwâ/vghen-hime', a village of Bavaria, near Garmersheim. Pop. 1346.

SCHWÉICH, shwîk, or **SCHWEIG**, shwîc, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles N.N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 2080.

SCHWEIDNITZ, shwîd'nîts or shwîf'nîts, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the railway to Freiberg, at the foot of the Riesengebirge. Pop. 12,950. It is well built, and ornamented with spacious squares. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a castle, formerly a ducal residence, but now a work-house; a Protestant college, house of correction, large barracks, hospitals, and manufactures of woven fabrics. Schweidnitz was the residence of the first Piast, was walled in 1295, additionally fortified in 1338, and repeatedly besieged during the Thirty Years' War. It was made a regular fortress by Frederick II. in 1747, and afterwards stood several sieges, in the last of which, in 1810, after being beleaguered for 36 days, it was taken and its outer works dismantled.

SCHWEIG, a town of Prussia. See **SCHWÉICH**.

SCHWEIGERN, shwî/vghern, a town of Würtemberg, 8 miles W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1886.

SCHWEIGHAUSEN, shwîc/hôw'zen, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin. Pop. 1486.

SCHWEINA, shwî/nâ, a town of Saxo-Meiningen, on a small stream of same name, affluent of the Werra, 27 miles N. of Meiningen. Pop. 1500.

SCHWEINAU, shwî/nôw, a village of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, about 2 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1074.

SCHWEINBARTH, shwîn/bart', (Klein, klin, and Gross, groce,) two nearly contiguous villages of Lower Austria, on the Moravian frontiers, near Nikolsburg. Pop. 2050.

SCHWEINFURT, shwîn/fôrt, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, and on the railway from Bamberg to Nuremberg, 22 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 7347. It is enclosed by old walls, and has several Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, a high school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; various other schools, and manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen cloths.

SCHWEINHEIM, shwîn/hîne, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 3 miles S.E. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1580.

SCHWEININTZ, shwî/nîts, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elster. Pop. 1250.

SCHWEINITZ or **SWEINICZE**, swî-neet/sâ, a market-town of Bohemia, 12 miles S.E. of Budweis. Pop. 238.

SCHWEINWART, GROSS, groce shwîn/wart, or **SCHWEINBART**, shwîn/bart, a market-town of Lower Austria, 20 miles N.E. of Vienna, on the Welden. Pop. 1229.

SCHWEITZ. See **SCHWITZ**.

SCHWEIZ or **SCHWEITZ**. See **SWITZERLAND**.

SCHWELM, shwêlm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles W.S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Eiberfeld and Dortmund Railway. Pop. 2325. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of steel wares and woven fabrics, breweries, and bleaching grounds.

SCHWENCK'S (shwênks) STORE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

SCHWENNINGEN, shwên/ning-en, a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Neckar, near its source, 13 miles W.N.W. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 3771, who manufacture wooden clocks.

SCHWENTINE, shwên-tec'neh, a river of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, falls into the E. side of the Kiel Fjord. Total course, 33 miles.

SCHWERIN, shwâ-reen', or **SKWIERZYNA**, skwê-d-zheo'-nâ, a town of Prussia, government, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Posen, at the confluence of the Obra with the Wartha. Pop. 5444.

SCHWERIN, shwâ-reen', a town of North Germany, capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. side of the Lake of Schwerin, and on the railway from Hamburg to Wismar, 35 miles S.E. of Lubeck. Lat. 53° 36' N., lon. 11° 30' E. Pop. 17,336. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 7 gates, and divided into an old town, new town, and suburb. Since 1837, it has again been the residence of the grand duke, and it has a ducal castle, on a peninsula in the lake; a cathedral, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, several asylums, a mint, and government offices, a gymnasium, veterinary school, and manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, and vinegar, stone-works.

hundreds, &c. Old Schwerin was mentioned in records of 1018, as a town and strong fortress.

SCHWERIN, Lake of, is 14 miles in length, by 3 miles in average breadth. It receives the Elde on the S., and from its N. extremity flows to the Stör, which enters the Baltic at Wismar.

SCHWERSENZ, shwér/sénz, or **SWERZENDZ**, swér/sénz, a town of Prussian Poland, 6 miles E. of Posen. Pop. 2975.

SCHWERTE, shwér/té, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr, with 2300 inhabitants, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

SCHWETZ, shwétz, or **SWIECIA**, swét/séd, a town of West Prussia, 31 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 3100. It has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, damasks, hosiery, and earthenware.

SCHWETZINGEN, shwét/sing-en, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Leimbach, 6 miles W.S.W. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2868.

SCHWETZKAU, shwétz/káu, a town of Prussian Poland, 43 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1500.

SCHWIEBERDINGEN, shwée/ber-ding-en, a village of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, 8 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1344.

SCHWIEBUS, shwée/bú, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 41 miles E.S.E. of Frankfurt, on the Schwemme, with a royal castle, and manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. 4800.

SCHWIELOCH, shwée/lo, or **SCHMIELEUNG**, shmée/lóng, a lake of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 16 miles N.E. of Lubben, and 7 miles in length. Its N. part is traversed by the Spree.

SCHWIAU, shwée/háu, or **SWIHOW**, swée/háu, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles N. of Klattau. Pop. 1419.

SCHWYTZ or **SCHWYZ**, shwítz, written also **SCHWITZ** and **SCHWEITZ**, one of the four forest cantons of Switzerland, nearly in the centre of the confederation, to which it gave name, bordering upon the Lake of Lucerne, which separates it from Unterwalden. Area, 389 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 44,159, of whom all but 155 were Roman Catholics. The surface is mostly mountainous. The Rostock rises to 8081 feet, and the Righi to 5905 feet in height. The principal rivers are the Sihl and Muotta. The Lake of Zurich forms a part of its N., and that of Zug a portion of its W. boundaries. Some wine and fruits are raised, but cattle-rearing is the chief branch of industry. The manufactures are nearly confined to cotton-twist and domestic fabrics. The government is a pure democracy; and all the male inhabitants above 16 years of age assemble biennially at Schwytz, to exercise legislative power. The executive duties are performed by a council of 90 members. The principal towns are Schwytz, Art, Kusnacht, and Elusiedeln. Schwytz, with Uri, and Unterwalden, formed, in 1307, the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation, in which Schwytz now holds the fourth place.

SCHWYTZ, a village of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is situated in the Muotta Valley, at the foot of the Mythen Mountain, 17 miles E. of Lucerne. Pop. of parish, which includes many other villages, 5225. The principal edifices are a modern church, in the cemetery of which Aloyse Reding was buried; the council-house, with a collection of historical paintings, the arsenal, containing national trophies, the record office, a large new Jesuits college, Capuchin convent, and Dominican nunnery.

SCHYL or **SYLL**, shéel or shíl, a river of Europe, rises near the S. frontier of Transylvania, flows S. by E., and falls into the Danube 50 miles E. by S. of Widdin, opposite Rahova. Total course, about 150 miles.

SCIACCA, shák/ká, (anc. *Therma Selinus/Vinæ*) a seaport town of Sicily, on its S. coast, 30 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 12,070. It stands on a steep acclivity, is enclosed by walls, and defended by bastions toward the sea, and by the castle of Luna on its E. side. It has many large churches, convents, and magazines, and is one of the principal depôts in the island for corn, which is laid up in subterranean *caricatori*, but the town is wretched and poverty-stricken. It has manufactures of vases of antique shape, and export trade in fruit, anchovies, sulphur, and barilla. Immediately adjacent on the E., are sulphur and saline baths, temperature 120° and 60° Fahrenheit, with sudorific grottoes cut in the rock, the excavation of which is attributed to Dædalus; near these are the hermitage and hospital of St. Calogero. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, born B.C. 359, was the son of a potter of Sciacca, which also gave birth to the historian Fazello.

SCICLI, shík/lee, a town of Sicily, intendancy of Syracuse, on the Scicli, 6 miles S.W. of Modica. Pop. 10,000. (?)

SCIENCE HILL, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SCIENCEVILLE, a village of Greene co., New York, about 44 miles S.W. of Albany.

SCIENCEVILLE, a post-office of Stewart co., Georgia.

SCIEZ CHAVANEX FILLY, sé-z'/shá/vá'nd'/fée/yee/, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, 3 miles W.S.W. of Thonon. Pop. 1665.

SCIGLIANO, sheel-yá'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 17 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 1800.

SCIOLIO, sheel-yo, (anc. *Syllarum*), or **SCILLA**, shíllá, (anc. *Sylla*), a celebrated promontory of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, on the Strait of Messina; lat. 38° 14' 30" N., lon. 15° 45' E. It is a bold, rocky headland, about 200 feet high, with its base deeply scooped out by the action of the waves. It is situated in the narrowest part of the strait, and opposite to the rocks and shoals of Charybdis, where strong currents meet and make wild uproar. The ancients fabled that in a cave at the base of this promontory dwelt Scylla, a fearful monster, who devoured the rash or unwary mariners who approached too near; under this figure indicating the perils which they supposed to attend on this fatal spot. In modern times, however, gunpowder has been employed in removing some of the more formidable rocks, and the action of the water may in course of time have somewhat widened the channel. Owing, probably, in some measure, to these causes, modern navigators find it comparatively easy to avoid Scylla without falling into Charybdis.

SCILLA, shíllá or sheel'á, or **SCIGLIO**, sheel-yo, (anc. *Syllarum*), a maritime town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina, on the above promontory. Lat. 38° 14' 5" N., lon. 15° 45' E. Pop. 4700, mostly seafaring people. It has a strong fort. It suffered greatly in the earthquake of 1783.

SCILLY, a fishing village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, forming a maritime suburb of Kinsale. Pop. 700.

SCILLY (síllé) ISLANDS, (Fr. *Sorlingues*, *son'íngs'*) off the S.W. coast of England, co. of Cornwall, 30 miles W.S.W. of the Land's-end. Lat. of light-house on St. Agnes, 49° 45' N., lon. 6° 20' W. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary's, Treco, St. Martin's, Brechar, St. Agnes, and Sampson. Aggregate area, 5770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2027, employed in fishing, agriculture, and manufacturing kelp. The Scilly Islands rise abruptly from a deep sea, and form a compact group, about 30 miles in circumference. They consist for the most part of granite of the most valuable description. The climate is mild and the soil in many parts fertile, producing good barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. Registered shipping in 1847-8, 4082 tons. Hugh Town, the capital, on the island of St. Mary, is the seat of a judicial court of 12 persons, who undertake the civil government of the islands, and it has a pier, fort, and custom-house. These islands communicate by packets with Penzance, between them and which port is a dangerous rocky ledge termed the *Widf*. They have several secure roadsteads; but numerous shipwrecks have occurred on them, in one of which 3 line-of-battle ships, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, were totally lost, October 22, 1707. They have been considered the *Cassiterides* or tin-islands of the ancients, and there is a tradition that a tract of land connected them with Cornwall, but they have no mines of tin or any other metal.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 28' S., lon. 156° 10' W.

SCINDE, a country of Asia. See **SINDE**.

SCINDIA'S DOMINION, India. See **GWALIOR DOMINION**.

SCIO, shéel/or/sí'o, written also **KHIO**, **KHIOG**, and **SKIO**, (modern Gr. *Xio*, *Chio*, *Ree'o*; anc. *Chios*), an island belonging to Turkey, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 4 miles W. of Cape Bianco, from which it is separated by the Strait of Scio. Lat. of the chief town on its E. coast, 38° 33' 7" N., lon. 26° 1' E. Length, from N. to S., 32 miles; greatest breadth, 18 miles. Area, 508 square miles. The surface is very much diversified. It is naturally one of the richest and most beautiful islands of the Levant; and it is recovering from the desolation to which it was reduced by the Turks during the Greek Revolution. The principal products are wine of superior quality, mastic, silk, wool, cheese, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits; less corn has usually been raised than is required for home consumption. Previous to 1822, this island was the best governed and most prosperous in the Grecian archipelago, and had thriving silk manufactories, and considerable trade with Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; but in the above year, some of its inhabitants having joined the Samians in their revolt, nearly all the population, comprising from 120,000 to 130,000 persons, were massacred or sold into slavery, and the buildings and plantations were for the most part destroyed. The tragic poet Ion, the historian Theopompus, the sophist Theocritus, and the philosopher Metrodorus, were natives of this island, which also claims, in opposition to Smyrna, to be the birthplace of Homer. Capital, Scio. Pop. estimated at 62,000.—Adj. and inhab. **CHIOR**, **keet**, or **SCIOR**, **sheet**; or **CHIA**, when the ancient island is referred to.

SCIO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the above island, near the middle of the E. coast. It consists for the most part of houses of hewn stone or brick, and generally with terraced roofs. It is defended by a castle; has manufactures of velvet and some lighter fabrics; and at its harbor, which is formed by two moles, and provided with two light-houses, which its difficulty of access renders necessary, carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 14,500.

SCIO, a post-village and township of Allagany co., New

York, on the Erie Railroad, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. Pop. 1922.

SCIO, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

SCIO, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, 5 or 6 miles W.N.W. of Ann Arbor. Pop. 1196.

SCIOLZE, shold'zā, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, province, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 1124.

SCIONZIER, she-on-se-ain', a village of Savoy, province of Faucigny. Pop. 2436.

SCIORTINO, shon-tee'no, a town of Sicily, province, and 14 miles N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 6000.

SCIOTO, shō'to, a beautiful river of Ohio, and one of the largest streams which intersect the state, rises in Hardin county, near the head waters of the Miami. It flows S.E. to Columbus, where it receives its principal affluent, the Olentangy River, after which its direction is almost due S., until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. Its length is estimated at 290 miles. The valley through which it flows is extremely fertile, and much improved. The Ohio and Erie Canal is constructed along the lower parts of this river, for a distance of 90 miles. Its largest tributaries, besides the Olentangy River, are Darby, Walnut, and Paint Creeks.

SCIOTO, a county in the S. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, contains about 630 square miles. The Scioto River, from which the name is derived, flows from N. to S., through the middle of the county, which is also drained by the Little Scioto River and Brush Creek. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile, particularly in the alluvial bottoms of the river. The red sandstone underlies part of the surface. Extensive mines of iron are worked in the E. part of the county. The Ohio Canal has its S. terminus at Portsmouth, and the county is intersected by the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. Capital, Portsmouth. Pop. 16,428.

SCIOTO, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

SCIOTO, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1126.

SCIOTO, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1346.

SCIOTO, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1347.

SCIOTO, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 1696.

SCIOTO, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, about 100 miles S. of Columbus.

SCIOTO, a township of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 191.

SCIOTO BRIDGE, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

SCIOTOVILLE, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, 6 miles from Portsmouth.

SCIPAN, an island of Dalmatia. See GIUPANA.

SCIPIO, sip'e-o, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, 10 miles S. of Auburn, intersected by the Auburn and Ithaca Railroad, about 160 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 2135.

SCIPIO, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 1405.

SCIPIO, a township of Seneca co., Ohio, intersected by Mad River, and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 2322.

SCIPIO, a township of Hilldale co., Michigan. Pop. 864.

SCIPIO, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 173.

SCIPIO, a village of Franklin co., Indiana, 11 miles E. of Brookville.

SCIPIO, a thriving post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Madison.

SCIPIO, a township of La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 767.

SCIPIO CENTRE, a village of Scipio township, Cayuga co., New York.

SCIPIO CENTRE, a post-office of Hilldale co., Michigan.

SCIPIOVILLE, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 12 miles S.S.W. of Auburn.

SCISCIANO, she-shd'no, a village of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, W.S.W. of Nola. Pop. 1100.

SCITUO, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

SCITUATE, sit'u-āt, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, with a harbor on Massachusetts Bay, 25 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. It has 4 churches, 9 stores, a savings' bank, and high-school. The inhabitants are engaged in commerce, the fisheries, and manufactures. About 20 vessels are owned here. Pop. 2149.

SCITUATE, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, 12 miles W. by S. of Providence. It contains numerous cotton and woollen factories, and a bank. Pop. 4582.

SLAVONIA, a province of Austria. See SLAVONIA.

SLAYN, sklīn, a village of Belgium, province, and 10 miles E. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. 1492.

SCUDRA. See SCUTARI.

SCUGLIO GRANDE, skōpyo grān'dā, the largest of the Brianti Islands, in the Adriatic, off the W. coast of Istria, 4 miles N.W. of Pola. On its E. side is the village of BRIONT.

SCUGLIO GRANDE, one of the Ponza Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Naples.

SCULE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SCOMBI, skom-bee, a river of European Turkey, in Albania, rises on the border of Macedonia, and after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Adriatic, 15 miles S. of Durazzo.

SCONE or SCOON, a parish of Scotland, co., and 2½ miles N. of Perth. Pop. 2422, of whom 1431 are in the village of

New Scow, which is substantially built. At ancient Scona, of which almost the only remnant is a market cross, the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned, on a famous stone now preserved in Westminster Abbey. Here was an abbey and royal palace of the Scottish kings; on its site now stands a modern palace, the residence of Lord Mansfield.

SCONONDONA or SKANANDONA, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on a creek of the same name, 22 miles W. of Utica.

SCOOBER, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.

SCOONIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

SCOPELO, an island, Grecian Archipelago. See SKOPELO.

SCOPIA, a town of European Turkey. See USKUP.

SCOPWICK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCORBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SCORFF, skoaf, a river of France, department of Morbihan, after a S. course of 30 miles, enters the harbor of L'Orient. It is navigable to Pont Scorff, a distance of 7 miles.

SCORRANO, skor-rā'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, E.N.E. of Gallipoli. It stands on a hill, and has 2 convents. Pop. 1300.

SCORTON, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Swale, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 8½ miles S.E. of Lancaster.

SCOTBY, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 2½ miles E. of Carlisle.

SCOTFORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SCOTCH GROVE, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

SCOTCH HILL, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

SCOTCH PLAINS, a post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It contains 2 stores, 7 mills, including an oil and a straw-paper mill, 1 church, and about 75 dwellings.

SCOTCH RIDGE, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

SCOTCHTOWN, a post-village of Orange co., New York, 107 miles S. of Albany.

SCOTHERN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCOTIA, a post-village of Schenectady co., New York, 18 miles N.W. of Albany.

SCOTIA, a post-village of Pope co., Arkansas, 83 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

SCOTLAND, skot'land, (anc. *Caledonia*; It. *Scotia*, skod'-sēd; Sp. *Escocia*, ēs-ko'the-ā; Fr. *Ecosse*, ā'koss'; Ger. *Schottland*, shot'lant; Dutch, *Schotland*, skot'lant.) the N. division of the island of Great Britain, between lat. 54° 35' and 68° 40' 24" N., and lon. 1° 46' and 6° 8' 30" W. It is separated from England on the S.E. by the Tweed, S.W. by the Solway Frith, and S. partly by the Cheviot Hills, and partly by an indefinite moorland tract, known anciently by the name of the Debatable Land; and is bounded E. by the North Sea, and N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., between Dunnet Head and the Mull of Galloway, is 287 miles. The breadth varies exceedingly. Measured from N.E. to S.W., between Kinnaird's Head and the Mull of Kintyre, it is 217 miles; and on the parallels of 56°, 57°, and 58° respectively, 120, 125, and 43 miles. Between Alloa, on the Forth, and Dumbarton, on the Clyde, the width is diminished to 33 miles; and farther N., where a kind of peninsula is formed by the Dornoch Frith on the E. and Loch Broom on the W., it does not exceed 24 miles. These measurements apply only to the mainland, and therefore when the true area is to be ascertained, it is necessary to add the numerous islands which singly or in groups line its coasts, and form one of their peculiar features. On the E. coast these islands are so few and small as not to require special notice; but on the N. are the two large groups of the Orkneys and Shetlands, of magnitude sufficient to form a separate county; while on the W., a series of groups, known by the name of the Hebrides or Western Isles, stretch almost uninterruptedly from N. to S., at a short distance from the coast, and though not constituting separate counties, form no insignificant portion of the whole area of the country. The largest of them are Lewis and Harris, North Uist, South Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, and Islay. In the S.W., the islands of Arran and Bute have been deemed of sufficient importance to be formed into a separate county, under the name of the latter.

Coasts, Roadsteads, and Harbors.—Scotland in its general appearance contrasts strikingly with England, possessing few of the long, open valleys, and wide, undulating plains for which the latter is distinguished. The coast-line, with the exception of a portion in the N.E., chiefly along the Moray Frith, and another in the S.W., along the Solway Frith, where low and sandy beaches have been formed, presents an almost uninterrupted succession of deep indentations and bold, rocky cliffs and headlands. Of these, the far larger part are traced on the W. coast, where, as it would seem, the waves of the Atlantic, breaking with tremendous force, have scooped out wide gulfs, and penetrated far inland, forming arms of the sea, to which has been given the name of lochs. Of these sea-lochs, which are entirely confined to the W. coast, the largest are Loch Long, between the shires of Ar-

gyle and Dumbarton; Loch Fyne wholly, and Loch Linnhe chiefly, in Argyshire; the former celebrated for its herring-fisheries, and the latter of great navigable importance as the S.W. outlet of the Caledonian Canal; Carron, Torridon, Gare, Ewe, and Greinord in Ross-shire; Broom, partly between Ross-shire and an isolated portion of Cromartyshire; Enard, in the same part of Cromartyshire; and Assynt and Laxford, in Sutherlandshire. On the E. coast all the important indentations are river-estuaries, and are distinguished by the name of friths. Proceeding from N. to S., they occur in the following order:—The Dornoch Frith, between Sutherland and Ross; the Moray or Murray Frith, subdivided into the two minor friths of Cromarty and Beauley, the latter distinguished as the N.E. outlet of the Caledonian Canal; the Frith of Tay, separating Forfar and part of Perth from Fife; and the Frith of Forth, between Fife and the Lothians. The only frith on the W. coast is that of Clyde, situated S. of the line of lochs above mentioned; though in a manner isolated from the other friths, it surpasses them all in navigable importance.

The most conspicuous headlands of the coast are—on the E., St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Button Ness, Peterhead, Kinnaird's Head, and Tarbat Ness; and on the N., Duncansbay Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath. On the W., the shores both of the mainland and islands bristle with lofty and rocky promontories, but from lying out of the principal lines of navigation, are not much known by name; in the S.W. and S. the most conspicuous are the Mull of Kintyre, the Mull of Galloway, and Burrow Head.

A single glance at the configuration of the coast is sufficient to show that its navigation is nowhere safe, and is in many parts beset with dangers. On the E. coast are several tracts where there is no port or roadstead in which large vessels can take refuge in a N. or E. gale; and on the N., not only is it necessary to skirt a wild and rocky coast, containing such precipices as those which are presented in Duncansbay Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath, but to encounter the huge billows of the Atlantic, and the fury of a tide sometimes running 9 miles an hour. But after deducting all these comparatively unsheltered coasts, a long extent of shore remains, on which art has done much, and nature more, to provide harbors and roadsteads. Thus on the E., within the Frith of Forth, we find the harbors of Leith, Granton, Burntisland, and Grangemouth, and the roadsteads of Leith or Inchkeith, and still more of St. Margaret's Hope, where whole fleets can ride under perfect shelter from every dangerous wind; within the Frith of Tay, when once the dangers of the bar are escaped, the harbor of Dundee gives unlimited accommodation; and still farther N., beyond Kinnaird's Head, the Moray Frith opens wide its arms of Beauley and Cromarty, more especially the latter, which, with respect to capacity, depth of water, anchorage, and shelter, can scarcely be surpassed. On the N. part of the W. coast, many of the bays and lochs, both of the mainland and the islands, afford excellent anchorage and shelter; but the sterile nature of the country makes it of comparatively little consequence. The case is different with the more S. part of the W. coast. The Frith of Clyde, within which a vast amount of commerce centres, has here two main entrances, one from the W., and the other from the S., and both of them through what is called the North Channel. The W. entrance, between the Mull of Kintyre and Fair Head, where the distance between the Scotch and Irish coasts is not more than 14 miles, communicates directly with the Atlantic, and is consequently the great thoroughfare for the traffic with the New World; the S. entrance communicates with the Irish Sea, and through it opens a free communication both with the E. coast of Ireland and the more important W. coast of England.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The greater part of the surface of Scotland is irregularly distributed into mountains and valleys, a very small portion extending into level plains. The whole country is marked out by natural features into three great divisions. The region in the S., comprised between the frontiers of England and the Lammermoor and Pentland Hills, is especially mountainous, presenting, both in isolated masses and continuous ranges, a great number of summits which are more than 2000 feet above the sea. The more conspicuous of these are Queensberry Hill, the Lowthers, Hartfell, and Dollar Law, which attain the respective heights of 2259, 2396, 2635, and 2790 feet. The most remarkable of the isolated hills are Cairnmuir, 2598 feet high, and Criffel, 1830 feet, the one in the W., and the other in the E. of Kirkcudbrightshire; and Tintoc, 2308 feet in elevation, in Lanarkshire. Most of the mountains have flat or rounded summits, and slope gradually, without breaking into precipices. They are in general clad with a rich verdure, and are intersected by a great number of beautiful pastoral valleys. These usually borrow their names from the streams which flow through them, and form the dales of Nithdale, Annandale, Teviotdale, and others, well known in border minstrelsy.

The central region, commencing where the S. terminates, and extending N. to the foot of the Grampians, and occupying not more than a sixth of the whole surface, is by far the

wealthiest, and contains probably three-fifths of the population of Scotland. This superiority it owes partly to the fertility of its soil, but more to its mineral treasures. It comprises the lower parts of the basins of the Clyde, Forth, and Tay, including the rich alluvial flats which line the banks of these rivers, as well as the finely undulating slopes and straths which gradually rise from them; and in its cities, towns, and numerous villages, its country-seats and ornamented grounds, its orchards, gardens, and cultivated fields, proclaims itself to be one of the most distinguished abodes of industry, commerce, and agriculture. Considered as a whole, it is much less elevated than the general surface of Scotland; yet with the exception of what are called carse-lands, the diversities of hill and dale are never wanting, and in several of the continuous ridges stretching across its surface, it attains considerable heights. The most conspicuous of these ridges are the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, the Ochil Hills, and the Sidlaw Hills, all lying nearly parallel to each other.

The N. region, consisting of the whole of the island situated N. and W. of a line which may be supposed to be drawn from the mouth of the Clyde to Stonehaven, is by far the largest of the three, and is remarkable for the number and elevation of the mountain ranges by which it is traversed. Immediately to the N. of the valley of Strathmore, the Grampians rise in majesty, and present an apparently impenetrable barrier, behind which the ancient Caledonians took refuge, and defied the Roman legions. Commencing in the S.W. corner of Invernessshire, they proceed in a N.E. direction, sending out numerous ramifications, to near the E. shores of Aberdeenshire, having traversed the entire breadth of Scotland. This is the loftiest mountain chain in Great Britain, and comprises several summits exceeding 4000 feet. The culminating point, long supposed to be Ben Nevis, 4370 feet, in the W. of Invernessshire, is now claimed by Ben Macdui, said to be 4305 feet. It forms one of the remarkable clusters of mountains which meet on the borders of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness. The others connected with it are the celebrated Cairngorm, Cairntoul, and Ben Avon, respectively 4095, 4220, and 3967 feet in height. To these may be added Ben Cruachan, in Argyshire, 3570 feet; Benlomond, in Stirlingshire, 3195 feet; Ben Mora, Ben Lawers, Schiehallion, and Benvoirliech, in Perthshire, respectively 3819, 3945, 3513, 3180, and 3551 feet; and Bannoch, on the N. frontiers of Forfar, 3377 feet in elevation. The Grampians in general have a very sterile and desolate aspect. The grass or heath which usually covers their lower acclivities often disappears in the ascent, and, long before the loftiest summits are reached, vegetation appears to be all but extinct. Many of the mountains have a rounded form, but others terminate in fantastic peaks, and have their sides cleft by ravines, presenting precipices of many hundred feet. One of these, on Ben Macdui, has a height of 1000 feet, and another, on Ben Nevis, a height of 1500 feet. On the N. and W. shores of the lakes of Glenmore, another series of mountain chains begin to rise, and are continued with little interruption to the N. coast, across the counties of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland; their general level is much lower than that of the Grampians, and their loftier summits, rising generally from an elevated table-land, lose considerably in their apparent height. The more remarkable of the summits are Ben Wyvis, in Ross-shire, 3720 feet; Bendeary, Ben More, and Ben Clibrick, in Sutherland, respectively 3550, 3231, and 3165 feet high; and Morven, in Caithness, with an elevation of 2334 feet. The county in which the last-mentioned is situated slopes gradually towards the W., and spreads out into an undulating plain, in some places fertile, but for the most part covered with stunted heath. The same lowering of the surface is also exhibited towards the E. coast, and still more along the shores of the Moray Frith and of Aberdeen. The Lowlands of Scotland comprise that portion S. of the river Tay, and the low country all along the E. and N.E. coasts.

Geology and Minerals.—These will be found described in the article on the BRITISH EMPIRE, pages 287–290.

Rivers.—In proportion to the extent of the country, these are both numerous and of great magnitude; but, in consequence of the configuration of the surface, are not very equably diffused, the W. part containing almost all the lakes, and the E., with a single exception, all the more important rivers. The Tweed, though usually considered a Scotch river, has the lower and more valuable part of its course in England. It wants the wide estuary which is common to the rivers of Scotland. It is celebrated for its salmon fisheries, but in consequence of the shallowness of its mouth, and the rapidity of its current, is of little navigable importance. Its length, including numerous windings, exceeds 100 miles. The next river is the Forth, which has its sources in Benlomond, and possesses comparatively little importance till it reaches Stirling, where it commences the beautiful windings for which it is celebrated and begins to be navigable, at first only for small sloops favored by the tide, but at Alloa, and thereafter to its mouth, for vessels of the largest class. Its length, including windings, if conceived to terminate at Kincardine, is about 100 miles; but

when its estuary is added, is increased to at least 140 miles. The Tay, owing not so much to the depth and width of its channel, as to the rapidity of its current, and the supplies which it is constantly receiving from cloudy mountain regions and melting snows, surpasses all the rivers of Great Britain in respect of the quantity of water which it discharges into the sea. It has its source in the W. extremity of Perthshire, and pursues a very tortuous course S.E. till it reaches Perth, where it becomes navigable, with the favor of the tide, for vessels of 100 tons, and begins to form the frith of its name. Its salmon fisheries are the most valuable in Great Britain. Its whole length, from its source to the E. extremity of its frith at Button Ness, is about 110 miles. The next river of importance is the Dee, which originates in a number of torrents sent down from the loftiest summits of the Grampians in the W. of Aberdeenshire, and, flowing almost due E., falls into the sea at the town of New Aberdeen. Almost at the same point, immediately to the N., the Don also has its mouth. The chief importance of both rivers is derived from their salmon fisheries and the granite quarries on their banks. The length of the Dee is about 80 miles, and that of the Don 60 miles. The Spey rises among the recesses of the Grampians, between Lochs Laggan and Lochy, flows first E.N.E., and then E. through the celebrated strath of the same name, and falls into the sea without forming any estuary. Its stream, remarkable for its rapidity, in which it surpasses all other British rivers, has a length of about 95 miles. This is the last of the rivers of the E. coast deserving of special notice. The principal river on the W. coast is the Clyde, which in navigable importance far surpasses all the other Scotch rivers. It rises at a short distance from the sources of the Annan and the Tweed, and flowing very circuitously in a N.W. direction, discharges itself into the broad frith which bears its name. In the upper part of its course it dashes along with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, and in the vicinity of the town of Lanark forms a series of magnificent falls, but in the lower part winds along in a gradually-widening valley till it reaches Glasgow, and at the very point when it first becomes navigable is covered with ships. Its length, from its source to Dumbarton, at which it is conceived to terminate, is about 73 miles; but if continued to Greenock, is 80 miles. In the Solway Frith, which may be considered the S. coast of Scotland, are the mouths of the only three of its rivers in which a S. direction predominates; they are the Dee, Nith, and Annan. The first becomes navigable about 2 miles above the town of Kirkcudbright, and at its mouth forms a broad estuary. The rivers of Solway Frith and its coasts are much visited by salmon, and furnish a considerable revenue from their fisheries.

Lakes.—The numerous lakes of Scotland, situated for the most part, in Highland glens, are celebrated for the grandeur and varied beauty of their scenery. They are generally characterized by a length altogether disproportioned to their breadth. The most remarkable are Loch Lomond, the largest and finest in Great Britain, situated chiefly in the county of Dumbarton, 45 miles in length, 7 miles in maximum breadth, 20 fathoms in average, and 120 fathoms in maximum depth; Loch Awe, in Argyshire, 30 miles in length, and 2½ miles in maximum breadth; Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, in Inverness-shire, forming the remarkable chain of which advantage has been taken to form the Caledonian Canal, which connects the North Sea and the Atlantic; Lochs Shin, in Sutherland; Maroe, in Ross-shire; Arkegg, Morrer, and Laggan, in Inverness-shire; Ericht, chiefly in Inverness, though partly in Perth; and Tay, Earn, Rannoch, Katrine, Achray, Venachar, and Lubnaig, all in Perthshire. Among Lowland lakes, the most celebrated in every respect is Loch Loven, in Kinross-shire, which, in the roundness of its form, contrasts strikingly with all the other large lakes above mentioned. The Caledonian Canal, already mentioned, has a length of 60½ miles, of which 37½ miles are lochs, and a minimum depth of nearly 20 feet; and though making a very small return for the million of pounds sterling expended on it, it justly ranks as one of the greatest works of modern engineering.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland varies according to the locality; but, on the whole, is eminently conducive both to bodily and mental vigor. The W. and S. parts are mild, but humid; the central and elevated regions chill and humid; the eastern plains and Lowlands more genial, though exposed in spring to chill east winds. In the Lowlands the summer is not so hot, but the winter is, on the whole, milder than that of England. The following table exhibits the mean annual temperature of several localities:—

	Mean of winter.	Mean of summer.	Mean of year.	Ratio in inches.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	
Edinburgh.....	38.4	57.2	47.1	24.0
St. Andrews.....	39.2	58.9	49.0	27.5
Aberdeen.....	39.0	59.5	49.2	27.5
Elgin.....	38.4	57.0	47.7	25.0
Inverness.....	35.0	57.0	46.0	27.0
Glasgow.....	39.6	60.1	49.8	29.5
Perth, (Kinfauns).....	37.6	57.2	46.9	30.8

The mean annual temperature of the mainland is 47°-9 Fahrenheit. Within the whole country there is not a single district that can be called unhealthy. The prevailing winds are W. and S.W.; in the spring, N. and N.E. The greatest amount of rain falls on the W. coasts. See *BRITISH EMPIRE*, page 288.

Agriculture.—The cultivable land of England exceeds three-fourths, while that of Scotland is not more than one-third of the whole surface, and hence the agriculture of the latter is not so much distinguished for the extent of land which it occupies, as for the skill and industry with which all its various processes are usually conducted. Considerable tracts in the Highlands derive their chief value from their shootings, and are found to remunerate their proprietors most liberally when converted into deer forests. A very large proportion of the remainder of the Highland surface, and also of the more mountainous Lowland districts, is rented by store farmers, who confine their agricultural operations to the cultivation of root-crops, particularly turnips, wherever they can be successfully grown, and of patches of oats for the indispensable supplies of meal and fodder, and devote their chief attention to the rearing of cattle and sheep. At all the great fairs of the country, particularly the celebrated trysts of Falkirk, they have long distinguished themselves by the numbers and excellence of their lean stock, which are there purchased, chiefly by dealers from the S., for the purpose of being fattened on the rich pastures of England. In recent times, however, owing to the facilities afforded by steam and railway conveyance, the fattening of stock attracts much more attention than previously; and many districts which formerly furnished lean stock only, are enabled, by an extension of the turnip-husbandry and occasional supplies of oil-cake, to feed off part of their stock, and convey it at once to its final destination. In the more celebrated arable districts of Scotland the art of farming may be seen in as high perfection as in any other portion of the globe. The dairy husbandry in general merits less praise, but has made considerable progress in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. For other particulars relating to agriculture, see *BRITISH EMPIRE*.

Manufactures.—For details concerning mineral, marine, and industrial products, see *BRITISH EMPIRE*.

Divisions, Population, &c.—The name, area, and population of the different counties or shires, are exhibited in the following table:—

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	No. of Parishes.	Population, 1851.	Capitals.
Aberdeen.....	1,900	87	212,032	Aberdeen.
Argyle.....	2,180	60	89,294	Inverary.
Ayr.....	1,039	48	189,838	Ayr.
Banff.....	645	22	64,171	Banff.
Berwick.....	446	32	36, 97	Greenlaw.
Bute.....	257	6	16,608	Rothsay.
Caithness.....	616	10	38,709	Wick.
Clackmannan.....	48	4	22,951	Clackmannan.
Dumbarton.....	329	12	45,103	Dumbarton.
Dumfries.....	1,007	45	78,123	Dumfries.
Edinburgh.....	334	45	259,435	Edinburgh.
Elgin or Moray....	473	20	34,959	Elgin.
Fife.....	451	63	158,546	Cupar.
Forfar.....	889	66	191,264	Forfar.
Haddington.....	772	24	36,586	Haddington.
Inverness.....	4,054	32	96,500	Inverness.
Kincardine.....	340	19	34,594	Kincardine.
Kinross.....	72	4	8,214	Kinross.
Kirkcudbright....	821	27	43,121	Kirkcudbright.
Lanark.....	942	50	150,169	Lanark.
Linlithgow.....	120	13	30,135	Linlithgow.
Nairn.....	196	4	9,936	Nairn.
Orkney and Shetland }	1,280	29	62,533	{ Kirkwall. { Lerwick.
Peebles.....	319	16	10,759	Peebles.
Perth.....	2,545	76	138,660	Perth.
Renfrew.....	225	21	161,091	Renfrew.
Ross and Cromarty }	2,885	23	67,707	{ Dingwall. { Cromarty.
Roxburgh.....	715	32	51,642	Jedburgh.
Seikirk.....	263	6	9,809	Seikirk.
Stirling.....	499	26	86,237	Stirling.
Westerlochy.....	1,754	13	25,793	Dornoch.
Wigtown or Wigtown }	451	17	43,249	{ Wigtown or Wigtown.
Total.....	20,417	950	2,884,742	

Government.—In regard to general government, Scotland stands on the same footing as England and Ireland: 16 peers, elected from the whole body of Scottish peers, represent the country in the House of Lords; and the counties return 30, and the boroughs 23 members to the House of Commons. The elective franchise nearly corresponds to that of England. In the Articles of Union, express stipulations, declared to be essential conditions of the union itself, were made in regard to law and law courts, and the form of church government.

Law and Law Courts.—The law of Scotland strongly resembles, and is in a great measure borrowed from that of England. In regard, however, to crimes, and what are called heritable rights, relating chiefly to lands, houses, &c., the Scotch and English codes continue essentially different.

The penalties for crimes have almost, as a matter of course, been nearly assimilated, but the forms of procedure exhibit striking contrasts; and while unanimity is required in English juries, those of Scotland decide by a majority. In regard to heritable rights, the feudal law, with its numerous and perplexing formalities, still retains a greater ascendancy in Scotland than in England.

The Court of Session is the supreme civil court of Scotland, but its decisions may be carried by appeal to the House of Lords. The judges, 13 in number, formerly sat in one court, called the Inner House; but by a kind of threefold division a certain number of the judges were removed to the Outer House, to sit there as permanent Lords Ordinary, and the remainder, forming the Inner House, were arranged in two divisions, each to sit separately, and decide finally on all causes brought before it previous to review. The Court of Justiciary, or criminal court, though composed only of judges of the Court of Session, is supreme in the highest sense, since its decisions in criminal cases are not subject to any review. The principal subordinate judicatories are sheriff courts, established in each county or stewartry. Sheriff's substitute, or judges ordinary, one or more holding separate courts in different districts, decide, in the first instance, subject to the review of the principal sheriff or sheriff-depute, whose decisions, with the exception of cases provided for by special statutes, are reviewable by the Court of Session. Besides the sheriff courts, each county, or district of a county, has its justice of peace courts; and in every town of any importance are bailie, dean of guild, and police courts.

Religion.—The Church of Scotland, as guaranteed by the Articles of Union, is the church established by law. Its form is Presbyterian, and its doctrine Calvinistic. All its ministers hold the same ecclesiastical status of presbyter, and are on a footing of perfect equality. The whole country is parcelled out into 1010 parishes, in each of which there is at least one presbyter or parochial minister. The highest, or supreme ecclesiastical court, is the General Assembly. Its constitution is very peculiar. A lord high commissioner sits in it as representative of the sovereign, but does not take part in its deliberations. The president or moderator is chosen annually by each assembly. The members consist of representative ministers and elders. The General Assembly acts in two capacities—a judicial and a legislative. In the former it decides all cases that come before it by review, and in the latter it makes laws for its own internal government. The extent of its powers in this respect were never well defined, and a few years ago, became the subject of very earnest discussion, which first brought the church and the supreme civil courts into collision, and, in 1843, issued in the disruption of the church itself; no fewer than 474 ministers voluntarily severing their connection with it under protest, and sacrificing all their livings sooner than submit to what they regarded as a series of direct encroachments on their spiritual independence.

Previous to this defection, the Established Church was nominally adhered to by a majority of the population, but has since been reduced to a decided minority. The protesting ministers and their adherents formed themselves into the Free Church, which, in 1853, numbered 759 congregations. Within the short period of 10 years, it has actually expended for ecclesiastical and education purposes, the sum of 3,018,489*l*. The next greatest religious body not in connection with the Establishment, is the United Presbyterian Church, composed of the union of three bodies formerly known under the names of Burghers, Anti-Burghers, and the Relief, the whole numbering 505 congregations. To these three bodies belong at least four-fifths of the whole population. The other denominations are Reformed Presbyterians, English and Scotch Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

Education.—When Scotland was first emancipated from the bondage of Popery, Knox and his fellow-reformers, in a spirit of the most enlightened philanthropy, proposed a distribution of the church funds, which would have provided effectually for the education of all classes; and though baffled by the selfishness of those who had seized upon these funds, they proceeded resolutely with their plan, and did what in them lay to establish an endowed school in every Scotch parish. The parochial school system thus founded proved so effectual that Scotchmen, wherever they went, distinguished themselves by shrewdness, intelligence, industry, and honesty; and, in regard at least to the lower and middle classes, were generally admitted to be the best-educated people in Europe. The means of education, however, were unfortunately allowed to remain almost stationary, while population was advancing with remarkable rapidity; and hence, though the parochial system continued to be tolerably effective in rural parishes, it became almost powerless in large towns, and Scotland began to descend rapidly from her foremost place among educated nations, to a much lower grade. Of late, however, a happy rivalry has been excited among the different religious bodies, urging them to strenuous exertion in erecting schools by means of voluntary subscriptions, supplemented by parliamentary

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grants; and it is to be hoped that she may yet regain her former position. Academies are freely provided for the wealthier classes; and there are 5 universities, of which that of Edinburgh is one of the most celebrated in Europe. There are also many theological schools, and schools of medicine.

People.—Scotland was originally peopled by the Celts, who spread themselves over the whole country, and had such a numerical ascendancy in it, that even after they ceased to be the dominant race of the Lowlands, the mountains and valleys, rivers and lakes, as well as towns, villages, and hamlets, retained the Celtic names which they had given them. The Teutonic tribes, landing on the English coast, naturally spread themselves N., and, aided by new arrivals of their countrymen, drove the Celts into the Highlands. The resemblance between the Scotch and English languages proves the common origin of the people who speak them. The N.W. parts of Scotland and the Hebrides are still peopled by the Celtic race. That part S. of the Tay and Clyde, and the whole eastern coasts, including Caithness, are Saxon and Scandinavian. The central parts are a mixture of Saxon and Celtic. Erse or Gaelic, the language of the aboriginal Celts, is still spoken in the Highlands. The old Scottish language is a cognate Teutonic dialect, but is now generally superseded by the modern English. In moral qualities the Scotch exhibit a strong love of kindred and country, and an indomitable courage and perseverance. With regard to intellectual qualities, there are few branches of literature, science, or art, in which Scotchmen do not hold an honorable place. In works of imagination and poetry they have among other distinguished names, Burns, Campbell, and Scott, while they are scarcely surpassed as historians and metaphysicians. Their medical schools were long the most celebrated in Europe; and their inventive powers are sufficiently vouched for by the genius of Watt.

History.—The early history of Scotland is full of fable, and even where deemed authentic, possesses little interest till about the end of the ninth century, when the Norwegians, who had previously taken possession of the Orkney and Western Isles, overran all the N. portion of the country. Under the Norwegian earl, Sigurd, they held almost uncontrolled dominion as far S. as the Frith of Clyde. A combination of Scottish chieftains, headed by Malcolm, the Macmor or lord of Moray, in 993, succeeded in expelling the invaders from the mainland. The victorious chieftain now ascended the throne of Scotland, under the title of Malcolm II., and retained the sovereignty till his death, in 1029. His son, Malcolm Kenneth, who assumed the title of Malcolm III., was succeeded in 1033 by his grandson Duncan, whose life and reign furnish the legends on which Shakspeare has founded his immortal tragedy of *Macbeth*. History, however, does not confirm the legends, but, on the contrary, narrates that in 1040, Macbeth, Macmor of Moray, at the head of his Celts, met Duncan at Elgin, and having slain him in fair fight, became in consequence king of Scotland. In 1058 Macbeth was in turn defeated and slain by Malcolm, son of Duncan, who became undisputed sovereign of the whole of the mainland of Scotland, with the exception of a portion in the N., which the Norwegians had managed to retain.

In 1290, the death of Margaret, surnamed the Maiden of Norway, having extinguished the direct line of the Scottish kings, led to the memorable struggle between John Balliol, the tool of Edward I. of England, and Robert Bruce. The fate of both parties was decided by the great victory of Bannockburn, in 1314, when Bruce ascended the throne. His reign, the most glorious in Scottish annals, terminated in 1329, when he was succeeded by his son, David II. This sovereign died without issue in 1371, when the dynasty of the Stuarts commenced in the person of Robert Stuart, surnamed the Bleer Eye, a grandson of Robert Bruce. James I., an able and accomplished sovereign, who succeeded to the crown in 1406, created a great number of burghs with important privileges, and was proceeding with other reforms, when he was basely assassinated. Misfortune seemed to have marked this family as a devoted race. James II. perished by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh Castle; James III. was murdered in a hovel; James IV. perished on the fatal field of Flodden, among such heaps of slaughter that his body was never recognised; and James V., though possessed of accomplishments which would have distinguished him in any rank of life, at last retired to his palace of Falkland only to die of a broken heart. The misfortunes of his family survived him, and were all accumulated in the most cruel form on the head of his unfortunate daughter Mary. Her whole life was a tragedy. Having lost the affection of her subjects she fled to England, and claimed the protection of her cousin Elizabeth, but was imprisoned, and ultimately consigned to the scaffold in 1587, by the English queen. Mary was succeeded by her son, James VI., who, by a strange concurrence of circumstances, not only gained his mother's crown, but that also of the kinawoman who deprived her of life. From the accession of James VI. to the English throne in 1603, the annals of the two kingdoms became almost identified, though they both retained their in-

dependence, and continued to be ruled by separate titles till the Act of Union in 1707.—Adj. SCOTCH or SCOTTISH, (Fr. ESCOSES, A'kossé; Ger. SCHOTTISH, shott'ish, or SCHOTT-LANDISCH, shott'land'ish; Sp. ESCOCES, és-ko-thés; It. SCOTIANO, skod-zé-á-no; Dutch, SCHOTSCH, skotsh;) inhab. SCOTCHMAN, (the French, Spanish, and Italian are the same as the adjective; Ger. SCHOTT, shott'ish; Dutch, SCHOTS/MAN.)

SCOTLAND, a county in the N.N.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed by the Wyaconda and the North Fabius and Middle Fabius Rivers. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies; the soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage or the production of grain. Capital, Memphis. Pop. 3782, of whom 3631 were free, and 151 slaves.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of York co., Maine.

SCOTLAND, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 31 miles S. of Boston.

SCOTLAND, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 35 miles E. by S. of Hartford.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

SCOTLAND, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

SCOTLAND, a post-village of Greene co., Indiana, 10 miles E. of Bloomfield.

SCOTLAND, a village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 11 miles from Brantford. Pop. about 200.

SCOTLAND NECK, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

SCOTSWOOD, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, about 3 miles W. of Newcastle.

SCOTT, a county situated in the S.W. part of Virginia, and bordering on Tennessee, contains 620 square miles. It is drained by Clinch River, and by the North Fork of Holston River. The surface is traversed by several parallel mountain ridges, one of which is called the Clinch Mountain. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to grazing. Wheat, Indian corn, and other kinds of grain also flourish. Bituminous coal and iron ore are abundant. About 3 miles from the Clinch River is one of the most remarkable natural objects of the state, known as the "Natural Tunnel." An affluent of the Clinch River, after flowing through a deep ravine, enclosed by stupendous walls of stratified rocks, is confronted by a transverse ridge, about 300 feet in height, which has been perforated at its base by an arched tunnel to admit the passage of the stream. The spectator, standing by the margin of the stream, sees before him an enormous arch, rising 70 or 80 feet, surmounted by strata of limestone, which measure more than 100 feet in a vertical direction, while the view on either side is bounded by gigantic ramparts of perpendicular rock. The county was formed in 1814, and named in honor of General Winfield Scott. Pop. 9829, of whom 9356 were free, and 473 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Tusculameta Creek, an affluent of Pearl River. The soil is sandy and sterile; a large part of the county is covered with forests of pine. Named in honor of Governor A. M. Scott, of Mississippi. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. 3961, of whom 2779 were free, and 1182 slaves.

SCOTT, a county situated in the W. part of Arkansas, contains 870 square miles. It is drained by the Fourche La Pave and the Petit Jean Rivers. The surface is diversified. The soil is adapted to the production of grain and for pasture. Capital, Booneville. Pop. 3083, of whom 2937 were free, and 146 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the N.N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by Clear Fork of Cumberland River, and by Powell's River. The surface is traversed by Cumberland Mountains, and mostly covered with forests. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. 1905, of whom 1868 were free, and 37 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 240 square miles. It is intersected by the North Elkhorn, affluent of the Kentucky River, and also drained by the South Elkhorn and Eagle Creek. The surface is diversified—level, undulating, and hilly; the S. part has a deep, black soil, based on limestone, and remarkable for fertility. The county is intersected by the turnpike from Lexington to Covington. Formed in 1792, and named in honor of Governor Charles Scott, of Kentucky. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 14,945, of whom 9110 were free, and 5836 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, contains about 180 square miles. It is drained by Graham's Fork of White River. The surface is nearly level, excepting some hills in the W. part, called the "Knobs," which are among the highest elevations in the state. The county is intersected by the Jeffersonville Railroad. Organized in 1820. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 5885.

SCOTT, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 255 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River, navigable by steamboats, and intersected by Plume, Sandy, and Movestor (Mauvaiseterre) Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of good timber. The soil is exceedingly rich, and is well cultivated.

Stone coal and good limestone are abundant. Sandy Creek furnishes valuable water-power at the county seat. Capital, Winchester. Pop. 7914.

SCOTT, a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, and on the W. by Castor River and Castor Lake. The surface is uneven, and some parts broken; a portion of the soil is productive. Extensive cypress swamps occur in the S. part. Capital, Benton. Pop. 3182, of whom 2789 were free, and 393 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 450 square miles. The Mississippi forms its boundary on the E. and S.E., and the Wapsipinkon on the N. The surface is high, and undulating. The soil is good, and easily cultivated. A great part of the county is destitute of timber, but this deficiency is partly compensated by the abundance of stone coal. Limestone is the principal rock. Named in honor of General Winfield Scott. Capital, Davenport. Pop. 5986.

SCOTT, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 680 square miles. The St. Peter's or Minnesota River forms its N.W. boundary, and it is drained by the sources of Vermilion and Cannon Rivers. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is productive. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is not included in the census of 1850, having been formed since that date. Capital, Shokapee.

SCOTT, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Cortland co., New York, 145 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1200.

SCOTT, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1268.

SCOTT, a post-township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 617.

SCOTT, a township of Mississippi co., Arkansas. Pop. 157.

SCOTT, a post-township in the N.W. part of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1270.

SCOTT, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 930.

SCOTT, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 717.

SCOTT, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 792.

SCOTT, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 255.

SCOTT, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

SCOTT, a township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 1209.

SCOTT, a township of Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 490.

SCOTT, a township of Vanderburgh co., Indiana. Pop. 1162.

SCOTT, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

SCOTT, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 75 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

SCOTT, a township of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 395.

SCOTT, a post-village and township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, 44 miles N. by W. of Milwaukee.

SCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SCOTT, a village of Baldwin co., Georgia, on the railroad from Milledgeville to Gordon, 4 miles S. of the former.

SCOTT, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

SCOTT, a post-village of Halifax co., Virginia, 119 miles S.W. of Richmond.

SCOTT, a post-village of Umpqua co., Oregon, on the right bank of the Umpqua River, 100 miles S.S.W. of Salem.

SCOTT'S CREEK, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

SCOTT'S HILL, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

SCOTT'S HILL, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

SCOTT'S MILLS, a village of Linn co., Iowa, 25 miles N. of Iowa City.

SCOTT'S MOUNTAIN, of Warren co., New Jersey, forms part of South Mountain. It is from 700 to 800 feet above tide-water. It abounds with iron ore of several varieties.

SCOTT'S STATION, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

SCOTT'SVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, near the Genesee River, and on the canal of that name, 13 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, about 10 stores, and several mills.

SCOTT'SVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

SCOTT'SVILLE, a thriving post-village of Albemarle co., Virginia, is situated on the left bank of James River, 79 miles W. of Richmond. The navigation of the James River Canal renders it a place of active and extensive trade, and an important depot for produce. The village, which is built chiefly of brick, contains 3 churches. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SCOTT'SVILLE, a post-village, capital of Powhattan co., Virginia, 32 miles W. of Richmond.

SCOTT'SVILLE, a post-village of Bibb co., Alabama, 30 miles E.S.E. of Tuscaloosa, contains several stores, and 350 inhabitants.

SCOTT'SVILLE, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

SCOTT'SVILLE, a post-village, capital of Allen co., Kentucky, about 148 miles S.W. of Frankfort. Besides the

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usual county buildings, it contains 3 or 4 churches, and 4 stores.

SCOTTSTVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.
SCOTTSTVILLE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.
SCOTTSTVILLE, a village of Lee co., Illinois, 140 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

SCOTTSTVILLE, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, about 78 miles S.E. of Galena.

SCOTTSTVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., Missouri, 130 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

SCOTTSTVILLE, a village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, at the S. base of Jack's Mountain, 87 miles W. of Harrisburg.

SCOTTVILLE, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

SCOUTLTON, skōl'ton, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
SCOURIE or SCOURY, skōo'ree, a seaport village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on its W. coast, 21 miles S.S.W. of Cape Wrath. Pop. 100.

SCOZIA, a country of Europe. See SCOTLAND.

SCRABBLE, a post office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

SCRABBLETOWN, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles E. of Mount Holly.

SCRABBY or RAILLYMACALLENY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

SCRANTON, formerly LACKAWANNA, a flourishing post-borough of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Lackawanna River, about 7 miles from its mouth, 16 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre, and 14 miles S.W. of Carbondale. The Lackawanna and Western Railroad extends from Scranton to Great Bend, on the New York and Erie Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad extends E. about 28 miles, to the Lackawanna Canal. The plank-road from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale passes through Scranton. These improvements, together with the rich mines of coal which are worked in the vicinity, render it a place of active business, and an important depôt of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It contains extensive iron furnaces, foundries, and rolling mills. The population has rapidly increased for a few years past; it is composed chiefly of Welsh, Irish, and English. Iron ore is abundant in the vicinity. Roaring Creek enters the river half a mile below Scranton. One paper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 8000.

SCRAPE, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Peebles, on the boundary between the parishes of Drummelsier and Manor. Height above the sea, 2800 feet.

SCRAPTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SCRATBY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SCRATFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCRATVINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SCREAMERSVILLE, a post-office, Maury co., Tennessee.

SCREDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCREMBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCREVEYTON, skreev'ton, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SCRIBBA, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, and on the Oswego River, adjoining Oswego, and about 34 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 2738.

SCRIVELSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln. Patron of rectory, the Hon. H. Dymoke, whose family hold the manor on the tenure of acting as champion at the coronation of the sovereign.

SCRIVEN, a township of England, co. of York, in West Riding. Near it is the ancient camp of King's Garth.

SCRIVEN, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, contains 540 square miles. The Savannah River bounds it on the E., and the Ogeechee on the S.W. The surface is mostly level, and the soil sandy. The forests afford pine lumber for exportation. The river and the Central Railroad affords easy access to the Savannah market. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of Colonel James Scriven, an officer of the Revolution, and a native of South Carolina. Capital, Sylvania. Pop. 6847, of whom 3174 were free, and 3673 slaves.

SCRIVIA, skreev'e-ä, a river of the Sardinian States, rises about 10 miles N.E. of Genoa, flows N.N.W., and joins the Po on the right, 9 miles W.N.W. of Voghera. Length, 50 miles.

SCROGGINS MILLS, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

SCROGGSFIELD, a post-office of Carrol co., Illinois.

SCROPPY, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SCROPTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SCRUBGRASS, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SCRUBGRASS, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1143.

SCRUB ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands in British West Indies, 3½ miles N.E. of Tortola.

SCRUGGSVILLE, a small village of Monroe co., Alabama.

SCRUTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SCUFFLETOWN, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 70 miles N.W. of Columbia.

SCULCOATS, a parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding, immediately N. of Hull. Most of the wealthy classes of Hull reside in this parish, a part of which is laid out in handsome streets.

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SCULL CAMP, a post-village, Surry co., North Carolina.

SCULL'S CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ogeechee at the E. end of Emanuel county.

SCULL SHOALS, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Oconee River, 54 miles N. of Milledgeville, contains a cotton factory.

SCULLTOWN, formerly LOCKERTON, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Oldman's Creek, 18 miles from its mouth, has a church, 3 stores, and about 40 dwellings.

SCULTENNA. See PANARO.

SCULTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SCUPERNONG CREEK, of Wisconsin, enters Bark River in Jefferson county.

SCUPL. See USKUP.

SCUPERNONG, a post-office of Washington co., North Carolina.

SCURCOLLA, skoor-kol'lä, SCURCULA, skoor-koo'lä, or SCURGOLA, skoor-go'lä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 22 miles S.S.W. of Aquila. Near this, in 1268, Charles of Anjou gained the battle of Tagliacozzo.

SCURE OF ELG, (see,) a vast basaltic mountain of the island of Elg, in Inner Hebrides, co. of Inverness, on the W. side of the island, and rising to 1340 feet above the sea. In its perpendicular side, facing the sea, is a cavern termed the "bone cave," from 400 of the inhabitants of Elg having been smothered here by the clansmen of Skye.

SCUTARI, skoot'ä-re, (called *Iskoodar'* by the Turks; anc. *Chrysopolis*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite Constantinople, of which it is usually considered a suburb. Pop. variously estimated from 30,000 to 60,000. It is built on several hills, and has, both externally and internally, a great resemblance to the Turkish capital. It has numerous mosques and imarets or kitchens for the poor, a palace and extensive gardens belonging to the Sultan, a noted college of howling dervishes, barracks constructed by the late Sultan, some fine cemeteries, various public baths and bazaars, large corn warehouses, and manufactures of silks and cotton fabrics. It is the great rendezvous for caravans from Asia trading to Constantinople, and between it and Chalcedon; 1½ miles southward is the plain where the Turkish forces usually assemble for Asiatic campaigns. Here, in 325, the troops of Constantine the Great finally defeated those of Licinius.

SCÛTARI or SKUTARI, (called by the Turks *Iskenderiyyeh*, *Iskân-deh-reedyeh*; anc. *Scodra*), a town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a sanjak, on the Boyana, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Scutari, 45 miles S.E. of Cattaro, (Austrian Albania.) Lat. 42° N., lon. 19° 38' E. Pop. upwards of 40,000, about half of whom are Roman Catholics. Immediately adjacent is a lofty height crowned by a citadel, and containing the residence of the governor, with an arsenal and barracks. Scutari has a large bazaar, many mosques, Greek and Roman Catholic churches, several bridges, some yards for building coasting vessels, and manufactures of cotton goods and firearms. Its merchants are reported to be wealthy, and are the principal traders in West Turkey; they export wool, wax, hides, skins, tobacco, and dried fish, to Trieste, Venice, and Arona; and import in return colonial produce, with silk fabrics and other manufactured goods for sale at the large fairs of Turkey. Sea-going vessels only ascend the Boyana some miles from Scutari, to Hohottli, where are warehouses and a custom-house.

SCUTARI or SKUTARI, a village of Greece, in the Morea, government of Mistra.

SCUTARI or ZANTA, zân'tä, LAKE OF, (anc. *Potus Labeotis*), of European Turkey, in Albania, is 20 miles in length from N. to S.; average breadth, 5 miles. Besides several other rivers, it receives the Moratsha at its N. extremity. Scutari is on the S. bank.

SCYATHUS. See SKIATHO.

SCYLACEUM. See SCYLLACE.

SCYLLA and SCYLLÆUM. See SCYLLIO.

SCYROS ISLAND, Grecian Archipelago. See SKYROS.

SCYTHOPOLIS. See BEIRAN.

SCZIOPPA, a town of West Prussia. See SCHLOPPE.

SDILI, sdee'lee, two islets of the Grecian Archipelago; the larger, (anc. *Rhenia*), 4 miles S.W. of Mycon, between which is the smaller, (anc. *Delos*.) See DELOS.

SEA/BOARD, post-office, Northampton co., North Carolina.

SEA/BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SEA/BROOK, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, near the Atlantic coast, on the Eastern Railroad, 45 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1296.

SEACOMBE, see'kōmh, a village and township of England, co. of Chester, on the Mersey, within 1 mile of Liverpool, to which a steamboat is constantly plying. It has a great number of elegant residences and pleasant houses facing the Mersey, a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, extensive copper and patent metal mills, smalt-works, and a foundry. Pop. 3044.

SEA/CROFT, a village and township of England, co. of York, in West Riding, 4 miles E.N.E. of Leeds. During the Heptarchy, a battle was fought here on Win Moor; the Royalists also here defeated the Parliamentarians. P. 1093.

SEA/FORD, a parish, cinque port, and disfranchised to

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rough of England, co. of Sussex, 12 miles E.S.E. of Brighton, and about midway between it and Beachy Head. Pop. in 1851, 997.

SEA/FORD, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, on Nanticoke River, (navigable for schooners,) 45 miles S. by W. of Dover. It is the S. terminus of the Dena and Sea-ford Railroad, and is a place of active trade. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 hotel, and about 10 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SEA/FORTH, LOCH, lox, an arm of the sea in the Hebrides, in Scotland, partially divides Lewis from Harris.

SEA/GOE or SE/GOE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

SEA/GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SEA/GRAVE'S MILLS, a village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 woollen mill. Pop. about 60.

SEA/HRY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SEA/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Durham, on the North Sea, 5 miles S. of Sunderland. It gives the title of viscount to the Londonderry family.

SEA-HORSE ISLANDS, a chain of islets in the Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Russian America, in lat. 71° N., lon. 159° W.

SEA-HORSE POINT, of British America, is the E. extremity of Southampton Island. Lat. 63° 40' N., lon. 50° 10' W.

SEAL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SEAL, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

SEAL, NETHER and OYER, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SEAL, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 2210.

SEAL, a post-office of Wyandot co., Ohio.

SEAL COVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

SEALER'S COVE, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, 13 miles E. of Wilson Promontory.

SEAL ISLAND, of British North America, is in the Atlantic, 18 miles W. of Cape Sable, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia.

SEAL ISLAND, a granite rock off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 34° 6' S., lon. 120° 28' E.

SEAL ISLAND, of South-western Africa, off the Hottentot coast, about midway between the Orange and Koussale Rivers.

SEAL ISLANDS or LOBOS (lo'boes) ISLANDS, a group of three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru, about 12 miles distant from the mainland. The largest and northernmost is called Lobos de TIERRA, lo'boe dá te-ér-á, about 5 miles long and 2 miles broad. The name Lobos, (from the Spanish *lobo* or *lobo marino*, a "seal") was given on account of the number of seals found on the shores. Lat. of the S. point, 6° 29' S., lon. 80° 53' W. These islands contain large deposits of guano.

SEAL ISLANDS, a small cluster W. by S. of Grand Menan Island, Maine. On the western island are two fixed lights, about 140 feet from each other, and 69 feet above high-water mark. Lat. 44° 29' N., lon. 67° 5' 30" W.

SEALKOTE, se-ál-kót' (?) SHALKOTE, shál'kót', or SYALKOTE, se-ál'kót, a town of the Punjab, 65 miles E.N.E. of Lahore. It has manufactures of paper. The vicinity is well cultivated.

SEAL RIVER, of British North America, enters Hudson Bay on its W. side, 40 miles N.W. of the Churchill River, after a N.E. course of 200 miles.

SEAMER, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Railway, 4 miles S.W. of Scarborough.

SEA/PATRICK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

SEARA, a province of Brazil. See CEARA.

SEARBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SEARCY, se-á'see, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, contains about 930 square miles. It is intersected by Buffalo Fork of White River. The surface is hilly or rolling; the soil is adapted to the production of wheat, Indian corn, and grass. A large portion of the county is overspread with forests. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 1979, of whom 1950 were free, and 29 slaves.

SEARCY, a township of Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 573.

SEARCY, a small post-village, capital of White co., Arkansas, about 50 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

SEA/RIGHTS, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

SEARS/BURG, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 112 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 201.

SEARSBURG, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SEARS/MONT, a post-village and township of Waldo co., Maine, on St. George River, 30 miles E. by S. of Augusta. It has good water-power, which is employed by 6 mills for sawing boards, 5 for staves and shingles, 3 grist mills, a carding and clothing machine, and 1 large tannery. The village contains 2 churches, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1093.

SEARS/PORT, a post-village and township of Waldo co., Maine, on Penobscot Bay, about 50 miles E. by S. of Augusta. It is a place of active business, and contains a bank. P. 2207.

SEARS/VILLE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

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SEARS/VILLE, a post-village of Stewart co., Georgia, 110 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

SEA/SALTER, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SEA-OF-SODOM or SEA-OF-TRE-PLAINS. See DEAD SEA.

SEA/SON-COTE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SEATON, a parish of England, co. of Devon, on the English Channel. In summer it is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

SEATON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

SEATON, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

SEATON or SETON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, annexed to Tranent. Here are the ruins of a noble edifice of the Seatons.

SEATON-CAREW, a maritime township and chapelry of England, co. of Durham, on the Clarence and Hartlepool Railway, 24 miles S.S.W. of Hartlepool. It has several good inns, lodging-houses, baths, public libraries; and is resorted to for sea-bathing. N. of the village are two light-houses.

SEATON DEL/AVAL, a township of England, co. Northumberland.

SEATON, ROSS, a parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding.

SEAT/LE or SEATTLE, a thriving post-village and capital of Kings co., Washington Territory, at the mouth of Duwamish River, and at the head of Elliott Bay, which is on the E. side of Admiralty Inlet. The valley of the Duwamish is an extensive and rich tract of country, which is now rapidly being settled.

SEA/TUCK, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SEA VIEW, one of the highest mountains of New South Wales, between the co. of Macquarrie and the New England district. It is 6000 feet in height.

SEA VIEW, a post-office of Northampton co., Virginia.

SEA/VILLE, a township of Hancock co., Maine, 77 miles E. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 139.

SEAVILLE, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

SEA/VINGTON ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SEAVINGTON ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SEBA/GO, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 55 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 850.

SEBAGO POND or LAKE, of Cumberland co., Maine. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, from 7 to 8 miles. It is connected with Portland by the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, about 20 miles long.

SEBANDO. See CHOUANDO.

SEBASTE, Asia Minor. See SEEVAS.

SEBASTE, a town of Palestine. See SAMARIA.

SEBASTIAN, se-bast'yan, a new county in the W. part of Arkansas, contains 825 square miles. The Arkansas River forms the entire N. boundary. The surface is partly occupied by high mountains belonging to the Ozark range, which are thought to be rich in minerals. It contains an abundance of stone coal. The Arkansas is navigable by steamboats in this part of its course. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Jenny Lind.

SEBASTIANSBERG, se-bás'te-áns-bérg', or BASBERG, bá/bérg, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.W. of Saatz. Pop. 1588.

SEBASTICOOK RIVER, a fine mill-stream, rises in Penobscot county, Maine, and flowing through Somerset county, falls into the Kennebec River in Kennebec county. Its whole length is about 60 miles.

SEBASTOPOL or SEBASTOPOLIS, a town of Russia. See SEVASTOPOL.

SEBASTOPOLIS, Asia Minor. See TURKHAL.

SEBEC, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the N. side of Piscataquis River, 70 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1223.

SEBEE, sé'bee' or SEWEE, sé'wee', a town at the S. frontier of Afghanistan, 15 miles E. of Dadur.

SEBEE/RO or NORTH PORA ISLAND, Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. of the N. point, 0° 56' S., lon. 98° 38' E. It is 60 miles in length.

SEBEN, sé/bén, (Hun. *Seben*, sé/bén'), a walled town of Hungary, co. of Saros, on the Taria, 9 miles N.N.W. of Eperies. Pop. 2200. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a trade in wine, spirits, and paper.

SEBENICO, sé-bá/ne-ko, a town of Dalmatia, 42 miles S.E. of Zara, on an inlet of the Adriatic, which receives the river Kerka. Pop. 6000. It has an excellent harbor, defended by several forts. The principal edifice is a lofty cathedral of curious external appearance, but magnificent internally; the town has various buildings of Venetian architecture, its republic having voluntarily annexed itself to Venice in 991. It has a manufactory of rosoglio, exports of wine, and an active trade with Turkey. It was the birthplace of the painter Andrea Schiavoni, and the philosopher Tommaso.

SEBENNYTUS. See SEMENOOD.

SEBERHAM, High and Low, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

SEBESH, sé/besh, (Polish, *Siebiez*, sé-d/bé-esh,) a town of Russian Poland, government, and 95 miles N.W. of Vitebsk, between Lakes Sebesch and Woron. Pop. 2100.

SEBEWA, a post-township in the S.E. part of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 247.

SEBEWA CREEK, of Michigan, enters Grand River in Ionia county.

SEBHA, sâ'bâ, a town of Central Africa, in Fessan, 80 miles N. of Moorook.

SEBNITZ, sêb'nitz, a town of Saxony, 24 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 3309.

SEBNITZ, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and 14 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1122.

SEBONCOURT, sê'bôn'kôort, a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of St. Quentin. Pop. 2000.

SEBOO, SEBOU or SEBU, sâ'boô, (anc. *Subur?*) or **MAH-MORE**, mâ-mô'râ, a river of Morocco, descends from a ramification of the Great Atlas, in Fez, flows first N.W., then W., and after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Atlantic at Mehadiah. It is navigable for boats to Fez.

SEBOURG, sê'bôor', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. 1700.

SEBU, a river of Morocco. See **SEBOO**.

SEBUS or **SEBOUS**. See **SEBOUS**.

SEBUSTIEN, sê'bûs'tee-eh, (anc. *Samaria*.) afterwards **SEBASTE**, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, on a hill rising out of a fine plain, 6 miles N.W. of Nablous. It is tolerably well built, and its hill is covered with fine gardens and plantations, interspersed with numerous vestiges of ancient edifices. The principal remains of antiquity are, a church, erected over a sepulchre traditionally reputed as the burialplace of John the Baptist; some columns of a temple, and portions of a long colonnade, probably erected by Herod the Great. Samaria was founded by Omri, a.c. 925, and from that time until the captivity, a.c. 720, it continued to be the capital of the ten tribes of Israel. It afterwards gave name to the province of Samaria, and under Herod resumed considerable magnificence and importance; but it appears to have decayed as early as the fourth century of our era.

SECA, La, lã'skã, a town of Spain, province, and 19 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 3997.

SECCHIA, sêk'ke-ã, (anc. *Secia* or *Gabellus*.) a river of North Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows N.N.E. through the centre of the duchy of Modena, and joins the Po 12 miles S.E. of Mantua. Total course, 70 miles.

SECHSHAUS, sêk'shâwâs, or **SECHSHAUSEL**, (Sechshäusel.) sêk'shôi'sel, a village of Lower Austria, near Vienna, on the left bank of the Weir. Pop. 2530.

SE-CHUEN, sê'chôo'ên, written also **SE-TCHUEN** and **SE-TECHUAN**, a large province of China, mostly between lat. 26° and 33° N., and lon. 101° and 110° E., having W. Tibet, and on the other sides the provinces of Kan-soo, Shen-se, Hoo-po, Koel-choo, and Yun-nan. Area, 166,800 square miles. Pop. 21,435,678. Its W. part is a maze of mountains. It is traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang, to which all its other rivers are tributary. Some parts of it produce fine crops of sugar, silk, and oranges; but its chief products are rhubarb of the best quality, other drugs, musk, and metals. It is divided into 11 departments. Its chief city is Ching-too-foo.

SECHURA, sê'chôo'râ, a town of North Peru, department of Trujillo, province, and 25 miles S.S.W. of Piura, on the river Piura, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean.

SECIA. See **SECCHIA**.

SECIL/LIA, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

SECKENHEIM, sêk'ken'hîmô, a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1750.

SECKINGEN, sêk'king-en, a town of Baden, 16 miles E. of Basel, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1420.

SECKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SECKLIN, sêh'klân, a town of France, department of Nord, on the Navette, with a station on the Northern Railway, 6 miles S.S.W. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3341.

SECOND CREEK, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

SECOND FORK, a post-village of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 157 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

SECONDIGLIANO, sê-kôn-deel-yâ'no, a town of Naples, province, and 3 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 5000.

SECONDIGNY, sêh'kôn'deen'yee', a village of France, department of Doux-Sèvres, 8 miles W.S.W. of Parthenay. Pop. 1680.

SECOND LAKE. See **FOUR LAKES**.

SECOND TURNOUT, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

SECHOLE, sê'krôv, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 4 miles N.W. of Benares, having the principal civil station of that district, and large military cantonments.

SECTION TEN, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. P. 402.

SECTION TEN, a post-village of Ohio. See **DELPHOS**.

SEUGEN, sê'kôo-ghen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwyl, 9 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1500.

SECUNDERABAD, sê-kûn'der-â-bâd', a European station in India, in Deccan, and the head-quarters of the British subsidiary force in the Nizam's dominions, 3 miles N. of Hyderabad, and 358 miles N.N.W. of Madras. Lat. 17° 37' N., lon. 78° 33' E. It has large cantonments, excellent bazaars, shops kept by Parsees and others, European rooms

where balls are held, a theatre, a race-ground, and public libraries; and close to it is a lake about 15 miles in circumference, the banks of which are a favorite morning and evening resort of the European community. At Secunderabad and Bolarum, a contiguous and more healthy station, 12,000 men of the Madras army are generally stationed. Pop. exclusive of garrison, 34,357.

SECUNDERMALLY, sê-kûn'Jer-mâl'lee, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 4 miles S. of Madura.

SECUNDRA, sê-kûn'drâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 9 miles N.W. of Agra, and having the magnificent mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar, with extensive ruins and vestiges of former importance.

SECUNDRA, a large walled village of British India, in the Upper Provinces, 32 miles S.E. of Delhi.

SECUNDRA, a town of British India, district of Cawn-poor, 18 miles N.W. of Kalpee.

SEDAN, sêh-dâs', a fortified town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 11 miles E.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 37,027. It has a communal college, a school of design, and in its principal square a bronze statue of Turenne, born here in 1611. The citadel, at the S.E. extremity of the town, contains a large arsenal. Sedan is the centre of an extensive manufacture of woollen goods, and has also manufactures of hosiery, leather, arms, hardwares, barrels, beet-root sugar, and linen yarn; it has an active trade in agricultural produce. In order to facilitate navigation, a canal has been formed along the left bank of the Meuse. Sedan was long an independent principality, and was united to France under Louis XIII. It had a celebrated Protestant university, which subsisted till the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

SEDASHOOGUR, sê-dâ'shoo-gûr', or **SODASHAVAGHUR**, sô-dâ'shâ-vâ-gûr', a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the Malabar coast, 49 miles S.S.E. of Goa.

SEDBERGH, sêd'berg, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the border of Lancashire. Pop. in 1851, 4374. It has a grammar school, with an annual revenue of 500*l.*, and exhibitions to 3 fellowships and 10 scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge; and manufactures of cotton goods.

SEDELLA, sê-dêl'yâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 36 miles N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 1484.

SEDEBERROW, sêj'bêr-rô, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SEDEBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SEDE/FIELD, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 10 miles S.S.E. of Durham. Pop. in 1851, 2192. The church is large and handsome.

SEDE/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SEDE/MOOR, a wild tract of England, co. of Somerset, between King's Weston and Bridgewater. It was, in 1685, the scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth's forces by the troops of James II.

SEDGER, sêd'jer, **SEGARS**, (?) or **SAN JUAN**, (Sp. pron. sãn hoo-ân') a river of Patagonia, falls into Port Famine, in the Strait of Magellan. It has great depth of water, but can be navigated for only 3 or 4 miles, stumps of trees so fill up its channel as to make it difficult to penetrate farther.

SEDGE'S GARDEN, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

SEDG/HILL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SEDG/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford. It has iron, coal, and limestone works.

SEDGWICK, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, 60 miles E. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 1235.

SEDILO, sê-dee'lo, a village of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 26 miles N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2240.

SEDINI, sê-dee'noo, a village of Sardinia, division, and 16 miles N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1547.

SEDJOUR, **SEDJOUR**, sêd-jôor', or **SUDJUR**, sūd-jôor', a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises in the N. of the pashalic of Aleppo, flows S.E., and after a course of about 45 miles joins the Euphrates on the left, 15 miles below Bir.

SEDL/ESCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SEDL/LEY, a post-office of Bullitt co., Kentucky.

SEDLITZ, sêd'litz, or **SEDL/ETZ**, written also **SEIDLITZ**, a village of Bohemia, 14 miles N.E. of Saatz. It is famous for mineral springs containing sulphates of soda and magnesia, which, with the adjacent waters of Salschutz, are exported in large quantities.

SEDLNITZ, sêd'l'nitz, or **SEDLNICA**, sêd-neet'nd, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 4 miles from Freyberg. P. 1175.

SEDNEY or **SEDNEW**, sêd-nêv', town, Russia, government, and 16 miles N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 1000.

SEDO, sê'do, a town of West Africa, in Fouta-Toro; lat. 15° 29' N., lon. 13° 42' W. Pop. about 6000.

SEEBEN, sê'bên, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Soleure.

SEEBERG, sê'bêrg, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Bern.

SEEBURG, sêeb'gûnj, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 86 miles N.N.E. of Moorshedabad.

SEEBURG, *sē'būrg*, a town of East Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Bischofsstein. Pop. 2250.

SEEDAPOOR, a town of India, in Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 70 miles S.E. of Bejapoor.

SEEDAS or **SIDAS**, *see'dās*, (anc. *Saitter*.) a village of Asia Minor, N.W. of Alah-Shehr, (Philadelphia:) in the vicinity are the remains of several ancient temples and other buildings.

SEEDORF, *sē'dorf*, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles N.W. of Bern. Pop. 2000.

SEEDOURA, *see-doo'ra*, a town of British India, in the protected Sikh territory, 34 miles N.W. of Seharunpoor.

SEEFINGAN, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Blessington. Height, 2364 feet.

SEEHAUSEN, *sē'hōw'sen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, on the Aland, 13 miles S.S.W. of Perleberg. Pop. 3110. It is enclosed by walls.

SEEHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles W. of Magdeburg, with 2360 inhabitants, and the ruins of an establishment of the Knights Templars.

SEEHORE, *see'hōr*, a town of West Hindostan, in the Guzerat Peninsula, 12 miles W. of the Gulf of Cambay.

SEE-KAO-SHAN or **SI-KAO-SHAN**, *see káo shán*, a mountain of China, province of Pechee-lee, in lat. 41° 2' N., lon. 115° 55' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SEEHONK, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, near Blackstone River, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 6 miles E. by N. of Providence, (Rhode Island.) Pop. 2243.

SEEKREEP, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 26 miles S. of Delhi.

SEELAJAN, *see'lājān*, a town of North Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 11 miles S.W. of Rampoor.

SEELAND, (Fr. pron. *sē'lānd*; Ger. pron. *sē'lānt*.) **SEELAND**, **ZEELAND**, **ZEALAND**, *see'lānd*, or **SIELAND**, (Dan. *Sjælland*, *syē'lānd*; L. *Seelandia*.) the largest and most important of the islands of Denmark, lying between the Cattegat and the Baltic Sea. Lat. 54° 57' 35" to 56° 7' 40" N., lon. 10° 54' to 12° 40' E. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Cattegat; W. by the Great Belt, separating it from the island of Funen; S. by the Great Belt, and narrow channels, separating it from the islands of Lolland, Falster, and Møen; S.E. by the Baltic; and E. by the sound, at its narrowest only 3 miles wide, separating it from Sweden. Its shape is very irregular, and its shores are very much indented, especially in the S.W., where it is washed by the Baltic, and in the W., where an arm of the Cattegat has penetrated deeply into its interior. Greatest length, from N. to S., 81 miles; greatest breadth, 66 miles; area, 2440 square miles. The surface is for the most part flat, and, especially on the S.W. and the middle of the E. coast, is very little raised above the level of the sea. The highest land is in the S., but its elevation seldom reaches, and never exceeds, 200 feet. The oldest rocks on the island are comparatively recent, belonging to the cretaceous system, or upper part of the secondary formation. Above it the tertiary formation also is considerably developed. The subsoil generally consists of deep beds of corallines and muschelshells; the soil is an alluvium of great natural fertility, well adapted to the growth of barley and rye, which form the principal crops. Horses, sheep, and cattle are of indifferent breeds, and not very numerous. Wood, which at one time stretched in extensive forests over the whole island, has been much diminished. The supply of fuel would be very inadequate, were it not compensated, to a considerable extent, by tracts of turf or peat. The prevailing timbers are beech and birch, and, to a more limited extent, oak. The climate of Seeland, owing to its low surface and insular position, is much milder than its latitude indicates. The temperature of Copenhagen, which may be taken as that of the whole island, is, in spring, 43° 10'; summer, 63° 25'; autumn, 49° 30'; and winter, 31°, or 1° below freezing. The mean temperature of the whole year is 46° 15'. The worst feature in the climate is its humidity, and the consequent prevalence of rains and mists. Fish abound both along the coasts and in the lakes, of which a great number are scattered over the interior, though none of them individually is of much extent. The largest, Arresøe, is about 24 miles in circuit. The Søsuaue, which falls into the Nestved-fjord, is the most important stream, having a very circuitous course of about 50 miles. The minerals are of no consequence, though amber is occasionally found. Seeland is the seat of the principal manufactures of Denmark. For administrative purposes, the island is divided into 5 ams or bailiwicks, which comprehend not merely Seeland proper, but a number of small islands that line its coasts. Of these, the principal are Møen, Amager, and Saltholm. Its capital is Copenhagen, which is also the capital of the whole Danish dominions. Pop. in 1847, 499,400. The name **SEELAND**, ("Sea-land,") has reference to its being surrounded by the sea.

SEELOW, *sē'lōw*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 15 miles N.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 2300.

SEELYSBURG, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, 60 miles S. of Buffalo.

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SEELYVILLE, a village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 1 mile from Honesdale, and 161 miles from Harrisburg. Pop. about 350.

SEEMLEAH, *seem'leā*, a town of Central India, dominion, and S.W. of Indore.

SEENA, *see'nā*, a river of India, in Deccan, after a S.E. course of 180 miles joins the Beemah, 20 miles S. of Solapur. The towns of Ahmednuggur and Parrainder are on its banks, and in most part of its extent it flows between the Bombay presidency and the territory of the Nizam.

SEEND, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

SEENEE or **ANCOBRA**, a river of Ashantee. See **ANCOBER**.

SEEN-NGAN or **SI-NGAN**, *se-ngān*, written also **SIAN**, *see'n*, a city of China, province of Shen-se, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Hoel-ho; lat. 34° 12' N., lon. 108° 40' E. It is large, enclosed by strong walls, and the principal military depot for the N. provinces of China.

SEENGEN, *sēng'en*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwy, 9 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1500.

SEENING-FOO, (**SI-NING-FOU**.) *see'ning'foo*, a town of China, province of Kan-soo, on a river of its own name, 118 miles N.W. of Lan-chow.

SEEHORE, *see'hōr*, or **SEHORE**, *see'hōr*, a town of British India, in Nerbudda Territory, 22 miles W.S.W. of Bhopaul.

SEER or **SIR**, *seer*, a mouth of the Indus River, in Hindu, continuous with the Goongroo or Pinyaree Branch, and N.W. of the Korsee mouth.

SEERA, *see'ra*, a town of British India, near the W. extremity of the Upper Provinces, presidency of Bengal, 45 miles E. of Bhatneer.

SEERDHUNA, *seerd-hoo'na*, a town of Hindostan, province, and 47 miles N.N.E. of Delhi. Lat. 29° 12' N., lon. 77° 31' E.

SEER'POOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad.

SEERPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, S.W. of Talnair.

SEERWELL, *seer'well*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles S.E. of Poonah.

SEERSEN, *sē'sen*, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, on the Schildau, 12 miles W. of Goslar. Pop. 2720. It has an old castle.

SEESHAN or **SICHAN**, *see-shān*, a mountain of China, province of Shan-see. Lat. 39° 24' N., lon. 112° 15' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SEESTADTL, (*Seestädtl*.) *sē'stätt*, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles N. of Santa. Pop. 751.

SEETAMOW or **SEETAMHOW**, *see'tā-mōw*, a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions, 42 miles N.N.W. of Mahespoor.

SEETAPOOR, a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions.

SEETHING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SEEVAS or **SIVAS**, *see'vās*, (anc. *Cubistra* and *Sebastie*.) a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of a pashalic of its own name, is situated in an extensive plain, near the Kizil-Irmak, 60 miles S. of Tokat. Lat. 39° 20' N., lon. about 37° E. Pop. about 6000 families. It is well built; the houses are interspersed with gardens, and its numerous minarets give it a cheerful appearance. It has many old mosques and khana, a castle, bazaars well supplied with goods, manufactures of coarse woollens and other fabrics, and a considerable transit and import trade. Near it, Mithridates was defeated by the Roman general Lucullus, and Bayazet (Bajaset) by Timur.

SEEVAS, **SIVAS**, *see'vās*, or **ROOM**, room, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising portions of Asia Minor and Turkish Armenia, between lat. 38° 30' and 41° 40' N., and lon. 33° 30' and 39° 40' E., having N. the Black Sea, and on other sides Anatolia, and the pashalics of Karaman, Marash, Diarbekir, Erzeroom, and Trebizond. It is traversed from W. to E. by the chain of Anti-Taurus. The principal rivers are the Yeshil-Irmak, in its centre, the Euphrates on its E., and the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Hulye*) on its W. frontier. The products consist of wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, hemp, silk, tobacco, cotton, wine, timber, wool, fruit, honey, copper, lead, iron, and marble. Large herds of cattle and sheep are fed on the plains. Camels and buffaloes are the chief beasts of burden.

SEEVERGEM, *sē'ver-ghēm*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 4 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1469.

SEEWAH or **SIWAH**, *see'wā*, an oasis in the Libyan Desert. Its capital, Seewah-el-Kebeir, 310 miles W.S.W. of Cairo, is built of fossil salt, the houses clustering round a rock. Lat. 29° N., lon. 26° E. The oasis contains several salt lakes, and many date-palms, and the gardens produce the vine, fig, and pomegranate in abundance. Near it is the village of Agbarmy or Gharmy, with ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

SEEWANU or **SEEWANNU**, *se-wān'noo* (?) town and hill-fort of India, dominions of Joodpoor, the fort being a principal stronghold of the Joodpoor rajah.

SEEZ, *sē*, a town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles N.N.E. of Alençon, on the Orne. Pop. 5000. (?) It has a catho-

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dal of the twelfth century, an episcopal palace, and cotton manufactures wrought by steam.

SEFEZ, *sâ*, a market-town of Savoy, province of Tarantaise, on the right bank of the Isère, 16 miles N.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1850.

SEFAKIN, *sâ-fâ-keen'*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 65 miles W.S.W. of Sana, and enclosed by substantial walls.

SEFAN, *se-fân'*, SIFAN, *sê-fân'*, or SOOFAN, *soo-fân'*, the easternmost portion of Thibet, bordering on the Chinese provinces of Se-chuen and Kan-soo, and extending from lat. 28° to 36° N., bordering N. on Koko Nor. Its chief river is the Yang-tse-kiang.

SEFEED ROOD, SEFID RUD, *sê-feed' rood*, ("white river,") written also SUFFEID RUD, a river of North Persia, formed by the junction of the Zenjan and some other rivers with the Kiril-Oosen, near Mianna, flows at first S.E., between the provinces of Irak-Ajeme and Azerbaijan, and then N.E. through Ghilan, and enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, 30 miles E. of Reshd. At 15 miles from the sea it divides into two principal branches, forming a delta, in which is the town of Lahajan. Its lower part is of considerable breadth and depth, but its navigation is greatly impeded by shifting sands, shallows, and a bar at its principal mouth, opposite which a large sturgeon-fishery exists. Chief affluent, the Shah-rood.

SEFFIN, *sê-fee'n'*, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, N. of Rakka. During the seventh century, in the period of 110 days, 90 conflicts, between the adherents of Alee and of Moawiyah, took place in its vicinity, in which it is believed that 70,000 Mohammedans perished.

SEFISIFIA, SEFICIFA or SIFISSIFA. See AIN-SEFISIFIA. SEFORIEH or SEFURIEH, *sâ-foe-ree-eh*, (anc. *Syphoris* and *Diocæsarea*), a village of Palestine, pashalic, and 16 miles S.E. of Acre, at the foot of a height, on which are the ruins of a large castle.

SEGAL, *seh-gâl'*, a small island off the W. coast of France, department of Finistère.

SEGAMET' or MUAR, *mo-ar'*, a state of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 2° N., lon. 103° E. Pop. 2400.

SEGEBERG, *sâ-geh-bêr'*, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Trave, 26 miles N.N.E. of Hamburg, with 3000 inhabitants.

SEGEDIN, a town of Hungary. See SZEGEDIN.

SEGILMESSA, *sê-gâl-mêssâ'*, or SIGILMESSA, *sig'il-mêssâ'*, written also SUGILMESSA, a considerable town of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas, capital of a province, near the river Ziz, in lat. 31° 10' N., lon. 2° 20' W.

SEGELSEM, *sâ-ghêls-êm'*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 14 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 275.

SEGESVAR, *sê-ghêsh-vân'*, or SCHASSBURG, (Schlöss-burg), *shêss-bôorn*, a town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, 25 miles S.E. of Maros Vasarhely, on the left bank of the Küküllö. Pop. 596.

SEGHIANO, *sê-jî-âno*, a village and parish of Tuscany, 4 miles N. of Castel del Piano. Pop. 1808.

SEGICLER, *sê-ik'ler* or *sê-ik'ler'* (?) a village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 26 miles S.E. of Ushak, with various remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Sebaste*.

SEGNA, Croatia, the Italian name of ZENGO.

SEGNES (*sê-nêss*) PASS, East Switzerland, between Glarus and the Grisons, is 7½ miles N. of Ilanz, and 7500 feet above the sea. It was crossed by Suwarrow in his retreat before the French, October, 1799.

SEGNI, *sên-yee* or *sain-yee*, a town of South Italy, in the Pontifical States, 13 miles E. of Velletri. Pop. 4110. It was the birthplace of Popes Vitalian, Innocent III., Gregory IX., and Alexander IV.

SEGO, *sâ-go*, or SEGOZERO, *sâ-go-zâ-ro*, a lake of Russia, government of Olonets, 30 miles N.W. of Lake Onega. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. It discharges its surplus waters N.E., into Lake Viga.

SEGO, a town of Central Africa, Soodan, capital of the state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, (Niger.) Lat. 13° 5' N., lon. 5° W. Estimated pop. 30,000, a mixture of negroes and Moors. It consists of an aggregation of fortified quarters, in one of which is a royal residence. The houses are of clay, square, and flat roofed. It has numerous mosques, and is the seat of considerable traffic. Here Mungo Park first saw the Joliba.

SEGO, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

SEGOBRIGA. See SEGORBE.

SEODUNUM. See RODEZ.

SEGOE, a parish of Ireland. See SEAGOR.

SEGOZAC, *sâ-gô-zâk'*, a market-town of France, department of Charente, 8 miles S.E. of Cognac. Pop. 2000.

SEGORBE, *sâ-gor-bâ*, (anc. *Segolbriga*), a city of Spain, province, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana, near the right bank of the Palencia, 18 miles N.W. of Murviedro. Lat. 39° 54' N., lon. 0° 30' W. Pop. 6015. It has squares ornamented with public fountains, a cathedral, and manufactures of earthenware, paper, starch, and brandy.

SEGOUAM, *sâ-goo-âm'*, or GORELI, *go-râ-lee*, the easternmost of the Andranov Islands, in the Aleutian Archipelago, W. of Amichts. Lat. 52° 22' N., lon. 172° 18' W.

SEGOVIA, *se-go-vî-a*, (Sp. pron. *sâ-go-vê-â*; Fr. *Ségovie*, *sâ-*

go-vêe'), a city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a province of its own name, 45 miles N.W. of Madrid, on a rock 300 paces in height, and 4000 paces in circumference at the top, and washed by the Eresma and the Clamores. Lat. 41° N., lon. 4° 17' W. It is encircled by walls, with round towers, built by Alonzo VI., and has an Alcazar, the great keep of which is studded with angular turrets. It is entered by five gates, besides several smaller entrances. The streets are very narrow, tortuous, and ill-paved; and the houses, many of which were once inhabited by noblemen, have a quaint, old-fashioned appearance. Its most remarkable edifice is the Roman aqueduct, which is indeed the most important remnant of Roman architecture in Spain. As the steep-banked streams below are difficult of access, and their waters not very wholesome, the pure current of the *Rio Pro* was thus brought from the *Serra Fuenfria*, distant about 10 miles. The aqueduct begins near the monastery of St. Gabriel, and has an entire length of 2921 feet. It commences with single arches, which rise higher as the dip of the ground deepens, until they become double. The number of arches is 170, some of which rise 102 feet above the valley. The channel, at the top, is about 8 feet wide. This noble work is constructed of granite, without cement or mortar, and, like other similar erections of the Romans, unites simplicity, solidity, and utility. It was respected by the Goths, but broken down in 1071 by the Moors of Toledo, who sacked Segovia, and destroyed 35 arches. It remained in ruins till 1453. By command of Isabella, Juan Escovedo, a monk belonging to the Asturias, reconstructed, in admirable style, the part that had been demolished.

On the Eresma stands the Casa de Moneda, or mint, where all the national coinage was formerly struck, as the river afforded water-power, and the adjoining Alcazar was the treasury. In 1730, the gold and silver coinage was transferred to Madrid, and now nothing is struck here but copper. The other principal buildings are the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, consisting of three naves; numerous other churches, and suppressed convents, an episcopal palace, a school of artillery, in which brass cannon are cast, and fire-arms and projectiles manufactured; an institute for the higher branches of education, with a library attached; a theological school, with various other educational establishments; an academy of the fine arts, a picture-gallery, a foundling hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions; a theatre, and a strong prison. The former prosperity of Segovia depended on its staple, wool, and its cloth manufactures, with which it supplied the principal markets in Europe; but this, and indeed nearly every other branch of industry, is reduced almost to a nullity, there being only three tanneries, limekilns, and a very limited manufacture of paper, silver-work, &c. Near it are mines of lead and copper, and quarries of black marble. A large fair is held here in June.

The first notice of Segovia dates from 98 a.c. During the Moorish ascendancy it was a seat of government, and subsequently some of the monarchs of Castile resided here. In 1474 Isabella proceeded in state from the Alcazar, and was proclaimed Queen of Castile; and Charles I. of England was hospitably entertained in it by the governor in 1623. In the same building, which Philip V. converted into a state prison, he confined the Dutch charlatan Ripperda, who had risen from nothing to be premier. June 7, 1808, Segovia was entered and sacked by the French, who held it till 1814. Pop., once above 30,000, now reduced to 6625.

SEGOVIA, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 3061 square miles. Pop. 155,000. Capital, Segovia.

SEGRE, *sâ-grâ*, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S.W., and after a course of 150 miles, joins the Ebro at Mequinenza.

SEGRÉ, *seh-grâ'*, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 20 miles N.W. of Angers. P. 1748.

SEGRIE, *seh-grê'*, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 17 miles S.W. of Mamers. Pop. 1725.

SEGWIN, *sê-gwîn*, a small island off the mouth of Kennebec River, Maine. On it is a light-house, 200 feet above the level of the sea, containing a fixed light. Lat. 43° 41' 40" N., lon. 69° 44' W.

SEGUIN, a post-village, capital of Guadalupe co., Texas, on the Guadalupe River, 70 miles S. of Austin City. It has improved rapidly since the completion of the college buildings, which are an ornament to the place. This institution comprises a male and female department, and occupies two stone buildings 60 feet in length and 2 stories high.

SEGUINDO, *sâ-goon-do*, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) rises in the sierras of Cordova, 27 miles W.S.W. of the city of that name, flows E., and after a course of about 130 miles is lost in a marshy lake, 90 miles W. of Santa Fé.

SEGUIR, *seh-gûn'*, several communes of France, the principal in the department of Aveyron, 18 miles N.W. of Millau. Pop. 1399.

SEGURA, *sâ-goo-râ*, a river of Spain, in Murcia and Valencia, after an E. course of 180 miles, enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar. The principal affluents are the Guadalentid and Quiper from the S., and Blundo from the N. It feeds numerous canals.

SEGURA, a village of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 11 miles S.W. of Tolosa. Pop. 972.

SEGURA, a sierra of Spain, in Andalusia, stretching from S.W. to N.E. through the provinces of Albacete, Granada, and Jaen, for about 150 miles, joining the sierra of Alcaraz.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 823.

SEGURA DE LA SIERRA, *sá-goo'rá dá lá se-én/ná*, a town of Spain, province, and 60 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2471. Near it are copper, silver, and lead mines.

SEGURA DE LEON, *sá-goo'rá dá lá-ón*, a town of Spain, province, and 44 miles S.S.E. of Badajoz, with a fine old castle. Pop. 2090.

SEGUSIANORUM FORUM. See **FEURS**.

SEGUSIUM. See **SUBA**.

SEHAJPOOR, *sá-haj-poor'*, or **SOHAGEPOOR**, *so-háj-poor'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Nerbudda territory, 30 miles E. of Hosungabad.

SEHARA, *se-há'rá*, a village of British India, in the Upper Provinces, 8 miles W. of Agra, with a spacious palace.

SEHARUNPOOR, *sé-há-rún-poor'*, the capital of a district of its own name, a large town, and at one period a considerable military station, 88 miles N.N.E. of Delhi, on the Doonab Canal. Lat. 29° 57' N., lon. 77° 32' E. It has a fort, and many brick edifices.

SEHARUNPOOR or **SAHARUNPOOR**, *sá-há-rún-poor'*, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal. Area, 1961 square miles. Pop. 434,331.

SEHDINE, *séh-deen'*, a town of Burmah, 20 miles S. by W. of Shembeghew, on the road to Aeng in Aracan.

SEHON. See **SIMON**.

SEHORE, a town of British India. See **SEORE**.

SEHWAN, *se-wán*, a town of Sind, on an eminence beside the Arul, close to the W. bank of the Indus, 75 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 21' N., lon. 67° 55' E. Pop. 2000.

SEIANO or **SEJANO**, *sá-yá-no*, a village of Naples, province of Naples. Pop. 1520.

SEIBERLINGVILLE, *sí-bér-ling-víl*, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

SEIBOUS or **SEIBUS**, written also **SEBUS**, (anc. *Rubricatus*), a river of Algiers, flows into the Gulf of Bona. Length, 100 miles.

SEIDABAD, *sá-dá-bád'*, several villages of Persia, provinces of Azerbaijan, Kerman, and Koordistan.

SEIDAU, *sí-dáw*, a village of Saxony, 1 mile W. of Bautzen. Pop. 2000.

SEID EL GHAZY, *sáid éi ghá-zee*, a village of Asia Minor, 20 miles S.S.E. of Eskes-Shehr, and around which are remains of antiquity.

SEIDENBERG, *sí-den-béng'*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Katsbach. Pop. 1320.

SEIDERSVILLE, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

SEIDINGSTADT, *sí-ding-stádt'*, a village of Saxe Meiningen, 5 miles N.W. of Heldburg, with a ducal summer palace.

SEIDI SHEHR, *sá-dee shé-hér*, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 45 miles S.W. of Konieh. It comprises from 400 to 500 houses.

SEIDI SHEHR, LAKE OF, another name for that of Begshehr. (anc. *Caralitia*.) 20 miles N.N.E. of the above town.

SEIDLITZ. See **SEMLITZ**.

SEIFENBERG, *sí-fén-béng'*, a summit of the Riesengebirge, in Prussian Silesia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Hirschberg. Elevation, 4476 feet.

SEIFERSDORF, *sí-fers-dorf'*, or **SEIERSDORF**, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1636.

SEIFERSDORF, *sí-fers-dorf'*, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1129.

SEIFFEN, *sí-fén*, a market-town of Saxony, 20 miles S.E. of Freiberg. Pop. 1007.

SEIFFENERSDORF, *sí-fén-nérs-dorf'*, a village of Saxony, 9 miles N.W. of Zittau. Pop. 5577, engaged in dyeing, and the manufacture of linen.

SEIGHFORD, *see-ford*, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

SEIGNELEY, *sá-n'yeh-lá'*, a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 7 miles N. of Auxerre. Pop. 1523.

SEIHOUN, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See **SYHOON**.

SEIKS, a warlike nation of Hindostan. See **SIGHS**.

SEIL, *seel*, an island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, immediately off the mainland, 2½ miles S.W. of Kilfinver. Length, 4½ miles. It is 800 feet in height, but has some low valleys and fertile soil.

SEILAND, *sí-lánd*, an island off the N.W. coast of Norway, in Finmark, immediately S.W. of Hammerfest. Lat. 70° 30' N., lon. 22° 30' E. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. The surface is mountainous, and one of its peaks is 4000 feet high.

SEILHAC, *sá-lák'*, a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 6 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1620.

SEILLANS, *sá-yón'* or *sá-yón'*, or **SAILLANS**, *sá-h'yón'*, a market-town of France, department of Var, 10 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Pop. 1049.

SEILLE, *sá'*, a river of France, departments of Jura and

Saône-et-Loire, joins the Saône 15 miles N. of Mâcon, after a S.W. course of 60 miles, for the latter 24 of which it is navigable.

SEILLE, *GRANDE*, *gránd sá'*, a river of France, departments of Meurthe and Moselle, joins the Moselle at Metz, after a N. course of 60 miles.

SEILLE, *PETITE*, (*pé-téet'*) an affluent of the latter, which it joins at Château-Salins.

SEILLES, *sá'*, a village of Belgium, province, and 23 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1129.

SEILOON, **SEILOUN** or **SEILUN**, *sá-loon'*, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 10 miles S.S.E. of Nablous. It has various remains of antiquity, and is probably the Shiloh of Scripture.

SEIM, *sám*, or **SEM**, *sém*, a river of Russia, formed in the government of Koorsk, 30 miles S. of Tim, flows mostly W., and joins the Deina in the government of Tchernigov, 5 miles S.E. of Scanitsa, after a course of 300 miles.

SEIMARRAH, *sá-mar'rá*, a ruined city of Persian Koordistan, in a fine plain, W. of the river Korkhah, 70 miles S.W. of Khorramabad.

SEIN, *sán*, (anc. *Sena*), an islet in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of France, department of Finistère, 28 miles S.W. of Brest. Length, 2 miles.

SEINE, *sán* or *sén*, (anc. *Sejuana*), a river of France, rises in Mount Tasselot, near the village of Chancesaux, department of Côte-d'Or, flows N.N.W. past Châtillon, Bar-sur-Seine, and Mery, where it becomes navigable; thence W. and N.W. by Paris, where it is from 300 to 500 feet broad; it enters the English Channel at Havre by an estuary 7 miles wide. Length, 497 miles, for 350 of which it is navigable.

Its banks are highly picturesque in the lower part of its course. The chief affluents on the left are the Yonne, Loing, Essonne, Eure, and Rille; and on the right, the Aube, Marne, and Oise. It communicates with the Loire by the canals of Loing, Orleans, and Briare. The Yonne unites it with the Saône and Rhine by the canals of Burgundy and those of the Rhone and Rhine. The Oise connects it with the Somme, Scheldt, and Sambre, by the canals of Crozat, St. Quentin, and the Sambre, and it communicates with the Meuse by the Aisne and the canal of Ardennes; by the canal from the Marne to the Rhine it communicates with the Meuse, Moselle, and Rhine.

SEINE, the smallest but most wealthy and important department of France, in the N., formed of part of the old province of Ile-de-France. Area, 185 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 1,420,580. The surface of this department, forming the environs of Paris, is covered with towns, villages, villas, and manufactories. It contains Mont Valérien, Montmartre, and some other hills; is watered by the Seine and Marne, and traversed by the canals of St. Denis and St. Martin, and by several railways. The department contains valuable quarries of building-stones and gypsum. It furnishes Paris with immense quantities of vegetables, melons, peaches, and strawberries. Its industry is concentrated in Paris, the capital. It is divided into the arrondissements of St. Denis and Sceaux. Capital Paris.

SEINE-ET-MARNE, *sán á marn'*, a department in the N.E. of France, forming part of the old province of Ile-de-France. Area, 2154 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 345,076. The surface is slightly undulating; it is traversed by the rivers Seine and Marne, Morin and Yeres, and by the canals of L'Oureq and Loing. One-sixth of the department is covered with forests, among which is that of Fontainebleau. Corn is raised much beyond the consumption, and it has excellent pastures, in which numerous cattle are reared. It furnishes Paris with a great quantity of cheese under the name of the cheese of Brie. The wine is of inferior quality, except the Chasselas of the environs of Fontainebleau, which is the best in France. The roses of Provins are employed in medicine and perfumery. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Coulommiers, Fontainebleau, Meaux, Melun, and Provins. Capital, Melun.

SEINE-ET-OISE, *sán á wá'*, a department in the N. of France, entirely surrounding the metropolitan department of Seine. Area, 2141 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 471,882. The surface is undulating. It is watered by the Seine, Essonne, Oise, Bièvre, and Epte. The soil is infertile; near Paris, however, it is liberally manured. Oats are extensively imported; but other grains are raised in sufficient quantity for home demand. The rearing of cattle and sheep, and cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the Paris markets, are important. The famous Sevres porcelain, and printed fabrics, cotton-yarn, and cloths, hardwares, leather, and chemical products, are among the chief goods manufactured, as plaster of Paris and sand are among the mineral products. The department is subdivided into the six arrondissements of Versailles, Corbeil, Etampes, Mantes, Pontoise, and Rambouillet. Capital, Versailles.

SEINE-INFÉRIEURE, *sán á-né'fé-re-ur'*, a maritime department in the N.W. part of France, forming part of the old province of Normandy, bounded N. by the English Channel. Area, 2298 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 762,039. The coast has numerous small harbors; the chief ports are Havre and Dieppe on the English Channel, and Rouen on the Seine.

The department is watered by several small streams; but the Seine is the only river of importance. The surface is composed of fertile and well-cultivated plains; an eighth part of it is covered with forests. Corn, hops, hemp, lint, and fruits are the chief products; cider is extensively made. The pastures support many horses, cattle, and large flocks of sheep. Rouen is celebrated for its cotton, and Elbeuf for its woollen fabrics. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Dieppe, Havre, Neufchâtel, Rouen, and Yvetot. Capital, Rouen.

SEINNI, sâ'n'nee', a frontier town of Burmah, near the river Salwin. 165 miles N.E. of Ava.

SEIPUTSCH, si'pootsh, or **ZYWIEC**, siv'e-itsa(?) a town of Austrian Galicia, 21 miles S.W. of Wadowice, on the Sola. Pop. 3370.

SEIR-BENI-YASS, sâr bân'nee' yâss, an island in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast; lat. 24° 21' N., lon. 52° 46' E.

SEIS/HOLTZVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

SEISTAN, sâ'stân', a province of South-west Afghanistan, bordering on the Persian province of Yezd, between lat. 30° 30' and 32° N., and lon. 61° and 62° 30' E., intersected by the Helmand River, and containing the Hamoon morass. Pop. probably 50,000, mostly Tajiks. It is a mountain basin, surrounded by deserts, unhealthy, and only fertile on the immediate banks of the rivers; but it presents many traces of former wealth and civilization. It was devastated, and its chief town destroyed by Timur, in 1383.

SEITENDORF, si'ten-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau, near Waldenburg. P. 1000.

SEITENDORF, si'ten-dorf', (**MITTEL**, mit'tel, **NIEDER**, nee'der, and **ONZ**, on'z.) a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Schönan. Pop. 936.

SEITENDORF or **SEITENENDORF**, si'then-dorf', a town of Saxony, 27 miles S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 2067.

SEITENSTADTEN, (Seitenstädten,) si'ten-stât'ten, a market-town of Lower Austria, 11 miles E. of Steyer. Pop. 530. It has a rich Benedictine monastery, containing a library of 10,000 volumes, a cabinet of natural history, and numerous Roman antiquities.

SEITOVA, sâ-to'vá, a market-town of Russia, government, and 16 miles N. of Orenboorg, on the Sakmara. Pop. 800.

SEITZ, sîts, or **KLOSTER-SEITZ**, klo'ster sîts, a village of Austria, in Styria, about 20 miles from Cilly. Pop. 2450.

SEIX, sâx (?) a town of France, department of Ariège, on the Salat, 9 miles S.E. of St. Giron. Pop. 1689.

SEL, one of the Cape Verd Islands. See **SAL**.

SELANG, sâ'lang', a small island of the Molucca group, in the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Batahan; lat. 0° 54' S., lon. 127° 47' E.

SELANGAN, sâ'lang'an', a town of the island of Mindanao, and contiguous to the town of Mindanao, in the Philippines. Pop. 10,000. (?)

SELANIKI. See **SALONICA**.

SELARGIUS, sâ-lar'je-oo, a village of Sardinia, division, and 4½ miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2511.

SELATTYN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SELAYA, sâ-llá, a town of Spain, province of Santander. Pop. about 1000.

SELB, sêlb, a market-town of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Eger, 12 miles N.W. of Eger, with a castle. Pop. 3400.

SELBITZ, sêl'bîts, a market-town of Bavaria, 7 miles W. of Hof, with 1160 inhabitants.

SELBOE, (selbøe,) sêl'bøeh, an islet off the W. coast of Norway, stift, and 28 miles S. of Bergen, in Selbøe-fjord.

SELBOE, a parish of Norway, stift, and 25 miles S. of Trondhjem, around the LAKE OF SELBOE, which is 20 miles in length, by 3 miles in breadth. It receives the river Nea, and communicates with Trondhjem-fjord.

SELBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Alton. The Rev. G. White, author of the "Natural History of Selborne," was vicar of this parish.

SELBY, a market-town, river-port, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the right bank of the Ouse, and connected by canal with the Aire and Calder Navigation, 12½ miles S. of York, with which city, and with Hull and Leeds. It communicates by railways. Pop. of the town, in 1861, 5109. It is well built, and has a fine Gothic market-cross, a neat town-hall, a church which formed part of an abbey in which Henry I. was born, grammar and blue-coat schools, manufactures of sail-cloth, leather, and iron goods, and slips for building river-craft. The Ouse is here crossed by a movable bridge, and vessels of considerable burden can come up to the town from Hull, with which port, London, &c. it has constant steam and other communication.

SELBYSPORT, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the Youghiogheny River, about 40 miles W. by N. of Cumberland.

SELBYVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

SELDEN, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SELE, sâ-lâ, or **SILARO**, sêl'âro, (anc. *Sila'rus*.) a river of Naples, province of Principato Citra, rises 12 miles N.E. of Policastro, flows first N.W. through the fine Val di Diano,

and then S.W., and enters the Gulf of Salerno. (Mediterranean,) 16 miles S.E. of Salerno. Total course, 60 miles.

SELEPKEN, sâ-lêf'keh, (anc. *Seleucia Trachela*?) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Adana, on the Ghieuk-soo, (anc. *Oilycad'rus*.) 8 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 66 miles S.W. of Tarsus. It is but a poor collection of huts, occupying a part of a wide surface, over which are scattered numerous remains of antiquity, comprising a ruined theatre.

SELENDI, sâ-lên'dee, or **SELENTI**, sâ-lên'tee, a small town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on an affluent of the Kodos, (anc. *Hermus*.) 30 miles N.E. of Ala-Shehr.

SELENGA, sâ-lêng'gâ, a river of Central Asia, rises in the Tang-noo Mountains, in Mongolia, flows mostly N.E., and after a course of 500 miles enters Lake Balkal, on its E. side, 30 miles W. of Irinsk.

SELENGHINSK, sêl'êng-ghinsk', a town of Siberia, government of Irkutsk, capital of a district, on the Selenga, 60 miles N. of Kiakhita. Pop. 2600. It is a dépôt for goods passing to China. Near it are some saline baths.

SELENIA, (sâ-lên-neo'â?) CAPE, a promontory on the N.E. coast of Asia, in the Gulf of Anadeer; lat. 62° 42' 30" N., lon. 177° 49' 48" E.

SELENNAK, sâ-lên-nâk', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yakootsk, lat. 62° N., flows E.N.E., and joins the Indighirka after a course of about 130 miles.

SELETER SEE, sêl'ten-ter sâ, a lake of Denmark, in the N.E. of the duchy of Holstein; area, 12 square miles. Depth at some places, 40 fathoms.

SELENTI, a town of Asia Minor. See **SILENTI**.

SELEUCIA, sâ-loo'she-q, a city of antiquity in Asiatic Turkey, on the right bank of the Tigris, 20 miles S.E. of Bagdad, and opposite the remains of Ctesiphon.

SELEUCIA, a city of antiquity in Persia, Khoozistan, on an affluent of the Jerabl, 65 miles S.E. of Shoooster.

SELEUCIA PIERIA, a city of North Syria. See **SILEVERE**.

SELEBRIDGEVILLE, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

SEL/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SELIGENSTADT, sêl'ig-en-stât', a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Main, 15 miles E.S.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 2624. It has the remains of a Benedictine abbey, containing the tombs of Eginhard, and of Emma, daughter of Charlemagne. There are copper and coal-mines in the vicinity. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Rothenburg.

SELIGENTHAL, sêl'ig-en-tâf', a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, 4 miles N.W. of Schmalkalden. Pop. 1163.

SELIGHER, sâ-le-gâs', a lake of Russia, governments of Tver and Novgorod, N. of Ostashkov. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is the source of an affluent of the Volga.

SELIME or **SELIMEH**, sâ-lee'mâ, an oasis in the desert of Nubia, 220 miles S.W. of Derr, and W. of the third cataract of the Nile. It produces an abundance of salt.

SELIMNO, sâ-lîm'no, **SELIMNIA**, sâ-lîm'ne-q, written also **ISLAMJE** and **ISLAMDJI**, is-lâm'je, a walled town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, at the S. foot of the Balkan Mountains, 68 miles N.N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 20,000, who manufacture coarse woollens, gunlocks, and attar of roses. It has a large fair in June.

SE-LING, sâ'ling', a city of China, province of Quang-sea, on the Tonquin frontier, 12 miles S.W. of See-Ming.

SELINO, sâ-lee'no, a maritime village of Crete, on its S. coast, 35 miles W. of Sphakia. It has a fort, and some coasting trade in agricultural produce.

SELINGSGROVE, a post-borough of Penn township, Union co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Penn's Creek, 50 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a rich farming district. The grain and flour exported from the vicinity are shipped here by canal.

SELENTI, a town of Asia Minor. See **SILENTI**.

SELINUS. See **CASTEL VETRANO**.

SELISHTCHE, sâ-litch'â, or **SELITSCHÉ**, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 60 miles W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 1000.

SELITRENOLGORODOK, sâ-le-trâ-nol' go-ro-dok', a market-town of Russia, government, and 68 miles N.N.W. of Astrakhan, on the Volga, occupying the site of the old capital of the Tartar khans of the Great or Golden tribe, imposing remains of which ancient town still exist.

SELITZA, sâ-lîts'â, a village of European Turkey, in Macedonia, sanjak, and 48 miles S.E. of Monastir.

SELITZA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, district, and 5 miles S.E. of Maina.

SEL/KIRK or **SELKIRKSHIRE**, sêl'kîrk-shîr', formerly called the **ETTRICK FOREST**, a small inland county of Scotland, in the Lowlands, having W. the co. of Peebles, E. Roxburgh, S. Dumfries, and N. Edinburghshire. Area, 263 square miles, or 168,320 acres, of which about 35,000 are arable, 30,000 uncultivated, and 53,000 waste. Pop. in 1851, 9809. Surface mostly mountainous. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries the Ettrick and Yarrow. Its industry is chiefly pastoral, but its agriculture has been considerably improved within the last half century. Principal

SEL

towns, Selkirk and Galashiels. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh, town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on a declivity beside the Ettrick, on the right bank, 33 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the burgh, in 1861, 3314. It has been mostly rebuilt in a modern style, and has a spacious market-place, in which are the town-hall, with a spire 110 feet in height, a public well, and a monument to Sir Walter Scott. The other principal structures are the churches, the jail, and a monument to the traveller Mungo Park, a native of the vicinity. It has various public associations and schools, and some manufactures of tweeds, blankets, and hosiery in mills on the Ettrick. The manufacture of shoes has declined; but the "outers of Selkirk" are still an important craft of the community. On the Tweed, about 4 miles from Selkirk, is Abbotsford, the seat of the late Sir Walter Scott; and adjacent to the town, the Marquis of Montrose was defeated by General Leslie in 1645.

SELKIRK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

SELKIRKSHIRE. See **SELKIRK**.

SELLA, *sél'vá*, a river of Spain, after a course of about 36 miles falls into the Bay of Biscay, forming the bay and port of Ribadesella.

SELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and 10 miles N.N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 1670.

SELLACK, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SELLÉ or **CELLÉ**, *sél'lé*, a river of France, departments of Cantal and Lot, joins the Lot 10 miles E. of Cahors, after a S.W. course of 54 miles, past Figéac.

SELLÉ or **CELLÉ**, a river of France, departments of Aisne and Nord, joins the Scheldt (Exaut) near Bouchain. Total course, 23 miles.

SELLÉ, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 4 miles W. of Craon. Pop. 1511.

SELLERSBURG, a post-village on the Jeffersonville Railroad, in Clarke co., Indiana, 9 miles N. of Jeffersonville.

SELLERS' TAVERN, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

SELLESSAINT-DENTS, *sél sã'st dèh-neé'*, a village of France, arrondissement of Romorantin. Pop. 1928.

SELLESSUR-CHER, *sél sùr shair*, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, 10 miles S.W. of Romorantin. Pop. 2033.

SELILING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SELILINGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SELINITZ, *sél'nitz*, or **SELLETZ**, *sél'létz*, a village of Bohemia, on the Bela, 5 miles from Brdix. Pop. 1398.

SELLEYE, *sél'yé*, a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 14 miles S.W. of Neutra; near the Waag, with a castle.

SELLEYK, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Schumeg, 36 miles S. of Kaposvár.

SELMA, a thriving post-village of Dallas co., Alabama, on the right bank of the Alabama River, about 70 miles below Montgomery. It is the S. terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. The Central Railroad of Alabama extends W. Selma is surrounded by a rich and populous district, and has an active business. It contains several churches and a newspaper office. Pop. estimated at 1500.

SELMA, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

SELMA, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

SELMA, a post-office of Clark co., Ohio.

SELMA, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

SELMA, a post-village of Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 35 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

SELMAST, *sél'mást*, a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, within 15 miles N.W. of Lake Ooroomesyah. It contains about 1600 families.

SELMECZ BANYA. See **SEHMENITZ**.

SELMESTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SELOIGNES, *sél'wãñ'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Eau Blanche and Olse, near the frontiers of France, 33 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1014.

SELONGEY, *sél-lõ'shãv'*, a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Venelle, 19 miles N.N.E. of Dijon. Pop. 1645.

SELOWITZ or **SELOWITZ**, *sél'wítz*, a town of Moravia, 11 miles S. of Brünn, on the Zwittawa. Pop. 1100.

SELSATE, *sél'sáté*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles N.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3100.

SELSEA or **SELSEY**, *sél'see*, a village and parish of England, co. of Sussex, occupying the S.W. extremity of the county, 8 miles S. of Chichester. The village, neatly built, about half a mile from the sea, has a stately church of the fourteenth century. Here, in the seventh century, was established the first Roman Catholic monastery in England, and Selsey was a bishopric, until the see was transferred to Chichester, in A.D. 1075. The peninsula of Selsea is a large level tract between Chichester Harbor and the English Channel, its S. point being called Selsea-bill.

SELSTON, a parish of England, co. of North.

SELTTERS, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.E. of Coblenz.

SEM

SELTTERS, **NIEDER**, *neé'der sél'ters*, a village of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 23 miles N. of Mentz. Pop. 574. It is famous for its mineral springs, which furnish the well-known Seltzer water.

SELTTERS, **OBER**, *ôber sél'ters*, a village of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 14 miles S. of Nieder Selters.

SELTSCHAN, *sél'tshãñ'*, or **SEDIJANY**, *sédj-chné'*, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Beraun. Pop. 1698.

SELTZ or **SELZ**, *sél'tz*, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Seltzbach, 27 miles N.N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1862, 2402.

SELUNE, *sél-lün'*, a river of France, department of Manche, enters Cancale Bay (a part of the English Channel) 4 miles S.W. of Avranches, after a W. course of 35 miles, for the last 8 of which, from Ducey, it is navigable.

SELVA, *sél'vá*, a town of Spain, province, and 9 miles N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 4679.

SELVA, a Spanish town, on the island of Majorca, on a height, N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1390.

SELVA, a town of Chili. See **COPIAPO**.

SELVA, *sél'vá*, a town near the centre of the island of Majorca, 18 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3015.

SELVA DE MAR, *sél'vá dèh màr*, a town of Spain, province of Gerona, with a small harbor on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of France, 5 miles N.E. of Rosas.

SELVE, *sél'vé*, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, between Ulbo and Premuda. Length, 4 miles.

SELVI, *sél'vee*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on an affluent of the Danube, sanjak, and 47 miles S.S.E. of Nicopolis. Pop. 2500.

SELWORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SELZ, a town of France. See **SELZ**.

SELZ, *sél'tz*, a river of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, after a N. course of 30 miles, joins the Rhine 7 miles W. of Mentz.

SEM, a river of Russia. See **SEIM**.

SEMANAGUR, *sá-má-nã'gùr*, a town of Hindostan, dominions of Oude, 41 miles N. of Khyrabad.

SEMAO, *sá-mã'ô*, or **SIMAO**, *sé-mã'ô*, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Estimated length, 20 miles. It exports wax, sandal-wood, and edible birds'-nests.

SEMD, *semt*, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, circle of Dieburg, near Umstadt. Pop. 1146.

SEMENDRIA, *se-men'dre-ã*, a fortified town of Servia, and formerly the residence of its kings, on the Danube, at the influx of the Jessava, 24 miles S.E. of Belgrade. Estimated pop. 9000. It has a citadel, and some Roman antiquities.

SEMOOD, *sá-mã-nood'*, or **SAMANUD**, *sá-mã-nood'*, (anc. *Schenytus*.) a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 4 miles E. of Mehallat-el-Kebeer. It has some remains of antiquity, and a considerable manufacture of earthenwares.

SEMENOOKA, *sá-mã-nook'ã*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 90 miles N.E. of Voronezh.

SEMENORSKAIA, *sá-mã-nor-ski'ã*, a market-town of Russia, government of Moscow.

SEMOV or **SEMENOW**, *sá-mã-nov'*, a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles N.N.E. of Nishnee-Novgorod. Pop. 3000, partly employed in manufacturing wooden wares.

SEMER, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SEMERONE, *see-me-rõn'*, or **CIMARRON**, (Sp. pron. *se-mã-rõn*.) a considerable river of the Indian Territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 37° N., and flowing nearly E., falls into the Arkansas in about lon. 97° 30' W. Length, estimated at 600 miles. It is not navigable.

SEMIDE, *sá-mee'dã*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 8 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 2630.

SEMILO, *sá-mee'lã*, **SEMILOV** or **SEMILOW**, *sá-me-lov'*, written also **SEMILL**, a town of Bohemia, on the Isar, 23 miles N.E. of Buntzlau, with a castle, and 1720 inhabitants.

SEMINARA, *sá-me-nã'rã*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 2 miles S.E. of Palmi. Pop. 2500. It has a collegiate church.

SEMINARY, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

SEMINOLE INDIANS, a once powerful tribe dwelling in Florida. Most of them have been removed to the W. of the Mississippi.

SEMPALATINSK, *sá-me-pã-lã-tinsk'*, written also **SEMPALATINSK** and **SEMPOLATINSK**, (i. e. "the seven palaces,") a fortified town of Siberia, government of Tomsk, on the Irtysh, 250 miles S.W. of Barnaul. It has Russian government establishments, is the seat of some trade with Independent Turkistan, and derived its name from extensive buildings found there by the Russians, on their conquest of Siberia.

SEMPPOCHNOI, *sá-me-põk-nõv'*, or **ISLE OF THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS**, belonging to the Aleutian Archipelago, and to the group known by the name of the Kryel or Rat Islands, about lat. 51° 50' N., and lon. 179° 45' 57" W.

SEMITCH (*sá-mitch'*) **ISLANDS**, a group of the Aleutian Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, N.E. of the island of Attou.

SEM/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SEMLIANSK, *sém-le-dnsk'*, or **SAMLENSK**, *sám-lén'sk'*, a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles N.W. of Voronezh, on the Semlianka. Pop. 2500.

SEMLIN or **ZEMLIN**, *sém-leen'* (Hun. *Zimony*, see'moñ'), a fortified frontier town of the Austrian Empire, in Slavonia, co., and 40 miles S.E. of Peterwardein, on the right bank of the Danube, 3 miles N.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 10,200, comprising Slavonians, Germans, Greeks, Servians, Croats, gypsies, and Jews. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has many good houses and churches, but its streets are mostly unpaved and dirty. It has numerous schools, an hospital, a German theatre, and a large quarantine establishment. It is the chief entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey; imports raw cotton and cotton twist, honey, hare and rabbit skins, &c.; exports woollen stuffs, glass wares, and other manufactured goods. At the N. extremity of the town is the ruined castle of the famous John Huniades.

SEMMED, *sém-méd'*, a town and fort of Arabia, in Oman, in an extensive oasis, 55 miles S.W. of Muscat.

SEMNAN or **SEMNOON**, a town of Persia. See **SIMNAN**.

SEMOY or **SEMOIS**, *sé-mwá'*, a river of Belgian-Luxembourg and France, department of Ardennes, after a W. course of 100 miles, joins the Meuse 9 miles N. of Mézières.

SEMPACH, *sém-pák*, a decayed town of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles N.W. of Lucerne, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Sempach. Pop. 980. In its vicinity 1400 Swiss routed 4000 Austrians, on the 9th of July, 1386; and the action, which was rendered memorable by the heroic death of Arnold von Winkelried, is celebrated by an annual festival.

SEMPACH, a lake of Switzerland, 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, gives origin to the river Sure, an affluent of the Aar.

SEMPRINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SEMPRONIUS, a post-township in the S.E. part of Cayuga co., New York, 18 miles S.E. of Auburn. Pop. 1266.

SEMPRONIUS, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

SEMPST, *sém-pst*, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Senna, and on the Brussels and Antwerp Railway, 10 miles N.N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2040.

SEMUR-EN-AUXOIS, *sém'ür-ön öx'wá'*, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Armançon, 35 miles W.N.W. of Dijon. Pop. in 1852, 3971. It has a ponderous castle, supposed to date from the eighth century, a communal college, and manufactures of common woollens and yarns, tanneries, and a trade in cattle, hemp, and wool. Henry IV. removed the parliament of Dijon to Semur during the troubles of the League.

SEMUR-EN-BRIONNAIS, *sém'ür-ön' brö-on'á'*, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Charolles. Pop. 1800.

SEMUSSYR, one of the Koorile Islands. See **SIMOOSEER**.

SENA. See **SIENNA**.

SENA, a river of France. See **SEINE**.

SENA, *sá-ná*, or **SEN/NA**, a town, and the former capital of the Portuguese dominions in East Africa, now capital of a province, on the right bank of the Zambezi, 110 miles W. of Quilimane. Lat. 17° 30' S., lon. 35° 38' 8" E. It appears to be a mere collection of huts and some European houses, interspersed with filthy and stagnant pools, and having some churches, and an insignificant mud-redoubt. Its captaincy is bounded by Sofala, Mugarana, the Zambezi River, and the Channel of Mozambique.

SENAGO, *sá-ná-go*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2004.

SE-NAN, *sá-nán'*, or **SSE-NAN-FOO**, *sá' nán' fú'*, a city of China, province of Kosi-choo, capital of a department, on the Ou-kiang, a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, in lat. 28° N., lon. 108° 25' E.

SENDENHORST, *sén'den-horst'*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 12 miles S.E. of Münster, with a castle. Pop. 1610.

SENDWITH-RIPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey. The village, Send-on-the-Way, is 2 miles W.S.W. of Ripley. Here are ruins of a priory.

SENÉ, *sé-ná'*, a village of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 2476.

SEN'ECA, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake and Seneca River, and partly on the W. by Seneca Lake, and is principally drained by Seneca and Clyde Rivers, which intersect it, affording valuable water-power. The surface is undulating, being most elevated about midway between the two lakes. The soil is principally a calcareous loam, well adapted to both grain and grass. Iron ore and gypsum are found, and near the village of Canoga is a spring which rises with such force as to supply mill-power within a few rods. The Central Railroad and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal traverse this county, and the Erie Canal passes through its N.E. corner. Named from a tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited this part of the country. Seats of justice, Ovid and Waterloo. Pop. 25,441.

SENECA, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 540 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Sandusky River, and also drained by Honey and Green Creeks. The surface is nearly level, with a moderate declivity towards the N. The soil is excellent, well timbered, and under good

cultivation. The county is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, and has 1 or 2 plank-roads. Capital, Tiffin. Pop. 27,106.

SENECA, a new county in the S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas. It is drained by the Elk or Cowokin River, which flows W. Capital, Lonesville.

SENECA, a township of Ontario co., New York, on the W. shore of Seneca Lake. It is intersected by several railroads, and contains the village of Geneva. Pop. 8505.

SENECA, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SENECA, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

SENECA, a township in the S.E. part of Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 1411.

SENECA, a township forming the N.W. extremity of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1803.

SENECA, a township in the S.W. part of Seneca co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1662.

SENECA, a post-township in the S.W. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 1092.

SENECA, a township in McHenry co., Illinois. Pop. 836.

SENECA, a village and township of Canada West, district of Niagara, on the Ouse or Grand River, here crossed by a bridge, about 55 miles S.S.W. of Toronto. The township contains the two distinct villages of Seneca and Caledonia. Pop. 3636.

SENECA CASTLE, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

SENECA CREEK, of Montgomery co., Maryland, flows south-westward, and enters the Potomac.

SENECA CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Monroe co., and enters Wills Creek, near Cambridge.

SENECA FALLS, a post-township of Seneca co., New York, about 160 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 4296.

SENECA FALLS, a thriving post-village in the above township, is situated on the outlet of Seneca Lake, and on the Central Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse. It contains churches of 5 or 6 denominations, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and many handsome dwellings and gardens. The Cayuga and Seneca Canal passes through the village. It has abundant water-power, and a variety of manufactures. The principal articles produced are flour, cotton goods, machinery, paper, window sash, and farming implements. Incorporated in 1831. Pop. in 1855, 3800.

SENECA INDIANS, a tribe formerly inhabiting the W. part of New York, but now occupying a tract lying between the Neosho River and the W. border of Missouri.

SENECA LAKE, a large and beautiful sheet of water in the W. central part of New York, lies between Tompkins and Seneca counties on the E., and Steuben, Yates, and Ontario counties on the W. It is about 35 miles long, and from 2 to 4 miles wide. It is very deep, and is never frozen over. The surface is stated to be 216 feet above Lake Ontario, or 447 feet above the Atlantic. A steamboat plies between Jefferson and Geneva daily; the former at its S., and the latter at its N. extremity. The outlet of Crooked Lake enters Seneca Lake about 12 miles from its N. extremity, and at different points affords extensive water-power. A canal also connects the two lakes, and by means of locks Seneca Lake has communication with the Erie Canal.

SENECA MILLS, a post-office, Montgomery co., Maryland.

SENECA RIVER, New York, forms the outlet of Canandaigua, Cayuga, Owasco, and Skaneateles Lakes, and after receiving the waters of Onondaga Lake, takes the name of Oswego River.

SENECA RIVER, of North Carolina, rises in the Blue Ridge, near the S. boundary of North Carolina, and flowing S., falls into the Tugaloo River in Anderson district, South Carolina.

SENECA RIVER, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

SENECAVILLE, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, near Seneca Creek, 10 miles S.E. of Cambridge, contains 2 or 3 churches.

SENEFER, an island of the Red Sea, 6 miles E. of the island of Tiran, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah.

SENEFFE, *sé-néff'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 16 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 3464. It has a noble residence, with a fine park. Here a sanguinary but indecisive battle took place in 1674, between the French under the Prince of Condé, and the Allies under the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England.

SENEGAL, *sén'e-gaw'*, (Fr. *Sénégal*, *sá'ná-gál'*) a large river of West Africa, rises under the name of Ba-Fing,* in lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 16° 40' W., near Timbo, where its sources are separated from those of the Niger (Joliba) by the high lands of the Mandingo country. It then flows successively N.W. and W., through Senegambia, its basin lying N. of that of the Gambia, and it enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° N., lon. 16° 33' W. Total course estimated at 1000 miles. The principal affluents are the Kokoro and Falémé, both of which join it in the upper half of its course. At Fellore,

* *Ba*, a prefix to the names of many rivers in West Africa, signifies "water" or "river;" it is probably from the same root as *bahr* in Arabic, and *ab* or *aub* in Persian.

from 400 to 450 miles from the ocean, it forms a catenact, up to which it is always navigable for flat-bottomed boats. In its lower part it flows through a level and densely-wooded plain, and the tide is perceptible in it for 60 leagues inland. At 35 miles from its mouth it divides into two principal arms, the easternmost and largest of which is deep enough for the largest ships, but the mouth of the river is encumbered by a bar, which has seldom more than 10 or 12 feet water. In the rainy seasons, vessels of from 130 to 150 tons can ascend it to Galam, and at the commencement of the inundation, in July, some French trading vessels sail up to that point.

SENEGAL, (Fr. *Sénégal*), a French colonial dependency of West Africa, consisting of the island and town of St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, and several forts along the banks of that river, Albréda, &c., on the Gambia, Goree, and other settlements S. of Cape Verd. Total population in 1849, 14,876, about three-fifths of whom were slaves. The exports consist chiefly of gum, hides, wax, ivory, cabinet-woods, and gold-dust; the imports of manufactured goods, wines, spirits, and provisions. The governor resides at St. Louis, which is the seat of the chief judicial court. Goree is the residence of a lieutenant-governor. European force, about 370 men. The French first settled in Senegal in 1637. It was held by the English from 1758 until 1779, and again from the period of the French revolutionary war till 1814.

SENEGALLIA, a town of Italy. See **SINIGALLIA**.

SENEGAMBIA, *sen-egam-bee*, (Fr. *Sénégalie*, *sen-gam-bee*; Ger. *Senegambien*, *sen-gam-be-en*.) an extensive region of West Africa, comprising the countries between lat. 8° and 17° N., and lon. 10° and 17° 30' W., having E. Soudan Proper, S. Guinea, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Sahara Desert. The limits of the country are too imperfectly defined to form even an approximate estimate of its area. Its extent of seacoast probably exceeds 700 miles. It is low throughout, and in many places deeply indented with numerous islands lining its shores. The principal projections are Cape Verd, the westernmost point of Africa, and Cape St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. The chief islands are the low, sandy islet of St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal; the insulated rock called Goree, 300 feet high and 600 fathoms long, separated from Cape Verd by a channel 1500 fathoms wide, and islands of the Bissagos or Bijouja Archipelago, near the embouchure of the Rio Grande.

Physical Features.—The W. or maritime portion of Senegambia is a low, flat, and, to a great extent, swampy plain, nearly 150 miles wide, under the 10th parallel, and increasing N. towards the Senegal to a width of 200 miles. To the E. of this is a hilly or mountainous country, in which the principal valleys run from S. to N. These parallel mountain terraces increase in height towards the S.E. The plateau of Fouta-Jallon, Jallon-ké-du, Kooka-du, and Bambook, may be assumed with probability to have a general elevation of 1200 feet or 1500 feet, while the summits of the mountain chains attain, perhaps, at the utmost, an absolute height of 6000 feet.

Geology.—Granite in its various forms appears to constitute the base of the mountain chains, and shows itself in all the small hills diversifying the banks of the Senegal, from Galam up to Bambook; while farther S., volcanic rocks frequently break through and cover the granite, the hill-tops being often crowned with basalt, and the loftier mountains owing their superior elevation to the mass of trachyte accumulated upon them. Iron-stone or ferruginous rock, is profusely strowed over the hills in Fouta-Jallon, and neighboring districts. Lower down than the iron, on the outer edge, apparently, of the volcanic influence, imbedded in a loose, friable earth, lies the gold grain, for which in early times Guinea was so famous. Bambook, towards the N., between the Falemé and Ba-fing, and Buré in the E. slope, are the districts most famed for their gold-mines. The level plains towards the coast are formed, as might be expected, from the detritus of the hills, mixed with sand.

Rivers.—Of these, the Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, already named, are the chief. The Senegal has its source in the highlands of the Mandingo Terrace, and after a circuitous course of about 800 miles, enters the Atlantic in 16° 5' N. lat. In the upper part of its course it receives a great number of tributaries, and the scenery along its banks is very beautiful. A shifting sandbar at its mouth prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 10 feet water. The Gambia is a noble stream: at its embouchure, at Cape St. Mary, it is about 20 miles wide; it gradually contracts in width, but is navigable by frigates for more than 100 miles, and by vessels of 150 tons for 380 miles. It rises in the country of Fouta Jallon, and has a course of above 600 miles. The Rio Grande is about 300 miles in length. It rises in the Jallon country, and flowing W., enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary near the Bissagos Archipelago. Its banks are covered with towns and plantations. There are several lakes, of which the Kayor, on the border of the Sahara, is the principal. The others become fertile plains in the dry season. The river Casamanza, which flows between the Gambia and the Jéba, is altogether a river of the plains, and highly characteristic of this region, being fed

wholly from marshes, inundated plains, or by the outpourings of the neighboring rivers. It may be ascended in large boats 120 miles. In general, it may be observed, that in Senegambia below the hills, where the rivers flow from E. to W., the country is perfectly level, and during the floods all the rivers, quitting their channels, flow over the plains, and become connected one with the other by means of canals or marigots, some of which remain still navigable when the floods have subsided. These marigots are so numerous that Senegambia, towards the sea, may be compared to a chain of islands separated by narrow channels.

Climate.—The climate of Senegambia is almost insupportable to a European at all seasons of the year. At Senegal, the thermometer stands frequently at 130° Fahrenheit; and from June to October, the quantity of rain which falls amounts to from 50 to 60 inches; during the rest of the year there are heavy dews. In the interior, the climate is cooler and more salubrious, owing to the elevation of the country, and the greater freedom from vegetable miasma, which, along the lower part of the Senegal, renders death almost certain to any but natives.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—The vegetation of Senegambia is known accurately only on the coast. On the lower Senegal, the soil, so far as the inundation reaches, teems with abundance. Beyond that line extends a dry, sandy desert, in which the cactus, acacia, and various thorny plants of the Sahara overspread the plains, and this desert region, narrowing as it extends S., reaches nearly to the Gambia. Farther S. and wherever the coast, broken into islands, is intersected by numerous marigots, the mangrove and palms occupy the shores. Behind them may be seen the gigantic baobab, (*Adansonia*), and bentang, (*Eriodendron*), the African teak, and other large timber. But the dense forest of great trees commences at some distance from the coast, at the foot of the hills. It is above the limits of these forests, apparently, that the shea or butter-tree is first met with. This, with the ceiba-palm, characterize the hilly region. Farther S., the cam-wood makes its appearance. The cultivation of the soil, throughout the whole region, varies much more from the civilization of the people than the gradations of climate. Fertile tracts, well situated, often lie as wilderness, while less-favored spots yield abundantly. Rice, maize, and other grains, with bananas, manioc, and yams, are cultivated equally on the hills and plains. Tracts may be found, particularly round the villages of the Mohammedan Mandingoes, exhibiting a state of cultivation which would be thought admirable even in this country. The orange, citron, and other fruits introduced by the Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth century, are now extensively cultivated in the hills. In some parts of Fouta Jallon, the oranges are not eaten by the natives, but reserved wholly for strangers.

Inhabitants.—The various nations which inhabit Senegambia are of many races, and do not always admit of being accurately classified. We find Yoloofs, Serères, Foulahs, Mandingoes under many denominations, Feloops, Tyabés, and Bissagoes, both living together and in separate communities. This extraordinary mixture and complication of different races, or at least of different languages, is the most remarkable phenomenon of Western and Central Africa. The Senegal has on the right or N. bank the desert tribes of the Moors, and on the left the Yoloofs, who are negroes of the deepest black. Above them, 100 miles from the sea, are the Foulahs or Peules; and still higher up the river, in Galam or Kajaaga, the Serracolets are met with, in several different castes or families, of widely different character and manners. These people are jet-black, and shine like polished ebony. But their neighbors, the Foulahs, are not negroes; to brown complexions they join good features, and sometimes long hair. They are remarkable for cleanliness, religious zeal, (they are generally Mohammedans,) equestrian habits, and attachment to pastoral life. From near the sources of the Gambia, in lat. 11° 25' N., the Mandingoes extend to the seacoast on the W. 400 miles, while on the E. their domain is almost equally extensive. Towards the S.E., and along the highland, (Kong,) it is not easy to assign their limits; but it is certain that branches of them (the Deys and Veys) approach the coast in Liberia, while others occupy (in Gambia) the elevated interior of Ashantee. Above Jallon-ké-du is Fouta-Jallon, where the Foulahs have established a comparatively powerful empire. Their capital, Timbo, near the sources of the Ba-fing and Falemé, is not above 180 miles from Sierra Leone. At the mouth of the Casamanza dwell the Feloops, a barbarous race, around whom are several other nations (Fogol, Ziguishé, &c.) of kindred origin and language, all alike noted for turbulence, predatory habits, and habitual intoxication. The comparative barbarity and debasement of the coast tribes may be generally ascribed to the abundance of palm-wine. But Mohammedan settlements of Mandingoes and Foulahs are rapidly increasing near the coast, and invariably bring with them superior industry, sobriety, and instruction: for every village has its school. All over Senegambia are to be found the Griots, who appear to be a distinct people, and the hereditary professional buffoons, minstrels, and improvisatori of the country.

Government.—The Yofofs are ruled by hereditary chiefs, who may be styled kings. Among the Foola, the Almamy (Al-Imám) is at once sovereign and high-priest, and, if well versed in the Koran, he can, by means of it, exercise an almost despotic power. The Mandingo chiefs are generally controlled by councils of elders, and also by popular assemblies; but the aristocratic seems to prevail over the democratic in most of their republics. The Feloops and other barbarous tribes on the seaboard seem to have no further union than is absolutely required for defence or for plans of pillage. Each village is independent of its neighbors; and sometimes even each house in a village is fortified and fenced off as securely as possible from those around it. The rule of succession among all these nations generally follows the female line; that is, the inheritance goes to the sister's son, though in some communities the brother is allowed to have a prior title.

History, and European Settlements.—In the middle of the fifteenth century (1482) the Portuguese reached the Senegal, and opened a friendly communication with one of the Yofol kings; but no permanent settlements appear to have been made. With the voyage of Johnson in 1620, the English may be said to have begun the exploration of the Gambia, though their traders were on the coast 30 or 40 years earlier. The trade of the French in the Senegal may in like manner be dated from Brue's voyage in 1697. The French have at present factories, not only on the Senegal, but also on the Gambia, Casamanza, and Rio Grande. They aim, however, at no colonization nor acquisition of territory beyond what is absolutely necessary for the security of their mercantile establishments. St. Mary's Island, at the mouth of the Gambia, and Macarthy's Island, about 150 miles higher up, are the chief English factories in Senegambia. (See GAMBIA.) The Portuguese still retain small factories on the rivers Casamanza and Jéba. But it is to the Gambia that the Mandingoes, the great traders of West Africa, chiefly resort. Gold-dust, ivory, skins, fine woods, and timber were formerly the chief productions, but it has been discovered of late years that the ground-nut, (*Arachis hypogaea*), called by the French *pidache-de-terre*, yields an abundance of fine oil, and the increasing cultivation of this article, chiefly by the Mandingoes, now begins to support an important commerce, which will probably produce, ere long, sensible effects on the civilization of West Africa.—Adj. **SENEGAMBIAN**, sèn-gam-bé-an.

SENEGHE, sè-nè-gè, or **SENEGUI**, (?) a village of Sardinia, province of Oristano, 9 miles S.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1846.

SENERCHIA, sè-nèr-ke-à, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, N.N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 1450.

SENEZ, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

SENEZ, sè-nè, a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 15 miles S.E. of Digne. Pop. 800.

SENFTEMBERG, sèn-f'pèn-bèrg, or **ZAMBERG**, tsám-bèrg, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, 28 miles E.S.E. of Königsgrätz, on the Adler. Pop. 2904.

SENFTEMBERG, a town of Germany, province of Brandenburg, on the Black Elster, 15 miles S. of Kalau. P. 1402.

SE-NGAN, sè-ngán, or **SE-NGAN-FOO**, sèng' gán' foo', a city of China, province of Quang-se, capital of a department, 45 miles N.N.W. of Nan-ning.

SENGANNAH, sèn-gán-ná, a town of North-west Hindostan, in Rajpootana, on a height, 60 miles E.S.E. of Choeroo.

SENHORIM, sèn-yo-reen', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, about 12 miles from Viseu. Pop. 1506.

SENIAYINE (or **SENTAVIN**, sè-ne-à-reen') ISLANDS, a group of the Carolines, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 6° 43' to 7° 0' N., lon. 158° to 168° 30' E. The principal island is Polunipet.

SENIGA, sè-ne-gè, a village of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 20 miles S.S.W. of Brescia, on the Oglio.

SENIO, sè-ne-o, a river of Central Italy, in Tuscany and the Pontifical States, joins the Po-di-Primaro 10 miles N.W. of Ravenna, after a N.E. course of 60 miles.

SENISE, sè-ne-sè, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 29 miles E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 3000.

SENJEN, sèn-yén, one of the largest islands off the N.W. coast of Norway, its centre near lat. 69° 20' N., lon. 17° 10' E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 30 miles. The shores are greatly indented, and some of its mountains rise 3000 feet in height.

SENKOV, **SENKOW**, sèn-kov', or **ZENKOV**, a town of Russia, government, and 42 miles N.N.W. of Poltava, on the Groonia (Gronia).

SENKOV, **SENKOW** or **ZENKOV**, a market-town of Russia, government, and 68 miles E.S.E. of Khar'kov.

SENLS, sèn's-lees' or sèn's-lees', (anc. *Augustomagus* and *Sylvaenecles*?) a town of France, department of Oise, on the Nonette, 25 miles N.E. of Paris. Lat. 49° 12' N., lon. 2° 35' E. Pop. in 1852, 5802. It has a handsome cathedral, a communal college, remains of an ancient castle, a public library of 8000 volumes, a theatre, and manufactures of chicory and starch. Here, in 1180, Philip Augustus espoused Elizabeth of Hainaut.

SENMANAT, sèn-má-nát', a village of Spain, in Catalonia province, and about 12 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1417.

SENN, sèn, (anc. *Senne*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pasha lie, and 25 miles S.S.E. of Mosul, on the Tigris, opposite the mouth of the Great Zab.

SENNÀ, sèn'ná, a town of East Africa. See **SENA**.

SENNÀ, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation of Lodi, 5 miles W. of Codogno.

SENNÀ, a town of Persia. See **SINNA**.

SENNAR or **SENNAR**, sèn-nàr', a state of North-east Africa, subject to Egypt, and forming a part of Nubia, is situated on the Nile or Bahr-el-Azrek, between the parallels of 12° and 15° 45' N. lat. The junction of the two great arms of the Nile, the Bahr-el-Azrek and the Bahr-el-Abiad, is in lat. 15° 37' N. The tract between these two rivers, increasing S. to a width of two or three days' journey, (50 or 60 miles,) is called by the Arabs the Island of Sennar; the name given to it by the indigenous population is Hooee, (Hgi.) The towns or villages lie chiefly along the banks of the Blue River or Bahr-el-Azrek, and are tolerably numerous from the 13th parallel downwards for a distance of 200 miles. From that limit, or perhaps in some places a little farther S., the island is all nominally subject to Sennar. East of the Blue River this dominion reaches to the forests which encircle Abyssinia. The little communities that spring up in sequestered situations, between these forests and the Abyssinian highland, are sometimes claimed by the one state, sometimes by the other; but their allegiance is rarely enforced. On its W. side the island of Sennar is a wilderness, the only permanent inhabited places on the White River being Hallet-el-Ain, a poor hamlet at the ferry, on the road to Kordofan; and, lower down, Manjera, a Turkish station for hewing timber and building boats. The authority maintained over the wandering Arab or Ethiopic tribes, is a matter rather of might than right, and depends less on prescription or convention, than on the actual power and vigor of the government. The Turco-Egyptians, whose head-quarters are at Khartoom, at the N. point of the island of Sennar, have exacted submission from the tribes of Taka, E. of the Athra, and also hold in subjection Kordofan, in the W., where they keep a strong garrison in the chief town, Obeld.

Rivers.—The ordinary width of the White River is nearly 2 miles, but during the floods it increases in some places below El Ais to 8 miles or more. The Blue River is joined, within the limits of Sennar, by the Dender; and, lower down, by the Ra'ad ("lightning") or Shimsa, both great rivers in the rainy season. But the all-important river of the country is the Blue River or Nile; its ordinary width varies from 500 to 1000 yards. Nearly all the villages and settled population are on this river.

Face of the Country, Geology, Vegetation, &c.—The territory of Sennar is collectively a great level plain, from which masses of rock protrude at wide intervals, but to no great elevation. West of the town of Sennar, however, are the Mountains of Moia, Mandera, and Segadi, apparently extending as a chain from S. to N., but in reality disconnected. Jebel-Moia, the largest and loftiest of these hills, may have an elevation of 1200 feet. Baboons are the only inhabitants of the bare rocks; apes, parrots, and guinea-fowl tenant the woods at their feet. The ebony-tree grows round Jebel-Moia; the sycamore-fig round Segadi. The plain of Sennar, for some distance above Khartoom, exhibits only a sandy soil, apparently mixed with deposits from the river. But from Messeleh up, its character changes entirely; and the level flat becomes a deep bed of argillaceous marl, containing calcareous concretions in great quantity. The argillaceous soil is retentive of water; and when refreshed by rain, (for these rich plains are nowhere reached by the waters of the Nile,) becomes exceedingly fertile. But in the dry season it has an aspect of the most dismal sterility; no trees, little herbage, and the naked ground cracked and gaping in all directions with the burning heat. This naturally prolific plain rarely presents to view the luxuriant vegetation which might be expected so near the equator. As soon as the rain falls, the arid and dreary waste becomes a sea of mire, and on this, without any preparation, is sown the durra, (*Sorghum vulgare*), the characteristic produce of Sennar, which may indeed be regarded as the native country of durra. In three months and a half, or about the end of October, the whole plain, far and wide, waves with the ripe grain, and the harvest is gathered. Such is the rude and simple agriculture of this once very populous country. Near Khartoom, the extensive inundated tracts on the Bahr-el-Abiad, are sown, on the retirement of the floods, with kidney-beans, and afterwards with durra. In the latitude of Sennar the chick-pea (*Cicer*) takes the place of kidney-beans.

The Nile swells fitfully in May; begins to rise steadily in June, and attains its greatest height early in September. Immediately before, and at times during the rains, the heat is insupportable, the thermometer in a tent rising to 119° Fahrenheit, while the humid air resembles a steam-bath. Then come the deadly fevers and dysentery, which are most fatal on the argillaceous plain. In winter the thermometer often falls to 60°, and the atmosphere is

so free from humidity, that meat will dry without decomposing.

Inhabitants, Customs, &c.—The population of Sennaar is of a very mixed character, and as yet no traveller has succeeded in the attempt to point out distinctly the aboriginal race. The better classes in Sennaar have generally handsome features, and well-proportioned, statue-like figures. Their dark-brown complexions and rather thick lips alone betray some distant consanguinity with the negroes. The men grow decrepid rapidly in declining years, and the women, on whom devolves all the drudgery of domestic life, become frightfully ugly almost as soon as the first bloom of youth has passed away. The *ferda* or toga generally worn, admits of being gracefully folded in a variety of ways. The elaborately frizzled hair, and the elegantly made sandals of the people of Sennaar, exactly represent the fashion of ancient Egypt, as painted on the tombs. The houses of Sennaar at the present day are built of sun-dried bricks, and roofed with *halfa*, (a grass,) durra-straw, or reeds, the material used varying in position with respect of the rains. Slavery, as well as durra, seems attached to the soil. More than half of the population are negro slaves. The upper classes spend a life of utter indolence and idle dissipation. All classes love intoxication, and drink either *werisa*, (an inebriating beer made from durra,) or brandy distilled from it. Though dissolute and idle, they are not without ingenuity. Their own wants they can supply perfectly, are eminently skillful as weavers, goldsmiths, curriers, potters, &c. The property of land is here absolute, and not resumable by the sovereign, as is generally the case throughout Africa. The people, though subdued by the Mohammedans, can hardly be said to have been converted by them. They have indeed forgotten Christianity, but while professing the faith of the Koran, they observe hardly any of its precepts. They rear and eat pork; they neither wash nor pray, and most of their villages are without mosques.

Towns.—Besides Sennaar, the capital, numerous villages are situated on the Nile below it. The most important are Dekin, the ancient capital, about 24 miles below Sennaar; Wad Medineh, (in 14° 26' N. lat.,) now nearly as large as Sennaar; Messelemiah, 20 miles lower down, the chief market and place of trade on the river; and Kalamin, where some manufactories have been established under the protection of the Egyptian government.

History.—The popular traditions of Sennaar represent that country as the original seat of the Macrobi, whom Herodotus mentions as the most remote of the Ethiopians, and as a people whose gold provoked the cupidity of Cambyses. As Christianity spread up the Nile, carried by Egyptian or Jacobite priests, it was soon received by the descendants of the Egyptians, and in the tenth century the most flourishing state in Ethiopia was the Christian kingdom of Alwa, on the Blue River, with Soba for its capital. The ruins of Soba may now be recognised on both sides of the river, about 15 miles above Khartoum.

SENNAAR or SENNAR, a city of the above country, is situated in lat. 13° 34' N., lon. 33° 30' E., in the midst of a vast monotonous plain, which represents successively a parched desert, a quagmire, and a field of durra. The only agreeable object near the place is the grove of lemon-trees. From the descriptions of Poncet, (1699,) Bruce, (1772,) and of Caillaud, (1822,) it would appear to have been comparatively large and well built, but now lies for the most part in ruins. Its population has fallen from 80,000 to perhaps less than 4000. The king's palace, of well-burnt brick, has nearly all fallen to the ground, and has contributed materials for the erection of the Turkish governor's house.

SENNE, sên'neh, a river of Belgium, falls into the Demer a little below Mochlin.

SENNE or BRACKWEDER-SENNE, brîk'wê'der sên'neh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government, and 4 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1664.

SENNE or HERPER-SENNE, hêr'per sên'neh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government, and 4 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 922.

SENNECKY-LEGRAND, sên'nêk' lêh grô's, a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 22 miles N. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1852, 2511.

SENNEEF, SENNIF, sên'neef', or SÛK-EL-JUMAH, sôk el joo'mân'(?), a market-town of Arabia, in Yemen, in a well-cultivated valley, about 100 miles N. by E. of Mocha. Pop. about 1000.

SEN'NEN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SENNERUT, sên'ner-oot', an island off the W. coast of Greenland, N. of Cape Desolation. Lat. 61° 28' N.

SEN'NETT, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, on the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Auburn. Pop. 247.

SENNEFELD, sên'fêlt, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1070.

SENNEFELD, a village of Bavaria, 2 miles E.S.E. of Schweinfurt, on a small lake of the same name. Pop. 819.

SENNEHEIM, sên'nêime, the German name of CERNAY, which see.

SENNIF, a town of Arabia. See SENNEEF.

SENNO, sên'no, or FIENNO, seên'no, a town of Russia, government, and 72 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev. Pop. 1600.

SENNOI, sên'noi', a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev, on a lake of the same name.

SENNORI, sên'no'ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, 8 miles N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1620.

SENNWALD, sên'nwâlt, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles S.S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 2726.

SENONAIS. See SENONIS.

SENONCHES, sên'nônsh', a market-town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 18 miles S.S.W. of Dreux. Pop. in 1852, 2108.

SENONES. See SENS.

SENONES, sên'non', a town of France, department of Vosges, 7 miles N.E. of St. Dié. Pop. in 1852, 2583.

SENONOIS or SENONAIS, sên'no'nâ', an old district of France, of which Sens was the capital, and now forming the greater part of the departments of Yonne and Aube.

SENOO-DEBOU or SENOU-DEBOU, sâ'noo' dâ'boo', a large village of Senegambia, in Boudou, on the Falemé. Lat. 14° 22' N., lon. 12° 20' W.

SENOBBI, sâ'no'bbee, a village of the island of Sardinia, division, 22 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1155.

SENS, sô'se, (anc. *Agrdinum*, afterwards *Sentines*.) a city of France, department of Yonne, on the right bank of the Yonne, and on the railway to Paris and Lyons, 61 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Lat. 48° 12' N., lon. 3° 17' E. Pop. in 1852, 10,645. Its walls, and various other buildings, are of Roman construction. Its cathedral contains the mausoleum of the dauphin, son of Louis XV., and the tombs of other historical personages. The large communal college comprises a museum of antiquities and a public library. It has an episcopal seminary, theatre, a suburb on an island in the Yonne, here crossed by two bridges, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, distilleries, tanneries, manufactures of serge, druggets, glue, dials, and nails. Under the Romans, it was the capital of the fourth Lyonnaise, and an episcopal see, founded in the third century. Here, in 1140, was held the council which condemned Abelard; and here Thomas à Becket took refuge in 1166.

SENSBURG, sên'sbürg, a town of Prussia, 61 miles S.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 2100.

SENSENPABRICK, sên'sên'fâ'brik, a village of Württemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Neuenburg. It owes its name to an extensive manufactory of scythes and sickles, of which about 80,000 are annually made.

SENTEL'S STORE, post-office, Bossier parish, Louisiana.

SENTINEL, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

SENTINEL PRAIRIE, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.

SENTINELS, two islets in the Bay of Bengal, W. of the Great and Little Andaman Islands.

SENTIPAC, sên'te-pâk', a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, near the Pacific, 25 miles S. of Acaponeta.

SENTIS, sên'tis, or HOCH-SENTIS, hôk sên'tis, a mountain of Switzerland, 6 miles S. of Appenzel. Height above the sea, 8222 feet.

SENZHARY or SENJARY, NOVOI, nê'vo'i sên-zhâ'ree, a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles S.W. of Poltava, on the Vorelia. Pop. 3750.

SEO DE URGEL, sâ'o dâ ou-nêl', an episcopal city of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 67 miles N.E. of Lerida, in a plain among the Pyrenees, between the rivers Balira and Segre. It has an ancient cathedral, a court-house, a nunnery, and a bishop's palace. It was sacked by the French in 1792. Pop. 2899.

SEON, sâ'on, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aa, 6 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1476.

SENOPOOR, a town of India, dominions, and 90 miles S.W. of Gwallior.

SEPEY, sêh pây, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, consisting of wooden chalets of a superior kind, and adorned with curious carving, 5 miles N.E. of Aigle, with which it communicates by a noble road, begun in 1836, to connect the great route over the Simplon with one leading into the S. part of the canton of Bern.

SEPTON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Alt, 8 miles N.N.E. of Liverpool. Great Crosby, in this parish, is a fashionable bathing-place.

SEPINO, sâ'pee'no, or SUPINO, soo'pee'no, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles S.S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of woollens and paper. Near it are supposed to be the remains of the ancient *Septinus*, a chief town of the Samnites.

SEPITA, a town of Bolivia. See ZEPITA.

SEPOLCRO SAN. See BORGO SAN SEPOLCRO.

SEPSI-SZENT-GYORGY, (Sepsi-Szent-György,) shêp'sheo' sênt dyôrdj, a village of Transylvania, in Szeklerland, on the Alota, (Aluta,) 16 miles N.N.E. of Kronstadt. P. 2395.

SEPTER, sêp'ter, or STEBENDORF, seeb'en-dorf', a village of Austria, in Transylvania, co. of Klausenburg, about 9 miles from Tekendorf. Pop. 1000.

SEPT-FRÈRES, sê't frair, a village of France, department of Calvados, 5 miles W.N.W. of Vire.

SEPT-FRÈRES, sê't frair, (i.e. "Seven Brothers") a group of islets off the N. coast of Hayti, opposite Monte Christi.

SEPTIMER, sêp'tee'main/ or sêp'te-mér, one of the Swiss Alps, canton of Grisons, 25 miles S.E. of Chur, (Coire.) The pass across it, 7611 feet in height, was the ordinary route from East Switzerland into Italy until the formation of the route across the Splügen, 17 miles W. Septimania. See Simancas.

SEPT-ISLES, sêp' eel, (i. e. "Seven Islands,") a group belonging to France, off the N. coast of Brittany, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles N. of Lannion. Lat. 48° 52' 48" N., lon. 3° 29' 15" W. The Ile Aux Moines is the largest and only inhabited island.

SEPTMONCEL, sêp'môn'sell', a frontier village of France, department of Jura, in the mountains, 15 miles N.W. of Geneva. Pop. 1302, who manufacture toys and artificial gems, for which it has long been famous.

SEPULGA, a small river of Alabama, rises in Butler co., and flowing S., enters the Conecuh, in Conecuh county.

SEPULGA, a post-office of Conecuh co., Alabama.

SEPULVEDA, sê-pool-vâ'dâ, a market-town of Spain, province, and 24 miles N.E. of Segovia. Pop. 1779.

SEQUANA. See SEINE.

SEQUATCHIE or **SEQUATCHY**, sê-kwa'tchie, a small river of Tennessee, rises in Blount county, and flowing S.W., enters the Tennessee River in Marion county, about 2 miles from the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama. Length, estimated at 100 miles.

SEQUILL, sê-keel'yo, a river of Spain, rises between the provinces of Palencia and Leon, flows first S.W., past Medina de Rioseco, and after a course of 80 miles joins Valderaduey.

SER and **MEH**, two peaks of the Himalayas. See MAN and MER.

SERA, sâ'rá, (originally *Sira*,) a town and district of South India, Mysore dominions, 92 miles N.N.E. of Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 44' N., lon. 76° 58' E.

SERAHAN, sêr'â-bân', a village of West Tibet, district of Kunawur, on an open glade of considerable extent, 44 miles N.E. of Simla.

SERAI, sâ-rî', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 27 miles S. of Teary.

SERAI, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 12 miles S.E. of Viza.

SERAJEVO, **SERAJEVO** or **SERAIO**. See BOSNA SERAL.

SERAIN or **SEREIN**, sêr-rân', a river of France, departments of Côte-d'Or and Yonne, after a N.W. course of 75 miles, past Noyers and Chablis, joins the Yonne 8 miles N. of Auxerre.

SERAIN, sêr-rân', a village of Belgium, on the right bank of the Meuse, 5 miles S.W. of Liège, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 3460. In the former residence of the prince bishops of Liège, are machinery and iron-works.

SERAJEVO. See BOSNA SERAL.

SERAMPUR, sêr'am-pûr', written also **SERAMPOOR**, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district, and on the W. side of the Hoogly River, opposite Barrackpoor, 14 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 45' N., lon. 88° 26' E. Pop. of the town and vicinity, 12,537, mostly Hindus. It extends for about 1 mile along the river, is neat, clean, built in a European style, and was long the headquarters of Protestant missions. It belonged to the Danes, until it was ceded by purchase to the English in 1845.

SERAN, sêr-rân', a river of France, department of Ain, joins the Rhone near Rochfort, after a S. course of 25 miles.

SERAN, sêr-rân', a village of North Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, on the S.E. of the Sutlej, 12 miles N.E. of Rampoor, 7280 feet above the level of the sea.

SERANG, an island, Malay Archipelago. See CERAM.

SERANGANI (sê-rân-gâ'nee) ISLES, a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 5° and 6° N., off the S. extremity of Mindanao.

SERAVALLE, sê-râ-vâ'llâ, a village of Tuscany, 25 miles N.W. of Florence. Pop. 1687.

SERAVEZZA, sê-râ-vê'zâ, a village of Tuscany, province of Florence, 7 miles S.E. of Carrara, (duchy of Modena,) and famous for its quarries of the finest marble. Pop. 2000.

SERAWATTY (sê-râ-wâ'tee) ISLANDS, written also **SERWATTY**, a group in the Malay Archipelago, E. of the island of Timor, and consisting of the islands of Serawatty, Loewang, Letti, Moa, Kissor, &c.

SERAYOK, sê-râ-yô', a river of Java, provinces of Bagien and Banjoemas. It flows W.S.W., and falls into the Indian Ocean E. of Tjilatjap. Its mouth is encumbered by a bar, within which it is navigable for the boats of the country for about 30 miles.

SERBAL, sêr'bâl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Bundelcund, 20 miles S.W. of Banda.

SERBIA. See SERBIA.

SERCHIO, sêr'ke-o, the principal river of the duchy of Lucca, in Italy, enters the Mediterranean 8 miles N.W. of Pisa, after a S.W. course of 55 miles.

SERCO, sârk, or **SARK**, one of the islands in the English Channel, belonging to England, 7 miles E. of Guernsey, and 10 miles N.W. of Jersey. Lat. 49° 5' N., lon. 2° 22' W. Area, 1400 acres. It consists of two high peninsulas united by a narrow isthmus. Many sea-fowl and fish are taken around the coasts, and of late some productive copper and

silver mines have been opened. The inhabitants manufacture cheese, stockings, gloves, and Guernsey jackets.

SERDOVA or **SERDOBA**, sêr-dô'ba, a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of the government of Saratov, flows N.W., past the town of Serdobsk, and after a course of about 70 miles joins the Khoper.

SERDOVOL or **SERDOBOL**, sêr-do-vô', **SORDOVALA**, sêr-dô-vâ'llâ, (Finnish, *Sordavala*, sâ-dâ-wâ'llâ,) a town of Finland, lon., and 90 miles N.E. of Viborg, on the N. shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. 1200.

SERDOVSK or **SERDOBSK**, sêr-dôvsk', a town of Russia, government, and 107 miles N.W. of Saratov, on the Serdova. Pop. 3500, mostly agricultural.

SEREBINTHE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

SERED, sêr'ed or sêr'et, a river of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, in its E. part, rises 10 miles S. of Brudly, flows through a succession of small lakes, and S. past Tarnopol, Mikulince, and Czortkow, and joins the Dniester 5 miles S.E. of Zaleszczyky. Total course, 120 miles.

SEREEK or **SERIK**, sê-roek', a small maritime town of Persia, province of Kerman, 45 miles N.W. of Jask, on the E. coast of the strait of Ormus.

SEREGELLYES, sêr'êghêl'yêsh', a village of West Hungary, co., and 10 miles E.S.E. of Stuhlweisemburg. Pop. 2357.

SEREGNO, sê-rên'yo, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 13 miles N. of Milan, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 4246.

SEREILHAC, sêr-râ'yâk', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 9 miles S.W. of Limoges. Pop. in 1862, 2200.

SEREJA, a river of Russia. See SEREZA.

SEREM, sê-rên', a small town of Portugal, province of Douro, on the Vouga, 10 miles from Aveiro. Pop. 1300.

SERENA, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

SERENA, LA, a town of Chili. See COQUIMBO.

SERENDIB, an old name of CEYLON, which see.

SERENHEM, sê-rên-yên', or **FORMOSA**, for-mô'sâ, a small town of Brazil, province, and 50 miles S.W. of Pernambuco, on the left bank of the river Serenhem, 16 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1200.

SERENO, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

SEREPTA, a small post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N.E. of Belvidere.

SERES, sê-res, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 47 miles N.E. of Salonica, in lat. 41° 4' N., lon. 26° 36' E. Pop. 30,000. (?) It is enclosed by walls, commanded by a citadel, and stated to be well built. The houses are interspersed with gardens, and it has numerous mosques, churches, fountains, &c., and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

SERETH, sêr'et' or sêr'et', (anc. *Ararus*,) a river of Bukovina and Moldavia, rises 43 miles S.W. of Czernowitz, flows S.S.E., and joins the Danube 5 miles W. of Galacz. Total course, nearly 270 miles. The principal affluents are the Bistritz, Sucsawa, Moldava, and Tatro from the W., and the Birlat from the E.

SERETH, sêr'et', or **SIRETH**, sê-rê't', a town of Austrian Poland, in Bukovina, 24 miles S.S.E. of Czernowitz, on the Sereth. Pop. 4000.

SEREZHA or **SEREJA**, sê-râ'zhâ, a river of Russia, rises near the centre of the government of Nishnee-Novgorod, flows W.S.W., and after a course of about 90 miles joins the Tloka on the frontiers of Vladimir.

SERFO. See SERPHO.

SERGATCH, **SERGATSH** or **SERGATSHI**, sêr-gâtch', a town of Russia, government, and 85 miles S.E. of Nishnee-Novgorod. Pop. 3000.

SERGEANT, a township in the S. part of McKean co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Pop. 172.

SERGENTSVILLE, a small post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 5 miles S.W. of Flemington.

SERGHIEVSK or **SERGIEVSK**, sêr-ghe-êvsk', a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Sok, 34 miles W.S.W. of Oufa. Pop. 1000. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by forts. Near it are several sulphur springs.

SERGHINSKOI or **SERGINSKOI**, sêr-ghe-shkô', (Nishnee, nish'nee, and VERNEE, vêr'nee,) two contiguous market-towns of Russia, government of Perm, on the Serga, 55 miles E. of Krasno-Oofinsk. United pop. 2300.

SERGINES, sêr'zheen', a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles N. of Sens. Pop. 1371.

SERGIPE, sêr-zheep', or **SERGIPE DEL REY**, sêr-zheep' pâ dêi rê, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Alagoas and Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the São Francisco; E. by the Atlantic; S. and W. by Bahia. Lat. from 10° 30' to 11° 32' S. Area, 31,958 square miles. The coast-line, stretching about 110 miles, is low and sandy, but is occasionally broken by low hills, covered with wood. At a considerable distance inland the ground rises into mountains, which traverse the province from E. to W. The only rivers of consequence, besides the São Francisco, are the Vaza Barris, the Sergipe, and Cotidiba. In the N.W. are various lakes, which communicate

with the São Francisco. The province is subject to long and severe droughts. The soil is not remarkable for fertility. The leading crops are cotton, sugar-cane, manioc, tobacco, millet, rice, and flax; and many mules, horses, and cattle are reared. The minerals seem confined to rock-crystals, limestone, and saltpetre. Sergipe is divided into 5 comarcas—Estancia, Laranjeiras, Santo-Amaro, São Christovão, and Villanova de Santo Antonio—subdivided into 17 districts. It sends two deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly, consisting of 20 members, holds its sittings in São Christovão. Pop. 175,000.

SERGIPE, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Tabanga, province of Sergipe, flows E., and joins the Irapirang or Vaza-Barris about 8 miles from its mouth.

SERGIPE DEL REY, Brazil. See SAO CHRISTOVAO.

SERIATE, sà-ro-à'tà, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and about 1 mile E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2194.

SERICA and SERICUS. See CHINA, page 445.

SERIDO, sà-ro-ido, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Paraíba, proceeds N.E., passes the town of Villanova do Principe, to which it is navigable by barges, and 30 miles below joins the Piranhas, after a course of 120 miles.

SÉRIGNAC, sà'reen'yák', a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, arrondissement of Castel-Sarrasin. P. 1235.

SÉRIGNAN, sà'reen'yóné', a market-town of France, department of Hérault, 5 miles S.E. of Béziers. Pop. 2254.

SERIK, a town of Persia. See SEREEK.

SERINAGUR, sà're-nàgûr', called also FIRINAGUR/ ("town of Surya, or the Sun") and CASHMERE/, the capital city of Cashmere, in India, near the centre of that valley, extending for 4 miles along both banks of the Jhyllum, which winds sluggishly through it, and is here crossed by 7 bridges, about 5500 feet above the level of the sea, 173 miles N. of Lahore. Lat. 34° 5' N., lon. 74° 43' E. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is ill built, badly laid out, and partly in ruins; but its great mosque, with numerous pillars of deodar timber, is a large and fine edifice. It has another mosque, and an octagonal tomb worthy of notice, and on its N. side is a citadel constructed on a height by the Emperor Akbar at a vast cost. A part of the city is intersected by canals lined by massive stone-work; much of the traffic is kept up by boats. Immediately E. is a fine lake, 5 miles in length by 2½ miles in breadth, a favorite place of resort for water-parties; on its banks are many pleasure-grounds, including the Shalimar palace and gardens, laid out by the Emperor Jehangir. Serinagur had formerly flourishing manufactures of shawls, paper, leather, fire-arms, and ottar of roses, but these have nearly disappeared under a military tyranny.

SERINAGUR, a town of North Hindostan, formerly capital of the province of Gurhwal, 38 miles E.N.E. of Hurdwar, in lat. 30° 11' N., lon. 78° 41' E.

SERINGAPATAM, sà'ring-ga-pa-tam', (anc. Sri-Rangapattam, "City of Vishnu") a celebrated fortress of South India, and under Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib, the capital of Mysore, at the W. angle of an island in the Cavery, here crossed by a granite bridge, 9 miles N.E. of Mysore. Lat. 12° 25' N., lon. 76° 48' E. Its fortifications, erected by Tippoo, were of great extent and solidity; the town is ill built, but towards the centre of the island, which is 4 miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth, is a large and good suburb, with the mausoleum of Hyder Ali and Tippoo. Seringapatam was besieged by the English in 1791, and again in 1792, when Tippoo purchased a peace by ceding half his dominions and paying 330 lacs of rupees to the British and their allies. It was again besieged in 1799, and taken by storm on the 4th of May, on which occasion Tippoo was killed, and the dynasty of Hyder terminated, the ancient Rajpoot line being restored to the sovereignty of Mysore.

SERINGHAM, sà'ring-gûm, an island of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 2 miles N. of Trichinopoly, and formed by the river Coleroon, and its branch, the Cavery. On it are two pagodas of high repute.

SERINO, sà'ree-no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, on the Sabato, 6 miles S.E. of Avellino. Pop. 6000. Near it are remains of the ancient *Sebastia*.

SERIO, sà're-o, a river of North Italy, in Lombardy, delegations of Bergamo and Lodi, after a S. course of 65 miles joins the Adda, 7 miles S. of Crema.

SERIPHUS or SERIPHUS. See SERPHO.

SERK, one of the Channel Islands. See SARK.

SERLE (serl) ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is a low coral island of the Low Archipelago, W.N.W. of Clermont-Tonnere. Lat. 16° 21' S., lon. 137° 2' W. Length, 7 miles; average breadth, 1½ miles. Pop. 100.

SERMAJ, sà'r-máj', a village of Persian Koordistan, on an affluent of the Kerah, S. of Bisutoun, and having some remains of Sassanian edifices.

SERMATTA, sà'mà'ttà, the largest of the Serawatty Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, off the E. end of Timor. Lat. of the E. end, 8° 25' S., lon. 126° 37' E. It is about 6 miles long by 3 miles broad.

SERMIDE, sà'mee'dà, a village of Austrian Italy, dele-

gation of Mantua, on the Po, 9 miles E.S.E. of Revere. Pop. 5000.

SERMIN, sà'r-meen', a town of North Syria, pashalic, and 20 miles S.W. of Aleppo.

SERMIONE, sà'me-o-nà', or SIRMIONE, sà'me-o-nà', (anc. *Sirmio*), a village of Lombardy, delegation of Brescia, on a peninsula in the S. part of Lake Garda, with a castle built by the Scaligers.

SERNACHE DO BOM JARDIN, sà-nà'shà do bõn zha-deen', a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, about 50 miles from Crato. Pop. 1816.

SERNACHE DOS ALIOS, sà-nà'shà doos àl'yoo, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 4 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 1300.

SERON, sà-rõn', a village of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 24 miles S.E. of Soria. Pop. 900.

SERON, a town of Spain, 28 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 5619. It has iron-mines in its vicinity.

SERONGE, sà'ronj', a town of Central India, dominions, and 142 miles S. of Gwalior, and N.E. of Oojein, in lat. 24° 5' N., lon. 77° 41' E. It has vestiges of former importance.

SEROOR, sà'roor', a military station of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 44 miles N.E. of Poonah. Its main street is spacious, and lined on both sides with the bungalows of officers, to which handsome gardens are attached.

SEROOSKERKE, sà-rõs'kèr'keh, a village of the Netherlands, island of Walcheren, 3 miles N. of Middelburg. Pop. 892.

SEROS, sà'ros, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 16 miles S. of Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. 2230.

SEROWITZ, sà'ro-wit', or ZEROWICZ, zà'ro-wit', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Tabor, with 1612 inhabitants.

SERPA, sà'pà, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, on a height, near the left bank of the Guadiana, 17 miles E.S.E. of Beja. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by walls.

SERPEISK, sà'r-pàsk', a town of Russia, government, and 53 miles W.S.W. of Kalooga, with 1000 inhabitants and several churches.

SERPENT, a river of British America, formed by a chain of lakes, considerably N. of Lake Huron. It flows W.S.W. for many miles, and falls into the N. channel of Lake Huron, about 30 miles W. of the Hudson Bay Company's settlement of La Cloche.

SERPENTARIA, sà'r-pèn-tà'r-è, in the Mediterranean, an islet off the S.E. coast of Sardinia.

SERPENTIN, sà'r-pèn-teen'(?), or SHAT-EL-HIE, shàt el he'à, a river of Asiatic Turkey, branches off from the Tigris in the lower part of its course, at Kootal Hamarah, flows S. for about 100 miles, and joins the Euphrates on the left by several mouths, near Arja, about 60 miles above Karna.

SERPENT ISLAND or ADASI, a small island of the Black Sea, about 30 miles S.E. of the mouth of the Danube, in lat. 45° 15' 30" N., lon. 30° 14' 12" E.

SERPENT ISLAND, British West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands, is off the S. extremity of Porto Rico.

SERPENTS, ISLE OF. See ISLE OF SERPENTS.

SERPHO, SERFO, sà'rfo, or SERPHANTO, (anc. *Seriphos* or *Seriphus*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 24 miles W. of Syra. Lat. 37° 10' N., lon. 24° 30' E. Area, 20 square miles. Pop. 600.

SERPHO, a village of the island of Serpho Paulo, in the Grecian Archipelago, on its S.E. side.

SERPHO POULO, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles N.W. of Serpho.

SERPOOKHOV, SERPOUKHOV or SERPUCHOW, sà-poo-ko'v', a town of Russia, government, and 56 miles S.S.W. of Moscow, near the confluence of the Nara and Serpeika with the Oka. Pop. 13,000. It consists of the town proper, the kreml or citadel, and a large suburb; it has a cathedral, founded in 1396, upwards of 20 other churches, a large market-place, extensive public magazines, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

SERRA, sà'rà, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, near the top of Mount Giovi. Pop. 2329.

SERRA CAPRIOLA, sà'rà kà-pre-ò'là, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 13 miles N.W. of San Severo. Pop. 3000. It is enclosed by walls, has 2 collegiate churches, and 4 annual fairs.

SERRA DE MONCHIQUE, sà'rà dâ mon-sheek'à, a mountain chain of Portugal, bounding N. the province of Algarve. La Foya, its culminating point, is 4079 feet in elevation.

SERRA DI FALCO, sà'nà dee fàl'ko, a town of Sicily, intendency, and 19 miles N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 4600.

SERRADILLA, L. à sà'nà-dee'là, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, province, and N. of Cáceres. Pop. 2355.

SERRA DI SANTO STEFANO, sà'nà dee sànto stà-fà-no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 19 miles S.S.W. of Squillace. Pop. 3400. It has a castle, and was founded by the Normans in the eleventh century.

SERRAMANNA, sà'nà-màn'nà, a village of Sardinia, division, and 18 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2327.

SERRA-MONANESCA, sà'nà mo-nà-nès'kà, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, S.S.W. of Chieti. 1765

SERRANA, *sêr-nâ-nâ*, and **SERRANILLA**, *sêr-nâ-neel-yâ*, are islets in the Caribbean Sea, between lat 14° and 16° N., lon. 80° W.

SERRANOS, *sêr-nâ-noce*, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the road from Rio Janeiro to São João del Rei.

SERRASTRETTA, *sêr-nâ-strêt-tâ*, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 5 miles N.N.E. of Nicastro. Pop. 3000.

SERRAVAL, *sêr-nâ-vâl*, a village of Savoy, province of Geneva, 5 miles S. of Thonex. Pop. 1732.

SERRAVALLE, *sêr-nâ-vâl-lâ*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 2 miles N.W. of Ostiglia, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. 1697.

SERRAVALLE, *sêr-nâ-vâl-lâ*, a town of Italy, government of Venice, delegation, and 23 miles N. of Treviso. Pop. 6350. It has a cathedral, manufactures of wool and silk, and active exports of corn, wine, and honey into the Tyrol.

SERRAVALLE, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 22 miles N.N.W. of Genoa, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 2234.

SERRAVALLE, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 4 miles S.W. of Pistoja, with a castle now in ruins, important in the Middle Ages.

SERRAVALLE DI SESA, *sêr-nâ-vâl-lâ-deo sâ-se-â*, a town of Piedmont, division of Turin, on the Sesia, 24 miles S.E. of Borgo Sesia. Pop. 1023.

SERRE, *sêr or sahn*, a river of France, departments of Ardennes and Aisne, after a W. course of 50 miles joins the Oise near La Fère.

SERRE and **SERRES**, *sêr*, are numerous communes of France; the principal in the department of Hautes-Alpes, 21 miles S.W. of Gap, on the Buech. Pop. 1088.

SERRE, *Le, lâ sêr-nâ*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, near the Calore. Pop. 2400.

SERREIRE, a town of Poland. See **SERREY**.

SERREJON, *sêr-nâ-hon*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 33 miles N.E. of Cáceres. Pop. 1095.

SERRENAGUR, *sêr-nâ-nâ-gûr*, or **SIRRENAGUR**, *sîr-nâ-nâ-gûr*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Nerhudda Territory, 25 miles S.W. of Jubbulpore.

SERRENTE, *sêr-nên-tâ*, a village and island of Sardinia, 17 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1515.

SERREY, *sêr-nâ-â*, written also **SEREIE**, a town of Poland, government of Augustowo, 37 miles N. of Grodno. Pop. 2460.

SERRIÈRES, *sêr-nê-ain*, numerous communes of France; the principal in the department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 36 miles S. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 2022.

SERRIÈRES, a village of Savoy, near the Rhone, 3 miles S. of Seyssel. Pop. 1118.

SERRITO, *sêr-nê-to*, or **JAGUARÃO**, *shî-gwâ-rôw-xâ*, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, 75 miles S.W. of Rio Grande. Pop. 3000.

SERRO FRIO. See **VILLA DO PRINCÍPE**.

SERT, *sêrt*, or **ISERD**, *e-sêrd*, (anc. *Tigranocerta*), a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 90 miles E. of Diarbekir, capital of a sanjak, near the Khabor.

SERUYS, a village in Lake co., Illinois, 35 miles N.W. of Chicago.

SERVANCE, *sêr-vô-nâs*, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, on the Ognon, near the foot of the Ballon d'Alsace, 12 miles N.E. of Lure. Pop. in 1852, 2472.

SERVERETTE, *sêr-vêh-rêt-tâ*, a market-town of France, department of Lozère, 13 miles N.N.W. of Mende. Pop. 928.

SERVI, *sêr-vee*, one of the Ionian Islands off the S. coast of the Morea, 6 miles N. of Cerigo, 4 miles long.

SERVIA, *sêr-ve-p*, (Slavonic, *Serbia*, *sêr-be-a*; Ger. *Serbien*, *sêr-be-n*; Fr. *Serbie*, *sêr-vee*; Turk. *Serb Vilayeti*, vilâ-yê-tê; anc. *Mo'nia Superior*, with a part of *Illyricum*), a principality of Turkey, in Europe; bounded on the N.W. by the Save, separating it from Austria; on the N. and N.E. by the Danube, separating it in the former direction from the Banat of Hungary, and in the latter from Wallachia; on the E. by Bulgaria; on the S. by Mounts Argentaro or Egrinoo, and Gliubotin, forming a continuation of the Balkan, and separating it from Macedonia; on the S.W. by Albania; and on the W. by Bosnia, from which it is separated towards the S.W. by the Ibar, and towards the N.W. by the Drin; lat. 42° to 45° N., lon. 19° 20' to 22° 50' E.; greatest length, from S.E. to N.W., 240 miles; breadth, in the S. about 95 miles, and in the N. about 100 miles; area, estimated at 20,000 square miles. The surface has a general slope towards the N., but is on the whole very mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of three great mountain-chains—the Carpathians in the N.E., the Balkan in the S.E. and S., and the Dinaric Alps in the W. The summits are often below 2000 feet, and seldom exceed 3000 feet, except on the frontiers, where a height exceeding 4000 feet is attained. Many narrow and several wide valleys stretch between the mountain ranges, and in the flatter parts of the principality, particularly near the centre, along the banks of the Morava, and in the N., along the banks of the Save and Danube, several considerable plains occur.

1750

The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Danube. The climate of Servia is somewhat rigorous in the more mountainous parts, and very mild in the valleys and plains. In spring the trees put on their leaves from the 15th to the 30th of April. The winter temperature ranges from 0° to 14° Fahrenheit, and in extraordinary seasons has sunk to —5° and —6° Fahrenheit. Vegetation is vigorous, both in the mountainous districts and in the lower grounds, the former being generally covered with forests of excellent timber-trees, among which, where the elevation is not very great, the walnut is conspicuous; and the latter being generally covered with a fertile soil, well adapted for the ordinary and several of the finer fruits, for the vine, for cotton in the warmest spots, and for tobacco, rice, maize, hemp, flax, and the common cereals, in almost every quarter. Almost every branch of industry is in a backward state. The vine is widely cultivated, though but indifferent wine is made. Timber of superior quality would be a chief source of wealth if facilities were afforded for its export. Hogs, fed on acorns in the splendid oak forests, are exported to the number of about ten millions annually; and many cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in the mountains. Goat-skins are extensively exported. Leeches and valonia bark are important articles of trade. Iron, copper, lead, mercury, and coal are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Manufactures are few; the principal are cotton fabrics.

Servia, while acknowledging the supremacy of the Porte, and paying it an annual tribute of \$1,000,000, is governed by its own prince, and virtually independent. In form the government is an hereditary monarchy, in which the prince or *hospodar* acts in conjunction with a senate or *skupochtina*, consisting of 21 members, named by him. The criminal code is founded on that of Austria. The standing army numbers 1750 men, excluding a militia of about 40,000. For administrative purposes it is divided into 19 districts or *hahija*, subdivided into lordships or *liverchins*, and communes or *sresocze*. The capital is Belgrade. The inhabitants consist almost entirely of Serbs, who are of Slavonic extraction, speak what is considered the softest of all the Slavonic dialects, have good physical forms, somewhat stouter but less elegant than those of the Greeks, are less remarkable for intellect than for firmness, courage, benevolence, and generosity; and are in general ardently attached to the Greek church, which has three archbishoprics and numerous convents within the principality. Belgrade is nominally the capital, but the prince and leading authorities reside and hold their courts in Kruschovatz or Krukovatz, otherwise called Alajbissar; the other principal towns are Semendria, Nissa, and Pristina.

Servia was conquered by the Turks in 1385. From 1806 it was independent under Černy George until 1814, when it reverted to Turkey; but since a revolt headed by Miloš in 1815, it has again been insubordinate to any foreign influence, except that of Russia. Alexander Georgievitch, the present reigning prince, assumed the sovereignty in 1842.

—Adj. **SERVIAN**, *sêr-ve-an*; inhab. **SERVIAN** or **SERR**.

SERVIA, *sêr-ve-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 17 miles N.W. of Mount Olympus, on the N. boundary of Thessaly. It has a large annual fair.

SERVIAN, *sêr-ve-ân*, a small town of France, department of Hérault, 8 miles N.E. of Béziers. P. in 1852, 254.

SERVICE, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

SERVIÈRES, *sêr-ve-ain*, a small town of France, department of Corrèze, 15 miles S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1384.

SERVOZ, *sêr-vô*, a village of Savoy, 6 miles W. of Châmo. Here the ascent to Mont Buet commences.

SERWATY. See **SERAWATY ISLANDS**.

SESHEKE, *sê-shâ-kâ*, a town of South Africa, on a river of its own name. Lat. 17° 28' S., lon. 26° 50' E.

SESLIA, *sê-se-â*, (anc. *Sesites*), a river of North Italy, in Piedmont, rises near Monte Rosa, and after a S. course of 86 miles joins the Po 5 miles E. of Casale. Under the French it gave name to a department of which Vercelli was the capital.

SESKAR, *sê-kâr*, or **SEZKIJAR**, *sê-ke-yâr*, an island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, with a light-house in lat. 60° 2' 1" N., lon. 26° 23' 5" E. Here ships from the Mediterranean perform quarantine.

SESKIN'AN, a parish, Ireland, in Munster, co. Waterford.

SESMIA, *sê-smâ*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 33 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1080.

SESSA, *sê-sâ*, (anc. *Succisa Aruntina*), an episcopal city of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 17 miles N.W. of Capua. Pop. 4200. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices and benevolent institutions.

SESSAY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, with a station on the North British Railway, 44 miles S.E. of Thirsk.

SESSITES. See **SESLIA**.

SESTINO, *sê-tec-no*, (L. *Sentinum*), a village of Tuscany, 51 miles E. of Florence. Pop. 2274.

SESTO, *sê-to*, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 5 miles N.W. of Florence, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 2000.

SESTO, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, delegation, and 5 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 1400.

SESTO, a village of Italy, in Sardinia, division, and 6 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1181.

SESTO CALENDE, *sê-to kâ-lên/dâ*, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 33 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Ticino. P. 2120.

SESTOS or **CESTOS**, a small river of Liberia, enters the Atlantic. Lat. $5^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $9^{\circ} 35' W.$

SESTO SAN GIOVANNI, *sê-to sîn jo-vân/nee*, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, delegation, and 5 miles N.N.E. of Milan, with which it is connected by railway.

SESTRA, *sê-strâ*, a river of Russia, government of Tver, an affluent of the Dvobna, (Dubna.) Total course, 60 miles. A canal between it and the later is intended to connect the Volga and Moskva.

SESTRABEK, *sê-strâ-bêk'*, a village of Russia, government, and 17 miles N.W. of St. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Sestra in the Gulf of Finland. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1710, and is noted for a vast and important manufactory of arms.

SESTRE, *sê-strâ*, a river of Guinea, on the Grain Coast, enters the Atlantic 139 miles N.W. of Cape Palmas. Its mouth is encumbered with reefs, but vessels of 60 tons may, it is said, ascend it for 50 miles.

SESTRE, (or **SISTERS**), GREAT and LITTLE, two contiguous villages of Guinea, on the Grain Coast, 40 miles N.W. of Cape Palmas.

SESTRI A LEVANTE, *sê-tree â-lâ-vân/tâ*, a maritime town of North Italy, in Sardinia, division of Genoa, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 7277.

SESTRI A PONENTE, *sê-tree â-po-nên/tâ*, a maritime town of North Italy, in Sardinia, 4 miles W. of Genoa, and having many country residences of its citizens. Pop. 1346.

SESTU, *sê-too'*, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1181.

SETANG, a river of Burmah, after a S. course estimated at 260 miles, enters the Gulf of Martaban by an estuary, 60 miles in width. It is so encumbered by shoals and islands, as to be unnavigable for vessels drawing more than 6 feet of water.

SETAUKET, a post-village of Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, 58 miles E. by N. of New York. It has a good harbor, and contains several churches and stores.

SETCHING, *sê' ching'*, or **SSE-TCHING-FOO**, *sâ' ching' foo'*, a town of the Chinese Empire, province of Quang-se, capital of a department. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $106^{\circ} 15' E.$

SETCHOO or **SETCHOO-FOO**, *sâ' choo' foo'*, written also **SSE-TCHOU-FOU**, a town of the Chinese Empire, province of Quang-se, capital of a department, on the border of Koonan. Near it are mines of quicksilver.

SETCHY, *sêch/tee*, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SETE-LAGOAS, *sê-tâ-lâ-go/âs*, ("seven lakes.") a collection of lakes in Brazil, and so called from their number, seven. They are situated on the N. top of the Serra da Melguera, province of Mato Grosso, in lat. $13^{\circ} S.$ They are the sources of the Paraguay.

SETENIL DE LAS BODEGAS, *sê-tâ-neel' dâ lâs bo-dê-gâ*, a town of Spain, province, and 72 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 1871.

SETIF, *sê-teef'*, (anc. *Sitifta* or *Sitipha*) a town of Algeria, province, and 79 miles W.S.W. of Constantine. Pop. 265.

SETIGNANO, *sê-teen-yâ/no*, a village and parish of Tuscany, 4 miles from Florence. Pop. 1209.

SETLEDGE or **SETLEJ**. See **SETLES**.

SETONDA, *sê-ton/dâ*, an islet of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Sumbawa.

SETSCH, *sêch*, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles S.W. of Chrudim. Pop. 1036.

SETTA, *sê-tâ*, a town of West Africa, in Dahomey, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Abomey. It is surrounded by a clay wall about 7 feet high and 3 feet thick. Pop. about 9000.

SETTALA, *sê-tâ-lâ*, (anc. *Septara*?) a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 9 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 1184.

SETTEFRATI, *sê-tâ-frâ/tee*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles E.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 3100.

SETTENEX, *sê-tâ-nê'*, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, not far from Faverges. Pop. 1060.

SETTIA. See **SETIA**.

SETTIMO, *sê-te-mo*, a village of North Italy, in the island of Sardinia, division, and 7 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1250.

SETTIMO. PIEVE DI SAN GIULIANO-A, *pe-d/vâ dee sîn jo-lee-d/no â sê-te-mo*, a village and parish of Tuscany, about 5 miles W. of Florence. Pop. 1850.

SETTIMO TORINESE, *sê-te-mo to-re-nâ/sâ*, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3115.

SETTIMO VITTORE, *sê-te-mo vit-to/nâ*, a village of North Italy, division of Turin, province, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Ivrea, on the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 1651.

SETTIMU, *sê-te-moo'*, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1340.

SETTINGIANO, *sê-tin-jâ/no*, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 4 miles W. of Catanzaro.

SETTLE, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ribbles, here crossed by a bridge, 37 miles W.N.W. of Leeds. Pop. in 1851, 1970. It stands at the foot of a height termed Castleberg Cliff, and is well built.

SETTRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SETUBAL, *sê-too/bâi*, **SETUVAL**, *sê-too/vâi*, or **ST. UBES**, (*ôiz*), a seaport city of Portugal, province of Estremadura, capital of a comarca, on the N. side of the Bay of Setubal, 18 miles S.E. of Lisbon. Lat. $38^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $8^{\circ} 53' W.$ Pop. 15,000. It extends more than half a mile along the beach, is enclosed by walls, defended by a castle, and has several churches and hospitals, two Latin schools, a justice-hall, broad quays, a convenient harbor, and an excellent trade in muscadel and white wines of the vicinity, cork-bark, oranges, lemons, and salt. It has an active pilchard-fishery, and a large fair in July. Setubal suffered severely from the same earthquake which devastated Lisbon in 1756. Setubal is a place of very great antiquity, some Portuguese authors gravely ascribing its foundation to Tubal, the fifth in descent from Noah.

SETZDORF, *sêts/dorf*, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, about 25 miles from Zukmantel. Pop. 1810.

SETZ/LEE'S STORE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

SEUDRE, *sud'r*, a river of France, rises in the S.W. of the department of Charente-Inférieure, flows N.N.W., and falls into the Atlantic opposite the S.E. extremity of the Isle of Oléron. Total course, 50 miles, of which 18 miles are navigable.

SEUGNE, *suff*, a river of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, joins the Charente near Saintes, after a N. course of 40 miles past Jonzac and Pons.

SEULINGEN, *sœ/ling-en*, a village of Hanover, province of Hildesheim, near Duderstadt. Pop. 1300.

SEUNDAH, *sœn/dâ (?)* a town of North Hindostan, in the Gwalior dominions, 40 miles S.E. of Gwalior.

SEUNY, *sœ/nee*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Nerbudda territory.

SEURDAH, *sœr/dâ*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Bundelcund, 18 miles W.N.W. of Callinger.

SEURRE, *sœr*, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the left bank of the Saône, 13 miles E.S.E. of Beaune. Pop. in 1852, 3096.

SEVAN, an island and lake of Georgia. See **GOOKREA**.

SEVASTOPOL or **SEBASTOPOL**, *sêv'stôpôl*,* (Gr. *Σεβαστόπολις*, *Sebastopolis*), an important town of European Russia, and the principal naval station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, is situated near the S. extremity of the Crimea, (province of Taurida,) on the N. side of a point of land extending W. about 10 miles. Lat. $44^{\circ} 37' N.$, lon. $33^{\circ} 20' E.$ The view of the town, as seen from the land side, is very striking: it is built on the northern and eastern slope of an eminence on the S. side of a bay which extends into the land 3 or 4 miles, with a breadth of from 800 to 1500 yards, and 10 or 12 fathoms deep, although in its upper part it has only 4 or 5 fathoms. This bay is completely protected from all winds, and has no shoals. Immediately within the entrance it widens considerably; it is divided into several branches or small bays, called by different names, as Artillery Bay, Ship Bay, (or the Harbor,) which is the largest and finest, and on both sides of which the town is built. It is perhaps 2 miles long, and at the entrance 400 yards wide; but like the principal bay, it expands within to a much greater width. On the W. side of the harbor is the principal part of the town, with the admiralty, and other public buildings, (not of a naval character;) while the hospitals, arsenals, dock-yards, magazines, barracks, &c., with the suburb of Karabelnala or Karabelnaja, are on the E. side. The principal street runs along the inner harbor, and is lined with substantial houses two stories in height; on the other streets the dwellings are mostly of one story, but being whitewashed, and situated on ascending ground, they present a fine appearance. The most important buildings—unconnected with the naval establishment—are two churches, one of which was founded by Vladimir, the first Christian czar, and built of materials taken from the ruins of the ancient cities of Chersonesus.

Fortifications.—There are in all, near the town, 11 batteries, mounting more than 1200 guns, and both shores of the outer harbor are lined with military works, which

* In Russian this name is written *Севастополь*: it should be observed that a in Russian, like *g* in modern Greek, is always pronounced like our *s*. With regard to the accent of *Sevastopol*, it may be remarked that it is not merely supported by the accentuation of the original Greek, as shown above, and by the analogy of *CONSTANTINO/POL*, *ADRIANO/POL*, *THESSALIO/POL*, (names essentially of the same class, although differing in the mode of writing the final syllable;) but we are informed, on unquestionable authority, that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but educated Russians everywhere, INVARIABLY speak it with the accent as above given. In England, although *Sebastopol* is a common pronunciation, *Sevastopol* is said to be gaining ground among the educated classes.

bristle with cannon that could rake a vessel or fleet approaching from every point. Among the most important of these fortifications are Forts Constantine and Alexander, on opposite points, at the entrance of the outer harbor, and Forts St. Nicholas and Paul, at the entrance of the inner or smaller harbor, within which is the dock-yard; besides a large unfinished fort on a height some distance back from the N. shore of the bay, nearly opposite the suburb of Karabelnaia. The total cost of the forts has been estimated at \$35,000,000, and of the ships and all the works connected with the defences of the place, at nearly \$100,000,000. Across the entrance of the outer harbor, a line of battle ships was sunk by the Russians previous to the present siege, (1854-5,) rendering the harbor perfectly inaccessible. The town itself is surrounded by looped walls, with a battery on the S.W., besides a fortress on the E. side of the bay, called the Malakoff, with the Great and Little Redan, situated near the lines of the Allies, and near which there has been, in the present war, some severe fighting. Just within the entrance of the main roadstead is Artillery Bay, which forms the N.W. limit of the town, and has a battery of more than 50 guns; here ships are careened. Outside, and S. of the great entrance, is Quarantine Bay, on which is the Lazaretto, and which is fortified by batteries. E. of the suburb of Karabelnaia is a fourth bay or inlet, also extending S., called Carvening Bay. The inner bay, on which the town and dry-dock are more directly situated, has a depth of from 4 to 8 fathoms. The harbor of Balaklava, near which an engagement between the Russians and Allies took place, October 17, 1854, is situated about 7 miles S. by E. from Sevastopol. Between this place and the city, the besieging army mostly erected their works, and made their assaults during the winter of 1854-5. At the head of the principal bay is Inkerman, the site of the fierce contest of November 7, 1854.

History and Name.—Sevastopol, or a town occupying its site, is said to have been founded by the Milesians many centuries before the Christian era. It probably received the name of *Sebastopolis*, ("city of Augustus,") in the time of the Byzantine emperors, the appellation *Augustus* (in Greek, *Σεβαστος*) being often given as an honorary title to the Roman and Byzantine emperors long after the time of Octavius, on whom it was first bestowed. In modern times, the place was known only as a petty Tartar village, called Akhtiar or Achtiar, when it came into possession of the Russians in 1783. The advantages which this site afforded for a fortress were early perceived by Catherine II.; and in 1786 she commenced the fortifications, which she visited the following year, and the building erected for her reception still stands at the mouth of the inner haven. Pop. more than 40,000.

SEVELLAN, (sá'vél-lán', SÁVELAN, sá'vél-lán', or SÁVALAN, sá'vél-lán',) MOUNT, the principal summit in the E. part of Azerbaijan, in North Persia, 20 miles W. of Ardabil. Estimated height, 13,000 feet. It is apparently an extinct volcano, its sides and vicinity abounding with volcanic products.

SEVEN BROTHERS. See SEPT-FRATERS.

SEVENBROCKEN or ZEVENBROCKEN, sá'ven-d'k'en, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2600.

SEVENHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, near the E. coast of Banca, from which they are separated by a navigable canal; lat. 1° 8' S., lon. 105° 24' E.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Canada East, opposite the entrance of Seven Islands Bay.

SEVEN ISLANDS, in the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Celebes, about lat. 0° 33' N., lon. 119° 40' E.

SEVEN ISLANDS, in France. See SEPT ISLES.

SEVEN ISLANDS, in Lapland, on the N. coast; lat. 68° 40' N., lon. 37° 20' E.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a post-office of Fluvanna co., Virginia.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a post-office of Butts co., Georgia.

SEVEN LEAGUES, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

SEVENMILE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles N. of Hamilton.

SEVENMILE CREEK, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

SEVENMILE FORD, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

SEVENMILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

SEVEN MOUNTAINS, Pennsylvania, a series of elevations or mountains, situated on the S.W. border of Mifflin county, dividing it from Centre county.

SEVENOAKS, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, lath of Sutton-at-Hone, on a ridge of hills, 6 miles S.W. of the Tunbridge station of the London and Dover Railway. Pop. of the town in 1861, 1850. It has a spacious church, and a grammar school founded in the fifteenth century. Adjacent to it is Knowle, the splendid mansion which belonged to the Countess of Plymouth.

SEVEN OAKS, a post-office of Galveston co., Texas.

SEVENTY-EIGHT, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

SEVENTY-SEVEN, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, on Iowa River, 16 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

SEVENTY-SIX, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

SEVENTY-SIX, a post-office of Clinton co., Kentucky.

SEVEN VALLEYS, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

SÉVERAC, sá'veh-rák', a town of France, department of Aveyron, on a hill crowned by a castle, 24 miles E. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 3035.

SÉVERAC, a commune of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 14 miles N.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. 1122.

SEVEREK, sá'veh-rék', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik, and 42 miles N.E. of Diarbekir, on an affluent of the Euphrates, at the foot of a castellated height.

SEVERN, (anc. *Sabrina*.) one of the principal rivers of England and Wales, rises in Montgomeryshire, in a small lake on the E. side of Plinlimmon, 1500 feet above the sea, flows at first generally N.E., until it enters England, and then successively S.E. and S.W. to its expansion into the Bristol Channel, 12 miles S.W. of Bristol. Total length estimated at 210 miles. The principal affluents are the Teme, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Leyden, the Chilt, and the Frome from the E., and the Teme, the Wye, the Usk, and the Taff from the W., many of which pour themselves into its estuary. From Newtown it has a total descent of 468 feet to the sea. It traverses a very fertile country, and is navigable from the sea to Welshpool, a distance of nearly 180 miles. Barges ascend it as high as Bewdley; but its navigation is both tedious and difficult, to obviate which a canal, 18½ miles in length, has been cut from Gloucester to the sea, and is navigable for vessels of 350 tons. From Welshpool to Newtown, its navigation is continued by the Montgomery Canal, and other canals connect it with the Thames, the Trent, the Mersey, and most other rivers of Central England. Four weirs or locks, between Stourport and Diglis, near Worcester, have been constructed. The tide, here termed the *eagre* or *bore*, rushes into the Severn with such violence, that the stream sometimes rises suddenly 9 feet in height at Gloucester, and extensive embankments have accordingly been formed below that city, to obviate the effects of its irruption. The tide is perceptible in the Severn as far as Diglis, below Worcester, 120 miles from its mouth. At its junction with the British Channel, the Severn is 10 miles across, and drains about 6000 square miles. The vessels engaged in the Shropshire trade are from 30 to 40 tons burden; in the lower parts of the river they range from 100 to 140 tons, and by far the greater part of the commerce is carried on between Gloucester and the sea.

SEVERN, a small river of Maryland, rises in Anne Arundel co., flows S.E., passes by Annapolis, and enters the Chesapeake 3 miles below.

SEVERN, a river of British America, in Canada West, discharges the surplus waters of Lake Simcoe, N.W. into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. Course about 20 miles. It has several rapids and falls.

SEVERN, a river in the N.W. part of British America, flows through Severn Lake, and enters Hudson Bay on its S.W. side, after a N.E. course of about 350 miles.

SEVERN or DUMARESQUE RIVER, in East Australia, joins the Darling in lat. 28° 40' S., lon. 150° E.

SEVERNDRÖOG, sá'vern-droog', a small rocky island in the Indian Ocean, on the Concan coast, Hindostan; lat. 17° 40' N., lon. 73° 15' E. It was formerly the stronghold of a celebrated Mahratta pirate, and was captured by the British in 1756.

SEVERNDRÖOG, a hill-fort of India. See SAVINDROOG.

SEVERO-VOSTOCHNOI, sá-vá'ro vos-toh'noi, written also **SIEVERO-VOSTOCHNOI** and **SIEVERO-VOSTOCHNII**, sá-vá'ro vos-toh'nee, or **NORTH-EAST CAPE**, the northernmost point of Asia, in Siberia; lat. 78° 20' N., lon. 98° E.

SEVIER, sev-ee', a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Texas and the Indian Territory, contains about 1300 square miles. It is intersected by Little River, and bounded on the S. by Red River. The surface of the N. part is hilly. The staples are Indian corn and cotton. Capital, Paragelita. Pop. 4240, of whom 2868 were free, and 1372 slaves.

SEVIER, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina. Area estimated at 520 square miles. It is drained by French Broad, and Little Pigeon Rivers. The surface is elevated and mountainous; the soil of the valleys is fertile and well watered. Iron ore and limestone are abundant. The French Broad River is navigable by steamboats from this county to its mouth. Capital, Sevierville. Pop. 6920, of whom 6517 were free, and 403 slaves.

SEVIERVILLE or SEVIER COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Sevier co., Tennessee, on Little Pigeon River, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Knoxville.

SEVIOLIA. See SEVILLE.

SÉVIGNAC, sá'veen'yák', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Dinan. Pop. 2543.

SÉVIGNAC, a village of France, department of Basses Pyrénées, arrondissement of Pau. Pop. 924.

SEVILAN MOUNT. See SEVELLAN.

SEVILLE, *sevil* or *se-vil*, (Sp. *Sevilla*, *sh-veel'yá*; It. *Seviglia*, *sh-veel'yá*; Fr. *Seville*, *sh-veel'*; the *Hispalis* of the Romans,) a famous city of Spain, (of which it was the capital during a part of the Gothic dynasty,) capital of a province, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a bridge of boats, communicating with its suburb Triana, 60 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz. Lat. (of La Giralda.) 37° 22' 44" N. lon. 6° 0' 50" W. It is surrounded by Moorish walls about 5 miles in circuit, having numerous gates and towers, the ramparts forming public walks. Its interior has almost wholly an Oriental appearance. The streets, with the exception of the Alameda, a magnificent thoroughfare, planted with elms, and decorated with fountains and statues, are mostly narrow lanes; of late years, however, many new streets have been laid out in straight lines, and adorned with regular and handsome residences. Around the city are many fine public walks, and on one side is the *Quemadero*, or "burning-place" of the Inquisition, near which are a large city cemetery, and an English burying-ground. The suburb of Triana, beyond the river, is inhabited chiefly by gipsies and smugglers, and near it is a Moorish dam, erected to prevent the effects of inundations, to which the lower parts of the city are liable. Altogether, Seville contains about 30 public fountains, rather scantily supplied with water; but there are, besides, numberless others in public institutions, suppressed or existing convents, and private houses, and all are supplied from two sources, the Caños de Carmona, a Moorish aqueduct of 410 arches, constructed in 1172, and the Fuente del Arzobispo, about 1 mile E. of the city, to which it is brought in a subterranean conduit. In the street De la Cuna was accidentally discovered a subterranean Roman aqueduct, which still flows full of fresh water.

Religious Establishments.—Seville always abounded in temples: first, those erected to the heathen deities by the Romans, traces of some of which still remain; then the Christian churches, which continued during the Moorish ascendancy, when beside them rose not only the temples of Islamism, but Jewish synagogues. After the re-conquest, these were converted into Roman Catholic churches. Other religious establishments were also multiplied to such an extent, that at no very distant date there were 73 monastic institutions, while at the same time the whole city did not contain more than 1 free school. The cathedral, a solemn and grandiose fabric, is the largest and finest in Spain. It occupies the site of the successive temples of Astarte, Salambo, and Mohammed. The original mosque was pulled down at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and the cathedral which rose in its stead was completed in 1519. Outside, as well as internally, it is a museum of fine art, in spite of repeated spoliations—Campana, Murillo, Vargas, the Herreras, and other painters of the Seville school, and Montañes, Roldan, Delgado, and other eminent sculptors, having contributed to adorn this gorgeous structure. It consists of five aisles, the two at the sides raised off for chapels; the centre nave is magnificent, and of amazing height, being 146 feet at the transept-dome. At the W. end of the centre aisle lies buried Fernando, son of Columbus. One of the most remarkable objects in Seville is the Giralda, (from *girar*, "to turn,") a great Moorish tower attached to the cathedral, from which the muezzin summoned the faithful to prayers. This belfry, unique in Europe, was built in 1196 by command of Abou Youssef Yakoob. The original tower was only 250 feet high; the additional 100, being the rich filigree belfry, was added, in 1568, by Fernando Ruiz, and is elegant beyond description. On grand festivals it is lighted up at night, and then seems to hang like a brilliant chandelier from the dark vault of heaven; the pinnacle is crowned with El Girandillo, a female bronze figure of Faith, holding the *labarum*, or banner of Constantine. Although it is 14 feet high, and weighs 2500 pounds, it veers with the slightest breeze. Below the Giralda is the Patio de los Naranjos, ("court of orange-trees,") with the original fountain at which the Moslem once performed his ablutions. Of the 140 churches which existed in Seville before the French invasion, a considerable number were destroyed or converted into magazines during Soult's short rule. Among the most interesting that survive, are the San Lorenzo, containing some fine works by Montañes; San Clemente, with a splendid roof, and a plateresque high-altar, by Montañes; the magnificent church of San Pablo; San Pedro, with its Moorish tower; San Juan de la Palma, formerly a mosque; San Isidoro, which, among other fine pictures, contains El Transito, the masterpiece of Roelas; Santa Maria la Blanca, a synagogue prior to 1391; San Salvador, a collegiate church; San Vicente, founded in 300, &c. Of the numerous convents, some have been demolished, and others converted into barracks, manufactories,

hospitals, warehouses, theatres, &c.; about 20, however, are still occupied, each by a small number of nuns, and a few of them possess some valuable paintings and sculptures.

The following buildings also are deserving of particular notice:—The Casa Lonja, or exchange, built by Philip II. at the suggestion of the Archbishop of Seville, to prevent the desecration of the cathedral, which was used by mercantile men as a place of rendezvous; in the upper floor are the *Archives of the Indies*, that is, of South America, which were collected here by Charles IV. in 1784, from Simancas and other archives scattered through Spain; the Alhondiga, or public granary, a sumptuous edifice, built by the Moors, with a large court, on the right side of which are ranges of piazzas, where the traffic in grain is carried on; the custom-house, built in 1792, with both façades of the composite order; the Atarazanas de Azogues, or warehouse, where is stored the produce of the government quicksilver-mines at Almaden, as well as those wrought by private enterprise; the Casaca de Moneda, or mint, where coining, however, has ceased, the machinery having been transferred to Madrid; the Audiencia, or high court of Seville, of which the statistical tables for 1844 give 4004 trials in a jurisdiction over 1,140,935 souls, or about 1 in 279; the archiepiscopal palace, (whose façade forms an angle nearly opposite the Giralda,) commenced in 1664; and the Alcazar, built in the tenth and eleventh centuries for Abderrahman, and restored in 1364 by Don Pedro, with the aid of Moorish workmen; it occupies the site where stood the palace of the Roman prætor. Here Charles V. was married to Isabella of Portugal; and here Philip V. resided in morbid seclusion for two years, amusing himself with fishing in the pond. The gardens, which were laid out by Charles, are perhaps the most curious in Europe.

The most remarkable public monument is the Tower of Gold, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, a beautiful ancient structure, attributed by some to the Romans, and by others to the Moors. The object for which it was erected is unknown, but it figures much in the history of Pedro I. of Castile. In the Jews' quarter, a labyrinth of lanes, stands the house of Murillo, who was a native of Seville.

Educational Establishments, Museums, &c.—The university occupies the building erected by Charles III. 1565–70, for the Jesuits' convent. It contains fine pictures and sculptures, and there have been recently added to it museums of chemistry, physics, mineralogy and zoology, and a botanic garden; within the last few years, also, the library has been increased from 12,000 to 66,000 volumes. The aggregate number of students who matriculated in 1847–8 in philosophy, jurisprudence, theology, and medicine, was 1184. There are, besides, several colleges, various free schools, a normal school, 123 private schools, several seminaries or colleges for girls, one of them for young ladies of noble birth, an academy of mathematics, a nautical college, academies of commerce, of medicine and surgery, of the fine arts, of jurisprudence and legislation. Besides the university library, there is the Columbian library, attached to the cathedral, and founded by Fernando, son of Christopher Columbus, consisting of 30,000 volumes, the most valuable collection of books in Seville, and one of the best in Spain. In addition to the numerous works of art distributed among the public institutions, especially the cathedral, the university, and the Caridad, a national museum has been formed, into which have been gathered the pictorial treasures of the suppressed convents, as well as pictures from other towns in the province. There are two theatres, and a handsome Plaza de Toros, or bull-ring, outside the walls—the latter affording accommodation for from 12,000 to 14,000 spectators.

Charitable Institutions.—Seville has always been famous for its benevolent institutions. In 1558 it contained 76 hospitals, but the number was afterwards much reduced. Among those that survive are the Hospital de la Sangre, a magnificent edifice, founded in 1546; it was originally destined for women, but is now occupied by the sick poor of both sexes, with a division for the insane; in 1848 there were admitted 3432 patients, and the daily average of inmates is from 280 to 300; the Hospital de San Hermengildo, a Gothic structure, founded in 1463, and intended chiefly for the cure of wounded persons; the Hospital del Señor San José, or foundling hospital, founded in 1558; the number of children admitted yearly is about 680; the Hospital de la Caridad, ("Charity Hospital,") founded in the seventeenth century by Don Miguel Mafara; in its elegant church are some of the finest creations of Murillo and Valdes, and in the courts are two exquisite marble groups, representing Mercy and Charity surrounded with children; an asylum for aged priests, and a house of refuge, besides various other benevolent institutions.

Military Establishments.—The cannon-foundry, founded in 1565, is unique in Spain, and was formerly one of the best in Europe; indeed, it is said that the bronze guns made here are not surpassed anywhere. There are also a manufactory of saltpetre, one of muskets, another of fire-works, an arsenal and an armory, several barracks, and a military hospital.

* "Fair is proud SEVILLE: let her country boast
Her strength, her wealth, her site of ancient days."
Childs Harold, canto. i.

"—— By what reasoning my poor mind
Was from the old idolatry reclaimed,
None better knows than SEVILLE'S mitred chief."
SOUTHEY'S Roderick, book; xx.

Prisons.—The prison in the suppressed convent Del Populo is one of the best in Spain. In 1848 it afforded ample accommodation to 683 prisoners, and the daily average number is 250. There are also a house of correction for young persons, and a national prison for galley-slaves, called Presidio Peninsular, established in 1838, in the Augustine convent outside the city, containing about 1200 prisoners, sentenced by the different tribunals in the peninsula, as well as those of the Havana and Majorca.

Clubs, Societies, &c.—The Casino comprises among its members the *dile* of the city. There are also a military casino, philharmonic society, society of equitation, tribunal of commerce, board of commerce, college of advocates, academy of belles-lettres, two societies for the encouragement of agriculture and the industrial arts, insurance companies, &c.

Manufactures and Trade.—The Fabrica de Tabacos, where the tobacco is made into snuff and cigars, covers a quadrangle of 662 feet by 524 feet, and has 28 internal courts. A moat surrounds it, in order to prevent cigars from being smuggled out. In 1849, 4542 persons, nine-tenths of them women, were employed in this establishment; and in 1847 the produce in cigars and snuff amounted to 2,736,416 pounds. There are also manufactures of earthenware, crystal, machinery, extract of liquorice, leather, soap, cotton-thread, worsted, linen, and silk fabrics. Being situated about 70 miles from the mouth of the river, which it is difficult for vessels above 200 tons burden to ascend, as well as its proximity to Cadiz, Seville has comparatively a limited commerce. The great majority of vessels trading here are coasters, except in the months of October, November, and December, when oranges are shipped for Britain, France, and Belgium. On the average of the years 1844 and 1845, 1386 vessels, of 59,080 tons, entered the port, and 1294, of 52,459 tons, cleared from it. The imports consist chiefly of yarn, wrought and cast iron, tin-plate, fine ironmongery, delft, fine cloths and linens, some silk stuffs, cotton mixtures, drugs, &c., steel, crystal, dried cod, builing-timber, Flanders cheese and butter, &c. The principal articles of export are quicksilver, lead, copper, olive-oil, wool, oranges, liquorice, cork, and occasionally grain. There is a small and insufficient quay, and a dock-yard, where the first steamboats were built in Spain. An iron bridge, to cross the Guadalquivir, was commenced in 1845, on the plan of the Pont-de-Carrousel at Paris.

History.—Seville was called *Hispal* by the Phœnicians, who settled here, and by the Romans *Hispalis*, of which the Moors made *Ishbaliyah*, whence *Sibilia*, *Sevilla*. It was captured, B.C. 46, by Julius Cæsar, who made it his capital, and gave it the title of *Romula*, or Little Rome. Seville was the capital of the Goths until the sixth century, when Leovigild removed the seat of government to Toledo, as being more central. It surrendered to the Moors at once, after the defeat of Don Roderick on the Guadalete, and it continued its allegiance to the caliph of Damascus until 756, when Abderrahman established at Cordova the western caliphate of the Beni-Umeyyah family, to which Seville remained subject until 1031, when that dynasty was overthrown, and with it the real dominion of the Moor. Seville surrendered to Ferdinand of Leon and Castile on November 23, 1248, when he divided the houses and lands among his soldiers. It continued to be the capital of Spain until Charles V. removed the court to Valladolid. The discovery, however, of the New World, raised Seville to more than its former splendor; it became the mart of the golden colonies, and the residence of princely foreign merchants. But the French invasion, and the subsequent loss of the Transatlantic possessions, have again greatly injured its prosperity. It surrendered, in 1810, to the French under Soult, who retained possession of it till 1813. In 1843 it was besieged by Espartero for nine days, when it capitulated. A few miles distant, on the W., is the village of Santa Ponce, the ancient *Italica*, the birthplace of the Emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius the Great, and where are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and other vestiges of antiquity. Santa Ponce and Triana are the seats of large annual fairs. Pop. 100,498.—Adj. and inhab. SEVILLAN, se-vil'yūn; (Sp. SEVILLANO, sé-veel-yā'no.)

SEVILLE, se-vill', a post-office of Madison co., Virginia.

SEVILLER, a village of Medina co., Ohio, 104 miles N.E. of Columbus.

SEVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SEVRE-NANTAISE, sêvr (or saivr) nôn'tâz', a river of France, rises in the department of Deux-Sèvres, flows N.W. past Monnières, where it becomes navigable for boats, and enters the Loire on the left, opposite Nantes. Length, 70 miles.

SEVRE-NIORTAISE, sêvr (or saivr) ne-on'tâz', a river of France, rises in the department of Deux-Sèvres, passes Niort, where it becomes navigable; and enters the Atlantic at Angoulême. Length, 65 miles.

SEVRES, sêvr or saivr', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 4 miles E.N.E. of Versailles, on the railway to Paris. Pop. in 1852, 4750. It is celebrated for the great national manufacture of porcelain. It has also manufactures of glass, &c.

1790

SEVRES, DEUX, dsh saivr' or sêvr, (i. e. the "two Sèvres,") a department in the W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Poitou. Area, 2215 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 323,615. The surface is divided by a plateau into two parts: a mountainous, rocky region, partly wooded, in the N.E., called the Gatine; and a level district. Principal rivers, the Sèvre-Niortaise and the Sèvre-Nantaise, from which it derives its name. The soil is generally fertile, and more corn is raised than is necessary for home consumption. The pasturage is excellent, and cattle, horses, mules, and asses, the latter of an excellent breed, are extensively reared. Game and fish abound. Chief industry, the manufacture of leather, gloves, woollens, linens, cottons, and beet-root sugar. The department has mines of iron, marble, and granite, and is divided into the arrondissements of Niort, Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay. Capital, Niort.

SEVRI HISSAR, sêv'ree his'sar', ("cypress castle,") a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, 66 miles E.N.E. of Kutah.

SEVRI HISSAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the Gulf of Scala Nova, 22 miles S.W. of Smyrna.

SEVRI HISSAR, a village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in a rocky country, 73 miles S.W. of Angora, with the ruins of an ancient edifice. Near it are remains supposed to be those of the ancient *Pisinnus*.

SEVSK or SEWSK, a town of Russia. See SIEVSK.

SEWAN, a lake of Russian Armenia. See GÜKTCHEN-DAGHAN.

SEWAN, sé-wân', or ALLIGUNGER, all'eghūnj', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Sarun, 66 miles N.W. of Patna. Lat. 21° 9' N., lon. 75° 58' E. Here is made an inferior sort of pottery ware.

SEWARD, a post-township of Schoharie co., New York, 48 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 2203.

SEWARD, a township in Winnebago co., Illinois. P. 330.

SEWARD'S MILLS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SEWARD'S POINT, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 50 miles S. of Springfield.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex.

SEWDAH, a town of British India, district of Candahar, 20 miles N.E. of Namerabad.

SEWEE, a town of Afghanistan. See SEER.

SEWEE, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

SEWELLSVILLE, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

SEWESTAN, Afghanistan. See SEWESTAN.

SEWICKLEYVILLE, a post-village of Ohio township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Pittsburgh. It contains seminaries for boys and girls. Pop. in 1853, 800.

SEWICKLY, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. See NORTH SEWICKLEY.

SEWICKLY, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1470.

SEWICKLY BOTTOM, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

SEWISTAN or SEWESTAN, se-wis-tân', a province of South-east Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 29° 30' and 30° 30' N., lon. 67° and 70° E., having S. the Beloochee province of Cutch-Gundava, E. the Sulaiman Mountains, separating it from Damaun, and W. the Rholan and Plsheen Valleys, from which it is also separated by high mountains. It is a flat, dry plain of hardened clay, fertile only near its few rivers, and crossed by the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Candahar.

SEWRY NARRAIN, sêw'ree nar'rîn', a town of India, in the Berar dominions, 3 miles S.E. of Ruttunpoor.

SEXBIERUM, sêx'bee'rūm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 934.

SEXILE AQUÆ. See AIX.

SEXTON'S, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, 40 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

SEXTON'S CREEK, a post-office of Clay co., Kentucky.

SEXTONVILLE, a post-village in Richland co., Wisconsin, 56 miles W. of Madison. It contains 2 stores, 1 hotel, 2 mills, and has excellent water-power. Pop. 130.

SEYBO, sê'bo, a town of Hayti, on a small river, 55 miles N.E. of San Domingo. Pop. 5000.

SEYBUSCH, sê'bôosh, or ZYWIEC, ziv'e-êts, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Sola, 12 miles S.S.W. of Biala. Pop. 2952.

SEYCHELLES, sé'sheel', a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of the British government of the Mauritius, between lat. 3° 30' and 5° 45' S., and lon. 55° 20' and 56° 20' E. They consist of 30 small islands, in 4 groups:—1. Mahé, with St. Anne, Cerf, and several smaller islands; 2. Silhouette; 3. Praslin, Curieuse, &c.; 4. Dennis, Frigate, &c. They are all of granitic formation, and elevated on a coral bank. Pop. 7000. Among the vegetable productions is the *Cocos de Mer*. Domestic animals comprise the cow, sheep, dog, and cat. Crocodiles, formerly plenty, have nearly disappeared. Mahé, the largest island, is 16 miles long, and 4 miles broad; it is mountainous, but fertile. The chief town is Port Victoria, on the E. coast, with a garrison of 100 men. A newspaper was established in 1840. (See ANGELOTE ISLES.) The Seychelles were first partially explored

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by M. Lazarus Picault in 1743, about which time a few settlers of French origin established themselves on the largest island, Mahé, with the view of taking turtle. To these several families from Bourbon and Mauritius were soon added. In 1794 the British took possession of the islands; and at the peace of 1814, they became a dependency of Mauritius.

SEYDA, *sē'dā*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 64 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 1450.

SEYDORF, *sē'dorf*, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, near Hirschberg. Pop. 1098.

SEYER (*sē'ēr*) **ISLES**, a cluster lying off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 8° 41' N., and lon. 97° 30' E. The largest is 5 miles long, and 1 mile broad.

SEYEROE, *sē'ēr-ō'ē* (?) an island of Denmark, 7 miles N.W. of Seeland. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

SEYMONVILLE, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

SEYMOUR, *see'mēr*, a township in New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River and Railroad, about 10 miles N.W. of New Haven. It contains a bank. Pop. 1667.

SEYMOUR, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

SEYMOUR, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, on the river Trent, 30 miles from Belleville. Pop. about 200.

SEYNE, *sān*, a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, on the Blanche, 20 miles N.N.E. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 2686. It is fortified, and has a communal college.

SEYNE, a town of France, department of Var, 3 miles S.W. of Toulon. Pop. in 1852, 7401. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in fishing and navigation. It has a harbor on the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Toulon, in the Mediterranean.

SEYNY, *sē'ny*, a town of Russian Poland, 36 miles N.W. of Grodno, with a Dominican cloister, the confessional of which is in such repute as annually to attract 10,000 penitents. Pop. 616.

SEYPAN, one of the Ladrone Islands. See SATPAN.

SEYRA, *sē'ra*, a town of West Hindostan, Gulcown's dominion, in the peninsula of Guzerat, on the Gulf of Cutch.

SEYRAH, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 65 miles E. of Ahmedabad.

SEYSSSEL, *sē'ssēl*, a frontier town of France, department of Ain, on the Rhone, which here becomes navigable, 21 miles S.W. of Geneva. Pop. in 1852, 1418.

SEYSSUEL, *sē'ssūel*, a village of France, department of Isère, near Vienne. Pop. 1479.

SEYSUNA, *sē'sō'nā*, a town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 24 miles S. of Kotah.

SEYYID EL GHAZI, *sē'yēd'ēl ghā'zee*, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 25 miles S.E. of Esker Shehr. It comprises about 600 houses of Mohammedans.

SEZANNE, *sē'zānnē*, a town of France, department of Marne, 25 miles S.W. of Epernay. Pop. in 1852, 4431. It has manufactures of woollens and hosiery.

SEZEMECZ, *sē'zē-mēts*, or **CZEZEMICZ**, a market-town of Bohemia, 10 miles N. of Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1632.

SEZKIJAR, a small island of Russia. See SESEKAR.

SEZZA, *sē'zā*, or **SEZZEN**, *sē'zā*, a town of South Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles S.E. of Velletri, on a height overlooking the Pontine Marshes. Pop. 8650. It is a bishop's see, and has the remains of a temple of Saturn.

SEZZA, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Alessandria, on the Bormida. Pop. 2585.

SPAX, *sāx*, or **SPAKUS**, *sē'kūs*, a seaport town of Tunis, on the Gulf of Gabes, 70 miles N.N.E. of Gabes. Lat. 34° 44' N., lon. 10° 40' E. It is enclosed by a high wall, and is one of the best built towns of the regency. It has ship-building yards, and an active trade with Malta and Sicily.

SGRAVELAND, *agrā'vch-lānt*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 4 miles S.W. of Naarden. Pop. 1215.

SGRAVENHAAG, a town of the Netherlands. See HAAGUE.

SHABATZ, *shā'bāts*, a town of Servia, on the Save, 44 miles W. of Belgrade. It has several bazaars.

SHABRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SHABONA, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 300.

SHACK'ELFORD'S, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia, 67 miles E. of Richmond.

SHACK'ERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHADADPOOR, *shā'dād-poor*, a town of Sindh, 23 miles N.W. of Larkhana, on the route to Gundava. Lat. 27° 46' N., lon. 68° E.

SHADE, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1264.

SHADE, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

SHADE CREEK, Pennsylvania, rises in the E. part of Alleghany co., and falls into Stony Creek.

SHADE CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Ohio River in Meigs county.

SHADE FURNACE, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 75 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

SHADE GAP, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

SHADEHUR, *shā-de-hūr*, a village of Beloochistan, on the route from Larkhana to Gundava.

SHADE MILL, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

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SHADE MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends N.E. from the Juniata, along the S.E. boundary of Mifflin, which it separates from Juniata county, and into Union county, nearly to the Susquebanna River.

SHADFORTH, a township of England, co. of Durham.

SHADWINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHADPOXHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SHADRINSK, **SCHADRINSK** or **CHADRINSK**, *shā-dreensk*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, capital of district, on the N. bank of the Isset, 25 miles E.S.E. of Dolmatov. Pop. 3400. It is enclosed by palisades, and has an active trade.

SHADUAN, *shā-doo-ān*, an island of the Red Sea, opposite the ancient Egyptian port Myos Hormos. Lat. 27° 30' N., and lon. 34° E. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

SHADVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

SHADWELL, a parish of England, and suburb of the metropolis, on its E. side, co. of Middlesex, 24 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, with a station on the London and Blackwall Railway.

SHADWELL, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

SHADY, a post-office of Johnson co., Tennessee.

SHADY DALE, a post-village of Jasper co., Georgia, 117 miles W. by S. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches and an academy.

SHADY GROVE, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 60 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

SHADY GROVE, a small village of Union district, South Carolina.

SHADY GROVE, a small village of Forsyth co., Georgia.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

SHADY GROVE, a small village of Copiah co., Mississippi.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Washington parish, Louisiana.

SHADY GROVE, a thriving post-village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 116 miles W. of Nashville.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Crittenden co., Kentucky.

SHADY GROVE, a small post-village of Dallas co., Missouri.

SHADY HILL, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

SHADY SPRING, a post-office of Raleigh co., Virginia.

SHAFFERTOWN, a post-borough of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 34 miles E. of Harrisburg. It contains several churches and stores. Pop. in 1850, 616.

SHAFTESBURY, *shafts'berē*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and town of England, co. of Dorset, on the border of Wiltshire, 25 miles N.N.E. of Dorchester. Pop. of municipal borough in 1851, 2503; of parliamentary borough, 9404. The town stands on the summit of a narrow hill, to which water has to be conveyed from adjacent lower grounds. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Ashley Cooper family.

SHAFTSBURY, a post-village and township of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, 100 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It contains beds of valuable marble. Pop. of township, 1996.

SHAHABAD, *shā'hā-bād*, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, having N. the Ganges, S.E. the Sonu River, and W. the Caramunassa. Area, 4087 square miles. Pop. 919,900, nearly all Hindoo; 2300 square miles are occupied by cultivated lands, yielding rice, opium, &c. Principal towns, Arrah, Buxar, Rotasgur, and Samseram.

SHAHABAD, a town of British India, dominion of Oude, 80 miles N.W. of Lucknow.

SHAHABAD, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 105 miles N.W. of Delhi.

SHAHBAD, *shā'bād*, or **SHAHABHAD**, *shā'hā-bād*, a town of Cashmere, near the E. extremity of the valley, 14 miles S.E. of Islamabad, and 5600 feet above the sea. It is famous for fruit, and was formerly a residence of the Mogul emperors.

SHAH BUNDER, (or **BANDER**.) *shāh būn'dēr*, a village of Sindh, in the delta of the Indus, 12 miles S.E. of Bunder-Vikar, and formerly the seat of an English factory.

SHAH BUNDER, *shāh būn'dēr*, written also **SHAH BANDER**, a small town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the river of Meenab, 10 miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf, opposite Ormus. The river is navigable to it from the sea for vessels of 20 tons, and it has a custom-house, and some maritime trade.

SHAHERAH, *shāh-dē'ra*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Jumna, opposite Delhi.

SHAHEY, *shā'hē*, a rocky peninsula of Persia, province of Azerbaïdjan, 35 miles S.W. of Tabreez, and extending into the Lake Ooroomesyah, to which it sometimes gives name. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a dozen populous villages.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, *shā-jā'hān-poor*, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, having N.E. Nepal, E. Oude. Area, 1420 square miles. Pop. 668,749.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, the capital town of the above dis-

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trict, on an affluent of the Ganges, 43 miles S.E. of Bareilly. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52' N.$, lon. $79^{\circ} 48' E.$ It has a citadel and numerous mosques.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, a town of Punjab. See TIRA.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions, 35 miles N.E. of Oojein.

SHAHJIMAR, shā'le-mar', a fine summer palace and gardens, in the Punjab, 3 miles E. of Lahore. The *Shahjimar gardens*, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," are in Cashmere, bordering a lake immediately E. of the city of Serinagur.

SHAHNOOR, shā'noor', or SAVANOOR, sāvā-noor', a decayed town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 41 miles S.E. of Darwar, lat. $14^{\circ} 59' N.$, lon. $75^{\circ} 28' E.$

SHAHPOOR, shā'poor', or SHAHPUR, a small river of Persia, province of Khoosistan, rises about 10 miles N. of the ruins of Sus; flows S.E. in a deep and narrow bed, and after a course of about 60 miles joins the Karoon, 50 miles below Shooster. In its upper part it runs parallel to the Kerah, (anc. *Choaspes*), and leaves the mud building termed Daniel's Tomb, near the remains of Sus. It is conjectured to have been the *Eulrus* of Alexander's historians.

SHAHPOOR, a small town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, 52 miles N. of Shikarpoor.

SHAHRIZOOL, Turkish Koordistan. See SHEHRIZOOL.

SHAH-ROOD or SHAH-RUD, shā'rood', a river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajeme, joins the Khil-Oozon or Seferd-rood 40 miles S.W. of Keshd, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the provinces of Irak-Ajeme and Ghilan.

SHAH-ROOD or SHAH-RUD, a walled town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 45 miles S.E. of Astrabad. It is about 2 miles in circuit, populous, and surrounded by well-cultivated grounds.

SHAHZADABAD shā-zā'dā-bād', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 34 miles N.W. of Allahabad. It has one of the most spacious serais or palaces in the Upper Provinces.

SHAHZADPOOR, shā-zād-poor', a town of Oude, 38 miles S.E. of Fyzabad.

SHAIKHUR, shā'khūr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 20 miles N. of Bareilly.

SHAIYA or CHAIYA, shā'yā, a maritime town of Siam, on the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 100 miles N.N.W. of Ligor. It exports large quantities of rice.

SHAKAPORE, shā'hā-pōr', a town of Sind, on the great route from Cutch to Hyderabad, in lat. $24^{\circ} 34' N.$, lon. $68^{\circ} 26' E.$

SHAK'ELFORD'S, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia.

SHAKER VIL AGE, a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 12 miles N. by E. of Concord.

SHAK'PAY, a post-office, Scott co., Minnesota Territory.

SHALBOURN, a parish, England, co. of Berks and Wilts.

SHALDEN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SHALER, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2002.

SHALER'S MILLS, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

SHALERSVILLE, a mining village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on Sawmill River, about 2 miles W. of Pittsburg.

SHALERSVILLE, a post-township in the N. central part of Portage co., Ohio, intersected by Cuyahoga River. P. 1190.

SHALFLEET, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

SHALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

SHALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHALKOTE, a town of the Punjab. See SEALKOTE.

SHALLOTTE, post-office, Brunswick co., North Carolina.

SHALLOW FORD, post-office, Orange co., North Carolina.

SHALSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

SHAMAKA, shā'mā'kā, SHAMAKI, SCHAMACHI, shā'mā'kee, or SCHEMACHI, a government of Transcaucasian Russia, bordering on the Caspian. Area, 14,895 square miles.

SHAMAKA, shā'mā'kā, SCHAMACHI or SHAMACHI, shā'mā'kee, written also CHAMAKA and SCHEMACHI, a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, 70 miles W. of Bakoo.

SHAMAKA, Old, or KOONESHUR, koon-shūr', a village of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 15 miles N.E. of the above. It was ruined in 1737 by Nadir Shah, but having been made capital of Shirvan in 1841, it is now thriving, and is celebrated for its silks, which are reckoned equal to French manufacture. Pop. in 1843, 18,500.

SHAMIRAM, the Turkish name of Van. See VAN.

SHAMLER, shām'lee', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 55 miles N. of Delhi, in lat. $29^{\circ} 27' N.$, lon. $77^{\circ} 8' E.$ It contains many handsome houses, and has a large bazaar.

SHAMMAR MOUNTAINS, (Arab. *Jebel Shammar*), sometimes called RAMLEAH MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Arabia, in Nedjed, principally between 29° and 29° N. lat. Height, about 9000 feet. In the vicinity are said to be extensive forests.

SHAMO, ("sea of sand,") a desert of Mongolia. See GOST.

SHAMOKIN, a creek of Pennsylvania, falls into the Susquehanna near Sunbury.

SHAMOKIN, a flourishing post-village and township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on Shamokin Creek, and on the railroad from Sunbury to Pottsville, 18 miles E.S.E. of the former. The Shamokin coalfield (anthracite) is said to be as rich and extensive as any in the state. One of the veins is stated to be about 40 feet in thickness. Iron ore is also abundant in the vicinity, and the manufacture of iron has been commenced. The village contains several hotels, which are doing an excellent business; a new one has recently been erected, at a cost of \$14,000. Pop. of the township, 2191.

SHAMOKIN DAM, a small post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

SHAMONY, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

SHAM/ROCK, a new and thriving village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 88 miles above Cincinnati. It has stone quarries, and mills for sawing stone.

SHAMROCK, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 48 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

SHAMROCK MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

SHAMSHADIL, shām'shā-deel', a province of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, S. of the Koor, and between the provinces of Ganjeh and Kazah; lat. $42^{\circ} N.$, lon. 45° to $46^{\circ} E.$

SHAN or CHAN, shān, a Chinese word signifying "mountain," forming a part of numerous names in East Asia, as TRIAN-SHAN, (the "Celestial Mountains,") &c.

SHANAGOLDEN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

SHANANDZAH, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

SHANDA'KEN, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, 56 miles S.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2307.

SHAN'DRUM, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

SHANE'S (shāns) CROSSING, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

SHANESVILLE, shānz'vil, a village of Mercer co., Ohio, on St. Mary's River, 124 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

SHANESVILLE, a thriving post village of Sugar Creek township, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 90 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

SHANG, shāng, a Chinese word signifying "supreme," forming a part of numerous Chinese names, as SHANG-HAI, (i.e. "supreme port,") &c.

SHANG-HAI (Shang-Hai) or CHANG-HAI, (Chang-Hai,) shāng'hāi, incorrectly written SHANG-HAE, a seaport city of China, and one of the five now open for European commerce, province of Kiang-soo, on the Woosung River, 14 miles from the sea, and 160 miles E.S.E. of Nankin. Lat. $31^{\circ} 12' N.$, lon. $121^{\circ} 28' E.$ Pop. estimated at about 190,000. It stands on a level and highly cultivated plain, and is enclosed by a wall 5 miles in circuit, immediately outside of which are several populous suburbs. The streets are narrow and filthy, and the public buildings inferior to those of Ning-po; tea-gardens and vast ice-houses are the objects in it chiefly worthy of notice. It has a mint, and flourishing manufactures of flowered silks of a peculiar kind, and of iron wares, glass, paper, and articles of ivory, bone, gold, and silver. It is an important entrepôt of the commerce between the N. and S. provinces of China, exporting manufactured goods to Tien-tsin in the metropolitan province of Pe-Chee-lee, and importing large quantities of pulse, flour, meats, rhubarb, and skins from the shores of the Yellow Sea. An extensive internal communication by water facilitates its trade with all the N. half of China, and it is stated to have a direct trade with the countries of Central Asia. Its coasting trade is also very extensive, and 3000 junkie are often crowded together in its river, many being from Hai-nan, Canton, and the Malay Archipelago. In 1853 the value of imports, in 127 British vessels, was \$5,225,000; in 57 American vessels, \$3,816,000; in 23 vessels, from 21 other European ports, and 2 vessels under Siamese flags, \$572,000; total, \$9,213,000. The export trade to foreign countries, in the same year, amounted to \$16,250,000 in 126 British vessels; \$9,500,000 in 52 American vessels; and \$1,150,000 in other foreign vessels; total, \$26,900,000. The principal shipments in British vessels consisted of 33,247 pieces, valued at \$10,265,000; 289 bales of silk piece-goods, valued at \$40,000; 24,743,000 pounds of tea, valued at \$5,776,000; and 456 piculs of nankeens, worth \$21,000. The amount of tea shipped in American vessels, was 8,642,817 pounds, and in other vessels, 2,539,129 pounds. Shang-hai was taken, on the 19th of June, 1843, by the British troops, who captured in the city 171 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of military stores.

SHANG-I-YUEN, shāng'e-yoo'en', a town of China, province of Che-kiang, about 68 miles W.S.W. of Ning-po. It is a large and important place, containing a population of at least 100,000.

SHANG-SE-CHOO or CHANG-SE-TCHOU, shāng'se-choo', a town of China, province of Quang-tong, on the Chinese frontier, in lat. $22^{\circ} 10' 12' N.$, lon. $107^{\circ} 35' E.$

SHANGTUN, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHANG-TOO or CHANG-TOU, an old name of Peking, which see.

SHAN/KILL, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, chiefly in the co. of Armagh.

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SHANKILL, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

SHANKILL or **SAINT KILL**, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

SHANKILL, a hamlet of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

SHANKLIN, a maritime parish of the Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast.

SHANKSVILLE, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 77 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburgh.

SHANNON, the principal river of Ireland, rises in a pond called the Shannon Pot, close to the base of the Cullinagh Mountain, in the county of Cavan, 345 feet above the sea. It flows at first S.W., and then generally S., through Loughs Allan, Baffin, Rea, and Derg, to near Limerick, where it turns W., and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 10 miles in width, immediately N. of Tralee Bay. Total course estimated at 224 miles, for nearly all of which it is navigable, though its navigation is obstructed in many parts by rapids and shallows, to obviate which large sums have been expended. Its principal affluents from the W. are the Boyle, Buck, and Fergus; from the E. and S. the Inny, Brosna, Mulkerna, and Maig. Its basin is estimated to comprise 3613 square miles. It is tidal for the last third of its course, and may be ascended by vessels of 400 tons to Limerick. It is connected all across Leinster with Dublin by the Grand Canal from Shannon Harbor, near Banagher, and by the Royal Canal, which joins it at Tormonbarry, near Longford.

SHANNON, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

SHANNON, a new county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is traversed in a S.E. direction by the Current, an affluent of the Big Black River, and also drained by Jack's Fork, and by Big and Sinking Creeks. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine. Mines of copper are found. Formed out of part of Ripley county, and named in honor of George Shannon, a member of Lewis and Clarke's company to the Columbia River. Capital, Eminence. Pop. 1190, of whom 1190 were free, and 9 slaves.

SHANNON, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

SHANNON BRIDGE, a village and fortified post of Ireland, King's county, on the Shannon, here crossed by a 16-arched bridge, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Banagher. Pop. 300.

SHANNONDALE, a post-office, Montgomery co., Indiana.

SHANNONDALE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, Jefferson co., Virginia, on the Shenandoah River, 5 miles from Charlestown, and 160 miles N. of Richmond. This beautiful and fashionable watering-place is more easily accessible from the Atlantic cities than any in Virginia. The water is impregnated with the salts of lime, magnesia, and soda.

SHANNON GROVE, a village of Ireland, on the Shannon.

SHANNON HARBOR, a village of Ireland, co. of Cavan, on the river Shannon.

SHANNON HILL, a post-village of Gloucester co., Virginia, 26 miles W. of Richmond.

SHANNON'S, a village of Yalobusha co., Mississippi.

SHANNON'S, a post-office of Montgomery co., Texas.

SHANNONSVILLE, a village of Perry co., Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, 90 miles S.W. of Nashville.

SHANNONVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 5 miles W. of Norristown.

SHANNONVILLE, a flourishing village of Canada West, co. of Hastings, on the Salmon River, 1½ miles from the Bay of Quinte, and 21 miles from Kingston, with which it has communication by steamboat. It contains several large flour, grist, and saw mills, and 2 Protestant churches. Pop. in 1852, 600.

SHANRAHAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

SHAN-SEE, **SHAN-SI** or **CHAN-SI**, *shán-see'*, (i. e. the "mountainous West," or the "mountainous region of the West,") a province of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° N., and lon. 110° and 114° 30' E., having N. Mongolia, or the Desert of Shamo, ("sea of sand,") and on other sides the provinces of Shen-see, Ho-nan, and Pe-chee-lee. Estimated area, 55,268 square miles. Pop. in 1825, 14,004,210. The surface is mountainous. The Hoang-ho forms its W. and a part of its S. frontier. Wheat, millet, cotton, tobacco, wine, dyeing-materials, silk, honey, large numbers of live-stock, iron, salt, crystal, coal, and building-stone, are among its chief products. The principal manufactures are silk goods, carpets, and metallic goods. It is divided into 9 departments. The chief city is Tai-yuan. Shan-see is celebrated among all the provinces of China for its wines. In the time of Marco Polo, (the latter part of the thirteenth century,) the vine, according to that traveller, was cultivated nowhere in China but in this province, in the department of Tai-yuan-foo. This department is also remarkable for containing the richest iron-mines in all China; these appear to have been wrought from the earliest times. Its manufactures of iron and steel, in which the inhabitants have acquired extraordinary skill, are very celebrated, and are distributed over the whole of North China and Mongolia.

SHAN-TOONG, **SHAN-TUNG**, **SCHAN-TUNG** or **CHAN-TOUNG**, *shán'toong'*, (i. e. the "mountainous region of the

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East.") a maritime province of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 38° N., and lon. 115° and 122° 40' E., having landward the provinces of Pe-chee-lee, Ho-nan, and Kiang-soo, and E. the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Pe-chee-lee. Estimated area, 65,104 square miles. Pop. in 1825, 28,968,764. The surface is mountainous in the E. Its W. part is intersected by the Grand Canal. The harbors are numerous, and it comprises many islands off the coast. Wheat, millet, indigo, drugs, and silk are the principal products. Its manufactures of felt, caps, carpets, and hempen cloths, are extensive. It is subdivided into 10 departments. The chief city is Tse-nan. The department of Yen-chow-foo, (or Yen-teheou fou,) in this province, is celebrated among the Chinese as the birthplace of the immortal Confucius, (Kheong-Tseu-Foo.)

SHAN-WA-NO, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wisconsin.

SHAO-CHOO or **CHAO-TCHOU**, *shá'choo'*, called also **SHAO-CHOO-FOO** and **CHAO-TCHOU-FOU**, *shá'chóo'foo'*, a city of China, province of Quang-tong, on the Pe-kiang, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 115 miles N. of Canton. It is large, enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of nankeen fabrics, &c. Pop. estimated at 10,000 families.

SHAO-CHOO-FOO, *See SHAO-CHOO*.

SHAO-HING or **CHAO-HING**, *shá'ho'ing'*, a city of China, province of Che-kiang, capital of a department, 73 miles W. of Ning-po. Lat. 30° 8' N., lon. 120° 3' E. It stands in a fertile plain, and is intersected by canals; it is well paved, clean, and healthy. Near it is a magnificent temple, erected to Yu, the reputed founder of the Chinese Empire.

SHAO-HING-FOO or **CHAO-HING-FOU**, *See SHAO-HING*.

SHAO-KHING-FOO, *See SHAO-KING*.

SHAO-KING or **CHAO-KHING**, *shá'ho'king'*, a fortified city of China, province of Quang-tong, capital of a department, 50 miles W. of Canton. It is well built, and is the residence of the governor of the Quang provinces.

SHAO-NAN or **CHAO-NAN**, *shá'ho'nán'*, a flourishing seaport town of China, province of Fo-kien, 90 miles S.W. of Amoy. Here junks freight with large quantities of alum and sugar.

SHAPOOR, *shá'poor'*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Coimbatore, 41 miles N.N.W. of Darnaporam.

SHAO-WOO, **SCHAO-WU**, **CHAO-WOU**, *shá'wo'wo'*, or **CHAO-OU-FOU**, *shá'oo'foo'*, a fortified city of China, province of Fo-kien, in the tea district, 145 miles N.W. of Foo-chow, in lat. 27° 21' 36" N., lon. 117° 38' 54" E. Its woven fabrics have a high reputation.

SHAP, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 12 miles N.N.E. of Kendal. Near it are the remains of a Druidic temple, and of an abbey, and 3 miles S.E. of the village, is the bathing establishment of Shap Spa.

SHAPINSHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 4½ miles W. of Stronsay. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½ miles. Pop. in 1851, 800, mostly employed in the cod and herring fishery. The shores are low, level, and fertile; the interior is hilly, and almost barren. On the S. coast stands a neat village, on the fine bay of Ellwick; in the island are many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities.

SHAPLEIGH, *shap'lee*, a post-township in York co., Maine, 77 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1348.

SHAPOOR, **SHAPOUR** or **SHAPUR**, *shá'poor'*, (written *Chapour* in French and *Schaper* in German,) an ancient and ruined city of Persia, province of Fars, in about lat. 26° 50' N., lon. 51° 40' E. It is said to have existed before the time of Alexander the Great. It was rebuilt by Sapor, (or Shapoor,) the first of the Sassanian dynasty, about the middle of the third century. Its ruins are among the most interesting in Persia, either of ancient or modern times, and show it to have been a city of great extent and magnificence. Some of the sculptures, in the opinion of competent judges, rank among the very finest specimens of Oriental art.

SHAPORAH, *shá'po'rah*, a town of North-western Hindostan, in the Odeypoor dominions, 70 miles S.S.E. of Ajmeer.

SHAPUR, *See SHAPOR*.

SHAPWICK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SHAPWICK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SHARABAD, *shá'rah-bád'*, a considerable town of Hindostan, dominions of Oude, 70 miles N.W. of Lucknow.

SHARAHABAD, *shá'rah-há-bád'*, a town of Cashmere, 45 miles S.E. of Serinagur.

SHARAPAN, *shá'rah-pán'*, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, province of Imeritia, on the Phasis, 30 miles E. of Kootais.

SHARDLOW, a village and township of England, co., and 7 miles E.S.E. of Derby, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, here crossed by a bridge of five boats. Pop. 1121.

SHARESHILL, *shá'shill*, a parish, England, co. Stafford.

SHARGHAR, a town of India. *See SHARWUR*.

SHARINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHARK RIVER, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

SHARNBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

* The affix FOU or FOO merely signifies "city," or a "town of the first class," and is not in any case to be regarded as an essential part of the name. In a similar manner we say NEW YORK, and NEW YORK CITY; WASHINGTON, and WASHINGTON CITY, &c. 1763

SHARNFORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHARON, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 35 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 226.

SHARON, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on White River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1240.

SHARON, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. of Boston. Pop. 1128.

SHARON, a pleasant post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the W. side of Housatonic River, about 40 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It has manufactures of carriages, iron and woollen goods, &c. Pop. 2507.

SHARON, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Schoharie co., New York. Pop. 2632. See **SHARON SPRINGS**.

SHARON, a thriving village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Beaver River, about 1 mile from the Ohio River, and 26 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has an iron foundry and several boat-yards.

SHARON, a thriving post-borough of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on Shenango Creek and the Erie Canal, 16 miles W. of Mercer, and very near the boundary of Ohio. It has several stores and mills. Pop. in 1850, 541.

SHARON, a township, Potter co., Pennsylvania. P. 501.

SHARON, a post-village of Wythe co., Virginia, 246 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

SHARON, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 165 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

SHARON, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

SHARON, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi, 30 miles N. of Jackson.

SHARON, a small village of Tipton co., Tennessee.

SHARON, a township in the N. part of Franklin co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1025.

SHARON, a township of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1519.

SHARON, a thriving post-village of Noble co., Ohio, about 30 miles S.E. of Zanesville.

SHARON, a township in the N.W. part of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroads. P. 1950.

SHARON, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the North Branch of Raisin River, about 60 miles W. by S. of Detroit. Pop. 809.

SHARON, a post-village of Whitesides co., Illinois, 135 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

SHARON, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on Chariton River, 100 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

SHARON, a post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 65 miles E.S.E. of Madison. Pop. 1109.

SHARON, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

SHARON, a post-office of Noble co., Ohio.

SHARON, a post-office of Tipton co., Tennessee.

SHARON, a post-office of Taliaferro co., Georgia.

SHARON or **DAVIDTOWN**, a village of Canada West, co. of York, about 40 miles N. of Toronto. It is chiefly remarkable as the adopted residence of a peculiar sect who seceded from the Friends.

SHARON CENTRE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 46 miles W. of Albany.

SHARON CENTRE, a post-village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 192 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

SHARON CENTRE, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 112 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. The township contains beds of mineral fireproof paint, which is used extensively in the United States and in Europe.

SHARON SPRINGS, a post-village and watering-place of Schoharie co., New York, about 50 miles W. of Albany. Here are springs impregnated with sulphur, and a large hotel called the Pavilion House. The scenery in the vicinity is very interesting.

SHARON STATION, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SHARON VALLEY, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

SHARONVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 13 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

SHARONVILLE, a village of Pike co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, and Ohio Canal, 55 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. about 240.

SHARPSVILLE, *sharp's vill*, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

SHARPLES, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SHARP MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, called also **THIRD MOUNTAIN**, extends from N.E. to S.W. throughout nearly the whole extent of Schuylkill county. On the sides of this mountain the river Schuylkill has many of its sources; here also are found inexhaustible beds of anthracite coal.

SHARPSBURG, a post-village of Indiana township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, 5 miles above Pittsburg. Boat-building is the principal business of the place. Pop. in 1853, near 2000.

SHARPSBURG, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 11 miles W. by N. of Mercer.

SHARPSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 16 miles S. of Hagerstown.

SHARPSBURG, a thriving post-village of Bath co., Kentucky, 38 miles S. of Maysville, with which it is connected by turnpike. It contains 3 churches, and 2 woollen factories.

SHARPSBURG, a small village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

SHARPSBURG, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, 90 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

SHARPS FORK, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

SHARPS ISLAND, in Chesapeake Bay, off the entrance to Pautuxent River. On the N. end is a light-house showing a fixed light.

SHARPS MILLS, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

SHARPSVILLE, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

SHARPSVILLE, a post-village of Tipton co., Indiana, on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 45 miles N. of the latter.

SHARP TOP, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

SHARPTOWN, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem Creek, 10 miles N.E. of Salem, contains a church, 1 mill, and about 50 dwellings.

SHARPTOWN, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

SHARTLESVILLE, *shar'tels-vill*, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 65 miles E. of Harrisburg.

SHARY, *shá'ree*, a river of Central Africa, after a N. course of uncertain length, enters Lake Tchad on its S. side, by several mouths. In some places it is nearly 1 mile across, and filled with low islands.

SHARY, a river of Guinea. See **CHADDA**.

SHASGO, **CHASGO**, *shá'go*, or **SHUSHGAO**, *shoosh-gá'e*, a cluster of villages and a fort of Afghanistan, at the highest part of the route between Ghuznee and Cabool, 10 miles N. of Ghuznee, and 8097 feet above the sea.

SHASTA, a large county in the N. part of California, bordering on Utah Territory, and separated from Oregon by the new county of Siskiyou, has an area estimated at above 6000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Coast Range of mountains, and partly on the S. by Red Creek, and is drained by the Sacramento and Pitt Rivers, with Cottonwood, Antelope, and Clear Creeks, and several other streams, tributaries of the Sacramento River. The surface is uneven, and in the N. and N.E. parts mountainous. The soil is fertile along the streams. The capital employed in quartz-mining in the county in 1852, amounted to \$94,700; in placer-mining, \$90,950, and in other mining, \$92,800. The whole product of gold was about \$2,500,000. There is hardly a river, creek, gulch, or ravine that does not contain gold. Shasta county has many mineral springs. The Soda Springs, the most celebrated, are situated near the Sacramento River, about 60 miles N. of Shasta City. There are twelve or fourteen salt springs, capable of producing sufficient salt to supply the whole state. Capital, Shasta. Pop. 4050.

SHASTA or **SHASTA CITY**, a post-town, capital of Shasta co., California, is situated on the Sacramento River, about 200 miles above its junction with Feather River, and on the main road from Sacramento City to Klamath, 225 miles nearly N. of San Francisco.

SHASTE, **SHASTA** or **SHASTY**, *shás'te*, sometimes written **CHASTE**, a mountain peak of the Cascade Range, in the N. part of California, in lat. about 41° 20' N., lon. 122° W. Height, about 14,000 feet.

SHA-TCHOO or **CHA-TCHOU**, *shí choo*, a fortified town of Chinese Turkestan, 250 miles S.S.E. of Khamil. It has many Chinese inhabitants, and an active trade, and is reported to be a trading post of importance.

SHAT-EL-ARAB, **SHATT-EL-ARAB**, *shát-el-áráb*, **SCHAT-UL-ARAB**, *shát-ool-áráb*, or **CHAT-EL-ARAB**, a river of West Asia, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, enters the Persian Gulf at its head, in lat. 30° N., lon. 48° 30' W., after a S.E. course of 120 miles. It receives the Kerah River, is connected by the Haffar Canal with the Kerah in Khozistan, and forms a part of the boundary between the Turkish and Persian dominions.

SHATSK, **SCHATSK**, **SHATZK** or **CHATSK**, *shátsk*, a town of Russia, government of Tambow, capital of a district, 28 miles N. of Morshansk. Pop. 0000. It has five churches, and manufactures of hardware.

SHAUCKS, *shawks*, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

SHAUGH, *shaw*, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHAUMBURG, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

SHAVER'S CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 95 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

SHAVERTOWN, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Popacton River, 15 miles S. by E. of Delhi.

SHAVLI, **CHAVLI** or **SCHAWLI**, *sháv'lee*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 50 miles S.E.W. of Mitau, on the route to Kovno.

SHAWANA, a new county in the E. part of Wisconsin, W. of Shawana Lake. **SHAWANA**, a village on the outlet of that lake, is the seat of justice.

SHAWANA or **SHOWANNO LAKE**, Wisconsin, in Oconto co., is about 6 miles long. Its outlet joins Wolf River.

SHAWANGUNK, *shong'gún*, a river which rises in Orange co., New York, and after forming part of the boundary be-

* *Shatt* or *Shat* signifies the "bank of a river subject to inundation."

tween Ulster and Orange counties, enters the Walkill River in Ulster county, about 14 miles W.S.W. of Poughkeepsie. Its whole length is nearly 80 miles.

SHAWANGUNK, a post-township in the S. part of Ulster co., New York, intersected by the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 85 miles S.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 4636.

SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS, a portion of the Appalachian system, lying in the S.E. part of New York, and extending through Orange and Sullivan counties into Ulster.

SHAWAT or **SCHAWAT**, shá/wát, a town of Central Asia, khanat, and 23 miles N. of Khiva, on a canal of its own name led from the Oxus.

SHAWBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHAW/ELL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHAWGUR, shaw'gur, or **SHARGHAR**, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominion, on the Godavary, 43 miles S.E. of Aurangzabad.

SHAWL, shawl, or **QUETTA**, kwét'tá, a town of Beloochistan, near the Afghan frontier, in an elevated but fertile valley, 20 miles N.W. of the Bholan Pass, 5563 feet above the sea; lat. 30° 8' N., lon. 66° 56' E. Pop. 2000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, well supplied with water, has a fort, and, in 1842, was the head-quarters of General England, but was evacuated by the British in October of the same year.

SHAWNEE, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 18 miles N. by E. of Buffalo.

SHAWNEE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

SHAWNEE, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 716.

SHAWNEE, a township of Fountain co., Indiana. P. 1103.

SHAWNEE INDIANS, a tribe now dwelling W. of the Mississippi, on the S. bank of the Kansas River.

SHAWNEE MISSION, of Kansas Territory, is about 1½ miles W. by S. of Westport, Missouri. It is a missionary establishment of considerable extent, and has been built almost entirely by the United States government. It is under the control of the Methodist Church South.

SHAWNEE MOUND, a post-office, Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

SHAWNEE PRAIRIE, a post-office, Fountain co., Indiana.

SHAWNEETOWN, a thriving post-town of Gallatin co., Illinois, on the Ohio River, 9 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and 200 miles below Louisville, Kentucky. It derives its name from the Shawnee tribe of Indians, who once occupied this site. The landing is visited by the steamboats which navigate the Ohio and Mississippi, and large quantities of produce are shipped from the place, which is one of the most commercial in the S. part of the state. It was formerly the county seat. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

SHAW'S MILLS, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

SHAW'S POINT, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

SHAWSVILLE, a post-office, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

SHAWSVILLE, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

SHAWSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

SHAWSWICK, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 2934.

SHAYOOK, SHAYUK, sh'fook, or **SHAYOCK**, a considerable river of Central Asia, in Little Tibet, after a southward course joins the Indus, N. of the Himalayas, 118 miles N.W. of Leh.

SHAYUEN RIVER. In the N. part of Minnesota, rises in a small lake, and flowing first easterly, then southerly, then easterly, and lastly towards the N., it falls into the Red River of the North. Its whole length is estimated at above 300 miles.

SHEAK/LEYVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SHEATERSBURG, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles N. of Greensburg. The post-office is called **SHEARER'S CROSS-ROADS**.

SHEEPBEAR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHEBEEN, SHEBIN or CHEBYN, sheh-been, a village of Lower Egypt, province of Menoof, with a government school, and a cotton factory, having, some years ago, 70 spinning-jennies and 30 carding machines, set in motion by oxen.

SHEBOYGAN, formerly written CHEBOYGAN, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the lower peninsula, and flowing nearly N. enters the Strait of Mackinaw, about 12 miles from the town of Mackinaw.

SHEBOYGAN, a river of Wisconsin, rises in Fond du Lac county, near the S. end of Winnebago Lake. After passing through the lake and county of its own name, it enters Lake Michigan at Sheboygan, the county seat. The aboriginal name of this river was *Shawbewaugun*, i. e. "the river that comes out of the ground." A fall, six miles from the mouth, affords a fine water-power.

SHEBOYGAN, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Sheboygan, Onion, and Mullet Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. A few years ago the whole county was covered by a dense forest of pine and other timber. The rock which underlies the surface is limestone, of good quality. The county is in-

tersected by a plank-road from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan, and by the Milwaukee and Green Bay Railroad. The settlement began in 1836; it was organized in 1839, and named from its principal river. Capital, Sheboygan. Pop. 8879.

SHEBOYGAN, a thriving post-town, capital of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, is situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, 62 miles N. of Milwaukee, and 110 miles N.E. of Madison. The Milwaukee and Green Bay Railroad passes through it, and a plank-road about 40 miles in length has been completed to Fond du Lac. Sheboygan was settled in 1836, abandoned in 1840, and in 1845 it had 150 inhabitants. It now contains churches of 7 denominations, 4 newspaper offices, and about 2000 inhabitants: \$30,000 have been expended in improving the harbor within the past year. Large quantities of lumber and other articles are shipped here in steamboats.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS, a thriving post-village and township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, on Sheboygan River, 6 miles from its entrance into Lake Michigan, and 56 miles N. of Milwaukee. The plank-road leading from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan passes through the village. The river furnishes abundant water-power, which gives motion to mills of various kinds. Lumber is manufactured here from pine and other timber. The village has 3 churches, 12 stores, 1 foundry, and 200 dwellings. P. in 1853, about 800.

SHEBSHE, a town of Turkey. See JEPER.

SHECHEM, sheek'em, a town of Palestine.

SHEIDIAC, shéd'idák', a town and parish on an island, and near the mouth of a river of the same name, on the S.E. coast of New Brunswick. It has a tolerable harbor, and some trade. Pop. 2000.

SHEELIN, LOUGH, (lôn.) a lake of Ireland, partly in Leitrim, east of Meath and Westmeath, but chiefly in Ulster, co. of Cavan, 5 miles E. of Granard. Length, from E. to W., about 5 miles; breadth, 2½ miles.

SHEELLY, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Tanjore, 20 miles N.W. of Tranquebar.

SHEEN, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey, adjoining Richmond, (formerly termed Sheen.)

SHEEN, WEST, a hamlet of England, immediately S. of Mortlake.

SHEEP/HALL, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SHEEP-HEAD CAPE, Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, terminates the peninsula between Dunmanus Bay and Bantry Bay, 18 miles S.W. of Bantry.

SHEEP ISLANDS, are a cluster of islands in Lake Ooroomesyah, North Persia, province of Aserbaïjan.

SHEEPS/SCOTT, a river of Maine, rises in Waldo county, and falls into the Atlantic in Lincoln co. Length, about 60 miles.

SHEEPS/SCOTT BRIDGE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

SHEEPS/HEAD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester. Pop. 3872, chiefly employed in stocking manufactures.

SHEEPS/TOR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHEEP/WASH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHEEPY MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHEEPY PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHEERAZ, SHIRAZ or CHIRAZ, she'ráz/ or sheer'ráz, sometimes written SCHIRAS, a city, formerly the capital of Persia, now capital of the province of Fars, in a valley famous for its gardens and fertility, 4500 feet above the sea, and 115 miles E.N.E. of Bushire. Lat. 26° 36' N., lon. 52° 44' E. Pop. variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls nearly 4 miles in circumference, and entered by six gates, flanked with towers. Until recently, it had an imposing appearance; but many of its best edifices were ruined by an earthquake in 1824, since which time it has been much less healthy than formerly. The houses are mostly small and mean; the streets filthy. The principal buildings comprise the great bazaar constructed by Kerim-khan, the great embellisher of the city in the last century, the citadel, containing a royal palace, the great mosque, numerous colleges, baths, and Mohammedan tombs. About half a mile outside of the walls is the tomb of the renowned Persian poet, Hafiz, a native of Sheeraz, and near it are the stream of Rocknabad, the bower of Mossila, celebrated in the verses of that author, and the famed garden of Jehan Numa, to which and to other gardens in the vicinity the inhabitants repair for recreation. Sheeraz has manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, sword-blades, soap, and earthenware, and a wine having a high reputation in Persia. Its commerce is extensive. Wine, rose-water, attar of roses, assafetida, dried fruits, silk, goats'-hair, wool, saffron, drugs, horses, ornament, madder, and tobacco are sent to Bushire, in return for Chinese, Indian, and European manufactures, with spleen, metals, and other goods. Salt from adjacent lakes, and other merchandise, is forwarded on mules to most of the inland cities of Persia.

SHEERGOTTY or **SHEERGOTTA**, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Bahar, 80 miles S.W. of Patna. Lat. 24° 32' N., lon. 84° 55' E. It has about 1000 houses, and an indigo factory.

SHEERING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHEERNESSE, a seaport town and naval arsenal of England, co. of Kent, parish of Minster, on the N.W. extremity of the Island of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames, 11 miles E.N.E. of Chatham. Pop. in 1851, 8549. Of its three quarters, Banks-town, Blue-town, and Mile-town, the two first are enclosed within fortifications. The dockyard, occupying nearly 60 acres, contains a wet dock of 3½ acres, in which ships are fitted, several dry docks, extensive storehouses, handsome official residences, &c. Outside of the yard is Garrison Point, with the residence of the port-admiral, telegraph, coast-guard station, and large barracks. Opposite the river and sea is a long wharf, and several bulks ranged off the shore form a break-water for the harbor. The town, latterly much improved, has a pier, bathing establishment, Gothic chapel of ease, various Dissenting chapels, a synagogue, and numerous schools. Exports corn, seeds, and oysters to London; but the trade lies chiefly in the supply of the government establishments. It communicates by steamers with London and Chatham. Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter in 1667. The mutiny of the *Nore* broke out here in 1798.

SHEERWAN. See **SHIRVAN**.

SHEETSIEN, **SHITSIEN**, **CHI-TSIEN**, she (sœ'n), or **SHEETSIEN-FOO**, a city of China, province of Kœi-choo, capital of a department, and 430 miles N.W. of Canton.

SHEETZ'S MILLS, a post-office, Hampshire co., Virginia.

SHEEKEN, shâ-feen', or **SHEFEAN**, (?) an island on the E.E. coast of Africa, in Delagoa Bay. It is about 5 miles long, very narrow, low, and sandy.

SHEFFIELD, a parliamentary borough, celebrated manufacturing town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, capital of the district of Hallamshire, is pleasantly situated on several acclivities, in a natural amphitheatre, enclosed on all sides except towards the N.E. by wooded hills, at the junction of the Sheaf and Don Rivers, on the Sheffield and Don Canal, and on the Sheffield and Manchester and the Sheffield and Rotherham Railways, 141 miles N.N.W. of London. The town is, for the most part, irregularly built, consisting, particularly in its older parts, of steep and narrow streets, and brick houses, often of an antiquated appearance. In the more modern parts the streets are both wide and straight, and many of the shops are remarkable for their elegance, though the clouds of smoke rising from the public works cause every thing to assume a very dingy hue. Almost all the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas. The communication across the Don is maintained by four bridges, three of them of stone, and one of iron; there are also several bridges over the Sheaf, including a large space, forming a part of the Norfolk markets.

The parish, which is coextensive with the borough, contains 20 churches and other places of worship in connection with the Establishment, and about 26 belonging to Dissenters of various denominations, of which the most numerous are the Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. Among the churches the most deserving of notice are the original parish church, a spacious cruciform structure, erected in the reign of Henry I., surmounted by a central tower and spire, and containing, among other interesting monuments, a bust remarkable as the first production of Chantrey's chisel; St. Paul's, a handsome Grecian edifice; and St. George's, St. Philip's, and St. Mary's, covered externally with a profusion of grotesque heads and other ornaments; notice is also due to the Wesleyan Brunswick chapel, which is a very imposing edifice; and to the Roman Catholic chapel, a cruciform building in the Decorated style, with a tower terminating in an elegant crocketed spire, 200 feet high. The other more important buildings are the town-hall, a substantial stone structure; the Cutlers'-hall, a handsome Grecian edifice; the Music-hall; the corn-exchange, with a portico of 16 massive pillars; new market-hall, assembly rooms, theatre, barracks, public baths, and the Victoria Railway station, with the viaduct immediately adjoining it.

The educational and literary establishments are the free grammar school, the Wesleyan Proprietary grammar school, or Wesley College, occupying a very handsome structure; the collegiate proprietary school, the people's college, the national, British, charity, infant, ragged, and various other schools; the school of design, the mechanics' institution and lyceum, for which complete and even elegant accommodation has been provided; the Athenæum, the literary and philosophical society, possessed of a good museum; the medical hall, and the public subscription and mechanics' libraries; the latter comprises above 6000 volumes. The principal benevolent institutions are the general infirmary, the Shrewsbury and Hollis' hospitals, the licensed victuallers' asylum, Deakin's charity, recently founded; and several valuable charities under the management of the cutlers' company. To the other objects of interest already mentioned may be added the cemetery, situated on the slope of a hill about 1 mile from the town; the botanic gardens, finely situated in the same vicinity; and the park, consisting

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of about 20 acres of pleasure-grounds, which have recently been thrown open to the public by the Duke of Norfolk.

Sheffield has long been famous for its manufactures of cutlery, including knives, scissors, razors, and edge-tools of all kinds, files and reaping instruments. In each of these branches great numbers of workmen are employed, and the articles produced are well known and esteemed in all the commercial emporiums of the world. Steel also is made in vast quantities, not only for the supply of the local demand, but of the general market. Another celebrated branch of manufacture is the plating of articles of copper with silver, and in connection with it the process of electroplating has recently attracted considerable attention. A great number of hands are also employed on what is called Britannia-metal, which is made to form a cheap substitute for almost all the articles manufactured from the precious metals; and by the operation of what is termed *pressing*, the horns and hoofs of animals are converted into many useful and elegant forms. Other leading articles are optical instruments, including especially the grinding of spectacle-glasses; and in the more cumbrous articles of stoves, grates, and fenders, Sheffield holds a decided pre-eminence both in cheapness of price and elegance of design. In connection with the staple manufactures of the town are numerous extensive iron and brass foundries, grinding, tilting, rolling, and slitting mills, &c. The social condition of the workmen is generally superior. They receive large wages, and live for the most part in separate tenements. Coal is abundant, and some iron is raised near Sheffield; the Don is navigable up to the town, and the canal basin is available for vessels of 50 tons. Cheese, corn, and fruit are staple articles of the trade.

Sheffield is supposed to have been originally a Roman station, and is certainly of great antiquity. It existed as a town under the Saxons, and is mentioned in Domesday-book as a manor. In 1296 Edward I. granted it a charter to hold a weekly market and an annual fair; and in the fourteenth century the mention of the Sheffield "thwyte" or whittle by the poet Chaucer, indicates that it had already become noted for its cutlery. In the early part of the fifteenth century the domain passed by marriage to the celebrated soldier, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who built in the vicinity of the town a manor-house, which possesses some historical interest as connected with the custody of Cardinal Wolsey and Mary Queen of Scots. A splendid castle, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., was completely demolished by the Parliamentary forces during the civil war. It is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors; and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 135,310.

SHEFFIELD, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 37 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 797.

SHEFFIELD, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 120 miles W. by S. of Boston. The streams afford motive-power for a paper mill, 3 establishments for sawing marble, 2 plaster mills, 2 grist mills, and 7 saw mills. The village contains 2 churches, a town-hall, an academy, high school, and 6 stores. Pop. of the township, 2760.

SHEFFIELD, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

SHEFFIELD, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Pop. 317.

SHEFFIELD, a post-village in Newton co., Georgia, 45 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

SHEFFIELD, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

SHEFFIELD, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 846.

SHEFFIELD, a post-township of Lorain co., Ohio. P. 906.

SHEFFIELD, a mining village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 2 miles below Pomeroy.

SHEFFIELD LAKE, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

SHEFFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Bedford.

SHEFFORD, a county in the S.W. central part of Canada East, drained by Yamaska River. Area, 745 square miles. Chief town, Granby. Pop. in 1852, 16,482.

SHEFFORD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHEFFORD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHEFKATEEL-SOO or **SHEFKATIL-SU**, shêf'hâ-tœ'loo, a small river, which enters the Black Sea on its E. side, and forms the boundary between the Russian and Turkish empires at that point. At its mouth is the Russian fort of St. NIKOLAI.

SHEHOLA, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

SHEHR, shên'r or shâ'her, a Persian and Turkish word signifying "city" or "town," forming the name or a part of the names of a number of towns in Western Asia.

SHEHR, shên'r, a maritime town of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 32 miles E.N.E. of Makallah. Lat. 14° 43' N., lon. 40° 40' E. Pop. estimated at 6000. It extends for 1 mile along the shore, and is pretty well built. It has manufactures of coarse cotton cloths, gunpowder, arms, &c., and a brisk general trade, the duties on its exports and imports being stated to amount to 5000*l.* annually. Ships anchor in from 7 to 8 fathoms water, in its roadstead, about 1 mile from shore.

SHEHR, a town of Arabia, lat. 14° 38' 30" N., lon. 40° 30'

45° E., formerly an important place, but now a village occupied by fishermen's families.

SHEHR, a popular appellation in Mahri dialect of the lofty range of mountains extending from the E. limits of Mahrah to Dhojar and Mirbat. They are named on the maps the MOUNTAINS OF SAJER or SAGER.

SHEHR-E-SOUBZ, **SHEHR-E-SOUBZ** or **SHEHR-I-SUBZ**, shēh'r ee soobs, a town of Central Asia, khanat of Bokhara, on a river, 40 miles S.E.W. of Samarcand, and occupying the site of Kesh, the birthplace of Timur.

SHEHRIZOOR, **SHEHRIZOOR**, shēh'r'zoor, or **SHEHRIZUR**, shēh'r'zoor, (written **SHEHRZOR** and **SHEHREZUR**.) or **SHAHRIZOOL**, shā'r'zool, a town of Turkish Kooristan, near the Persian frontier, 160 miles N.E. of Bagdad.

SHEIK ABADIEH. See **ABADIEH**.

SHEIKHAN, shā'khan, a village of Persian Kooristan, 16 miles N.W. of Zohab, having many Mohammedan tombs, and ancient sculptures.

SHEIKPOOR, shā'k'poor, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles S.E. of Bahar.

SHEIKPOORA, shā'k'poora, a town of British India, Upper Provinces, 5 miles S.E. of Beharunpoor.

SHEIK SHAIH, an island, Persian Gulf. See **BUSHEAH**.

SHEIK'S (shā'ik) ISLANDS, of North-east Africa, in Somali country, are in the Bay of Zeyla, Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, between Zeyla and Tajorah.

SHEILVILLE, shēil'vill, a post-office of Hamilton co., Indiana.

SHEIPOO, shā'ipo, a maritime town of China, province of Chekiang, 40 miles S. of Ning-po. It has a considerable trade, and in the late war was defended by many forts; taken by the British 16th September, 1841.

SHEKHOABAD, shēk'ko'ā-bād, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district, and 36 miles S.E. of Agra.

SHEKI or **SCHEKI**, shā'kee, a town of Transcaucasian Russia, government, and N.W. of Shamaka, capital of a khanat of its own name, on a height above the Seidigh-lani, in a mountainous and unfertile district. It consists of about 500 houses, and has a mountain fastness.

SHEKIN, shā'keen, a province of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, lat. 40° N., lon. between 47° and 48° E., having N. the Caucasus, S. the river Koor, W. Georgia, and E. the province of Shirvan. Chief town, Nookha.

SHEKINEH, shā'keen, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Sevas, on the Yeshli-Irmak, 72 miles N.E. of Amasia.

SHEK-PEI-WAN, shēk'pā'wān, a maritime village on the S. coast of Hong-Kong, with an excellent anchorage.

SHEKSNA, **SCHEKSNA** or **CHEKSNA**, shēks'nā, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Bielo, in the N. of the government of Novgorod, flows S.E., and joins the Volga on the left; total course, 150 miles.

SHELBURN, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., Vermont, near Lake Champlain, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. Pop. 1257.

SHELBURN, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

SHELBURNE, shēl'būrn, a post-village and township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Androscoggin River, and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 91 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 480.

SHELBURNE, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on Deerfield River, 95 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1239.

SHELBURNE, a county in the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic. The coasts are remarkable for their numerous deep indentations, forming excellent harbors, into which flow the Clyde, Jordan, and other considerable rivers. The surface is mountainous along the shores; the interior is mostly level, except in the N.E., where is Blue Mountain. Capital, Shelburne. Pop. in 1851, 10,022.

SHELBURNE, a seaport town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Shelburne county, on the N.E. arm of a capacious harbor of the same name, about 112 miles S.W. of Halifax. Its harbor is generally regarded as the best in all Nova Scotia, from the ease of its entrance and the perfect security of its anchorage. On the S.E. point of Roanoke Island, at its entrance, stands a light-house exhibiting two lights, the higher of which is 125 feet above the sea. Shelburne is a place of considerable trade, and has facilities for the repairing and furnishing of vessels.

SHELBURNE BAY, North-east Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 50' S., lon. 143° E.

SHELBURNE FALLS, a flourishing manufacturing post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the N. side of Deerfield River, about 90 miles N.W. by W. of Boston. It contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and extensive manufacturing of cutlery. Pop. about 1000.

SHELBY, a county in the N. central part of Alabama, has an area of 970 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba River; the Coosa forms its entire boundary on the E. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is fertile, well supplied with springs, and well adapted to the production of grain, cotton, and pasture. A part of the surface is covered with forests of oak, pine, &c. Extensive

beds of stone coal and iron ore are found. The county contains several mineral springs. It is intersected by the route of the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad. Capital, Columbiana. Pop. 9536, of whom 7160 were free, and 2376 slaves.

SHELBY, a county in the E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, contains 850 square miles. Its E. border is washed by the Sabine, and its W. by the Attoyac River. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and sweet potatoes are the staples. The county, a few years ago, was mostly covered with forests. Named in honor of the late Judge Shelby, of Texas. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. 4239, of whom 3278 were free, and 961 slaves.

SHELBY, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi. Area estimated at 510 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its entire W. boundary, and it is intersected by Wolf and Lookatchy Rivers and Nancannah Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile, and is extensively occupied by plantations of cotton and Indian corn. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad (not yet finished) terminates in this county at the city of Memphis. Capital, Raleigh. Pop. 31,157, of whom 16,797 were free, and 14,360 slaves.

SHELBY, a county towards the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 465 square miles. It is drained by Beech, Clear, Brashears, Fox, and Sixmile Creeks. The general surface is undulating, and adorned with forests of fine timber; the soil has a substratum of red clay, and is friable and remarkably fertile. In 1850 this county produced more corn than any other in the state, and more wheat than any other, excepting Jefferson. There were raised in that year 1,731,740 bushels of corn, and 83,931 of wheat. The principal rock which underlies the surface is limestone. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and by several turnpike-roads. Shelby county is among the most populous and wealthy divisions of the state. Organized in 1792, and named in honor of Governor Isaac Shelby. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. 17,095, of whom 10,478 were free, and 6617 slaves.

SHELBY, a county in the W. part of Ohio, has an area of 425 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami River, and also drained by Loramies Creek. The S. part is undulating, and in some places hilly; the N. is flat tide-land, forming part of Loramies Summit, 378 feet higher than Lake Erie. The soil has a substratum of clay, and is productive. It is intersected by the Miami Canal, the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, and the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. Organized in 1819. Capital, Sidney. Pop. 14,958.

SHELBY, a county in the S.E. central part of Indiana, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Blue River and Sugar Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile, especially after it has been drained. It contains extensive forests of the oak, beech, ash, walnut, &c., and is amply supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Lawrenceburg and Mississippi Railroad, and three short lines meet at Shelbyville, the capital. Organized in 1822. Pop. 16,502.

SHELBY, a county in the S.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 790 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also drained by the Little Wabash, and by the South Fork of Sangamon River. The surface is moderately undulating, and diversified by prairies and forests; the soil is fertile, well watered, and easily cultivated. A portion of the Grand Prairie is included in this county. The Illinois Central, and the Alton and Terre Haute Railroads are located through the county. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. 7807.

SHELBY, a county in the E.N.E. central part of Missouri, contains about 600 square miles. It is drained by the South Farniss, Salt, and North Rivers, affluents of the Mississippi. The surface is undulating, and the soil in general is fertile. Rather more than half of the county is occupied by prairies, which are based on limestone, and usually contain no swamp or stagnant water. The deficiency of timber is partly compensated by the abundance of stone coal, which is found here. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. 4253, of whom 3725 were free, and 498 slaves.

SHELBY, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, contains about 660 square miles. The Boyer River, an affluent of the Missouri, flows through the county in a S.W. direction.

SHELBY, a post-village and township of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 16 miles E. of Lockport. The village contains 1 paper and 2 flour mills. Pop. of the township, 7082.

SHELBY, a post-village, capital of Cleveland co., North Carolina, on an affluent of Broad River, 190 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. The seat of justice was established here in 1841.

SHELBY, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

SHELBY, a thriving post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the railroad between Sandusky and Mansfield, at the junction of the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 68 miles N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

SHELBY, a township of Macomb co., Michigan. P. 1482.

SHELBY, a township of Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 1637.

SHELBY, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. P. 741.
SHELBY COLLEGE. See **SHELBYVILLE**, Kentucky.
SHELBY'S BASIN, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 15 miles E. of Lockport.
SHELBY'S CREEK, a post-office, Tiptah co., Mississippi.
SHELBY'S SPRINGS, a post-office, Shelby co., Alabama.
SHELBYVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Shelby co., Texas, 325 miles by the usual route E.N.E. of Austin City. It contains a court-house and 6 stores. The situation is high and healthy. Settled about 1836.
SHELBYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bedford co., Tennessee, on Duck River, 59 miles S.E. of Nashville, contains a court-house, a bank, newspaper office, and several churches. A branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad terminates here. Pop. estimated at 1000.
SHELBYVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Shelby co., Kentucky, and on the turnpike from Louisville to Frankfort, 30 miles E. of the former. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country. Shelby College, of this place, was founded in 1836, and has near 100 students. The village contains a large new court-house, 8 or 9 churches, 3 flourishing seminaries for young ladies, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and several manufactories. Pop. in 1863, about 2000.
SHELBYVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Shelby co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Blue River, 26 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Three railroads meet at this point, viz. the Shelbyville and Knightstown, the Rushville and Shelbyville, and the Shelbyville Lateral. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1863, about 1500.
SHELBYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia River, at the crossing of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, 60 miles S.E. of Springfield. It contains a brick court-house and numerous stores.
SHELBYVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Shelby co., Missouri, is pleasantly situated on the border of a beautiful prairie, 90 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City. The railroad extending from Hannibal to St. Joseph will probably pass through Shelbyville.
SHELBYVILLE, a post-office of Shelby co., Iowa.
SHELDON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
SHELDON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
SHELDON, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Vermont, near the Missisque River, 54 miles N.W. of Montpelier. It contains several churches, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 1814.
SHELDON, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., New York, 15 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2527.
SHELDON'S GROVE, a post-office of Schuyler co., Illinois.
SHELDONVILLE, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.
SHELDRAKE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.
SHELDWICK, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
SHELEKHOF. See **SHELIGOV**.
SHELEKOF. See **SHELIGOV**.
SHELENIAH, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.
SHELF, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.
SHELFANGER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
SHELFORD, a parish of England, co. of Notts.
SHELFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.
SHELFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.
SHELGHUR, shē'gūr', a town of Afghanistan, 15 miles S.E. of Ghurnea. It consists of a fort with a great number of houses clustering around it, and is inhabited by a commercial tribe of Afghans called Lohania. Pop. 3000.
SHELI, a river of Algeria. See **SHELLIFF**.
SHELIGOV, shē'gov', written also **SHELEKOP**, **SHELIKOW**, **CHELEKHOF** or **CHELIGOFF**, shē'p'gov', a lake of Russian America, intersected by the parallel of 59° N. lat., and the meridian of 156° W. lon. It is about 80 miles long, with a medium breadth of 35 miles, and discharges its waters into Bristol Bay.
SHELIGOV, **SHELIKOW** or **CHELIGOFF**, a strait or channel of Russian America, between the island of Kodiak and the mainland.
SHELLAND, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
SHELL BLUFF, a small village of Burke co., Georgia.
SHELLLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
SHELLEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
SHELLEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.
SHELLIFF, shē'lift' or shē'leef', **CHELIF** or **CHINA LAPH**, chē-nā-laf', one of the principal rivers of Algeria, rises in Mount Atlas, flows through Lake Titteri, and after a N. and N.W. course of 250 miles, enters the Mediterranean N.E. of Mostaganem.
SHELLLOW-BOWELLS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
SHELL POINT, a post-office of Wakulla co., Florida.
SHELL RIVER, of St. Croix co., Wisconsin, enters the St. Croix River at the N.W. extremity of the county. The Indian name is **KAYENKANG**.
SHELL ROCK CREEK, of Iowa, rises near the N. border

of the state, and unites with Lime Creek in Floyd county, to form the English River.

SHELLSBURG, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

SHELLTOWN, a post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Crosswick's Creek, 10 miles S. by E. of Trenton.

SHELLTOTA, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 165 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

SHELSLEY BEAUCHAMP, (see'cham,) a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SHELSLEY WALSH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SHELSWELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SHELTER ISLAND, a post-township of Suffolk co., New York, between Great Poconic and Gardiner's Bays, about 100 miles E. of New York. Pop. 356.

SHELTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SHELTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHELTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SHELTON, a township and chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It comprises the village of Etruria and part of Cobridge, and is on the line of the Crewe and Derby Railway, and the Grand Trunk Canal.

SHELTON, a township of Warrick co., Indiana. Pop. 662.

SHELTONVILLE, a post-village of Forsyth co., Georgia.

SHELVE, shēlv', a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHEMBEGHEWN, shēm'beh-gūn', a town of Burmah, in Farther India, on the Irrawaddy, 68 miles N.W. of Patanaga. Lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 94° 30' E.

SHEM-DEO, shēm dā'o, a temple of British India, is a sanctuary 8 miles N.E. of Almora, 6760 feet above the sea.

SHEMOGA, a town of India. See **SIMOGA**.

SHEM'DOVAIL, a river of Virginia, the largest affluent of the Potomac, is usually described as formed by the North and South Forks, which unite near Front Royal in Warren county. The South Fork, or Shenandoah Proper, rises in Augusta and Rockingham counties by three branches, called North, Middle, and South Rivers, which unite at Port Republic in the county last named. It pursues a north-easterly course, nearly parallel with the Blue Ridge, which is only a few miles distant, and falls into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, just above its passage through the mountain. The distance by the windings of the river from its mouth to Port Republic, is estimated at 170 miles. This river flows through the great valley of Virginia, an excellent tract for the growth of grain. It affords an ample supply of water-power at numerous points, and also extensive facilities for navigation. Small boats, called gondolas, ascend the main stream about 100 miles above Front Royal.

SHENANDOAH, a county in the N.E. central part of Virginia, forming part of the great limestone valley which extends along the W. base of the Blue Ridge. The area is about 500 square miles. It is drained by the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, from which the name is derived. The surface is diversified by valleys and ridges. The soil is generally productive. The rocks which underlie the county are blue limestone, slate, and sandstone. Iron ore is abundant, and affords an article of export; lead and copper also are found. A railroad extends from Strasburg in this county to Alexandria. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. 13,768, of whom 12,857 were free, and 911 slaves.

SHENANDOAH, New York. See **SHENANDOAH**.

SHENANDOAH IRON-WORKS, a post-office of Page co., Virginia.

SHENANGO, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2476.

SHENANGO, a township forming the S.W. extremity of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal. Pop. 1574.

SHENANGO CREEK, rises in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, and after flowing in a S. direction, unites with the Mahoning in Lawrence county, and forms the Beaver River.

SHENDY, **SHENDI** or **CHENDI**, shen'dee', sometimes written **CHANDI** or **SHANDY**, a decayed town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 90 miles N.E. of the junction of its two great arms at Khartoom. Lat. 16° 38' N., lon. 33° 15' E. It has been ruined by wars, but markets are held here twice weekly, at which live stock of all kinds, fine wheat, straw, jars, salt, baskets, and cotton cloths are sold. Near it the finest senus is abundant.

SHENEVAS, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SHENEVAS CREEK, of Otsego co., near the centre of New York, flows into the East Branch of the Susquehanna.

SHENFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 1 mile N.E. of Brentwood, with a station on the Colchester and Bury Railway.

SHENINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHENKOORSK, **SCHENKOERSK** or **SCHENKURS**, shēn'koo'sk', a town of Russia, government, and 192 miles S.E. of Archangel, on the Waga. Pop. 500.

SHENLEY, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SHENLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SHEN-SEE, **SHEN-SI** or **CHEN-SI**, shēn-see', (i.e. the "western frontier") a province of China, between lat. 33° and 40° N., and lon. 106° and 111° E., having N. Mongolia,

and on other sides the provinces of Kan-soo, Se-chuen, Ho-pe, Ho-nan, and Shan-see. Pop. 10,297,256. The surface is mountainous, and less fertile than the more eastern provinces. The Hoang-ho forms most of its E. boundary, and it is intersected by the Hsuei-ho. The products are millet, iron, porphyry, jasper, copper, gold, musk, ginseng, rhubarb, and timber. The principal manufactures are agricultural and military implements, and felt for military clothing. It is divided into 7 departments. Chief city, See-ngan. The name Shen-see signifies "western frontier," and till recently it was the westernmost province in the N. of China.

SHEENSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

SHEOU-YANG-SHAN or CHEOU-YANG-CHAN, shá'oo' yáng'shán', a mountain of China, province of Kan-soo, lat. 34° 42' N., lon. 104° 17' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SHE-PA-KY, shá'pá'kee' (?) a town of China, province of Fokien.

SHEPAUG/ RIVER, a fine mill-stream of Connecticut, rises in Litchfield county, and falls into the Housatonic in New Haven county.

SHEPHERD'S GROVE, post-office, Culpepper co., Virginia.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a post-town of Jefferson co., Virginia, on the Potomac River, near the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 12 miles above Harper's Ferry. It is a place of considerable trade. A small stream, which passes through the town, affords motive-power for several flouring mills. Shepherdstown has 4 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. estimated at 1600.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 7 miles N.W. of St. Clairsville.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bullitt co., Kentucky, on Salt River, 18 miles S. of Louisville. It has 1 church, and an academy. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad passes through it.

SHEP/LEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SHEP/ODY, a seaport of New Brunswick, co. of Albert, at the head of Shepody Bay, about 90 miles N.E. of St. John, in lat. 45° 40' N., lon. 64° 30' W.

SHEP/PARDTOWN, a village and steamboat landing of Alabama, on the Black Warrior River, below Tuscaloosa.

SHEP/PERTON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

SHEP/PEY, an island of England, co. of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, between the estuaries of the Medway and Swale. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4½ miles. It was formerly much larger, but has been progressively encroached upon by the sea. On its W. side, bordering the Medway, are Queenborough and Sheerness, and off its S. side the islets of Elmley and Harty.

SHEP/RETH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SHEP/COMB, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP, (bee'chám,) a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SHEPTON-MAL/LET, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on a branch of the Brue, 19 miles S. of Bristol. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3885. It has some good residences, a handsome church, a convent, a market cross, the county bridewell, an almshouse, free school, and manufactures of crape and velvets.

SHEPTON MONTAGUE, (mon'tá'gú,) a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SHEP/WAY, a lath of the co. of Kent, in England, comprising its S. part.

SHERAN/DO, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

SHERBORN, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 22 miles S.W. by W. of Boston. The name was changed from Sherburne to Sherborn. Pop. of the township, 1943.

SHERBORNE, sher'born, a market-town of England, co. of Dorset, on both sides of the Ivel, 18 miles N.N.W. of Dorchester. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3878. It is finely situated, partly on a height, compactly built, and has a large church, formerly part of an abbey, which was the see of a bishopric comprising all the S.W. counties from the eighth till the eleventh century, when the see was transferred to Salisbury. It has an old town-hall and market-house, a grammar school with an annual revenue of 1100*l.*, and 4 exhibitions of 60*l.* to the universities; a blue-coat school, with 3 presentations to Christ Church College, London; almshouses and other charities, with some manufactures of silk twist and buttons. Near it are the remains of a castle, and the mansion of Earl Digby, built by Sir Walter Raleigh.

SHERBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHERBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHERBORNE SAINT JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SHERBORO or SHER/BRO, an island off the Guinea coast, opposite the mouth of Sherboro River, 40 miles S.S.E. of Sierra Leone, in lat. 7° 30' N., lon. 12° 40' W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is low and unhealthy, but produces rice and fruits, which the inhabitants export to Sierra Leone in return for manufactured goods.

SHERBORO, a river of Guinea, is navigable for large ves-

sels for 50 miles from its mouth, and those of 70 or 80 tons may ascend it for 200 miles. It joins the Atlantic by an estuary 20 miles wide.

SHER/BROOKE, a county of Canada East, bordering on New Hampshire and Maine, and intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 2785 square miles. Chief town, Sherbrooke. Pop. in 1852, 20,014.

SHERBROOKE, a thriving post-town of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, on both sides of the river Magog, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 95 miles E. of Montreal, 96 miles S.S.W. of Quebec, and 175 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It contains a branch bank, agencies for 2 assurance and 2 insurance companies, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, an academy, about 15 stores, and manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths, iron castings, machinery, axes, nails, &c. It is the seat of the district courts, and returns one member to the Provincial Parliament. Pop. about 1600.

SHERBROOKE, a river port of Nova Scotia, co. of Guysborough, on the estuary of the St. Mary's River, about 12 miles from the Atlantic, and 90 miles E.N.E. of Halifax.

SHER/BURN, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 13 miles S.S.W. of York, on the North Midland Railway. Pop. 656. It has an hospital, and school with 4 scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge, and had anciently a palace of King Athelstan. Around it plums, flax, and teasel are extensively raised.

SHERBURN, a township of England, co., and 2½ miles E. of Durham, parish of Pitlington, with a station on the North British Railway.

SHERBURN, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SHER/BURNE, a township of Rutland co., Vermont, 46 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 578.

SHERBURNE, Massachusetts. See SHERBORN.

SHERBURNE, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, on the Chenango River and Canal, 43 miles S.S.W. of Utica. The village contains Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, an academy, a furnace, and several warehouses. Pop. of the township, 2623.

SHERBURNE, a township of Will co., Illinois. Pop. 453.

SHERBURN MILLS, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, on Licking River, about 10 miles S.W. of Flemingsburg. It has 200 inhabitants.

SHERBURNVILLE, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

SHER/COCK or KIL/LAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

SHERE, sheer, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, with a village 6 miles E.S.E. of Guildford, on the Reading and Reigate Railway.

SHEREKAH-EL-KEBER. See JORDAN.

SHERE/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHERFIELD, ENG/LISH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SHERFIELD-on-LONDON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SHER/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHERIAH-EL-KEBIR, a river of Palestine. See JORDAN.

SHERIBON. See CHERIBON.

SHERIDAN, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, intersected by the Erie Railroad, 10 miles from Dunkirk. Pop. 2173.

SHERIDAN, a township of Calhoun co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 972.

SHERIFF-HALES, a parish of England, cos. of Stafford and Salop.

SHERIFF-HUT/TON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SHERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHERM, shérin, an Arabic word signifying "a harbor," the name of several inlets or ports of the E. coast of the Red Sea, as SHERM-BAREIKAH, SHERM-REBEH, &c., which see.

SHERMAN, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 50 miles S.W. of Hartford. Pop. 984.

SHERMAN, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 10 miles S.W. of Mayaville. Pop. 1292.

SHERMAN, a thriving post-village, capital of Grayson co., Texas, about 20 miles N. of Austin City, and 12 miles S. of Red River. It is situated in a large and fertile prairie. Laid out about 1845.

SHERMAN, a post-township in the N.W. part of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad. Pop. 1134.

SHERMAN, a post-township in the S.E. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 364.

SHERMANBURY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SHERMAN'S CREEK, of Perry co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna River.

SHERMANSDALE, a post-office, Perry co., Pennsylvania.

SHERMAN'S HOL/LOW, post-office, Yates co., New York.

SHERMANVILLE, a village of Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, on the route of the proposed Woonsocket and Union Railroad, about 20 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 large woollen mill, recently

erected, employing 175 hands, and 1 store. Value of goods manufactured per annum, \$310,000. Pop. about 400.

SHERM-ANTAR, a town of Arabia. See *ASTAR*.

SHERM-BAREIKAH, *shérm bá-rá'ká*, an inlet of the Red Sea, 40 miles S.E. of Yembo, and having the ruins of a large town on its border.

SHERM-REDEH, *shérm rá-lá'á'*, a town on the E. coast of the Red Sea, 110 miles S.E. of Yembo, and the place of a large annual fair from July to September, inclusive.

SHERM-WEJ-II, *shérm-wéj*, a town on the E. coast of the Red Sea, 130 miles N.W. of Yembo.

SHERN/BORNE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHERODSVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

SHERRILL'S FORD, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 159 miles W. of Raleigh.

SHERWINGTON, a village and township of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 28 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 1200.

SHERSHELL, a town of Algeria. See *CHERCHELL*.

SHERSTON MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHERSTON PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHERWELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHERWOOD, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

SHERWOOD, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 686.

SHERWOOD'S CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 14 miles S. by W. of Auburn.

SHES/EQUIN, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. of Towanda. Pop. 1455.

SHESHIYEV or SCHESKEJEV, *shés-kph-yé'v*, a town of Russia, government, and 73 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Kalma. Pop. 1744.

SHETLAND or ZETLAND ISLANDS, an archipelago of about 30 islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Scotland, of which country, with the Orkneys, 50 miles S.S.W., it forms a county; it is mostly between lat. 59° 51' and 60° 50' N., and lon. 0° 44' and 1° 44' W., 180 miles S.E. of the Faroe group, and 210 miles W. of Bergen, in Norway. Area, 5388 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 31,078. Mainland, in the S.W., comprises about half the area, and more than half the entire population, together with Lerwick and Sealoway, the only towns in the group. Other islands are Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsey, Bressay, East and West Barra, Papa-Strour, Foula, the northernmost, (and conjectured to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients,) and Fair Isle, intermediate between Shetland and Orkney. The coasts are generally bold and precipitous, presenting cliffs broken into the most rugged and fantastic forms, and though, for the most part, under 500 feet, attaining in the precipice of Foula the height of 1200 feet above the sea. Their deep creeks and sounds form a succession of noble natural harbors. The interior is not very elevated, only one summit, Roeness Hill, in the N. of Mainland, rising 1476 feet, but is extremely wild and rugged; and but for the almost total absence of wood, which is confined to a scanty supply of stunted birches, willows, and mountain-ashes, would furnish scenery not merely of a varied, but a very picturesque description. Gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende and other slate, serpentine, and primitive limestone, are the principal rocks. Some copper, iron, and clay are met with, but few mines or quarries are wrought. Chromate of iron, or chrome-yellow, is an important article of export from Unst. The valleys in Mainland, which all extend N. and S., are interspersed with many small lakes. The climate is very damp and variable, but snow or frost seldom lasts long in winter, at which season the aurora borealis is highly brilliant; night is scarcely known during May, June, and July. The soil is mostly light, gravelly, and less productive than that of the Orkneys. Unst is the most fertile island. Agriculture is in the most backward condition. The surface is chiefly appropriated to rearing live stock, though some potatoes, turnips, and oats are raised. The cod, ling, and tusk fisheries are highly important, employing a great proportion of the inhabitants. The manufactures are almost wholly domestic, chiefly Shetland hosiery and shawls, woven by hand from fine wool; other exports are cattle, fish, &c., sent S. in return for colonial and manufactured goods; besides which, there is some contraband import of tobacco, spirits, &c. from the Dutch vessels that frequent Shetland. Bearmeal, oatmeal, fish, and potatoes constitute most part of the food of the people, who appear to be, as to their condition and education, better off than the population of the N. portion of the mainland of Scotland. They are chiefly of Norwegian descent, and their ancestors are said not to have embraced Christianity until the thirteenth century. The islands form a synod of the Scottish Church, and, together with Orkney, they send 1 member to the House of Commons. Scandinavian antiquities are numerous in the islands, and on Fetlar are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

SHETTESTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

SHETUCKET, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

SHETUCKET RIVER, a fine mill stream in the E. part of Connecticut, is formed by the union of several branches in Tolland and Windham counties, and flowing S.E., unites with the Yantic at Norwich, to form the Thames.

SHEVAGUNGA, *she-vá-gú'ng-gá*, a town of India, in Mysore, 26 miles N.W. of Bangalore.

SHEVAGUNGA, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Madura.

SHEVAGURRY, *she-vá-gú'r-ree*, a town of India, district of Tinnevely, 57 miles N. of Cape Comorin.

SHEVINGTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SHEVTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SHEVLIPATOOR, *shév-le-pá-toor'*, a town of India, presidency of Madras, district, and 54 miles from Tinnevely.

SHIASHIKOTAN, *she-shí-ko-tán'*, an island of the Koorile group, in lat. 48° 52' N., lon. 154° 8' E. It is 12 miles long from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and lies 8 miles W. of Karanokotan.

SHIAWASSEE, *shí'á-wá'ssee*, a river of Michigan, rises in Oakland county, flows N.W. and then N., and unites with the Flint to form the Saginaw River, near the centre of Saginaw county.

SHIAWASSEE, a county in the central part of Michigan, contains 544 square miles. It is intersected by the Shiawasee River, and also drained by the sources of the Maple and Looking-glass Rivers. The surface is partly level and partly undulating. Dense forests overspread the N. part, and the other portions consist of timbered openings. The soil is a fertile, sandy loam. A mine of stone coal has been opened near Corunna, the county seat. Pop. 5220.

SHIAWASSEE, a post-village and township of Shiawasee co., Michigan, on the river of its own name, 30 miles N.E. of Lansing. The village contains a store, and 1 or 2 mills. Pop. of the township, 810.

SHICKSHINNY, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SHIELD, *sheeld*, a township of Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 554.

SHIELDS, North, England. See *TYNEMOUTH*.

SHIELDS, South, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and township of England, co. of Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, and on the railway, 7 miles N.N.W. of Sunderland. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 28,974. The principal buildings are a town-hall and exchange, in a large square; theatre, and church of St. Hilda. The Tyne is here about two-thirds as wide as the Thames at London Bridge. Ship-building, and manufactures of ropes, glass, soap, soda, and beer, are the principal branches of industry. Shields has a thriving Baltic and East Indian trade. The port, by an expansion of the river into a wide bay, capable of containing 2000 merchant vessels, admits ships of 300 tons to load at its quays, but is of very difficult access. In 1851 the registered tonnage was 723 vessels, carrying 165,615 tons. The number of vessels entered was 1023, carrying 200,614 tons; and cleared 2288, carrying 290,651 tons. The port communicates by railway with all parts of the country. It is the seat of courts baron and leet, under the dean and chapter of Durham. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

SHIELDS, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

SHIELDS/BOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Hancock co., Mississippi, on St. Louis Bay, which opens into Lake Borgne, 212 miles S. by E. of Jackson. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches, a newspaper office, and several stores. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SHIEL, LOCH, *lok sheel*, a lake in the W. part of Scotland, between the counties of Inverness and Argyre separating the districts of Moidart and Ardgowan, 16 miles W. of Fort William. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It discharges its surplus waters on the W. by the river Shiel, into the sea at Loch Moidart.

SHIELVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 35 miles N. of Indianapolis.

SHIENNE or CHIENNE (*she-ánn'*) RIVER, of Missouri Territory, flows E., and falls into Missouri River in about 44° 20' N. lat. Length, 200 miles.

SHIFFNAL, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, with a station on the Birmingham and Shrewsbury Railway, 12 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton. Pop. in 1851, 5617, employed in coal and iron mines, and in a paper manufactory.

SHIKAGUA RIVER, Iowa. See *SKUNK RIVER*.

SHIKARPOOR, *shik-ar-poor'*, the most considerable town of Sinde, in a level tract, 15 miles W. of the Indus, and N.W. of Sukkur, on the high route from India into Afghanistan by the Bolan Pass. Lat. 27° 57' N., lon. 68° 45' E. Estimated population, 30,000, of whom 20,000 are Hindoos, comprising many wealthy bankers. It is enclosed by a mud wall, 2½ miles in circuit, outside of which are large groves and gardens. The chief edifices are a bazaar in its centre, nearly half a mile in length, and the mansions of opulent Hindoo merchants. The other dwellings are but mean huts, each, however, having a shop. The transit trade is large. The chief merchants have agents in all the principal cities of South and West Asia.

SHIKATZE, a town of Tibet. See *JIKATZE*.

SHIL/BOTTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

SHILDON, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham, with a station on the Wear Valley Railway, 3 miles S.S.E. of Bishop-Auckland.

SHILKA, SCHILKA or CHILKA, *shí'ká*, a river of Asia,

forming, by its junction with the Argoon, the Amoor. In the upper part of its course it is called the Onon.

SHILLELAGH, shil-lá'g, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 9 miles E.S.E. of Tullow. Pop. in 1861, 166. It has a handsome church, a school, union work-house, and four mills.

SHIL/LINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHILLINGFORD SAINT GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHIL/LINGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SHILLLOOKS, **SHILLOOKS** or **SHILLUKS**, shil'looks', a people dwelling in the E. central part of Africa.

SHILOH, shí'w, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 6 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeton, contains a church and about 25 dwellings.

SHILOH, a post-office of King George co., Virginia.

SHILOH, a post-village of Camden co., North Carolina, 23 miles N.E. by E. from Raleigh.

SHILOH, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

SHILOH, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

SHILOH, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

SHILOH, a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

SHILOH, a post-office of Hunt co., Texas.

SHILOH, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

SHILOH, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky.

SHILTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks and Oxford.

SHILTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHIMERVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

SHIMPLING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHIMPLING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHIN'ANDVAH or **SHEN'ANDVAH**, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 12 miles S.E. of Poughkeepsie.

SHINCLIFF, a chapelry of England, co., and 2 miles S.E. of Durham, on the river Wear, with a station on the North British Railway.

SHIN CREEK, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

SHIN/ETON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHINFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks and Wilts.

SHIN/AY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SHINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHING-KING, China. See **LEAO-TONG**.

SHING/LE CREEK, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

SHINGLE SPRING, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

SHIN HOLLOW, a railroad station in Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 92 miles from New York city.

SHIN-LIN-LING or **CHIN-LIN-LING**, sheen'león'ling', a mountain of China, province of Shan-see, in lat. 37° 36' N., lon. 112° 44' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SHIN, LOCH, lox shin, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, parish of Lairg, from which village it extends for about 17 miles N.W., by 1 mile in breadth. It discharges its surplus waters southward into the Oikel by the small river Shin, 7 miles in length.

SHIN/NECK BAY, Suffolk co., New York, on the S. side of Long Island, is 10 or 12 miles long, and separated from the sea by a narrow sandbeach.

SHINNSTON or **SHINNSTOWN**, a post-village of Harrison co., Virginia, 225 miles N.W. of Richmond.

SHINRONE, shin-rón', a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's county. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 873. Here are remains of several castles.

SHIN-YANG, a town of Manchouria. See **LEAO-TANG**.

SHIPBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SHIP/DAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHIPPHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SHIP ISLAND, in the Gulf of Mexico, 30 miles N. of the Chaudeteur Islands.

SHIPKE, ship'k', a large village of Little Thibet, on the Sutlej, in lat. 31° 49' N., lon. 75° 45' E.

SHIW/LAKE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SHIPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SHIPLEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles N.N.W. of Bradford, on the Midland Counties Railway. Pop. in 1861, 3272, employed in the manufacture of woollens and paper.

SHIPLEY, a township of England, co. of Derby.

SHIPMAN, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

SHIPMEADOW, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHIPPEGAN, ship-peh-gán', an island of New Brunswick, near its N.E. coast at the S.E. entrance of Chaleur Bay. It is of somewhat triangular shape, about 20 miles long, by 10 miles broad.

SHIPPEN, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 360.

SHIPPEN, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. P. 298.

SHIPPEN, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

SHIPPENBURG, a new post-township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1706.

SHIPPENSBURG, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 21 miles E.W. of Carlisle. This is the oldest town in the county, and the largest except Carlisle. It is surrounded by a rich farm-

ing district, and has an active business. A turnpike from Carlisle to Chambersburg passes through the place. A newspaper is published here. Incorporated in 1819. Pop. in 1860, 1568.

SHIPPENSVILLE, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on the Bellefonte and Erie Turnpike, 6 miles N.W. of Clarion. It has 1 church, and several stores.

SHIPPINGPORT, a village of Jefferson co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 2 miles below Louisville.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, a market-town and parish of England, in a detached part of the county of Worcester, enclosed by Warwickshire, 30 miles E.S.E. of Worcester. Pop. in 1851, 1835.

SHIPTON, a township of England, co., and 6 miles N.N.W. of York, on the York and Newcastle Railway. It has a grammar-school.

SHIPTON, a chapelry of England, 2 miles N.E. of Market-Weighton, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Canal.

SHIPTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHIPTON-ON-CHER/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SHIPTON MOYNE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHIPTON O/LIFFE, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

SHIPTON SOL/LARS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WICK/WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SHIRAZ, a city of Persia. See **SHEERAZ**.

SHIR/BURN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford. The Earl of Macclesfield has a castellated and moated residence in this parish.

SHIREHAMPTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHIRE/MANTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles W. of Harrisburg.

SHIRE-NEW/TON, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SHIRINKI or **SHIRINKY**, shee'rin'kee, one of the Koorile Islands, S.W. of Paramoosheer, in lat. 80° 10' N., lon. 154° 58' E. It is a conspicuous rock, 26 miles in circuit.

SHIR/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SHIR/LAND, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

SHIRLAND, a township of Winnebago co., Illinois. P. 353.

SHIR/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SHIR/LEY, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 85 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 250.

SHIRLEY, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, at the terminus of the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad. Pop. 1128.

SHIRLEY, a new post-township of Erie co., New York, 23 miles S. of Buffalo.

SHIRLEY, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1615.

SHIRLEY, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

SHIRLEY MILLS, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SHIRLEYSBURG, a post-village and township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on Aughwick Creek, 85 miles W. of Harrisburg, contains several stores, and has rich iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 600.

SHIRLEY VILLAGE, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 41 miles N.W. of Boston.

SHIRLEYVILLE, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

SHIRLEYVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

SHIRVAN, written also **SHIRWAN**, **SCHIRWAN** or **CHIRVAN**, shir'ván' or sheer'ván', a province of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, between lat. 40° and 41° N., and lon. 46° and 49° 30' E., having E. the Caspian Sea and the province of Bakoo, S. the river Koor, and N. the Caucasus. A range of high mountains traverses the province from N.W. to S.E., separating the basins of the Koor and the Terek. The N. portion forms a plain, which is well wooded: it is watered by numerous affluents of the Koor, and is highly fertile. The principal town is Shamakha. A line of military forts skirts the shores of the Caspian from Bakoo to Derbend, and another extends from Bakoo to the Black Sea. In 1500 Shirvan was annexed to the Persian Empire by Shah Ismael, and it remained subject to that power till the fall of the dynasty of Seff.

SHISDRA, a town of Russia. See **ZHISDRA**.

SHISHEWAN, shee'sheh-wán', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaïjan, on the E. shore of Lake Ooroomeevsh. In 1838 an uncle of the reigning Shah of Persia resided here, in a palace which he had built in the European style. He had also founded in the village an experimental farm, glass foundry, pottery, white-wax factory, silk, cotton and worsted looms, and different workshops upon European models.

SHIT/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SHIT/LINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SHI-TSIEN, a city of China. See **SHEE-TAIEN**.

SHKLOV, **SCHKLOW** or **CHKLOV**, shklov', a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Mcheclov, on the Dnieper. It is well built, and contains 8 churches, 3 convents, and a synagogue. Pop. 2500.

SHOA, SCHOA or XOA, sho'á. (See **INTRODUCTION**, xliii. 11.) written also **SHWA**, the most S. of the three principal states of Abyssinia, lying chiefly between the Bahrel Azrek or Blue Nile, and the river Hawash. Lat. $8^{\circ} 30'$ to 10° or 11° N., lon. 35° to $40^{\circ} 30'$ E. The surface is mostly mountainous, some parts from 8000 to 9000 feet above the sea, but it comprises many rich valleys and undulating plains, and the tributary Galla territories, on the frontiers, are exuberantly fertile. Cattle, corn, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, drugs, wild indigo, sulphur, nitre, alum, coal, and several metals are among the chief products. Some of these, and gold dust, ivory, hides, civet, and other merchandise from Central Africa; cotton cloths, blankets, water-tight baskets, and mats of superior quality, peltry, leather, and parchment manufactured in Shoa; and slaves from the countries of the interior, are sent to Zeila, Berbera, and other ports on the Red Sea and Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, in return for European and other manufactured goods and foreign produce. The principal towns are Ankobar, (the capital,) Angolalla, and Tegulet. In 1841, a British embassy was sent from India into Shoa under Major Harris, whose work, *Highlands of Ethiopia*, may be referred to for copious particulars respecting that country.

SHOAL BASIN, a circular bay of North Australia, near Shoal Bay, a little farther up Apsley Strait.

SHOAL (shôl) BAY, of East Australia; lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$ S., lon. $153^{\circ} 20'$ E., is about midway between Moreton Bay and Port Macquarrie, and receives Clarence River at its W. extremity.

SHOAL BAY, of North Australia, at the S. extremity of Apsley Strait, between Melville and Bathurst Islands. Lat. $11^{\circ} 48'$ S., lon. $130^{\circ} 43'$ E.

SHOAL CREEK, of Tennessee and Alabama, rises in the former, and flows through Lauderdale co., Alabama, into Tennessee River, a few miles above Florence.

SHOAL CREEK, in the W.S.W. part of Illinois, is formed by the union of two branches called the East and West Forks. It flows southerly into the Kaskaskia.

SHOAL CREEK, of Missouri, flows eastward through Caldwell co., and enters Grand River near the middle of Livingston county.

SHOAL CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

SHOAL CREEK, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

SHOAL CREEK, a post-office of Newton co., Missouri.

SHOAL FORD, a post-office of Limestone co., Alabama.

SHOALHAVEN, shôl-hâ'ven, a considerable river of New South Wales, rises about lat. 36° S., lon. $149^{\circ} 50'$ E., flows N. and E., separating the co. of St. Vincent from the co. of Murray, Argyle, and Camden, and enters the Pacific by a large mouth, 75 miles S.W. of Sydney. Its affluents are the Modbury, Mongarlow, and Werrimungo.

SHOAL NESS, a headland of Russian America, about lat. 60° N., lon. 162° W.

SHOALS-or-OGEESCHER, a manufacturing post-village of Hancock co., Georgia, on the Ogeeschee River, 38 miles E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

SHOAL SPRING, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

SHOALWATER BAY, on the W. coast of Washington Territory, forms part of the boundary between Lewis and Pacific counties.

SHOB'DON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SHOBBER'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

SHOBROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHOCO SPRINGS, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

SHOCKEY'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Lamar co., Texas.

SHOCKLACH, CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

SHOEBURY, shoo'bër-ë, North, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHOEBURY, South, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHOENAKER'S, a railroad station of Alleghany co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 362 miles from New York City.

SHOENAKER'S, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

SHOENAKERTOWN or SHOENAKERSTOWN, a pleasant village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Doylestown Turnpike, 9 miles N. of Philadelphia.

SHOENECK, a small village, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SHOGRE or SHOGHER, sho'grá, a town of North Syria, pashalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes, 25 miles S.E. of Antioch.

SHOKAN, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

SHOKA'PEE, a village, capital of Scott co., Minnesota, on the right bank of St. Peter's River, about 25 miles in a direct line S.W. of St. Paul.

SHOKOKON, a post-office of Henderson co., Illinois.

SHOLDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SHONA, shô'ná, a small island of Scotland, on the W. coast, co. of Inverness. Lat. (W. point) $56^{\circ} 40'$ N., lon. $5^{\circ} 43'$ W. From 3 to 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad.

SHONEAW, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

SHONGALO, a post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi, 15 miles S.E. of Carrollton.

SHONGO, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

SHOONATA, a post-office of Clark co., Mississippi.

SHOONJABAD, shoo'joo-g-bâd', or **SHUJABAD**, shoo'jy, bad', a town of the Punjab, in its S. part, 4 miles from the E. bank of the Chenab, and 25 miles S. of Multan. Pop. 10,000. It stands in a fine fertile plain, watered by canals, and has a noble appearance, being enclosed by a brick wall 30 feet in height, strengthened by octagonal towers. Its area is entirely filled with buildings, and it has manufactures of cottons and turned wares of superior quality, with excellent gardens, and a vicinity yielding large crops of sugar-cane, cotton, grain, and indigo.

SHOOLING CREEK, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

SHOUMLA, SCHUMLA, SHUMLA or CHOUMLA, shoom'-lá, sometimes written **SHUMNA**, (anc. *Marcianopolis*?) a fortified city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, pashalic, and 58 miles S.S.W. of Silistria. Lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$ N., lon. near 27° E. Pop. 21,000. It stands in a gorge, on the N. declivity of the Balkan Range; and being on the great route from Wallachia to Constantinople, it is one of the keys of the Turkish capital. On three sides it is enclosed by mountains, and is encircled by ramparts and a double fosse, strengthened by a citadel, and strong redoubts on an adjacent height. It is intersected by a rivulet, and divided into an upper and a lower town, the former chiefly inhabited by Turks, and containing numerous mosques, some new barracks, and a town-clock, having a bell which strikes the hour—a circumstance unique in Turkey. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek archbishop; and has flourishing manufactures of tin and copper wares, ready-made clothes, which are sent to Constantinople, silk goods, and leather. The Russians attempted unsuccessfully to take it in 1774, 1810, and 1828.

SHUSH, See **SOOS**.

SHOOSHA, SHOUSHA or SHUSHA, shooshá, written also **SHOOSHI or SCHUSCHI**, shooshé, and **CHOUCHE**, a strongly fortified town of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, capital of the province of Karabagh, 70 miles S.E. of Ganjeh, and 180 miles S.E. of Tiflis. It was founded under the name of Penahabad by Nadir Shah, in a very strong position, on a mountain accessible on only one side. It comprises about 2000 houses.

SHOOSTER, SHUSTER or SCHUSTER, shoos'tër, written also **CHOUSTER or SCHOUSTER**, a city of Persia, province of Khooistan, on the Karoon, here crossed by a fine stone bridge of 9 arches, 30 miles E.S.E. of Dezfool. Lat. 32° N., lon. 49° E. Estimated pop. 8000. It stands on a small hill crowned by a citadel, and on the land side it is enclosed by a brick wall, outside of which the Ab-i-Gargar Canal, constructed by Shahpoor I., separates it from its suburb, and establishes a navigable communication with the Karoon, about 20 miles distant. Houses mostly of stone, and the city possesses many elegant buildings. It remained capital of the province until nearly depopulated by the plague in 1832, and was subsequently much damaged by an inundation in 1840.

SHOOTER'S HILL, England, co. of Kent, parish of Eltham, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of Woolwich, rises to 446 feet in height, and is one of the most conspicuous heights near London. On its summit is Severndroog (Savindroog) Castle, a tower erected by Sir W. James to commemorate his capture of the Indian fortress so named, in 1750.

SHOYA, SHUYA, SCHUJA or CHOUJA, shooyá, a town of Russia, government of Vladimir, on the Tesa, 50 miles N.W. of Viazniki. Pop. 3000. It has thriving linen and cotton weaving and print-works, soap, and various other factories.

SHOPIERE, sho'pè-air', a post-village of Turtle township, Rock co., Wisconsin, 60 miles S.W. by W. of Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 1 hotel, 2 mills, and a plough manufactory. Pop. 200.

SHOPLAND, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHOP SPRING, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

SHOP SPRING, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

SHOREDITCH, a quarter of the British metropolis, immediately N. of the city of London, and included in the borough of Tower Hamlets.

SHOREHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent. Here is Filstone Hall, an old moated edifice.

SHOREHAM, New, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the South Coast Railway, 1 mile from the sea, and 6 miles W. of Brighton. Pop. in 1851, 2590. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, which now includes a large portion of the rape of Bramber, 30,563. The town is irregularly built: the principal buildings are the market-house, a fine church, and a suspension bridge over the Adur. The harbor is encumbered by a bar with from 14 to 17 feet water, and was used for some time by the steamers in connection with the above railway. The steamers have been removed to Newhaven, but Shoreham still continues to carry on an important trade, owing chiefly to its being a warehousing port for timber, and for West Indian, Mediterranean, African, Russian, French, Dutch, and other produce. In 1851 the tonnage of the port was 103 vessels, of 10,304 tons; the vessels entered were 1007, of 90,982 tons; and cleared 420 vessels, of 25,946 tons. Shore-

ham has long been noted for its ship-building; and has a productive fishery, and extensive works for making cement. The borough returns two members to Parliament.

SHOREHAM, Old, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SHOREHAM, a post-village and township of Addison co., Vermont, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 50 miles S.W. of Montpelier. The village contains an academy. Pop. 1690.

SHORKOTR, shor'kōt', a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Ravee Rivers, 75 miles N. by E. of Multan.

SHORNCUTT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SHORT BEND, a post-office of Dent co., Missouri.

SHORT CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Ohio River in Jefferson county.

SHORT CREEK, a post-office of Brook co., Virginia.

SHORT CREEK, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

SHORT CREEK, a small village of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

SHORT CREEK, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1490.

SHORT MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

SHORT MOUNTAIN, a small village of Cannon co., Tennessee.

SHORT TRACT, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, 10 miles N. of Angelen.

SHORWELL, a parish of the Isle of Wight.

SHOSHONEES or **SNAKE INDIANS**, a large tribe inhabiting the central part of Oregon Territory, on both sides of Snake or Lewis River.

SHOTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

SHOTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHOTLEY-BRIDGE, a town of England, co. of Durham, in the Vale of the Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge, 14 miles S.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SHOTTESBROOK, shott'sbrook, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHOTTESHAM, (shott'sham,) **ALL SAINTS**, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHOTTESHAM ST. MARY, a parish, England, co. Norfolk.

SHOTTISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHOTTLE, a township of England, co. of Derby.

SHOTTON, a township of England, co. of Durham.

SHOTTS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark. It has extensive coal and iron-works.

SHOTTSWELL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHOTWICK, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

SHOULDHAM, shold'ham, a parish of England, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Downham market. It has mineral springs.

SHOULDHAM, THORPE, a parish, England, co. Norfolk.

SHOUSHI, a town of Asiatic Russia. See **SHOONIA**.

SHOUSTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Moon township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio, 17 miles below Pittsburg. The chief business of the place is steamboat building. Pop. in 1853, 1000.

SHOWY, sho'e, a town of Central Africa, on the left bank of the Shary, 23 miles S.E. of its mouth in Lake Tchad. Lat. 12° 45' N., lon. 15° 58' E.

SHRAKLEYVILLE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SHRAWWARDINE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHRAWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SHREVE, shrev, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

SHREVEPORT, shrev'pōrt, a thriving post-village, capital of Caddo parish, Louisiana, on the right (W.) bank of Red River, about 300 miles by land or 550 miles by water N.W. of Baton Rouge, and about 30 miles below the "Great Raft," which is the limit of navigation for large steamboats. It is advantageously situated for trade, being in the midst of a rich planting region, and the only accessible point on the W. side of the river for more than 100 miles. Five or six steam-packets regularly navigate the river between this town and New Orleans during about 8 months of the year. About 40,000 bales of cotton are received here annually, and immense numbers of cattle from Texas are shipped to the New Orleans market. Shreveport contains 3 churches, 40 stores, 1 newspaper office, and several steam mills. A railroad has been surveyed from Vicksburg to Shreveport. P. about 3000.

SHREWSBURY, shrōs'bēre or shrūsbēre, (anc. *Uricornium*.) a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, capital of the co. of Salop, nearly enclosed by the Severn, on the railway, 35 miles S. of Chester. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 19,681. It has a handsome external appearance, and many good residences. It has several handsome churches, a large town-hall, county-hall, market-houses, county jail, military depot, infirmary, theatre in a portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Powysland, and at one entrance of the town is a Doric column erected in honor of the late Lord Hill. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an annual revenue of 3000*l.*, and 22 exhibitions to the universities; Millington's hospital has a revenue of 1200*l.*, and other charities are numerous and well endowed. A music hall, literary and philosophical society, mechanics' institution, public library, assembly rooms, and fine public promenades, afford recreation to the inhabitants. It has 12 corporate trading companies, manu-

factures of linen thread, canvas, iron wares, brawn, and cakes; a salmon fishery in the river, and a trade in coal and corn, facilitated by a branch of the Grand Junction Canal, and by the Severn, here navigable for barges of 30 or 40 tons. The corporation consists of a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 48 assistants. It is the seat of the county assizes, and of sessions for the county and town. It sends two members to the House of Commons. In the time of Alfred, Shrewsbury ranked as one of the chief cities of England. It suffered severely in 1016, for having espoused the cause of Canute in preference to that of Edmund Ironside. At the time of the Conquest, William bestowed it, with most of the shire, on Roger de Montgomery, who was created Earl of Shrewsbury, and built its strong castle, as well as a wall across the isthmus of its peninsula. Standing on the Welsh frontier, it was often exposed to the incursions of the natives, and became so important as a military station, that Edward I. made it his temporary residence in 1277, removing the courts of king's bench and exchequer to it, and in 1283 assembled a parliament in it. Another parliament met in it under Richard II. in 1397, and in 1403 the famous battle, which resulted in the defeat of Hotspur and the Scotch Earl of Douglas, his ally, by Henry IV., was fought in its vicinity. During the wars of the Roses, Shrewsbury took part with the house of York, and was the asylum of the Queen of Edward IV. when she gave birth to the Princes Richard and George, the former of whom, with his elder brother, was afterwards inhumanly murdered by his uncle, Richard III. During the Parliamentary war it zealously advocated the cause of Charles I.

SHREWSBURY, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, intersected by the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 59 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, 8 stores, and 6 manufactories and mills. Pop. 1268.

SHREWSBURY, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 38 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1690.

SHREWSBURY, a post-village and township of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on the Neversink River, 42 miles E. by N. of Trenton. The village contains 4 churches, 2 stores, an academy, and 30 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 3180.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 225.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 195.

SHREWSBURY, a post-village and township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the York and Baltimore Turnpike, 14 miles S. of York. P. of the village, 472; of the township, 1660.

SHREWSBURY, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, in the N.E. part of Monmouth co., New Jersey, is the continuation of Sandy Hook Bay, separated from Neversink River by a narrow neck.

SHREWTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHRIVENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles S.W. of Faringdon. It has a handsome Gothic church.

SHROPHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHROPSHIRE. See **SALOP**.

SHRUB OAK, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SHRUBEL or **SHRULE**, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, on the Black River.

SHRUBEL or **SHRULE**, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford.

SHRUBEL or **SHRULE**, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's county.

SHTAB. See **SISTOVA**.

SHTSIGORY or **SCHTSCHIGRY**, sh-chig'ree, a town of Russia, government, and 27 miles E.N.E. of Koorak, on a river of the same name. Pop. 3000.

SHUBENACA'DIE, a principal river of Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two portions; after a N. course it enters a bay, 45 miles N. of Halifax, with which city and its harbor it is connected by a canal 30 miles in length.

SHUCK'BURGH, Lower, a parish, England, co. Warwick.

SHUCK'BURGH, Upper, a parish, England, co. Warwick.

SHUDY-CAMPS, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SHUFORDVILLE, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SHUGSHUT, shoog'shoot(?) written also **SHUGHUT** or **SHUGHEUD**, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on the Sakareeyah, 30 miles S.E. of Iaucek, stated to comprise 900 houses. On an adjacent hill is the tomb of Osman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty.

SHUHRI-BABABEG, shoof'ree bā-bā-bēg', a town of Persia, province, and 95 miles W. of Keriman.

SHUJABAD. See **SHOONJABAD**.

SHUJAHWULPOOR, shooh-jā-wul-poor', a town of India, dominions, and 54 miles W. of Indore.

SHUJANPOOR, shooh-jān-poor', a town of the Punjab, 8 miles E. of Attock, having a splendid aeral (palace) built by one of the Mogul emperors: lat. 33° 53' N., lon. 72° 25' E.

SHULISBURG, a post-village and township, capital of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, 16 miles N.E. of Oshkosh. The village is a depot for large quantities of lead mined in the vicinity, and is a place of rapid growth. It contains a brick court-house, 4 or 5 churches, 15 stores, 5 hotels, 4 mineral

warehouses, and several manufactories. Pop. of the township, 1678; of the village, in 1853, about 2500.

SHUMALARI, shūm'a-lar'ee, written also **CHAMALARI**, **CHOUMALARI**, and **TOHAMOULARI**, one of the principal peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, in South Asia, between Tibet and Bootan. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4' N.$, lon. $90^{\circ} E.$ Elevation, about 27,200 feet.

SHUMLA. See **SHOOMLA**.

SHUMSHABAD, a town of India, 6 miles S.E. of Attock. **SHUNA**, one of the Inner Hebrides Islands, Scotland. co. of Argyre, parish of Kilbrandon, 4 miles N.W. of Craignish, and separated on the W. from Luina by the narrow Sound of Shuna. Length, 3 miles. Pop. 69. The surface is well-wooded, and generally fertile.

SHUNARU, a town of Hindustan, province, and 22 miles N.E. of Bahar.

SHUNEM, an ancient town of Palestine, a little S. of Nain.

SHUNK, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

SHUNK, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

SHUN-KING or **CHUN-KHING**, shūn'king', a city of China, province of Se-chuen, capital of a department, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, 115 miles E. of Ching-too-foo.

SHUN-NING or **CHUN-NING**, shūn'ning', a city of China, capital of a department, province, 170 miles W. of Yunnan.

SHUN-TE or **CHUN-TE**, shūn-tá, a city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of a department, 220 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

SHUPEYON, shoo-pá-yon', a town of Cashmere, on the route from the Pir Panjal Pass to Serinagar, 6560 feet above the sea, and 28 miles S. of Serinagar; lat. $33^{\circ} 42' N.$, lon. $74^{\circ} 45' E.$ Close to this town was fought, in 1819, the decisive battle by which the Sikhs won Cashmere from the Afghans.

SHURDINGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE. See **ALTON**, Illinois.

SHURUKHS, shoo'rooks', a fort and Toorkoman settlement of Central Asia, on the frontier between Persia and Khiva, 90 miles S.W. of Merv, and E.N.E. of Meshed. Its vicinity is well watered, and produces fine crops of wheat, melons, and other fruits.

SHUS, a ruined city of Persia. See **SOOS**.

SHUSAN, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the Albany and Rutland Railroad, and on Battenkill River, 43 miles N.N.E. of Albany.

SHUSHIA, a town of Asiatic Russia. See **SHOOSHA**.

SHUSHIAN or **SUSAN**, a ruined city of Persia. See **SOOS**.

SHUSHUAH, shoo'shoo-q, an island of the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aduana, in Arabia, 30 miles N.W. of Moilah, 350 feet high.

SHUSTER, a city of Persia. See **SHOOSTER**.

SHUSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHUTAL (shoo'tál), **SHUTUL**, shoo'túl, or **SHATOOL**, shá'tool', PASS, across the Hindoo Koosh, between Cabool and Khoondooz, in lat. $35^{\circ} 33' N.$, lon. $69^{\circ} 8' E.$ Elevation, 15,500 feet.

SHUTE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHUTESBURY, shoo'ts'ber-re, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 76 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 912.

SHUTTERS CORNERS, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

SHUTTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHUTAL, a pass of Hindoo. See **SHUTAL**.

SHUYA, a town of Russia. See **SHOYA**.

SHWA, a state in Abyssinia. See **SHOA**.

SHWAT, **SHHWAT** or **CHOUAT**, shwát, a walled town of Central Asia, 16 miles N.E. of Khiva, and inhabited by Oozbeks.

SHY POST, a post-village of Audrain co., Missouri, about 48 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

SHAH-KOH, see'kó', the "Black Mountain," in Afghanistan, bounds the plain of Jelalabad on the N.; lat. $34^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} E.$

SIAM or **SIAMH**, se-ák', a state of Sumatra, extending along its N.E. coast, opposite Malacca and Singapore, and with a town of the same name on the river Siak, 45 miles from its mouth, in lat. $0^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $101^{\circ} 55' E.$ Surface flat. Exports gold, camphor, gambier, rattans, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, and silk stuffs; imports opium, salt, woollens, and Madras piece-goods.

SIAM RIVER, in Sumatra, flows N.E., and enters the Strait of Malacca behind some islands nearly opposite the British settlement of Malacca.

SIAM, si-am' or se-am', (native, *S'hai*, t'hi; Burmese, *Yandra*.) an extensive kingdom in the S.E. of Asia, occupying the centre of Farther India, with all the country surrounding the Gulf of Siam. Lat. from 5° to $21^{\circ} N.$, lon. from $94^{\circ} 20'$ to $106^{\circ} E.$ Length, from N. to S., about 850 miles; breadth, varying from 70 miles to 250 miles. It is bounded W. by the British Tenasserim provinces and the Indian Ocean, (Bay of Bengal;) N.W. by Burmah; N. by the free Laos country; E. by Anam; and on the S. it has a coastline of 1470 miles along the Gulf of Siam. The exact boundaries, however, are but imperfectly known; and thus, while Crawford, in his "Embassy to Siam," estimates the area at 190,000 square miles, Borghaus extends it to 294,750

square miles, of which he assigns 141,175 to Siam proper, 20,420 to Cambodia; 108,645 to the tributary Laos; and 24,460 to the Malay provinces.

Face of the Country, &c.—The surface is covered with hills and mountains, except in its central part, the valley of the Menam, which is described as a rich alluvial plain. The highlands, bounding Siam E. and W., seem to belong to two mountain-chains running S. from the table-land of Yun-nan in China, and on either side of the Menam Valley. The westernmost of these chains is estimated to reach an elevation of 5000 feet; the height of the E. range is unknown to Europeans. The mountains of Siamese Malacca nowhere exceed 3000 feet in height; and especially S. of the Isthmus of Kraw, the watershed between the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Siam is less than half that altitude. Off the coast, at a distance of 10 or 15 miles, and separated by pretty deep channels from the mainland, are numerous islands, mostly rocky, and considerably elevated. Of those in the Bay of Bengal, the principal are St. Matthew's, (lat. $16^{\circ} N.$;) Salanga and Pandjano, (lat. $8^{\circ} N.$;) and the Lancawi group, (lat. $6^{\circ} 30' N.$;) Of those in the Gulf of Siam, by far the largest is Tantaraem, (lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$;) and next to it in size are Bardia and Carnam, on the W. side; Koh-kong, and the other islands on the E. side of the Gulf, are of inconsiderable extent.

Geology and Minerals.—Granite and mountain-limestone are supposed to constitute the chief primary rocks, covered in the lower districts with thick beds of stiff clay and alluvial strata. Tin, which pervades the whole Malay Peninsula down to its extreme S. point, is found within the Siamese territory between lat. 11° and $14^{\circ} N.$; and the mines in the island of Salang, off the W. coast, are perhaps scarcely less productive than those of Banca. Gold, not less extensively, though far less abundantly diffused than tin, is obtained in tolerable purity; but the amount procured is insufficient for the home supply, owing to the great quantities employed in gilding temples and images, and it is accordingly imported from the Malay countries. The most abundant of all the metals in Siam is iron, which is extensively wrought in the lower districts, on and near the upper waters of the Menam; cast-iron has been sold at Bangkok for a dollar and sixty-two cents the picul, of 133 pounds. Copper and lead are wrought to some extent, chiefly by the mountain tribes; and both zinc and antimony are found to the E. of the Menam; the last-named metal is raised for the use of the Chinese in smelting iron. The sapphire, Oriental ruby, and Oriental topaz, are found in the hills of Chantibun, (lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$;) on the E. side of the gulf, where they are obtained by digging up and washing the alluvial soil. The mines yielding them are a monopoly of the king.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Siamese territory abounds in small rivers; but there are only three great navigable streams: the Salwin, or river of Martaban, forming a part of the W. boundary; the Menam; and the Mekon of Cambodia, forming part of the E. boundary. Of these, the Menam is most important, as pervading the greater part of the kingdom, and almost monopolizing its trade and navigation; but except the lower 80 miles of its course, it is very little known. It is supposed to rise by two branches, in the S.W. of the Chinese province of Yun-nan, in lat. 23° or $34^{\circ} N.$, has an estimated course of about 800 miles, and falls into the Gulf of Siam by three channels, the E. of which, (Pakuan,) is the only one navigable by European sea-going vessels. The only other Siamese river worthy of notice is the Bang-pa-kung, about 240 miles in length, which enters the gulf at Bang-pa-tse about 60 miles E.S.E. of Bangkok, the modern capital. All the Siamese rivers are flooded between June and September, which partly accounts for the fertility of their basins. A large lake, called Sachado, which communicates with the Menam by the river Talan, is said to be situated about 90 miles N.W. of Bangkok.

Soil and Climate.—The soil of the whole valley of the Menam is of great fertility, consisting of thick beds of alluvium from the yearly inundations of that river. The more mountainous parts are of sand and limestone, arid, uncultivated, or covered with forests. The climate of so extensive a country varies, of course, with the latitude and the elevation of its surface; but, as in other tropical countries, it has two seasons—the wet and the dry; the former beginning in April or May, and continuing till about the commencement of July, when the dry season sets in, and lasts till the following April or May. The temperature at Bangkok is thus stated by Malcolm.—Cool season, (November to February,) 77° Fahrenheit; hot, (March to May,) 85° ; wet, (June to October,) 84° . Mean of the year, $82^{\circ} 6$. The mean range of the thermometer is 13° ; it seldom sinks lower than 72° Fahrenheit. On the whole, the country is healthy. Ague and cholera are the diseases mostly rife, and are very prevalent in the wet season.

Vegetation.—Rice (called *knos-um*) and maize are the grains most extensively cultivated. The former, sold at about forty cents per hundredweight, is exported in large quantities to China; but none of the latter is exported. Of the tropical farinaceous roots, the Siamese raise the usual ve-

rieties, and among others the sweet potato. Cocoa and areca-palms are numerous, especially the former, in the lower districts; and the oil is extensively exported. No part of the East is more celebrated for the abundance and quality of its fruits. The mango, mangosteen, leeches, durian, rambutan, pomegranate, papia-fig, guava, pine-apple, and, in short, all the fruits of South China and Hindostan, of the Indian islands, and tropical America, are luxuriantly abundant, and of exquisite quality. The cultivation of the sugar-cane (a product known here in its natural state from time immemorial) was introduced by the Chinese in 1812; and sugar is now an important article of export to China, British India, &c. Black pepper of good quality, to the extent of about 7000 hundredweights annually, is raised in the province of Chantibun, and mostly exported to China. Tobacco, formerly imported from Java, is now raised throughout the country, and exported to Cochinchina and several of the Malay countries. Cotton of several sorts is grown, and largely exported to the island of Hainan, in the China Sea. Cardamoms are plentifully obtained in royal preserves strictly guarded, and the produce is sent principally to China. A gum, resembling benzoin, grows spontaneously in the forests of Laos, and is cheap and abundant. Gamboge is yielded by a species of *Garcinia* in the forests on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, and in the Siamese portion of Cambodia, (whence its name.) In the same districts also are procured large quantities of scented agila, or aloes-wood, which is both much used by the natives, and sent to the Chinese, who employ it for sacred purposes, and use it in their private and public temples. Sappan-wood is procured extensively from the forests between lat. 10° and 13°, and in point of quantity it forms the most considerable of all the Siamese exports: it is sent principally to China, but also to Bengal and Europe. Excellent teak-timber abounds in the forests of Upper Siam, and is much used in the construction of junks and temples; but very little is exported. Crawford also mentions a forest-tree, producing a valuable wood of a red color, fine-grained, admitting a good polish, and called *pa-rosa* by the Portuguese, which is exported and largely employed by the Chinese in cabinet-work.

Animals.—Among carnivorous animals are the tiger and leopard, the bear, the otter, the musk-elvet, the cat and the dog, both wild and domestic. Porcupines, squirrels, rats, and mice are common. The pangolin is found in the forests, and its scaly skin is sold to the Chinese, who esteem it for its medicinal qualities. The orang-outang and other species of apes are pretty abundant. Among the ruminating quadrupeds are found seven species of deer, also the sheep, goat, ox, and buffalo. The horses are of small size, (under 13 hands,) and are not much reared by the natives, those in use being principally procured from Yun-nan, in China. The hog exists abundantly in the forests, and is domesticated by the Chinese residents. The single-horned rhinoceros is met with in unusual numbers, and is hunted for his hide and horn, both of which are exported to China. The principal boast of the Siamese, however, is in the high perfection of their elephants, which here attain a size and beauty elsewhere unknown, and are held in high esteem throughout India. They are freely used both for riding and as beasts of burden, except at Bangkok, where their use is expressly limited to persons of high rank. A very great additional value is set on white elephants, evidently albinos, which, when captured, become the property of the king. Albino deer, monkeys, and even tortoises, are by no means uncommon in Siam.

Among the birds, the water-birds and waders are by far the most numerous; geese, ducks, boobies, cormorants, king-fishers, storks, and pelicans are frequent; the forests abound with peacocks, pheasants, and pigeons; and in the islands are large flocks of mews and sea-swallows, the latter producing the famed edible birds'-nests. Crocodiles, geckos, and other kinds of lizards, tortoises, and green-turtles are numerous, the last of which, as well as their eggs, are in great repute among the Siamese as an article of food, and from their sale add not inconsiderably to the royal revenue. The boa-constrictor here attains an immense size, and there are many other species of snakes. The fish of the Menam are abundant, but of inferior quality. The only insect in Siam worthy of notice is the *Oreus laos*, which produces the valuable dye and gum, the *lac* of commerce.

Manufactures.—The Siamese have made but little progress in the useful arts. House-carpentry, canoe and junk-building, manufacturing pottery and coarse cutlery, leather-dressing, and the construction of musical instruments, are their chief mechanical employments. A few rude hand-looms are in operation, chiefly by women; but the fabrics, whether of silk or cotton, are of very coarse quality. Good brass cannon, some of them very large, but seldom with proper carriages, are made, and muskets are imported.

Trade and Navigation.—Siam has a most extensive trade, both inland and coastwise, as well as foreign. Every province of the kingdom produces some article in foreign demand; and Bangkok, from its situation on the Menam, has become the great centre of all its commerce. The principal articles brought down from the higher provinces are rice

and paddy, cotton, teak-timber, and sappan-wood, lac, benzoin, ivory, and bees'-wax; while the districts E. and W. of the Menam furnish gamboge, cardamoms, and sugar; the Malay provinces, tin, zinc, cotton, &c. The foreign trade is conducted chiefly with the S. ports of Anam, Java, Singapore, Pulo-Penang, &c., and occasionally with British India, the United States, and Britain. Of these, however, the most important is China, the trade with which employs from 200 to 300 junks annually, having an aggregate burden of about 25,000 tons—mostly built in Siam by Chinese, who also are their exclusive navigators. The junks make one voyage annually, leaving the Menam in June, and returning in December. The exports to Europe and the United States comprise sugar and pepper, lac, benzoin, and gamboge, tin, cardamoms, ivory, horns and hides, with other minor articles; the imports, all kinds of textile fabrics, shawls, cotton umbrellas, iron and steel goods, steel-bars, lead and spelter, earthen and glass ware, all kinds of hardware and cutlery, with fire-arms, musket-flints, &c.—the trade being carried on, of course, in foreign vessels. Nearly the entire trade to Siam is hampered to an incredible extent by vexatious and oppressive duties on all exports and imports, as well as by the trading monopolies of the crown.

Population.—The population includes, besides the native aboriginal Siamese, vast numbers of emigrants from other countries, Laos, Cambodians, Malays, and several half-civilized mountain tribes, with numerous foreign settlers; Chinese, Mohammedans, and Hindoos from West India; Peguans and Portuguese. Crawford, in 1822, and Mr. Roberts, American ambassador, ten years later, estimate their numbers as follows:—

CRAWFORD, 1822.	ROBERTS, 1832.
Siamese..... 1,700,000	Siamese..... 1,600,000
Laos..... 240,000	Laos..... 1,200,000
Peguans..... 25,000	Malays..... 330,000
Cambodians..... 25,000	Chinese..... 500,000
Malays..... 195,000	
Chinese..... 440,000	
Hindoos, &c..... 8,500	
Portuguese..... 2,000	
Total..... 3,790,500	Total..... 3,630,000

By both authorities, however, the numbers of the Chinese settlers are, perhaps, considerably underrated: for, besides 300,000 resident at Bangkok, they are dispersed all over the country, forming almost exclusively the miners, sugar manufacturers, artisans, and merchants of the entire kingdom. In 1850, M. J. Baptiste Pallegoix, Evêque de Malles, (*Bull. Soc. Geo.* 1852.) estimates the total population of Siam at 6,005,000, of which he claims 5500 as belonging to the Roman Catholic faith.

Physical Character, Manners, &c.—The Siamese, in common with the Laos, Cambodians, and Malays, are members of the great Mongolian family, and of the same race as the people of Burmah and Anam. In stature they do not average more than 5 feet 3 inches in height; and "in personal appearance," says Malcolm, "they come behind any nation I have yet seen, especially the women, among whom (and thousands came under my notice) I never saw one who was comely." They have a lighter-colored skin than the West Asiatics, but darker than the Chinese; and all classes delight in heightening their complexion by the use of turmeric. Their faces are broad and flat, with round, prominent cheek-bones, a small nose obtusely pointed, a large mouth, with rather thick lips, small, black eyes, a low forehead, and very scanty beard. Their hair is always black, thick, coarse, and lank, worn close by both sexes, except from the forehead to the crown, where it is about 2 inches long, and made to stand erect. The costume of the Siamese is very simple, consisting, in both sexes, of a cotton or silk cloth of dark color wrapped around the hips, with the end passed between the thighs, tucked in at both ends, and descending below the knees. They universally stain the teeth with an indelible black dye; and the better classes, like the Chinese, permit the finger-nails to grow to an enormous length. Malcolm describes the Siamese as crafty, ignorant, slothful, and mendacious. But they are temperate and abstemious, by no means revengeful, obedient to the laws, and strongly attached by their domestic ties. The women perform most of the labors of the field, work the boats on the river, act as porters, &c., and are extensively employed as retail traders. Those of the higher classes spend their time in idleness and sleep. Slavery prevails throughout, many of the chiefs having hundreds, some thousands of slaves; a slave-trade is regularly carried on along the Burmese frontier, and the Cambodian provinces are periodically invaded by large bodies of Siamese kidnappers. But of the aggregate number of slaves in Siam it is impossible to form even a conjecture.

Arts.—The domestic architecture of the Siamese is in a very rude and backward state—the houses of the lower orders being formed wholly of wood or bamboo, roofed with palmyra-leaves, and mostly raised on piles, as in the rest of ultra-Gangotic India. A few only in the capital are built with brick and mortar. Many of their houses, too, are constructed on boats, which abound on the river near Bangkok. Of the

arch they are wholly ignorant. Roads there are none; and wheel-carriages are all but unknown. On their religious edifices, however, the Siamese bestow abundant labor and expense: these are constructed of solid masonry, and covered with tiles, having all the wood-work laboriously carved and gilded, and filled with carved and richly-gilt images of Hoodha.

Language, Literature, and Education.—The Siamese language is exceedingly simple in its construction; it forms a connecting link between the Chinese and Malay, and is easily acquired by foreigners. The alphabet consists of 36 consonants and 12 vowels; and the written characters, like the Burmese and Peguan, resemble the Pali and Sanscrit. The roots are few in number—all monosyllabic; and there are no terminations to indicate gender, number, person, mood, or tense. The literature is meagre, uninteresting, and, in point of imagination and force of expression, much below the Arabic, Persian, or Hindostanee; the style is simple and literal, but by no means perspicuous; and the compositions, except epistolary, are wholly metrical, consisting of songs, romances, and a few chronicles; but the Siamese have no written dramas, nor any history, beyond the dry chronologies of their kings. Education is carried to a very limited extent; few can do more than read and write awkwardly, and perhaps cast accounts.

Government, Army, Navy, and Revenue, Laws, &c.—The government of Siam is a thorough despotism, subject to no restraint, except the apprehension of a popular tumult or foreign invasion. The king, therefore, is considered almost, if not altogether, in the light of a deity, and addressed as such, his most common designations being "Sacred lord of lives," "Owner of all," "Most exalted and infallible lord," &c. The sovereign, however, appears to admit some share of dependence on the Emperor of China, to whom a periodical tribute is sent. Next in rank to the king, but immeasurably below him, is the *wang-na*, or viceroy, one of the most exalted princes, chosen by the king at his accession, to assist him in his duties; and under this officer is a supreme council of ministers, undertaking the different departments of government. There is neither hereditary rank nor aristocracy in Siam; and the people generally seem to be mere slaves, subservient in all things to the pride and caprices of the sovereign. Indeed, every adult male Siamese is compelled nominally to give a third of his time to the king's service, though he usually pays in lieu an exemption-tax, or funds a substitute.

There is no standing army, but every able-bodied male is liable to be called into the field by the mere will of his chief. At Bangkok, the capital, there is the semblance of a respectable navy, consisting of scores of war-junks, galleys, and other vessels of various sizes, built on the Cochinchinese model, and mounting heavy guns. But the Siamese are no sailors; and when brought into service, these vessels are manned by the promiscuous populace, and officered by Chinese or other foreigners. The government revenue amounted, in Crawford's time, to about \$15,500,000. The military and civil governors are also judges and magistrates, and decide cases, subject to appeal to the provincial viceroy. There are written laws, which are made, altered, or amended at the sovereign's will, but apparently generally formed on the Chinese model. Offences are punished, as in China, by a very liberal and indiscriminate application of the bamboo. No distinction is made between offenders, even should they be priests; nor are pecuniary considerations for crimes allowable.

Religion.—The Siamese profess Buddhism of a very degraded kind, introduced into the country about the middle of the seventh century. The priests are called *talapouts*; and it is compulsory on every man to devote the early part of his life to the sacred office. The regular priests live together in large monasteries, called *kyoungs*, near the temples, divided into six grades, and acknowledging the direction of a superior; above them all is the *Sankrat*, or high-priest, who is appointed by the king, and ranks next to him in spiritual authority. The priests, unlike the laity, are always respectably dressed in yellow robes, like those of Ceylon and other Buddhist countries. The moral code of the religion is comprised in five negative precepts: 1. Not to kill, (which extends to animals, plants, and even seeds); 2. Not to steal; 3. To commit no impurity; 4. Not to tell falsehoods; 5. To drink no intoxicating liquors. Little attention, however, is paid to any of these, except by the priests, it being the business of the laity to sin, and of the *talapouts* not only to be holy themselves, but by their holiness to expiate the sins of the people. They have many occasional ceremonials of an impressive character, among which are their funerals or burnings of the dead. A Protestant mission from America was established in Siam, in 1833; and a printing-press, under the superintendence of these missionaries, is in operation.

History.—Siam appears to have no place in history prior to A. D. 638, and the credible records go back only to 1350, the date of the foundation of Ayuthia or Yuthia, the old capital. The first notice of the Siamese by European writers is an account of an overland expedition against Malacca in 1770

1802. In 1612 an English ship ascended the river as far as Yuthia; eight years after which, the Portuguese sent thither their first missionaries. In 1683, Constantine Phaulcon, an enterprising Greek, became prime minister, and (like Bishop Adran in Cochinchina subsequently) introduced a respect for European customs and notions. Mutual embassies were at this period sent between Siam and the court of France. Contests for the throne distracted the country from 1699 till 1759, during which interval, Alompra, the victorious founder of the present Burman dynasty, seized Mergui, Tavoy, and Martaban, and overran the whole valley of the Menam. At the present time the kingdom is stated to be in a more prosperous state than ever. Although the Tenasserim provinces are lost, it has recently become possessed of one of the most valuable and fertile sections of Cambodia, embracing the rich province of Bata-bang; and recently, also, it has acquired dominion over the North Malay states of Kedah, Patani, Ligor, &c.—Adj. and inhab. SIAMESE, *sîp-meéz*.

SIAM, GULF OF, between lat. 7° and 14° N., and lon. 99° and 106° E., is wholly surrounded by Siam, except on the E., where it opens into the China Sea. Length, 500 miles; breadth at entrance, 300 miles. It receives the Menam and several other rivers.

SIAMO, *se-â-mo*, **SIAM** or **SIAMU**, *se-â-mo*, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between the N.E. extremity of Celebes and Sangir. Circuit, about 35 miles. Lat. 2° 25' N., lon. 125° 27' E. Surface elevated, and it contains a volcano.

SIAMPA, a country of South-east Asia. See **TSIAMPA**.

SIAN, a city of China. See **SEE-NGAN**.

SIANG-YANG, *se-âng' yâng'*, a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, capital of a department, on the Han-kiang; lat. about 32° N., lon. 112° E. **SIANG** is the name of several Chinese towns of inferior rank.

SIANO, *se-â-no*, a town of Naples, province of Prindipato Citra, 10 miles N.N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2500.

SIAM, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See **SIAMO**.

SIARA, Brazil. See **CEARA**.

SIAS, *se-âs*, a river of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, enters Lake Ladoga on its S. side, after a N.N.W. course of 100 miles.

SIASCONSET, a village at the S.E. extremity of the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, contains a fine hotel and about 70 houses, usually occupied only in the warm season. It is a place of fashionable resort, celebrated for its fine sea air and ocean scenery.

SIASKOI (*se-âs-koi*) **CANAL**, in Russia, 23 miles in length, connects the rivers Sver and Volkhov.

SI-AS-LAW, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

STAUQUES-SAINT-ROMAIN, *se-âg' sîn' ro-mân'*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 17 miles S.E. of Brioude. Pop. about 1000.

SIAMU, one of the Sangir Islands. See **SIAMO**.

SIASK, a town of Russia. See **SIENSK**.

SIB, *seeb*, a maritime town of East Arabia, dominions, and 22 miles W. of Muscat, on the Arabian Sea. It has the reputation of being peculiarly healthy.

SIBB, a town of West Beloochistan, 76 miles N.E. of Bunderpoor.

SIBBERTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SIBBERTSWOLD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SIBDON-CARWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SIBERIA, *sî-bee-ree*, called also **SIBIRI**, *se-bee-ree*, (Fr. *Sibérie*, *see-bâ-ree*; Ger. *Sibirien*, *se-bee-ri-en*.) a large section of the Russian Empire, occupying the whole of North Asia, between lat. 45° and 78° N., and lon. 60° E. and 170° W. It is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean; E. by the Sea of Kamchatka and the North Pacific Ocean; S. by the Sea of Okhotsk, China; and Independent Tartary; and W. by Russia in Europe. Greatest length, from W. to E., about 3600 miles; greatest breadth, about 2000 miles. Area, 4,812,389 square miles. Its administrative divisions, with their separate areas and population, are exhibited in the following table:—

Divisions, Area, and Population of Siberia.

Governments.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
WEST SIBERIA —		
Tobolsk.....	564,614	2,887,184
Tomsk.....	633,618	
Omsk.....		
EAST SIBERIA —		
Yeniseisk.....	1,010,571	2,887,184
Irkutsk.....	306,950	
Yakutsk.....	1,479,600	
Okhotsk.....	186,996	
Kamchatka.....	196,730	
Tchoukitchee.....	286,420	
*Total	4,812,389	

* The country S. of Lake Baikal, embracing nearly the whole chain of the Altai, has recently been organized into a government called the Trans Baikalian.

These vast possessions have lately been increased by the acquisition of the entire region extending along the left bank of the river Amoor or Saghalien, from the junction of the Shilka and Argoon, which form the Amoor, to its mouth in the Gulf of Saghalien; comprising an area estimated at 231,875, which, added to the above, gives a total of 5,044,264 square miles.

This immense territory has much less diversity of surface than might be supposed from its extent. Assuming the meridian of 105° as a line of demarcation, two regions will be formed—a W. and an E., exhibiting a very marked difference in the configuration of the surface. Both regions have their greatest altitude in the S., and may be considered as a vast inclined plane, sloping gradually N. to the Arctic Ocean; but the E. region is traversed in different directions by several mountainous tracts; whereas the W. region, with the exception of the chain of the Ural on the W., and that of the Altai on the S. frontiers, forms a vast plain, almost unbroken by any greater heights than a few hills, and the banks of the rivers which wind across it. This plain, towards the S., has a height of about 2000 feet above the sea, but towards the N., is so near its level as often to become extensively inundated. For convenience of description, it has been arranged, according to its productive powers, in four divisions: the steppe or pastoral, the agricultural, the woody, and the moorland or tundra. The steppe, occupying the most elevated part of the plain, extends from the S. frontiers northward to lat. 55°; and from the W. frontiers, within these limits, eastward to the banks of the Irtysh. The greater part of it consists of what is called the Steppe of Ishim, and has a bare and almost sterile surface, often incrustated with salt, but occasionally covered with a scanty vegetation, and sometimes even enlivened by tracts of green pasture, over which the nomadic tribes roam with their flocks and herds. The agricultural division extends N. to lat. 60°. In many parts, where it borders on the steppe, it has only occasional tracts which have been or can be advantageously brought under the plough.

The region where agriculture might be successfully prosecuted on a large scale, occupies an extent more than double that of the British Islands, and, under favorable circumstances, might furnish subsistence to a very large population; but, as yet, it is only the more fertile alluvial tracts adjacent to the rivers that have been brought under anything like regular culture. Within this division, though not properly belonging to it, is the Steppe of Baraba, situated between the Irtysh and the Obi. The S. portion greatly resembles the Steppe of Ishim, though on the whole it is not so arid, and has a more abundant vegetation. The N. portion, though flat and swampy, is covered with nearly continuous forests of birch and fir, haunted by numerous wild animals, including the beaver. This portion of the Baraba or Barabinska Steppe may therefore be considered as the commencement of the wooded division, which extends N. to lat. 64°, and in parts to 66°, though in the higher latitude the trees are seldom of very vigorous growth. The whole of this division is covered with vast forests of birch and different species of fir and pine. It is not at all adapted to agriculture, but barley and rye are occasionally cultivated, particularly in the vicinity of Beresov, near lat. 64°, where also turnips of great size are grown. The population, few in numbers, are settled principally on the banks of the Obi and Yenisei, and live chiefly on game and fish; the latter, including salmon, sturgeon, and herrings, ascending from the sea as far as the confluence of the Tom. Wild animals, also, are very numerous, and many valuable furs are obtained.

The last division is that of the moorland or tundra, consisting of a low, monotonous flat, covered with moss, and nearly destitute of trees. It extends along the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and has so rigorous a climate, that even in summer ice is found a few inches below the surface. Here the reindeer exists in vast herds, both wild and domesticated; white bears and foxes are also numerous, and furnish valuable furs; and the coasts and mouths of the rivers are frequented by immense shoals of fish and flocks of fowl. One remarkable feature in the W. part of the tundra is an isolated mountain mass, which rises with steep sides N. of Obdorsk, about lat. 66°, and forms a kind of range divided into five summits, the loftiest of which attains the height of 4992 feet.

Siberia to the E. of lon. 105°, forming nearly one-half of the whole territory, has a much more diversified surface than the W. region, and owing partly to its general ruggedness and elevation, and partly to the greater severity of the climate, has much less land adapted to agricultural purposes. The Sea of Okhotsk has a bold and rocky shore, and the country behind rises with a steep ascent, till a mountain-range is formed with a general altitude of nearly 3000 feet above sea-level. This range, under the name of the Stanovoi Mountains, runs nearly parallel with the coast till it reaches the frontiers of China, where it takes the name of the Yablonoi Mountains, and proceeding W., continues for a long distance to form the boundary between the two empires. It then takes the name of the Mountains of

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Daouria, and throws out numerous ramifications, which continuing W., extend their arms round Lake Baikal, and cover almost all the S. part of the government of Irkutsk. Other ramifications proceeding N. form the watersheds of the numerous affluents on the right bank of the Lena. On both sides of this river the surface continues elevated, and forms a table-land, the interior of which is still very imperfectly known.

The best portions of East Siberia occur in the S. part of the government of Irkutsk, where, in the lower and more open valleys in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, cultivation has been attempted with success, and the oak and hazel, unknown in other parts of Siberia, are found growing freely. In almost the whole of the same government, where the configuration of the surface does not present invincible obstacles, all the grains of Europe are grown, and even the mountains and hills are covered during the greater part of the year with good pasture. Still farther N., in the government of Yakootsk, as far as the town of the same name, corn is cultivated in patches in the upper vale of the Lena, though the far greater part of it is covered with fir and pine, with so much intervening space between the trees that a good deal of herbage springs up, and helps to nourish the numerous herds of cattle which are kept by the Yakoots, and grazed chiefly on an immense tract of low land which extends from the Lena E. to the Aldan.

The newly-acquired possessions are represented as being very fertile, and the soil fit for all kinds of culture, but is as yet untouched by the human hand. The whole country is said to be covered with meadows, and bounding with the best kind of timber, including oak, for ship-building. The river Amoor teems with all kinds of fish, the most delicate known, and some said to be strangers to other waters. The forests are full of game, including bears and wolves. Grain and bread were unknown to the natives, who now eagerly seek the latter in their barter with the Russians.

The N. part of East Siberia consists of two distinct portions, the one extending from lon. 105° E. to the lower valley of the Lena, and the other from that valley to Behring's Sea. The former portion is very imperfectly known; but the latter, as far as the Kolyma, is traversed from N. to S. by chains of low hills, separated from each other by wide valleys or open plains, and generally overgrown with stunted larch and birch. In these valleys and plains are numerous lakes, generally well supplied with fish, and bordered by low banks, on which a rich grassy sward is often seen. Another remarkable feature in this locality is the number of *abuty*, or dry lakes, consisting of a kind of wide basins, so far below the general level of the surface as to have become filled with water when the rivers overflowed their banks, and yet so shallow, that the clefts produced by the winter frost form natural drains, through which the water escapes, and leaves the lakes almost dry. The alluvial bottom, owing to the richness of the soil, immediately on the arrival of summer, becomes clothed with the finest turf. When the drainage is less complete, extensive morasses are formed, covered only with moss or stunted larches, and so destitute of proper pasture, that the districts in which they prevail are almost uninhabited. To the E. of the Kolyma, branches from the Stanovoi Mountains stretch N., and form a series of ranges which frequently rise from 2000 to 3000 feet. Some of these penetrate to the N. coast, and are seen forming precipitous cliffs at Shelatskoi Nos, Cape North, and other headlands. Other ramifications from the Stanovoi pursue an opposite course, and traverse the remarkable peninsula of Kamchatka almost centrally to its S. extremity.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers are both numerous and of great magnitude. From the configuration of the country, they almost all flow in a N. direction, and belong to the basin of the Arctic Ocean. The only exceptions are in the E., where the Anadeer flows E. into Behring's Sea, and a great number of small streams, following the same direction, fall either into the same sea or into the Sea of Okhotsk; and in the S.E., where the Amoor forms the boundary on the side of the Chinese Empire, and consequently belongs to the basin of the North Pacific. The great rivers belonging to the Arctic basin flow for the most part through immense tracts of level country, and hence are remarkable at once for the length of their course, the volume of water which they accumulate from numerous and important affluents, and the few obstacles which they present to a continuous navigation. The advantages which they offer in the latter respect are diminished by the long period during which they are frozen over; but even then they do not cease to be available for traffic, and become, in fact, the great highways of the country. The Obi is one of the largest rivers of the Old World; the length of its course is 2400 miles. Among its important affluents, many of them magnificent rivers, are the Irtysh, Ishim, and Tobol, which, by uniting their streams, more than double its volume; the Tom, Tchoulim, and Ket. The estuary of the Obi forms a gulf from 70 miles to 80 miles wide, and above 400 miles long. The quantities of fish taken in it, and along the whole

course of the river, and in its tributaries, are almost incredible. According to Erman, the quantity consumed in the government of Tobolsk alone, and wholly taken from it, cannot be less than 65,000 tons annually.

The Yenisei, the second river in importance, if measured from the commencement of the Selenga, its remotest tributary, exceeds in length that of the Obi by 100 miles. Its most important affluents are the Selenga; the Angara, which receives the discharge of the lake, and, in the lower part of its course, takes the name of Upper Toongoska; the Middle Toongoska, and the Lower Toongoska. The estuary of the Yenisei is about 20 miles wide, and 200 miles long. The Lena has a course of about 2400 miles. It rises scarcely 20 miles W. of Lake Baikal, and becomes navigable at 50 miles from its source. Its principal affluents are the Vitim, which has a course of 700 miles, of which a considerable part is navigable; the Olekma, which flows 500 miles through interminable forests; the Aldan, draining an extensive tract of table-land between lon. 125° and 140° E.; and the Vilok, which rises in a mountainous district not far from the Lower Toongoska, and flows W. for about 600 miles. The Amoor, formed by the union of the Shilka and Argoon, near lat. 53° N., lon. 122° E., has a length, including its longest affluent, estimated at 2200 miles. It makes three remarkable bends, but flows in a general E. direction, entering the Gulf of Saghalien about lat. 22° 27' N., lon. 140° E. Its principal affluents from the N., besides those already mentioned, are the Tchekerees (Tchikiri) and the Henkon. In 1849 the Amoor was carefully explored by a party of Cossacks, headed by the Russian Governor-General and his staff, in two small iron steamers built at Shilka, a mining settlement on the river of the same name, and was found everywhere navigable, without rapids or any other serious encumbrances. The descent of the river occupied 83 days. At its mouth the party formed a settlement on a deep and extensive harbor, protected from nearly every wind by the island of Kerafter or Saghalien, which the Russians had taken possession of years before. The four large rivers above mentioned far surpass in magnitude all the other rivers of Siberia.

The most important of the minor rivers which send their waters directly to the Arctic Ocean, are the Tas, between the Obi and Yenisei; the Khatanga, the united Anabara and Olen, and the Olenek, between the Yenisei and Lena; and to the E. of the latter, the Yana, Indighirka, and Kolyma. The course of the first is 500 miles; that of each of the two last, 700 miles. These minor rivers, like the larger, abound with fish, and at their mouths are frequented by such immense flocks of water-fowl, as often to darken the air for miles around.

The only important lakes are those of Baikal, in the government of Irkutsk, and Balkash-Nor or Tengheez, chiefly in the S. of the government of Omsk, but partly within the Chinese frontiers. Numerous other lakes are scattered over the surface, and more especially in the tundras, where whole chains of them, covering extensive tracts, not unfrequently occur.

Geology.—The geology of Siberia is very imperfectly known, and hence, in the best maps of it which have been published, considerable tracts are left absolutely blank. Granite and crystalline schists are found chiefly on the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains, in the S. among the mountain ranges of the Altai, in the upper part of the basin of the Middle Toongoska, and in the very E. extremity of the country, from lon. 165° to the shores of Behring's Strait. The volcanic rocks belong mostly to the tertiary period, and are found chiefly in the S., in connection with the granite and crystalline schists above described. They compose the great mass of the mountain range which skirts the W. shores of Lake Baikal, and are seen in a still more magnificent and interesting form in the mountains which proceed from N. to S. nearly through the centre of the peninsula of Kamtchatka, where several are active volcanoes. Palaeozoic rocks, including under the designation rocks belonging partly to the Silurian, partly to the Devonian, and partly to the carboniferous systems, are developed, chiefly in the S., where they occupy a large space in the form of a triangle, with its apex at the town of Irkutsk, and the base on the parallel of 60°. Another large development of the same rocks is seen on the N.W. and N. of the Sea of Okhotsk, and to a considerable distance inland. Secondary rocks, higher in the series than the carboniferous system, occupy a considerable tract on both sides of the upper valley of the Irtysh; a more partial development of the same rocks is seen on the N. side of the Obi. But by far the most extensive formation in Siberia is the tertiary, which stretches almost continuously from the last slopes of the Ural Mountains E., across the Obi to the valley of the Yenisei; and in other quarters, though more intermingled with earlier formations, covers no inconsiderable portion of the whole surface. The shores of the Arctic Ocean, almost throughout the whole extent, and to a considerable distance inland, have a deep alluvial covering, remarkable for containing deposits of fossil elephants and other animals in such quantities, that the ivory obtained from them forms an important article of commerce.

Minerals.—The minerals of Siberia are of immense value, and though the real extent of surface on which they are found is as yet only roughly guessed at, there cannot be a doubt that the most precious of all the metals exists here in greater abundance than in any other part of the Old World. Till recently, the auriferous deposits were supposed to be almost confined to the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains, and to occupy a zone extending from 5° to 6° of latitude to the N. and S. of Yekaterinboorg. The gold obtained from this zone never exceeded \$2,500,000 in any one year, and had even begun to decrease, in consequence of the exhaustion of the alluvia of certain tracts, when it was discovered that some of the E. regions, particularly in the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, were highly auriferous, and that a tract larger in area than the whole of France contains gold, not in its alluvia, but in the very matrix of its rocks of palaeozoic schists and limestone. These regions alone, in 1843, raised gold to the value of \$11,250,000, being more than two-thirds of the whole produce of the Russian Empire.

The principal mining districts are those of the Ural Mountains already mentioned, the Altai, and Neretchinsk, in the basin of the Amoor. In the first, besides gold, a good deal of copper and iron, and some silver and platinum, are obtained. The second district extends over a great part of the Altai range, but has its central locality at Barnaul. Its produce in gold, which used to be small, has lately been much increased. It has also extensive veins of copper, though the ore in general is not very rich, and hence, unless very easily smelted, is scarcely worth working. Argentiferous lead also is found, but in less abundance. Iron, remarkable for its natural malleable properties, arsenic, and antimony, exist in the same district. In the district of Neretchinsk, the mines, which are worked over an extent of 160 miles, are particularly rich in lead, tin, zinc, and iron. The lateral valleys of the Yablonoi Mountains running from them into the longitudinal valley of the Shilka, have also been found to be highly auriferous, and are now, as already mentioned, yielding large quantities of gold. In the same district of Neretchinsk, are also celebrated mines of emerald and topaz, found generally in connection with tin lodes.

The other minerals of Siberia deserving of notice are salt, found in natural crystals on the banks of lakes, chiefly in the steppes of Iahim and Barala; jasper and porphyry of great beauty, quarried especially in the valley of the Charysh, among the Altai Mountains; lapis-lazuli, found among the mountains in the vicinity of Lake Baikal; diamonds, found occasionally on the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains; and malachite, obtained in greater or less quantity from all the mining districts.

Climate.—This country is remarkable for the rigor of its climate. The isothermal line which skirts the S. coast of Iceland, in proceeding E., descends rapidly till it reaches St. Petersburg, and then more gradually till it reaches lon. 100° E., where it is found in lat. 52°. From this point it proceeds nearly due E., passing through the S. part of Lake Baikal, the town of Neretchinsk, and the S. extremity of Kamtchatka. It thus appears that the S. coast of Iceland, in lat. 63°, has the same mean temperature as East Siberia in lat. 52°. In like manner, the line of permanent ground-frost descends in parts of Siberia as far S. as lat. 56°, nearly the same as that of Edinburgh; and over the whole country, E. of the Ural Mountains, is as low as lat. 60°. Erman found in Yakootsk, in a well which had been sunk to the depth of 42 feet, that the fine sand and clay were so frozen that the spade was useless, and the miner's pickaxe alone could pierce them; and proceeding on the assumption that the heat of the earth increases in a certain ratio from the surface to the centre, calculates that in this locality the melting point of ice or snow, and consequently the depth to which the well must have been sunk to obtain water, was not less than 630 feet. He found that annually between the 17th of December and 18th of February, and most frequently in the first three weeks of January, cold is experienced exceeding 40° Reaumur or 58° Fahrenheit, in other words, a cold 90° Fahrenheit below the freezing point; and that for two entire months, or one-sixth part of the whole year, mercury is a solid body. This extreme winter is succeeded by an exceedingly warm summer. The thaw usually commences on the first of April, and the temperature increases rapidly till it attains its maximum in July. In this month the average height of the thermometer is about 66° Fahrenheit; but it not unfrequently rises in the shade above 77°. The climate of Yakootsk, however, is admitted to be extreme even in Siberia, for in the W. part of it mercury does not freeze every year except in very high latitudes; and even on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, owing probably to the influence of the sea, Erman did not find the ground frozen. In Yakootsk, notwithstanding its long and extreme winter, there are 128 days in the year without frost; and within that period several kinds of grain, not excluding wheat, have time to attain maturity; and in rich alluvial soils often produce a return of fifteenfold.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are very limited, and are confined for the most part to a few of the larger towns, where government factories have been established. The

more important articles are leather, earthenware, porcelain, glass, and hardware. In some places, as at Telma, large woollen and linen factories employ a considerable number of hands, chiefly exiles, in weaving woollen and linen cloth, and in conducting all the previous processes of preparing the wool, flax, &c. These tissues are generally of a coarse description, and are not in great demand, as almost all the articles of ordinary dress are provided at home, and formed with comparatively little trouble, out of the skins of reindeer, sheep, and various other animals. Among the Ostiaks a clothing made of fish-skin, very impervious to cold, is very commonly worn.

Trade, &c.—The trade is of considerable extent; and in so far as confined to the produce of the country, consists chiefly of cattle, fish, caviar, furs, skins, and metals. A very important transit trade is also carried on across the country between Russia in Europe and China. From the latter country by far the most important article is tea, both in the dried leaf and in the form of cakes or bricks. The greater part of the latter is disposed of to the nomadic tribes, and a very large proportion of the former never passes beyond the limits of Siberia, but is retained for home consumption. Other articles of importance from China are coarse cotton stuffs, rhubarb, silk, satin, &c. The principal mart for this trade is the town of Kiakhta, situated S. of Lake Baikal, close to the Chinese frontier; here it is carried on in a regular and recognised form under the superintendence of both governments, and to such an extent that the annual value of the imports is estimated at not less than \$15,000,000. The greater part of the traffic is carried on by the Selenga to Lake Baikal, and thence by large vessels to Irkutsk, from which a continuous communication lies open by the Angara and Upper Toongoska to Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei. A little below Yeniseisk the Kem furnishes a water-communication westward, to a point within 40 miles of the navigable Ket. These 40 miles can only be accomplished by land-carriage, but thereafter the Ket gives immediate access to the Obi, and the Obi, partly by its main stream, and partly by its affluents Irtysh and Tobol, affords a continuous conveyance to Tobolsk, the commercial metropolis of Western Asia, &c., from which a highway across the Ural Mountains leads directly to Perm.

Besides this main line of thoroughfare from China, a considerable trade is carried on both with that country and with several independent khanates, by means of caravans which depart from Petropaulovsk on the Ishim, or Semipalatinsk on the Irtysh, and proceed S. across the mountains to Eeles, Tashkend, Kokan, &c. For the interior traffic the rivers naturally furnish the most important conveyance; but when these become closed with ice, other means of conveyance must be resorted to, among which the most characteristic is that of sledges drawn by reindeer or dogs. In carrying on the trade of a country so vast in extent, and so thinly peopled, it is obviously necessary to select certain central localities, and fix certain stated seasons, for the transaction of business between buyers and sellers; and accordingly the fairs of Siberia are remarkable both for the value and quantity of the goods brought forward, and the vast crowds of dealers whom they attract from the remotest quarters. The most extensive of these fairs are those of Obdorsk, on the Obi; Toorookansk, on the Yenisei; Oostyanak, (Ustiansk,) on the Yana; and Ostrowo, on an affluent of the Kolyma. The principal towns are Tobolsk, Obdorsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, and Yakoutsk.

People.—It is estimated that three-fourths of the whole population of Siberia are Russian, and consist either of voluntary emigrants, who have found it their interest to settle in the country, or of exiles and their descendants. In the course of the seventeenth century, and more especially of the eighteenth, the exiles began to transport thither convicts and criminals. The first colonists of this character were the various dissenters from the Russian Orthodox church. Whole villages or communities were thus transported, receiving in different parts of Siberia vast tracts of land. These colonists formed communities in the same way as they were organized in the mother country, having equal privileges of self-administration with the crown-peasants, on paying a small tribute to the treasury. Their return to European Russia is strongly prohibited; but they enjoy perfect liberty of worship according to their doctrines and usages. When the riches of the Altai Mountains were first discovered, transportation to the mines took the place of capital punishment; this punishment having been abolished in 1740, under the Empress Elizabeth. Disgraced favorites, official defaulters, and, finally, political offenders were sent thither for life, or for the term of their punishment. Among the first in the eighteenth century were Menchikoff and Biron—both of whom had omnipotently ruled the empire and the field—Marshal Munich, and several others.

At present, transportation to Siberia is a penalty administered for all kinds of crimes and offences. For burglary, theft, smuggling and violation of the excise, the punishment is hard labor for life, or for a certain term of years; after which the felon becomes a colonist, receiving land, and

a house. Smaller offences are punished with transportation for a less number of years, with the privilege of returning to Russia. Serfs condemned for any offence whatever, never return into bondage; and thus Siberia becomes, to them at least, a land of emancipation. Political offenders are generally incorporated into battalions, forming the corps of the Siberian army. If the verdict does not define the exact number of years of their service, they remain in the army 20 or 25 years, and then resign to become colonists and members of some community. The distinction of the social organization of Siberia is, that no kind of serfdom exists, or can be introduced. Almost the only distinction of classes is that of the government officials. Nobility, with its privileges, is a thing unknown. The whole soil of Siberia belongs to the crown; and it is already a fixed principle with the emperors not to surrender any crown lands to serfdom on any pretence.

The bulk of the Russian population in Siberia, by which the rudiments of civilization have been introduced, consists of merchants trading thither, whose communities extend from the Ural Mountains to the mouth of the Amoor. They are established in boroughs and cities, or in agricultural districts, but perform military duties and those of internal police.

The native races and tribes scattered over the different parts of Siberia are very numerous. Beginning at the Ural Mountains and proceeding E., we find the Samokeds inhabiting the N.W. of Siberia, and immediately S. of them the Ostiaks occupy both sides of the Obi, up to the confluence of the Irtysh, the N. part of the steppe of Baraba, and the whole of the woody region E. to the banks of the Yenisei. They live by fishing and hunting, and though their physical structure is by no means robust, they display great dexterity and courage in attacking the larger and fiercer animals, both of the land and water. Some of them have embraced Christianity, but the great majority continue addicted to Shamanism. In the S., among the Altai Mountains, the Calmucks predominate, but have laid aside a number of the usual peculiarities of their race. The Boorlats, the most numerous of all the Siberian tribes, dwell chiefly on both sides of Lake Baikal, and E. as far as the Onon. They are of Mongol origin, and closely allied to the natives of the N. provinces of China, both in language and customs. The Toongoses or Tunguzes, the most widely dispersed of all the native tribes, are considered the best formed of the native Siberians. They are very expert horsemen, live chiefly by hunting, possess such skill in the working of iron as enables them to prepare their own firearms, and are generally addicted to Shamanism. The Yakoots, already mentioned, have made considerable progress in civilization, and pay some attention to the education of their children. They are of Tartar origin, and not a few of them are nominal converts to Christianity, though the majority still adhere to Shamanism. The Tebooktchoes occupy the peninsula in the N.E. of Siberia. They are very jealous of their independence, and can scarcely be said to be nominally subject to Russia. Their language proves them to have a common origin with the Esquimaux. The Mantchoo country, situated on the left side of the Amoor, is occupied by a few nomadic bands of Tartars, no fixed settlement of any kind existing there.

The governments of Siberia are organized and governed like those in European Russia. The capital of Western Siberia is Tobolsk, on the river Irtysh. The city of Irkutsk, situated at the confluence of three rivers, of which the Angara forms the principal, is the capital of Eastern Siberia. The site, surrounded by elevated wooded hills, is very picturesque. Irkutsk has about 6000 inhabitants, and the seat of the archbishopric for the whole region. The natives are gradually converted, and, as far as possible, the clergy selected from among them, the rites of the church being performed in their own dialects. Various languages—Greek, Latin, Polish, Russian, Mantchoo, Tartar, &c.—are severally employed for this purpose in Siberia. The army of Siberia consists of 16 battalions of infantry, and a brigade of artillery. A line of fortified posts protects the country on the side of Independent Toorkistan.

History.—Siberia appears to have been partly conquered by Jenghis-Khan and his successors, but did not become known to Europe till 1580, when a Cossack, called Yermak Timofeyew, who had long robbed the vessels which navigated the Volga, finding himself hotly pursued by the Czar of Moscow, crossed over into Asia with his accomplices. Their number sufficed to form a small army, and their courage soon enabled them to acquire extensive settlements. These Yermak offered to the Czar on the condition of obtaining pardon. The offer was accepted, and thus Russia for the first time obtained a footing in Asia. The conquered territories belonged to the Tartar Prince Kutshum-Khan, and included his residence, which, called by the natives Isker, and by the Cossacks Sibir, has given name to the whole country. The conquests of Yermak continued E., and though interrupted for a time by his death in 1584, were gradually extended, till the whole country W. of the Obi was subjected to the Czar. In 1644 the town of Tomsk

was founded, and became a centre from which new expeditions were fitted out and new conquests made. Private adventurers, instigated chiefly by the hope of plunder, proceeded in all directions to the S., where, not without serious reverses, they succeeded in expelling the Kirghees; and to the E., where they entered the basin of the Lena, subdued the Yakoots, and finally, after passing the Aldan Mountains, reached the Sea of Okhotsk. A further extension of conquests to the S. brought the adventurers into collision with the Chinese, and both governments taking part in the quarrel, a war, threatening the existence of one or other of the empires, became imminent. It was, however, prevented, partly by the intervention of the Jesuits resident at Peking, and a treaty in 1689 definitively fixed the boundaries of the two empires. A second treaty in 1727, confirming the former, regulated the commercial intercourse, and confined it to the two localities of Kiakhta and Maimaitchin.—Adj. and Inhab. SIBERIAN, si-bēr'ee-an.

SIBFORD GOWER, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford.

SIBIDULU, se-bē-doo-loo', a town of West Africa, in Senegambia, Mandingo country, 45 miles N.N.W. of Bammakoo.

SIBILLA, a post-office of Washington parish, Louisiana.

SIBILLA, MONTE DELLA, mon'tā dēllā se-bēllā, one of the chief summits of the Apennines, in Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation, and 26 miles N.E. of Spoleto. Height, 7449 feet.

SIBKAI, AL, āl sib'kāh, or LOWDEAN, lōw-dē'ā, (i. e. "El Watō'a, low or marshy ground.") an extensive salt lake of North Africa, regency of Tunis, is intersected by the parallel of 35° 30' N. lat., and the ninth meridian of E. lon. Length, about 80 miles; breadth, near 20 miles. In summer it is dried up, exhibiting nothing but a crust of salt.

SIBKIM, a state of North Hindostan. See SIKKIM.

SIBLEY, a county in the E.S.E. part of Minnesota, contains about 660 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North Fork of Crow River, on the S.E. by the St. Peter's, and intersected by the South Fork of Crow River. Minnetonka Lake, near 30 miles long, extends across the county. The surface is generally undulating, and diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. This county is not named in the census of 1850, having been formed since that year. Capital, Henderson.

SIBLEY, a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 16 miles N.E. of Independence. It is a shipping point for produce.

SIBIBAS, sib'ibās', (Hindoo, *Srinivasa*.) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Nuddea, 60 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta, with ruins of a palace, and several pagodas.

SIBSEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Boston. It has a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

SIBSON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SIBSON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SIBTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SIBTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SIBUYAN, see-booyān', an island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Philippines, 40 miles N. of Panay, Lat. 12° 14' N., lon. 122° 46' E. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

SICANIA. See SICILY.

SICASICA, se'kāsē'kā, a town of South America, in Bolivia, department, and 57 miles S. of La Paz.

SICHAN. See SEE-SHAN.

SICHEM, see-shān', a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Demer, 3 miles W. of Diest. Pop. 1760.

SICHEM, a village of Belgian Limbourg, 5 miles S.W. of Maestricht.

SICHEM. See NABLOOS.

SICHEN-SUSSEN-ET-BOLRÉ, see'sōw' sū'sōw' ā bol'rā, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 18 miles S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1093.

SICIGNANO, se-cheen-yā'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 12 miles S.E. of Campagna. P. 2300.

SICILIES, KINGDOM OF THE TWO. See NAPLES, and SICILY.

SICILY, sī'li-e, (It. *Sicilia*, se-chee'le-ā; Fr. *Sicile*, see'seel'; Sp. *Sicilia*, se-thee'le-ā; Ger. *Sicilien*, sit-see'le-en; Dutch. *Sicilië*, se-see'le-ā; anc. *Trinacria*, *Sicania*, and *Sicilia*.) the largest island of the Mediterranean, forming an important part of the kingdom of Naples, or of the Two Sicilies, extends from lat. 36° 41' 30" to 38° 18' N., and from lon. 12° 25' to 15° 40' E., being separated from the S.W. extremity of Italy by the narrow Strait of Messina. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, the three angular points of which are formed by Cape Boeo in the W., Cape Passaro in the S.E., and Cape Faro in the N.E. The longest of the sides, represented by a straight line drawn from Cape Boeo to Cape Faro, is 180 miles; the next longest, from Cape Boeo to Cape Passaro, 171 miles; and the shortest, from Cape Passaro to Cape Faro, 113 miles. Area estimated at 10,556 square miles.

The coast, though presenting numerous small indentations, has few large bays. Of these, the most marked are the Gulf of Castel-a-Mare, Palermo, and Patti, on the N.; and those of Catania, Augusta, and Syracuse on the E. The most conspicuous headlands are Capes San Vito, Di

Gallo, Melazzo, and Faro on the N.; Santa Croce, Morro a Porco, and Passaro on the E.; Current Point, Scalambra, Alicata, and Granitola on the S.; and Boeo on the W.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The interior is finely diversified. A range of mountains, commencing in the N.E. extremity of the island, stretches across it in a W.S.W. direction, taking the name first of the Neptunian, and then of the Madonian Mountains. This range, which gradually becomes less elevated in proceeding W., throws out numerous ramifications, the most important of which, breaking off from near its centre, proceeds somewhat circuitously S.E. towards Syracuse. The whole range bears a strong resemblance to the branch of the Apennines which stretches to the S. extremity of Italy, and strongly countenances the opinion generally entertained, that it was originally continuous with it, and that Sicily consequently must at one time have been not an island, but a part of the European continent. A tradition has always existed, that the separation was effected by some tremendous convulsion of nature; and powers sufficient to accomplish it are still apparent in the tremendous earthquakes by which the island and the adjacent continent have been visited within historic times, and the volcanic agency still active in Stromboli, Lipari, and Etna. The last is undoubtedly the most remarkable natural feature of Sicily, and one of the greatest wonders of the world. Though near the Neptunian range already referred to, it stands completely isolated, forming an immense cone, which at its base has a circuit of 87 miles, and rises gradually from the plain, till it attains the height of 10,874 feet. Compared with this, all the other summits of the island are insignificant, the loftiest of them, Calatabellota, Monte Cuccio, Monte Scuderi, and Dinnamare, having only the respective heights of 3660 feet, 3329 feet, 3190 feet, and 3112 feet. The far greater part of the mountains have a much less average height; their sides are generally covered with magnificent forests, wherever from their loftiness or ruggedness they cannot be brought under regular cultivation. Between the mountains deep and romantic valleys often intervene, and occasionally the ruggedness of the country altogether disappears, giving place to beautiful and fertile plains, stretching out almost as far as the eye can reach. The most important of these plains are those of Catania and Melazzo in the N.E., Syracuse in the S.E., and Terra Nova in the S.

Geology and Minerals.—Etna itself, and the large circular space of which it forms the centre, extending over the whole region that lies between Catania and Taormina, is covered completely with volcanic products. Another tract, of less extent, stretching S. from Canne to Chiaramonte, is similarly composed. Granite, with gneiss and mica-schist, has its only large development in the N.E., where it forms Mount San Filippo. The Jura limestone occupies only two small patches: the larger on the N.E. coast, from Taormina to Sanoca, and the less still farther N., to the S. of Melazzo. The series of rocks immediately above the limestone, and belonging to the cretaceous system, cover at least a half of the whole surface of the island. They extend without interruption along the N. coast, from Cape Orlando to Cap. Zaffarano, occupy the far greater part of the peninsula between the Gulfs of Palermo and Castel-a-Mare, and between the latter gulf and the town of Trapani form the great mass of the Neptunian and Madonian ranges, and fill up the whole central part of the island, stretching from its N. to its S. shores. The rocks of the tertiary formation occur chiefly in the S.E. and the W. In the former direction they line the whole coast, from Cape Santa Croce S. past Syracuse to Cape Passaro, and then, with a slight interruption, continue along the S.E. coast, past Cape Scalambra to the mouth of the Drillo. The only alluvial tract of any extent is in the E., where it stretches along the S. part of the Gulf of Catania, and thence inland along the left bank of the Glaretta. Similar patches of alluvium occur on the S. coast, at the mouths of the Terra-Nova and the Salso.

The minerals of Sicily are more numerous than valuable. They include argentiferous lead, quicksilver, iron, copper, and antimony, in quantities so limited that few of them are worked; lignite, bitumen, petroleum, and naphtha, asbestos, gypsum, emery, alum, rock-salt, nitre, sulphur, and a great variety of marbles, agates, chalcedonies, and jaspers. The most important of all these is sulphur, which has been worked in mines for more than three centuries, and is extensively exported.

Rivers, &c.—The rivers are very numerous, and not a few of them of classical celebrity, but they are individually insignificant, and in summer are often almost without water. The most deserving of notice are the Glaretta or Simeto, on the E. coast; the Salso, Platani, Calatabellota or Isura, and Belice, on the S. and S.W.; and the Termini, Fiume Grande, and Pollina, on the N. There are no lakes worthy of the name; the largest is Lentini, not far from the E. coast.

Climate.—The climate is excellent, and, except in some spots where the air becomes tainted by the effluvia of miasmata and stagnant pools, very healthy. The thermometer in the hottest days rises to 90° or 92°, and, even in the depth of winter, very seldom falls below 36°; the medium temperature is 62° 5'. The sky in summer is for the most part

beautifully clear and serene, but after the autumnal equinox dews and fogs increase, and rain falls in frequent and heavy showers. The prevailing winds, the N. and W., are dry and salubrious; those from the E. render the atmosphere hazy and dense, and are often accompanied with rain and thunder; the most annoying wind is the S.E. or sirocco, which, blowing from the deserts of Africa, not only is almost intolerable from its stifling heat, but produces oppressive dejection and lassitude. During its continuance, generally from three to four days, the natives confine themselves to their houses, carefully closing every door and window. The quantity of rain that falls yearly is about 26 inches. The regular rains usually commence in November, and continue to fall at intervals, often in very heavy torrents, with vivid lightnings and occasional snow storms, till March, while long droughts prevail from April to November not unfrequently, particularly in the interior, to the serious injury of the harvest and vintage. Another evil from which Sicily suffers is the frequency of earthquakes. These have repeatedly spread fearful devastation over whole tracts of country.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Both the climate and soil of Sicily procure for it a large amount and great variety of vegetable products. The hilly regions, presenting alternately bold crags and undulating slopes, are generally clothed with forests of fine timber, among which the prevailing trees are oak, ash, pine, elm, and chestnuts; or covered with pastures, on which numerous flocks and herds are reared. In the lower grounds cultivation is general, and the crops are often remarkable for their luxuriance, though the mode of culture is for the most part unskilful and careless in the extreme. The implements in use have remained unimproved for centuries; and the grain is still thrashed out by being trodden under the feet of cattle. The most important crops are wheat, maize, barley, and lentils or other pulse. Artificial grasses, consisting partly of grain crops, and partly of permanent meadow, occupy a considerable extent of surface, but are far less productive than they might easily become by the introduction of proper modes of irrigation. Many of the deeper and lower grounds are devoted to the growth of hemp.

Next to grain, the most important objects of culture are the vine and the olive. The produce of the vine is partly dried into raisins, but is much more frequently converted into wines of various kinds, and generally of rich flavor. The produce of the olive is abundant, but from subsequent mismanagement often fails to yield oil of the first quality. Other vegetable products deserving of notice are the mulberry, extensively used in rearing silk-worms; saffron, sumach, and barilla, all of which, in the localities best adapted for them, are regularly cultivated on a large scale; cotton, which has its chief locality near Mazzara; manna, obtained by incisions in the bark of a species of ash, (*Fraxinus ornus*), and in such quantities in the neighborhood of Castela-Mare, Carini, Cefalu, and Coronia, as to yield an annual revenue of above \$200,000; various species of fruit, more especially the Indian fig or prickly pear, (*Cactus opuntia*), on which, when in season, great numbers of the lower orders subsist; the almond, of which numerous groves are scattered over the island; the common fig, extremely delicious when fresh; the date, very common under the Saracens, but now much neglected; the liquorice plant, growing spontaneously on the plains, furnishing a considerable quantity of liquorice for export; and the sugarcane, which thrives well, and continued to be extensively cultivated till its produce was driven out of the market by that of Brazil. To these might be added a great number of trees and plants valuable for fruit, fibre, medicinal properties, or the essences extracted from them.

Animals.—The domestic animals of Sicily, with the exception of goats, of which there is a good breed, and of mules, to the proper rearing of which a great degree of attention is paid, are of an inferior description. The horses, though descended from those of Barbary, have lost traces of the good qualities for which the parent race are distinguished; and the sheep, with the exception of a few improved merinoes, rank low in respect both of the carcass and wool. The oxen are strong, and tolerably well formed, but the cows are ill adapted for the dairy. Swine are numerous, and where there are tracts of forest thrive vigorously; in general, however, the breed is wretched in the extreme.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—The manufactures are of very limited extent, and when not entirely domestic, are confined to a few of the larger towns. They include the ordinary silk, woollen, linen, and cotton tissues, for the most part of a coarser description; oilcloths, leather, cordage, glass, earthenware, &c. The trade suffers much from want of inland communication, but considering the vast extent of sea-coast, and the many valuable products indigenous to the island, would soon become far more important than it is, were the inhabitants more industrious and enterprising. The only branch of trade for which the Sicilians seem to show any particular predilection is that of fishing; the fisheries along the coast are the finest in the Mediterranean. By far the most productive is that of the tunny, for the capture of which at the proper season whole fleets of boats are fitted out. The mullet and anchovy fisheries are also of great

value, and numerous varieties of testacea and crustacea, affording delicate food, are taken throughout the year. The coral fishery on the African coast is frequented by many fishermen from Trapani, where the coral procured is polished. The most important articles of export are grain, fruit, wines and spirits, sulphur, oil, sumach, barilla, silk, liquorice, and cream-of-tartar; of imports, colonial produce, cotton and woollen yarn, silk, linen, cotton and woollen goods, hides, hardware, &c. Messina, Palermo, Trapani, and Catania are the chief seats of commerce.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Sicily is divided into 7 provinces, the names, areas, and populations of which are given in the following table:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1850.	Chief Cities.	Pop. in 1850.
Caltanissetta.....	1,192	179,512	Caltanissetta.....	17,392
Catania.....	1,765	379,991	Catania.....	86,100
Girgenti.....	1,377	233,187	Girgenti.....	19,569
Messina.....	1,390	349,454	Messina.....	97,074
Palermo.....	1,988	478,598	Palermo.....	167,473
Syracuse.....	1,484	337,814	Syracuse.....	10,949
Trapani.....	1,360	183,800	Trapani.....	24,927
Total.....	10,556	2,041,563	.....	.....

Government, People, &c.—Sicily, though an integral part of the kingdom of Naples, continued till within recent times to possess its own representative assembly. In 1812, an improved constitution, under the auspices and on the model of that of Great Britain, was established, but the people generally being altogether unprepared for it, expressed little regret when after a short-lived existence of four years it was formally abolished by the crown, and a virtual despotism was substituted in its stead. Each intendency is governed by a prefect, with a council and secretary. Each town has its judicial court: superior courts are in Palermo, Messina, and Catania; and a supreme court sits in Palermo, the capital. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, and the great body of the people nominally belong to it, though a considerable number of Greeks, who profess the worship of their own church, live in different parts of the island, and more especially in the vicinity of Palermo. Education is chiefly in the hands of the clergy, and is said to be better conducted than in South Italy. Palermo and Catania have universities; there are colleges and academies in 21 towns, and a primary and secondary school in each commune. In Catania there are schools of mutual instruction. In all quarters a general listlessness prevails. The nobility, instead of devoting themselves to the duties of their station, spend most of their time in paying and receiving ceremonious visits, or in dissipation and gambling; the common people are effeminate and indolent, and take every means of escaping from hard labor and patient industry. The best specimens of Sicilian manners are found among the peasantry, who, uninfected by the vices of the towns, are sober, and tolerably observant of the duties of domestic life.

History.—According to early tradition, the first inhabitants of Sicily were Cyclops and Lestrygonians, a kind of fabulous beings, who long furnished the poets with ample materials, of which, among others, Virgil has largely availed himself. Sicilians from Iberia afterwards gained such a footing in the island as to change its name from Trinacria, which it had hitherto borne, to that of Sicania. Siculi, driven from Italy, crossed the straits, and having vanquished the Sicanians, gave the island the name which it still bears. After a considerable interval the Greeks began to plant colonies on the coast, and founded a number of towns, of which Syracuse, Agrigentum, and Messina became the most celebrated. The island was conquered first by the Carthaginians, and next by the Romans; and on the decline of their empire, it was overrun by the Goths, who retained possession till Belisarius expelled them. In the beginning of the ninth century the Saracens became masters, and continued so till their expulsion by the Normans, who remained long enough in possession to establish the feudal system in all its rigor. In 1194, the Emperor Henry VI. established the Swabian dynasty, which in its turn made way for that of the French under Charles I., Duke of Anjou, whose government, established in 1266, was suddenly terminated in 1282, by the massacre known by the name of the Sicilian Vespers. Princes of Aragon now became its sovereigns, and reigned till 1516, when by the succession of Ferdinand the Catholic, Sicily was annexed to the crown of Spain, whose viceroys governed it till 1706, when a successful popular insurrection bestowed it on Austria. The peace of Utrecht in 1713 gave it to Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, who retained it only for four years, and restored it to Austria, receiving Sardinia in exchange. In 1734 the Austrians were driven out by the Spaniards, and in 1736 a peace was concluded, confirming the possession to the infant Don Carlos, who united Naples and Sicily into one kingdom, under the name of the Two Sicilies, though in common parlance that of Naples alone is still commonly used to include both. In 1847, 1848, and 1849, attempts were made by the Sicilians to shake off the Neapolitan government. Messina was born

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barred and taken by the Neapolitan troops on the 7th of September, 1848, and Catania on the 6th of April, 1849. See NAPLES.—Adj. and inhab. SICILIAN, *se-sil'yūn*; (It. *Siciliano*, *se-cho-le-d'no*.)

SICILY, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 16 miles W. by S. of Hillsborough.

SICILY ISLAND, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

SICINUS ISLAND. See SKINA.

SICULIANA, *se-kool-yā'nd*, a town of Sicily, intendency, and 8 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 5300. Its situation is unhealthy. Near it are some of the most extensive sulphur-mines in Sicily.

SICYON, *sik-syon*, a city of ancient Greece, and the capital of one of the earliest founded kingdoms in Europe, government, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Corinth, the remains of which comprise a stadium in good preservation.

SIDAS. See SERDAR.

SIDBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SIDBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SIDDEBUREN, *siddēh-boō'ren*, a village of Holland, province, and 13 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 1335.

SIDDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SIDDLINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

SIDELNSBURG, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

SIDE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SIDE. See KKKERADALLA.

SIDELING HILL, Pennsylvania, a mountain ridge, extending from the Maryland line across Bedford county into Huntingdon, as far as the Juniata River, nearly parallel to Cove or Tuscarora Mountain.

SIDELING HILL CREEK, rises in Bedford co., Pennsylvania, and passes through Maryland into the Potomac River.

SIDENSIO, *see'den-syō*, a town of Sweden, 40 miles N. of Hernösand.

SIDER, *see'der*, (Fr. *Sierre*, *se-ā'sē*), a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 10 miles N.E. of Sion.

SIDERNO, *se-dēr'no*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 3 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 3800.

SIDESTRANDS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SIDI ABDALLAH, *see'dee āb-dā'ā*, a small town of North Africa, in Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, 28 miles N.N.E. of Mogadore.

SIDI ABDELMOUMEN, *see'dee āb-dēf'moo'mēn*, a small town of North Africa, in Algeria, province of Oran, on the Mediterranean.

SIDI BOUSOORME or SIDI BU-SURME, *see'dee boo soor'mā*, a small town of North Africa, in Morocco, on the coast, 15 miles N.N.E. of Mogadore.

SIDI FERUCH, *see'dee fē-rūsh* (?) a cape and bay of North Africa, and where the French army disembarked June 14, 1830.

SIDI IBRAHIM, *see'dee se-brā'hāem*, a small town of North Africa, in Algeria, province, 120 miles S.E. of Algiers.

SIDI KHALED, *see'dee kā'lēd*, a town of Algerian Sahara, oasis of Ziban, 39 miles W. by S. of Biskra. It is surrounded by a wretched enclosure, and by palm trees, and outside the walls is a mosque. Pop. about 1100.

SIDI SHEHR, *see'dee shē'r*, a town of Asia Minor, pashalle of Karamania, 47 miles S.W. of Konieh.

SIDLAW, SIDDLOW or SUDLOW HILLS, a mountain range of Scotland, extending from Kinnoul Hill, near Perth, N.E. to near Forfar, where they fork into two lines, proceeding to the sea, eastward to Redhead, and north-eastward to Stonehaven. Many of these hills are isolated, and rise to about 1400 feet. The most remarkable summit is the celebrated Dunsinane or Dun-dinane.

SIDLESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SIDMOUTH, *siddmūth*, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Sid, at its mouth, in the British Channel, 13 miles E.S.E. of Exeter. Pop. 3441. It is picturesque, sheltered by hills, and greatly resorted to by visitors.

SIDNEY, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec River, immediately N. of Augusta. It has 6 churches, 4 stores, and a large tannery. The river is here crossed by two ferries. Pop. 1955.

SIDNEY, a post-village of Sidney township, Delaware co., New York, near the Susquehanna River, about 24 miles W. by N. of Delhi. Pop. of the township, 1807.

SIDNEY, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

SIDNEY, a handsome post-village, capital of Shelby co., Ohio, is situated in Clinton township, on the Great Miami River, 72 miles W. by N. of Columbus. The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad intersects the Dayton and Michigan Railroad at this point. The site is an elevated plateau on the W. bank of the river, having a public square in the centre. The river affords a fine water-power, and a navigable feeder of the Miami Canal passes through the place. The village contains about 6 churches, 1 of which is Catholic, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and numerous mills of different kinds. Laid out in 1819. Pop. in 1850, 1902; in 1853 it was estimated at 2000.

SIDNEY, a post-village of Marshall co., Indiana, 115 miles N. of Indianapolis.

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SIDNEY, a village of Champaign co., Illinois, on the Salt Fork of Vermillion River, about 10 miles S.E. of Urbana.

SIDNEY, a small post-village of Fremont co., Iowa.

SIDNEY, a town and county of Nova Scotia. See SIDNEY

SIDNEY CENTRE, a post-office, Delaware co., New York.

SIDNEY PLAINS, a small post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

SIDON, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

SIDON, a town of Palestine. See SAIDA.

SIDOURA, *se-doo'ra*, a town of North-western Hindostan, protected Sikh Territory, 25 miles E. of Umballah.

SIDOUT, *se-doot*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 12 miles E. of Cuddapah, on the N. bank of the Pennar.

SIDPOOR, *sidd-poor*, a town of the Gulcowa's dominion, 68 miles W. of Ahmednugger.

SIEBELDINGEN, *see'bēl-ding'en*, a village of Bavaria, in Palatinate, near Landau. Pop. 1022.

SIEBENBURGEN, *see'bēn-bōōro'g'en*, ("the seven boroughs") the German name of Transylvania, so named from 7 towns colonized in the twelfth century by a Saxon race. See TRANSYLVANIA.

SIEBENGEIRGE, *see'bēn-gēhē-bēēn'g'h*, ("the seven mountains") a collection of heights in Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.E. of Cologne, and N.W. of Coblenz, on the right bank of the Rhine, and of which the Drachenfels is one. The Löwenberg, the most lofty, rises to 1500 feet above the sea. They are basaltic.

SIEBENLEHN, *see'bēn-lain*, a town of Saxony, 2 miles S.E. of Nossen. Pop. 1486.

SIEBIEZ, a town of Russian Poland. See SZESZ.

SIECHANOWICE, a town of Russia. See CIECHANOWICE.

SIEDLICE, *see'd'litē*, a town of Poland, capital of a province, 65 miles E.S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 3000. It has a noble residence, schools, and a town-hall. In 1831 it was repeatedly taken and retaken, during the war between the Russians and Poles.

SIEG, *see'd*, (anc. *Sigis*), a river of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, rises 10 miles N.E. of Siegen, flows W., and joins the Rhine 2 miles N. of Bonn, after a course of 80 miles.

SIEGBERG, *see'bērg*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Cologne on the Sieg. Pop. 1950.

SIEGEL'S STORE, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 180 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

SIEGEN, *see'g'en*, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, 38 miles S.S.W. of Arnberg. Pop. 5200. It has manufactures of leather, iron and steel wares, woollens and cottons.

SIEGHARDS or SIEGHARTS, *see'ghants*, a market-town of Lower Austria, 28 miles N.N.W. of Krems. Pop. 1600.

SIEGHARDSKIRCHEN, *see'ghants-kēēn'g'en*, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Erlau, 17 miles W.N.W. of Vienna.

SIEGLAHR, *see'glār*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Cologne, near the Sieg. Pop. 1136.

SIEHEM, *see'hem*, a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Demer, 14 miles N.E. of Louvain. Pop. 1907.

SIENA, a town of Italy. See SIENNA.

SIENIAWA, *se-ā-ne-ā'wā*, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, circle of Przemyśl, on the San. It has a castle. Pop. 1000.

SIENNA, *se-ēn'nā*, (It. *Sienna*, *se-ā'ndā*; anc. *Sina* or *Sina Julia*), a city of Central Italy, in Tuscany, 1270 feet above the sea, between two affluents of the Ombrone, 31 miles S.E. of Florence. Lat. 43° 22' N., lon. 11° 10' E. Pop. in 1864, 22,031. It is embosomed in trees, entered by a fine avenue, enclosed by walls with gates, several of which are of striking architecture. Without external grandeur, Sienna has a clean and thriving appearance, a remarkable cathedral of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a city-hall in a wide space in the centre of the city, and a celebrated academy of the fine arts,—all these edifices are richly adorned with paintings of the Siennese school. Sienna has also 32 convents, a citadel, 2 theatres; a university, formerly celebrated, and having, in 1844, 136 students, a library of 50,000 volumes, and upwards of 5000 manuscripts; a school of medicine, of which Mascagni was a professor, and an hospital with 300 beds; public libraries and literary associations; manufactures of woollens, silks, straw hats, paper, and leather, and an active trade in wine, oil, and paper. It is an archbishop's see, the residence of a military governor, and the seat of civil and criminal courts. It is resorted to by many English families. The mountains in its vicinity have rich marble quarries. In the Middle Ages, Sienna was the capital of a powerful republic, and it is said to have had 100,000 inhabitants. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Ombrone. Eight popes, and many other eminent persons, were natives of Sienna. It is connected by railway with Florence and Leghorn. Its province, the N. part of the Tuscan Maremma, comprises 466 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 237,283.—Adj. and inhab. SIENNESE, *see'nē-see*, (It. *Siennese*, *se-ā-nā'sē*.)

SIENNE, *se-ēnnē*, a small river of France, department of Manche, enters the English Channel 7 miles W.S.W. of Coutances, after a N.W. course of 40 miles.

SIENNO, a town of Russia. See *SINO*.

SILOU-KIO-SHAN or SILOU-KIO-CHAN, *se-doo' kee'* shán, a very high mountain of China, province of So-chuen. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23' N.$, lon. $103^{\circ} 44' E.$ It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIERADZ, *syárda*, or SIERAJE, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, 33 miles E.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 3240. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

SIERCK, *se-aiak'*, a walled town of France, department of Moselle, 11 miles N.E. of Thionville, on the right bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1590. It has an important custom establishment (*bureau de douane*, *bútr' dph doo-án'*) on the frontier of Belgium and Prussia.

SIERNING, *se-ning*, a town of Upper Austria, 6 miles W. of Steyer. Pop. 1368.

SIERPE, *syánpá*, a town of Poland, 21 miles N. of Plock, with a castle. Pop. 1230.

SIERRA, *se-á-ná*, a Spanish word, originally signifying a "saw," applied to a "mountain ridge," which, from its notched appearance, when viewed from a distance not unfrequently bears a striking resemblance to a saw.

SIERRA, *se-er'á*, a county toward the N.E. part of California, bordering on Utah Territory. It is drained by the Yuba River, and other smaller streams. The surface is uneven, with some considerable elevations, among which may be mentioned Saddle Peak, 7200; Table Mountain, 8000; and Buttes, at the head of the South Fork of Yuba River, 9000 feet in height. The capital employed in quartz-mining in 1852, amounted to \$9109, and in placer-mining, \$134,051. Gold is abundant in this county, and excellent limestone occurs. Pop. 4855.

SIERRA ACARAI, *se-á-ná á-ká-rí'*, a mountain range of South America, between the Equator and lat. $2^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 57° and $59^{\circ} W.$ It is densely wooded. Estimated height, 3000 or 4000 feet.

SIERRA ACHA, *se-á-ná á-chá*, the name given to a portion of the Sierra Madre, a little N. of the city of Mexico.

SIERRA BLANCA, *se-á-ná bláng'ká*, ("white mountain chain.") a mountain in the S. interior of the territory of New Mexico, in lat. about $33^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $106^{\circ} 40' W.$

SIERRA DE CABALLO, *se-á-ná dá ká-ná'yo*, a mountain range in the S. interior of New Mexico, in lat. about $33^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $106^{\circ} 40' W.$

SIERRA DE ENGARCERAN, *se-á-ná dá én-gar-thá-rán'*, a town of Spain, province, and 17 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana.

SIERRA-DE-FUENTES, *se-á-ná dá fuén'tés*, a village of Spain, in Extremadura, province, and 7 miles E. of Caceres. Pop. 1260.

SIERRA DE GRADOS, *se-á-ná dá grá-dos*, a mountain range of Spain, separating Old Castile from Extremadura, 36 miles S.W. of Avila, and rising to 10,552 feet.

SIERRA DE GUADALUPE, *se-á-ná dá gwá-dá-loo-pá*, a mountain range of Spain, in New Castile, S. of Toledo, attains the height of 5110 feet.

SIERRA DE GUADALUPE, (anc. *Cerpelani Montes?*) a range of mountains of Spain, part of the mountains of Toledo, near the limits of the provinces of Caceres, Toledo, Ciudad Real, and Badajoz.

SIERRA DE GUADARAMA, *se-á-ná dá gwá-dá-rá-má*, a chain of mountains of Spain, part of the mountains of Estrella, on the borders of the provinces of Avila, Segovia, and Madrid. The Manzanares and the Guadarama, affluents of the Tagus, have their sources in this chain.

SIERRA DE LA LANTERNA, *se-á-ná dá lá lán-tén-ná*, a mountain range in the N. part of New Mexico. Lat. about $36^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $112^{\circ} 15' W.$

SIERRA DE LA PLATTE, *se-á-ná dá lá platt*, a mountain range extending through E. part of Utah Territory, in lat. about $38^{\circ} 5' N.$, and from lon. $107^{\circ} 30'$ to $109^{\circ} 10' W.$

SIERRA DE LA VINDA, *se-á-ná dá lá ven-dá*, the W. cordillera of the Andes, in Peru, between Lima and the table-land of Pasco. It is crossed by two passes, upwards of 15,000 feet above the ocean.

SIERRA DEL CARRIZO, *se-á-ná dál ká-rí-zo*, a detached range of mountains of New Mexico, in lat. about $36^{\circ} N.$, lon. $111^{\circ} W.$

SIERRA DE LOS JUMANES, *se-á-ná dá loe noo-má-nés*, a portion of the Sierra Madre Range, in the S.E. part of New Mexico, in lat. about $33^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $106^{\circ} 20' W.$

SIERRA DE LOS MIMBRES, *se-á-ná dá loe meem-brés*, (or *mim-brés*.) the name given to a portion of the Sierra Madre, situated W. of the Rio Grande, between 31° and $35^{\circ} W.$ lat.

SIERRA DE LOS ORGANOS, *se-á-ná dá loe on-gá-noe*, a range of mountains in the S.E. part of the Territory of New Mexico, in lat. about $32^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $106^{\circ} 25' W.$

SIERRA DE SAN JUAN, *se-á-ná dá sán noo-án'*, a mountain range extending through the N. part of the Territory of New Mexico and the S.E. part of Utah, from lat. about $36^{\circ} 30'$ to $38^{\circ} 30' N.$, and from lon. $106^{\circ} 45'$ to $107^{\circ} 30' W.$ Its length, following the curves, is about 150 miles.

SIERRA DE YEGUAS, *se-á-ná dá yá-gwá*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 35 miles from Málaga. Pop. 1086.

SIERRA ESTRELLA, mountains of Portugal. See *ESTRELLA*.

SIERRA LEONE, *se-er'á le-o-ne*, (Sp. pron. *se-á-rá lá-o-ná*.) a colonial settlement of West Africa, belonging to Great Britain, bounded N. by the Mungo River or Little Scarcies; W. by the Atlantic; S. by the Sherboro; and E. by an imperfectly defined line. Lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$ to $8^{\circ} 50' N.$ Area estimated at 25,000 square miles. The coast-line is indented on the S. by the broad estuary of the Sherboro, and near its centre by Yawby Bay and the estuary of the Sierra Leone, which have between them the peninsula of the latter name, on which is situated Free Town, (the capital,) forming the proper nucleus of the colony, and only connected with the mainland by an isthmus about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad. Besides the peninsula and mainland, the colony includes a great number of islands, which contribute to form several good harbors. The surface near the shore, though in some places rocky, is generally flat; in the interior it is covered by rugged hills and mountains, varying in height from 500 feet to 2500 feet. The only level land is a belt along the shore from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to 3 miles wide, and about 24 miles long, and a plain of some extent in the S.E. The principal rivers have courses varying from 200 miles to 300 miles, but have been very imperfectly explored. The best-known names, besides those above mentioned, are the Rokelle, with its large estuary, Karamanka, and Kates.

The soil, of which only a comparatively small portion is under regular cultivation, is very fertile, growing excellent crops of rice, Indian corn, yams, plantains, pumpkins, and cassadas. Many of the West India products have been introduced; and sugar, coffee, indigo, ginger, and cotton thrive well. The principal fruits are those of the baobab, cocoa, banana, pine-apple, orange, lime, guava, papaw, pomegranate, and plum. The forests are extensive, and many of the trees in them are so large, that when converted into canoes they are capable of containing 100 men. The principal live-stock are pigs and goats. Poultry also, particularly guinea-fowls, are very abundant. The fisheries, both on the coast and in the rivers, are productive, and employ about 200 canoes, which occupy from 1000 to 1500 men, and realize an annual value of about 4000*l*. The chief industrial establishments are the factories in which the cocoa-nut is crushed, and the oil from it extracted and prepared. Boat-building is carried on to some extent, and leather is dressed on a small scale.

The trade, carried on chiefly with Great Britain, amounted in 1851 to the value of 103,477*l*. in imports, and 80,366*l*. in exports. The principal articles of import were India goods, cottons, hardware, spirits, &c.; of export, palm-oil, pepper, ginger, ground-nuts, hides, ivory, timber, bees-wax, &c. Sierra Leone appears to have been discovered by the Portuguese in 1463, but it first became a British colony in 1787, when a company was formed with the humane intention of making it a home for free negroes, and proving by their means that colonial products could be raised without slave-labor. Its affairs are administered by a governor, and a council of several more members, appointed by the crown on his recommendation. One great obstacle to its prosperity is the deadly nature of its climate, particularly to Europeans. In August, 1838, more rain fell at Sierra Leone in two days, than in Great Britain throughout the year. But its progress, though slow, has been steady. Its population consists chiefly of native Africans, many of them liberated from slave-ships. They include people from about 200 different parts of Africa, and being brought under the influence of a religious education, are fitted to become an important lever in promoting the civilization of their native regions. Pop. in 1851, 44,501.

SIERRA LEONE RIVER, an estuary of West Africa, in Senegambia, about 20 miles in length, and from 3 to 10 miles in breadth, joins the Atlantic immediately N. of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. Its principal branch, the Rokelle, rises about 200 miles inland, and is navigable for its last 60 miles.

SIERRA MADRE, *se-á-ná má-brá*, the name of one of the principal mountain-chains of Mexico. It is usually considered to commence a little N. of the city of Mexico, near Queretaro, and to extend northward into the territory of New Mexico. Near Guanajuato it divides into three branches, of which the principal or central chain, called the Cordillera of Anahuac, extends from S.E. to N.W., passing Zacatecas towards Durango, and thence nearly due N. into New Mexico; the eastern branch passes through Cohahuila into Texas; while the western range extends N.W. through Guadalajara to the river Gila, uniting with some spurs of the California Mountains. Between 26° and $32^{\circ} N.$ lat. there is a depression which is considered by some to mark the division between the Sierra Madre and Rocky Mountains; the name, however, is continued through New Mexico. This extensive range in different parts is known by different local names, as Sierra Acha, Sierra Verde, and Sierra de los Mimbres. Near Guanajuato, this mountain-range contains some of the richest deposits of silver found in the world.

Much looseness appears to prevail with regard to the application of the name Sierra Madre, some considering it to

include the principal mountain-chain through the entire Republic of Mexico, thus including the highest mountain summits of North America, Popocatepetl, Orizaba, &c. The name, however, is more generally restricted to the limits particularly indicated in the first part of this article.

SIERRA MORENA, *se-eh/ná mo-rá/ná*, a mountain range of Spain, separating the basin of the Guadiana from that of the Guadalquivir, in lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N., and between lon. 3° and 4° W. The culminating point, Aracena, is 6500 feet above the sea. It is crossed by two principal passes, from Granada and Jaén to Madrid, and from Guadix to Villa-hermosa and Cuenca. The surface is bare and rugged. It is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

SIERRA MORINA, *se-eh/ná mo-ree/ná*, or **BROWN MOUNTAINS**, of California, commence about 10 miles S. of San Francisco, and run through San Francisco county into Santa Clara; the most elevated peaks are stated to be between 2000 and 3000 feet high.

SIERRA NEVADA, *se-eh/ná ná-vá/ná*, a Spanish name signifying the "snow-clad mountain ridge," (see **SIERRA**, on the preceding page,) applied to various elevated mountain chains, the principal of which are the following:—

SIERRA NEVADA, the highest mountain range in the Spanish Peninsula, in the S., extending through the old kingdom of Granada, and forming part of the great watershed, which separates the waters flowing to the Mediterranean from those of the Atlantic Ocean. Culminating point, Mulhacén or Mulhacen, 11,658 feet in height, (being not only the highest mountain summit in Spain, but, after the Alps, the most elevated in Europe,) and Veleta, 11,387 feet above the sea, separated by an enormous chasm, the Corral de Veleta. The S. base of this range is clothed with olive and orange groves, and chestnut woods. Perpetual snow commences at the height of 9500 feet.

SIERRA NEVADA, *se-eh/ná ná-vá/ná*, California, an important mountain range, extending from a point a little N. of the town of Los Angeles, northward through the state into Oregon, where it terminates in the Cascade Range, which indeed may be regarded merely as a continuation of the former. The highest summits of the Sierra Nevada have an elevation of near 16,000 feet. The San Joaquin, the Sacramento, and several other smaller rivers, have their sources in this mountain chain.

SIERRA PACARAÍMA, *se-eh/ná pá-ká-rá/ná*, a low mountain chain of South America, extending for about 200 miles from W. to E., in lat. 4° N., and between lon. 60° and 63° W., separating the basins of the Carony and Massarony from that of the Rio Branco, and British and Venezuelan Guiana from Brazil.

SIERRA PARIMA or **PARIME**, a mountain system of South America. See **PARIMA**.

SIERRA SOLEDAD, *se-eh/ná so-lá-dá/ná*, a range of mountains in the S. part of the Territory of New Mexico, in lat. about $32^{\circ} 40'$ N., lon. $106^{\circ} 30'$ W.

SIERRA TEJADA, *se-eh/ná té-já/ná*, a mountain of Spain, province, and 28 miles N.E. of Malaga. Height, 7677 feet.

SIETE AGUAS, *se-eh/ná té-á-gwá*, a village of Spain, province, and 32 miles W. of Valencia. In 1808 the French army, under Moncey, here defeated the Spaniards; and the Carlists were defeated in 1836 by O'Call, the Queen's general. P. 924.

SIETI, *se-eh/ná*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 8 miles N.E. of Salerno.

SIEVERO VOSTOCHNI. See **SEVERO VOSTOCHNI**.

SIEVSK or **SIEWSK**, *se-eh/ná*, written also **SEVSK** and **STAWSK**, a town of Russia, government, and 73 miles S.W. of Orel, at the mouth of the Seva in Lake Moritz. P. 4500.

SIEMIEN, *se-eh/ná*, a town of Poland, 67 miles W.S.W. of Kielce, with a castle, and 1300 inhabitants, employed in important iron-works.

SIGÉAN, a town of France. See **SIGÉAN**.

SIGGLESTHORNE, *sig'giz-thorn*, a parish of England, co. of York. East Riding.

SIGHAJIK, *sig'gizik* or *see'gizik*, a small maritime town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on its W. coast, 22 miles S.W. of Smyrna, on an inlet of the Gulf of Scia Nova. Lat. $38^{\circ} 12'$ N., lon. $26^{\circ} 48'$ E.

SIGTHILL, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

SIGMARINGEN, *sig'má-ring'en*, a town of South Germany, capital of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the right bank of the Danube, 30 miles N.E. of Constance. P. 1804. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

SIGN, *sig'n* or *see'n*, a market-town of Dalmatia, 20 miles N.E. of Spalato. Pop. 3900. Its fortress, built by the Turks, crowns a high rock above the town, but it has been allowed to go to decay.

SIGNA, *seen'yá*, a village of Tuscany, 8 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop., with vicinity, 5500.

SIGNAK, *sig'nák*, sometimes written **SIGNACHI**, a town of Transcaucasian Russia, government, and 60 miles E.S.E. of Tiflis.

SIGNAU, *sig'náw*, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 14 miles E.S.E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 2400.

SIGNY L'ABBAYE, *seen'yee láb'ávé*, a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, 14 miles W.S.W. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 3178. It has extensive iron-works.

1784

SIGNY LE PETIT, *seen'yee' leh psh-téé*, a village of France, department of Ardennes, 22 miles W.N.W. of Mézières. Pop. 1294.

SIGOURNEY, *sig'úr-ne*, a thriving post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, 45 miles S.W. of Iowa City. It is the largest place in the county, of which it was formerly the capital. It is said that the seat of justice will again be established here. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SIGRISWELL, *see'gris-wél*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 20 miles S.E. of Bern, near Lake Thun. Pop. 2546. A coal-mine has been opened in the vicinity.

SIGSTON KIRKBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SIGTUNA, *sig-too'ná*, a town of Sweden, län, and 27 miles N.N.W. of Stockholm, on a branch of Lake Mälar, with 688 inhabitants. In the ninth century it was the capital of a small kingdom of Sweden.

SIGÜENZA, *seg-wén/thá*, a town of Spain, province, and 43 miles N.E. of Guadalajara, on the Henares. Pop. 4817. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

SIGÜEYA, *seg-wá/yá*, a village of Spain, province of Leon, district of Astorga. Pop. 1782.

SIGUS. See **SIGU**.

SIGVA, *sig'vá*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, government of Tobolsk, flows S.S.E., and joins the Susva after a course of about 130 miles.

SIHL, *see'l*, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Schwyz, Zug, and Zurich, joins the Limmat at Zurich, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

SIHON or **SEIHUN**, (anc. *Sa'rua*), a river in the S. part of Asia Minor. See **SIHON**.

SIHON, a river of Turkistan. See **JAXARTES**.

SIHUN, a river of Asiatic Russia. See **SIHON**.

SIHUT, *see'hú't*, a town on the S.E. coast of Arabia, 100 miles E.N.E. of Makallah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 12' 30''$ N., lon. $51^{\circ} 19'$ E. The population varies from 300 to 2000, according to the trade and season. Its traders own about 30 large and small vessels, employed in coasting-trade and shark-fishing.

SIHUTLA, *se-oh'tlá*, a town of Mexico, in Michoacan, 25 miles W. of Zacatula.

SIJEAN or **SIGEAN**, *see'zháw*, a town of France, department of Aude, near the Lagoon of Sijean, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles S. of Narbonne. Pop. in 1852, 2297.

SI KAO CHAN. See **SEE KAO SHAN**.

SIKAR, *se-kar'*, or **SEKUTUR**, *sek-túr'*, a town of North-west Hindostan, 62 miles N.W. of Jeypoor.

SIKHS or **SEIKS**, *see'ks*, a warlike nation in North-west India, lately the ruling power in that part of the world, first appeared as a sect of Hindoo religionists about the middle of the fifteenth century; but, stung by persecution from the Mohammedans, they turned their thoughts to warlike pursuits, and afterwards became a nation of formidable soldiers. Steel, from being an especial object of attention, was finally converted into one of their gods. Their supreme divinity was denominated by them "All Steel." Owing, however, to their continual dissensions, they were unable to make head against a powerful enemy until the early part of the present century, when Humsay Singh, having subdued the other Sikh chieftains, established an independent kingdom, which he ruled with great energy and wisdom. He maintained an army of 80,000 men, of whom 50,000 were cavalry, disciplined according to the European system. But after his death, in 1839, a period of anarchy occurred; and in 1840 the Sikhs were totally defeated by the English, and their territory annexed to British India. See **PUNJAB**.

SIKINO, *see'ke-no* or *se-ke-no*, (anc. *Sic'noa*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Syria, 20 miles N.W. of Santorin. Area, 17 square miles. Pop. 300. It produces wine, figs, cotton, and the best wheat in the Cyclades. On its W.S.W. side is a village of its own name.

SIK/KIM or **SHIKIM**, *shik'im*, a state of North-east Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$ and 28° N., lon. 88° E., having N. the Himalayas, W. Nepal, E. Bhojan, and S. the Bengal districts of Rungpoor and Purneah. Area, 2504 square miles. Estimated pop. 92,648, chiefly or wholly Buddhists, and employed in rural industry. Cattle and iron are among the chief exports. The culture of the tea-plant has been introduced here by the British, with success. Principal town, Sikkim, 135 miles N.W. of Dinagepoor.

SIKLOS, *see'klos'*, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Baranya, 16 miles S.E.E. of Fünfkirchen, with 3247 inhabitants, and mineral springs.

SIKOKU, *see'kok'*, **SIKOKU**, *see'kók'*, or **SITKOKU**, the smallest of the four principal islands of Japan, S. of Nippon, and E. of Kioo-Sioo. Estimated area, 17,200 square miles. The surface is mountainous. Chief towns, Tosa and Awa.

SIL, *see'l*, a river of Spain, rises in Leon, near its N.W. extremity, flows S.W., and joins the Minho after a course of about 100 miles.

SILAH, a town of Hindostan. See **SYLAH**.

SILAN, *se-lán'*, a town of Yucatan.

SILANO, *se-lá'no*, or **SILLANO**, *sil-lá'no*, a village and duchy of Modena. Pop. 1901.

SILANUS, *se-lá'noos* (?), a village in the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 65 miles N. by E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1362.

SILAO, se-lā'o, a well-built town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 10 miles N.W. of Guanajuato. Pop. 4000.

SILARUS or **SILARO**. See **SELA**.

SILBERBACH, sil'ber-bák', a village of Bohemia, circle of Elbogen. Pop. 2026.

SILBERBERG, sil'ber-bérn', a town and strong fortress of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1170.

SILBERBERGSTADT, Bohemia. See **MIES**.

SILCHESTER, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 6½ miles N. of Basing Stoke. Here are the remains of the ancient *Egentincus*, consisting of a flint and brick wall, enclosing an area of 1½ miles in circumference, occupied by a farm and ploughed fields, across which the lines of the principal streets are traceable. In A. D. 407, the usurper Constantine was here invested with the purple. The city was destroyed by Ella and the South Saxons in 493.

SILDAL, a river of Sweden. See **SKELLEFT**.

SILÈ, see-lé, (anc. *Silva*.) a river of Austrian Italy, delegations of Treviso and Venice, enters the lagoon 6½ miles N. Venice, after a S. course of 35 miles, past Treviso.

SILBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, on the river Soar, and on the Midland Counties Railway, 3 miles N.W. of Syston.

SILÉS, see-lés, a walled village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 70 miles N.E. of Jaén. Pop. 2202.

SILESIA, sil-see-shé-q. (Fr. *Silésie*, see-lé'sé; Ger. *Schlesien*, shil'se-n.) a province forming the S.E. portion of Prussia, bounded on the E. by Poland, S. by Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, W. by Saxony and Brandenburg, and N. by Prussian Poland. Area, 15,822 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 3,060,593, chiefly Lutherans and Roman Catholics, with about 30,000 Jews. The surface in the S. and S.W. is rugged and mountainous; in other parts flat, or but slightly undulating. The Oder traverses its centre throughout, from S.E. to N.W.; the other principal rivers are its affluents, the two Neisses, the Bober, Malpans, and Hartsch. The forests are very extensive. Corn, flax, and hemp are produced in very large quantities, and about 2,800,000 sheep are kept in the province, and produce excellent wool, which forms, next to linen, the principal article of export. Beet-root sugar, timber, madder, tobacco, silk in small quantities, &c., are also exported; and valuable mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, and copper are wrought. The principal manufactures comprise cotton fabrics, linens, and coarse woollen cloth. The condition of the people has been greatly improved since they became subjects of Prussia. It is subdivided into the three governments of Breslau, Oppeln, and Liegnitz. Capital, Breslau. It was conquered from Austria by Frederick the Great, in 1742.—Adj. and inhab. **SILESIAN**, sil-see-shé-q.

SILESIA, AUSTRIAN, comprises the S. part of the old province of Silesia, still belonging to Austria, and composing the circles of Troppau and Teschen. See **MORAVIA**.

SILESIK. See **SILESIA**.

SILHET, a town of Hindostan. See **SILHET**.

SILIAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

SILIAN, a town and lake of Sweden. See **SILJAN**.

SILIGU, se-le-goo', a village and island of Sardinia, division of Sassari. Pop. 242.

SILINTY or **SELINTI**, sel-in'tee, a maritime village and headland of Asia Minor, pashalic of Ith-Klee, on the Mediterranean, 32 miles W.N.W. of Cape Anamoor, around which are remains of the ancient *Selinus*.

SILQUA, se-loe'kwá, a village of Sardinia, division, and 17 miles W.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2099.

SILIS. See **SIL**.

SILISTRIA, se-lis'tro-q, or **SILISTRI**, se-lis'tree, (Turk. *Drístro*, dris'trá; Fr. *Silistrie*, see-lé'stree') a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, capital of a pashalic, on the right bank of the Danube, 57 miles N.N.E. of Shoomla. Lat. about 44° 10' N., lon. 27° 10' E. Pop. 20,000. It stands at the foot of a hill, is of semicircular form, and in general poorly built, consisting of narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty streets, lined by low and gloomy-looking houses. It has five mosques, a large Greek church and convent, spacious barracks, public baths, a custom-house with extensive magazines attached for warehousing flour and grain, a few insignificant manufactures, and a considerable trade, chiefly in wood and cattle. Its fortifications are strongly built of solid masonry and strengthened by several detached forts of admirable construction, and of the most formidable description; the principal of these forts, Abd-ul-Mejid, occupies the hill of Ackbar, which commands the town, and is esteemed one of the most remarkable military works of the age. Silistria successfully withstood the Russians in 1773 and in 1809, but after a long siege was taken by them in 1829, since which time the fortifications have been immensely strengthened. It also again successfully withstood the Russians in 1854.

SILIVRI or **SELIVRI**, sel-iv'ree, a maritime town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the N. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 40 miles W. of Constantinople. Pop. 5000.

SILJAN, sil'yán, or **SILIAN**, sil-é-an, a lake of Sweden, len, and 26 miles N.W. of Falun. Length, 52 miles; breadth, 7 miles. Height above the sea, 520 feet; depth, 1200 feet.

SILKSTONE, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY, (wil'q-be,) a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SILLA, a river of Illyria. See **GAIL**.

SILLA, see'l'yá, a town of Spain, province, and 9 miles S. of Valencia, on the Albufera Lagoon. Pop. 2570.

SIL/LA, a town of Central Africa, in Senegambia, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, 80 miles E.N.E. of Sego. Lat. 13° 17' N., lon. 5° 30' W. Hero Mungo Park terminated his first expedition, in August, 1793.

SILLA DE CARACAS, see'l'yá dá ká-rá'kás, a mountain of South America, in Venezuela, near Caracas. Height, 3700 feet.

SILLAH MEW, sil'áh'mu, or **CHALAIN MEW**, shá'In/mú, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy. Lat. 20° 50' N., lon. 94° 30' E. It is the capital of a district, and before the British invasion contained 10,000 inhabitants. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall 50 feet high without, and 30 feet within. The walls are said, by the natives, to be 1500 years old.

SILLER, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 30 miles S.S.E. of Raunghur, on the Subunrooka.

SILLEIN, a town of North-west Hungary. See **SZOLNA**.

SILLEJORD, sil'lá-yöad, a village and parish of Norway, province of Aggershuus, on the N.W. extremity of a lake of its own name. Pop. 2400.

SILLE LE GUILLAUME, see'l'yá' lèh ghee'yóm' or see'l'yá' lèh ghee'yóm', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 19 miles N.W. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 3183. It has manufactures of fine linens.

SILLERY, see'l'yh-ree', a village of France, department of Marne, 6 miles S.E. of Reims, famous for its fine champagne wine.

SILLINGY, see'yán'shee' or see'yáng'shee', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy. Pop. 1133.

SILL'S CREEK, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

SILLY, see'yee' or see'l'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles N. by W. of Mons. Pop. 2602.

SILVAM, a post-village of Madison co., New York, 110 miles W. by N. of Albany.

SILVAM, a post-village in Surrey co., North Carolina, 141 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

SILVAM, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

SILLOS, see'los, a village of the Canaries, island of Tenerife, at the S. foot of the Montañeta-de-Aregume, about 1 mile from the sea. Pop. 1083.

SILS, sils or seel, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in an angle formed by the confluence of the Albula with the Hinter-Rhein, 12 miles S.S.W. of Chur, (Coira.) Pop. 321. Height above the sea, 5964 feet. The Lake of Sils, whence the river Inn rises, is immediately S.W., and 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth.

SILSDEN, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SIL/SOR, a hamlet of England, co. of Bedford.

SILT or **SYLT**, silt, an island of Denmark, in the North Sea, off the W. coast of Sleswick; greatest length from N. to S., about 20 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 2000.

SILTUN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset. In the church is a handsome monument to Judge Wyndham.

SILTUN, OVER, a parish, England, co. York, North Riding.

SILVAN, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, about 60 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. 924.

SILVANECTES or **SILVANECTE**. See **SENLES**.

SILVANO, sil-vá'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province of Novi. Pop. 1952.

SILVER CREEK, of Mississippi, flows into Sunflower River in Washington county.

SILVER CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Clark county, and enters the Ohio River about 1 mile above New Albany.

SILVER CREEK, in the W.S.W. part of Illinois, falls into the Kaskaskia River.

SILVER CREEK, a thriving post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, and on the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, 31 miles S.W. of Buffalo. It has a steamboat landing; also a bank, 2 newspaper offices, as well as several factories. The exports and imports in 1851 were stated at \$312,005.

SILVER CREEK, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

SILVER CREEK, a small village of Lawrence co., Mississippi.

SILVER CREEK, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

SILVER CREEK, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 2505.

SILVER CREEK, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 491.

SILVER CREEK, a township, Clarke co., Indiana. P. 880.

SILVER CREEK, a post-township in Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop. 603.

SILVER CREEK, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 1200.

SILVER GLADE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

SILVER HILL, a post-office, Davidson co., North Carolina.
SILVER HILL, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

SILVER ISLAND, China. See **KINTANG**.

SILVER LAKE, in the E. part of Wyoming co., New York, is connected by an outlet with Genesee River. Length, 8 miles.

SILVER LAKE, a post township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N. by W. of Montrose.

SILVER LAKE, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

SILVER LAKE, a post-office of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

SILVERMINES, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 4½ miles S.W. of Nenagh. Pop. in 1851, 488, mostly employed in extensive lead-mines.

SILVER RUN, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

SILVER RUN, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

SILVER SPRING, a village and township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, about 10 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 2308.

SILVER SPRING, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SILVER SPRING, a post-office, St. Francis co., Missouri.

SILVER SPRING, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

SILVER SPRING, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

SILVERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SILVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SILVERTON, a post-village in Barnwell district, South Carolina, 98 miles S.W. of Columbia.

SILVER TOP, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

SILVERVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.

SILVÉS, *silvês* or *seilvês*, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 19 miles E.N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 3000.

SILVES, *silvês* or *seilvês*, or **SANTA ANNA**, *sân'tâ ân-nâ*, a village and parish of Brazilian Guiana, on the Lake Saraca, 20 miles from the left bank of the Amazon.

SILVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SILZ, *silts*, a village of Tyrol, circle of Imst, on the Inn. Pop. 1116.

SIM, *seem*, or **SIMA**, *seemâ*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orenbourg, flows circuitously N., then S.E., and joins the Inzer; total course, 100 miles.

SIMABARA, *se-nâ-bâ-râ*, a vast gulf of Japan, on the W. coast, island of Kioo-Sioo, stretching far inland, and forming the basin in which are the peninsula of Simabara and the islands of Amakusa, Kami-Togi, Simo-Togi, Oho-jano, Nagasima, and a number of other islands and rocks. The peninsula of Simabara is remarkable for the lofty volcano of Wunsen or Wunsendake.

SIMANCAS, *se-mân-kâs*, (anc. *Septimanca*), a town of Spain, province, and 8 miles S.W. of Valladolid, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by an ancient bridge. Pop. 875. It has a fortress, in which the archives of Castile are kept.

SIMAND, *seemônd*, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 21 miles N.N.E. of Arad. Pop. 4898.

SIMAU, *seemaw*, or **SIMAWUL**, *seemâ-wûl*, (anc. *Synanus*?) a town of Asia Minor, 75 miles S. of Brusa.

SIMAU, **LAKE**, 5 miles N.W. of the above town, which gives origin to the Simawul-soo, an affluent of the Soosghirlee-soo, (anc. *Meosius*).

SIMBEERSK or **SIMBIRSK**, *sim-beersk*, a government of Russia, between lat. 52° 40' and 55° 50' N., and lon. 45° 10' and 51° 30' E., having N. the governments of Kazan and Orenbourg, S. Saratov, and W. Penza and Nizhnee-Novgorod. Area, 27,944 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,024,236. Surface undulating, and very fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, Soora, and their affluents. Rye, wheat, oats, buckwheat, pease, hemp, flax, tobacco, and poppies are extensively raised. Cattle and horse-breeding is chiefly practised by the Kalmucks. Manufactures of coarse and fine woollen cloth, coarse linen, canvas, and coverlets, salt, spirits, glass, soap, and leather, are carried on; and large quantities of corn, hemp, horses, cattle, hides, fish, fruit, and millstones, are exported. The government is subdivided into 10 circles. Principal towns, Simbeersk, Samara, Stavropol, and Karsoon.

SIMBEERSK, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Volga, 105 miles S.S.W. of Kazan. Pop. 35,474. Its position, on a height above the Volga, is highly picturesque. The houses are partly of wood. Principal edifices, 2 cathedrals, a monastery, nunnery, college, numerous charitable institutions, governor's palace, town-hall, barracks, and an exchange. Its trade is flourishing; it exports corn and fish.

SIMCOE, *sim'kô*, a lake of Canada West, between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, (an arm of Lake Huron,) nearly 30 miles long, and about 16 miles broad at its widest part, and said to be about 170 feet above Lake Huron, into which it discharges itself through Lake Gougeon, the Severn, and Georgian Bay. The water in some parts of the lake is of considerable depth, and it is generally frozen completely over in the winter, so as to be passable with safety for sleighs. It contains numerous islands, some of them of large size, but only one of them, Snake Island, inhabited, and that by Indians. The banks are generally clothed with wood down to the water's edge. A steamer has plied on the lake for many years past, and very fine white-fish are taken in it.

SIMCOE, a county of Canada West, chiefly between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. Area, 1797 square miles. It is intersected by the Ontario, Simcoe, and Hudson Railway. Pop. in 1852, 27,155.

SIMCOE, a town of Canada West, capital of the county of Norfolk, on Patterson's Creek, about 8 miles N. of Lake Erie, and 70 miles S.W. of Toronto. It has churches for the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists, a branch bank, 1 assurance and 2 insurance agencies, a grammar and several other schools, manufactures of steam engines and mill machinery, about 12 stores, 3 distilleries, 2 tanneries, and several saw and flouring mills. It publishes 3 newspapers. Pop. in 1852, 1452; in 1854, 1700.

SIMCOE FALLS, a village of Canada West, co. Addington, on the Napanee River, 20 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. 125.

SIMETO, (anc. *Symethus*), a river of Sicily. See **GIARRETTA**.

SIMFEROPOL or **SIMPHEROPOL**, (Turk. *Almushid*, the "white mosque,") a town of South Russia, capital of the government of Taurida, in the Crimea, on the Selgbit, 37 miles N.E. of Sevastopol. Lat. about 45° N., lon. 34° 4' E. Pop. 8000, of very various descent. It is finely situated, enclosed by heights, and consists of the old Tartar town of Ak-Metchet, and a new quarter constructed by the Russians, which is regularly built, and has a cathedral, churches, barracks, hospital, and government offices. Here are several mosques, a Tartar school, a vast bazaar, an artesian well, and several fountains. It was founded in A.D. 1500, and became the capital of Tartar sultans. The traveller Pallas resided here for 15 years previously to 1811.

SIMLA or **SIMLAH**, *sim'la*, a mountainous district of North-west Hindostan, between the Sutlej and Jumna Rivers, with a station, 30 miles S.E. of Belaspore, 7300 feet above the sea, and resorted to by invalids of the British army. The station has a magnetic observatory, and lately consisted of 100 English-built houses; every article of European manufacture is here procurable. Pop. of the district, 370,600. Exports iron, wax, honey, borax, musk, wool, ginger, opium, and cotton and woollen fabrics.

SIMMEN, *sim'men*, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, after a N. and E. course of 35 miles joins the Kander, near its mouth in Lake Thun.

SIMMENTHAL, *sim'men-tâl*, (i.e. "the Valley of the Simmen") a valley of Switzerland, canton of Bern, watered by the Simmen. It contains several villages, and the baths of Leuk.

SIMMERING, *sim'meh-ring*, or **SIMONING**, *se-mo'ning*, a village of Lower Austria, between the Simmering Canal and the Danube, 2 miles S.E. of Vienna, with 2586 inhabitants, who manufacture bronze and chemical products.

SIMMERN, *sim'mern*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles S.W. of Coblenz. Pop. 2700.

SIMMONS, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

SIMMONSVILLE, a post-office of Roanoke co., Virginia.

SIMMOZHEIM, *sim'motz-hime*, a village of Germany, in Wurtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Calw. Pop. 1020.

SIMMS' PORT, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, 237 miles N.W. of New Orleans.

SIMNAN, *sim'nân*, **SENNAN**, *se'mnân*, or **SEMNOUN**, *sem'noun*, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 116 miles E. of Teheran. It is stated to be 2½ miles in circumference, and enclosed by a wall.

SIMNITZA, *sim-nit'â*, written also **TZIMNITZA**, a market-town of Wallachia, on the left bank of the Danube, immediately opposite Sistova.

SIMNO, *sim'no*, a small town of Poland, government of Augustow, 19 miles E. of Kalvary. Pop. 1300.

SIMOGA, *se-mo'gâ*, or **SHEMOGA**, *she-mo'gâ*, a fortified town of South India, Mysore dominions, 130 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

SIMONBURN, a former parish of England, Northumberland, now forming a part of Falstone and other parishes.

SIMONDSLEY, a township of England, co. of Derby.

SIMONING, a village of Lower Austria. See **SIMMERING**.

SIMONSEKI, *se-mo-no-s'ke*, a small town and harbor of Japan, island of Nippon, on the Strait of Kioo-Sioo.

SIMONSTHURM, *se'mons-toorn*, or **SIMONTORNYA**, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 86 miles S.S.W. of Buda. Pop. 3000.

SIMON'S TOWN, a maritime town of South Africa, colony and district of Cape Hope, on Simon's Bay, an inlet on the E. side of False Bay, 23 miles S. of Cape Town, with which it communicates by a good road. It is neatly built at the foot of the Cape Mountain, and has a naval arsenal. It is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief of the colony, and the port to which homeward-bound ships from India usually resort for repairs, &c.

SIMONSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, 59 miles S. of Montpelier.

SIMOSEER, **SIMOUSIR** or **SIMUSIR**, *se-moo-seer*, one of the Koorile Islands, in the North Pacific, belonging to Russia, 80 miles N.W. of Oorop, (Urup.) Lat. of S. point, 46° 49' N., lon. 151° 37' E. Length, from N. to S., 90 miles; breadth, 6 miles.

SIMPANG, *sim'pang*, a village of Java, near Soerabaya, of which it forms a kind of suburb.

SIM

SIMPANG, a town of Borneo, 13 miles from the S.W. coast, 21 miles N.E. of Succadana, near the confluence of the Matan with the Simpang.

SIMPLON, (Fr. pron. *sāmp'plōw*), a mountain of Switzerland, between the Valais and Piedmont, and across which was carried the famous *Route of the Simplon*, under the orders of Napoleon. This road, extending from Glys (Valais) to Domo d'Ossola, a distance of nearly 38 miles, is 6592 feet above the sea, and from 25 to 30 feet in width. It is carried through several extensive tunnels, passes over 611 bridges, is furnished with 20 station-houses for travellers, and was completed between 1800 and 1806. It was greatly injured by storms in 1834, 1839, and 1849, and is now nearly impassable on the Sardinian side. Under the French, the Simplon gave name to a department now forming the Swiss canton of Valais.

SIMP'PRIN, an old parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, now united to that of Swinton.

SIMPSON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SIMPSON, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 725 square miles. Pearl River forms its W. boundary, and it is intersected by Strong River. The soil is sandy and sterile, mostly covered with pine woods. Named in honor of Judge Simpson. Capital, Westville. Pop. 4734, of whom 3193 were free, and 1541 slaves.

SIMPSON, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee; area estimated at 375 square miles. It is drained by Drake's Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is highly productive. The rock found next to the surface is generally limestone. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of John Simpson, a member of Congress from Kentucky. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 7733, of whom 5798 were free, and 1935 slaves.

SIMPSON ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, in Mulgrave Archipelago, in lat. $0^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $173^{\circ} 54' E.$

SIMPSON'S, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

SIMPSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

SIMPSON'S MILL, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

SIMPSON'S STORE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

SIMPSONVILLE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

SIMPSONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Louisville to Frankfort, 30 miles W. of the latter. It has 3 churches, several stores, and a steam mill. Pop. 225.

SIMS'BURY, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the New Haven Northampton Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Hartford. It was formerly the seat of the Connecticut State Prison. Pop. 2737.

SIMUSIK. See **SIMOSEKE**.

SIN, sin or seen, a city of China, province of Shen-see, capital of a department, 120 miles S.E. of See-ngan.

SIN, sān, or **SIN-LE-NOBLE**, sān' lē nob'l, a town of France, department of Nord, 2 miles E. of Douai. P. 1640.

SIN'AI, (Gr. *Σιναι*) the ancient name of a people inhabiting the south-easternmost part of Asia, supposed to be the same as the Cochino-Chinese.

SINAI, (sīnā' or sīnā'ē) **MOUNT**, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, famous in Scripture, and generally identified with the Jebel-Moosa, or "Mount of Moses," one of a cluster of mountains, of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end. Lat. of Sinai $28^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $34^{\circ} E.$ Height above the sea, 7497 feet. On its N.E. side is the fortified convent of Sinai, now tenanted by about 20 Greek monks. Robinson conjectures that Mount Horeb, north-westward, was the original Sinai celebrated in holy writ. Mount St. Catherine is, however, the culminating point of this cluster of mountains.

SINAI, PENINSULA or, between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, the scene of the Israelite wanderings in the desert, is about 140 miles in length from N. to S., and as much in breadth at its northern end, whence it gradually tapers southward to its extremity, Ras Mohammed, in the Red Sea. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43' N.$, lon. $34^{\circ} 18' E.$ The surface is generally mountainous and rocky; in different localities of it are hieroglyphic and other ancient inscriptions.

SINALOA, a state of Mexico. See **CINALOA**.

SINALONGA, a town of Tuscany. See **ASINALUNGA**.

SINARUO, se nā-roo'ko, a river of South America, in Venezuela, joins the Orinoco after an E. course of 100 miles.

SINAY, see'nā', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3000.

SINGAPORE, a town of South Asia. See **SINGAPORE**.

SINCLAIR'S BOTTOM, a post-office, Smyth co., Virginia.

SINCLAIRVILLE, a village of Chautauque co., New York, about 50 miles S.W. of Buffalo.

SINCLAIRTOWN or **ST. CLAIRTOWN**, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of Dyart, adjoining Pathhead. Pop. 1511, mostly employed in weaving.

SIND, **SINDE**, sind, or **SINDH**, a river of Hindostan, between the Chumbul and Betwah Rivers, rises near Seronge, flows N.E. through the Gwalior dominions, and between it and Bundelcund, and joins the Jumna, 26 miles S.E. of Etawah. Total course, 220 miles. The affluents are the Kohary and Maluvar.

SIN

SINDE, **SCINDE**, sind, called also **SINDH** or **SINDIA**, sin'de-q, and **SINDY**, (from *Sindhoo* or *Sindhu*, "a collection of waters,") an extensive territory of British India, included in the presidency of Bombay, comprising the lower course and delta of the Indus; and situated between lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$ and $28^{\circ} 50' N.$, and lon. $66^{\circ} 35'$ and $71^{\circ} 18' E.$; bounded on the W. and N.W. by Beloochistan and Afghanistan, on the N. by the Punjab, on the E. by the Indian Desert and Rajpootana, and on the S. by the Runn of Cutch and the Indian Ocean. Length from N. to S., about 380 miles; breadth very variable and uncertain. Area, estimated at 52,120 square miles.

Face of the Country, &c.—Its sea-coast stretches in a direction generally W.N.W. from the Roree or E. mouth of the Indus to Cape Monze, a distance of 150 miles; except at the W. extremity it is very low, being composed of mud-banks deposited from the rivers of the delta, or of low hills of sand blown in from the beach, the whole shore being a dreary swamp, destitute of trees or shrubs, and submerged at spring-tides. For several miles inland, also, the delta is frequently overflowed by the tide, and covered with water during the summer-months. In the dry season, the stiff clay-soil, which is strongly impregnated with nitre, bears an abundant crop of gigantic grass, with furze, mimosa, and cacti, and affords pasture to numerous herds of buffaloes. The alluvial tract farther N., which skirts the Indus from 2 to 10 miles on either side, is, like the delta, intersected with canals and water-courses, but very superior to it in soil and cultivation—possessing, indeed, a fertility exceeded by that of no tract of country anywhere known. To the E. stretches a region mostly alluvial, but which, from its having been deserted by the river, has become a desert of indurated clay; it is chiefly level, but traversed by two low ranges of tertiary limestone and flinty chalk, and in some parts covered with shifting sand-hills, affording pasturage throughout its extent for camels, buffaloes, oxen, sheep, and other herbivorous animals. W. of the Indus, the Hala or Brahooie Mountains approach the river at Sehwan, and come close to the sea at Cape Monze; and between the former place and Kurrachee, on the N.W. mouth of the Indus, is a mass of hills, the highest of which reach an elevation of about 1500 feet, terminating abruptly on the W. bank of the stream. N. of Sehwan, (lat. $26^{\circ} 21' N.$), which is considered to mark the division between Sirra or Lower, and Lar or Upper Sind, the country improves in its aspect. Proceeding from E. to W., a few limestone and sand ranges are the only heights met with till the valley of the Indus terminates in the mountains of Beloochistan. Iron abounds in the limestone formation, alum and sulphur in the western hills; and numerous fossil shells have been discovered, with some curious specimens of petrified timber.

Climate.—The climate is remarkably dry and sultry; the country is seldom visited by rain, and is not refreshed by the waters of the monsoons, which, though they approach, do not quite reach this territory. The mean temperature of summer, at Sukkur, is about 102.4° Fahrenheit, and even the waters of Indus at that season attain a warmth of 92° ; farther N. it is supposed to be even better. In the upper districts frost is not unknown, and the heat often varies in the 24 hours from 40° to 84° Fahrenheit. The hot season lasts from March to September, the cold from October to March; and the changes from the one to the other are so rapid, that spring and autumn are not experienced. The exhalations, caused by the evaporation during summer from the stagnant waters, and rank decayed vegetation, are extremely injurious to health; and the winds sweep from the surface clouds of dust, impregnated with salt and nitre; besides which, the unwholesomeness of the waters from the wells produces fatal disorders of the bowels, liver, and other organs. The chief diseases, which prevail most in autumn, are influenza, fever, ague, and spasmodic cholera.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—The husbandry of the Sindians is of the rudest kind; for a plough they use a rough-hewn pole, slightly pointed with iron, and drawn by a camel or two bullocks, a rough beam of heavy wood for a harrow; a primitive kind of hoe or grubber, and an equally clumsy wooden rake; these, with a cart and a few baskets, are all the implements known to the Sindie farmer. The N. districts, not visited by the floods, are artificially irrigated either by the Persian wheel, worked by a camel, or by simply opening drains and canals leading to the lowlands. The grain is trodden from the husks by bullocks, on a mud thrashing-floor; and after the government-collector has taken the tax in kind, the remainder is simply covered with mats, protected by a clay-coating in the open air, or stored in jars of sun-burnt clay within doors. Under proper cultivation, the alluvial districts would become very productive; but large tracts have been kept in a state of nature by the Amceers, so long its rulers, either to form hunting-preserves, or to avoid attracting the cupidity of the surrounding tribes. In those parts that are under tillage the land yields two crops annually; the spring crop consisting of wheat, barley, millet, sesamum and other oil-seeds, hemp, opium, and tobacco; the autumn crop of rice, maize, cotton, sugar, and indigo. Rice, wheat, and maize form the principal staples,

being both extensively used for food and exported. Pulses, with pumpkins and other succulent plants, are raised in either season. The date, mango, plantain, pomegranate, lime, citron, tamarind, fig, mulberry, pistachio, melon, grape, &c., are among the principal fruits. Date-palms are planted in considerable numbers, the produce being employed both for food and distillation. The shores of the delta and Lower Indus are overgrown with mango and tamarisk-trees, both of which supply fodder for cattle, materials for the manufacture of mats and baskets, and wood for carpentry and fuel. The eaper-tree, and some others, furnish good timber for building; baubul and peepul-trees are numerous. In moist situations, gigantic grasses abound, and rise to the height of 16 or 18 feet, furnishing materials for thatch, ropes, &c.

Animals.—The native animals of Sindh include the tiger, panther, hyena, jackal, wolf, fox, antelope and other kinds of deer, wild ass, wild hog, &c. Porcupines, hares, and other game are common in the open and uncultivated districts, and in the salt-marshes are bred vast herds of buffaloes. The camels, of the one-humped species, are strong, hardy, and valuable, both as beasts of burden and as furnishing a rich milk, and hair for shawls and cloths; the buffaloes are prized for their hides, flesh, and milk, of which last is made *gher*, an important article of traffic in Indian commerce. The horses, though small, are active, and capable of enduring great fatigue. Sheep and goats are numerous in Upper Sindh. The birds comprise the eagle, vulture, and different species of hawks; flamingoes and pelicans of large size, and in great numbers, in the delta; water-fowl in great plenty; the jungle-fowl, partridge, quail, and several kinds of parrots. Porpoises and alligators are met with in the Indus and its tributaries. Fish form a chief part of the food of the humbler orders of people; and the taking of them affords employment to many persons. Venomous snakes, scorpions, and centipedes are common, and the pools are capable of supplying great numbers of leeches.

Manufactures.—These are carried on at Hyderabad, Shikarpoor, and some other towns, but the products are chiefly consumed within the limits of the country. The natives are very ingenious as weavers, turners, and artisans, and are especially noted for their skill in the production of wooden lacquer-work, famed throughout India. The leading textile fabrics are coarse silk, cotton, or mixed cloths; a species of the latter, called *longees*, is highly valued in all the courts of India. The coarse silk goods are woven from silk imported from China and Persia, and colored with indigo, *sakur*, *kermes*, madder, &c.; they are mostly used for sashes and turbans. The manufacture of the many-colored Sindian caps forms also an important branch of industry; and much taste is often displayed in their dyeing and arrangement of colors. The Sindians are likewise renowned for the preparation of very soft and durable leather, tanned chiefly with baubul-bark; it forms an important article of the export trade, and furnishes the material for a pretty extensive manufacture of shoes, sword-belts, and water-bags. Paper, also, is made to some extent, and of fair quality, at Shikarpoor and Roree. Earthenware is produced in all, and gunpowder in most of the towns; the pottery of Halla is remarkable for its tasteful shape and bright colors.

Trade.—Before its submission to British rule in 1844, Sindh had but little trade. It is even yet insignificant. The imports consist chiefly of British piece-goods, velvets, and woollens, sugar, groceries, and spices, mostly from Bombay; cotton and silk fabrics from Narwar, Guzerat, and Mooltan; raw silks, drugs and dye-stuffs, dried fruits, gold and gold thread, precious stones, and horses, from Khorassan, Cabool, and Bokhara; and of ivory and wood from the Malabar coast. The exports comprise rice and other grains, ghee, opium, indigo, potash, asafoetida, dried fish, shark-fins, and hides, seaward from its ports in the delta; with cotton, silk, and other fabrics, indigo, metals, sugar, and spices to Khorassan and the Punjab. The transit trade between Sindh and Khorassan and Cabool is active, and carried on principally by Lohanna Hindoos, through the Bolan Pass from Kurrachee and Shikarpoor.

People, &c.—The Sindians, a mixed race of Juts and Beloochees, are partly of the Hindoo and partly of the Mohammedan faith. They are described as well made, and handsome; tall, inclined to corpulence, and of dark complexion; and the women are particularly noticeable in the East for their beauty. The country swarms with "an idle race of men, alternately soldiers, beggars, and thieves," ready for service under any leader; and there are, besides, vast numbers of *fakiers*, lazy, worthless mendicants, who, under the pretence of religion, subsist on contributions extorted from the other inhabitants. The dress of the male inhabitant consists of a loose shirt, a pair of Turkish trousers, both usually of blue cotton, a scarf round the waist, and a quilted cotton-cap, embroidered with silk or gold; but the men of rank wear, instead of the latter, turbans of enormous size, 20 to 30 inches in diameter. The women dress like the men, with the exception of the cap, for which they substitute a long, loose cloth, thrown over the head, and occasionally drawn over the face. The language is a branch of the

Sanscrit, little differing in spelling from the pure Hindoo (Hindi) of Upper India, though more regular and complete in the inflexions of its nouns and verbs. It has a character peculiar among its cognate dialects, in being written from left to right. Beloochee is also much spoken, especially in the districts W. of the Indus; and Persian may be considered as the language of the higher orders.

Divisions.—Sindh is at present divided into three collectorates—Hyderabad, the capital; Kurrachee, the chief port, and Khyrpoor. Besides these places, its principal towns are Shikarpoor its leading mart, Halla, Larkhana, and Tattah.

History.—Sindh was governed by Hindoo rajahs at the time of its invasion by Alexander the Great, but subsequently, after many changes, it became an independent state. It was finally subdued by the Emperor Akbar in 1580, since which period it has always been either nominally or really tributary. In 1756, it was presented by the Mogul court as a dowry to Timur Shah Deranee, King of Cabool, to which country it was (down to its late annexation to British India) deemed subordinate. Its final conquest was completed by Sir C. Napier's victory at Meeanee, February 17, 1843. It was soon after annexed to the presidency of Bombay. Pop., according to a recent estimate, 1,275,000.

SINDELFINGEN, *sin/del-fing'en*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of Neckar, 9 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3568.

SINDH or **SINDHU**. See **INDUS**.

SINDHIA. See **SINDE**.

SINDIA, *sin/de-a*, a village of Sardinia, division of Samari, 7 miles N.E. of Bosa. Pop. 1081.

SINDIA. See **SINDE**.

SINDIM, *sin-deen'*, or **SENDIM**, *sen-deen'*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 13 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1195.

SINDORSKOF, *sin-dor/sko-d*, a lake of Russia, government of Vologda, 85 miles N.N.E. of Oost-Syolsk. Length, 12 miles, by 5 miles in breadth.

SINDWAH, a fortress and pass of British India, presidency of Bombay, 76 miles N.W. of Boorhanpoor.

SINDY. See **SINDE**.

SINENDRIJ. See **SINJA**.

SIN'EPUX'ENT BAY, of Worcester co., Maryland, a long, narrow bay, situated on the Atlantic coast, has an inlet of its own name, which is in about 38° 10' N. lat.

SINES, *see'nés*, a walled town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 40 miles S.W. of Alencor do Sal. Pop. 1200. It was the birthplace of Vasco de Gama.

SINEU, *se-né'oo*, a town of the island of Majorca, 20 miles E.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3990.

SIN'EW, a river of British America, rises on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 56° N., flows N.E., and joins the Peace River after a course of about 100 miles.

SINEYA, **SINEIA** or **SINEJA**, *se-ná'yá*, a river of Russia, rises near Liakhova, (Liakow,) government of Vitebsk, flows N. through the government of Pskov, and turning E., joins the Velikal 15 miles above Ostrov. Total course, 100 miles.

SINGAN or **SINGAN**, a city of China. See **SEE-KOAN**.

SINGAPORE, *sing'gá-pore'*, or **SINGAPOOR**, formerly written **SINCAPORE**, (anc. *Singhapura*, "city of the lion,") a settlement belonging to Great Britain, in the S.E. of Asia, consisting of an island off the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, separated from the mainland by a strait in one part only one-fourth of a mile across, and with a town of the same name on its S. side, in lat. 1° 17' N., lon. 103° 50' E., and numerous surrounding islets between Cape Burn and Cape Romania. The principal island is of rhomboidal shape, about 25 miles long from E. to W., and 11 miles average breadth; area, about 275 square miles. Like the adjacent islets, it is mostly covered with a very thick jungle down to the water's edge. Its surface is generally undulating, rising in some parts into round jungle-covered hills, the highest of which (called Bukit-Tima or the Tin-hill) is 530 feet above the sea. Near the coast are some low tracts of a swampy character, flooded daily by the tides. The soil of the hills is chiefly of ironstone resting on sandstone; that of the low ground is generally blackish, from containing a great proportion of decayed vegetable matter. A stiff clay is found in some parts, well suited for the manufacture of kaolin pottery, but it is little employed for burning. Fragments of granite and trap are scattered along the beach; and these formations seem to underlie the sandbeds on the higher parts of the island. Iron is the only metal produced. The island has several rivulets, on one of which stands Singapore, the capital.

The climate resembles that of Malacca in its equability; but from the absence of regular alternations of land and sea breezes, it is considerably hotter. The thermometer annually ranges between 71° and 89° Fahrenheit, the average summer heat (May and June) being 84°; the temperature of the colder months (December and January) 76°. The island is remarkable for salubrity. Its proximity to the equator secures frequent refreshing showers; its foliage is, in consequence, always in the full bloom of summer. The greatest quantity of rain falls in December and January, and the total annual fall averages 102 inches, nearly a half less than that at Rangoon. The soil, where of sufficient

depth, is well adapted for the growth of spices, and all kinds of these products grow readily: but nutmegs, cloves, ginger, and pepper are the only sorts raised for commerce: the last named is dependent on the cultivation of gambier, the leaves of which, after being boiled, are used as manure for the pepper-vines. The sugar-cane and coconut have also been cultivated with considerable success. Numerous vegetables are raised by the Chinese settlers, including pumpkins, various kinds of melons, cucumbers, yams, sweet-potatoes, onions, garlic, and others peculiar to the country. Singapore possesses all the fruit-bearing trees of the Malay Archipelago. Agar-agar (a delicate fern-like sea-weed) is plentifully found on the neighboring coral reefs and shoals, and is an important article of commerce for the China and Eastern markets.

Tigers swarm in the jungles, occasionally committing great havoc, and, indeed, according to a recent authority, carry off from 200 to 300 persons annually. The wildcat, otter, flying-squirrel, ferret, porcupine, pangolin, sloth, wild hog, several kinds of monkeys, bats, especially the flying-fox or pteropus, several varieties of rats, two peculiar species of deer, and two small varieties of the ox tribe, are native; the dugong abounds on the shores. The birds comprise falcons, owls, various species of pea-fowl, pheasants, and partridges, pelicans, herons, woodpeckers, paroquets, Java sparrows, &c., with many varieties of wading birds, but web-footed birds are rare. Among reptiles, are turtles, (both plentiful and cheap,) tortoises, crocodiles, the black cobra, and other varieties of serpents. The coast and rivers abound with fish—soles, mullets, rays, sharks, &c., with crabs and prawns; and other crustacea are abundant.

The lands under cultivation are stated to be—gambier-bushes, 24,220 acres; peppervines, 2614 acres; coconut-trees, 2648 acres; pine-apple, 1460 acres; nutmeg and mace, 1190 acres; fruit, 1038 acres; cloves, ginger, &c., 1780 acres; making a total of 34,960 acres. Of the coconuts, 1,080,000 are produced annually, and of the pine-apples about 3,000,000. The field-labor is performed mostly by Chinese, but also by Javanese, Boyangs, and Malays.

The government of the colony is vested in a governor, (who holds that office also in Malacca and Penang,) assisted by three resident councillors, a police magistrate, &c. The high court of justice has civil, criminal, and admiralty jurisdiction, and is presided over by a recorder appointed by the British crown, or, in his absence, (for he generally resides at Penang,) by the governor and councillors. The military force of Singapore consists of three companies of Madras native infantry, and a small corps of artillery; in all, about 700 men.

The population in 1822 amounted to about 10,000 persons; in 1836 it had increased to 30,000; and, in 1850, the island of Singapore and its dependencies contained a population of 52,891, besides 1548 convicts from India, and 670 troops. The Chinese compose 53 per cent., and the Malays 27.5 per cent. of the entire population. As respects religion, 23,526 are Buddhists, 22,000 Mohammedans, and 1452 Hindoos.

History.—The island of Singapore is celebrated in Malayan history as having been the first place of settlement of the early Malay colonists from Sumatra. Their location here took place towards the middle of the twelfth century; and the lines of the ancient town of Singapura (Singapore) were still traceable in 1819. The British obtained permission to build a factory on the S. shore of the island in 1819; and by treaty in 1824, purchased the sovereignty and fee simple of the island, as well as of all the seas, straits, and islands to the extent of 10 geographical miles around. In 1826 Singapore was placed under the provincial government of the Straits Settlement, which is fixed at Penang, where the governor usually resides.

SINGAPORE, the capital of the above colony, and one of the principal commercial emporiums in the East, is situated on the S. side of the island, on both banks of a creek or rivulet of the same name, and extends E. for about 1½ miles to another small creek, called the Rocho River. By these rivulets it is separated into three distinct divisions—the W. inhabited by Chinese; the central and best part by the Europeans; and the E. by the Malays, &c. The central part of the town is laid out in regular streets, lined with substantial brick houses; and towards the shore is ample space for parade and carriage drives. Here are the principal public offices, official residences, hotels, exchange, and churches, including an English church and an American chapel. On a hill, N. of the town, is the government-house; and on the shore is the Singapore Institution, founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1823, for the cultivation of the Chinese and Malay languages. The W. division comprises the warehouses of the English merchants, as well as the dwellings and shops of the Chinese, who have also here a splendid pagoda of grotesque exterior. The E. part of the town (designated the *Kampong-glam*) comprises the shops of the Klinges and Malays, and is remarkable for its filth and squalor. The higher classes of the European and American merchants generally live in bungalows or garden-houses in the suburbs, and along the beach E. of the town, which commands fine views of the harbor and both its entrances.

The manufactures of Singapore are few, the principal

being that of preparing sago, which is imported for this purpose. Some of the Chinese employ themselves actively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, tools, arms, &c., and in making twine from pine-apple fibres, which is exported to China for fabrication into pina cloth.

The commerce of Singapore is immense. It has, in fact, become the great entrepôt of South Asia and the Malay Archipelago, to which the inhabitants of all parts of the Indian Ocean resort with the produce of their farming and manufacturing industry, and in which they find a ready market abundantly stocked with every variety of European goods. The port also has the advantage of being perfectly free to vessels of all kinds and nations, without charges on exports and imports, or anchorage, harbor, and light dues. The imports from Great Britain comprise woollens, piece-goods, cotton-twist, iron, arms, gunpowder, wines, and various manufactures; the exports thither consisting of antimony, tin, and gold-dust, coffee, sugar, cassia, catechu, benzoin, beeswax, raw silk, hides, ivory, tortoise-shells, mother-of-pearl, gutta-percha, and very numerous sundries. The imports from continental Europe consist of wines, spirits, and liqueurs, beer, British and French piece-goods, fire-arms, iron and steel articles, glass wares, salt provisions, &c., for which it sends in return numerous articles of Asiatic produce. The imports from the United States comprise manufactured goods, provisions, tobacco, and sundries, with large consignments of Spanish dollars. In exchange for coffee, sugar, pepper, cassia, tin, tortoise-shells, rice, &c. Singapore also carries on a most extensive trade with Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and vessels come throughout the year, bringing large supplies of raw cotton, India cotton goods, opium, rice, &c.; in return for which they take back gold-dust, tin, pepper, sago, catechu, sappan-wood, and treasure. From China, upwards of 200 junks yearly, ranging from 50 to 500 tons burden, come with the monsoon, and enter the port early in spring with cargoes of tea, camphor, blue and yellow nankeens, coarse earthenware, and various Chinese sundries; for which they take back in return raw and manufactured cottons, opium, trepang, pepper, tin, ratans, pine-apple fibres, edible birds'-nests, deer sinews, shark fins, agar-agar, &c. The Siamese and Cochinchinese visit the port during the N.E. monsoon, partly in junks of about 30 tons burden, but also in square-rigged vessels, commanded by Europeans and manned by natives. The Javanese come in vessels ranging from 150 tons to 500 tons burden, with coffee, rice, &c.; and the Boogies from Celebes send 200 lateen-rigged boats or prahoes in autumn, laden with coffee, rice, gold-dust, tortoise-shells, and trepang; the Balinese bring large supplies of rice, coarse native cloths, and a few stout ponies; and the Borneans send numerous small prahoes in autumn, with black pepper, gold-dust, ratans, &c. Singapore is an important station for British steamers between India and China. It has regular communication with both those countries, and with the Red Sea once every month.

The following is a comparative abstract statement of the trade of Singapore with the undermentioned places for the years 1851-2, and 1852-3, ending respectively on May 1:—

Names of Places.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1851-2.	1852-3.	1851-2.	1852-3.
Great Britain, &c..	\$3,142,000	\$3,960,000	\$1,418,000	\$2,042,000
United States.....	96,000	54,000	361,000	380,000
Australia.....	100,000	138,000	200,000	578,000
Bremen and Hamburg.....	458,000	353,000	235,000	109,000
Borneo.....	508,000	635,000	630,000	726,000
China.....	1,730,000	2,100,000	2,182,000	2,900,000
Cochin-China.....	281,000	326,000	210,000	420,000
Celebes.....	490,000	385,000	487,000	550,000
France.....	138,000	232,000	810,000	895,000
Java, Rhio, Balit, Lombok, and Sum-bawa.....	1,128,000	1,300,000	893,000	985,000
Malayan Peninsula.	710,000	670,000	602,000	726,000
Siam.....	48,000	615,000	455,000	580,000
Sumatra.....	300,000	313,000	280,000	196,000
Coast of Malabar...	531,000	418,000	375,000	385,000
Calcutta.....	2,500,000	3,060,000	1,785,000	1,710,000
Malacca & Penang..	1,330,000	1,310,000	1,200,000	1,190,000
Other Countries....	2,786,000	1,608,000	1,500,000	1,818,000
Total.....	\$14,970,000	\$17,470,000	\$13,720,000	\$15,290,000

Ships lie in the roads or open harbor, (in 10 or 14 fathoms water,) at the distance of from 1 mile to 2 miles from the town. The river or creek is accessible to the lighters, and the goods are taken in and discharged at convenient quays, at the doors of the principal warehouses. The arrivals and departures of vessels in 1849 to 1853, were as follows:—

Years.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	Square-Rigged.		Native.		Square-Rigged.		Native.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Boats.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Boats.	Tons.
1849-50..	707	246,176	1,869	58,530	708	234,688	2,184	60,276
1850-51..	838	281,485	2,114	69,056	811	269,949	2,250	70,250
1851-52..	933	320,351	2,098	68,663	890	319,724	2,287	63,065
1852-53..	885	302,134	2,107	70,194	875	332,783	2,265	73,670

Besides the vessels included in the foregoing statement, in 1852-3, 178 vessels (tonnage, 31,120) arrived from Malacca and Penang, and 198 vessels (tonnage, 40,434) sailed for these ports. In all, 1058 square-rigged vessels (tonnage, 373,956) arrived in 1852-3, of which 733 vessels (tonnage, 271,934) were British. Pop. in 1850, 26,916.

SINGARAPETTAH, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 85 miles W.N.W. of Pondicherry.

SINGBOOM, sing'boom', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Orissa, 110 miles W. of Midnapoor. In lat. $22^{\circ} 31' N.$, lon. $85^{\circ} 40' E.$

SINGEN, sing'en, a market-town of Baden, circle of Lake, 6 miles W.N.W. of Radolfzell. Pop. 1164.

SINGHALA and **SINGHALESE**. See **Ceylon**.

SINGHEA, sin'ghea, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Gunduck, 17 miles N. of Patna, in lat. $25^{\circ} 52' N.$, lon. $85^{\circ} 15' E.$ Near it are the vestiges of a ruined city.

SINGHUR, sing'ghur', a hill-fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, 12 miles S.S.W. of Poonah.

SINGILEI or **SINGHILEI**, sin'ghe-lé, written also **SINGILJEV**, a town of Russia, government, and 23 miles S.S.E. of Simborsk, on the Volga. Pop. 3000. It is mostly built of stone.

SINGKEL, sing'kél, a town of Sumatra, on the W. coast, at the mouth of the Singkel, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Singkel, in lat. $2^{\circ} 15' N.$

SINGLETARYSVILLE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

SINGLETON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SINGLETON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

SINGOE, sin'göeh, an island of Sweden, len of Stockholm, in the Baltic, 20 miles W. of the Åland Islands. Length, 4 miles.

SINGOLE, sin'göl, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Nerbudda territory, 25 miles N.N.W. of Gurrah.

SINGO-SARIE, sing'go sá'ree, a village of Java, province of Passerocean, district of Malang, with the remains of one of the finest heathen temples in Java.

SING SING, a post-village of Mount Pleasant township, Westchester co., New York, on the left or E. bank of the Hudson, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 33 miles N. of New York. The village is situated on an acclivity, which rises to the height of about 200 feet. On its summit is a range of elegant villas, extending in the rear of the village nearly its whole length. The river here reaches its greatest breadth, being nearly 4 miles across, and the scenery in every direction is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Sing Sing is distinguished for its boarding-schools. Mount Pleasant Academy, an incorporated institution, has a fine marble edifice, delightfully situated, and enclosed by spacious and highly-ornamented grounds. The number of students is limited to 50, for whom 6 instructors are employed. Horsemanship and military tactics are taught, in addition to the branches usually pursued in such an institution. There is also another excellent boarding-school for boys, occupying a large brick edifice, and a female seminary of high reputation, besides several other flourishing institutions. Sing Sing contains 4 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. The Croton aqueduct, which passes through the village, is here an object of much interest, being carried over the Sing Sing Kill by an arch of stone masonry 68 feet between the abutments, and 100 feet above the water. Sing Sing is the seat of one of the New York state prisons, which is situated immediately on the bank of the Hudson, about three-fourths of a mile S. of the village. The buildings are of marble or limestone, and form three sides of a square. The main edifice is 484 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 5 stories high, containing 1000 cells for prisoners. In 1852 the number of criminals confined was 800. The greater number of the convicts are engaged in the various mechanic arts, but no inconsiderable portion are employed in working the extensive limestone quarries in the immediate vicinity of the prison. The female convicts occupy a fine building, 30 or 40 rods E. of the male department. These prisons are not enclosed by walls, but are guarded by sentinels. Sing Sing is the centre of an active trade. Steamboats plying between New York and places along the Hudson touch at this point. Pop. about 3000.

SINIGALLIA, se-ne-gál'yá, (anc. *Sēna* or *Sēna Gallica*.) a fortified seaport town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, legation of Urbino, on the Misa, at its mouth in the Adriatic, 16 miles W.N.W. of Ancona. Pop. 21,930. It has a cathedral, convents, mint, theatre, and a small harbor, but is chiefly celebrated for its large annual fair in July and August, which is attended by traders from all parts of Central and South Europe, North Africa, and the Levant.

SINING, a town of China. See **SEA-NING**.

SINIOUKHA, **SINIOUKHA** or **SINIUKHA**, se-ne-coo'kh, a river of Russia, government of Kiev, and between Kheron and Podolia, after a S.E. and S. course of nearly 150 miles, joins the Bug at Olviopol. Before the peace of 1791, this river formed the boundary between Russia and Turkey.

SINISCOLA, se-nis'ko-lá, a village of Sardinia, 25 miles W.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2826.

SINJAR or **SINGALI**, sin-g'lee', a small town of Asiatic

Turkey, pashalic, and 70 miles W. of Mosul. It consists of about 80 houses, with many Mohammedan tombs, and some remains of a much more remote date.

SINJAR HILLS, a range of Asiatic Turkey, about 50 miles in length, by 7 to 9 miles in breadth, between the Khabor and Tigris. They are covered with oak forests and fig and vine plantations, interspersed with numerous villages.

SINJAWKA, a town of Russia. See **SINYAVKA**.

SINKING CREEK, a post-office of Craig co., Virginia.

SINK'ING SPRING, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 50 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 264.

SINKING SPRING, a thriving post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 75 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 300.

SINKING VALLEY MILLS, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SINK'S GROVE, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

SINN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **SENE**.

SINN, sinn, a river of Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, after a S. course of 40 miles, joins the Saale near its influx into the Main.

SINNA, sin'ná, **SENNA**, sen'ná, or **SINENDRIJ**, se-nén'drij', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajeme, capital of the district of Ardalan, on a declivity below its original site, 80 miles W.N.W. of Hamadan. The population, according to Rich, consists of 4000 or 5000 families. It is of comparatively modern origin, and has an imposing appearance, with the castellated palace of its governor on a height. In its vicinity is a very extensive public garden.

SINNAI, sin-ná, a market-town of the island of Sardinia, division, and 8 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2828.

SINNEMAHONING, post-office, Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

SINNEMAHONING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clinton county.

SINNIE, a river of Guinea. See **ANOOBA**.

SINNAMARI or **SINNAMARY**, seen'námá'ree', a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 78 miles N.W. of Cayenne, after a N. course of 200 miles. At its mouth is the village of Sinnimari.

SINNINGTON, parish, England, co. York, North Riding.

SINNO, sin'no, (anc. *Sinno*.) a river of Naples, province of Basilicata, enters the Gulf of Taranto 19 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Bradano, after an E. course of 60 miles.

SINNORE, sin'nóre', a town of India, in the Baroda dominions, on the Nerbudda, 26 miles E.N.E. of Barouch.

SINOPE, sin'ope, (Turk. *Sinob*, *Sinoub* or *Sinob*, see *noob*.) a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 75 miles W.N.W. of Samson, in lat. $42^{\circ} 2' 12'' N.$, lon. $34^{\circ} 12' 30'' E.$ Pop. about 8000. It is situated on an isthmus connecting a high, rocky peninsula with the mainland, and has on its S.W. side the best port on the N. coast of Asiatic Turkey. Its walls, composed of fragments of Byzantine architecture, are ivy-clad, and overhang deep wooded ravines, crossed by high and narrow bridges. Many of its buildings are surrounded by gardens. Its exports consist of timber, salt, cordage, fish, and oil. Sinope was the birthplace of Diogenes, the famous Cynic philosopher.

SINOPOLI, sin-op'ole, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 17 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1800.

SINOPOLI INFERIORE, sin-op'ole in-fá-reo'rá, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., immediately S.W. of the above.

SINOUB, se-noof, a little river of Liberia, falls into the Atlantic, near $5^{\circ} N.$ lat., and $9^{\circ} W.$ lon.

SINOUB, a town of Asia Minor. See **SINOPE**.

SINS, sine, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on a hill in Lower Engadine Valley. Pop. 1422.

SINSHEIM, sins'hime, a town of Baden, 14 miles S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2800.

SINTA BAYOU, (b'foof') of Alabama, flows into the Tombigbee near Coffeeville.

SIN-TCHOU or **SIN-TCHOU**, sin'che-coo' or sin'chew', a town of China, province of Quang-seo, capital of a department. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $110^{\circ} E.$

SINU or **ZINU**, see-noo', a river of New Granada, rises in the department of Cauca, about lat. $7^{\circ} N.$, flows first N.E., then N.W., and after a course of about 200 miles falls into the Gulf of Morrosquillo, in the Caribbean Sea.

SINUR. See **SINOPE**.

SINUS AMBRACIUS. See **ARTA**, **GULF OF**.

SINUS PELASGICUS. See **VOLO**, **GULF OF**.

SINUS SARONICUS. See **AGINA**, **GULF OF**.

SINUS VENEDICUS. See **GULF OF RIGA**.

SINYAVKA, **SINIYAVKA** or **SINJAWKA**, sin-yá'vkh, a market-town of Russia, in the Don-Cossack country, 45 miles W.S.W. of Novo-Tcherkask, at the mouth of the Mertvot-Donets, in the Sea of Azof.

SINYAVKA, **SINIYAVKA** or **SINJAWKA**, a market-town of Russia, government, and 34 miles E.N.E. of Tchernigov.

SINYAVKA, **SINIYAVKA** or **SINJAWKA**, a market-town of Russia, government, and 75 miles S.E. of Vilna.

SINZHEIM, sintz'hime, a village of Germany, 3 miles W. of Baden. Pop. 1426.

SINZIG, sintz'io, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.W. of Coblenz, near the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1800.

SION or **ZION**, a hill or mountain of Palestine, on which Jerusalem was partly built.

SION, *see'dōn*, (Ger. *Sitten*, *sit'ten*; anc. *Sidon*), a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Valais, near the Rhone, 50 miles S. of Bern. Pop. in 1850, 3516. It is enclosed by walls, and has 8 castles. There are many crotins in its vicinity.

SION, *see'dōn*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles N.E. of Derval. Pop. in 1852, 2717.

SION, *see'on*, a town and fort of British India, at the N. end of the island of Bombay, with a causeway communication with the island of Salsetta.

SIOOT, **SIOUT** or **SIUT**, *see-oot*, written also **OSIOOT** or **ES-SIOUT**, (anc. *Lycopolis*), the principal town of Upper Egypt, capital of a province, near the Nile, in lat. $27^{\circ} 11' 14''$ N., lon. $31^{\circ} 14'$ E. Pop. 20,000. (?) It is the largest and best-built town S. of Cairo, and has well-supplied bazaars, handsome mosques, a palace built by Ibrahim Pasha, public baths, a government school, and cotton factory. It was, until lately, the principal seat of the slave trade in Egypt, and is still the chief resort of the caravans coming into that country from Darfour. It is also an important military station, and has a large manufacture of pipe-bowls. Around it are traces of the ancient city, and in the adjacent mountains, W. of the Nile, are several remarkable tombs, grottoes, and catacombs.

SIOUX, usually pronounced *see*, (Fr. pron. *see-oo'*) called also **DAKOTAH**, *dah-kō'tā*, a new county in the W.N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux River, and also drained by the head waters of Floyd's River, an affluent of the first-mentioned stream. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

SIOUX INDIANS, a numerous and powerful tribe, inhabiting the territory between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

SIOUX RIVER, Minnesota Territory, rises in a little lake in about $45^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat., and $97^{\circ} 20'$ W. lon. Its general course is nearly S. by E. It unites with the Missouri River in about $42^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., and $96^{\circ} 20'$ W. lon. The whole length is estimated at 300 miles.

SIPAN DAGH, *sepān'dāg*, a mountain of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 40 miles N.W. of Van, on the N. side of Lake Van. Supposed elevation, 11,000 feet.

SIPESVILLE, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

SIPHANTO, *sifān-to* or *see-fān-to*, (anc. *Siphnos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 25 miles S.W. of Syra. Area, 34 square miles. Pop. 5000. The soil is fertile; the chief products are corn, silk, figs, wax, and honey. In ancient times the island had mines of gold and silver.

SIPONTUM. See **MANFREDONIA**.

SIPOTUBA, *se-po-too'bā*, an auriferous river of Brazil, rises in the province of Matto Grosso, in lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$ S., follows the E. slope of the Serra Taperapoa throughout its whole length, receiving the Taperapoa, Juva, and Jaranahiba. The Sipotuba, after the junction of these streams, becomes navigable, and proceeding S. for about 200 miles in a course nearly parallel to that of the Paraguay, joins that river on the right, about 20 miles above Villa Maria.

SIPPICAN, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay, 86 miles S. by E. of Boston. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of salt.

SIPSEY RIVER, of Alabama, called also **NEW RIVER**, rises near the E. border of Marion county, and flowing nearly S., and then S.W., enters the Tombigbee at the N. extremity of Sumter county, about 12 miles N. of Gainesville.

SIPSEY RIVER, of Alabama, rises near the N. border of Walker co., and flowing S.E. enters the Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior.

SIPSEY TURNPIKE, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

SIR, a mouth of the Indus. See **SEER**.

SIRANG, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See **CERAM**.

SIRAULT, *see'rō'*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 2237.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLANDS. See **HARDY**.

SIRDARIA, a name of the river JAXARTES.

SIRDARUD, *sir'dā-rood'* (?) a flourishing village of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 7 miles S.W. of Tabreez.

SIRDHAR, a town of Hindostan. See **SURDHAN**.

SIRDHUNA, *sir-doo'nā*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 37 miles N.N.E. of Delhi. It was the capital of the Begum Sumroo.

SIR EVERARD HOME'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, extending about 4 miles from Cape Grenville, in lat. $11^{\circ} 57' 40''$ S., lon. $143^{\circ} 11'$ E.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S BAY, in California, about 30 miles W.N.W. of San Francisco, lat. 38° N., lon. $122^{\circ} 50'$ W.

SIRGOOJAH, *sir-goo'jā*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Goundwanah, 75 miles S.W. of Palamow.

SIRHIND, *sir-hind'*, a decayed fortress and town of North-west Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 27 miles N.W. of Umballah, on the route to Belaspoor.

SIRICASA. See **STRACUNE**.

SIR-I-KOL, *sir'-ko'lor* or *see'-ee-kol'*, a lake in Bokhara, rising the source of the river Oxus; elevation 15,000 feet.

SIRINAGUR, a city of Cashmere. See **SERINAGUR**.

SIRI POOL, *see'ree pool*, a town of Central Asia, on the N. slope of the Huzareh Mountains, 45 miles S.W. of Balkh, in lat. $36^{\circ} 21'$ N., lon. $66^{\circ} 25'$ E. It is the capital of an independent Oozbek chief.

SIRIS. See **SINNO**.

SIR-I-SUNGAH, *sir-ee-sū'gā*, a fort of Afghanistan, 22 miles S.W. of Cabool, on the route to Ghuznee.

SIR JAMES SMITH'S ISLANDS, part of the Cumberland group, off the N.E. coast of Australia. The principal island, called Linne Peak, is in lat. $20^{\circ} 40' 30''$ S., lon. $140^{\circ} 9' 10''$ E.

SIRJAN. See **KERMAN**.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S ISLANDS. See **BANK**.

SIRMIO. See **SERMIONE**.

SIRMORE, *sir-mōr*, or **SURMOOR**, *sur-moor'*, one of the protected Sikh states of India, between the Sutlej and Jumna Rivers, on the route between Seharunpoor and Belaspoor. The surface is hilly. It produces wheat, barley, tobacco, opium, cotton, timber, and iron. The principal town is Nahan, 30 miles E.N.E. of Umballah, in lat. 31° N., lon. 77° E.

SIRNACH, *see'snāx*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 17 miles S.W. of Constance. Pop. 2742.

SIROKA-KULA, *se-ro'kā koo'lā*, a village of Austrian Croatia, about 8 miles from Gospič. Pop. 1981.

SIRONA, a township of La Salle co., Illinois. Pop. 370.

SIRSAH, *sir'sā*, a town of British India, 20 miles W. of Futehabad.

SIRSAWA, *sir-sā'wā*, a town of British India, district, and 7 miles N.W. of Seharunpoor.

SIRUELA, *se-rwā'lā*, a town of Spain, province, and 92 miles E.S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 3512.

SIRWAN, *sir-wān'*, a ruined city of Persian Koordistan, 65 miles S.W. of Kermanshah. Lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. $46^{\circ} 25'$ E. It presents the most perfect remains of a Sasanian city to be found in Persia. The buildings are composed of massive stone walls, and some of the dwellings are perfectly preserved, with ancient paintings in some of the vaults appearing quite fresh. It is considered to occupy the site of the more ancient *Olonia*. Its small plain is well cultivated.

SIS, *sis* or *see*, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 40 miles N.E. of Adana, on the Jyhoon, S. of Mount Taurus, and the see of an Armenian patriarch.

SIS, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 21 miles S.W. of Seevas, on the Kizil-irmak.

SISAL, *se-sā'l*, a seaport town of Yucatan, on its N.W. coast, 30 miles N.W. of Merida, in lat. $21^{\circ} 10' 0''$ N., lon. $90^{\circ} 2' 45''$ W. Population mostly Indians.

SISANTE, *se-sān'tā*, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3612.

SISAPO or **SISAPON**. See **ALMADEN DE LA PLATA**.

SISARGA, *se-sā'gā*, a group of islets off the N.W. coast of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 23 miles W. of Corunna.

SISEBOLI or **SIZEBOLI**, *se-sē-bo'le*, (anc. *Apolonia*, afterwards *Suopolis*), a maritime town of European Turkey, in Room-Eles, on the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Booghas, 80 miles N.E. of Adrianople. It has one of the best harbors on the Black Sea, and is mostly inhabited by Greeks, who carry on an active trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1829.

SISKIYOU, usually pronounced *sis'o-kew*, a county in the N. part of California, bordering on Oregon and Utah. The surface is mountainous, and drained by the Klamath and Pitt Rivers. Area, about 7000 square miles. Pop. 2240.

SIS/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SISLAVICH, *sir'lā-vik'*, or **SISLAWITZ**, *sir'lā-wit's*, a village of Austria, in Croatia, on the Kulpa, 9 miles from Karistadt. Pop. 1026.

SISSA, *sir'sā*, a town of Italy, duchy, and 4 miles N.W. of Parma, near the Taro. Pop. 4956.

SISBACH, *sir'sāx*, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles S.E. of Basel. Pop. 1254.

SISSONNE, *see'ssonn'*, a market-town of France, department of Aisne, 12 miles E. of Laon. Pop. 1400.

SIS/SONVILLE, a post-village in Kanawha co., Virginia, 333 miles W. of Richmond.

SISTERDALE, a post-office of Comal co., Tennessee.

SISTERON, *sir'teh-rōn'*, a fortified town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, on the Durance and Buech, 16 miles W.N.W. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 4576. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by a citadel, which was the prison of Castmir, King of Poland.

SISTERS, two islands of the Pacific, N. of Chatham Island, near New Zealand.

SISTERS, two islands in Bass' Strait, off the N. extremity of Furneaux Island.

SISTERS, two islands in the Indian Ocean, between Great and Little Andaman Islands. Lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$ N., lon. $92^{\circ} 40'$ E.

SISTERS, two islands in the Tung-shan-ying Bay, S.E. coast of China, province of Quangtung, about lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$ N., lon. $117^{\circ} 47'$ E.

SISTERS, two low, woody islands in the Philippines, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$ N., lon. $119^{\circ} 40'$ E.

SISTER'S CREEK, a small stream of Erie co., New York, falls into Lake Erie.

SISTER'S FERRY, a post-office of Effingham co., Georgia.

SISTERS, THE THREE, three islands of the Seychelles group, Indian Ocean, in lat. 5° 9' 30" S.

SISTERVILLE, a thriving post-village of Tyler co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River, about 35 miles below Wheeling, and 9 miles W. of Middlebourn, the county seat. It has a good landing for steamboats, and it is the terminus of several turnpike roads extending towards the interior. These advantages, together with the navigation of the Ohio, render this a place of active trade, which is rapidly increasing. Coal and iron ore are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1853, 1000.

SISTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SISTOVA, sis-to'vā, or **SCHISTAB**, shis-tāb', called also **SHTAB**, sh'tāb, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 24 miles E.S.E. of Nicopolis. Lat. 43° 38' N., lon. 25° 20' E. Pop. 20,000. It has a citadel. A treaty of peace between Austria and Turkey was signed here in 1791.

SIT, sit, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Tver, flows E., then N., and joins Mologa after a course of about 80 miles. It is famous for a signal victory gained upon its banks in 1257 by the Tartars over the Russians.

SITCHEVKA, SITSCHEWKA or **SICHEVKA**, sitch-év'kā, written also **SITSHEVSK**, **SITSCHEVSK**, and **SITCHEVSK**, a town of Russia, government, and 10 miles N.E. of Smolensk, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 1400.

SITGES, sit'jes, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 18 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 41° 16' N., lon. 1° 54' E. It has a court-house, a large semi-circular clock-tower, built by the Moors, an ancient feudal castle on an eminence in the centre of the old town, and now used as the prison, several schools, a college, a music school, and an hospital, with two churches, one of them on a rock which serves as a bastion, and overhangs the sea. Pop. 8503.

SITHNEY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SITIA, se-tē'ā, or **SETTIA**, sh't-tē'ā, (anc. *Cytharum*?) a maritime town of Crete, on its N. coast, 55 miles E. of Candia. Near it is Cape Sitia, and Mount Sitia is directly S. of it, inland.

SITIFIS. See **SETERF**.

SITIZZANO, se-tit-sā'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 5 miles S.E. of Palma, nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

SITKA, improperly written **SITCHA**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, the largest of George III. Archipelago, off the W. coast of North America. In lat. 57° 3' N., lon. 135° 18' W. The Russian settlement Sitka or New Archangel, on its W. coast, has a magnetic observatory. Mean temperature of the year, 45°-4; winter, 34°-7; summer, 56°-2 Fahrenheit.

SITKHN, sit'kin', one of the Aleutian Islands, lat. 52° 4' N., lon. 176° 2' W. It is about 25 miles in circuit, with a volcanic mountain in its centre, 5033 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow.

SITKOKP. See **SIKOKP**.

SITSCHEVKA. See **SITCHEVKA**.

SITTARD, sit'tart, or **SITTERT**, sit'tert, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 13 miles N.E. of Maastricht. Pop. 3400.

SITTARD, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1240.

SITTEN, a town of Switzerland. See **STON**.

SITTINGBOURNE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on Milton Creek, 10 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. Pop. in 1851, 2897.

SITZENDORF, sit'sen-dorf, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Great Schmieda, 5 miles N.E. of Meisau. Pop. 1360.

SU-AN-HOA, so-oo'an-ho'ā, a fortified city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of a department, on the Yang-ho, near the Great Wall, 90 miles N.W. of Peking. Its inhabitants manufacture superior felt caps and other woollen goods.

SIUE-SHAN or **SIUE-CHAN**, see'u-ā' or see'wā' (?) shān', (i. e. "snowy mountain,") the name of many lofty mountains in China, of which the following are the principal:—

SIUE-FOONG-SHAN or **SIUE-FOUNG-CHAN**, a mountain of China, province of Fo-Kien, lat. 28° 35' N., lon. 119° 5' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or **SIUE-CHAN**, a mountain of China, province of Shan-see, lat. 39° N., lon. 111° 30' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUESHAN or **SIUE-CHAN**, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan, lat. 25° 58' N., lon. 102° 52' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN, **SIUE-CHAN**, **YULOONG-SHAN** or **YU-LOUNG-CHAN**, yoo'loong'shān', a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan, lat. 26° 33' N., lon. 99° 20' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or **SIUE-CHAN**, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan, lat. 25° 20' N., lon. 98° 22' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

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SIUE-SHAN or **SIUE-CHAN**, a mountain of China, province of Kan-soo, lat. 36° 43' N., lon. 104° 41' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or **SIUE-CHAN**, a mountain of China, province of Kooi-choo. Lat. 27° 14' N., lon. 106° 4' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or **SIUE-CHAN**, a mountain of China, province of Se-chuen. Lat. 32° 20' N., lon. 106° 52' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or **SIUE-CHAN**, a mountain of China, province of Se-chuen. Lat. 32° 27' N., lon. 106° 4' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUT. See **SIUOT**.

SIVA or **SIWA**, so-vā' or see'vā, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, flows S., and joins the Kama 24 miles N. of Sarapul; total course, 100 miles.

SIVANA, se-vā'nā, or **SAMADURA**, sād-mā-doo'rā, an island of British India, presidency of Madras, formed by the Cavery, in the district of Coimbatore. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It was the site of the ancient Hindoo city of Ganga Para, and has remains of several temples. The Cavery here forms two fine cataracts.

SIVAS. See **SEEVAS**.

SIVASH, **SIVACHE** or **SIWASCH**, see'vāsh', **GHILO MORE**, or **PU'RID SEA**, a lagoon on the N. and E. sides of the Crimea, South Russia, communicating on the N. with the Sea of Azof by the Strait of Genitchi, only a furlong in breadth, and elsewhere separated from the sea by a narrow sandy tongue of land, 70 miles in length. The shores, on its W. side, are extremely irregular; breadth, from 5 to 15 miles; it receives the Salghir, the principal river of the Crimea. By an E. wind, the water of the Sea of Azof is forced through the strait, and often covers the surface of the lagoon; at other times it presents only a pestiferous expanse of mud.

SIVEREK, se-veh-rék', written also **SOUERREK**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 40 miles W.S.W. of Diarbekir, and stated to comprise 2000 houses, seated among orchards.

SIVRY, see'vree', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 22 miles S.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 3072.

SIVRY SUR MEUSE, see'vree' sūr mēz, a village of France, department of Meuse, arrondissement of Montmédy. Pop. 1018.

SIWAH, an oasis of North Africa. See **SEEWAH**.

SIWASCH, a lake of Russia. See **SIVASH**.

SIX CORNERS, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

SIX-FOURS, seece'foor, a market-town of France, department of Var, 3 miles W.S.W. of Toulon. Pop. about 2000.

SIX HILLS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SIX ISLANDS, Chagos Archipelago. See **EGMONT**.

SIX MILE, a post office of Jennings co., Indiana.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, on the Ougarnes, 9 miles N.W. of Limerick. Pop. in 1851, 762. It has a court-house, bridewell, and market-house.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 10 miles S.S.E. of Limerick.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles W.S.W. of Pomeroy.

SIXMILE FALLS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SIXMILE RUN, a post-village on the line between Somerset and Middlesex counties, New Jersey, contains a store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

SIXMILE RUN, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

SIX RUNS, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

SIXT, see'xt, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Faugigny, 3 miles E.S.E. of Samona. Pop. 1050.

SIZEDOLL, a town of European Turkey. See **SIZENOLL**.

SIZUN, see'sūn', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 17 miles S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

SKAGELSE, skā'ghel-sē, a town of Denmark, stiff, and on the island of Seeland, 9 miles W.S.W. of Sorø. Pop. 3300.

SKAGEN, skā'ghen, (anc. *Skavenia*?) a village of Denmark, province of North Jutland, on the remarkable tongue of land which forms the N. extremity of the province, and terminates in Cape Skaw or Skagen. It consists of three miserable groups of houses, the inhabitants of which are obliged to carry on an incessant and too often unsuccessful war with the sands which threaten to engulf them. The church is already buried, but its tower remains, and is an important landmark for mariners. A little to the N. is an important light-house, 67 feet high, built of stone in 1564, by Frederick II. Pop. 1400.

SKAGEN, CAPE, or the **SKAW**, skaw, the N. extremity of Jutland, Denmark. Lat. of light-house, 57° 43' 5" N., lon. 10° 36' 5" E. Near it is a small town of the same name. Pop. 1400.

SKAGER RACK or **SKAGERRAK**, (i. e. Skagen Rack, the "crooked strait of Skagen,") a broad arm of the North Sea or German Ocean, between Norway on the N., and the

* Rack signifies a "passage difficult to navigate on account of its sudden bending." It is probably from the same root as the Anglo-Saxon *hræca* or *Ræc*, and the German *Rachen*, signifying "thrust."

peninsula of Jutland on the S., communicating with the Cattegat, of which it is sometimes considered as the N. portion; length from W.S.W. to E.N.E. about 150 miles; breadth about 80 miles. N. of the Danish coast the depth varies from 30 to 40, near the centre from 60 to 100, and off the Norwegian coast in some places exceeds 200 fathoms. The stream, when not interrupted in its course by violent storms, sets in E. along the coast of Jutland, and W. along that of Norway. On the former coast there is neither haven nor secure anchorage, but along those of Sweden and Norway, good natural harbors abound.

SKAGTOLS-TIND, skäg'töls-tind', one of the highest of the Scandinavian Mountains in Norway; lat. 61° 20' N., lon. 8° E. Elevation, 8390 feet.

SKALHOLT, a town of Iceland, 35 miles E. of Reikiavik.

SKALICZ, skál'itch, a small town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurim. Pop. 892.

SKALITZ, skál'itz, a frontier town of North-west Hungary, co., and 64 miles N.W. of Neutra, on the left bank of the March. Pop. 5790. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. Good wine is raised in its vicinity.

SKALMIERZ, **SKALMIERSZ**, skál'me-alish, or **SKALMIRZE**, a town of Poland, 27 miles N.E. of Cracow. P. 3000.

SKAMANIA, a county, Washington Territory, having S. the Columbia. Area, 3700 square miles. Capital, Casades City.

SKANDERBORG, skán'der-bor', a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 13 miles S.W. of Aarhus. Pop. 900.

SKANE, (Skåne,) a former province of Sweden. See **SCANIA**.

SKANEATELES, skan-eat'less, or **SKENEATELES**, a beautiful post-village and township in the extreme W. part of Onondaga co., New York, 18 miles S.W. of Syracuse. The village is delightfully situated at the outlet (N. end) of Skaneateles Lake, 7 miles E.N.E. of Auburn. A plank-road, about 5 miles long, connects it with the Central Railroad. It contains 4 churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, and Methodist—4 public schools, 1 lyceum, 1 newspaper office, and many beautiful residences; there are 8 or 10 stores, 2 hotels, 2 groceries, various mechanics' shops, and 1 large stone flouring mill. Skaneateles is the seat of quite a large mercantile and mechanical business. The manufacture of carriages is extensively carried on, and the beautiful vehicles turned out of the various establishments have obtained a wide reputation. The outlet of the lake running N., has a gradual descent of about 500 feet in 7 miles, affording hydraulic power to an almost unlimited extent. One mile from the village is Kellogg's woollen mill, in which about 100 hands are employed. There are also several other woollen mills, flouring mills, saw mills, machine-shops, &c. on the stream. Pop. of the village, about 1000; of the township, 4081.

SKANEATELES LAKE, in the central part of New York, is about 16 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide. The N. portion is included within the limits of Onondaga county; the S. lies between Onondaga and Cayuga counties. The scenery on either side is varied and beautiful. The water, except near the outlet, is very deep, and abounds with fish. Trout are sometimes taken weighing from 5 to 15 and even 20 pounds. A steamboat plies upon its waters in summer.

SKAPTAR-JOKULL. See **ICELAND**.

SKARA, ská'ra, a town of Sweden, len, and 27 miles S.W. of Mariestad. Pop. 1450. It has a cathedral, a college with botanic gardens, and a veterinary school. Near it is the ruined castle of Skaraborg.

SKARABORG, a len of Sweden. See **MARIESTAD**.

SKARO, ská'ro, a town of Greece, on a remarkable promontory of the same name, projecting from the precipices which form the W. side of the island of Santorini. The houses, mostly ruined by the effects of volcanic agency, form an extraordinary group around a red and black crag, 1000 feet above the gulf, perched one over another in crevices in the sides of the precipices, and in the most frightful positions, the outer wall of the buildings forming a continuation of lofty perpendicular rocks. It was till recently the capital of the island.

SKEEL'S CROSS ROAD, a post-office, Jefferson co., Ohio.

SKEEN, skán, or **SKIEN**, skéen (?) a town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, capital of the bailiwick of Bradsberg, on the Skeenself, 7 miles N. of Porsgrund. Pop. 1900.

SKEFFINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SKEFFLING, a parish, England, co. York, East Riding.

SKEGBY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

SKEGG'S CREEK, a post-office of Barron co., Kentucky.

SKEGNESS, a village and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the E. coast, 10 miles E.S.E. of Spilsby. It is much resorted to as a summer residence.

SKEI'NAH, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

SKELLEPTEA, (Skellefteå,) skél-lép'te-å, or **SILDAL**, sildál, a river of Sweden, len of Umeå, rises in the Stor-Afran Lake, flows S.E., and after a course of 120 miles enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 miles N. of Umeå.

SKELLEPTEA, (Skellefteå,) skél-lép'te-å, a village and parish of Sweden, len, and 70 miles N.N.E. of Umeå, on the above river, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia.

SKELLIG, three rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 miles S.W. of Brae Head, Valentia Island. The Great Skellig rises ab-

ruptly to 710 feet in height, and has two light-houses 372 feet in elevation. Lat. 51° 46' N., lon. 10° 32' W.

SKEL/LINGTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKEL/MANTHORPE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SKEL/MERSDALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster. It gives the title of baron to the Wilbraham family.

SKELTON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

SKELTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SKEN/DLEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKENE, skéen, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

SKENEATELES. See **SKANEATELES**.

SKEN/FRETH, a parish of England, co., and 6 miles N.N.W. of Monmouth. The ancient fortress of Skenfreth Castle is in this parish.

SKENNINGE, skén'ning'ghen, a town of Sweden, len, and 20 miles W. of Linköping. Pop. 900.

SKEPE, skép', a town of Poland, province of Plock, 18 miles N.E. of Dobryń. Pop. 950.

SKERNE, skørn, a parish, England, co. York, East Riding.

SKERRIES, an islet in the Irish Sea, off the N.W. coast of Anglesey, with a light-house. Lat. 53° 25' 3" N., lon. 4° 30' 5' W. Elevation, 117 feet.

SKERRIES, a fishing-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 17 miles N.N.E. of Dublin, on a headland, three quarters of a mile E. of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. P. in 1851, 2327. Opposite the town are four islets, called the Skerries.

SKERRIES, THE OUT, three islets in the extreme E. of Shetland, 10 miles S.E. of Fetlar, each about 1 mile in length. Pop. 122.—**SKERRIES** is a general name in Scotland for isolated sea-girl rocks. See **PENTLAND FRITH**.

SKERROW, LOCH, (lok,) a highly picturesque lake of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, parish of Girthon, 8 miles N. of Gatehouse, 2 miles in circuit, and studded with richly wooded islands.

SKERRY, a large parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

SKERRYVORE LIGHT-HOUSE, Hebrides, Scotland, 12 miles S.W. of Tiree Island. Lat. 56° 19' 22" N., lon. 7° 6' 32" W. Elevation, 150 feet; light revolving.

SKERTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SKERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SKIATHO, skée'á-tho, (anc. *Sciathus*), one of the North Sporades, in the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 10 miles N. of Euboea, in the Ægean Sea, near the entrance of the channel of Trikeri. Lat. 39° 12' N., lon., 23° 35' E. Length and breadth, 4 miles each. On its N. side is the village of Skiatho.

SKIBERBEEN, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 40 miles S.W. of Cork, on the Hen. Pop. in 1851, 3833. It has a good church, several schools, a bridewell, union work-house, barracks, and several large flour mills. Its port is at Aldcourt, 2 miles lower down the river, where vessels of 200 tons load and unload. The principal exports are corn, flour, meal, and provisions. In the vicinity are remains of several feudal castles, and of a monastery.

SKIDBROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the North Sea, 8½ miles E.N.E. of Louth. Saltfleet Haven, a hamlet in this parish, was formerly a considerable market-town.

SKIDBY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SKIDDAW, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, 4 miles N. of Keswick. Elevation, 3022 feet.

SKIFLSKOR, skée'l'skör, a town of Denmark, stift, and on the S.W. coast of the island of Seeland, on a deep arm of the Great Belt, 10 miles S. of Skagelse. Pop. 1000.

SKIEN, a town of Norway. See **SKEN**.

SKIERNIWICE, skyer-ne-wet'sá, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, 42 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and linens. The Russians here defeated the French in 1809.

SKILES/VILLE, a village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green River, 156 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

SKIL/GATE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SKIL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKIL/TON, a township of Warwick co., Indiana. Pop. 532.

SKIN'BURNESSE, a hamlet of England, co. of Cumberland, on Solway Frith. It is frequented as a watering-place.

SKIN/NAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKIN/NER'S EDDY, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, 150 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

SKINO, skée'no, or **SKINOSA**, ské-no'sá, (anc. *Schinusa* or *Schinusa*), a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 5 miles S. of Naxos.

SKINQUARTER, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Virginia.

SKIPNESS, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Argyre, on Skipness Bay, on the E. side of the peninsula of Kintyre, Skipness Castle, surmounting Skipness Point, is at the S. side of the entrance of Loch Fyne.

SKIPPACK, a township of Pennsylvania. See **PERKINOMEN**.

SKIPPACK or **SKIPPACKVILLE**, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 86 miles E. of Harrisburg.

SKIPPERVILLE, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

SKIPSEA, skip'see, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SKIPTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Leeds and East Lancashire Railway, 16 miles N.W. of Bradford. Pop. of the town in 1851, 4962. It has a large church, a grammar school with two exhibitions to both Oxford and Cambridge, and other schools; manufactures of cotton goods, and an active trade in corn and cattle, facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

SKIPWITH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SKIRBECK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKIRCOAT, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SKIRLING, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

SKIRPENBECK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SKIRTS or DERG, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, comprising the town of Castle Derg.

SKITT'S MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

SKIVE, *skœv*, a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 17 miles N.W. of Viborg. Pop. 1200.

SKIVRA. See **SEVIRA**.

SKLOV or SKLOW, *sklov*, a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev, on the Dnieper. P. 2500.

SKOFDE, *skof'd*, an ancient town of South Sweden, len, and 21 miles S.W. of Mariestad, with 680 inhabitants.

SKOKI, a town of Prussian Poland. See **SCHOKEN**.

SKOLE, *sko'd*, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, 24 miles S.W. of Stry, on the Opor.

SKOMYWONG, a small river of Marathon co., Wisconsin, flowing S.W. into Wisconsin River.

SKOPELO, *sko-pé'lo*, or **SCOPELLO**, *sko-pé'lo*, one of the North Sporades Islands, in Greece, government, and 15 miles N. of Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea. Area, 32 square miles. Pop. 2500. Principal product, wine.

SKOPELO, a town on the S.E. coast of the above island, with an indifferent harbor.

SKOPIA. See **USKUP**.

SKOPIN, *sko-pin'* or *sko-phen'*, a town of Russia, government, and 52 miles S. of Riazan, on the Werda. Pop. 6000. It has manufactures of Russian leather.

SKOTSCHAU, *skot/shôw*, written also **SKOTSCHIAW**, a town of Austrian Silesia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1800.

SKOWHEGAN, a thriving post-village and township of Somerset co., Maine, on the Kennebec River, opposite Bloomfield, with which it is connected by a bridge, about 30 miles N. by E. of Augusta. The village contains 2 newspaper offices, several shoe manufactories, and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1756.

SKREEN, *skreen*, or **SKRYNE**, *skrîn*, a barony, parish, and village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath.

SKREEN or SKRYNE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

SKREEN or SKRYNE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

SKRIPU, a village of Greece. See **ORCHOMENUS**.

SKROPHIA, (*skro'f*.) **CAPE**, a headland of Greece, W. of Hellas, Acarnania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Patras, 15 miles W.S.W. of Misolonghi.

SKRYNE. See **SKREEN**.

SKULANY, *skoo-l'noe*, a large market-town of South Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the Furth, 14 miles N.E. of Yassy, (*Jassy*.)

SKULL, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

SKUNK RIVER, of Iowa, rises in Riley co., near the centre of the state, and flowing S.E., falls into the Mississippi about 8 miles below Burlington. Its whole length is estimated at 250 miles. It flows through a fertile farming country, and furnishes extensive water-power. The basin of this river is so near to those of the Des Moines and Iowa, that its volume is small compared with its length. It is sometimes called **SHUKAGA**.

SKUTSCH or SKUCZ, *skootch*, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 3408.

SKVIRA, SKWIRA, *skœv'rd*, or **SKIVRA**, *skiv'rd*, a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 4100.

SKYE, *ski*, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, from the mainland of which county it is separated by the narrow strait of Loch Alsh, whence it extends for 46 miles in a N.W. direction. Breadth very irregular, varying from 4½ miles to 23 miles. It being indented N.W. and W. by Lochs Snizort, Follart, Bracadale, &c., and all round the other coasts by smaller inlets. Estimated area, (excluding the islands of Sculpa, Rasay, &c. off its E. coast,) about 547 square miles, or 350,000 acres. The surface is mountainous; many heights in the centre rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea, among which the Cuichullin Hills are conspicuous; its N. part and shores are bold and strikingly picturesque. It is composed chiefly of trap rocks, quartz, limestone, old red sandstone, and lias. There are some large basaltic pillars, and a curious spar cave. Rivulets and small lakes are numerous. The climate is very moist and variable; rain falls three out of every four days throughout the year, which renders the soil, otherwise good, moist and sterile, except in a few spots: most part of the island is useless for agriculture, and even the pastures

are chiefly in heath and coarse grass; the majority of the inhabitants are consequently in a very impoverished state; many have emigrated to the colonies. Arable lands are nearly confined to the sea-coast; cattle, fish, and kelp are the chief exports; and potatoes and fish the chief food of the population. The inhabitants are mostly of Gaelic descent. The island contains many Danish antiquities; belongs chiefly to Lord Macdonald and the Macleod family; is divided into 7 parishes; and forms, with adjacent small Isles, a presbytery under the Scottish Church establishment. Principal villages, Portree, Stein, Kyle-Haken, Broadford, Oronsay, Armadale, and Uig. Pop. in 1851, 21,521.

SKYROS, *skœ'ros*, or **SYRA**, *see'ra*, (anc. *Scyros*.) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Ægean Sea, 24 miles N.E. of Cape Kili, in Eubœa. Length, 17 miles; breadth, from 2 to 7 miles. Estimated area, 80 square miles. Pop. 2600. It is separated into two parts by an isthmus. Its S. peninsula rises to 2566 feet above the sea; its N. part is more level, and productive of corn, wine, and madder; wheat and barley are exported, with madder-roots, wax, honey, and oranges. Fir and oak woods are plentiful. Goats are of a very superior breed. The only town, St. George, stands on the N. side of the island; it is poor, but has some remains of antiquity, and contains all the population of the island. Skyros was the place of retirement and death of Theseus. Seven miles W. is **SEYRA-PUULO**, a rocky islet, 617 feet in height.

SLA, a maritime town of Morocco. See **SALE**.

SLABTOWN, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

SLABTOWN, a village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S.E. of Danville.

SLABTOWN, a post-village in Anderson district, South Carolina, 130 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

SLACK, a post-office of Mason co., Kentucky.

SLACK WATER, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

SLADE, a post-office of Lee co., Georgia.

SLADE, a river of Labrador. See **EAST MAIN**.

SLADESVILLE, *slads/vill*, a post-office of Hyde co., North Carolina.

SLAGEISE, *sl'ghel-esh*, a town of Denmark, stiff, and island of Seeland, 10 miles N.E. of Corsœr. Pop. 3600.

SLAIDBURN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SLAINS-AND-FORVIE, a united maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 4 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has the remains of an old castle, and of an ancient chapel.

SLATHWAITE, a chapel of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish, and 4½ miles W.S.W. of Huddersfield, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway. It has a mineral spring with the same properties as that of Harrogate.

SLAILEY, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

SLAMANAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sterling.

SLANE, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, on the Boyne. Pop. 600. The celebrated battle of the Boyne was fought near Slane, on the E.

SLANES, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster co. of Down.

SLANEY, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in the co. of Wicklow, flows mostly S., through the counties of Carlow and Wexford, and expands into Wexford Harbor. Total course, 60 miles, tidal for 10 miles. It is navigable from the sea to Enniscorthy for laden boats.

SLANEAMENT. See **SALANEMENT**.

SLANO, *slá'no*, a market-town of Dalmatia, 16 miles N.W. of Ragusa. Pop. 1400.

SLANY, a town of Bohemia. See **SCHLAW**.

SLAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SLAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SLAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SLASH, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

SLASH COTTAGE, a post-village of Hanover co., Virginia, on the railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg, about 20 miles N. of the former. The railroad company have machine shops here. The great orator and statesman, Henry Clay, was born near this place, in the "Slashes of Hanover."

SLATE, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

SLATE, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

SLATE DOCK, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SLATEFORD, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, parish of Colinton, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 3 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 250.

SLATEFORD, post-office, Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE HILL, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

SLATE HILL, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE LICK, a post-office, Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE MILLS, a post-office, Rappahannock co., Virginia.

SLATE RIDGE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE RIVER, of Virginia, a small stream rising in Buckingham county, and flowing N.E., enters the James River on the N.E. border of that county. It is navigable for boats to Massville, 27 miles from its mouth.

SLATERSVILLE, a manufacturing post-village in Smithfield township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 13 miles N.W. by N. of Providence. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 3

cotton mills, with 16,000 spindles, and 600 looms, employing 320 hands; also 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, and 1 bank. Value of goods manufactured annually, \$288,000. A reservoir has recently been constructed, at a great expense, materially increasing the water-power of this place. Pop. about 1600.

SLATE RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

SLATINA, slá-tse'ndá, a town of Wallachia, on the Alota, (Aluta,) 90 miles W. of Bucharest.

SLATOUSK, Russia, Ural Mountains. See ZLATOUSK.

SLAUGHAM, slaw'gam, a parish, England, co. of Sussex.

SLAUGHTER, (slaw'ter,) LOWER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SLAUGHTER, UPPER, a parish, England, co. of Gloucester.

SLAUGHTERFORD, slaw'ter-ford, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SLAUGHTER'S CREEK, Texas, enters the Colorado in the lower part of Travis county.

SLAUPNICZ, sláwp'nich, (OBER, ober, and UNTER, ün'ter,) a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 2335.

SLAVE COAST, is that portion of the Guinea Coast, West Africa, between the Volta and Lagos Rivers, which separate it respectively from Benin on the E., and the Gold Coast on the W.

SLAVIANOSERBSK, slá-ve-d-no-slábsk', a town of Russia, government, 180 miles E.N.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Donets. Pop. 2000, who carry on an active trade by the river.

SLAVIANSK, slá-ve-ánsk', a town of Russia, government of Kharkov, 29 miles S.E. of Iziom. Pop. 2000.

SLAVONIA, slá-vo-ne-á, or SCLAVONIA, sklá-vo-ne-á, called by the natives SLAVONSKA, slá-vo-n'ská, (Ger. *Slavonien*, slá-vo-ne-en; Fr. *Slavonie*, slá-vo-ne-á,) a territory or province of the Austrian Empire, formerly incorporated with Hungary, but now forming part of the kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia; bounded N. by Hungary, E. by the Banat of Hungary, S. by Turkey, and W. by Croatia. Area, 3656 square miles. It is of a very irregular form, stretching from W. to E. for 190 miles, while its average breadth does not exceed 40 miles. Its natural boundaries, however, are well defined by great rivers—the Drave on the N., Save on the S., and their junction with the Danube on the E. A branch of the Carnian Alps, entering Slavonia from Croatia on the W., traverses it throughout its whole length, forming the watershed between the Drave and the Save, sending down numerous small streams into each, and terminating somewhat abruptly on reaching the banks of the Danube. Mount Papuk, the culminating point of the chain, is not more than 2500 feet above the level of the Danube. On either side the mountains slope rapidly, and give place to a succession first of lower hills and valleys, presenting a beautifully undulating surface, clothed with verdure or covered with orchards; and then of plains, which extend without interruption to the banks of the rivers, in some parts inundated twice and thrice a year. The tracts thus exposed form meadows on which large herds of horses, cattle, and swine are reared. The soil is almost throughout of remarkable fertility. Grain, fruit, flax, hemp, tobacco, liquorice, and madder are extensively raised. The minerals include several mines of copper and argentiferous lead, abundance of iron, and exhaustless supplies of beautiful marble. The inhabitants are generally ignorant, and of unsettled habits; the far greater part of their country belonging to the Austrian military frontier, every man capable of bearing arms is a soldier. There are no manufactures deserving the name, but the transit trade along the navigable rivers within which the country is enclosed, is considerable.

Slavonia is the only country which has preserved the name of the great Slavonian stock. The inhabitants call their country *Slavonaska*, and themselves *Slavonats*, and speak the so-called Illyrian tongue, which under a great variety of dialects prevails in many counties of Hungary, in the E. and S. parts of Croatia, in Dalmatia, Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. The country is divided into civil and military Slavonia—the former on the N., subdivided into the three counties of Posega, Veroca, and Syrinia; and the latter on the S.E. and N.E., subdivided into the two regimental districts (*Regiments-bezirk*) of Brod and Peterwardeln, and the battalion district (*Bataillons-District*) Czakista. Pop. 336,000. The Slavonians (*L. Sclavini*; Gr. *Σκλαβήνοι*) appear to have possessed, during the decline of the Roman Empire, the greater portion of East Europe. The Poles, Bohemians, Illyrians, and Russians are considered to be of Slavonic origin.—Adj. SLAVONIAN, slá-vo-ne-qn, SLAVONIC, and SLAVIC; inhab. SLAVONIAN.

SLAVOOTA, SLAVUTA or SLAWUTA, slá-voo'tá, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Gorin, 13 miles N. of Zaslav.

SLAWATYCE, slá-wá-tiv'sa, a market-town of Russian Poland, province, and 54 miles S.E. of Siedlec, on the Bug.

SLAWISZYN, slá-wish'in, a walled town of Poland, province, and 10 miles N. of Kalisz. Pop. 1000.

SLAWKOW, slá'kov', a town of Poland, province of Kielec, 31 miles N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1620.

SLAWKOW, a town of Moravia. See AUSTERLITZ.

SLAWSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SLAWUTA. See SLAVOOTA.

SLAUFORD, (slee'ford,) NEW, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Slea, 18 miles S.E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 3539. It has a fine church with a spire 144 feet in height, a modern town-hall, and free grammar school.

SLAUFORD, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SLEAT, sleet, an insular parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, comprising the S.E. part of the Isle of Skye. Here are the remains of 2 castles.

SLEBECH, slee'bex, a parish, South Wales, co. Pembroke.

SLEDGEVILLE, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

SLEDMERE, a parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

SLEEPY CREEK, a post-office of Wayne co., North Carolina.

SLEEPY CREEK, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

SLEEPY CREEK BRIDGE, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

SLEMO, a town of Russia. See GARNSE.

SLESWICK, (Ger. *Schleswig*, shlé'svíg; Dan. *Slesvig*, slés'vig,) a duchy of the kingdom of Denmark, comprising the S. part of the peninsula of Jutland, separated on the N. by the Konge River from Jutland Proper, and on the S. by the Eyder and the Holstein Canal from the duchy of Holstein, having E. the Baltic and the Little Belt, in which it comprises the island of Alsén, and W. the North Sea, in which are the islands of Romöe, Sylt, Föhr, Pelworm, Nordstrand, &c. Area, 3600 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 363,000. The surface is low and flat; the whole of the W. coast is protected by large dykes against irruptions of the sea. The soil is not generally fertile, except in the E. Rye, barley, and other grains are raised more than sufficient for home consumption. Timber is scarce, but turf abundant. The breeding of cattle and horses is important; live stock, butter, and cheese are the principal exports. The fisheries are active, chiefly in the North Sea. Manufactures are nearly confined to the towns, the principal of which are Sleswick, Flensborg, Husum, Apenrade, Hadersleben, and Christiansfeld. The duchy has some peculiar privileges; its annexation to Germany formed the pretext for its invasion by the Prussians and Germans in 1848-9.

SLESWICK, SCHLESWIG or SLESVIG, a seaport town of Denmark, capital of the above duchy, at the W. end of the Sley, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, 21 miles from the sea, and 70 miles N.N.W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54° 31' 11" N., lon. 9° 34' 45" E. Pop. 11,600. It comprises a town-proper and several suburbs; is neatly built in the style of a Dutch town, and has a cathedral and two other churches, one on the site of a heathen temple; lunatic, deaf and dumb, and other asylums and institutions; a patriotic union and other associations; manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, earthenwares, leather, and sugar; and 9 annual fairs. Its harbor, though improved, is accessible only to small vessels. The town is the oldest in the duchy, and existed early in the ninth century; it was afterwards a member of the Hanseatic League. Adjacent to it is the castle of Gottorp, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp.

SLEY, THE, or SCHLEI, shlé, or SCHLESWIGER FIORD, shlé'svíg-her fi-ord', a narrow arm of the sea on the E. coast of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, which it penetrates in a S.W. direction for about 22 miles, to the town of Sleswick. It is very shallow, having only from 6 to 9 feet of water at the entrance.

SLEYDINGE, slé'ding'eh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 7 miles N. by W. of Ghent, with manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, leather, candles, mustard, vinegar, and oil, 2 breweries, 7 flour mills, and dyeworks. Pop. 5795.

SLIDRE, slee'dré, a village of Norway, 96 miles N.W. of Christiania. Pop. 3100.

SLIEDRECHT, slee'drécht, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Meuse, 4 miles E. of Dort. Pop. 1856.

SLIEVE, (sleev,) REG, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Down, 2½ miles W.S.W. of Newcastle. Height, 2384 feet.

SLIEVE, CAR, a mountain of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, between Lough Conn and Blacksod Bay. Height, 2368 feet.

SLIEVE, DON'ARD, a mountain of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the S.W. side of Dundrum Bay, 2 miles S.W. of Newcastle. Height, 2796 feet.

SLIGO, slí'go, a maritime county of Ireland, in Connaught, having on the N.W. and N. the bays of Killala, Sligo, and Donegal. Area, 722 square miles, of which three-fourths is arable or in plantations. Pop. in 1851, 128,610. The surface is greatly diversified; mountains and bogs are interspersed with some level tracts and fertile land. Trunkmore, in the N.E., is a mountain 2072 feet in height; and Knockalongy (Ox Mountains) rises to 1775 feet. The county comprises Loughs Arrow, Gill, and a part of Gara; principal rivers, the Arrow and Moy, which latter forms the W. boundary. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat. Coarse linens and woollens are manufactured. Principal towns, Sligo, Ballinacare, Dromore, and Tubbercurry. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

SLIGO, a parliamentary and municipal borough and sea-port town of Ireland, capital of the above co., at the head of Sligo Bay, 69 miles S.E. of Londonderry, and 131 miles N.W. of Dublin. Lat. $54^{\circ} 16' N.$, lon. $8^{\circ} 28' W.$ Pop. in 1851, 11,209. It contains convenient markets and large stores, and considerable improvements have been made on the streets. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The public buildings are the county court-house, prison, infirmary, fever-hospital, union workhouse, new constabulary barrack, and a lunatic asylum; and it has 2 Protestant churches, a Presbyterian and Independent; 2 Methodist meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, and 1 friary or abbey church. The manufactures are linen, flour, meal, soap, candles, ropes, whisky, and beer. The harbor admits vessels of 13 feet draught of water to moor at the quays, which have recently been considerably extended and improved. That called the ballast quay is 2245 feet long. Vessels of large draught have to anchor in the pool, which is safe and secure, but inconvenient for discharging or taking in cargoes. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1850 was 34, aggregate tonnage, 4745; steamers, one of 44 tons. In 1850, there entered the port 222 vessels; tonnage, 20,142; and departed 89 vessels, tonnage, 10,739; exclusive of 67 steamers, 23,027 tons, that arrived, and 70 steamers, 23,018 tons, that cleared from the port. The exports consist chiefly of provisions, grain, flour, linen-yarns, &c.; and the imports, colonial produce, timber, coals, iron, and salt. It sends a member to Parliament. It gives the title of marquis to the Brown family.

SLIGO, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tennessee, on Caney Fork of Cumberland River, and on the turnpike from Lebanon to Sparta, 70 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

SLIGO, a small post-village of Henry co., Kentucky.

SLIGO, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, 6 miles from Wilmington.

SLIGO, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

SLIGO BAY, of Ireland, co. of Sligo, about 6 miles across at its opening, penetrates the land by various arms; at the head of the two chief ones are Sligo and Ballisadare, both about 12 miles from the mouth of the bay. It has from 3 to 20 fathoms water, and a sandy shore. In 1588 three ships of the Spanish armada were stranded here.

SLIMBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SLINDON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SLINFOLD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SLINGSBY, a parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

SLIPPERY FORD, a post-office of Marshall co., Pennsylvania.

SLIPPERY ROCK, a post-township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 44 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg. It includes the borough of Centerville. Total pop. 1768.

SLIPPERY ROCK, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1344.

SLIPPERY ROCK CREEK, rises in the W. part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Beaver River.

SLIPTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SLIVANSVILLE, *slóns/vill*, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, about 35 miles W. by N. of Albany.

SLIATSBURG, *slóts/burg*, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, 36 miles from New York City.

SLOBODSK, *slob-dosk'*, or **SLOBODSKOI**, *slob-ods-koj*, a town of Russia, government, and 16 miles N.E. of Viatka, on the Viatka. Pop. 6000. It has numerous churches, and a monastery, and a considerable trade in corn and linseed.

SLOBODZIA, *slob-od'zsa*, a town of Wallachia, on the Jalomnita (or Yalounitza), 60 miles E. of Bucharest.

SLOCHTEREN, *slóts/tá-rén*, a village of the Netherlands, province, and 10 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 1386.

SLOE HET, *hét sloe*, that part of the West Scheldt River which separates the island of South Beveland from that of Walcheren.

SLOKUTCHIN, *slo-koot'chin*, a village of Bulgaria, S.W. of Nicopolis.

SLOLEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SLOINIM, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 72 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 7500. It has several churches, a synagogue, a district school for nobles, and various factories.

SLOUTCH, **SLOUTCH** or **SLUTSCH**, *slootch*, a river of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, rises near Staro-Konstantinov, flows N., and joins the Gorin in a marshy flat, after a course of 200 miles.

SLOUTCH, **SLOUTCH** or **SLUTSCH**, a river of Russian Poland, government of Minsk, flows S. past Sloodsk, and joins the Pripieta 60 miles E. of Pinsk. Course, 80 miles.

SLOOTEN. See **SLOTEN**.

SLOOTERDYK, *slóter-dik'*, a village of the Netherlands, on the Y. 3 miles N.W. of Amsterdam.

SLOUTSK, **SLOUTSK**, **SLUTSK** or **SLUTZK**, *sloodsk*, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 63 miles S.W. of Minsk, capital of a district, on the lesser Sloodch, near its source. Pop. 8000. Except its churches, convents, &c., it is built of wood; it has a high school, formerly subordinate to the University of Vilna.

SLOP SPRING, a post office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

SLOTEN or **SLOOTEN**, *slóten*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee and Lake of Sloten, 12 miles E. of Stavoren. Pop. 864.

SLOTEN or **SLOOTEN**, a parish of the Netherlands, on the Lake of Haarlem, 4 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. P. 200.

SLOUGH, *slów*, a village of England, co. of Bucks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. of Windsor. It has an astronomical observatory, where was erected the great telescope of the elder Herschel.

SLOYERSVILLE, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SLUCZEVO, *slóo-chá'vo*, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, on the Prussian frontier, 11 miles S. of Thorn. Pop. 1000.

SLUIS or **SLUYS**, *slóis*, (Fr. *L'Escluse*, *lák'lúis'*) a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 10 miles N.E. of Bruges, with which city it communicates by a canal. Pop. 1508.

SLURMANS, a village in Madison co., Iowa, 135 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

SLUSHER, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

SLUTCH, a river of Russia. See **SLOOTCH**.

SLUTSK. See **SLOOTSK**.

SLUTTERSVILLE, a post-office, Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

SLUTZK. See **SLOOTSK**.

SLUYS, a town of the Netherlands. See **SLUIS**.

SLYGUFF or **SLIGUFF**, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Carlow.

SLYPE, *slí'psh*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 17 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1178.

SMACKOVER, a township, Washita co., Arkansas. P. 612.

SMALAND, (*Småland*), or **SMOLAND**, *smó'lánd*, a former province occupying the S.E. part of Sweden, now divided into the districts or länns of Calmar, Wexio, and Jönköping.

SMALHOLM, **SMALL/HOLM** or **SMAIL/HOLM**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

SMALLBURGH, *small'búr-rh*, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SMALLLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

SMALLHOLM. See **SMALHOLM**.

SMALL ISLES, an insular parish of Scotland, cos. of Argyll and Inverness, and comprising the islands of Eigg, Rùm, Canna, and Muck.

SMALLWOOD, a township of England, co. of Chester.

SMARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SMEATON, (*sméat'ón*), **GREAT**, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SMECNA. See **SMETSCHNA**.

SMEED'S FERRY, a small village of Onslow co., North Carolina.

SMEETH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SMEETON, a township of England, co. of Leicester.

SMEINOGORSK or **ZMEINOGORSK**, *smé-no-gorsk'*, written also **SMEINJORSK**, a town of West Siberia, in the mining district of the government of Tomsk. Pop. 4000, employed in silver-mines and smelting works.

SMELTZER, a township of Grant co., Wisconsin.

SMELTZER'S GROVE, a post-office, Grant co., Wisconsin.

SMETHCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SMETHPORT, a post-borough of Keating township, capital of McKean co., Pennsylvania, on Potato Creek, an affluent of the Alleghany River, 196 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has some trade in pine lumber, which is floated down the Alleghany. The town contains a brick court-house, an academy, 3 printing offices, and several mills. Large coal-mines have been opened in the county.

SMETHWICK, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

SMETSCHNA, *smétch'nd*, or **SMECNA**, *smét'snd*, a village of Bohemia, about 5 miles from Schlan. Pop. 1040.

SMICHEW, *smí'ch'v*, or **SMIKOW**, *smé'kov*, a village of Bohemia, so near Prague as to be almost its suburb. P. 2500.

SMICKSBURG, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on Little Mahoning Creek, 174 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

SMIDAR, *smé'dar*, or **SMIDARY**, a market-town of Bohemia, 3 miles N. of Neu Bidschow. Pop. 1166.

SMEINJORSK. See **SMEINOGORSK**.

SMIERCICZE. See **SMIRITZ**.

SMIEV, *smé-év'*, written also **SMIJEW**, a town of Russia, government, and 23 miles S.E. of Kharkov, on the Donets. Pop. 3000.

SMIKOW. See **SMICHEW**.

SMILEY'S CORNERS, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

SMILSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Bush co., Indiana.

SMIRITZ, *smé'rita*, or **SMIERCICZE**, *smý'nt-see/chá'?* a town of Bohemia, 10 miles from Königsgrätz, on three little arms of the Elbe. Pop. 1164.

SMITH, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is watered by Leaf River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is sandy, sterile, and covered with pine woods. Named in honor of Major Smith, a soldier of the Revolution. Capital, Raleigh. Pop. 4071, of whom 3073 were free, and 998 slaves.

SMITH, a county towards the N.E. part of Texas, has an

area of about 990 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sabine River, on the W. by the Neches, and drained by the sources of the Angelina. The county includes a large proportion of prairie land. Named in honor of General James Smith, a resident of the county. Capital, Tyler. Pop. 4292, of whom 3575 were free, and 717 slaves.

SMITH, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, has an area of 360 square miles. It is traversed by the Cumberland River. The surface is uneven and rather rough, but the soil is generally rich. The Cumberland River is navigable by small boats in this part of its course. Capital, Carthage. Pop. 18,412, of whom 13,895 were free, and 4517 slaves.

SMITH, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1462.

SMITH, a township of Bradley co., Arkansas. Pop. 967.

SMITH, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1641.

SMITH, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 313.

SMITH, a township of Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 766.

SMITH, an island in the Antarctic Ocean, being the westernmost island of South Shetlands, in lat. 63° 2' S., lon. 62° 47' W.

SMITHBOROUGH, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 266 miles from New York City. The village is connected with the opposite side of the Susquehanna by a wooden bridge.

SMITH BRIDGE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

SMITHDALE, a post-village of Amite co., Mississippi, 82 miles S. by W. of Jackson.

SMITHFIELD, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 25 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 873.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, bordering on the Blackstone River, and the Providence and Worcester Railroad, about 12 miles N. of Providence. The manufacture of lime from the extensive limestone quarries of this township affords employment to a large number of the inhabitants. It contains several manufacturing villages, the most important of which are Woonsocket, Slater'sville, and Valley Falls. Pop. 11,500.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Madison co., New York. Pop. 1699.

SMITHFIELD, a village and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.W. of Towanda. Pop. 1948.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 190 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1283.

SMITHFIELD, a handsome post-village, capital of Isle of Wight co., Virginia, is finely situated on a navigable creek, which opens into the James River a few miles from its mouth, 80 miles S.E. of Richmond. It contains 3 churches, and several schools. Pop. from 900 to 1000.

SMITHFIELD, a village of Monongalia co., Virginia, 10 miles N.W. of Morgantown.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., North Carolina, on the left bank of the Neuse River, 27 miles S.E. of Raleigh. The North Carolina Railroad will probably pass through this place.

SMITHFIELD, a post-office of Polk co., Texas.

SMITHFIELD, a post-office of Henry co., Kentucky.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Ohio, 14 miles S.W. of Steubenville. Pop. 1882.

SMITHFIELD, a township, De Kalb co., Indiana. P. 661.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, on White River, 64 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. It contains a church, and 2 mills.

SMITH GROVE, a post-village of Davie co., North Carolina.

SMITHLAND, a village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Red Bank Creek, 15 miles S. of Clarion.

SMITHLAND, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

SMITHLAND, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Cumberland, 215 miles in a direct line W.S.W. of Frankfort. The trade of this village is said to be declining, on account of the channel changing to the other side of the Ohio River. It contains a bank.

SMITHLAND, a post-village of Randolph co., Missouri, 65 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

SMITHLAND, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

SMITHPORT, a village of De Soto parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Pierre Lake, 12 miles N.E. of Mansfield.

SMITHPORT, Pennsylvania. See **SMITHPORT**.

SMITH'S, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

SMITH'S BASIN, a post-office, Washington co., New York.

SMITHSBOROUGH. See **SMITHSBOROUGH**.

SMITHSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 106 miles N.W. of Annapolis. Pop. 368.

SMITHSBY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SMITH'S CORNERS, New York. See **POPLAR RIDGE**.

SMITH'S CREEK, a post-office, Washington co., Virginia.

SMITH'S CREEK, of Warren co., North Carolina, flows into the Roanoke River a little N. of the line between North Carolina and Virginia.

SMITH'S CROSS-ROADS, post-office, Morgan co., Virginia.

SMITH'S CROSS-ROADS, post-office, Rhea co., Tennessee.

SMITH'S FALLS, a town of Canada West, on the Rideau Canal, co. of Leeds, 32 miles N.W. of Rockville, with manufactures of coarse woollens, iron, and leather; several grist and saw mills, 3 Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a public and 2 private schools. Pop. 1000.

SMITH'S FERRY, a station and village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River, and Connecticut River Railroad, 80 miles W. of Boston. A ferry connects it with South Hadley, which is opposite.

SMITH'S FERRY, a post-office, Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S FORD, post-office, York district, South Carolina.

SMITH'S FORD, a post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky.

SMITH'S GAP, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

SMITH'S GROVE, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

SMITH'S ISLAND, a small island in the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island of New Hanover co., North Carolina, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. The S. extremity is called Cape Fear. It has a light-house, for which see **CAPE FEAR**.

SMITH'S LANDING, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 4 miles S. of Absecon.

SMITH'S LANDING, a post-office of Clermont co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, 12 miles from Dunkirk.

SMITH'S MILLS, post-office, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Henderson co., Kentucky.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

SMITH'S POINT, Chesapeake Bay, the southernmost point of land at the entrance of the Potomac River. On it is a light-house showing a fixed light, 85 feet high.

SMITH'S RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

SMITH'S RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut River.

SMITH'S RIVER, rises in Patrick co., Virginia, and flowing into North Carolina, falls into Dan River near Leaksville.

SMITH'S SOUND, a body of water formed at the N. extremity of Baffin's Bay. It was surveyed by the United States Expedition under Dr. Kane, in 1854, and found to terminate towards the N.E. in a gulf of 110 miles extent in its longest diameter.

SMITH'S STATION, a post-office, York co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S STORE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

SMITH'S TURNOUT, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

SMITHSVILLE. See **SMITHVILLE**.

SMITHTOWN, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., New York, 45 miles E. by N. of New York. The township is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound. Pop. 1972.

SMITHTOWN BAY, an inlet of Long Island Sound extending into the above township.

SMITHTOWN BRANCH, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York.

SMITHVILLE, a township of Chenango co., New York. Pop. 1771.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the railroad from Sackett's Harbor to Killbuck, 5 miles S. of the former.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 46 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Powhatan co., Virginia, 39 miles W. of Richmond.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Brunswick co., North Carolina, on the right (W.) bank of Cape Fear River, 1 or 2 miles from its entrance into the Atlantic. It has a safe harbor, and contains several stores. Pop. 500.

SMITHVILLE or **SMITHSVILLE**, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina, 94 miles W. of Columbia.

SMITHVILLE, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, on Bull Mountain Creek, 190 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. Laid out in 1846. It has several stores.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Arkansas, about 125 miles N.N.E. of Little Rock.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Tennessee, 65 miles E. of Nashville.

SMITHVILLE, post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the road from Wooster to Akron, 92 miles N.E. of Columbus. P. 200.

SMITHVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Indiana.

SMITHVILLE, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Clay co., Missouri, on Smith's Fork of Platte River, 15 miles N.W. of Liberty.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lincoln, pleasantly situated on the Jordan or Twenty Mile Creek, about 35 miles S.S.W. of Toronto. Pop. about 450.

SMITHVILLE FLATS, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, on Genesee Creek, about 125 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has several mills and factories.

SMOKE'S CREEK, Erie co., New York, falls into Lake Erie. **SMOKEY BAY**, an inlet on the S. coast of Australia, immediately N.W. of Steady Bay, in Eyre Land; lat. 32° 30' S., lon. 135° 45' E.

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SMOKY HOLLOW, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, about 36 miles S.E. of Albany.

SMOKY ORDINARY, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

SMOKY POINT, a headland of East Australia, 35 miles N.E. of Port Macquarie.

SMOLAND. See **SMALAND**, (Smiland.)

SMOLEN, smol'én, an island off the N.W. coast of Norway. 3 miles W.S.W. of Hittern; lat. 63° 20' N., lon. 8° 8' E. It is tolerably compact. Length, from E.N.E. to W.S.W., 15 miles; central breadth, 10 miles.

SMOLENSK, smol'én'sk, or **SMOLENSKO**, smo-lén'sko, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° 20' and 50° 30' N., and lon. 30° 30' and 35° 25' E., enclosed by the governments of Mohelev, Vitebsk, Pskov, Tver, Moscow, Kaluga, Orel, and Tchernigov. Area, 21,814 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,069,650. The surface is undulating, and in some parts marshy. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Gjat, Oka, and the Iput. The soil is fertile, and corn more than sufficient for consumption is raised, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Few cattle are reared, but hogs and bees in great numbers. The forests are very extensive and valuable. Iron, copper, and salt are found. The manufactures comprise leather, glass, and pitch. The raw produce of the government is exported in large quantities to Riga, Vilna, and Moscow. The government is subdivided into 12 circles.

SMOLENSK, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the above government, on the Dnieper, 250 miles W.S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by massive walls, and is the see of a Russian archbishop. The principal public edifices are 3 handsome cathedrals, numerous Greek, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, an episcopal palace, and monasteries. It has a diocesan seminary, a college, and military school for nobles, several hospitals, a house of correction, assembly-rooms, manufactures of linens, soap, leather, and carpets, and a considerable export of corn and flax. In 1838 the erection of an iron pyramid was commenced, to commemorate the resistance made by the town to the French in 1812.

SMOLIANI, smo-le-vnee, a market-town of Russia, government, and 60 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev. In 1708 the Swedish general Kamfa and the corps he commanded were made prisoners here. Pop. 2000.

SMOOTH PRAIRIE, a small village of Madison co., Illinois.

SMORGONI, smon-go'nee, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Vilna. Here, in 1812, Napoleon left his army under the command of Murat, and returned to France.

SMORTITZA, smon-trit'sá, a town of Russia, government of Podolsk, on a stream of the same name, N. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1700.

SMYRNA, smir'na. (Turk. *Ismeer*, *Ismir* or *Ismir*, is meen'; Fr. *Smyrne*, smeen.) a famous city and seaport of Asia Minor, and the chief commercial emporium of West Asia, on a plain at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, and partly upon the declivity of the ancient *Mons Pagus*, which is crowned by a citadel, a structure of the thirteenth century. Lat. of Daraghaz point, 38° 20' 6" N., lon. 27° 9' 7" E. Estimated pop. 150,000, of whom 80,000 are Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, and 5000 Franks. It has a fine appearance from the sea, but is in general wretchedly built; the houses are mostly of wood, and only one story in height; the streets are narrow and filthy. The Frank and Greek quarters extend for about 24 miles along the shore; above these is the Armenian quarter; and the Turks occupy all the upper parts of the city, having between them and the Armenians two close quarters inhabited by the Jews. The principal edifices are the bazaar and market-place, the vizier-khan, constructed of the marble ruins of the ancient theatre, the palace of the governor, new barracks for 3000 men, several synagogues, 5 Greek, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Armenian, and 2 Protestant churches, and about 20 mosques, which are always open for the inspection of Christians and others. Numerous coffee-houses and gardens are scattered along the banks of the river Meles, which enters the gulf E. of the city; and extensive cemeteries occupy portions of the declivity of Mount Pagus, on which are various remains of the ancient city, the seat of one of the "seven churches" of the early Christian period mentioned in Scripture. Smyrna has a large Armenian academy, and it is the residence of consuls of most of the principal European states.

Smyrna has been for centuries the most important centre of trade in the Levant. This trade has been carried on both by shipping and by the caravans of Asia Minor, Syria, Bagdad, and Persia; and here, as well as in Constantinople and most of the Turkish towns, the Jews have managed to become the principal agents in the purchase and sale of commodities. The chief imports are cotton manufactures, woollen cloths; colonial goods, mostly coffee and sugar; iron, steel, lead, tin, hardware goods, &c. The principal exports are dried fruits, cotton, silk, goats'-hair, sheep and camels'-wool, rabbit and hare-skins, valonia, madder-root,

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yellow-berries, and opium. In 1852, the total exports amounted to 1,766,663½, of which 882,980½ were to Great Britain, and 90,849½ to Russia; and the imports to 1,357,339½, of which 442,961½ were from Britain; 126,859½ from the United States; 285,232½ from Austria and the Zollverein; 269,930½ from France; and 70,323½ from Russia. In 1849, 1850, and 1851, the vessels that entered and cleared were as follows:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1849.....	866	113,790	844	101,930
1850.....	937	132,856	949	118,361
1851.....	866	133,547	800	112,115

Nearly a third of the total tonnage entered and cleared was British.

Smyrna is claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. In 1402 it was ruined by Timur, and it has since suffered repeated vicissitudes, especially from destructive earthquakes and visitations of the plague; but its admirable situation for commerce has caused it, after each new calamity, rapidly to regain its wonted importance. It suffered severely from fire in July, 1845.—Adj. and inhab. **SMYRNOR**, smir'ne-ét.

SMYRNA, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. of Albany. It is the seat of an active and extensive business, and contains 4 churches, including a Friends' meeting-house, 5 stores, and a Union school-house, recently erected. A machine, invented by a citizen of the village, for making hoes, is operated by water-power. A piece of rough steel, passing through the machine three times, is converted into a hoe, completely finished except polishing. Pop. in 1854, about 600; of the township in 1850, 1940.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SMYRNA, a rapidly improving post-village of Kent co., Delaware, near Duck Creek, 36 miles S. of Wilmington, and 10 miles W. of Delaware Bay. Next to Wilmington it is the most commercial place in the state. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 large hotels, and several carriage factories. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2000.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Carteret co., North Carolina.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

SMYRNA, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 20 miles from Nashville.

SMYRNA, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 40 miles W.S.W. of Steubenville.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

SMYRNA, a township of Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 1124.

SMYRNA, a small village of Bureau co., Illinois.

SMYRNA, GULF OF, (anc. *Smyrnetus Sinus*.) an inlet of the *Ægean* Sea, extends inland for 45 miles; the breadth of its entrance is 23 miles. It has in most parts good anchorage, and ships of large burden can anchor close to the quays of Smyrna, near its E. extremity. It contains several islands, the principal of which, Long or English Island, is 5 miles in length.

SMYSER'S DEPOT, a thriving village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad from York to Baltimore, at the junction with the Hanover Branch, 10 miles S. of York.

SMYTH, smith, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 625 square miles. The three branches of Holston River, named the North, Middle, and South Forks, rise near the N.E. border of the county, and flow through it in a S.W. direction. The Iron Mountain range forms the S. boundary, and Walker's Mountain extends along the N.W. border; the surface between these is an elevated valley. The river-bottoms are very fertile. Limestone and gypsum are abundant in the county; and the latter is used to fertilize the land. Extensive manufactories of salt are in operation on the S.W. border. It is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Named in honor of General Alexander Smyth, member of Congress from Virginia. Capital, Marion. Pop. 8162, of whom 7098 were free, and 1064 slaves.

SMYTHFIELD, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny River, where it is crossed by the National Road, 158 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. The post-office is called **SOMERFIELD**.

SNAILWELL, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SNAINTON, chapelry, England, co. York, North Riding.

SNATH, a market-town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 64 miles S. of Selby. Pop. in 1851, 840.

SNAKE ISLAND, West Indies. See **ANGUILLA**.

SNAKE RIVER, Oregon. See **LEWIS RIVER**.

SNAPE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SNAPE, a township of England, co. York, North Riding.

SNAPPER ISLAND, off the E. coast of Australia, in Trinity Bay; lat. 16° 17' 35" S., lon. 145° 37' E.

SNAPPING SHOALS, a post-village, Newton co., Georgia.

SNARES, snairz (?) four small islands belonging to the Kooriles. Lat. 48° 30' N., lon. 153° 41' E., discovered by Krusenstern in 1805.

SNARES ISLANDS, in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of New Zealand. The easternmost of the group is in lat. $48^{\circ} 3' S$, lon. $160^{\circ} 45' E$.

SNARESTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SNARFORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SNAR/GATE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SNAYE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SNAWDON HILL, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SNE. See **ESNEH**.

SNEAD'S FERRY, post-office, Onslow co., North Carolina.

SNEATON, *sneet'ŋn*, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SNEEDS/BOROUGH, a village of Anson co., North Carolina, on Yadkin River, 110 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

SNEEDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Tennessee, 275 miles E. by N. of Nashville, and 1 mile from Clinch River. It became the county seat about the year 1848.

SNEEHAETTEN, **SNEEHATTAN**, (*Sneehättan*), or **SNEEHAETTAN**, *sné'hæt'tan*, (i. e. "snow-cap") a mountain of Norway, belonging to the Dovrefield group; lat. $62^{\circ} 20' N$, lon. $9^{\circ} 20' E$. It rises to the height of 8115 feet, and is perpetually covered with snow and ice.

SNEEK, *snæk*, or **SNITS**, *snits*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, in a marshy tract, 13 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. It is traversed by canals, has Reformed, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, several hospitals and schools, numerous boat-building yards, rope-walks, foundries, &c., and a trade in butter and cheese. Pop. in 1850, 7750.

SNEELAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 4 miles W.N.W. of Wragby, on the Lincoln Railway.

SNEEUWBERGEN, *snéw'bér'ŋen*, range of mountains in South Africa. See **CAPE COLONY**.

SNEELING RANCH, a post-office of California.

SNELSTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SNENTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts, forming an E. suburb of Nottingham.

SNETTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SNETTISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SNEYD, *snéid*, a parish of England and North Wales, cos. of Salop and Montgomery.

SNIATYN or **SNYATIN**, *sné-d'tin*, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 24 miles E. of Kolomea, on the Pruth. Pop. 6400. It has a castle, united Greek and Armenian churches, and numerous tanneries.

SNICKERSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Winchester to Washington, 165 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

SNIDER'S, a post-village of Washington co., Kentucky, 25 miles E.S.E. of Independence.

SNITS, a town of Netherlands. See **SNEEK**.

SNITTERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SNITTERFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SNIZORT, an insular parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, comprising the N. part of the island of Skye.

SNIZORT LOCH, *lɔch*, Scotland, a deep inlet of the sea, extending inland for 12 miles. Breadth at entrance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

SNODDYVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, 225 miles E. of Nashville.

SNODLAND, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SNOOK/VILLE, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

SNOREHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SNORING GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SNORING LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SNOV or **SNOW**, *snof*, a river of Russia, rises in the N. part of the government of Tchernigov, flows S.S.W., and joins the Desna 10 miles above the town of Tchernigov. Total course, 140 miles.

SNOW CAMP, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Iredeil co., North Carolina.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

SNOWDEN, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles S. of Pittsburgh. Pop. 1225.

SNOW/DON, the most lofty mountain of Wales and South Britain, co., and 10 miles S.E. of Carnarvon, its principal peak, Y-Wyddra, rising to 3571 feet above the sea. Its W. side is very precipitous, and partly formed of basalt. Its summit commands magnificent views.

SNOW FALLS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SNOW HILL, a port of entry, capital of Worcester co., Maryland, is situated on the left bank of Potomac River, 20 miles from its mouth, and 100 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It is pleasantly situated near the head of navigation, and has an active business. Large quantities of corn, pine lumber, and firewood are shipped at this place. It contains good county buildings, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 large hotels. Tonnage in 1854, 5205; 10 schooners, with a tonnage of 604, were built during the year. Pop. in 1850, 714; in 1863, about 1200.

SNOW HILL, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia.

SNOW HILL, a post-village, capital of Greene co., North Carolina, on Contentny Creek, an affluent of the Neuse River, 70 miles S.E. of Raleigh. Pop. from 100 to 200.

SNOW HILL, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, 14 miles N. of Lafayette.

SNOW HILL, a post-village of Wilcox co., Alabama, about 55 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

SNOW HILL, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

SNOW HILL, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 74 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.

SNOW ISLAND, South Shetland, in the South Atlantic Ocean, S.W. of Livingston's Island, is 25 miles long.

SNOW/HILL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SNOWSHOE, *snó'shó*, a post-village and township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 17 miles N.W. of Bellefonte. Pop. 452.

SNOW'S STORE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

SNOW/VILLE, a post-village of Choctaw co., Mississippi, 110 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

SNUP/FLETOWN, a small village of Sussex co., New Jersey, 15 miles N.E. of Newton, contains a store, tannery, church, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

SNYATIN, a town of Austrian Poland. See **SNIATYN**.

SNYBAR, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

SNYDER, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1090.

SNYDER, a new township of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

SNYDER, a township, Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. P. 306.

SNYDERSTOWN, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

SNYDERSTOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on Shamokin Creek, 8 miles E. of Sunbury.

SNYDESVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, about 112 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

SNYDERTOWN, a little village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

SOA or **SOAY**, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, parish of Bracadale, off the S. coast of Skye. Length, from N. to S., 3 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 113. **SOA**, an island of Scotland, adjacent to the above, and 1 mile in circuit.

SOAJO, *so-d'zho*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Minho, 12 miles S.E. of Monção. Pop. 1196.

SOANA, *so-d'nd*, a decayed town of Tuscany, in the Maremma, 3 miles N.W. of Pitigliano.

SOANGHEER, *so-án-gheer*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 40 miles E.S.E. of Nunderbar.

SOAP (*sóp*) **CREEK**, of Iowa, flows into Des Moines River from the W., near the S. border of Wapello county.

SOAP CREEK, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

SOAPSTONE MOUNT, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SOAR, *sór*, a river of England, rises between Hinchley and Lutterworth, flows generally N. through the centre of Leicestershire, past Leicester, Mount Sorrel, and Loughborough, and joins the Trent about 12 miles E.S.E. of Derby, whence to Leicester it is navigable for barges.

SOAVE, *so-d'vá*, a fortified village of Austrian Italy, delegation, and 12 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 2200.

SOAY, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two islands of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, parish, and off the W. coast of Harris, from which they are separated by a sound 1 mile in width.

SOAY, a small island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near the entrance of Loch Inver.

SOAY. See **SOA**.

SOBERNHEIM, *so-bern-bíme*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S. of Coblenz on the Nahe. Pop. 2400.

SOBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SOBIESLAU, *so-be-s'low*, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles N.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 3168.

SOROTJE, *so-ho'tya*, or **ZOPTAN**, (*Záptan*), *tsóp'tán*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmütz. Pop. 1128.

SOROTKA, *so-ho'tká*, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 13 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1500.

SOBRADILLO, *so-brá-neel'vo*, a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and 45 miles W.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1104.

SOBRADO, *so-brá'do*, a town of Spain, province, and about 26 miles S.E. of Corunna, on the Tambre. Near it is a lake with the largest eels in Galicia. Pop. 2863.

SOBRADO DE TRIBES, *so-brá'do dá tré-ábás*, a town and parish of Spain, province, and about 30 miles from Orense. Pop. 1055.

SOBRAL, *so-brál*, a market-town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 23 miles N. of Lisbon.

SOBRAL, a town of Brazil, province, and 130 miles W.N.W. of Ceara.

SOBRAN, *so-brán*, or **VILLAJUAN**, *veel-yá-noo-án*, a town and parish of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 12 miles from Pontevedra, on an elevated plain above the E. shore of the Bay of Arosa, where it has a harbor. Pop. 2273.

SOBRARON, *so-brá-on* (?) a town of North-west India, on the Sutlej, 25 miles N.E. of Ferozepoor, where the British gained a great victory over the Sikhs, February 10, 1846.

SOBRARBE, *so-brá'rb*, a district of Spain, in the Aragonian Pyrenees, extending about 48 miles in length, and 40 miles in breadth, bounded N. by France. This was the cradle of the brave Aragonese who first held the Saracen invaders in check, and laid the foundations of the liberties of

Spain. They assembled as early as 819, in the fastnesses of Sobrarbe, where the primitive laws were drawn up. These were called *Fueros de Sobrarbe*, and became the model of those of many other places.

SOBREIRA FORMOSA, so-bré-erá fór-mo'sá, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 22 miles W.S.W. of Castello Branco, on the Poracama. Pop. 2484.

SOCATTTOO, a town of Africa. See **SACCATTOO**.

SOCOPATOY. See **SOCAPATOY**.

SUCHAUZEW, so-ká/chév, a town of Poland, government, and 28 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2600.

SOCHAPATOY or **SOCOOPATOY**, a post-village of Coosa co., Alabama, 36 miles N. by E. of Wetumpka.

SOCIAL (so'shál) **CIRCLE**, a thriving post-village of Walton co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 120 miles W. of Augusta. It is a depot for the produce of the county. Incorporated in 1831.

SOCIAL HILL, a post-office of Muhlenberg co., Kentucky.

SOCIALITY, so-ahé-al'é-te, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 40 miles S. of Buffalo.

SOCIETY HILL, a post-village of Darlington district, South Carolina, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbia. It is near the W. bank of the Great Pedee River, and contains several churches and stores.

SOCIETY HILL, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, 167 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, (Fr. *Archipel de Tahiti*, an'shee'pél' dèh tá'ee'tee', or *Iles de la Société*, eul dèh lá so'se'á'tá'; Ger. *Societäts Inseln*, so'se-ch-täts in'seln,) an important group of the South Pacific, between lat. 10° 11' and 17° 53' S., and lon. 148° 5' and 151° 48' W., and between the Low Islands, which almost join them on the E., and the Friendly Islands, situated at a greater distance on the W. The group consists of the island of Tahiti or Otahete, about 32 miles long from N.W. to S.E., and divided into two peninsulas by an isthmus 3 miles broad; and a great number of comparatively small islands, of which the most deserving of notice are Elmeo, Osnaburg, (Maltes,) Taponamoa or Saunder's Island, Huahine, Raikatoa or Ulitea, Otaha, Bola-Bola or Bora Bora, Marua or Maupiti, and Tubai. All the islands are elevated, and more or less mountainous. In Tahiti, which consists of an elongated ridge, the loftiest summit, Orohena, is 8500 feet above the level of the sea, and two other summits near it are respectively 7000 and 6979 feet. Among the mountains are many deep valleys and romantic glens, in which a delightful climate and fertile soil maintain a luxuriant vegetation; but it is towards the sea-side and along the foot of the mountains that the land is both most densely wooded and carefully cultivated. Close along the shore, an excellent broad road, overshadowed with trees, affords an agreeable access to the different settlements which have been made around it. A coral reef, encircling the island at the distance of 2 or 3 miles, presents an effectual barrier against the violence of the waves, and at the same time, having several openings in it, forms a number of harbors, where the sea is constantly tranquil, and the largest vessels can ride in safety. The best of these harbors, and the only one much used, is Mataval Bay, on the N. Point Venus, which contributes to form it, and is the N. extremity of Tahiti, is the most accurately determined site in the Pacific, and has been assumed by Lieutenant Raper as a secondary meridian. According to him, the flagstaff on it is in lat. 17° 29' 15" S., and lon. 149° 29' W.

One of the most remarkable features in the vegetation of Tahiti is the extent of ground occupied by the guava shrub. It was introduced from Norfolk Island about 40 years ago, and it now forms miles of woodland and bush entirely composed of it, and bearing a profusion of large and delicious fruit. The scenery of Elmeo is, if possible, still more attractive than that of Tahiti; and almost every island of the group has been described by navigators in rapturous terms, as realizing their ideas of an earthly paradise. Many of the population have been converted to Christianity by missionaries, who have also introduced many of the arts of civilized life. Papeiti, the capital of Tahiti, is resorted to by numerous whalers and other ships for commercial purposes.

The Society Islands appear to have been first discovered in 1606, by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who gave to Tahiti the name of La Sagittaria. It remained unknown to the rest of the world till 1767, when Captain Wallis, sent by George III. to make discoveries in the Pacific, reached Tahiti, and believing himself the first discoverer, gave it the name of King George Island. The year after it was touched at by Bougainville; but by far the most important visit was that of 1769, made by Captain Cook, in company with Sir Joseph Banks and an efficient scientific staff, mainly for the purpose of observing the rare occurrence of the transit of Venus across the sun's disk. The Society Islands have recently come into the possession of the French. The population has, like many of the other groups of the Pacific, remarkably decreased. Cook, in 1774, probably very much overrated it at 200,000. The missionaries in 1797 made it only 16,050. A census taken about 1840 reduced it to 10,000, of which 1000 belonged to

Elmeo. In the earlier periods the main causes of decrease were, undoubtedly, infanticide and the licentious society of the Archipel.—Inhab. **SOCIETY ISLANDER**.

SOCKHURN, a parish of England, co. of Durham and York, North Riding.

SOCKNA, sok'ná, written also **SOKNA** and **SUKNA**, sock-na, a walled town of Central Africa, in Fozza, midway between Tripoli and Moorsook, and 110 miles S. of the Tripoli frontier. Lat. 29° N., lon. 16° E. Pop. 3000.

SOCORRO, so-ko'ro, a town of Spain, in Murcia, province, and 37 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1473.

SOCUNUSCO, so-ko-noo'sko, a town of Central America, capital of the West Province of the state of Guatemala. The province of Soconusco consists of a strip of territory having N. the Mexican state of Chiapas, W. that of Oajaca, and S. the Pacific Ocean. Length, 120 miles; average breadth, 40 miles.

SOCORRO, a large county forming the S.W. extremity of New Mexico, has an area estimated at above 60,000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande, on the W. and partly on the N. by the Rio Colorado. But little is known of the surface, excepting the portion near the Rio Grande, which is uneven and broken by the Sierra Madra. The census of 1860 gives no returns for this county.

SOCORRO, a post-village of Socorro co., New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, about 135 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

SOCORRO, so-ko'ro, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, capital of a province, 66 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 12,000. (?)

SOCORRO LAKE, a lake of South America, in New Granada, at the head of the brook of Reventado, which supplies water to the city of Cartago.

SOCORRO, an island of Patagonia. See **HUAMBUN**.

SOCORRO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 18° 47' 14" N., lon. 110° 54' 15" W., about 24 miles long, and 9 miles broad. It may be said to consist of one mountain, the summit of which is about 2000 feet above the sea-level, and may be seen at the distance of 60 miles.

SOCOTRA, sok'o-trá, **SOCOTORA**, sok'o-to-rá, **SOKTRA**, sok'trá, or **SOKUTRAH**, so-ko'trá, (anc. *Dioscoridis Insula*.) an island in the Indian Ocean, 120 miles E. of Cape Guardafui, the E. extremity of Africa, and belonging to Keshin, a petty state of Arabia, about 240 miles distant. Tamarida, its capital, on the N.E. coast of the island, is in lat. 12° 39' N., lon. 54° 1' 2" E. Length, from E. to W., 70 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Area, estimated at 1000 square miles, and the population at from 4000 to 5000, mostly Bedouins, with some settled Arabs, Negroes, and descendants of Portuguese. Its centre is a chain of granite and limestone mountains, rising to 5000 feet in height, around which a belt of low land, from 2 to 4 miles across, skirts the sea; in its fertility it presents in some parts a favorable contrast to the adjacent mainlands. The climate is more temperate than on the adjacent continent. The products comprise some of the finest quality, dragon's blood and other gums, tamarinda, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, and ghee. The domestic animals are oxen, sheep, goats, camels, and dromedaries. The trade is mostly with Muscat, and whence most provisions are imported. The British government failed in negotiations to purchase this island from the Sultan of Keshin.—Adj. **SOCOTRIAN** and **SOCOTRIINE**, sok'o-trin; Inhab. **SOCOTRIAN**.

SOCUELLAMOS, so-thwél-yá'moce, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province of Ciudad-Real, 102 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2310.

SODAH, so'dá, an island on the S.E. coast of Arabia, the second largest of Curia-Muria group 3 miles long, by 2 miles broad. Highest peak, 1310 feet.

SODA LAKE, near the N.W. extremity of Louisiana, is connected with Lake Caddo on the W., and with Cross Lake on the S., and communicates with Red River, near Shreveport, by a short outlet. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, above 6 miles. It is navigable by steamboats for about nine months in the year.

SODASHAVAGHUR, British India. See **SEDASHOOTE**.

SODBURY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SODBURY, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SODBURY, CHIPPING, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, with a market-town, 25 miles S.S.W. of Gloucester.

SODERFORS, só'der-fors', a village of Sweden, len, and 31 miles N.W. of Upsal, on an island in the Dal-el, having a large anchor foundry, employing 500 workmen.

SODERHAMN, só'der-hámn, a maritime town of Sweden, len, and 42 miles N. of Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1500. It has a royal manufactory of arms, and an export trade in iron and timber.

SODERKÖPING, só'der-kö'ping, a maritime town of Sweden, len, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Linköping, on the Gotha Canal, 16 miles from the Baltic Sea. Pop. 960, who have an export trade in Baltic produce.

SODERMANNLAND, só'der-mánn-lánt', or **SUDERNANIA**, soo'der-mán'-é, an old province of Sweden, now subdivided among the lens of Nyköping and Stockholm.

SODERO, só'der-ró, an island of Sweden, len of Stockholm, in the Aland Strait. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3 miles

SODERTELGE, *söder-täl'ghä*, a town of Sweden, len, and 18 miles S.W. of Stockholm, on a river between Lake Mälär and the Baltic Sea. Pop. 1070.

SODOM, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 12 miles from Belvidere, contains 2 mills, and 6 or 8 dwellings.

SODOM, a small village of Burke co., Georgia.

SODOM, a post-office of Champaign co., Illinois.

SODUS, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, on the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, about 36 miles E. by N. of Rochester. The village contains an academy. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, which here forms Sodus Bay. Pop. 4598. See SODUS POINT.

SODUS BAY, New York, 35 miles E. by N. of Rochester, extends from Lake Ontario southward into Wayne county. Length, about 5 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles. It forms an excellent harbor, the entrance of which has been protected by substantial piers built by the United States.

SODUS CENTRE, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 190 miles W. by N. of Albany.

SODUS POINT, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, is situated at the entrance of Sodus Bay, and on Lake Ontario, 30 miles W.S.W. of Oswego, and about 210 miles by railroad from Albany. It has a good harbor, and is favorably situated for trade, being at the terminus of the Sodus Canal, which connects with the Erie Canal, and of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, which joins the Erie Railroad at Elmira.

SODY, a post-office of Autauga co., North Carolina.

SOEBORÖ or **SOBORG**, *söbora*, a decayed town of Denmark, island of Seeland, amt. of Frederichstadt, on a small lake, 10 miles N.W. of Elsinore. *See* For notices of most Scandinavian towns spelt with *Sö* refer to *Sö*.

SOEBY or **SOBY**, *söby*, a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, amt. and 17 miles W.N.W. of Aarhus.

SOEBY or **SOBY**, a village and parish of the island of Aeres, in Sleswick, on its N. coast, 10 miles S. of Faaborg.

SOEKADANA, a town on the coast of Borneo. *See* SUCADANA.

SOEPA, *soo'pä*, or **SO'PING**, a native state in the island of Celebes, about the middle of the W. coast of the Gulf of Boni. Pop. 18,000.

SOERABAYA, *soo'ra-bä'*, or **SOORABAYA**, *sö-rä-bä'*, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on the N.E. coast. Pop. 970,000.

SOERABAYA, **SOORABAYA**, **SOORABAYA** or **SURABAYA**, *soo-rä-bä'*, a seaport town of Java, capital of one of the three provinces into which the island is divided by the Dutch, on its N. coast, opposite the island of Madura, and at the mouth of the Kediri; lat. of Kalsamas Fort, 7° 14' 5" S., lon. 112° 44' 7" E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. It has a handsome government house, a mint, and large storehouses. Its harbor is the best in Java, and defended by many forts and batteries; and here are ship-building docks, a naval arsenal, and a cannon foundry. It is the seat of a civil court and court-martial, with appeal to the Supreme Court in Batavia. It is garrisoned by 2000 soldiers. In its province are the ruins of Mojopahit, the former capital of Java.

SOERAKARTA, **SOORAKARTA**, **SOORAKARTA**, **SURAKARTA**, *soo-rä-kan'tä*, written also **SOORAKERTA** and **SOERAKERTA**, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, near its centre. Pop. 400,000.

SOERAKARTA or **SOLO**, the capital of the above residency, on the Solo River, has a garrison and fort. P. 10,000.

SOERASSO, *soo'ro-ä'sso*, a village of the island of Sumatra, in the uplands, 43 miles N.E. of Padang. It is one of the four old capitals of the kingdom of Menanembow.

SOERIK, one of the Loffoden Islands. *See* SÖRON.

SOEST or **SÖST**, *söst*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Arnberg, on the Sösterbach, an affluent of the Lippe. Pop. in 1843, 8658. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and normal school, manufactures of linen, woollen cloths, hosiery, leather, and paper, with oil mills, breweries, and a trade in corn. It was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns.

SOEST or **ZOEST**, *soest*, a village of the Netherlands, province, and 11 miles N.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1886.

SOFAIHUN, *so-fä'hoon'*, a small town of Cashmere, at the S.E. extremity of the valley, with iron-mines.

SOFALA, *so-fä'lä*, a river of East Africa, in the Portuguese captaincy-general of Mozambique, has an eastward course estimated at 200 miles; it is navigable only for small craft.

SOFALA, a town of East Africa, capital of a government of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, on a river of its own name, in lat., of fort, 20° 10' 7" S., lon. 34° 46' E., consists chiefly of huts, with a fort, the residence of a governor, and garrison. It has an export trade in slaves, ivory, and gold-dust, and imports coarse piece-goods, trinkets, &c.

SOFFIGNANO, *so-foen-yä'no*, or **SOFFIGNANO**, *so-foen-yä'no*, a village and parish of Tuscany, 7 miles from Prato. Pop. 1016.

SOPLINGEN, *söpling-en*, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, about 2 miles W.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1667.

SOFROU or **SOFRU**, *so'froo*, written also **SAFROU** and

SOFORO, a walled town of Morocco, kingdom, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Fez. In its vicinity are productive salt-mines.

SO'GAMA, *so-gä'mä*, a populous town of Central Africa, in Bornoo, near Affagay, S. of Lake Tchad.

SO'GAMONSO, *so-gä-mo'so*, or **SO'GAMOZA**, *so-gä-mo'sä*, a small town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, province, and 40 miles N.W. of Tunja, on the Sogamoso River.

SO'GDIANA. *See* BOKHARA.

SO'GHANLEE-SOO or **SO'GHANLI-SU**, *so-gän'lee soo*, a small river of Asia Minor, joins the Filyas 90 miles N. of Angora.

SO'GHD, *sogd*, the valley of the Zer-afshan or river of Central Asia, Bokhara, is one of the "four paradises" of the Persian poets, and in antiquity it gave name to the region known as *Sogdiana*, N. of the Oxus.

SO'GHUT, a town of Asia Minor. *See* SHUGHUT.

SOGLAH (*so-glä*) **LAKE**, in Asia Minor, pashalic, and 63 miles W. of Karaman, is 11 miles in length; breadth, 7 miles. The village of Soglah is on its S.E. side.

SO'GNEFIORD, *sog'nä-fe-on'd'*, a very long and comparatively narrow creek of Norway, stretching E. from the sea, where the Salen Islands nearly cross its mouth, up to the field of the Sognefeld Mountains, a distance of about 90 miles.

SO'HAGEPOOR, a town of British India. *See* SERAJPOOR.

SO'HAGEPOOR, *so-häj-poor'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the S.W. territory, capital of a district, intersected by the Sone River, 72 miles N.N.E. of Mundlah.

SO'HAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 6 miles S.E. of Ely. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2756. It has a conspicuous church, and various dissenting chapels.

SO'HAM, **EARL'S**, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SO'HAM, **MONKS**, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SO'HAR, *so'har'*, a town of Arabia, dominion, and 120 miles W.N.W. of Muscat, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 24° 24' N.

SO'HAUL, *so'haw'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 37 miles S.S.E. of Callinger.

SOHL, *shol*, a county of Hungary, N.E. of the Danube. Pop. 91,490. Capital, Neu-Sohl.

SOHNA, *so'nä*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 30 miles S.W. of Delhi.

SO'HO, a suburb of Birmingham, England, where are the extensive iron-works of Messrs. Boulton and Watt. *See* BIRMINGHAM.

SO'HRAU, *so'röw*, written also **ZYORY**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 57 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3960. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

SOIGNIES, *swän'yoo'*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Senne, and on the railway from Mons to Brussels, 10 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 6350. It has extensive breweries and distilleries, trade in stone and lime, and large annual fairs.

SOIGNIES, **FOREST OF**, in Belgium, province of South Brabant, S.E. of Brussels, is 15 miles in length, and 6 miles in breadth. At its S. extremity are the hamlet of Mount St. Jean and the field of Waterloo.

SOISSONS, *swä'söns'*, almost *swä'pöns'*, (anc. *Augusta Suessonium* or *Suessonum*, and *Noviodunum*.) a fortified town of France, department of Aisne, 18 miles S.W. of Laon, on the left bank of the Aisne. Lat. 48° 28' N., lon. 3° 20' E. Pop. in 1852, 9477. It has an ancient castle, 2 ruined abbeys, a college, prison, theatre, library of 18,000 volumes, cathedral, manufactures of fine carpets, and an extensive trade in grain. Clovis made Soissons his residence at the commencement of his reign; under his descendants it was the capital of a separate kingdom. Louis le Debonnaire was imprisoned in the convent of St. Médard. The Canal of Soissons, 16 miles long, connects the Aisne with the Ourcq and Marne.

SOJ or **SOJA**, a river of Russia. *See* SOZH.

SOK, *sok*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orenboorg, 75 miles N.E. of Sergievsk, flows S.W., and joins the Volga 15 miles N. of Samara. Course, 130 miles.

SOKAL, *so-käl*, a town of Austrian Galicia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Zolkiew, on the Bug. P. 3100. It has manufactures of silk.

SOKHOUMKALE, a town of Russia. *See* SOOKHOOM KALE.

SOKNA, a town of Fessan. *See* SOCKNA.

SOKO, a state and town of Guinea, in North Ashantee.

SOKOLKA, *so-ko-lä'*, a market-town of Russian Poland, 22 miles N.E. of Bialystok. Pop. 2400.

SOKOLKA, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Poltava.

SOKOLNIK, *so-ko-l'nik*, a town of Poland, government, and 33 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 780.

SOKOLIVA, *so-ko-lo'yä'*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S. of Kharkov.

SOKOLIVKA, *so-ko-lov'kä*, a market-town of Russia, government of Kiev, 22 miles N.N.W. of Ooman.

SOKOLOV, *so-ko-lov'*, a town of Poland, 17 miles N. of Siedce. Pop. 3035.

SOKOLOV, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Rzeszow.

SOKOTA, so-ko'tā, a market-town of Abyssinia, 97 miles W.S.W. of Gondar. It is a place of considerable size, but scattered.

SOKOTRA or **SOKTRA**. See **SOCOTRA**.

SOLANA, so-lā'nā, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles E. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4375. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

SOLANDER CAPE, in East Australia, bounds Botany Bay on the S.

SOLANDER ISLAND, an islet off the S.W. extremity of New Zealand.

SOLANO, so-lah'no, a county towards the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated above 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.E. by Sacramento River, the Strait of Carquinez, and Suisun Bay. It contains several beautiful and fertile valleys, among which may be named Suscol Valley, which is situated W. of the Suscol Hills, and runs from the city of Vallejo to the N. part of the county; length, about 8 miles, and breadth, 3 miles; Napa Bay washes it on the W.; this valley is well adapted to farming; Green Valley, so called because a large portion is always green, lies E. of the Suscol Hills, about 4 miles from Suscol Valley; it is about 6 miles in length by 1½ in breadth; the S. end is the terminus of the Great Sacramento Valley, and is covered with wild oats, evergreen grass, and red clover; Suisun Valley, situated N. of Suisun Bay, and E. of Green Valley, is about 6 miles square; it opens out on the E. into the Sacramento Valley, and is watered by the navigable river Suisun; large quantities of hay, chiefly wild oats and clover, are raised; Ullatis Valley, lying farther to the N.E., is about 5 miles in length by 1½ in width; it runs N.W., and opens into the Sacramento Valley; this valley is a great thoroughfare, and the admiration of all travellers; Sacramento Valley extends as far as the eye can reach; it is covered with wild oats, and is not subject to inundation. The W. part of the county is mountainous, and very interesting; there are many small valleys suitable for stock raising. The principal elevation, which is very conspicuous, is a double peak situated near the head of Green Valley; the next in magnitude is another double peak, between Green Valley and Suscol. Gold is found in this county, but not in great abundance. About 4 miles N. of Vallejo is a large soda spring, the stream from which runs through Suscol Valley to Napa Bay. There are several other valuable mineral springs (some of them warm springs) in different parts of the county. It is intersected by the route of the proposed railroad from Benicia to Marysville. Capital, Benicia. P. 2,335.

SOLAPOOR, so-lā-poor', a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 66 miles W.N.W. of the Calburga.

SOLARO, so-lā-ro, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles S.W. of Barlassina. Pop. 1123.

SOLAROLA-RAINERIO, so-lā-ro-lā ri-nā-re-o, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Cremona, 9 miles N. of Casal-Maggiore. Pop. 1383.

SOLARUSSA, so-lā-roos-sā, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 15 miles W.S.W. of Busachi. Pop. 1641.

SOLDAU, sołdāw, a river of East Prussia, issues from a lake near a town of the same name, and unites with the Mława in forming the Wkra. Total course, 60 miles.

SOLDAU or **DIZIALDOWO**, dit-so-lā-do-vo (?) a town of East Prussia, government of Königsberg, on the Soldau, and on the Polish frontier, 13 miles S.W. of Neldenburg. P. 1800.

SOLDIER (SOLJER) RIVER, of Iowa, rises towards the W. part of the state, and flowing S.W., enters the Missouri River in Harrison county.

SOLDIN, sołdeen', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Frankfurt, 25 miles N.E. of Küstrin. Pop. 4860. It has manufactures of woollens, and a mussel pearl fishery in the Lake of Soldin.

SOLDOV, a town of Russia. See **SOLVITCHEGODSE**.

SOLEC, so-lā'ta, a town of Poland, government of Radom, near the Vistula, 28 miles N.E. of Opatów. Pop. 1800.

SOLECHNIKI or **SOLECZNIKI**, so-lā'tch-neo-kee, Bolchoi, bol-choi', a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 27 miles S. of Vilna.

SOL'EDEWZ, a town of North-west Hindostan, about 35 miles S.E. of Odeypoor.

SOL'EMN GROVE, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina.

SOLENT, Tm, is that part of the sea between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of England, which extends W. from Fort Monckton to Hurst Castle, being continuous E. with Spithead, and N. with Southampton-water. Length, 18 miles; average breadth, 3 miles.

SOLERO, so-lā-ro, a market-town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the railway from Turin to Genoa, 6 miles W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3312.

SOLSBURY, sol'sber-re, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, contains the borough of New Hope. Pop. 3778.

SOLESINO, so-lā-see'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 17 miles S.E. of Padua. Pop. 2100.

SOLESMEZ, so-lām', a market-town of France, department of Nord, on the Selle, 12 miles E. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 5579. It has manufactures of calicoes.

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SOLETO, so-lā'to, a market-town of Naples, province, and 15 miles W. of Otranto, near the ruins of ancient Solentia. Pop. 2000.

SOLEURE, so-lū're. (Fr. pron. so-lūr; Ger. *Solothurn*, *solothurn*'), a canton of Switzerland, in its N.W. part, enclosed by the cantons of Bern, Basel, and Aargau. Area, 256 square miles. In the N. and W. it is covered by ramifications of the Jura Mountains. The principal rivers are the Aar, Emme, and Dunern. The soil is fertile, and a surplus of corn over home consumption is raised, with fruit for exportation. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry, and the horned cattle are among the best in Switzerland. Iron and marble are important products; the principal manufactures are iron goods, calico, hosiery, and paper. The canton is divided into nine districts or bailiwicks. The government, once aristocratic, was considerably modified in 1831 and 1841, by a strong infusion of the democratic principle. The great council or legislative body consists of 160 members, of whom 55 are chosen directly by the people, 45 by electoral delegates, and nine are named by the council itself. Pop. in 1850, 69,613, of whom 61,558 are Roman Catholic, and 8097 Protestants.

SOLEURE, (Ger. *Solothurn*; anc. *Solodurum*), a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is situated on the Aar, here crossed by two wooden bridges, at the foot of the Jura, 19 miles N.N.E. of Bern. Lat. 47° 12' N., lon. 7° 32' E. Pop. 5370. It has a handsome cathedral, a museum with a collection of fossils from the Jura; government-house, arsenal, barracks, and theatre. It has a college, a public library, and a botanic garden. Here Kosciuszko died, on the 16th of October, 1817. Near it are the château of Waldery, the hermitage of St. Veron, and the baths of Weissenstein.

SOLFACH, sol'fā, a small port of South Wales, co. of Pembrokeshire, on the N. shore of St. Bride's Bay, 3 miles S.E. of St. David's.

SOLFATARA, sol-fā-tā-rā, (anc. *Aque Albulæ*), a small lake of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, comarca di Roma, 4 miles W. of Tivoli. It is now about 500 feet across, but was anciently much larger; on it are several floating islets. Near it are the ruined baths of Agrippa. A canal 2 miles in length, carries its sulphurous waters into the Tevere.

SOLFERINO, sol-fā-ree'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 18 miles N.W. of Mantua. In 1796 the Austrians were here defeated by the French, prior to the siege of Mantua. Pop. 1095.

SOLGALISKAIA, sol-gā-le-skā'ā, or **SOLGALITZKOI**, sol-gā-lit-skoi', a town of Russia, government, and 100 miles N.N.E. of Kostroma, on the Kostroma River. Pop. 200. It has 2 annual fairs.

SOLIDAD, a missionary settlement of Monterey co., California.

SOLIGNAC, so-lēen'yāk', a small town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Briance, 5 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 3054.

SOLIGNAC SUR LOIRE, so-lēen'yāk' sūr lwā, a small town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 5 miles S. of Le Puy. Pop. 1053.

SOLIGNANO, so-lēen-yā'no, (L. *Solimanus*), a village of Italy, duchy, and 23 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Taro. Pop. 2341.

SOLIGNY, so-lēen-yee', a market-town of France, department of Orne, 6 miles N. of Mortagne. Pop. 883. Near it was the convent of La Trappe, suppressed in 1790.

SOLIHULL, a town and parish, England, co. of Warwick.

SOLIKAMSK, so-le-kāmsk', a town of Russia, government, and 115 miles N. of Perm. Pop. 4000.

SOLIMAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan. See **SULEIMAN**.

SOLIMOENS, so-le-mo-ēns', a name of the Amazon River, Brazil. See **AMAZON**. It also gives name to the large river of the province of Para.

SOLINGEN, so-līng-en, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles S.E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 6320, who manufacture swords, bayonets, and cutlery. The celebrity which Solingen enjoys in its particular branch of trade reaches back to the twelfth century, (1147,) when the manufacture of Damascus blades is said to have been introduced from the East by Count Adolphus of Berg.

SOLING-SHAN or **SOLING-CHAN**, so-līng-shān', a mountain of China, province of Kan-soo, in lat. 32° 59' N., lon. 104° 59' E., covered with perpetual snow.

SOLIPACA, so-lā-pā-kā, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles N.E. of Caserta, near the Calore. P. 5441.

SOLITARY ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 21' S., lon. 176° 35' W., was discovered by Mendaña in 1595.

SOLITARY ISLAND, Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 50' S., lon. 68° 5' E.

SOLITARY ISLAND, on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 30° 13' S., lon. 153° 13' E.

SOLK, GROSS, groce sōlk, a village of Austria, in Styria, about 15 miles from Steinach. Pop. 1180.

SOLLER, sol-yān', a town of the island of Majorca, on its N.W. coast, with a port on the Mediterranean, 14 miles N. of Palma. Pop. 6990. It has considerable exports of oranges and wine.

SOLLIES-LE-PONT, sol'lee' leh pōn', a town of France, department of Var, 8 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 1852, 3206.

SOLLINGEN, sol'ling-en, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 3 miles S.E. of Durlach. Pop. 1125.

SOLLOGHODMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

SOLMS, solms, an old principality of Germany, situated in the Lahn, now subdivided into several small mediatised principalities belonging to the different branches of the House of Solms, the chief of which are the following:—

SOLMS BARUTH WILDENFELS, solms bā'rōot wīl'den-fēls', a principality of Germany, in Hesse.

SOLMS-BRAUNFELS, solms brōwn'fēls, a principality of Germany, with possessions in Prussia, Würtemberg, and Hesse. Capital, Braunfels.

SOLMS LAUBACH, solms lōw'bāx, a principality of Germany, in Hesse.

SOLMS LAUBACH BARUTH RODELHEIM, solms lōw'bāx bā'rōot rōdēl-hīme', and **ARNHEIM**, arn'hīme, two principalities of Germany, in Hesse.

SOLMS LICH, solms līc, and **HONEN SOLMS**, hō'en solms, two principalities of Germany. Capital, Lich.

SOLNITZ, sol'nīts, or **SOLNICZE**, sol-neet'sā, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1444, who manufacture woollens.

SOLO, a town of Java. See **SOERAKARTA**.

SOLO, **BENGAWAN**, bēn-gā-wān', or **SAMBAYA**, sām-bā', the largest and most important river of Java, rises in the province of Soerakarta, passes the town of that name, flows E.N.E. in a very zigzag course, and falls into the Java Sea opposite the W. end of the island of Madura. Total course, with windings, about 356 miles. Excepting in the months of August, September, and October, it is navigable for native boats far above Soerakarta.

SOLOFRA, so-lo'frā, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 7 miles S.E. of Avellino. Pop. 5400. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and jewelry.

SOLOGNE, so'lon', an old district of France, now comprised in the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Loiret.

SOLOLA, so-lo'la, a town of Central America, state, and 85 miles N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 5000. (?)

SOLOMBO, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two small islands in the Java Sea. Lat. of Great Solombo, 5° 33' S., lon. 114° 24' E.

SOLOMESTS, so-lo-mēsts', a market-town of Russia, government, and 93 miles N.N.W. of Vilna.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, (Fr. *Iles Salomon*, eel sāl'ō'mōn',) a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 5° and 12° S., and lon. 154° and 163° E. The principal islands are Bougainville, Choiseul, St. Isabel, Guadalcanal, the Arsenides, Malaita, and St. Cristoval. The surface is elevated, fertile, and well wooded; the shores precipitous, with fringing reefs. The islands are of volcanic origin, and have an active volcano. The population comprises both Malays and Papuan negroes. These islands were discovered by Mendana in 1567.

SOLOMON or **SALOMON ISLANDS**, a group of 11 islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Chagos Islands, a dependency of the Mauritius.

SOLON, a post-village and township of Somerset co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec River, about 45 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 1415.

SOLON, a post-township of Cortland co., New York, 35 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. Pop. 1150.

SOLON, a township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 1034.

SOLON, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 12 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

SOLON, a post-office of White co., Tennessee.

SOLON MILLS, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 56 miles N.W. by N. of Chicago.

SOLONOTSHA, so-lo-not'shā, a town of Russia, government, and 112 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, on an affluent of the Dnieper.

SOLOR, sol'or, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores, separated from it by the Strait of Flores, and by another strait from Adenara, in the N. Lat. of the S. point, 8° 47' S., lon. 123° 8' E. Length, from E. to W., 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

SOLOTHURN, Switzerland. See **SOLEURE**.

SOLOTIVINA, so-lo-to-vee'nā, or **SOLOTWINA**, so-lot-wee'nā, a town of Austrian Galicia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Stanislawow. Pop. 2500.

SOLOVETSKOI, so-lo-vēt-sko', or **SOLOVKI**, so-lov'kee, an island of Russia, in the White Sea, government of Archangel, 100 miles N.W. of Onega, in lat. 65° N., lon. 36° 50' E. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Tale is a principal product.

SOLRE-LE-CHATEAU, sol'r leh shā'tē', a town of France, department of Nord, 9 miles N.E. of Avesnes. Pop. in 1852, 2758.

SOLRE-SAINT-GERY, sol'r sān' shēh-ree', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 21 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 870.

SOLRE-SUR-SAMBRE, sol'r sūn' sām-br', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 13 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1275.

SOLSBERRY, a post-office of Green co., Indiana.

SOLSONA, sol-so'nā, (anc. *Celso*?) a walled town of Spain, province, and 65 miles N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 2156. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of iron wares.

SOLS/VILLE, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

SOLT, solt, (Ger. *Solt*, solt,) a town of Central Hungary, co., and 48 miles S. of Pesth, near the Danube. Pop. 6949.

SOLTA, sol'tā, (anc. *Olyntha*?) an island of Dalmatia, circle of Spalatro, in the Adriatic, W. of Brassa. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 10 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 1300. On its N. shore is a village of its own name.

SOLTAU, sol'tōw, a town of Hanover.

SOLVESBERG, sol'ves-lēn', or **SOLVITSBURG**, sol'vīts-bōrg', an ancient, and formerly important maritime town of South Sweden, lon, and 37 miles W. of Carlskrona, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 1050.

SOLVITCHEGODSK, sol-ve-chā-godak', **SOLDOV** or **SOLDOW**, sol-dov', a town of Russia, government, and 268 miles N.E. of Vologda, on the Vitchegda. Pop. 2500. It has manufactures of linens.

SOLWAY FRITH, a large marine inlet, stretching from the Irish Sea N.E. between England and Scotland, having S. and E. the county of Cumberland, and N. the counties of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. Breadth at the entrance, between St. Bee's Head and Balcurry Point, 24 miles. It extends inland for about 38 miles, diminishing in breadth to 1½ miles. At its head it receives the Esk; and the Annan, Nith, Dee, and Urr join it from the Scotch, and Derwent and Ellen from the English side. The Coasts are sloping in Cumberland, bold in Galloway, and low in the county of Dumfries. During ebb-tide much of the frith is a naked flat, and may occasionally be crossed in some places; but the tidal wave, especially during spring tides, returns very suddenly, and with great violence, so that accidents to shipping have repeatedly happened. Its fisheries, chiefly salmon, are extensive and valuable.

SOLWAY MOSS, a drained area about 7 miles in circumference, in the county of Cumberland, parish of Kirkcudbright, adjoining the frith.

SOMA, so'mā, a small town of Asia Minor, 25 miles E. of Bergama, and about 3 miles from which is the ancient *Gerna*. (?)

SOMAGLIA, so-mā'lyā, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Lodi, 3 miles S.W. of Codogno. Pop. 2047.

SOMAIN, so'mān', a village of France, department of Nord, on the North Railway, 3½ miles S.E. of Douai. Pop. in 1852, 3065.

SOMARIVA PERNO, so-mā-ree'vā pēr'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni. Pop. 1905.

SOMALI or **SOMAULEE**, a country of Africa. See **ADAL**.

SOMBOR, a town of Hungary. See **ZEMEN**.

SOMBURN, **KING'S**, a parish of England. See **KING'S SOMBURN**.

SOMBURN, **LITTLE**, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SOMBREFFE, som'brēf'feh, a village of Belgium, province, and 13 miles W.N.W. of Namur. Pop. 2000. It has a castle, and a church built by the Templars.

SOMBRERETE, som-brā-rā'tā, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 85 miles N.W. of Zacatecas. Near it are rich silver-mines.

SOMBRERO, som-brā'ro, an islet of the British West Indies, about midway between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands. Lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 63° 27' W.

SOMBRERO, a village of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 70 miles S.S.W. of Caracas.

SOMEISAT or **SUMEISAT**, soo-mā-sā't', (anc. *Samosata*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Marash, on the Euphrates, 50 miles N.E. of Bir. It is the birthplace of the Grecian poet Lucian.

SOMERBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SOMERBY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

SOMERCOTES, **NORTH**, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

SOMERCOTES, **SOUTH**, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SOMEREIN or **SOMMEREIN**, so'meh-rīn', a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.E. of Presburg, on the island of Great Schütt.

SOMERFIELD, a post-office, Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

SOMERFORD, a post-township, Madison co., Ohio. P. 616.

SOMERFORD, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 27 miles W. of Columbus, has about 150 inhabitants.

SOMERFORD, **BROAD**, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SOMERFORD, **KEYNES**, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

SOMERFORD, **LITTLE**, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SOMERGEM, som'er-gēm', a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 7136.

SOMERLEYTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 4½ miles N.W. of Lowestoft.

SOMERS, sūm'mers, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, 23 miles N.E. of Hartford. The village contains 2 churches and several stores. Pop. of township, 1508.

SOMERS, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, about 110 miles S. of Albany. The village contains several churches, and a bank. P. of the township, 1723.

SOMERS, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 2856.

SOMERS, a township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. P. 680.
SOMERSALL-HERBERT, a parish of England, co. Derby.
SOMER'S CENTRE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SOMERSET or **SOMERSETSHIRE**, *sŭm'et-shŭr*, a maritime county of the West of England, having N. the Bristol Channel, and from S.W. round to N.E. the cos. of Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucester. Area, 1636 square miles, or 1,047,040 acres, of which about 900,000 are supposed to be under culture. Pop. in 1851, 443,916. Coast-line and surface very much diversified, and highly picturesque. The Mendip Hills, and the range of which the Quantock Hills form a part, separate the county into three divisions, the central of which contains the basins of the Parret, Brue, and Axe; in the N. are the Avon and Yeo Rivers, and in the W. the Tone, all of which flow to the Bristol Channel. Along the rivers are many marshes and tracts of high fertility, in which dairy husbandry is pursued with great success; in other parts are extensive wastes, as Exmoor at the W. extremity. Dunkerry Beacon, also in the W., rises to 1668 feet in height. Wheat and barley come to high perfection around Bridgewater, Taunton, &c., and the industry of the county is chiefly rural, but the agriculture is generally backward. Cheddar and other cheeses, and cider, are the principal products. Sheep are estimated at 500,000, and the annual produce of wool at 10,500 packs. Coal, stone, calamine, and fullers' earth are obtained; woollen goods are manufactured at Frome, Wellington, &c.; and in 1847, 2180 hands were engaged in woollen, and 1648 in silk mills. Gloves are made at Yeovil, linens at Crewkerne; stockings, paper, glass, iron-ware, wool-cards, shoes, leather, and malt are manufactured. The Glastonbury, Kennet and Avon, Bridgewater, Taunton, and other canals are in this county, the N. and W. parts of which are intersected by the Great Western Railway. The county contains the cities of Bath, Wells, and a part of Bristol, the parliamentary boroughs of Bridgewater, Taunton, and Frome, the municipal boroughs of Axbridge, Chard, Glastonbury, Langport, Yeovil, Somerset, (whence its name,) and numerous market-towns. The county returns 4 members to the House of Commons. Antiquities of almost every period of British history are met with in this county, which was the seat of numerous important military events in Saxon times.

SOMERSET, a division of the Cape Colony, South Africa, mostly between lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$ and $33^{\circ} 25'$ S., and lon. $25^{\circ} 12'$ and $26^{\circ} 45'$ E., intersected by the Great Fish River. Area, 4000 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 5200.

SOMERSET, the capital of the above division, 80 miles N.W. of Graham Town, at the base of the Bosch-berg. It has Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches, and Wesleyan schools.

SOMERSET, *sŭm'et*, a county forming the N.N.W. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 4000 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the St. John and Penobscot Rivers, but principally by the Kennebec, above 70 miles of whose course is comprised within this county. The greater part is heavily wooded, and immense quantities of lumber are annually rafted down the Kennebec. The surface is hilly and undulating, with occasional mountain ridges and peaks. The soil is generally fertile. In 1850 this county produced 56,596 bushels of wheat, and 328,680 of oats,—the quantity of each being greater than that produced by any other county in the state. Organized in 1809. Capital, Norridgewock. Pop. 35,581.

SOMERSET, a county in the N. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Raritan River and Bound Brook, on the N.E. by the Passaic River, and on the W. by Lamington River, and is drained by the N. and S. branches of Raritan River, and by Millstone River, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is various; the N.W. portion being mountainous, and the centre and S.E. either level or slightly undulating. The soil of the hills is generally clay or stiff loam, that of the level portions sandy loam formed of shale, and the mountain valleys are of limestone. The range of hills about 2 miles N. of Somerville have been perforated by many mining shafts in search of copper-ore; one of these shafts is 1300 feet in length. The ore is said to contain not only a large proportion of copper, but to be worth working on account of the gold which it yields. The Bridgewater mineral-paint mines are situated near the centre. Somerset county is distinguished as the birthplace of Samuel L. Southard, Peter D. Vroom, Commodore Stockton, William L. Dayton, and Theodore Frelinghuysen. The New Jersey Central Railroad traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Organized in 1788, having previously formed part of Middlesex county. Capital, Somerville. Pop. 19,643, of whom 27 were slaves.

SOMERSET, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, contains 1060 square miles. It is watered by Castleman's River, and by Laurel Hill and Stony Creeks. The surface is diversified, having the Laurel Hill on the W. boundary, and the Alleghany ridge near the E. part. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Beds of excellent coal, which in some places are 6 feet thick,

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extend over nearly the whole area of the county: iron ore is also abundant. A plank-road connects it with Cumberland, in Maryland. Capital, Somerset. Pop. 24,416.

SOMERSET, a county in the S.E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is situated on the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay. The Nanticoke River forms its boundary on the N.W., the Pocomoke River and Bay on the S.; the county is also penetrated by two navigable inlets of the Chesapeake, called Wicomico and Manokin Rivers. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, cedar, cypress, &c. The soil in some parts is sandy, and in others clayey, generally fertile. The rivers and bays above named afford great facilities for navigation. Capital, Princess Anna. Pop. 22,456, of whom 16,868 were free, and 5588 slaves.

SOMERSET, a township in Windham co., Vermont, 100 miles W. by S. of Concord. Pop. 321.

SOMERSET, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Staunton River and the Fall River Railroad, 50 miles S. by W. of Boston. Pop. 1166.

SOMERSET, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Niagara co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2154.

SOMERSET, a post-borough and township, capital of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the plank-road from Cumberland, in Maryland, to West Newton, in Pennsylvania, 70 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. Since the plank-road was opened, the town has rapidly increased in business and population. Mines of excellent coal have been opened near this place, and in many parts of the county. Somerset contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and an academy. Incorporated in 1804. Pop. in 1850, 566, including the township, 3420.

SOMERSET, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1512.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

SOMERSET, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Kentucky, is situated 6 miles N. of the Cumberland River, and 90 miles S. of Frankfort. The surrounding country contains coal and iron ore. The village has 3 churches, 10 dry-goods stores, a branch bank, and 1 iron foundry.

SOMERSET, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1943.

SOMERSET, a post-village in Reading township, capital of Perry co., Ohio, on the Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati Railroad, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Zanesville. It contains a court-house, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 1250.

SOMERSET, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 913.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Wabash co., Indiana.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Saline co., Illinois.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Monroe co., Missouri, on Salt River, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

SOMERSET, a county of Van Diemen's Land, in the E. part. The South Esk River forms its N., Macquarie and Lake Rivers its W. boundary, and it is watered by many of their affluents. Principal towns, Campbell Town, Ross, Lincoln, and Auburn.

SOMERSET, North, a tract in the Arctic region of British North America, forming the N. part of Boothia Felix, and mostly between lat. 73° and 74° N., and W. of lon. 90° W., having E. Prince Regent Inlet, and N. Barrow Strait, separating it from Cornwallis Island and North Devon. Cape Clarence is its N.E. extremity, opposite which is Prince Leopold Island. It was discovered by Sir E. Parry in 1819.

SOMERSET MILLS, a post-village in Fairfield township, Somerset co., Maine, on the right bank of Kennebec River, about 22 miles above Augusta. A dam has here been built across the river, which affords valuable water-power. Pop. about 100.

SOMERSET RIVER, South Africa. See SWAKOP.

SOMERSETSHIRE. See SOMERSET.

SOMERSHAM, a town and parish of England, co. of Huntingdon, 10 miles E.N.E. of Huntingdon. Pop. 1517.

SOMERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOMERS POINT, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on Great Egg Harbor Bay, about 12 miles S.E. of May's Landing, is resorted to for bathing in the summer, and gunning in the fall. A mariner's church has been erected near the place.

SOMERSVILLE, *sŭm'ers-vil*, a post village in Somers township, Tolland co., Connecticut, 22 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains a woollen factory.

SOMERSWORTH, a township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, bounded on the E. by Salmon Falls River, 30 miles E.S.E. of Concord. It contains the village of GREAT FALLS, (which see.) The Great Falls Branch Railroad here connects with the Boston and Maine Railroad. Pop. 4943.

SOMERTON, *sŭm'mer-ton*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, to which it gave name, on rising ground on the Carey, 5 miles N.N.W. of Hechester. Pop. in 1851, 2140. The town, built of blue lias-stone, was, during the Heptarchy, fortified, and a residence of the West Saxon kings. Its ancient royal castle is now a county jail.

SOMERTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOMERTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford

SOM

SOMERITON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
SOMERTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
SOMERTON, a post-village included within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SOMERTON, a post-village of Naussemond co., Virginia, about 100 miles S. E. of Richmond.

SOMERTON, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 107 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

SOMERVILLE, *sūm'ēr-vil*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the tide-water of Mystic River and Miller's Creek, (both of which are navigable for vessels of moderate size,) about 3 miles N.W. of Boston. The township is intersected by the Boston and Lowell, the Fitchburg, and the Boston and Maine Railroads, which, with two lines of omnibuses, afford ample and easy travelling facilities for quite a large portion of the citizens, who are engaged in business in Boston. There is an extensive copper-tube manufactory here, employing an incorporated capital of \$200,000. There are also an extensive glass factory, a dyeing and bleaching establishment, and a spike factory; brick-making is extensively carried on upon the lowlands, and was formerly a source of great income. Somerville has a flourishing high school, 3 grammar, besides other schools. Tufts College, a new Universalist institution, said to be the only one in this country, has just been completed on Walnut Hill. This institution, which is liberally endowed, is named from a citizen of the place, who gave a large and beautiful tract of land for the location. The McLean Asylum for the Insane is situated in the S. part of the township, near East Cambridge, and surrounded by highly ornamented grounds. This is one of the most beautiful and well arranged, as well as successful establishment of the kind in the United States.

Prospect and Winter Hills, situated in the vicinity, possess much interest in Revolutionary history. From the former was lighted the *first signal-fire* to apprise the minute-men at Lexington and Concord of the crossing of Charles River from Boston by the British troops, long before daybreak, on the memorable morning of the 19th of April, 1775. This and Winter Hill were occupied by the American troops on the night after the battle of Bunker Hill, and substantial entrenchments were at once thrown up, much of which, on Prospect Hill, still remain. Here General Putnam, with a force of about 4000 men, remained for several weeks, until General Washington arrived to take command of the American army. The township was incorporated in 1842. Pop. in 1850, 3540; in 1855, about 5000.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 175 miles N.W. of Albany.

SOMERVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Somerset county, New Jersey, is situated on the Raritan River, and on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 26 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It is the principal village in the county, and has 14 stores, 6 churches, and 1 bank. It chiefly owes its prosperity to its fine location and its facilities for the disposal of produce. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. 1300.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 85 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Alabama, 125 miles N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa, and about 5 miles S. of the Tennessee River. It contains a court-house, and several hundred inhabitants.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Tennessee, on the Loosahatchee River, 43 miles E. of Memphis. It is situated in a populous and fertile region. The proposed railroad from Memphis to Nashville will pass through the town. A plank-road has been commenced between Memphis and Somerville. It has 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, and a bank. Pop. in 1853, 1500.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of Hamilton.

SOMIDOURO, *so-mō-dō'ro*, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 12 miles E.S.E. of Mariana. Pop. 2000.

SOMLYO, *so-m'lyō*, a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Krassna, on the Krassna, 50 miles N.W. of Klausenburg, with a castle. Pop. 2747.

SOMMA, *so-m'mā*, or **SOMA**, *so'mā*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, delegation of Milan, 4 miles S.E. of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 3890. It has Roman antiquities, and was the place where the Romans under Scipio were defeated by Hannibal, shortly after his passage of the Alps.

SOMMA, a town of Italy, 9 miles E. of Naples, at the foot of Monte Somma, the N. flank of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 7400. It has a castle, a college, and several churches, a public hospital, and a trade in wines and fruits.

SOMMA CAMPAGNA, *so-m'mā kām-pān'yā*, a village of Austrian Italy, 8 miles W.S.W. of Verona. See **VEUVIUS**.

SOMMA PÁZ, *so-m'mā pás*, a mountain range of South America, extending E. of the Magdalena to Lake Maracaybo and the city of Valencia, in Venezuela.

SOMMARIVA DEL BOSCO, *so-m'mā-ree'vā dēl bos'ko*, a town of Piedmont, division of Coni, 8 miles S.E. of Carmagnola. Pop. 5333.

SOMMARIVA DEL PARNO, *so-m'mā-ree'vā dēl par'no*, a town of Italy, contiguous to the above. Pop. 1995.

SON

SOMME, *somm*, (anc. *Somara*.) a river of France, rises N.E. of St. Quentin, in the department of Aisne, flows past Ham, Péronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and enters the English Channel between Le Crotoy and St. Valéry sur Somme. The chief affluent is the Arve, on the left. Length, 117 miles. It is navigable to Amiens, and is connected with the Oise and Scheldt by the Canal of the Somme.

SOMME, a maritime department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Picardy, having W. the English Channel. Area, 2343 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 570,637. The surface is flat. The Somme is the only river of importance. The soil is fertile in corn, hemp, lint, and hops; wine of inferior quality is made to a small extent, but cider is much used. Its marshes furnish abundance of turf. It has numerous manufactures, the chief being velvets, cottons, woollens, soap, beet-root sugar, and paper. The department is traversed by the Northern Railway, and by that from Amiens to Boulogne, and is divided into the arrondissements of Abbeville, Amiens, Doullens, Montdidier, and Péronne. Capital, Amiens.

SOMMÉE, a town of West Hindostan, in the Guicowar's dominions, 9 miles S.E. of Rahdunpoor.

SOMMELSDYK or **SOMMELSDIJK**, *so-m'mēls-dīk*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, island of Overflakke, 19 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2444.

SOMMEN, a lake of Sweden, len, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Linköping, 15 miles E. of Lake Wetter. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It discharges its surplus waters N. into Lake Roxen and the Baltic Sea.

SOMMERDA, *so-m'mēdā*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N.N.E. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 3330. It has manufactures of arms.

SOMMEREIN, a town of Hungary. See **SOWEREIN**.

SOMMERFELD, *so-m'mēr-fēlt*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Lupa, 44 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort, on the Berlin and Glogau Railway. Pop. 3648. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

SOMMERHAUSEN, *so-m'mēr-hāw'sen*, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1229.

SOMMIÈRES, *so-m'mē-ān'*, a town of France, department of Gard, 14 miles W.S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 3923. It was formerly fortified, and sustained several sieges while held by the Protestants. It has a chamber of manufactures, and steam factories for woollen yarn and fabrics.

SOMMIÈRES, a village of France, department of Vienno, 9 miles N.N.E. of Clvray. Pop. 1000.

SOMNAUTH, *so-m'naw't*, or **PUTTUN-SOMNAUTH**, *pūt'tān' so-m'naw't*, a maritime town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, in the peninsula of Guzerat, 28 miles N.W. of Diu Head, in lat. 20° 53' N., lon. 70° 35' E., and famous for a temple which was long a principal place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and celebrated for its vast wealth. The original temple was sacked by Mahmood of Ghuznee in 1024, and its gates carried to Ghuznee, where they were afterwards attached to Mahmood's tomb. The temple now existing at Somnauth is reported to be a modern edifice, on the site of a mosque that succeeded the ancient temple. The celebrated gates of Somnauth, 16½ feet in height, and 18½ feet in width, were removed by the British from Ghuznee, after its capture in 1842, and brought back by them into India.

SOMNO, RIO DO, *ree'ō do so-m'no*, a river of Brazil, rises on the confines of the province of Pernambuco, and proceeding N.N.W., joins the Tocantins on the right.

SOMNO, RIO DO, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas Geraes, on the frontiers of the province of Govas, flows N.E., receiving the Almas on the right, and joins the Paracatu.

SOMOBOR, a town of Croatia. See **SZAMOBOR**.

SOMONAUKE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, on Somonauk Creek, and on the Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 55 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

SOMONAUKE DEPOT, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

SOMORROSTRO, *so-mōr-ro'stro*, a village of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.W. of Bilbao, with a fortified harbor on the Bay of Biscay, and iron-mines in its vicinity.

SOMOSERRA, *so-mō-sē'rā*, a village and parish of Spain, province, and 40 miles N.W. of Guadalajara, where, on the 30th of November, 1808, the French routed an army of 12,000 Spaniards, and opened to Napoleon the route to Madrid.

SOMOSTZE, *so-mōst'sē*, a market-town of Russia, government, and 63 miles N.W. of Kharkov.

SOMPTING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SOMU-SOMU, *so-mō so-mō*, a town in the Pacific, on the N.W. side of the island of Vuna, (or Taba-Juni,) one of the largest of the Feejee group, in lat. 16° 46' S., lon. 179° 55' W., consisting of about 200 houses.

SONAIL, *so-nīl'*, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 55 miles S. of Kotah.

SONCINO, *son-chee'no*, a market-town of Lombardy, delegation, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Cremona, on the Oglio.

SONDALO, *son-dā'lo*, a village of Lombardy, 22 miles N.E. of Sondrio.

SONDERBORG, *sūn'dēr-bōr'*, or **SONDERBURG**, *son'dēr-bōr'*, a seaport town of Denmark, on the S.W. side of the 1805

Island of Alsen, capital of amt, 13 miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 3300.

SONDERSHAUSEN, son/ders-hōw'zen, a town of Central Germany, capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, at the confluence of the Wipper and Bibra, 28 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 3500. It has a gymnasium, and a castle, the residence of the prince.

SONDRIO, son/dre-o, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Maffero, near its mouth in the Adda, 34 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4500. Its delegation, between the Grisons and the Tyrol, has an area of 1100 square miles. Pop. 97,000.

SONE or **SOANE**, sōn, a river of India, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins 25 miles W. of Patna, after a N.E. course of 440 miles. It rises at Ajmeerghur, in the Berar dominions, flows through the Gurrab-Mundlah table-land and the dominions of Rewah, and separates the provinces of Bahar and Allahabad, and the districts of Bahar and Patna on the E., from Shahabad on the W., its course lying mostly in the British presidency of Bengal. Its affluents are the Behrun and Coyle, from the S. It is of little use for navigation. Dr. Hooker says: "At Baroon the Soane is 3 miles wide, its nearly dry bed being a desert of sand, resembling a vast arm of the sea when the tide is out; the banks are very barren, with no trees near, and but very few in the distance. The houses are scarcely visible on the opposite side, behind which the Kymore Mountains rise. The Soane* is a classical river, being now satisfactorily identified with the *Erannobos* of the ancients."

SONEHUT, son'ne-hūt, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Hutoo, 130 miles S. of Mirazpoor.

SONEJA, son-nā'hā, a village of Spain, in Valencia, province of Castellon de la Plana, 27 miles N. of Valencia, on the Palanca. In 1836 the Carlists burned Soneja, but were over-taken by General Gracia, and defeated. Pop. 1649.

SONEKUTCH, son'nek-ūtch, a town of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 42 miles E.S.E. of Oojein.

SONEPOOR, son'ne-poor, a town of British India, on the Mahanuddy, 43 miles S. of Sumbhulpoor.

SONEPUT, son-ne-pūt, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, district, and 27 miles N.W. of Delhi. Here is a fine mausoleum.

SONGARI. See **SONGAREE**.

SONG-CA, a large river of Anam. See **SANG-KOI**.

SONGEONS, sōn'zhōn, a market-town of France, department of Oise, 12 miles N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1082.

SONG-KIANG, song-ke-ang, a city of China, province of Kiang-soo, capital of a department, 30 miles S.W. of Soochow. It has large manufactures of cotton goods.

SONGROOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 30 miles W. of Pataliaish.

SONILO, sōn'yo, a town of South-west Africa, in Congo, on the S. bank of the Zaire, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 175 miles N.W. of Bamba.

SONICO, son'e-ko, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles S.E. of Edolo, on the Oglio. Pop. 1454.

SONMEANEE, son'mā-nee, or **SOOMEANEE**, (SOUMEANEE), sōo'mā-nee, a seaport town of Beloochistan, province of Loos, on the N.E. side of the Bay of Sonmeanee, near the frontier of Sinda. Lat. 25° 22' N., lon. 60° 35' E. Pop. 2000. It consists of about 500 wretched houses, and its harbor is shallow.

SONNEBERG, son'neh-bēn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 12 miles N.E. of Coburg. Pop. 3782, who manufacture toys, musical instruments, and wooden wares.

SONNENBERG, son'nen-bēn, or **SUNYPERK**, sōo'ne-pēk, a mining town of Bohemia, N.W. of Saaz, on the Erzgebirge. Pop. 1643.

SONNENBURG, son'nen-bōrn, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 19 miles N.N.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 3100, who manufacture woollen cloths.

SONNENWALDE, son'nen-wāl'dē, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 11 miles S.S.W. of Luckau. Pop. 1000.

SON'NING, a parish of England, cos. of Oxford and Berks.

SONOMA, a county towards the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated at about 1200 square miles. It is bounded partly on the S.W. by the Pacific, intersected by the Russian River, and is drained by several small streams flowing into San Pablo Bay, which lies on its S. border. The surface is uneven, having a mountain range passing nearly through the centre. The soil is fertile, especially along the streams, and in the S. portions well cultivated. Capital, Sonoma. Pop. 2337.

SONOMA, a post-town and port of entry, capital of Sonoma co., California, is situated on Sonoma Creek, about 18 miles from its mouth. It is about 34 miles from Vallejo by land, and 50 miles from San Francisco by water. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 640 tons registered, and 793 tons enrolled and licensed; total, 1343 tons. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 1000.

SONOMA CREEK, of Sonoma county, in the W.N.W.

* The etymology of *Erannobos* is undoubtedly *Hierria* Vahu, in Sanskrit the "Golden Arm." *Sona* is also Sanskrit for "gold." The stream is celebrated for its agates ("Sone pebbles,") which are common, but gold is not now o. mined from the sand.

part of California, rises among the mountains of the coast range, and falls into San Pablo Bay. It is navigable for small boats to the town of Sonoma.

SONORA, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SONORA, a post-office of Gordon co., Georgia.

SONORA, a post-town, capital of Tuolumne co., California, is situated on Woods Creek, a tributary of Tuolumne River, 130 miles E. of San Francisco. Roads from Sacramento City and San José terminate in this town. In 1849 it was named Stewart by the legislature, but the inhabitants prefer the former appellation, which it still retains. Two newspapers are issued. Pop. in 1854, about 2500.

SONORA, so-no'rā, a small river of Mexico, in a state of its own name, has a S.W. and W. course, and enters an inland lake. Lat. 29° 30' N., lon. 111° W. Length, 300 miles.

SONORA, a state in the N.W. part of the Mexican Republic, bounded on the N. by the United States; on the E. by Chihuahua and Durango; on the S. by Cinaloa; and on the W. by the Gulf of California. Area, 123,466 square miles. The surface in the W. and S. is generally flat, and in the latter direction contains a considerable extent of fruitful land, watered by the rivers Mayo and Yaqui, and a number of small lakes which are formed on the flats during the rainy season, and are carefully used for irrigation; towards the E. the cordillera begins to rise, and ultimately attains a great height in the Sierra Madre and other massive mountain-chains. In this mountainous district many fertile valleys intervene, and rich deposits of silver and other metals are found. The climate is warm throughout the year, the thermometer ranging between 75° and 84° from April to September, but in early spring rapid changes of temperature are common. The chief rivers, besides the Mayo and Yaqui (or Huaqui,) already mentioned, are the Rio Grande de Navispe, the Oposura, Sonora, and tributaries Dolores, Guaymas, San Ignacio, Gila, and Colorado, the last forming part of the N. boundary. A large portion of the state is occupied by Indian tribes, some of whom have been converted to Roman Catholicism. They subsist partly by agriculture; but the greater portion are wild and nomadic, and generally hostile to the whites. The trade of Sonora is chiefly carried on at Guaymas, which has one of the best harbors in West Mexico, and at Pitic, a great depôt for the goods imported to Guaymas. For administrative purposes it is divided into the two departments of Arispe and Herculitas. Its capital is Ures. Pop. in 1854, 147,133.

SONORA, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the river Sonora, 35 miles S. of Arispe. Pop. 8000. Near it are some silver-mines.

SONSBECK, sons'bēk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 33 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Sons. Pop. 1450.

SONSECA, son-sā'kā, a town of Spain, 8 miles S. of Toledo.

SON-SERVERA, son sēn-vā'rā, a Spanish village at the E. extremity of the island of Majorca, near the sea. Pop. 1925.

SONSON, son-sōn, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 75 miles S.S.E. of Antioquia, on an affluent of the Cauca.

SONSONATE, son-so-nā'tā, a town of Central America, state, and 50 miles W.S.W. of San Salvador. Pop. about 10,000. It is in one of the richest districts of the state, and has some superb churches. Sugar and fancy goods of shell-work are exported from Acajutla to Peru. Near it is the volcano of Izaleo.

SONTHEIM, sont'hīme, a town of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, near Heilbronn. Pop. 1014.

SONTHEIM, a town of Württemberg, circle of Jaxt, near Heidenheim. Pop. 1167.

SONTHOFEN, sont'hōfen, a market-town of Bavaria, 4 miles S.E. of Immenstadt, on the Iller, with 1863 inhabitants, and iron-foundries.

SONTIUS. See **ISONO**.

SONTRA, son'trā, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 25 miles S.E. of Cassel. P. 1749.

SONYE, son'y, a town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ahmednuggur.

SOOBASHI, **SOUBACHI** or **SUBASCHI**, sōo-bā'shee, written also **SUBASCHO**, a small maritime town of Circassia, on the Black Sea, about 90 miles S.E. of Anapa.

SOOBTZOV, **ZOUBTZOV**, **SUBZOW**, sōobt-sōv, or **ZOBT-SOV**, a town of Russia, government of Tver, on the Volga. Pop. 3000.

SOOBUNREKHA or **SUBUNREKA**, sōo-būn-ree'hā, ("the gold line.") a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, enters the Bay of Bengal at Piply, after a S.E. course of 250 miles, for the last 20 of which it is navigable.

SOO-CHOW-FOO, sōo'chōw'foo, or **SOO-TCHOU**, sōo'chōw, written also **SU-CHEW** and **SOU-TCHOU-FOU**, a town of China, province of Kiangsoo, on a lake in the line of the Imperial Canal, and in the fairest, richest, and most populous district of China, 125 miles S.E. of Nanking. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls about 10 miles in circuit, and of four suburbs of great extent. It contains an immense floating population. It is completely intersected by canals, crossed by numerous bridges, several of which

are substantially built of granite. It is celebrated throughout China for the splendor of its buildings, the beauty of its terraces and gardens, and the excellence of its manufactures, including silk goods, said to be superior in variety and richness to those of any other town in the empire; linen and cotton fabrics, glass, lacquered ware, paper, and numerous articles in iron, ivory, wood, horn, &c. The trade in these articles, and in the general produce of the country, is very extensive, and the signs of prosperity are everywhere visible, the whole road to Shanghai, about 40 miles E.S.E., presenting a continuous range of towns and villages, while the environs are covered with orchards, gardens, mulberry-plantations, and highly cultivated fields of cotton, rice, wheat, &c. Pop. said to exceed that of Nanking, and conjectured not to be far short of 2,000,000.

SOODAK, SOUDAK or SUDAK, soo'dák', a maritime town of the Crimea, in South Russia, 22 miles S.W. of Kaffa.

SOODAN, SOUDAN or SUDAN, soo'dán', more correctly **BELED ES-SOODAN**, be-léd' es soo'dán', "the Land of the Blacks," called also **NIGRITIA**, neg-rish'eg. (Ger. *Nigritien*, neg-ree'teen; Fr. *Nigritie*, neg-ree'tee') a vast region of Central Africa, the limits of which are undefined, but it is understood to be bounded on the E. by Kordofan, on the S. by the parallel of lat. 6° N., on the W. by Senegambia, and on the N. by the Desert of Sahara. The E. portion comprises the basin of Lake Tchad and Lake Fittra, and the N. the course of the Upper Niger. From the meagre accounts of travellers, the greater part of the surface appears to be flat, except in the S., where it is said to be hilly.

SOODEN, so'den, a town of Hesse-Cassel, Nieder-Hessen, on the Werra, opposite Allendorf, with extensive salt-works, which produce about 3000 tons of salt annually. Pop. 1200.

SOODEN, so'den, a watering-place of Nassau, 3 miles N.W. of Höchst, in the vicinity of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

SOODOGDA, soo-dog'dá, a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S.E. of Vladimir, on the Soodogda. Pop. 1600.

SOODOST, SOUDOST or SUDOST, soo'dost', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orel, flows a southerly course of about 100 miles through the government of Tchernigov, and joins the Dnepr on the right.

SOOE or SOUL, soo'ee, a town of China, province of Hoopé, capital of a district, 95 miles N.N.W. of Vootehang.

SOOI-CHING-BAO, soo'ee ching bá'o, **KOOR-KARA-OOS-SON or KOOR-KARA-OUSSON**, koor ká-rá-oon-son', a town of Chinese Turkestan, 190 miles W.N.W. of Ooroomtee.

SOOI-DING-CHING, soo'ee ding ching, a town of China, 20 miles N.E. of Eelee.

SOOI-KOW or SUI-KOW, soo'ee ków, a town of China, province of Fokien, on the Min, N.W. of Foo-Choo. Pop. 6000.

SOOJA, SOUDJA, soojá, or SUDSIA, a town of Russia, government, and 54 miles S. of Koorak. It is surrounded by numerous orchards and kitchen gardens, in which the inhabitants find their chief employment. Pop. 7000.

SOOKALENA, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi. **SOOK-EL-SHOYOOKH**, **SOUK-EL-SHOYOOKH** or **SUK-EL-SHUYUKH**, sook él shoo'yook', a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. bank of the Euphrates, 65 miles W.N.W. of Bassorah. Previously to the plague of 1832, it had upwards of 10,000 inhabitants; it is still the seat of an active inland commerce, and has an export trade in horses, esteemed the best in this part of the Turkish dominions.

SOOKERTAL, sook'ertál', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, on the Ganges, 35 miles S.W. of Hurdwar. Lat. 29° 28' N., lon. 78° E.

SOOKOUM-KALÉ, SOUKOUM-KALÉ or SOKHOUM-KALÉ, sook'oom' ká-lé, a town and fort of Russia, in Abkasia, on the Black Sea, 18 miles S.E. of Anapa. It was a place of some importance, and is supposed by some to be the ancient *Sebastopolis*, but has been allowed to fall into a very dilapidated state. It was formerly an important Turkish post, taken by the Russians in 1791. It is fortified, and occupied by a Russian garrison.

SOOKHONA, SOUKHONA, SUKHONA or SUCHONA, soo-ko'ná, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, rises in Lake Koolinsk, flows mostly E., past Totma and Oostiong-Velikee, and near the latter town joins the Yoog to form the Dwina. Total course, 250 miles. The principal affluents are the Vologda and Tolchma. It is navigable, and forms a main route between Vologda and Archangel.

SOO-KOO-L-BASEER or SUKU-L-BASIR, soo'koo'él bá-seer', a town of Arabia, 15 miles N.W. of Shehr, on the S.E. coast. Estimated pop. 4500.

SOOKSAGOR, sook-sá-gor', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 31 miles N. of Calcutta.

SOOKULTEERUT, sook-kúl-teerút', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 8 miles from Baroach, on the Nerbudda. Lat. 21° 48' N., lon. 73° 12' E.

SOOLA, SOULA or SULA, soo'lá, a river of Russia, governments of Kharkov and Poltava, joins the Dnieper 18 miles N.W. of Krilov, after a S. course of 200 miles.

SOOLIMANA, SOULIMANA or SULIMANA, soo-le-má-ná, a state of West Africa, in Senegambia, mostly between lat. 9° and 10° N., and lon. 9° 30' and 11° W., enclosed by Fouta-Jallon, Sangara, and Limba. Capital, Falaba. The

river Rockelle forms a part of the W. frontier. Several fertile pasturages feed many herds, camels, &c. The Mandingoes bring cloths, gunpowder, and glasswares into Soolimana in return for other products.

SOOLINA, SOULINA or SULINA, soo-lee'ud, one of the principal branches by which the Danube discharges its waters into the Black Sea, within the Russian government of Bessarabia. It is the most frequented branch, and is used for transporting immense quantities of corn, chiefly for the British market; but the bar at the mouth renders the river very difficult of access, even to vessels of moderate tonnage. Early in 1864 the Russians further impeded the navigation by sinking several vessels full of stones at the mouth of this stream.

SOOLINA, SOULINA or SULINA, a town or village of Russia, in Bessarabia, near the mouth of the river Soolina, with a Russian custom-house. It is composed of a double row of one-storied wooden houses, straggling along the river side, with a dreary marsh behind them. Most of the houses are built upon piles in the midst of pools of putrid water.

SOOLOO (or SULUK) ISLANDS, (Sp. *Jalo*, no'lo) an archipelago of the Indian Ocean, between the Mindoro or Sooloo Sea on the N., the Celebes Sea on the S., the island of Borneo on the S.W., and that of Mindanao on the N.E.; and between lat. 4° 44' and 6° 56' N., and lon. 119° 30' and 122° 30' E.; length from S.W. to N.E., about 200 miles. It consists of nearly 150 islands, most of them very small, and divided into three groups, named respectively after the three principal islands, Baseelan in the N.E., Sooloo in the centre, and Tawee-Tawee in the S.W. Baseelan, situated S. of the fortress of Samboanga, on the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, from which it is separated by a strait about 15 miles wide, is of an oblong form, about 42 miles long by 6 miles broad; low towards the coast, but mountainous in the interior; it is well wooded, abounding in picturesque scenery, and very fertile. The only other island of this group deserving of notice is Pila, situated W. of Baseelan, about 6 miles long from N. to S.; low and narrow in the S., but widening out and rising into mountains in the N. Sooloo, of an elongated form, stretching 35 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of 5 miles to 10 miles, has an elevated surface, rising occasionally into mountains of remarkable appearance, abounds in magnificent scenery, and is well wooded and fertile. Among the valuable timber-trees are teak and sandal woods; and among the fruits, cocoa and areca nuts, bananas, mangoes, and oranges. Wild boars and deer are common; and oxen, swine, goats, and poultry are abundant. The fishing along the coast is very productive, and employs a large number of the inhabitants.

The other chief islands of this group are Pala on the S., and a small group called the Tapul Isles on the S.S.W. Tawee-Tawee, the last of three principal islands, is situated near the peninsula of Unsaug, forming the N.E. extremity of Borneo, is about 35 miles long from N.E. to S.W.; has a very elevated and mountainous surface, making it visible at the distance of above 30 miles; is densely wooded, and has a large lake, called Boe-dato, (boo-dá'to'), situated near its centre. Another lake, or rather arm of the sea, situated in the S.E., and called Don-gon, forms an admirable natural harbor. Very little is known of this island; the oysters on its coasts, and those of several other of its islets, are said to contain excellent pearls. The whole of the Sooloo Archipelago is under the sway of a despotic sultan, and the inhabitants, evidently of Malay origin, of the kind of which the Spaniards of the Philippines apply the common name of Moros, are generally represented as cruel and treacherous. Their aggregate pop. is estimated at 200,000.

SOOLOO, also called **SOUNG**, the principal town of the Sooloo Archipelago, situated on the N.W. coast of the island of its own name, has a good roadstead, with anchorage in 15 to 20 fathoms on a loose sandy bottom; it is defended by several forts mounted with very defective cannon; and though generally composed of huts, has some houses of more ambitious appearance, among which are the sultan's palace, a small mosque, a tomb called that of Shah-Sufah, and the residences of several dattos or chiefs. The trade of the whole island centres here, and is carried on to some extent with Manila, but one of its most important items is the produce of piratical expeditions, to which the inhabitants are much addicted. Pop. of the town, 6000.

SOOLOO, SEA, or SEA OF MINDORO, extends between lat. 5° and 10° N., and lon. 117° and 123° E.

SOOMSHOO, SOUMSHOO or SUMSHU, soom'shoo, one of the Koorile Islands, about 10 miles S.S.W. of Cape Lopatka, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kamchatka. It is about 10 miles long from N. to S., and from the number of shoals between it and Cape Lopatka is supposed to have been once united to it. Its centre is in lat. 50° 46' N., lon. 156° 26' E.

SOOMY, SOUMY or SUMY, soo'mee, a town of Russia, government, and 83 miles N.W. of Kharkov, on the Priol. It is surrounded by earthen ramparts and a fosse, and defended by a citadel. Pop. 12,000.

SOOMY, SOUMY or SUMY, soo'mee, a lake of Siberia, in the W. part of the government of Tomsk, near the right

bank of the Irish. Length from N. to S., about 55 miles; breadth, about 35 miles.

SOONAM, *soo'nám'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 35 miles S.W. of Patalah.

SOONDA, *soon'dá*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 55 miles S.W. of Darwar. Lat. $14^{\circ} 03' N.$, lon. $74^{\circ} 58' E.$

SOONDERDROOG, a town of British India. See MALWAN.

SOONDERSEE, *soon'der-see'*, a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions, on the Kali-Sinde, 21 miles S.W. of Shujahpore.

SOON'DOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 23 miles W. of Bellary.

SOONEL, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 80 miles N. of Onjein. Lat. $24^{\circ} 33' N.$, lon. $75^{\circ} 56' E.$

SOONERONG, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Dacca, on the Brahmapootra. It has manufactures of fine cotton cloths. Lat. $22^{\circ} 39' N.$, lon. $90^{\circ} 43' E.$

SOONGAREE, SOUNGARI, SUNGARI, *soon-gá-ree'* or *soon-gá-ree*, written also SOUNGARI, a river of Manchuria, rises near the frontier of Corea, flows N. and N.E., and joins the Amoor or Saghalien River 135 miles S.W. of the influx of the Oosoree. (Usuri.) Total course estimated at 300 miles. It is deep, easily navigated, and has numerous affluents.

SOONGARIA or SOUNGARIA, *soong-á-tee'*, written also DZOUNGARIA or DZOUNGARIA, (Chinese, *Thuan-shan-peli*), a country of Central Asia, forming part of the Chinese Empire, between lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$ and $48^{\circ} 40' N.$, and lon. 75° and $90^{\circ} E.$; and bounded on the N. by the Russian governments of Omsk and Tomsk, on the W. by the Booriat and Kirghes of the Great Horde, on the S. by several ranges of mountains, of which little is known. It is divided into three military divisions—Kesse in the S.W., Koor-Kara-Dosoon in the centre, and Tarbagatai in the N.E. The surface consists chiefly of an elevated and almost desert plateau, surrounded and partly intersected by lofty mountain-chains. Numerous rivers descend from the mountains, but many of them, before attaining much magnitude, disappear in the sands of the desert, or empty themselves into its lakes. Of these the largest is Balkash-Nor or Tengheez, though only a minor portion of it belongs to this territory. The largest of the others are Tooz-Gool or Temoortoo-Nor in the S.W., Koorgh-Nor, Kaitaroshké-Nor, and Avar-Nor towards the centre, Kest-Bachi-Nor in the E., and Zalsan in the N.E. Large tracts are altogether or nearly unfit for human habitation, but some of the plains, and many of the valleys, are covered with good pasture, on which numerous nomade tribes feed their herds. In all the three divisions considerable tracts are under cultivation, and produce grain of different kinds, chiefly millet and barley. N. of the Kesse, which flows from W.N.W. to the S. extremity of Lake Tengheez, extensive forests occur; towards the E. are many marshy tracts covered with reeds, furnishing shelter to numerous wild beasts. The domestic animals are principally camels and buffaloes. Among the minerals are gold, copper, iron, and it is said also coal. Salt is obtained in abundance, both from salt-lakes and from mines. Soongaria was originally inhabited by the Osun, who appear to have been completely distinguished from the neighboring nations by having blue eyes and red beards. About the sixth century they were expelled by the Turks, who, after remaining master for several centuries, were obliged to yield to the victorious arms of Jenghis Khan and his Mongols. The Mongols became divided into two great classes—Mongols proper and Eleuthes or Calmucks. The latter were long held in subjection by the former, but at last the Calmucks threw off the yoke, and one of these tribes, called Soongars or Soongarians, having greatly distinguished themselves, gave their name to the country. About the end of the seventeenth century the Emperor of China, after a long and bloody war, effected the subjugation of Soongaria, and, in 1754, riveted his authority more firmly by putting down an insurrection in which 1,000,000 Eleuthes are said to have perished. Since that period Soongaria has been treated as a Chinese province.

SOONGHUR, *soon'ghur'*, a town of India, in a detached district of the Baroda dominions, 46 miles S. of Surat.

SOONGNUM, *soong'núm'*, a large and populous village of Tibet, on the Rukholang, a tributary of the Sutlej, N. of the Himalayas. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48' N.$, lon. $78^{\circ} 28' E.$

SOONKAUR, *soon'kawr'*, (Hindoo, *Sincara*), a town of India, in Decan, Nizam's dominions, 22 miles S.E.W. of Aurungabad.

SOONTH, *soon'th*, a town and fort of West Hindostan, dominions of Odeypoor, 40 miles S. of Doongarpoor.

SOONUR, a town of India. See JOONER.

SOONWALD, *soon'wáld*, an elevated plateau of Germany, terminating abruptly on the left bank of the Rhine, near Bacharach.

SO-OUJ-BOLAK or SO-UJ-BOLAK, *só-ouj hó'ák'*, a town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, capital of district, 20 miles S. of Lake Goroomeyah, on a river which loses itself in a marshy lake 12 miles N. It consists of about 1200 houses, inhabited by Jews, Nestorian Christians, and Koords. Its vicinity is carefully cultivated.

1809

SOOPOI, SOUPOI or SUPOI, *soo'poi*, a river of Russia, traverses Poltava, and flowing S., joins the Dniuper on the left. Total course, 110 miles.

SOOPPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 62 miles N.E. of Goruckpoor, on the Gunduck.

SOOR, SOUR or SUR, *soor*, a seaport on the E. coast of Arabia, dominions, and 90 miles S.E. of Muscat, on a deep lagoon, in lat. $22^{\circ} 37' N.$, lon. $59^{\circ} 36' E.$ It is a mere collection of huts, but its inhabitants have many vessels which trade to India and Africa.

SOOR, SOUR or TSOUR, *soor*, (anc. *Ty'rus* or *Tyre*; Gr. *Tyros*), a seaport town of Syria, pashalic, and 25 miles N.N.E. of Acre, on the E. part of a peninsula, about 1 mile in length, which in antiquity was the insular site of the famous maritime city of Tyre. In 1837 it suffered from a severe earthquake, by which its walls and buildings were greatly dilapidated, and its population reduced to about 5000, of whom one-half are Christians, and the other Turks. It appears to have no remarkable edifice; but on the peninsula are the ruins of a large Greek cathedral, and various traces of ancient structures, with some cisterns, apparently connected with extensive water-works, and an aqueduct at Ras-el-Ain, on the mainland, about 2 miles distant. Its port, on the N. side of the artificial isthmus, (formed by Alexander the Great during his memorable siege of Tyre,) is now so choked as to be unfit for any but small vessels; and the trade of this ancient emporium of the East has now dwindled to small exports of tobacco, cotton, charcoal, and fuel.

SOORA, SOURA or SURA, *soorá*, a river of Russia, chiefly in the governments of Penza and Simbirsk, after a N. course of 400 miles, joins the Volga at Vasil, in the government of Nizhnee-Novgoud.

SOORABAYA. See SOERABAYA.

SOORAKARTA or SOORAKERTA. See SOERAKARTA.

SOORAZH, SOURAJ, *soor-ázh'*, written also SSURASH, a town of Russia, government, 113 miles N.N.E. of Tchernigov.

SOORAZIL, SOURAJ, SURAJ or SSURASH, a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles N.E. of Vitebsk. Pop. 2000.

SOORGOUT, SOURGOUT, SURGUT or SURGHUT, *soorgoot'*, sometimes called SOORGOUTOI or SURGUTOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, government, and 269 miles N.E. of Tobolsk, on the right bank of the OM. Pop. 1500.

SOORMAH, *soor'má*, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, after a W. and S. course of 200 miles joins the Barak, an affluent of the Brahmapootra, 20 miles S. of Amerigunge.

SOORONGA, SOUROUGA or SURUGA, *soo-roo'gi*, a populous maritime town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province, on the Bay of Totomina, 90 miles S.W. of Yeddo. It has an imperial palace, and manufactures of colored paper and mats.

SOORUJGHUR, *soo-rúj-ghur'*, a town of Hindostan, in the protected Sikh Territory, 13 miles S.S.E. of Belaspoor.

SOORUJPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Boolundshahur, 30 miles S.E. of Delhi.

SOOPRY, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on an affluent of the Ganges, 53 miles S.W. of Moorshedabad.

SOOS, SOUS or SUS, *soos*, a river of Africa, in Morocco, rises in Mount Atlas, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Atlantic 5 miles S. of Agadir.

SOOS, SOUS or SUS, the southernmost province of Morocco, mostly between lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$ and $30^{\circ} 30' N.$, and lon. 10° and $14^{\circ} W.$, having N. the kingdom of Morocco, E. Mount Atlas, S. the Desert, and W. the Atlantic. Estimated area, 28,086 square miles. Pop. 700,000. It is divided by the river Tenset into Soos el Adna, which is wholly subordinate to Morocco, and Soos el Aca, consisting of only tributary districts. The principal towns are Terodant, Agadir, Mezza, and Noon.

SOOS, SOUS, SUS, *soos*, or SUSAN, *soo'sán'*, (anc. *Susa*), a ruined city of Persia, province of Khoozistan, (anc. *Susiana*), the remains of which, on the W. bank of the Choaspes, 50 miles W. of Shooster, comprise numerous mounds.

SOOSA, SOUSA or SUSA, *soo'sá*, a fortified seaport town of North Africa, in Tunis, 40 miles S. of Hammamet, on the S.W. shore of its gulf. Pop. 10,000. It has a port adapted for large vessels, handsome mosques, good bazaars, and manufactures of woollen cloths, shoes, and linens.

SOOSAM-ADASSI. See SAMOS.

SOOSIGHIRLEE-SOO, SUSIGHIRLI-SU, *soo'-sighir'-lee'* or *so'*, (anc. *Maces'tus*), a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, rises in the Lake of Simaul, and joins the Rhyndacus about 12 miles S. of its mouth in the Sea of Marmora.

SOOSNEEW, a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions, 41 miles W. of Rajghur.

SOOTCHOO or SOOTCHOO-FOO. See SOO-CHOO-FOO.

SOOTHILL, township of England, co. York, West Riding.

SOOTOOKO or SOUTOUKO, *soo'too-ko'*, a village of West Africa, in Wooli. Lat. $13^{\circ} 29' N.$, lon. $13^{\circ} 55' W.$

SOOTY, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.N.W. of Moorshedabad. Lat. $24^{\circ} 26' N.$, lon. $85^{\circ} 2' E.$

SOOTY'S INN, a post-office of Burlington co. New Jersey.

SOOZDAL, SOUZDAL or SUZDAL, *sooz'dál'*, a town of Russia, government, and 22 miles N. of Vladimeer, on the

Kamenka. Pop. 2400. Its *kreni*, or fortress, has the residence of its former archbishops, and church of the tenth century.

SOPCHOPPY, a post-office of Wakulla co., Florida.

SOPETRAN, so-pá-trár', a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 10 miles S. of Antioquia, on the Cauca.

SOPHIA, so-fee-á, (Bulgarian *Truditsa*, tré-dit'sá), a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, capital of a sanjak, on the grand route from Constantinople to Belgrade, 65 miles S.E. of Nissa. Lat. 42° 37' N., lon. 23° 26' E. Pop. 50,000. It is meanly built; but it is reported to have 30 mosques and 10 churches, with hot-baths, and manufactures of woollens and silk fabrics, leather and tobacco, and it is the residence of a begler-bey, and the see of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops. It was founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient *Sardica*.

SOPHIA, so-fee-á, or **SAINT SOPHIA**, a town of Russia, government, and 17 miles S. of St. Petersburg, with which it communicates by railway. It contains a remarkable church, built in imitation of St. Sophia at Constantinople. Near it is the imperial palace of Tsarko-selo. Pop. 700.

SOPING, a state of Celebes. See **SORPA**.

SOPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants, on the Avon.

SOPUR, so-poor' (?) a town of Cashmere, 20 miles W.N.W. of Srinagar.

SOPWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilt.

SORA, so-rá, a city of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano, 15 miles E.N.E. of Frosinone, in the Pontifical States. Pop. 8000. It stands at the foot of a height, on which are the remains of a Gothic castle, and the walls of ancient Sora. It has a cathedral, and various other churches.

SORAGNA, so-rán-yá, (L. *Soranea*), a town of Italy, duchy, and 18 miles N.W. of Parma, with a parish church, a large and magnificent palace, with marble sculptures. Pop. 5312.

SORANO, so-rá-no, a village of Tuscany, 5 miles N.E. of Pitigliano; it is walled. Pop. 1083.

SORATA, so-rá-tá, a town of Bolivia, in the Andes, department, and 57 miles N.W. of La Paz, province of Larecaja, 8850 feet above sea-level. Pop. 1200. A few miles S. are the two peaks of Sorata, the one 21,043 feet, and the other 21,286 feet high.

SORAU, so-ráw, or **ZOROWE**, so-ro-wé, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 56 miles S.E. of Frankfurt, on the railway from Berlin to Silesia. Pop. 6740. It has an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

SORAYA, a river of Portugal. See **ZATAS**.

SORBANO DI ROMAGNA, so-rá-bá-no dee ro-mán-yá, a village of Tuscany, on the Savio. P. 1014.

SORBAS, so-rá-bás, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Almería. Pop. 5422.

SORBY or **SORBY**, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton; the village is well built, and has a damask factory.

SORBOLO, so-ró-lo, a village of Italy, duchy, and 7 miles N.E. of Parma, on the Enza. Pop. 3397.

SORCY, so-ré-sé, a market-town of France, department of Meuse, 4 miles S.E. of Commercy, on the Meuse. P. 1459.

SORDES, so-ré, a town of France, department of Landes, 12 miles S. of Dax. Pop. 1386.

SORDEVOLO so-rá-vo-lo, a village of Piedmont, division of Turin, province, and 5 miles W.N.W. of Biella. Pop. 2127.

SORDI, so-ré, or **PETALIDIA**, pá-tá-leed'há, an island off the W. coast of Crete, 8 miles W.S.W. of Fort Grabusa. Lat. 35° 34' N., lon. 23° 27' E.

SORE, so-ré, a market-town of France, department of Landes, 28 miles N. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1740.

SOREL, so-ré, or **WILLIAM HENRY**, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Richelieu, 45 miles N.E. of Montreal, on the right bank of the mouth of the Richelieu River, at its mouth in Lake St. Peter. It has barracks, docks, an arsenal, a quay, and a small fort. Pop. in 1852, 3424.

SORELL, a town of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Pembroke, on Pitt Water, an inlet of North Bay, 14 miles N.E. of Hobart Town.

SORELL CAPE, Van Diemen's Land, on the W. side of the entrance into Macquarie Harbor. Lat. 42° 10' S., lon. 115° 11' E.

SORELLI ROCKS, in the Mediterranean. See **GALITA**.

SORESINA, so-rá-sé-ná, a market-town of Lombardy, 14 miles N.W. of Cremona, between the Oglio and Adda. Pop. 6000.

SOREZE, so-rá-zé, a town of France, department of Tarn, 14 miles S.W. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 2826.

SORGONO, so-ró-no, a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 7 miles S.E. of Busachi. Pop. 1188.

SORGOSON, so-ró-són, a village of the Philippines, island of Luzon, province, and 30 miles S. by E. of Albay. Lat. 12° 52' 12" N., lon. 123° 52' E. It has a large and good harbor.

SORGUE, so-ré, a small river of France, rises in the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, in the department of Vaucluse, and joins the Rhone 5 miles N. of Avignon, after a W. course of 20 miles.

SORGUES, so-ré, a river of France, rises in the department of Aveyron, flows W.N.W., and joins the Dordogne after a course of above 30 miles, of which 18 are used for boating.

SORGUES, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Sorgue, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon, 6 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 3300.

SORI, so-ré, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, near Recco, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1969.

SORIA, the Italian name of SYRIA, which see.

SORIA, so-ré, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 5770 square miles. Agriculture employs the greater part of the population. Pop. 140,000.

SORIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the Douro, 61 miles S.S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 3372. It has manufactures of silk fabrics, and trade in wool; 3 miles N. are the ruins conjectured to be those of the ancient *Numantia*.

SORIANO, so-ré-á-no, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 7 miles E. of Viterbo. Pop. 2490.

SORIANO, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 8 miles S.E. of Monteleone. Pop. 3000.

SORIASCO, so-ré-á-sco, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province, and 15 miles E. of Voghera, near the Aversa. Pop. 1632.

SORISOLE, so-ré-só-lá, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 3 miles N.W. of Bergamo. Pop. 1617.

SORLEY, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

SORLINGUES, the French name of the SCHLAI ISLES, which see.

SORN, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 3 miles E. of Mauchline. The Castle of Sorn is W. of the village.

SORNAC, so-rák', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 10 miles N.N.W. of Ussel. Pop. in 1852, 1083.

SORNAY, so-rán-yá, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 5 miles W. of Louhans. Pop. 1600.

SOROCABA, so-ró-ká-bá, a town of Brazil, province, and 60 miles W.S.W. of São Paulo, on the river Sorocaba, an affluent of the Tiete. Pop. 12,000. It has a brisk trade in cattle; its district is fertile, and coffee and tobacco are extensively cultivated.

SOROE, so-ró or so-ró-eh, almost so-rúh'yeh, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on the small Lake of Sorie, 18 miles E.N.E. of Corsoer. Pop. 856. It has a celebrated academy.

SORÖE, a large island of Norway, off the N. coast of Finmark, lat. 70° 40' N., lon. 22° to 24° E., and separated by Sorie Sound from the island of Seeland.

SOROH, so-ró' (?) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Cuttack, 20 miles S.W. of Balasore.

SOROKA, so-ró-ká, a village of Russia, government, and 170 miles W. of Archangel, on a rocky island in the White Sea, at the mouth of the Vig, with a harbor, and about 600 inhabitants, mostly fishers.

SOROKA, a market-town of Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 78 miles N.N.W. of Kishenev.

SOROKSAR, so-rók'sar, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 18 miles from Pesth. Pop. 3518.

SOROTCHINSKAIA or **SOROTCHINSKAJA**, so-ró-tch in-ská-pá, a strong fort of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Samara, 60 miles S.E. of Bozoolook. Pop. 1000. It is the most important fortress on the Samara.

SOR'RAPPOUR, a town of India, in Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 75 miles S.E. of Bejapoor.

SORRAYA, a river of Portugal. See **ZATAS**.

SORREL HILL, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 4 miles S.E. of Blessington. Height, 1915 feet.

SORREL HORSE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

SORRENTO, so-rén-to, (anc. *Surrentum*), a maritime town of Naples, district, and 7 miles S.W. of Castel-a-mare, on the promontory which bounds the Bay of Naples on the S. Pop. 10,000. It is celebrated for the beauty of its vicinity, and the mildness and salubrity of its climate. It has a cathedral, manufactures of silk, and various Greek and Roman antiquities. Tasso was born here in 1544.

SORRENTO, PIANO DI, pé-á-no dee so-rén-to, bordering the Bay of Naples, has numerous villages, with orange and lemon groves.

SORRENTO, PROMONTORY OF, between the Bays of Naples and Salerno, 15 miles in length, terminates in Cape Campanello, opposite Capri.

SORSO, so-ró, a market-town of the island of Sardinia, division, and 6 miles N. of Sassari. Pop. 4073.

SORTELHA, so-ré-lá, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, 7 miles E. of Belmonte.

SORVILLAN, so-veel-yán', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 40 miles from Granada. Pop. 1640.

SOS, sós, (anc. *Stiaktum Oppidum*), a walled town of Spain, province, and 60 miles N.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2822. In its castle Ferdinand, King of Aragon, was born in 1453.

SOSA, so-sá, a market-town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 5 miles W.S.W. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1757, engaged in iron-mines, and in manufactures of vitriol and lace.

SOSNA BYSTRÁJA, so-sná bí-strá-já, or **THE RAPID**, a

river of European Russia, affluent of the Don, government of Orel, after an E. course of 130 miles, joins the Don 18 miles E.N.E. of Yelets.

SOSNA TIKHAI, *so-snd' te-kp'a*, a river of European Russia, government of Voronezh, after an E. course of 100 miles, joins the Don 16 miles N.E. of Ostrogoisk.

SOSNITSA, *so-snit'sa*, a town of Russia, government, and 64 miles E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 5000. It has a cathedral, and 3 large annual markets.

SOSPELLA, *so-spé'la*, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, division, and 16 miles N.E. of Nice. Pop. 4000.

SOST, a town of Prussian Westphalia. See *SOMST*.

SOSTE, *so-sté*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., S.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1650.

SOSTENO, *so-sén'yo*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 12 miles E.N.E. of Biella. Pop. 1421.

SOSVA or SOSWA, *so-sv'a*, a river of Siberia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, and after a S.E. course of 170 miles, joins the Lovda to form the Tavda.

SOSVA or SOSWA, a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, joins the Obi at Beresov. Length, 350 miles.

SOTBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SOT DE FERRER, *so-tá fèr-raí*, a village of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles from Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1391.

SOTERN, *so-térn*, a village of Oldenburg. Pop. 1033.

SOTHPERTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOTIATUM OPPIDUM. See *SOS*.

SOTILLO DE LA ABRADA, *so-teel'yo dá lá á-brá'dá*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, S. of Avila. Pop. 1040.

SOTOANNE, *so-to-ánn'*, a group of the Carolines, near lat. 6° 30' N., lon. 153° 30' E. It consists of more than 60 islets.

SOTO DE CAMEROS, *so-to dá ká-má-ro-sa*, a village of Spain, Old Castile, 17 miles S. of Logroño, on the Leza. P. 2521.

SOTO DE LA VEGA, *so-to dá lá vá-gá*, a village of Spain, province, and about 25 miles from Leon. Pop. 1486.

SOTO LA MARINA, *so-to lá má-re-ná*, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tamaulipas, on the river Santander, 25 miles W. of its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

SOTO MAYOR. See *SAN SALVADOR SOTO MAYOR*.

SOTO-Y-AMIO, *so-to e a-mé-o*, a village of Spain, province of Leon, near Murias de Paredes. Pop. 994.

SOTTEHEM, *so-té'h-gém'*, or SUTTEHEM, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. P. 1600. It contains the tomb of Count d'Egmont.

SOTTERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOTTEVILLE-LES-ROUEN, *so-tvéel' or so-té'h-veel' lá rou-ón'*, a village of France, department of Seine Inférieure, with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 4 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 4960.

SOTTEVILLE, SUR MER, *so-té'h-veel' súr má-r'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near the English Channel, arrondissement of Yvetot. P. 1852, 4960.

SOTTO MARINA, *so-to má-re-ná*, the southernmost of the islands in the Venetian Lagoon, in North Italy, 15 miles S. of Venice. The town of Chioggia is at its N. extremity.

SOTUTA, *so-too'tá*, a town of Yucatan, 60 miles S.E. of Merida, and pretty well built.

SOTWELL, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SOUTHER, *soo'ther'*, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 18 miles S.S.E. of Rochefort. Pop. 678. It has mineral springs in its vicinity.

SOUTSOV, a town of Russia. See *SOOTSOV*.

SOUCHAHATCHEE, post-office, Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

SOUCHEOU. See *SOO-CHOW-POO*.

SOUCOOK RIVER rises in Belknap co., New Hampshire, and falls into the Merrimack River in Merrimack county, about 3 miles S.E. of Concord.

SOUDAK. See *SOODAK*.

SOUDAN, a region of Africa. See *SOODAN*.

SOUDAN, *soo'dón'*, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 12 miles N.E. of Melle. Pop. 834.

SOUDAN, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 3 miles E.N.E. of Châteaubriant. Pop. in 1852, 2339.

SOUDAY, *soo'dá'*, a village of France, department of Loiret-Cher, 18 miles N.W. of Vendôme. Pop. 1483.

SOUDERSBURG, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, 9 miles E. of Lancaster.

SOUJJA, a town of Russia. See *SOOJA*.

SOUDOGDA, a town of Russia. See *SOODOGDA*.

SOUDEST, a river of Russia. See *SOODOST*.

SOUEYRA or SUIRA. See *MOGADORE*.

SOUEZ or SOUEYS. See *SUEZ*.

SOUFFLENHEIM, *soo-f'fén'hém'*, or SUFFLEN, *suf'fón'*, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, canton of Bischwiller. Pop. 3035.

SOUFFRIERE, LA, *lá soo-fre-áir'*, a volcano of GUADELOUPE, which see.

SOUGÉ, *soo'shá'*, a village of France, department of Sarthe. Pop. 1459.

SOUGÉ, a village of France, department of Loiret-Cher, 15 miles W. of Vendôme. Pop. 1275.

SOUHAGAN RIVER rises in the N. part of Massachusetts, and running first N.E. and then E., falls into the Merrimack in Hillsborough county.

1819

SOUT, a town of China. See *SOORE*.

SOUILLAC, *soo'yák' or soo'yák'*, a town of France, department of Lot, on the right bank of the Dordogne, at the head of its navigation by heavy barges, 30 miles N. of Cahors. Pop. in 1852, 3248. It has a chamber of commerce, and trade in cattle, leather, wine, salt, and timber.

SOUILLY, *soo'yee' or soo'yee'*, a market-town of France, department of Meuse, 18 miles N.N.E. of Bar-le-Duc. P. 956.

SO-UI-BOLAK. See *SO-OOI-BOLAK*.

SOUKEL-SHOUYOUKH. See *SOOKEL SHOOTOOKH*.

SOUKGOUM-KALÉ, Russia. See *SOOKGOOM-KALÉ*.

SOUKHONA, a river of Russia. See *SOOKHONA*.

SOULAINES, *soo-lán'*, a market-town of France, department of Aube, on the Soulaïne, 25 miles N.E. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. in 1852, 907.

SOULBURY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SOULDERN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SOULDORP, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SOULIMANA. See *SOOLIMANA*.

SOULTZ, *sooltz*, or SOULTZ-LA-VILLE, *sooltz lá veel'*, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 15 miles S.S.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 3660.

SOULTZ-LES-BAINS, *sooltz lá báín'*, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 11 miles W. of Strasbourg, with mineral baths and 958 inhabitants.

SOULTZMATT, *sooltz'mát'*, a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, in the Vosges, 3 miles W. of Houffach. Pop. in 1852, 2957.

SOULTZ-SOUS-FORETS, *sooltz soo fóir'*, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 7 miles S.W. of Wissembourg. Pop. 1877.

SOMAGNE, *soo'mán'*, a town of Belgium, province, and 7 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 2464.

SOMMEANKE. See *SOMMEANER*.

SOMSHOU, one of the Kooriles. See *SOOMSHOO*.

SOMY, Russia. See *SOOMY*.

SOUND, THE, or ORESUND, a narrow strait between Denmark (Island of Seeland) and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Cattegat and North Sea. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, at its narrowest point between Elsinore (Helsingör) and Helsingborg, 3 miles; depth, from 4 to 20 fathoms. The Danish sovereigns formerly possessed the territory on both sides of the strait, and they have ever since continued to maintain the privilege of exacting toll from all foreign vessels passing through it, at Elsinore. The clearest passage is on the Danish side, and by almost immemorial custom, sanctioned by treaties, and finally confirmed and regulated by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, all merchant vessels passing the sound must anchor at Elsinore, and pay duty. The sum paid is not so serious as the delay, which often occasions the loss of a favorable wind. The average amount of tolls annually is \$765,000. In 1849, 9601 ships entered the sound from the North Sea, of which 3503 were British; and 9355 cleared from the Baltic, of which 3380 were British.

SOUNG, a river of Russia. See *SOOLOO*.

SOUNGARI, a river of East Asia. See *SOONGAREE*.

SOUPOL, a river of Russia. See *SOOPOL*.

SOUPPES, *soop*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 15 miles S. of Fontainebleau. Pop. 1523, who manufacture files and other steel wares.

SOUR. See *SOOR*.

SOURA, a river of Russia. See *SOORA*.

SOUREABAYA. See *SOERABAYA*.

SOURAJ, two towns of Russia. See *SOORAJH*.

SOURAKARTA or SOURAKERTA. See *SOERAKARTA*.

SOUBOURG, *soo-boor'*, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 9 miles S.E. of Wissembourg. Pop. 300.

SOUEDEVAL or SOUEDEVAL-LA-BARRE, *soo'dé'b-vá'* lá bá-r', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 6 miles N.E. of Mortain. Pop. in 1852, 4328.

SOURE, *só'rá*, a market-town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 13 miles N.N.W. of Pombal. Pop. 1500.

SOURE, *só'rá*, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 40 miles W. of Itapicuru.

SOURE, a town of Brazil, province, and 16 miles from Ceara, on the Ceara. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, with Indian converts. Pop. under 1200.

SOURGOUT. See *SOORGOUT*.

SOUROUGA, a town of Japan. See *SOOROGGA*.

SOURRERA, *soor-rá'*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, near its N. extremity, 50 miles W. of Chikka Lake.

SOURTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SOUS. See *SOOS*.

SOUSA. See *SOOSA*.

SOUSAM or SOUSAM. See *SAMOS*.

SOUTONS, *soo'tón'*, a market-town of France, department of Landes, 14 miles W.N.W. of Dax. Pop. in 1852, 3123.

SOUTCHOU or SOUTCHEOU. See *SOO-CHOW-POO*.

SOUTERRAINE, LA, *lá soo'tér-ráín'*, a town of France, department of Creuse, 19 miles W.N.W. of Guéret. Pop. in 1852, 3680.

SOUTH ABINGTON, a post-village of Abington township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad,

21 mile S.S.E. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

SOUTH ACRE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SOUTH ACTON, a post-village of Acton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Boston.

SOUTH ACWORTH, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH ADAMS, a manufacturing post-village of Adams township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, 13 miles N. by E. of Pittsfield. Among the articles produced are cotton and woollen goods, machinery, and furniture.

SOUTH ADDISON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH ALABAMA, a post-office, Genesee co., New York.

SOUTH ALBION, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, 22 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta.

SOUTH ALBION, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH ALBION, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

SOUTH ALDEN, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

SOUTH ALL, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, parish of Hayes, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 9 miles W.N.W. of London.

SOUTH ALTON, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire, near the Cochecho Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Concord.

SOUTH AM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Warwick. Pop. in 1851, 1711. It has a fine Gothic church, and is the head of a poor-law union.

SOUTH AMBOY, a post-village of South Amboy township, Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the S. side of Raritan Bay, at the mouth of Raritan River, 27 miles S.W. of New York. The Camden and Amboy Railroad terminates here, and connects with the New York steamboats. The village contains an academy and a manufactory of stone-ware. Pop. of the township, 2266.

SOUTH AMENIA, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SOUTH AMERICA. See AMERICA, page 70.

SOUTH AMERICA, a post-village of Saline co., Illinois.

SOUTH AMHERST, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county of England. See HANTS.

SOUTHAMPTON, *sûth-hamp'ton*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and seaport town of England, co. of Hants, beautifully situated on a peninsula at the mouth of the Itchen, near the head of Southampton Water, and on the South-western Railway, 71 miles S.W. of London. Lat. of St. Michael's Spire, 50° 44' N., lon. 1° 24' 2" W. It occupies an acclivity rising gradually from the water, and when approached by the London Road through an avenue of stately elms, has a very striking appearance. It consists of an old and a new town, the former at an early period surrounded by walls flanked with round towers, and entered by several gates, of which three are still standing, and bear the names of West-gate, South-gate, and Bar-gate. The last, a remarkable structure, embattled and machicolated, and large enough to contain the town-hall in the upper part of it, is now, in consequence of the extension of the town, nearly in its centre, and being situated across the principal street running nearly N. and S., divides it into two parts, the part to the N. taking the name of Above-bar, and that to the S. the name of Below-bar. The latter part continues S. for about 1 mile, and terminates near the pier. The principal street is crossed at right angles by several others, which in the older quarters are very irregular, though generally substantial; while those in the more modern portion Above-bar, present many fine ranges of buildings. Among these the terrace built along the W. shore, and commanding fine views of the surrounding scenery, is conspicuous. The environs are studded with handsome villas.

The ecclesiastical edifices include five parish churches, three chapels of ease, various Dissenting chapels, of which two are Independent, two Baptist, and English Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Unitarian, Friends', and Roman Catholic, one each. St. Michael's Church, the oldest, situated in the W. part of the town, is a spacious Norman structure, with a roof supported by light octangular columns and sharply-pointed arches, and a tower terminating in a lofty octagonal spire. St. Mary's is also an ancient edifice, but has recently been modernized in its internal arrangements, and by the addition of two wings; it stands in the centre of a large grave-yard, for many years the only repository for the dead for the whole town, but now closed entirely.

The chief educational establishments are the free grammar school, founded by Edward VI.; the Southampton College; the national, British, parochial, and infant schools; mechanics' literary, and polytechnic institutions; botanic garden; and the surveying department of the ordnance board is now established at Southampton. The charitable endowments include an infirmary, a dispensary, a female penitentiary, several almshouses, an hospital, originally founded as a nunnery in the time of Henry III., and occupying an antique range of buildings, with a chapel, long appropriated to the use of French Protestant refugees, and a royal humane society. Other buildings and objects de-

serving of notice are the guildhall, custom-house, audif-house, jail, theatre, assembly-rooms, ordnance map office, royal yacht club-house, baths, and public parks, which are now being laid out and planted. The manufactures, with the exception of ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent, are chiefly confined to brewing, coaches, castings, and the refining of sugar.

A tidal-dock, paved with granite, and lined with extensive warehouses, was completed in 1842, at a cost of 140,000*l.*, and having 18 feet water at the lowest tides, is accessible at all times by steamers of 2000 tons burden, and at high water by vessels of almost any tonnage. To the tidal-dock two graving-docks have been added, and a third is (1854) in course of construction, which will accommodate the largest steam-vessels in the world. A very fine new close-dock has also been opened, and is extensively used. The accommodation thus provided has made the port the most important packet-station in the kingdom. Steamers sail every fortnight for India (East and West) and China, weekly for the W. coasts of Spain and Portugal, and for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and daily for the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands, and France. Ocean-steamers also sail regularly for the Western World, and furnish regular communication with the more distant and important colonies of Australia.

The imports consist chiefly of stone from the W. and coal from the N.E. maritime counties, corn and provisions from Ireland, timber from the Baltic and America, and wine and brandy from France, Portugal, and Spain. The declared value of exports, only 189,622*l.* in 1816, was 1,859,647*l.* in 1850, 1,916,737*l.* in 1851, 2,070,270*l.* in 1852, and 2,452,864*l.* in 1853. The number of vessels entered from foreign ports in 1850 was, British, 483, (132,485 tons;) and foreign, 143, (19,632 tons;) and there cleared for foreign ports, British, 464, (128,153 tons;) and foreign, 139, (19,366 tons.) The tonnage employed in the coasting trade was at least equally large. Southampton is now one of the government emigration ports, and during the year 1853 the total number of vessels cleared from the port for the different Australian ports, with government emigrants, was 35, with a tonnage of 27,702, conveying 9551 statute adult emigrants, the aggregate number of souls being 11,191. Besides these, several vessels, with emigrants paying their own passage-money, sailed for Southampton for the different Australian ports during the same year. The importance of Southampton, as a passenger and mail-packet port, is increasing every year: as one proof of which, it may be mentioned that during the year 1853 no less than 26,048 passengers from foreign parts landed in the docks, and 77,005 packages of passengers' baggage, independent of all the commercial goods imported.

Southampton is governed by a town-council, or corporation, consisting of 30 councillors and 10 aldermen, (from which the mayor is annually elected.) Extensive works for supplying the town with water are (1854) in active progress; the water is to be obtained from the springs at Mansbridge, about 3 miles distant from the town.

One of the greatest attractions connected with the town is the Southampton Common, a beautiful tract of land, richly wooded, 365 acres in extent, left to the town for public purposes many centuries ago. On it is situated the race-course, (one of the most picturesque in England,) but the races, which formerly occupied two days annually, have, for some years past, been discontinued. Ten acres of the common, in the S.E. corner, are now appropriated as a cemetery for the town, in which provision is made for the religious feelings of all classes, by the erection of three chapels for the use, respectively, of the Established Church, the Dissenters, and the Jews, who severally bury their dead with their own peculiar rites and ceremonies. On the common is also an Artesian well, from which the inhabitants obtain large supplies of water.

Southampton stands about 1 mile S.W. of the Roman *Clauentum*, the site of which is still indicated by a fosse and vallum. The modern town is attributed to the Anglo-Saxons, and was first called Hantsone, from which the present name is obviously derived. In the tenth century it was repeatedly pillaged by the Danes, and afterwards, when their sovereign had gained the throne, became the occasional residence of Canute. In 1339, during the reign of Edward III., it was sacked by a united French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet, but soon recovered, and receiving additions to its castle and other fortifications, acquired new importance. Since the time of Edward I. it has returned two members to Parliament. Among its natives the only one particularly entitled to notice is Isaac Watts. Pop. in 1851, 35,306.

SOUTHAMPTON, *sûth-hamp'ton*, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Nottaway River, bounded on the S.W. by the Meherrin, and on the E. by the Blackwater River. The surface is nearly level, and extensively covered with forests of pine and cypress. The soil is alluvial, light, and moderately fertile. In 1850 the county produced 869 bales of cotton, and 235,337 bushels of sweet potatoes, each being the greatest quantities produced in any one county of the state. It is intersected by the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. Organized in 1746.

and named from Southampton, a town of England. Capital, Jerusalem. Pop 13,521, of whom 7766 were free, and 5755 slaves.

SOUTHAMPTON, New Hampshire. See **SOUTH HAMPTON**.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 95 miles W. by S. of Boston. It contains several churches, and the Sheldon English and classical school. Pop. 1000.

SOUTHAMPTON, New York. See **SOUTH HAMPTON**.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1347.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1416.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Pop. 1651.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Pop. 1795.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1396.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

SOUTHAMPTON or **SAUGEEN**, saw-ghen/, a rapidly rising town of Canada West, co. of Bruce, in a fertile district on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Saugeen River, 60 miles from Goderich. Pop. in 1854, about 600.

SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND, British North America, on the N. side of Hudson Bay, is between lat. 62° and 66° N., lon. 80° and 87° W. The coasts are rugged and mountainous. Cape Southampton forms its S. extremity. It is conjectured to be a collection of islands, but its interior is unexplored.

SOUTHAMPTON WATER, a fine inlet of England, stretching from the Solent and Spithead, N.W. into the interior of Hampshire for about 11 miles. Greatest breadth, about 2 miles. It bounds the New Forest hundreds on the E., and receives the Anton, Itchin, and Hamble Rivers. Its shores are picturesque, and it is usually covered with shipping. Calshot Castle is on the W. side of its entrance, and the ruined Netley Abbey on its E. shore.

SOUTH ANDOVER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH ANNA, a small river in the E. part of Virginia, rises near the N.W. extremity of Louisa co., and flowing E., unites with the North Anna, forming the Pamunkey River. The whole length is probably 75 miles. It affords abundant water-power.

SOUTH ANNA, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 67 miles N.W. of Richmond.

SOUTH ANVILLE, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 887.

SOUTH ARGYLE, post-office, Washington co., New York.

SOUTH ASH/BURNHAM, a village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, at the junction of the Fitchburg and the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

SOUTH ASSYRIA, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

SOUTH ATTLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Boston.

SOUTH AUBURN, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH AUGUSTA, Iowa. See **AUGUSTA**.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, a British colony, the territory of which comprises all that part of Australia extending from lat. 26° S. to the S. coast of the continent, between lon. 132° and 141° E., having S.E. the colony of Victoria, or Port Phillip, (Australia Felix,) and E. the region watered by the Murray and its tributaries. Area, estimated at 300,000 square miles. The coast-line is more indented than in any other part of Australia; Spencer's and St. Vincent's Gulfs, with Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island, being within the limits of this territory. The surface is mostly undulating or level; the hill ranges stretch generally from N. to S. Mount Bryant, the most elevated summit E. of St. Vincent's Gulf, rises to 3012 feet in height; the tableland in Eyre Peninsula, W. of Spencer's Gulf, averages 1300 feet in elevation. The Murray, which has the lower part of its course in this colony, is the only navigable river. There are, however, numerous small streams, and the country is on the whole pretty well watered. The principal lakes are Torrens, Alexandrina, and Albert. Ponds and creeks are numerous, and a chain of lagoons borders the coast along Encounter Bay in the S.E. The climate is healthy, and much warmer than that of England; frosts are rare in the plains in winter; showers are frequent, with S.W. winds between May and October. The highest range of the thermometer in 1852 was 105°; the lowest, 44°; average, 67°; number of rainy days, 115; quantity of rain fell during the year, 27.34 inches. The most part of the settled land is on the E. side of St. Vincent Gulf, where about one-third of the surface is estimated to be adapted to agriculture or grazing, one-third covered with scrub or forest, and the remaining one-third barren. The best tracts are in the level plain extending N. from Adelaide, along the banks of the Murray, and bordering the S.E. coast as far as the river Glenelg. The hills are interspersed with many fertile valleys, and some good lands exist in Eyre Peninsula. Tracts of 80 or 164 acres are sold by the government at the rate of 1*l.* per acre and upwards; and about 400,000 acres had been disposed of early in 1848.

1812

The total number of acres of crown lands sold in 1852 was 86,672, being an increase of 4083 acres over the sales of 1851, and 21,723 acres over 1850. In 1847, 36,440 acres were reported to be under cultivation, chiefly for wheat, oats, and barley; besides which grains, maize, potatoes, and some rye are raised, the latter chiefly by German colonists, who inhabit many villages in and adjacent to the plain of Adelaide. In addition to the local consumption, grain and other farm produce was exported to the neighboring gold colony in 1852 to the value of 220,000*l.* The vine, olive, and mulberry, oranges, lemons, peaches, pomegranates, and many other fine fruits, come to perfection, as also tobacco, hops, and indigo. Sarsaparilla, sassafras, and other medicinal plants are indigenous. Timber is plentiful. Sheep and cattle-rearing is less extensively conducted than in New South Wales, and elsewhere in East Australia; yet in 1847 the stock of sheep was estimated at 1,000,000, and that of horned cattle at 50,000. The increase is already so disproportionate to the number of shepherds, that the system of boiling down sheep for their tallow has commenced in this colony.

Mining is highly important. Gold has been discovered in various parts of the colony. It is said that there is an available goldfield within 18 miles of Adelaide, the capital, but no mines, we believe, are yet worked to any great extent within the colony, owing perhaps to the superior richness of the goldfields of Victoria and New South Wales. The total amount of gold received at Adelaide from the time of its discovery up to July 31, 1852, was estimated at 1,000,000*l.*, brought thither chiefly by miners from the Melbourne district. The quantity introduced into the Adelaide Assay Office from February 10, 1852, (the time it was opened,) to February 15, 1853, was 412,066 ounces, which, valued at 3*l.* 11*s.* per ounce, the price at which banks are required to purchase it, would amount to 1,462,836*l.* The gold is transported from the mines by an overland escort of mounted police, established by government. Since 1843 some of the richest known veins of copper and lead have been discovered in South Australia; the latter chiefly contiguous to Adelaide, the former in the hill chains, and in other localities. The Burra-burra copper-mine yields an ore containing 75 per cent. of metal, and in 1847, 4351 tons of ore from it were sold at Swansea, realizing 94,262*l.*; the total exports of copper being estimated at 10,000 tons, valued at 200,000*l.* In 1850, 18,092 tons of copper were raised at the Burra-burra mines. The Kapunda (copper) and Glen Osmond (lead) mines are also very productive. Cobalt, manganese, zinc, quicksilver, and antimony have been discovered, and emery was exported in 1847; but no mines of these metals had been opened then. Iron of excellent quality is plentiful, but the absence of coal makes it necessary to send most part of the ores elsewhere for reduction. Some hand-tries, and manufactures of harilla, soap, tobacco, leather, and earthenware are established in Adelaide.

The commerce of South Australia is chiefly with Great Britain. The total value of exports in 1852, exclusive of bullion and coin, amounted to 736,267*l.* against 7088*l.* in 1843; and of imports to 538,937*l.*, the amount in 1843 being only 37,486*l.* The total tonnage in 1852, inwards and outwards, was 202,567. Great exertions have been made to open suitable means of communication with the mining districts of the interior. In 1852 a line of road from Wellington, on the river Murray, towards the diggings at Mount Alexandria, in Victoria, was surveyed for a distance of about 261 miles. In 1850 the navigation of the river Murray, by steam, was encouraged by a large public premium, and in the following year it was explored by the governor as far as its junction with the Darling, a distance of 650 miles, being the first exploration made since its discovery by Stuart, in 1830. In 1852 two steamers were built on this river by a couple of enterprising farmers, who intended taking a load of farm produce to Swan Hill, in Victoria, a distance of 130 miles; the other was expected to reach the village of Albury, in New South Wales, distant from the mouth of the Murray in Encounter Bay, above 1600 miles. It has been recently stated (May 1855) that steamboats have ascended the Murray 2000 miles. A railway, about 6 miles in length, has been constructed from Adelaide to its port, and in 1852 a charter was granted for its extension to North Arm Harbor. Much of the trade of West Australia is conducted in shipping belonging to South Australian colonists. The colony is subdivided into the counties of Hindmarsh, Adelaide, Gawler, Light, Stanley, Eyre, Sturt, Russell, and Grey, on the E. side of St. Vincent Gulf, and Flinders, including Port Lincoln, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf. The government is vested in a governor, an executive council, and a legislature, remodelled in 1851, and established upon a popular basis. Local courts, resembling the English county courts, were established in 1850, and in 1852 the schools of the colony were placed under a board of education. The number of schools in charge of the board in 1853 was 69, attended by 3283 pupils. In 1847 there were 32 Sunday-schools attached to the 53 churches in the colony. The revenue for 1852 amounted to 223,463*l.*, and the expenditures to 172,839*l.* The average amount annually expended on the roads from 1849 to 1852, was 18,524*l.*

The province of South Australia has never at any time, according to Captain Sturt, been thickly inhabited by the aborigines. The number in the settled districts is estimated at 3680. Every attention and kindness is shown by the government to those that remain, but it has been found impossible to induce them to abandon their wild, roving habits, and take to any fixed pursuit. A school has been established by government for the children of the native population, which is attended by 30 or 40 boys and girls. "These children," says Captain Sturt, "read, write, and cipher as well as European children of their own age, but they can advance no further; when their reason is taxed, they fail." Many of the adult aborigines are employed by the inhabitants of Adelaide in carrying burdens, in cutting wood, in drawing water, &c. These are all clothed, and are rapidly acquiring habits of order. The more remote tribes of the colony live, as formerly, by hunting and fishing, but receive assistance from the government in the form of yearly and monthly distributions of blankets and flour. The European population in 1852, exclusive of the military guard at Adelaide, was 68,663. The total emigration in 1852 was 20,325, of whom 12,529 were males, and 7766 females. The number of immigrants who paid their passage was 15,116, 5,279 being sent out by the commissioners of emigration. The total emigration from the colony was 15,976, of whom 11,412 were males.

The colony of South Australia was founded by the South Australian Company in 1834, but was not practically established till 1837. The principal town or capital is Adelaide. South Australia is nearly equidistant from Liverpool and New York, being about 12,000 miles from each; the passage is generally accomplished in about 14 weeks. Besides Adelaide, its chief settlements are Port Adelaide, Albert Town, Gawler Town, and Port Gawler.

SOUTH AVON, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, on a branch of the Genesee River, 26 miles W. of Canandaigua, and 20 miles S. by W. of Rochester.

SOUTH BAIN/BRIDGE, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, 110 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

SOUTH BAR/RE, a post-village of Washington co., Vermont, 7 miles S.E. of Montpelier.

SOUTH BAR/RE, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, 6 or 7 miles S. of Albion.

SOUTH BAR/RINGTON, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH BAY, Washington co., New York, is a branch of Lake Champlain. Length, about 4 miles.

SOUTH BEA/VER, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1155.

SOUTH BEL/LINGHAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 30 miles S.W. of Boston.

SOUTH BEND, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH BEND, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

SOUTH BEND, a flourishing post-town of Portage township, and capital of St. Joseph co., Indiana, is finely situated on St. Joseph's River, and on the Northern Indiana Railroad, 85 miles E. by S. of Chicago. It is one of the principal stations on the railroad which connects Chicago with Lake Erie, and it is the N. terminus of the Michigan road, which is one of the greatest thoroughfares of the state. The river is navigable for small steamboats from its mouth to Constantine, which is above South Bend. A dam across the river at this place produces a vast hydraulic power, which is employed in manufactures of various kinds; among which are 2 flouring mills, 1 woollen factory, 1 oil mill, 1 edge-tool factory, and several machine shops. The village contains a bank and 8 newspaper offices. The University of Notre Dame (Roman Catholic) is situated 1 mile from the town, on the border of a small lake. Pop. in 1853 estimated at 2900.

SOUTH BENTONSPORT. See BENTONSPORT.

SOUTH BER/LIN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

SOUTH BER/NE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

SOUTH BER/WICK, a post-village and township of York co., Maine, on Salmon Falls River, 15 miles from its mouth, and on the Great Falls Branch Railroad, at the junction of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, and the Boston and Maine Railroads, 45 miles W.S.W. of Portland. It contains 6 churches, the oldest academy in the state, a bank, an insurance office, about 20 stores, 1 cotton mill employing 250 hands, and 1 woollen mill. The legislature has recently chartered a company for the manufacture of locomotives and railroad cars. Two ships are owned here. Pop. 2595.

SOUTH BLOOM/FIELD, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

SOUTH BLOOM/FIELD, a township in the N.E. part of Morrow co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1268.

SOUTH BLOOM/FIELD, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, between the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal, about 15 miles S. of Columbus.

SOUTH BOL/IVIA, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

SOUTH/BOROUGH, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 17 miles E. of Worcester, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It contains a beautiful town-house, 3 churches, 4 stores, a public library of 1000 volumes, 2 cotton mills, and 3 boot and shoe establishments; the latter employing about 300 hands. Pop. 1347.

SOUTH BOSTON, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, which see.

SOUTH BOSTON, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

SOUTH BOSTON, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

SOUTH BRAD/FORD, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 22 miles N.W. of Concord.

SOUTH BRAD/FORD, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

SOUTH BRAD/FORD, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH BRAIN/TREE, a post-village of Braintree township, Norfolk co., Massachusetts, at the junction of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroads, 11½ miles S. by E. of Boston, and 25½ miles N.N.E. of Plymouth. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The Hollis Institute, incorporated in 1851, is located here.

SOUTH BRANCH, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

SOUTH/BRIDGE, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on Quinebaug River, 60 miles S.W. of Boston. It contains 5 churches, a bank, and a savings' institution. At Globe Village, in this township, the Hamilton Woollen Company have a large manufactory of mousselines de laine, the second in the United States. Pop. of Globe Village, in 1854, about 1700; of the township, in 1850, 2824.

SOUTH BRIDGE/TON, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine.

SOUTH BRIDGE/WATER, a post-village of Bridgewater township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 20 miles S. by E. of Boston, and 34 miles N.N.E. of Fall River.

SOUTH BRISTOL, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the W. side of Canandaigua Lake, about 12 miles S. of Canandaigua. Pop. 1129.

SOUTH BRISTOL, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

SOUTH BRITAIN, a term sometimes applied to England and Wales, as contradistinguished from Scotland or North Britain.

SOUTH BRITAIN, a post-village of Southbury township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Pamperaug River, (which affords water-power,) 20 miles N.W. of New Haven. It contains 2 churches, 3 or 4 stores, and several manufactories. Dams and races have recently been constructed, with a view to increase the business of the village.

SOUTH BROOK/FIELD, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

SOUTH BROOKS, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH BROWN, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. P. 648.

SOUTH BRUNSWICK, a post-township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 14 miles N.W. of Trenton. Pop. 3368.

SOUTH BUFF/ALO, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. 1266.

SOUTH/BURY, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, 22 miles N.W. by N. of New Haven. The main street of the village is beautifully shaded, and has on it 2 churches, an academy, a hotel, and several fine residences. Pop. of the township, 1484.

SOUTH BUTLER, a thriving post-village in Butler township, Wayne co., New York, about 158 miles N.W. by W. of Albany. It contains 2 stores, 3 churches, 1 steam grist and saw mill, and 1 tannery.

SOUTH BUTLER, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1209.

SOUTH BUTLER, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

SOUTH BY/RON, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.

SOUTH CAIRO, (kâ-ro.) post-office, Greene co., New York.

SOUTH CA/NAAN, a post-office of Essex co., Vermont.

SOUTH CANAAN, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 50 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has manufactures of iron.

SOUTH CAN/DOR, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the railroad between Owego and Ithaca, 5 miles N. by W. of the former.

SOUTH CAPE, the southernmost point of Van Diemen's Land, in lat. 45° 40' S.

SOUTH CAROLINA, (kâr-o-ll'ng.) one of the original states of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. and N.E. by North Carolina, S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and S.W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah River. It lies between 32° and 35° 10' N. lat., and between 78° 34' and 83° 30' W. lon. This state is triangular in shape, having a coast line of about 200 miles for its base, with an extreme length and breadth each of about 210 miles, including an area of about 24,385 square miles, or 18,808,400 acres; of which 4,972,651 only were improved in 1850. Governor Seabrook states the area at 30,213 square miles.

Face of the Country, and Geology.—This state is about

equally divided between the alluvial and primitive formations; the former extending along the coast for about 80 to 100 miles inland, is interspersed with extensive swamps. The primitive occupies the central and N.W. parts, with the exception of the alluvion bottoms of the rivers. On leaving the alluvions, we enter upon a sandy tract, called the "Middle country," which is terminated in its turn by a belt called the "Ridge," an abrupt elevation, beyond which the country continues to ascend till it terminates, in the extreme N.W., in the Blue Ridge Mountains, which attain, in Table Mountain, an elevation of about 4000 feet above the sea. King's Mountain is on the boundary line between North and South Carolina. Along the coast is a chain of low islands, separated from the mainland by a series of lagoons or sounds, through which a coast navigation is carried on, defended from the agitations of the ocean.

Minerals.—The primitive portion affords great abundance of building material, in the granites and slates of Richland, Kershaw, Lexington, Fairfield, and Abbeville districts, in the marbles of Spartanburg and Laurens, and in the gneiss of Pickens and York. The other earthy minerals are mica slate, soapstone, porcelain clay of a very fine quality, red and yellow ochres, limestone, and talco-micaceous slates suitable for whetstones; but no coal—nor is it likely, from its geological formation, that this valuable fuel will ever be found, if found at all, in any considerable quantity. Of the metallic minerals, gold in considerable abundance, iron of the best quality, and lead, are among the treasures of South Carolina. The mines of Mr. William Dorne, in Abbeville and Edgefield districts, yielded gold of the value of \$300,000 in the 15 months preceding July, 1853. This precious metal is found in the same belt (reaching from the Rappahannock River, in Virginia, to the Coosa, in Alabama) in which the gold of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia exists. The South Carolina portion of this great belt promises to make the richest returns of any mines in the United States, out of California. Between February, 1852, and February, 1853, the value of \$202,000 was mined, at the trifling expense of \$1200. A company was formed in 1854, with a capital of \$300,000, for working these mines. The entire product of this state between 1823 and September 30, 1854, was \$24,527.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—From the mouth of the Great Pedee River to that of the Savannah, the coast of South Carolina is lined with a series of bays, sounds, and lagoons, which, though mostly shallow, have sufficient depth to allow of an extensive coasting navigation. Commencing at the Great Pedee, and proceeding S., we have Winyaw Bay, at the mouth of that river; then, in order, Bull's Bay, Charleston Harbor, St. Helena Sound, and Port Royal Entrance, with a number of smaller inlets. The harbor of Beaufort is much the best of these, admitting vessels drawing 11 feet water; Charleston Harbor is obstructed by a dangerous bar; St. Helena Sound is the most capacious of these inlets, but is beset with shoals. Georgetown, at the head of Winyaw Bay, can only be reached by vessels of small draught; and Stono Inlet, S. of Charleston, has but 10 feet water on the bar. The Santee River, with its main affluents, the Congaree and Wateree, passes almost directly through the middle of the state. It is about 100 miles from the junction of the Congaree and Wateree to the mouth of the Santee, and about 300 miles from their confluence to their sources in North Carolina. The Great Pedee enters the state from North Carolina, (where it bears the name of Yadkin,) and courses through the N.E. part of South Carolina, about 150 miles, into Winyaw Bay; the Saluda and Broad Rivers drain the N.W. of the state, and unite to form the Congaree; the Broad River rises in the W. of North Carolina; the Edisto and Combahee drain the S.W. of the state, and flow into the Atlantic after courses of 150 to 200 miles; Lynch's Creek is a tributary from the W., and Wacumaw and Little Pedee from the E. of the Great Pedee; all have their sources in North Carolina. The larger streams run in a S.E. direction, and furnish an inland navigation of about 2400 miles, apart from the creeks and inlets of the sea. The Savannah River can be navigated by steamboats to Hamburg, and for smaller boats still higher. The Wacumaw may be ascended 12 miles, the Great Pedee 200 miles, the Congaree and the Wateree about the same distance by steamboats. All these rivers are boatable above the distances mentioned, for keel-boats. Greenville is the only district in the state without the advantage of navigation. Watercourses abound in all the districts favorable for mill-sites.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—One of the most interesting objects in South Carolina is Table Mountain, or Table Rock, as it is generally called, an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea, which presents, in one direction, a perpendicular face of 1100 feet above the surrounding country. This mountain is a place of great resort in summer, having a house of entertainment at its base. Caesar's Head, in the same vicinity, is so called from its resemblance to a human cranium; this is also a place of summer resort, and has a hotel on its summit, which is visible at a great distance. Glenn's Spring, in Spartanburg district, is a watering-place of some repute, containing magnesia and sulphur in its waters. Limestone Spring, in the same district, is less frequented than for-

merly, and its spacious hotel is now converted into a female college, which is said to be in a very flourishing condition. According to Professor Tuomey, the falls of the Saluda, among the mountains, have a descent of from 300 to 400 feet. "They," says the professor, "who imagine that by skipping to the top of Table Rock, and from thence run across to Caesar's Head, have exhausted the beauties of this region, commit a great mistake."

Climate.—South Carolina, though in the latitude of the Barbary States, has more the climate and productions of Southern Europe. Yet many of the productions peculiar to its latitude on the Eastern Continent flourish here, such as cotton and rice, and some of the tropical fruits; but the irregularity of the seasons, and early and late frosts, render the latter a somewhat precarious crop.

Soil and Productions.—There are, according to Ruffin and Tuomey, (the agricultural surveyors of the state,) 6 varieties of soil in South Carolina:—1. Tide swamp, devoted to the culture of rice. 2. Inland swamp, to rice, cotton, corn, peas, &c. 3. Salt marsh, to long cotton. 4. Oak and pine, to long cotton, corn, potatoes, &c. 5. Oak and hickory, to short cotton, corn, &c.; and. 6. Pine barrens, to fruit, vegetables, &c. The swamps near the coast, covering 2000 square miles, are capable of drainage, and are of inexhaustible fertility. The pine lands, forming a belt across the state next succeeding to the alluvion, have been heretofore considered of but little value, except for timber; but Governor Seabrook is of opinion that its agricultural capabilities have been much underrated, and "that in all its relations it is of immeasurable value to our community." On the islands is produced the largest quantity of the much-valued variety of cotton called sea-island, whose production is in fact limited to the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and perhaps Texas. With the exception of the rich alluvion of the lower region, the best land in the state is in the hilly country, above the Ridge, which is favorable to corn, potatoes, &c. Cotton grows in all the divisions of the state, with different degrees of productiveness, and is the great staple of South Carolina; and though the fourth among the states in the actual amount of this commodity produced, yet, if we regard only area, she stands first in the relative amount; while in the product of rice, her other great staple, she is first in absolute amount. Indian corn, wheat, butter, sweet and Irish potatoes, and wool are extensively produced; while rye, oats, barley, tobacco, hay, wine, cheese, and sugar are cultivated to some extent. The climate is suited to indigo and hemp, but they are not, at present, profitable crops. In short, South Carolina can produce, side by side, the wheat of the north, and the olive, sugar-cane, and (with care) the orange of the south; and, when she institutes a more careful system of culture, will be able to produce as large an amount, and perhaps a greater variety of products, acre for acre, than any of her sister states. Wheat grows as low as 32° 30' N. lat., and Indian corn everywhere, except in a small district N. of the mountains, which is too bleak for it. The 4,072,651 acres of improved land in South Carolina, at the census of 1850, were divided into 29,909 farms of about 135 acres each, producing 1,066,277 bushels of wheat; 43,790 of rye; 16,271,454 of Indian corn; 2,322,155 of oats; 1,026,900 of peas and beans; 136,494 of Irish, and 4,337,469 of sweet potatoes; 159,930,613 pounds of rice; 74,285 of tobacco; 120,300,400 of cotton; (the cotton product of the years 1851-2 and 1853-4, was 468,203 and 416,754 respectively;) 487,233 pounds of wool; 2,981,850 of butter; 671,000 of cane-sugar; 216,281 of beeswax and honey; and 20,925 tons of hay. Value of live stock, \$16,060,015; of market produce, \$47,286; of orchard products, \$35,108; and of slaughtered animals, \$3,502,637.

Forest Trees.—On the islands are found the live-oak, pine, palmetto, and laurel; in the lower and pine-barren district, pitch-pine; and in the middle and upper regions, oak, hickory, and pine. The winter voyager between Charleston and Savannah, on the inlets or sounds of the coast, sails amid foliage as green as that of a summer forest at the North; with here the evergreen live-oak, draped with the gracefully-hanging long moss, and there the white flowers of the laurel, (sometimes a foot in circuit,) while the shores are lined with thousands of water-fowl, and nothing to mar the scene, unless it may be an unsightly alligator basking in the sun.

Manufactures.—South Carolina has not yet become extensively engaged in manufacturing, but her attention is now much turned in that direction, and already she exports to the North cotton-yarns and coarse cotton stuffs. In 1850 there were in the state 1431 establishments, producing each \$500 and upwards annually, engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, employing \$6,056,865 capital, and 5945 male and 1074 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$2,809,634, and yielding products valued at \$7,063,513; of which 18 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing capital to the amount of \$857,200, and 399 male and 620 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$295,971, and producing 6,563,737 yards of stuffs, and 1,348,343 pounds of yarn, valued at \$748,338; 6 furnaces, &c., employing \$186,700, and 153 male and 2 female hands,

consuming raw material worth \$29,128, and producing 1236 tons of castings, &c., valued at \$87,683; 91 tanneries, with a capital of \$184,335, and producing leather to the amount of \$261,332; and \$3475 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, employing 33 hands, consuming 18,100 bushels of Indian corn, and producing 43,900 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c. The same year, home-made manufactures to the amount of \$909,646 were fabricated. South Carolina reports no woollen factories.

Internal Improvements.—In January, 1855, South Carolina had 692 miles of completed railroad, built at an expense of \$13,447,003, and 382 in course of construction, at a cost of \$13,287,093. Those already constructed unite Charleston with Hamburg, (and from thence, by connection with the Georgia Railroad, with various points in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama,) Columbia, Abbeville, Laurensville, Anderson, Greenville, Yorkville, Cheraw, and other intermediate points in South Carolina, and with Charlotte and Wilmington in North Carolina. From the latter place (with a short exception on and near the Potomac, below Washington City) the connection with the great Northern cities is unbroken. When the present lines projected shall have been completed, Charleston will have communication with Richmond through the central counties of North Carolina. The receipts of the South Carolina Railroad for 1853 were \$1,215,279, and the expenses, \$555,536.

Commerce.—South Carolina exports largely of cotton, rice, (of the latter more than all the other states of the Union together,) lumber, and naval stores. Her exports to foreign ports for the fiscal year 1854, amounted in value to \$11,996,016, all, with the exception of a trifling fraction, in domestic products; and the imports to \$1,711,385; tonnage entered, 90,703; cleared, 124,626; owned in the state, 42,126, of which 26,459 was engaged in the coasting trade, and 9424 in steam navigation; and 23 vessels built, with an aggregate tonnage of 1161. In the year ending August 31, 1853, there were exported from Charleston 19,976 bales of sea-land, and 446,610 of upland cotton; 126,742 tierces of rice; 363,852 bushels of rough rice; and 20,637,525 feet of lumber; for the same period, in 1854, the exports were, sea-land cotton, 24,761 bales; upland, 408,278 bales; rice, 125,749 tierces; rough rice, 323,064 bushels; and lumber, 23,844,650 feet. Of the cotton, more than half, of the rice, one-third, and of the rough rice, more than two-thirds were exported to foreign countries. See CHARLESTON. The railroad communications opened between Charleston and Tennessee have diverted a large northern trade with the latter state into this channel, to the great advantage of Charleston and Tennessee as well. Soon, Charleston will hold direct communication with Memphis, on the Mississippi, by railroads, which will become one of the great routes between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic coast, and even with the Ohio Valley.

Education.—South Carolina University is an institution of high reputation, and has among its faculty some distinguished names. The number of colleges in the state, in 1850, according to the census, was 8, with 720 students, and \$104,720 income, of which \$41,700 was from public funds, and \$9660 from endowments; public schools, 724, with 17,838 pupils, and \$200,000 income, of which \$35,973 was from public funds, \$1200 from taxation, and \$3000 from endowments; and 202 academies and other schools, with 7467 pupils, and \$206,489 income. Attending school, as returned by families, 40,373. Of the free adult population, 16,564 could not read and write, of whom 104 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, there were, in 1854, 2 colleges, with 190 students; 3 theological schools, with 80 students; and 1 medical school, with 158 students. Splendid buildings for a college at Spartanburg Village were being erected by the Methodists in 1854, ample funds having been supplied by the bequest of Benjamin Wofford. The income from the pupils of the South Carolina College is spent in improvements and other continuing expenses, the college being supported by appropriations from the state. Each student, it is said, costs the state \$1000. The legislature of 1853 appropriated \$21,575 for the support of this college, and \$36,188 for free schools. See Table of Colleges, APPENDIX.

Religious Sects.—Of the 1182 churches in South Carolina, in 1850, the Baptists owned 413; the Episcopalians, 72; the Lutherans, 41; the Methodists, 484; the Presbyterians, 136; and the Roman Catholics, 14. The remainder were divided among the Congregationalists, Free Church, Friends, Jews, Unitarians, Universalists, and other minor sects—making 1 church to every 566 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$2,172,246.

Periodicals.—There were published, in 1850, in South Carolina, 7 dailies, 5 tri-weeklies, 27 weeklies, 5 monthlies and semi-monthlies, and 2 quarterly reviews and newspapers, with an annual aggregate circulation of 7,145,930 copies, of which 9600 were quarterlies.

Public Institutions.—There is a state lunatic asylum at Columbia, which treated 173 patients in 1852. Of these, 73 were paupers. Of 696 insane received since its opening, 200 have been restored. This institution is richly endowed,

and is under the control of the state, which contributed \$30,000 for its improvement in 1853. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Cedar Springs, in Spartanburg district, was founded by the Rev. N. P. Walker, in 1849, but is now under the care of the state, and had 27 pupils in November, 1851. The state contributed \$6822 in 1853, for the aid of the deaf, dumb, and blind. New buildings for this institution are in progress of erection. The orphan-house is noticed under CHARLESTON. Public libraries in 1850, 16, with 73,758 volumes; school libraries, 3, with 2760 volumes; and college libraries, 7, with 36,964 volumes.

Population.—Among the original settlers of South Carolina—generally English—were some Scotch, Germans, and French Huguenots, from the latter of whom are descended some of the most respectable families in the state. The people of South Carolina are noted for frankness of speech, courteousness of manner, and especially for that free hospitality which is a general characteristic of the inhabitants of the Southern States. Eloquence is one of the marked attributes of her public men, and she has produced some of the most eminent orators that have shed lustre upon the national councils of our country. In 1790 there were in South Carolina 249,073 inhabitants; 345,591 in 1800; 415,115 in 1810; 602,741 in 1820; 881,185 in 1830; 594,398 in 1840; and 668,607 in 1850; of whom 137,747 were white males; 136,816 white females; 4131 free colored males; 4529 colored females; 187,786 male slaves, and 197,228 female slaves. This population was divided into 52,937 families, occupying 52,642 dwellings. Representative population, 514,513. Pop. to square mile, 22.75. Of the white population, 262,016 were born in the state; 12,743 in other states; 921 in England; 4051 in Ireland; 661 in Wales and Scotland; 57 in British America; 2180 in Germany; 274 in France; 518 in other countries; and 48 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about 34 per cent. of the white population of foreign birth. Of the entire population, 165 were deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were free colored, and 29 slaves; 298 blind, of whom 14 were free colored, and 134 slaves; 249 were insane, of whom 4 were free colored, and 21 slaves; and 348 were idiotic, of whom 5 were free colored, and 94 slaves. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, 1642 paupers received aid, of whom 329 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$30 for each pauper; and in the same period occurred 8046 deaths, or about 12 in every 1000 persons. Of the entire population, 51 were engaged in mining; 198,363 in agriculture; 1958 in commerce; 10,325 in manufactures; 381 in navigating the ocean; 348 in internal navigation; and 1461 in the learned professions.

Districts.—South Carolina is divided into 29 districts, viz. Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield, Colleton, Darlington, Edgetfield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlborough, Newberry, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, and York. Capital, Columbia.

Cities and Towns.—Charleston is the largest town in the state; pop. 42,985. The other principal towns are Columbia, pop. 6060, (about 12,000 in 1854,) Georgetown, Camden, Hamburg, Spartanburg, Cheraw, Beaufort, and Greenville.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor, lieutenant-governor, and presidential electors are chosen by the legislature. The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for 2 years, the former receiving \$3500 per annum. The senate consists of 45 members, chosen by the people for 4 years, one-half being elected every second year. The house of representatives, consisting of 124 members, is chosen in the same manner for 2 years. In those districts having parishes, the representation is by parishes. The legislature meets the fourth Monday in November annually. The present constitution was framed in 1790. The members of both branches receive \$3 per day, and 10 cents for every mile of travel. Every white male citizen of the state, who is 21 years of age, and who shall have resided 2 years in the state next preceding an election, or who has a freehold of 60 acres, or a town lot, which he has legally possessed at least 6 months before such election, or who, not possessing such town lot or freehold, shall have paid a tax of 3 shillings sterling, and resided 6 months next preceding said election in the district where he offers to vote, shall be entitled to the right of suffrage. The judiciary consists—1. Of courts of equity, presided over by 4 chancellors; 2. Of courts for the correction of errors, consisting of all the judges in law and equity, to try constitutional questions; 3. Of courts of common pleas and general sessions; 4. Of the city court of Charleston, (an inferior court;) 5. Of an ordinary's court, in each district, to grant letters of administration, probate of wills, &c.; and, 6. Of a court of magistrates and freeholders for the trial of slaves and free persons of color. The chancellor, and judges of sessions and common pleas, receive \$3000 per annum. South Carolina has 6 members in the national House of Representatives, and 8 electoral votes for President of the United States.

The state debt in 1854 was \$2,965,860, of which \$1,051,423 was contingent debt; productive property, \$5,504,688; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$115,000.

Appropriations for 1853, more than \$500,000; assessed value of property in 1850, \$283,867,709. The number of banks on October 1, 1854, was 19, (including 2 branch banks,) with an aggregate capital of \$16,603,253; circulation, \$6,739,733; and \$1,283,284 in coin.

History.—South Carolina was first settled at Port Royal, in 1670, by the English. A constitution for this colony was formed by the celebrated John Locke, somewhat on the plan of Plato's Model Republic, which, however, signally failed. South Carolina was a proprietary government until 1719, when it became a royal colony. In 1690 a number of French Huguenots, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, settled in this state, and subsequently a number of Swiss, Irish, and Germans. South Carolina was engaged with Georgia, under Oglethorpe, in some contests with the Spanish in Florida, and she also suffered much from Indian depredations in the early times of her settlement, particularly from the Yamacas, who were expelled in 1715. This colony took an active part in exciting and carrying on the revolt of the colonies, and furnished above 6000 troops to the federal forces. Many bloody struggles took place within her limits at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, Monk's Corner, Camden, King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, and Cowpens, with varying success, now the British, and now the Carolinians having the advantage. The state was occupied by the enemy the greater part of 1780 and 1781. South Carolina has taken an active part in the affairs of the national government, and has furnished some of the most distinguished American statesmen, being generally ably represented in the national councils. She has gone farther than any other state in the assertion and vindication of the rights of the sovereign states, as opposed to the powers of the federal government. Among her distinguished statesmen have been Lowndes, Pinckney, Hayne, Legare, Poinsett, and Calhoun.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. See COLUMBIA, South Carolina.

SOUTH CARROLL, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

SOUTH CARROLLTON, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green River, 160 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It has several stores and warehouses.

SOUTH CARTHAGE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

SOUTH CARVER, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH CASS, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

SOUTH CASS, a township of Orange co., Indiana. P. 1801.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, a beautiful post-village of Madison township, Clarke co., Ohio, on the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. in 1850, 414.

SOUTH CHARLESTOWN, a post-village of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River, and on the Sullivan Railroad, 4 miles from Belknap Falls.

SOUTH CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

SOUTH CHINA, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SOUTH COATES, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SOUTH CODYRUS, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Intersected by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 14 miles W. by S. of York. Pop. 1135.

SOUTH COLUMBIA, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

SOUTH CORINTH, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH CORVINTH, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 16 miles N. of Ballston Spa.

SOUTH CORTLAND, a post-village of Cortland co., New York, 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Cortland Village.

SOUTH COVENTRY, a post-village in Coventry township, Tolland co., Connecticut, on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad, and on the Willimantic River, about 30 miles E. of Hartford. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are also several sundries and machine-shops, cotton, woollen, and silk mills, and an establishment for the manufacture of percussion-caps and Sharpe's patent rifle-primers. A large tannery has also recently been established.

SOUTH COVENTRY, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 711.

SOUTH CREEK, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 23 miles N.W. of Towanda. Pop. 709.

SOUTH CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

SOUTH DANBY, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SOUTH DANDVILLE, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, 24 miles N.W. of Bath.

SOUTH DANVERS, a village at the junction of the Essex, the Salem and Lowell, and the South Reading Branch Railroads, 17 miles N.E. of Boston.

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, about 60 miles S. of Boston.

SOUTH DEAN or CHESTERS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. Near the village are the remains of British camps and forts.

1816

SOUTH DEDHAM, a post-village in Dedham township, Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Norfolk County Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Boston.

SOUTH DEERFIELD, a post-village of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 15 miles S.E. of Concord.

SOUTH DEERFIELD, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River Railroad, 80 miles W. by N. of Boston. The famous battle of Bloody Brook was fought here, between the whites and Indians, in 1675.

SOUTH DEER ISLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

SOUTH DENNIS, a post-village in Dennis township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 70 miles S.E. of Boston.

SOUTH DORSET, a post-village in Dorset township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 80 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. The inhabitants are principally engaged in quarrying and dressing marble.

SOUTH DOVER, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SOUTH DOVER, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 73 miles N.N.E. of New York.

SOUTH DRESDEN, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

SOUTH DURHAM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

SOUTH DURHAM, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

SOUTHPEASE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SOUTH-EAST, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Putnam co., New York, intersected by the Harlem Railroad. Pop. 2079.

SOUTH-EAST ISLAND, an island of the Louisiade Archipelago; lat. (S.E. point) $11^{\circ} 38' S.$, lon. $153^{\circ} 45' E.$; 41 miles long, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad at its greatest width.

SOUTH EASTON, a post-office, Bristol co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH EASTON, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

SOUTH EASTON, a flourishing town of Easton township, Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh River, at its entrance into the Delaware, 1 mile S. of Easton. It contains manufactures of iron, cotton, flour, and lumber. These are propelled by the water-power furnished by the Lehigh Canal.

SOUTH EATON, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH EDMESTON, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SOUTH EDWARDS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

SOUTH EGREMONT, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 120 miles W. by S. of Boston.

SOUTH ELIOTT, a post-office of York co., Maine.

SOUTHEND, a hamlet and watering-place of England, co. of Essex.

SOUTHEND, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyll, comprising the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, and the island of Sanda.

SOUTH ENGLISH, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, near the South Fork of English River, 35 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

SOUTH ERIN, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

SOUTHERLAND, *sith/er-land*, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

SOUTHERN STATES. See UNITED STATES.

SOUTHERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See COLUMBIA, South Carolina.

SOUTH FAIRFAX, a flourishing village of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Lamolle River, which affords excellent water-power, 35 miles N.E. by E. of Montpelier. It has several handsome churches, a large flouring mill, and 6 stores. A fine building, 140 feet by 50, has been erected for the New Hampton Academeal Institute, removed from New Hampton.

SOUTH FARMS, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 35 miles W. by S. of Hartford.

SOUTH FAYETTE, (*fi-yet'*) a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1118.

SOUTHFIELD, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

SOUTHFIELD, a township of Richmond co., New York, on Staten Island, 12 miles S.W. of New York City. P. 2709.

SOUTHFIELD, a post-township in the S.E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1658.

SOUTH FITCHBURG, a village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad, 5 miles from Fitchburg.

SOUTH FLEET, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SOUTH FLORENCE, a post-village of Franklin co., Alabama.

SOUTH FORD, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut.

SOUTH FORK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

SOUTH FORK, a township of Clark co., Arkansas. P. 223.

SOUTH FORK, a township of Fulton co., Arkansas. P. 264.

SOUTH FORK, a post-office of Owsley co., Kentucky.

SOUTH FORK, a post-office of Wayne co., Iowa.

SOUTH FOSTER, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 21 miles E. by S. of Boston.

SOUTH FRANKLIN, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH FREEDOM, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH GALWAY, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

SOUTH GAR/DINEH, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts. It contains numerous chair factories.

SOUTHGATE, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex, 8 miles N.N.W. of London.

SOUTH GATE, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

SOUTH GENESEE, (jón-gee'), a post-village in Genesee township, Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 21 miles W. by S. of Milwaukee.

SOUTH GIBSON, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH GIBSON, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee, 15 miles S.E. of Trenton.

SOUTH GILBOA, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

SOUTH GLASTENBURY, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on Connecticut River, about 10 miles S. of Hartford. It has manufactures of mousseline-de-laines.

SOUTH GLENN'S FALLS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

SOUTH GRAN/BY, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH GRANVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

SOUTH GRECKE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

SOUTH GROTON, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH GROVE, a post-village and township of De Kalb co., Illinois, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 147.

SOUTH GROVE, a post-village in Walworth township, Walworth co., Wisconsin.

SOUTH HADLEY, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 90 miles W. by S. of Boston. The population is about equally divided between the old parish at the N., and South Hadley Falls Village in the S. part of the township. At South Hadley Falls Village there is a large factory for the manufacture of ginghams, with 10,000 spindles, belonging to the "Glasgow Company," employing from 300 to 400 persons, a large paper mill, 2 churches, and 4 or 5 stores; in the other part of the township are another paper mill, a satinette mill, a sash and blind factory, a batting and wick mill, a Congregational church, and 3 stores. Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, situated near the centre of South Hadley, is a very flourishing institution, incorporated in 1836, designed to accommodate 250 young ladies. It was founded by Miss Mary Lyon, with a view to furnish a thorough and useful education, at a very reasonable cost, to such young ladies as are disposed to devote themselves to teaching and other useful occupations. It was the first institution of the kind established in the country, and has ever been regarded as a model school of high order. Pupils are received at 16 years of age and upwards, and the course of study comprises 3 years. Mount Holyoke, the summit of which affords a most beautiful prospect, is situated in the N. part of the township: it is a place of much resort in the warm season. South Hadley Falls are rapids in the Connecticut, extending about 3 miles along the S.W. part of the township, having in all a descent of about 60 feet. Around this fall there is a boat canal of about 3 miles in length, cut most of the way in clay-slate rock; it was constructed by a corporation in 1792, and is said to be the first canal for navigation ever made in this country. In 1848 the Hadley Falls Company constructed a dam, 30 feet high, across the river, near the lower part of the falls. This dam, in a most beautiful location, furnishes one of the largest and finest water privileges in the United States: it can be used on both sides of the river. Several large factories are in operation on the W. side, in Holyoke, while much of the power is yet unoccupied, and for sale. A bridge has been chartered across Connecticut River, to connect South Hadley Falls Village and the town of Holyoke, a little below the great dam. Pop. 2495.

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts. See **SOUTH HADLEY**.

SOUTH HAI/FAX, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

SOUTH HAM/LET, a hamlet of England, co. of Gloucester.

SOUTH HAMMOND, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 38 miles W.S.W. of Canton.

SOUTH HAMPDEN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 472.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., New York, on Long Island, immediately S.E. of Riverhead, about 100 miles E. of New York. The village contains an academy, and 1 or 2 churches. The township is washed by the Atlantic on the S., and Great Peconic Bay on the N. Pop. 6501.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a post-office of Gallatin co., Illinois.

SOUTH HANOVER, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 617.

SOUTH HANOVER, a post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 6 or 7 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It has an institu-

tion styled South Hanover College. A plank-road extends from this village to Madison. Pop. 447.

SOUTH HANSON, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH HARDWICK, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont.

SOUTH HAR/PETH, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

SOUTH HARRISBURG, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

SOUTH HARTFORD, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH HARTFORD, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

SOUTH HARTWICK, a post-office, Otsego co., New York.

SOUTH HAW/WICH, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 80 miles S.E. of Boston.

SOUTH HAVEN, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SOUTH HAVEN, a post-township in the W. part of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 220.

SOUTH HAW/LEY, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 105 miles W. by N. of Boston.

SOUTH HENRIETTA, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

SOUTH HERMITAGE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH HERO, a post-township of Grand Isle co., Vermont, comprising an island in Lake Champlain of its own name. Length, about 10 miles. Pop. 706.

SOUTH HILL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SOUTH HILL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SOUTH HILL, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH HILL, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 150 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

SOUTH HILL, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

SOUTH HING/HAM, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 15 miles S.E. of Boston. Boots and shoes are manufactured here to a considerable extent.

SOUTH HOL/LOW, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, near Mississippi River, 150 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

SOUTH HOPE, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH HOWARD, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH HUNTINGDON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 862.

SOUTH INDEPENDENCE, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa.

SOUTH/INGTON, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Hartford. It contains 4 or 5 churches, numerous stores, and an academy. Pop. 2135.

SOUTH/INGTON, a post-township in the W. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1013.

SOUTH JACKSON, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH JACKSON, a post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, 75 miles W. by S. of Detroit.

SOUTH KEENE, a village in Keene township, Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire Railroad, about 44 miles S.W. of Concord.

SOUTH KENT, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 55 miles W. by S. of Hartford.

SOUTH KIL/LINGLY, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 60 miles E. of Hartford.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a township of Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 22 miles S. of Providence. It contains a bank, and has manufactures of cotton goods and other articles. Pop. 3807.

SOUTH KIRT/LAND, a post-office of Lake co., Ohio.

SOUTH KORT/WRIGHT, a post-village of Delaware co., York, 75 miles W. by S. of Albany.

SOUTH LANCASTER, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH LANDING, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

SOUTH LAN/SING, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SOUTH LEB/ANON, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, contains Lebanon, the county seat. Pop. 3250.

SOUTH LEE, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Berkshire Railroad, 125 miles W. by S. of Boston.

SOUTH LEEDS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH LIMA, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

SOUTH LINCOLN, (lín-k'ón,) a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, 100 miles N.E. of Augusta.

SOUTH LIVON/IA, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, on the Buffalo Corning and Rochester Railroad, about 40 miles S.E. of Batavia.

SOUTH LON/DONDER/RY, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont.

SOUTH LOW/ELL, a small village of Johnson co., North Carolina.

SOUTH LOWELL, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

SOUTH LYME, a post-village and township of New Lon-

don co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London Railroad, about 40 miles E. of New Haven. See LYME.

SOUTH LYNEBOROUGH, (lind/bur-ruh,) a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH LYON, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

SOUTH MALDEN, (maw/den,) a post-village in Malden township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Malden River, which is here navigable for vessels of 300 tons, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Boston. It contains a church, a silk-printing and dyeing establishment, and a tide mill, at which large quantities of grain are ground. The inhabitants are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick. Pop. about 1200.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

SOUTH MARCEL/LUS, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

SOUTH MAX/FIELD, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH MER/RIMACK, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Wilton Branch Railroad, about 30 miles S. of Concord.

SOUTH MIDDLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Railroad, 38 miles S. by E. of Boston.

SOUTH MIDDLETON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2252.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 30 miles S.W. of Boston.

SOUTH MILFORD, a village of Sussex co., Delaware, on the right bank of Mispillion Creek, opposite Milford, 21 miles S.E. of Dover. Ship-building constitutes the chief business of the village. It has 1 church, 3 stores, and about 350 inhabitants.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

SOUTH MILLS, a post-office of Camden co., North Carolina.

SOUTH MILTON, a post-office of Stratford co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH MOLTON, England. See MOLTON, SOUTH.

SOUTH MOLUN/CUS, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

SOUTH MONT/VILLE, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH NASH/VILLE, a flourishing town of Davidson co., Tennessee, on the left bank of Cumberland River. It may be regarded as a suburb of the city of Nashville, although it was separately incorporated in 1850. Since that time it has rapidly increased in population and importance. It has 3 churches, and several male and female schools; one of these is a free school, supported by a public tax, and attended by 150 pupils of both sexes—probably the only school of the kind in Tennessee. The ground was presented to the public by John Trimble, Esq. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

SOUTH NAT/TICK, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 16 miles S.W. by W. of Boston.

SOUTH NEW BER/LIN, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. of Albany.

SOUTH NEW/BURG, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH NEW/BURY, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH NEWBURY, a post-village of Orange co., Vermont.

SOUTH NEW/CASTLE, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

SOUTH NEW/MARKET, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 4 miles from Exeter. It was incorporated from New Market in 1850. It has a large foundry and machine shop. Pop. about 800.

SOUTH NEW/PORT, a small post-village of McIntosh co., Georgia, 40 miles S.W. of Savannah.

SOUTH NEW/RY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH NOR/FOLK, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

SOUTH NORTH/FIELD, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

SOUTH NOR/WALK, formerly OLD WELL, a seaport and post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Norwalk River, near its mouth, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 33 miles W.S.W. of New Haven. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of felt beaver hats. Steamboats ply between the village and New York. On the 6th of May, 1853, a locomotive and two passenger cars were here precipitated through an open draw-bridge, and 47 lives lost.

SOUTH/OE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SOUTH/OLD, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 91 miles E. by N. of New York, and on Long Island Sound and Great Peconic Bay. Pop. of the township, 4723.

SOUTH OLIVE, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

SOUTH/OLT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOUTH ONONDAGA, (on'pn-daw'ga,) a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

SOUTH OR/ANGE, a post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 6 miles W. of Newark.

SOUTH OR/LEANS, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH OR/RINGTON, a post-village of Orrington township, Penobscot co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot River, 6 or 7 miles below Bangor. It contains a church and 6

stores. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade and navigation.

SOUTH OTSE/LIC, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH OWE/GO, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

SOUTH OX/FORD, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

SOUTH PAR/IS, a thriving post-village of Paris township, Oxford co., Maine, on the Little Androscoggin River and St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, about 28 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches, an academy, 6 stores, 1 woollen mill, 2 saw mills, and 2 grist mills.

SOUTH PARK/MAN, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SOUTH PAR/SO/NFIELD, a post-office of York co., Maine.

SOUTH PER/RY, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, 16 miles S.W. of Logan.

SOUTH PITCH/ER, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH PITTS/BURG, a borough of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left or S. bank of the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburg, and immediately above the confluence of that river with the Alleghany. It is connected with the city by a bridge 1600 feet long. Here are extensive manufactures of iron and glass. Pop. in 1850, 1853; in 1853, about 2500.

SOUTH PLYM/OUTH, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

SOUTH POINT, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 177 miles W. of Raleigh.

SOUTH POINT, a village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 60 miles from its mouth, has a good landing.

SOUTH POM/FRET, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont.

SOUTH/PORT, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, at the mouth of the Ribbles, in the Irish Sea. It is resorted to for sea bathing.

SOUTH/PORT, formerly TOWN/END, a township of Lincoln co., Maine. The name was changed in 1850. Pop. 543.

SOUTH/PORT, a beautiful post-borough in Fairfield township, Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the coast, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of New Haven. It contains 3 churches, 1 bank, 1 academy, and a school-house, erected at a cost of about \$7000. It has a good harbor (which has been improved by appropriations from Congress) for vessels of 100 tons. The tonnage belonging to this port amounts to 25,000 tons, probably the greatest in proportion to its size owned in any place in the United States. Within the borough limits is a portion of the swamp where the Pequots, in 1637, made their last stand, and were exterminated by the whites, commanded by Mason. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SOUTH/PORT, a post-village and township forming the S.W. extremity of Chemung co., New York, about 190 miles S.W. of Albany. The township is intersected by the Erie Railroad, and drained by Chemung River. Pop. 3154.

SOUTH/PORT, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, on the railroad between Madison and Indianapolis, 6 miles S. of the latter, contains 2 or 3 churches.

SOUTH/PORT, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

SOUTH/PORT, a township, Kenosha co., Wisconsin. P. 363.

SOUTH/PORT VILLAGE, Wisconsin. See KENOSHA.

SOUTH PRA/VIE, a village of Boone co., Illinois, 80 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

SOUTH PRO/SPECT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH PULT/NEY, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 210 miles W. by S. of Albany.

SOUTH QUAY, a post-office of Nansemond co., Virginia.

SOUTH RAN/DOLPH, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH RAY/MOND, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH READING, (rid'ing,) a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, about 60 miles S. of Montpelier.

SOUTH READING, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 11 miles N. of Boston. It contains several churches, an academy, a savings' institution, an insurance office, and numerous boot and shoe factories. Pop. of the township, 2407.

SOUTH/REY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SOUTH RICH/LAND, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH RIDGE, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

SOUTH RIVER, New Jersey. See MANALAPAN BROOK.

SOUTH RIVER, of Virginia, a small branch of the Shenandoah, rises in Augusta county, flows in a N.E. course, and unites with the other main branch at Port Republic, in Rockingham county.

SOUTH RIVER, of North Carolina, forms the boundary between Bladen and New Hanover counties, and enters Cape Fear River about 10 miles N.W. of Wilmington.

SOUTH RIVER, of Iowa, enters Des Moines River near the E. line of Polk county.

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SOUTH RIVER, a post-office of Middlesex co., New Jersey.
SOUTH RIVER, post-office, Anne Arundel co., Maryland.
SOUTH RIVER, a township, Marion co., Missouri. P. 757.
SOUTHROP, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
SOUTH ROYALSTON, a post-village of Royalston township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on Miller's River, which here affords good water-power, about 35 miles N. of Worcester. It contains 2 churches, a woollen mill, saw and grist mills, and other establishments. Pop. estimated at 300.
SOUTH ROYALTON, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 27 miles from Windsor.
SOUTH ROYALTON, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.
SOUTH RUTLAND, a post-office, Jefferson co., New York.
SOUTH RYE/GATE, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.
SOUTH SALEM, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, about 120 miles S. of Albany.
SOUTH SALEM, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 16 miles S.W. of Chillicothe.
SOUTH SALUDA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.
SOUTH SANDFORD, a post-office of York co., Maine.
SOUTH SAND LAKE, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.
SOUTH SANDWICH, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S.E. of Boston.
SOUTH SANGERVILLE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.
SOUTH SCHODAC, (sko-dak'), a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, about 18 miles S. by E. of Albany.
SOUTH SCITUATE, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 25 miles S.E. of Boston. P. of the township, 1770.
SOUTH SCITUATE, a post-village of Scituate township, Providence co., Rhode Island. It has manufactures of cotton goods.
SOUTH SEBEC, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.
SOUTH SEE/KONK, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 45 miles S.W. of Boston.
SOUTH SHAFTSBURY, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, 49 miles S. by W. of Rutland. It has manufactures of woollen goods and leather.
SOUTH SHENANGO, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by Shenango Creek. Pop. 1894.
SOUTH SHETLAND or NEW SOUTH SHETLAND, an archipelago, situated in the South Atlantic, 600 miles S. of Cape Horn, between lat. 60° 32' and 67° 15' S. and lon. 44° 53' and 68° 15' W. As far as is known, these islands are wholly destitute of vegetation, except a species of moss found upon the rocks near the shore. The remote mountainous regions are covered with perpetual ice and snow. Among the principal islands may be mentioned Adelaide, conspicuous for its range of snowy mountains, with a single peak shooting up into the clouds; Bridgeman, consisting chiefly of a volcanic cone, from which smoke is seen issuing, indicating its activity; Smith Island, so called from its first discoverer; Saddle Island, with a peak 1643 feet high; Coronation or Mainland, the largest of the group; Desolation Island, nearly in the form of a horseshoe, and consisting of volcanic precipices, which are evidently the edges of an extinct crater; and Livingston, King George's, and Elephant Islands. The South Shetlands were first discovered by Captain William Smith, of the brig *Williams* of Blythe, in 1819, and were shortly after much frequented by whalers. Owing to the prevalence of fogs and vast accumulations of ice, the navigation here is very dangerous, and hence Sir James Ross, who visited the islands in 1842, gives to one group the name of Danger Islets.
SOUTH SHREWSBURY, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 35 miles W. by S. of Boston.
SOUTH/SIDE, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.
SOUTH SODUS, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 190 miles W. by N. of Albany.
SOUTH SOLON, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.
SOUTH SOLON, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 56 miles W. of Columbus.
SOUTH STEPHENTOWN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.
SOUTH STERLING, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.
SOUTH ST. GEORGE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.
SOUTH STODDARD, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.
SOUTH STOW, a village of Stow township, Lamotte co., Vermont, about 18 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.
SOUTH STRABANE, (strab-an') a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1391.
SOUTH STRAFFORD, a post-village of Orange co., Vermont, 35 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier.
SOUTH TAM/WORTH, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.
SOUTH THOMASTON, a post-village and township of Lincoln co., Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 40 miles S.E. by E. of Augusta. It contains a sash and blind factory, and a public

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library, just established. Ship-building is extensively carried on; 3 ships, 4 barques, and 3 other vessels were built here in 1853. Pop. in 1850, 1420; in 1864, about 1700.
SOUTH THOMPSON, a post-office of Genesee co., Ohio.
SOUTH THURSTON, a post-office, Steuben co., New York.
SOUTH-TOWN, a hamlet and suburb of Great Yarmouth, England, co. of Norfolk, on the Yare, at the S.W. side of the town.
SOUTH TRENTON, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.
SOUTH TYRINGHAM, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 120 miles W. by S. of Boston.
SOUTH UNION, a post-village of Logan co., Kentucky, 165 miles S.W. of Frankfort.
SOUTH VALLEY, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 12 miles E. of Cooperstown.
SOUTH VASSALBOROUGH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.
SOUTH VERNON, a village of Windham co., Vermont, on Connecticut River, at the junction of the Connecticut River and Brattleborough Branch Railroads, 100 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.
SOUTHVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the left bank of Housatonic River, 30 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. about 100.
SOUTHVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on St. Regis River, about 220 miles N.N.W. of Albany.
SOUTHVILLE, a post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, 31 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort.
SOUTH WALDEN, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.
SOUTH WALES. See WALES.
SOUTH WALES, a post-village of Erie co., New York, 21 miles S.E. of Buffalo.
SOUTH WAL/LINGFORD, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.
SOUTH WAL/POLE, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 22 miles S.W. of Boston.
SOUTH WARDS/BOROUGH, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.
SOUTHWARK, south/wark, a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite the city of London, with which it communicates by London, Southwark, and Blackfriars' bridges. Pop. in 1851, 172,863. It is one of the principal commercial quarters of the metropolis. The principal edifices are the churches of St. Saviour and St. George-in-the-Fields, Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, the Magdalen Asylum, Queen's Bench Prison, Surrey Theatre, and Messrs. Barclay & Co.'s immense brewery. Its government is exercised by the corporation of the city of London. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.
SOUTHWARK, south/wark, a former district of Philadelphia county, on the Delaware River, immediately S. of the old city proper. It is now included within the limits of the city of PHILADELPHIA, which see.
SOUTH WARREN, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.
SOUTH WAR/SAW, a post-office, Wyoming co., New York.
SOUTH WATERFORD, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.
SOUTH WEARE, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.
SOUTH WELL, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Nottingham. It has remains of a palace, which was the favorite residence of Wolsey, the county bridewell, assembly rooms, theatre, and manufactures of silks, stockings, and lace. Pop. in 1851, 3516.
SOUTH WELL/FLEET, a post-village of Wellfleet township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts. It has a wharf. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the fisheries.
SOUTH-WEST, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 390.
SOUTH WESTERLON, a post-village of Albany co., New York, 20 miles S.W. of Albany.
SOUTH-WEST HARBOR, a post-village in Hancock co., Maine, 114 miles E. by S. of Augusta.
SOUTH-WEST KEYS. See ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS.
SOUTH-WEST OSWEGO, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.
SOUTH-WESTPORT, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S.W. of Boston.
SOUTH-WEST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See MARYS VILLE, Tennessee.
SOUTH WEY/MOUTH, a post-village in Weymouth township, Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 11 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, there being from 15 to 20 establishments in operation.
SOUTH WHITE/HALL, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the right side of the Lehigh River, about 6 miles N.W. of Allentown. Pop. 2913.
SOUTH WHITLEY, a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana, about 95 miles N. by E. by Indianapolis.
SOUTH/WICK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
SOUTHWICK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
SOUTHWICK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of New Shoreham, having a station on the London and
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South Coast Railway. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice.

SOUTHWICK, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

SOUTHWICK, a township of England, co. of Durham. The population are employed in manufactures of glass and earthenware, and in ship-building.

SOUTH/WICK, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1120.

SOUTH WIL/BRAHAM, a post-village of Wilbraham township, Hampden co., Massachusetts. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a woolen mill.

SOUTH WIL/LIAMSTOWN, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 130 miles W. by N. of Boston, contains 1 or 2 churches.

SOUTH WIL/SON, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

SOUTH WINDHAM, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine.

SOUTH WINDHAM, a post-office, Windham co., Vermont.

SOUTH WINDHAM, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 26 miles N. of New London.

SOUTH WINDSOR, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH WINDSOR, a new post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 6 miles N.E. of Hartford. Pop. 1634.

SOUTH WY/BURN, a village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Boston.

SOUTH/WOLD, a municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the North Sea, between the river Blythe and Buss Creek. Pop. in 1851, 2109. The principal buildings are the guild-hall, new jail, a handsome church, and some batteries. The harbor has been improved by the erection of 2 piers, and the town has an import trade in coal, herring fishery, and accommodations for visitors as a place of summer resort. It rose on the decline of Dunwich, the ancient capital of East Anglia, progressively submerged by the sea. In Southwold (or Sole) Bay, an obstinate engagement between the English and combined French and Dutch fleets took place on the 6th of May, 1672, in which the Earl of Sandwich was blown up with his ship.

SOUTH WOLF/BOROUGH, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 35 miles N.E. of Concord.

SOUTH/WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SOUTH WOOD/BURY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1347.

SOUTH WOOD/STOCK, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, 50 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

SOUTH WORCESTER, (woos'ter,) a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 60 miles W. by S. of Albany.

SOUTH/WORTH-AND-CROFT, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SOUTH WRENT/HAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 25 miles S.W. of Boston, contains a bank, and about 500 inhabitants.

SOUTH YAD/KIN, a small stream of North Carolina, which enters the Yadkin from the right, about 9 miles N. of Salisbury.

SOUTH YAM HILL, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

SOUTH YAR/MOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 80 miles S.E. of Boston.

SOUTH YUBA RIVER, California. See DEER CREEK.

SOUT/OUKO. See SOOROUKO.

SOU/VIE'S ISLANDS, a post-office of Clark co., Oregon.

SOUVIGNY, soo'veen'yee, a town of France, department Allier, 6 miles W.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. 1756.

SOUVILLIER, soo'vee'yah, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 27 miles N.W. of Bern, on the Rhine. Pop. 1904.

SOUVRET, soo'verd, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 21 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1144.

SOUZA, soo'zã or so'zã, a river of Portugal, province of Minho, joins the Douro 8 miles E.S.E. of Oporto, after a S.W. course of 20 miles.

SOUZA, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 6 miles S.S.W. of Aveiro. Pop. 4000.

SOUZDAL, a town of Russia. See SOOZDAL.

SOUZEL, soo-zêl or so-zêl, a market-town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 8 miles N.W. of Évora. Pop. 1700.

SOVANA, a town of Italy. See SOANA.

SOVEL, so'vel, an island about 10 miles off the E. coast of Anam. Lat. 18° 8' N., lon. 106° 24' E.

SOVERIA, so-vã're-ã, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., N.E. of Catanzaro, on a hill, near the Slimari. Pop. 1050.

SOVICILLE, so-ve-cheel'la, or **SUICILLE**, soo-e-cheel'la, a village of Tuscany, about 8 miles from Siena, on a slope above the Spino. Pop. 6506.

SOW, sã, a parish of England, co. of Warwick. Pop. employed in ribbon-weaving.

SOWAUBA, a group of islands. See EIGHT BROTHERS.

SOWERBY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

SOWERBY, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, half a mile S. of Thirsk, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

SOWERBY, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding.

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SOWERBY BRIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SOWHATCH/EE CREEK, of Early co., Georgia, flows into the Chattahoochee River.

SOW/TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SOX/VILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 131 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

SOY, swã, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 43 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1003.

SOY/LAND, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding. Pop. employed in cotton and woolen manufactures.

SOZH, SOJ or SOJE, sozh, written also SOZ and SSOSHI, a navigable river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows S.S.W., and joins the Dnieper on the left, 40 miles N.N.W. of Tchernigov, after a course of 240 miles.

SPA, spaw. (Fr. and Flem. pron. spã,) a town and watering-place of Belgium, near the frontier of Rhenish Prussia, province, and 17 miles S.E. of Liège. Pop. 3000. Over its principal spring, the *Puison*, Peter the Great built the pump-room. The waters are chalybeate, and many other springs exist in the vicinity, which were formerly so much frequented, that Spa became a common name for mineral baths. The country around is highly agreeable, but the town is now little resorted to by visitors.

SPACCAFORNO, spãk-kã-for-no, a town of Sicily, 11 miles S.W. of Noto, on a hill near the S. coast. Pop. 8000. It has many churches and convents, but is poor, and has little trade.

SPAD/RA, a township of Johnson co., Arkansas. Pop. 1203.

SPADRA BLUFF, a small post-village of Johnson co., Arkansas.

SPA/FORD, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, on the E. side of Skaneateles Lake, about 150 miles W. of N. of Albany. Pop. 1903.

SPA/FORD HOLLOW, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 140 miles W. of Albany.

SPA/FORDSBURG, a post-office of Benton co., Kentucky.

SPAGNA. See SPAIN.

SPAHAWN, a city of Persia. See ISPAHAN.

SPA/CHINGEN, spã'king-en, a town of Würtemberg, 22 miles W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1682.

SPAIN, (Sp. *España*, ês-pãn'yã; L. *Hispania*, and *Iberia*; Gr. *Ἰσπανία* or *Ἰβηρία*; Fr. *Espagne*, ês-pãn'; It. *Spagna*, es-pãn'yã, or *Spagna*, spãn'yã; Port. *Hispanha*, hês-pãn'yã; Ger. *Spanien*, spãn'ien; Dutch, *Spanjen*, spãn'yen,) a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, forming the far greater part of the Spanish Peninsula, and including the Balearic and the Canary Islands. Exclusive of these islands, it lies between lat. 36° and 49° 48' N., lon. 9° 16' W. and 3° 20' E.; connected with the continent on the N.E. by the chain of the Pyrenees separating it from France; and bounded E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, and N.W. by the Bay of Biscay. Measured diagonally, the greatest length is from Cape Creux in the N.E. to Cadix in the S.W., 686 miles; greatest breadth, from Cape Ortegal in the N.W. to Cape Palos in the S.E., 583 miles; but measured due N. and S. and due E. and W., the greatest length is on the meridian of 6° 45' W., from Cape Peñas to Tarifa, 540 miles; and the greatest breadth on the parallel of 42° 20', from Cape Creux to Cape Hombro, the N. extremity of Vigo Bay, 620 miles. Besides the European territory above indicated, Spain still retains a portion of her magnificent colonies, including the islands of Cuba and Porto-Rico and part of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies; the Philippine Islands and part of the Ladrões, in the North Pacific Ocean; the Presidios on the coast of Morocco, namely, Ceuta, Melilla, Peñon, and Albuemas, chiefly used as places of banishment for criminals; and the island of Annobon, in the Gulf of Guinea.

Coast.—The coast-line, forming about two-thirds of the whole perimeter, has a length of about 1370 miles, of which about 600 miles belong to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, and 770 miles to the Mediterranean. It is not much broken, except on the W. coast of Galicia, where it is fully exposed to the billows of the Atlantic. The whole of the coast, from Fontarabá on the frontiers of France, W. to Cape Ortegal, and thence round by Cape Finisterre to the mouth of the Minho, is rocky, but not very elevated, the height never exceeding 300 feet, and often not rising to 40 feet. On the N., though the water is deep close to the shore, there is little sheltered anchorage; but on the N.W. and W. a succession of excellent harbors are found, among which those of Ferrol and Vigo are conspicuous. In the S.W., at the mouth of the Guadiana, a low, sandy, and even swampy shore occurs, skirted in many parts by islands of a similar description, and so shallow that even small coasting-vessels approach it with difficulty; but beyond the mouth of the Guadalquivir the shore rises gradually, and presents the admirable Bay of Cadix, with its almost unassailable harbor. The same kind of coast is continued to the celebrated Cape of Trafalgar, where cliffs are first seen. Thence, on proceeding E., become more and more elevated, and in the Bay of Algeiras, rise suddenly into the magnificent rock of Gibraltar. The rocky shore, though at a much lower elevation, is continued almost without interruption along the remainder of the S.

coast, to its termination at Cape Palos, and with the exception of the ports of Malaga and Carthagena, presents scarcely a single spot where the anchorage is not more or less exposed to prevailing winds. From Cape Palos, a low, sandy beach, partly lined with lagoons, stretches N. to within a short distance of Alicante, where the coast again rises, and bold rocky cliffs, terminating the lofty ridges of the interior, are seen as far N. as Denia. Beyond Cape St. Antonio commences a long curve which sweeps round to the mouth of the Ebro, presenting throughout, with the exception of a few ridges in the vicinity of Castellon de la Plana, a low, sandy, shallow shore, lined with lagoons, along which numerous salt-works are established, but unprovided with a single harbor deserving of notice. Beyond the Ebro low and rocky shores alternate in considerable stretches to the French frontier. The only ports of consequence are those of Barcelona and Rosas, the latter particularly excellent, though the former is by far the most frequented.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The surface of Spain is as much diversified as that of any other country of the same extent in Europe; its interior forms a vast table-land, which in the plateau of Castile has a mean elevation of 2300 feet. This plateau occupies about one-half of the superficies of the kingdom; it is nearly surrounded by mountains; N. by those of Asturias, an obvious continuation of the Pyrenees; W. by a branch of the same mountains stretching S. through Galicia, and along the frontiers of Portugal; S. by the Sierra Morena; S.E. and E. by the mountains of Murcia and Aragon; and N.E. by a range which, commencing in the Sierra Moncayo, stretches N.W. through Old Castile, where it forms the S. boundary of the basin of the Ebro. The table-land itself is not only very rugged in many parts, but is traversed throughout its whole breadth from E. to W. by two mountain-ranges, the loftier of which may be considered as dividing it into two distinct portions: a northern, comprising the kingdoms of Old Castile and Leon, and covering an area of about 44,000 square miles, and a southern, comprehending the kingdoms of New Castile and Extremadura, and covering an area of about 48,000 square miles.

There are in all five principal chains of mountains, called *Sierras*, which traverse the Spanish peninsula from E. to W. These are (from N. to S.)—1. The magnificent chain of the Pyrenees, extending from Cape Creux on the E. to the Bay of Biscay on the W., culminating point Pic Nethou, 11,168 feet; and their W. continuation, the Asturian and Cantabrian Mountains, some of which rise to 10,000 feet.—2. The chain which separates the basins of the Douro and Tagus, viz.: the Sierras Guadarrama, Gredos, and Gata; the highest point in the Sierra Gredos, is 10,500 feet.—3. The mountains of Toledo, comprising the Sierra Guadalupe, and Sierra San Mames, between the Tagus and Guadiana.—4. The Sierra Morena, separating the basins of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, and connected westward with the Serra Monchique in Portugal.—5. The Sierra Nevada, extending from Cartagena to Cadiz, and containing the Cerro Mulhacen, the highest point of the peninsula, being 11,078 feet, and the Pic de Veleta, 11,387 feet in elevation.

Geology.—Almost all the mountain-ranges have a nucleus of granite, overlain by crystalline schists. This is particularly the case in the Pyrenees, the mountains which separate the two Castiles, and the basins of the Douro and Tagus, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada. In the last the granite and schists often give place to immense masses of serpentine. The mountains of Asturias, however, form an exception to the general rule, and though evidently a continuation of the Pyrenees, differ from them remarkably in geological structure, exhibiting no traces of granite or other eruptive rocks, and consisting almost entirely of carboniferous limestone and sandstone. The same formation is largely developed in the Sierra de Gador, and in the deep valleys of the Alpujarras. Secondary rocks, still higher in the series, consisting of chalk and the accompanying strata, often overlie those of the carboniferous limestone; these have their largest development in the districts which border the E. coast. They also form a great part of the ridges which intervene between the plain of La Mancha and the Mediterranean. Tertiary formations are found partly on the higher table-land in Old Castile, where they consist chiefly of marls and gypsum, and partly on the plains of Valencia, Alicante, Murcia, Carthagena, Agullar, and Granada. They also fill several valleys, among others those of the Segura, Lora, Lower Ebro, and Guadalquivir.

Minerals.—The minerals are numerous and valuable; but owing to the general decay into which almost all the industrial interests of the kingdom have fallen, they are at present less extensively worked than formerly. They include gold, which was at one time found in considerable quantities in Asturias and Galicia, though no mine is now worked; silver, obtained in numerous quarters, particularly in the Alpujarras, the Sierra de Lujar, and the Sierra de Gador, in all of which the lead, found in the greatest abundance, is highly argentiferous; quicksilver, particularly at Almaden, where the mines, still in operation, are among the richest in the world; copper in the Sierra

Morena, the Alpujarras, and Teruel, in Aragon, but at present almost abandoned; iron in almost every quarter, and more especially in the Basque provinces, where it is worked to a considerable extent, and has long been famous for some of the articles produced from it; zinc in more limited quantities; coal in several places, particularly in Asturias and the Sierra Morena, though the extent of the fields is imperfectly known, and the workings are extremely limited; calamine, cobalt, and bismuth, in La Mancha, Aragon, and Granada; and antimony, tin, graphite, alum, sulphur, and saltpetre; mercury is extracted in great abundance from the mines of Almaden. Salt is only very partially worked in mines, but great quantities are manufactured from the lagoons. Several quarries yield excellent marble, alabaster, and jasper; and many precious stones, as rubies, topazes, amethysts, and garnets, are found.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of Spain are numerous, and a number of them pursue courses of several hundred miles, draining large tracts of country. In general, however, rising in the table-land, where rain is neither frequent nor copious, their supply of water is comparatively small, and their navigable importance limited. Their basins, lying chiefly in the intervals between the mountain-ranges, are usually bounded by them on the N. and S., and hence all the large rivers flowing through valleys which are open only on the E. or W., necessarily follow one or other of these directions. Those which flow E. belong to the basin of the Mediterranean, and those which flow W. to that of the Atlantic. The most important of the former are the Ebro, which, rising in the mountains of Asturias, has a course of more than 400 miles; the Segura, rising in the W. part of Murcia, in the sierra of the same name, has an E. course of at least 200 miles; the Jucar, which, having its sources between the sierras Molina and Albarracin, flows for the most part through a wide and fertile valley, upwards of 200 miles; and the Guadalquivir, which has a course of about 150 miles. The most important rivers of the Atlantic basin are the Douro and Tagus, which, however, have the lower and more valuable part of their course in Portugal; the Minho and Guadiana, also partly shared by Portugal; and the Guadalquivir, which, flowing between the great ranges of the Sierra Morena and Sierra Nevada, has a more regular and constant supply of water than most Spanish rivers, but, notwithstanding its course of above 400 miles, is not navigable by sloops beyond Seville. Considering the number and height of the mountain-ranges, it is remarkable that Spain does not possess a single mountain-lake deserving of notice. Its only expanses of standing water are the lagoons which line part of its S. and W. coasts, and are not only devoid of beauty, but often poison the air with pestilential vapors.

Climate.—This, owing to the physical configuration of the surface, varies greatly in different localities. It is warm on the coasts; the table-lands are exposed to great heat in summer, and extreme cold in winter. Many of the mountains rise above the snow line, the limit of which, in the Pyrenees, is 8952 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, 11,100 feet. In Madrid, which is situated on table-land, the mean temperature of winter is about 43°, of summer 70° 2', and of harvest about 66°. In the hottest month the mean temperature sometimes rises above 80°, and in the coldest, falls below 40°. The mean annual temperature is about 60° Fahrenheit. On the table-land, in summer, the sky is generally clear and cloudless, and rain seldom falls, but in winter it both rains and snows frequently. The annual fall of rain on the Sierra Nevada, and on the N. and W. coasts, is from 25 to 35 inches, while on the table-land of Castile it is only 10 inches, and the capital is often exposed to severe drought. Winter is the rainy season. In the N.W., in Galicia, a piercing wind, which the Castilians call *gallego*, often blows. In these quarters, in severe and rainy winters, the cold is occasionally extreme, and the olive and other southern fruits cannot be successfully grown. In the S.E. districts, particularly in Murcia and Valencia, a kind of perpetual spring prevails; on the contrary, in the S. and S.W., in Granada, and other parts of Andalusia, the climate is almost African, and a wind called *solano*, the sirocco of Italy, which withers up vegetation, enfeebles the animal frame, and spreads epidemic diseases, often blows for two weeks in succession. In the W. the climate is mild but variable; the summer, however, is very hot, and in Extremadura, in particular, withering droughts of nearly six months' duration are not unrequent. In the E. the climate resembles that of Asia Minor and Syria. Snow is confined chiefly to the more mountainous districts. Storms are not frequent, but shocks of earthquakes are often felt, and many attended with fearful disasters are on record.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Few of the mountains are so high as to be beyond the limits of forest vegetation; yet both the mountains and many tracts of the table-land are in general very scantily supplied with trees. The finest forests are on the W. offsets of the Pyrenees, and in the mountains of Asturias, from which the oaks that formerly supplied the docks of Ferrol were obtained. The more remarkable trees are the Spanish chestnut, and several varie-

tles of oak, more particularly the *Quercus ballota*, the acorns of which are edible; the *Quercus suber*, or cork-tree, and the *Quercus coccifera*, from which a crimson dye, resembling the genuine cochineal, is obtained. Orchard and finer fruits are extremely abundant, and include, in addition to apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, and apricots, the almond, date, fig, orange, citron, and pomegranate; and in the lower districts of the S., the anana, banana, aloe, and cactus. The culture of the vine is general, and great quantities of wine are made, both for home consumption and exportation. The demand for the latter is chiefly confined to sherry and the sweet wines of Malaga and Alicante; a considerable part of the grapes grown are dried, which furnish one of the principal exports from the port of Malaga. Pistachio nuts, walnuts, and chestnuts, grow in such abundance as to form important articles of trade. In the warm districts the olive, sugar-cane, and cotton-plant are partially cultivated.

The extent of land under regular agricultural crops is somewhat limited. Much of the higher part of the central table-land presents a very sterile appearance, having a thin, stony soil, and a covering of heath and scanty pasture; and even extensive tracts, which might be advantageously cultivated, are left almost in a state of nature, to be roamed over by cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. The finest agricultural district is Valencia, where both rice and corn are grown far beyond the wants of the actual population, and furnish large supplies to those parts of the interior which are less favorably situated. After Valencia, Catalonia, Murcia, and some of the N. provinces, raise the largest quantities of grain. The quality is in general so excellent, that the bread of Spain is said to be the finest in Europe; but the system of agriculture is very defective, and the amount of produce is far less than a better system might easily obtain. Considerable improvement, however, is said to have been recently made, and Spain, which used regularly to import grain, has now a small surplus for export. The more important crops are wheat, rice, maize, barley, and legumes. Hemp and flax are extensively grown in Aragon and Galicia; and *esparto* is produced in abundance, more especially in Valencia and Murcia, where it is in extensive demand for making ropes, mats, baskets, &c. The mulberry thrives well, and is largely cultivated, for rearing silk-worms in Valencia, Murcia, and Granada. Saffron and other dye-plants thrive chiefly in the interior; the caper-bush grows wild on many of the Mediterranean shores; and there also, particularly on the E. large quantities of harilla are manufactured. The liquorice-plant is cultivated chiefly near Seville and at the mouth of the Ebro, and the juice prepared from it is in demand in all parts of Europe.

Zoology.—The zoology of Spain includes a vast number of species. Of these, however, the only large animals in a wild state are the wolf, common in all the mountainous districts, and the bear and chamois, found chiefly in the Pyrenees. In Biscay the marten is frequently met with, and lynxes, foxes, wild cats, weasels, &c. are numerous in many quarters. The chameleon is found in the vicinity of Cadiz; and numerous monkeys haunt the rock of Gibraltar. The feathered tribes are very numerous, particularly on the coast and at the mouths of rivers; eagles are not uncommon, and among rare visitors may be mentioned the flamingo, which is sometimes seen near Valencia. The number of rivers and great extent of sea-coast give great scope to the inhabitants of the water; and some important fisheries are carried on, particularly those of sardines, on the coast of Galicia; and of tunnies and anchovies, on the S.W. coast, between Cadiz and Gibraltar. Nothing, however, more strongly indicates a general want of industry and enterprise in Spaniards than the fact that, instead of profiting by the treasures which their own seas spontaneously offer, their main supplies of fish are derived from foreigners.

Among domestic animals the horse, descended from breeds which the Moors had introduced, was long celebrated throughout Europe, but has in recent times declined in reputation, though Andalusia still boasts of many fine animals. The mule is generally preferred to the horse, both for carriage and draught, and is extensively reared in New Castile. This animal, as well as the ass, is generally of a very superior description. The horned cattle are not numerous, and only in a few districts are cows kept for dairy purposes; bulls, in great demand for the national amusement of bull-fights, are reared in the greatest perfection in Andalusia. The favorite stock is sheep, of which about 18,000,000 are kept. A considerable proportion of these belong to the celebrated Merino breed, to which almost all the other breeds of Europe are more or less indebted for improvement. Their exportation has always been prohibited; their pasturage is regulated by ancient laws. Goats also are very numerous, and in their flesh, milk, and cheese, furnish the favorite food of the inhabitants. Swine are kept in large herds in some parts of Estremadura, and in some of the N. provinces, both near the coast and among the mountains of Asturias, where they roam at large in the forests.

Divisions, Area, Population, &c.—The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole monarchy according to the returns of 1849, together with the ancient king-

doms and provinces of the European portion, and the modern division into provinces effected in 1834:—

Kingdom.	Provinces.	Area. sq. m.	Pop. in 1849.	Chief Towns.	Pop.
New CASTILE.	Madrid.....	2,906	405,737	Madrid.....	396,714
	Toledo.....	5,660	370,000	Toledo.....	13,500
	Guadalajara.....	5,287	199,746	Guadalajara.....	5,170
	Cuenca.....	7,990	252,723	Cuenca.....	6,037
	Ciudad-Real.....	7,713	302,598	Ciudad-Real.....	10,236
		29,556	1,490,799		
Old CASTILE.	Burgos.....	5,064	234,022	Burgos.....	15,974
	Logroño.....	1,773	185,519	Logroño.....	6,644
	Santander.....	2,121	190,000	Santander.....	18,272
	Soria.....	3,345	140,000	Soria.....	5,402
	Segovia.....	3,061	155,000	Segovia.....	6,425
	Avila.....	3,125	132,946	Avila.....	4,121
	Palencia.....	2,766	160,000	Palencia.....	11,471
	Valladolid.....	2,904	210,000	Valladolid.....	30,000
		34,262	1,437,477		
LEON.....	León.....	7,176	948,877	León.....	7,074
	Zamora.....	3,467	160,000	Zamora.....	6,977
	Salamanca.....	4,908	240,000	Salamanca.....	12,766
		15,551	708,833		
ASTURIAS.....	Oviedo.....	4,216	610,000	Oviedo.....	9,284
GALICIA.....	Coruña.....	3,220	511,492	Coruña.....	19,415
	Lugo.....	2,484	419,437	Lugo.....	7,369
	Orense.....	2,508	340,000	Orense.....	4,869
	Pontevedra.....	1,628	490,000	Pontevedra.....	4,141
		10,840	1,760,929		
EXTRE- MADURA.	Badajoz.....	7,724	236,136	Badajoz.....	11,715
	Caceres.....	7,018	264,906	Caceres.....	12,061
		14,742	601,124		
ANDALU- SIA.....	Seville.....	4,670	420,000	Seville.....	100,490
	Cádiz.....	2,879	358,446	Cádiz.....	53,900
	Huelva.....	3,937	153,462	Huelva.....	7,416
	Córdoba.....	5,068	348,956	Córdoba.....	41,976
	Jaca.....	4,893	207,410	Jaca.....	4,000
	Granada.....	4,354	427,250	Granada.....	61,610
	Almería.....	3,350	292,334	Almería.....	17,400
	Malaga.....	3,052	438,000	Malaga.....	66,577
		32,172	2,745,858		
ARAGON.....	Saragossa.....	6,544	350,000	Saragossa.....	30,000
	Huesca.....	6,252	247,105	Huesca.....	9,200
	Teruel.....	3,152	230,000	Teruel.....	7,165
		15,948	647,105		
MURCIA.....	Murcia.....	5,184	400,000	Murcia.....	55,000
	Albacete.....	6,504	195,531	Albacete.....	12,163
		11,688	595,531		
VALEN- CIA.....	Valencia.....	3,672	500,000	Valencia.....	19,021
	Alicante.....	2,869	265,219	Alicante.....	14,952
	Castellón de la Plana.....	3,049	347,741	Castellón de la Plana.....	14,952
		9,590	1,112,960		
CATALU- ÑA.....	Barcelona.....	2,916	533,695	Barcelona.....	171,613
	Tarragona.....	2,496	290,000	Tarragona.....	13,014
	Lerida.....	4,919	197,445	Lerida.....	12,236
	Gerona.....	2,413	262,594	Gerona.....	8,172
		12,834	1,283,734		
NAVARRA.....	Navarre.....	4,059	280,000	Pamplona.....	15,715
BASQUE PROV.....	Biscay.....	1,064	150,000	Bilbao.....	10,234
	Gulpuyscoa.....	891	141,752	Tolosa.....	8,000
	Alava.....	1,292	83,297	Vitoria.....	10,206
		3,247	375,149		
	Balearic Isls.....	1,850	253,000		
	Canary Isls.....	2,900	257,719	Santa-Cruz.....	8,070
		193,244	13,956,218		
Total of Spain in Europe.		193,244	13,956,218		
AMERICA.—	Cuba.....	35,757	1,000,000		
	Porto-Rico.....	3,933	500,000		
	Virgin Isls.....	89	2,800		
		39,779	1,511,600		
ASIA.—Philippine Isls.....		52,146	2,679,500		
AFRICA.—The Presidios ..		25	11,481		
Guinea Isls.....		491	6,590		
OCEANIA.—Part of the } Ladron Islands..... }		593			
		1,108	17,071		

SUMMARY.

	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in 1849.
America, Asia, and Africa.....	90,035	4,300,391
Europe.....	193,244	13,956,218
Total of Spanish monarchy.....	286,279	18,144,509

Manufactures.—In the Middle Ages, the manufactures of Spain, especially along the coast of the Mediterranean, were in a flourishing condition, and found an extensive demand, particularly in the Levant and other parts of the East. With the expulsion of the Moors, the branches which they had specially fostered fell rapidly into decay, and have never been revived. New demands, however, arose in the W., and Spain, as the mother country, reserving to herself the sole supply of the colonies, was able, for that purpose alone, to carry on a number of lucrative manufactures. The loss of her colonies putting a sudden stop to the demand, was followed by the sudden extinction of her manufactures. The circumstances of the country since have been the most unfavorable that can be conceived to the progress of any branch of regular industry; and hence, the only manufactures deserving of notice are to be found in a few of the larger towns. Cotton goods are made to some extent in Catalonia, particularly Barcelona; woollens in Manresa, Tarrasa, Guadalajara, and different towns of Valencia and Aragon; leather in Valladolid and several towns of Andalusia; wax-cloths in Barcelona; linen, both ordinary and damask, in Galicia; sail-cloth at Corunna and Carthagena; stained paper, jewelry, and porcelain, at Madrid; iron-ware, chiefly of the larger and coarser descriptions, in the Basque provinces, Mondragon, Tolosa, Alacete, Guadix, &c., for common and sword cutlery; common earthen and delft-ware, in Andujar, Alcora, Caceres, &c.; paper in Valencia and Catalonia; and tobacco in various towns, but more especially in Malaga and Seville.

Commerce.—From the extent of its coast line, its numerous ports, its geographical position, and natural products, Spain possesses greater commercial advantages, perhaps, than any other country of Europe. Her foreign commerce, once the most valuable in the world, has, however, dwindled down almost to insignificance. The principal exports are wool, wine, brandy, oil, fruits, iron, lead, mercury, and salt, with a small amount of silk and manufactured goods; the imports comprise colonial goods, dried fish, and salted provisions, butter, cheese, rice, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, glass, and building timber. The subjoined table exhibits the commerce of the Spanish monarchy for the years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Total amount of the Imports and Exports in 1851, compared with 1850 and 1849:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Europe and Africa.....	\$32,460,000	\$16,300,000	\$38,760,000
AMERICA.....	13,995,000	10,090,000	24,085,000
Asia.....	574,000	274,000	848,000
1851.....	\$37,027,000	\$26,664,000	\$63,691,000
1850.....	36,245,000	20,180,000	56,425,000
1849.....	31,703,000	25,880,000	57,583,000

Internal Communication.—The public roads of Spain, except those around the capital, are among the worst in Europe; wheel carriages are little used, and much of the transport is effected by means of mules. There are several canals, many of them on a magnificent scale, but mostly unfinished and unfit for navigation; the chief of these are the Imperial Canal, commenced by Charles V., extending along the right bank of the Ebro; the canals of Castile, Manzanares, Murcia, Alacete, and Guadarama. The first railway in Spain was opened in 1845; it extends from Mataro to Barcelona, a distance of 16½ miles. Other railways opened since: are one from Valencia to Jativa, 34½ miles; one from Valencia to Grao, 3½ miles; and one from Madrid to Alcazar.

Government, &c.—The government of Spain is an hereditary constitutional monarchy, regulated by a constitution adopted in 1837, and subsequently modified in 1845. The legislative power is vested in the crown and cortes jointly. The cortes consist of two equally independent bodies—a senate and a house of deputies. The senate has no limit as to numbers, and is appointed solely by the crown, each senator holding his office for life. The deputies are nominated directly by electoral juntas, at the rate of one deputy for every 50,000 of the population. Each deputy is elected for five years, and has full liberty of speech and vote; but the crown may at any time dissolve the house of deputies, subject to the condition that a new house must be elected and summoned to meet within three months. Either of the three powers—the crown, senate, or deputies—may originate bills, with the exception of money-bills, which belong exclusively to the last, but no law can be passed before the consent of each has been obtained. The crown is responsible only by its ministers, composed of a council of six principal secretaries of state, finance, war, justice, marine, and government.

Justice is administered by a supreme court, composed of a president and 15 judges, divided into three halls or courts—a first and second court of justice, and a third court of the Indies. Next in order to this court are the audiencias, or courts of second resort. The whole number of these within the peninsula and the adjacent islands is 15, each having its seat at some principal town, and exercising juris-

diction over two or more provinces. Judges of the first resort (*primera instancia*) are found in all the more important districts.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of regulars and reserve, or of regiments of the line and militia. The whole force is 130,757 men, of whom about 90,000 are regulars. They are in general ill-disciplined and ill-paid, and though once the best troops in Europe, are now among the worst. The only kind of service in which they still possess considerable reputation, is guerilla warfare. The navy, which long contained the finest ships in the world, and almost ruled the seas, was nearly annihilated by the wars carried on with Great Britain, and now musters not more than four ships of the line, 20 frigates, of which 10 are steam frigates; 12 corvettes, of which 5 are steamers; 18 brigs, of which 4 are steamers, and 99 other vessels, besides 240 small craft and gun boats, making a total of 303 vessels, carrying in all 1231 cannon and 253 *pedreros*. The whole number of steamers is 36, with 9972 horse-power.

Religion and Education.—The only religion which the state recognises, and declares itself bound to support, is the Roman Catholic. It is governed by 10 archbishops and 69 bishops, but two of the former and five of the latter have their jurisdiction beyond the sea. The number of parishes is about 21,000. In 1837 all the convents of monks, with a few exceptions, were suppressed, and their revenues, subject to a provision for existing members, confiscated to the state. At the period of extinction the number of convents was 1940, with 30,806 monks; the nunneries still amount to 660, with about 12,000 nuns. Education is very little diffused. A normal school, for training teachers in the Lancasterian system, was established in Madrid in 1839; and recently a royal decree has been promulgated to organize 9 superior and 20 elementary normal schools in the Peninsula, and 2 of the latter grade in the Balearic and Canary Islands. Before the suppression of the monastic orders, education was entirely in the hands of the Jesuits and other clergy. The children of the upper classes are educated in France and other countries. The universities, formerly 24 in number, are now reduced to 14, and these attended only by few.

Revenue.—The ordinary revenue for 1854 was estimated at \$122,595,000, and the expenditures at \$122,683,000. The debt in 1851 amounted to \$914,930,000.

People.—The inhabitants of Spain consist chiefly of Spaniards proper, composed of a mixture of ancient aborigines, Romans, Visigoths, Vandals, and Suevi, but partly also of three other distinct races—Basques, occupying the provinces to which they give their name, and forming about one-twenty-fourth of the whole population; Mudejars, a remnant of the Moors who, in the general expulsion of their countrymen, found refuge in several valleys in the kingdom of Granada and the Castiles, and whose descendants, unmingled with the other inhabitants, are still living there to the number of about 60,000; and Zigeuners, Gitanos or gipsies, who are found diffused over all parts of the peninsula, but do not number above 45,000. The Spaniards proper, to whom only it is necessary here to advert, are of middle stature, well formed, of a sallow hue, sharp features, dark hair, and keen black eyes. Their language, a dialect of the Latin with a considerable number of Teutonic and Arabic words, is soft and sonorous, and peculiarly adapted for the lighter kinds of poetry, but has not been enriched by many works in the higher departments of literature. With the exception of Cervantes, there is not a Spanish writer who can be said to have earned for himself a European reputation.

In diet, the Spaniards are frugal and temperate. In their intercourse with strangers they are reserved, taciturn, and stand much upon their dignity, afraid apparently of its being encroached upon by undue familiarity; but on finding what they conceive to be their true place properly recognised, they lay aside their restraint, form strong attachments, and become the most agreeable of companions. With their natural indolence there is a strange mixture of enthusiasm, and when their passions are once roused, there are few extravagances or excesses of which they are not capable. In favorable circumstances, this part of their character has often manifested itself in chivalric exploits; but when accompanied, as it too often is, by ignorance and bigotry, has led to the perpetration of numberless atrocities. In no country has fire and sword been more mercilessly employed in the extirpation of what was called heresy, and even now, under a constitution which professes to guarantee freedom of thought and freedom of the press, no form of dissent from Popery is tolerated. The national character is well pictured in the cruel sport of bull-fighting, cultivated eagerly in every part of the country, and, like horse-racing among the English, established wherever the Spaniard is located.

History.—The peninsula, now forming the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, was first visited by the Phœnicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians, who formed several establishments. It was conquered by the Romans after a resistance of two centuries; they divided it into three great provinces, viz., *Tarraconensis* in the E. centre and N., *Bætica* in the S., and *Lusitania* in the W. The Visigoths overran the country in the fifth century, and were driven from most

of it by the Arabs in 711. The kingdom of Portugal was founded in 1095. During eight centuries the Christian princes were engaged in continual warfare with the Mohammedans. From this state the country was delivered, under Ferdinand and Isabella, by the conquest of Granada, in 1492. This was followed by the pillage and expulsion of the Jews, who had possessed themselves of most of the commercial riches of the country. In the same year Columbus discovered the New World, and Spain became mistress of the greater part of America, as then known. Of these vast colonial possessions, Spain has now only the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, and some smaller islands in America, the Philippine and Ladrones Islands in the Pacific, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic, Fernando Po and the island of Annabon in the Gulf of Guinea, and Ceuta, Gomera, and Melilla, places used for the transportation of convicts, in Barbary. From the 16th century, Spain was divided into large provinces, having mostly the title of kingdoms, but by a royal decree of April, 1833, it was partitioned into forty-eight smaller provinces, each bearing the name of its capital, except Navarre and the three Basque provinces, which remain unchanged, and possess peculiar privileges.—Adj. SPANISH; (Sp. *ESPAÑOL*, éspau-yól; Fr. *ESPAGNOL*, éspân-yól; Ger. *SPANISCH*, spânish; It. *SPAGNUOLO*, spân-yoo-o-lo; Port. *HISPANO*, ees-pá-no;) Inhab. SPANIARD, span'yard; (Ger. *SPANIER*, spân'ner; Port. *HISPANHOL*, éspân-yól; in French, Spanish, and Italian, the adjective is also used for the inhabitant.)

SPAITLA, spít'la, a ruined town of North Africa, dominions, and 142 miles S.W. of Tunis, with remains of antiquity.

SPALATO, spá-lá-to, or SPALATRO, spá-lá-tro, a seaport city of Dalmatia, on a small promontory opposite the islands of Brassa, Bua, &c. Lat. 43° 20' 4" N., lon. 16° 26' 7" E. Pop. 10,300. The E. half of the city is crowded into the area of the vast palace of Diocletian, in which the ancient temple of Jupiter, with a lofty octagonal tower, is still perfect. The streets of the city are all narrow lanes, but it has several open spaces, numerous churches and convents, a lazaretto, schools, government museum of antiquities, barracks, and an inner and outer harbor, the latter adapted for vessels of any burden. It is the most important seat of commerce in Dalmatia. It is especially interesting for the ruins of a magnificent palace, built by the Roman emperor Diocletian, to which he retired after abdicating the imperial throne, (A. D. 305.) This palace was constructed of a beautiful freestone, and is said to have covered an area of 9 acres! A large portion of the town of Spalatro has been built out of its ruins.

SPALDING, spald'ing, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, capital of the division of Holland, on the Welland, and on a railway 15 miles S.S.W. of Boston, of which port it is a member. Pop. in 1851, 8829. It consists chiefly of four streets and a market-place, in which are the town-hall and house of correction for the division; and it has a good church, a grammar school, and many endowed charities, assembly-rooms, a theatre, public library, and warehouses, to the doors of which vessels of 60 tons arrive by the Welland. It has an active trade in corn, wool, flax, and hemp.

SPALDWICK, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SPALMADORE (spál-má-dó-rá) ISLANDS, (anc. *Ænussæ* or *Ænusses*?) a group of islets belonging to Asiatic Turkey, between the islands of Scio and the mainland of Asia Minor. Lat. 38° 32' N., lon. 26° 12' E. Length of the largest, 5 miles.

SPALT, spált, a town of Bavaria, on the Rhenat, 18 miles S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1768.

SPANBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SPANDAU, spán-dow, or SPANDOW, spán-dov, a fortified town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Spree and Havel, 9 miles W. of Berlin, on the Hamburg Railway. Pop. (excluding garrison) in 1846, 6400. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel on an island in the Havel used as the principal state prison of Prussia, and in which Baron Treuck was confined. The streets are clean, airy, and spacious. The principal edifices are the church of St. Nicholas, a Roman Catholic church, and the former residence of the electors of Brandenburg, now a penitentiary. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, tobacco-pipes, powder, and firearms. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1806.

SPANDEN, spán-den, a village of East Prussia, 46 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1807.

SPANGENBERG, spáng'en-béne, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 16 miles S.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 2202.

SPANG'S MILLS, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SPANGSVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

SPANISH, SPANIARD, SPANISCH or SPANIER. See SPAIN.

SPANISH BLUFFS, a village of Bowie co., Texas, on Red River, 12 miles N. of Boston, has a landing for steamboats.

SPANISHBURG, a post-office of Mercer co., Virginia.

SPANISH CREEK, of Pike co., Ohio, flows into the Scioto River.

SPANISH FLAT, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

SPANISH LAKE, of Louisiana, is connected with the

right bank of Red River, a few miles above Natchitoches. Length, about 12 miles.

SPANISH OAKS, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

SPANISH PRAIRIE, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, about 48 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

SPANISH RIVER, of British America, flows W.S.W. along the base of La Cloche Mountains, and falls into Lake Huron nearly opposite the central part of the Great Manitoulin.

SPANISH TOWN or SANTIAGO DE LA VEGA, sán-te-á-go dá lá vá-gá, the capital town of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex, parish of St. Catherine, on the W. bank of the river Cobre, 10 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 6000. It is the official residence of the governor of Jamaica, and the seat of the superior courts of the islands; but it is otherwise of little importance, and is ill-built and unhealthy.

SPANISH TOWN, Trinidad. See PORT OF SPAIN.

SPANJEN. See SPAIN.

SPANMBERG, spám-béne, or SPANBERG, spán-béne, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Sulzbach, 8 miles from Gannersdorf. Pop. 1149.

SPARANISI, spá-rá-neé-see, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1580.

SPARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SPARKFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SPARONE, spá-ro-ná, a village of Piedmont, 17 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 2478.

SPARROW BUSH, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

SPARROW SWAMP, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

SPARS/HOLT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SPARSHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SPARTA, spár'tá, an ancient city of Greece, in the Morea, the remains of which, on a hill 3 miles N.W. of Mistra, consists chiefly of a theatre and temple.

SPARTA, a post-township in the S. part of Livingston co., New York. Pop. 1372.

SPARTA, a flourishing post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, about 66 miles N. by E. of Trenton. The village contains 2 churches, 2 seminaries, 5 stores, 6 iron forges, 6 mills, and 1 shingle manufactory. Pop. of the village, about 500; of the township, 1919.

SPARTA, a township, Crawford co., Pennsylvania. P. 684.

SPARTA, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

SPARTA, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

SPARTA, a post-village of Edgecomb co., North Carolina, 84 miles E. of Raleigh.

SPARTA, post-office, Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

SPARTA, a thriving post-village, capital of Hancock co., Georgia, 24 miles N.E. of Milledgeville. It is distinguished for activity of business, and for its excellent schools. It contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and 1 cotton factory. Pop. about 800.

SPARTA, a post-village, capital of Conecuh co., Alabama, on a small affluent of Conecuh River, 100 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. The railroad projected from Mobile to Columbus in Georgia, will pass through or near this village. It contains a court-house, jail, Masonic hall, 3 stores, and about 200 inhabitants. It became the county seat in 1822.

SPARTA, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, 140 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

SPARTA, a pleasant and thriving post-village, capital of Bienville parish, Louisiana, is situated on a level plain, having a sandy soil, and watered by never-failing springs. Groves of holly and sweet bay, in the vicinity, present at all seasons a green and spring-like appearance. The village contains a flourishing seminary.

SPARTA, a post-village, capital of White county, Tennessee, on the route of the South-western Railroad, about 85 miles E. by S. of Nashville, with which it is connected by a turnpike-road. It has a court-house, jail, a bank, 1 newspaper office, and several stores.

SPARTA, a thriving village of Owen co., Kentucky, on Eagle Creek, about 35 miles N. of Frankfort. It has an extensive flouring mill, and a saw mill.

SPARTA, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

SPARTA, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 25 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

SPARTA, a village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Nimishillen Creek, 68 miles S. of Cleveland.

SPARTA, a post-office of Hilldale co., Michigan.

SPARTA, a township in the N.W. part of Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 309.

SPARTA, a post-township, Dearborn co., Indiana. P. 1898.

SPARTA, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 500.

SPARTA, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, on the route of the Illinoistown and Massac Railroad, 113 miles S. of Springfield. Several newspapers are issued here.

SPARTA, a post-village of Buchanan co., Missouri, about 200 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. Since the removal of the county seat to St. Joseph, Sparta has declined.

SPARTA, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

SPARTA CENTRE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

SPARTANBURG, a district in the N.W. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 960 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ennore

River, on the N.E. by Broad River, and intersected by the Tiger and Paeolet Rivers, all of which flow S.E. The surface is hilly. The soil is productive, and well watered. Gold-mines are worked in the district, and yield large profits. Iron ore of the finest quality, and in immense quantities, is found; it also contains extensive quarries of limestone. Glenn Spring, of this district, has become a fashionable watering-place. It is said to contain sulphur and magnesia. A railroad is projected from Spartanburg, the seat of justice, to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Pop. 26,400, of whom 14,361 were free, and 8039 slaves.

SPARTANBURG or **SPARTANBURG COURT-HOUSE**, a thriving post-village, capital of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 98 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. Splendid buildings for a college, under the direction of the Methodists, are going up at this place; ample provision having been made by the bequest of Benjamin Wofford. The Spartanburg and Union Railroad is in course of construction from this point to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, a distance of 66 miles.

SPARTANBURG, a post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 20 miles N. of Richmond.

SPARTANSBURG, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

SPARTAPOLIS, a village of Rockingham co., Virginia, 142 miles N.W. of Richmond.

SPARTIVENTO, a cape of Italy. See **CAPE SPARTIVENTO**.

SPASK, spâsk, a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles S.E. of Kazan, on the Oka. Pop. 5000.

SPASK, a town of Russia, government, and 108 miles N.N.E. of Tambov. Pop. 6000. It has numerous factories.

SPASK, a town of Russia, government, and 54 miles S. of Kazan, on the Bezdna, near its junction with the Volga. Pop. 2000. Near it are the ruins of Bulgar.

SPAY'A, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

SPAVINAU, a post-office of Benton co., Arkansas.

SPAXTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SPEAN, spain, a river of Scotland, co. of Inverness, rises in Loch Laggan, flows mostly W. through Lochaber, and joins the Lochy at Gareloch, after a course of 20 miles. Principal affluent, the Roy.

SPEAR'S (spears) **STORE**, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

SPECCHIA DEI PRETI, spék/ke-3 dâe prâ'tee, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, E.S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1600.

SPECIA. See **SPEZIA**.

SPECK'LED MOUNTAIN, in Oxford co., Maine, near the boundary of New Hampshire, is about 4000 feet high.

SPEYTON, a chapel of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Railway, 5 miles N.W. of Bridlington.

SPEEDSVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, near West Owego Creek, 16 miles S.E. of Ithaca. It has several factories and stores.

SPEEDWELL, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

SPEEDWELL, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina, 115 miles S.S.W. of Columbia.

SPEEDWELL, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 210 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

SPEEDWELL, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

SPEEDWELL, a small village of St. Clair co., Missouri.

SPEEN, (anc. *Spina*), a parish of England, co. of Berks, 1½ miles W. of Newbury. The second battle of Newbury was fought here in 1644.

SPEEN/HAMLAND, a tything in the above parish, immediately W. of the town of Newbury, of which it forms a suburb.

SPEER'S LANDING, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

SPEERTOWN, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 7 miles N. of Newark.

SPEERVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, 83 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

SPEICHER, spîçer, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles N.E. of Appenzell, at the foot of the Vöglinsgg. Pop. 2500.

SPEICHER, spîçer, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, near Blitberg. Pop. 1673.

SPEIGHT'S (spîta) **BRIDGE**, a post-village of Green co., North Carolina, 79 miles E.S.E. of Raleigh.

SPEIGHTS TOWN, spîte'town, a small town on the W. coast of the island of Barbados, 10 miles N. of Bridgetown. It has a handsome church, and several forts.

SPEIR'S TURNOUT, a post-village, Jefferson co., Georgia.

SPEKE, speek, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SPELDHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SPELLO, spêllo, (anc. *Hispellum*), a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Perugia, 3 miles N.W. of Foligno. Pop. 4220. Its cathedral has fine paintings.

SPELS/BURY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SPENCER, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 280 square miles. It is drained by the Salt River, and by Brashear's Creek. The surface is undulating and hilly, and the soil fertile. The rock which is commonly found near the surface is limestone. The water-power of the river has recently been improved by the erec-

tion of cotton and woollen factories. Organized in 1824, and named in honor of Captain Spear Spencer, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop. 6842, of whom 4091 were free, and 2151 slaves.

SPENCER, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio River, contains 300 square miles. It is drained by Little Pigeon and Crooked Creeks. The surface is level in the S., and hilly in the N. and E. The soil is mostly fertile. The county contains abundance of bituminous coal. Organized in 1818. Capital, Rockport. Pop. 8616.

SPENCER, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 62 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It contains several churches, and has manufactures of woollen goods, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. 2244.

SPENCER, a post-village and township of Tioga co., New York, about 20 miles S. of Ithaca. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 1782.

SPENCER, a post-village of Davidson co., North Carolina, 190 miles W. of Raleigh.

SPENCER, a post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Tennessee, 90 miles S.E. of Nashville.

SPENCER, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

SPENCER, a thriving post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Miami Extension Canal, about 110 miles N.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1845. The canal furnishes extensive water-power. Pop. in 1853, near 600.

SPENCER, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1947.

SPENCER, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Ohio River, and on the Little Miami Railroad. Pop. 1656.

SPENCER, a township of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 273.

SPENCER, a post-township in the W. part of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1336.

SPENCER, a township of Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 1890.

SPENCER, a post-village, capital of Owen co., Indiana, on the West Fork of the White River, 54 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. Grain and other articles are shipped from this place by the river. Spencer contains a court-house, 2 or 3 churches, and several warehouses.

SPENCER GULF, a large bay of South Australia, between lat. 32° 30' and 36° S., and lon. 130° and 135° E. It stretches inland for upwards of 200 miles. Breadth, 80 miles. In it are Hardwicke Bay and Ports Lincoln and Bollingbroke. It receives no streams of consequence.

SPENCERPORT, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad, 16 miles W. of Rochester. It has several mills and stores.

SPENCERSBURG, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, 80 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

SPENCER'S BUTTE, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

SPENCERTOWN, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, 30 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It contains an academy.

SPENCERVILLE, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

SPENCERVILLE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Indiana, on an affluent of the Maumee River, 135 miles N.E. by N. of Indianapolis.

SPENCERVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Grenville, 11 miles from Prescott. Pop. about 250.

SPENGE, spên/ghêh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden, near Herford. Pop. 1650.

SPEN/NITHORNE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SPENONK, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SPEPCHUS, a river of Greece. See **HELLADA**.

SPERLINGA, spên-lîngâ, a market-town of Sicily, intendency of Catania, near the Madonian Mountains, 3 miles N.W. of Nicotia. Pop. 1600.

SPERLONGA, spên-lon/gâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on the coast, 9 miles W.N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 1200.

SPERNAL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SPEP/RYVILLE, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Virginia, about 120 miles N.W. of Richmond. A turnpike extends from this village to the Rappahannock River.

SPESSHARDT, spês/sant, **SPESSART**, spês/sant, or **SPESSART-WALD**, spês/sant-wâlt, a mountain range of Germany, commences in the N.W. of Bavaria, and extends N.N.E., till it becomes linked with the W. extremity of the Rhöngebirge.

SPETCH/LEY, a parish of England, co. and 3 miles E.S.E. of Worcester, and having a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway.

SPET/ISBURY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset. It has a Roman Catholic nunnery.

SPEN/HALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SPEY, spâ, a river of Scotland, co. of Inverness, Banff, and Moray, rises in the hills between Badenoch and Lochaber, expands into the small Loch Spey, about 6 miles N. of Loch Laggan, and 1200 feet above the sea, flows N.E., and enters Moray Frith 2½ miles W. of Port Gordon, after a course of 110 miles. At Kingussie it is from 80 to 100 feet, and at Alvie 150 feet across, but it is unnavigable. The affluents are numerous, and being all rapid mountain torrents, frequently cause sudden and destructive inundations in Strathspey. Its banks are in many parts richly wooded,

and in it are valuable salmon fisheries belonging to the Duke of Richmond.

SPEYER or **SPEIER**, *spî'er* or *spî're*, often written **SPIRE** and **SPIRES**, (anc. *Noviomagus*, afterwards *Nemetes*.) a city of West Germany, capital of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Speyerbach, 16½ miles N.E. of Landau, on a branch railway to Mannheim. Lat. 49° 18' 55" N., lon. 8° 26' 37" E. Pop. 9240, of whom about one-third are Roman Catholics. It occupies a large space, enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral containing the tombs of many German emperors, the remains of an old palace, in which 49 diets were held: a city hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, forest school, botanic garden, museum of antiquities, manufactures of vinegar and tobacco, sugar refineries, and an extensive commerce and transit trade on the river. At the Diet of Spies, held in 1529, the protest was made to the emperor which originated the religious designation of *Protestants*. *Noviomagus*, once an important Roman station, and the winter-quarters of Julius Caesar, was, in the Middle Ages, the residence of many German emperors.

SPEYERBACH, *spî'er-bâk'*, or **SPIRE**, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine, after an E. course of 40 miles, at Speyer.

SPEY/MOUTH, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey, and containing the villages of Gar-mouth, Kingston, and Boat-of-Beg.

SPEZIA, *la*, *spê'zîo*, sometimes written **SPECIA**, a maritime town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, capital of the province of Levante, at the head of its bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, 8½ miles W. of Sarzana. Pop. 9796. It is finely situated. The principal edifices are a citadel and an ancient castle of the Visconti.

SPEZIA, BAY or **GULF OF**, (anc. *Portus Lunæ*?) in Italy, is 7 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 miles wide. It presents fine scenery, contains the quarantine station for Genoa, and on the W. side of its entrance are the islands of Palmaria and Tino.

SPEZZANO-ALBANESE, *spêt-sd/no-âi-bâ-nâ'sd*, or **SPEZZANELLO**, *spêt-sd-nêl'no*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 10 miles S.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1600.

SPEZZANO, GRANDE, *grân'dâ*, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, E.N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 1540.

SPEZZIA, *spêt'zîo*, (anc. *Tiparenius*), an island of Greece, government of Argolis, off its S. coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Hydra. Area, 26 square miles. Pop. 8090. Its inhabitants devote themselves more to commerce and navigation than to rural industry, and in the late revolution they contributed 16 vessels and 2 frigates to the Greek navy. Spezzia is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, and the beauty of its women. The town of Spezzia is on its N.E. shore. Pop. 3000.

SPEZZIA PULO, ("Little Spezzia,") an islet of Greece, off the S.E. side of the above island.

SPIAGIA, *spî-gheo'd*, (anc. *Sphacteria*), an island of Greece, government of Messenia, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, in front of the harbor of Navarini. Length, 3 miles; breadth, half a mile. It is now separated into three or four sections by narrow channels, passable by boats.

SPIAKIA, *spî-keo'd*, a town of Crete, on its S. coast, 43 miles from its W. extremity. Pop. 1000.

SPIANATE, *spê-d-nâ'tâ*, a village and parish of Tuscany, 4 miles from Monte-Carlo. Pop. 1468.

SPICE ISLANDS. See **MOLUCCAS**.

SPICK/LAND, a post-township of Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1344.

SPICKLAND, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

SPICKERVILLE, a small village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Raccoon Creek.

SPICK VALLEY, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 946.

SPIELBERG, a state prison of Moravia. See **BRUNN**.

SPIERØE, *spê'gh-rû'gh*, an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania, in lat. 59° 4' N., lon. 10° 50' E.

SPIEZ, *speets*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 24 miles E.E. of Bern, near the S.W. shore of Lake Thun. Pop. 1810.

SPIGGOT (or **SPICK/ET**) **RIVER**, a small stream, rises in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, and falls into the Merrimack River in Massachusetts.

SPIGNO, *spên'yo*, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province, and 11 miles S.W. of Acul, on the Bormida. Pop. 2667.

SPIGNO, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 10 miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1600.

SPIKE ISLAND, an island on the W. side of Cork Harbor, Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, half a mile S. of Queens-town. Pop. 200. Strong fortifications have been erected here since 1791, for the protection of the harbor.

SPIKER-ØGE or **SPIKER-ØØ**, *spê'ker o'ghy*, an island of North-west Germany, in the North Sea, 4 miles W. of Wanger-øge, at the mouth of the Weser.

SPIILIMBERTO, *spê-lim-bêr'to*, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 15 miles W.N.W. of Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3500.

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SPIILIMBERTO, *spê-lim-bêr'to*, a market-town of Italy, duchy, and 7 miles S.E. of Modena, on the Panaro.

SPILESBY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 28 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 1461. In its market-place are the town-hall and an octagonal market-cross. It has a handsome church, a subscription library, and free school.

SPINÆ. See **SPEEN**.

SPINAZZOLA, *spên-â'to*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Bari, 7 miles S. of Minervino. Pop. 5300.

SPINETO, *spên-â'to*, a town of Naples, province of Molise, (Sannio.) Pop. 2250.

SPINGES, *spîng'es* or *spîng'ghes*, a village of the Tyrol, circle of Pusterthal, about 12 miles from Brixen. Near it the French troops were defeated, in 1797, by the Tyrolean peasants.

SPIN/NERSTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 91 miles E. of Harrisburg.

SPINOSO, *spê-no'so*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 15 miles N.E. of Lagonegro, near the right bank of the Agri. Near it is a magnificent Roman bridge. Pop. 2660.

SPIRANO, *spê-râ'no*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 9 miles S. of Bergamo. It was, in the Middle Ages, defended by a strong castle, which makes a considerable figure in history, and of which fosses, drawbridges, towers, and other parts still remain. Pop. 1768.

SPIRDING, *spêr'dîng*, the largest lake of East Prussia, government of Gumbinnen, S.E. of Nikolaiken, 11 miles in length.

SPIRE, a river of Rhenish Bavaria. See **SPEYERBACH**.

SPIRE or **SPIRES**. See **SPEYER**.

SPIRIT CREEK, of Richmond co., Georgia, flows E. into the Savannah River.

SPIRIT LAKE, in Dickinson co., Iowa, is the largest lake in that state. Length, near 10 miles; greatest breadth, about 7 miles.

SPIRIT LAKE or **MILLE LACS**, *meel lâk*, a lake of Minnesota Territory. It is about 18 miles long and 14 wide. It discharges its waters through Rum River into the Mississippi.

SPIRITO SANCTO. See **ESPIRITU SANTO**.

SPIRITUS SANCTUS. See **ESPIRITU SANTO**.

SPIRAL, *spî'âl*, a market-town of Illyria, in Carinthia, 21 miles N.W. of Villach, on the Drava. Pop. 1700.

SPIRALFIELDS, a quarter of the British metropolis, co. of Middlesex, immediately on the N.E. side of the city of London, and comprising the parish of Christchurch and Bethnal Green. Pop. 37,484. It is a principal seat of the silk manufacture in England, which manufacture was introduced by French refugees after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685.

SPIRHEAD, a celebrated roadstead off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, between Portsea Island and the Isle of Wight. It communicates W. with the Solent and Southampton Water. It is so secure from all winds except the S.E., as to have been termed by sailors "the king's bed-chamber." and it is a principal rendezvous of the British navy. Portsmouth and Ryde are on its opposite sides.

SPIITI, *spî'tee* or *spê'tee*, a district of Little Thibet, near where the Sutlej breaks through the Himalayas, between lat. 32° and 33° N., lon. 78° E., surrounded by Ladakh, Bussolah, the Chinese territory, &c., and paying tribute to each. Its villages are from 12,000 to 12,500 feet above the sea. The inhabitants are of the Tartar race, and Buddhists.

SPIITI RIVER, in Little Thibet, is the W. branch of the Sutlej, above the Himalayas, and joins the main stream in lat. 31° 48' N., lon. 78° 38' E.

SPIIT/AL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SPIITAL GATE, a township of England, co. of Lincoln.

SPIITZ, *spî'tz*, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles S.W. of Stein. Pop. 1051. It has some iron factories, and a trade in timber and vinegar.

SPIITZBERGEN, *spî'tz-ber'gen*, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Greenland and Nova Zembla, the northernmost known land on the globe. Lat. of the northernmost island, 80° 48' N., lon. 20° 20' E. This archipelago, formerly considered as belonging to America, is now usually classed among European islands, and claimed by Russia as a dependency of its empire. The islands are visited by English, Dutch, and Norwegian whalers for the numerous whales, white bears, &c. on the coasts. The archipelago is composed of 3 large, and numerous small islands. Near its N. extremity is the group of 7 islands, or Seven Sisters. The large islands are Spitzbergen proper, North-east Land and South-east Land or New Friesland, the two last taking their name from their position in regard to the first, from which the one is separated on the N.E. by Vagats Strait, and the other on the S.E. by Walter Tjemen's Fjord. Next in size is Charles Island, opposite to the W. coast of Spitzbergen. Very little is known of the interior of these islands, but the coasts have been repeatedly explored, and present immense glaciers and mountain chains bristling with granite peaks, many of which exceed 4000 feet in height. Between the mountains and the shore a narrow belt of low land often intervenes, but frequently

the ridges reach down to the coast, and form precipitous cliffs, which seem to overhang the ocean. The climate is intensely cold. Even during the three warmest months, the mean temperature on the W. coast is only 34°-50°; and vegetation is confined to a few plants of rapid growth, which do not rise above three or four inches, and, for the most part, spring up, flower and seed, in a month or six weeks, producing nothing on which human beings could manage to subsist. During winter, which sets in at the end of September, the sun remains for four months below the horizon, but at so short a distance from it that in every 24 hours the darkness is relieved for about 6 hours by a faint twilight. A similar effect is produced by the unusual brightness of the moon and stars, and still more by the remarkable brilliancy of the *aurora borealis*. The larger forms of animal life are foxes, bears, and reindeer; in pursuit of which, as well as the mooses and seals abounding along the coasts, the islands are frequently visited by the Norwegians and Russians. Sea-fowl are so numerous that they literally hide the rocks and darken the air. The minerals are known to include beautiful marble and good coal. The group appears to have been first discovered (in 1563) by Willoughby, the celebrated English navigator. They were again discovered, in 1596, by the Dutch navigator Barents, in endeavoring to effect a N.E. passage to India. They have since been repeatedly visited, both by whalers and discovery ships. On its W. side there is a small Russian hunting post.

SPIX/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SPLUGEN splu'ghen, (Ger. pron. splü'ghen) PASS, a route across the Rhätian Alps, between the Grisons (Switzerland) and Lombardy; its summit 6939 feet above the sea, is 23 miles N. of the head of the Lake of Como. The new route was completed by the Austrians in 1823. It is carried through three covered galleries, which are the longest in the Alps. A French army crossed the Splügen in 1800.

SPLUGEN, (Splügen,) a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Rhine, 4 miles N. of the summit of the pass, is a halting station on the road between Switzerland and Italy.

SPLUNG, a post-office of Monroe co., Mississippi.

SPOFFORTH, a parish and township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SPOKANS, or more properly **SPOKANS**, Indians of Oregon, dwelling near the Spoken River.

SPOLETIUM. See **SPOLETO**.

SPOLETO, spo-lé-to, (anc. *Spolegium* or *Spoletum*.) a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, capital of a delegation and formerly of a Lombard duchy, strongly placed on an isolated rocky hill, 24 miles N. of Rieti. Pop. 6115. It is connected across a deep ravine with an adjacent height by a noble bridge and aqueduct 615 feet in height. It has a massive citadel, a cathedral, with interesting works of art; a Roman arch, remains of a theatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see of very early date, and has manufactures of woollens and hats. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Trasymène.

SPOLETO, a delegation of the Pontifical States, bounded on the N. by the delegations of Perugia and Camerino. Area, 1228 square miles. Pop. in 1860, 123,766.

SPOLTORÉ, spo-lé-to-rá, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 10 miles E. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 2800.

SPONDON, a parish of England, co., and 3½ miles E. of Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties Railway.

SPONTIN, spon'tin, a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles S.E. of Namur, on the Bocq. Pop. 895.

SPONTORNO, spon-to'r-no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 3 miles N. of Noli, on the left bank of the Poes, where it falls into the Gulf of Genoa. P. 1278.

SPOONBED, a tithing of England, co. of Gloucester.

SPOONER'S CORNERS, a post-office, Otsego co., New York.

SPOON RIVER, Illinois, rises in the W.N.W. part of the state, and flowing S., falls into the Illinois River near Havana, in Mason county. Its entire length considerably exceeds 100 miles.

SPORADES, spor-a-dés, (Gr. *Σποραδες*, i. e. the "scattered" islands.) a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, consisting of the islands surrounding the central group, or Cyclades, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece. The Turkish Sporades comprise Crete, Scarpanto, Rhodes, Kos, Kalimno, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Selo, Mitylene, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothraki, Thasos, and other islands along the coasts of Asiatic and European Turkey, and are under the jurisdiction of the pasha of Rhodes. The Greek Sporades consist of Skiatho, Skopelo, Kildromi, Skyro, Egina, Salamis, Hydra, Speszla, &c., comprised in the Greek governments of Eubœa, Attica, Hydra, and Argolis.

SPORLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the railway, 2½ miles N.E. of Swaffham.

SPORTING HILL, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

SPORTING HILL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SPOTLAND, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, near Rochdale, of which town it forms an extensive suburb.

SPOTT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington.

SPOTTEDVILLE, a post-village of Stafford co., Virginia, 79 miles N. of Richmond.

SPOTTSVILLE, a village of Henderson co., Kentucky, on Green River, 6 miles from its mouth. Tobacco and corn are shipped here.

SPOTTSWOOD, a post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on South River, and on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, contains 3 stores, 2 churches, 2 mills, 2 tobacco manufactories, and 60 dwellings.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 400 square miles. The Rappahannock forms the boundary on the N.E., the North Anna River on the S.W., and the Mattaponi rises within its limits. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The soil is generally fertile in the vicinity of the streams. Two gold-mines were worked in this county in 1850; granite and freestone are abundant. A canal about 45 miles long has been opened along the Rappahannock, above the falls, and the county is intersected by the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. The Rappahannock affords valuable water-power at Fredericksburg. Organized in 1720, and named in honor of Alexander Spottswood, at that time governor of Virginia. Capital, Spottsylvania Court-House. Pop. 14,911, of whom 7430 were free, and 7481 slaves.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, on the Po River, 65 miles N. of Richmond.

SPOUT SPRING, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

SPRAGG'S, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

SPRAGUE'S (sprague) FALLS, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

SPRAGUEVILLE, a village of Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City.

SPRAKER'S BASIN, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 48 miles W. by N. of Albany.

SPRANG, sprang, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 11 miles W.S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1526.

SPRATTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SPREA. See **SPREE**.

SPREAD EAGLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia.

SPREAD OAK, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia.

SPREE, sprá, (anc. *Spri-la*.) a river of Germany, rises in the kingdom of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, flows N. and N.W. through the Prussian province of Brandenburg, past Spremberg, Cottbus, Lübben, and Berlin, which city it divides into two portions, and joins the Havel on the left, at Spandau. Total course, 220 miles. Frederick William's Canal connects it with the Oder.

SPREMBERG, sprém'bér-g, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an island in the Spree, 15 miles S. of Cottbus. Pop. 4500.

SPREMBERG, (OBER, *ober*, NIEDER, *nee'der*, and NEU, *noi*.) a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, near Spolpen. P. 1500.

SPRENDLINGEN, sprén'ling-en, a village of Rhein-Hessen, circle of Bingen. Pop. 2021.

SPRENDLINGEN, a village of Starkenburg, circle of Offenbach. Pop. 1606.

SPREYTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SPRIDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SPRIGG, a township forming the W. extremity of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 2684.

SPRIMONT, spree'món't, a village of Belgium, province, and 9 miles S.S.E. of Liege, on the right bank of the Ambleve. Pop. 2274.

'SPRINGENHAGE, sprin'ten-há'gh-eh, or **HAAGE**, há'gh-eh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 2 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. 1250.

SPRING, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 2280.

SPRING, a post-borough and township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the Conneaut Creek, and on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 18 miles N.W. of Meadville. Pop. 1836.

SPRING, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. P. 1282.

SPRING, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia.

SPRING ARBOR, a post-township in the S.W. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 1075.

SPRING BANK, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

SPRING BAY, a post-village of Woodford co., Illinois, on the E. shore of Peoria Lake, about 12 miles above Peoria. It has a steamboat landing, and an active business in ship-producing.

SPRINGBOROUGH, a post-village of Clear Creek township, Warren co., Ohio, on Clear Creek, 37 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati. It contains a woollen factory, and 2 flouring mills. Pop. in 1863, about 600.

SPRINGBROOK, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

SPRINGBROOK, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City.

SPRING CHURCH, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING COTTAGE, a post-office of Marion co., Mississippi.

SPRING CREEK, of Centre co., Pennsylvania, flows into Bald Eagle Creek.

SPRING CREEK, a village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. of Harrisburg, has about 200 inhabitants

SPRING CREEK, a post-township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. of Warren. Pop. 601.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Brunswick co., North Carolina.

SPRING CREEK, of Georgia, flows S., and enters Flint River a few miles from its mouth.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Early co., Georgia.

SPRING CREEK, an affluent of San Jacinto River, Texas, forms the boundary between Harris and Montgomery counties.

SPRING CREEK, of Travis co., Texas, flows into the Colorado River opposite Austin City.

SPRING CREEK, township, Phillips co., Arkansas. P. 483.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., Arkansas.

SPRING CREEK, a township, Yell co., Arkansas. P. 606.

SPRING CREEK, a post-village of Madison co., Tennessee, 157 miles W.S.W. of Nashville, has 3 stores, and about 75 inhabitants.

SPRING CREEK, a township in the N.E. part of Miami co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad. Pop. 1240.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Cass co., Indiana.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois.

SPRING CREEK, of Missouri, flows S.E. into Chariton River, in Adair county.

SPRINGDALE, a village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 167 miles N. of Jackson.

SPRINGDALE, Ohio. See **SPRINGFIELD**.

SPRINGDALE, a township, Ottawa co., Michigan. P. 545.

SPRINGDALE, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

SPRINGDALE, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa.

SPRINGDALE, a post-township in the S.W. part of Dane co., Wisconsin.

SPRINGE, spring, a town of Hanover, 14 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1908.

SPRINGERSVILLE, a village in Fayette co., Indiana, 64 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis.

SPRINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 1 mile N.E. of Chelmsford. Here are a county jail, wharves, and an iron foundry.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Sark, 9 miles E. of Annan.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 115 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 583.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 34 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1270.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut River, 73 miles S. of Montpelier. It contains an academy, and has manufactures of woollen goods and other articles. Pop. 2762.

SPRINGFIELD, a city and seat of justice of Hampden co., Massachusetts, is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut River, at the intersection of the Connecticut River, and the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, with the Western Railroad, 98 miles W. by S. of Boston, 58 miles S. of Brattleborough, Vermont, 102 miles E.S.E. of Albany, and 138 miles N.N.E. of New York. Lat. $42^{\circ} 6' 4''$ N., lon. $72^{\circ} 35' 45''$ W. This is one of the handsomest and most flourishing inland towns in the state. The various railways centering here bring to it an immense amount of travel; its natural advantages also render it one of the most important commercial depôts on the Connecticut. The city is pleasantly situated in the midst of varied and delightful scenery. The site comprises the level along the river bank, and the W. portion of an elevated plain extending several miles E. Main street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is a broad, handsome avenue, nearly 3 miles in length. This and other streets, parallel, or nearly parallel to it and the river, are intersected by those extending from the Connecticut to the plain above mentioned. In the centre is a beautiful enclosure, adorned with walks and shade-trees. The buildings are generally constructed of brick. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the City Buildings, recently erected, and the churches, of which there are 12 or 13 of the various denominations. The city contains 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,300,000, a savings' institution, and 4 insurance companies. There are a large number of hotels in Springfield, affording excellent accommodation to the traveller. The means of education are liberally provided, and the public schools generally are in a very flourishing condition. The newspapers published here are 2 dailies, 2 weeklies, and 1 semi-monthly.

The United States Arsenal, established at Springfield in 1795, is the most extensive in the Union. It is chiefly situated on an elevation called Arsenal Hill, about half a mile E. of Main street. The buildings are of brick, and arranged around a fine square of about 20 acres, presenting a handsome appearance. A cupola on one of them commands a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. The machine-shops occupy three different sites on Mill River, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Water Shops. These comprise near 20 water-wheels, and about 30 forges.

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The entire establishment furnishes employment to from 250 to 300 hands, who annually turn out about 15,000 muskets. About 175,000 stand of arms are constantly stored in the arsenal. The water-power on Mill River is also employed for the manufacture of paper and iron, for various mechanic works, mill-seats, &c. Besides these, there are establishments in the city for the production of locomotives, railroad cars, woollen goods, and various kinds of machinery.

Springfield is rapidly improving, especially the W. section near the railroad depôt. Within a few years gas has been introduced for lighting the streets. Two bridges, one for the Western Railroad, and another, 1324 feet in length, for ordinary travel, span the Connecticut at this point, communicating with West Springfield. Several ferries also ply between the two places, and during the season of navigation a steamboat communicates with Hartford. Settled in 1635, under its Indian name, *Agassam*. In 1640 it received the name of Springfield. Incorporated as a town in 1644, and as a city in 1852. Pop. in 1820, 3970; in 1830, 6784; in 1840, 10,958; in 1850, 11,764; in 1855, 13,780. Since 1840, however, the township of Chicopee, with a population of 8201, has been set off from Springfield. The population of the two places in 1850 amounted to 20,057, thus sustaining a uniform ratio of increase for 30 years.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, on Otsego Lake, 11 miles N.E. of Cooperstown. The village contains an academy. Pop. 2322.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 18 miles S.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1827.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Rahway River, and the Morris and Essex Railroad, 8 miles W. of Newark. The village contains 10 paper, 1 saw, and 2 grist mills, 2 churches, 5 stores, and a number of hat and shoe manufactories. Pop. about 1400; of the township, 1945.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Towanda. Pop. 2716.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2259.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1033.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Erie. The village is situated on the Ridge Road, about 3 miles from Lake Erie. It is well built, and is surrounded by a rich country. Pop. of the township, 1946.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1080.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 593.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, contains Mercer, the county seat. Entire population, 279.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village, Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 743.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles S. of York, intersected by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. Pop. 1345.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Hampshire co., Virginia, 197 miles N.W. of Richmond.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Monroe co., Virginia, on Indian Creek, about 245 miles W. of Richmond.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Effingham co., Georgia, 27 miles N.W. of Savannah. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, which is well endowed, and 2 stores.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Greene co., Alabama, 112 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village, Choctaw co., Mississippi.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Madison co., Mississippi, 40 miles N.E. by N. of Jackson.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of De Soto parish, Louisiana, on a small lake, about 15 miles N.E. of Mansfield.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Livingston parish, Louisiana, about 50 miles E. of Baton Rouge, and 10 miles N. of Lake Maurepas.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Limestone co., Texas, on the Navasoto River, about 140 miles N.E. of Austin City.

SPRINGFIELD, a thriving post-village, capital of Conway co., Arkansas, about 40 miles N. by W. of Little Rock. Laid out in 1850. It contained, in 1861, a court-house and 2 stores.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Conway co., Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of Scott co., Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Robertson co., Tennessee, on Sulphur Fork of Red River, 25 miles N. of Nashville, with which it is connected by turnpike. Pop. about 600.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Washington co.

Kentucky, 40 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has considerable business. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, and about 700 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in the S. central part of Clarke co., Ohio, contains the city of Springfield. Pop., exclusive of the city, 2300.

SPRINGFIELD, a beautiful city, capital of Clarke co., Ohio, is situated on the National Road, at the confluence of Mad River with Lagonda Creek, 43 miles W. of Columbus, and 84 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It is considered one of the most beautiful towns in Ohio, and is surrounded by a rich, populous, and highly cultivated country. Six macadamized roads terminate at this point, and railroads radiating in various directions connect it with the principal towns of the state: the four following lines are completed, viz., the Columbus and Springfield, 66 miles long; the Dayton and Springfield, 24 miles long; the Mad River and Lake Erie, 134 miles long; and the Springfield and Xenia, 20 miles long. Two others are in course of construction, which extend towards Mansfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg. Wittenberg College, of this place, under the direction of the Lutheran Church, is situated a short distance without the town, and is surrounded by spacious grounds. Springfield contains about 10 churches, 3 banks, a flourishing seminary, a lyceum, and 1 or 2 public libraries; 6 or 7 newspapers and a paper-mill. The Mad River and Lagonda Creek are excellent streams for propelling machinery, affording permanent water-power here for 30 pair of stones. Within a distance of 3 miles there are more than 20 mill-seats. A charter has been obtained for a hydraulic improvement, which it is estimated will be sufficient for 120 run of stone, besides the 30 which are now in operation. There are in the vicinity manufactories of cotton, wool, paper, and machinery, 1 or 2 iron-foundries, besides numerous flouring mills. Laid out in 1803. The famous Indian chief Tecumseh was born about 5 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. in 1840, 2034; in 1850, 5108; and in 1853, about 7000.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1230.
SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in the central part of Hamilton co., Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. Pop. 3632.

SPRINGFIELD or SPRINGDALE, a post-village in the above township, on the turnpike from Cincinnati to Hamilton, 15 miles N. of the former.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio. P. 1208.
SPRINGFIELD, a township of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 782.
SPRINGFIELD, a township, Mahoning co., Ohio. P. 2385.
SPRINGFIELD, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1592.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad. Pop. 2100.

SPRINGFIELD, a village and township of Ross co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Marietta Turnpike, and on the Scioto River, 4 miles N. of Chillicothe. Pop. 1162.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Summit co., Ohio. P. 1007.
SPRINGFIELD, a township of Williams co., Ohio. P. 782.
SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in the N.W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 956.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Allen co., Indiana. P. 702.
SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, about 80 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 760.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 430.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Whitley co., Indiana, on Eel River, 95 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. The post-office is South Whitley.

SPRINGFIELD, a flourishing post-town, capital of the State of Illinois, and seat of justice of Sangamon county, is situated 3 miles S. of Sangamon River, 96 miles N.N.E. of St. Louis, 70 miles S. of Peoria, and 230 miles S.W. of Chicago. Lat. 39° 48' N., lon. 89° 33' W. It is regularly planned, with wide, straight streets, having a public square in the centre, on which is situated the statehouse and other public buildings. The town contains a court-house, 3 banks, a United States land-office, churches of various denominations, several academies, and hotels. Five or six newspapers are published here. Since the seat of government was established here in 1840, it has become a flourishing commercial town. At this point the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad intersects the Great Western Central Railroad, which extends from the Mississippi River across the state to Indiana. The western division of this line, extending from Springfield to the Illinois River, 55 miles, has been in operation several years, under the name of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad; the eastern division is now in progress of construction. The Chicago and Mississippi Road is completed for a distance of 130 miles, from Alton to Bloomington, where it intersects the Illinois Central Railroad. This city is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which contain large quantities of bituminous coal. Laid out in 1822. Pop. in 1840, 2579; in 1853, about 6500.

SPRINGFIELD, capital of Greene co., Missouri, on the S.W. branch of the Pacific Railroad, 130 miles S.W. of Jef-

erson. The situation is high and healthy, and the water excellent. Springfield has a city charter, and is the most important and flourishing town in South-west Missouri. It contains a court-house, a United States land-office, 2 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1850, 415; in 1853, estimated at above 1000.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village in Keokuk co., Iowa, near the North Fork of Skunk River, 55 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, on Cedar River, 25 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

SPRINGFIELD, a village, capital of Wayne co., Iowa, was laid out in 1851.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the N.W. part of Dane co., Wisconsin.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 14 miles S. of Fond du Lac.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 19 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. about 150.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Canada West, co. of Brant, 32 miles W. of Hamilton. Pop. about 200.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SPRINGFIELD CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD FURNACE, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD MILLS, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana, on the Elkhart River, 134 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

SPRING FORGE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING FORK, a post-office of Pettis co., Missouri.

SPRING GARDEN, a former district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, situated on the N. side of the City proper, and extending from Delaware Sixth street westward to the Schuylkill River, and from Vine street northward to a line running between Girard Avenue and Poplar street. It contained the Eastern Penitentiary and the Fairmount Waterworks. It is now included in the limits of the city. Pop. in 1850, 58,894. See PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING GARDEN, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, contains York, the county seat. Entire pop. 9298.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-village in Pittsylvania co., Virginia, 135 miles S.W. by W. of Richmond.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Illinois, 145 miles S. by E. of Springfield.

SPRING GREEN, a township in Sauk co., Wisconsin.

SPRING GROVE, a small village of Iredell co., North Carolina.

SPRING GROVE, a post-village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

SPRING GROVE, a post-township of Greene co., Wisconsin. Pop. 703.

SPRING HILL, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1685.

SPRING HILL, small village, Lenoir co., North Carolina.

SPRING HILL, a small village of York district, South Carolina.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, 71 miles S. by W. of Tuscaloosa. It is the seat of a Catholic college of its own name, with a library of 7000 volumes.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Tippah co., Mississippi, on the Wolf River, 25 miles N.W. of Ripley.

SPRING HILL, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

SPRING HILL, a post-office of Navarro co., Texas.

SPRING HILL, a township in Drew co., Arkansas. P. 627.

SPRING HILL, a decayed post-village of Hempstead co., Arkansas, 14 miles S. of the county seat.

SPRING HILLS, a thriving post-village of Maury co., Tennessee, 80 miles S. of Nashville. It is situated in the midst of a populous and fertile district. Pop. about 500.

SPRING HILL, a small village, Calloway co., Kentucky.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 62 miles N. of Madison.

SPRING HILLS, a post-village of Whitesides co., Illinois, about 65 miles S.E. of Galena.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Livingston co., Missouri.

SPRING HILL, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

SPRING HILL FURNACE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING HILLS, a thriving post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 14 miles N. of Urbana. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

SPRINGHOPE, a post-office of Nash co., North Carolina.

SPRING HOUSE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING HOUSE, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

SPRING LAKE, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

SPRING LAKE, a small village of Tazewell co., Illinois.

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SPRING LAKE, a post-office of Washara co., Wisconsin.
SPRING LEVEL, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.
SPRING MILL, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, 12 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railroad. It has 2 blast furnaces in active operation.
SPRING MILL, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.
SPRING MILLS, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.
SPRING MILLS, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 18 miles S. of Belvidere.
SPRING MILLS, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on Penn's Creek, 82 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains several stores and mills.
SPRING MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated in the W. part of Carbon county.
SPRING PLACE, a post-village, capital of Murray co., Georgia, 230 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It is situated in the midst of a mountainous country, with grand and beautiful scenery on every side. There are 40 springs of good water in the compass of half a mile. The village contains an academy and several stores.
SPRING PLACE, a post-village in Marshall co., Tennessee, 66 miles S. of Nashville.
SPRING PLACE, a post-office, Washita parish, Louisiana.
SPRINGPORT, a township of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. side of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 2041.
SPRING PORT, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.
SPRINGPORT, a post-township in Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 769.
SPRING PRAIRIE, a post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 31 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. The village contains 3 stores, 1 hotel, and 1 Baptist church. Pop. 200; of the township, 1244.
SPRING RIDGE, a post-office of Hinds co., Mississippi.
SPRING RIVER, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 966.
SPRING RIVER, a post-village and township of Lawrence co., Missouri, about 140 miles S. by E. of Independence. Pop. 684.
SPRING RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the S. part of the former state, and flowing S.E. into Arkansas, enters Black River near the S.W. border of Randolph county.
SPRING ROCK, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.
SPRING ROCK, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.
SPRING RUN, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated in Path Valley, 166 miles W. of Philadelphia.
SPRING RUN, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa.
SPRING'S, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.
SPRINGTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
SPRINGTOWN, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 45 miles N. of Trenton.
SPRINGTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 45 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.
SPRINGTOWN, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.
SPRINGTOWN, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana, 26 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.
SPRINGTOWN, a post-office of Cole co., Missouri.
SPRINGVALE, a post-village in York co., Maine, 86 miles S.W. of Augusta.
SPRINGVALE, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.
SPRINGVALE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.
SPRINGVALE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.
SPRINGVALE, a township in the E. central part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 471.
SPRINGVALE, a township in the N.W. part of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin. Pop. 558.
SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.
SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Bergen co., New Jersey.
SPRING VALLEY, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 4 miles S.E. of Morristown.
SPRING VALLEY, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.
SPRING VALLEY, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, 58 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 1 woollen factory and a carding mill. Pop. in 1853, about 400.
SPRING VALLEY, a post-township in the S.W. part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 766.
SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.
SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Carroll co., Illinois.
SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Concord township, Erie co., New York, on Spring Creek, in a rich farming district, 30 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 3 or 4 churches, several factories and mills, and a flourishing female academy. Pop. 1500.
SPRINGVILLE, a thriving post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River and Canal, 33 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It owes its existence to the large iron-works which were established here a few years since. Pop. about 800.
SPRINGVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-village and township of Susque-

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hanna co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. of Montrose, the county seat, and 155 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. The township is intersected by the Lackawana and Western Railroad. Pop. 1148.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of St. Clair co., Alabama, 140 miles N. of Montgomery.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Greenup co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth, in Ohio. It has a foundry, plough factory, and tannery.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, 12 miles N.W. of Adrian.
SPRINGVILLE, a village of Laporte co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Michigan City to Niles, 10 miles E. of the former.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 11 miles N.W. of Bedford.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Coles co., Illinois, about 10 miles S.W. of Charleston.
SPRINGVILLE, a village of Wayne co., Missouri, about 110 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin, on Bad Axe River.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.
SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.
SPRINGWATER, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, 60 miles S.E. of Batavia. Pop. 2670.
SPRING WELLS, a village of Wayne co., Michigan, on Detroit River, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of the centre of Detroit. It may properly be regarded as a suburb of that city. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.
SPROATLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.
SPROCKHOVEL, NIEDER, nee'd'er sprök'ho'vel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Arnsberg, near Hagen. Pop. 1904.
SPROGÖE, spro'gö'ph, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, about 7 miles E.N.E. of Nyborg, in Funen. It has a light-house on a hill, 84 feet high. Lat. $55^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $10^{\circ} 57' E.$
SPROT'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.
SPROTtau, spro'töw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 38 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, here joined by the Sprotta, an affluent of the Pleisse, and on the railway to Glogau. Pop. 4200. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.
SPROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
SPROUTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.
SPROUT BROOK, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.
SPROUT CREEK, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.
SPROWS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
SPROUTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.
SPRUCE, a post-village of Bates co., Missouri, about 65 miles S.E. of Independence.
SPRUCE CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.
SPRUCE GROVE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.
SPRUCE HILL, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.
SPRUCE HILL, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.
SPRUCE MILLS, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.
SPUI, HET, hêt spoi, a stream of Holland, province of South Holland. It is a branch of the Old Maas, separates the islands of Beijerland and Voorn, and falls into the Haringvliet.
SPURN HEAD, a promontory on the E. coast of England, co. of York, East Riding, at the N.E. entrance to the Humber, 20 miles S.E. of Hull, with two light-houses, one of which, in lat. $53^{\circ} 34' 7'' N.$, lon. $0^{\circ} 7' 2'' E.$, is 100 feet above the sea. Four miles E. of it a vessel is moored, having a light 38 feet above the sea, and where a gong is sounded every ten minutes during fogs.
SPURSTOW, a township of England, co. of Chester.
SPY spi, a village of Belgium, province, and about 7 miles N.W. of Namur. Coal and limestone are worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 2277.
SPYNIE, spi'neo, NEW, (formerly *Quarrelwood*), a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin. Spynie Palace, now a ruin, situated on the S.E. border of a lake, was the former residence of the bishops of Moray.
SQUAM (skwöm) BAY, of Essex co., Massachusetts, between Cape Ann and Castle Neck, extends inland about 4 miles.
SQUAMGROVE, a township of De Kalb co., Illinois. P. 341.
SQUAM LAKE, New Hampshire, between Grafton and Carroll counties. Extreme length, 7 or 8 miles; greatest breadth, about 4 miles. It is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded with picturesque scenery. It contains a number of islands. The outlet, called Squam River, flows into the Pemigewasset.
SQUAMMAGONIC, a post-village of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Cochecho Railroad, 2 miles S. of Rochester. It has an extensive flannel manufactory. The name of the post-office is Gonic.

SQUAMBOOT RIVER. See **EXETER.**

SQUAN, skwón, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on the Atlantic coast, between Manasquan Inlet and Metatecunk Rivers, contains a neat church, 2 stores, and several boarding-houses for the reception of visitors. This place is often visited in the summer months for sea bathing. Pop. about 200.

SQUANKUM, skwóng'kum, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Manasquan River, 38 miles E. by S. of Trenton, contains a church and 2 mills.

SQUANNACOOK, skwón'ng-kook', a fine mill-stream of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, falls into the Nashua in the township of Groton.

SQUARE POND, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

SQUATTEVILLE, a town of Contra Costa co., California.

SQUAW GROVE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

SQUILLACE, skwíl-lá'ehá, (anc. *Sylaceum* or *Sylacium*), an episcopal town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II, 10 miles S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2000.

SQUILLACE, GULF OF, (anc. *Sinus Squillacinus*), an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. extremity of Italy, 35 miles wide.

SQUINZANO, skwín-zá'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 7 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 2720.

SQUIRREL RIVER, of Marathon co., Wisconsin, flows into the Little Wisconsin River from the right.

SRAVANA BELAULIA, srá-vánd bál-goolá, a well-built village of Hindostan, in the Mysore dominions, 33 miles N. by W. of Seringapatam. Lat. 12° 51' N., lon. 76° 42' E. There is here a colossal statue, 73 feet high, of Gomuta Kaya, cut out of the solid rock.

SREBERNIK, srá'ber-ník' or srá'ber-neok', written also **SREBERNICZA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, capital of a sanjak, 30 miles N.W. of Zvornik. Pop. 1500.

SREBERNIK, a village of European Turkey, 21 miles S. of the above. Both have silver-mines in their vicinity.

SREDNE KOLYMSK, sréd'ná kolimsk', a town and fort of East Siberia, province of Yakoutsk, on the W. bank of the Kolyma, 150 miles from its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

SRIMENANTI, sre-mán-dán'tee, a petty state of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 3° N., lon. 103° E., N. of Johore and Rumbowé. Estimated pop. 8000, who send tin, sapan wood, wax, rattans, and rice to the British settlement of Malacca.

SRI MUTTRA, see mó'trú, a town of West Hindostan, 48 miles W.N.W. of Gwalior.

SRI SORREE NARRAIN, see sor'ree nar'rín', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N.W. of Sumbhalpoor.

SSE-NAN-FOU. See **SE-NAN.**

SSE-TOUHAN or **SSE-TOHUEN.** See **SE-CHUEN.**

SSOSHI, a river of Russia. See **SOZH.**

SSURAZH, a town of Russia. See **SOORATH.**

ST. JOHN. See **SAINT JOHN.** **ST. LOUIS.** See **SAINT LOUIS,** and so for all other names having the prefix of **ST.** or **SAINT.**

STAAB, a town of Bohemia. See **STAB.**

STAAT, a town of Bohemia. See **STAB.**

STAATSBOYGDEN, stá'ts-boig-den, a village and parish of Norway, stift, and 12 miles N.W. of Trondhjem, on the N. side of its fiord. Pop. 3200.

STAATSBURG, a post-village and station of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, 60 miles S. of Albany.

STAB or **STAAB,** stá'b, (Bohemian *Steda*, sté'dá), a market-town of Bohemia, 11 miles S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1302.

STABIO, stá'be-o, or **STABBIO,** stá'b-be-o, (anc. *Stabulum*), a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, about 10 miles S.E. of Lugano. Pop. 1651.

STABLEVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

STABROEK or **STABROECK,** stá'brook, a market-town of Belgium, province, and 8 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp. P. 2300.

STABROEK, a town of Guiana. See **GEORGE TOWN.**

STACHLBERG, stá'khl-bérg', a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, at the foot of which, in the Linth Valley, is a bathing establishment, which has recently risen into repute.

STACHUR. See **GAMBIA.**

STAD-AAN-TIHARINGVLIET, stá't ánt há'ring-fleet', a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, in the island of Overflakkee, 12 miles S.E. of Briel, on the Harlogvliet. Pop. 958.

STADÉ, stá'deh, a fortified town of Hanover, on the Schwinge, near its mouth in the Elbe, 23 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 6814. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of flannel and hosiery. Adjacent to the town, on the Elbe, is the castle of Brunshausen, near which a vessel is stationed to receive toll on all vessels passing up the river.

STADT-AM-HOF, stá'tt ám hóf, (anc. *Riparia*), a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on an island formed by the Danube, here joined by the Regen, and opposite Ratibon, with which it is united by a long stone bridge, and of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 2030.

* As a single *e* in German, not only when occurring between two vowels, but even at the beginning of a word, is usually pronounced like our *a*, some of the best German writers on geography employ *ae*, in order to show that the sound is sharp, as *Sedness* for *Sedness* or *Sedness*, *Seeno* for *Seeno*, &c.

STADTBERG or **STADBERGE,** a town of Prussia. See **MARSBERG.**

STADTEL ENZERSDORF. See **ENZERSDORF.**

STADTHAGEN, stá't'há-ghen, a walled town of Germany, principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, 9 miles N.E. of Bückeburg, on the Hanover and Minden Railway. Pop. 1913. It has a castle, and ducal mausoleum.

STADTHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STADTILM, a town of Germany. See **ILM.**

STADTL, stá'ttl, or **MIESTECZKO,** myé's-té'ch/ko, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, 12 miles from Beraun. P. 968.

STADTLÖHN, stá't'lön, or **STADTLÖHN,** stá't'lön, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 30 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 2300.

STADTOLDENDORF, stá't'olden-dorf', a walled town of Germany, in Brunswick, 8 miles N.E. of Holzminden. Pop. 2148. It has manufactures of linen.

STADTSTEINACH, stá'tt-sté'ndák, a town of Bavaria, on the Steinach, 15 miles N. of Baireuth. Pop. 1300.

STADT-SULZA, stá'tt sólt'sá, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 15 miles N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 1239.

STADEN, stá'den, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 18 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4533.

STAFÄ, (Stäfa,) or **STAEFA,** stá'fä, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the N. shore of its lake. Pop. 3500.

STAFFA, staf'fä, a small but celebrated island, one of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, from 6 to 8 miles W. of Mull. Lat. 56° 29' N., lon. 6° 21' W. It is of an irregular oval shape, about 1½ miles in circumference, presenting an uneven table-land resting on cliffs of variable height. Greatest elevation, 144 feet. It is composed of a ledge of rocks of conglomerated trap or tufa, to which succeeds a grayish-black, hard, and compact columnar basalt, which is covered by a mass of shapeless basalt of the same description, with small columns interspersed through it. The whole façade of the island, the arches and floorings of the caves, strongly resemble architectural designs, and have been described in terms taken from the works of art. The coast is indented with numerous romantic caverns, of which the most remarkable is Fingal's Cave, the opening into which is a magnificent archway, 66 feet high at mean tide, supporting a massive entablature of 30 feet additional, and receding 227 feet inwards, the entire front, as well as the great cavernous sides, being composed of countless complicated ranges of gigantic columns, beautifully jointed, and of most symmetrical though somewhat varied forms. A deeply channelled fissure, parallel to the sides, extends along the whole length of the ceiling, which is ornamented by pendant clusters of columns, whitened with calcareous stalagmite. As the sea never entirely ebbs from this cave, it forms its constant flooring. The water at the entrance is 18 feet deep, at the inner extremity about 9 feet. The average diameter of the basaltic columns throughout the island is about 2 feet, but they often extend to 3 feet, and even 4 feet. Their general forms are pentagonal and hexagonal, but the number of sides is sometimes increased to seven and nine, and they are rarely found rhomboidal or triangular. In position they are sometimes erect, sometimes oblique, and not unfrequently horizontal, while they are often curved, and variously jointed and implicated. There are several other caves along the coast of the island, of which the most noteworthy is called Clam-shell Cave, from the peculiar curve in which the basaltic columns recline, giving it somewhat the appearance of a pecten-shell. It is 30 feet in height, from 16 to 18 feet broad, and 130 feet long, its lateral dimensions gradually contracting as it recedes from the opening.

STAFFELSTEIN, stá'fel-sté'ne, a town of Bavaria, on the Lauter, 15 miles N.N.E. of Bamberg, on the Nuremberg and Hof Railway. Pop. 1181.

STAFFORD or **STAFFORDSHIRE,** staf'förd-shír, an inland county of England, having E. Derbyshire, N. Cheshire, W. Shropshire, and S. the counties of Warwick and Worcester. Area, 1138 square miles, or 728,320 acres. Pop. in 1861, 608,716. Its N.E. corner is chiefly moorland, rising in some places to 1200 and 1500 feet above the sea, and continues N. with the high lands, separating Yorkshire and Lancashire. The centre of the county is level or undulating; in the S. it is again hilly. The Trent rises in the county, intersects its centre, and then with the Dove forms all the E. boundary; other rivers are its affluents, the Sow, Tame, Rhyth, and Churnet, on the banks of all of which is fertile soil. About 500,000 acres are estimated to be in tillage, but mining and manufactures are more important than agriculture, and this county ranks as the third in England for manufacturing industry. Very productive coalfields exist both in the N. and S., where are the extensive iron manufactures of Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, Tipton, Bilston, and Dudley; and around Stoke, Handley, and Burslem is the district of the potteries. The iron goods made, comprise all articles from nails to steam machinery; the vast establishment of Boulton and Watt, at Soho, being within the county. Copper, lead, limestone, sandstone, marble, alabaster, and the best pottery clay, are important mineral products; and around Cheddle there are extensive copper and

brass works. In addition to all kinds of earthenware, glass, carpets, hats, boots, shoes, and chemical products are made; and in 1847, 3989 hands were employed in cotton and silk mills. Burton-on-Trent is highly celebrated for its ale. Nearly all parts of the county are intersected by canals, and the London and North-western Railway traverses it in two branches. It contains the city of Lichfield, the parliamentary boroughs of Stafford, Walsall, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Dudley, besides nearly 20 market-towns, and upwards of 1000 villages and hamlets. Exclusive of boroughs, it sends 4 members to the House of Commons.

STAFFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and town of England, capital of the above county, on the Sow, and on the London and North-western Railway, 25 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 11,629. It is irregularly but neatly built. In the centre of its main street is the market-square, with the county-hall, and near this are the two parish churches. The other chief edifices are the castle, a striking edifice; the county jail, lunatic asylum, and general infirmary. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an annual revenue of 335*l*. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It was the birthplace of Isaac Walton.

STAFFORD, West, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STAFFORD, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac River, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rappahannock River, and also drained by Aquia, Potomac, and Accokeek Creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil near the Potomac River is a light loam, moderately fertile; other parts are sandy and poor. Quarries of granite and freestone, suitable for building, have been opened, and gold has been found in small quantities. The Rappahannock affords excellent water-power at Falmouth. The county is intersected by the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad. Organized in 1876, and named from Stafford, a county of England. Capital, Stafford Court-House. Pop. 8044; of whom 4733 were free, and 3311 slaves.

STAFFORD, a post-township of Tolland co., Connecticut, intersected by the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains 4 thriving post-villages, viz. Stafford, Staffordville, Stafford Springs, and West Stafford. Stafford Springs, situated on the Willimantic River, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad, 50 miles N. by W. of New London, is celebrated for the medicinal properties of its waters, and is visited by persons from all parts of the Union. One of them contains a solution of iron, sustained by carbonic acid gas, some earthy substances, and an element called natron. This is regarded by chemists as one of the most efficacious chalybeate springs in the United States. The other, as analyzed by Professor Silliman, contains a large portion of hydrogen gas and sulphur, and a small proportion of iron. A splendid hotel has been erected here for the accommodation of visitors. The village of Stafford Springs has 2 churches, 1 large cotton and 3 woollen manufactories, and several stores. The village of Stafford, 2 miles N. of the above, contains 2 churches, 1 hotel, 2 iron foundries, and several stores and machine shops. Pop. of the township, 2411.

STAFFORD, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, on the railroad from Batavia to Corning, 6 miles E. of the former. Pop. 1974.

STAFFORD, a township of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor Bay, about 53 miles S.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1384.

STAFFORD, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

STAFFORD, a township of De Kalb co., Indiana. P. 372.

STAFFORD, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 438.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Stafford co., Virginia, 76 miles N. of Richmond.

STAFFORD POINT, a post-office of Fort Bend co., Texas.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland co., England. See **STAFFORD**.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, a post-village. See **STAFFORD**, Connecticut.

STAFFORD VILLAGE, a post-village of Stafford township, Genesee county, New York.

STAFFORDVILLE, a post-village of Stafford township, Tolland co., Connecticut, about 30 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains 2 stores, 2 woollen mills, 1 machine shop, 1 foundry, and 1 church.

STAGVILLE, a small village of Orange co., North Carolina.

STAGG/VILLE, a post-village, Orange co., North Carolina.

STAGLIENO, stá-yá-no, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and about 2 miles E. of Genoa, on the right bank of the Bisagno. Pop. 1984.

STAGNO GRANDE, stán-yo grán-dá, or **STOL**, stol, a town of Dalmatia, 26 miles N.W. of Ragusa, on the peninsula of Saplunella. Pop. 5400. It has extensive salt-works.

STAGNONE, stán-yo-ná, a group of islets in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, from which they are separated by a narrow channel, 13 miles S.S.W. of Trapani. The largest is about 2 miles long.

STAGNO PICCOLO, stán-yo pik-kó-lo, a village of Dalmatia.

lia, N.N.E. of Stagno Grande, with a good harbor on the Channel of Narenta.

STAGSDEN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STAHLSTOWN, a small post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 50 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

STAINBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAINDROP, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Durham, 11 miles W.N.W. of Darlington. Pop. in 1851, 2447. The town is well built. Near it are lead-works; and about 1 mile N.W. is Raby Castle, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland.

STAINES, stáns, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, at its S.W. extremity, on the Thames, here crossed by a new stone bridge, at the influx of the Colna, 19 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1851, 2577.

STAINFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAINFORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STAINLAND, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STAINLEY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STAINMORE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland.

STAINTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STAINTON, a parish of England, co. of Pembroke.

STAINTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STAINTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

STAINTON-ST-LANGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAINTON MARKET, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAINTON-La-VALLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAIR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

STAIRWAY BROOK, a little village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 107 miles from New York City.

STALBRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on a branch of the Stour, 64 miles E.N.E. of Sherborne. Pop. in 1851, 1901, partly engaged in the manufacture of stockings. In the town is a curious cross 30 feet high.

STALEY BRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster and Chester, on the Manchester and Bury Railway, 7 miles N.E. of Stockport. Pop. in 1851, 20,760, mostly engaged in cotton manufactures.

STALHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STALIMNI, stá-lim'nee, or **LIMNI**, lim'nee, written also **STALIMENE**, (anc. *Lemnos*; Gr. *Ἀγρος, Λέμνος*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, in the Aegean Sea, 40 miles E.S.E. of Mount Athos. Area, 160 square miles. Pop. 6000. It consists of two peninsulas, separated by the harbors of Paradise and St. Antonio. The surface is mountainous, with extinct craters; the soil is fertile in corn, oil, wine, fruits, &c. The capital town, *LEXOS*, is on the W. coast, with 1000 inhabitants, a citadel, harbor, and ship-building docks.

STALISFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STALLA, stá-lá, or **RIVIO**, bee'veo, a village of East Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 10 miles N.E. of Chiavenna, at the foot of the Julier Pass, 5774 feet above the sea.

STALLATI, stál-lá'tee, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 11 miles S.S.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1200.

STAL/LINGBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire Railway, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Great Grimsby.

STALL'S CREEK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Missouri.

STALLUNHINEN, stál'no-pó'nén, a town of East Prussia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 3110.

STAL/MINE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

STALY HOLLOW, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

STAMBOOL or **STAMBOUL**. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.

STAMBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STAMBRIDGE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STAMBRIDGE, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STAMBRUGES, stám'brúsh', or **ESTAMBRUGES**, é'stám-brúsh', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 11 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2063.

STAMFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and town of England, co. of Lincoln and Northampton, on the Welland River, here crossed by a 5-arched stone bridge, and on a railway, 11 miles W.N.W. of Peterborough. Pop. in 1851, 9933. The principal buildings are 5 parish churches, the town-hall, theatre, and assembly rooms. The Welland is navigable for barges hence to the sea. The malting and retail trade is considerable. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Immediately S. of the town is Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter.

STAMFORD, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 116 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 633.

STAMFORD, a flourishing post-borough and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, near the mouth of Mill River, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of New Haven, and 36 miles N.E. of New York. A canal 180 rods in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 7 feet deep, has been constructed, extending from the borough to the bay, which sets up from Long Island Sound, between Greenwich

and Shiphan's Points, affording a fine harbor for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. The borough has entirely changed in appearance during the last ten years. It contains several fine churches, and many of the dwellings are very elegant. During the summer months it is much resorted to as a watering-place. Stamford has some trade with the ports along the coast; and its manufactures, particularly those of iron, are extensive. A bank is established here, and there is also a savings' institution. The Stamford Advocate is published weekly. Pop. of the township in 1840, 3516; in 1850, 5000.

STAMFORD, a post-village and township in the N.E. part of Delaware co., New York, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1708.

STAMFORD, a village and township of Canada West, co. of Welland, about 3 miles N.W. of the Falls of Niagara. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist churches. Pop. in 1852, 3113.

STAMFORDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland. Lime and coal are found here in great quantities.

STAMMEIM, stām'hime, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, on the Nagold. Pop. 1156.

STAMPÆ. See **ETAMPÆ**.

STAMPALIA, stām-pā-lee/ā, or **ISTAMPALIA**, is-tām-pā-lee/ā, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Thera, 20 miles S.E. of Amorgo. Area, 50 square miles. Pop. 1500. The chief villages are St. Andrea and Livorno.

STAMPER'S CREEK, a township of Orange co., Indiana. Pop. 777.

STAMPFEN, stāmp'fen, a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 10 miles N.N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 3374.

STAMPANE, islets in the Ionian Sea. See **STRIVALLI**.

STAMPING GROUND, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 21 miles N.W. of Lexington, has 2 churches, and several stores. The herds of buffalo which formerly resorted to this place for salt water, tramped down the underbrush—hence the origin of its name.

STANARDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Virginia, 92 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 5 miles S.E. of the Blue Ridge. The village has been much improved within a few years. It became the county seat in 1838.

STANBRIDGE, a chapel of England, co. of Bedford.

STANBRIDGE, EAST, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, 50 miles W. of Stanstead.

STANCHIO or **STANCHO**, an island. See **COA**.

STANDARDVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

STANDERWICK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STANDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STANDGROUND, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

STANDING ROCK, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

STANDINGSTONE, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch Canal and the left bank of the Susquehanna River, 7 miles E. of Towanda.

STANDINGSTONE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata in Huntingdon county.

STANDISH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STANDISH, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Wigan, on the Preston and Wyre Railway. Population employed in manufactures of cotton and linen, and in coal-mines.

STANDISH, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 53 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2290.

STANDLAKE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STANDLINCH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 5 miles S.S.E. of Salisbury. Trafalgar Park, the seat conferred by Parliament on Nelson, is in this parish.

STANDON, a parish of England, co. of Hertford, 8 miles N.E. of Hertford. It has a Roman Catholic college.

STANDON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.N.W. of Eccleshall, on the North Western Railway.

STANE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STANFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STANFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STANFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STANFORD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

STANFORD, a township in the N. part of Dutchess co., New York. Pop. 2158.

STANFORD, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Kentucky, is situated 50 miles S. of Frankfort, and 1 mile from Logan's Old Fort. The village has a turnpike to Frankfort, and contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 academy, and about 10 stores. Pop. near 800.

STANFORD, a post-village of Monroe co., Indiana, 60 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

STANFORD, a post-office of Texas co., Missouri.

STANFORD, BISHOPS, a parish, England, co. Hereford.

STANFORD, DINGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STANFORD RIVERS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STANFORD-ON-BOAK, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, a parish of England, co. Berks.

STANFORDVILLE, a post-village in Stanford township, Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's Creek, about 20 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

STANFORDVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Georgia,

about 22 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It has 1 church, and 2 stores.

STANGENDORF, stāng'en-donf', or **WANDULA**, wān doo/ā, a village of Austria, in Moravia, about 3 miles from Zwittau. Pop. 1272.

STAN/HOE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STAN/HOPE, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 6 miles W.N.W. of Wolsingham, and on the Wear Valley Railway. Population partly employed in lead-mines. Roman antiquities have been found here.

STAN/HOPE, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Morris Canal and Musconetcong River, and on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 52 miles N. by E. of Trenton, contains a mill, 2 stores, 3 iron forges, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

STANHOPE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 128 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

STANHOPE, a post-village of Nash co., North Carolina, 32 miles E. by N. of Raleigh.

STAN/HOPE, a seaport on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, co. of Queens, with a harbor for small craft, in lat. 46° 22' N., lon. 63° 10' W.

STAN/ION, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STAN/ISLAUS, a river of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, near the boundary between Tuolumne and Calaveras counties, and flowing first in a S.W. and then in a W.S.W. course, falls into the San Joaquin River on the border between the county of that name and Tuolumne county, about 25 miles above Stockton.

STANISLAWOW, stān-is-lā'wov, a strongly fortified town of Austrian Galicia, between two arms of the Bistritz, 75 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. with suburbs, 9200. It has a gymnasium.

STANITZ, a town of Moravia. See **STEINITZ**.

STANLEY, a village and ecclesiastical district of England, co. of York, West Riding, about 2 miles N.N.E. of Wakefield. The village stands on the W. bank of the Calder, among scattered hamlets and agreeable villas, and ample means of conveyance are afforded by the Aire and Calder Canal, which here crosses the river by a magnificent aqueduct. The Pauper Lunatic Asylum of the West Riding, with accommodation for 500 patients, is in this district. Pop. in 1851, 7257.

STANLEY, a village and *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the right bank of the Tay, with a station on the Perth and Forfar Railway, 6½ miles N. of Perth.

STANLEY, KING'S, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

STANLEY, PONT/LARGE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STANLEY, PORT OF, a town and port of entry of Canada West, at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, co. of Elgin, 110 miles from Hamilton. It possesses one of the best harbors on Lake Erie. The Bank of Montreal has an agency here; and there are 2 Protestant churches and 3 schools. Pop. about 1000.

STANLEY, ST. LEONARD'S, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 3 miles W. of Stroud. It has the ruins of a monastery. The village had formerly a market.

STANLEY-WITH-WRENTHORPE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STAN/LEY, a county in the S.W. central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 250 square miles. The Yadkin River forms the entire boundary on the E., and Rocky River on the S. The surface is mountainous. The soil of the valleys produces wheat and Indian corn. Numerous veins of gold are worked in the N.W. part of the county, yielding sometimes large profits, and a very valuable silver-mine has recently been discovered. The Yadkin affords abundant motive-power in the vicinity of the Narrows. Formed in 1842, from a part of Montgomery. Capital, Albemarle. Pop. 6922, of whom 5486 were free, and 1436 slaves.

STAN/MER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STAN/MORE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

STAN/MORE, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

STANNERN, stān'nern. (Bohemian, *Stonarsno*, sto-nān'-rov.) a market-town of Moravia, 7 miles S.E. of Igla. Pop. 1040. A great fall of aerolites took place here in 1807.

STAN/NINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STAN/NINGLEY, a hamlet of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles W. by N. of Leeds.

STAN/NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

STANOVOL stā'no-vol', or **STANNOVOL**, stān'no-vol', or **YABLONOI**, (JABLONOI.) yā-blō-noi', MOUNTAINS, a long mountain chain of East Asia, extending between lat. 60° and 67° N., and from lon. 110° E., separating Siberia (Irkoosk, Yakootsk, &c.) from the Chinese dominions of Mongolia and Manchouria, and afterwards prolonged through the province of Okhotsk and the Tchouktchee country to Behring Strait. Total length estimated at 3000 miles. It is usually called YANTONOI (Jablonoi or Jablonoi) in the W. part, and Stanovoi towards the E. extremity. This chain separates the basins of Lake Balkal and the Lena on the N. from that of the Amoor on the S.E. The principal ramifications are those which cover the government of Irkoosk,

and the mountains of Kamchatka. As far N. as lat. 55° their lower portions are clothed with dense forests; N. of lat. 65° they are covered with snow, and separate the basins of the Anadeer and Indighirka.

STANSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STANSFIELD, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STANSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STANSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STANSTEAD, a county in S.E. part of Canada East. Area, 632 square miles. Lake Marmawippi and part of Lake Memphremagog are in this county. Capital, Stanstead. Pop. in 1852, 13,808.

STANSTEAD, a town of Canada East, capital of the above county, 100 miles from Montreal, and within a few miles of the United States frontier. It is a port of entry, and has a large and increasing business. Pop. about 800.

STANSTEAD ABBOTS, a parish of England, co. of Herts, 2½ miles N.N.E. Hoddesden. In this parish are remains of Rye-house, which gave name to the pretended plot in the reign of Charles II.

STANSTEAD MOUNTFITCHET, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3½ miles N. of Bishops-Stortford.

STANTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STANTON, two chapelrys of England, co. of Derby.

STANTON, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

STANTON, a post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, 6 miles W. by S. of Wilmington.

STANTON, a post-office of Powell co., Kentucky.

STANTON ALL-SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STANTON-on-AVON, a parish, England, co. Hereford.

STANTON-BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

STANTON-BURY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

STANTON CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

STANTON-ey-DALE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

STANTON DREW a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles S. of Bristol. It has Druidical remains.

STANTON FITZWARRREN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts. It has an ancient church.

STANTON HARCOURT, a parish of England, co. Oxford.

STANTON-on-HINE-HEATH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STANTON-LACY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STANTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STANTON PRIOR, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STANTONSBURG, a post-village of Edgecombe co., North Carolina.

STANTON ST. BERNARD, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

STANTON ST. GABRIEL, a parish of England, co. Dorset.

STANTON ST. JOHN'S, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STANTON ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

STANTON STONEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

STANTON ST. QUINTIN, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

STANTONVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

STANTONVILLE, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

STANTONVILLE, a post-office of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

STANT'S STORE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

STANTZ. See STANE.

STANWAY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STANWAY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STANWELL, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

STANWICH, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

STANWICK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STANWICK ST. JOHN, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STANWIX, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

STANWIX, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

STANZ or STANTZ, stants, a town of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, capital of its lower division, 7 miles S.E. of Lucerne. Pop. 1200. Its town-hall, of historic celebrity, contains a series of historic portraits; in its market-place is the statue of Arnold von Winkelried, a native of Stanz; and near the town is a monument to the inhabitants of the town massacred by the French in 1798.

STAPENHILL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

STAPHORST, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 11 miles N.E. of Zwolle. Pop. of the parish, 4054.

STAPLE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STAPLE, FITZ/PAINKE, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, 1½ miles E. of Melton Mowbray. Stapleford Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harborough, is here.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STAPLEFORD, ABBOTS, a parish of England, co. Essex.

STAPLEFORD, TAWNEY, a parish of England, co. Essex.

STAPLEGROVE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

1834

STAPLEHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Cranbrook, on the South-eastern Railway.

STAPLES' BRANCH, a post-office of San Joaquin co., California.

STAPLETON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 9 miles E.N.E. of Longtown. The ruins of Shank Castle are in this parish.

STAPLETON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STAPLETON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STAPLETON, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, on the N.E. side of Staten Island, 7 miles S. by W. of New York. It contains the Seaman's Retreat, an hospital for sick or disabled sailors, supported by a tax paid by the masters and crews of vessels. The building is about 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 3 stories high, and it said to have cost \$100,000.

STAPLETON ISLAND, an island of the middle cluster of the Azobispo group, in the North Pacific Ocean.

STAPPEN, an island group of Norway. See MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

STAPULÆ. See ETAPLER.

STAR, a post-office of Assumption parish, Louisiana.

STAR, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

STARA-CZESTOCHOWA, stâr-â-chês-to-ko/vâ, a town of Russian Poland, 78 miles S.E. of Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 1696.

STARAYA-ROOSSA or STARAYA-RUSSA, stâr-â roos-â, written also RUSSA-STAROI, a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles S. of Novgorod, on a river which flows into Lake Ilmen. Pop. 8700. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has an imperial palace, salt-works, and a large trade in flax, linseed, timber, and flour.

STARASOL, stâr-â-sol, or STAROSOL, stâr-ro-sol, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Sambor. Pop. 1066.

STARBRUCK ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 20' S., lon. 155° 56' W., was discovered in 1823.

STAR/CROSS, a chapelry of England, co. of Devon.

STARE MIASTO, stâr-â me-â-to (or myâ-to,) or ALTE SAMBOH, âltsh sâm-bor, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles from Sambor. Pop. 2331.

STARE MIESTO, stâr-â me-â-to (or myâ-to,) or ALLSTADT, âllstât, a town of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz, at the foot of the Schneeberg. Pop. 1500.

STARESOVA, shtôh'râ-sho/vôh, a village of Hungary, in the banat of Temesvar, 4 miles from Pancsova. Pop. 3260.

STARFIELD, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

STAR FURNACE, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

STARGARD, stâr-gant, a walled town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the left bank of the navigable Ihna, 21 miles E.S.E. of Stettin, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 13,100. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and leather.

STARGARD, a walled town of West Prussia, 27 miles S.W. of Dantzic, on the Ferse. Pop. 3600. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.

STARGARD, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 14 miles N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1410.

STARIA, stâr-â, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 40 miles S. of Ochrida.

STARI MAIDAN, stâr-ree mâ'dân, a village of Turkish Croatia, on the Sanna, 32 miles W. of Banialuka.

STARITZA, stâr-it-â, a town of Russia, government, and 41 miles W.S.W. of Tver, on the Volga, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 2400.

STARK, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Tuscarawas River and Nimishillen Creek, and also drained by Sugar and Sandy Creeks. The surface is rolling. The soil is a sandy loam, remarkably fertile, and highly cultivated. Stark county has the distinction of producing more wheat and butter than any other county in the state. The quantity of each produced in 1850 being 590,594 bushels of wheat; butter, 1,211,021 pounds. Limestone underlies a large portion of the surface. Stone coal of good quality abounds in the S.E. part, and fine building-stone is quarried near Massillon. The farmers find a ready market on the Ohio Canal, which runs through the county. It is also intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Nimishillen Creek furnishes excellent water-power. Capital, Canton. P. 39,578.

STARK, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, contains 432 square miles. It is drained by the Yellow and Kankakee Rivers. The surface is level, and mostly occupied by marshes, prairies, and small lakes. A part of the land is adapted to the rearing of cattle. Organized in 1849. Capital, Knox. Pop. 557.

STARK, a county in the N.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 290 square miles. It is intersected by Spoon River, an affluent of the Illinois. The county is divided between prairie and timbered land. The soil is good. Named in honor of General Stark, of the Revolutionary war. Pop. 3710.

STARK, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 90 miles N. from Concord. Pop. 413.

STARK, a township of Herkimer co., New York. P. 1576.
STARK, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1100.
STARKENBACH, *stan'ken-bák*, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N. of Bidschow. Pop. 2056.
STARKENBURG, *stan'ken-bóóno'*, a province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Central Germany, E. of the Rhine. Area 1202 square miles. Pop. 317,093.
STAR/KEY, a post-village and township of Yates co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 32 miles N. from Elmira. Seneca Lake bounds the township on the W. The village contains an academy belonging to the "Christians," with 150 pupils. Pop. of the township, 2675.
STAR-KRUM, (*Star-Krüm*), *stan krüm*, (Tartar, *Eskoo-Kroom* or *Krüm*), a town of South Russia, government Taurida, 10 miles W. of Kaffa.
STARK'S, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the Kennebec and Sandy Rivers, about 33 miles N. by W. from Augusta. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 boot and shoe establishments, 3 starch factories, grist mill, saw mill, &c. Pop. 1447.
STARKS/BOROUGH, a post-village and township of Addison co., Vermont, 24 miles W. by S. from Montpelier. It has manufactures of castings, woollen goods, starch, &c. Pop. 1400.
STARKSTADT, *stank/státt*, (Bohemian, *Starkos*, *stankov*), a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. P. 842.
STARKSVILLE, a village in the N.E. part of Rensselaer co., New York.
STARKVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Albany.
STARKVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Georgia, 115 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.
STARKVILLE, a post-village, capital of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi, 125 miles N.E. of Jackson. It contains a court-house and a few stores.
STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE. See COLUMBUS, Ohio.
STAR/INGTON, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.
STAROBIELSK, *stá-ro-be-ísk'*, a town of Russia, government of Voronezh, 180 miles S. by W. of Voronezh, on the Aldar, with a cathedral and an imperial stud. Pop. 1100.
STARO-KONSTANTINOV. See STARO-KONSTANTINOV.
STARODOOB, **STARODOUB**, **STARODUB**, *stá-ro-doo'b'*, a town of Russia, government, and 100 miles N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 9,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a cathedral and monastery.
STAROI-OSKOL, *stá-ro-voe-ko'l*, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles E.S.E. of Koorsk, on the Oskol, here joined by the Oskla. Pop. 5000. It is mostly built of wood.
STARO-KONSTANTINOV, **STARO-KONSTANTINOW** or **CONSTANTINOV**, *stá-ro kon-stán-te-nov'*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 75 miles W.N.W. of Zhitomer. P. 4000.
STAROSOL, a town of Austrian Galicia. See STARASOL.
STARR, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 4420 square miles. The Rio Grande forms its entire southwestern boundary, separating it from the Mexican state of Tamaulipas. The county contains extensive prairies, which produce pasture, and support large droves of wild horses and cattle. The land is adapted to cotton, sugar-cane, and maize, but it is not cultivated to much extent. Named in honor of James H. Starr, Secretary of the Treasury of the republic of Texas. Capital, Rio Grande City.
STARR, a post-township in the S.E. part of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1045.
STARR'S POINT, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.
STARSOW, a village of Bohemia. See DITTERSBACH.
STARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
STARSVILLE, a post-village of Newton co., Georgia, about 60 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.
START, a point and light-house of Scotland, in the Orkneys, the easternmost extremity of the island of Sanday; lat. 59° 16' 36" N., lon. 2° 22' W.
STARTFORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.
START POINT, a headland near the S. extremity of the co. of Devon, England, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Dartmouth, with a light-house and revolving light 204 feet above the sea; lat. 50° 13' 4" N., lon. 3° 38' W.
STARUCCA, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on Starucca Creek, 180 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.
STARUCCA CREEK, rises in Wayne co., Pennsylvania, and enters the Susquehanna.
STARY SAMBOR. See SAMBOR.
STASSFURT, *stás/stórt*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2040. On the opposite side of the river is ALT-STASSFURT, *Alt stásstórt*, a village, with 550 inhabitants.
STASZOW, *stá/shov*, a walled town of Poland, province, and 30 miles W.S.W. of Sandomier, on the Czarna. P. 3955.
STATE BRIDGE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.
STATE/BURG, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.
STATE CENTRE, small village, Marquette co., Wisconsin.
STATELAND, a small post-village of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

STATELEY'S RUN, a post-office of Grant co., Kentucky.
STATE LINE, a village and station of Columbia co., New York, on the line between New York and Massachusetts, and on the Western Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of Albany.
STATE LINE, a village on Poulitney River, Washington co., New York. The railroad from Rutland to Whitehall crosses the river at this village.
STATE LINE, a station on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, 69 miles from Buffalo.
STATE LINE, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.
STATE LINE, a station on the line between New York and Pennsylvania, on the railroad between Elmira and Williamsport, 9 miles from Elmira.
STATE LINE, a post-office of Heard co., Georgia.
STATE LINE, a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 15 miles from Dalton.
STATE LINE, a station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 62 miles from Mobile.
STATE LINE, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.
STATE LINE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.
STATEN ISLAND, in New York Bay, 5 or 6 miles S.W. from the city, is separated from New Jersey by Staten Island Sound, and from Long Island by the Narrows. It is about 14 miles long, and from 4 to 8 miles wide, constitutes the county of Richmond, and forms the southern extremity of the state. (See RICHMOND COUNTY, New York.) The northern portion of it, denominated Richmond Hill, rises from either shore into a beautifully rounded elevation, 307 feet above the level of the sea. This is occupied with many splendid mansions, and surrounded with the most enchanting scenery. A marine telegraph has been erected on a hill, near the Narrows. On a bluff, the E. side of the island, 10 miles N.N.W. of Sandy Hook, stands the Prince's Bay Light-house, exhibiting a fixed light, having 11 lamps 30 feet from its base, and 107 feet above the level of the sea. Steam ferries connect Staten Island with New York, and boats from Newark touch at different landings on the N. side.
STATEN ISLAND, one of the Koorile Islands, Pacific Ocean. See IROOROO.
STATEN (stat/en or stah'ten) ISLAND, an island of Terra del Fuego, at the S. extremity of South America, separated by Le Maire Strait from King Charles' South Land. Length, 45 miles. Surface steep, and shores very much indented. At its E. extremity is Cape St. John, in lat. 54° 42' 8" S., and lon. 63° 43' 5" W.
STATE RIGHTS, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, about 60 miles N. of Milledgeville.
STATE ROAD, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.
STATE ROAD, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.
STATE ROAD, a post-office of Surrey co., North Carolina.
STATE RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.
STATES/BOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Bullock co., Georgia, 53 miles N.W. from Savannah. The village contains a court-house, jail, and 2 stores.
STATES/BURG, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina, about 35 miles E. by S. of Columbia.
STATES/VILLE, a post-village, capital of Iredell co., North Carolina, on the Western Turnpike, 27 miles W. by N. of Salisbury, and 145 miles W. of Raleigh.
STATESVILLE, a post-village of Wilson co., Tennessee, 17 miles S.E. of Lebanon, has a few stores. Pop. about 500.
STATVOLD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.
STATH/ERN, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.
STATI UNITI. See UNITED STATES.
STATION, a post-office of Thomas co., Georgia.
STAUBBACH, *stáwb/bák*, ("dust-stream,") a magnificent waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 1 mile S. of Lauterbrunnen. It streams over the top of a rock, and after falling for 600 or 900 feet, is dispersed by the wind before reaching the bottom of the valley, so as to resemble a vast horse-tail; the most of water being divided into minute particles, (watery dust,) whence the name. It is described in Byron's "Maufréd."
STAUFEN, *stáw/fen*, a town of Baden, 10 miles S.S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1623. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Staufen.
STAUGHTON, GRAY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.
STAUGHTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Bedford.
STAUNTON, *stán'ton* or *stán'ton*, a parish of England, co. of Notts.
STAUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.
STAUNTON, *stán'ton*, a river in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Montgomery county, among the Alleghany Mountains; flowing eastward and south-eastward, it passes through the Blue Ridge, falling nearly 1000 feet in a distance of 20 miles. After a very rapid and tortuous course of about 200 miles, it unites with Dan River, at Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, forming the Roanoke, which name is sometimes applied to the whole stream. See ROANOKE RIVER.
STAUNTON, a flourishing town, capital of Augusta co., Virginia, is situated on a small branch of Shenandoah River, near its source, and on the Central Railroad of Vir-

gins, 120 miles W.N.W. from Richmond. The Central Railroad, which is nearly completed from Richmond to Staunton, and will be extended to the Ohio River, will doubtless bring large accessions to the trade and population of this place. Staunton is the seat of the Western Lunatic Asylum, and of the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind. The blind are in the same building with the deaf and dumb, but under a separate instructor. The Lunatic Asylum was established here in 1828, and has 377 patients. The town contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, 2 female seminaries, and 2 banks. Three newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is highly productive, and beautifully diversified, forming part of the great Valley of Virginia. In the limestone formation of this region, extensive caverns occur, among which the most remarkable is Weyer's Cave, about 18 miles N.E. of Staunton. Pop. about 2500.

STAUNTON, a post-village, Granville co., North Carolina.

STAUNTON, Ohio. See RIPLEY.

STAUNTON, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, near Sugar Creek, 42 miles S.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1851.

STAUNTON, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1475.

STAUNTON, a post-township of Macoupin co., Illinois. Pop. 102.

STAUNTON, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi River, at Alton.

STAUNTON, a post-office of Clay co., Indiana.

STAUNTON HAROLD, a township of England, co. of Leicester, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Ashby de la Zouch. Staunton Hall is a noble edifice.

STAUNTON'S PRECINCT, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

STAUNTON-on-WYE, a parish of England, co. Hereford.

STAVANGER, stá-váng'gher, a seaport town of Norway, stift Christiansand, capital of an amt. on the Bukke-fjord, an inlet of the N. Sea, 100 miles S. of Bergen. Lat. 58° 58' N., lon. 6° 54' E. Pop. 4150. It has an export trade in timber.

STAVEHAGEN. See STAVENHAGEN.

STAVELE, stá-vá-leh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 30 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1193.

STAVELEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties Railway, 4 miles N.E. of Chesterfield.

STAVELEY, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

STAVELEY, OVER, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, parish of Kirkby-Kendal, on the Kendal and Windermere Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of Kendal.

STAVELOT, stá-vé-lot, a town of Belgium, province, and 24 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 3200.

STAVENHAGEN, stá-vén-há-ghen, or STAVEHAGEN, stá-vé-há-ghen, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 20 miles E.S.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 1219.

STAVENISSE, stá-vá-nis-gh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the N.W. point of the island of Tholen, about 33 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1257.

STAVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon. It has extensive slate quarries.

STAVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STAVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STAVOREN, stá-vó-ren, a decayed town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 13 miles N. of Enkhuyzen. Pop. 532.

STAVROPOL or STAWROPOL, stá-v-ro-pol, a town of the Russian Empire, Caucasus, in a fertile country, on the Tachla, 50 miles W.N.W. of Alexandrov. Lat. 44° 43' N., lon. 41° 38' E. Pop. 7000. It is well built, strongly fortified, and has manufactures of soap and leather. The government or province of Caucasus, exclusive of the Tchernomorski Cossacks, has, since 1847, been named the government of Stavropol.

STAVROPOL or STAWROPOL, a town of the Russian Empire, government, and 66 miles S.S.E. of Simbeersk, on the Volga. Pop. 3400.

STAVROS, stá-v'ros, (anc. *Stagóra*), a village of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Gulf of Contessa, 38 miles E. of Salonica. It was the birthplace of Aristotle.

STAWISKI, stá-vís-kee, a town of Russian Poland, 30 miles S.W. of Augustowo. Pop. 1200.

STAWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STAWROPOL, two towns of Russia. See STAVROPOL.

STAZZEMA, stá-tá-má, (L. *Stathima*?) a village of Tuscany, 19 miles N.N.W. of Pisa. Pop. 1039.

STEADY (stá-dee) RUN, a post-village in Keokuk co., Iowa, 45 miles S.W. by S. of Iowa City.

STEAM FACTORY, a post-office of Muscogee co., Georgia.

STEAM MILL, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

STEAM MILL, a post-office of Decatur co., Georgia.

STEAM MILL, a post-office of Clinton co., Indiana.

STEAMPORT, a post-village of Henderson co., Kentucky, on Green River, about 20 miles S.E. of Henderson. It has 2 stores, and 1 tobacco factory.

STEAN, steen, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STEARNSVILLE, stérns-víl, a manufacturing village in Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 116 miles W. of Boston.

1836

STEBBING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STECK-BORN, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Untere, 8 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 2205.

STEDK, sted, or STIDD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Ribchester, having a decayed chapel formerly belonging to the Templars.

STEDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STEEDMAN'S, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

STEEL CREEK, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

STEELK, stá'leh, or STEYLE, stí'leh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the railway, 21 miles N.E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 2350. Coal is raised in its vicinity.

STEELK, steel, a township in Daviess co., Indiana. P. 465.

STEELK'S, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

STEELE'S, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

STEELE'S LANDING, a post-office, Ottawa co., Michigan.

STEELE'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

STEEL'S TAVERN, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia, 138 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

STEELS-VILLE, a village of Ottawa co., Michigan, on Grand River, 75 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

STEELSVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, near the Maramee River, 90 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a large academy, and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. 300.

STERLVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on Octorara Creek, 20 miles W. by S. of Westchester.

STEENBERGEN, stáin-bé-én, a walled town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 20 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 1700.

STEENHUFFEL, stáin'hú'fel, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Steenhuffelsche-Beek, 12 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1697.

STEENHUYZE WYNHUYZE, stáin'hof-gh wín'hof-gh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2000.

STEENKERKE, stáin-ké-k'gh, or STEENKERQUE, stáin-káik, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles N.N.E. of Mons. The Allies, commanded by William III. of England, were here defeated by the French July 24, 1692.

STEENOCKERZEEL HUMEIGHHEM, stáin'ók-gh-záif hú'méi-ghém', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1606.

STEEN'S CREEK, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi. STEENVOORDE or STEENWOORDE, stáin'vóad', a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N.N.E. of Hazebrouck, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 3066.

STEENWERCK, stáin'wérk, a town of France, department of Nord, 7 miles N. of Hazebrouck, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 4800.

STEENWYK or STEENWIJK, stáin'wík, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 9 miles N.E. of Blokryl. Pop. 3280.

STEENWYKERWOLDE, stáin'wí-gh-é-d'gh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 3 miles W. of Steenwyk. Pop. 1360.

STEEP, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STEEP BOTTOM, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

STEEP CREEK, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

STEEPE'S FALLS, a manufacturing post-village of Cumberland co., Maine, on Saco River, about 22 miles N.W. of Portland. It contains a church, and 3 stores. Pop. 250.

STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, 10 miles S.S.W. of Cardiff. Circumference, about 1½ miles.

STEEPING, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STEEPING, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STEER CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

STEETON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Midland Counties Railway.

STEFFISBURG, stáifis-bórg, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 4595.

STEGE, stá'gh, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Moen, on its W. coast, 13 miles S.E. of Præstø. Pop. 1800.

STEGEN, stá'ghen, an island and village of Norway, province of Nordland. Lat. 66° N., lon. 14° 30' E. Pop. 1700.

STEIERMARK or STEYERMARK. See STYRIA.

STEILACOOM, stí'la-kóom', a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Washington Territory, on Puget Sound, 14 miles N.E. of the mouth of Nesqually River, about 120 miles N.E. of Pacific City. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing and the lumber business.

STEIN, stíne, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 10 miles N.E. of Maastricht. Pop. 1240.

STEIN, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and S. of Appenzell. Pop. 1583.

STEIN or KAMNIG, káin'nis, a town of Austria, in Illyria, 14 miles N. of Laybach, on the Feistritz. Pop. 1140.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Schaffhausen, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1270. It has an ancient abbey, and near it is the ruined castle of Hohenklingen.

STEIN, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Mautern, with which it is connected by a bridge 1600 feet in length, 35 miles W.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1700. It has manufactures of mustard and vinegar, and an active trade.

STEINACH, stî'nâk, a town of Germany, in Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig River, and on the railway from Mannheim to Freiburg, 3 miles S.E. of Biberach. Pop. 1400.

STEINACH, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Steinach, an affluent of the Rodach, 4 miles N.N.W. of Sonnenberg. Pop. 2211.

STEINACH, NECKAR, nêk'kar stî'nâk, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Neckar, 15 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1200.

STEIN-AM-ANGER, stîne am âng'ér, (Hun. *Sombathely*, som'bôhtél), a town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Güns, 12 miles E.S.E. of Güns. Pop. 3848. It is the see of a bishop, and has an episcopal palace and a cathedral. It occupies a part of the site of the ancient *Subaria*, which, under Claudius, was named *CLAUDIA AUGUSTA*.

STEINAU, stî'nôw, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 34 miles N.W. of Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 2760.

STEINAU, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province, and 27 miles E.N.E. of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. 2734.

STEINAU, a market-town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 24 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 1650.

STEINBACH, stîne'bâk, a small town of Germany, in Baden, 2 miles N.E. of Buhl, on the Mannheim and Basel (Bâle) Railway. Pop. 1882.

STEINBACH, a small town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, 5 miles E.S.E. of Schmalkalden. Pop. 2664, mostly employed in iron-forges and wire-works.

STEINBACH, a small town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, E. of Schweina. Pop. 1428.

STEINBERGEN, a post-office, San Francisco co., California.

STEINBURG, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

STEINEN, stî'nên, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles N.W. of Schwytz. Pop. 1411.

STEINERSVILLE, a small village of Belmont co., Ohio.

STEINFELD, stîne'fêlt, a village of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, near Rothenfels. Pop. 1044.

STEINFURT, stîne'fôort, or **BURGSTEINFURT**, bôrg-stîne'fôort, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 18 miles N.W. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 2666.

STEINHEIM, stîne'hîme, a town of Germany, in Prussian Westphalia, 30 miles S.E.E. of Minden. Pop. 2082.

STEINHEIM or **GROSS STEINHEIM**, groos stîne'hîme, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Main, 20 miles N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1060.

STEINHEIM or **STEINHEIM-AM-AALBUCK**, stîne'hîme am âl'bôok, a market-town of Württemberg, 4 miles N.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 1555.

STEINHEIM, a village of Germany, in Württemberg, 2 miles N.E. of Marbach. Pop. 1715.

STEINHUDE, (stîn'hood'ph), **LAKE OF**, (Ger. *Steinhuder Meer*, stîn'hood'er maîr), a lake of North Germany, between Hanover and the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, 17 miles N.W. of Hanover. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles. It has valuable fisheries; in it is an island, with the fortress of Wilhelmstein, belonging to Lippe, and also the village of Steinhude. Pop. 1235.

STEINITZ, stî'nîts, written also **STANITZ** and **ZDONICE**, a market-town of Moravia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Brünn, with a castle and 1840 inhabitants.

STEINMAERN, stîn'môw'ern, a village of Baden, at the confluence of the Murg and Rhine, 3 miles N. of Rastadt. Pop. 1427.

STEIN SCHONAU, stîne shô'nôw, a town of Bohemia, N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2228.

STEINSEIFEN, stîn'sêf'yn, a village of Prussian Silesia, government, and S.S.W. of Liegnitz. P. 1125.

STEINSEIFERSDORF, stîn'sêf'ers-dorf, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1276.

STEINWEILER, stîn'wêl'ér, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinat, near Kandel. Pop. 1831.

STEINWIENEN, stîn'wêe-nên, a village of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the left bank of the Rodach. P. 1125.

STEISLINGEN, stîs'lingen, a village of Baden, Lake circle, N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1027.

STEBORN, stêk'bôrn, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Unteres, 8 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 1900.

STEKENE, stêk'ê-nêh, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4900.

STEL/LA, a township of England, co. of Durham, parish of Ryton, on the Tyne, which is here navigable, 5 miles W.N.W. of Gateshead. Stella Hall is a handsome building of the sixteenth century.

STELLA, stêl'lâ, a river of North Italy, enters the Adri-

atic near its head, after a S. course of 35 miles. It is navigable from Palazzolo to the sea.

STELLA, stêl'lâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa. Pop. 3400.

STELLANELLO, stêl-lâ-nêl'lô, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa. Pop. 1741.

STELLENBOSCH, stêl'len-bôsk', a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, having E. the divisions of Worcester and Swellendam, S. the ocean, and W. the Cape division. Area, 2280 square miles. Pop. 17,130.

STELLENBOSCH, the capital town of a division of its own name, of Cape Colony, 25 miles E. of Cape Town, has 2400 inhabitants, a neat church, free and Wesleyan schools, an agricultural society, and savings' bank.

STEL/LING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STELVIO, (stêl'vêo), **PASS OF**, (Ger. *Stilfserjoch*, stîl'fser-yôk'), Tyrol, in the N. part of the Valtellina, leads from Bormio to Glurns. It was opened in 1824, and is the loftiest carriage route in Europe, its summit being 9100 feet above the sea.

STEMBERSVILLE, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

STENAY, stêh-nâ', a town of France, department of Meuse, 8 miles W.S.W. of Montmédy, on the Meuse. Pop. in 1852, 3390.

STENDAL, stên'dâl, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Uchte, 40 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 6780. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, gloves, tobacco, and leather, with a brisk trade in linen fabrics.

STEN/IGOT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STEN'NESS, a parish of Scotland, co., and comprising a part of the Mainland of Orkney. The "Standing stones of Stenness" form a remarkable Druidic monument.

STENNESS, an isle and a holm on the coast of the parish of Northmaven, Shetland.

STENSZEW or **STENSCHÉVO**, stên-shê'vô, a town of Prussian Poland, 14 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1165.

STEN/TON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington.

STEPAN, stê-pân', a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 35 miles N. of Rowno, on the Gorin. Pop. 3100.

STEPENITZ, stêp'nîts, Gross, groos, and Klein, klîne, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 8 miles N.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 1843.

STEPHENKIRK. See **STONEKIRK**.

STEPHENSBURG, stêp'vên-sbûrg, a post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky, about 90 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

STEPHENS' CHAPEL, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

STEPHEN'S (stêp'vên) **CREEK**, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on a small creek of its own name, about 5 miles S. of May's Landing, has 1 church.

STEPHEN'S MILLS, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

STEPHENSON, a county in the N.N.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Pekatonica River, and also drained by Yellow and Richland Creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil is excellent. Lead is found in the W. part. The Central Railroad joins the Galena and Chicago Railroad at Freeport, the county seat. Named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Stephenson, one of the early delegates from Illinois Territory to Congress. Pop. 11,666.

STEPHENSON'S DEPOT, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

STEPHENS' POINT, a thriving post-village and township of Portage co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River, about 130 miles N. of Madison, and 5 miles above Plover, the county seat. The surrounding country abounds in pines, and the lumber business is carried on here extensively. Plank-roads are projected from Green Bay and Berlin to this place. The river affords extensive water-power. The village contains 9 stores, 4 hotels, 3 mills, 1 manufactory of harness, 1 of sashes, 1 of wagons, and 2 blacksmiths' shops. Pop. 500.

STEPHENS/PORT, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 110 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

STEPHENSVILLE, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Georgia.

STEPHENTOWN, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Rensselaer co., New York. Pop. 2622.

STEPINGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STEPNAIA or **STEPNAJA**, stêp-nâ', a fort of Russia, government of Orenbourg, circle, and 54 miles E.N.E. of Verkhnee Ooralsk, (Verkhniï Uralsk.) on the Ool. Pop. 1600. It is mostly built of wood, and has a church and official residences.

STEPNEY, a parish and E. suburb of the British metropolis, co. of Middlesex, included in the borough of Tower Hamlets, 24 miles E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1851, 80,218. It contains several churches, a grammar school, numerous charitable establishments, the London Hospital, Jews' Hospital, the Thames police station, and a station on the London and Blackwall Railway, besides which a branch communicating with the Eastern Counties Railway intersects the parish.

STEPNEY, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, about 20 miles W. of New Haven. 1837

STEPNEY DEPOT, a post-office and station of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, 10 miles from Bridgeport.

STERLING, a township of Lamolle co., Vermont, about 28 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 233.

STERLING, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad, at its junction with the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 40 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has manufactures of chairs and cabinet-ware. Pop. 1806.

STERLING, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, on the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad, 46 miles E. by S. of Hartford. It has manufactures of printed goods. Pop. 1025.

STERLING, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, on Little Sodus Creek, 30 miles N. of Auburn. Pop. 2809.

STERLING, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1033.

STERLING, a post-office of Montgomery co., Georgia.

STERLING, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

STERLING, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 981.

STERLING, a township of Macomb co., Michigan. P. 876.

STERLING, a post-township of Crawford co., Indiana. Pop. 893.

STERLING, a post-village, capital of Whitesides co., Illinois, is beautifully situated on the right bank of Rock River, 150 miles N. of Springfield. The river falls 9 feet in about half a mile, and affords abundant water-power.

STERLING, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

STERLING BOTTOM, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

STERLING BUSH, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

STERLING GROVE, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

STERLING HILL, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

STERLINGVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 155 miles N.W. of Albany.

STERLINGVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

STERLITAMAK, *stér-létá-mák*, or **STERLITAMASK**, *stér-létá-másk*, a town of Russia, government of Orenbourg, at the confluence of two affluents of the Belaisa, 72 miles S. of Oefa. Pop. 3500.

STERMIZZA, *stér-mít-sá*, a village of Dalmatia, district, and 18 miles from Knin. Pop. 1094.

STERNAZIA, *stér-nádz-á*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 1230.

STERNBERG, (Ger. pron. *stérn-bér-g*), a town of Germany, in Moravia, 9 miles N.N.E. of Olmütz. Pop. 8003, who manufacture woollen and linen fabrics and hosiery.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 miles S.W. of Rostock. Pop. 1900.

STERNBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 24 miles E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 1423.

STERNBERG BOHMISCH, (*bó-mish*), a market-town of Bohemia, 16 miles S. of Kaurzim. Pop. 525.

STERNENBURG, *stér-nén-bórnó*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 7 miles E.N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1423.

STERNFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STERREBEEK, *stér-ná-bák*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1041.

STERRETTANIA, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

STERRETT'S GAP, a small post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

STERT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STERZING, *stér-sing*, or **STORZING**, *stót-sing*, a town of the Tyrol, on the March, 16 miles N.W. of Brixen. P. 1300.

STETCHWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

STETSON, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 56 miles N.E. of Augusta. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the lumber business. Pop. 885.

STETTEN-UNTEN-HEUCHELBERG, *stét-ten ón-ter-m hó-kei-bér-g*, a market-town of Würtemberg, 3 miles N.W. of Brackenheim. Pop. 1000.

STETTEN-AM-KALTEN MARKET, *stét-ten ám kál'ten má-kei*, a market-town of Baden, Lake circle, about 6 miles N.W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1017.

STETTEN-IM-REMSTHALE, *stét-ten im rém-s'té-lich*, a market-town of Würtemberg, on an affluent of the Rems, 7 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1956. It has a royal residence, and vineyards.

STETTIN, *stét-teen*, a strongly-fortified town, and, next to Danzig, the chief port of the Prussian dominions, capital of the province of Pomerania, on the W. or left bank of the Oder, at its mouth in the Stettiner-haff, 79 miles N.N.E. of Berlin, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 53° 25' 1" N., lon. 14° 34' E. It communicates with a suburb across the river by two wooden bridges, and has a royal fortress, government-house, mint, exchange, arsenal, theatre, large warehouses, 5 Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a gymnasium, observatory, school of navigation, numerous other schools, and literary associations. A statue of Frederick the Great ornaments the royal square. Anchors for the whole Prussian navy are forged, and here are also ship-

building docks, sugar-refineries, distilleries, beer breweries, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, sail-cloth, tobacco, soap, and paper. Vessels drawing less than 8 feet of water come up to its quays; others load and unload at Swinemünde. The following table exhibits the arrivals and departures of vessels, (exclusive of steamers,) with their tonnage, at Swinemünde, the port of Stettin, in the years 1848-52:—

Years.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1848.....	1190	190,065	1099	190,287
1849.....	1239	217,531	1083	197,260
1850.....	1531	254,467	1568	275,654
1851.....	1731	271,983	1575	256,581
1852.....	1665	220,773	1646	296,586

The value of the imports in 1849 was \$3,285,000; of the exports, \$3,455,000. The principal articles of import were iron and copper, dye-woods, herrings, salt, coal, train and other oils, sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce. The principal exports were grain, wood, oilcake, zinc, and brandy. A large annual fair for wool is held here in June. Two empresses of Russia, Catherine the Great and Maria Feodorowna, wife of the Emperor Paul, and mother of the Emperor Nicholas, were born here. Stettin is a place of great antiquity. It originally belonged to the Sclavin, a heathen tribe. In 1121, Boleslas, Duke of Poland, gained possession, and introduced Christianity. The peace of Westphalia gave it to the Swedes. From them it passed to the Prussians, with whom, though not without some interruptions, it has since remained. In 1171 it was besieged by the Danes; in 1677 by the Elector of Brandenburg; in 1713 by the Russians; and from 1806 to 1813 it was occupied by the French. Pop. in 1816, 25,091; in 1849, 47,202.

STETTINER-HAFF, *stét-teen-ér háff*, Germany, an enlargement of the Oder, immediately N. of Stettin, having an area of nearly 200 square miles; depth, from 12 to 18 feet. It receives the river Ucker at Uckermünde, and it communicates with the Baltic Sea by three outlets, the Peene, Swiene, and Delvenow.

STETTIN, NEU, *noi stét-teen*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 49 miles S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 4154.

STEBUBEN, *stú-ben* or *stu-ben*, a county in the S.W. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Crooked Lake and Seneca Lake, and is drained by the Conhocton, Canisteo, Tioga, and Chemung Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is broken and hilly. The alluvial flats along the rivers are very fertile, and the soil on the uplands generally of a good quality. Bog-iron ore, alum, and building stone are the principal minerals. The Conhocton and Canisteo Rivers, branches of the Chemung River, are navigable for boats respectively to Bath and Hornellsville. The New York and Erie Railroad traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by the railroads connecting Corning with Rosburg, Pennsylvania; Canandaigua with Elmira, and Corning with Buffalo. Capital, Bath. Pop. 63,771.

STEBUBEN, a county occupying the N.E. corner of Indiana, bordering on Ohio and Michigan, contains 314 square miles. It is drained by the Pigeon and St. Joseph's Rivers. The surface is diversified by woodlands and prairies; the soil is mostly fertile. Organized in 1837. Capital, Angola. Pop. 6104.

STEBUBEN, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 110 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1125.

STEBUBEN, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, 13 miles N. of Utica. Pop. 1744.

STEBUBEN, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

STEBUBEN, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, about 30 miles S.E. of Sandusky City.

STEBUBEN, a township of Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 645.

STEBUBEN, a township of Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 741.

STEBUBEN, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

STEBUBENVILLE, *stú-bén-vil*, a flourishing post-town and river port, capital of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 22 miles above Wheeling, Virginia, 35 miles in a direct line W. by S. of Pittsburg, and 141 miles E. by N. of Columbus. The course of the Ohio is here nearly due E., and the width about one-third of a mile. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is surrounded by a beautiful country. Steubenville is the centre of an extensive trade, and is the seat of flourishing manufactures of various kinds. The latter are supplied with fuel from the inexhaustible mines of coal in the vicinity. The town contains, besides the county buildings, about 12 churches, 2 banks, an academy for boys, and a female seminary, which is highly flourishing, and has a

* This name appears now to be universally accented on the last syllable in Western New York, and is often thus pronounced in other parts of the United States; but the original German name, *Baron Steuben*, should undoubtedly have the accent on the penultimate.

widely extended reputation. This establishment, which cost \$40,000, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and has usually about 150 pupils. Four newspapers are published here. There are 5 manufactories of wool, 2 of cotton, 1 of paper, 2 of glass, several machine-shops, 3 iron foundries, a number of flouring mills, and large manufactories of copperas. About 1000 persons are employed here in manufactures. A railroad is in course of construction from Pittsburg to this place, and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, when finished, will connect it with Columbus and other towns of Ohio. First settled in 1798. Pop. in 1850, 6139.

STEBENVILLE, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, about 12 miles N.W. of Winchester.

STEUROWITZ, *sto/ro-witz*, Gross, groce, and Klein, three nearly contiguous villages of Austria, in Moravia, near Eisgrub. Pop. 1552.

STEVANAGE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

STEVENSBURG, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia, on the road from Fairfax to Fredericksburg, about 95 miles N.W. of Richmond, contains 1 or 2 churches, a hotel, and several stores.

STEVENS' CREEK, of Edgefield district, South Carolina, flows into Savannah River several miles above Hamburg.

STEVENS' CREEK, New Jersey. See STEPHEN'S CREEK.

STEVENS' MILLS, a post-office, Union co., North Carolina.

STEVENSON'S, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

STEVENS' PLAINS, a post-office, Cumberland co., Maine.

STEVENS' POINT, Wisconsin. See STEPHEN'S POINT.

STEVENSTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, comprising a part of the town of Saltcoats.

STEVENSVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

STEVENSVILLE, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

STEVENSVILLE, a post-village of King and Queen co., Virginia, 31 miles N.E. of Richmond.

STEVENSVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Carleton, 35 miles N. of Prescott. Pop. about 200.

STEVENSWEERT, *sté/vens-waert*, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Meuse, 7 miles S.W. of Roermond. Pop. 942.

STEVENTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks, on the Great Western Railway, 4 miles S.W. of Abingdon.

STEVENTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STEVENINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STEWART, a county in the W.S.W. part of Georgia, contains about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, which separates it from Alabama, and drained by the Hannahatchee, Kinchafona, and Pataula Creeks. The soil is fertile. Capital, Lumpkin. Pop. 16,027, of whom 8654 were free, and 7373 slaves.

STEWART, a county in the N.N.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River, and bounded on the S.W. by the Tennessee. The declivity of the surface is towards the N.W. Capital, Dover. Pop. 9719, of whom 7144 were free, and 2575 slaves.

STEWART, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

STEWART ISLAND, an island of New Zealand, forming the county of New Leinster. See NEW ZEALAND.

STEWART ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

STEWARTON, a thriving manufacturing town and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Annock, here crossed by 3 bridges, 5 miles N.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. in 1851, 4572; of the town, 3164. It is regularly built, and has manufactures of tartans, bonnets, regimental caps, carpets, worsted, spindles, and clocks for exportation.

STEWARTSBURG, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, on the turnpike from Nashville to Murfreesborough, 20 miles S.E. of Nashville.

STEWART'S DRAFT, a post-office, Augusta co., Virginia.

STEWART'S FERRY, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

STEWART'S FORK, Texas, rises in Cook co., and enters the West Fork of Trinity River in Tarrant county.

STEWART'S MILLS, a small village, Crawford co., Illinois.

STEWARTSON, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 58.

STEWART'S RUN, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

STEWART'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

STEWARTSTOWN, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7 miles N.N.E. of Dungannon. P. in 1851, 1022.

STEWARTSTOWN, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut, 130 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 747.

STEWARTSTOWN, a flourishing village of Shaler township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, 5 miles above Pittsburg. It contains several rolling mills. Pop. in 1853, 1800.

STEWARTSTOWN, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

STEWARTSTOWN, a small post-village of Monongalia co., Virginia.

STEWARTSTOWN, a post-village of Richmond co., North Carolina, 137 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

STEWARTSTOWN, a village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 36 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. about 350.

STEWARTSVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Greenwich township, Warren co., New Jersey, is situated on Merritt's Brook, about 10 miles S. of Belvidere. It has 3 stores, an extensive tannery—which, in the perfection and variety of its machinery, is said to be second to none in the state—and a large brick-yard. Besides a large and beautiful Presbyterian church, and a Lutheran church recently erected, it has an academy with a classical department. The Morris Canal passes through this town. Pop. about 500.

STEWARTSVILLE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike leading from Pittsburg to Greensburg, 19 miles E.S.E. of the former.

STEWARTSVILLE, a post-village of Richmond co., North Carolina, 107 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

STEWARTSVILLE, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

STEWKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

STEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STEYER or STEYR, *sté/er*, a river of Austria, rises on the N. frontier of Styria, flows N.N.E., and joins the Enns on the left, after a course of about 45 miles.

STEYER or STEYR, a town of Upper Austria, in Traun, at the confluence of the Enns and Steyer, 19 miles S.E. of Linz. Lat. 44° 24' N., lon. 14° 25' E. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by walls. The principal public edifice is a castle of the tenth century. It has large and important manufactures of muskets and other arms, cotton and cotton velvets, and of every variety of steel and iron wares.

STEYEREGG, *sté/er-ék*, a town of Upper Austria, circle of Mühl, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Traun. Pop. 403. It is enclosed by old walls.

STEYERMARK. See STYRIA.

STEYLER, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See STEEL.

STEYNING, *sté/ning*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 5 miles from the English Channel, and 124 miles S. of Hershham. Pop. in 1851, 1464.

STEYR. See STEYER.

STEZZANO, *stét-sá/no*, (anc. *Statinum*?) a village of Austrian Italy, 3 miles S. of Bergamo. Pop. 2055.

STIA, *sté/á*, a village of Tuscany, province, and 23 miles E. of Florence, on the Upper Arno. Pop. 2400.

STIBBARD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STIBNICZ, Gross, groce *stib/nitz*, a village of Bohemia, 16 miles from Königgrätz. Pop. 1225.

STICE'S SHOAL, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

STICKFORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STICKLEYVILLE, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

STICKNEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STIDD. See STEDE.

STIECHOWITZ, *sté/ko-witz*, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Beraun, on the left bank of the Moldau, 16 miles S. of Prague.

STIEGE, *sté/ghé*, a village of Brunswick, district of Blankenburg, on the Hazel, about 2 miles E. of Hasselfelde. Pop. 1265.

STIENS, *steens*, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 5 miles N. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1017.

STIEPANOW, *sté/pá-nov*, a market-town of Bohemia, 20 miles S. of Kaurzim.

STIEPANOW, a market-town of Moravia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Brünn, on the Schwarza.

STIERNE OERNE, *steen/né 8'er-né*, an island group of Norway, stift of Christiansand, at the mouth of the Bukke Floed.

STIERNØE, *steen/né-ph*, an island of Norway, stift of Christiansand, in the North Sea, at the entrance of the Skagerrack, 5 miles S.E. of Mandal.

STIERNØE, an island of Norway, province of Finmark, between Altenaard and Hammerfest.

STIFFKEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STIFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STIGLIANO, *steel-yá/no*, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, on a height 27 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 4300.

STIGLIANO, a village of the Pontifical States, comarca, and 25 miles N.W. of Rome, with warm springs, the ancient *Aqua Apollinares*.

STIKADA, *sté-ká/dá*, a village of Austria, in Croatia, about 35 miles from Gaspich. There is a silver-mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1055.

STIKOHI, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

STILES, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

STILESBOURGH, *stílz-búr/gh*, a post-office of Cass co., about 150 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

STILESMEER. See PACIFIC OCEAN.

STILESVILLE, *stílz/víl*, a pleasant post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the National Road, and on Mill Creek, 27 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

STILLEPICA, a post-office of Madison co., Florida.

STIL/LINGFLEET, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

STIL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STIL'LOGAN, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 562.

STILL POND, a post-office of Kent co., Maryland.

STILL RIVER, Massachusetts, a station on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 23 miles from Worcester.

STILL VALLEY, a flourishing post-village of Greenwich township, Warren co., New Jersey, near Pohatcong Creek, about 13 miles in a direct line S. by W. of Belvidere.

STILLVILLE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

STILLWATER, a village of Orono township, Penobscot co., Maine, near the Oldtown and Piscataquis Railroad, 5 miles N. of Bangor.

STILLWATER, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., New York, on the Champlain Canal and Hudson River, 24 miles above Albany. It is celebrated as the scene of General Burgoyne's defeat by the Americans under General Gates, in 1777. Freeman's Farm and Bemis's Heights, in this township, are also noted battle-grounds; and here is the meadow where General Fraser was mortally wounded. Pop. 2967.

STILLWATER, a post-village and township of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 60 miles W. by N. of Trenton. The village, on the Paulinskill River, contains a church, 2 stores, 2 mills, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1742.

STILLWATER, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

STILLWATER, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

STILLWATER, a thriving post-village, capital of Washington co., Minnesota, on the W. bank of Lake St. Croix, 20 miles E. by N. of St. Paul. It is the seat of the penitentiary recently established, and contains a court-house, church, 3 hotels, a land-office, several stores and mills. Large quantities of pine lumber are procured in the vicinity. First settled in 1843. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

STILLWATER CREEK, in the W. part of Ohio, rises in Darke county, flows S.E., and unites with Greenville Creek in Miami county.

STILLWATER CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of Tuscarawas River, rises in Belmont county.

STILLWELL, a post-office of Wood co., Virginia.

STILLWELL, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

STILO, *stello*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 20 miles N. of Gerace. Pop. 2200.

STILTUN, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon. Stilton gives name to a well-known cheese, now chiefly made in Leicestershire.

STINCHCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STINSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STIPPS HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana, 12 miles W. of Brookville.

STIRCHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STIRIA. See **STYRIA**.

STIRLING or **STIRLINGSHIRE**, *stjrl'ing-shjr*, an inland county of Scotland, extending almost across the isthmus between the Firths of Clyde and Forth. Area, estimated at 480 square miles, or 312,000 acres; 200,000 are returned as arable, 50,000 uncultivated, and 62,960 waste. Pop. in 1851, 86,237. The surface is partly mountainous, especially towards the W. and N.W., including Benlomond; elsewhere are some rich alluvial vales, especially the carse lands, extending 43 miles along the river Forth. Moors and bogs prevail in some parts. The chief rivers are the Forth, Carron, Endrick, Bannockburn, and Avon. The principal crops are wheat, beans, barley, potatoes, and clover in the lowlands, and oats and turnips in the highlands. Many highland cattle are purchased here and fed for the Falkirk cattle-fairs, the largest in Scotland. Coal, ironstone, and freestone are raised; and in this county are the Carron Iron-works. There are manufactures of carpets, tartans, and shalloons at Stirling, Bannockburn, and St. Ninian's; blankets and serges at Alva, chemical products, and paper; and here are some large cotton mills, foundries, dye-works, and distilleries. Railways to Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh intersect the E. part of the county. The chief towns are Stirling, Falkirk, and Kilsyth. The county is divided into 25 parishes, and sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

STIRLING, formerly **STRYVELYNE** or **STRIVELIN**, a royal parliamentary and municipal burgh, river-port, town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the W. or right bank of the Forth, where it first becomes fordable, here crossed by two bridges, 31 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh, and 26 miles S.W. of Perth. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 12,837; pop. of the town, 9361. In the beauty of its site it rivals the Scottish metropolis. It stands on the S.E. declivity of an abrupt basaltic hill, up which a spacious main street leads to the ancient castle, whence a view is obtained of the windings of the Forth, unequalled for beauty in Britain. Its streets generally present the appearance of modernized antiquity, being interspersed with many residences of the old Scottish nobles; the society of the town is highly respectable. The castle, of the origin of which nothing is known, was a favorite residence of James V., and contains the palace and the parliament-house built by him, but now used as barracks. The old Gothic church in which James VI. was crowned, the West

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church, and numerous other places of worship; the remains of several ancient ecclesiastical edifices, and of an unfinished palace, begun in 1670 by the Regent, Earl of Mar; Cowan's and other hospitals, the town-hall, atheneum, with a spire 120 feet in height, corn exchange, jail, and office of the Bank of Scotland, and the old walls and bridges, are among the most conspicuous structures. Stirling has a grammar and other endowed schools, several large endowments for the poor, public libraries and reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks. Vessels of 70 tons only can reach its quays; but it has an extensive coasting and export trade in wool sent to England, and in the products of its manufactures, which comprise tartans, shawls, some cotton stuffs, ropes, malt, leather, and soap. The dyeing of yarns, woollen cloths, silks, and other fabrics, is extensive. The imports consist chiefly of timber, coals, bricks, tiles, lime, and large quantities of corn. It communicates by railway with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. Steamers ply daily to and from Granton Pier, near Edinburgh, and passage-boats to Glasgow. The burgh unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Near Stirling are the remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey; and not far from the town, June 24, 1314, was fought the famous battle of Bannockburn.

STIRLING, a maritime county of West Australia, 50 miles long by 40 miles broad. It is hilly, heavily timbered, and swamps are numerous. The coast is much indented with bays and inlets.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See **STIRLING**.

STISTED, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STITCHPEL-AND-HUME, two united parishes of Scotland; the former in the co. of Roxburgh; the latter in the co. of Berwick.

STITTNA, *stitt'nd*, or **SOITNA**, *soit'nd*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, near Hradisch. Pop. 1045.

STIVCHALL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STIXWOULD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire Railway, 6 miles W.S.W. of Horncastle.

STOBBS, a village of Scotland, co., and 10 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh, parishes of Templo and Berthwick, on an affluent of the South Esk. Pop. about 200, mostly employed in gunpowder mills, which were erected in 1794, and are the oldest and most extensive in Scotland.

STOBNICA, *stob-neet'sd*, a town of Poland, 32 miles S.S.E. of Kieles. Pop. 1578.

STVBO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

STOBYCHVA or **STOBUCHWA**, (*Stobüchwa*.) *sto-bj'rd*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 22 miles N.E. of Kovel.

STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STOCK, a township in the N. part of Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 888.

STOCKACH, *stok/kdx*, a walled town of South Germany, in Baden, circle of Lake, on the Stockach, 15 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1655. It has manufactures of woollens. In 1799, the Austrians here defeated the French.

STOCKBRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, on the river Test and the Andover Canal, 6 miles W.N.W. of Winchester. Pop. in 1851, 1056.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, 36 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1327.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, 120 miles W. by S. of Boston. It contains a bank, an insurance office, and an academy. The manufacture of woollen and other goods is carried on here to a considerable extent. Two flourishing villages, viz. Glendale and Housatonicville, have sprung up in the township within a few years. Pop. 1941.

STOCKBRIDGE, a township of Madison co., New York, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Utica. Pop. 2081.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia, 30 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-village and township of Ingham co., Michigan, about 30 miles S.E. of Lansing. Pop. 657.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township in the S. central part of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

STOCK'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STOCK CREEK, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

STOCKEN or **STECKEN**, *stök'ken*, a market-town of Bohemia, 29 miles S.S.E. of Caslau. Pop. 1369.

STOCKERAU, *stok'keh-röw*, a market-town of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, 6 miles N.W. of Korneuburg, and connected with Vienna by railway. Pop. 3559, who manufacture military uniforms, linen fabrics, and liquors.

STOCK'ERSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

STOCK'ERTOWN, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

STOCK GAYLAND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOCKHEIM, *stök'hime*, a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 5 miles S.W. of Maeseyck. Pop. 1000.

STOCK HILL, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

STOKHOD, *sto-kod'*, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Volhynia, flows N.N.E. into the government of

Minsk, and joins the right bank of the Pripieta, near the confines of the government of Grodno. Total course, 110 miles.

STOCKHOLM, *stok/holm*. (L. *Holmia*; Sp. *Estocolmo*, *es-to-kol-mo*; It. *Stoccolma*, *sto-kol-ma*.) a city of Northern Europe, capital of the Swedish monarchy, beautifully situated between Lake Malar and the Baltic, 330 miles N.E. of Copenhagen, and 440 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. (observatory) 59° 20' 36" N., lon. 18° 3' 45" E. Mean temperature of the year, 42° 2; winter, 20°; summer, 60° Fahrenheit. It stands partly on the N. and S. sides of the strait, which communicates between the lake and the sea, and partly on several islands, connected with the mainland and with each other by a number of bridges. The finest of these bridges is the Nyabron or New Bridge, which joins the largest of the islands, called the Staden or City, with the N. side of the strait. When approached from the Baltic, the appearance presented by the city is very grand and imposing; but a still better view is obtained from the Mosbacke, a rugged hill on the S. side of the mainland, from a platform on the summit of which the eye takes in the whole city and its environs. The panorama in many respects resembles that of Venice, but far surpasses it in natural beauty. The whole site covers an area of nearly 5 square miles, and has a circuit of about 9 miles. Till lately Stockholm was unprovided with defences of any kind; but a strong citadel has recently been erected on the small island of Kastellholm, while the works of Waxholm have been so much strengthened as effectually to command the only channel by which a hostile approach by sea could be attempted. The principal part of the city proper is situated on the three islands of Gustavsholm, Riddarsholm, and Helgeandsholm. It consists for the most part of narrow and crooked streets and lanes, though, from its antiquity, many of the most interesting objects which the town possesses are situated within it. Norrmalm on the N., separated from the city proper by the Norrstrom, and Södermalm on the S., separated from it by the Söderstrom, though considered only as its suburbs, far surpasses it both in extent and regularity of structure. The houses in the city are generally of stone, but in the suburbs more frequently of brick, stuccoed, and colored white, yellow, or light-blue.

The public buildings are numerous, but not very remarkable. By far the finest is the palace, which, situated on the highest part of Gustavsholm, is seen towering with its vast and massive walls above all the neighboring houses. It was commenced by the eldest Tessin in 1697, on the site of a much older structure, which had recently been burnt down, and was completed on his designs by his son in 1753. It is built in the form of a quadrangle, with two wings, and encloses a large court. The basement story is of granite, the rest of brick and stucco. The finest front is the S.E., which is adorned with six Corinthian pillars; the N.W. entrance, rising from the quay at the foot of the new bridge, leads to a spacious platform. The whole structure is chaste, simple, massive, and finely proportioned. Besides the apartments of the royal family, and the chapel, it contains a royal library of 50,000 volumes, and some rare and curious manuscripts, and a museum possessing many valuable Northern, Tuscan, and Egyptian antiquities, a cabinet of 50,000 coins and medals, considered one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe, and a picture-gallery, with fine specimens of almost all the great masters.

The churches are about 20 in number, including, in addition to those of the national establishment, a French Reformed, a Dutch Reformed, an English, a Greek Russian, and a Roman Catholic. There is also a synagogue. Few of the churches possess much architectural merit. The oldest is St. Nicolas, in which the sovereigns are crowned. It was founded in 1200, but has undergone so many changes, that the original building has disappeared. It is surmounted by a lofty tower, and contains the tombs of King Magnus Smeck, and his queen, Blanca. The Riddarsholm Kyrka was originally attached to a monastery, and possesses considerable historical interest, both from the scenes which have taken place in it, and from containing the ashes of a long line of Swedish monarchs. Its style was originally Gothic, but has been much defaced by modern alterations. Service is performed in this church only once a year. The church of Adolphus Frederick, in the Norrmalm, is built in the form of a cross, and is rendered conspicuous by its elegant tower crowned by a copper dome. The other public edifices deserving of notice are the Öfverståthållarhus, (governor's house,) a handsome structure, by Tessin, facing the quay, on which a granite obelisk, in honor of Gustavus III., has been erected; the Riddarhus, where the states and also the Academy of Sciences hold their meetings, and which contains the shields of about 3000 Swedish nobles; the exchange, the mint, with a good collection of minerals; the town-house, a large pile, in which the principal courts of justice are accommodated; the post-office, bank, merchant-house, royal theatre, opera-house, arsenal, and barracks.

Among the educational establishments are a medical college, with a general superintendence of all the medical establishments in the kingdom; a technological institute, a

navigation school, and a school of design. The principal benevolent institutions are a blind and deaf and dumb asylum, a lunatic asylum, the Seraphim Infirmary, occupying a handsome edifice, with lofty and spacious apartments and 300 beds; Danvik's Hospital, the Burgher Widow's Hospital, and the Garrison Infirmary. The associations, literary, scientific, artistic, &c., are very numerous, and include, among others, the Academy of Sciences, in which the celebrated chemist, Berzelius, long held a distinguished place, and possessing a fine zoological museum; the Swedish Academy, the Academy of History and Antiquities, the Musical Academy, and medical, agricultural, and horticultural societies. Stockholm has also a botanic garden, several clubs and reading-rooms, and publishes 15 newspapers and 11 monthly journals.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods, porcelain and stoneware, glass, tobacco, refined sugar, ironware, including large castings and machinery. The harbor, though somewhat difficult of access, from the length and intricacy of the channels which lead to it, is capacious, and has depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels at its quays. The principal exports are iron, copper, tar, and timber; the imports, colonial produce, wine, fruit, salt, &c. The inland trade is also of considerable extent, and is facilitated by canals, which traverse a large portion of the country.

Few cities can boast of finer promenades. Of these, the most frequented are the Djurgården, or deer-park, remarkable for its picturesque beauties, and its magnificent trees and drives; the Ladugårds Garde, or review-ground, the Haga Park, the beautiful cemetery adjoining, and the park of Carlberg, finely planted, and connected with the city by a long and beautiful avenue.

Stockholm was founded about 1200, by Birger Jarl. It was fortified at an early period, and stood several sieges. One of the most memorable of these was in 1501, when it was defended against the Swedes, for the crown of Denmark, by the Danish Queen Christina; another still more memorable was in 1520, when an equally heroic female, Christina Gyllenstierna, widow of Sten Sture, held it for the Swedes, against the perfidious and sanguinary Christian II. The capitulation made was shamefully violated by the king, who, after pledging himself to respect the rights of the inhabitants, was guilty of the most atrocious massacres. The indignation which was thus produced in all quarters of the country paved the way for the war of liberation, which, conducted by Gustavus Vasa, at length terminated gloriously, by the expulsion of the Danes, and the establishment of Sweden as an independent kingdom. Pop. in 1851, 93,070.

STOCKHOLM, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, 18 miles E.N.E. of Canton, intersected by the Northern Railroad. Pop. 3601.

STOCKHOLM, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

STOCKHOLM DEPOT, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, in Stockholm township, on the Northern Railroad. 36 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

STOCKINGTON, a village of Salem co., New Jersey, about 9 miles E. of Salem.

STOCKLAND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOCKLAND BRISTOL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOCKLEY ENGLISH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOCKLEY POMEROY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOCK/LINCH MAGDALEN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOCK/LINCH OTTERSAY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOCKKORN or **STOCKHORN**, stock/horn, a mountain of Switzerland, canton, and 18 miles S. of Bern. It has two conical peaks, one of which rises 7211 feet above the sea.

STOCKPORT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, manufacturing town, parish, and township of England, co. of Chester, on the border of Lancashire, on the Mersey, at the influx of the Tame, and on the railway, 6½ miles S.E. of Manchester. The Mersey is joined here by the Tame, and crossed by four bridges, one of which is a handsome modern structure of 11 arches. The town occupies an elevated, uneven, and rugged site, on which the houses rise in irregular tiers, giving it at all times a picturesque, and at night, when its various factories are lighted up, a very striking appearance. The streets, though generally steep and narrow, are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the supply of water is abundant. Besides the town proper there are several extensive suburbs, as Heaton-Norris, Edgeley, Portwood, &c. The principal buildings and establishments are the parish church of St. Mary, a handsome modern structure in the later English style, with an ancient chancel, a lofty pinnacled tower, with a peal of 8 bells; St. Thomas' church, an elegant edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower crowned by a cupola; St. Peter's church, a neat brick building with a square tower; Christ church in Heaton-Norris, with a fine spire; St. Paul's church in Portwood, recently erected, in the Gothic style; a new church, to be called St. Mathew's, is now (1854) in course of erection in Edgeley; also va- 1841

rious Dissenting chapels, including 4 Independent, 5 Wesleyan Methodist, 2 each of New Connection Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic; Wesleyan Association, Unitarian, and New Jerusalem, 1 each; and a Friends' meeting-house; the barracks, court-house, and union-house; the grammar, British, national, and other schools, among which is the Stockport Sunday-school, attended by upwards of 2800 children every Lord's-day, and occupying a large brick building of 4 stories, erected by subscription at an expense of above 10,000*l.*; attached to it are 3 district schools, with an average attendance of 1100 children; the mechanics' institute, the infirmary, occupying a handsome stone building; the new cemetery, covering a large and well laid out plot of ground, with a small but handsome chapel; and the railway viaduct, a magnificent structure, which spans the river Mersey and a great portion of the town by 28 semicircular arches, 22 of which are 63 feet span, and the centre one 110 feet above the bed of the river.

Cotton is the staple manufacture of the town; and, in addition to numerous large factories, employing machinery moved by upwards of 3800 horse-power, there are several print, bleach, and dyeworks. The winding and throwing of silk, at one time the most important branch of industry here, has greatly declined, only a few hands being now employed in it, as well as in the manufacture of silk goods, thread, brushes, &c. Several hands are still employed in hatting. There are also several engine and machine-shops, iron and brass foundries, breweries, and brick-works.

Stockport, being situated at the junction of several Roman roads, is supposed to have been an important Roman station, and to have had a fort on the summit of what is now called the Castle Yard, from the castle which was subsequently erected upon it, but has altogether disappeared. During the last civil war, Stockport was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians, and became the scene of some severe struggles between them and the Royalists. It is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. of the borough, 53,835.

STOCKPORT, a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 24 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 1655.

STOCKPORT, a thriving post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 159 miles from New York City. It is a depot for lumber, which is procured in the vicinity.

STOCKPORT, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

STOCKPORT STATION, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 100 miles from New York City.

STOCKSFIELD HALL, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of Bywell-St.-Andrew, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 2½ miles W. of Prudhoe.

STOCKSTADT, stockstädt, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 3 miles W. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1394.

STOCKTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOCKTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOCKTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STOCKTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STOCKTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

STOCKTON, a town of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, on the shores of Port Hunter, opposite Newcastle.

STOCKTON, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 14 miles S. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1640.

STOCKTON, a post-village of Baldwin co., Alabama, on the Tenaw River, 30 miles N.E. of Mobile.

STOCKTON, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 840.

STOCKTON, the capital of San Joaquin co., California, and the third town in population in the state, is situated on a slough or channel of its own name, about 3 miles from its junction with the San Joaquin River, and on the main road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, about 130 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco. It was first settled in 1844 by C. M. Weber, but was abandoned by him in 1846. In 1848 a settlement was successfully established, and since that time its growth has been rapid. The channel is navigable for steamboats and vessels of 400 tons burden at all seasons, affording a ready communication with the Pacific. Stockton is the great point where most of the goods are landed, and trade is carried on for what are called the Southern mines. An hospital, which is an ornament to the state, has been erected at Stockton. Pop. in 1854, about 9000.

STOCKTON, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

STOCKTON, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-FORREST, a parish of England, co. of York, North and East Ridings, with a station on the York and Market-Weighton Railway.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, a municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Durham, ward of Stockton, on the N. bank of the Tees, 11 miles E.N.E. of Darlington, with which town and with Middlesbrough it communicates by railway. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 10,459. It is one of the best-built towns in the N. of England, and has a town

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hall, custom-house, theatre, mechanics' institute, and a subscription library. On the opposite side of the Tees is a spacious race-course. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, rope, linens, and worsted; ship-building yards, iron and brass-works, breweries, and corn mills. The harbor has been improved so as to admit vessels of 300 tons, and having been made a bonding-port for certain goods, has become the centre of a considerable trade, both coastwise chiefly with London, Hull, Leith, &c., and foreign with the Baltic, Netherlands, Hamburg, and the British colonies. The principal foreign exports are lead and coal; and the imports, timber for ship-building and ordinary purposes, tallow, &c. Nearly 1,400,000 tons of coal have been shipped here in a single year. In 1851 the tonnage belonging to the port was 27,730 tons; the vessels entered were 1011, (92,656 tons) and cleared, 3486, (358,634 tons.)

STOCKVILLE, a post-village of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

STOCKWITH, East, a township of England, co. of Notts.

STOCKWITH, West, a township of England, co. of Notts.

STOCKWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STODA. See **STAD**.

STODDARD, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Francis River, and on the E. by the Castor and Whitewater Rivers. The N. part is hilly, but the greater portion of the surface is level, and extensively occupied by swamps and shallow lakes. The largest among the latter are Lake Stoddard, Lake Castor, Lake Micota, and Lake Nicormy. The last is represented by the maps to be about 25 miles long, and 4 or 5 miles wide. The earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 injured this county perhaps more than any other in the state. For particulars, see the article **NEW MADRID**. The county contains extensive prairies and forests of cypress; the soil of the prairies is moderately fertile. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. 4277, of whom 425 were free and 60 slaves.

STODDARD, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 35 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has several tanneries, and rake factories. Pop. 1105.

STODDARD, a small village, Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

STODDARTSVILLE, a post-village of Pennsylvania, on the line between Luzerne and Monroe counties, and on the Lehigh River, 18 miles S.E. of Wilkesbarre.

STODMARSH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STODDY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOCHADES MAJORES. See **HYENES**.

STOCHUMBER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOKE, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOKE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOKE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Notts, 4 miles S.W. of Newark. A battle was fought here in 1487, between the partisans of Lambert Simnel and of Henry VII.

STOKE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOKE ABBAS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOKE ALBANY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STOKE ASH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STOKE BISHOP'S, a tything of England, co. Gloucester.

STOKE BLISS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford and Worcester.

STOKE BRUERNE, broo'ern, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STOKE CANON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOKE CHARITY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STOKE-CLYMESLAND, a parish, England, co. Cornwall.

STOKE COURCY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE D'ABERNON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

STOKE DAMERELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon, comprised in the borough of Devonport.

STOKE DOYLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STOKE DRY, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

STOKE EDITH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

STOKE FERRY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a market-town on the navigable Wissey, 34 miles W.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 820.

STOKE FLEMING, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOKE GA'BRIEL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOKE GIFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STOKE GOLDING, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester.

STOKE GOLDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

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STOKE/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts.
STOKE-UNDER-HAM/DON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE HAM/MOND, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.
STOKE-LACY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.
STOKE LANE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
STOKE-LYNE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
STOKE MAN/DEVILLE, a parish of England, co. Bucks.
STOKENCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
STOKENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
STOKE PEYRO, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
STOKE POWES, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 4 miles N.N.E. of Windsor. It has almshouses, founded by the Penn family, whose seat is in this parish. The poet Gray is buried in the churchyard, which is the supposed scene of his immortal *Elegy*.

STOKE PRIOR, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.
STOKE PRIOR, a village and parish of England, co. of Worcester, on the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, and the Birmingham and Gloucester Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Dreditch.

STOKER, a post-office of Davis co., Utah.
STOKE RIVERS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
STOKE-RODNEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
STOKES, stōks, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia. Area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by Dan River and its affluents. The surface is elevated and hilly. Iron-ore is found in large quantities. Formed from Surry in 1789, and named in honor of John Stokes, a colonel in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Ga. mantown. Pop. 9206, of whom 7413 were free, and 1793 slaves.

STOKES, a post-office of Ononda co., New York.
STOKES, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 489.
STOKES, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 691.
STOKESAY, stōks/ed, a parish of England, co. of Salop.
STOKESBURG, stōks/burg, a small village of Stokes co., North Carolina.

STOKESBY, stōks/be, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
STOKEON-SEVERN, a parish of England, co. Worcester.
STOKESLEY, stōks/le, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 8½ miles S.E. of Stockton. Pop. in 1861, 2446.

STOKE ST. GREGORY, a parish of England, co. Somerset.
STOKH ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
STOKE ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
STOKE TAL/MAGE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
STOKE-IN-TEIGNHEAD, a parish of England, co. Devon.
STOKE-ON-TERN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a market-town, parliamentary borough, and parish of England, co., and 14 miles N. by W. of Stafford. The parliamentary borough, which is of great extent, includes about two-thirds of the populous district of the Potteries, embracing several district parishes and townships, among which are Burslem, Lane-End, Longton, Hanley, and other seats of the pottery manufacture. The town, situated on the Trent, the Great Trunk Trent Canal, and the North Staffordshire Railway, has undergone great improvements within recent years, and may now be considered well built. It is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; it has a handsome parish church, in the later English style, with a beautifully painted window, and several good monuments; Baptist, Quaker, and Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connection Methodist chapels, a national school, an elegant town-hall; extensive manufactures of china and earthenware; and connected with these, numerous wharves, warehouses, mills, and other buildings. Lightfoot, the eminent Hebrew scholar, was born in Stoke Rectory. The borough sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. in 1861, 84,027.

STOKE TRISTER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
STOKE WAKE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
STOL, a town of Dalmatia. See STAGNO GRANDE.
STOLATZ, stōl/itz, a town of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, 17 miles S.E. of Mostar. Pop. 1200.

STOLBERG, stōl/bērg, or **STOLLBERG**, stōl/bērg, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3592, engaged in manufactures of woven fabrics, and in mining industry.

STOLBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the railway, 7 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde and Vicht. Pop. 2766. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, needles, and cutlery. Adjoining the town is the Stollbergburg Castle, famous as a hunting rendezvous in the time of Charlemagne.

STOLBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 49 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg, in the Harz. Pop. 2710. It has a fine castle, and paper, oil, and gunpowder mills.

STOLBOVOI, stōl-bo-voi, an island of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouth of the Lena and New Siberia.

STOLLBERG, a town of Saxony. See STOLBERG.

STOLNATZ, a town of European Turkey. See KROTERA.

STOLPE, stōl/pē, or **STOLP**, stōlp, a river issuing from a lake on the frontiers of West Prussia, falls into the Baltic after a course of about 60 miles.

STOLPE or **STOLP**, a walled town of Prussia, Pomerania, government of Cölin, on the navigable Stolpe, 10 miles S.S.E. of its mouth at the port of Stolpemünde on the Baltic. Pop. 8600. It has a castle, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, a salmon fishery, and a trade in amber.

STOLPE, a village of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, government of Potsdam, 5 miles E.S.E. of Angermünde, with a castle of the family of Von Buch.

STOLPEN, stōl/pēn, a town of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, 15 miles E. of Dresden. Pop. 1283.

STOLWIJK, a village of the Netherlands. See STOLWYK.

STOLWYK, stōl/wik, **STOLWYCK** or **STOLWIJK**, stōl-wik, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 13 miles E.N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1433.

STOLZ, stōlz, a town of Prussian Silesia, government, and S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1224.

STOLZENAU, stōltzēn-ōw, a market-town of Hanover, co. Hoya, on the Weser, 17 miles N.N.E. of Minden. P. 1763.

STOLZENHAHN, stōltzēn-hān, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles from Carlsbad. Pop. 1009.

STOMMELN, stōm/mēl-n, or **STOMMELN**, stōm/mēln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles N.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1600.

STONAR, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 1 mile N.E. of Sandwich. It was the ancient *Lapis Tituli*. (?)

STONARZOW. See STANNERN.

STON/DON MASSEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STONDON MASSEY, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STONE, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 7 miles N.N.W. of Stafford, on the Trent and the Grand Trunk Canal. Pop. in 1861, 3443. The town is well built, has a union workhouse, and various manufactures.

STONE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

STONE, three parishes of England, co. of Kent.

STONE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

STONE ARABIA, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

STONEBRIDGE or **PETERSBURG**, a village of Canada West, co. of Welland, situated on the Welland Canal, in the township of Humberstone. Pop. about 250.

STONE CHURCH, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

STONE CHURCH, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

STONE COAL, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

STONE CREEK, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

STONE EASTON, est'ton, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STONEGRAVE, stōn/grave, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STONEHAM, (stōn'gām) **NORTH**, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STONEHAM, **SOUTH**, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STONEHAM, stōn'gām, a township in Oxford co., Maine, 50 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 484.

STONEHAM, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 8 miles N. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. 2085.

STONEHAVEN, stōn-hā'ven, (vulgarly called *Stanchire*), a burgh of barony, and seaport town of Scotland, capital, co. of Kincardine, on the E. coast, where the Carron and Cowie Rivers enter a rocky bay, 14 miles S.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1851, 3240. Lat. 56° 58' N., lon. 2° 12' 45" W. It consists of an old and new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron. The old town, on the S. bank, is irregularly and ill built; the new town, which has rapidly grown up, has many handsome residences, several banks, and a free school. The harbor has been improved by the erection of piers, but admits only small vessels. The town has thriving haddock and herring fisheries, small manufactures of cottons and linens, a distillery, and brewery; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are in the residence of families possessing property. It is the seat of sheriff courts. Adjacent to the town are the two parish churches, and the fishing village of Cowie. About 2 miles S., on a rock projecting into the sea, are the remains of Dunnottar Castle, formerly residence of the Earls Marischal, feudal superiors of Stonehaven.

STONEHENGE, stōn'hēnj, the remains of a gigantic Druidic temple in England, co. of Wilt, on Salisbury Plain, 8½ miles N.N.W. of Salisbury. It consists of 2 circles of vast stones, partially remaining upright, and partially lying prostrate, and which average 14 feet in elevation, 7 feet in breadth, and 3 feet in thickness, generally estimated to weigh from 10 to 12 tons, though some must exceed 30 tons in weight, and the two largest 70 tons each. The outer circle, of which 17 out of 30 stones remain upright, is surrounded by a trench, and separated by an interval, 8 feet across, from an inner circle of smaller upright stones, within which are two groups, having between them a large flat stone, termed the altar. Near this monument is a raised terrace, with an artificial flat surface termed a *curvis*.

STONEHOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, with a station on the Cheltenham Branch of the Great Western Railway, 3 miles W. of Stroud.

STONEHOUSE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.
STONEHOUSE, EAST, a parish of England, and suburb of Plymouth, co. of Devon, on its W. side, between it and Devonport. Pop. in 1851, 11,573. It is well built, mostly of stone; and has several batteries, extensive barracks, the victualling-office, and the naval hospital of the port.

STONEKILGH, stôn/lee, a village and parish of England, co. of Warwick, on the London and Birmingham Railway, and on the Sowe, which here, a little above its junction with the Avon, is crossed by an ancient stone bridge of eight arches, 4 miles S. of Coventry. Pop. in 1851, 1289.

STONE LICK, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

STONE LICK, a township in the central part of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 1840.

STONELOCK CREEK, of Ohio, enters the East Fork of Little Miami River, in Clermont county.

STONE MILLS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

STONE MOUNTAIN, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

STONE MOUNTAIN, a post-village of De Kalb co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 160 miles W. of Augusta. At this place is an isolated, domeshaped granite rock, which is visited annually by several thousand persons, and is considered as one of the most magnificent natural objects in the state. The height is near 2200 feet above the sea. A tower, 180 feet high, has been erected on the summit, commanding a prospect of great extent and picturesque beauty. The village contains 4 hotels, and about 300 inhabitants.

STONEK, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

STONE RIDGE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 60 miles S.W. of Albany.

STONER'S CREEK, of Bourbon co., Kentucky, flows in a N.W. direction, passes Paris, and enters the South Licking River near the N. boundary of the county.

STONER'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

STONER'S STORE, a post-office of Roanoke co., Virginia.

STONEKISTOWN, a post-village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, 100 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

STONERSVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

STONESBY, stônz/bœ, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

STONESFIELD, stônz/feld, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STONESPORT, stônz/pört, a village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, about 6 miles above Jefferson City.

STONES RIVER, a small stream of Middle Tennessee, rises in Cannon county, and flowing N.W., enters Cumberland River about 6 miles N.E. of Nashville. The length is estimated at 80 miles. It affords motive-power to numerous mills and factories.

STONESVILLE, stônz/vill, a post-village of Greenville district, South Carolina, 27 miles N. of Columbia.

STONE TAVERN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

STONE WALL MILL, a post-village of Appomattox co., Virginia, on James River, 108 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

STONEY CREEK, Connecticut. See **STONY CREEK**.

STONEY CREEK, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Wentworth, 7 miles from Hamilton.

STONEKIRK or STEPHENKIRK, stœ/vgn-kirk, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Wigtown.

STONHAM ASPEL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STONHAM EARL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STONHAM PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STONINGTON, a post-borough, township, and port of entry of New London co., Connecticut, on the sea-coast, at the S. terminus of the Stonington Railroad, 63 miles E. of New Haven, and 50 miles S.S.W. of Providence. The borough is built on a peninsula somewhat more than half a mile in length from N. to S., and contains 5 churches of the various denominations, several flourishing schools, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$160,000; a savings institution with \$46,182 on deposit; and about 20 stores. Manufactures have recently been introduced: one large establishment went into operation here in 1853. Stonington is much resorted to during the summer months as a watering-place, and a first-class hotel has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. The harbor of Stonington is capacious, and partly protected by a national breakwater, constructed at a cost of \$100,000. Previous to 1835 the inhabitants were extensively and profitably engaged in various enterprises of navigation, principally in the sealing and whaling business. Some years, as many as 100,000 seal-skins were brought into port. The fleet of whalers at one time numbered 27 ships and barques. Sealing has of late been discontinued, but the whale fishery is still carried on to advantage. The borough has also an important coast trade. The shipping owned in the district, which includes Stonington borough, Pawcatuck, and Mystic, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 14,109 tons registered, and 9072 tons enrolled and licensed; total, 24,081 tons. Of the registered tonnage, 7558 tons were employed in the whale fishery. During the year 1853, 9 whaling vessels arrived at Stonington, bringing 246 barrels of sperm oil, 4998 of whale-oil, and 1844

50,900 pounds of whalebone. The number of vessels built in the district in 1854, was 16, (4 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 3752 tons. The Stonington Railroad, which commenced its operations in 1835, was the first constructed in the state. A railroad is also being constructed to New London. Stonington has steamboat communication with New York, Providence, and other places along the coast. The town is celebrated for the spirited and successful resistance it made against the attack of Sir Thomas Hardy, during the war of 1812. Settled in 1649, and incorporated as a borough in 1801. Pop. of the township in 1840, 3898; in 1850, 5431; and of the borough in 1853 about 2800.

STONINGTON, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

STONINGTON, a small village of Grundy co., Missouri.

STONINGTON LIGHT-HOUSE, exhibiting a fixed light, is at the S. extremity of the Stonington peninsula, New London county, Connecticut.

STONTON WYVILLE, a parish of England, co. Leicester.

STONY BROOK, a village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on a fine mill-stream of the same name, which forms part of the boundary between the townships of Weston and Waltham, and on the Fitchburg Railroad, 12 miles from Boston. It contains a machine shop, cabinet shop, and saw mill.

STONY BROOK, a post-village of Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, 50 miles E. by N. of New York. It has a good harbor, and a ship-yard.

STONY BROOK, of New Jersey, rises in Hunterdon co., crosses Mercer county near Princeton, and enters the Millstone River.

STONY CREEK, a small post-village and seaport of Branford township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 11 miles E. by S. of New Haven. A cluster of beautiful islands, called Thimble Islands, lie scattered along between this place and Indian Neck, a narrow belt of land extending W. to Branford Harbor, which it nearly encloses. The New Haven and New London Railroad passes a little N. of the village.

STONY CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

STONY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the Coe-maugh near Johnstown.

STONY CREEK, of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, flows into Susquehanna River.

STONY CREEK, a post-township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. of Somerset. Pop. 1396.

STONY CREEK, in the S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Dinwiddie county, and falls into Nottaway River in Sumner county.

STONY CREEK, a post-village of Scott co., Virginia, on the Petersburg Railroad, 21 miles from Petersburg.

STONY CREEK, of Clinton co., Michigan, enters Maple River 2 miles from its mouth.

STONY CREEK, of Monroe co., Michigan, flows into Lake Erie 6 miles from Monroe.

STONY CREEK, of Oakland co., Michigan, falls into Clinton River.

STONY CREEK, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

STONY CREEK, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, on a creek of its own name, 26 miles N.W. of Detroit. It contains 1 church, and mills of various kinds.

STONY CREEK, a township, Henry co., Indiana. P. 1029.

STONY CREEK, a township, Madison co., Indiana. P. 291.

STONY CREEK, township, Randolph co., Indiana. P. 1153.

STONY CREEK WAREHOUSE, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

STONY FORK, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

STONY FORK, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

STONY HILL, a small village of Madison co., Virginia, on the Blue Ridge Turnpike.

STONY HILL, a post-office of Richmond co., Virginia.

STONY MOUNT, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

STONY POINT, Orange co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson River, at the head of Haverstraw Bay, 42 miles N. of New York. The capture of the fort at this place by General Wayne, on the 16th of July, 1779, is justly considered one of the most brilliant exploits performed during the Revolutionary war.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

STONY POINT, post-office, Alexander co., North Carolina.

STONY POINT, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

STONY POINT, a small post-village of White co., Arkansas.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Bradley co., Tennessee.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Jackson co., Missouri.

STONY POINT MILLS, a post-village of Cumberland co., Virginia, 61 miles W.S.W. of Richmond; it has a flouring mill.

STONE RIDGE, a post-office of Surrey co., North Carolina.

STONY RIDGE, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 13 miles from Toledo.

STONY RUN, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

STOODLEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOOKA or STUKA, stœok/d, a town of Morocco, province of Soos, 65 miles S.W. of Terodant.

STOPHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOPSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STOR, a Danish and Swedish word signifying "great," prefixed to a number of names, as *Storsjön*, "great lake," the name being given doubtless, by way of distinction, from the numerous lakelets in the vicinity. See *Storsjön*.

STOR, *ston*, a river of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, joins the Elbe 2½ miles N. of Glückstadt, after a S.S.W. course of 50 miles.

STOR, a river of Denmark. In Jutland, amt of Ringklöbing, enters Nissim Fiord, after a W. course past Holstebro.

STOR-AFVAN, *stor äfvan*, a lake of Sweden, len of Umeå, receives from the N.W. the surplus waters of the Horn-Afvan, and on the S.E. discharges its own by the river Skelested, into the Gulf of Bothnia.

STORA-KOPPARBERG, *störä koppar-bérg*, a name of the len of Falun, Sweden. See *FALUN*.

STORA LULEA (Luleå) **WATTNEN**, *störä luleå wättnen*, Sweden, is a long expansion of the river Luleå, between lat. 67° and 68° N., and lon. 17° and 20° E. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 90 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles.

STOR-AN, *stor ån*, a river of Sweden, len of Ostersund, tributary to the Ammer.

STORCHNEST, *storknäst*, or **OSTECZNO**, *o-ec-etch-no*, a town of Prussian Poland, 37 miles S.S.W. of Posen. P. 1300.

STOREHEDDINGE, *stör-eh-ding-eh*, a town of Denmark, in Seeland, 26 miles S. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1000.

STOREVILLE, *störvil*, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 117 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

STORKOW, *storkov*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Storkow Canal, 26 miles W.S.W. of Frankfurt on the Oder. Pop. 1350.

STORM BAY, on the S.E. side of Van Diemen's Land, S. of lat. 43° S., and about lon. 147° 40' E.

STORMONT, a county of Canada West, has an area of 391 square miles. It is watered by several small streams flowing into the river St. Lawrence, which forms its S.E. boundary. Capital, Cornwall. Pop. 14,643.

STORNVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

STORNVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

STORNOWAY or **STORNAWAY**, a burgh of barony, seaport town, and parish of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Ross, on the E. side of the island of Lewis, on a fine bay, 38 miles W.N.W. of the nearest point of Cromarty on the mainland. Lat. of the light-house, 58° 11' 5" N., lon. 6° 22' 2" W. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2291. It is the largest town in the Hebrides, and though not regularly built, has substantial and slated houses, and some good shops, with a church, an endowed female seminary, and other schools, a town-house, news room, public library, custom-house, and a branch bank. The harbor is formed by a pier; the bay, which is deep and safe, is sheltered by two headlands, on the S. of which a light-house was erected in 1833. Stornoway has some wool-carding, corn, and malt mills, an extensive distillery, and rope-walks, but its chief trade is in fish and kelp. About 1500 fishing-boats belong to its district. Registered burden of shipping in 1848, 2447 tons. Steamers ply weekly to Poll-Kew, and in summer the port is sometimes visited by steamers from Glasgow. The immediate vicinity is better cultivated than most part of the Hebrides. In the vicinity is Stornoway Castle.

STORO, *storo*, (anc. *Setaurum*?) a market-town of the Tyrol, circle of Trent, on the Chiese, about 8 miles from Condino. Pop. 1076.

STORÖ, *störö*, an island of Norway, stiff, and 30 miles S. of Bergen. Length, from N. to S., 15 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

STORRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STORRIS, a post-township of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio River. Pop. 1675.

STORSJÖN or **STORSJÖN**, *störse-jön* or *stör-sjön*, (i. e. "Great Lake.") a lake of Sweden, near lat. 63° 10' N., lon. 14° 30' E. Length, from 20 to 30 miles. The town of Ostersund is situated on its E. shore. Another lake of the same name is situated W.S.W. of Gefleborg. Length, 15 miles.

STOR-UMAN, *stor oöman*, a lake of Sweden, len of Umeå, in lat. 66° N., lon. from 16° 30' to 17° E.; 25 miles in length, by 6 miles in greatest breadth, and traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the river Umeå.

STOR-UMEA, (Umeå) *stör oöma-o*, Sweden, an expansion of the river Umeå. Lat. 66° N., lon. 17° E. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 25 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

STORVAND, *störvånd*, a lake of Norway.

STORY, a new county near the centre of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Skunk River, an affluent of the Mississippi. The surface is diversified by prairies and groves; the soil is productive, but mostly uncultivated. The census of 1850 gives no returns for this county. Extensive beds of stone coal are found.

STORY, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

STORZING, a town of the Tyrol. See *STRIZING*.

STÖSEN, *stör-sen*, or **STÖSSEN**, *stör-sen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 662.

STOTFOLD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STOTTERITS, *stötter-its*, a village of Saxony, 2 miles S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 2505.

STOTTERNHEIM, *stöttern-hime*, a village of Saxe-Weimar, on the Stolberg. Pop. 1084.

STOTTESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOUCHBURG, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 34 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg.

STOUGHSTOWN, *stowstoun*, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

STOUGHTON, *stouton*, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOUGHTON, *stouton*, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, at the terminus of the Stoughton Branch of the Boston and Providence Railroad, 19 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, fabrics, thread, &c. Pop. of the township, 3494.

STOUGHTON, a thriving post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, on the Catfish River, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Madison. Pop. 150.

STOULTON, *stouton*, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

STOUR, *stoor*, a river of England, cos. of Wilts. Dorset, and Hants, flows mostly S.E., joins the Avon at Christchurch.

STOUR, a river of England, between Essex and Suffolk, passes Haverhill, after which it expands into an estuary, which joins that of the Orwell, to enter the North Sea at Harwich.

STOUR, a river of England, co. of Kent, rises by two heads which unite at Ashford, whence it has mostly a N.E. course, and below Canterbury it divides into two arms, which enter the sea respectively at Reculver and Pegwell Bay, insulating Thanet. It is navigable from the sea to Canterbury.

STOUR, a river of England, cos. of Stafford and Worcester, passes Stourbridge and Kidderminster, and joins the Severn at Stourport.

STOURBRIDGE, *stürbrj*, a market-town of England, co., and 20 miles N.N.E. of Worcester, on the S. bank of the Stour. Pop. in 1851, 7847. It has a theatre, a grammar school with an annual revenue of 460*l*., large iron-works, and manufactures of glass and earthen-ware.

STOURMOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STOURPAINE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOURPORT, a market-town of England, co. of Worcester, parish, and 4 miles S.S.W. of Kidderminster, on the Severn, here crossed by an iron bridge, at the influx of the Stour and the Stafford and Worcestershire Canal. Pop. of the township in 1851, 2993. It is wholly of modern origin, and the seat of a busy transit trade. It has a carpet factory, and traffic in corn, coal, and timber.

STOURTON, a parish of England, cos. of Somerset and Wilts, 2½ miles W.N.W. of Mere. The village is beautifully situated and picturesque; adjacent to it is Stourhead, the seat of Sir H. H. Hoare, in the demesne of which is a monument in memory of King Alfred. Here, in 658, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Britons, and in 1010 and 1025 the Danes fought the Saxons.

STOUTING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STOUTS, *stówt*, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

STOUTS, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

STOUTS, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

STOUTS GROVE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

STOUTS LANDING, a village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

STOUTSVILLE, a village of New Jersey, on the boundary between Somerset and Hunterdon counties, 13 miles S.W. of Somerville.

STOVEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STOVER, a post-office of Dallas co., Arkansas.

STOVER'S PLACE, a post-office, Centre co., Pennsylvania.

STOVERTOWN, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

STOW, *stô*, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STOW, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOW, *West*, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STOW, a parish of Scotland, cos. Selkirk and Edinburgh.

STOW, *stô*, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 65 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 470.

STOW, a post-village and township of Lamolite co., Vermont, 20 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier. The village contains 3 churches, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and several starch factories. Pop. of the township, 1771.

STOW, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Lancaster and Sterling Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 27 miles W. by N. from Boston. The Assabet River has here two falls, which afford motive power for woollen and carpet factories. Pop. 1455.

STOW, a post-township in the E. part of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 1701.

STOW BAR/DOLPH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOW-BEDON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOW CREEK, New Jersey, forms a considerable part of the boundary between Cumberland and Salem counties, and falls into Delaware Bay 4 miles N.W. from the mouth of Cohamsey River. It is navigable for sloops 16 miles.

STOW CREEK, a township, Cumberland co., New Jersey.

STOWE, *stô*, a parish of England, co., and 2½ miles N.N.W. of Buckingham. Here is the celebrated seat of the Duke of Buckingham. Its mansion and grounds rank among the most magnificent in the country.

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STOWE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.
STOWE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
STOWELL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
STOWEL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
STOWELL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.
STOWE NINE-CHURCHES, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
STOWER, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
STOWER, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
STOWER-PROVOST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
STOWEY, *stôwë*, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
STOWEY, *NETHËR*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles W.N.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1851, 821.
STOWFORD, *stôfôrd*, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
STOWICK, a tything of England, co. of Gloucester.
STOW, LANGTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
STOW, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Hunts.
STOW, MA'RIES, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
STOWMARKET, *stôw-mâr-ket*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, at the confluence of three rivulets, forming the Gipping, and on the Eastern Union Railway, 13 miles E.S.E. of Bury, and 12 miles N.W. of Ipswich. The town has manufactures of iron, leather, and twine, and an active trade in malt, coal, corn, and timber. Pop. in 1851, 3161. The Gipping or Stowmarket Canal is navigable hence to Ipswich.
STOW-WITH-QUY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.
STOW'S FERRY, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.
STOWSVILLE, *stôw-vîll*, a post-village of Gaston co., North Carolina, 180 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.
STOW UPLAND, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, adjoining Stow Market.
STOW-on-the-WOLD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on a height on the Roman Foss-way, 8½ miles N.E. of Northleach. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1515.
STOW WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
STOYSTOWN, *stôistôwn*, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on Stony Creek, and on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Bedford, 70 miles E.S.E. from the former. It has several stores and mills. Coal and iron are abundant in the vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 321.
STRA, *strâ*, a village of North Italy, 15 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta. Pop. 1800. It has several fine residences.
STRABANE, *strâ-bân'*, a municipal borough and market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, on the Mourne, here crossed by a bridge, and near its confluence with the Finn and Foyle, immediately opposite Lifford. Pop. in 1851, 4896. Its trade is facilitated by a canal, extending from it to where the Foyle becomes navigable for barges of 40 tons. Adjoining the town is a salmon fishery.
STRABANE, *strâ-bân'*, a post-township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.E. of Gettysburg. P. 1188.
STRABANE, a post-office, Washington co., Pennsylvania.
STRABANE, a post-village of Lenoir co., North Carolina, 78 miles S.E. of Raleigh.
STRABUREK, a town of Prussia. See TRACHENBERG.
STRACHAN, *strâk'an*, (formerly *STRATHAEN*), a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.
STRACHUR (*strâk'ûr*) and **STRALACHLANE**, *strâl-ak'-lan*, two united parishes of Scotland, co. of Argyle, in Cowal, having W. Loch Fyne.
STRADBALLY, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on the Strad, here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches, 7 miles E.S.E. of Maryborough. Pop. of town, 1326. Near it is Rockley Park, formerly the residence of the Earls of Roden.
STRADBALLY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.
STRADBALLY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.
STRADBALLY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.
STRADBROKE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk. It gives the title of Earl to the Rous family.
STRADBROKE ISLAND, on the E. coast of Australia, is one of two principal islands sheltering Moreton Bay on the E.
STRADELLA, *strâ-dêl-lâ*, a market-town of North Italy, Piedmont, 15 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, near the Po. Pop. 6563. It has silk and cotton manufactures.
STRADISHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
STRADONE, *strâ-dôn'*, a village of Ireland, in Ulster co., and 5 miles E.S.E. of Cavan.
STRADSET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
STRAFFAN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 17 miles W.S.W. of Dublin.
STRAFFORD, a county in the E.S.E. part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Salmon Falls River, and is drained by the Cocheco, Lamprey, and Isinglass Rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is rough and uneven, and the soil, although difficult of cultivation, generally fertile. The Piscataqua River is navigable for sloops to South Berwick, and the Cocheco to Dover. This county is partly intersected by the railroad connecting Alton and Dover, and by

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that connecting Portland and Boston. Capital, Dover. Pop. 29,374.
STRAFFORD, a post-village and township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, 20 miles E.N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1920.
STRAFFORD, a post-village and township in Orange co., Vermont, 33 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1540.
STRAFFORD CORNER, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.
STRAGGLESTHORPE, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.
STRAHLËN, a village of Prussia. See STRALEN.
STRAID or TEMPLEMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 4 miles S. of Foxford. Here are the remains of an abbey and an old castle.
STRAIGHT CREEK, of Brown co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River, near Ripley.
STRAIGHT CREEK, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio, 105 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.
STRAIGHT FORK, a post-office, Campbell co., Tennessee.
STRAIT CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.
STRAITON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.
STRAIT'S LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.
STRAITSVILLE, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut.
STRAITSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.
STRAGONITZ, *strâ'ko-nîts'*, or **STRAKOWITZ**, *strâ'ko-wîts'*, a town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, on the Wottawa, here joined by the Wolinka, 27 miles E.S.E. of Klattau. Pop. 3900. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.
STRALACHLANE. See STRACHUR.
STRALE, an island of Prussia. See DANHOLM.
STRALEN (*strâ-lên*) or **STRAELËN**, *strâ-lên*, a village of Prussia, 27 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1720, with manufactures of cotton.
STRALSUND, *strâl'sônt*, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, capital of the province of Pomerania, on the strait which separates the island of Rügen from the mainland, and so completely surrounded by water as to be approached only by bridges, 120 miles N. by W. of Berlin. Lat. 54° 15' 18" N., lon. 13° 5' 30" E. The houses have an old and interesting appearance; and both streets and squares, though irregular and devoid of elegance, are clean and well paved. The principal buildings are the Nicolai church, a brick structure begun in 1311, and surmounted by a lofty tower; four other churches, the government-house, the town-house, a turreted edifice built in 1316; the gymnasium, with a library and cabinet of coins; the mint, arsenal, poor-house, work-house, orphan hospital, and infirmary. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, sugar, syrup, starch, soap, candles, tobacco, leather, mirrors, and playing-cards; and there are numerous distilleries, oil-works, and building-docks, in which a great number of vessels are fitted out. The port, though not large, and somewhat encumbered by shallows, is good, and carries on a considerable trade. In 1852, 269 vessels (tons 28,798) entered, and 377 (tons 30,643) departed. Stralsund is the seat of a superior court of law, and of several public offices. It was founded in 1209 by Prince Jaromar I. of Rügen, and peopled with Saxons. It afterwards became a free imperial and Hanse town, and rose to great commercial importance. It has repeatedly suffered severely from war. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628; but in 1678 Frederick William, the great Elector of Brandenburg, took it, after a bombardment, by which 1800 houses were destroyed. It was also captured in 1713 and 1807. Since 1815, its defensive works have been greatly enlarged, and it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia. Pop. in 1849, 19,198.
STRALSUND, a government of Prussia, province of Pomerania, bounded on the N.W., N., and N.E. by the Baltic. Area, 1700 English square miles. It consists partly of the group of islands of which Rügen is by far the largest, and partly of the mainland of Stralsund Proper. Pop. in 1849, 167,058.
STRAMBERG, *strâm'bêrg*, a town of Moravia, circle of Prerau, 3 miles S.W. of Freyberg. Pop. 2,507.
STRAMBINELLO, *strâm-bên-êl-lo*, a village of Italy, Sardinian States, province of Ivrea. Pop. 275.
STRAMBINO, *strâm-bên-no*, a market-town of Italy, Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 6 miles S. of Ivrea. Pop. 3907.
STRANBENZELL, *strân-bên-têll'*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, near the Sitter. Pop. 1169.
STRANDMÛHLE, (*Strandmühle*), *strând'mû'leh*, a village of Denmark, in Seeland, on the Mûhlensee; with an extensive paper mill, producing above 100,000 reams annually.
STRANGFORD, a seaport and market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 miles E.N.E. of Downpatrick. Pop. in 1851, 620. It has many vessels engaged in the fisheries. Adjoining are Castle-ward (Viscount Bangor) and 4 forts. It gives the title of viscount to the Smyth family.
STRANGFORD, LOUGH, (*lôn*), is a large lake, or inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay, 15 miles in length. It is shallow, and encumbered with islets.
STRANGNAS, (*Strangnäs*), or **STRËNGNÄS**. See STRËNGNÄS.

STRANING, *strá'ning*, two nearly contiguous villages of Lower Austria, on the Mannhartsberg. Pop. 1440.

STRANORLAR, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the N. bank of the Finn, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N.E. of Ballybofey. Pop. of the town in 1851, 512.

STRANRAER, *stran-raw'*, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton, on level ground, at the S. extremity of Loch Ryan, and intersected by a small river here crossed by several bridges, 6 miles N.E. of Port-Patrick. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 5738. It is very irregularly laid out. The principal edifices are an old castle, in the centre of the town; the town-hall, jail, and several churches and chapels. It has a mechanics' institute, subscription libraries, a public reading-room, some hand-loom weaving, tanneries, and nail factories. The harbor is sheltered by a pier, and allows vessels of 100 tons to come close to the town. Vessels of 300 tons lie in the roadstead half a mile distant. The exports are cheese, corn, cattle, leather, and shoes. Registered shipping, 1282 tons. Steamers ply weekly to Glasgow, Belfast, and Whitehaven, and many of the population consist of Irish pauper immigrants. The borough unites with Wigton, Whithorn, and New Galloway, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

STRANSSELL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6 miles N.N.E. of York. Butler, author of "Hudibras," was born here in 1612.

STRANTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham, on Hartlepool Harbor.

STRANY, *strá'nea*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, and about 20 miles from Hradisch. Pop. 1318.

STRASBOURG, *strás'boon'* or *stras'búrg*, (Fr. pron. *strás'-boon'*; Ger. *Strasbourg*, *strás'bóro*; anc. *Argentoratum*), a strongly fortified city of France, on its E. frontier, capital and department of Bas-Rhin, and formerly capital of the province of Alsace, on the W. bank of the Ill, near the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacia extends, and across which it communicates with Kehl (in Baden) by a bridge of boats, 72 miles N. of Basel, (Bále.) Lat. 48° 34' 56" N., lon. 7° 44' 51" E. Pop. in 1852, 64,875. Mean temperature of the year, 49°-7; winter, 34°-2; summer, 64°-5, *Fahrenheit*. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, and entered by 7 gates. At its E. extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, built by Vauban, and by means of sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water. It is generally well built, and has lofty houses, spacious squares, and streets intersected by branches of the Ill, which are crossed by numerous wooden bridges. Outside of the walls are several suburbs, a large artillery ground, with a monument to Kleber; a hippodrome or race-course, numerous gardens, and places of public resort. The vast cathedral, founded A.D. 804, and the choir built by Charlemagne, is chiefly a modern edifice, begun in the tenth, but not finished till the fifteenth century, with a spire 466 feet in height, being higher even than that of St. Peter's at Rome. The building is in every part richly decorated with sculpture; it has a remarkable astronomical clock, and fine stained glass windows. The other important edifices are the *Temple Neuf*, a Protestant church; the church of St. Thomas, with the fine monument to Marshal Saxe; the new synagogue, theatre, former episcopal palace, court-house, tribunal of commerce, prefecture, public library, said to contain 130,000 volumes, and many manuscripts; academy, common college, corn-hall, public granaries, custom-house for the Rhine departments, arsenal, barracks, and other military establishments. Here are several hospitals and asylums, an exchange, corn, fish, and other markets, and a botanic garden. Strasbourg is a bishop's see, the seat of a chamber of commerce, societies of agriculture and arts, faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy, arts, letters, &c., a mint, and cannon foundry. It has a very extensive transit trade, by its connections with Germany, Switzerland, North Italy, and all the W. of Continental Europe. Its manufactures are in great variety; among the principal are beer and leather, for which it is especially famed; cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; canvas, jewelry, buttons, cutlery, clocks, musical, mathematical, and other instruments; chemical products; it has copper and iron forges, distilleries, soap factories, and a large bookelling trade. Its *patés de foies gras* have high celebrity. The Basel (Bále) and Baden Railway, and the canals connecting it with all the great rivers of France with the Danube, are important aids to its commerce, and a railway to Paris is in progress. Steamers ply between Strasbourg and Basel, (Bále,) Rotterdam, and London.

Strasbourg is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, who erected it as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans, who, however, ultimately made themselves masters of it, and retained possession till the reign of Clovis, who again drove them back beyond the Rhine. In the sixth century it changed its ancient name of *Argentoratum* for that of *Strasbourg*, and in the beginning of the tenth century became subject to the emperors of Germany. It afterwards acquired great privileges, became a free town, and was governed as a republic. In 1681 it became permanently

united to France. Strasbourg is the birthplace of Marshal Kellerman, General Kleber, and of Pierre Schœffer, who contests with Gutenberg the honor of the invention of printing.

STRASBURG, *strás'bóro*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 28 miles S.N.E. of Templin. Pop. 4400. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

STRASBURG or **BRODINCZ**, *bro'dintch*, a town of West Prussia, 40 miles S.E. of Marienwerder, on the Drewenz, and on the Polish frontier. Pop. 3750. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and beer.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 20 miles N. of Klagenfurth, on the Gurk. Pop. 650.

STRASBURG, a pleasant post-borough and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 46 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, and 8 miles E.S.E. of Lancaster. The borough contains 3 churches, an academy, and several stores. Pop. in 1850, 680; of the township, 2604.

STRASBURG, a thriving post-village of Shenandoah co., Virginia, on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 650.

STRASBURG, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Sugar Creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, about 110 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 109.

STRASCHITZ, *strá'shítz*, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1793.

STRASNITZ or **STRASNITZ**, *strás'nítz*, written also **STRAZNITZ** and **STRASSNITZ**, a town of Moravia, 13 miles S.S.W. of Hradisch, on the March, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. 4100. It has a castle.

STRASS, *strá'ss*, a market-town of Lower Austria, at the S. foot of the Mannhartsberg. Pop. 1150.

STRASSBERG, *strás'bérg*, a village of Germany, principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, capital of a bailiwick. Pop. 977.

STRASSBURG, France. See **STRASBOURG**.

STRASSNITZ. See **STRASNITZ**.

STRASSWALCHEN, *strás'wáld'chen*, a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Salzburg, on the Mühlbach, 15 miles N.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 813.

STRATZ, a market-town of Bohemia. See **PLATZ**.

STRATVA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

STRATA-FLORIDA, a chapelry of South Wales, co. of Cardigan, 6 miles N.E. of Tregaron. Pop. 819. Here are the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Strata Florida, in a beautiful valley surrounded by mountains. It was founded in 1164 by a prince of South Wales, many of whose family are interred there.

STRATFIELD MORTIMER, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

STRATFIELD SAYE, a parish of England, co. of Hants and Berks, 64 miles N.N.E. of Basingstoke. On the Lodder, in this parish, is the estate of the Duke of Wellington, conferred on him by Parliament for his services in the Peninsular war. This estate formerly belonged to the great Earl of Chatham and William Pitt. The mansion is a plain but elegant edifice. The park is about 14 miles in length, by 1 mile in breadth. On the estate is the site of the ruined city of Silchester.

STRATFIELD TURGIS, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STRATFORD, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, 117 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 552.

STRATFORD, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, at the mouth of Housatonic River, on the Naugatuck Railroad, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 62 miles from New York. Pop. 240.

STRATFORD, a township forming the N.W. extremity of Fulton co., New York. Pop. 801.

STRATFORD, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, near the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 27 miles N. of Columbus.

STRATFORD, a town of Canada West, capital of the co. of Perth, pleasantly situated on the Avon. It has an Episcopal church, Church of Scotland, Free, Congregational, Wesleyan Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a distillery, a brewery, 2 tanneries, and 2 flour mills. Pop. about 900.

STRATFORD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Huron, 110 miles W. of Toronto.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a municipal borough, town, and township of England, co. of Warwick, parish of Old Stratford, on the N. bank of the Avon, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, 8 miles S.W. of Warwick. Pop. of township in 1851, 3372. It is neatly built in a modern style. Various fires in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries destroyed most of its older buildings, and that in which Shakspeare died was wantonly razed by its proprietor; but the house in which the great poet was born has been preserved. The church, a spacious and handsome edifice on the margin of the river, surrounded by large elms, contains a bust of Shakspeare, and the tombs of himself, his wife, and daughters; his statue also adorns the town-hall, in which are pictures of him and of Garrick. The other principal buildings are the ancient chapel of the holy cross, market-house, almshouses, and

theatre. The grammar school endowment amounts to nearly 700*l.* a year; and here are national and Lancasterian schools, and various other charities. The trade is chiefly in corn and malt. The town is connected by railway with Moreton, 15 miles S., and with Birmingham and Henley by the Stratford Canal.

STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STRATFORD. FEN/RY, a market-town of England, co. of Bucks, on the Bedford branch of the London and North-western Railway, 1 mile N.E. of Bletchley. Pop. of chapelry in 1851, 1092. It has two principal streets, and a manufactory of lace.

STRATFORD, LANGTHORNE, a market-town of Essex, on the E. bank of the Lea, here crossed by an ancient bridge, 4 miles E.N.E. of London. It has a handsome church, many Dissenting chapels and schools, flour mills, chemical and print-works, and distilleries, and is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway and its branches.

STRATFORD LE BOW, a market-town of England, separated from the foregoing by the Lea, and like it on an old Roman highway, whence its name. Pop. in 1851, 6989. It has a church of the time of Henry II., a free school, and another school with an income of 500*l.* annually.

STRATFORD POINT LIGHT-HOUSE, at the entrance to Stratford Harbor, Connecticut, with a revolving light. Lat. 41° 9' N., lon. 73° 6' 36" W.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a small manufacturing town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow.

STRATFORD ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STRATFORD ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

STRATFORD, STONY, a market-town of England, co. of Bucks, 6 miles W.S.W. of Newport Pagnell, on the Ouse, and on the Roman Watling Street, it being considered the ancient *Lactodurum*. Pop. in 1851, 1757. mostly agricultural. It is built of freestone, and has a neat town-hall, and a manufactory of lace.

STRATFORD TONEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STRATFORD WATER, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

STRATH, a Celtic word signifying "valley," forming the prefix to a number of Scottish names, as **STRATHAVEN**, "the valley of the Avon," &c.

STRATH or STRATH SWOR/DLE, an insular parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, comprising a part of the island of Skye, with the islands of Scalpa, Pappa, and Longa. A cave in the N. of the parish, during several nights in 1746, afforded shelter to Prince Charles Edward. Here are ruins of circular towers.

STRATHAEN. See **STRACHAN**.

STRATHAM, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 39 miles S.E. by E. of Concord, intersected by the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad. Pop. 840.

STRATHAVEN, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Lanark, parish of Avondale, 14 miles S.E. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 4274, mostly employed in weaving.

STRATHAVEN, a narrow Highland valley of Scotland, in the S.W. of the co. of Banff.

STRATHBLANE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 4 miles S.E. of Kilslearn. It has ruins of various old baronial castles.

STRATHBOGIE, *strath-bo'giee*, a district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen. Area, 120 square miles. It is commensurate with the original estate conferred by Robert Bruce on the noble family of Gordon.

STRATHDON or INVERNOCHTIE, *in-ver-nok'tee*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

STRATH'EARN, the vale of the Earn, in Scotland, co. of Perth, extending from W. to E. 35 miles, from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn in the Tay. Breadth, from 6 to 8 miles. It has some of the finest scenery in Scotland.

STRATHMIG/LA, a burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 10 miles W.S.W. of Cupar, on the Miglo. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 1504, chiefly employed in weaving. It has an antique appearance, and has a large bleachfield, several corn mills, malt houses and breweries, and freestone quarries in its vicinity. In the parish are numerous cairns and tumuli, on a supposed battle-field.

STRATHMORE, ("the great valley,") an extensive low-land tract in Scotland, in a wide acception extending from the county of Dumbarton to the sea, in the county of Kincardine, and embracing part of Stirlingshire, and of the counties of Perth and Forfar, bounded N. by the Grampians, and S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills. In a more limited sense it comprises the tract from Methven, county of Perth, to Brechin, county of Forfar, 40 miles in length, watered by the Tay and its affluents. It gives the title of earl to the Lyon family.

STRATH SWOR/DLE. See **STRATH**.

STRATI, *strá'tee*, an island of Turkey in Europe, 23 miles S.W. of Lemnos. Lat. 39° 30' N., lon. 25° E. It is about 25 miles long.

STRATONICÆA, Asia Minor. See **ESKEB-HISSAR**.

STRATTON, a parish and market-town of England, co.

of Cornwall, on the Bude, 15 miles N.N.W. of Launceston. Pop. of parish in 1851, 1696.

STRATTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STRATTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STRATTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STRATTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STRATTON, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, 90 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 286.

STRATTON AUDLEY, a parish of England, cos. of Bucks and Oxford.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset. The village is situated on the ancient Roman *Fosseway*.

STRATTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STRATTON'S FALL, a post-office, Delaware co., New York.

STRATTON ST. MARGARET'S, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STRATTON STRAW/LESS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STRATTONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on the Bellefonte and Erie Turnpike, 3 miles E. of Clarion.

STRATUM, *strá'túm*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, close by Eindhoven. Pop. 1215.

STRATUS, a ruined city of Greece, government of Acarnania. Its remains are on the E. bank of the Achelous, 9 miles N. of Vrachori, in Ætolia.

STRAUBING, *stráw'bing*, (anc. *Castra Augustana*?) a walled town of Lower Bavaria, on an eminence beside the Danube, which here forms a large island, and is crossed by a bridge, 25 miles S.E. of Ratibon. Pop. 5825. It has a castle, numerous churches, a gymnasium, the remains of several convents, and a brisk trade in corn and cattle.

STRAUSBERG, *stráw'bérng*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on Lake Strauss, 20 miles S.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 3500. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics.

STRAUSFURT, *stráw'fúrt*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N. of Erfurt. Pop. 1066.

STRAUSTOWN, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

STRAW, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, 5 miles S.E. of Phillipsburg.

STRAW/BERRY, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 709.

STRAWBERRY HILL, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, on Holston River, 15 miles N.E. of Knoxville. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad terminates at this village, and connects with another leading to Knoxville.

STRAWBERRY POINT, a post office of Clayton co., Iowa.

STRAWBERRY RIVER, of Arkansas, rises in Fulton co., and flows into Black River on the S. line of Lawrence county.

STRAWBRIDGE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

STRAWNTOWN, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles S. by E. of Easton.

STRAWTOWN, a thriving post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, on White River, 28 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

STRAWTOWN, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the West Fork of White River, 30 miles N.E. by N. of Indianapolis.

STRAZ, a town of Bohemia. See **PLATZ**.

STRAZNITZ. See **STRASNITZ**.

STREAKY (*strée'kee*) BAY, South Australia, having at its entrance Cape Banner on the S.E. side, and Point Brown on the N.W. It penetrates inland 12 miles, and is intersected by the 134th meridian E. lon.

STREATHAN, *stree'than*, a parish of England, co. Surrey.

STREATLEY, *stree'tlee*, a parish of England co. Bedford.

STREATLEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

STREK, *strá*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Monsel, 19 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1132.

STREFFKERK, *strá'f'kérk*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 5 miles N.W. of Gorinchem, on the Leek. Pop. 1337.

STREET, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STREET, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STREET, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, chiefly in co. of Westmeath.

STREET/HALL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STREETS/BOROUGH, a post-township in the W. part of Portage co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Pop. 1106.

STREET'S RUN, post-office, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

STREETSVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of York, township, and 23 miles from Toronto, on the Credit, with Episcopal, Methodist, and Free churches, a town-hall, and several schools. Pop. 1200.

STREHLA, *strá'la*, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 17 miles N.W. of Meissen. Pop. 2100.

STREHLEN, *strá'len*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 4700. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufactures of cotton, woollen cloth, and leather.

STR

STREHLITZ, *strá/litz*, or **STRELITZ**, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 1076.

STRELITZ, (*strá/litz*.) **GROSS**, **groce**, or **GREAT**, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, 2 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2400. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and hosiery.

STRELITZ, **KLEIN**, *klíne*, or **LITTLE**, a town of Prussian Silesia, 16 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 760.

STRELITZ, **NEU**, a town of North Germany. See **NEU STRELITZ**.

STRELITZ, **ALT**, *ált*, or **OLD STRELITZ**, a town of Mecklenburg Strelitz, 2 miles S.E. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3080. It was formerly the ducal residence.

STRELITZ, a neat modern village of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish of Cargill, 4 miles S.W. of Cupar-Angus, built in 1763, as a retreat for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war.

STRELLEY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

STRELZE. See **STREHLITZ**.

STRENGNAS, (*Strengná*), written also **STRAENGNAES**, a town of Sweden, len, and 40 miles N. of Nyköping, on the S. shore of Lake Mielar. Pop. 1100. It is the see of a bishop.

STRENICZ, *strá/nich*, or **TRENITZ**, *trá/nita*, a village of Bohemia, about 9 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 1046.

STRENSALL, a parish of England, co., and 7 miles N.E. of York, North Riding, on the York and North Midland Railway.

STRÉPY, *strá/pee*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1236.

STRETENSK, *strá-ténsk*, a town of Siberia, government of Irkutsk, 50 miles E.N.E. of Nertchinsk.

STRETFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

STRETFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

STRETHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

STRETTO, *stré/to*, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, about 38 miles from Sebenico, on the island of the same name. Pop. 1237.

STRETTON, a township of England, co. of Derby, 6½ miles S. of Chesterfield, on the South Midland Railway.

STRETTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

STRETTON-BASKERVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STRETTON, CHURCH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, 13 miles S.S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parish in 1851, 1676. It has a woollen manufactory, and a trade in malt. Near it is Caer-Cardoc, where Caractacus is supposed to have been defeated by Ostorius.

STRETTON-ON-DUNSMOOR, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 6 miles S.E. of Coventry. It has a nunnery, and a county asylum for juvenile criminals.

STRETTON-ON-LE-FIELDS, a parish of England, co. Derby.

STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STRETTON GRAND/SOME, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

STRETTON-SUG/WAS, a parish of England, co. Hereford.

STREVI, *strá/vee*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province, and about 2 miles N.N.E. of Acqui. Pop. 1745.

STRIANO, *strá/no*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, S.S.E. of Nola. Pop. 1300.

STRICHEN, *strí/eh*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

STRICKATHROW, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

STRICKERSVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

STRICKLAND, a post-village of Ware co., Georgia.

STRICKLAND'S DEPOT, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on the railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, 47 miles N. of the latter.

STRICKLAND'S FERRY, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

STRICKLAND WINTERBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STRIEGAU, *stree/gôw*, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles W.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 6100. It has manufactures of woollen and linen. The Prussians defeated the Austrians here in 1745.

STRIELNA, *stré/é/ná*, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, rises in the circle of Nikolsk, flows N., and, after a course of nearly 60 miles, joins the Sookhona. Vast numbers of barks and barges are constructed on its banks, and sent down unloaded to Oostloog Velikes, to be employed in the navigation of the North Dwina.

STRIGNO, *streen/yo*, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, circle of Trent, on the Brenta, 6 miles from Borgo. Pop. 1800.

STRIJEN, a village of the Netherlands. See **STRYEN**.

STRYPKERSVILLE or **STRYPKERSVILLE**, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, on Buffalo Creek, 30 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo.

STRILEK, *strí/lék*, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 13 miles N.W. of Hradisch. Pop. 1087.

STRIMLOW, a town of Bohemia. See **TREMLE**.

STRINESTOWN, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

STRING PRAIRIE, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

STRINGSTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STR

STRINGTOWN, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

STRINGTOWN, a post-office of Richland co., Illinois.

STRINGTOWN, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

STRINGTOWN, a post-office of Cole co., Missouri.

STRIVALLI, *stre-vá/lee*, or **STROFADIA**, *stro/fá-dee/á*, written also **STAMP/PIANE ISLANDS**, (anc. *Strophades*), a group of four small Ionian islets, 28 miles S. of Zante. Harpy and Convent Islands are the largest.

STRIXTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STRODE'S MILLS, a post-office of Midlin co., Pennsylvania.

STROGONOV (*stro'go-nov*) **BAY**, an inlet of Japan, on the W. coast of Yesso, lat. 43° 30' N., lon. 141° E.

STROHEN, *stró/en*, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Minden, circle of Lübbecke. Pop. 1344.

STROKESTOWN, *stróks/town*, a market-town of Ireland, in Connought, co. of Roscommon, 6½ miles S.S.E. of Elphin. Pop. in 1851, 1353. Immediately adjacent is Bawn, the demesne of Lord Hartland.

STROMA or **STROMAY**, an island off the N. extremity of Scotland, co. of Caithness, in Pentland Frith, between the mainland and the Orkneys, parish, and 2 miles N. of Canisbay. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. Shores rocky and precipitous; it has some corn-land, and on it are the remains of an old castle and an ancient chapel.

STROMAY, a small island of the Outer Hebrides, off the N. extremity of North Uist.

STROMBERG, *strom/bérs*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 29 miles E.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1600.

STROMBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Coblenz, with 1020 inhabitants, and manufactures of earthenware and leather.

STROMBOLI, *strom/bó-le*, (anc. *Stromboly*), the north-easternmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. Shape nearly round; circuit about 12 miles, Pop. 1200, who raise good wine, wheat, barley, cotton, raisins, currants, and figs. It is wholly of volcanic formation, consisting of a conical bifurcated rock, rising to 2500 feet above the sea, and at its W. extremity is an active volcano, the crater being on the N.W. side of the mountain, about one-third from its summit, and 170 yards across. On the E. side of the island is a small town and battery, and vestiges of ancient buildings are scattered over the surface.

STROMNESS, (formerly **CAIR/STON**), a burgh of barony, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co., and on the mainland of Orkney, beside a beautiful bay, 12 miles W.S.W. of Kirkwall. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2055. Mean temperature of the year, 40°-3; winter, 30°-3; summer, 54°-4, Fahrenheit. The bay or harbor is excellent, and admits vessels of all burdens. Boat and ship-building is carried on, and straw-plaiting employs some females.

STROMOE, the chief of the Færoe Islands. See **FAROE**.

STROMSØE, *stróm/só/eh*, one of the three small towns of Norway comprised under the name of **DRAMMEN**.

STRÖMSTAD, *ström/stád*, a town of Sweden, on the Skagerrack, near the frontier of Norway. Pop. 1100.

STRONA, *stróná*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 6 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 1200.

STRONG, a post-township in Franklin co., Maine, on the E. side of Sandy River, about 35 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1008.

STRONGA, a town of Turkey. See **STRUGA**.

STRONGOLI, *strón/gó-le*, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 13 miles N.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 1200.

STRONG RIVER, of Mississippi, a small stream, which flows through Simpson county into Pearl River.

STRONG'S LANDING, a small village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

STRONGSTOWN, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the Turnpike from Ebensburg to Indiana Court-House, about 15 miles S.E. of the latter.

STRONGVILLE, a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 14 miles S. by W. of Cleveland. The village, with the adjoining village of Albion, has 3 or 4 churches, several stores, and 1 woollen factory. Pop. of the township, 1199.

STRONGYLO (?) *strón/gé-lo*, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 8 miles S.W. of Paros.

STRON/SA or **ETRON/SAY**, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Moul-head, Pomona, about 7½ miles in length by 6½ miles in breadth. Area, about 14 square miles. Pop. 939. Shores deeply indented by bays, and surface mostly in pasturage. On its N.E. side is the village of Papa-Sound. With Papa-Stronsay, it composes a parish. Pop. 2786.

STRONTIAN, (called *stron-té/an* by the people of the vicinity,) a *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

STROOD. See **STROUD**.

STROPHADES. See **STRIVALLI**.

STROPPIANA, *strop-pe/dná*, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 8 miles S.S.E. of Vercelli. Pop. 2211.

STROPPO, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Coni.

STROUD, *strówd*, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co., and 9 miles S.S.E. of Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western Railway. Pop. of parish in 1849

1851, 5798; of parliamentary borough, 26,535. The town, on an eminence at the confluence of the Frome and Slade Rivers, is well built, and has many woollen and fulling mills and dyeing establishments, it being the centre of the Gloucestershire woollen manufactures. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

STROUD or **STROOD**, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the W. bank of the Medway, continuous across a bridge with Rochester, within the jurisdiction of which city its village is comprised. Here is the terminus of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway.

STROUD, strôwd, a township in Monroe co., Pennsylvania, about 22 miles N. by W. of Easton, contains Strouda Arg, the county seat. Pop. 1419.

STROUD, a village of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, on the Karuah, 7 miles from Bourral. It is the headquarters of the Australian Agricultural Company.

STROUDSBURG, strôwdz/burg, a post-borough, capital of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, on Broadhead's Creek, about 4 miles from the Delaware River, and 118 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a pleasant valley, and gradually improving. There are several flour mills in the vicinity. The town has an academy, a public library, and 4 or 5 churches; 1 or 2 papers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 811.

STROUDS GLADES, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia.

STRONTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STRUBBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STRUGA, strôog'd, written also **STRONGA**, a small town of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjak, and 6 miles W. of Oehrida.

STRUMA, a river of Turkey. See **KARA SOO**.

STRUMPSHAW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STRUPPA, stroop/pd, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 3 miles N.E. of Genoa, on the Bisagno, near its mouth in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2689.

STRY, stree, a river of Austrian Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N. and N.E., and, after a course of 110 miles, joins the Dniester 4 miles N.E. of Zydaesow.

STRY, a fortified town of Galicia, capital of a circle, on the Stry, 42 miles S.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 2682.

STRYEN or **STRIJEN**, strîj'en, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 8 miles S. of Dort. Pop. 2515.

STRYKERSVILLE. See **STRIKERSVILLE**.

STRYKOW, strik'ov, a town of Poland, government, and 64 miles S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1200.

STRYMON. See **KARA SOO**.

STRYMONIC GULF, (STRYMONICUS SINUS.) See **ORPHANO**.

STRYNOE and **STRYNOE-KALP**, strî'nô'ch kâlp, two islets of Denmark, between the islands of Langeland, Taa-singe, and Ærøe. Pop. 650.

STRYPEN, strîj'pen, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1474.

STRZELNO, strahêl'no, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Bromberg, 13 miles S.E.W. of Inowraslaw. Pop. 2580.

STRZILEK, strahêl'êk, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Hradisch, 12 miles from Kremair. Pop. 1087.

STRZYZOW, strahêz'ov, a village of Austrian Galicia, near Jaslo, on the Wyslôk. Pop. 1068.

STUART, an island in Behring's Sea, in lat. 63° 33' N., lon. 162° 19' W., about 20 miles in circuit.

STUBBEKIOBING, stôob'êh-kjô'bing, a maritime town of Denmark, stift of Falster Lolland, on the N.E. coast of the island of Falster, 15 miles S. of Præstøe. Pop. 1000.

STUBENBACH, stôob'ên-bâk', a village of Bohemia, circle of Prachin. Pop. 1134.

STUBTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STUDENEČZ, stôob'êh-nêch', or **STUDANKA**, stôodân'kâ, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, on the road to Starckenbach. Pop. 1008.

STUDENZÉ, stôodên'zâ, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, circle of Spalato, about 30 miles from Ahuisa. Pop. 1209.

STUDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Herts and Bedford.

STUDLAND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, in the island of Purbeck, 5 miles E.N.E. of Corfe-castle, bounded on the N. by Poole Harbor. Studland Bay, on its E. side, is a fair anchorage; and near it is Brownsea Island, with a castle, defending the entrance of Poole Harbor. On Studland Common are some curious Druidic remains.

STUDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STUHLINGEN, (Stühlingen.) stû'ling-en, a town of Baden, 10 miles N.W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 693.

STUHLWEISENBURG, stôol'wî'sên-bôô'ao' (or -bürg.) a town of West Hungary, capital of a county, in a marshy tract, 16 miles N.E. of Lake Balatony. Pop. 21,000. It has some handsome buildings, including the bishop's palace and offices, county hall, the Marienkirche, in which 14 kings of Hungary were buried; a gymnasium, other Roman Catholic schools, a military academy, Magyar theatre, manufactures of flannels and leather, a trade in wine, and large cattle markets.

STUHM, stoom, a town of West Prussia, 13 miles N.N.E. 1850

of Marienwerder, between two lakes. Pop. 1280. It has an old castle. Here Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Poles in 1650.

STUKA, a town of Morocco. See **STOOKA**.

STUKELEY, (stûk'lee.) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

STUKELEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Huntingdon.

STUKELEY, a seaport of British America, at the entrance of Morel River into St. Peter's Bay, on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, county of King's, in lat. 40° 26' N., lon. 62° 47' W.

STUMP BRIDGE, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

STUMP GROUND, a small village of Onslow co., North Carolina.

STUMPS TOWN, a village of Bethel township, Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on Elizabeth Creek, 35 miles N.W. of Reading, has about 80 houses.

STURA, stôorâ, (anc. *Stura*.) a river of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Turin, after a S.E. course of 25 miles, joins the Po 3 miles N. of Turin.

STURA, a river of North Italy, in Piedmont, flows for 70 miles N.E., and joins the Tanaro on the left, near Cherasco.

STURBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co., and 1½ miles N.N.E. of Cambridge. A large fair is held during a fortnight from September 28th, annually.

STURBRIDGE, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 60 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has some manufactures of carriages, cotton goods, and other articles. Pop. 2119.

STURGE, stûrj, an island of the Antarctic Ocean, the easternmost of the five which compose the Balleny group, in lat. 66° 44' S., lon. 163° 11' W. It is very elevated, the highest peak being about 5000 feet.

STURGEON, stûrj'on, a lake of British North America, 27 miles long by 6 miles broad, connected with Pine Island Lake by the river Saskatchewan, in lat. 54° N., lon. 102° W. It receives Sturgeon River, a rapid stream, 30 miles long.

STURGEON BAY, an inlet on the E. side of Green Bay, Lake and State of Michigan.

STURGEONVILLE, a post-village of Brunswick co., Virginia, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

STURGES RAPIDS, a village of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on Wapsipineon River, 80 miles N.N.W. of Iowa City.

STURGIS, stûrj'is, a thriving post-village and township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 115 miles W. of Monroe. The village is situated on a fertile prairie of its own name, and has a steam flouring mill, a furnace, and other factories. Pop. of the township in 1850, 840; of the village in 1853, about 700.

STURMER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STURMINSTER-MARSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STURMINSTER NEWTON CASTLE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the Stour, 8 miles S.W. of Shaftesbury. Pop. of the parish in 1851, 1916. It has some manufactures of balise.

STURRY, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Stour, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on a branch of the South-eastern Railway, 2½ miles N.E. of Canterbury.

STURSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STURSTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STURSTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 1 mile E. of Ashbourne. Pop. 664.

STURT, a county of South Australia, bounded on the E. by Murray River, and S. by Lake Alexandrina.

STURT, a mountain of New South Wales, in the Darling downs.

STURT MOUNTAIN, in South Australia, is the most conspicuous summit of the Gawler range, W. of Spencer Gulf. Lat. 32° 45' S., lon. 135° 30' E.

STURTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

STURTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Lincoln Railway, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Horncastle.

STURT RIVER, South Australia, enters the Gulf of St. Vincent at Glenelg, 6 miles S.W. of Adelaide.

STUTTGART or **STUTTGARD**, (Ger. pron. stût't/gart.) the capital city of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neesenbach, a small affluent of the Neckar, 1½ miles from its mouth in that river, 38 miles E.S.E. of Carlsruhe. Lat. of the cathedral, 48° 40' 36" N., lon. 9° 10' 52" E. Pop. about 30,000. Mean temperature of the year, 49°-4; winter, 33°-2; summer, 64°-9 Fahrenheit. It is surrounded by gardens and vineyards, and is entered by an avenue of poplars. It is mostly well built, and has some broad and handsome streets and fine squares, in one of which is the royal palace, a freestone edifice, opening on one side into a fine park. This palace contains many good Flemish paintings and sculptures by Danneker and Canova. The old palace, and the theatre in the same square, a Gothic church, with tombs of the dukes of Württemberg, the palace of the princes, parliament-house, city-hall, chancery court, barracks, post-office, gymnasium, city schools, large hospital, work-house, royal stud-house, stables, and riding-school, are the other principal edifices; and here is a public library containing 200,000 volumes and 1800 manuscripts; also a museum of natural history, with

a remarkable series of fossils, royal cabinets of coins and medals, with 17,000 coins, antiquities, and maps; the royal library of 50,000 volumes, and many private libraries. It is connected by railways with Heilbronn on the N., and Geislingen on the S. Printing and book-binding form the chief branches of its industry, and Cotta's printing establishment is one of the largest on the Continent. It has some manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, jewelry, mathematical and musical instruments, perfumery, gloves, and carpets, with breweries and vinegar-works. In its vicinity some good effervescing wine is made; and near it is Cannstadt, a favorite watering-place, and the solitude where Schiller was educated. Stuttgart is of ancient date, and owes its name to a castle which existed before 1080. In 1119 it obtained corporate rights from Rudolf, Margrave of Baden, and in 1320 became the residence of the counts of Württemberg. It was much extended and improved about 1440, and has since, with only a short interval, been the capital.

STUTESBURY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STUTTON-WITH-HAZLEWOOD, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Tadcaster, on a branch of the York and North Midland Railway.

STUTZAITZA, a town of European Turkey. See KARATOVA.

STUYVESANT, stuy've-sant, a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, on Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 15 miles S. of Albany. The village was formerly called KINDERHOOK LANDING. Pop. 1766.

STUYVESANT FALLS, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on Kinderhook Creek, about 25 miles S. of Albany. It contains several mills.

STYR, steer, a river of Austrian and Russian Poland, in Galicia, and in Volhynia and Minsk, after a N. course of 200 miles, joins the Pripiets 22 miles E. of Pinsk.

STYRIA or STIRIA, stîr'î-a (Ger. *Sieyermark*, stîr'er-mark; Fr. *Styrie*, stî'er; ancients a part of *Noricum*), a province of the Austrian Empire, with the title of duchy, between lat. $45^{\circ} 54'$ and $47^{\circ} 50'$ N., and lon. $13^{\circ} 30'$ and $16^{\circ} 25'$ E., having on the E. Hungary, S. Illyria and Croatia, and N. and W. Upper Austria. Area, 8658 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 950,612, mainly of German descent. It chiefly consists of the valley or basin of the Mur, with portions of those of the Drave and Save in the S., and the Enns in the N.W., which valley is separated from that of the Mur by the Noric Alps. The highest point of these, the Hoehschwab, is upwards of 7600 feet in elevation. The Styrian Alps, S. of the Mur, rise in the Eisenhut to 7656 feet in height, and a branch of the Carnic Alps separate the Drave and Save. The surface is almost wholly mountainous, except in the S.E., where are some plains on which corn, fruit, tobacco, &c. are raised; elsewhere, pastoral or mining industry chiefly occupy the population. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, fruits, hemp, and flax. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Mining is the chief branch of industry. The average annual produce of iron is 516,136 hundredweight; copper, 1047 hundredweight; salt, 160,000 hundredweight; alum, 4145 hundredweight; coal, 404,986 hundredweight; with small quantities of lead, silver, gold, zinc, and vitriol; marble and building stones are abundant, and the country contains many medicinal springs. The manufactures are insignificant, and the trade limited. The conveyance of goods employs many of the population, the province lying in the high route between Austria and the Adriatic, and it is now traversed by the railway from Vienna to Trieste. It is divided into the circles of Grätz, (the capital,) and Marburg, Cilley, Judenburg, and Brück, its other chief towns. Nearly all its inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Grätz has a university. Styria was erected into a margraviate by Charlemagne; it has belonged to Austria since 1192.

—Adj. and inhab. STYRIAN, stîr'î-an.

STYRUP, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SUABIA. See SWABIA.

SUAKIN, swâ'kin, or SUAKEM, soo-d'kem, a seaport town of the Red Sea, on an island off its W. coast, in lat. $19^{\circ} 7'$ N., lon. $37^{\circ} 20'$ E. Pop. 8000. (?) It has an excellent harbor, and is a station for pilgrims passing to and from Arabia.

SUAPA. See SUATA.

SUAPURE, swâ-poo'rá, or SIVAPURE, se-vâ-poo'rá, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Parima, near lat. $6^{\circ} 30'$ S., flows W.N.W., and joins the Orinoco on the right, after a course of about 100 miles.

SUATA, swâ'tâ, or SUAPA, swâ'pâ, a town of New Granada, province of Socorro, about 80 miles S.E.W. of Pamplona. It consists of about 1000 houses.

SUBATHOO or SUBHATOO, soo'bâ-too', a town of North-west Hindostan, capital of one of the protected states, between the Sutlej and Jumna, 28 miles S.E. of Belaspoor. Pop. with Sewah and Buruwlee, 5535.

SUBBERMUTTY, sub'ber-mû'tee, written also SUBBER-MATTEE and SAUBBERMUTTEE, a river of West Hindostan, rises in the Odeypoor dominions, flows S.W. past Ahmednager and Ahmedabad, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay by a wide mouth, 15 miles W. of Cambay. Total course, 200 miles.

SUBBIANO, soob-be-d'no, a village of Tuscany, on the Arno, 34 miles E.S.E. of Florence. Pop. 3020.

SUBBULGHUR, sub-bûl-gûr', a town of Hindostan, 78 miles S.W. of Agra.

SUBBULGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the British Upper Provinces, district of Moradabad, 18 miles S. of Hurdwar.

SUBHATOO, a hill-fort of Hindostan. See SUBATHOO.

SUBIACO, soo-be-d'ko, (anc. *Subiolum*), a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, comarca, and 31 miles E. of Rome, on the Tevere. Pop. 5840. It is picturesquely situated, and has a castle, long a summer residence of the popes; a famous monastery, founded in the fifth century, and remains of a villa of Nero.

SUBLETTE'S (sub'lê'ts) LAKE, in the W. part of Missouri Territory, in lat. about $43^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. 116° W. It is the source of the Yellowstone River.

SUBLETT'S TAVERN, a post-office of Powhatan co., Virginia.

SUBLIGNA, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

SUBLIMITY, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

SUB ROSA, a post-office of Franklin co., Arkansas.

SUBROY, sub'roy', a town of West Hindostan, province of Cutch, 22 miles N.W. of Mandavee.

SUBTIABA, soob-te-d'vâ, a town of Central America, state of Nicaragua, on a small lake near the Pacific, 40 miles S.E. of Leon. Pop. 5000.

SUBUNREEKA. See SOOBUNREEKA.

SUBZ, a town of Central Asia. See SHEHR-E-SOOR.

SUBZAWUR, sub-zâ-wûr', a decayed town and fort of West Afghanistan, on a river, 110 miles S. of Herat; lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$ N., lon. $62^{\circ} 10'$ E.

SUBZOW. See SOOBSOV.

SUBZULCOTE, sub'zul-kô't, the N. frontier town of Sindh, 60 miles N.E. of Bukkur; lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$ N., lon. $69^{\circ} 42'$ E. Pop. 5000.

SUBZWAR, a town of North Prussia. See SABZAWAR.

SUCADANA, sùk-kâ-dâ'na, written also SOEKADANA, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, near the mouth of the Simpang River; lat. $1^{\circ} 20'$ S. The exports comprise opium, camphor, salt, diamonds, gold-dust, and tin.

SUCCESS, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, 115 miles N.E. of Concord.

SUCCESS, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SUCÉ, sù'sâ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 8 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 2119.

SUCHEW. See SOO-CHOW-ROO.

SUCHILTEPEC, soo-cheet-tâ-pêk', a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, capital of a department, 75 miles W. of New Guatemala, on the river Suchiltepec, which enters the Pacific Ocean, and near a volcano of the same name. Indigo and cochineal are cultivated in its vicinity.

SUCHONA, a river of Russia. See SOOKHONA.

SUCHTELN, (Suchtlen,) sùk'têln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles W.N.W. of Düsseldorf, on a canal. Pop. 1840.

SUCK, a river of Ireland, in Connaught, flows mostly S., and joins the Shannon at Shannon Bridge.

SUCKASUNNY, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, about 22 miles N. by E. of Trenton; contains a church.

SUCKERNOCH/EE (called also TUGALOO) CREEK rises near the W. border of Noxubee co., in Mississippi, and, flowing S.E. into Alabama, falls into the Tombigbee at Moscow. It is navigable by small boats about 35 miles.

SUCKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SUCRE, soo'krâ, one of the names of the capital of Bolivia, (see CHUQUISACA.) Lieut. Gibbon is the only authority, so far as we are aware, that calls this city Sucas; he says it has also received the names La Plata and Chuqui Chaca, or Chuquisaca. He invariably calls the department CHUQUISACA.

SUCRO. See CULLERA.

SUCURIU, soo-koo-re-oo', a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra de Itiquera, province of Matto Grosso, and joins the Paraná on the right, 8 miles below the junction of the Tieté.

SUCY-EN-BRIE, sù'see-ô's-bree, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Corbeil. P. 1175.

SUCZAWA, soo-châ'wâ, or SUTSCHAWA, a river of Austria, rises in the province of Bukowina, forms part of the boundary between Galicia and Moldavia, and joins the Sereth after a course of about 100 miles.

SUCZAWA, SUCZAVA, soo-châ'vâ, or SUTSCHAWA, (anc. *Sucidava*), a fortified town of the Austrian Empire, in Bukowina, near the Suczawa, on the frontier of Moldavia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Kimpolung. Pop. 4812. It has several Greek and Armenian churches, a synagogue, and a high school.

SUDA, soo'dâ, or SWID, swîd, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Olonets, and, flowing S.E., joins the Skakana below Cherepovets. Total course, about 140 miles.

SUDAK. See SOODAK.

SUD-AMERIKA, (South America.) See page 73.

SUDAN. See SOODAN.

SUDBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SUDBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SUDBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUDBURY, sùd'bûr-î, a borough-town of England, co. of Suffolk and Essex, on the Stour, 19 miles W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1861.

of the borough in 1851, 6043. The town, on the N. side of the river, is neat, clean, well built, and has 3 parishes and parish churches, a handsome town-hall, a grammar school, an important manufacture of silks and buntings, an export trade in agricultural produce, and imports of coal.

SUDBURY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SUDBURY, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 45 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 194.

SUDBURY, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 20 miles W. by N. of Boston. The township has Sudbury River on the E., and Asabet River on the N.W. and N., which streams unite to form Concord River. On Asabet River is the village of Asabet, which has a carpet factory moved by water-power, and is the terminus of a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad. Factory Pond furnishes annually about 40,000 tons of ice. A beautiful granite monument was erected, in 1853, over the remains of Captain Samuel Wadsworth and his brave associates, who fell in King Philip's War at Sudbury, April 18, 1676; two-thirds at least of those engaged were slain. The monument is situated a little N. of Mill Village, near the spot where the action took place, and directly over the remains of the dead. Pop. 1578.

SUDBURY RIVER, a small stream of Middlesex co., in the N.E. part of Massachusetts, unites with the Asabet to form Concord River at Concord.

SUDELEY MANOR, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Winchcombe. The church is in ruins. Queen Catherine Parr is buried here. It has also the ruins of a castle.

SUDERMANIA, an old province of Sweden. See SÖDER-MANNLAND.

SUDERÖE, *soo'der-ö* or *soo'der-ö'gh*, almost *soo'der-ö'h'ygh*, one of the Faröe Islands.

SUDETEN-GEIRGE, *soo'deh-ten-geh-gees/gh*, or SUDETIC MOUNTAINS, (anc. *Sudeti Montes*), a mountain range of Germany, comprising the Fichtelgebirge, Erzgebirge, and Riesengebirge; they encircle Bohemia, being connected on the E. with the Carpathians, and on the W. with the mountains of Franconia.

SUDJUR, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See SENJÖR.

SUDLEYSVILLE, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Maryland, 55 miles E. by N. of Annapolis.

SUDOST, a river of Russia. See SOODOST.

SUDSHIA, a town of Russia. See SOOJA.

SUDUD, *soo'dud*, (probably the *Zadud* of Scripture,) a large village of Syria, pashalik of Damascus, and E. of the route from that city to Homs, (Hama.)

SUDUK, *soo'duk* (?) a river of Beloochistan, rises near lat. 26° N., lon. 63° 22' E., and, after a S. course of 140 miles, enters the Indian Ocean 60 miles N.W. of Arubah.

SUE, *soo'ä*, an island of Torres Strait, one of "The Sisters," N.N.E. of Cape York; lat. 10° 12' S., lon. 142° 52' E. At the W. end of the island is a native village.

SUECA, *swä'kä*, a town of Spain, 20 miles S.E. of Valencia, on the Júcar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. P. 8862.

SUECIA, SUED, SUEDK and SUEDIA. See SWEDEN.

SUEDIAH, *swä'de-ä*, (anc. *Selucia*), a port of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik of Aleppo, 18 miles S.W. of Antioch.

SUEDOIS. See SWEDEN.

SUEROS, *swä'roco*, a village of Spain, province of Leon, district of Astorga. Pop. 1084.

SUESSA AUKUNCA. See SUESSA.

SUESSONES or SUESSIONES. See SOISSONS.

SUEVRES, *sü'vri*, a town of France, department of Loire-et-Cher, near the right bank of the Loire, on the railway to Orleans and Tours, 8 miles N.E. of Blois. Pop. 1057.

SUEZ, *soo'ez*, written also SOUEZ and SOUEYS, (Arab. pron. *soo-äz* or *soo-äiz*; anc. *Cleopatris* or *Arzin/äe*), a frontier seaport town of Egypt, near the head of the Gulf of Suez, (an arm of the Red Sea,) 70 miles E. of Cairo. Lat. 29° 58' 0" N., lon. 32° 34' 2" E. Stationary inhabitants, from 1500 to 2000. It is a station for numerous caravans and travellers. It is a wretched town, with houses of sun-dried bricks, and unpaved streets, having about a dozen mosques, a Greek church, a custom-house, &c.; the whole enclosed by a wall mounting a few cannon, and surrounded by entrenchments. The country around it is a perfect desert, and all provisions and water are brought to it from great distances. Its port will not receive boats of more than 60 tons, and steamers must moor 2 miles from the town. From its position on the high road between Egypt and the East, Suez has always been a place of extensive transit trade; and since the establishment of the overland route to India, it has become the residence of many merchants and agents. A railway recently constructed from Alexandria to Cairo, is to be extended to Suez. Immediately N. of the town is Kolzim, the site of the ancient *Clysma*.

SUEZ, GULF OF, the W. arm of the Red Sea, after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., whence it extends N.W. to lat. 30° N. Length, 200 miles; average breadth, 30 miles. Shores desert, and alternately present arid plains and rocky headlands. Two miles from its head, it is supposed by some that the Israelites crossed the bed of the sea during their exodus from Egypt.

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SUEZ, ISTHMUS OF, the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, having S. the Gulf of Suez, and N. the Mediterranean. Breadth, 72 miles. The surface consists mostly of moving sands, interspersed with some rocky elevations, salt marshes, (the ancient crocodile lakes,) and land fertilized by inundations of the Nile. On it are traces of the ancient canal connecting the Red and Mediterranean Seas. See RED SEA.

SUFFEED KOH or SUFEID KOH, *suffeed' kö*, (the "white mountain,") in Afghanistan, 100 miles S. of the Hindoo Koosh, bounds the valley of Cabool on the S., extending from W. to E. near 35° 50' S. lat., and between lon. 69° 36' and 71° 16' E. It has three parallel ranges, the two lower covered with pine woods, the loftiest steep and rocky, rising in one part to 14,200 feet in height, and covered with perpetual snow.

SUFFEDUN, *süf'fee-dün*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Delhi, 18 miles W. of Paniput.

SUFFEID RUD, a river of Persia. See SEFEED RUD.

SUFFERN'S, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, at the junction with the Union, Ramapo, and Paterson Railroad, 32 miles from New York. Here is an important railroad station at the entrance of a mountain pass.

SUFFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SUFFIELD, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, 16 miles N. of Hartford. It is the seat of the Connecticut Literary Institution, founded by the Baptists. The township has some manufactures of carriages, paper, tobacco, &c. Pop. 2902.

SUFFIELD, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1281.

SUFFLEN. See SOFFLENNEN.

SUFFOLK, *süf'fok*, a maritime county of England, having E. the North Sea; N., Norfolk; W., Cambridgeshire; and S., Essex. Area, 1481 square miles, or 947,840 acres, of which about 820,000 are under culture. Pop. in 1851, 337,215. The Ouse and Waveney Rivers form the N. boundary; the S. limit is formed by the Stour, which, with the Orwell, expands into an estuary near the sea. The surface is mostly level, and very well tilled. In the N.W. is a tract of hilly and poor soil. Wheat, barley, beans, oats, turnips, and hemp are the principal crops; some hops are raised; dairy husbandry is important, and butter is a chief product. The stock of sheep is estimated at 600,000. Stays are manufactured in large numbers at Ipswich. Wool manufactures, formerly important, have declined, but some silk stuffs are made at Hadleigh and Glemsford, and gun-flints at Brandon. The rivers are mostly navigable, and the county is intersected by the Stowmarket Canal, Lowestoft and Norwich Navigation, and branches of the Eastern Counties Railway. Suffolk is in the E. circuit, and chiefly in the diocese of Norwich. Assizes are held at Bury-St.-Edmund's and Ipswich; besides which boroughs. It contains Eye and Sudbury, and the market-towns of Woodbridge, Framlingham, Mildenhall, Brandon, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Saxmundham, &c., with Orford, Aldborough, Southwold, and Lowestoft on the coast. The county also contains the remains of Dunwich, the ancient capital of East Anglia, but which has been mostly engulfed in the sea. It sends 11 members to the House of Commons, of which 4 are for the county.

SUFFOLK, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 15 square miles, being the smallest county in the state. It is bounded on the E. and S. by Massachusetts Bay. It comprises only 4 townships, viz. Boston, Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop; but on account of its containing the chief city of New England, (Boston,) it may be regarded as the most important county in the state. In 1850 there were 47 machine-shops, 3 ship-yards, 10 ship-joining, 14 ship-smithing, and 15 shipwright establishments, 12 brass foundries, 8 iron foundries, 1 rolling mill, 8 type and stereotype foundries, 9 distilleries, 6 breweries, 33 book binderies, 30 manufactories of stoves and ranges, 4 of lamps, 20 of trunks, 35 of saddles and harness, 18 of coaches, 78 of cabinet-ware, 156 of clothing, 90 of boots and shoes, 3 silver-plating, and 194 carpenter establishments, 3 glass-works, 9 upholsterers, 23 curriers, 5 manufactories of chemicals, 6 of whale-oil, and 23 of piano-fortes. This county is traversed by railroads, radiating from Boston, in almost every direction. Organized in 1643—then comprising the whole of the present county of Norfolk, and a small part of Plymouth, and named from Suffolk, a county in England. Capital, Boston. Pop. 144,517.

SUFFOLK, the easternmost county of New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It forms the E. extremity of Long Island, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, and E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets, affording excellent harbors, and great advantages for navigation and for fisheries. It is drained by Peconic River, and other smaller streams, which afford some water-power. The surface in the N. part is hilly and uneven, and along the sea-coast nearly level. The soil is generally sandy; that bordering on the Sound is more fertile than in the interior and S.

portions. The Long Island Railroad passes through this county. Organized in 1683. Capital, Riverhead. Pop. 36,922.

SUFFOLK, a post-village, capital of Nansemond co., Virginia, on the Nansemond River, and on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, 85 miles S.E. of Richmond. The river is navigable for small vessels. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Founded in 1742. Pop. estimated at 1500.

SUFFOLK COURT-HOUSE, New York. See **RIVERHEAD**.

SUGAR (shōōg'ar) **CREEK**, of Pennsylvania, enters the Susquehanna near Towanda.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles E.N.E. of Butler. Pop. 1688.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 875.

SUGAR CREEK, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR CREEK, of North Carolina, rises in Mecklenburg co., and, flowing S., enters Catawba River on the E. border of York district, South Carolina. Little Sugar Creek unites with it near the boundary of these states.

SUGAR CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Telfair co. into the Little Ocmulgee River.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office of Telfair co., Georgia.

SUGAR CREEK, of Alabama, flows into Elk River, in Limestone co., about 10 miles N.W. of Athens.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office, Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Benton co., Arkansas. Pop. 580.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tennessee.

SUGAR CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Portage River, in Ottawa county.

SUGAR CREEK, an affluent of Tuscarawas River, Ohio, rises in Wayne co., and enters the Tuscarawas at Dover.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 756.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 3082.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 550.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 1743.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1400.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 2321.

SUGAR CREEK, Indiana, rises in Clinton co., and enters the Wabash from the E., about 3 miles S.E. of Newport. Its general course is S.W., and its whole length about 100 miles.

SUGAR CREEK, of Indiana, an affluent of Blue River, rises in Henry county, and falls into the river about a mile below Edinburg.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 477.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-village and township of Hancock co., Indiana, about 15 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 793.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 777.

SUGAR CREEK, a township, Parke co., Indiana. P. 1355.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Shelby co., Indiana. P. 743.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Vigo co., Indiana. P. 1150.

SUGAR CREEK, in the N. central part of Illinois, falls into Salt Creek. Another little stream of this name falls into the Sangamon a few miles E. of Springfield.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 965.

SUGAR CREEK, a small post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 41 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee.

SUGAR GROVE, a thriving post-village and township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N.W. of Warren. The village is pleasantly situated, and has several stores. Pop. of the township, 1523.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office, Watauga co., North Carolina.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Butler co., Kentucky.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley Canal.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-township of Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 734.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, about 70 miles W. of Iowa City.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office, McDowell co., North Carolina.

SUGAR HILL, post-office, Marion district, South Carolina.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

SUGAR LAKE, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR LOAF, shōōg'ar-lōf, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 50 miles N.N.W. of New York City.

SUGAR LOAF, a village and township in the N.E. extremity of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1316.

SUGAR LOAF, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1023.

SUGAR LOAF, a township of Carroll co., Arkansas. P. 310.

SUGAR LOAF, a township, Crawford co., Arkansas. P. 911.

SUGAR LOAF, a township of Marion co., Arkansas. P. 343.

SUGAR LOAF, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

SUGAR LOAF, a township of Van Buren co., Arkansas. Pop. 200.

SUGAR PLANT, a post-office of Barron co., Kentucky.

SUGAR RIVER, of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, forms the outlet of Sunapee Lake, and falls into the Connecticut River.

SUGAR RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Dane county, and flowing in a S.E. direction through Green county, passes into Illinois, and enters the Pekatonica about 7 miles from its mouth.

SUGAR RUN, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR RUN, a post-office of Wetzel co., Virginia.

SUGAR TOWN, shōōg'ar-tōwn, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York.

SUGARTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 79 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

SUGAR TREE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SUGARTREE RIDGE, a small post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 10 miles S. of Hillsborough.

SUGAR VALLEY, a post-office, Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR VALLEY, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.

SUGAR VALLEY, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 100 miles W. of Columbus.

SUGGSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Alabama, 110 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

SUGHEUD, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **SUGOSHUT**.

SUGHONA. See **SOOKHONA**.

SUGHRA, soog'ra, a seaport town of South-east Arabia, with a fort, in lat. 13° 21' 30" N., lon. 45° 46' E.

SUGULMESSA. See **SEGELMESSA**.

SUHL, sool, or **SUHLA**, sool'a, a town of Central Germany, in a detached district of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 8005, engaged chiefly in iron and steel works, and in manufactures of union fabrics and chemical products.

SUHLAU, sool'aw, a small town of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, 5 miles S.W. of Militsch. Pop. 800.

SUHR, soor, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 2 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1423.

SUICILLE. See **SOVICILLE**.

SUICO. See **SWITZERLAND**.

SUIGUTOL, a misspelling of **SURGUTOL**. See **SOORGOOT**.

SUKOW. See **SOOKOW**.

SUIPPES, sweep, a town of France, department of Marne, on the Suipees, an affluent of the Aisne, 14 miles N.N.E. of Chalons. Pop. in 1852, 2474.

SUIR or **SURE**, shure, a river of Ireland, in Munster, rises in the Devil's Bit Mountains, flows S., through the county of Tipperary, and, in conjunction with the Barrow, expands into the estuary of Waterford Harbor, on the S. coast. Total course, about 100 miles.

SUIRA, a name of Mogadore. See **MOGADORE**.

SUISCIO, swee'sho, or **SUISIO**, swee'so-o, a village of Austrian Italy, 7 miles S. by W. of Ponte San Pietro, on the Adia. Pop. 1007.

SUISOON, soo'e-soon, a creek of California, falls into Suisoon Bay.

SUISOON or **SUISUN**, a bay of California, E. of San Pablo Bay, with which it is connected by the Straits of Karqueas (or Carquines.) Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 7 miles.

SUISSE. See **SWITZERLAND**.

SUIZA, **SUIZO**. See **SWITZERLAND**.

SUJAH KAT, a town of the Punjab. See **SHOOJAHABAD**.

SUJAR, soo-nam, or **ZUJAR**, thoo-nam, a river of Spain, in Extremadura, discharges its waters into the Guadiana about 5 miles E. of Don Benito. Total course, about 100 miles.

SUKEL SHUYUKH. See **SOOK-EL-SHOOTOOKH**.

SUKHONA. See **SOOKHONA**.

SUKKERTOPPEN, a noted headland on the W. coast of Greenland, in lat. 65° 22' N., lon. 53° 6' W. It gives name to the district which it overlooks.

SUKKUR, sūk'kūr, a decayed but picturesque town of Sindh, on the W. bank of the Indus, immediately opposite Rohore. Lat. 27° 44' N., lon. 68° 52' E.

SUKNA, a town of Fozzan. See **SOCKNA**.

SUKU-L-BASIR. See **SOOKOO-L-BASIR**.

SUKUM-KALEH, a town of Abkasia. See **SOOKGOM-KALÉ**.

SUKYT, sook'it, a small town of the Punjab, in the British Jullinder doab, between the Sutlej and Beas Rivers, 15 miles N.E. of Belaspoor. Lat. 31° 32' N., lon. 76° 52' E. Around it are numerous forts and strongholds.

SULACOE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Crosswates a few miles from its mouth. It is called also Pine Log Creek.

SULEDAL, sool'a-dāl, a parish, river, and lake of Norway, stiff of Christiansand; and a village, amt. and 48 miles N.E. of Stavanger, at the W. extremity of the lake.

SULEIMANEYAH or **SULEIMANIYAH**, sool'a-mā-neey-ah or sool'a-mā-neey-d, sometimes written **SOULEIMANIEH**, a town of Turkish Koordistan, capital of a district, 73 miles E.N.E. of Kerkook. It comprises 1000 houses, with several khans, and a well-supplied bazaar. Its vicinity is famed from its excellent breed of horses.

SULEIMAN (sool'a-mān) **MOUNTAINS**, a range in East Afghanistan, separating Damaun from the province of Se

westward, &c., and extending from lat. 29° to 33° 40' N., lon. 70° E. Culminating point, the Takht-i-Suleiman, ("throne of Solomon.") It has an elevation of 11,000 feet. The sides of this range are clothed with dense forests, and it nowhere reaches the snow line.

SULEN (soo'len) ISLANDS, a group off the W. coast of Norway, stiff, and 45 miles N.N.W. of Bergen.

SULGEN, sool'ghen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 4 miles N.W. of Baschofzell. P. 1110.

SULGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SULHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SULHAMSTEAD ABBOTS, a parish, England, co. Berks.
SULHAMSTEAD BANISTER, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SULI, SOULI, sool'lee, or SULLI, a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Epirus, on the river Suli, sanjak, and 31 miles S.W. of Yanina, celebrated during the Greek revolution.

SULIMANA. See SOULIMANA.

SULINA. See SOULINA.

SULITELMA, a mountain of Norway. See NORWAY.

SULKEA, sool'kee, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Hoogly River, opposite Calcutta.

SULLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SULLIVAN, a county in the W.S.W. part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut, and is drained by the Ashuelot and other smaller streams. It contains several small ponds. Sunapee Lake forms part of its E. border. The surface is generally elevated, with occasional mountain ridges and peaks, of which Croydon Mountain and the Sunapee Mountains are the principal. The soil is fertile, especially along the valleys of its numerous streams. The Connecticut River is navigable for boats along the border of this county. It is intersected by the Sullivan Railroad. Organized in 1827, having previously formed part of Cheshire county. Capital, Newport. Pop. 19,375.

SULLIVAN, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 890 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S.E. by the Shawangunk River, and on the W. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. It is drained by Neversink, Mongaup, and Beaverkill Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. It has several small lakes or ponds. The surface is generally uneven and mountainous, although the valleys are sometimes quite extensive. The soil along the streams is fertile; on the more elevated portions better adapted to grazing than tillage. There is a lead-mine at Wartzenburgh, in the S.E. part. The Delaware and Hudson Canal and the New York and Erie Railroad traverse this county. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 25,088.

SULLIVAN, a county in the N.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is traversed by Loyalsock Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna River, and drained also by Muncy and Little Loyalsock Creeks. The surface is elevated, and mostly covered with forests. The Alleghany Mountains cross the county in an E. and W. direction, having a very gradual descent towards the N. Lumber is the chief article of export. Formed out of part of Lycoming county, in 1847. Capital, Laporte. Pop. 3694.

SULLIVAN, a county in the N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Virginia. Area, estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the Holston and Watauga Rivers, which unite near its S. border. The surface is diversified by high ridges and valleys connected with the Alleghany chain. The soil is fertile, well timbered, and plentifully supplied with springs. Iron ore is found. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad passes through this county. Capital, Blountsville. Pop. 11,742, of whom 10,738 were free, and 1004 slaves.

SULLIVAN, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 430 square miles. It is drained by Bussaron Creek, and bounded on the W. by the Wabash River. The surface is mostly level, and the soil productive. The county contains extensive beds of bituminous coal. The Wabash is navigable for steamboats in high water. Organized in 1817, and named in honor of Daniel Sullivan, who was killed by Indians while employed in the public service. Capital, Sullivan. Pop. 10,141.

SULLIVAN, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 650 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Locust Creek, by the East Fork of Medicine Creek, and by Yellow and Wolf Creeks. The slope of the county is towards the S. Prairies of considerable extent occur in it. Named in honor of John C. Sullivan, member of the convention to form the constitution of Missouri. Pop. 2983, of whom 2895 were free, and 88 slaves.

SULLIVAN, a post-township in Hancock co., Maine, 90 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 810.

SULLIVAN, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 38 miles W.S.W. of Concord. Pop. 468.

SULLIVAN, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, on Canaseraga Creek, about 120 miles W. by N. of Albany. The township borders on Oneida Lake. P. 4764.

SULLIVAN, a post-village and township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. of Wellsborough. P. 1757.

1854

SULLIVAN, a post-village and township of Ashland co., Ohio, 99 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1099.

SULLIVAN, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Indiana, 100 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. Laid out in 1842. It contains a court-house, a county seminary, and 2 churches.

SULLIVAN, a post-village of Moultrie co., Illinois, about 10 miles W. by N. of Auburn.

SULLIVAN, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, near the Mississippi River, 70 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

SULLIVAN, a post-township in the S.E. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 872.

SULLIVAN COVE, is a bay of the Derwent River, in Van Diemen's Land, on which Hobart Town is situated.

SULLIVAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

SULLIVANVILLE, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, 10 miles N.E. of Elmira, has 2 stores.

SULLY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SULLY, sool'lee, a small town of France, department of Loiret, on the left bank of the Loire, 24 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 2500.

SULLY, LA TOUR, a small town of France, department of the Nièvre, 8 miles S.E. of Cosne. Pop. 1598.

SULMIRSCHUTZ, (Sulmirschütz,) sool'meer-sh53ts', written also **SULMIERSZYCE**, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Posen, 11 miles W.S.W. of Ostrowo. Pop. 1930.

SULMONA, sool-mo'nd, (anc. *Sulmo*) a fortified town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., in a fertile plain between two head streams of the Aterno, 34 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 6800. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of paper, shell goods, confectionery, and leather. Ovid was born here, B.C. 43.

SULOMBER, sool-loom'ber, a town of West Hindostan, 40 miles S.S.E. of Odeypoor.

SULPHUR (sool'fur) **BLUFF**, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.

SULPHUR FORK, of Red River, rises in Fannin co., Texas, and flowing eastward into Arkansas, falls into Red River on the boundary between the latter state and Louisiana.

SULPHUR FORK, a township in Lafayette co., Arkansas. Pop. 218.

SULPHUR HILL, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

SULPHUR ISLAND, East Sea, N. of the Loo-Choo Islands. Lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 128° 30' E. It is 1 mile in length.

SULPHUR ISLAND, North Pacific, Volcano group, S. of the Bonin Islands. Lat. 24° 48' N., lon. 141° 20' E.

SULPHUR ISLAND, an island of Japan, in Van Diemen's Strait, off the coast of Kioosioo. Lat. 30° 43' N., lon. 130° 17' E. It has a volcano upon it.

SULPHUR LICK, a post-village of Monroe co., Kentucky.

SULPHUR MILLS, a small village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

SULPHUR ROCK, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

SULPHUR SPRING, a post-village of Buncombe co., North Carolina, 200 miles W. of Raleigh, is much frequented as a summer resort.

SULPHUR SPRING, a township of Montgomery co., Arkansas. Pop. 552.

SULPHUR SPRING, a township of Polk co., Arkansas. Pop. 247.

SULPHUR SPRING, a small village of Pope co., Arkansas.

SULPHUR SPRING, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Rhea co., Tennessee.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi, on the Pacific Railroad, 21 miles W. of St. Louis.

SULPHUR WELL, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

SULSIQUE, sool'seeck', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1320.

SULTANABAD, sool-tānā-bād', a town of Persia, province of Khoosistan, near the Jerabl, 65 miles E.N.E. of Dorak.

SULTANEYAH, **SULTANIYAH** or **SULTANIEH**, sool-tā-neeh', an ancient city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajmees, 115 miles N.N.E. of Hamadan, once the capital of that country under the sovereigns of the race of Jenghis Khan. It is now almost or quite deserted, but its magnificent ruins attest its former glory. Lat. about 36° 30' N., lon. 48° 20' E.

SULTANEYAH (**SULTANIYAH** or **SULTANIEH**)-**HISSAR**, sool-tā-neeh' his'sar', an old castle of Asia, in Asia Minor, on the S.E. bank of the Hellespont.

SULTANGUNGE, sool-tān-gūnj', a town of India, in Oude, 45 miles W.N.W. of Lucknow.

SULTANGUNGE, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Bahar, on the Ganges, between Boghpoor and Monghir.

SUL

SULTAN-HISSAR, *sul'tān his'sar'*, (anc. *Nysa* or *Tralles*) a village of Asia Minor, near the Menders, 48 miles E. of Ayasoolook. It has the remains of a temple and of a theatre.

SULTANIA. See **CHAVAR-KALESSI**.

SULTANIYAH or **SULTANIEH**. See **SULTANEYYAH**.

SULTAN-MEIDAN, *sul'tān-mā'dān'*, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, is 45 miles N.W. of Nishapoor.

SULTANPOOR, *sul'tān-poor'*, a town of India. In the Punjab, capital of a rajahship, on the Beas, 23 miles N.W. of Moondi.

SULTANPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candesh, 24 miles N.E. of Naundoorbar.

SULTANPOOR, a town of British India, dominions, and 34 miles S. of Oude.

SULTANPOOR, a town of British India, in Afghanistan, W. of Jelalabad, on the route to Cabool.

SULUK. See **SOOLOO ISLANDS**.

SULZ, *sölts*, a market-town of Lower Austria, about 8 miles from Wullersdorf. Pop. 1297.

SULZ, *sölts*, a town of Württemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Neckar, 6 miles N.E. of Oberdorf. Pop. 2349. Near it are springs from which sulphate of magnesia, sal-ammoniac, and vitriol are extracted.

SULZA, *sölts/sä*, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 16 miles N.E. of Weimar, with a grand ducal residence, and 1239 inhabitants.

SULZBACH, *sölts/bäk*, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 7 miles N.W. of Amberg, on the Villa. Pop. 2912. It has a castle, and a Latin school.

SULZBACH, a village of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Murr, 16 miles S.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1476.

SULZBACH, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Obernburg. Pop. 1130.

SULZBACH, a village of Württemberg, circle of Jaxt, bailiwick of Gaildorf, on the Kocher. Pop. 1249.

SULZBURG, *sölts/börg*, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 13 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1144.

SULZBURG, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 7 miles S.W. of Neumarkt. Pop. 1144.

SULZE, *sölts/eph*, a walled town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 miles E. of Rostock. Pop. 3580.

SULZFELD, *sölts/fält*, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 3 miles S.W. of Eppingen. Pop. 1865.

SUMADANG or **SOEMADANG**, *sou'mā-dāng'*, a large village in the island of Java, province of Preanger, 57 miles S.E. of Batavia.

SUMANAP or **SOEMANAP**, *sou'mā-nāp'*, the easternmost division of the island of Madara, reigned over by its own sultan, but subject to the Dutch. Pop. 132,762.

SUMANAP, capital of the above division, lies on the S.E. coast at the mouth of the Maringan, in a large bay, and near it is a Dutch fort, built in 1783.

SUMANYTOWN or **SUMNEYTOWN**, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Perkiomen Creek, 98 miles E. of Harrisburg. It has several stores, and a newspaper office.

SUMAREIN, *sou'mā-rine'*, or **SOMEREIN**, *sou'meh-rine'*, a market-town of Lower Austria, 12 miles from Fischamend. Pop. 1400.

SUMATRA, *sou-mā-trä*, a large island in the Indian Sea, immediately under the equator, and the first (from the W.) of the chain of islands which, extending with a S. curve from the Malayan peninsula to Papua and the Philippine Islands, encloses towards the N. the region known as the Malay Archipelago. Its extreme limits are lat. $6^{\circ} 45' N.$, and $5^{\circ} 55' S.$; lon. $90^{\circ} 40'$ and $106^{\circ} 5' E.$ Greatest length, about 1000 miles; greatest breadth, 240 miles; average width, 140 miles. Area, 140,000 square miles. It ranks, therefore, in magnitude, as the second of the Malay Islands, Borneo being the first. The N. portion of Sumatra is separated from the Malayan peninsula on the E. by the Strait of Malacca, and its S.E. extremity is separated from Java by the Strait of Sunda.

Mountains.—Sumatra appears to one who sails along its W. coast to be an elevated ridge, the mountains rising abruptly at a distance of 2 miles from the shore, and in many places overhanging the waves with steep cliffs. These coast mountains nearly all reach and disappear in the clouds, at a height of about 2000 feet. In some places they reappear above the clouds, and a few elevated conical peaks rise to a second stratum of fleecy clouds, in which they terminate. This mountain barrier exhibits little variety of form, and the dense forest that clothes it increases its uniformity. The E. side of the island has a totally different character, and spreads out into interminable plains, nearly as level as the sea. The mountains, viewed from the W. sea-shore, appear at first view to form a continuous ridge; but dense mists resting in the valleys indicate at times the breaks in the chain, and enable the eye to distinguish also three or four separate chains all parallel to the coast. The chief of these is named Bookit-Barisan. On the S.W. side of the island the mountains rise abruptly from the shore, and for 300 or 400 miles the average width of the plains between the mountain forests and the sea does not exceed

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2 miles. On the N. half of the W. coast, the level maritime tract has a breadth of 6 or 8 miles. In a few places, chiefly at the opening of transverse valleys, the mountains retire so as to allow a greater extension of the alluvial plain, which in a few places has a width of from 12 to 20 miles. The mountains extend for hundreds of miles as uniform ridges, at first (beginning from the S.) 2000 or 3000 feet in height, then from $3^{\circ} S.$ to the equator, attaining a general height of 5000 feet. Farther N. they retire from the shore, and sink apparently into mere hills. Some elevated and conspicuous peaks indeed rise at wide intervals above the monotonous ridges, yet in the whole length of 1000 miles there are hardly 20 summits exceeding 8000 feet. The chief of these are as follows:—

	Lat.	Feet.		Lat.	Feet.
Dempo.....	$3^{\circ} 52' S.$	10,440	Ophir (Gunong-Pasaman)...	$0^{\circ} 13' N.$	9,500
Indrapoor.....	$1^{\circ} 34' S.$	12,140	Lonsa.....	$3^{\circ} 48' N.$	11,150
Talang.....	$1^{\circ} 0' S.$	8,480	Abong-Abong...	$4^{\circ} 17' N.$	10,850
Merapi.....	$0^{\circ} 24' S.$	9,700			
Singallang.....	$0^{\circ} 25' S.$	10,150			

The first four of these are volcanoes, the craters being in all, except Talang, at some distance below the summit. The other known volcanoes in the island have generally an elevation of 6000 or 7000 feet, and do not exceed 15 in number. Sumatra is therefore, in respect to subterranean fires, far more quiescent than Java, which, though much smaller, has above 50 active volcanoes. The summits above mentioned, rising abruptly at no great distance from the shore, are grand and conspicuous objects at sea, and hence the estimates heretofore made of their height have been greatly exaggerated.

Valleys.—The lateral valleys of Sumatra, descending to the coast on the W., are so short and steep that they hold out no temptation to the native husbandman. The longitudinal valleys, on the other hand, often 10 miles wide, and in one instance at least 100 miles long, have a moderate fall, allowing irrigation and the cultivation of rice, and consequently they are the chief seats of the indigenous population, and of the characteristic civilization of the island. The valley alluded to extends from the cone of Merapi, lat. $0^{\circ} 24' S.$, to that of Luba-Raja, lat. $1^{\circ} 25' N.$, and is by some regarded as the cradle of the Malayan race. But these valleys of the interior remain as yet but imperfectly known to Europeans.

Islands.—Along the shores of Sumatra are numerous islands, or groups of islands, generally represented as connected with it; but, in fact, no such connection exists between the great and the adjacent small islands, which are naturally and historically quite distinct. These islands are, along the W. coast, (at a general distance of 70 miles,) the groups of Nias, Batoo, Sebeero, Pora, and Pageh. On the E., in the Strait of Malacca, are Padang, Panjore, and other islands opposite the mouths of the rivers Siak and Kamper. Farther S. is the group of Rhio or Lingen, near Singapore, and after these Banca and Billiton.

Geology and Minerals.—The predominant rock is trachyte. With this are found granite, sienite, porphyry, red sandstone and limestone, in many varieties. Basalt occurs along the coast, and at some points colossal basaltic columns form convenient land-marks. Gold is collected in all the streams that wash the granitic hills, chiefly at the sources of the rivers Jambi and Indragiri. The amount of gold annually exported has been estimated at 30,000 ounces. The steel of Menancabow is deemed excellent. Copper and tin are exported to China chiefly. To these valuable minerals may be added petroleum, sulphur, and nappal, a steatitic rock resembling soap, and used as a material for carving.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers on the W. coast of Sumatra are very numerous, but are, with few exceptions, little more than mountain torrents. On the E. side are several large rivers, winding sluggishly through level plains, and forming extensive deltas at their mouths; but in the upper part of their course they are unknown to Europeans. The chief of these rivers are the Rawas, or river of Palembang, which falls into the Strait of Banka, and is navigable for a distance of 200 miles; the Jambi, the sources of which are near Talang and Indrapoor and the Indragiri, which springs from the feet of Merapi and Singallang. Of the lakes enclosed in the highland valleys, the best known are the Lakes Sinkara and Dano, (the latter name signifies lake,) the former lying S.E., the latter N.W. of Merapi and Singallang. Sinkara, about 12 miles long, and 4 miles wide, lies at an absolute elevation of 1035 feet; Dano, at a height of 1500 feet, is much smaller. Lake Elk-Daho, at the sources of the River Singkel, (lat. $2^{\circ} 30' N.$) is said to have an elevation of 4000 feet.

Climate.—Lying directly under the equator, Sumatra enjoys great equability of temperature; but as it stretches across the direction of the monsoons, its mountain ranges arrest all the vapors, and consequently rain falls almost incessantly, at least in the S. half of the island. The N. half, owing perhaps to the vicinity of the Malayan peninsula, is less characterized by humidity. The Battaks and tribes farther S. sow fresh land with rice at all seasons of

the year: but for previously cultivated grounds there is in every district a sowing season, adapted to the local climate, and chosen so that the ripening of the rice may take place in the driest months of the year. It is said that the thermometer rarely rises above 93°, and it seldom falls below 76°. Among the Battaks, and on the highlands of Padang and Palembang, the longevity of the natives seems to attest the salubrity of the climate; but in the settlements on the coast, surrounded by marshes, alluvial flats, and mangrove-thickets, the Dutch find the climate deadly.

Animals.—It might be naturally supposed, from the proximity of Sumatra to the Malayan peninsula and to Java, that it would have a fauna in common with those countries. But experience refutes this expectation, and shows that Sumatra, in regard to its zoology, resembles Borneo more closely than the countries with which it is almost in contact. The elephant and the tapir, common in Sumatra, are unknown in Java. The former island has the two-horned, the latter a single-horned, rhinoceros. In the forests of Sumatra are two species of deer (*Cervus russa* and *Cervus hippelaphus*) larger than the European red-deer, and the latter of which is peculiar to the island. The orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*) inhabits in Sumatra, as in Borneo, the low alluvial tracts and thickly-wooded deltas, and is wanting in Java, where alluvial plains have little extension. Of the genera *Hylobates* and *Semnopithecus*, Sumatra has several species peculiar to itself. The *Gymnura Raflesii*, a singular insectivorous animal, resembling the didelphis of America, is met with only in Borneo and Sumatra. Besides the royal tiger, the natives describe a large carnivorous animal, inhabiting the wild forests, and which is said to have a mane; they also speak of a wild dog of great size, of a deep red color, and with a tufted tail. The only antelope known in the Malay Archipelago is the *kamling-utan*, or wild buck of Sumatra. In this island, the domesticated zebu or hunched cow retains its original characteristics in the greatest purity, and the breeds of kine are collectively smaller than in Java.

The two neighboring islands differ much even in their birds; and when they have a species in common, those of Sumatra are almost always distinguishable by the superior brilliancy of their plumage. In the classes of reptiles, fishes, and even of insects, many species are found in Sumatra which are unknown in Java; on the other hand, one species of crocodile (*C. biporcatus*) is common to these islands, while the great rivers of Borneo nourish several distinct species. Of the domesticated animals in Sumatra, the most important by far are the pigs; by the number of these, is generally estimated the wealth of each community. Next to these rank cows and horses, which are, however, very few in relation to the extent of the island. The buffalo is more frequent in the low country, but is only valued as food, and never yoked for labor as in Java. The horse of the highlands (chiefly Tobak, in the Battak country) is small but vigorous, and capable of enduring much fatigue; it resembles closely the horse of Borneo. The goat is not very common; the sheep and ass are unknown. The dog, though a great favorite with the Battaks and other hill-tribes, is often killed for food. The common fowl is as plentiful here as in the rest of the Malay Archipelago, and cock-fighting is the darling amusement of the people.

Vegetation.—The swampy deposit on the coasts is covered by mangrove, (*Rhizophora*), the roots of which give consistency to the growing sea-marsh, and promote its transition to the state of dry land. In places exposed to the waves, the casuarina precedes the mangrove. Above, and protected by these plants of gloomy aspect, flourish *caravalla*, *croalaria*, *calophyllum*, *hibiscus*, and many other species, the superb flowers of which form a rich garden close to the sea-side. A little farther in we come to the palms; here the traveller is checked by the creeping species, rattang, (*rattana*) *plectocomia*, &c., which entwining their branches along the ground, and often armed with thorns, form impenetrable thickets. The *caryota*, *areca*, and *nibon* palms, the latter with sharp spikes, grow erect. On the steeper shores, the myrtle, (here a large tree,) and the fig in several varieties, spread in families; the rattang and gomuti-palm flourishing beneath the shade of the larger trees. Above the figs and myrtles, or from 500 to 6000 feet in elevation, oaks of several species form the greater part of the forest. But though decidedly a great tree, and valuable for its timber, the oak is here inferior to the *dryobalanops*, which produces the precious camphor. This tree prevails N. of Ayerbangia, 0° 20' N. of the equator. S. of that point it gives place to the gum-yielding *dipterocarpus*, which is truly the pride of the Indian forests, attaining in height and circumference an incredible magnitude. The bare enumeration of only the more remarkable species in these forests would exceed our limits; we must content ourselves therefore with observing, that the colossal trees of hundreds of forms, are themselves covered by creeping plants still more luxuriant and vivacious; and that the largest flower known, the *Rafflesia*, which measures a yard in diameter, and has a calyx capable of holding six quarts, is a parasitic ornament of trees of rough bark in these forests.

When Sumatra was first visited by Europeans, pepper was its only cultivated product. This culture was afterwards superseded by that of cotton. But at the present day the tree-cotton exported is of little value, and pepper is again the chief production. Besides this, Sumatra exports camphor, which differs from the Japanese; benzoin, cassia or common cinnamon, rattang, ebony, teak, sandal-wood, and aloes. To these articles of export may be added gambier, edible birds'-nests, wax, rice, and ivory. The Battaks, and other indigenous tribes of the highlands, cultivate for their own consumption besides rice, maize (which is enormously productive,) batatas, and talas, (*Oxalidium esculentum*), another edible tuber. Capsicum, ginger, betel, tobacco, and indigo are reared in their gardens. Their fruit-trees are relatively few, particularly on the S.W. side of the island, yet they have the banana, papaw, mango, durian, and a citron of agreeable flavor.

Divisions.—The political divisions of the island are but imperfectly known. The sultans named on the coasts have often little power. The confederations of villages, which are characteristic of the interior, form in general very unobtrusive states, and there is reason to suspect that the Dutch established on the island, and affecting its sovereignty, purposely overlook and consign as much as possible to oblivion every claim to independence.

The head of the Dutch government of the W. coast, with the title of civil and military governor of Sumatra, resides at Padang. Lat. 0° 50' S.

The country of the Lampongs, comprising the S. districts of the island on the Strait of Sunda, and extending N. to the Strait of Banka, is under the supervision of a resident, civil and military, whose usual seat is Tarabang.

Palembang, with a resident in the town of that name, includes the ancient kingdom of Palembang, together with that of Jambi, adjoining the former on the N., and the chiefs of which submitted to the Dutch in 1835.

In all the Dutch possessions the active administration is left to the native chiefs, in conformity with ancient customs, but the Dutch exercise a controlling influence in council. The territorial revenues are unequal to the expenses.

Inhabitants.—Sumatra is possessed, at the present day, by a very mixed population. Even those tribes of the central highlands, who are frequently pointed out as types of a pure race, exhibit such diversity of physical character as can be explained only by supposing some mixture of breeds at a remote period. The Malays round the coast are not all of the indigenous stock, but are collected from every quarter of the archipelago. Hindoos appear to have settled at an early age on the N. coasts of the island, and hence the people of Acheen are taller and more vigorous than Malays in general, though they retain the fierce looks and repulsive features of this race. The Arabs in the island, though few in number, have always formed an important class. Chinese are numerous, particularly on the E. coast. In Palembang, the sultans, dreading the establishment of colonies, would not allow them to live on shore. They built their houses, therefore, on rafts, moored in the river close to the banks, and these floating houses were found to have so many advantages that the Chinese now prefer them, though at liberty to live on land. N.W. of Palembang, the Orang-Kooboo (or Kubu) live in a savage state, and shun intercourse with the Malayan tribes around them. They are taller and stronger than the other native tribes, go nearly naked, and have no weapon but the spear. It is remarkable that, while everywhere else in the Malay Archipelago the Malays occupy the coasts, a nation of apparently pure Malays should be found here in the interior cultivating the hills, unacquainted with the sea, and with institutions bearing marks of great antiquity. It appears, also, that on the adjacent mainland the Malays in general are called *Menacabow*, whereas the name *Malayu*, meaning wanderers, evidently dates from an emigration, and not from the origin of the nation.

The Battaks may be considered as fairly representing, in most respects, the indigenous population of the island. Like the Malays, they fall short of the European stature, rarely exceeding 5 feet 4 inches in height; but they differ from the Malays in having handsome proportions and muscular limbs.

Customs.—The ordinary dress of the Battaks is simple; and consists merely of a *bungus* or head-cloth, worn as a turban; and a *serroar* or loose trousers, reaching down to the knee. The upper part of the body, the neck, and arms, are usually uncovered in both sexes; but in cold weather, or for ornament, they wear a *jellimat* or scarf, about two yards long, over the shoulders. A handsome *jellimat*, with a fringe of beads, is the distinction of a rajah. Their cloth is home-made cotton, very coarse, but strong, and dyed blue or red with indigo or the *Morinda citrifolia*. None but the poorest mountaineers clothe themselves with the bark of trees. Young girls wear rings of wire round the neck, wrist, and ankle. The rajahs alone wear armlets of ivory or of a large shell, (*Tridana gigas*.) They never tattoo themselves, nor do they, like the Malays, stain their teeth black. The lower part of the Battak's house con-

forms to the prevalent architectural system of the Malay Archipelago. The edifice is raised on four posts or pillars, from 4 to 8 feet above the ground. The dwellings of the poorer classes are made wholly of bamboo; they are large baskets, in short, thatched with the broad-leaved grass called *allang*; but the better kind of houses are framed of good timber, and over the wattled sides are laid plates of bark, 10 feet long and 3 feet wide, peeled from large trees, and then pressed flat with heavy weights as they dry. The structure thus framed is a quadrangle, about 12 feet wide and 24 feet long. In good houses, a partial ceiling forms a second story, which is used as a store-room; and under the projecting peak of the roof, the gables being both open, is a balcony, sufficiently sheltered, yet commanding a view of the village, and reserved by Battah hospitality for the use of casual visitors and strangers. The house is entered by a ladder, through a door little more than 3 feet high in the narrow end, and has no windows. In every village there is a well-built house, reared on six elaborately carved posts, and which seems to serve at once as a temple and a town-hall. In the forest districts it is not unusual to see houses built in the trees, sometimes several in one great tree; the main stem of the tree being cut away, and the horizontal arms remaining.

Industry.—The poor Malays of Palembang build excellent and very beautiful boats; the Battahs construct very solid houses for their chiefs. The agriculture of these people is very slovenly; nature has been bountiful to them, and they require but little. A rude spade and hoe are their only implements. Yet on the highlands of the Battahs are to be seen canals of irrigation, 10 feet wide, and 4 or 5 miles long, carried along embankments, and surpassing in design and execution any thing of the same kind existing in Java. The labors of the field fall chiefly on the women; and in Tobah, indeed, it is customary for the men to stay at home nursing the children, while the women toil in the rice-fields. Unmarried girls, however, are exempt from field-work, except at the time of the rice harvest, when none are spared, young or old, who are capable of assisting. In thus oppressing the weaker sex with an undue share of labor, the Battah men are guided solely by the wisdom of their ancestors, or, as it may be called, perhaps with equal justice, traditional barbarity. When their feelings are appealed to, their treatment of their partners is always generous and kindly. Polygamy is not forbidden by any law, and yet it is unusual; the price of, or perhaps who might say the settlement on a wife, being so high that few can afford to have more than one. The rajahs alone have sometimes six or eight wives.

Government.—Among the Battahs, and indeed all the indigenous tribes of Sumatra, the characteristic political tendency is one that could have originated only in the recesses of the mountains. Every village affects independence; but to obviate the incessant petty wars to which this state of things might be expected to give rise, the villages often confederate, the local chiefs or rajahs forming a council for the regulation of affairs. Thus in Padang we hear of the 16 kottas, (villages,) the 10 kottas, &c. But confederation never changes the temper of the people, and the Sumatran is always refractory against any authority, save that of his village chief.

Religion.—There is no trace of any system of religious opinions among the native tribes of Sumatra. They have no temples, no priests, and perhaps no idea of Divine beneficence. Their *Begu* seems to be an evil spirit, and demons are supposed to haunt the high mountains. On the coasts, Buddhism appears to have been introduced at an early age, but it has been since completely superseded by Mohammedanism, which among the Malays, however, is everywhere of a very relaxed character. The Arabian doctrine of Islam, though seductive and ordinarily successful among half-civilized men, found, in the interior of this island, an insurmountable obstacle in the popular economy; for the Sumatran prides himself on his droves of swine.

Laws and Learning.—The Battahs have had the art of writing from a date beyond the reach of their traditions. Their characters are peculiar, and also their mode of writing, for they begin at the bottom of the page, at the left-hand side, and place letter above letter in a vertical column till they reach the top, when they return to the bottom, at the right, to begin a second line. Their ancient books are written in a brilliant ink, on paper made of the bark of trees. At the present day, ink has fallen into disuse or been forgotten, and modern Battah writing is scratched with an iron style on slips of flattened bamboo. Their books, of which in truth there is little known, are said to have no value. Their laws or *Hadat* are not written, but are essentially oral records of custom, and to write them would tend to subvert a custom essentially connected with them, namely, that of wrangling about their meaning. The laws of the Battahs allow the penalty of death to be commuted in most cases for pecuniary fines. But there are exceptions: in case of adultery, if the injured party be a rajah or chief, and the offender a common man, the latter must be eaten. Enemies, also, taken with arms in their hands, outside of a village, become the food of the villagers. If an enemy be

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taken within the village, his life depends on the generosity of the captor. It appears that their criminal laws are constantly strained for the sake of making sacrifices; that cannibalism claims no great antiquity among them, but was first introduced in the seventeenth century; that some thoughtful rajahs have proposed the abolition of the custom; but their wisdom and moral feeling have not as yet been able to prevail against brute appetite, and in 1840 two Roman Catholic missionaries were killed and eaten by the Battahs. Backed by the authority of the Dutch, the chiefs will probably soon achieve this important reform.

Population.—The population of Sumatra has been often estimated at 7,000,000; but it is not likely that it exceeds 4,500,000, thus distributed:—

Acheen down to Siak.....	000,000
Battahs.....	1,300,000
Malays of Padang and Palembang.....	2,000,000
Rejangs and Pasumans.....	650,000
Lampoungs.....	150,000
	<hr/> 4,500,000

History.—Sumatra was first visited by the Portuguese in 1606; but it was not till 1600, when the Dutch established a factory at Polo (Pulo or Pulo) Chingko, on the W. coast, that Europeans obtained a firm footing on the island. In 1666 the Dutch Company took possession of Padang, and soon after enlarged its territories, by treaty with the Sultan of Acheen. Since that time they have gone on continually consolidating and increasing their dominion, much more by negotiation and the management of parties, than by force of arms. In 1824, Bencoolen was ceded to the Netherlands by Great Britain, in exchange for Malacca.—Adj. and inhab. SUMATRAN, soom-*má*-*trán*.

SUMATUN, soom-*má*-*un*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 24 miles N. of Etawah.

SUMBA, sūm-bā, a town of India, in Deccan, in the Nizam's dominions, 63 miles N.E. of Ahmednugger.

SUMBA, a name of SANDALWOOD ISLAND.

SUMBAWA, soom-baw-wa, or SOEMBAWA, soom-bā-wā, an island of the Malay Archipelago, bounded on the N. by the Java Sea; S. by the Indian Ocean; W. by the Strait of Allas, separating it from the island of Lombok; and on the E. by the Strait of Sapit, separating it from the islands of Comode and Flores. Lat. of the S.W. point, 9° 2' S., lon. 116° 42' E. It is about 100 miles long from E. to W., by 31 miles extreme breadth, and of irregular form, being deeply indented by arms of the sea. Along the coasts are a number of small islands. It is divided into 6 native states, reigned over by rajahs; Tomboro or Tombura, and Sumbawa on the N. coast, whose inhabitants are the bravest in the island; Bima, on the E., where the Dutch have a resident; Dampo, Sangar, and Papekat; all of them acknowledge subjection to the Dutch. The soil is exceedingly volcanic, in some places fertile, and watered by several streams. Sappan-wood and rice are the chief products, beyond the usual tropical fruits. Beer and swine are plentiful; but cattle, goats, and fowls are not abundant. There are two breeds of horses, that of Tomboro and that of Bima; the latter, the finest in the Malay Archipelago, is extensively bred and exported. Fish are plentiful, and edible bird's-nests are procured on the coasts. Gold is obtained in Sumbawa and Dampo; sulphur and saltpetre in Bima; and pearls on the coast of Papekat. Sumbawa is mountainous, and its heights have such a remarkable appearance, that once seen they are never forgotten, a fact which renders them an excellent landmark for ships passing to and from China. Near the N. coast is the noted volcano of Tomboro, 8940 feet high, of which a dreadful eruption took place in April, 1815, the noise of which was heard in Celebes, the Moluccas, and Sumatra, or over an area with a radius of above 840 miles from the volcano; so near did the explosion appear to be in Java, that many thought there was an eruption of one of the largest volcanoes in that island. The ashes thrown up darkened the air; and on the neighboring island of Lombok many people were buried under them, and many died from the famine caused by the destruction of the vegetation; they fell on the E. end of Java, about 340 miles off, to a depth of several inches; and they reached even to Sumatra, 840 miles off. In the island of Sumbawa itself, the devastation was fearful: in the district of Tomboro alone, 12,000 people were destroyed; the sea also rose, and swept away men and houses, and 15 years afterwards the vegetation had not recovered from the effects of this dire disaster. Another eruption occurred in November and December, 1836, but much less destructive in its effects.

SUMBAWA, a town on the N. coast of the above island, 100 miles W. of Bima, in lat. 8° 30' S., lon. 117° 30' E. It has a good harbor, and is the residence of a chief, subject to the Sultan of Bima.

SUMBHELPUR. See SUMBUL.

SUMBUL, sūm-būl, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, district, and 60 miles N.W. of Bareilly.

SUMBHULPOOR, sūm-būl-poor, an extensive district of British India, province of Gundwana, divided by the Mahanuddy into two unequal portions. The surface in the E. is

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mountainous and wooded; in the N. and W. are extensive plains, yielding wheat, barley, sugar-cane, cotton, &c. It has fallen into the possession of the British since 1849.

SUMBIHULPOOR, a town of British India, capital of the above district, on the Mahanuddy, 143 miles W.N.W. of Cuttack, in lat. $21^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $83^{\circ} 37' E.$ It is the largest town in a wide extent of country. It is enclosed by walls, and has several Hindoo temples.

SUMBUL, *sûm'bûl*, **SIMBUL**, *sim'bûl*, or **SUMBHEL-PUR**, *sûm'hêl-poor*, a village of Cashmere, on the Jhyllum, in lat. $34^{\circ} 11' N.$, lon. $74^{\circ} 30' E.$

SUMEGH, *shoo'mêg'*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabol. 17 miles N.N.E. of Keszthely. Pop. 2624.

SUMETSAT, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **SOMETSAT**.

SUMÈNE, *sû'main'*, a town of France, department of Gard, 5 miles E. of Le Vigan. Pop. 1977.

SUMIDURO, *sûm-mêd'û-ro*, ("abyss.") a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Matto Grosso, flows N., and joins the Arinbos about 110 miles below the confluence of the Preto. It plunges, at one part of its course, into a deep pool, pursues its course under ground, and afterwards reappears.

SUMISWALD, *sûm'is-wâlt'*, or **SUMMISWALD**, *sûm'is-wâlt'*, a flourishing village of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1300.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, 99 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 100 miles E. by S. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-township in the S.W. part of Monroe co., Michigan. Pop. 472.

SUMMERFORD, a post-office of Madison co., Ohio.

SUMMER GROVE, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

SUMMER HILL, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Cayuga co., New York. Ex-President Fillmore is said to have been born in this township. Pop. 1251.

SUMMER HILL, a post-village and township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, 23 miles W. by S. of Hollidaysburg. Pop. 1497.

SUMMER HILL, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Mendville. Pop. 1160.

SUMMER ISLANDS, a group of 30 islands at the entrance of Loch Broom, Scotland, on the W. coast of the counties of Ross and Cromarty. Only the largest, Tanera-More, about 2 miles in length and 1 mile in breadth, is inhabited.

SUMMER LAKE, in the S. interior of Oregon Territory, in lat. about $42^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $120^{\circ} 40' W.$ Length, about 10 miles.

SUMMERS, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

SUMMERS, a township of Saline co., Illinois. Pop. 672.

SUMMERSET, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, 115 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

SUMMER'S MILL, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

SUMMERSVILLE, post-office, Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

SUMMERSVILLE, a small village of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village, Butler co., Pennsylvania.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Nicholas co., Virginia, 286 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, 30 miles S. of Raleigh.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village on the line between Charleston and Colleton districts, South Carolina, and on the South Carolina Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Charleston.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Chattooga co., Georgia, on Chattooga River, 195 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and contains a handsome courthouse, 2 or 3 churches, and 5 or 6 dry-goods stores.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Kentucky, about 85 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort.

SUMMERVILLE, a village of Union co., Ohio, about 50 miles N.W. of Columbus.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, on the Dowagiac River, 11 miles W. of Cassopolis.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village in Cook co., Illinois, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 12 miles S.W. of Chicago.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Missouri.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, 15 miles S.E. of Janesville. It contains about 20 dwellings.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Glengary, situated on the St. Lawrence River, 70 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 80.

SUMMISWALD, Switzerland. See **SUMISWALD**.

SUMMIT, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga River, and also drained by the head streams of the Tuscarawas River, and by Wolf Creek. It comprises the highest land on the line of the Ohio Canal, which is about 400 feet above the level of Lake Erie, and is sometimes called the *Portage Summit*. The name of the county was derived from this circumstance. The surface is undulating, and in some parts level; the soil is excellent, and in good cultivation.

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Large beds of stone coal and of mineral fire-proof paint have been discovered, and are exported extensively. It is copiously supplied with water-power. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal connects with the Ohio Canal at Akron. The county is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and by the Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati Railroad. Capital, Akron. Pop. 27,486.

SUMMIT, a railroad station of Broome co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 194 miles from New York City. Near this place the railroad passes through a cut in the rock nearly 200 feet in depth.

SUMMIT, a post-township of Schoharie co., New York, about 50 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1800.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Essex co., New Jersey.

SUMMIT or **SUMMITVILLE**, a thriving post-borough of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, on the Portage Railroad, where it crosses the summit of the Alleghany Mountain by several inclined planes, 104 miles E. of Pittsburgh, and about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. The Pennsylvania Railroad passes near the place. Incorporated in 1850. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SUMMIT, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal, about 10 miles W. by N. of Mendville. Pop. 1074.

SUMMIT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 950.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana, 8 miles W. of Columbia.

SUMMIT, a village of Cook co., Illinois, on the Des Plaines River, and on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

SUMMIT, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, about 30 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1008.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, a post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, about 30 miles N. by W. from Dover.

SUMMIT HILL, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. Immense quantities of coal are mined here, and conveyed by railroad to the canal at Mauch Chunk.

SUMMIT MILLS, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, about 150 miles W. of Harrisburg.

SUMMIT POINT, a post-office of Jefferson co., Virginia.

SUMMITVILLE, Pennsylvania. See **SUMMIT**.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Indiana.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Keokuk.

SUMNER, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Cumberland River forms its entire boundary on the S., and it is also drained by creeks which flow N. into Big Barren River. The surface is undulating, the soil excellent. The Cumberland River is navigated by steamboats on the border. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, now in course of construction. Capital, Gallatin. Pop. 22,717, of whom 14,711 were free, and 8006 slaves.

SUMNER, a post-village and township of Oxford co., Maine, 40 miles W. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, and 2 shingle machines. Pop. 1151.

SUMNEYTOWN, Pennsylvania. See **SUMANTOWN**.

SUMPTER, a post-office of Trinity co., Texas.

SUMPTION'S PRAIRIES, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

SUMSHU, the northernmost of the Koorile Islands.

SUMSHU. See **SUMSHUO**.

SUMTER, a district towards the S.E. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Wateree and Santee Rivers, on the S. by the Santee, on the N.E. by Lynch's Creek, and drained by the head streams of Black River. The surface is level or undulating, and partly covered with pine woods. The soil is generally productive. The Santee is navigable by steamboats on the border of the district, which is intersected by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Capital, Sumterville. Pop. 33,220, of whom 10,156 were free, and 23,065 slaves.

SUMTER, a county in the W.S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Flint River, and traversed by Muckalee and Kinchafoonee Creeks, affluents of that river. The surface is level, or rather flat, and partly covered with forests. The soil is productive, especially along the river and creeks. It is contemplated to extend the South-western Railroad through the county. Organized in 1831. Capital, Americus. Pop. 10,322, of whom 6487 were free, and 3835 slaves.

SUMTER, a county in Florida. Organized in 1850.

SUMTER, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering

on the Mississippi, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and N.E. by Tombigbee River, intersected by the Noxubee River, and also drained by Tugaloo Creek. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil fertile, especially near the rivers. The Tombigbee is navigable by steamboats on the border. The county is intersected by the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad, now in course of construction. Capital, Livingston. Pop. 22,250, of whom 7419 were free, and 14,831 slaves.

SUMTER, a township of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 434.

SUMTERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 63 miles E. by S. of Columbia. It contains a bank, several churches, and 2 newspaper offices.

SUNTERVILLE, a post-village in Lee co., Georgia, 100 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

SUNTERVILLE, a post-village of Sumter co., Alabama, near Tombigbee River, 64 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

SUMVIX, *soom/vix*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 5 miles N.E. of Dissentis Mustar. Pop. 1800.

SUMY. See *Soomy*.

SUN, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

SUNA, *soo/ná*, a village of the Sardinian States, 1 mile N.W. of Pallanza, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore. P. 1212.

SUNAPEE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

SUN/PEE LAKE, New Hampshire, between Sullivan and Merrimack counties, is near 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ miles wide. It is said to be elevated more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The outlet discharges its waters through Sugar River into the Merrimack.

SUNART, *LOCH*, *lok soo/nart*, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyre, between Ardnamurchan on the N., and Morven and the island of Mull on the S. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 4 miles at its communication S. with the Sound of Mull. It contains Oransay, Carnich, and other islets. On its banks are the villages of Strontian and Ardnamurchan.

SUN/BEAM, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

SUN/BURY, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

SUNBURY, *sun/bere*, a small village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. of Butler.

SUNBURY, a flourishing and beautifully situated town, capital of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the left (E.) bank of the Susquehanna River, 1 mile below the junction of its branches, 56 miles N. of Harrisburg, and 134 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It contains several churches, and 3 newspaper offices. At this point the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, now in progress, connects with the Susquehanna Railroad, leading from Harrisburg to Elmira, and with the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad. A canal, belonging to the state, crosses the river a little below the town, at the Shamokin Dam, which is 2783 feet long. A bridge across the North Branch connects Sunbury with Northumberland. Stone coal is procured in the county, and shipped here. Pop. in 1850, 1218.

SUNBURY, a post-village of Gates co., North Carolina, about 150 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

SUNBURY, a decayed town of Liberty co., Georgia, on the Medway River, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. It was built in 1778, and immediately after the Revolution was a flourishing seaport. It now has only about 6 or 8 families.

SUNBURY, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, 20 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 500.

SUNBURY, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1237.

SUNBURY, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

SUNBURY, a post-village of Livingston co., Illinois, 110 miles N.E. by N. of Springfield.

SUNBURY, a county in the S. central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John, and watered by several other streams. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile, and heavily timbered. Steamboats and vessels of 100 tons ascend the St. John's River through the county to Fredericton, 90 miles from its mouth.

SUN/COOK, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, 7 miles from Concord.

SUN/COOK RIVER, of New Hampshire, rises in Strafford co., and flowing through Belknap county, falls into the Merrimack, about 15 miles S.S.E. of Concord.

SUN CREEK, of Mississippi, flows S.E. through Covington co., into Bowie River.

SUNDA (*sûn/dá*) ISLES, Malay Archipelago, comprise Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Flores, and the other islands of the same chain as far E. as Timor, and separate the seas of Java and Flores, with the rest of the Malay Archipelago, from the Indian Ocean.

SUNDAL, *soôn/dál*, a river of Norway, issues from a lake at the foot of Sneehaetten, flows E., then N., then W., and falls into the Tingvold-fjord; total course, about 70 miles.

SUNDA, STRAIT OF, a passage between the islands of Sumatra and Java, from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java. Breadth, from 70 to 90 miles.

SUN/DAY or RAOU, *rá-ool*, an island of the South Pacific. Lat. (N.W. point) 26° 12' S., lon. 178° 15' W. It is about 12 miles in circuit, lofty and rugged.

SUN/DAY CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Hockhocking River, a few miles above Athens.

SUNDAY CREEK CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

SUN/DAY RIVER, of South Africa, in Cape Colony, divisions of Graaf-Reinet and Uitenhage, rises in the Sneeuwbergen, flows S.E., and enters Algoa Bay 18 miles N.E. of Port Elizabeth, after a course of 200 miles. It receives numerous small affluents. It has a rapid current; the tide rises in it to 15 miles from the sea, but a bar at its mouth impedes navigation.

SUNDELA, *sûn-dee/lá*, a town of Hindostan, in Oude, 31 miles N.W. of Lucknow.

SUN/DEEP, an island of Hindostan, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Megna, E. of Chittagong. Length, about 16 miles; average breadth, 6 miles. About the beginning of the seventeenth century it was taken possession of by Portuguese adventurers who had been expelled from Araçan, and who converted it into an independent principality; they are said to have had a force of 1000 Portuguese, and 2000 native infantry, 200 cavalry, and 80 armed vessels of different sizes. It afterwards fell into the possession of Mughls, who were finally subdued in 1686 by Shaista-Khan, the Mogul governor of Bengal.

SUNDERBUNDS, *sûn/der-bûnds*, a densely wooded tract of British India, extending 170 miles along the coast of the Bay of Bengal at the mouths of the Ganges. Its rivers are navigable at all seasons of the year.

SUN/DERLAND, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, at the mouth of the Wear, in the North Sea, co., and 13 miles N.E. of Durham, with which city and with Shields, Gateshead, Hartlepool, and other places in the county, it is connected by a network of railways. Lat. of light, on the N. of two piers which enclose its harbor, 54° 54' 5" N., lon. 1° 22' W. Pop. of parish in 1851, 19,058; of parliamentary borough, which comprises also Bishop-Wearmouth on the S., Monk-Wearmouth and Southwick on the N. bank of the river, 67,394. The town proper of Sunderland occupies a peninsula between the expansion of the Wear and the sea; it has one good and broad street, and a fine new market-place; but elsewhere consists mostly of narrow lanes. Bishop-Wearmouth, on its W. side, is a handsome and increasing quarter; it communicates with Monk-Wearmouth shore by a noble cast-iron bridge of one arch, 236 feet in span, and 100 feet above the Wear at low water. The principal edifices are 2 fine parish churches, numerous chapels, the exchange, atheneum founded in 1840, theatre, assembly rooms, barracks, custom-house, excise-office, infirmary, and various almshouses. It has a mechanics' institution, horticultural and polytechnic societies, and several Masonic lodges. The borough is well paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The harbor is defended by batteries, and connected with it is a large wet dock. This is one of the principal ports of England for the shipment of coal, of which, in 1842, it exported 859,137 tons; it has, besides, a large export of lime to Yorkshire and Scotland, and of glass, earthenwares, rope, chemical products, made in the town and vicinity, in and around which are also flax and saw mills, and grindstone quarries. At the adjacent village of Deptford is a steam rope factory. Mercantile ship-building is more extensive than at almost any other English port. In 1850, the number of vessels built at Sunderland was 158, (51,374 tons), and in 1853, 153, (68,735 tons.) The imports are timber, iron, flax, tallow from the Baltic, butter, cheese, and flax from Holland, and wine, spirits, flour, grain, and various other articles, from different quarters. In 1851 the number of vessels belonging to the port was 1025 (216,635 tons); the number of vessels entered was 2747 (1,206,804 tons); and cleared, 12,884 (1,580,088 tons.) The fishery of Sunderland is important. The borough is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends 2 members to Parliament. The town is frequented as a bathing-place. It gives the title of earl to the Duke of Marlborough.

SUN/DERLAND, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

SUN/DERLAND, NORTH, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

SUN/DERLAND, a post-village and township of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, 95 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 479.

SUN/DERLAND, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 82 miles W. by N. of Boston. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Pop. 792.

SUN/DERLAND BRIDGE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

SUN/DERLAND, WICK, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SUN/DEI, *soôn-dee*, of Africa, a town of Lower Guinea, on the Zaire, 220 miles N.E. of its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

SUN/DEPPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Nerbudda, 6 miles N. of Hindia.

SUN/DOCH, *sûn/dotch*, one of the small protected Sikh States of North-west Hindostan. Pop. 1200.

SUN/DON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SUNDRABONI, *sûn'drâ-bo'nee*, a small state of the Malay Archipelago, lying within the bounds of Macassar, on the island of Celebes, with a town on a small island in the river Sundraboni.

SUNDRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUNDSVALL, *soonds/vall*, a seaport town of Sweden, 120 miles S.W. of Helsingborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 1850.

SUNFIELD, a township of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 122.

SUNFISH, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

SUNFISH, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 371.

SUNFISH CREEK, of Monroe co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River.

SUNFLOWER, a county in the W.N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Sunflower River, from which it derives its name, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Yazoo. The surface is a level, alluvial plain or swamp, the soil of which is very fertile. The Yazoo is a deep and sluggish stream, navigable by steamboats in nearly all stages of water. Formed from Bolivar county. Capital, McNutt. Pop. 1102, of whom 348 were free, and 754 slaves.

SUNFLOWER RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi, rises in Coahoma county, and flows S. until it enters the Yazoo near the N. border of Warren county.

SUNGARI, a river of East Asia. See **SONGAREE**.

SUNGIE-UJONG, *soon'ghee-oo-jong'*, a state of the Malay Peninsula, between lat. 3° and 4° N., and lon. 102° and 103° E., having Salangore on the W., and Jempole on the E. Pop. 3000. It contains some of the principal tin-mines of the peninsula, and its chief export is tin.

SUNG-LO, *sûng-lo*, or **SUNG-LO-SHAN**, *sûng-lo-shân*, a mountain of China, province of Che-kiang; lat. 29° 56' N., lon. 118° 15' E. It rises about 3000 feet above the plains, and is famous as the spot where the green tea shrub was first discovered and first manufactured.

SUNGNAM, *sûng'nâm*, a town of West Tibet, on the Raskalan, a tributary of the Sutlej, 9000 feet above sea-level, 90 miles N.E. of Simla.

SUNGORA, *sûng-orâ*, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on an inlet of the Gulf of Siam, 90 miles S.E. of Ligor; lat. 7° 40' N., lon. 101° 10' E.

SUNGUMBER, *sûng'gû-meer'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 73 miles N. of Poona.

SUNJUM, CAPE, Greece. See **CAPE COLONNA**.

SUNJEET, *sûn-jeet'*, a town of West Hindostan, 65 miles S.W. of Kotah.

SUNK/HAZE, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SUNK ISLAND, an islet in the estuary of the Humber, in England, on its E. side, S.W. of Patrington. It belongs to the crown, is increasing in extent, and has now about 6000 acres, let for nearly 92000. annually. It is connected by a road with Ottringham, on the N.W.

SUNK LIGHT, in the North Sea, opposite the Naze, in Essex.

SUNN, *sûnn*, a town of Sindh, on the W. of the Indus; lat. 26° N., lon. 68° 10' E. Near it is a vast fortress built by the Ameyers of Sindh.

SUNNING-HILLS, a parish of England, co. of Berks. It has many villas and some mineral springs.

SUNNINGHILL-DALE, a locality of England, in the parish of Old Windsor.

SUNNINGWELL, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SUNNYSIDE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

SUN PRAIRIE, a post-township in the N.E. part of Dane co., Wisconsin.

SUN/RISE, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

SUN/SET, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

SUN/VILLE, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

SUNYPERK, a town of Bohemia. See **SONYPERK**.

SUPAIWASI (?) *soo-pi-wâ/see*, or **HUAYNA POTOSI** (*hwâ-nâ po-to-see*) **PEAK**, a mountain peak of the Bolivian Andes. Lat. 10° 17' S., lon. 68° 10' W. Height, 20,200 feet.

SUPERIOR, a township of Williams co., Ohio. Pop. 723.

SUPERIOR, a post-township in the E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1127.

SUPERIOR, CITY OF, a new and thriving village, at the entrance of St. Louis River into the W. extremity of Lake Superior, about 250 miles N.W. of Green Bay. The St. Louis here forms the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Pop. about 250.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, the most westerly and most elevated of the North American chain of lakes, and the largest expanse of fresh water on the globe. It extends from lat. 46° 35' to 49° N., and from lon. 84° 30' to 92° 20' W. It has Minnesota on the W. and N.W.; Wisconsin and the N. peninsula of Michigan on the S.; and British America in all other directions. Greatest length, measured on a curve through its centre, from E. to W., 420 miles; greatest breadth, 190 miles; circuit, about 1750 miles. Estimated area, 32,000 square miles. Height above sea-level, 630 feet; depth, varying from 80 to 200 fathoms. It is of very irregular shape, widening towards its centre, and gradually narrowing, partly towards its E., but much more towards its W. extremity, so as to form an irregular crescent, with its convexity on the N., and its concavity on the S. The N.

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shore is generally bold and elevated, and extends about 12 miles, presenting almost continuous ranges of cliffs which vary in height from 300 to 1500 feet; the S. shore is low and sandy, though occasionally interrupted by limestone ridges, the most remarkable of which, situated towards the E. extremity, presents a perpendicular wall 300 feet high, broken by numerous caverns and projections, and forming, under the name of the Pictured Rocks, one of the greatest natural curiosities of the United States. The central portion of the lake is clear of islands, which, however, are numerous both towards the S. and the N. sides. In the former direction they are generally small; but in the latter, several, more especially the Isle Royal, are of considerable dimensions, and along with the indentations of the coast, afford good shelter for vessels. The water of the lake is remarkable for its transparency, and derives its supplies from a basin which is estimated at 100,000 square miles, and is drained by more than 20 streams. About 30 of these are of considerable size, but they are almost all impetuous torrents, interrupted by rocks and rapids. The outlet is at the S.E., by the St. Mary's Strait, which communicates with Lake Huron and the other great American lakes whose waters reach the ocean through the St. Lawrence. St. Mary's Strait descends 22 feet in the distance of about three-fourths of a mile, forming a series of rapids, around which a navigable canal has been constructed, forming the last link of the chain of communication between the great lakes, and adding above 1700 miles to our coast trade. See **ST. MARY'S STRAIT**. Within the lake itself, the only obstruction to its navigation are the violent gales to which it is subject. It is well supplied with fish, principally trout, white-fish, and sturgeon. The two former are of excellent quality, and have led to the establishment of a great number of fishing stations. The other principal export by the lake is copper, of which veins of great richness and extent have been discovered, both on its shores and islands, and yielded, in 1861, about 2500 tons of copper. The boundary line between British America and the United States, in passing through Lake Superior, proceeds from the outlet nearly through its centre, till it approaches Isle Royal, when it bends N., so as to give that island entirely to the United States, and is then carried S.W. to its termination at the mouth of Pigeon River, in lat. 48° N.

SUPHORA, a town of Bohemia. See **GEIERSBERG**.

SUPINO, *soo-pee'no*, a small town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 7 miles W.S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 3360.

SUPINO, a town of Naples. See **SEPINO**.

SUPOL. See **SOPOLO**.

SUR, a seaport of Arabia. See **SOOR**.

SURABAYA, a town of Java. See **SOERABAYA**.

SURAFEND, *soo-râ-fend'*, (anc. *Sarepta*; Scriptural *Zarephath*), a large village of Palestine, patriarchal of Acre, on a hill-slope near the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.W. of Sidon. Principal edifice, a mosque erected over the reputed spot where Elijah dwelt, and raised the widow's son from the dead. Sarepta was anciently famous for its wine. Under the Crusaders it was erected into a bishop's see. In the adjacent hills are many excavated tombs.

SURAJ, a town of Russia. See **SOORAJ**.

SURAJEPOOR, *soo-râ-je-poor'*, a town of British India, province, and district of Allahabad, 14 miles E. of Kurrah.

SURAJIGUR, *soo-râ-je-gûr'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Boglipoor, 68 miles E.S.E. of Patna.

SURAKARTA or **SURAKERTA**, Java. See **SOERAKARTA**.

SURAT, *soo-rât'*, (Fr. *Surate*, *sû-rât'*), a city of British India, presidency of Bombay, capital of a district, on the S. bank of the Taptée, 20 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay, and 160 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. of castle, 21° 12' N., lon. 72° 47' E. Pop. estimated at 157,000. The town proper, 6 miles in circumference, is enclosed, except facing the river, by a semicircular wall flanked with towers; it is poorly built, but outside the wall are some good European houses. Surat has a fort garrisoned by European troops, an English church and school, a European cemetery, numerous Hindoo schools, and a Hindoo hospital for sick animals of all kinds. It is the seat of a high court for the presidency, and the residence of a British military commandant and other authorities. Its manufactures of woven goods, formerly famous, have declined, but it still has an active export trade, and sends large quantities of cotton to Bombay. Among its inhabitants are many Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers expelled from Persia by the Mohammedans. The English factory, founded here about the year 1612, was the first mercantile establishment of the East India Company in the Mogul dominions. The French also have had a factory at Surat since the early part of the 17th century.

SURDAR, *sûr'dâr'*, a village of Persia, province of Irak Ajemee, near Menjil, on the Sefeed-rood, at the frontier of Ghilan. Population partially employed in raising and refining alum from adjacent mines.

SURDHIAUR, *sûr'dhawr'*, a town of West Hindostan, near the centre of Guzeraf. Lat. 22° 10' N., lon. 71° 9' E.

SURE, *sûr* or *sûrph*, or **SAUER**, *sûw'çr*, a river of Belgium and Dutch Luxemburg, after an E. course of 90 miles joins the Moselle, 7 miles S.W. of Treves. Affluents, the Alzette and the Erenne.

SURENDAL, *sûr'en-dâl*, a village of Norway, stift, and 78 miles S.W. of Trondhjem. Pop. of the parish, 3700.

SURESNE, *sû'rân*, a village of France, department of Seine, W. of Paris, at the foot of Mount Valerien. Pop. in 1852, 3175.

SURFLEET, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SURGEON'S (*sûr'jonz*) **HALL**, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

SURGERES, *sûr'shain'*, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles N.E. of Rochefort. P. 1861.

SURGUT, a town of Siberia. See *Soongoor*.

SURIAPET, *sûr'ap'êt*, a town of India, in the Decan, in Nizam's dominions, on the Mutty, 76 miles E.S.E. of Hyderabad.

SURIGAO, *sûr-reg'ô*, a town of the Malay Archipelago, in the Philippines, at the N. extremity of Mindanao; lat. 9° 51' N., lon. 125° 25' E., with a fort belonging to the Spaniards. The **SURIGAO ISLANDS** are on the N.E., and the **SURIGAO PASSAGE** on the N.W.

SURINAM, *sûr-rin-am'*, a river of Dutch Guiana, traverses the centre of that colony, which is sometimes called by its name, and, after a N. course of 300 miles, enters the Atlantic near Paramaribo. It receives several affluents, and is navigable in the greater part of its course to the foot of the mountains, and for large ships to about 30 miles from the sea. Its banks are in general densely wooded; below Paramaribo they are laid out in thriving plantations. Its entrance is defended by the forts of New Amsterdam and Zelandia.

SURINAM, a colony. See *GUIANA, DUTCH*.

SURINAM, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

SURLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SURRENEY'S, a post-office of Tatnall co., Georgia.

SURRENTUM. See *SORRENTO*.

SURREY or **SURRY**, (Saxon, *Suth-ric*, "the south kingdom,") an inland county of England, having N. the Thames, separating it from Middlesex and Bucks; S., Sussex; E., Kent; and W., Hants and Berks. Area, 748 square miles, or 478,720 acres, of which more than four-fifths are under culture. Pop. in 1851, 683,082. The North Downs, of which the Hog's Back and Boxhill form portions, intersect the county from W. to E., dividing it into two parts; the N. of these has a fertile and diversified slope to the Thames; the S. is again partially divided by a steep range of sandy hills, (Hindhead, Hascomb, and Leith Hill,) having the vales of Godalming, Albury, and Dorking on the N., and on the S. the Weald, a rich tract continuous with the Weald of Sussex and Kent. An expanse of wild heath-land covers all the W. of the county, and the S.W. hill chain, where Leith Hill rises to nearly 1000 feet above the sea, and commands a view over parts of 14 counties. In the vales and the N. there is a good deal of fertile soil; the N.E. quarter is wholly occupied by suburbs of the metropolis. A large portion of the soil is under tillage, but agriculture is backward. Hops of the first quality are raised at Farnham; medicinal plants about Mitcham; and in the N. a great deal of land is in gardens for the supply of vegetables to the London markets. Woods are numerous and extensive; hogs and poultry are plentifully reared. Except in Southwark, Lambeth, and elsewhere near London, manufactures are of little importance. The only river of consequence is the Wey, forming a part of the Wey and Arundel Canal to Guildford. The Basingstoke Canal is in the N.W., and the South-eastern, South-western, Brighton, Croydon, and Richmond Railways from London; and the Reading and Reigate Railways traverse the county. Surrey is the home circuit, and forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Winchester. Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and summer assizes at Croydon and Guildford alternately. It returns 11 members to the House of Commons, of whom 4 are for the county. Besides Guildford, the capital, it contains the parliamentary boroughs of Southwark, Lambeth, and Reigate, and the towns of Kingston-on-the-Thames, Wandsworth, Croydon, Epsom, Ewell, Dorking, Godalming, and Chertsey. Under the heptarchy, it chiefly formed a part of the kingdom of Sussex.

SURREY, United States. See *SURRY*.

SURROOL, *sûr'rool*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 53 miles S.W. of Moorshedabad.

SURROUNDED HILL, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

SURRY, a county of England. See *SURREY*.

SURRY, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 340 square miles. James River forms the boundary on the N.E., and Blackwater River on the S.W. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is generally sandy. Formed in 1652, and named from Surry, a county in England. Capital, Surry Court-House. Pop. 5679, of whom 2200 were free, and 2479 slaves.

SURRY, a county in the N.N.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia. Area, estimated at 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Yadkin River, and intersected

by the Ararat and Fisher's Rivers. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The famous Pilot Mountain of this county is remarkably symmetrical in its form, which resembles a cylinder. The soil is mostly fertile. Iron ore is abundant. Formed in 1770, from Rowan county. Capital, Rockford. Pop. 9206, of whom 7413 were free, and 1793 slaves.

SURRY, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, on the W. side of Union River, 66 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1189.

SURRY, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 556.

SURRY COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Surry co., Virginia, about 5 miles from James River, and 60 miles S.E. of Richmond.

SURSEE, *sûr'sê*, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles N.N.W. of Lucerne, on the Sar, an affluent of the Aar. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by old walls. Near it are the baths of Knutwyl.

SURUBIA, *sûr-roo'bê-d*, a river of Brazil, province of Para, joins the Amazon opposite Santarem.

SURUHI, *sûr-roo-hee'*, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, about 6 miles W. of Mage, with a harbor in the river of its own name.

SURUHY, *sûr-roo-hee'*, a river of Brazil, enters the Bay of Rio Janeiro, and is navigable for some leagues.

SURY-LE-COMTAT, *sûr'roo'le-kôm'tâ'*, a village of France, department of Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 2701.

SURZUR, *sûr'zûr*, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles S.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2190.

SUS. See *SOOS*.

SUSA, *sûs'sâ*, (anc. *Sagunum*.) a town of Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 37 miles W. of Turin, with which it is connected by a railway, opened May 23, 1854. It is capital of a province, and situated on the right bank of the Dora-Ripaire, at the junction of the two routes across the Alps by Mounts Cenis and Genevre. Pop. 3500. Numerous antiquities are here interspersed among modern edifices, and it has a remarkable arch and a Gothic cathedral. Above the town are extensive ruins of the fortress of La Brunetta, and a steep height, 11,000 feet above the sea, crowned by a chapel, to which an annual procession takes place, August 25. Near it are iron-mines and marble-quarries.

SUSA, a province of the Sardinian States, bordering on France. Area, 532 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 82,078.

SUSA or **SHOOSH**, an ancient city of Persia, of which only a few ruins now remain. See *SHOOSTER*.

SUSA, a town of North Africa. See *SOOSA*.

SUSAM. See *SAMOS*.

SUSAN. See *SOOS*.

SUSANNAH ISLAND, British India, in the Mergul Archipelago, lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 98° E., between Dome and St. Matthew Islands. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

SUSCOL, *sûs-kol*, a town of Napa co., California, 16 miles N.W. of Benicia, is situated on the Napa River, about 6 miles from its mouth.

SUSIANA, *sûs-sê-d'ni*, a province of ancient Persia, answering to the modern Khoozistan.

SUSIGHTLISU. See *SOOSIGHTLISU-SOO*.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, a flourishing post-village of Niagara co., New York, is situated on the Niagara River, 2 miles below the cataract, of which it commands a fine distant view. At this point the International Railroad Suspension Bridge has been thrown across the river, to connect the Great Western Railroad of Canada with the several railways of New York, viz. the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad, (one of the western termini of the Central Railroad,) and the Canandaigua and Suspension Bridge Railroad, which is a branch of the New York and Erie road, diverging from Elmira. Another line extends N. to Youngstown, and S. to Buffalo, connecting with the steam navigation of Lake Ontario and Erie. The width of the Canadian track is different from that of the New York roads, in consequence of which freight is transhipped at this place. The bridge is a single span of 800 feet in length, raised 230 feet above the water, and supported by 4 wire cables 9½ inches in diameter, with an ultimate capacity of sustaining 10,000 tons. There are two floors, the upper for the railroad track, and the lower for wagons. The E. end of the bridge commands a fine view of the falls and of the rapids under and below the bridge, for ½ of a mile to the whirlpool. The water of these rapids runs at the rate of 25 miles per hour, with breakers dashing from 10 to 20 feet in height. Viewed from the shore, they present one of the grandest sights of the kind in the world, and the tourist has not seen Niagara, until he has stood on the shore 150 rods below the bridge. During the season of travel, a small steamer makes trips from the village to the foot of the falls, from the deck of which the most magnificent view of the cataract is obtained. The late Hon. Samuel Devereux bequeathed about \$150,000 for the erection and support of a collegiate institute, to be called by his own name. It is to be situated half a mile N. of the village, and to be under the direct u. of the Episcopalians. The village contained, in 1853, 3 or 4 hotels, a number of stores, and about 800 inhabitants.

SUSQUEHANNA, a beautiful river of Pennsylvania and Maryland, is formed by the union of two principal branches which unite at Northumberland, 60 miles above Harrisburg. From this point the river flows nearly S. to the mouth of the Juniata, and turning towards the S.E., it passes Harrisburg, Columbia, and Port Deposit, and falls into the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay, at Havre de Grace, in Maryland. The main stream is about 150 miles long, and has very unequal breadth, which in some places exceeds a mile, and at others is less than one-fourth of a mile. It is adorned by numerous beautiful islands, and the channel is frequently obstructed by rocky rapids, which prevent navigation in low stages of water. A canal has been constructed along the river from its mouth to Columbia, 45 miles, and another from Columbia to Northumberland, about 80 miles. This river, which is the largest stream in Pennsylvania, flows through a populous and highly cultivated country, which is diversified by fertile limestone valleys, and by mountain ridges, in which iron is abundant.

Branches.—The East Branch, called also the North Branch, rises in Otsego Lake, in the S.E. central part of New York. Its course is very tortuous, and its general direction is S.W. The whole length of this branch is estimated at 250 miles. It flows through the beautiful valley of Wyoming, and the rich coalfields of Luzerne county. A canal has been opened along this stream, about 124 miles above Northumberland. The West Branch rises in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the W. declivity of the Alleghany Mountains, and has a very serpentine course of more than 200 miles, the general direction of which is E. The navigation of this branch is improved for 75 miles. The region through which it flows abounds in pine timber and stone coal, and large quantities of the former are transported by the canal.

SUSQUEHANNA, a county in the N.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 800 square miles. The North Branch of the Susquehanna crosses the N. border of the county, and then returns to New York, forming what is called the "Great Bend." It is drained also by the Meshopen, Tunkhannock, Checonut, and Wyalusing Creeks. The surface is hilly, and in some places almost mountainous; the hills are generally neither high nor steep. Elk Mountain, in the S.E. part, rises about 2000 feet about the sea. The land is particularly adapted to grazing and the dairy business. Extensive forests of beech, sugar-maple, pine, hemlock, &c. overspread part of the county, and lumber is an article of export. The county is traversed by the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and by the Erie Railroad of New York. Organized in 1810, and named from its principal river. Capital, Montrose. Pop. 28,088.

SUSQUEHANNA, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

SUSQUEHANNA, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 640.

SUSQUEHANNA, a post-township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal and by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and partly by the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad. It contains Harrisburg, the capital of the state. Total pop. 9470.

SUSQUEHANNA, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 400.

SUSQUEHANNA, a flourishing post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, is finely situated on the river of the same name, and on the Erie Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Binghamton. It has grown up since the opening of the railroad in 1848, and contains an important station, with an engine-house and shops for the repair of engines and cars. The starucca viaduct, which is perhaps the greatest structure on the Erie Railroad, crosses Starucca Creek about 3 miles above this village. It is 1200 feet long, 110 feet high, having 18 arches with spans of 50 feet. The post-office is Susquehanna Depot. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

SUSSEX, (anc. *South-sæxe*, the "South Saxons.") a maritime county of England, bordering the English Channel from Selsey to Rye, having W. Hampshire and N. Surrey and Kent. Area, 1466 square miles, or 938,240 acres. Pop. in 1851, 336,844. The South Downs, a range of chalk-hills covered by fine turf, continues with the Downs of Hants near Petersfield, traverses the county E. to Beachy Head, where they terminate on the Channel in a lofty cliff. N. of this chain, extending to the hills of Surrey, is a fertile and richly timbered tract, termed the *Weald*, and which was anciently the forest of Audeisda, it having been famous for its woods from time immemorial. Between the Downs and the sea is a good deal of fertile soil, as also in the marsh lands E. of Beachy Head. The principal rivers are the Arun, Rother, Ouse, and Adur, all small, and flowing S. to the Channel. The climate is mild, and the harvests early, but agriculture is rather backward. Wheat, oats, barley, and turnips are the principal crops. In the E. many hops are raised. The black-faced South-down sheep, and the Sussex cattle are breeds in high repute. Hogs, fowl, and rabbits are sent in large numbers to market. Limestone, charcoal, salt, gunpowder, manufactured at Battle, potash, bricks, and earthenwares, are the other principal products; and in the small towns along the coast some ship-building is carried on, but the trade is chiefly in rural produce. The Guild-

ford, Arundel, and Chichester Canal intersects the W. and S. of the county, which is also traversed in length and breadth by the London, Brighton, and South-coast Railway. **Sussex** composes the diocese of Chichester; besides which city, its capital, it contains the parliamentary boroughs of Brighton, Lewes, New Shoreham, Hastings, Horsham, Arundel and Rye, with the towns of East Grinstead, Winchelsea, Petworth, Cuckfield, Battle, Worthing, &c. Most of the towns on its coast are resorted to as favorite watering-places in summer. Assizes are held in Lent at Horsham, in summer and winter at Lewes. With its boroughs, it sends 17 members to the House of Commons, 4 of whom are returned for the county. **Sussex** composed, with a great part of Surrey, the second kingdom erected by the Saxons in England; its antiquities are not, however, numerous, and are mostly of the Roman period.

SUSSEX, the northernmost county of New Jersey, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware, and partly on the S. by the Musconetong, and is drained by Flatkill, Paulinskill, and Pequest Rivers, flowing into the Delaware, and by several branches of Wallkill River, an affluent of the Hudson. These streams afford valuable water-power. Besides Hopatcong Lake, on its S.E. border, which supplies the summit level of the Morris Canal, there are numerous ponds, the chief of which are Swartwout's and Culver's Ponds. The surface is undulating and hilly, with the Blue Mountains in the N.W., and the Hamburg and Wawayanda Mountains in the S.E. part. The soil between the two mountain ranges is very fertile, and everywhere highly cultivated. Hay and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 229,795 bushels of rye, and 1,816,610 pounds of butter, the quantities of each being the greatest produced by any county in the state. Franklinite, (a compound of iron, zinc, and manganese,) red oxide of zinc, and magnetic iron ore are abundant and extensively worked; besides these, the county furnishes a great variety of remarkable and interesting minerals to the mineralogist. Limestone is also found in the N.W. part. The Delaware River is navigable for small boats along the W. border. Formed from Morris county in 1763, and named from **Sussex** a county of England. Capital, Newton. Pop. 22,989.

SUSSEX, the southernmost of the counties of Delaware, borders on Maryland, the Atlantic, and on Delaware Bay. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and Indian Rivers, and by Mispillion, Cedar, and Deep Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally good and well cultivated. In 1850 there were raised 1,189,086 bushels of corn, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. It is partly intersected by the Dona and Seaford Railroad. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 25,935, of whom 24,387 were free, and 1549 slaves.

SUSSEX, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Nottoway River, and bounded on the N.E. by Blackwater River. The surface is moderately uneven. The railroad from Petersburg to Weldon passes through the county. Formed from Surry in 1764. Capital, Sussex Court-House. Pop. 9820, of whom 3828 were free, and 5992 slaves.

SUSSEX, a post-village of Lisbon township, Waukecha co., Wisconsin, 16 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. It contains 1 wagon shop, 1 saw mill, 1 school house, and an Episcopal church. Pop. 100.

SUSSEX COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Sussex co., Virginia, 50 miles E. by S. of Richmond.

SUSSEX LAKE, British North America, N. of Lake Aylmer, is the source of Back or Great Fish River.

SUSSEZE, a town of Bohemia. See **SCHUTTENHOVEN**.

SUSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SUSTEREN, *sûst'eh-rèn'*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 18 miles N.E. of Maastricht. Pop. 1100.

SUSUI, *soo-soo-ee*, one of the smaller of the Feejee Islands, about lat. 17° 21' S., lon. 176° 55' W.

SUTALURY, *soo-ta-loo-ree*, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 10 miles N.W. of Backergunge.

SUT'HANA, *soo-eh'd'ng*, a town of West Hindostan, in the Guzerat Peninsula, on the Gulf of Cutch.

SUT'HOU, a large city of China. See **Soo-chow-foo**.

SUTCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SUTERA, *soot-t'ra'*, a town of Sicily, intendency, and 21 miles N. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 4000.

SUTHERLAND, *sûv'eh-land*, a highland maritime county of Scotland, near its N. extremity, extending from the sea, between the counties of Ross and Caithness, having N. and W. the Atlantic Ocean, E. Caithness and Moray Frith, and S. the Frith of Dornoch, and the counties of Ross and Cromarty. Area, 1754 square miles, or 1,122,560 acres. Pop. in 1851, 25,793. The surface, excepting along the E. shore, is rugged and mountainous, and interspersed with morasses and large deer forests. The principal rivers are the Oihel, Fleet, Brox, and Helmsdale, valuable for their salmon fishing. The principal lakes are Lochs Shin, Hops, Assynt, Mora, and Naver. The arable soil along the E. coast has been well enclosed and drained, and nowhere in Scotland have

more extensive agricultural improvements been made than in this county. The chief employments are sheep and cattle-breeding, especially the former. The breeds of sheep are excellent, and about 250,000 are annually sent hence to the S. Ptarmigan, grouse, blackcock, Alpine hares, &c. are abundant. Lime and freestone are obtained. Manufactures, except in a very restricted sense, are unknown. The trade of the county consists chiefly in the exchange of sheep, wool, cattle, and fish, for woven fabrics, and other manufactured goods, and colonial produce. The herring fishery is successfully carried on, both on the E. and W. coasts, chiefly at Helmsdale. The principal town is Dornoch. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of duke to the Gower family, who own four-fifths of the county.

SUTHERLAND, a post-office of Dinwiddle co., Virginia.

SUTHERLAND SPRINGS, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

SUTLEJ, **SUTLEDGE**, सूतलेज, written also **SETLEDGE**, **SUTLUJ**, and **SUTLEAIK** (*Sutodra*, "the hundred channelled," anc. *Hemdrus?*) the easternmost and largest of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, of which it forms all the S.E. boundary, rises in Thibet, about lat. 31° 5' N., lon. 81° 0' E., near the sources of the San-poo, (Brahmapootra,) Goggra, Ganges, and Indus, and at least 20,000 feet above the sea, flows at first N.W., and having joined the river of Spiti, 8494 feet above the sea, breaks through the Himalayas, taking thenceforth mostly a S.W. course to its junction with the Chenaub, 33 miles W. of Bhowpoo. Total length, nearly 1000 miles. Principal affluent, the Beas, with which river it encloses the Jullinder Doab, and after the influx of which it is often termed the Ghara. In the upper part of its course it is a raging torrent; at Rampoor it is about 100 yards across; at Koooor, S. of the Himalayas, 30 feet deep, and more than 500 yards across at its greatest fulness; at Fflor, near Ludianah, 100 yards wide, depth from 12 to 15 feet, and up to this point it is navigable at all seasons from the Indus for vessels of from 10 or 12 tons burden.

SUTRI, सूतरी, (anc. *Sultrium*.) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 2000. It has the remains of an ancient amphitheatre.

SUTSCHAWA. See **SUCZAWA**.

SUTTER, a county towards the N. part of California, has an area estimated at above 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Sacramento River, and on the E. by Feather River, by which it is also intersected. The surface in some parts is uneven and mountainous. Sutter's Buttes are the principal elevations. The soil is generally very fertile. The proposed railroad from Bunkela to Marysville intersects the county. Named from Captain Sutter, of Missouri, one of the earliest settlers in California. Pop. 1207.

SUTTERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUTTER CREEK, a post-office of Calaveras co., California.

SUTTERSVILLE, a village of Sacramento co., California, on the right bank of the Sacramento River, below and adjoining the city of that name.

SUTTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Boston, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SUTTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUTTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, with a station on the London and Epsom Railway, 4 miles W.S.W. of Croydon.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SUTTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SUTTON, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 20 miles W.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1367.

SUTTON, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1001.

SUTTON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Blackstone River and Canal, and the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 42 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and other articles. Pop. 2595.

SUTTON or BRAXTON COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Braxton co., Virginia, on the Elk River, 289 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

SUTTON, a township of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River. Pop. 1596.

SUTTON IN ASHFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SUTTON BASSET, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SUTTON BENGER, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SUTTON BINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SUTTON BONNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

SUTTON-UNDER-BRAVLEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SUTTON-COLDFIELD, a borough, town, and parish of

England, co. of Warwick, on a bleak acclivity, (whence its name,) 7 miles N.E. of Birmingham. Pop. of parish in 1851, 4574. The town is neat, and well supplied with water; has a public hall, work-house, a small jail, and a handsome church of the thirteenth century, containing a statue of Vesey, Bishop of Exeter in the time of Henry VIII., a native of the town, who founded and endowed its Latin and Greek school with lands yielding 500*l.* a year, and at whose instance Sutton was incorporated as a borough. Here are also a Roman Catholic college and chapel, almshouses, a wooded park of 2100 acres, common to the inhabitants for pasture, &c., and some manufactures of hardwares, tools, and gunbarrels. The government is vested in a warden and corporation.

SUTTON COURTNEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SUTTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUTTON FLATS, a village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, 12 miles E. of St. Armand.

SUTTON-ON-THE-FOR-EST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SUTTON-AT-HOME, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUTTON, KINGS, a parish of England, co. Northampton.

SUTTON, LONG, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Lincoln, 18 miles E.N.E. of Market-Deeping. Pop. in 1851, 6591.

SUTTON-CUM-LOUND, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SUTTON MAIDDOCK, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SUTTON MANDEVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SUTTON-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUTTON MONTIS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SUTTON'S, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

SUTTON'S MILLS, a post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Essex Railroad, 1 mile from Lawrence.

SUTTON'S POINT, a small post-village of Clay co., Illinois.

SUTTON ST. EDMUND'S, a chapelry of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUTTON ST. JAMES, a chapelry of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUTTON ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS, a chapelry of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUTTON-EX-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SUTTON VALENCE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUTTON VENEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SUTTON WALDRON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SUWALKI, सू-वाल्की, a town of Poland, government, and 19 miles N. of Augustowa. Pop. 5000, half of whom are Jews.

SUWANEE, a post-village of Guinnett co., Georgia, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

SUWANEE RIVER, rises in the Okefenokee Swamp, Ware co., Georgia, and passing through Florida, enters the Gulf of Mexico at the S. extremity of Madison county.

SUWANEE SHOALS, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

SUWANOCHEE CREEK, of Ware co., Georgia, flows S.E. into the Suwanee River.

SUWARROW ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 20' S., lon. 163° 30' W.

SUWEIK, सू-वाय्क, a maritime village of Arabia, dominions, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Muscat.

SUZDAL, a town of Russia. See **SOOZDAL**.

SUZE, सू-ज़, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 11 miles S.W. of Le Mans, on the Sarthe. Pop. 1406.

SUZZARA, सू-ज़-ज़-ज़, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, delegation, and 11 miles S.S.W. of Mantua.

SVANIKE, सू-वाय्क-ज़, a town of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic Sea. P. 900.

SVAPA or SWAPA, सू-वाय्क, a river of Russia, flows S.S.W., and joins the Selin, in the government of Koorsk. Total course, 80 miles.

SVARTSIDELANDET, सू-वाय्क-ज़-ज़-ज़, or **SVARTSIDELANDE**, सू-वाय्क-ज़-ज़-ज़, an island of Sweden, in Lake Mælur, lon. and 10 miles W. of Stockholm.

SVEABORG or SWEABORG, सू-वाय्क-ज़, a strongly-fortified maritime town of Russian Finland, on 7 islands in the Gulf of Finland, immediately S.E. of Helsinki. Pop. 4000. Its quarters are connected by pontoons; it has numerous military works and batteries, a military arsenal, and an excellent harbor. The Russians took it in 1792.

SVEDESE. See **SWEDEX**.

SVEER, SVIR or SWIR, सू-वाय्क, a river of Russia, government of Olonets, leaves Lake Onega, near its S.W. extremity, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters Lake Ladoga on its E. side, 28 miles W.S.W. of Ladince-Pole. The Canal of Svir or Slaskol, runs parallel to Lake Ladoga on its S. side.

SVEER, SVIR or SWIR, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Vilna.

SVENDBORG, सू-वाय्क-ज़, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen, opposite the island of Taa-singa. Pop. 3900. It has ship-building docks, distilleries, a good harbor, and an active export trade.

SVENIGOROD, *svá-ne-go-rod'*, written also **SWENGOROD**, a town of Russia, government, and 35 miles W. of Moscow, on the Moskva. Pop. 1500.

SVENIGORODKA, *svá-ne-go-rod'ka*, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, 19 miles S. of Bogoslov. Pop. 7000.

SVENSKA. See **SWEDEN**.

SVENTSIANY, a town of Russia. See **SVIETCIANY**.

SVERIGE, **SVERIG** and **SVEZIA**. See **SWEDEN**.

SVIAGA or **SWIAGA**, *své-d'ga*, a river of Russia, government of Simbeersk, flows N. into the government of Kazan, and joins the Volga on the right, near Sviashsk, after a course of about 200 miles.

SVIAJSK, a town of Russia. See **SVIAZHSE**.

SVIATOL-NOS, *své-d'tol nos*, a headland of Russia, government of Archangel, at the W. entrance of the White Sea.

SVIAZHSE, **SVIACHSE** or **SVIAJSK**, *své-d'zhsk'*, a town of Russia, government, and 21 miles W.S.W. of Kazan, on the Sviaga, (or Sviaga,) near its confluence with the Volga. It is an old place, has 7 churches, a monastery, and a nunnery. Pop. 4000.

SVIETCIANY or **SWIETCIANY**, *své-d'te-d'nee*, written also **SVENTSIANY**, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 45 miles N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 4800.

SVIR, Russia. See **SEER**.

SVISLOTCH, (**SVISLOTSH** or **SWISLOTSCH**), a river of Russia, rises in the government of Grodno, a little N.W. of the town of Minsk, flows S.E., and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Berezina at the town of Svislotch.

SVISLOTCH, **SVISLOTSH** or **SWISLOTSCH**, *svíslotsh'*, a town of Russia, government, and 47 miles S. of Grodno, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1200.

SVIZZERA, **SVIZZERO**. See **SWITZERLAND**.

SWABIA or **SWABIA**, *swá-be-g*, (Ger. *Schwaben*, *shwá-ben*; Fr. *Swabie*, *swá-bé* or *swá-b*), one of the old circles of South Germany, enclosed by France, Switzerland, and the circles of Upper Rhine, Franconia, and Bavaria. It is now subdivided among the dominions of Würtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, and Hohenzollern. The Bavarian circle of Swabia (or Upper Danube) is watered by the Mindel, Lech, and Iller. Area, 3488 square miles. Pop. 658,436.—Adj. and inhab. **SWABIAN**, *swá-be-an*.

SWABIAN ALPS, mountains of Würtemberg. See **ALB**.

SWABY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWACLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SWADLINBAR, a small town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan. Pop. 492.

SWADLINGCOTE, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby.

SWAFFHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 14 miles E.S.E. of Lynn. Pop. of parish in 1851, 3858. The town, on an eminence, and one of the best built in the county, has streets diverging from a spacious market-place, an elegant church, a handsome market-cross, a town-hall and assembly-room, theatre, free school, and county jail. Adjacent to the town are race and cricket grounds.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SWAFFHAM PRIOR, a parish, England, co. of Cambridge.

SWAFFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWAIN, a township of Mississippi co., Arkansas. Pop. 198.

SWAINS/BOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Emanuel co., Georgia, 98 miles N.W. of Savannah.

SWAIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

SWAINS/THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWAINSVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

SWAINSWICK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SWAINVILLE, a village of New York, on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 17 miles from Hornellville.

SWAKOP, *swá-kop*, (or **SOMERSET**) RIVER, in South-west Africa, enters Walvisch Bay, Atlantic, in lat. 22° 45' S.

SWALE, *swail*, a river of England, co. of York, North Riding, rises near the border of Westmoreland, flows E. and E.E. past Richmond, and joins the Ure near Boroughbridge. Total course, 70 miles.

SWALE, East and West, in England, are two branches of the Medway River, in Kent, bounding the island of Sheppey; the latter enters the Thames at Whitstable Bay, and is noted for its oyster-beds.

SWALECLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on a railway, 6½ miles N. of Canterbury.

SWAILLOW, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWALLOW BLUFF, a post-office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SWALLOWFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks and Wilts.

SWALLY, *swá-llee*, a maritime village of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and forming the outport of Surat, (from which it is 20 miles W.) at the mouth of the river Taptée.

SWAILWELL, a township of England, co. of Durham.

SWAMPSCOTT, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the coast, about 12 miles N.E. of Boston, set off from Lynn in 1852.

SWAN, a post-township in the N.E. part of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1154.

1864

SWAN, a post-township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 568.

SWAN, *swán*, a river of the Punjab, rises in a range of the Himalayas, in lat. 33° 55' N., lon. 75° 10' E., flows S.W., and, after a course of about 120 miles, joins the Indus on the left, 10 miles below Mukkad.

SWAN/AGE or **SWAN/WICK**, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the coast of the island of Purbeck, 5 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle. Pop. of town in 1851, 2014. It has a bay for vessels of 300 tons, a herring fishery, and stone quarries. It is resorted to for sea bathing.

SWANBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SWAN CREEK, of Lucas co., Ohio, falls into the Maumee River near Toledo.

SWAN CREEK, of Michigan, enters St. Joseph's River near the W. line of Branch county.

SWAN CREEK, of Monroe co., Michigan, flows into Lake Erie.

SWAN CREEK, of Taney co., Missouri, flows into White River at Forsyth.

SWAN CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

SWAN CREEK, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. P. 621.

SWAN CREEK, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

SWAN CREEK, a post-village of Warren co., Illinois, about 25 miles S.E. of Quincy.

SWAN/CY'S FERRY, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

SWANSTOWN, a post-village of Cleveland co., North Carolina, 197 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

SWAN ISLANDS, a group in Bank's Strait, 2½ miles N.E. of Van Diemen's Land.

SWAN LAKE, Wisconsin, an expansion of Neenah River, in Columbia county, is 3½ miles long, and half a mile wide. The water is pure, very deep, and abounds in fish.

SWAN LAKE, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

SWANNA/NO, a post-office, Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SWANNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWANNINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester, parish of Whitwick, 4½ miles E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on a branch of the Peterborough and Leicester Railway.

SWAN POND, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

SWAN QUARTER, a post-village, capital of Hyde co., North Carolina, on a bay of its own name, half a mile from Pamlico Sound, and 170 miles E. by S. of Raleigh.

SWAN RIVER or **AITKIN'S FERRY**, a post-village of Benton co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi River, 130 miles by water above St. Paul, is a noted trading post.

SWAN RIVER, the principal river of West Australia, rises, under the name of Avon, near lat. 32° 30' S., lon. 117° E., flows successively N. and W. through the counties of Grantham, York, and Perth, and enters the Indian Ocean at a bay called Melville Water, in lat. 32° S., and lon. 115° 42' E. The affluents are numerous; the principal are Dale, Toodyoy, Howick, Ellenbrooke, Helena, and Canning. On its banks are many tracts of fertile land, and the settlements of Freemantle, Perth, Guildford, Toodyoy, Northam, York, and Beverley. It is liable to sudden and violent floods, which inundate the surrounding country. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in West Australia, founded in 1829. See **WEST AUSTRALIA**.

SWANS/BOROUGH, a post-village of Onslow co., North Carolina, near the mouth of Whitlock River, which flows through Bogue Inlet into the Atlantic, 100 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

SWANS/COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SWANSEA, *swón-see*, (Welsh, *Aber-Towy*, *ab-ber towee*.) a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the W. side of the Tawy or Towy, at its mouth in Swansea Bay, Bristol Channel, 28 miles W.S.W. of Merthyr-Tydfil. Lat. of the light-house, 51° 37' N., lon. 3° 56' W. Pop. in 1801, 6831; in 1841, 19,115; in 1851, 24,902. It is well built, and has a good market-house, court-house, infirmary, assembly rooms, and a theatre; reading and news-rooms, royal and mechanics' institutions, various chapels, a synagogue, many schools and public endowments, many banks, handsome residences near the sea, a county house of correction, and the remains of an old castle, now used for barracks, a prison, and stores. The harbor, at the mouth of the river, is nearly enclosed by two handsome piers, on the W. side of which is a light-house. Floating docks have been constructed here, and Swansea communicates by canals with Henoyad in the county of Brecon, and with Neath and the coal districts, also by tram-roads with Oystermouth and Mumbles Head.

The vicinity of extensive mines of coal of a quality peculiarly adapted for smelting purposes, and the easy access to the town both by sea and inland navigation, have made it the principal seat of the copper trade, almost all the copper ore obtained in Great Britain and Ireland, and more recently in Australia, besides considerable quantities from Cuba and other foreign mines, being smelted at the furnaces, of which there are here 17 within the district, and 8 close to the town. Next to copper-smelting furnaces, the most important industrial establishments are iron-works, including foundries; zinc-works, tinplate-works, breweries, roperies, 2 extensive potteries, and yards for the building

and repairing of ships. Owing to the height to which the tide rises in the Bristol Channel, vessels of large burden easily get close to the town, but at ebb the harbor is left almost dry. In 1851, the vessels registered at the port were 191, carrying 20,476 tons; the vessels entered are stated at 4418, (332,245 tons;) and cleared, 6580, (475,082 tons.) A very large proportion both of the vessels and tonnage is employed in the coasting trade. The chief imports are copper ore, grain, and provisions from Ireland, timber from America and the Baltic, hemp, tallow, and flour; the chief exports, copper, iron, coal, culm, lime, and earthenware. The borough, called into existence by the Reform and Municipal acts, is governed by a mayor, 5 aldermen, and 18 councillors; and unites with Neath, Loughor, Aberavon, &c. in sending a member to Parliament.

SWANSEY, Massachusetts. See SWANZEY.

SWAN'S ISLAND, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine. Pop. 423.

SWANSONVILLE, a post-office, Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SWAN STATION, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

SWANTON, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Missisquoi River, and Vermont Central Railroad, near Lake Champlain, about 55 miles N.W. by N. of Montpelier. The village contains several manufactories, 1 church, 1 academy, and 1 bank with a capital of \$75,000. Pop. of the township, 2824.

SWANTON, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, 139 miles N.W. by N. of Columbus.

SWANTON ABBOT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWANTON CENTRE, a post-office, Franklin co., Vermont.

SWANTON MORLEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWANTON-NOVERS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWANVILLE, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, 44 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 944.

SWANVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

SWANZEY or SWANSEY, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on Ashuelot River and the Ashuelot Branch of the Connecticut River Railroad, about 45 miles S.W. of Concord. The inhabitants manufacture pails, cotton goods, and other articles. Pop. 2106.

SWANZEY or SWANSEY, a post-township in Bristol co., Massachusetts, 46 miles S. by W. of Boston. Pop. 1554.

SWARBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWARDESTON, swards'ton, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWARKESTON, swarks'ton, a parish of England, co., and 6 miles S.E. of Derby, on the Trent, which, with the adjacent meadows, is here crossed by a bridge nearly a mile in length. The Grand Trunk Canal crosses this parish. Swarkeston House was fortified for the Royalists in the civil war.

SWAIBRATON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SWARR'S MILLS, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SWARTKA, swart'ka, written also ZWRATKA, a market-town of Bohemia, 30 miles from Chrudim. Pop. 1088.

SWARTSWOOD, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

SWARTWOUT, swart'wout, a post-village of Polk co., Texas, on the Trinity River, about 240 miles E. of Austin City. It has several stores, and a steamboat landing.

SWARTZ CREEK, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

SWARTZ MILLS, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

SWATARA, swa'ta-ra, a creek of Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill county, and, flowing in a S.W. direction, enters the Susquehanna 9 miles below Harrisburg. Length, about 60 miles.

SWATARA, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. by W. of Lebanon, intersected by the Union Canal. Pop. 1843.

SWATARA, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

SWATON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWATTERAGH, swat'te-rah, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry. Pop. 200.

SWAVESEY, swa've-zee, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 3½ miles S.E. of St. Ives, on the Eastern Counties Railway.

SWAYFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWEABORO, a fortress of Russia. See SVENSBORO.

SWEARIKA. See SWEDEN.

SWEARINGEN'S, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

SWEDEN, (Sw. *Sverige*, swä're-gigh; or *Scania-riken*, swä'ree'ka; Dan. *Sverig*, svä'r'ig; Ger. *Schweden*, shwä'den; Dutch, *Zweden*, swä'den; Fr. *Suède*, swaid or swéd; Sp. *Suecia*, swä'the-d; It. *Svezia*, svä'te-d; L. *Suedia*;) a kingdom in the N. of Europe, and forming, with Norway, (with which it is now united under one monarchy,) the whole of the peninsula known in ancient times by the name of Scandinavia, situated between lat. 55° 20' and 69° N., and lon. 11° 40' and 24° E.; and bounded N. and W. by Norway; S.W. by the Skager-Rack, Cattegat, and Sound; S. by the Baltic; E. by the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia; and N.E. by the Torned and its affluent Muonio, separating it from Finland; greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 975 miles; greatest breadth, about 250 miles. Area, 128,076 square miles. In addition to the mainland, it has a great

number of islands, the most of them of very small dimensions, lying close to the coast. The largest and also the most distant is Gottland, in the Baltic.

Coasts.—The coast-line has an extent of above 1400 miles; it is very irregular, all its bays and creeks, though very numerous, have neither the width nor tortuous lengths by which the fjords of Norway are characterized. The W. coast is very rocky, particularly along the len of Gottenburg, but seldom rises so high as 30 feet. Its numerous creeks and the lee of its islands furnish a number of good roadsteads. The S. shores from Cape Faisterbo E., and then N. to Solvitsborg, are low and sandy, and partly encumbered with sandbanks. At Solvitsborg a range of precipitous cliffs begins to appear, and though partly interrupted by low beaches, presents a number of projecting masses, rising steeply to the height of 50 feet. In this stretch is the bay and harbor of Carlscrona, finely sheltered by the islands which lie across its mouth. The shore, separated from the island of Öland by Kalmar Sound, is generally low, and in its S. part presents almost a continuous line, neither broken by indentations nor lined by islands; but towards its N. entrance the configuration changes, and rocky cliffs and islands are seen along the whole coast as far N. as the mouth of the Dal, a little S. of the town of Gelle. The cliffs, however, continue to be of moderate elevation, and nowhere exceed 100 feet. The most remarkable features in this part of the coast are the long and narrow bay of Braviken, and the vast number of islands and islets or scars forming the archipelago of Stockholm, and stretching along the coast N. to the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia. The S. part of the Gulf of Bothnia presents a succession of moderately elevated shores, alternately rocky and alluvial, or sandy; the whole of its upper part, from the Strait of Quarken N.W. to Torned, is of the latter description, consisting of sandy alluvial deposits, which are brought down by the rivers in such quantities that they seem destined at no distant period to convert a large portion of the gulf into dry land. It has been proved also beyond a doubt that the relative positions of sea and land have long been undergoing a gradual change by the elevation of the latter. This elevation is not confined to the Swedish shores along the Gulf of Bothnia or the Baltic generally, but is equally apparent on the W. coast which lies open to the German Ocean, though the whole amount of increase appears to be greater in the N. than towards the S.

Mace of the Country, Mountains.—The interior of Sweden is not generally mountainous, and its surface has far less of a highland than of a lowland character. The most elevated portion commences in the W., near the parallel of 62°, and is continued N. along the frontiers of Norway, not so much in a continuous chain as in isolated mountain-masses rising from an elevated table-land, which, where loftiest, is at least 4000 feet, and forms the base of several summits which rise more than 6000 feet above sea-level; owing to their high latitude, they are covered with perpetual snow. The two loftiest mountains, both partly within the Norwegian frontier, are Sulitelma, in lat. 67°, 6342 feet, and Sylfjellen, lat. 63°, 6562 feet high. These mountains and their table-land slope E. towards the Gulf of Bothnia, sending down numerous torrents, which in their course often expand and form chains of lakes and dreary swamps. The same slope is continued S. of 62° N., but besides it there is a S. slope which attains its lowest level near lat. 59° N., on the shores of the magnificent lakes which here stretch almost continuously across the country from E. to W. To the S. of 59° N. the country is generally flat, though in many parts finely diversified. Its loftiest height, Mount Taberg, to the S. of Lake Wetter, is about 1129 feet, and a considerable part of what is called the table-land of Småland is 800 feet above sea-level, but the far larger portion is under 300 feet. Both its level and latitude point it out as a region which should naturally be well adapted for agriculture, and it has several fertile and well-cultivated tracts; but the soil, generally consisting of disintegrated primitive rocks, in which silex is a principal ingredient, is by no means productive. A considerable portion is covered with sand or stunted heath, but interspersed with forests, green meadows, and cornfields. The finest tracts are the space enclosed between Lake Wetter and the Bay of Braviken on the S., and Lakes Hielmar and Mälar on the N., the plain of Linköping, the len of Carlscrona, and generally what is called the Plain of Scania, occupying the whole of the S. peninsula between the Sound on the W. and the Baltic on the S. and E.

Geology and Minerals.—The geology of Sweden, though interesting from the character of its rocks, and the mineral treasures which many of them contain, does not present much variety in its formations. Almost the whole of the country throughout its length and breadth is composed of gneiss, partially penetrated by granite. Patches of porphyry and greenstone, of silurian rocks, of coillite, and of cretaceous rocks, appear in various localities. The minerals include gold, which was once worked on the table-land of Småland, till it ceased to pay the expenses; silver, found in limited quantities in several places, particularly Sala, in the len of Westerdals, and the vicinity of Falun; copper, found

chiefly in the lœn of Falun, and smelted to a considerable extent at Stora-Kopparberg; rich mines of cobalt, particularly in the lœn of Örebro; a little lead, and inexhaustible supplies of iron. The last, indeed, not only occurs in beds of immense thickness, enclosed in a strata of gneiss, but forms the principal mass of whole mountains. In Swedish Lapland, some seams are from 3 to 4 fathoms, others from 14 to 15 fathoms in thickness, while others attain the immense thickness of 34 and 38 fathoms. These Lapland ores, however, have proved of little economical value. The want of fuel renders the smelting of them very expensive, and what is worse, the iron obtained is generally of a brittle and inferior quality. Mount Taberg, to the S. of Lake Wetter, on the table-land of Småland, forms another of the enormous mountain masses of iron; but the ore, though otherwise of good quality, contains only 25 per cent. of metal, and cannot be smelted to advantage with an intermixture of other ores. The most celebrated mines are those of Danemora, in the lœn of Upsala, where the iron worked is perhaps the best in the world, and being admirably adapted for steel, is in great demand for that purpose in England and the United States, where it commands a very high price. The quantity annually raised, however, is only about 3000 tons. Much larger quantities, also of excellent quality, are produced in the lœns of Falun, Gellê, Westerås, Carlstad, and Örebro. The annual produce of all the mines is about 70,000 tons of bar-iron; in 1846, 31,411 tons were exported into Great Britain. The richest copper-mines are at Falun; the annual produce in all is about 1000 tons. The mining districts of Sweden extend over 16,000 square miles. The most valuable quarries are those of porphyry, which takes on a fine polish, and is made into a great number of articles of a very ornamental description.

Rivers and Lakes.—These are very numerous, and the latter in particular are on a gigantic scale, giving to the scenery of the country several of its grandest features. The rivers all belong to the basins of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. The former receives the far larger share. To it belongs the Torneå, which, rising in the Norwegian Mountains, pursues its course S.E. for nearly 200 miles, augmented by numerous large affluents, and falls into the N. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia; the Luleå, Piteå, Skellefteå, and united Windel and Umeå, which flow precipitously S.E. into the same gulf; the Angermann, which flows 230 miles, and in the lower part of its course becomes so wide and deep that vessels of 600 tons can ascend nearly 70 miles from the sea; and the E. and W. Dal, which, uniting their streams, receive the waters of numerous lakes, and pursue a more circuitous course than usual in Swedish rivers. The principal rivers belonging to the basin of the German Ocean are the Klar and the Göta; the former of which, issuing from Lake Fiermund, on the edge of the Dovrefield Mountains, furnishes Lake Wener with its chief supply of water; while the latter, which may be considered only as its continuation, discharges it into the ocean. Most of the rivers have rocky beds and dangerous shallows, and in many places a complete barrier is formed, over which a whole river is precipitated in cascade. The most remarkable of these is Troihanta, immediately below the outlet of Lake Wener.

The lakes are so numerous and so large, that their united area has been estimated at nearly 22,000 square miles, or about one-eighth of the whole area of the country. They not only add to the beauty of the scenery, but yield large supplies of fish, and both by their natural depth, and the canals which have been cut to connect them, are of vast navigable importance, and furnish a long line of internal communication. In this way a direct channel has been opened from Gothenburg on the W. to Söderköping on the E. coast, and communicating with the important towns of Wenersborg, Carlstad, Mariestad, Jönköping, and Linköping. In the same manner the capital has been enabled to extend its connections with the interior. In general, however, the rugged nature of the country has made navigation difficult. Lake Wener, after that of Ladoga, the largest in Europe, is 55 miles long by 20 miles broad, and covers an expanse of 2000 square miles. Lake Wetter, the next in size, is about 60 miles long by 10 miles broad, and has an area of about 900 square miles. It is more alpine in its features than any of the other lakes, and in one place has a depth of 420 feet. Lake Mælår, better known than the other large lakes from having the capital on its shores, is also remarkable for the number of islands, which so crowd its surface, that, though it has a length of 60 miles and a breadth of 25 miles, it is scarcely possible to find a single square mile of open water. The other lakes whose magnitude entitles them to notice are the Hjelmar, which has both a natural and an artificial communication with Lake Mælår; the Sijla, formed by an expansion of the East Dal; the Storsjön, out of which the Indal issues; the Horn-Afvan, which discharges itself into the Skellefteå; and the Stora-Luleå-Watten, which originates the Luleå.

Climate.—The N. part of Sweden has naturally a rigorous climate, though several causes concur to modify and miti-

gate its severity. At Enontekiö, lat. 68° 30', at the height of 1440 feet above sea-level, the thermometer in January averages 0° 12, or nearly 32° below the freezing point; but in the hottest month, July, averages 58° 10; and for the whole year, 27° 4, or about 5° below freezing. This annual mean, though low, is far above that of places in the same latitude, situated much farther E., as in Siberia. In lower latitudes, the advantage is still more favorable to Sweden, particularly in winter. Thus, at Stockholm, the mean temperature of the six winter months is 29° 4; whereas in St. Petersburg it is only 21° 9. Compared with places farther W., Sweden loses its advantage. Thus, at Wexlô, lat. 56° 53', the mean annual temperature is 44° 56; and in Edinburgh, in lat. 56° 57', it is 46° 57; in other words, Edinburgh, though not 1° lower, is nearly 2½° warmer. In summer the advantage is remarkably in favor of Sweden, the thermometer in July averaging 63° 46; whereas in Edinburgh it averages only 59°, and even at London not more than 62° 97. The result of these observations is, that the climate of Sweden, though modified by the proximity of the sea, so as to be milder in all respects than the interior of the N. parts of the European and Asiatic continents, is much more extreme than that of the British Islands, and experiences greater degrees both of cold and heat. Hence, at Stockholm, the thermometer, which never reaches zero at Edinburgh, has been known to descend 26° below it in January, and to rise in July to the almost tropical heat of 96° 8. Spring is almost unknown. The climate, however, is eminently favorable to health, and no country furnishes more numerous instances of longevity. The amount of rain is much less than in Norway. The prevailing winds are S.W. and W.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—At the N. extremity of Sweden, at least in those parts where the surface is not very elevated, fine trees of pine, fir, and birch are found. These, however, occupy only occasional patches, and the true forest-land must be considered as having its limit near 47°. Below this latitude, and chiefly in the central and S. parts of the kingdom, the forests occupy at least one-fourth of the whole surface, and sometimes stretch continuously for 80 miles in length, by 20 miles in breadth. Many of these, however, consist of trees of stunted growth, available chiefly for domestic fuel, or the supply of the smelting-furnaces, and are seldom of much use as timber. Forests in which oak and beech are the prevailing trees occur only in the S. The far greater part of the available surface not covered with forests remains either in natural pasture, or has been converted into artificial meadows, from which good crops of hay are obtained. The quantity of arable land is very limited, and does not in all exceed 4000 square miles. Much even of this is of indifferent quality, and, till recently, was so poorly formed, that Sweden was annually obliged to import a considerable part of its whole consumption of grain. But in consequence of the great improvements which have taken place, the deficiency has been supplied, and in ordinary years importation can be dispensed with. The prevailing cereals are rye, barley, and oats. The first is nearly a half more in quantity than the other two, which are nearly equal; the quantity of wheat is nearly ten times less than that of rye. Another crop which is scarcely less important than those of grain, is potatoes. These are grown in almost all parts of the country, and form one of the main articles of food among the lower classes. The most important auxiliary crops are hemp and flax, particularly the latter, which is of excellent quality; on a few favored spots, tobacco, hops, and madder are grown. Cherries, apples, and pears are tolerably abundant in the S. districts.

Animals.—The principal domestic animals are cattle, sheep, and reindeer. The last, necessarily confined to the N., are kept in large herds by the Laplanders, and supply them at once with food and clothing. The cattle are generally of a small breed, without horns, and are not possessed of valuable properties either for the butcher or the dairy. The sheep are also inferior, and yield only coarse wool, though some attempts have been made in the S. to cross the Swedish sheep with the merino. Among the larger wild animals, the wolf and bear abound in the forests, and often commit great ravages. The elk and deer are also found, but in more limited numbers. Of smaller animals, the most destructive is the lemming, which at intervals of years descends in immense numbers into the low country, and lay it waste. Among birds, the most remarkable are eagles, capercaillies, and woodcocks. The rivers and lakes are well stocked with salmon and trout, but the fisheries on the sea-coast have long ceased to be productive. Herrings, which used to visit the coast of the Baltic in large shoals, have almost entirely disappeared, though large numbers of a fish resembling herrings, and called *strömmings*, are taken along the E. coast.

Manufactures.—Manufactures in Sweden have not made great progress. The more important articles are woollen cloths, and other woollen stuffs, which are made in large factories, chiefly at Norrköping and Stockholm, and employ a great number of domestic looms in different quarters; cotton, linen, and silk goods, worsted and cotton-twist, to

bacco, manufactured in many places, and on a large scale at Norrköping; refined sugar, more especially at Gottenburg; paper, chiefly in the lens of Christianstad and Falun; tanneries, carried on to a large extent in all the more important towns, but more especially at Stockholm; glass, made on an extensive scale in the lens of Mariestad; canvas and sailcloth, earthenware, cordage, and various articles in iron. There are also extensive dye-works, soap and oil-works, porter-breweries, distilleries, and building-yards in almost all the ports of the Baltic.

Commerce.—The trade is chiefly in articles of raw produce, among which the most important are iron and timber. Next to these are tar, copper, cobalt, alum, hemp, oil, bark, tobacco and snuff, paper, &c. The chief imports are colonial produce, salt, wines, silk, wool, cotton stuffs and cotton-twist, hemp, hides, skins, butter, bacon, oil, lacquered-ware, dyes, &c. The trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, which takes large quantities of iron; Great Britain, which receives both iron and timber; Denmark, Hamburg, Lübeck, Brazil, Russia, Prussia, France, and Portugal. The following table presents a summary of the maritime commerce from 1842 to 1851:—

Comparative View of the Tonnage of the Vessels that arrived in and cleared from Sweden, in the years from 1842 to 1851, and of the Value of the Imports and Exports in the same years.

Years.	Arrived.	Cleared.	Imports.	Exports.
Tons.	Tons.			
1842.....	368,996	371,440	\$8,125,000	\$9,735,000
1843.....	357,758	370,790	7,190,000	8,100,000
1844.....	402,004	418,776	7,700,000	9,030,000
1845.....	493,526	505,114	8,850,000	11,655,000
1846.....	525,974	545,358	8,590,000	10,365,000
1847.....	540,902	562,324	11,680,000	12,980,000
1848.....	450,824	443,628	9,715,000	12,000,000
1849.....	450,848	508,654	10,630,000	10,975,000
1850.....	524,058	542,818	9,990,000	10,710,000
1851.....	636,674	651,874	11,645,000	11,336,000

The total value of imports in 1852, was \$11,698,430, and of exports, \$11,150,393. Of this commerce, \$1,831,536 imports, and \$4,047,853 exports, was with the United Kingdom; \$2,167,740 imports, and \$1,307,973 exports, with the Hanseatic States, Hanover, Mecklenburg, &c.; \$877,653 imports, and \$1,613,736 exports, with Denmark; \$1,365,686 imports, and \$410,190 exports, with Russia; \$1,095,943 imports, and \$100,203 exports, with Brazil; and \$775,448 imports, and \$758,168 exports, with the United States. The merchant marine, in 1852, comprised 1407 vessels, (tons, 86,757,) not including those under 10 tons. There were also 61 steamers, (tons, 3180.)

The means of internal communication in Sweden are deficient, though, from the comparative narrowness of the country, the distance from the sea is not very great. The canals connecting the different central lakes, and giving a continuous communication from the Cattegat to the Baltic, are the most important works that have yet been constructed for improving and extending the internal communications; and much might yet be done by deepening and removing obstructions from the beds of rivers. In winter, when in most other countries the difficulties of travelling are greatly increased, the Swedes enjoy unusual facilities from the coating of snow which covers the ground, and furnishes an easy means of transport by sledges.

Government, &c.—Sweden and Norway are now united under one sovereign, but each has its own constitution. That of Sweden has at its head an hereditary constitutional sovereign, who possesses the sole executive, but shares the legislative power with a Diet or Parliament, composed of hereditary nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants or landholders not noble. These four orders form four chambers, which meet and vote separately. That of the nobility consists of the head of every noble family in the kingdom, and as these amount to about 2300, the number of members might be nearly the same, though the attendance seldom exceeds 500, and often not 400. The clerical chamber consists of the Archbishop of Upsala, who always presides, 12 bishops, and about 60 deputies from the various dioceses. The burghers are represented by 97 deputies, of whom Stockholm returns 10; and the peasants by 144 deputies, sent from the different rural districts. To effect constitutional changes, the whole four orders must concur; but in ordinary questions the assent of three is sufficient. The king has in all cases an absolute veto, and in the exercise of it or any of his other powers, is responsible only through his ministers. The Diet is assembled every fifth year, and sits for 3 or 4 months, though occasionally much longer. The government is conducted by a council of state, composed of the 2 ministers of justice and foreign affairs, and 8 councillors, of whom 5 are the heads of different departments, and 3 only deliberate. Each hen is presided over by a governor, who has under him *kronofogde*, or deputies over several *härads* or districts, and *länsmän*, 1 over each *härad*.

Justice is administered by three supreme courts, which

sit respectively at Stockholm, Jönköping, and Christianstad. To each of these courts a number of secondary tribunals are subordinate; and beneath them, again, are *härads*-courts, or courts of primary resort, to the number of about 264. The Lutheran religion is professed by the great body of the people, and is the only religion acknowledged by the state; and though a general toleration is professed, dissidents from the state creed are banished the country. The sovereign and all the chief functionaries must be Lutherans. The number of clergy is about 3000. The higher orders are nominated directly by the king; but all ordinary and parochial clergy are elected by the people. The army consists of about 48,700 troops and militia, raised by enlistment, and 95,300 reserve, raised by conscription. They are well disciplined, and, under arms, present a remarkably fine appearance. The navy consists of 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 5 brigs, 12 steamers, 36 smaller craft, and 256 gunboats. This naval force is large, compared with the population, and is well manned by about 8000 men. The total revenue and expenditure, as brought forward in the budget for 1853, were each estimated at \$5,029,582. In a special army budget for 1850, the total expenditures for this department were estimated at \$2,600,266. About two-fifths of the revenue are derived from the land-tax and other permanent sources, and three-fifths from customs, excises, &c.

Lens or Districts.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1850.	Chief Towns.
GÖTTALAND.				
Malmö.....	1,781	221,670	238,084	Malmö.
Christianstad..	2,432	165,880	189,627	Christianstad.
Hälmstad.....	1,900	94,934	105,725	Hälmstad.
Carlskrona....	1,145	95,807	107,927	Carlskrona.
Wexjö.....	3,787	321,454	336,823	Wexjö.
Jönköping.....	4,292	150,477	163,426	Jönköping.
Kalmar.....	4,258	184,557	202,178	Kalmar.
Linköping.....	4,253	206,625	222,494	Linköping.
Mariestad.....	3,315	181,048	199,497	Mariestad.
Wenersborg...	5,036	218,618	246,136	Wenersborg.
Gothenburg...	1,891	164,974	187,583	Gothenburg.
Visby.....	1,247	41,575	44,572	Visby.
SWENSKA PÄRRE.				
Stockholm....	2,911	194,440	207,713	Stockholm.
Upsala.....	2,067	85,294	89,323	Upsala.
Westerås.....	2,661	97,494	96,691	Westerås.
Nyköping.....	2,516	114,920	120,113	Nyköping.
Örebro.....	3,264	125,061	137,690	Örebro.
Carlskrona....	6,945	195,546	221,885	Carlskrona.
Falun.....	12,261	138,141	151,497	Falun.
Gefleborg....	7,561	109,794	120,158	Gefle.
Härnösand....	9,501	85,875	99,538	Härnösand.
Östersund....	19,208	45,769	52,371	Östersund.
Umeå.....	29,382	57,164	70,758	Umeå.
Piteå.....	33,033	46,767	55,751	Piteå.
The lakes.....	3,562			
Total.....	170,086	3,138,884	3,482,541	

Education and People.—Almost all the inhabitants of Sweden, with the exception of the Laplanders and Finns, are of Teutonic origin, and preserve the original features of the race in great purity, particularly in the central and S. provinces, where they are characterized by a tall, robust stature, light hair, blue eyes, and light complexions. They are active and enterprising, and manifest a marked predilection for scientific pursuits. In point of intelligence and education, they are scarcely surpassed by any country in Europe. This is partly owing to the enlightened spirit of the government, in endeavoring to provide schools in every important locality; but derives great additional aid from the parents, who, in many parts of the country where regular schools, owing to the scantiness of the population, cannot be maintained, are careful to give a substantial education to their children at their own firesides. The system comprises universities at Upsala and Lund, 2 secondary and grammar schools, (classical and practical schools,) and 3 primary schools, or schools for the people, the whole under the inspection of the bishop and chapter of the Cathedral. In 1850 there were 143,526 pupils in the stationary and 126,178 in the ambulatory primary schools, 6223 in the secondary schools, 17,464 in private institutions, 129,926 educated at home, and 25,718 in Sunday-schools. All children between the ages of 9 and 15 must attend school or receive instruction at home. A normal school was established in 1842.

History.—The earliest traditions of Sweden, like those of most other countries, present only a confused mass of fables. Christianity appears to have been first introduced about the beginning of the ninth century. The Swedes and Goths were long ruled by separate sovereigns, but in 1056 they became united under Stenkil, Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, who has been called the Semiramis of the North, having defeated Albert, King of Sweden, and made him prisoner, formed the famous union of Kalmar in 1397, and united the three crowns in her own person. The Swedes recovered their independence under Gustavus Vasa, in 1521. The House of Vasa ascended the throne in 1623, and gave to Sweden the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus. In 1522, the Reformation was introduced by Olaus Petri, a disciple of Luther, and advanced with such rapidity that in 1528, at the Diet of Westerås, the king and people solemnly vowed adherence to the Confession of Augsburg as their standard of faith. The reign of Gustavus was long and

prosperous; and Sweden, enjoying the double blessings of a better government and a purer religion, made more progress in civilization than for centuries before. The celebrated Gustavus Adolphus took peaceable possession of the throne in 1611. The reign of this most distinguished sovereign belongs more to European than to Swedish history. The first years of his reign were devoted to internal improvements, and the consolidation of the valuable conquests which had been made on the continent. By the treaty of Stolbova, in 1617, he obtained from Russia a cession of all her possessions on the Baltic; and by that of Altmark, in 1629, Livonia and Polish Prussia became Swedish provinces. In 1630 he was appointed Captain-General of the Protestant League, and commenced the series of brilliant victories, which at once saved Protestantism, and gave a death-blow to the ambitious aims of Rome. His victory at Lützen, in 1632, cost him his life, and he was succeeded by his daughter Christina, when only six years of age. The evils usually attendant on a minority were avoided by the ability with which the celebrated Chancellor Oxenstierna administered the government; and new laurels were reaped by the Swedish armies under the leadership of captains whom the great Gustavus had trained. At the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, Sweden was formally confirmed in her continental possessions, which gave her a voice in the Germanic Diet, and raised her to the rank of a first-rate European power. The House of Vasa was succeeded by the House of Deu-Ponta, which furnished the famous Charles XII., who took peaceable possession of the throne in 1697. This celebrated prince, then a mere youth, found himself suddenly assailed by an ungenerous coalition on the part of Poland, Denmark, and Russia; but soon rid himself of his opponents by signally defeating each in succession. Unparalleled success, however, working on a mind in which ambition and the love of glory were ruling passions, ruined all. At his death, in 1718, he left his kingdom greatly curtailed in its dimensions, and exhausted by ruinous wars. Internal dissensions were now added to foreign disasters; and two violent factions, known by the name of the Hats and Caps—the former favoring a French, and the latter a Russian alliance—kept the nation in a state of ferment for more than half a century. Charles XII. had been succeeded by his sister Ulrica-Eleonora, who shortly after abdicated in favor of her husband, Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, during whose reign Sweden was obliged to submit to two most disadvantageous treaties with Russia—that of Nystad, in 1721, and that of Åbo, in 1743; the effect of which was to degrade her from the commanding position she had previously occupied, and sink her again to the rank of a second-rate power. In 1751, Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp succeeded, and was followed, in 1771, by his son Gustavus III., who, by the support of the army and body of the people, succeeded in re-establishing the government nearly as it existed in 1680. In 1810, Bernadotte, who had been a Marshal under Napoleon, was chosen crown prince, and ascended the throne as Charles John XIV., in 1818. He showed himself throughout an able, enlightened, and patriotic prince; and at his death, in 1844, left the kingdom in a far more prosperous state than he found it, to his son, who now (1855) reigns under the title of Oscar I. Norway was annexed to Sweden in 1814, retaining its own laws. The united kingdoms, enjoying the blessings of peace and good government, continue to make rapid advances in prosperity.—Adj. Swēdish; (Sw. SVENSK, svēnsk; Fr. SUEDOIS, swā'dwā; Ger. SCHWEDISCH, shwā'dish; Sp. SUECO, swā'ko; It. SVEDESE, svā-dē'se;) Inhab. SWEDS. (In Swedish, French, Spanish, and Italian, the inhab. is the same as the adj.; Ger. SCHWEDS, shwā'dēh.)

SWEDEN, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 55 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 696.

SWEDEN, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, 18 miles W. of Rochester, intersected by the Erie Canal and Central Railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1885; in 1850, 3623.

SWEDEN, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. of Coudersport. Pop. 254.

SWEDSBOROUGH, swēds/bōr-rūh, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, situated at the head of Sloop Navigation on Raccoon Creek, about 12 miles S.W. of Woodbury. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, an extensive woolen factory, and about 100 dwellings.

SWEEDLINHILL, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

SWEETSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SWEETRA or SUIRA. See MOGADORE.

SWEET AIR, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

SWEET HOME, a post-office of Lavaca co., Texas.

SWEET HOME, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

SWEET LAND, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

SWEET SPRINGS, a post-village of Monroe co., Virginia, pleasantly situated near the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, 204 miles W. of Richmond. This is one of the oldest and most fashionable watering-places of the state.

SWEET VALLEY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SWEETVILLE, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

SWEETWATER, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 95 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Menard co., Illinois.

SWEETWATER CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee River a few miles N.E. of Campbellton.

SWEETWATER FACTORY, a post-office of Campbell co., Georgia.

SWEETLING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SWEIDEEYAH or SWEIDIYAH, swā-dee'yā, written also

SUADIAH or SUADEIAH, a large village of North Syria, pashalic of Aleppo, in a valley, 14 miles W. of Antioch.

SWELL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SWELL, LOWER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SWELL, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SWENIGOROD, a town of Russia. See SVENIGOROD.

SWERFORD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SWERIGE or SVERIGE. See SWEDEN.

SWERZENDE, a town of Poland. See SCHWERRIN.

SWETTENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

SWEVEGHEM, swā'veh-ghēm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 27 miles S. by E. of Bruges. P. 5242.

SWEVEZEELE, swā'veh-zē'lēh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 10 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 4829.

SWIAGA, a river of Russia. See SVIAGA.

SWIECIANY, a town of Russia. See SVIECIANY.

SWIENEMUNDE, a town of Prussia. See SWIENEMUNDE.

SWIENTA-SIERKA, a town of Prussia. See HEILIGENSTADT.

SWIETLA-OBER-DEB-SAZAWA, swē-tlā'ōber der shā-dā-vā(?) a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S. of Czaslau, on the Sazawa. Pop. 1472.

SWIFT CREEK, in the S.E. part of Virginia, flows through Chesterfield county, and unites with the Appomattox River a few miles below Petersburg.

SWIFT CREEK, of North Carolina, an affluent of Tar River, which it joins a few miles N. of Tarborough.

SWIFT CREEK, of Craven co., North Carolina, enters the Neuse River from the left, about 5 miles above Newbern.

SWIFT CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into the Wateree River, near the N.W. extremity of Sumter district.

SWIFT CREEK, of Hardin co., Tennessee, flows into the Tennessee River.

SWIFT CREEK, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

SWIFT CREEK BRIDGE, a post-office of Craven co., North Carolina.

SWIFT ISLAND, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

SWIFT RIVER, of New Hampshire, rises in Grafton county, and falls into the Saco River in Carroll county. It is, as its name implies, a very rapid stream.

SWIFT RIVER, a small stream of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, formed by the junction of the East and Middle Branches of the Chicopee River, itself uniting with the West Branch to form that river.

SWIFTVILLE, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

SWILLAND, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SWILLINGTON, a parish of England co. of York, West Riding.

SWILLY, LOUGH, lon, an inlet of the Atlantic, in the N. part of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, extends inland 25 miles S., where it receives the river Swilly. On Tannet Point, at the W. side of its entrance, is a light-house, in lat. 55° 10' 33" N., lon. 7° 38' W., and it is there 34 miles across.

SWIMBRIDGE, a parish of England co. of Devon.

SWIN/BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SWINCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SWINDERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWIN/DON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, and a principal station of the Great Western Railway, 29 miles E.N.E. of Bath. Pop. in 1851, 4876. The town, neatly built on an eminence, has a free school, and several charities.

SWINDON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SWINDON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SWINE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SWINEFLEET, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SWINEFORD, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 15½ miles E.N.E. of Castlebar. P. in 1851, 991.

SWINEFORDSTOWN, Pennsylvania. See MIDDLEBURG.

SWINEHART, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

SWINEMUNDE (Swinemünde) or SWIENEMUNDE,

(Swinemünde,) swē-nēm-mūn'dēh, a maritime town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 36 miles N.N.W. of Stettin, in the island of Usedom, on the Swine, the outlet of the Frische Hafl in the Baltic. Pop. 4600. Since 1817 its harbor has been much improved by the erection of piers, on one of which is a lighthouse. It has a pilot-board, and here large vessels unload cargoes for Stettin, of which it is the outport.

SWINESHEAD, swīn'shēd, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SWINESHEAD, a market-town and parish of England

co. of Lincoln, in the fens, 6 miles W.S.W. of Boston. Pop. in 1851, 2044. The sea formerly reached this town, which had a harbor near its present market-place.

SWINESTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWINESUND, *swee'ngh-sund*, is an inlet of the Skagerrack, between Norway and Sweden.

SWINEYARD, a post-office of Charles City co., Virginia.

SWINFORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SWINFORD, Old, a parish of England, cos. of Stafford and Worcester, including the town of Stourbridge. The Blue Coat Hospital, founded in 1677, educates 70 boys.

SWINFORD-REGIS or KING'S SWINFORD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Staffordshire and Worcester-shire Canal, 3 miles N.N.W. of Stourbridge. The village is neat, and the parish has a massive church, coal, iron, glass, brick and tile works, and numerous potteries. Near it are the vestiges of a large Roman camp, and Holbeach, where several gunpowder-plot conspirators were taken in 1605.

SWINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SWINGLEVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

SWINHOPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWINVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

SWINTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Wath-on-Dearne, 6 miles N.N.E. of Rotherham, on the North Branch of the Midland Railway.

SWINTON, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, about 60 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

SWINTON-AND-SIMPRIN, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

SWIR, a river of Russia. See *SVERR*.

SWITZLAND, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SWITZERLAND, (Ger. *Schweiz* or *Schweitz*, *shwits*; It. *Svizzera*, *svit-tsar-lá*; Fr. *Suisse*, *sweens*; Sp. *Suiza*, *swee-thá*; Port. *A Terra dos Suíços*, *á té-ná docu swee'soco*, "the land of the Swiss;" L. *Helvetia*), a federal republic of Central Europe, situated between lat. 45° 50' and 47° 50' N., and lon. 6° and 10° 25' E., and bounded on the N. by Baden, from which it is separated for the most part by the Rhine; N.E. by Württemberg and Bavaria, from which it is separated by the Lake of Constance; E. by the principality of Liechtenstein and the Tyrol, from the former of which it is separated by the Rhine, and from the latter partly by the Rhine, but chiefly by ranges of the Grison Alps; S. by Austrian Italy, Piedmont, and Savoy, from the two first of which it is separated also by the Alps, and from the latter partly by the Alps and the Lake of Geneva; and W. and N.W. by France, from which it is separated in part by the Jura Mountains and the river Doubs. The greatest length of Switzerland, from W. to E. near the parallel of 46° 35' N., is 216 miles; the greatest breadth, measured a little W. of the meridian of 9° E., is 140 miles.

Physical Features.—These are on the grandest scale, and furnish scenery which, if equalled, is not surpassed by any other part of the globe: lofty mountain ranges towering above the clouds and beyond the limits of perpetual snow; enormous glaciers descending from their sides, and blocking up the higher valleys; magnificent lakes, embosomed among mountains which often rise here from the water's edge for many thousand feet; and wild romantic valleys forming the channels of impetuous streams, fed by numerous torrents and cascades. The loftiest mountain chains belong to the Alps, and are situated chiefly in the S. The immense mass of Mount St. Gothard forms the centre or nucleus of a system of mountains, covered with perpetual snow and glaciers, the peaks of which are from 9000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Alps cover all the central, S., and S.E. portion of the country, and occupy more than one-half of its superficies. (See *ALPS*.) The Jura Mountains extend along the N.W. borders; the culminating points are the Dôle and Mont Tendre, (see *JURA*), and between these is an undulating plain or table-land 135 miles in length, from the Lake of Geneva in the S.W. to the Lake of Constance in the N.E. Its extreme breadth is 60 miles. Next the Alps it is 2000 feet above the sea, sloping towards the Jura, where it is 1350 feet. It has numerous valleys, some of which are of considerable extent.

Geology and Minerals.—All the loftiest Alpine ranges have a nucleus of granite, on which gneiss and mica slate recline, generally at a high angle. These rocks are particularly developed in St. Bernard, St. Gothard, the Paulhorn, &c., and contain a great number of beautiful minerals, particularly garnets and various kinds of rock-crystals. Sienite is not of frequent occurrence, but is found on the S. side of St. Gothard, and on the Finster-Aarhorn. Diallage rock, or gabbro, is seen exposed in steep precipices near Saaz, in the upper part of the canton of Valais, and forms whole mountains in various parts of the canton of Grisons. In the same locality, serpentine is largely developed. Granular limestone is widely diffused throughout the Alps, and is more particularly exposed on the Great and Little St. Bernard, and the S. side of St. Gothard. It usually rests on mica-slate, and often alternates with clay-slate and primitive gypsum. Mountain limestone composes the great masses of the Dent-du-Midi, the Diablerets, the Wetterhorn, Dodi, &c. It

is also seen in large masses on the E. shore of the Lake of Geneva, on the Molasson, Stockhorn, Pilat, and Sanits. The proper carboniferous rocks are very sparingly developed, but regular coal-bearing strata are found in the Simmenthal, the Kanderthal, and on the S. shore of Lake Thun. In the Jura, limestone equivalent to the oolite, often resting on muschelkalk, is so largely developed, that the name of Jura limestone is now often applied to the whole oolitic formation. Above the Jura limestone is the molasse, a soft green sandstone, belonging to the lower series of the tertiary formation, and covering an extensive area in the lower parts of Switzerland.

As in almost all mountainous countries, particles of gold are here found in the sands of many of the rivers, and more especially in those of the Rhine, in the canton of Grisons, in the Reuss, the Emmen, and the Lutter, but in none of them in such quantities as to repay the search. Lead and copper, both argentiferous, are found in the canton of Grisons, and were once worked, though they are now abandoned. Iron is more widely diffused, and is worked to advantage in several quarters, particularly among the strata connected with the Jura limestone. Rock-salt is worked to some extent in the canton of Vaud, and saline springs occur in many places, but have not been turned to much account. The other minerals deserving of notice are alabaster and marble, widely diffused; sulphur, near Lake Thun; gypsum, particularly in the canton of Freyburg; and asphalt in the Val de Travers, in the canton of Valais. Mineral springs occur in many quarters. As the most celebrated, we may mention those of Leuk in the Valais, Baden and Schinznach in Aargau, Pfeffers in St. Gall, and St. Moritz in the Grisons.

Rivers.—The Rhone and Rhine both have their sources in the glaciers of Switzerland, and the Danube and the Po are indebted to it for important tributaries; but owing to the mountainous nature and inland position of the country, none of the rivers acquire so much development within its limits as to become of great navigable importance. The Rhine, formed in the canton of Grisons by the junction of the Vorder and Hinter Rhein, flows N. into the Lake of Constance, and then, on emerging from the lake, flows W. to Schaffhausen, where it forms the celebrated falls of that name. Below these falls its navigation properly begins, and is continued W. along the frontier to Basel, where a sudden turn N. carries it into Germany. Its principal affluents in Switzerland are the Thur, Töss, Birs, and Aar, which all join it on the left. By far the most important is the Aar, which not only traverses a large part of the country circuitously from the S. of Bern to the N. frontier, but is augmented by a great number of important affluents, of which the largest are the Limmat, Reuss, and Emmen on the right, and the Saane and Thiele on the left. The Rhone, rising in the glacier of St. Gothard, on the N.E. confines of the canton of Valais, receives all the drainage of that canton, flowing through it centrally, first W.S.W. and then N.N.W., till it falls into the Lake of Geneva. Immediately after issuing from the lake at the town of Geneva, it receives the Arve, and about 10 miles below quits the Swiss frontier. The waters which the Po receives from Switzerland are carried to it by the Ticino, which drains the canton of that name; those which the Danube receives are carried to it by the Inn, which rises and has a considerable part of its upper course in the E. of the canton of Grisons. The whole drainage of Switzerland is thus divided among the three basins of the North Sea, the Mediterranean, including the Adriatic, which is properly only a branch of it, and the Black Sea. The proportions received by each are in the order now stated, but the far largest share belongs to the first.

Lakes.—No country in Europe, except Scandinavia, has, in proportion to its size, so many lakes as Switzerland. Those of the Alpine regions occupy the lower parts of the valleys. They vary in depth from 500 to 1900 feet, and are situated at an elevation of from 1200 to 1800 feet above the sea. The chief of these are Lake Leman or the Lake of Geneva, Brienz, Thun, Waldstätter or Lucerne, Zug, Wallenstadt, Zurich, Constance or the Boden See; and, on the S. of the Alps, Lugano and Maggiore. Most of these are traversed by steamboats. The table-land contains Lakes Morat, Sempach, Baldeck, Hallwyl, Greifensee, and Pfäfers. In the Jura are the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne, the former traversed by steamboats.

Climate.—The climate of Switzerland, owing to its elevation, and other causes, is much more severe than might be expected from its position, nearly in mid-distance between the Equator and the North Pole. It presents the greatest extremes and the most violent contrasts. In Geneva, at an elevation of 1200 feet, the mean pressure of the barometer is 27 inches; the range of the thermometer between the mean of winter and summer is from 34° to 66° Fahrenheit, and the average annual amount of rain is 29 inches. On Mount St. Bernard, barometer, 21 inches; thermometer, from 18° to 43° Fahrenheit, and amount of rain, 65 inches. While winter is reigning in all its rigor on the lofty summits or slopes of the mountains, it is only necessary to descend into the lower valleys to find that spring is far advanced. In

making this descent, we may direct our course not only S., where, in the lower valleys of the canton of Ticino a truly Italian climate is enjoyed, but even N., and find in the plains of Basel that winter has long departed. For the purpose of comparison, we may mention that the winter temperature of London is $38^{\circ}22$, and the summer temperature $61^{\circ}74$; and that the mean annual temperature of the hospice of St. Gothard is nearly two degrees lower than that of the North Cape. The elevation of the lower summit of snow in the mountains is 8000 feet. On the table-land and in the lower mountains snow falls in greater abundance than in other countries of the same latitude in Europe. On St. Gothard, snow falls at least once a month in summer. The large lakes are seldom frozen. In the upper valleys of the Jura, winter lasts six months; it is longer in those of the Alps. The same causes which diversify the climate tend also to make it extremely variable, even in the same localities; and hence days of almost insupportable heat are not unfrequently preceded by cold mornings, and succeeded by equally cold evenings. These sudden changes are very trying to weak constitutions, and sometimes make epidemic diseases generally prevalent; but, with the exception of a few swampy spots from which deleterious miasma is diffused, the air is clear and bracing, and eminently favorable to health. The S.W. winds, which are frequent, usually bring rain; the N.E. wind, which blows on the table-land in spring, is cold and dry. The warm S. wind greatly favors the climate of the canton of Ticino; under the name of *Föhn*, the *sirocco* of the Alps, it blows with extreme violence, and causes great damage on the lakes.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Few countries in Europe, even of larger extent, can boast of a more varied vegetation than Switzerland. It has been divided into 7 regions. The characteristic product of the first is the vine, which grows up to 1700 feet, and in some districts of Zurich and the Lake of Thun, to 1800 feet above the sea-level. The next in ascent is the hilly, or lower mountain region. It rises to the height of 2800 feet, and is characterized by the luxuriance of its walnut-trees. Though not well adapted for wheat, it produces good crops of spelt; and has excellent meadows, from which two cuttings of hay are annually obtained. The third, or upper mountain region, has its limit at 4100 feet. Its principal product is forest timber, consisting of all varieties of hard wood, but more especially beech. The walnut grows in it, though not vigorously, up to 3500 feet, and good crops are obtained of barley and oats. The pastures, too, are excellent. Above this, and up to the height of 5500 feet, is the fourth or subalpine region, distinguished by its pine forests. Here winter lasts from 8 to 9 months; no regular crops are grown, but some kinds of kitchen vegetables are raised, and a few potatoes, generally of small size. Many of the heights are covered with a rich grassy sward. The next two regions are sometimes included under the common name of alpine, though it evidently admits of two distinct divisions: the one, lower alpine, terminating at 6500 feet, and the other, upper alpine, ascending to the limit of perpetual snow. The former is the proper region of alpine pastures; the latter as it ascends becomes more and more stunted in its vegetation, and the variation of the seasons is lost, spring and autumn being altogether excluded, and a winter of rigorous severity following close upon a short summer of only five or six weeks. In the lower parts of these regions some trees are occasionally seen; but many of the valleys are filled with enormous glaciers, and in many spots and ravines which the sun cannot reach, the snow never entirely melts. The seventh and last region is that of perpetual snow. Even here vegetation is not utterly extinct, and several varieties of lichens are found clinging to the rocks.

Many parts, even of the lower regions of Switzerland, are of a stony, sterile nature, but on every side the effects of persevering industry are apparent, and no spot that can be turned to good account is left unoccupied. Still, so unfavorable is the soil and climate, that on dividing the whole area of the country into three parts, it will be found that only one of these produces grain sufficient for its own consumption; the second raises not more than eight, and the third barely six months' supply. The deficiency is supplemented partly by importation, and partly by the general cultivation of potatoes; in the more mountainous districts, dairy produce forms the chief article of subsistence. The best cultivated cantons are Basel, Aargau, Thurgau, Vaud, and Geneva. The principal grain crops are, in the flatter districts, spelt, wheat, rye, summer and winter barley, and Turkish corn; in the higher districts, summer barley and oats. Hemp and flax are extensively grown on all lands suitable for them, and nearly supply the whole of the home consumption; oil and poppy-seed are also generally cultivated, and in some of the higher districts caraway forms a favorite crop. Tobacco is chiefly confined to the flatter parts of Freyburg, Ticino, and Vaud. In the same cantons, occasional patches of saffron are seen. Fruit is produced in abundance in all the N. cantons, where apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees are seen in almost every quarter, growing either singly or in orchards; they are met with less frequently in the E.

and W., and become somewhat rare in the S. In many of the warmer spots, with a S. exposure and N. shelter, apricots, peaches, almonds, and figs thrive well in the open air. More delicate fruits, as oranges, citrons, lemons, and pomegranates, are almost confined to the S. side of the Alps, in the canton of Ticino. Here, too, the olive thrives, and a good deal of silk is obtained by the cultivation of the mulberry. With the exception of Uri and Glarus, there is not a canton in which the vine is not grown to a greater or less extent. Many of the cantons yield more wine than they require, but the quality in general is inferior, and fails to create a foreign demand. Timber of all kinds is abundant in most of the cantons, but great waste has been committed, and several of the most accessible forests have been so much thinned, that the prospect of an ultimate scarcity in several quarters has begun to cause serious apprehension.

Animals.—Among domestic animals, the first place belongs to the horned cattle, which are both remarkable for their numbers and the superiority of their breeds. Swiss cows can scarcely be surpassed, either in beauty or in the amount of their dairy produce; and the demand for them in other countries has given rise to a very lucrative branch of trade. There were, in 1844, 853,000 horned cattle, about one-fourth of which were milch cows; 105,000 horses, 468,000 sheep, 347,000 goats, and 318,000 swine. The horses are generally of rather diminutive size, though strong and hardy. Where used merely as pack-horses to transport burdens across the mountains, they are generally well adapted for the purpose. The mules used in the same way are only tolerable; the ass, also occasionally used, is very inferior. Sheep are very much confined to the lower districts, and have not yet attracted much attention, except in the cantons of Vaud and Geneva, where the merino, regularly imported from Spain, is kept pure, both for the purpose of supplying a foreign demand and improving the native breeds; on the higher grounds, goats manage to pick up their subsistence where no other domestic animal could live, and contribute greatly to the comfort if not to the wealth of their possessors.

In winter the population of the Alps inhabit villages scattered over the lower valleys. In May, the cattle are led to the lower pastures; in July, they ascend the regions 6000 feet above the sea; and about the 10th of August they pasture on the highest mountains, whence they descend to the valleys about the 10th of October. Among wild animals are bears and wolves, found both in the Alps and Jura; chamois, found chiefly among the loftiest mountains of the Alps; wild boars, not uncommon in the cantons of Bern, Vaud, and Aargau; stags, in the canton of Bern, and occasionally in the Grisons; badgers, foxes, hares, otters, birds of prey of large dimensions, and many varieties of winged game. The lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish, among which are several varieties of salmon, found chiefly in the Rhine and the waters connected with it; salmon-trout of large size, chiefly in the lakes of Constance and Geneva; and common trout in almost all the rivers and lakes. The only insects deserving of notice are bees, the rearing of which forms an important occupation in several cantons; and silk-worms, almost confined to the canton of Ticino. In the last canton, too, are found vipers, the only venomous reptiles of the serpent kind known to Switzerland, and some scorpions.

Manufactures.—Manufactures of various kinds were established in Switzerland at a very early period, and have extended rapidly in recent times, in face of the formidable competition to which they are subjected. The factory system, however, is little known, and the far greater part of the tissues are produced by domestic looms not kept in regular operation throughout the year, but chiefly during the winter, and in the evenings when the ordinary labors of the field have ceased. The quantities of goods thus made are great, but the exact amount is not easily ascertained. Among the staple articles of Swiss manufacture are silk goods, chiefly in Zurich and Basel; cotton goods, also chiefly in Zurich, and to a considerable extent likewise in St. Gall and Appenzell; linen and hempen cloth in Aargau, Thurgau, and St. Gall; jewelry and watches in Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bern; cutlery and various articles of hardware in Schaffhausen; writing and stained paper at Basel; leather and skins chiefly in Bern, Vaud, Zurich, Geneva, Basel, and Aargau; lace at Lausanne, Couvet, Motiers, and various other places; straw-hats, and various articles in straw, in Aargau and Lucerne. Neuchâtel has superior printing establishments. Watches, jewelry, and musical boxes are the principal manufactures of the W. cantons: here 230,000 watches are made every year. The number of individuals employed in the different branches of industry in 1846, were—Silks, 40,000; cottons, 90,000; watches and jewelry, 30,000; woollens, paper, leather, ironwares, &c., 40,000; in all, 200,000.

Commerce, &c.—The above articles furnish themselves the materials of a considerable export trade, and to these must be added cattle, butter, cheese, cherry-brandy, timber, charcoal, medicinal plants, &c.; the more important imports are corn, rice, salt, salt-fish, wine, colonial produce, &c.

woollens, and various articles in iron and copper. In addition to this ordinary trade, Switzerland shares in the very important transit which is carried on between France, Germany, and Italy. The nature of the country throws extraordinary difficulties in the way of this traffic, but the means which have been employed to lessen or remove them are almost as extraordinary as the difficulties, and the great roads which now lead across some of the loftiest passes of the Alps will long be pointed to as among the most remarkable of engineering achievements. Nor have the ordinary communications of the interior been neglected. In almost every canton, as far as the nature of the surface will admit, the roads are both well made and carefully kept, and though the impetuosity of the rivers greatly limits their navigable importance, and leaves little scope for the construction of extensive canals, many hydraulic works have been executed on a scale of no mean extent, considering the limited resources of the country and the obstacles to be overcome. Among others may be mentioned the two canals of the Linth, one connecting it with the Lake of Wallenstadt, and the other connecting it through that lake with the Lake of Zurich. By the Strasbourg and Basel, (Bâle,) and the Baden and Freiburg Railways, terminating at Basel, Switzerland is connected with the railway systems of France, Germany, and the other European states.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Switzerland is divided into 22 cantons, which, with their separate areas and populations, are exhibited in the following table:—

Cantons.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in 1850.	Chief Towns.	Pop. 1850.
Aargau or Argovie.....	503	199,730	Aarau or Aarau....	4,677
Appenzell, Rhodes, outer } " inner }.....	153	{ 43,589 11,270	Trogen..... Appenzell.....	2,611 2,910
Basel, city, } " country, }.....	185	{ 29,555 47,400	Basel..... Liesthal.....	37,313 3,032
Bern.....	2,567	457,921	Bern.....	27,758
Freyburg.....	565	99,805	Freyburg.....	9,065
Geneva.....	91	61,931	Geneva.....	29,108
Glarus.....	280	39,197	Glarus.....	4,082
Grisons.....	2,975	69,800	Chur or Coire.....	5,943
Lucerne.....	544	132,745	Lucerne.....	10,068
Neuchâtel.....	281	70,679	Neuchâtel.....	7,777
St. Gall.....	719	169,508	St. Gall.....	11,234
Schaffhausen.....	116	35,278	Schaffhausen.....	7,110
Schwytz.....	339	44,152	Schwytz.....	3,414
Soleure.....	235	60,613	Soleure.....	5,370
Ticino.....	1,037	117,397	{ Bellinzona..... Locarno..... Lugano.....	1,926 2,678 5,141
Thurgau.....	270	84,819	Frauenfeld.....	3,544
Unterwalden, Upper } " Lower }.....	263	{ 13,784 11,317	Harnen..... Muns.....	1,299 1,477
Uri.....	472	14,540	Altorf.....	2,112
Valais.....	1,665	81,527	Sion.....	3,516
Vaud.....	1,185	199,453	Lausanne.....	20,000
Zug.....	85	17,454	Zug.....	3,302
Zurich.....	687	200,134	Zurich.....	17,040
Total.....	10,361	2,390,116		

Government, Religion, &c.—The cantons of Switzerland are united together as a federal republic for mutual defence, but retain their individual independence in regard to all matters of internal administration. According to the constitution adopted by the Federal Diet, September 12, 1848, the Federal Assembly is composed of two divisions—the National Council, and the Council of the States, or the Senate. The National Council is named by the cantons, one member to each 20,000; but when a surplus of above 10,000 exists, an additional member is elected. The members are chosen for three years. Each canton, and when divided, each half canton, is entitled to send at least one member. The Senate consists of 44 members, two for each canton; the half cantons sending one each. The Federal Council, composed of seven members, elected for three years, is chosen by the National Council from among the Swiss citizens eligible to the National Council. Only the Confederation, represented by the two councils, has the right to declare war, make peace, and to conclude treaties and alliances. The Confederation alone is charged with the official relations between the cantons and with foreign governments. The Federal Tribunal, of 11 members and 11 substitutes, is named by the Federal Assembly for three years. This tribunal judges in civil causes between the cantons, or between them and the Confederation; also between the Confederation or cantons on the one part, and individuals on the other. For cases of discipline it is divided into two sections, which constitute the chamber of accusation, the jury, and the court of cassation. November 25, 1848, Bern was chosen to be the federal city.

The only forms of religion generally professed are the Protestant Presbyterian, as modelled by Calvin and Zwinglius, and the Roman Catholic. The former numbered, in 1850, 1,417,764, and the latter 971,750 adherents. Switzerland has three universities, viz. at Basel, Bern, and Zurich. Public instruction dates from 1833, but is now widely disseminated; and in the whole of Switzerland it would be difficult to meet with a boy or girl unable to read or write. In 1844 there were in all 5500 primary schools, attended by 35,000 pupils.

Revenue, Army, &c.—The revenue of the Swiss Confederation for 1854, amounted to \$2,753,000, and the expenditures to \$2,618,000. Of the revenue, \$1,100,000 was derived from frontier tolls. The revenue for 1855, as estimated in the budget brought forward, December, 1855, amounted to \$3,210,000, and the expenditures to \$2,943,000. The debt amounts to \$2,943,000. The Confederation has no standing army, but every Swiss is a soldier, and each canton contributes a fixed contingent when called on. The armed force in 1851, amounted to 72,000 men, between the ages of 20 and 34; besides which there was a reserve of 36,000 men, between the ages of 34 and 44.

People.—The different languages spoken in Switzerland evidently show that the people have not a common origin, but belong to different races. In the W., where French is spoken, they are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Burgundians, whose territories included both sides of the Jura; in the N., where German is spoken, a common origin is indicated with the Germans of Swabia and the Tyrol; and in the S., both the language and physical features are Italian, though those on the S. of the Alps indicate this more strongly than the inhabitants of the Grisons, who exhibit several peculiarities, and speak a corrupt Latin, called Romansh. But apart from these peculiarities of origin and language, the Swiss have lived so long in a state of confederation, that they have acquired a decided national character, and may now be considered as forming a single people.

History.—The Swiss first become known to us s. c. 106, when part of them, under the name of Tigurini, in alliance with the Cimbric, defeated a Roman army, and slew the consul, Lucius Cassius, who headed it. About 60 years after we find them, under the name of Helvetii, attempting to migrate in a body into Gaul, but driven back after a signal defeat by Julius Caesar. This proved the commencement of their subjection to the Roman yoke, and after vainly struggling for independence, the whole country appears to have become resigned to its fate about A. D. 70. Near the beginning of the fifth century, the northern hordes burst in and formed permanent settlements: the Alemanni making themselves masters of the N., and the Burgundians of the S.W. districts, while at a later period the Goths gained possession of the S.E. All these nations were ultimately subdued by the Franks, whose empire, about the middle of the sixth century, extended over many countries, and included, among others, the whole of Helvetia. On the disruption of the Frankish Empire, shortly after the death of Charlemagne, Helvetia was divided into two portions; an E. or German portion, falling to the share of Louis of Bavaria, was incorporated with the duchy of Swabia; and a W. or Burgundian, allotted to Lotharius, who held the title of Emperor and King of Italy. This latter portion was afterwards incorporated with the kingdom of Upper Burgundy, which was formed by Rudolf in 889, and lasted till 1016, when it came into the possession of Henry II., Emperor of Germany, who having previously been in possession of the E. part, or Swabian Helvetia, was now master of the whole country. In the early part of the thirteenth century the country was subdivided into a number of lordships, free cantons, and imperial towns, all invested with peculiar rights and privileges. Among the lordships, that of Hapsburg, by a series of fortunate events, gradually attained such pre-eminence that in 1273, Rudolf, one of its members, was elected Emperor of Germany, and became founder of the house of Austria. The great victory of Morgarten in 1315, led to the establishment of a federal compact between the three cantons of Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, which formed the nucleus of the existing Confederation. In 1353, it numbered 8 cantons; and in 1513, it was composed of 13 cantons. In 1518, the preaching of indulgences provoked opposition, as in Germany, and Zwinglius appeared as the pioneer of a series of distinguished reformers, who ultimately succeeded in gaining over a majority of the cantons to their principles. Since then Switzerland has long distinguished herself by the asylum afforded to refugees from other countries, when driven from their homes by the tyranny or bigotry of their rulers. In 1602 Switzerland was reduced, by what is called the Act of Mediation, to a kind of French protectorate, 19 cantons retaining a nominal independence, while 3, Geneva, Neuchâtel, and the Valais, were incorporated with France. A Confederation, composed of 22 independent cantons, was re-established by the congress of Vienna in 1815.—Adj. SWISS; (Fr. SUISSE, sweess; Ger. SCHWEIZERISCH, shwítser-ish; It. SVIZZERO, sviúá-ro; Sp. SUIZO, sweetho; Port. Suíço, sweé-so.) Inhab. SWISS, sometimes SWITZER. (In French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the inhab. is the same as the adj.; Ger. SCHWEIZER, shwítser.)

SWITZERLAND, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains 220 square miles. The Ohio River washes its E. and S. borders. The surface is diversified by a range of hills about 400 feet high, which are separated from the river by a strip of flat land, near 3 miles wide. The soil is good, both on the hills and bottoms. The blue or Trenton limestone underlies part of the county. A company of Swiss settled here in 1802, and the county was organized in 1814. Capital, Vevay. Pop. 12,982.

SWITZERLAND, a township forming the N.E. extremity of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1216.

SWOJANOW, *swojd-nov* or *swoyd-nov*, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 600.

SWORDS, *sorda*, a market-town and parish of Ireland, co., and 8 miles N.N.E. of Dublin, on the Swords River, 5 miles from the Irish Sea. Pop. in 1851, 2965. Its principal buildings, a modern Gothic church, a ruined abbey, and pillar tower, 73 feet in height, are clustered together on rising ground in the midst of a low plain. It has barracks, and an endowed school. The town is in decay, but was formerly of importance. Here the first Irish army of "the Pale" assembled in 1641, preparatory to the commencement of the civil war in Ireland.

SWRATAUCH, *svrãtãwx*, or **ZWRATAUCH**, *svrãtãwx*, a village of Bohemia, 21 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1334.

SWRATKA, *svrãtkã*, a market-town of Bohemia, 30 miles from Chrudim. Pop. 1088.

SWYNARDE, *swynas'deh*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1905.

SWYRE, *swfr*, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SYANG, *s'yang*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Gilolo Passage, 35 miles N.W. of Waigeo. Lat. $0^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $129^{\circ} 54' E.$

SYBERTSVILLE, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SYCAMORE, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 236 miles from Nashville.

SYCAMORE, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. 3731.

SYCAMORE, a post-village and township of Wyandott co., Ohio, about 45 miles S.W. of Sandusky City. Pop. 880.

SYCAMORE, a post-village and township, capital of De Kalb co., Illinois, 208 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It is situated in a fertile prairie, near Sycamore Creek. Pop. 975.

SYCAMORE ALLEY, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina, 85 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

SYCAMORE CREEK, in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, flows into the Cumberland River in Davidson county.

SYCAMORE CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Ingham co., and enters Red Cedar River at its confluence with Grand River.

SYCAMORE CREEK or **SLOUGH**, of California, rises in Colusi county, and falls into the Sacramento River about 60 miles below Shasta City.

SYCAMORE MILLS, a post-office, Davidson co., Tennessee.

SYCHTYN, *stichin*, a township of North Wales, co., of Flint.

SYDENHAM, *sid'en-am*, a chapelry of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the London and Croydon Railway, 8 miles S.E. of London Bridge.

SYDENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SYDENHAM, a village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 12 miles S.E. of Woodstock. See **OWEN SOUND**.

SYDENHAM DAMAREL, a parish of England, co. Devon.

SYDENHAM ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. See **NANOOTI**.

SYDERSTONK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SYDNEY, *sid'nes*, a seaport city of Australia, capital of New South Wales, beautifully situated on Sydney Cove, on the S. side of Port Jackson, 7 miles from the Heads. Lat. (Fort Macquarie) $33^{\circ} 51' 42'' S.$, lon. $151^{\circ} 14' E.$ It stands partly on a small freestone promontory, having Darling Harbor on the W., and partly in a narrow valley, and viewed either from the sea or adjoining heights on the mainland, presents a very pleasing and even imposing appearance. During the first years of its existence it consisted of a number of paltry houses, huddled together, or scattered irregularly without any preconceived arrangement, and that part of the town, notwithstanding numerous alterations and improvements, is still its least inviting quarter; but elsewhere the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are so spacious that not fewer than 34 of them have carriage-ways of not less than 36 feet, and foot-ways of not less than 12 feet wide. All these streets are well paved or macadamized, and lighted with gas. The houses seldom exhibit much taste in their external appearance, but are substantially built of brick or stone, many of them with small but neatly laid-out gardens; several of the streets, among which George street and Pitt street deserve special notice, present ranges of handsome edifices and elegant shops, which may vie with those in some of the great capitals of Europe. It has extensive and increasing suburbs—W. Pyrmont and Balmain, across Darling Harbor; E. Woolloomooloo or Henrietta Town; S.E. Paddington and Surrey Hills; S. Redfern and Chippendale; and S.W. Camperdown, Newton, and the Glebe. The most important public buildings are the churches, which include 5 Protestant Episcopalians, 3 Presbyterians, 2 Roman Catholics, 6 Methodists, 1 Baptist, and 1 Quaker. The other buildings and institutions most deserving of notice are the government-house, a very handsome structure of white freestone, in the Elizabethan style, and finely situated among well-wooded grounds, on a height overhanging Sydney Cove; Sydney University, inaugurated in October, 1852, occupying a commodious building, and furnishing a good education in classics, mathematics, and natural philosophy; a Roman Catholic college, a normal, and several other superior schools; 1872

the new court-house, and adjoining it the new jail, built on an extensive scale, with a due regard to the classification of prisoners; a theatre, a museum, the legislative and executive council-chambers, consisting of a handsome range of stone buildings, with a noble colonnade, forming a verandah and balcony; the new barracks, a large but plain series of buildings; the custom-house, public library, public markets, the benevolent asylum, and two hospitals; society for the promotion of the fine arts, and floral and horticultural societies.

The trade of Sydney is very extensive, and enjoys facilities of which few other ports can boast. Its haven, about 15 miles long, and in some parts 3 miles broad, is completely land-locked, and indented by numerous creeks, with a depth of water sufficient to allow the largest vessels to enter and lie close to the warehouses which line the shore. To make the accommodation more complete, a circular quay has been erected at a cost of more than 27,000*l.* Nor have the means of defence been altogether overlooked. On the highest ground within the N. portion of the town, an admirable site for a citadel has been selected, and partly constructed. Several other forts occupy commanding positions within the cove, and were the defences made complete by erection of batteries on the two lofty headlands, about 1½ miles apart, that form the entrance of Port Jackson and George's Head, which immediately fronts it, a hostile approach by sea might justly be regarded as all but impossible.

The principal exports of Sydney are gold, wool, tallow, and hides, and the produce of the southern whale fishery, particularly whale-oil and whalebone; the principal imports are grain and provisions, including tea, coffee, sugar, &c., wine and spirits, soap and candles, wearing apparel, furniture, carriages, and various articles of ordinary manufacture, as tissues, hardware, agricultural implements, &c. In carrying on this important trade, the number of vessels which entered the port of Sydney in 1848, was 527, with tonnage, 131,686. The value of the exports during the same year was estimated at 963,590*l.*; that of the imports at 1,182,842. The following table shows the extent of the exports of wool, hides, and tallow, from 1846-7 to 1851-2:—

Exports from Sydney of Wool, Tallow, and Hides, from 1846-7 to 1851-2.

Season, From Nov. 1 to Oct. 31, each Year.	Total Exports from Sydney.			Total Product of Sydney District.		
	Wool.	Tallow.	Hides.	Wool.	Tallow.	Hides.
1846-47.....	Bales, 43,565	Casks, 7,985	No. 65,150	Bales, 42,235	Casks, 7,741	No. 63,501
1847-48.....	46,133	10,000	45,686	42,090	10,371	45,604
1848-49.....	52,844	13,495	50,066	48,692	12,577	50,006
1849-50.....	53,095	16,726	72,942	48,294	15,308	72,596
1850-51.....	46,486	10,084	60,692	45,795	9,196	64,641
1851-52.....	52,725	20,157	74,116	49,131	19,914	73,106

The discovery of gold in the colony (see **NEW SOUTH WALES**) has given an immense impetus to the trade of Sydney, and added another most important article of export. The total amount of gold exported in 1853, was estimated at 6,000,000*l.*

In regard to the means of transport within the town itself and in its environs, Sydney is by no means deficient. Omnibuses, hackney-coaches, and cabs are as numerous as in the larger cities of the United States. Stage-coaches run regularly to all the most important towns; and steamers ply daily between Sydney and Paramatta, and at longer intervals to Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, &c. For ordinary recreation, a large area, about 2 miles in circuit, called Hyde Park, has been judiciously reserved, and already forms one of the chief attractions of the place. One side of it is appropriated to a botanical garden; the other, extending along the shore, and raised a few feet above the rippling waves, is laid out in winding walks and terraces, arbors, shrubberies, and verdant slopes. The management of the city is vested in a corporation, which has the power of meeting its expenditure by levying a police-rate.

Sydney was founded in 1788, and named in honor of Viscount Sydney, the colonial secretary of state. It made comparatively little progress till the time of Governor Macquarie, who caused a survey to be made of the whole locality, marked out a regular plan for future buildings, and made many other important improvements. It received its charter of incorporation in 1842. A railway has been projected to connect Sydney with Melbourne. Pop. in 1846, 28,356; in 1854, estimated at above 100,000.

SYDNEY or **SIDNEY**, a county occupying the E. extremity of Nova Scotia. Capital, Antigonish. Pop. in 1851, 13,467.

SYDNEY or **SIDNEY**, an important seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Cape Breton, situated in the E. part of the island of Cape Breton, at the head of an excellent harbor, having a safe and secure entrance, about 200 miles N.E. of Halifax. Lat. $46^{\circ} 18' N.$, lon. $60^{\circ} 9' W.$ A light-house has been erected on a low point of land at the S. side of the entrance to the harbor, showing a fixed light 160 feet above the sea. Three miles above the light-house are the famous Sydney coal mines, which are estimated to con-

tain 250 miles of workable coal. The thickness of the bed worked is six feet. The coal is transported 3 miles by railway to a wharf, where it is taken on board of vessels. At the distance of 15 miles are the Bridgeport mines, where the coal seam is 9 feet in thickness. In 1850, 508 vessels (tons, 47,661) arrived at Sydney, bringing cargoes valued at \$50,530; 339 vessels, (tons, 39,591,) with cargoes valued at \$184,530, cleared at the port for foreign countries. The above includes coal to the value of \$13,300 shipped to the United States.

SYD/NORSVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Virginia, 100 miles S.W. by W. of Richmond.

SYENE, a town of Egypt. See ASSWAN.

SY'ERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SYHOON, si-hoon', or SEIHOUN, sâ-hoon', (anc. *Sârus*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises among the mountains of Taurus, flows S.W., and falls into the Mediterranean. Total course, about 130 miles.

SYKEHOUSE, sîk'hôws, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SYKESVILLE, sîk'svîll, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 32 miles W. of Baltimore.

SYKHARITZA, se-â-rî-tîd, a mountain on the N. frontier of Greece, 29 miles S.E. of Arta, 5908 feet in height.

SYLACAUGA, a post-village of Talladega co., Alabama, about 65 miles N. of Montgomery.

SYLAIH or SILAIH, a fortified town of North-west Hindostan, in the Baroda dominions, on the Guzerat Peninsula, 65 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad.

SYLCO, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

SYL/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SYLHET or SILHET, sî'hê't, a frontier district of British India, presidency of Bengal, beyond the Brahmapootra, having N. the Cossyah Hills, E. Munnipoor, S. and W. the districts of Tiperah and Mymensingh. Area, comprising the territory of Jynteah, estimated at 5550 square miles. Pop. 1,093,720, this being one of the most densely peopled portions of the British dominion in the East.

SYLHET, the chief town of the above district, and the residence of the principal authorities, is on the Soormah, 120 miles N.E. of Dacca. Lat. 24° 55' N., lon. 91° 55' E.

SYLL or SYL, a river of Europe. See SCHYL.

SYLLAMORE, a township in Izard co., Arkansas. P. 257.

SYLT, an island of Denmark. See SILT.

SYLTÖE, sîl'tô or sîl'tô-eh, an island of Denmark, duchy Sleswick, off its W. coast. Length, from N. to S., 22 miles. It consists of 3 narrow limbs uniting in a centre. Pop. 2600, chiefly occupied in fishing and navigation.

SYLVA, sîl'vâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm. Lat. 57° 30' N. It flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of nearly 300 miles, joins the Tchysovaia 24 miles N.E. of Perm.

SYLVA, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

SYLVAN, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

SYLVAN, a post-township in the W. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 924.

SYLVAN DALE, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

SYLVAN GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Georgia, 54 miles E. by N. of Milledgeville.

SYLVAN GROVE, a post-office of Clark co., Indiana.

SYLVAN GROVE, a small village of Clarke co., Illinois.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

SYLVANIA, a post-village, capital of Scriven co., Georgia, 60 miles S. by E. of Augusta.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

SYLVANIA, a township in the N. part of Lucas co., Ohio, intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. Pop. 751.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

SYLVANUS, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

SYLVESTER, a post-village and township of Greene co., Wisconsin, 35 miles S.W. of Madison. The village contains 70 dwellings, 1 store, and 1 hotel. Pop. 300; of the township, 712.

SYL/VIA, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio.

SYMÆTHUS. See GIARRETTA.

SYME. See SYMI.

SYMI, see'mee, (anc. *Syme*), an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Syml, 15 miles N.W. of Rhodes. Lat. 36° 30' N., lon. 27° 54' E. Length and breadth, about 6 miles each. Pop. estimated at 7000. The outline is very irregular, and the island is a rocky mass of limestone rising to 1000 feet above the sea. The soil is mostly barren, but every available patch of ground is assiduously cultivated, and the inhabitants are distinguished for industry and commercial enterprise. Syml exports large quantities of sponge and wood from the shores of its gulf. It has three harbors, and a small but thriving town of the same name on its N. side, with about 1000 inhabitants, and some remains of antiquity. Syml is subordinate to the Pasha of Rhodes.

SYMI, see'mee, the capital and only town on the island of Syml, is a thriving place at the head of a bay, on the N.E. angle of the island. Pop. about 1000.

SYMI, GULF OF, (anc. *Sînus Doridîs*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, bounded by two long promontories, the N.W. of which (*Triopium Promontorium*) separates it from the Gulf of Cos. Depth inland, and breadth at entrance, about 27 miles each. On its E. side are three subordinate bays, (the anc. *Thymnias*, *Sclarnus*, and *Hubassius*.) The shores are very picturesque, and on them are various Cyclopean and other remains. At its entrance is the island of Syml.

SYMINGTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

SYMINGTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 33 miles S.E. of Glasgow, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 miles S.S.E. of Carstairs Junction.

SYMME, simz, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. 1115.

SYMME, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 487.

SYMME'S CORNERS, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 4 miles S. of Hamilton.

SYMME'S CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Jackson county, and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Burlington.

SYMME'S CREEK, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

SYMONDSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SYMOND'S HARBOR. See MANAKOO.

SYMPHEROPOL, a town of Russia. See SIMFEROPOL.

SYMPLEGADES, sim-plê-gâ-dêz, a group of rocky islets in the Black Sea, immediately off the point of Room-Eles, at the entrance of the Bosphorus.

SYMSONIA, a post-village of Graves co., Kentucky.

SYNGHEM or SYNGEM, sîn'ghêm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2400.

SYNTEKHNO, sin-têk'nô, a river of Greece, an affluent of the Aspropotamo.

SYNTEKHNO, a mountain of Greece, contiguous to the above.

SYRA, see'râ, (anc. *Syros*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, among the Cyclades, 20 miles N.W. of Paros. Area, about 55 square miles. Pop. estimated at 29,972. The surface is mountainous, and near its N. extremity is a peak rising to 4000 feet above the sea. Many parts of the island are fertile, producing corn, wine, silk, figs, and cotton. It forms, with the islands of Zea, Mycone, Thurmia, Serpho, Siphanto, Argentiera, Milo, and Sikino, a government of Greece.

SYRA or HERMOPOLIS, the capital of the above island, is a maritime town on the E. shore. Pop. about 20,000. It is built around its harbor, at the foot of a conical-shaped hill, which formed the site of the older town. Since the Greek revolution many new streets and houses have been laid out; and Syra has attained a rank for commercial importance in Greece next to Athens. It is the residence of consuls of most European states, and is a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers going to and from Constantinople. In 1841, 1050 vessels, mostly Greek, Turkish, British, Austrian, and Ionian, aggregate burden 104,880 tons, entered its port.

SYRACUSE, sîr'kûz, (It. *Siracusa*, se-re-koo'sâ; anc. *Syracusa*; Gr. *Συρακῶνα*), a fortified city of Sicily, capital of an Intendancy, on its E. coast, in modern times occupying only the site of the original and smallest quarter of the famous city of antiquity, viz., the island of Ortigia, between the sea and the great harbor, 30 miles S.S.E. of Catania. Lat. of light-house 37° 3' N., lon. 15° 17' 5" E. Pop., which in ancient times was said to have amounted to 200,000, is now only 10,949. The cathedral, formerly the temple of Minerva, is of Doric architecture, and has been a place of worship continuously for 2500 years. The Church of St. Marclan claims to have been the earliest in Europe for Christian worship. The catacombs and the *latomia*, or ancient prisons, in the quarries from which the materials of Syracuse were taken. In connection with the *latomia* of Neapolis, may be mentioned the famous cavern known by the name of the "Ear of Dionysius," along which, by means of grooves carefully cut and polished, the slightest whisper is supposed to have been audibly conveyed. Besides the above, the famous fountain of Arethusa, now used for a washing-trough; the remains of the strong fortress Hexapylon, of a Temple of Diana, and Roman amphitheatre, some baths, walls gates, and the Palace of Sixty Beds, constructed by Agathocles, are the chief vestiges of antiquity. The Middle Age citadel of Maniaces, barracks, a college, royal academy, museum of antiquities, and public library, with numerous churches, may be chiefly noticed as belonging to the modern city. The noble harbor is admirably adapted for a commercial emporium; but its trade is now nearly confined to a few exports of salt, wine, oil, and fish. Syracuse was founded a.c. 733, by a colony from Corinth, governed alternately as a republic or under kings; unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians a.c. 414, and taken by the Romans a.c. 212; and, after, a lengthened siege in 878, by the Saracens, who partially destroyed it; but it was chiefly ruined by the earthquake of 1693. It was the residence at different periods of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, and Cicero; the place where Hicetas is said to have first propounded the true revolution of the earth; and the birthplace of the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and the philosopher Archimedes, who lost his life at the

capture of the city by the Romans.—Adj. and Inhab. SYRACUSAN, sir'p-kú'shən.

SYRACUSE, sir'p-kú'sh, a flourishing city of Central New York, and capital of Onondaga county, is situated on the S. end of Onondaga Lake, and on a creek of that name, 148 miles by railroad W. by N. of Albany, 80 miles E. by S. of Rochester, and 35 miles S.S.E. of Oswego. Lat. 43° 4' N., lon. 76° 12' W. The site is nearly level. The city is regularly laid out, with wide, straight streets crossing each other at right angles. The principal avenues of business are lined with handsome blocks of brick and stone buildings. The city contains a public hall, which will seat 2500 persons, and is one of the best in the state. The situation being more central than that of any other large town in New York, nearly all the state conventions of the political and other associations are held here. The principal hotels are the Globe Hotel, the Syracuse House, and the Onondaga House. There are 4 Roman Catholic, and 19 Protestant churches, among which are 4 remarkable for architectural beauty, erected at a cost of \$125,000. Eight handsome buildings have been erected for the public schools, at an aggregate expense of \$30,000. The city contained, July, 1852, 8 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$885,000. The public press consists of 4 daily and 6 weekly newspapers, besides several monthly periodicals. Some of these are devoted to religious and literary subjects.

From its position, Syracuse enjoys great facilities for trade. The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, passes through the central part of the city, E. and W., and is intersected at right angles by the Oswego Canal, extending N. to Lake Ontario. The Central Railroad of New York, forming the great thoroughfare from Albany to Buffalo, here divides into two branches, one leading directly to Rochester, and the other pursuing a more circuitous route via Auburn and Geneva. The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, and the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, also terminate at this place, connecting it with the towns indicated by their names. Two other railroads are projected to Sackett's Harbor and to Newburg. Plank-roads diverge to various points in Onondaga, and in the adjoining counties. Here terminates the long level of the Erie Canal, 69½ miles in length.

Syracuse is remarkable as the seat of the most extensive and valuable salt manufactures in the United States. The land containing the saline springs is owned by the state, and is leased free of rent, to be used only for this manufacture. The wells are dug, and the water pumped at the expense of the state, and the manufacturer pays a duty of 1 cent per bushel. Originally the duty was 12½ cents; then for many years prior to 1846, it was 6 cents per bushel. Some of the wells are sunk to the depth of 400 feet. Fine salt is prepared by boiling, and coarse by solar evaporation. In 1850 the number of manufactures of salt in this vicinity was 192. The whole quantity produced in 1849, was stated at 5,083,369 bushels; in 1853 the aggregate amounted to 4,494,453 bushels. An experiment has recently been made, by the order of the secretary of war, for the purpose of testing the relative value of the Onondaga and Turk's Island salt, the result of which proved that the salt of home manufacture was fully equal to the foreign. Syracuse also contains a variety of other manufactures, the most valuable productions of which are machinery, steam-engines, farming implements, stoves, woollen goods, leather and flour.

History.—The township of Salina, in which Syracuse was situated, was formed in 1809. A post-office was established here in 1820, prior to which time the place was called Cassin's Corners, and then CORINTH. In 1820, the village contained 3 stores, 2 taverns, and 250 inhabitants. On April 13th, 1825, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1848 as the city of Syracuse, including the contiguous village of Salina, situated on the margin of Onondaga Lake, about 1 mile N. of the centre of the city. Salina Village was incorporated in 1824. It appears that the growth of this town was never more rapid than at the present time. Pop. of Salina township in 1840, 11,013, of whom 6500 were in Syracuse; in 1850, 22,271; in 1855, 25,226.

SYRACUSE, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, at the outlet of Turkey Lake, 128 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

SYRACUSE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W. of Chicago.

SYR/ESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SYRIA, sir'p-a. (Turk. *Sham* *Udayti*, shám ve-lí-dá'tee; Arab. *Es Sham*, é-shám; It. *Soria*, so-reo'; Fr. *Syrie*, see'reo'; Ger. *Syrien*, see'reo-n.), a country of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 31° and 37° N., lon. 33° 30' and 39° E.; and bounded W. by the Mediterranean; N. by the Taurus range, separating it from Asia Minor; N.E. by the Euphrates; E. by the Syrian Desert; S.E. and S. by Arabia, and S.W. by Egypt. Greatest length, from N. to S., about 420 miles; greatest breadth, about 190 miles. Area, nearly 50,000 square miles. The coast has some low, sandy tracts; but is in general, though not deeply indented, lofty and precipitous, rising, particularly in Mount Carmel, to the height of 3000 feet. It has few good harbors, and is often lined with shelves, which make its navigation dangerous. The most remarkable feature of the interior is a

mountain chain, which, continued from the Sinai Peninsula in the S., stretches over the whole length of the country, till it becomes linked with the Taurus in the N. The S. part of this chain, where it enters Palestine, consists of two parallel ranges. The W. range, becoming less elevated as it proceeds N., assumes the form of a plateau, which has an average height of about 2500 feet in the vicinity of Jerusalem, but afterwards sinking rapidly, has at the N. extremity of the plain of Esdraelon, near the foot of Mount Tabor, a height of rather less than 480 feet. At this point, however, it assumes a new elevation, and, taking the name of Lebanon or Libanus, attains in its culminating point the height of near 12,000 feet. The E. range forms a continuation of the great chain of West Arabia, pursues the same direction as the W. range, and though it also rests on a plateau which, towards Damascus, has a height of above 2000 feet, is in general of moderate elevation. On approaching Libanus it takes the name of Anti-Libanus, the only space between them being occupied by a longitudinal valley, known by the name of Cele Syria. Notwithstanding its much lower average elevation, the culminating point of the whole chain occurs in Anti Libanus, which, in Jebel-el-Sheik, about 30 miles W. of Damascus, attains a height variously estimated, by some at 10,000 feet, and by others at more than 12,000 feet. This mountain is visible from almost all parts of Syria, and forms an important landmark for the guidance of its caravans.

The above mountain chain divides Syria into three regions: a Western region, consisting of a narrow belt of lowland, extending between the sea and the mountains, in some places sandy, but generally fertile; a central, occupied by the principal mountains of the chain; and an Eastern, consisting for the most part of a bare, arid, sandy plateau, occasionally relieved by a few oases.

The principal rivers are the Euphrates, confined to a part of the N.E. frontier; and the Jordan or Ghor, which, rising on the N. of Jebel-el-Sheik, continues its course almost due S. through a valley remarkable, particularly in its S. part, for its great depth below the level of the sea. In the course of the Jordan are the lakes of Merom and Tiberias, the latter celebrated as the scene of some of our Saviour's miracles; and at its mouth is the far larger lake of the Dead Sea, which also occupies a memorable place in Scripture history, and still attests, in the volcanic rocks lining its shores, and the mineral ingredients of its waters, the fearful catastrophe which overthrew and buried the cities of the plain.

The surface being very uneven, the climate and products vary greatly within short distances. Along the coasts the heat is great, and the orange, banana, and date flourish, while the summits of the mountains are seen covered with snow. In the N., and on the elevated plain E. of the mountains, the climate is colder; but at Aleppo frosts are seldom severe, and snow rarely lies on the ground for more than a day at a time. The corn is nearly ripe early in May; and from June to September summer heats prevail, unbroken by any rain, though tempered in the W. by sea breezes. The *simul*, a wind like the *simoom* of the desert, sometimes occurs at this season, and shocks of earthquakes are frequent. Heavy rains occur in spring and autumn, and the trees frequently retain their foliage till the beginning of December. Syria comprises a large extent of very productive soil. What is called the "desert" is not a sandy waste, but a region destitute of settled inhabitants and villages, yet with a surface of fine black mould, covered with rank grass and herbs, affording cover for numerous wild animals, and pasturage for many flocks and herds, fed there by wandering Bedouins. It is stated that the country is capable of producing sufficient to maintain ten times its present population; yet such is the rude method of agriculture, the depressed condition and insecurity of the rural population, and the uncertainty of taxation and government regulations, that in bad years corn must frequently be imported from Egypt and elsewhere. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, and sesamum are raised in the plains, principally in the Haoran, (Hauran,) which has always been considered the granary of Syria. Cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is produced on the slopes of Lebanon. The cotton annually raised in the S. is estimated to amount in value to \$1,750,000; and about 1700 cantars of silk, 10,500 cantars of tobacco, from 8000 to 10,000 cantars of galls, nuts, and 300 cantars of madder-roots, are annually produced. The other chief products are sheeps'-wool, olive-oil, sugar, indigo, scammony and other gums, safflower, dates, timber, hides and skins. Sheep and other live stock form, as in antiquity, a chief part of the wealth of the inhabitants. The forests are extensive, and include among their trees, though now only to a limited extent, the famous cedars of Lebanon. The chief domestic animals are camels, oxen, goats, sheep, mules, asses, and horses. Game is plentiful; and the bees yield honey in such abundance, and of such excellent quality, as to form an important branch of rural economy. The minerals, as well as the general geology of the country, have been imperfectly explored; the only metal of any consequence appears to be iron.

Manufactures are in a very languishing condition. De-

more as has about 4000 looms engaged in the manufacture of silks, and the same manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in Aleppo. Cotton and some woollen fabrics, shawls, gold and silver thread stuffs, are also woven there and elsewhere, and the total produce of the looms of Aleppo is estimated at \$1,250,000 in annual value. Glass, earthenware, leather, and soap are made in the above and other towns, and in Palestine great numbers of religious ornaments are manufactured for sale. Commerce is greatly impeded by the want of roads, those that exist being mere mule or camel tracks; also by the deficiency of good harbors. But as Syria is on the high route from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzerum, to Mecca, caravans annually traverse it, bringing galls, indigo, Mocha coffee, skins, Cashmere shawls, and other Indian manufactures; also the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, which are exchanged here for European manufactures and cochineal. The annual value of the exports by sea amounts to about \$1,500,000; of imports, to \$2,500,000. In 1847, the imports from Great Britain comprised 14,735,054 yards of cotton fabrics, worth \$1,589,500; cotton-twist to the value of \$364,400; the total value of British and Irish produce imported being \$2,076,400. All merchandise being conveyed on the backs of animals, it is estimated that the transit trade employs 80,000 beasts, and about 30,000 drivers. About 3500 oaks of sponge, fished on the coast, are sent to the ports of the Mediterranean annually; the other fisheries are comparatively unimportant. Latakia, Tripoli, Beyroot, Caesarea, and Jaffa are the principal seaport towns. The trade of Syria is chiefly conducted by Christians, Jews, or Armenians.

The population of Syria is estimated at 2,000,000. The Mohammedans are most numerous in the secondary towns and in the rural districts. The Druses are an interesting and peculiar tribe among them, chiefly agricultural, but partly occupied in domestic weaving and other manufactures, and inhabiting a part of Mount Lebanon, where they live under an emir or prince of their own race. The Maronites are also a peculiar people, dwelling in their vicinity, and having a patriarch, 12 bishops, and numerous convents. The Metualis are Mohammedans of the Persian or Sheeah (Shiah) sect; and the Yesidias, and some other tribes, are adherents of idolatrous or heretical creeds. For administrative purposes, Syria, formerly composing the four pashalics of Acre, Aleppo, Damascus, and Tripoli, is now divided into three governments or *eyalets*: Haleb, subdivided into four provinces or *liwas*, of which Aleppo or Haleb is the capital; Saïda, subdivided into eight liwas, capital, Saïda or Sidon; and Syria proper, subdivided into four liwas, capital, Damascus. The government is conducted in the same corrupt and extortionate manner as in the other provinces of Turkey. The public revenue derived from taxation of every kind is estimated at \$2,200,000. The chief cities and towns are Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, Acre, Antioch, Hamah, Homs, Jerusalem, Nablos, Saïda, (Sidon,) and Gaza.

Syria, at an early period, became part of the Assyrian Empire, and afterwards passed to the Persians under Cyrus, and the Greeks under Alexander. It subsequently became the centre of the empire of the Seleucides, from whom it was conquered by the Romans, during whose domination Odenath and his celebrated queen, Zenobia, established a short-lived kingdom at Palmyra. On the division of the Roman Empire into a Western and Eastern Empire, Syria fell to the latter, but was taken by the Arabs in 636. It was governed by caliphs till 883, and then passed under various masters, till it was conquered by the Seljuok Turks in 1078. It was partly wrested from them by the Crusaders, who founded in it the kingdom of Jerusalem, which lasted till 1293, when it was taken by the Mamluks. (Mamelukes,) who united it with Egypt, and retained possession of it till 1517, when the Ottoman Turks added it to their empire. The most important events in the modern history of Syria are its conquest by Mohammed Alee in 1833, and its restoration to Turkey in 1840, by the intervention of the great European powers.—Adj. SYRIAN, sîr'ē-an; SYRIAC, sîr'ē-āc; inhab. SYRIAN.

SYRIAM, sîr'ē-dm', a town of the Burmese Empire, in Farther India, province of Pegu, 15 miles E. of Rangoon, on a branch of the Irrawaddy, in its delta.

SYRIE and SYRIEN. See SYRIA.

SYRMIA, sîr'mē-ā, or SYRMIEN, sîs'mē-mē-n, the easternmost county of Slavonia, in the Austrian Empire, between the Danube and Drave. Pop. 108,500. It gives title to a bishop. Capital, Vukovar.

SYROS. See SYRA.

SVRTIS, MAJOR and MINOR, two gulfs of the Mediterranean. In Africa. See CAHER.

SYROLA, sîs-rol-ā, a river of Russia, rises in the N.E. of the government of Viatka, flows circuitously N.N.W., and joins the Vitchegda after a course of about 200 miles.

SYSDONBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SYSSELE, sîs-sel'ph, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 40 miles E. of Bruges. Pop. 1754.

SYSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, on a branch of the Midland Counties Railway.

SYSTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SYTCHIEWSK, a town of Russia. See SITCHEVKA.

SYWELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SYZRAK, sîz-rān', a town of Russia, government, and 76 miles S. of Simbeersk, on the Syran, near its confluence with the Volga. Pop. 8000. It has various factories, numerous churches, and 4 public schools.

SZABADSZALLAS, sôh'bôd'sâl'lâsh', a village of Hungary, district of Great Cumania, 23 miles S.W. of Kecskestet. Pop. 4220.

SZABATKA, a name of THERESIENSTADT.

SZABOLCS, sôh'bolch', a county of North Hungary, the capital of which is Nagy Kalló.

SZALAD, sôh'lôd', a county of West Hungary, N.W. of Lake Balatony, and named from the river Szala, a tributary to the lake. Capital town, Szala-Egerszeg. See EGRSEZEG.

SZALATNA, Naoy, nôdj sôh'lô'tôh', or VELKA-SLATINA, vel'kôh'slôh'tee'nôh', a town of North Hungary, co. of Sohl, 8 miles E. of Altschl. Pop. 1491.

SZALONTA, sôh'lon'tôh', a market-town of East Hungary, co. of Bihar, in a marshy tract, 22 miles S.S.W. of Gross-Wardein. Pop. 7210, mostly Protestants.

SZALT, edit or s'alt, (anc. *Amathus*?) a town of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, at the S. foot of Mount Gilead, 42 miles N.E. of Jerusalem. It stands on the declivity of a height crowned by a fortress, and exports raisins, sumach, and woven fabrics to the towns of Palestine. It has about 500 houses.

SZAMOBOR, sôh'mô'bôr', or SOMOBOR, so'mô'bôr', a market-town of Croatia, co., and 12 miles W. of Agram. Pop. 2290.

SZAMOS, sôh'mosh', a river of Transylvania and Hungary, formed by the union of the Great and Little Szamos, 10 miles N. of Szamos-Ujvar, flows N.W., and joins the Theiss at Olcsava. Total course, 200 miles.

SZAMOS-UJVAR, sôh'mosh' co'e-vâr', or ARMENTIER-STADT, ar'meh-neer'stât, a town of Transylvania, co. of Inner Szolnok, on the Szamos, 22 miles N.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 3400. It has a castle, and salt springs and mines in its vicinity.

SZANTO, sôn'to, a market-town of North-east Hungary, co. of Aba-uj-var, 12 miles N.N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 4895.

SZANY, sôn, a town of West Hungary, co. of Edenburg, 23 miles S.W. of Raab. Pop. 2150.

SZAROGROD, shâ'ro-grod', a town of Russia, government of Podolia, 80 miles E.N.E. of Kamieniec, on the Maraffa, with a Roman Catholic and several Greek churches, and a Basilian monastery and school. Pop. 6744.

SZAKVAS, sôh'vôsh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Körös, 22 miles N.E. of Csongrad. Pop. 1750. It has a Lutheran church, and a high school.

SZASZKA, sâs'kôh', a market-town of Hungary, in the Banat, co. of Krasso, 9 miles N. of Moldova. Pop. 1600. Near it are copper and lead-mines.

SZASZ-REGEN, sâs-râ'ghên', a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Thorad, on the right bank of the Maros, 19 miles N.N.E. of Maros-Vasarhely. Pop. 5000.

SZASZ-SEBES, Transylvania. See MÜHLENBACH.

SZASZVAROS, sâs'vâ'rôsh', (Ger. *Braza*, brô-ā) a town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, on an affluent of the Maros, 24 miles S.W. of Karlsburg. Pop. 3517.

SZATHMAR, sôh'mâs', or SZATHMAR-VERMEGYE, sôh'mâs' var'mêd'yâ', a county in the E. and S.E. of Hungary. Area, 2258 square miles. Pop. 235,821.

SZATHMAR, NEMETH, ná'mêh' sôh'mâs', a town of East Hungary, co. of Szathmar, on the Szamos, 60 miles N.E. of Debrecin. Pop. 15,021. It consists of Nemethi on the right or N. bank, and Szathmar on an island in the river, the latter fortified. It has a cathedral, a Roman Catholic college, Protestant and Greek churches, and a trade in wine and woollen fabrics.

SZAVA. See SAVE.

SZCZUZIN, shechoo'zin (?) a town of Poland, government, and 35 miles S.W. of Angustowa. Pop. 3200.

SZICHUEN, a province of China. See SICHUEN.

SZECSENY, sâ'chêh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, on the Ipoly, 2 miles from Balassa-Gyarınath. Pop. 3380.

SZEGEDIN, sêg'êd-in' or sêg'êd'een', or ZEGEDIN, a town of South-east Hungary, capital of the co. of Csongrad, in a marsh, on both banks of the Theiss, at the influx of the Maros, 58 miles W.N.W. of Arad. Lat. 46° 17' N., lon. 20° 10' E. Pop. 34,000. It is divided into the Palanka or central town, in which the residences of the merchants are grouped around an old square Turkish fortress, the upper and lower towns, and New Szegedin, on the E. bank of the Theiss, reached by a bridge of boats. It has a vast market-place, numerous churches, convents, high schools, hospitals, and a Magyar theatre. It is unpaved and badly lighted. Here are built the neatest boats and best floating mills in Hungary. Szegedin has many soap factories, manufactures of woollens, leather, and tobacco, a large export trade in corn, rape seed, and tallow, and imports of Tokay wines, timber, and manufactured goods from Vienna, Bohemia, &c.

SZEGHALOM, sêg'ôh'lôm', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, 80 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5700.

SZEGVAR, *shé'vân*, a village of Hungary, co. of Csongrad, 30 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4000.

SZEKELY-KERESZTUR, *shé'kél' ká'ren'toon*, a market-town of Transylvania, on the Great Kukul, 12 miles N.E. of Segesvar. Pop. 4600.

SZEKLER-LAND, a subdivision of Transylvania.

SZEKTSO, *shé'kshó*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Banya, 9 miles N. of Mohacs, on the right bank of the Danube. Pop. 3247.

SZEMPTZ, a town of Hungary. See WARTBERG.

SZENICZ, *shé'nits*, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 44 miles N.N.W. of Neutra. Pop. 3000.

SZENTA, a town of Hungary. See ZETTA.

SZENT ANDRAS, *shént óu'drósh*, or SAINT ANDREW, *shént ándrá*, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 10 miles N. of Pesth, on the N. bank of the Danube. Pop. 2980. It has a Roman Catholic and numerous Greek churches. Opposite it, is the island of Szent Andras, formed by two arms of the Danube at its great S. bend, 16 miles in length by 2 miles in breadth, and of high fertility.

SZENT ANNA, (*shént óu'nóh*), O and Uj, *óu'óu*, two nearly contiguous market-towns of Hungary, co. of Arad. P. 7020.

SZENT ELKE, *shént élék*, or STÉGERSBACH, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Eisenburg, on the borders of Styria, 23 miles S.W. of Güna. Pop. 1725.

SZENTES, *shént'ésh*, a town of East Hungary, co. of Csongrad, near the Theiss, 30 miles N. of Szegedin. Pop. 15,800.

SZENT GYORGY, *shént dyórdj*, a royal free town of Hungary, co., and 8 miles N.N.E. of Presburg, at the foot of a castle-crowned height. Pop. 3709. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant church, a college, and sulphur baths.

SZENT GYORGY, a village of Hungary, district of Jasygia, on the Zagyva, an affluent of the Theiss, 12 miles S.E. of Jasz-Beregy. Pop. 2740.

SZENT ISTVAN, *shént éest'ván*, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, near Baja. Pop. 2389.

SZENT ISTVAN, a village of Hungary, 8 miles from Becskerek. Pop. 1668.

SZENT ISTVANY, *shént éest'ván*, a village of Hungary, co. of Borsod, in a plain, 4 miles from Mező-Kövesd. P. 2224.

SZENT JANOS, *shént yá'nosh*, a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the White Körös, 4 miles from Grosswardein. Pop. 1187.

SZENT LASZLO MAGYAR, *shént lá'slo mód'yósh*, and SZENT LASZLO NEMETI, *shént lá'slo ná-mét*, two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Vasaprim, 13 miles from Papa. Pop. 1200.

SZENT LELEK, *shént lé'lek*, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, about 45 miles from Kronstadt. It is the head station of a military district. Pop. 2750.

SZENT LORINCZ, *shént lo'rints*, a village of Hungary, 20 miles from Tolna. Pop. 1718.

SZENT MARIA, *shént móh'ree'oh*, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, on the high road from Csaktornya to Alsó-Vidovec. Pop. 1618.

SZENT MARTON, *shént má'n'ton*, a village of Hungary, co. of Thurcoa, on an affluent of the Waag, 23 miles N. of Kremnitz. It has a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, breweries, and 6 large annual fairs.

SZENT MARTON, a village of Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.W. of Oedenburg.

SZENT MARTON, a village of Hungary, co., and 37 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 2304.

SZENT MARTON, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 5 miles from Simend. Pop. 1807.

SZENT MARTON, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, on the left bank of the Theiss, 62 miles N.E. of Debreczin.

SZENT MARTON or MARTINSBERG, *mar'tins-béno*, a village of Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.E. of Raab.

SZENT MARTON SZALK, *shént má'n'ton' sálk*, a market-town of Hungary, circle of Hither Danube, 36 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 2304.

SZENT MARTON TAPIO, *shént má'n'ton' tóh'pé-o*, a village of Hungary, 35 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2118.

SZENT MIHALY, *shént mee'hál*, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Szabolcs, 12 miles from Tokay, with a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4892.

SZENT MIHALY NEMET, *shént mee'hál' ná-mét*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 35 miles S.S.W. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1784.

SZENT MIHALY, O, *ó*, *shént mee'hál*, a village of Hungary, co. of Temes, on the Bega Canal, E.N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 2201.

SZENT MIKLOS, *shént mee'klosh*, a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, on the Sarnes, 12 miles from Foldvar. Pop. 1187.

SZENT MIKLOS, a village of Hungary, in Thither Theiss, co., and 50 miles E.N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 2686.

SZENT MIKLOS, a town of Hungary, capital of Liptau, 1876

on the Waag, 34 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 1700. It has a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, breweries, and salt refineries.

SZENT MIKLOS BAR, *shént mee'klosh' bax*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co., and 32 miles N. of Presburg, on the Miava. Pop. 2137.

SZENT MIKLOS FERTO, *shént mee'klosh' fét'o*, a market-town of Hungary, Thither Danube, co., and 22 miles S.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1746.

SZENT MIKLOS KIS, *shént mee'klosh' kish*, a market-town of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Temes, 30 miles W.S.W. of Arad. Pop. 1472.

SZENT MIKLOS KUN, Hungary. See KUN Szent Miklos.

SZENT MIKLOS LAITA, *shént mee'klosh' lá'itá*, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of Oedenburg, near the Leyta or Laitba. Pop. 1259.

SZENT MIKLOS, NAGY, *nódj shént mee'klosh'*, a market-town of Hungary, in Thither Danube, co. of Torontal, 35 miles W.S.W. of Arad, on the Maros. It contains a Roman Catholic, and a Greek non-united parish church, and a practice-economical industrial school. Pop. 14,222.

SZENT MIKLOS SZIGET, *shént mee'klosh' sig'et*, a village of Hungary, 4 miles S. of Pesth, on an island formed by the left arm of the Danube. Pop. 1803.

SZENT MIKLOS TOROK, *shént mee'klosh' tó'rók*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, 55 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 9101.

SZENT RATZ MARTONY, *shént ráts má'n'tón*, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 25 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2066.

SZENT VACZ LASZLO, *shént váts lá'slo*, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co., and 20 miles from Pesth. P. 1699.

SZERED, *shé'red*, a town of North-west Hungary, co. of Presburg, on the Waag, 40 miles E.N.E. of Presburg, with which it is connected by railway. It has a castle of the Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 2900.

SZESZUPPE, *shé-shoop'pá*, a river of Poland and East Prussia, joins the Niemen 6 miles E. of Ragnit, after a N.W. course of 140 miles. Principal affluent, the Schirwind.

SZEXARD, *shé'xárd*, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Tolna, on the Sarvia, near the Danube, 50 miles S.E. of Lake Balatony. Pop. 8150.

SZIABAK, a town of European Turkey. See TCHABIAK.

SZIGET-GYORY, *shé'ghét' dyó'ree*, is a village of Hungary, co., and 6 miles N.W. of Raab. Pop. 2700.

SZIGETH, *shé'ghét*, (sometimes written ZIGET.) a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Marmaros, on the Theiss, 16 miles E.S.E. of Teco. Pop. 7000. Near it are salt mines.

SZIGETVAR, *shé'ghét'ván*, a village of South-west Hungary, co. of Sumeg, (Schumeg.) 21 miles W. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 3520.

SZIVACZ, *shé'váts*, two united villages of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 14 miles E.S.E. of Zombor. Pop. 6865.

SZMYGIEL, a town of Prussian Poland. See SCHMIDEL.

SZOBOSZLO, *shé'bo'slo*, or HALDUCKENSTADT, *hál'duck-ken-stádt*, a free town of East Hungary, in the Haiduck district, 12 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 13,806.

SZOLLOS GYOROK, *shé'lósh' dyó'rók*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Sumegh, near Lake Balatony, 103 miles S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 1600.

SZOLLOS, NAGY, *nódj shé'lósh'*, a market-town of North-east Hungary, 42 miles W.N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 2652.

SZOLNA, *shé'nóh*, or ZSOLNA, (*Ger. Söllern, shé'line*) a walled town of North-west Hungary, co., and 35 miles N.E. of Treutschin, on the Waag. Pop. 2400.

SZOLNOK, *shé'nók*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Theiss, 54 miles E.S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 11,600.

SZOLNOK, INNER and MIDDLE, two counties of Transylvania, watered by the Szamos and its affluents.

SZOMOLNOK, a town of Hungary. See SCHMOLNITZ.

SZONY, *shé'n*, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 3 miles S.E. of Comorn. Pop. 1702.

SZORGOM, a town of Russian Poland. See SZORGOST.

SZRENSK, *shrénsk*, a town of Poland, government, and 35 miles N.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 1000.

SZRODA, a town of Prussia. See SCHRODA.

SZTANICISCS, *shé'née'hitch*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 11 miles N.N.E. of Zombor. Pop. 4572.

SZTAPAR, *shé'tápár* (?) is a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 8 miles S.E. of Zombor. Pop. 3040.

SZUBIN, a town of Prussian Poland. See SCHURIN.

SZURUL, *shé'rool*, the highest mountain of the Lower Carpathians, between Transylvania and Wallachia, near the Rothenthurm Pass. Height, 7547 feet.

SZWABENICZE, a town of Moravia. See SCHWABENITZ.

SZYDLÓW, *shid'lov*, a small town of Poland, province, and 24 miles S.E. of Kielce.

SZYDLÓWIEC, *shid'lov-éts*, a small town of Poland, government, and 18 miles S.W. of Radom. Pop. 1500.

T

TAAAS, **TAES** or **TAEZ**, *tāz* or *tāz*, a fortified town of Arabia, in Yemen, 65 miles E.N.E. of Mocha. It has numerous mosques.

TAAISINGE, *tō'sing'ghēh*, written also **THORSENGE**, an island of Denmark, immediately S. of Funen. Area, 27 square miles. Pop. 4300. Surface undulating, and highly fertile. On its W. side is the village of **TAESEN**. Pop. 700.

TAB, *tāb*, called also **ZOHREH** and **ZORETH**, (anc. *Oroatis* or *Ardasis*?) a river of Persia, separates the provinces of Fars and Khooistan, and, after a W. course of 150 miles, enters the Persian Gulf near its N. extremity.

TAB.E. See **TANAS**.

TABARCA, *tā-bar'kā*, or **NUEVA TABARCA**, *nwā'va tā-bar'kā*, or **ISLA PLANA**, *ee'la plā'nā*, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, coast of Spain, province, and 5 miles S. of Alicante. Lat. 38° 9' N., lon. 0° 30' W., about 1½ miles in length, and 5 furlongs in breadth. Pop. 500.

TABAREYYAH or **TABARIYEH**, *tābā-ree'yā*, written also **TABARIA**, (anc. *Tiberias*), a town of Palestine, parhale, and 27 miles E.S.E. of Acre, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is seated on a narrow strip of undulating land, between the lake and a mountain knot connected with Mount Tabor, (or Tubar;) and it is enclosed landward by a strong wall flanked with towers. Previous to a disastrous earthquake, in 1837, it had about 2000 inhabitants; when visited soon afterwards by Messrs. Robinson and Smith, it was found partially ruined, filthy, and miserable. The principal edifice is a castle at its N.W. extremity. Near it are some hot baths, adjacent to which is a palace, erected in 1833 by Ibrahim Pasha, during the Egyptian occupation of Syria.

TABAREYYEH, **TABARIYEH**, **TABARIA** or **GEN-NESARETH**, **LAKE** or **SEA OF**, (called in Scripture, *the Sea of Galilee*, or of *Tiberias*), a famous lake of Palestine, forming part of its E. boundary, between lat. 32° 45' and 32° 50' N., and in lon. 35° 35' E. Shape, somewhat oval. Length, 14 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles; depression below the Mediterranean, 755 feet. It is traversed throughout from N. to S. by the river Jordan. Shores steep, but not precipitous; this lake has neither the imposing scenery which characterizes the Dead Sea, nor any remarkable picturesque beauty. But its surface and environs derive considerable interest from being the scenes of numerous miracles recorded in the life of the Founder of Christianity; and around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have wholly disappeared. Its vicinity presents numerous traces of volcanic action; and its waters are liable to be affected by sudden tempests, one of which is recorded in Holy Writ.

TABAS, *tā'bās*, or **TUBRUS**, *tūb'būs*, (anc. *Tubar*), a fortified town of East Persia, province, and 155 miles N.E. of Yezd. Its interior is a mass of ruinous huts, inhabited by 100 families.

TABASCO, *tā-mas'ko*, or **GRIJALDO**, *gre-nā'l'dō*, a river of the Mexican Confederation, departments of Chiapas and Tabasco, after a N. course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 92° 37' W. Affluents, the Usamasinta, Chilapa, Chilapilla, and Tabasquillo. At San Juan, its arm, the Chiltepec, proceeds direct to the Gulf of Mexico, and it is said to be navigable for 70 or 80 leagues above that town.

TABASCO, *tā-mas'ko*, a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico; E. by Yucatan; S. by Chiapas; S.W. by Oajaca; and N.W. by Vera Cruz. It extends from lat. 17° to 18° 40' N., lon. 91° 20' to 94° 40' W. Length, from W. to E., measured on the parallel of 18° N., about 200 miles; mean breadth, about 60 miles. Area, 15,609 square miles, being one of the smallest states of the Confederation. In proportion to its area it has a long extent of coast line, containing among other remarkable indentations that of the large lagoon of Terminos on the N.E., with its beautiful islands of Laguna, Carmen, and Puerto-Real. The surface consists almost entirely of a great flat, sloping gradually to the sea, but in many parts so low as to be subject to inundations, which often isolate its villages, and leave no means of communication except by canoes. The streams, though numerous, are short and shallow, and generally obstructed at their mouths by bars and flats. The more important are the Usamasinta and Tabasco, which, entering from opposite sides of the Chiapas, gradually converge and have a common outlet; the Chiltepec, Das Bocas, Tupileo, Santa Anna, remarkable for the size of its estuary, the Tonala, Uspanan, and the Guachapa or Paso, forming part of the boundary between Tabasco and Vera Cruz. The climate is excessively hot, particularly along the coast, and, owing to the flatness and swampiness of the surface, very unhealthy. A large portion of the state is still covered with primeval forests of oak, cedar, mahogany, and ironwood, with occasional open spaces in which indigo and vanilla are found growing spontaneously. The soil is very fertile. The products comprise maize, excellent sugar-cane and

cocoa, timber, and dyewoods of superior quality; coffee and cotton have been found to thrive. The principal exports are logwood and cocoa, chiefly sent to Campeachy. The imports come mostly from the United States and Havana. The streams abound with fish, and the bees of the forests yield large supplies of honey and wax. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians of the Mije, Zoque, and Cendal tribes. Principal towns, San Juan Bautista and Frontera de Tabasco. Pop. in 1854, 63,580.

TABASQUILLO, *tā-mas-keel'yo*, (the "Little Tabasco,") a river of the Mexican Confederation, joins the Tabasco from the W., 8 miles S.W. of Frontera. Its banks are lined with fine timber trees.

TABATINGA, *tā-bā-tin'gā*, a town of Brazil, on the left bank of the Amazon, near lat. 4° 36' S., lon. 70° 20' W.

TABB'S CREEK, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

TABERG, *tā'bēg*, a mountain of Sweden, 10 miles S.S.W. of Jönköping. Height, 1129 feet.

TAB'BERG, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on Fish Creek, and on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 25 miles W.N.W. of Utica. It has several mills, and a plank-road to Rome.

TADERNACLE, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 12 miles S.E. of Mount Holly, contains a church and 10 or 12 houses.

TABERNACLE, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

TABERNAS, *tā-nās'nās*, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.E. of Almeria, with 4920 inhabitants; has coal, lead, and iron mines in its vicinity.

TABERNAS-DE-VALLDIGNA, *tā-nās'nās dā val-deeg'nā*, a town of Spain, province, and about 22 miles from Valencia. Pop. 5104.

TABLAS, *tā'blās* (?) one of the Philippine Islands, 30 miles S.E. of Mindoro. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 3 miles. Lat. 12° 34' N., lon. 122° 18' E.

TABLAT, *tā'blāt* or *tā'blā*, called also **SANCT FIDEN**, *sānt fē'dēn*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and within 1 mile of St. Gall. Pop. 4160.

TABLE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, Green Point being in lat. 33° 53' 12" S., lon. 18° 24' 30" E. Breadth of entrance, about 6 miles. Cape Town is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous Table Mountain. The bay is capable of sheltering the largest fleet, and, except from June to August, always affords secure anchorage. It is defended by several forts, and has a light-house near its W. extremity.

TABLE CAPE. See **CAPE TABLE**.

TABLE CREEK, a post-office of Nebraska Territory.

TABLE GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, Ireland, in Leitrim, co. of Wicklow, between the rivers Ovoca and Slaney. Height, 2,312 feet.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, in Pickens district, South Carolina, regarded as one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the state, has an elevation of about 4000 feet above the sea. In one part of it there is a precipice of near 1100 feet perpendicular.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a remarkable mountain of South Africa, Cape Colony and district, immediately S. of Cape Town and Table Bay. Height, 3816 feet. It is of primitive formation, owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit, and is often seen covered with a white cloud, named the "Tablecloth."

TABLE ROCK, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

TABLEY, *NEITH'ER*, a township of England, co. of Chester.

TABLEY, *OVER*, a township of England, co. of Chester.

TA'BO, a post-village of Lafayette co., Missouri, about 36 miles E. by S. from Independence.

TABOA, *tā-bo'ā*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, on the Mondego, 12 miles S.S.E. of Viseu. Pop. 1920.

TABOÃO, *tā-bo'ā'sō*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 15 miles E. of Lamego. Pop. 840.

TABOGA, *tā-bo'gā*, an islet of South America, in New Granada, in the Gulf of Panama, 10 miles S. of Panama.

TABOGUILLA, *tā-bo-ghee'lyā*, an island of the Bay of Panama, 1½ miles N.E. of the island of Taboga. It is about 1 mile long.

TABON, *tā-bōn*, an island of Chili, off the N.E. coast of the island of Chiloe, about lat. 42° S., lon. 73° 10' W.

TABOR, *tā'bor*, (Bohemian, *Chomov*, *Křmlov*), a walled town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, on the Luschnitz, an affluent of the Moldau, 49 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 4043. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and paperhangings. It was founded by the Hussites, a sect of whom derive from the name of this town the appellation of Taborists.

TA'BOR, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

TABOR, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

TABOR, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

TABOR, MOUNT, a mountain of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 8 miles E. of Nazareth. Elevation, 1000 feet above the adjacent plain. It is of limestone formation, highly picturesque in appearance, and commanding noble views. On it are numerous remains of ancient structures, and the Greek and Latin monks believe it to have been the scene of the Transfiguration.

TABREEZ, TABRIZ, *tā'brez'*, written also **TAURIS** and **TEBRIZ**, (anc. *Gazaca*), a city of North Persia, capital of the province of Azerbaijan. In a fine plain, on a river flowing into Lake Ooroomesyah. Lat. $38^{\circ} 2' N.$, lon. $46^{\circ} 12' E.$ Estimated pop. 60,000. It is beautifully situated among forests, and is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, enclosed by a brick wall, and entered by 7 gates, outside of which are large suburbs and fine gardens, said to occupy 30 miles in circuit. The town is miserably built, and except its citadel and the fine remains of a mosque, it has no edifice worthy of notice; but its bazaars and caravanserais are extensive, and it is an important entrepôt of the trade between Persia, India, Russia, Constantinople, and the Black Sea. In 1840, the European goods sold in its bazaars were estimated at 1,400,000*l.* in value, and Turkish goods at 40,000*l.* It is also the seat of some manufactures of silk stuffs. It was long supposed to be identical with the *Conauca* or *Shiz* of antiquity, but the site of that city has been clearly identified with **TUKHTI-SULIMAN**, 125 miles S.S.E. Tabreez is said to have been founded in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.

TABRIA, *tā-bre'ā*, a town of West Africa, in Nyffé, 80 miles N. by E. of Katunga. Pop. about 18,000.

TABRIZ. See **TABREEZ**.

TACALOA, *tā-kā-lō'ā*, a village of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, at the junction of the Cauca and Magdalena, 24 miles N.W. of Mompox.

TACALUCHE, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

TACAMES, a seaport of Ecuador. See **ATACAMA**.

TACANOVA, Feejee Archipelago. See **PAOO**.

TACAPE or **TACAPA**. See **CABES**.

TACARIGUA, LAKE OF. See **VALENCIA**.

TACARONTE, *tā-kā-rōn'tā*, a village of the Canary Islands, in Teneriffe, 3 miles from Laguna. Pop. 3011.

TACAZZE, TAKAZZE, *tā-kā-zā*, written also **TAKATSE**, **TAKATSY** and **TECAZZE**, a river of Abyssinia, state of Tigre, rises near lat. $12^{\circ} N.$, lon. $39^{\circ} 30' E.$, flows N.W., and near lat. $14^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $30^{\circ} E.$, receives the Athara, which name it afterwards assumes to its junction with the Nile, as its chief tributary at Ed-dabmer.

TACHAU, *tā'kōw*, written also **TASCHOW** or **TACHOW**, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 2032. It has iron forges, and the oldest glass-works in Bohemia.

TACH'BROOK, BISHOP'S, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

TACH'VRA, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

TACHOW, a town of Bohemia. See **TACHAU**.

TACKETT'S MILLS, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

TACKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TACLAGUR, *tā'k-lā-gur'*, a town of Central Asia, in the Himalayas, about 110 miles S.S.E. of Gardokh, of which it is a dependency. Lat. $30^{\circ} 24' N.$, lon. $81^{\circ} 5' E.$ It is a mart for wax, borax, wool, cloth, gold, and tea, and the seat of a large fair in October and November.

TACLOBAN, *tā-klo-bān'*, a town of the Philippines, capital of a province, and on the N.E. coast of the island of Leyte, at the S.E. entrance of the Straits of San Juanico. Pop. 2505.

TACNA, *tā'k'nā*, a thriving town of Peru, department of Arequipa, on the river Tacna, 1700 feet above the ocean, 40 miles N. of Arica, near the mouth of the river in the Pacific. Lat. $18^{\circ} 0' S.$, $72^{\circ} 10' W.$ Pop. 10,000. Its fertile vicinity forms a contrast to the desert tracts all around. The government has undertaken the construction of a railway between Tacna and Arica.

TACO, *tā'ko*, an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in Port Settlement, on the coast of Russian America, opposite to Admiralty Island. Lat. $57^{\circ} 54' N.$, lon. $135^{\circ} 37' W.$ The river is ascended by canoes for 100 miles, and pursues a serpentine course between lofty mountains.

TACOVAN, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

TACOARY, a river of Brazil. See **TAGUARI**.

TACOLNESTONE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TACONY, Pennsylvania, a village included within the incorporated limits of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, 10 miles above the State-House. It contains a depôt of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, at which passengers going eastward are transferred from the steamboat to the cars.

TACONY CREEK, also called **FRANKFORD CREEK**, of Pennsylvania, rises in Montgomery county, flows southward, and passing the borough of Frankford, enters the Delaware River at Bridesburg. It is an excellent mill stream.

TACORA, *tā'kō'rā*, a mountain of Bolivia, department of La Paz, in the West Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. $17^{\circ} 10' S.$, lon. $70^{\circ} W.$, and rising 18,890 feet above the ocean. The village of Tacora, 13,000 feet in elevation, is at the S.W. base of the Nevado de Chipicani.

TACORONTE, a small town of Teneriffe. See **TACARONTE**.

TACUBA, *tā-koo'ā*, or **TACUBAYA**, *tā-koo-n'ā*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 7 miles N.E. of Mexico. Pop. 2500.

TACUNGA, *tā-koong'gā*, or **LACTACUNGA**, *lā-tā-kōong'gā*, a town of South America, in Ecuador, between the cordilleras of the Andes, 55 miles S. of Quito. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is built of pumice stone, and has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

TACUTU, *tā-koo-too'*, a river in South America, rises in the N.E. of Brazilian Guiana, flows first N., then S.W., and after a course of about 150 miles joins the Parima at Fort St. Joaquim.

TADCASTER, (anc. *Calcaria*?) a market-town and parish of England, co. and cinety of York, on the Wharfe, which is navigable to the town, and here spanned by a bridge of 9 arches, and on the Harrogate and Kirkstenton Railway, 9 miles S. of York. Pop. in 1851, 2527. It is neatly built, and has a church with a handsome tower, on the site of an ancient fortress, several Dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, almshouse, and numerous daily schools. In the vicinity are stone quarries.

TADJIKS. See **TAJIKS**.

TADJURAH, a seaport in Africa. See **TAJOURAH**.

TADLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TADLOW, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

TADMARTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TADMOR, a ruined city of Syria. See **PALMYRA**.

TADVAN, *tād-vān'*, a village of Turkish Armenia, pashalic of Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, an inlet of which is called the Bay of Tadvan.

TAECHOW-FOO, a city of China. See **TAI-CHOW-FOO**.

TAE-SHAN or **TAI-CHAN**. See **TAI-SHAN**.

TAEZ or **TAES**, a town of Arabia. See **TAAB**.

TAF or **TAFF**, a river of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, rises in the co. and mountains of Brecon, near Brecon Beacon, by two branches which unite near Merthyr Tydvil; it thence flows S.E. between Llantrissant and Caerphilly, and past Llandaff, to the estuary of the Severn, which it enters a little S.W. of Cardiff. Total course, 40 miles. Affluents, the Cynon, Rhondda, Rhondafennan, and Elwy. The Taffvale Railway accompanies it throughout the co. of Glamorgan.

TAFALLA, *tā-tā'fā* (anc. *Tubalia*?) a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 23 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 2012. It has a ruined palace of the kings of Navarre. The town is celebrated for its salubrity, and has distilleries, tanneries, and a large fair in February. In 1813 the French, after a vigorous defence, surrendered this place to Mina.

TAPELNEH, *tā-fē'ngh*, written also **TAPELANE** or **TE-FELNEH**, a fortified maritime town of Morocco, 30 miles S. of Mogadora. Pop. 3000.

TAPELNEH, CAPE, of Morocco, 5 miles N.W., is a headland, 780 feet above the sea.

TAFF. See **TAF**.

TAF'FECHAN, the "village of the Taf," a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

TAFFOERI, *tā-fōo'ree* (?) an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. $1^{\circ} N.$, lon. $120^{\circ} 10' E.$

TAFILET, *tā-fē-lēt'*, or **TAFILELT**, *tā-fē-lēt'*, written also **TAFILLELT**, *tā-fē-lēt'*, one of the great subdivisions of the empire of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas. Soil very fertile. It is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. The town of Tafilet, near lat. $31^{\circ} 45' N.$, lon. $4^{\circ} 3' W.$, appears to comprise the villages of Ressant and Gourland. The governor of the province resides at Ressant. See **MOGCCO**.

TAFT, *tāft*, a town of Persia, province, and 55 miles W.N.W. of Yezd. Pop. 6000, who manufacture carpets which have a high repute.

TAF'TON, a post-village of Pike co., Pennsylvania, 173 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

TAFTSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, 54 miles S. of Montpelier.

TAFYLÉ, *tā-fā-lā'*, is a village of Arabia Petrus, 30 miles S.E. of the Dead Sea.

TAGAI, *tā-ghā'*, a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles W. of Shubensk. Pop. 2000.

TAGAI, *tā-ghā'* (or **SOUVAROV**, *sou-vā-rov'*) ISLES, are in the Pacific Ocean, Radack Group. Lat. $11^{\circ} 6' N.$, lon. $169^{\circ} 46' E.$

TAGAL, *tā-nā'*, or **TÉGAL**, *tēh-nā'*, a Dutch residency of the island of Java. Pop. 240,000. It has iron forges, and 1900 of its population are employed in fishing.

TAGAL, a small town and seaport of the island of Java, capital of a province of the same name, 168 miles E. by S. of Batavia. Lat. $6^{\circ} 56' S.$, lon. $109^{\circ} 12' E.$ Pop. 7000.

TAGANROD, *tā-gān-rōg'*, or **TAGAN-ROD'K**, *tā-gān-rōk'*, a seaport town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azof, 65 miles W.S.W. of Novo Tcherkassk, opposite the mouth of the Don. Lat. $47^{\circ} 12' N.$, lon. $38^{\circ} 57' E.$ Pop. 16,000. Its port, founded by Peter the Great, is shallow, filled up by the sands of the Don, and its commerce much reduced since 1833, when Kertch was declared the only quarantine port of the Sea of Azof. The

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Emperor Alexander died here in 1825. The district of Taganrog has a pop. of 76,900.

TAGAVOST, tã-gã-vost', a town of Morocco, province of Soos, 25 miles S.E. of Terodant, on the left bank of the Tazet or Messa.

TAGERWEILEN, tã-gheer-wi-len, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Constance. Pop. 1020.

TAGGIA, tã-giã, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, province, and 4 miles N.N.E. of San Remo. It is an ancient place, supposed by some to be the Roman *Tibia*. Taggia and the vicinity suffered much by an earthquake in 1831. Pop. 3880.

TAGHANIC, ta-gan'ik, a post-town of Columbia co., New York, 10 miles S.E. of Hudson. Pop. 1539.

TAGHANIC or **TAGKHAN/NUC MOUNTAINS**, a range extending from the Green Mountains, along the eastern border of New York, to the Highlands.

TAGH/BOY or **TAUGH/BOY**, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TAGHEEN or **TAUGHEEN**, tã-heen', a parish of Ireland, Connought, co. of Mayo.

TAGHMADON/NEEL, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TAGHMON, tãh'mon, a disfranchised parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of Ireland, in Leinster co., 7½ miles W.S.W. of Wexford. P. 1100. It is poor and decayed.

TAGHMON, parish of Ireland, in Leinster co., Westmeath.

TAGIL, tã-gihl', a river of Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, 36 miles N.N.W. of Yekaterinbourg, flows first N., then E.N.E., and, after a very winding course of nearly 200 miles, joins the Toora on the right.

TAGILSK, tã-gihlsk', a town of Russia, government, and E. of Perm, on a river of its name.

TAGKHANNUC MOUNTAINS. See **TAGHANIC**.

TAGLIACOZZO, tã-ylã-kot-so, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., capital of a canton, on the Iamele, 20 miles S.S.W. of Aquila. Pop. 3600. Near it, in 1268, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin, son of the Emperor Conrad IV., and put an end to the rule of the Hohenstaufen dynasty in Italy.

TAGLIAMENTO, tã-ylã-mên'to, (anc. *Tilavemptus*), a river of Austrian Italy, delegations of Udine and Venice, rises in the Alps, and after an E. and S. course of 100 miles past Latisana, where it becomes navigable, enters the Adriatic Sea at Porto Tagliamento, near its N. extremity. Under the French it gave name to a department, of which Treviso was capital.

TAGLIUNO, tã-ylũ-no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 12 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. P. 1913.

TAGODAST, tã-go-dãst', a town of Morocco, on the W. border of Mount Atlas, 98 miles N.E. of Morocco. Pop. 7009.

TAGOLANDA, tã-go-lãn'dã, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles from the N.E. extremity of Celebes. Lat. 2° 23' N., lon. 125° 36' E.

TAGOMAGO, tã-go-mã-go, an islet of the Balearic Group, in the Mediterranean, immediately E. of the island of Ivica.

TAGUS, called also **TAYO**, tã'o or tã'yo. (Sp. *Tejo*, tã'no; Port. *Tejo*, tã'zho; anc. *Tig'us*.) a principal river of the Iberian peninsula, through the centre of which it flows from E. to W., between the basins of the Ebro and Douro on the N., and the Guadiana on the S. It rises in the Sierra Albarracin, on the borders of Aragon and New Castile, in lat. 40° 38' N., lon. 1° 35' W.: it flows W.S.W. in Spain, through New Castile and Extremadura, and in Portugal between the provinces of Beira and Alentejo, and through Extremadura to the Atlantic, which it enters at Belem, 2 miles below Lisbon. Total estimated length, 540 miles. Chief affluents, the Jarama, Alberche, Alagon, and Zezere from the N., and the Rio del Monte and Solor from the S. At Punheto, 100 miles above its mouth, it is upwards of 300 yards across, and just above Lisbon it expands to a breadth of about 5 miles, but opposite that city it contracts again to less than 2 miles across. It has steep banks, an impetuous current, and flows mostly through an arid country. Its uses for commerce are at present much restricted, it being navigable only to Abrantes, though attempts have been made to extend the navigation to Toledo.

TAHAL, tã-hãl', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and N.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1607.

TAHATE, tã-hãtã, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, and a beautiful valley, 9 miles from Zebeed.

TAHITI, tã-hoe'tee, formerly written **OTAHEITE**, a beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean, being the principal of the Society Islands. Lat. 17° 29' 12" S., lon. 149° 29' W. It is about 32 miles long from N.W. to S.E., is an elongated range of highland, which being interrupted in one part, forms an isthmus about 3 miles broad, connecting the two peninsulas: the larger, Tahiti proper, and the smaller named Tairaboo. From a low margin of the sea-coast, the land rises to a very considerable height on both extremities of the island, while some highly fertile plains or valleys intersect the ranges in different parts. The highest summit in the island is 8500 feet above sea-level; another attains 6979 feet. From these two peaks ridges diverge to all parts of the coast,

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throwing off spurs as they descend. The fertile portion of Tahiti lies in the valleys, which are of small extent, and in the plain which stretches from the sea-shore to the spurs of the mountains. These produce tropical plants in great abundance and luxuriance. The climate is warm, but not enervating. The cottages of the natives, who seem fully to appreciate the beautiful scenes around them, are found in retired and lovely spots, and are usually surrounded by neatly-fenced enclosures. In these are to be seen growing the bread-fruit, vi-apple, and orange, and sometimes extensive groves of tall coconut-trees. The cottages are of an oval form, usually about 60 or 60 feet long, and 20 feet broad; the walls formed of bamboos; the floor of natural earth. There are no partitions, but tapa or matting is employed as an occasional screen. The natives are a good-humored, gay, happy, and cheerful people, and are further described as honest, well-behaved, and obliging. They have been converted to Christianity by the labors of missionaries; and there are now few of them who cannot both read and write. The island forms part of a native sovereignty, is divided into seven districts, and is the seat of a supreme court. Several vessels of about 130 tons have been built here; these have been employed in the trade to New South Wales, whither they carry sugar, coconut-oil, and arrow-root, the principal productions of the island, bringing back in return hardware, cloths, calicoes, &c. Most of the vessels that visit Tahiti are whalers, averaging under 100 annually. Tahiti was discovered in 1606 by the Spaniard Quiros, and afterwards visited by Wallis, Bougainville, and Cook. Estimated pop. 9000. It was taken possession of by the French in 1846.—Adj. and inhab. **TAITIEN**, tã-hee'te-an.

TAH/LEQUAH', a post-office, of Cherokee co., Arkansas.

TAHNA, tã'nd or tã'ndã, a town of the Punjab, 125 miles N. of Lahore, on the route into Cashmere, with a large serai, built for travellers by the Emperor Akbar. Among its inhabitants are many shawl-weavers.

TAHUORA or **TAHURA**, tã-hoo'rã, written also **KAULA**, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of Nibau. Lat. 21° 39' N., lon. 160° 35' E.

TAHOOROWA or **TAHUROA**, tã-hoo-ro'wã, written also **KADOLAWA**, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of Mowee, lat. 20° 35' N., lon. 156° 50' E.

TAHRAH, tã'rã, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Cutch, 30 miles S.E. of Luckput Bunder. Lat. 23° 20' N., lon. 69° 20' E.

TAHTA or **TAHTAH**, tã'tã, a town of Central Egypt, province, and 26 miles S.S.E. of Soot, on the left bank of the Nile. It has several mosques, a government primary school, and many large mounds, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Hemipia*.

TAHUACANO (tah-wã-kah'no) CREEK, of Freestone co., Texas, flows into the Trinity River from the W.

TAHUATA, tã-wã'tã, or **SANTA CHRISTINA**, sãn'tã kris'tee'nã, one of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Dominica. Pop. 1400. Coast abrupt, and the soil very fertile.

TAHURA, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See **TAHOORA**.

TAHUROA, an island in the Pacific. See **TAHOOROWA**.

TAI, tã, the name of several towns of China.

TAIABANA, tã-dã'nã, a village and parish of Brazil, province, and 50 miles W. of Parahiba, on the right bank of the Parahiba. Pop. 1400.

TAI-CHOO or **TAI-TCHOU**, tã'choo', a city of China, capital of a department, province of Che-kiang, 75 miles S.W. of Ningpo.

TAI-CHOW-FOO or **TAE-CHOW-FOO**, tã'chow'foo', a city of China, province of Chekiang, on a river of the same name, about 25 miles from its entrance into the sea. Lat. 28° 42' N., lon. 121° 20' E.

TAILLEBOURG, tã'h'yeh-boon' or tã'boon', a market-town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Charente, 10 miles S.W. of St. Jean d'Angély. Pop. 1116.

TAILS CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

TAIMYR or **TAIMUR CAPE**. See **CAPE TAIMOOR**.

TAIN, tãn, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, at the mouth of the Tain, on the S. side of the Frith of Dornoch, 24 miles N.N.E. of Inverness. Pop. of the town in 1861, 2568. It has an old church, an ancient tower, a court-house, a grammar school, and a public reading-room; various mills, an iron foundry, brewery, and a considerable retail trade. The burgh unites with Wick, Dingwall, Cromarty, Dornoch, and Kirkwall in sending one member to the House of Commons.

TAIN, tãss, a town of France, department of Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, opposite Tournon, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. in 1862, 2647. Near it excellent Hermitage wine is produced.

TAINTIGNES, tãss'teeh', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 3 miles S. by W. of Tournay. Pop. 2191.

TAI-OUAN, an island of China. See **FOUMOSA**.

TAI-PE-SHAN or **TAI-PE-CHAN**, tã-pã-shãn, the name of several mountains of China, in the N. provinces, and rising above the snow line.

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TAL-PING, t'f'ping', a city of China, capital of a department, province of Ngan-ho, on the Yang-tse-kiang, 30 miles S.W. of Nanking.

TAL-PING, a city of China, capital of a department, province of Quang-seo, lat. 22° 25' 12" N., lon. 107° E. There are other cities of the same name in the provinces of Se-chuen and Shan-seo.

TAL-PING-SHAN, t'f'ping'shán', or **TY-PINSAN**, t'f'pin'sán', the principal of the Madjicosima Islands, in the China Sea.

TAIRO or **TAIARA**. See **KING'S ISLAND**.

TAL-SHAN, **TAE-SHAN** or **TAL-CHAN**, t'f'shán', an island of China, in the Chusan Archipelago. The centre is a densely-peopled plain, with many villages.

TAL-TING, t'f'ting', a city of China, province of Kwei-choo, capital of a department, 80 miles W.N.W. of Kwei-yang.

TAL-TUNG, t'f'tung', a city of China, province of Shan-seo, capital of the department, near the Great Wall, 175 miles W. of Peking.

TAL-WAN, an island of China. See **FORMOSA**.

TAL-WAN or **TAL-OUAN**, t'f'wán', the capital town of the island of Formosa, in the China Sea, on its W. coast, capital of a department, province of Fo-kien, lat. 23° 8' N., lon. 120° 22' E. It has two famous temples, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade and of a Dutch factory, but its harbor is now choked with sand, and only fit for vessels of light draught.

TAL-YUAN, t'f'yoó-án', written also **TAL-YUEN**, or **TAY-YUEN**, a city of China, province of Shan-seo, capital of a department on the Fuen-ho, an affluent of the Hoang-ho, 250 miles S.W. of Peking. It is stated to be 3 leagues in circumference, fortified, and populous, and it has a decayed palace which was inhabited by the sovereigns of the last dynasty; also manufactures of fine porcelain, ironwares, and carpets. On a neighboring height is a cemetery of its princes.

TAJAMULCO or **TAXAMULCO**, t'f'há-mool'ko, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, at the foot of the volcano of Tajamulco. Pop. 2000.

TAJARDI, t'f'jan'dee, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elia, on a river, 20 miles N.N.E. of its mouth at Lagos.

TAJO, the Spanish name of the river **TAGUA**, which see.

TAJOURAH, **TAJURRAH**, t'f'joo'râ, written also **TADJURRAH**, a seaport town of North-east Africa, in Adel, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, N.W. of Zeyla, lat. 11° 56' 35" N., lon. 43° 0' 20" E. Pop. from 1200 to 1500. It consists of about 300 wooden huts, with 2 mosques, and it has an anchorage adapted for large ships, but insecure.

TAJUÑA, t'f'juonyá, a river of Spain, rises in the province of Guadalajara, flows about 94 miles, and discharges its waters into the Jarama about 7 miles N. by E. of Aranjuez.

TAJURRAH, a seaport of Adel. See **TAJOURAH**.

TAK or **TUK**, a town of Afghanistan, district of Damaun, 35 miles N.W. of Dera-Ismaeel-Khan. Lat. 32° 14' N., lon. 70° 50' E. It is enclosed by walls, has a citadel mounting artillery, and some transit trade, and it is famous for its fine fruits. With its district, it is stated to yield an annual revenue of 15,000*l*.

TAK, ták, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 140 miles S.E. of Khoten.

TAKA, ták, the name of two towns of Japan, island of Sikokú.

TAKATZ, **TAKATZE** or **TAKAZZE**. See **TACAZER**.

TAKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TAKHTI SULEIMAN (or **SOULEIMAN**.) See **TURHTI SULEIMAN**.

TA-KIANG, t'f'ke-áng', a river in the island of Hai-nan, enters the sea on its N. coast.

TA-KIANG, a river of Southern China. See **HONG KIANG**, and **CANTON RIVER**.

TA-KIANG. See **YANG-TSE-KIANG**.

TA-KIEN-LEON, t'f'ke-én' lá'on', a fortified town of China, province of Se-chuen, on the Toong-po-ho, 150 miles W.S.W. of Ching-too-foo.

TAKINOS (t'f'ke-nos') **LAKE**, (anc. *Cercine*?) a lake of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 5 miles S. of Seres, and N. of the Gulf of Contessa. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles. It receives the river Anghios, and is traversed throughout by the Struma, (anc. *Strymon*.) The shores are abrupt, except in the N. On its W. side is the village of Takinos.

TAKUTU, t'f'koo-too', a river of Brazilian Guiana, rises near lat. 1° 30' N., flows N., then S.W., and joins the Rio Branco at Fort San Joaquim, in lat. 3° 1' 46" N. Total course estimated at 170 miles. The chief affluents are the Mahu and Zuruma. Its banks are densely wooded.

TAL, tál, a river in the N. part of Afghanistan, rises in lat. 36° 14' N., lon. 73° 6' E., flows S.W., and after a course of 120 miles joins the Panj-kora or Lundy.

TALABAN, t'f'lá-bán', a village of Spain, in Extremadura, province, and 22 miles N.E. of Cáceres. Pop. 1862.

TALACH DDU, t'f'lak ríes, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

TALACRE, talá'ker, a small port of North Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee estuary, within 1½ miles from the Point of 1580

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Ayr, and adjoining the grounds of Talacre Hall. A harbor and quay have been erected here for the export of coal and sandstone.

TALAHAT'AH, a small village of Newton co., Mississippi.

TALAK, t'f'ák', a village of British India, province, and 68 miles S.E. of Aracan. Lat. 20° N., lon. 93° 33' E.

TALAMAN (t'f'lá-mán') **BAY**, an inlet on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, N.W. of the Gulf of Makrae, (Makri.) It receives the Talamon River, (anc. *Indus*?) and on its shores are extensive Middle Age remains.

TALAMONA, t'f'lá-mo'ná, a village of Austrian Italy, 3 miles E. of Morbegno, on the Adda. Pop. 2193.

TALANDA, t'f'lán'dá, a village of Greece, government of Boeotia, 7 miles N. of Mount Talanda. Near it are the ruins of *Opus*.

TALANDA, **CHANNEL** or **TALANTI**, t'f'lán'tee, or **ATALANTA**, t'f'át-lán'tá, (anc. *Eurípous*.) an arm of the sea in Greece, between the government of Boeotia and the N. half of the island of Euboea. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 12 miles. At its W. extremity it communicates with the Gulf of Molo or Zeltoun, and at its S.E. end with the Channel of Euboea.

TALANDA, **GULF** OF, an inlet on the S. side of the above channel, 11 miles in breadth at its entrance. It contains the island of Talanda.

TALANDA, **MOUNT**, in the government of Boeotia, 4 miles N. of the Lake Topolias. Height, 3547 feet. It is also called **MOUNT KILOMO**.

TALARRUBIAS or **TALLARRUBIAS**, t'f'lar-roo-be-lá, (anc. *Lucipia*?) a town of Spain, 85 miles E. of Badajoz. P. 2593.

TALASHA, a village of Newton co., Mississippi.

TALAYERA DE LA REYNA, t'f'lá-vá-rá dá lá ré-é-ná, a city of Spain, province, and 37 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, on the right bank of the Tagus, here crossed by a bridge of 36 arches. Pop. 6363. Its buildings are interspersed with many Moorish towers. It has numerous churches, convents, hospitals, schools of Latin and philosophy, manufactures of silks, earthenwares, leather, and soap, and two large annual fairs. Here, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809, the English and Spanish troops under the Duke of Wellington, totally defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshals Jourdain and Victor.

TALAYERA LA REAL, t'f'lá-vá-rá lá ré-ál', a town of Spain, 9 miles E. of Badajoz, on the left bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 2712, who manufacture silks and leather.

TALAYERA LA VIEJA, t'f'lá-vá-rá lá vé-á-ná, a market town of Spain, province, and 72 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, on the left bank of the Tagus.

TALBEN'NY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

TALBOT, an island of the United States, off the N.E. coast of Florida, between the mouths of the St. John and the Nassau. It is about 9 miles long by 2 miles broad, and produces much cotton.

TALBOT, talw'ót, a county of Maryland, situated on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, contains 250 square miles. The Choptank River washes the E. border, and several navigable creeks extend from the bay inland. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. Capital, Easton. Pop. 13,811, of whom 9677 were free, and 4134 slaves.

TALBOT, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 524 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Flint River, and drained by the Peachelaga, Beaverdam, and Upatoi Creeks. The surface is very broken; the highlands in the N. part are called the Oak Mountains. The soil is partly derived from primary rocks, and is moderately productive. Capital, Talbotton. Pop. 16,534, of whom 7811 were free, and 8723 slaves.

TALBOTTON, a pleasant post-village, capital of Talbot co., Georgia, 32 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a brick court-house, 2 academies, 3 churches, and a Masonic hall. The Episcopal church of this place is a fine specimen of the Gothic style.

TALCA, t'f'ká, a town of Chili, capital of the department of Maule, on the river Maule, 40 miles N.E. of Chillan. It was founded in 1742, and is now one of the largest and most thriving towns in Chili. It possesses a literary institute, and other educational and charitable establishments. P. 14,500.

TALCAGUANA, t'f'ká-gwá-na, or **TALCAHUANA**, t'f'ká-wá-ná, a village and small seaport of Chili, on the peninsula which forms the S.W. side of Concepcion Bay. The anchorage is the best on the coast. Coal of an inferior quality has been found in the vicinity.

TALCAN, t'f'kán', an island of South America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, and between it and the island of Chiloe. Lat. 42° 47' S., lon. 72° 58' W. Length, 9 miles.

TA-LEE or **TA-LI**, t'f'lee', a city of China, province of Yunnan, capital of a department, on the bank of a lake, 80 miles E. of the Burmese frontier. It is large and populous.

TALE-LAMA. See **TURNER**, page 1913.

TALENT, t'f'lén't', a fortified town of Morocco, province of Soos-el-Assa, capital of a partially independent district, on the river Tessel, 40 miles S.E. of Mezza.

TALGARTH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

TA-LI, a city of China. See **TA-LEE**.

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TALFARO. See **CAPE TALFARO.**

TALIABO or **TALYABO**, *tá-le-áb'o*, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Celebes, lat. $1^{\circ} 50' S.$, lon. $125^{\circ} E.$, separated by a narrow strait on the E. from the island of Mangola. Length, 100 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

TALIAFERRO, (pronounced *tol'-e-vr.*) a small county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 185 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of the Ogeechee and Little Rivers. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil in some parts productive. Granite and gneiss are among the rocks which underlie the county. Sulphuret of iron and magnetic ore are found in several places, and some gold is said to have been discovered. The county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Named in honor of Benjamin Taliaferro, formerly member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Crawfordville. Pop. 5146, of whom 2102 were free, and 3044 slaves.

TALIBENELA, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

TALICHAN or **TALICHIN**. See **TALISH**.

TALICOTA, *tá-le-kótá*, or **TALIKOTE**, *tá-le-kóv*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Darwar, on an affluent of the Kistnah, 48 miles S.E. of Bejapoor. Pop. 5300. The outer town, enclosed by stone walls, contains many shops of Jain traders, and a Jain temple; it encloses an inner fort and palace. It is famous for calico-printers and dyers, and has a trade in brasswares and saddlery.

TALISH, *tá-lish'*, **TALISHIN** or **TALICHIN**, *tá-le-shin'*, written also **TALICHAN**, a province of Russian Transcaucasia, between lat. 38° and $39^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 48° and $49^{\circ} E.$, having E. the Caspian Sea, N. the rivers Koor and Aras, separating it from the provinces of Shirvan and Karabagh, and on other sides the Persian provinces of Azerbaijan and Ghilan. The principal products are silk, cotton, rice, sesamum, tobacco, and wine.

TALKING ROCK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia, 18 miles S.W. of Ellijay.

TALKING ROCK CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Coosa-watee, from the left, at the N.E. extremity of Cass county.

TALK-O-THE-HILL, a chapel of England, co. of Stafford.

TALLA, *tá-lá*, a village of Tuscany, province of Florence, on a hill, 16 miles N.N.W. of Arozzo. Pop. 2800. Guido Areino, inventor of musical notation, was born here, and it has a monument to his memory.

TALLADEGA, *tá-lá-dee-gá*, a county in the N.E. central part of Alabama, has an area of 1260 square miles. The Coosa River washes the W. border for a distance of 50 miles, exclusive of the windings; the county is drained also by the Choctawhatchee and other creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil in some parts is fertile. Marble of fine quality, and other valuable minerals, are abundant. The railroad which is in progress from Selma to the Tennessee River, will pass through the county. Capital, Talladega. Pop. 18,624, of whom 11,453 were free, and 6971 slaves.

TALLADEGA, a post-village, capital of Talladega county, Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, about 96 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. The plank-road extending from Montgomery to the Tennessee River passes through this place. It contains a court-house, several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a number of stores.

TALLADEGA, a township, Jefferson co., Arkansas. P. 440.

TALLAGHT, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 6 miles S.W. of Dublin. Until 1803, the archbishops of Dublin had a palace here; and in the vicinity are handsome mansions and villas.

TALLAHATCHIE CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Bayou Pierre from the N.E., near the N.W. corner of Copiah county.

TALLAHASSEE, a city, capital of Florida, and seat of justice of Leon county, 194 miles E. of Mobile, 130 miles from Pensacola, and about 25 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23' N.$, lon. $84^{\circ} 38' W.$ The site is comparatively elevated. The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, with several public squares. It contains the state-house, court-house, jail, a United States land-office, and churches of the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Episcopalians; 2 newspaper offices, and several seminaries. Springs of good water abound in the vicinity. The adjacent country is very productive, and is the most populous part of the state. Tallahassee is connected by a railroad, about 26 miles long, with the seaport of St. Marks.

TALLAHATCHIE RIVER, a river in the N. part of Mississippi, the principal branch of the Yazoo, rises near the boundary between Tippah and Pontotoc counties, and flows in a circuitous course, the general direction of which is S.W., to the mouth of Coldwater Creek. Below this point it pursues a S. course, until it unites with the Yallahusha River to form the Yazoo at Leflore, on the W. border of Carroll county. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles. In ordinary stages, steamboats ascend to the mouth of Coldwater Creek, about 100 miles, and in high water (about four months of the year) they extend their trips to Wyatt, in Lafayette county.

TALLAHATCHIE, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 930 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallahatchie River, (navigable by steamboats,)

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from which it derives its name. The surface is a level and alluvial plain, sometimes called swamp-land. The soil is fertile, but the greater part is uncultivated. Capital, Tila-toba. Pop. 4643, of whom 2090 were free, and 2547 slaves.

TALLAHUMMA, a small river of Mississippi, enters Leaf River from the N., near the centre of Perry county.

TALLAHOMA, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa.

TALLALOOZA, a post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, 8 miles S.W. of Holly Springs.

TAL/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TALLAPOOSA, a river of Georgia and Alabama, a branch of the Alabama River, rises in Paulding co., Georgia, and unites with the Coosa about 10 miles N. of Montgomery, in Alabama, after a very tortuous course of about 250 miles. Its general direction is S.W. Small steamboats ascend 40 miles from its junction with the Coosa. The Little Tallapoosa rises in Georgia, and flowing S.W., enters the main stream near the middle of Randolph county, in Alabama.

TALLAPOOSA, a county in the E. part of Alabama, contains about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River, from which the name is derived, and drained also by Hillebee and Sawkehatchee Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil in some parts is productive. The Tallapoosa is navigable in the lower part of the county, and the Montgomery and West Point Railroad passes along the S. border. Capital, Dadeville. Pop. 15,584, of whom 11,511 were free, and 4073 slaves.

TALLAPOOSA, a post-village of Carroll co., Georgia, on the river of the same name, 100 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

TALLAPOOSA, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.

TALLARD, *tá-lár*, a town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 7 miles S. of Gap. Pop. 1181.

TALLARRUBIAS, a village of Spain. See **TALLARRUBIAS**.

TALLASAHATCHEE CREEK, of Benton co., Alabama, enters the Coosa River from the left, near the Ten Islands.

TALLASSEE, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama, 134 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

TALLASSEE CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Coosa in Talladega county.

TAL/LATON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TAL/LEY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

TALLEYVILLE, a post-office of Newcastle co., Delaware.

TALLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TALLMADGE, a post-township in the S.E. part of Summit co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2456.

TALLMADGE, a post-township in the E. part of Ottawa co., Michigan, intersected by Grand River. Pop. 534.

TALLMADGE CENTRE, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 129 miles N.E. of Columbus.

TALLOKAS, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

TAL/LOW, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford, on the road from Cork to Waterford, 12 miles N.N.W. of Youghal. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3884. It has a handsome modern church, and a large Roman Catholic chapel.

TALLOW BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, half a mile N.N.E. of Tallow.

TALLULAH, a post-village, capital of Issaquena county, Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, about 70 miles N.W. of Jackson. The county seat was located here only a few years since.

TALLULAH CREEK, of Georgia, forms the boundary between Rabun and Habersham counties, and enters the Tugaloo River.

TALLYA, *tá-lýá*, a market-town of North-east Hungary, co., and 30 miles S.W. of Zemplin. Pop. 3710. It has an ancient castle, and Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

TALLYHO, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 43 miles N. of Raleigh.

TALMAGE, a post-office of Baldwin co., Georgia.

TALMAS, *tá-lmá*, a village of France, department of Somme, 8 miles S. of Doullens. Pop. 1900.

TALMAY, *tá-lmá*, a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 17 miles E. of Dijon. Pop. 1156.

TALMIS. See **KALABSHEH**.

TALMONT, *tá-lmón*, a market-town of France, department of Vendée, 8 miles E.S.E. of Sables. Pop. in 1852, 3123.

TALNAIR or **TALNEIR**, *tá-lnáir*, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candelah, 130 miles E. of Surat. It was taken by the British in 1818.

TALON or **TALOUN**, *tá-loon*, a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, province, and 37 miles W.N.W. of Erivan.

TAL/RIG, a small seaport and parish of Norway, province of Finmark, on a circular bay in the fiord of Alton, 43 miles E.N.E. of Tromsø. Pop. 3156.

TALYABO. See **TALIABO**.

TALYLLYN, *tal-lý-lín*, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesea.

TALYLLYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

TAMA, *tá-má*, a new county in the E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The S. part is intersected by the Iowa River, and the N. part by Wolf Creek; it is also drained by Salt and Deep Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is mostly fertile. The name is derived from an Indian chief.

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TAMALAMEQUE, *tá-má-lá-má/ká*, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, 60 miles S.E. of Mompox.

TAMAMES, *tá-má-més*, a village of Spain, in Leon, province, and 32 miles S.W. of Salamanca. In 1809 the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parque, here defeated the French under General Marchand. Pop. 915.

TAMAN, *tá-mán*, written also **TMUTARAKAN**, (anc. *Phagorani*?) a fortified town of South Russia, government of Caucasus, on an island between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, 13 miles S.E. of Yenikale. It has few inhabitants independent of its garrison, but an export trade in salt, wax, honey, furs, &c., and some import trade.

TAMANDARÉ, *tá-mán-dá-rá*, a bay of Brazil, on the coast of Pernambuco, 40 miles S.S.W. of Cape Santo Agostinho, in lat. $8^{\circ} 43' S.$, lon. $35^{\circ} 5' W.$

TAMANDUA, *tá-mán-doo-á*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 100 miles W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 8000.

TAMAQUA, *tám-aw-quá*, a thriving post-borough of Schuylkill township, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Tamaqua or Little Schuylkill River, 15 miles E.N.E. of Pottsville, and 73 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. A branch railroad connects it with the Pottsville and Reading Railroad at Port Clinton. It is beautifully situated in a hilly region, which contains abundance of excellent coal. It is an important point on the Catawissa Railroad, now in progress from Milton to Easton. Tamaqua contains 6 or 7 churches, and a newspaper office. Laid out in 1820. Pop. in 1850, 3080; in January, 1854, it was about 6000.

TAMAR, (anc. *Tumarus*), a river of West England, between the counties of Cornwall and Devon, rises in a mountainous district near Moorwinnow, and, receiving numerous accessions, flows S.E. by Launceston, to which town, and to Calstock and Saltash, it is navigable; and after widening to form the harbor of Hamaze, Devonport, enters Plymouth Sound 2 miles W.S.W. of Plymouth. The principal affluents are the Tavy from the E., and Luaner from the W. Total course, 60 miles.

TAMAR, a principal river of Van Diemen's Land, formed by the union of the North and South Esk at Launceston, whence it has a tortuous course of 30 miles N., and enters Bass's Strait at Port Dalrymple, 4 miles from Georgetown, which is on its E. bank. Its valley is narrow and wooded.

TAMARA, *tá-má-rá*, the largest of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 70 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone, in lat. $9^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $3^{\circ} 48' W.$

TAMARA or TAMARIS. See **TAMER**.

TAMARAWA, *tám-q-raw-wá*, a village of Monroe co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia, 120 miles S. of Springfield.

TAMARIDA, *tá-má-ree-dá*, the capital town of the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, on a bay off its N. coast.

TAMARITE or TAMARITE DE LITERA, *tá-má-ree-tá dá le-tá-rá*, a town of Spain, province, and 47 miles S.E. of Huesca. Pop. 3612.

TAMARO, *tá-má-ro*, a river of Naples and Pontifical States, joins the Calore 3 miles N.E. of Benevento, after a S. course of 45 miles.

TAMAROVKA or TAMAROWKA, *tá-má-rov-ká*, a town of Russia, government of Korsk, on the Vorskla, 15 miles W.N.W. of Bielgorod. Pop. 1500.

TAMARUS. See **TAMAR**.

TAMATAM, *ká-má-tám*, a group of three low coral islands in the North Pacific Ocean, in lat. $7^{\circ} 32' N.$, lon. $149^{\circ} 30' E.$

TAMATAV, *tá-má-táv*, or **TAMATIVE**, *tá-má-teov*, a seaport town of Madagascar, on a bay of its E. coast, in lat. $18^{\circ} 10' S.$, lon. $49^{\circ} 25' E.$ It has a fort. The French formerly had a settlement here.

TAMAULIPAS, *tá-mów-lee-pás*, formerly **NEW SANTANDER**, a state of the Mexican Confederation, bounded on the N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande; N.W. by Coahuila; W. by Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosí; S. by San Luis Potosí and Vera Cruz; and E. by the Gulf of Mexico. Greatest length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 400 miles; medium breadth, about 130 miles; area, 30,334 square miles. The coast is low, and fringed with lagoons varying from 4 to 18 miles in width, and separated from the sea by belts of sand; and the mouths of almost all the rivers are so encumbered with bars as to make their navigation difficult and dangerous. In the N. part of the state the flatness of the coast is continued to some distance inland, and then rises into elevated, though still comparatively level plains. To the S. the surface is finely diversified by mountain, hill, and valley. The most remarkable summits are the *cerros* of Martinez, Xeros, and Coronel, and the sierras of Palma and Carico. Many fine valleys extend in the intervals between the mountains. The most important streams are the Rio Grande, already mentioned; the Fernando or Tigre, which, besides reaching the coast, also communicates by a branch with the Laguna del Madre; the Borton, falling into the N. part of the same lagoon; the Santander, and the Tampico, which forms the chief boundary between the state and the S. of San Luis Potosí. The climate of the interior is temperate and healthy, but on the coast, especially in the hot season, is unhealthy. The soil is generally fertile; the vegetable products include most of the grains, woods, fruits, and

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flowers both of the temperate and the torrid zones. Cattle in vast numbers—horses, mules, sheep, and goats to a less extent—are reared on the pastures; and a considerable trade, both in them and in other articles, is carried on, chiefly with the states of San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, and Queretaro. The foreign trade is carried on principally at the ports of Tampico de Tamaulipas and Matamoros, and includes in its imports large quantities of manufactures both from Europe and the United States. Iron, and some silver, with salt from a chain of lagoons along the coast, are the chief mineral products. Its capital is Victoria. Pop. in 1854, 100,064.

TAMAULIPAS PUEBLO VIEJO, *tá-mów-lee-pás pweébo ve-á-no*, (or the "Old Town of Tamaulipas") a decayed town at the S. extremity of the above, on the river Tampico, from which town it is distant 18 miles N. Pop. 1500. See **TAMPICO**.

TAMAZULA, *tá-má-soo-á*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department of Chialoa, on the river Tamazula or Cuilaran, 110 miles E. of Cuilaran. Pop. 1000.

TAMBACH, *tám-bák*, a market-town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Coburg, principality, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 1351, employed in iron-forges, wire-works, paper mills, and potash factories.

TAMBACHERRY, *tám-bá-chér-ree*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Malabar, 20 miles S.E. of Calicut.

TAMBELAN (*tám-bá-lán*) **ISLANDS**, in the China Sea, between Borneo and Singapore. Great Tambelan, the largest in the group, is in lat. $1^{\circ} N.$, lon. $107^{\circ} 35' E.$

TAMBO, *tám-bo*, a town of Peru, department, and 50 miles N.W. of Cuzco, on the Quilibamba.

TAMBO, a village of Peru, department of Arequipa, province of Moquehua, at the mouth of the Tambo River, which, after a W. course of 90 miles, enters the Pacific 20 miles N.N.W. of Ylo.

TAMBOHAMBRA, *tám-bo-bám-bá*, a town of Peru, department, and 40 miles S.W. of Cuzco, on the Apurimac.

TAMBOV, **TAMBOW**, *tám-bov*, or **TAMBOF**, *tám-bof*, a government of Russia, between lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$ and $55^{\circ} N.$ and lon. $35^{\circ} 30'$ and $45^{\circ} 30' E.$, enclosed by the governments of Riazan, Vladimir, Nishnee-Novgorod, Penza, Saratov, and Voronezh. Area, 25,542 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,666,598. The surface is level or undulating. The principal rivers are the Zna and Moksha, tributaries to the Oka, and the Vorona and Voronezh, affluents of the Don. The soil in the N. is sandy and marshy, in the E. and elsewhere fertile, and the government is almost wholly agricultural. More than one-sixth part of the surface is covered with forests, and upwards of one-fourth with meadows and pasture-land, and one-third arable lands. The chief crops are rye, oats, and buckwheat. The forests supply large quantities of timber for ship and boat building. Extensive herds of cattle are fattened for the Moscow and St. Petersburg markets. The stock of sheep has been estimated at 1,140,000, and of horses at 700,000. Horses of a good breed are reared, but the stock is mostly very inferior. At a large woollen factory established by Peter the Great at Budari, a few years ago upwards of 3000 hands were employed, and 1,025,670 yards of woollen cloth for the army was stated to be made. Here are also many forges, distilleries, tallow factories, mills, &c. The government is subdivided into 12 circles. The chief towns are Tambov, Lipetsk, Morshansk, Yeiatom, Shatsk, and Oosman.

TAMBOV, **TAMBOW** or **TAMBOF**, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Tana, 125 miles N.E. of Voronezh. Pop. 20,147. It was founded and strongly fortified in 1638, as a defence against the incursions of the Nogai-Tartars. The houses are mostly of wood. It has a college, a military school for nobles, a high school for ladies, founded in 1834, and manufactures of woollen cloth, alum, vitriol, and an active general trade.

TAMBRE, *tám-brá*, (anc. *Tamara* or *Tim'aria*), a river of Spain, Galicia, flows W.S.W., and enters the Bay of Noya on the Atlantic, after a course of 60 miles.

TAMBRO, a lake of Tibet. See **PALTE**.

TAMER, a river of England, cos. of Stafford and Warwick, rises near Walsall, flows E. and N., and after a course of 35 miles joins the Trent 7 miles N. of Tamworth. Affluents, the Rea and Anker, from the S. and W. It supplies water to the Birmingham and Fazeley, the Coventry, and the Trent and Mersey Canals.

TAME, a small river of England, rises in Yorkshire, flows S.W., forming a part of the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire, and joins the Mersey at Stockport. Course, 18 miles. See **THAME**.

TAMEER or TAMIR, *tá-meer*, a river of Central Asia, in Mongolia, flows E.N.E., and joins the Orkhon. Total course, 90 miles.

TAMEGA, *tá-má-gá*, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises near Monterey, in Galicia, flows S.S.W. through the provinces of Tras-os-Montes and Minho, and joins the Douro 30 miles E. of Oporto. Total course, 90 miles.

TAMERACK CREEK, of Necosta co., Michigan, flows into the Maskogon River.

TAM

TAN

TAMERFORS or **TAMERSPORT**, a town of Finland. See **TAMMERFORS**.

TAMERTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TAMERTON FOLLIOTT, a parish of England, co. Devon.

TAMESIS. See **THAMES**.

TAMIAGUA, *tá-mé-d/gwá*, a petty seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 70 miles S.E. of Tampico, in an unhealthy situation, between the Lake of Tamiagua and the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. $21^{\circ} 16' N.$ Lon. $97^{\circ} 17' E.$

TAMIAGUA, LAKE OF, Mexican Confederation, state of Tampico, 60 miles in length, 25 miles in greatest breadth, is separated, at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus, from the Lake of Tampico.

TAMIATHIS. See **DAMIETTA**.

TAMIEH, *tá-mé-yeh* (?) a small town of Egypt, province of Fayoom, 15 miles N.E. of Medinet-el-Fayoom, on a canal 20 miles W. of the Nile.

TAMIR, a river of Asia. See **TAMER**.

TAMISE, *tá-mé-sé*, (Flemish, *Tamische*, *tám/shé*; anc. *Tamisa*?) a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 22 miles E.N.E. of Ghent, with a pretty church, chapel, communal house, hospital, a fine château, several schools, and a musical society; manufactures of sail-cloth, cotton goods, hats, pottery, tobacco, leather, chicory, oil, &c. Pop. 7663.

TAMISE, the French name of the river **THAMES**, which see.

TAMLAGHT, *tám/láht*, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, with a village $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Moneymore. Pop. in 1851, 5647, who manufacture linens. Here is a large Druidical altar.

TAMLAGHT FINLAGAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

TAMLAGHT, O'URILLY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

TAMLINGTAR, *tám-ling-tar*, a town of Nepal, in North Hindostan, district of Chayenpoor, 115 miles N.N.W. of Purneah; lat. $27^{\circ} 17' N.$, lon. $86^{\circ} 52' E.$ Pop. 6000. (?)

TAMMERFORS, *tám-mgr-fors*, written also **TAMERFORS** or **TAMERSPORT**, a town of Finland, len, and 86 miles N.N.E. of Abo, capital of the district of Satakunda, between two lakes. Pop. 1800.

TAMOOK, *tá-mook*, one of the smaller Sooloo Islands; lat. $6^{\circ} 28' N.$, lon. $121^{\circ} 58' E.$

TAMPA, a post-village, capital of Hillsborough co., Florida, at the head of Tampa Bay, (navigable by large vessels,) about 40 miles E. from the Gulf of Mexico.

TAMPA BAY, formerly **ESPIRITU SANTO BAY**, of Florida, is situated on the W. side of the peninsula, and opens into the Gulf of Mexico about $27^{\circ} 45' N.$ lat. Towards the interior it divides into two branches, one of which is called Little Tampa, and the other Hillsborough Bay. It is about 40 miles long, and forms a good harbor for large vessels.

TAMPICO, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

TAMPICO, a post-office of Grainger co., Tennessee.

TAMPICO, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

TAMPICO, a small village of Jackson co., Indiana.

TAMPICO, *tám-pee/ko*, a river of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, after an E. course enters the Gulf of Mexico near Tampico, its bar being in lat. $22^{\circ} 16' N.$, lon. $97^{\circ} 46' W.$ Total length, 200 miles.

TAMPICO, PUEBLO NUEVO, *pwé-blo nwá/vo*, ("New-town,") or **SANTA ANA DE TAMAULIPAS**, *sán/tá ándá tá-mów-lee/pás*, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 215 miles N.N.W. of Vera Cruz, on the S. shore of the Lake of Tampico. Pop. 7000. It is regularly laid out on a slope, and has some good dwellings in the old Spanish style, with military and naval hospitals, some public monuments, and well-supplied markets. It is better drained and less unhealthy than formerly. It has an important and increasing trade with the United States and Great Britain. The principal exports are specie, hides, tallow, bones, and jerked beef. The tonnage arrived here in 1852 was 7704; among the arrivals were 4 steamers: the number of passengers arrived, 178; left, 126.

TAMPICO-EL-ALTO, *tám-pee/ko éi áltó*, ("High Tampico,") a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, on a height, S.E. of Pueblo-Viejo.

TAMPICO, LAKE OF, a shallow lagoon of the Mexican Confederation, at the N. extremity of the state of Vera Cruz, 20 miles in length by 10 miles across. It communicates northward with the united mouths of the Tula and Tampico rivers, and eastward with the Lake of Tamiagua. Large quantities of prawns, caught in it, are salted for exporting into the interior.

TAMSWIG, *támswá*, a market town of Upper Austria, 60 miles S.E. of Salzburg, on the Mur. Pop. 2300. It is a considerable entrepôt for iron.

TAMWORTH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, in the cos. of Stafford and Warwick, on the Tame and Anker, at their junction, and on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-western Railway, here carried over the Anker by a viaduct of 18 arches, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Lichfield. Pop. in 1851, 8655. The town, in a tract of rich meadow-land, has a large and hand-

some parish church on the site of an ancient nunnery, and containing some fine monuments; various dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar-school, with a scholarship and fellowship at Cambridge University; two other free schools; almshouses, a town-hall, market-house, assembly and reading-rooms, a horticultural society, some cotton spinning, calico printing, and wool-stapling dyeing houses, tanneries, breweries, a carpet factory, and small manufactures of lace. The trade is greatly facilitated by the railway, and Fazeley and Coventry Canal. It sends two members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of viscount to Earl Ferrers. Tamworth stands on the ancient Watling Street, and was a principal residence of the kings of Mercia. Immediately S. of the town is a castle reputed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, and modernized by its proprietors, of the Townshend family. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. is Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir Robert Peel.

TAMWORTH, a town of New South Wales, in East Australia, district of Liverpool Plains, on the Peel, 164 miles from Maitland. It is the seat of petty sessions.

TAMWORTH, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 52 miles N.N.E. from Concord. Pop. 1760.

TAMWORTH, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Addington, situated on the Salmon River, 36 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. about 125.

TAMWORTH IRON-WORKS, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

TANA-ELF, *tá-ná-élf*, the most N. river in Europe, forms in most part of its course the boundary between Norway (Finmark) and Russian Lapland, and enters the Tana-fjord, Arctic Ocean, in lat. $70^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $28^{\circ} E.$, after a northward course of 180 miles. At its mouth is the hamlet of Tana.

TANAGA, *tá-ná/gá*, one of the Aleutian Islands, in North Pacific Ocean, Andreanov group, W. of Kanaga; lat. $61^{\circ} 59' N.$, lon. $178^{\circ} 10' W.$ Surface mountainous, and it contains an active volcano.

TANAH, *tá-ná*, a town of Lower Egypt, near the centre of the Delta of the Nile, celebrated for its festival held twice a year in honor of a famous Moslem saint, called Sayd Ahmed el Bedawee, who is buried in it.

TANAH-PILEH, *tá-ná pee/léh*, a town in the island of Sumatra, state, and 30 miles from Jambi. Pop. 4000.

TANAIS. See **DOX**.

TANAKEKE (*tá-ná-ká/ká*) or **TANEKAKE ISLANDS**, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Celebes, the largest island being 10 miles in circuit; lat. $6^{\circ} 28' S.$, lon. $119^{\circ} 17' E.$

TANANARIVOO or **TANANARIVOU**, *tá-ná-ná-re-voó*, sometimes written **TANANARIVO**, **TARNANARUVO**, and **ANTANANARIVO**, the capital town of the Ovahs, in Madagascar, near the centre of the island, 190 miles W. of Tamatave. It is reported to be large, and to have manufactures of exquisite gold and silver chains, silk stuffs, &c., but it is little known by Europeans.

TANARO, *tá-ná-ro*, (anc. *Tanarus*.) a river of North Italy, in Piedmont, rises in the Alps near the Col de Tenda, flows N. and N.E. past Garesio, Ceva, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, 10 miles N.E. of which city it joins the Po, after a total course of 125 miles, for the last forty miles of which, to Asti, it is navigable for barges. Principal affluents, the Stura, Pesio, Ellero, and Corsaglia, from the W., and the Belbo and Bormida, from the S.E. Under the French it gave name to a department, of which Asti was the capital.

TANASSERIM. See **TENASSERIM**.

TANCITARO, *tán-se-tá-ro*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Michoacan, 160 miles S.W. of Valladolid.

TANCOCK GREAT and **LITTLE**, two islands of Nova Scotia, in Mahone Bay, 30 miles S.W. of Halifax.

TANCOCK PRAIRIE, a post-office of Winn parish, Louisiana.

TANCOS, *tán/koce*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 10 miles S.E. of Thomar. Pop. 530.

TANDAH, *tán/dá*, or **TANDEH**, *tán/déh*, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 33 miles S.E. of Oude, on the S. bank of the Goggra; lat. $20^{\circ} 35' N.$, lon. $83^{\circ} 35' E.$

TANDERAGEE, *tan'dér-á-ghee*, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh, 3 miles S.W. of Gilford. Pop. in 1851, 1490. It has a handsome church, several schools, flour and flax mills, and a brisk trade in flax, linens, and agricultural produce. Tanderagee Castle is a seat of the Duke of Manchester.

TANDI, *tán/deo*, a village of the Punjab, on the Chenab; lat. $32^{\circ} 32' N.$, lon. $77^{\circ} 3' E.$, about 8000 feet above sea-level.

TANDEH, a town of Morocco. See **TANIER**.

TANDRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

TANDSHA. See **TANGIER**.

TANEGASIMA, *tá-ná/gá-see/má*, an island of Japan, S. of Kio-Soo. Length, from N. to S., 25 miles; average breadth, 12 miles.

TANEKAKE, Malay Archipelago. See **TANAKEKE**.

TANEY, *taw/nee*. **TAWNEY**, or **CHURCH-TOWN**, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster co. of Dublin.

TANEY, *taw/nee*, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 1540 square miles.

It is intersected by White River, and also drained by James Fork, and Bull, Swan, Beaver, and Long Creeks, affluents of the White River. The surface is uneven and broken; the soil of the valleys is fertile. The county was named in honor of Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States. Capital, Forsyth. Pop. 4373; of whom 4274 were free, and 99 slaves.

TANEY, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

TANEYTOWN, *taw'no-town*, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 71 miles N.W. of Annapolis. Pop. 279.

TANFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

TANFIELD, *Warr*, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

TANGERMUND, *táng'er-mún'dph*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 33 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. Pop. 4250. It has a strong castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, breweries, and distilleries.

TANGIER, *tán-jeer'*, called TANJEH or TANDJEH, *tán-jeh*, by the Moors, sometimes written TANDSIA, (anc. *Tingis* or *Proculia Julia*?) a fortified seaport town of Morocco, near the W. entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, S.E. of Cape Spartel; lat. (consul's house) $35^{\circ} 47' 12''$ N., lon. $5^{\circ} 48' 30''$ W. It stands on a height near a spacious bay, and rising in the form of an amphitheatre, presents a very striking appearance when approached from the sea. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle and several forts; with the exception of the main street, which traverses it from E. to W., it consists of wretched houses, huddled together in narrow, dirty lanes. The only exceptions to the general wretchedness of the buildings are furnished by the residences of the European consuls, and those of a few wealthy merchants. The principal buildings are the castle, or *alcasaba*, occupying a commanding height, but in a very dilapidated state; several mosques, one of which is handsome; several Jewish synagogues, and a Roman Catholic church. The harbor, which was once capacious, and protected by a mole, was formerly very much frequented by vessels from almost all the maritime countries of Europe, but is now much neglected. The trade, confined chiefly to Gibraltar, and a few places on the Spanish coast, is very limited; the internal traffic is chiefly with Tetouan and Fez. Tangier is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians, from whom it passed to the Romans, and afterwards successively to the Goths and Arabs. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1471, and ceded by them, in 1662, to the British, as a part of the dowry of the Princess Catharine. The British erected a mole which gave protection to the largest vessels, and kept possession of it for 22 years. It declined rapidly on falling into the hands of the Moors. It was bombarded by the French in 1844. Outside of the town is a Roman bridge; 3 miles S.E. are the remains of ancient *Tingis*. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

TANGIER'S (tan-jeer's) ISLANDS, of Virginia, in Chesapeake Bay, nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac River.

TANGIPAHA, *tán-je-pá-haw'*, a small river of Louisiana, flows southward along the boundary between Tammany and Livingston parishes, and enters Lake Pontchartrain.

TANGIPAHA, a post-office of St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

TANGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TANGMERE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TANGNOU or TANGNOU (*táng'noo'*) MOUNTAINS, in the Chinese Empire, Khalkas country, in lat. 50° N., lon. from 90° to 100° E., are connected westward with the Little Altai, and separate the basins of the Tobol and Yenisei Rivers, and those again form the basins of several rivers which enter the lakes of Central Asia.

TANGUN. See ALTAI.

TANNINGE, TANNINGE, or TANNINGES, *tán'náx'*, a market-town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, on the Guire, 3 miles N. of Cluses. Pop. 3020.

TANIS. See SAS.

TANJORE, *tan-jór'*, a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, near the S. extremity of India, having E. the ocean, and landward the districts of Madura, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot; lat. $9^{\circ} 50'$ to $11^{\circ} 25'$ N., lon. $78^{\circ} 45'$ to $79^{\circ} 55'$ E. Area 3900 square miles. Pop. 1,676,086. It comprises the delta of the Cavery River, and is one of the most fertile and valuable portions of British India. The population is chiefly Hindoos, whose customs are here perpetuated in great purity. In almost every village are a pagoda and a Brahmin establishment, and the district is famous for good roads, on which are choultries for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers. The principal towns are Tanjore, Combaconum, and Negapatam.

TANJORE, a city of British India, capital of the above district, presidency, and 170 miles S.E.W. of Madras, on an arm of the Cavery. Lat. $10^{\circ} 50'$ N., lon. $79^{\circ} 15'$ E. Pop. from 25,000 to 40,000. It is nearly 6 miles in circumference, and regularly built. It consists of two portions, separately fortified, one comprising the rajah's palace, in which is a sculptured group by Flaxman, and the other containing a remarkable Hindoo temple, with a tower nearly 200 feet in height, and a black granite bull, one of the finest specimens of Hindoo sculpture, and close to which is an English church. The

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British residency is to the S., outside of the walls. Tanjore was taken by the British in 1749, and again from the French in 1773.

TANJORE, a town of Java, 72 miles S.S.E. of Batavia.

TANK, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

TANK/ARDSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Kildare and Queen's counties.

TANKARDSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

TANKERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TANN, a town of Bavaria. See THANN.

TANNA, *tán'ná*, a town of Germany, principality of Reuss, 6 miles S.E. of Schleitz. Pop. 1487.

TAN/NA, a town and fort of British India, presidency, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Bombay, on the island of Salsette, and having many Christian inhabitants, and some Portuguese churches.

TAN/NA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, near lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$ S., lon. $160^{\circ} 28'$ E. Length, 18 miles, by 5 miles in breadth.

TAN/NADICE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

TANNAY, *tán'ná'*, a town of France, department of Nièvre, 7 miles S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. 1396.

TAN/NER'S CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Dearborn county into the Ohio River, near Lawrenceburg.

TANNER'S STORE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

TAN/NEERSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., New York, about 45 miles S.E.W. of Albany.

TANNERSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 118 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

TANNINGE or TANNINGES, town of Savoy. See TANNING.

TANNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TANNRODA, *tán-ro'dá*, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 9 miles S.S.W. of Weimar. P. 925.

TANORE, *tá-nór'*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Malabar coast, 20 miles S. of Calicut.

TANS, *táns*, DESERT OF, a dreary waste of South Africa, in the Damara country, between lat. 23° and 24° S., bounded on the N.E. by the mountains of Tana, which rise to 4000 feet above the sea.

TAN'S BAY, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

TANSBOROUGH, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey about 35 miles S. by W. of Trenton, contains 6 or 8 houses.

TANSHELP, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TANSLEY, a township of England, co. of Derby.

TAN/SOR, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

TANTAH, *tán'tá*, a town of Lower Egypt, in the Delta, province, and 5 miles S.S.W. of Menoof, on the Damietta branch of the Nile. It has a government school.

TANTALEM, *tán'tá-lém'*, a considerable island of Farther India, in the Gulf of Siam, 25 miles E. of Ligor, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. Lat. 8° N., lon. 101° E. Length, 65 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. The soil is highly fertile.

TANUIRATH DOORA (or DURA) *tá-nwe-ráth' doo'rá* (?) (the *Adorath* of Scripture, 2 Chron. xi. 9, and *Ad'ra* of Josephus,) a large village of Palestine, pashalik of Damascus, 5 miles W.S.W. of Hebron, on the E. slope of a hill, enclosed by olive-grounds. It is the residence of a sheikh. It has no remains of antiquity.

TAN/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

TAN-YANG, *tán'yáng'*, a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on the Imperial Canal, 60 miles E. of Nanking.

TAO, *tá'o*, a town of China, province of Hoo-nan, near lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$ N., and lon. 112° E.

TAO-HING-TENG-SHAN (or CHAN) *tá'o hing t'eng shán*, a mountain of China, province of Koei-Choo. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$ N., lon. $108^{\circ} 27'$ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TAONEROA, a bay of New Zealand. See TURANGA.

TAOOK, TAOUK, *tá'ook'*, or TOAK, *to'ák*, a town of Turkish Koordistan, on an affluent of the Tigris, 30 miles S. of Kerkook. It was formerly important, with an ancient arch, and a Moslem tomb.

TAORMINA, *tá-on-mee'ná*, (anc. *Taurromenium*.) a town of Sicily, intendency, and 30 miles S.W. of Messina, on the E. coast of the island. Lat. $37^{\circ} 48'$ N., lon. $15^{\circ} 18'$ E. Pop. 3300. It is enclosed by an irregular wall and lines, surmounted by old Saracenic walls, and still higher by the town and military post of Moia. It has many large churches and convents, an hospital, and some trade in wine and hemp, the former of excellent quality. But its chief celebrity is due to its splendid remains of antiquity, comprising a theatre, capable of accommodating 40,000 spectators, and one of the finest ancient structures extant, commanding a magnificent prospect. It has also remains of the aqueduct and reservoir which supplied the ancient city with water, sepulchres, cenotaphs, tessellated pavements, and ruined edifices.

TAOS, *tá'oce*, almost *tówas*, a county forming the N.E. extremity of New Mexico, drained by the Rio Grande and Canadian Rivers, and by several tributaries of the Arkansas. The surface in the W. part is mountainous, being traversed by several ranges, continuations of the Rocky Mountains. In

TAO

1850 there were raised 72,040 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the territory. Named from the Taos Indians, a tribe who formerly inhabited this part of the country. Capital, Taos. Pop. 9607.

TAOS, a post-village of Navarro co., Texas, on the W. bank of Trinity River, about 200 miles N.N.E. of Austin City. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff, and contains 2 dry-goods stores.

TAOS, a post-office of Cole co., Missouri.

TAOS, a post-village, capital of Taos co., New Mexico, is about 12 miles E. of the Rio Grande, and 66 miles nearly due N. of Santa Fe. It is situated in a valley of the same name, one of the most romantic and fertile spots in the territory, being finely watered by several small affluents of the Rio Grande, and surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains. Taos is more properly a collection of small hamlets contiguous to one another than a small village; of these Don Fernandez de Taos is the largest; it contains a church and a school. The place was first settled by a white population about the middle of the last century.

TAO-TSEU-SHAN or TAO-TSEU-CHAN, t'ao t'ao-shan, a mountain of China, province of P'echee-lee. Lat. 39° 52' N., lon. 114° 45' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TAUDINY or TAOUDNY. See TAUDENT.

TAOUKA, t'ao-k'á, one of the Society Islands.

TAPAGIPE, t'á-pá-zhe/pá, or ITAPAGIPE, ee-t'á-pá-zhe/pá, a village and parish of Brazil, about 10 miles N. of Bahia, on a peninsula in the Bay of All-Saints. It has extensive building-docks, and is a summer residence of the archbishop of Brazil.

TAPAJOS, t'á-pá-zhe, or TOPAYOS, to-p'yos, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, after a N. course of 500 miles joins the Amazon near Santarém, its basin lying between those of the Madeira and Xingu. It is formed by the union of the Preto and the Juruaena, and is navigable from the Amazon, along the Preto, to within 20 miles of the head of navigation of the Cayaba, an affluent of the Plata.

TA-PA-LING, t'á-pá'ling, a mountain of China, province of Shen-seo. Lat. 32° 42' N., lon. 106° 8' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TAPANHUACANGA, t'á-pán-yoo-k'áng/gá, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 20 miles S.W. of Minas Novas.

TAPEANTANA, t'á-pá-in-t'á'ná, one of the Sooloo Islands, E. of Bascelan. Lat. 6° 14' N., lon. 122° 8' E.

TAPERÁ, t'á-pá'rá, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 22 miles S.W. of Serro.

TAPFAU, t'á-p'eo-ów, a town of East Prussia, 22 miles E.S.E. of Königsberg, on the Pregol. Pop. 2700.

TAPISI, t'á-pe-see, or TAPICHE, t'á-pee-chá, a river of South America, rises in the N.E. of Peru, flows N.N.W., expanding into a lake of its own name, enters Ecuador, and, after a course of above 200 miles, joins the Ucayali, a branch of the Amazon.

TAPLEYVILLE, a post-village, Essex co., Massachusetts.

TAPLOW, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TAPOLCSANY, t'á-p'ol'ch'ón, Kis (kish) or LITTLE, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bars, 80 miles S.W. of Kremnitz. Pop. 1061.

TAPOLCSANY, Nagy (nôdj) or GREAT, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 18 miles N.N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 2476.

TAPPOOL, t'á-p'ool, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sooloo group, 16 miles S.W. of Sooloo. Lat. 6° 40' N., lon. 120° 50' E.

TAPPAHAN/NOCK, a port of entry and capital of Essex co., Virginia, on the right bank of the Rappahannock River, 60 miles N.E. of Richmond. It contains a custom-house, 1 church, 2 flourishing seminaries, and 6 stores. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 9296 tons, of which 6681 were employed in the coasting trade. Pop. about 350.

TAPPAN, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

TAPPAN BAY, called also TAPPAN SEA, New York, an expansion of the Hudson River, between Rockland and Westchester counties. Length, nearly 12 miles; greatest breadth, about 4 miles. The lower end is 24 miles N. of New York.

TAPPANOOLY, t'á-pá-noo'lee, a district of Sumatra, on the W. coast, with a fine bay; lat. 1° 43' N., lon. 98° 46' E.

TAPPANTOWN, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, about 130 miles S. of Albany. Major Andre was executed here in October, 1780.

TAPROBANE. See CEYLON.

TAPTEE, TUPTEE or TAPTY, a river of India, rises in the centre of the peninsula, near Baltool, flows W. through the S. part of the Gwallor dominions, and the districts of Candesh and Surat, in the British presidency of Bombay, and enters the Gulf of Cambay 20 miles W. of Surat. The principal affluent is the Poornah, from the S. It is navigable only a short distance above Surat.

TAQUARI, t'á-kwá-ree, written also TACOARY, a river of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, flows N.W. and S.W., and joins the Paraguay near lat. 20° 20' S., lon. 59° W. Total course, 400 miles.

TAQUARI, t'á-kwá-ree, or TEBICUARI, t'á-bo-kwá-ree, a

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river of Brazil, rises in the province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, in lat. 18° S., flows S., and after course of about 140 miles joins the Jacuhl. It is navigated by small craft for about 80 miles.

TARA, t'á-rá, a parish of Ireland, in Lelinstor, co. of Meath, 2 miles W. of Skreen. The hill of Tara was in remote antiquity a chief seat of the Irish monarchs, and from it was originally brought the famous stone long used in the coronation of the Scottish kings at Scone. It is now in the chair of Edward the Confessor, at Westminster.

TARA, t'á-rá, a river of Siberia, joins the Tobol 26 miles S.E. of the town of Tara, after a W. course of 200 miles.

TARA, a town of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, on the Irtysh, 135 miles N. of Omsk. Pop. 4400. It consists of a fortified quarter on a height, and a suburb on the river bank, inhabited by Tartars, who carry on some trade with Chinese and Independent Toorkistan. The principal manufactures are of leather, hats, and vitriol.

TARABESON. See TREEBOND.

TARABLOO, TARABLOUS or TARABLUS. See TRIPOLI.

TARACHTCHA, a town of Russia. The TARACHCHA.

TARAKAI. See TARRAKAI, BAY OF.

TARAKAI or KRAFTO. See SAGHALIEN.

TARAKLI, a town of Turkey. See TEREKIL.

TARANCON, t'á-rán-kón, a town of Spain, province, and

38 miles W. of Cuenca. Pop. 4790.

TARANEH, a town of Egypt. See TERRANEH.

TARANOVKA or TARANOWKA, t'á-rá-nov'ká, a market town of Russia, government, and 27 miles S.S.W. of Kharkov

Pop. 1500.

TARANSAY, an island of Scotland. See TARRINSAY.

TARANTA, t'á-rán'tá, a market-town of Naples, provin of Abruzzo Citra, 17 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 1500.

TARANTAISE, t'á-rón'táiz, or TARANTASIA, t'á-rán-tá-sé-á, a province of Savoy, having E. the Alps, N. the province of Faucigny, and S. that of Maurienne. Pop. in 1852, 45,841. It is watered by the Upper Isère, and derives its name from the ancient city of Darentasia, which is situated near its capital, Montiers.

TARANTASCA, t'á-rán-tá'ská, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 6 miles N. of Coni. Pop. 1869.

TARANTASIA, a province of Savoy. See TARANTAISE.

TARANTO, t'á-rán-to, (Gr. Τάρας, Táparas; L. Tarentum,) a fortified city and seaport of Naples, capital of the province of Otranto, on an island formerly a peninsula, separating the *Mare Piccolo*, (má'rá pik'ko-lo; "Little Sea.") its inner harbor, from the Gulf of Taranto, or *Mare Grande*, (má'rá grán'dá; "Great Sea.") 44 miles W.S.W. of Brindisi. Lat. 40° 27' N., lon. 17° 15' E. Pop. 15,000. The city, on the site of the ancient citadel, is of an oval shape, and has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, a diocesan school, orphan asylum, and other hospitals; manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics and velvets, and a considerable trade in olive-oil, fruits, cotton, and shell-fish, which last, as in antiquity, abound here in great variety. The inner harbor is excellent as respects both depth and security, but the entrance has become so choked that it is accessible only by boats. The outer harbor, or *Mare Grande*, is safe, extensive, and defended by the islands of St. Peter and St. Paul. The channel between them is crossed by a bridge 100 yards in length, over which is an aqueduct conveying water to the city from Mutina, 12 miles distant; and here are the remains of an amphitheatre, and a few other antiquities. Tarentum, reputed to have been founded by colonists from Sparta about B.C. 700, was long a wealthy seat of commerce, literature, and science; but it was taken by the Romans under Fabius Maximus A.C. 209, after which it never resumed its previous importance.

TARANTO, GULF OF, a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded, except on the S.E., by the Neapolitan provinces of Calabria, Basilicata, and Otranto. Length, 70 miles; breadth of entrance between Capes Nau and Santa Maria de Leuca, 70 miles; average breadth, 60 miles. It receives all the rivers of Basilicata, and the Crati and Neto from Calabria.

TARAPACA, t'á-rá-pá'ká, a town of Peru, department of Arequipa, on a river 10 miles from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean, and 190 miles N. of Atacama.

TARAPIA, a town of Turkey. See THERAPIA.

TARARE, t'á-rán, a manufacturing town of Franco, department of Rhone, 21 miles W.N.W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 10,334. It has a chamber of commerce, and is the centre of an extensive manufacture of plain and figured mualins, mostly conducted in the homes of the weavers, whose condition is among the best of any in France.

TARASCON, t'á-rán-kón, (anc. *Taruscon* or *Tiruscon*.) a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the railway from Avignon to Marseilles, and on the left bank of the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, 12 miles S. of Avignon. Lat.

* TARANTO furnishes a striking instance of the tendency of the Italian tongue to adopt the Greek accent instead of conforming to the Latin quantity, as we do, in accentuating Greek and Latin names. See ST. HELENA, Note.

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43° 48' N., lon. 4° 40' E. Pop. in 1852, 12,530. It has a communal college, a church of the eleventh century, theatre, town-hall, court-house, barracks, hospitals, and manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, brandy and vinegar, some boat-building, and an active general trade. Near it are large nursery grounds. Teasles, madder, and almonds are raised extensively in the vicinity.

TARASCON-SUR-ARLÈGE, *tãrãskõr sũr ariãzã*, a commune and town of France, department of Ariège, 8 miles S. of Foix, on the right bank of Ariège. Pop. in 1852, 1600. It has iron forges and tanneries.

TARASHCHA, TARACHTCHIA or TARASCHTSCHA, *tã-rash'chã*, a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 2100.

TARASP, *tãrãsp*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Engadine, on the right bank of the Inn, 8 miles N.E. of Susa, 4265 feet above the sea. It has a mineral spring, with hotels and lodging-houses.

TARAWAY, *tãrã-wã*, written also **KNOY**, an island in the North Pacific, in the Gilbert Archipelago. Lat. 1° 29' N., lon. 175° 5' E. It is 20 miles long.

TARAZ, *tãrãz*, a town of Central Asia, khanat, and 220 miles N.N.W. of Khokan, on an affluent of the Jaxartes. It has greatly declined from its former importance.

TARAZONA, *tãrã-thõnã*, (anc. *Tarisa* or *Turisa*), a town of Spain, province, and 52 miles W.N.W. of Saragossa, on the Quclies, here crossed by three bridges. Lat. 41° 55' N., lon. 1° 43' W. Pop. 5966. It has a cathedral, 4 parish churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, and poor-house, with manufactures of coarse woollens, caps, and leather.

TARAZONA DE LA MANCHA, *tãrã-thõnã dã lã mãn'chã*, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles N. of Albacete, with 6028 inhabitants, and manufactures of printed cottons and handkerchiefs.

TARBAGATAI, *tar-bã-gã-tã*, or **TARBAGTAI**, *tar-bã-gã-tã*, (Chinese, *Sou-tsing-ching*, *soo-ten-tsing-ching*), a frontier town of Chinese Turkistan, capital of a province, 180 miles N. of Koles. Lat. 46° 8' N., lon. 82° 38' E. Is enclosed by stone walls flanked with towers, and traversed by several canals. Pop. very variable, consisting partly of Chinese garrisons frequently changed, oxiles and merchants, who resort to it for commerce with the Calmuck tribes, from whom they receive cattle, &c. in exchange for cotton and silk fabrics.

TARBAGATAI OOLA, *tar-bã-gã-tã oo'lã*, Central Asia, a mountain chain between the Lakes Zalsan and Balkash.

TARBAN, a locality of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on Paramatta River, 8 miles W. of Sydney. Here is the colonial lunatic asylum.

TARBAT, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, 11 miles E.N.E. of Tain. Here are remains of several old baronial castles, and the maritime village of Portmaholmack.

TARBELLICKE. See **TARBES**.

TARBENA, *tar-nã-nã*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and about 36 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 1973.

TARBERT or TARBET, **EAST AND WEST**, two inlets on the W. coast of Scotland, on opposite sides of the great S. peninsula of Argyllshire, approaching each other within 1 mile, and, together with the narrow isthmus between them, separating Kintyre from Knapdale. The West Loch extends for 10 miles N.E., by about 1 mile in breadth; the East Loch 1 mile in length, from Loch Fyne, has at its head the fishing village of Tarbert, with a pop. of about 500.

TARBERT, a seaport town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on the S. bank of the Shannon, near its mouth, 4 miles W.N.W. of Glin. Pop. 1024.

TARBES, *tarb*, (anc. *Tarba* or *Turbellier*), a town of France, capital of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the left bank of the Adour, 23 miles E.S.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 14,004. It is situated in a fine plain, and separated into three nearly equal parts by two large open spaces. Tarbes has a communal college, chamber of commerce, a forest board, schools of design and architecture, manufactures of copper-ware, cutlery, and paper, a national stud, an active trade in horses, and extensive markets every fortnight, to which the inhabitants of the adjacent mountainous districts bring their wool and flax, taking back colonial produce and manufactures of all kinds.

TARBET or TARBERT, **EAST AND WEST**, two lochs or inlets of the sea, on the opposite coasts of the island of Harris, Outer Hebrides, nearly approaching each other, and being each about 6 miles in length, and 4½ miles in greatest breadth.

TARBET, **EAST AND WEST**, Argyllshire. See **TARBET**.

TARBET ISLAND, Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, is off the W. coast, 3 miles S.E. of Achris Head. Circumference, 1½ miles.

TARBOLTON, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Fale, 8 miles S. of Kilmarnock. Pop. of the burgh about 1150. It has a handsome church, a subscription library, and manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. Here Burns resided from his 17th to his 24th year.

TARBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Edgecombe co., North Carolina, on the Tar River, 76 miles E. of Raleigh. It is at the head of navigation, and has a considerable trade

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by means of small boats. Turpentine and lumber are among the exports. The village contains 1 bank, and an academy. Two newspapers are published here. P. estimated at 1000.

TARZAI, *tãr'zã*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 2 miles W. of Tokay. Pop. 3410.

TARDAJOS or TARDAXOS, *tar-dã'nos*, a town of Spain, province, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Burgos. Pop. 548.

TARDEBIGG, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

TARDENOIS, *tar'deh-nwã*, an old district of France, capital of Fere-en-Tardenois, now included in the department of Aisne.

TARDES, *tar-d*, a river of France, department of Creuse, flows circuitously N.N.E., and joins the Cher on the left. Total course, 40 miles.

TARDOIRE, *tar'dwar*, or **TARDOÛRE**, *tar'doo-ãr*, a river of France, departments of Haute-Vienne and Charente, after a W. course of 40 miles joins the Bandiat 3 miles N.W. of La Rochefoucault. It turns many mills, and along its banks are numerous curious caverns.

TARDYVILLE, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

TAREM, a town of Persia. See **TAROM**.

TARENTUM. See **TARANTO**.

TARENTUM, a post-village of East Deer township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, 20 miles above Pittsburg. Boat-building is carried on here. It contains also large manufactures of salt and soda. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

TARF or TAREP, several small rivers of Scotland: the principal in the stewartry of Kirkecudbright, flowing S. into the Dee, 2 miles above Kirkecudbright.

TARGON, *tar'gõr*, a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 17 miles E.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 954.

TARIFA, *tã-reefã*, (anc. *Julia Julia*), a seaport town of Spain, at its southern extremity, on the Strait of Gibraltar, province of Seville, 15 miles W.S.W. of Gibraltar, with a light-house and modern fort on a rocky island, connected with the mainland by a causeway, in lat. 36° N., lon. 5° 38' W. Pop. 8116. The town has a Moorish appearance: it is defended by an old castle built by the Moors, and has large barracks and storehouses, tanneries and potteries, and one of the most active tunny and anchovy fisheries in Spain. Its harbor is unfit for large vessels, but frequented by numerous coasters. Tarifa was long a military post of importance to the Moors, as it now is to the Spaniards. It was successfully defended by the British against the troops of Victor and Laval, in 1811, on which occasion Colonel (now Lord) Gough greatly distinguished himself.

TARIFA, *tã-reefã*, a village of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexican Confederation, on the river Tarifa, an affluent of the Coatzacoalcas.

TARIEP, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

TARIEFVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Simsbury township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on the left bank of the Farmington River, and near the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 45 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It is celebrated for the manufacture of carpets: one establishment here cost \$900,000, and employs from 650 to 800 operatives. In 1840 this village contained less than 400 inhabitants; in 1853, the population was near 2000.

TARIJA or TARIXA, *tã-re'nd*, a frontier department of Bolivia, between lat. 21° and 22° S., lon. 62° and 67° W., having S. the Argentine Republic, and N. the river Pilcomayo, separating it from the departments of Sucre and Santa Cruz. Estimated area, 12,000 square miles. It contains many fertile valleys, producing wheat, maize, yerba maté, cocoa, and flax.

TARIJA or TARIXA, a town of Bolivia, capital of the above department, on the river Tarija, an affluent of the Vermejo, 80 miles S.E. of Cinti. Estimated pop. 2000.

TARKEO CREEK, of Missouri, rises near the N.W. extremity of the state, and flowing S., enters the Missouri in Holt county. Little Tarkeo Creek traverses Holt county, and enters the Missouri at the S.E. extremity of the same.

TARKI, *tar'kee*, written also **TARKHON** and **TSCHAN-CHALOVA**, a considerable town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, province of Daghestan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 70 miles N.W. of Derbend. Pop. 8000. It is enclosed by hills. The Russians have built a citadel on its highest point.

TARKLEN CREEK, near the S.E. extremity of Cumberland co., New Jersey, falls into Delaware Bay.

TARKINTON'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Liberty co., Texas.

TARKOE, *tar'kõ*, a post-village of Holt co., Missouri, about 110 miles N.W. of Independence.

TARLAND-AND-MIOVIE, a burgh of barony and united parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 9 miles N.E. of Ballater. Pop. 350.

TARLETON, *tar'lton*, a chapelry, England, co. Lancaster.

TARLOW, *tar'lov*, a town of Poland, government of Radom, 22 miles N. of Sandomier. Pop. 1500.

TARLTON, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 25 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

TARMA, *tar'mã*, a town of North Peru, department, and 25 miles S. of Junin, in a healthy valley of the Andes. Pop.

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6000. It is resorted to for the sake of its bracing air and medicinal springs.

TAR'MONBARVY or **TER'MONBARVY**, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TARN, *taan*, (anc. *Tur'nis*.) a river of France, rises in Mount Lozère, flows W. through the departments of Aveyron, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne on the right, 8 miles W. of Moissac. Length, 220 miles. Affluents, on the left, the Agout; on the right, the Aveyron.

TARN, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Upper Languedoc, surrounded by the departments of Hérault, Aude, Haute-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Aveyron. Area, 2185 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 363,073. It is traversed by ramifications of the Cévennes Mountains, in the S.E.; the rest has undulating hills and fine plains. Chief rivers, the Tarn, Agout, and Aveyron. One-seventh of the surface is covered by forests; soil fertile in grain and fruits; wine is made of good quality; cattle and sheep are extensively reared; the horses are celebrated; and coal is worked. Chief manufactures, woollens and cottons. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Albi, Castres, Gaillac, and Lavaur. Capital, Albi.

TARNANARUVO, Madagascar. See **TANANARIVOO**.

TARN-ET-GARONNE, *taan á gá'ronn'*, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Guienne, and surrounded by the departments of Aveyron, Tarn, Garonne, Gers, Lot-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area, 1405 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 237,553. Surface undulating, and watered by the Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. Soil fertile in the plains. The vine succeeds well. Horses and mules are extensively reared. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Montauban, Caumade, Castel-Sarrasin, and Moissac. Capital, Montauban.

TARNOGRÓD, *tan-no-grod'*, a town of Poland, government of Lublin, near the Austrian frontier, 34 miles S.W. of Zamoss. Pop. 4200.

TARNÓPOL, *tan-no'pol*, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Sereb, 80 miles E.S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 10,420. It has a gymnasium, and Roman Catholic and Greek united churches.

TARNÓW, *tan'nov*, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Biala, 135 miles W. of Lemberg. Pop., exclusive of the suburbs, 2250. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of linen and leather.

TARNÓWITZ, *tan-no-wítz'*, or **TARNÓWSKY-GURA**, *tan-nov'skee goofr*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3620. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Near it are various mines.

TARO, *tá'ro*, (anc. *Tur'rus*.) a river of North Italy, dominions of Sardinia and Parma, joins the Po 7 miles W. of Casal-Maggiore, after a N.E. course of 55 miles. Affluents, the Zeno and Stirone. Under the French it gave name to a department, the capital of which was Parma.

TAROM, *tá'rom*, written also **TAUREM**, **TAREM**, and **TAROUN**, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 96 miles S.S.E. of Sheeraz. Pop. 3000. It is enclosed by a wall, surrounded by a fosse, and entered by a single gate. It has several mosques.

TARODANT, a town of Morocco. See **TERODANT**.

TARÓOSA, **TARÓUSA** or **TARUSA**, *tá-roo'sá*, a town of Russia, government, and 42 miles N.N.W. of Tula, on the Oka. Pop. 2300. It has manufactures of sail-cloth and hats.

TARÓUCA, *tá-ro'ká*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 7 miles S. of Lamego, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1690.

TARODANT, a town of Morocco. See **TERODANT**.

TAROUN, a town of Persia. See **TAROM**.

TARPAULIN COVE LIGHT-HOUSE, at the entrance of the harbor, on the E. side of Naushon Island, the largest of the Elizabeth Islands, Massachusetts. It shows a fixed light, 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 26' 10" N., lon. 70° 46' 5" W.

TAR'PORLEY, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 10 miles E.S.E. of Chester. Pop. in 1851, 2632. The town is pleasantly situated, and has a national school, endowed almshouses, and other charities. The ruins of Beeston Castle, a fortress erected in the thirteenth century, and taken and dismantled by the Parliamentary forces, are on an isolated height, 2 miles S. of the town.

TARRAGONA, *tan-ná-go'ná*, (anc. *Tur'raeo*.) a seaport city of Spain, capital of a province, on a lofty rock at the mouth of the Francolí, in the Mediterranean, 52 miles W.S.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 13,014. It occupies only a small portion of its ancient site; has an upper and lower town, on a hill sloping to the sea; is enclosed by walls and ramparts, entered by 6 gates, and defended by two castles. It has a cathedral, very richly adorned internally; an archbishop's palace, hospital, seminary, academies of design and naval architecture, barracks, theatre, and manufactures of coarse cloth and hats, barrels, soap, and spirits, with a large export trade in Barcelona nuts, almonds, wine, brandy, and cork, though its harbor is inaccessible except by small coasting vessels. Remains of an amphitheatre, a circus, an aqueduct, sepulchres, &c., testify the importance of *Turraeo* in the time of the Romans. It was taken by the French in 1810.

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TARRAGONA, a province of Spain, in Catalonia, bounded S. by the Mediterranean Sea, along which it stretches about 90 miles. Area, 2488 square miles. Pop. 290,000.

TARRAKAI, *tan'ra-ki'*, or **TARAKAI**, BAY OF, the N. part of the Sea of Japan, in East Asia, dividing the island of Saghalien (or Tarrakai) from Mantchooria. Length, 400 miles; breadth, varies from 50 to 200 miles.

TARRAKAI, an island in the Gulf of Tartary. See **SAGHALIEN**.

TARRANT, a county in the N.N.W. part of Texas, contains about 960 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Trinity River, and also drained by the Clear Fork and by Mary's Creek. The surface consists partly of prairies, the soil of which is productive. Indian corn, grass, cattle, and horses, are the staples. Capital, Birdsville. Pop. in 1850, 664.

TARRANT, a thriving post-village, capital of Hopkins co., Texas, on the road from Austin City to Clarksville, 300 miles N.E. from the former. It is situated in a fertile farming country. It has been built since 1845.

TARRANT COURT-HOUSE. See **BIRDVILLE**.

TARRASA, *tan-ná'sá*, (anc. *Egara*.) a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 5118. It has manufactures of kerseymeres, broad-cloths, and flannels.

TARREGA, *tan-ná'gá*, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Lerida, with an active trade. Pop. 3916.

TAR'RINGO, West, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 1½ miles N.W. of Worthing. At Salvington, in this parish, the learned Seldon was born in 1584.

TAR'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TAR'RINSAY or **TAR'ANSAY**, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, parish and island of Harris, off the entrance of the West Loch Tarbert. Length, 4½ miles. Pop. 55, mostly employed in fishing and kelp making. Surface mountainous and sterile.

TAR RIVER, of North Carolina. See **PAMLICO RIVER**.

TAR RIVER, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

TAR'RYTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, 27 miles N. of New York. It contains several churches, and one or two academies or boarding schools. It is beautifully situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, here called Tappan Bay. Near this place Major Andre was captured in 1750. A beautiful monument was erected here in 1853, to commemorate the fidelity of Paulding, Williams, and Van Wert, who made his arrest. The scene of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle is laid in this vicinity. Pop. from 4000 to 5000.

TARSIA, *tan'se-á*, a walled town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 13 miles S.S.E. of Castrovillari. Severini, a celebrated anatomist of the seventeenth century, was born here. Pop. 1500.

TAR'SUS, (Turk. *Tursoos* or *Tirsoos*, *tar'soos'*.) a city of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Adana, on the W. side of the river Cydnus, (which anciently flowed through its centre,) 12 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 58' 30" N., lon. 34° 58' 45" E. Permanent pop. estimated at 7000; but in winter it is reported to have 30,000 inhabitants. The modern town, partly surrounded by a wall, covers only a portion of the ancient site. The houses are low, mostly of stone, terrace-roofed, and built of the materials of ancient structures. Principal edifices, a castle, built by Bayazet, (Bajazet,) several mosques, caravanserais, public baths, and an ancient church. Various remains of antiquity exist in and around the city. The Cydnus is now navigable only for small boats, and large vessels anchor in the roadstead of Mersin, 8 miles W. of its mouth. Its vicinity is highly productive in corn and cotton, which articles, with wool, copper, gall-nuts, wax, goats'-hair, skins, hides, and hair socks, form the chief exports of Tarsus; the principal imports being rice, sugar, coffee, and hardware, from Arabia and the Mediterranean. According to some ancient authors, this city was founded by the Assyrian king, Sardanapalus. It was taken by both Cyrus and Alexander, and was subsequently famous in Roman history. It was the birthplace and residence of St. Paul; besides whom, the stoic Antipater, and the philosopher Athenodorus, were among its natives.

TAR'ATAGHAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

TARTARO, *tan-tá'ro*, a river of Austrian Italy, flows S., and then E., and unites with the Castagnaro in forming the Blanco Canal; total course, 60 miles.

TARTARY, GULF OF. See **TARRAKAI**, BAY OF.

TARTARY, a vast region of Asia and Europe, in its widest acceptance extending from the Sea of Japan to the river Dnieper, and thus comprising Mantchooria, Mongolia, Soongaria, and Thian-Shan, in the Chinese Empire; the states of Khokan, Khoondooz, Bokhara, and Khiva; the Kirghees Territory, a large part of South Siberia, and the Russian governments N. of the Caspian and Black Seas. It also comprises part of the ancient *Sarmatia*. See the several articles relating to those territories; also **CHINESE** and **INDEPENDENT TURKISTAN**.

TARTARY, **CRIM**, a part of the Russian government of Taurida. See **CHIMEA**.

TAR

TARTAS, *tar'tá*, a town of France, department of Landes, on the Midouze, 15 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1882, 3023. It has large saffron-grounds in its vicinity, and an active trade.

TARTLAU, *tar'tlów*, or **TORTILLON**, a market-town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, 10 miles N.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 4000.

TARUDANT, a town of Morocco. See **TERODANT**.

TARUMAN, a town of Sumatra. See **TROOMON**.

TARUS. See **TARO**.

TARUSA, a town of Russia. See **TAROOSA**.

TARUSCON. See **TARASCON**.

TARUT, an island in the Gulf of Bahrain. See **TIRHOOT**.

TARVERS CROSS-ROADS, a small village of Jefferson co., Georgia.

TARVERSVILLE, a post-office of Twiggs co., Georgia, about 30 miles S.E. of Macon.

TARVES, *tar'väs*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, with a village, 5 miles N.E. of Old Meldrum. It has 5 annual fairs.

TARVIN, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

TARVIS, *tar'vis*, a market-town of Illyria, in Carinthia, near the Italian frontier, 16 miles S.W. of Villach. Pop. 1090. Near it are some iron-works, mines of lead and zinc, and the Tarvis Pass across the Carnic Alps. Here the French, under Massena, defeated the Austrians on the 25th of March, 1797.

TARVISIUM. See **TREVISO**.

TASBURGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TASCHKEND. See **TASHKEND**.

TASCHOW, a town of Bohemia. See **TACHAU**.

TASCO, *täs'ko*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 70 miles S.W. of Mexico.

TASCO, *täs'ko*, a village of New Granada, department of Boyaca, province of Tunja.

TASH (or **TANCH**) **AJAK**, *täsh äjak' (?)* a town of Central Asia, khanate, and so close to Khiva as to be almost its suburb. It is an old place, and was once of considerable importance, but a large part of it has been buried by shifting sands. It consists of 160 houses.

TASHBALIK, *täsh'bä-leek'*, a frontier town of Chinese Turkestan, 25 miles S.W. of Kashgar.

TASHEKA, a town of Russia. See **KOLTVAN**.

TASH (or **TANCH**) **HAUS**, *täsh häws*, a town of Central Asia, khanate, and 42 miles N.W. of Khiva, on a canal led from the Oxus. It lies high, has about 300 earthen huts, a castle of the khan, and a fortress.

TASHINNY or **TAGHSHEINNY**, a parish of Ireland, in Limerick co. of Longford.

TASHKEND, *täsh'kend'*, written also **TASHIKENT** and **TASCHKEND**, a town of Independent Turkestan, khanate, and 90 miles N.W. of Khokan, on an affluent of the Jaxartes. Pop. 40,000. (?) It is reported to be enclosed by a high brick wall, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by canals. It has a garrison, many mosques, and other public buildings.

TASH-KUPRIE, *täsh ku'priä'*, (the "stone bridge") written also **TASH-KUPRI** or **KUPRI**, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 52 miles S.W. of Sinope. It is reported to have 1600 houses, several baths and khana, manufactures of leather and iron-ware, and some remains of the ancient *Pamphopolis*.

TASHLIDJE, *täsh'le-jä'*, written also **TOSHLIDSCHA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 66 miles S.E. of Bosna-Seral, and N.W. of Novibazar. Pop. 4000. It is the see of a Greek bishopric.

TASHITAPSK, *täsh'täpsk'*, a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on an affluent of the Yenisei, 100 miles S.W. of Abakanak.

TASHUN, *tä'shoon' (?)* a town of Persia, province of Khozistan, 18 miles N.N.W. of Behbahan. It was once of importance, but is now almost wholly in ruins.

TA SHUE SHAN or **TA SHUE CHAN**, *tä see'wä' (?) shän*, (i.e. "Great Snow Mountain") a mountain of China, province of Szechuen. Lat. 30° 13' N., lon. 102° 24' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TASMANIA, in Australasia. See **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND**.

TASMAN'S BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Middle Island, in New Zealand.

TASMAN'S PENINSULA, in Van Diemen's Land, co. of Pembroke, is connected N. with Forester's Peninsula. Length, 24 miles; breadth, 18 miles. On its N. and W. sides are Norfolk and Storm Bays. Capes Raoul and Pillar form its S.W. and S.E. extremities.

TASNAD, *täs'hägd'*, or **TRESTENBURG**, *träs'ten-bäro'*, a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok, 15 miles S.E. of Nagy-Karoly. Pop. 3070.

TASSIN, *täs'sin* or *täs'seen'*, a town of West Africa, on a small but deep and rapid river, 80 miles N.E. of Free Town. It is a large place, fenced with mud walls about 9 feet high, and pierced at intervals of 2 or 3 feet with holes for musketry.

TASSINONG GROVE, a post-office of Porter co., Indiana.

TASSINUDON, *täs'soo-soo-don'*, the capital town of Bootan, in North Hindostan, in a valley of the Himalayas, near the Thibet frontier. Lat. 27° 48' N., lon. 89° 40' E. It has a fortified palace of the Deb-rajah.

1888

TAU

TASSWITZ, *täs'swits*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 32 miles N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 1143.

TATA, a town of Hungary. See **DORA**.

TATAR BAZARDJIK, *tä'tar' bäs'ar-jek'*, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elea, 23 miles W.N.W. of Philippopolis, on the Maritza, between Belgrade and Constantinople.

TATAY, *tä-tä'*, a seaport town of the Philippines, capital of the province of Calamianes, on the N.E. shore of the island of Palawan. Pop. 2925.

TATE, a township in the S.E. part of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 2801.

TATEHILL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

TATESVILLE, *täts'vill*, a post-village of De Soto co., Mississippi, 14 miles S. of Hernando.

TATESVILLE, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

TATEVILLE, a village of Washita co., Arkansas, at the junction of the Little Missouri and Washita Rivers, about 85 miles S.S.W. of Little Rock.

TATHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

TA-THSING-SHAN or **TA-THSING-CHAN**, *tä-thsingshän*, (the "Great Blue Mountain") a mountain of China, province of Shan-See, lat. 41° 50' N., lon. 109° 37' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TATHWELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TATIHON, *tä'tee'hön'*, an island of France, off the N.E. coast, department of Manche, strongly fortified, and forming one of the defences of the roadstead of Hague.

TATLIN. See **REVEL**.

TATNALL, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, contains about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Altamaha, on the N.E. by the Cannouches, and intersected by the Oboopsee River. The surface is nearly level, the soil sandy and rather sterile, excepting in the vicinity of the rivers. Capital, Reidsville. Pop. 3227, of whom 2396 were free, and 831 slaves.

TATRA MOUNTAINS, Hungary. See **CARPATHIANS**.

TATRANG, *tä'träng'*, or **TIRLUNSCHIEN**, *täts'loo-shien'*, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, S.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 1981.

TAT-SEEN-LOO or **TA-TSIEN-LU**, *tä'tseen'loo*, a fortified town of China, province of Szechuen, 126 miles W.S.W. of Ching-ton. Lat. 30° 8' N., lon. 102° E. It has an extensive trade with Thibet. Pop. about 500,000.

TATSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

TATTA or **TATTAH**, *tä'tä*, a considerable town of Sindh, in the delta of the Indus, W. of its main stream, and 48 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 46' N., lon. 66° E. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It is supposed to be the *Patala* of Alexander's historians; its antiquity is unquestioned, ruins of successive towns surrounding it on all sides. Its outward appearance is imposing. The principal edifice is the brick mosque of Shah-Jehan. It has some manufactures of silk and cotton.

TATTA, *tä'tä*, a town and caravan station of Morocco, on the Draha, and on the borders of the desert, 200 miles S. of Morocco.

TATTARAN, *tä'tä-rän'*, one of the Sooloo Islands, between the Bascelan and Belawn Islands. Lat. 6° 10' S., lon. 122° E.

TATTENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Chester, on the Chester Branch of the London and North-western Railway, 4 miles W. of Beeston.

TATTENHORE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TATTERFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TATTERSET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TATTERSHALL, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 84 miles S.S.W. of Horncastle, on the Great North Lincoln Railway. Pop. in 1851, 957. It has a beautiful cruciform church, and in the vicinity are the ruins of Tattershall Castle.

TATTINGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TAUAL, one of the Sandwich Islands. See **AVACAL**.

TAUBATE, *töw-bä'tä*, a modern town of Brazil, province, and 80 miles N. of São Paulo. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

TAUBER, *töw'bär*, a river of South Germany, in Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, rises near Rothenburg, flows N.W. past Mergentheim and Bischofsheim, and joins the Main at Wertheim. Course, 70 miles.

TAUCHA, *töw'kä*, a town of Saxony, 6 miles E.N.E. of Leipzig, on an affluent of the Elster. Pop. 2095.

TAUDENY, **TOUDENY** or **TAUDYNY**, *töw'dä-nä'*, a town of Africa, on the Great Desert, noted for its salt-mines.

Lat. about 22° N., lon. 4° W.

TAUGHBOY. See **TAUGHOR**.

TAUGHBOYNE, *tawu'boin'*, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, with the village of St. John's Town.

TAUGHBOYNE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

TAUGHREEN. See **TAUGHREEN**.

TAUGON-LA-RONDE, *tö'gön' lä rônd*, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of La Rochelle. Pop. 1490.

TAUISK or **TAOUISK**, *töw'isk'* or *töw'esk'*, a petty town of East Siberia, province, and 190 miles E. of Okhotsk, on the Tanai, a river which enters the Gulf of Tanisk, in the Sea of Okhotsk.

TAU

TAV

TAUJGAON, a town of Hindostan. See **TASGAON**.

TAUJIKS, tau'jicks', or **TADJIKS**, tá'jicks', a people of Persia and Afghanistan. They constitute the principal part of the present population of Persia. They are distinct from the Paragis or Guebans. (Halbi.)

TAULÉ, tó'la', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 4 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3037.

TAULIGNAN, tó'leen'yón', a market-town of France, department of Drome, 15 miles E.S.E. of Montélimart, with manufactures of woollens and silks. Pop. 1318.

TAUN, a district of West Africa, in Upper Guinea.

TAUNDA, tawn'dá, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 24 miles S.E. of Oude. Lat. 26° 33' N., lon. 82° 32' E.

TAUNDA, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, on the Annas River. Lat. 23° 58' N., lon. 74° 25' E.

TAUNDLA, tawnd'la, a town of Hindostan, a few miles E. of Taunda.

TAUNGU, a town of the Burmese dominions. See **TONGHO**.

TAUNSK, a town of East Siberia. See **TAURSK**.

TAUNTON, tánton', a parliamentary (and formerly municipal) borough and town of England, co. of Somerset, on the river Tone, with a station on the Great Western Railway between Bristol and Exeter, 12 miles S.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1851, 14,176. In an open space in the centre of the town is the fine church of St. Mary Magdalen. The other principal edifices are St. James' church, a handsome Roman Catholic and other chapels, several of which are elegant buildings, the market-house, with the town-hall and assembly-rooms, the Taunton and Somerset Institution, with news-rooms and a valuable library, the theatre, and at the W. end of the town the castle, built in the time of Henry I., where the county assizes are held. Here are grammar and other schools, almshouses and other charities, the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, a lying-in hospital, and an eye infirmary. Manufactures of silks and woollens have declined, but are still carried on to some extent. Imports of Welsh coal, and exports of agricultural and dairy produce, are made by the Bridgewater Canal.

Taunton is of great antiquity, and appears, from the discovery of urns with Roman coins, to have been a Roman station. About A.D. 700, Ina, King of the West Saxons, built a castle here. Near its site another castle was built by William the Conqueror. It figures in English history, and during the civil war, when held by the Parliamentarians, made a celebrated defence against the Royalists. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king here in 1685, and the inhabitants, in consequence, suffered much from the cruelties of the notorious Jeffreys during his "bloody assize." Taunton has returned 2 members to Parliament since 1285.

TAUNTON, tánton', a flourishing post-town, semi-capital of Bristol co., Massachusetts, is situated at the head of navigation on Taunton River, and on the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad, 35 miles S. of Boston, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Providence. Lat. 41° 54' 11" N., lon. 71° 5' 55" W. It is handsomely built, and lighted with gas. In the centre is a beautiful enclosure, called "Taunton Green." Many of the residences are very tasteful, and enclosed with highly ornamented grounds. The town contains a court-house, jail, 9 or 10 churches, a first-class hotel, 3 banks, a savings' institution, a new academy, liberally endowed, a high school, and a social library with several thousand volumes. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Among the churches, the Trinitarian Congregational church may be mentioned as a handsome specimen of architecture, costing about \$30,000. The Second State Lunatic Hospital, a splendid structure with 3 domes, is beautifully situated about a mile N. by W. of the Green; it was opened in 1854, and has 250 patients.

The manufactures of Taunton are extensive and various, consisting of locomotives, steam-engines, cotton and other machinery, nails, tacks, brads, cotton goods, and numerous other articles. The Taunton Locomotive Company is of long standing, and turns out about 35 locomotives annually. Messrs. Mason & Co. manufacture locomotives and cotton machinery very extensively. Their works have recently been extended, and are said to have a capacity for turning out 1 locomotive a week throughout the year. The establishment of Messrs. Field & Son, for the manufacture of tacks and other small nails, is one of the most extensive and best known in the United States, producing goods to the value of nearly \$1,000,000 annually. There are also several other establishments for the manufacture of small nails. The Old Colony Iron Company employ a large capital, producing manufactured articles to the value of about \$900,000 a year. Taunton has 5 large cotton mills, 1 crucible factory, and 2 or 3 manufactories of Britannia-ware. Copper, zinc, brass kettles, and jewelry, are extensively produced; as are also garden-sieves, hoes, shovels, enamelled cloth-paper, &c. Large quantities of brick are made and exported to Rhode Island. Ship-building, formerly an important branch of business here, is again being restored. Taunton has considerable coast trade, and in the importation of breadstuffs ranks as the third town in New England. About 300,000 bushels of corn, and 30,000 barrels of flour, were received here in 1853.

A beautiful cemetery, called the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, has been laid out a short distance from the Green, upon the Mount Auburn plan. In it a monument has been erected to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Pool, who, with others, came from Taunton in England, in 1639, with the view to establish a church here among the Indians. This was the first settlement made at Taunton. Pop. in 1840, 7645; in 1850, 10,431; in 1855, about 12,000.

TAUNTON RIVER rises in Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, and, flowing through Bristol co., falls into Mount Hope Bay, in Rhode Island. This river is remarkable for its valuable water-power; and formerly a great number of alewives (a kind of fish resembling herring) were taken in its waters. It is navigable to Taunton, about 17 miles from its mouth.

TAUNUS, tów'nósa, or **HÖHE**, hō'h, a mountain range of West Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau, extends for about 40 miles W.N.W. of the Rhine, and is continuous on the N.E. with the Vogelsgebirge, separating the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N. Height of the Gross-Feldberg, 2848 feet.

TAUPO LAKE, in New Zealand, in the centre of North Island; 30 miles in length, average breadth, 15 miles.

TAUPONT, tó'pón', a village of France, department of Morbihan, arrondissement of Ploërmel. Pop. 2161.

TAUR, tów', a village of Tyrol, circle of Schwarts, near Hall. Pop. 1250.

TAURANGA, a harbor of New Zealand, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Plenty, in the North Island, or New Ulster. Lat. 37° 37' S., lon. 176° 11' E.

TAURANO, tów-rá'no, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, E.S.E. of Nola. Pop. 1250.

TAURASI, tów-rá'sa, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, N.W. of Sant' Angelo del Lombardi, near the bank of the Calore.

TAURICA CHERSONESUS. See **CRIMEA**.

TAURIDA, tów're-dá, (from the Gr. Ταυρίς,) or **KRIM**, krim, a government of South Russia, between lat. 44° 25' and 47° 40' N., and lon. 31° 30' and 36° 30' E., comprising, with the peninsula of the Crimea, a territory on the mainland, mostly separated from the governments of Kherson and Yekaterinoslav by the Dnieper, and its affluent, the Kosnka. Area, 25,856 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 608,832, mostly Nogais Tartars on the mainland, and Russians, Jews, and Greeks in the Crimea. In the Crimea the climate resembles that of Italy. N. of the mountains are extensive plains, destitute of trees, and interspersed with salt lakes; and on the mainland the country is mostly a desert steppe, on which, however, the Tartars rear vast herds of sheep and horses. The corn raised is inadequate to home consumption. The Tartars live chiefly on millet and the produce of their herds. Capital, Simferopol. See **CRIMEA**.

TAURIN, a town of Persia. See **TABREE**.

TAURINANO, tów-re-á'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1300.

TAUROMENIUM. See **TAORMINA**.

TAURUS, taw'rús, a mountain chain of Asiatic Turkey, usually considered as commencing in the E., on the Euphrates, at the Nushara Cataract, pashalic of Marash, whence it stretches W., nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, for about 400 miles, terminating to the N. of the Gulf of Adalia. In the E. it takes the name of Jebel-Kurim; in the W. that of Ramadan Ogloo Balakav. It sends off several branches, of which the most remarkable are Ahna-Dagh, which proceeds S. into Syria, and becomes linked with the chain of Lebanon, and the Anti-Taurus, which extends N.E., sending out ramifications which become linked with Ararat, Elbrooz, and Caucasus.

TAUSS, tów's, or **FUSTA**, fóst'á, (Bohemian, *Domaclice*, do-máz-lee'chá, or *Dradow*, drá'dov,) a walled town of Bohemia, 17 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 6500. It has manufactures of tape.

TAUSTE, tów's'tá, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3513. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, nitre, and soap.

TAUVES, tów', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 26 miles S.W. of Clermont. Pop. in 1851, 2547.

TAUXIGNY, tó'x'een'yee', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, arrondissement of Loches. Pop. 1311.

TAVAL, a river of Farther India. See **TAVOY**.

TAVAL-POENAMOO, tá'v'í poon-ná-moo', the native name of New Munster, (Middle Island.) See **NEW ZEALAND**.

TAVANNES, tá'ván', a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 6 miles N.W. of Blenné, and close to the pass of Pierre-Portula, in the Jura Mountains. Pop. 1400.

TAVASTEHUUS, tá-vás'tá-hoos, written also **TAWAR**, THUUS, a town of Russian Finland, capital of a len, 78 miles N.E. of Abo. Pop. 1700. It has a government-house, and an ancient castle, with an arsenal and imperial magazines.

TAVAY, a town of British India. See **TAVOY**.

TAVDA, tav'dá, a river of Siberia, joins the Tobol, 56 miles S.W. of Tobolsk, after a S.E. course of 200 miles.

TAVEL, a village of Switzerland. See **TAVARA**.

TAVENNA, tá-vén'ná, a town of Naples, province of Molise, N.W. of Larino. Near it is a sulphureous spring. Pop. 1500.

TAVERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
TAVERNA, *tá-vér-na*, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 11 miles N. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1900.
TAVERN CREEK, of Miller co., Missouri, flows N. into the Osage River.

TAVERNES, *tá-vér-né*, a market-town of France, department of Var, 13 miles N. of Brignolles. Pop. 1404.

TAVERNY, *tá-vér-né*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles E.S.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 1229.

TAVERS, *tá-váin*, or **TAVEL**, *tá-fel*, a village and parish of Spitzerland, canton, and 2 miles E.N.E. of Freyburg. Near it are the remains of the old castle of Maggenberg, the ancient *Montmacum*. Pop. 2448.

TAVIANO, *tá-ve-d'no*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 7 miles S.E. of Gallipoli, not far from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 1500.

TAVIGNANO, *tá-veen-yá-no*, (anc. *Salerum Flumen*), the principal river of Corsica, enters the sea on its E. coast, after a course of 45 miles. It gives name to a canton.

TAVINSK, *tá-vín-ski*, a town of Russia, government of Orenbourg, on the Belaja, 50 miles S.S.E. of Oufa. Pop. 2000.

TAVIRA, *tá-vee-rá*, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, capital of a comarca, 21 miles E.N.E. of Faro, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Seca. Pop. 8600. It has a handsome governor's palace, a brisk river traffic with the interior, and an active fishery.

TAVISTOCK, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Tavy, here crossed by three bridges, 13 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1852, 8147. The town, partly on an acclivity, is well built, especially in its upper part; it has a church, built in the cemetery of an ancient abbey, dissenting chapel, a guildhall, market-house, almshouses, a lying-in hospital, and a dispensary. Some serges and coarse linens are made; mining and iron-works employ a few hands; but the population is chiefly agricultural. The borough returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Sir Francis Drake was born here in 1545, and the poet William Browne, in 1580. Tavistock was the manor and residence of Orgar, Earl of Devonshire, and gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Bedford, to whom much territorial property there belongs.

TAVOLARA, *tá-vo-lá-rá*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia.

TAVOOS or **TAVOVS**, *tá-voos*, written also **UNGI**, (anc. *Cubis*?) a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, rises in Mount Babadagh, flows S.S.W., and falls into the Mediterranean N.E. of the island of Rhodes, after a course of about 80 miles.

TAVOY, *tá-voí*, written also **TAVAI**, a river of Farther India, has a very intricate navigation, the depth, which in many places varies from 6 to 12 fathoms, becoming in others not more than 2 or 2½ fathoms.

TAVOY or **TAVAY**, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Farther India, on the Tenasserim coast, capital of a province, on the Tavoy River, 90 miles S. of Ye, and 25 miles from the sea. It has a bazaar, and barracks for European troops.

TAVROV, **TAVROW**, *tá-rov*, **TAVROVSKAIA** or **TAVROVSKAJA**, *tá-rov-ak'ia*, a town of Russia, government, and 13 miles S. of Voronezh, at the confluence of the Don and the Voronezh. Pop. 2000. It was strongly fortified by Peter the Great, who established large arsenals, cloth factories, &c., and had numerous vessels of war built here; but in 1744 it was nearly destroyed by fire.

TAVY, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.S.W. past Tavistock, and enters the Tamar 2 miles N.E. of Saltash. Total course, 26 miles.

TAW, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, and expands into an estuary, which, after being joined by the Torridge from the S., enters Bideford Bay. Total course, 50 miles. The affluents are the Little Dart, the Yeo, and the Moul.

TAWALLY, *tá-wál-lee*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 25 miles S.W. of Gilolo; lat. 0° 30' S., lon. 127° 2' E.

TAWASTHUS, a town of Russia. See **TAVASTHUS**.

TAWAT. See **TOOAT**.

TAWA'WA, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

TAWER, *tá-wee*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and continuous with the Sooloo Island chain. Lat. of W. point, 5° 18' N., lon. 119° 25' E. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

TAWNE, *taun*, a village of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

TAWROW, a town of Russia. See **TAVROV**.

TAWSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TAW/TAW, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

TAWTON, North, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TAWTON, South, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TAXAHAW, a village, Lancaster district, South Carolina.

TAXALL, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

TAXILA, a fort and town of Hindostan. See **ATROCK**.

TAY, *tá*, a principal river and estuary of Scotland, draining nearly the whole of the county of Perth, with a part of the county of Forfarshire, rises by two main heads, one in Loch Tay and the other on the borders of Argyle. Both streams unite a few miles N. of Loch Tay, and then pursue a very tortuous course E. and S. past Aberfeldy, Dunkeld,

and Perth; after which it expands into a noble estuary from 1 to 3 miles in width, and joins the Frith of Forth, North Sea, between Ferry-port-on-Craig on the S., and Buttongess on the N. Total course, from 120 to 160 miles. It receives the Garry and Erich Rivers from the N., and the Bran, Isla, Almond, Earn, &c. from the W. It is supposed to discharge more water than any other river in Scotland, and its basin has been estimated to comprise from 2400 to 2500 square miles. It winds through a country of great picturesque beauty. Dundee and Errol are on the N. side, and Newburgh on the S. side of its estuary; extensive mud-banks clog its entrance, but it is navigable from the sea to Newburgh, 15 miles from its mouth, for vessels of 500 tons burden, and sometimes to Perth for vessels drawing 9 feet of water.

TAYA, *tá-d*, an islet of the Malay Archipelago, S.E. of Lingen, in lat. 0° 45' N., lon. 104° 55' E.

TAYA, *tá-d*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 7 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1207.

TAYABAS, *tá-d'bas*, a town of the Philippines, near the S. coast of the island of Luzon, capital of a province of the same name, 62 miles S.E. of Manila. It is a large place, with spacious and well-paved streets. Pop. 21,418.

TAYABAS, a province of the Philippines, bounded on the N. by the Bay of Lampon or Lamon, and S. by the Mindoro Sea. Pop. 83,049.

TAYCHREDA, a flourishing post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, at the S. extremity of Lake Winnebago. The village is situated 3 miles E. of Fond du Lac, has a steamboat landing, and a plank-road extending to Sheboygan, on Lake Michigan. Pop. of the township, 798.

TAYE, *tá*, or **TAYEF**, *tá-fé*, a town of Arabia in Hejaz, 65 miles E.S.E. of Mecca. It is defended by several forts, and has a celebrated mosque. In the time of Mohammed it was a famous stronghold, and resisted his arms during a siege of 20 days.

TAYGETUS, a mountain of Greece. See **MOUNT ST. ELIAS**.

TAY, **LOCH**, Scotland, in Breadalbane, is 15 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and from 100 to 600 feet in depth, surrounded by mountains, Ben Lawers, 4015 feet in height, being on its W. side. It receives the Dochart and Lochy Rivers at the S.E., and discharges itself by the Tay at Kenmore, its N.E. extremity. It has been occasionally subject to extraordinary risings of its waters.

TAYLOR, a county in the N.N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 130 square miles. It is intersected by the Tyrant's Valley River, a branch of the Monongahela, and also drained by Sandy and Elk Creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil in some parts fertile. The county contains iron-ore and stone coal. It is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the North-western Railroad has its E. terminus near the county seat. Formed in 1844, out of parts of Harrison, Harboure, and Marion, and named in honor of John Taylor, of Caroline county. Capital, Williamsport, sometimes called Pruntytown. Pop. 5367, of whom 5199 were free, and 168 slaves.

TAYLOR, a new county in the central part of Georgia, formed since the census of 1850 was taken.

TAYLOR, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky. It is drained by several small affluents of Green River. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is fertile. A railroad is projected through the county from Danville to Nashville. Formed a few years ago, out of the N. part of Greene county. Capital, Campbellsville. Pop. 7250, of whom 6610 were free, and 1640 slaves.

TAYLOR, a new county in the S.S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 560 square miles. The river One Hundred and Two rises in the county, and the West Fork of Grand River drains the E. part. The land is said to be fertile, but not heavily timbered. Pop. 631.

TAYLOR, a new post-township of Cortland co., New York. Pop. 1232.

TAYLOR, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 369.

TAYLOR, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

TAYLOR, a post-office of St. Charles parish, Louisiana.

TAYLOR, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 631.

TAYLOR, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 401.

TAYLOR, a township of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 303.

TAYLOR, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 1255.

TAYLOR, a township of Howard co., Indiana. Pop. 572.

TAYLOR, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 538.

TAYLOR, a post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, 172 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

TAYLOR, a township of Greene co., Missouri. Pop. 1380.

TAYLOR, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

TAYLOR'S, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

TAYLOR'S, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

TAYLOR'S, or **TAYLORSVILLE**, a township of Hardin co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 531.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina, 106 miles S.S.E. of Raleigh.

TAYLORSBURG, a post-office, Bartholomew co., Indiana.

TAYLOR'S CORNERS, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

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TAYLOR'S CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Cannouchee near Bryan Court-House.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, a post-village of Liberty co., Georgia.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

TAYLOR'S FALLS, a village of Chisago co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the St. Croix River, 30 miles above Stillwater, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It has several mills, and is engaged in the lumber trade.

TAYLOR'S GROVE, a post-office of Benton co., Iowa.

TAYLOR'S ISLAND, a post-office of Dorchester co., Maryland.

TAYLORSPOUT, a village of Boone co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 12 miles below Cincinnati. It has a good landing.

TAYLOR'S STAND, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

TAYLOR'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

TAYLORSTOWN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Ontario co., New York.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 116 miles E. of Harrisburg. It has a bridge across the river.

TAYLORSVILLE, a village of Anne Arundel co., Maryland, on South River, an arm of the Chesapeake, 5 miles S.W. of Annapolis. The river here is crossed by a bridge.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Hanover co., Virginia, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, 20 miles N. of Richmond.

TAYLORSVILLE, Virginia. See PATRICK COURT-HOUSE.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Alexander co., North Carolina, 160 miles W. of Raleigh. Pop. about 300.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Georgia.

TAYLORSVILLE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Smith co., Mississippi.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Tennessee, 350 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It stands at the W. base of the Stone or Iron Mountain, which contains inexhaustible mines of iron ore. Water-power is abundant in the vicinity, and there are several iron-works in operation.

TAYLORSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Spencer co., Kentucky, is situated in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of Salt River and Brashear's Creek, 30 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It possesses a valuable water-power, which is used in manufactures of cotton and wool, and contains 4 churches and a seminary. Pop. estimated at 800.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ohio. See TAYLOR'S.

TAYLORSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the W. bank of Muskingum River, 9 miles below Zanesville. There is a dam across the river here, by which large water-power is applied to mills for grinding and carding. The village of Duncan's Falls is on the opposite bank of the river. Laid out in 1832. Pop. near 1000.

TAYLORSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Christian co., Illinois, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River, 25 miles S.E. of Springfield. The adjacent country is fertile, and contains extensive beds of coal. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

TAYLORTON, a post-village of Wayne co., Mississippi.

TAYLORVILLE, a village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 35 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

TAYMOUTH, a township of Saginaw co., Michigan. P. 58.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Scotland, co. of Perth, on the right bank of the Tay, 1 mile N.N.E. of Kenmore.

TAYNTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TAYNTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TAYO, a river of Spain. See TAGUS.

TAYWAN, an island of the China Sea. See FORMOSA.

TAY-YUEN, a city of China. See TAI-YUAN.

TAZ, tá, a river of Siberia, rises on the frontiers of the government of Tobolsk and Yenesei, flows N.N.E., and after a course of nearly 300 miles falls into the Bay of Tazovsk, which communicates with the Gulf of Obi.

TAZEEN, tá'zeen', a village of Afghanistan, at the E. foot of the pass of the Huft-Kotul, 26 miles from Cabool, in lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 69° 28' E. It was one of the scenes of the massacre of the British troops, in their attempted retreat from Cabool, in January, 1842. Here, subsequently, the British entirely defeated a superior force of Afghans.

TAZEWELL, taz'wel, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, is 60 miles in length, and has an area of 1300 square miles. The Clinch and Bluestone Rivers rise in the county; the Tug Fork of Sandy River forms part of its N. boundary, and it is also drained by the Dry Fork of the latter stream, and by Wolf Creek. Clinch Mountain extends along the S.E. border, and other mountain ridges pass across the county. The highlands produce

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good timber and pasture: the soil of the valleys is highly productive. Limestone, iron ore, and stone coal are abundant in the county: the mines of the latter are thought to be inexhaustible. The county is plentifully supplied with water-power. Formed in 1749, and named in honor of Henry Tazewell, who represented Virginia in the United States Senate about that period. Capital, Jeffersonville. Pop. 9942, of whom 8882 were free, and 1060 slaves.

TAZEWELL, a county of Illinois, is situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state, and has an area of 550 square miles. The Mackinaw Creek flows through it from E. to W. until it enters the Illinois River, which forms the entire N.W. boundary. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. The county contains large prairies, which are mostly under cultivation. A railroad is projected through the county, from Peoria to Bloomington. Capital, Tremont. Pop. 12,062.

TAZEWELL, a decayed post-village of Marion co., Georgia, about 35 miles E. of Columbus, was formerly the county seat. Pop. near 100.

TAZEWELL, a thriving post-village, capital of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 250 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It is situated in a hilly region, which abounds in iron, zinc, and lead ores, the first of which only is worked.

TAZEWELL COURT-HOUSE. See JEFFERSONVILLE.

TAZGAON, tá'gá-on', or **TAUJGAON**, táwá'gá-on', a fortified town of India, dominions, and 58 miles S.S.E. of Sattarah, with a remarkable temple of Ganesa.

TCHAHKAN, cháh'kán', written also **DIABKAN**, a river of the Chinese dominions, in the Khalka country, after a generally W. course, estimated at 500 miles, enters Lake Ike-Aral-Nor, near lat. 48° N., lon. 90° E.

TCHAHLIAK, cháh'le-ák', **ZABLIAK**, zá'ble-ák', **SZIAHAK**, seé'le-bák', or **TCHIAHAK**, chee'p-bák', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, pashalic, and 18 miles N. of Scutari, at the entrance of the Moratsha into the Lake of Scutari. It is stated to comprise 250 houses.

TCHAD, chád, written also **TSAD** or **CHAD**, a lake of Central Africa, between Bornoo on the W., Kanem on the N.E., and Begharmi on the S.E. The lake was first distinctly pointed out by Leo Africanus, in the sixteenth century; the name Sen, which he seems to have given it, being a misreading of his unpointed Arabic for Sháwi, the name of the Arab tribe inhabiting the S.E. shores of the lake—the Showy of Denham, and Shush of Dr. Barth. The name Tsad does not appear to be known on the shores of the lake itself, and the travellers who first brought it into use have omitted to state whence they derived it. It probably belongs to some dialect of the Houssa language.

The N.W. shore of Lake Tchad, where it reaches farthest W., and not far from its N. limit, lies in about lat. 14° 15' N., lon. 12° 50' E. From N. to S. it has probably an extent of 120 or 150 miles. Its width, from E. to W., was estimated by Major Denham to be 130 miles; but Dr. Overweg, relying chiefly on native information, reduces this to 60 or 80 miles. The last-named traveller embarked on the lake at Maduari, a boat harbor a little to the E. of Kooka. For seven hours he made his way through narrow channels between small islands covered with stately reeds, in which numerous hippopotami find shelter, and at last entered the Inkibil or open water. Steering N.E. for two days—the boat being fastened at night to a floating island of reeds, illuminated by fire-flies—he reached a labyrinth of islands, the largest of which did not exceed 5 miles in length. On one of these islands (Belarigo) he spent four days, being treated with the greatest kindness by the natives. He then sailed farther E., still among islands, with now and then a view of the open sea; but he does not appear to have seen the shore N., E., or S.; and was dissuaded by the islanders from attempting to land on the E. side of the lake, where wars in which they were implicated were then raging. Having touched at several islands, he returned to Maduari, after six weeks spent with the very interesting and hospitable insular population.

The inhabitants of the islands in the middle and on the N.E. side of the lake are the Biddumas, an independent and pagan nation, but by no means savages, as hitherto reported. They seem to be of mixed origin, their islands having afforded a refuge, probably in the course of ages, to the persecuted of all surrounding nations. They are well made and active, with jet-black or dark-brown complexions, and regular features. At the present day there are many Kanemboos and Shuahs (Sháwi or Arab shepherds) living among them. The Bidduma of both sexes are decently clothed in cotton, generally black. They wear sandals also, and a profusion of ornaments. Some of the islands are densely peopled, having a large village to nearly every square mile. Cattle and goats are abundant; corn and cotton are the chief objects of cultivation. The Biddumas know how to build boats with plank; and Dr. Overweg saw one thus constructed which measured 43 feet in length, and 6 feet in breadth. The boats are propelled with long poles, the use of oars, as well as of sails, being unknown. The people also habitually swim from island to island, aided by small boards or hand-boats.

The absolute elevation of Lake Tchad would appear, from Dr. Vogel's observations, to be 860 feet. The country around it is everywhere low, and, on its W. and S. shores at least, extremely fertile. This great fresh-water lake is comparatively shallow, its depth being found to vary from 8 to 15 feet. At different seasons, however, it undergoes great changes; falling at times so low that the channels between the islands are laid dry, while at other times it inundates all the lower grounds, and forces the people to retire to the hillocks. It is well stocked with fish and water-fowl. Turtle of enormous size, and crocodiles also, are said to share unmolested with the hippopotami these islets and the creeks among them. Lake Tchad receives, besides many small streams, the Yeou, which flows into it from the hills of Houssa in the W., with a course of perhaps 400 miles. It descends rapidly, and is dry at its mouth during five months of the year. Its chief tributary is the Shary, a great and navigable river, descending through Begharm.

TCHADDA, a river of Central Africa. See CHADDA.

TCHADOBETS or TCHADOBETZ, *châ-do-bêts'*, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Youlseisk, not far from the N.W. frontiers of Irkoutsk. It flows very circuitously, describing almost a semicircle, and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Verkhnée Tomgooska about 60 miles above Bogotchansk. (Bogutschansk.)

TCHAHAN, *châ'hân'*, called also TCHAHAN-SOUBAR-KAN-KHOTON, a town of Mongolia, about 200 miles N.N.E. of Peking. Lat. $41^{\circ} 55' N.$, lon. $119^{\circ} 5' E.$ It has a summer palace of the Chinese emperor.

TCHALATDERE, *châ-lât-dâ'rd*, or SALATDERE, *afât-dâ'rd*, (anc. *Granicus*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises on the E. side of Mount Ida, flows N.N.E., and falls in the Sea of Marmora after a course of about 45 miles.

TCHALBAK, *châ'bak'*, or TCHELBASIE, *chê'f-bâ'se*, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Caucasus, enters the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, flows W., expanding into several lakes, and falls in the Sea of Azof. Total course, 160 miles.

TCHANDULARI, a mountain of Asia. See SHUMALARI.

TCHANG, *châng*, a prefix to the names of numerous cities and towns of China.

TCHANG-CHA, a town of China. See CHANG-SHA.

TCHANG-LOO, a town of Japan. See FITATE.

TCHANG-TCHOO or TCHANG-TCHOU, *châng' choo'*, a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on the Grand Canal, 70 miles E.S.E. of Nanking.

TCHANG-TE, *châng tã*, a town of China, province of Honan, capital of a department, situated on or near the S.W. extremity of Lake Tong-ting. Lat. $29^{\circ} N.$, lon. $112^{\circ} E.$

TCHANI. See TCHANY.

TCHAN-KIANG, a city of China. See CHING-KIANG-FOO.

TCHANTAR, *chân'târ'*, or SHANTAR', an island in the Sea of Okhotsk.

TCHANY, TCHANI or CHANY, *châ'ne*, a lake of Siberia, governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk, near lat. $55^{\circ} N.$, lon. $78^{\circ} E.$ Length, 65 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles.

TCHAO-KHING, a city of China. See SHAO-KING.

TCHAO-NAIMAN-SOUME, *châ'o nâ' mân' sou'mâ*, or CHAO-NAIMAN-SOUME, called also DOLENNOR, TOLAON-NOOR or DOLONFOR, a city of Mongolia, in the Karchin territory, 165 miles N. by W. of Peking, in lat. $42^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $116^{\circ} 18' E.$ It is a vast extent, consisting of a collection of houses without any regard to regularity; the streets are narrow and crooked; there is an indifferent footpath on each side for pedestrians, but carriages and beasts of burden must force their way through a black, deep, and disgusting mass of mud. The principal edifices are the Buddhist temples, which are numerous. The inhabitants are renowned throughout Tartary and the most remote parts of Thibet for the statues in iron and brass which they turn out from their foundries; and all countries addicted to the worship of Buddha are furnished by them with idols, bells, and the different vessels employed in their idolatrous ceremonies. The commerce of the place is also extensive. Russian merchandise is brought to it from Kiakhta. The Tartars bring numerous herds of oxen, camels, and horses, in exchange for which they receive tobacco, cloth, and tea. Merchants from the province of Shan-see are extremely numerous, but invariably return to their own country after improving their circumstances: indeed, it is remarked that the Chinese, in this commercial place, always end by making a fortune, and the Tartars by ruining themselves. The population, though not exactly estimated, is said to be very great.

TCHAOUSSY, TCHAOUSSY or TCHAUSSY, *châ'oussé*, written also CHAOUSSY and TCHAOUZY, a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Moheslev. Pop. 5000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek united churches, a synagogue, and a Carmelite convent. A great market is held here annually.

TCHARDALI, *chân'dâ'*, a small town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 50 miles N.W. of Sophia.

TCHARDAK, *châr'dâk'*, a small town of Bulgaria, 27 miles N.N.E. of Hirschova.

TCHARTORISK or CZARTORYSK, *châr-to-risk'*, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the 1892

Styr, 30 miles N.N.E. of Loutak, (Lutsk,) with an ancient castle and 1600 inhabitants.

TCHARYTCH, *châ'ritch'*, a river of Siberia, rises in the Altai Mountains, in the S. of the government of Tomsk, and joins the Obi near Blysk, after a very rapid and winding course of about 220 miles.

TCHATALBOORGAS (BURGAS), *châ'tâl'boon'gâ's*, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Eles, 23 miles S.W. of Viza.

TCHATALCHA, *châ'tâl'châ'*, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Eles, 30 miles N.W. of Constantinople.

TCHATIR-DAGH, a mountain of Russia. See CAMEA.

TCHEBOKSARI, *châ-bok-ad'ree*, or TCHEBOKSAR, *châ-bok-sâr'*, a town of Russia, government, and 75 miles W.N.W. of Kazan, on the Volga. Pop. 5000. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1699 and 1733, and is rebuilt mostly of wood. It has a cathedral, a monastery, town-hall, vast salt magazines, and some manufactures.

TCHÉ-FANG, a town of China. See CHAT-FANG.

TCHÉ-KIANG. See CHE-KIANG.

TCHÉLBASIE, a river of Russia. See TCHALBAK.

TCHÉLEBI-BAZAR, *chê'f-bê' bâ-zâr'*, a market-town of Bosnia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Bosna-Seral.

TCHÉLIABINSK, *châ'le-â-binsk'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Orenboorg, 70 miles N.N.W. of Troitsk. Pop. 3500. It is enclosed by a stockade, and was formerly an important military post.

TCHÉM, *chém*, or TCHÉM-PIRA, *chém pî'rd*, a river of the Chinese Empire, rises near the centre of Manchouria, flows N.N.E., then W., and joins the Amoor after a course of about 100 miles.

TCHÉMBAR, *chém-bâr'*, a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles W.S.W. of Penza. Pop. 2700.

TCHÉM-PIRA, a river of the Chinese Empire. See TCHÉM.

TCHÉNG-TE, *chêng' tã'*, an island off the S. extremity of the Corea, 45 miles W. of the island of Tsushima. (Tsushima.)

TCHÉOU, TCHÉOU, *chê'ou'*, written also TCHOO, *Chôo* or TCHOU and CHOW, a Chinese word, signifying properly a "town of the second class," but very frequently joined with FOO, (a "city of the first class,") in the same name as HANG-CHOW FOO.

TCHÉPTSA or TSCHÉPTZA, *chê'pt'sâ'*, a river of Russia, government of Viatka, joins the river Viatka near the city of the same name, after a W. course of 250 miles.

TCHÉRCHEMBA, Asiatic Turkey. See CHAERHUMBA.

TCHÉRDYN, *chên-dîn'*, a town of Russia, government, and 162 miles N. of Perm, on the Kolva, near its confluence with the Vishera. Pop. 3000.

TCHÉREMSHIM, *châ-rém-shim'*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orenboorg, flows N.W. into the government of Simbeersk, and joins the Volga, after a course of about 130 miles.

TCHÉREPOVETZ. See CHEREPOVETS.

TCHÉRIKOV or TSCHÉRIKOW, *chên-e-kov'*, written also TCHIRIKOV, a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles S.E. of Smolensk, on the Sozh. Here Charles XII. was repulsed by the Russians in 1703.

TCHÉRKASI, *chên-kâ'se*, a town of Russia, government, and 96 miles S.E. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 6000.

TCHÉRKASK or TSCHÉRKASK, *Stabot, stâ'rot' châ'kâsk'*, (i.e. Old TCHÉRKASK,) a town of the Russian Empire, formerly the capital of the Don Cossack country, N. of the Don, near its mouth, and on an island formed between it and the Aksai, 45 miles E.N.E. of Azof. Pop. 15,000. It has a church founded by Peter the Great. Its Tartar church, old chanecery, academy, town-hall, prisons, &c. are constructed of timber. The stationary population are mostly of Greek descent, but its streets present a curious intermixture of nations. It maintains an active export trade in fish, iron, caviar, and wine raised in its vicinity.

TCHÉRKASK or TSCHÉRKASK, Novo or Novo. See NOVO TCHÉRKASK.

TCHÉRKESSIA, a country of Asia. See CIRCASSIA.

TCHÉRKIN, *chên'kin'*, a town of Abyssinia, state, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Gondar. It has large markets for cattle.

TCHÉRN, *chên'*, a town of Russia, government, and 61 miles S.S.W. of Toela. Pop. 2200. It was formerly fortified.

TCHÉRNAYA or CHERNAYA, *chên-nâ'*, a small stream of Russia, in the Crimea, flowing N.W. into the head of the principal bay on which Sevastopol is situated.

TCHÉRNETZ, *chên-net's*, a town of Wallachia, on the Danube, nearly opposite Gladova. Here was anciently the Roman station *Termez* (?) and near it are the remains of Trajan's bridge.

TCHÉRNIAANKA, a town of Russia. See NOVO EVANOV.

TCHÉRNIGOV, TCHÉRNIGOF, TSCHÉRNIGOW, or CZÉRNIGOW, *chên-no-gov'*, a government of Russia, in the S., between lat. $50^{\circ} 20'$ and $53^{\circ} 10' N.$, and lon. $30^{\circ} 20'$ and $34^{\circ} 40' E.$, having W. the Dnieper, separating it from the governments of Minsk and Kiev, (Russian Poland,) and on other sides the governments of Moheslev, Orlov, Koorsk, and Poltava. Area, 21,396 square miles. Pop. in 1831, 1,571,745. The surface is mostly level, and well watered. The soil is fertile, and the climate dry, healthy, and comparatively mild. The principal rivers are the Desna, with its affluents, the Ipoot, Seim, Suoy, and Oster, all of which have a W. as

S.W. direction. The chief crops are rye, barley, and oats, with large quantities of flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops. Cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs are numerous reared. Distilling and weaving are somewhat important. The principal exports are cattle, tallow, corn, hides, spirits, honey, wax, potash, and hemp-wood. The government is divided into 13 circles. The principal towns are Tchernigov, Nezhnev, Glookhov, Starodoub, Mylen, and Novgorod-Severskole.

TCHERNIGOV, **TSCHERNIGOW**, **TCHERNIGOF** or **CZERNIGOW**, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Desna, 50 miles N.N.E. of Kiev. Lat. $51^{\circ} 27' N.$, lon. $31^{\circ} 18' E.$ Pop. 7500. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, built in 1024, a strong citadel, an episcopal palace, several monasteries, an orphan asylum, and a college. It is the seat of military and civil governors. After an obstinate resistance, it was taken and almost razed by the Tartars, in 1239. The Poles captured it in 1617.

TCHERNOVITZ, a town of Poland. See **CZERNOWITZ**.

TCHERNOYARSK, **chén-no-yarsk'**, or **TCHERNOJAR**, **chén-no-yar'**, a fortified town of Russia, government, and 150 miles N.N.W. of Astrakhan, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 3500.

TCHERSHENBEK, Asia Minor. See **CHARSHUMRA**.

TCHERVLENSKAIA, **chén-vlén-ská'**, a fortified town of Russia, government of Caucasus, on the Terek, 70 miles E. of Mordok.

TCHESKAYA or **TCHESKAIA**, **ché-ská'**, a gulf in the N. of Russia, government of Archangel.

TCHESME, **chís-má'**, **TCHISME**, **chis-méh'**, written also **TCHESHMEH**, (anc. *Chios*), a maritime village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, opposite the island of Scio, 40 miles W.S.W. of Smyrna. Pop. 6000 or 7000. It has a large citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, and near it are sulphur and saline springs. In its bay the Roman fleet defeated that of Antiochus, and in 1770 the Russians burnt the navy of the Turks. Seven miles N.E. are the ruins of *Gythyrea*.

TCHETCHEN, **chá-chén'**, an island of the Caspian Sea, off its W. coast, near Cape Agrakhan.

TCHETCHENTSI or **TCHETCHENTZI** (**chá-chén'tsee**) COUNTRY, THE forms the E. part of Ciscaasia, mostly between lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $43^{\circ} 40' N.$, and lon. $44^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 30' E.$, having N. the river Terek, separating it from the Russian government of Caucasus, E. Daghestan, W. Kabardah, and S. the Caucasus chain, dividing it from Georgia. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The population is mostly Mohammedan, and living under numerous chiefs, at the head of whom is the hereditary Asian Bey. The towns are small, and mostly seated on the banks of the rivers. All of which are affluents of the Terek.

TCHETCHERSK, **chá-chén'sk'**, a market-town of Russia, government, and 75 miles S.S.E. of Mohelev. Pop. 3500.

TCHÉ-TCHING, **chá'ching'**, several towns of China, provinces of Ho-nan, Kiang-see, and Pe-choo-lee.

TCHIABAK or **SZIABAK**. See **TCHABAK**.

TCHIFOOD (or **TCHIFOUD**) **KALE**, **ché-food'** **ká-lá'**, a walled town of the Crimea, 2 miles from Bakhcheissarai, on a limestone height, inhabited by a remarkable tribe of Karaité Jews.

TCHIFTLIK, **chift-leek'**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 85 miles N.W. of Erzerum. Stone cannon balls are hewn in an adjacent quarry.

TCHIGRIN, **ché-grín'**, written also **TCHIGR** and **TCHIGURIN**, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, on the Tia-min, 21 miles W. of Krilov. Pop. 3400. It was formerly the capital of the Cossacks of the Dnieper.

TCHIKIRI, a river of Mantchooria. See **CHIKIRI**.

TCHIKOTAN, **ché-ko-tán'**, or **SPANBERG**, **spán'bérn'**, the southernmost of the Koorile Isles. Lat. (centre) $43^{\circ} 53' N.$, lon. $148^{\circ} 43' 30' E.$ It is 6 miles long, by as many broad.

T'CHIN, chin, and **TCHING**, ching, for names of Chinese cities with these prefixes, not under-mentioned, see **CHIN** and **CHING**.

TCHING-AN, **ching án**, a remarkable cape on the N.E. coast of Siberia, in Behring's Sea, about lat. $64^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $173^{\circ} 40' W.$ It rises almost vertically from the sea, to a great height, and is rendered conspicuous by a red band intersecting it from its summit to its base.

TCHING-KIANG, **ching'ke-áng'**, a town of China, province of Kiang Soo, capital of a department, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, 40 miles E. by N. of Nanking.

TCHING-TING, **ching'ting'**, a town of China, province of Pe-choo-lee, capital of a department, 150 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

TCHING-TOU-FOO, a city of China. See **CHING-TOO-FOO**.

TCHIN-NGAN, **chin n'gán'**, a city of China, province of Quang-see, capital of a department, near the Tonquin frontier. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $108^{\circ} 12' E.$

TCHIN-SAN, **chin'sán'**, two small islands of China, in the Chusan group, S.E. of Chusan, about lat. $30^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 58' E.$

TCHIN-TCHOO or **TCHIN-TCHOU**, **chin'choo'**, a city of China, province of Ho-nan, capital of a department, 80 miles S.E. of Kai-fong.

TCHIN-TCHOO or **TCHIN-TCHOU**, a city of China, pro-

vince of Ho-nan, capital of a department, on the Yuen-kiang, 100 miles W.S.W. of the Great Lake Tong-ting-hoo.

TCHIN-TCHOU, a river of India. See **GADDADA**.

TCHIN-TOO or **TCHING-TOU**. See **CHING-TOO-FOO**.

TCHIN-YUEN, **chin' yoo-én'**, a city of China, province of Kooi-choo, capital of a department. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1' 12'' N.$, lon. $108^{\circ} 10' E.$

TCHIN-YUNG, **chin'yung'**, a city of China, province of Kooi-choo, capital of a department. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $105^{\circ} E.$

TCHIN-YUNG, a city of China, province of Quang-see, 33 miles E. of Tchin-ngan.

TCHIPROVATZ, **ché-pro-vát's'**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, sanjak, and 50 miles N.W. of Sophia. Its Greek bishop has the rank of primate of Bulgaria.

TCHIR, cheer, a river of Russia, rises in the W. part of the government of the Don Cossacks, flows S.E., and joins the Don. Length, 150 miles.

TCHIRIKOV, a town of Russia. See **TCHIRIKOV**.

TCHIRIKOV, **TCHIRIKOFF** or **TSCHIRIKOW**, **ché-rov'**, one of the Aleutian Islands, W. of the peninsula of Alaska. Lat. (N.E. point) $66^{\circ} 56' N.$, lon. $155^{\circ} W.$ It is about 30 miles in circuit.

TCHIRKIS, **chir'kish'**, or **CHERKESH**, **chér-kés'h'**, a small town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, sanjak, 60 miles E. of Boli.

TCHIRMEN, **chéer-mén'** or **chir'mén'**, a town of European Turkey, in Roon-Elee, capital of sanjak, 20 miles N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 2000.

TCHISME, a town of Asia Minor. See **TCHESME**.

TCHISTOPOL, **chis-to-pol'**, a town of Russia, government, and 65 miles E.S.E. of Kazan, on the Kama. Pop. 6500.

TCHI-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China. See **CHÉ-CHOU**.

TCHITINSK, **ché-tinsk'**, a fortified town of Siberia, government of Irkutsk, on the Ingoda, 125 miles W. of Nerchinsk.

TCHOL, **chol**, or **TCHOLA**, **cho-lá'**, a river of the Chinese Empire, descends from the E. slope of the Hingan Mountains, in the S.W. of Mantchooria, and after a course of about 160 miles joins the Nonni, an affluent of the Soongaree.

TCHONG-KIANG, **chong' ke-áng'**, a town of China, province of Se-chuen, 50 miles N.E. of Ching-too-fu.

TCHONG-KING, **chong' king'**, a city of China, province of Se-chuen, capital of a department, on the Yang-tse-kiang. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45' N.$, lon. $106^{\circ} 30' E.$ It has sugar refineries, and a large trade in fish.

TCHOO. See **TCHENO**.

TCHOOBOOEY or **TCHOUGOUEY**, **choo-goo-éw'**, written also **TCHUGUEY**, a fortified town of Russia, government, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Kharkov, on the Severnot-Donets. Pop. 9000. It has a garrison of lancers.

TCHOOI, **TCHOUI**, **TCHUI** or **CHUI**, **choo-ee'**, a river of Central Asia, issues from a small lake near the W. frontiers of the Chinese Empire, about lat. $42^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $77^{\circ} E.$, flows circuitously W.N.W. through the country of Kirghees and Independent Tartary, and, after a course of from 600 to 700 miles, empties itself into Lake Kaban Koolak, in lat. $45^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $67^{\circ} 30' E.$ It receives several large affluents. In spring its current is very impetuous, and in the end of autumn broad and saltish lakes are formed in the vicinity by the heavy rains.

TCHOOKHLOMA, **choo-klo-má'**, written also **TCHOU-KHLOMA**, **TCHUGLOMA**, and **TCHUCHLOMA**, a town of Russia, government, 83 miles N.E. of Kostroma. Pop. 1800.

TCHOOKTCHES, **TCHOUKTCHIS**, **TCHUKTCHIS** or **TSCHUKTSCHIS**, **chook'chéé'**, a people inhabiting a country in East Siberia, between lat. 60° and $70^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 160° and $190^{\circ} E.$, having S.W. and W. the provinces of Kamtschatka, Okhotsk, and Yakootsk, N. the Arctic Ocean, E. Behring Strait separating it from Russian America, and S. the Gulf of Anadeer and the Pacific Ocean. This region is traversed W. to E. by the Anadeer River, but it has been very little explored. The Tchouktchees live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and profess a rude idolatry.

TCHOOLIM, **TCHOULIM** or **TSCHULIM**, **choo-lim'**, a river of Siberia, governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obi 100 miles N.W. of Tomsk, after a N.W. course of 500 miles.

TCHOOROOM, **choo-room'**, written also **TCHORUM**, **CHORUM**, and **CHURUM**, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Se-vus, 28 miles S.W. of Osmanjik. Pop. about 7000, mostly Mohammedans. It has a castle, 16 mosques, manufactures of earthenware and leather, and a large trade in wheat.

TCHOUSSOVSKOI, **TCHOUSSOVSKOI**, **TCHUSSOVSKOI** or **TSCHUSSOVSKOI**, **choo-sov-skó'**, **NIENNE** and **VERENNE**, two contiguous market-towns of Russia, government, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Perm. United pop. 5700, partly employed in salt-works.

TCHOSSOVA, **TCHOUSSOVA**, **choo-sov'vá'**, or **TCHYSOVAIA**, **chis-o-vá'**, a river of Russia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows W., and, after a course of 250 miles, joins the Kama 11 miles N.N.E. of Perm.

TCHOU-TCHOU or **TCHOU-TCHOU**, **choo'choo'**, written also **CHU CHOW**, **choo-chow'**, a city of China, province of Che-kiang, 130 miles S. of Hang-chow-fu.

TCHOU-TCHOU or **TCHU-TCHOU**, **choo'choo'**, a city of China, province Che-kiang, capital of a department, 130 miles S. of Hang-chow-fu, on the Toon, 80 miles from the coast.

TCH

TCHAO-YUNG or **TCHOU-YUNG**, chao yŭng, a city of China, province, and 75 miles W. of Yun-nan. It is capital of a department.

TCHORGOON, **CHORGOON**, **TCHORGOUN** or **TCHOR-GUN**, chor-goön, a locality of Russia, in the Crimea, on the Tchernaya, E. of Sevastopol. Here, May, 1855, the French established a camp.

TCHORLOO, **TCHORLOU** or **TCHORLU**, chor'loo, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Eles, on the River Tchorloo, 20 miles N.E. of Rodosto. Pop. 4000.

TCHORUK, cho'rük', written also **TCHORAK**, **JORUK**, **JORAK**, and **BATOOMI**, (anc. *Acacopsis*?) a river of Turkish Armenia, flows N.E. and N. through a part of the pashalic of Erzurum, and enters the Black Sea between Goonish and Batoom. Length, 200 miles.

TCHOUDSKOE or **TCHUDSKOE**. See **PRIPUS**.

TCHOUGOUEV, a town of Russia. See **TCHOOGOOEV**.

TCHOUL, a river of Asia. See **TCHOOL**.

TCHOUKHLAMA. See **TCHOOKHLOMA**.

TCHOUKCHIS, a people of Asia. See **TCHOOKTCHERE**.

TCHOUSSOVSKOI, Russia. See **TCHOSSOVSKOI**.

TCHOUSSOVA, a river of Russia. See **TCHOSSOVA**.

TCHOU-YUNG, a city of China. See **TCHOU-YUNG**.

TCHOW or **TCHOU**, chow, a populous walled town of West Africa, in Yarriba, 40 miles N.W. of Katunga. Lat. 9° 15' N., lon. 5° 50' E.

TCHITCHELINSKOE or **CHITCHELINSKOE**, chä-leen'sko-ä, a lake of Russia, government of Riazan, near the Oka, to which its waters flow by two small rivers.

TCHUI, a river of Central Asia. See **TCHOOL**.

TCHUKTCHIS, a people of Asia. See **TCHOOKTCHERE**.

TCHU'LA, a post-village of Holmes co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, 70 miles N. of Jackson.

TCHULIM, a river of Siberia. See **TCHOOLIM**.

TCHUSAN, an island of China. See **CHUSAN**.

TCHUSSOVSKOI, Russia. See **TCHOSSOVSKOI**.

TCHU-TCHOU, a city of China. See **TCHOU-TCHOU**.

TCHYSOVAIA. See **TCHOSSOVA**.

TE, tä, a city of China, province of Shan-toong, on the Imperial canal, 65 miles N.W. of Tse-nan.

TEACHKEY'S, a village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 38 miles from Wilmington.

TEALBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TEALING, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 4 miles E. of Auchterhouse, on the Dundee and Newtyle Railway.

TEAN, teen, U'ra and Neth'ra, two hamlets of England, co. of Stafford, parish of Chicheley, on the Tean. Population chiefly employed in bleach-works and a manufactory of tape.

TE-AN, tä'an', a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, capital of a department, 50 miles N.W. of Han-yang.

TEANA, tä-dnä, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 18 miles W.S.W. of Tursi. Pop. 1000.

TEANO, tä-dno, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles N.W. of Capua. Pop. 7800. It has a cathedral and two collegiate churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in corn and oil.

TEAPY, an island in the Pacific. See **EASTER ISLAND**.

TEARQUE, tä-ar'kä, a village in the territory of New Mexico, about 70 miles S. of Santa Fe.

TEARY or **TEHREE**, tee'ree (?) a town of India, in Bundelcund, 54 miles S.E. of Chatterpoor.

TEATE. See **CHMETI**.

TEAZE'S VALLEY, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

TEBALEH, tä-bä'leh, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, about 170 miles S.E. of Mecca.

TEBAR, tä-baz', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 42 miles S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1432.

TEBAS-Y-TENARUBIA, tä-bäs ee tä-nä-roo-be-ä, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 3318.

TEBESSA, tä-bäs-sä, (anc. *Thevesta*?) a town of Algeria, about 75 miles S.E. of Constantine, with extensive Roman remains. It is entered by two gates, one of them of Roman construction, in the form of a triumphal arch. Pop. from 12,000 to 15,000.

TEBIQUARY or **TEBICUARI**, tä-bëkwä-roo', written also **TEBIQUARI**, a river in the S. of Paraguay, falls into the Paraguay above Neembucú.

TEBO, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

TEBO CREEK, Missouri, enters Osage River in Benton co.

TEBRIZ, a city of Persia. See **TABRIK**.

TECALI, tä-kä-leo' (?) a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 16 miles S.E. of La Puebla.

TECH, tesh, a river in France, descends from the N. slope of the Pyrenees, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, flows E.N.E., and near Céret falls into the Mediterranean. Total course, 45 miles.

TECHE, tesh, a bayou of Louisiana, commences in St. Landry parish, a few miles from Opelousas, and after flowing S.E. in a very tortuous course of about 200 miles, unites with Atchafalaya Bayou near the S.E. extremity of Lake Chtumaches. The chief towns on its banks are St. Martinville and Franklin. It is bordered by fertile prairies and plains, in which cotton and sugar flourish. During high water, steamboats ascend this bayou for a distance of near 200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

1894

TEG

TECKENDORF, a town of Austria. See **TEKE**.

TECKLENBURG, tēk'klen-bōōr', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1250.

TECOLA'TA, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

TECUMSEH, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., Michigan, on Raisin River, 10 miles N.E. of Adrian. It has an excellent water-power, on which a number of mills have been erected. A newspaper is published here. This place was the county-seat previous to 1838. The township is connected with the Michigan Southern Railroad by the Tecumseh Branch. Pop. in 1850, 2678; of the village in 1851, about 1000.

TECUMSEH, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

TEDAVNET or **TEDONAGH**, te-don'ah, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster.

TEDBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TEDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

TEDESCO. See **GERMANY**.

TEDLA, tēd'lā, or **TEFSA**, tēf'sä, a province of Morocco, immediately W. of Mount Atlas, and watered by affluents of the river Tensift. Chief town, Tefsa.

TEDNEST, tēd'nēs't, a town in the dominions, and 73 miles W. of Morocco, capital of a province, on an affluent of the Tensift. Estimated pop. 4000, of whom 1800 are Jews.

TEDROW, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

TEDSI, tēd'see, a town of Morocco, province of Soos, 25 miles E.N.E. of Terodant. Pop. 14,000. Its vicinity is highly productive.

TEDSTONE DELAMERE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TEDSTONE-WAFER, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TEDZEN, tēd-zēn', or **TEJEND**, tā'jend', (anc. *O'chus*?) a river rising in the Persian province of Khorassan, N.E. of Meshed, flows through the N.E. corner of the province, and is lost in the sands of the desert after a course of 250 miles.

TER, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1220.

TEEM'BOU or **TIMBO**, teem'bo', a town of West Africa, Senegambia, capital of the state of Fouta Jallon, in lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 10° 30' W. It has a mosque and several forts.

TEEN-TSIN or **TIN-TSIN**, teent'sen', a town of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, on the Pei-ho, at the commencement of the Grand Canal, 70 miles S.E. of Peking. It is the seat of an extensive trade, and a great depot for salt.

TEERA, tee'ra, a town and fort of West Hindostan, in Cutch, 52 miles W. of Bhooj.

TEERA or **TEEREE**, tee'ree, a petty town of Afghanistan, capital of a chiefship, S. of Peshawar.

TEERER, tee'ree, a town of Beloochistan, province of Saravan, 70 miles N.N.E. of Kelat, on the route to Shawl.

TEES, teez, a river of England, between the cos. of Durham and York, after an E. course of 90 miles joins the North Sea by an estuary nearly 3 miles across, 10 miles E.N.E. of Stockton. At its mouth is a bar with from 10 to 12 feet water at low, and from 26 to 28 feet at high-tide; the river is tidal and navigable to Stockton for vessels of 60 tons burden. In it is a salmon fishery.

TEESTA, a river of Hindostan. See **ATTRI**.

TEEZ or **TIZ**, teez, a town or village of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, on the E. side of the Bay of Chatter, 130 miles S.W. of Kedge.

TEFELNEH, a town of Morocco. See **TAFELNEH**.

TEFFE, tēf'fä, a river of Brazil, after a N.E. course of 500 miles joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 40' S., lon. 64° 45' W.

TEFFONT EVIAS, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TEFFONT MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TEFLIS, a city of Georgia. See **TIFLIS**.

TEFSA, tēf'sä, or **TEFZA**, tēf'zä, a town of Morocco, capital of the province of Tedia. Lat. 32° 30' N., lon. 5° 45' W. On the opposite side of the river is the small town of Efsa. United pop. about 10,500, partly employed in manufactures of woollen mantles.

TEFSA, a province of Morocco. See **TEDLA**.

TEGAL-SARI, tā'gäl' sä'ree, a town of Java, province of Madiden, with a school for ecclesiastics, where about 3000 youths are educated.

TEGERA, tä-hä'rä, a village in New Mexico, near the S. extremity of the Sandia Mountains; 50 miles S. of Santa Fe.

TEGERHY, tēg'er-see', a town of Central Africa, in Fessan, on the main route to Soudan, 120 miles S.E. of Moorook. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a citadel.

TEGERNSEK, tē'ghern-sä', a village and lake of Upper Bavaria, 31 miles S. of Munich. Length of lake, 4 miles.

TEGLIO, tā'yo, or **TELLIO**, tēl'leo, written also **TOGLIO**, tō'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and E. of Sondrio, on the right bank of Adda. Pop. 5476.

TEGUICUALPA, tā-goo-sä-gäl'pā, a town of Central America, state of Honduras, capital of a department, on a tableland, 40 miles S.W. of Comayagua. Pop. 10,000(?) In its vicinity are gold, silver, and copper mines.

TEGUESTE, tā-ghēs'tä, a village of the Canaries, on the N.W. of the island of Tenerife. Pop. 1162.

TEGUISE, tā-ghēs'sä, a town of the Canary Islands, capital of the island of Lanzarote, near its centre. Pop. 3735.

TEGULET, tēg-ge-lēt', a town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, of which it was formerly the capital, 18 miles W. of Ankober.

TEH

TEHAL/LON or **TYHAL/LON**, a parish of Ireland, in Clster, co. of Monaghan.

TEHAMA, *tá-há'má*, (i. e. "Low land,") a maritime plain of Arabia, extending along its W. coast from Ras Mohammed to Jiddah, a distance of 650 miles.

TEHAMA, *tá-há'má*, or **BATNA**, *bá'tná*, a maritime plain of Arabia, in Muscat dominions, bordering on the Sea of Babel-Mandeb, and from 30 to 40 miles in width.

TEHAMA, a post-town of Colusi co., California.

TEHERAN, *téh-herán'*, or **TEHRAN**, *téh-hrán'*, written also **TEHRAUN**, the capital city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajeme, 70 miles S. of the Caspian Sea, and 210 miles N. of Isfahan. Lat. $35^{\circ} 42' N.$, lon. $51^{\circ} 20' 50'' E.$ Stationary pop. estimated at 10,000; but during the residence of the court in winter, it is 60,000 and upwards. It is about 5 miles in circuit, and enclosed by an earthen wall flanked with towers, a glacis, and a dry trench. The external appearance is picturesque; its mosques, colleges, and caravanserais are in good repair; and it has well-furnished shops and bazars, with some large palaces of the Persian nobility; but its dwellings are mostly built of earth; the streets are mean and wretchedly paved; and in summer it is so unhealthy that the shah and the upper classes leave it to encamp on the plains of Sultaneeyah, about 150 miles N.W. The ark or royal citadel is extensive, and comprises, besides the royal harem and apartments, a magnificent grand saloon, the public offices, quarters for the royal guards, numerous baths, and gardens. On a height near the city is another royal palace with fine grounds. Teheran has manufactures of carpets and iron goods; its vicinity is fertile, and covered with villages. It became the Persian capital towards the end of the last century. On its S. side, and about 25 miles E., are extensive ruins, and one of these localities marks the site of the ancient *Rhalyan*.

TEHEROOT or **TEHRUT**, *téh-h'root'*, a town of Persia, province, 80 miles E.S.E. of Kerman. Its vicinity is stated to be productive of corn, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and fruits.

TEHOPKKE, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

TEHRAN or **TEHRAUN**, a city of Russia. See **TEHERAN**.

TEHREE, a town of Hindostan. See **TEART**.

TEHRUT, a town of Persia. See **TEHEROOT**.

TEHUACAN, *tá-wá-kán'*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 65 miles S.E. of La Puebla. Pop. 12,000.

TEHUANTEPEC, *tá-wán-tá-pék'*, a river-port town of the Mexican Confederation, on the river Tehuantepec, 150 miles E.S.E. of Oajaca. Pop. 8000. (?) who export indigo and salt, and have some fisheries and a coasting trade.

TEHUANTEPEC, a recently-organized territory of the Mexican Confederation, occupying the isthmus of its own name. Pop. in 1854, 82,395.

TEHUANTEPEC, *Isthmus* or, in the Mexican Confederation, is the narrowest part of the land separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific, distance across about 130 miles. It is traversed almost throughout by the river Coatzacoale. It has been proposed to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at this point by a canal, of which the river and some lakes would form a part. But a more recent project is the construction of a railway to connect Minatitlan, on the Coatzacoale, 12 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, with La Ventosa, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

TEHUANTEPEC, *GULF OF*. See **GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC**.

TEIFY or **TIVY**, (both pronounced *tí-vee*;) a river of North Wales, rises in Cardiganshire, flows S.W. and W., past Lampeter, Newcastle-Emlyn, and Cardigan, separating that county on the N. from Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and enters Cardigan Bay after a course of about 70 miles.

TEIGH, *tee*, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

TEIGHISHINOD, *téshin'od*, or **TAHISHHEENOD**, a parish of Ireland, in Leluster, co. of Longford.

TEIGN, *táin*, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows E., S., and again E., between the Dart and the Exe, and enters the English Channel at Teignmouth. Total course, 45 miles. It flows past Chagford, Chudleigh, and Newton-Bushel, to which last its estuary is navigable from the sea.

TEIGNORACE, *tin'grace*, a parish of England, co. Devon.

TEIGNMOUTH, *táin'múth*, a maritime town of England, co. of Devon, on both sides of the Teign, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12½ miles S.S.E. of Exeter, on the South Devon Railway. Pop. in 1851, 5013. The two parts of the town are connected by a wooden bridge of 34 arches, with a swing, which admits vessels of 400 tons burden. The town being a place of resort for sea-bathing, has greatly improved of late years. The principal buildings are the modern octagonal church of West Teignmouth, other places of worship, a bathing establishment, library, spacious assembly-rooms, and a small theatre. Here is a dock-yard, at which sloops-of-war have been built, with a quay, from which granite and pipe-clay are exported. The chief imports are coal and eulin. Teignmouth gives title of baron to the Shore family.

TEIGNTON, (*táin'ton*;) **BISHOP'S**, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TEIGNTON, **DREW'S**, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TEIL, *La*, *lph tá*, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles S.W. of Vitre. Pop. 2394.

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TEILLEUL, *Le*, *lph tá'yul'* or *tá'yul'*, a market-town of France, department of Manche, 8 miles S.S.E. of Mortain. Pop. 2604.

TEINITZ, *tínita*, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles S.E. of Beraun, on the railway from Prague to Olmütz. Pop. 2403.

TEISSHOLZ, *tísh/holtz*, or **TISZOLCZ**, *tees'holtz'*, a market-town of Hungary, co., 21 miles N.W. of Gömör. P. 3170.

TEITH, *teeth*, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, is formed by two heads which unite near Callander, whence it has a S.E. course of about 15 miles past Doune, and joins the Forth 2½ miles N.W. of Stirling.

TEJA, a town of Morocco. See **TEEA**.

TEJEDA or **TEXEDA**, *tá-há'id*, a sierra of Spain, in Andalusia, separating the province of Granada from the province of Malaga; it abounds with mines.

TEJEDA, a village of the Canaries, on the Grand Canary.

TEJO, a river of Spain. See **TAGRA**.

TEJUCO, a city of Brazil. See **DIAMANTINA**.

TEJUTLA or **TENUTLA**, *tá-hootlá*, a town of Central America, state, and 185 miles N.W. of Guatemala.

TEKAX, *tá-káx'* (?) a town of Yucatan, between Valladolid and Merida. It is well built.

TEKE, *tá/ká*, or **TECKENDORF**, *ték'en-dorf'*, a market-town of Austria, in Transylvania, co., and 50 miles E.N.E. of Klausenburg, on the right bank of the Sajo, ("Salt River,") with a salt lake, from which much salt is made. Pop. 1611.

TEKE DERE, *tá/ká dá'rá*, a river of European Turkey, joins the Erkené on the right, 32 miles S.E. of Adrianople; total course, about 70 miles.

TEKEER (or **TEKIK**) **DAGH**, *te-keer' dag*, a mountain range of European Turkey, in Roon-Elee, extending from the Maritza to the Sea of Marmora at Rodosto, to which town it gives its own name among the Turks.

TEK NAAP, a navigable river of Aracan. See **NAAP**.

TEKONSHA, a post-township in the S. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 651.

TEKRIT, *tá-krit'*, (anc. *Birtha*;) a poor town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and ½ miles N.N.W. of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris. It is enclosed by old walls, outside of which are numerous remains of the ancient city.

TEKROVA, *tá-kro'vá*, or **FIONDA**, *fee-on'dá*, (anc. *Phaselis*;) a maritime village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Adalia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Adalia, with remains of the ancient city.

TELAV or **TELAW**, *tá-láv'*, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, 35 miles N.E. of Tiflis. Pop. 3000.

TELCHA, a town of Russian Poland. See **TELISH**.

TELDE, *té'dá*, a city of the Canaries, island of Grand Canary, E. of Las Palmas, in a beautiful plain called Vega Mayor, about 2 miles from the sea. The streets are broad and straight. There are three squares, in one of which are the town-house and prisons, the parish church, an elegant structure, and the Alameda. It has some manufactures of plain linens, 11 flour mills, and an hospital. On the sea-shore, to the E. of the town, there is a mineral spring, resorted to from all parts of the island. Grain is exported to Las Palmas and the neighboring islands, and cochineal to Cadiz, Marseilles, and London; also a considerable quantity of blue paving flags, half a yard square, to Cadiz and America. Pop. 12,027.

TELEMBI, *tá-lém-bee'*, a river of Ecuador, rises in the W. slope of the Andes, flows N., and joins the Patia, a little above its mouth in the Pacific, after a course of 80 miles.

TELESE, *tá-lá'sá*, (anc. *Telesia*;) a decayed episcopal town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles N.E. of Caserta, on the Calore.

TELETSKOI, a lake of Siberia. See **ALTIN**.

TELFAIR, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 925 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River, and also drained by the Little Ocmulgee, and Sugar and Hurricane Creeks. The surface is level, and covered with extensive forests of pine. The soil is sandy, but productive in the vicinity of the streams. It was laid out in 1807, and named in honor of Edward Telfair, Governor of Georgia in 1786. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. 3024, of whom 2096 were free, and 930 slaves.

TELES, *té'la*, a village of Tyrol, circle of Imst, on the left bank of the Inn. Pop. 2000.

TELGTE, *té'lo'teh*, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 2186.

TELIQOOL, **TELIQOUL** or **TELIQUL**, *tá-lo-gool'*, a river of Russia, government of Kherson, falls into a bay of its own name 25 miles N.E. of Odessa; its stream is continuous only in the wet season.

TELIORMAN, *tá'le-o'mán'*, a river of Turkey, in European Wallachia, rises in a mountain slope 80 miles N.W. of Bucharest, flows circuitously S.S.E., and, after a course of 90 miles, joins the Vode (Vede) about 20 miles above its mouth in the Danube.

TELESOP, *té'le-sop'*, or **TELKIF**, *té-kif'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 15 miles N.N.W. of Mosul, in a large and fertile plain celebrated for the passage of Xenophon over it with the 10,000 Greeks, and the battle of Arbela fought upon it, and gained by Alexander the Great. Pop. about 4000.

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TELKI-BANYA, tēl'kee'bán'yōh', a village of Hungary, in Hither Thess, co. of Abauj-var, 14 miles S.S.E. of Kaschau, with chalybeate baths. Pop. 1180. Rich gold mines once existed in the vicinity, but the shafts were destroyed by an earthquake; new mines are now in operation.

TELL, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 983.

TELLFAIR CREEK, Georgia. See **HURRICANE CREEK**.

TELLICHERRY, tēl'le-chēr'ree, a fortified seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Malabar, 43 miles N.N.W. of Calicut. It has a good harbor, and an active export trade in spices, sandal-wood, &c.

TELLICO, a small river which rises in Cherokee co., North Carolina, and flowing into Tennessee, enters the Little Tennessee River on the N. border of Monroe county.

TELLICO PLAINS, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

TELLIO, a village of Italy. See **TEGLIO**.

TELLISFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TELMA, tēlmá, a town of Siberia, government, and N.W. of Irkutsk, with considerable manufactures of cloth, linen, glass, and paper; the operatives are all convicts. Pop. 2000.

TELMESSUS. See **MAKREZ**.

TELOGA SPRINGS, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

TELO MARTIUS. See **TOULON**.

TELS/COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TELSEII or **TELSEIL**, tēlsh, written also **TELSCHIA** or **TELSHA**, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 150 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 2000.

TELTOV, tēltov, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 9 miles E. of Potsdam. Pop. 1380.

TELTSEII, tēltsh, a walled town of Moravia, 17 miles S.S.W. of Igla. Pop. 3400.

TEMACHIN, tēmá cheen', or **EL-GUEGER**, ēl-g'gair', a town of North Africa, in the Algerian Sahara, capital of an independent district of same name, 12 miles S.S.W. of Toogourt; lat. 33° 20' N.; lon. 6° 50' E. It is surrounded by a loop-holed wall, and a ditch filled with water in the winter, but dry in summer.

TEMASCALTEPEC, tē-más-kál-tē-pēk', a town of Mexico, state, and 68 miles S.W. of Mexico, in a deep valley. It formerly owed its prosperity to the rich mines of silver worked in its vicinity. Pop. 5000.

TEMBLEQUE, tēm-blá'ka, a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 3720.

TEMBUCTOO, a town of Africa. See **TIMBUCTOO**.

TEMBY, tēm'bee, the most S. of three rivers which enter English River, in Delagoa Bay, East Africa, and whence it has been navigated upwards for 46 miles.

TEME, tēm, a river of South Wales, rises 5 miles S.E. of Newtown, in Montgomery, flows E. between the cos. of Radnor and Salop, and joins the Severn near Powick, 3 miles S. of Worcester. Total course, 60 miles. Is celebrated for trout and graylings.

TEMERIN, tēmá'rin', a market-town of South Hungary, co., and 34 miles E. of Bacs. Pop. 6303.

TEMES tēm'esh', written also **TEMESCH**, a river of South-East Hungary, in the Banat, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Danube 6 miles E. of Belgrade. Total course, 180 miles. The principal affluents are the Bistritza, Bogovits, and Berrava. It gives name to a county of which Temesvar is the capital.

TEMESVAR or **TEMESWAR**, tēm'esh-vár', written also **TEMESCHWAR**, a fortified city of South Hungary, capital of a county of its own name, on the Alt-Bega and the Bega Canal, 72 miles N.N.E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45° 42' N.; lon. 21° 20' E. Pop. 19,100, comprising Hungarians, Germans, Greeks, Wallachs, and Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and entered by three gates, beyond each of which there is a suburb. The houses are of solid construction, the streets spacious, and there are a number of regularly formed and handsome squares. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which is a handsome Gothic structure; the Greek church, the Roman Catholic church, synagogue, palace of the government, town-house, theatre, two convents, Parist college, gymnasium, high school, normal school, arsenal, and civil and military hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollens, oil, paper, tobacco, and wire. There are also several silk-mills. The transit trade, consisting chiefly of corn, is of great importance, and is much facilitated by the Bega Canal, which communicates with the Danube. Temesvar is the seat of a Greek bishop, the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop, and seat of a high court, with jurisdiction over three counties of the Banat. According to D'Anville, Temesvar is the ancient *Thybiecus* to which the poet Ovid was banished. In 1582 it was taken and sacked by the Turks, in whose possession it remained till 1718, when it was taken from them by Prince Eugene, almost entirely rebuilt, and fortified so strongly as to be now one of the principal Austrian fortresses. In 1849 it stood a siege of 107 days by the insurgents, and was relieved by Haynau, but not before nearly every house had been damaged by the bombardment, and fever and cholera had made fearful havoc among the garrison.

TEMISCAMING LAKE, between Canada East and West. Lat. 47° 30' N.; lon. 80° W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 16 1896

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miles. It discharges its surplus water into the Ottawa River. **TEMISCAMING HOUSE**, a station of the Hudson Bay Company, is on its E. side.

TEMISCOUATA, tēm'is-koo-á'tá or tēm'is-kwá'ta, a beautiful lake in Canada East, 130 miles N.E. of Quebec, 22 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ miles in breadth, and sufficiently deep for vessels of considerable burden.

TEMNIKOV or **TEMNIKOW**, tēm-ne kov', a town of Russia, government, and 150 miles N.N.E. of Tambov, on the Moksha. Pop. 3200.

TEMOURTOU-NOR, a lake of Chinese Toorkistan. See **TOUZ-GOOL**.

TEMPE, tēmpá, a valley of European Turkey, in the N.E. of Thessaly, between the mountains of Olympus on the N., and Ossa on the S. The beauties of its scenery are much celebrated by ancient writers.

TEMPELBERG, tēmp'el-bērg', a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, 44 miles S. of Cöslin. Pop. 3400.

TEMPERANCE, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

TEMPERANCE, a post-village of Telfair co., Georgia, about 90 miles S. of Milledgeville.

TEMPERANCE HALL, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tennessee.

TEMPERANCE HILL, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Charter township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left or S. bank of the Ohio River, 1½ miles below Pittsburgh. It has a great variety of manufactures, including glass, iron, edge-tools, &c., and has an active trade in coal. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, a post-village, Belmont co., Ohio.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 140 miles S.W. of Toronto. Pop. about 80.

TEMPESKA, tēm-pēs'ká, a river in Turkey, rises in the N. slope of Mount Argentario or Egriso-Tagh, in the S.E. of Servia, flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of 60 miles, joins the Morava on the right, 6 miles below Perekop.

TEMPE VALE, a village of Scioto co., Ohio, 2 miles W. of Portsmouth.

TEMPIO, tēm'pe-o, a town of the island of Sardinia, on a mountain, 31 miles E.N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 9406.

TEMPIQUE, tēm-pees'ká, a considerable river of Central America, in the W. part of the state of Costa Rica, after a S. course enters the Gulf of Nicoya, 8 miles N. of Nicoya.

TEMPLE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TEMPLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

TEMPLE, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 150 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 785.

TEMPLE, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 35 miles S.E.W. from Concord. Pop. 579.

TEMPLEBOY, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo.

TEMPLEBREADY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

TEMPLEBREIDIN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, cos. of Tipperary and Limerick.

TEMPLECARNE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Fermanagh and Donegal.

TEMPLECORRAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, 4½ miles N.E. of Carrickfergus. The church of Templecorran, now ruined, was the first benefice to which Dean Swift was appointed.

TEMPLECRONE, tēm'pel-krōn', a maritime parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, comprising the town of Dungloe. Pop. in 1851, 9592.

TEMPLEDERRY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

TEMPLEKELLY or **TEMPLEJEHALLY**, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, comprising the town of Ballina.

TEMPLEMARTIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

TEMPLEMARTIN or **ST. MARTIN**, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish of Ireland, and comprising the town of Longford.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, **DEDUAGH**, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

TEMPLE MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

TEMPLEMORE, a parish of Ireland. See **STRAID**.

TEMPLEMORE, a town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, near the E. foot of the Devil's Bit Mountains, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 8 miles N. of Thurles. Pop. of the town in 1851, 9592. It chiefly consists of one long and well-built street, has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, endowed school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, and large infantry barracks.

TEMPLEMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and comprising the chief part of the city of Londonderry. Pop. in 1851, 5008.

TEMPLENEYRY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary. The Galtee Mountains rise here to 2588 feet above the sea.

TEMPLE-NEWSHAM, also written NEWHUSUM, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TEMPLENOE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

TEMPLENOE or LISNAVILLA, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TEMPLE OF HEALTH, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

TEMPLEOUTRAGH, tēm/pel-ou-trān, or UPPER-CHURCH, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

TEMPLEPORT, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cavan.

TEMPLEROBIN, a parish of Ireland, co., and in the harbor of Cork, consists of Spike and Hawibowline Islands, and a part of Great Island, with the chief part of Queenstown.

TEMPLESHAMBO or TEMPLESHANBOUGH, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

TEMPLESHANNON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford, comprising a part of the town of Enniscorthy.

TEMPLETENNY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

TEMPLETOGHER, tēm/pel-tōn/tyer, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

TEMPLETON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TEMPLETON, a village of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, parish of Narbeth.

TEMPLETON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has manufactures of chains, woollen goods, &c. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad crosses the N.E. part of the township. Pop. 2173.

TEMPLETON, a post-village of Prince George co., Virginia, 36 miles S.E. of Richmond.

TEMPLETOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

TEMPLETOWN, a village of Ireland, co. of Louth, 54 miles S.E. of Carlingford.

TEMPLETRINE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

TEMPLETUONY or BAL'LINSIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary. Adjoining it are the ruins of Lisdallen Castle.

TEMPLEUDIGAN or ST. PETER'S, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

TEMPLEUVE, tēm/pluv/, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the French frontier, 5 miles N.W. of Tournay, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 3600.

TEMPLEUVE, a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3143.

TEMPLEVILLE, post-village, Queen Anne co., Maryland.

TEMPLIN, tēm/plin, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the lake of Dolgen, 24 miles S.E. of Neustrelitz. Pop. 3380.

TEMPO, a neat village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, on the Tempo, on the road from Enniskillen to Clogher, 8 miles E.N.E. of the former. Pop. 422.

TEMPSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

TEMROOK, TEMROUK or TEMRUK, tēm-rook/, a fortified town of South Russia, government of the Caucasus, on a peninsula on the S. side of the Sea of Azof, about 30 miles E. of the Strait of Yenikale; lat. 45° 15' N., lon. 37° 10' E. Under the Turks it was an important fortress.

TEMSCHE or TEMSICA. See TAMISE.

TENAL/LYTOWN, a post-office of Washington co., District of Columbia.

TENANCINGO, tē-nān-sing-go, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 30 miles S.W. of Mexico, celebrated for its annual fair, which lasts 10 days, and at which immense quantities of foreign manufactures are sold.

TENANT'S HARBOR, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

TENASSERIM, tē-nās-sēr-īm, or TANAS/SEREM, a river of Farther India, provinces of Tavoy and Tenasserim, rises in lat. 14° 30' N., flows S. through a narrow valley, but near the town of Tenasserim turns sharply W., and enters the Indian Ocean, in lat. 12°, by three principal mouths, enclosing two islands, on the N. of which the town of Mergui is seated. Total course, 220 miles. It is navigable by vessels drawing 14 feet water for 30 miles, and for boats 60 miles.

TENASSERIM, a town in the southernmost part of the Tenasserim provinces, taken from the Burmese in 1826, on the S. bank of the river, 50 miles E.S.E. of Mergui. Lat. 11° 40' N., lon. 99° 10' E.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES, in British India, consists of a long and narrow strip of territory in Farther India, between lat. 11° and 17° 40' N., lon. 97° 30' and 99° 20' E., having E. a mountain chain separating them from Siam, and W. the Indian Ocean and Salwin River. Length, from N. to S., 500 miles; breadth, from 40 to 80 miles. Area, about 32,600 square miles. Estimated pop. 118,000, partly Siamese or Malays, but comprising many Karen or wild tribes. The surface is mostly mountainous, and covered with fine forests; there are, however, some extensive and very rich alluvial plains, broken only by isolated peaks of limestone, and well adapted to the culture of cotton, indigo, and tobacco, which, with rice, sugar-cane, numerous fruits, excellent teak and sapan-wood in the N., bamboos, rattans, various drugs and gums, betel, coconuts, balachang, tortoise-shell, horns, and coal at Mergui, are the chief products. The principal rivers are the Gyen, the Attaram, the Ye, the Tavoy, and the Tenasserim, most of which are na-

vigable to some distance inland. Along the whole extent of this territory islands of various magnitude occur within a short distance from the shore, of which from seaward they appear to form parts. The island of Balu, (Balu-gyun,) opposite Maulmain, by far the most important of all, has alluvial lands of surprising fertility, and a greater number of inhabitants, in proportion, than any other part of these provinces. The climate is healthy, the thermometer ranging from 75° to 98°. The annual fall of rain is 108 inches. The rainy season continues from May to October, after a dry season of 6 months. Iron and tin are plentiful in the provinces of Tavoy and Mergui, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, the wild hog, and great numbers of deer, abound in the forests. The population are mostly Buddhists, except the Karens; they manufacture cotton and some silk fabrics, but the use of these has been almost superseded of late years by the importation of India and British piece-goods. The ports are entirely free, and many vessels are built on the coast. This territory is under the presidency of Bengal, and was formerly divided into the provinces of Ye, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim, so named from their chief towns; at present it is subdivided into the provinces of Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, which, with Moulmein, are the principal seats of foreign trade. The Tenasserim provinces appear to have been visited by the Portuguese early in the seventeenth century. The country passed into the hands of the British by the peace of Yandabo, which terminated the Burmese war, in 1826. It has been used as a penal colony from Hindostan; and 2000 Thugs transported to it have become, it is said, respectable settlers. The military force consists of two Anglo-Indian regiments.

TENBOCTO. See TIMBUCTOO.

TENBURY, tēn-bē-ry, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 18 miles W.N.W. of Worcester, on the S. bank of the Teme, here joined by the Kyre. Pop. in 1851, 1786. It is indifferently built, and, from being in a low position, is liable to sudden inundations. It has various schools, some trade in hops and elder, tanning, and glove-making. In 1829 a salt spring was discovered.

TENBY, (Welsh, *Denbych-y-Pysgod*, den/blyk e pjs/god,) a municipal borough and seaport town of South Wales, co., and 9 miles E. of Pembroke, on a promontory on the W. side of Carmarthen Bay. Area of the borough, 322 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2982. The town, partially enclosed by the remains of strong walls, and defended by some batteries on the shore, consists chiefly of a long and spacious street. St. Mary's church, enriched by many ancient monuments, and a finely carved roof, has a spire 152 feet in height, painted white to form a conspicuous landmark. Here are various Dissenters' chapels, national and other schools and charities, a town-hall, market-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, remains of a castle, and several ecclesiastical and collegiate edifices, several good hotels, and spacious bathing-houses—the town being resorted to as a watering-place. The harbor, commodious and well sheltered, is a creek of the port of Milford, and frequented by Devonshire fishing vessels; opposite it are Caidy and St. Margaret Islands. The exports comprise oysters, butter, corn, and coal. The vicinity is highly beautiful, and fine sands extend W. and S. of the town. It contributes with Pembroke, Wiston, and Milford, to send 1 member to the House of Commons.

TENBY, a town of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Pembroke, 49 miles E. of Hobart Town.

TENCE, tōns, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Lignon, 9 miles E.S.E. of Yssingeaux. P. 1277.

TENDA, tēn/dā, a market-town of the Sardinian States, division and province of Nice, 3 miles S. of the Col de Tende, a pass of the Maritime Alps, to which it gives name. Pop. 2441.

TENDA-MATE, tēn/dā mPA, a district of West Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of 11° 50' N., and by the meridian of 13° W. Iron of fine quality, and salt, are obtained in some localities.

TENDE, COL DE, kol dēh tōnd, a pass in the Maritime Alps, a little W. of the point where they become linked with the Apennines, on the frontiers of the Sardinian States, division of Nice and Coni. Height, 6160 feet above sea-level. It is traversed by an excellent carriage-road, constructed by Victor Amadeo III. The summit is enclosed by higher mountains on all sides except the S., in which direction the Mediterranean may be seen.

TENDRA, tēn/drā, or TENTER, a long and narrow island in the Black Sea, 40 miles E. of Odessa. Length, from E. to W., 33 miles. Lat. of light-house, which is 92 feet above the sea, 40° 22' N., lon. 31° 29' E.

TENDRE, MONT, one of the Jura Mountains. See MONT TENDRE.

TENDRING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TENEDOS, (Gr. *Tēvedos*;) an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 5 miles N.W. of Alexandria Troas. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Surface mostly rugged; it produces superior wine, corn, cotton, and fruits. On its N.E. side is a town which was anciently a depôt of the trade between Egypt and Europe.

TENEMBER ISLANDS, in the Malay Archipelago. See **TENIMBER**.

TENERIFE, tã-nã-ree'fã, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cauca, province of Santa Marta, on the Magdalena, 50 miles N.W. of Mompox.

TENERIFFE, tãn'gr-iff' (Sp. *Tenerife*, tã-nã-ree'fã; Fr. *Ténériffe*, tã-nã-ree'fã) the largest of the seven principal Canary Islands, between Grand Canary on the E. and Gomera on the W., 90 miles N.W. of Cape Bojador, on the African coast. Lat. from 28° to 28° 35' 20" N., lon. from 16° 5' to 16° 55' W. It is of an irregularly triangular form, 60 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and varying in breadth from 35 miles in the S.W., where widest, to 20 miles near the centre, and about 6 miles in the N.E. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is wholly of volcanic formation, and is composed principally of enormous masses and cones of trachyte, lava, and basalt, which, in their culminating point, (the Peak of Teyde,) attain the height of 12,182 feet above sea-level. The coast, which is very irregular, presents an almost uninterrupted succession of lofty cliffs, pierced by narrow, precipitous fissures or ravines, with very few openings in which a vessel can find shelter. The Bay of Oratava, on the N.W., once the best and most frequented anchorage of the island, was almost filled up by torrents of lava from an eruption in 1706; and the only good harbor now existing is that of Santa Cruz, on the N.E., where two rocky arms, stretching round N.E. and S.E., enclose a beautiful semicircular bay. The most remarkable feature of the interior is in the broadest part of the island, towards the N.W., where the enormous Peak of Teyde is seen piercing the clouds, and surrounded by a girdle, which gives it the appearance of a fortified town encircled by its fosse and bastion. The view from the summit is one of the most magnificent in the world. It extends over the whole of the Canary Archipelago, while, from the transparency of the atmosphere, even minute objects are perceptible at the greatest distance. The crater is about half a league in circuit, and slopes, by an easy descent, to a depth of not more than 106 feet. Though it seems to have been the original vent of the whole volcanic archipelago, it appears to have been for ages only a solfataro—all the eruptions of the last 3000 or 4000 years having been made by openings through its sides. Below this crater, and immediately W. of it, is another of much larger dimensions, forming the summit of Mount Chaborra, which, though isolated from the Peak of Teyde, is connected with it for a great part of its height; and still farther on the W., at the foot of Chaborra, are other four cones, from which the last eruption took place in 1798. The only other eruption since the occupation of the island by the Spaniards in 1496, was that of 1706. At all times, however, the internal activity of the volcano is indicated by frequent streams of hot vapor.

Teneriffe, taken as a whole, bears a considerable resemblance to Mount Etna. Towns and villages, with their fields, gardens, and vineyards, stretch along its base, and for some way up its sides; next succeeds a woody region, composed of trees, chiefly chestnuts and oaks, with undergrowth of arborescent heaths at a lower, and ferns at a higher elevation; beyond, and still higher, is a wide, barren plain, covered with pumice-stone and blocks of lava, and inhabited only by a few rabbits and wild goats. The portion of the surface available for cultivation has been estimated at about one-seventh of the whole. Where the surface in many parts is more hilly than mountainous, both the valleys and adjacent hills are generally cultivated, and the finest fruits of the island are produced. The principal productions of Teneriffe are maize, wheat, potatoes, pulse, almonds, oranges, apples, guavas, honey, wax, silk, cochineal, and wine. The last, which forms the staple, furnishes an annual export of from 25,000 to 30,000 pipes, which formerly found its principal market in the Spanish colonies of South America, but is now sent chiefly to Great Britain and the United States. The manufactures are very insignificant, but include, in addition to some coarse linen, woollen, and silk goods, some excellent specimens of furniture and cabinet-work. The Guanches, the original inhabitants of the islands, almost all perished in vain endeavors to defend their freedom against the attacks of the Spaniards. The present inhabitants, consisting of a mixed race, in which Spanish features predominate, are estimated at about 85,000. Capital, Santa Cruz.

TENERIFFE, (TENERIFE) **PEAK OF**, or **PICO DE TEYDE**, pee'ko dã tã-dã, a famous volcanic mountain on the N.W. of the above island. Lat. 28° 16' 5" N., lon. 16° 30' W. Height above the ocean, 12,182 feet.

TENEZ, tã-nez, or **TENNIS**, tãn'nis, a maritime town of Algeria, province, and 120 miles E.N.E. of Oran. Pop. 950. Near it is Cape Tenez, on the Mediterranean.

TEN-GUAN, tã'ngãn', a city of China, province of Ho-po, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang; lat. 31° 18' N., lon. 113° 30' E.

TENGAPATNAM, tãng-gã-pat-nãm', a maritime town of South India, dominions of Cochin, 24 miles N.W. of Cape Comor'n.

TENG-FUNG, tãng'fũng' or tãng'foong', a town of China, 1898

province of Ho-nan, capital of a district; lat. 34° 30' N., lon. 113° E. It has a very ancient observatory.

TENGHEEZ or **TENGHIZ**, a lake of Central Asia. See **BALKASH**.

TENGHISTOON or **TENGHISTOUN**, tãng'ghis-toom', a town of Persia, province of Fars, about 2 miles from the Persian Gulf, on the road from Bushire to Ferozabad. It is enclosed by a deep ditch, and by walls flanked with towers. Pop. about 2500.

TENGRI-NOR, tãng'gree' nor, a large lake of Thibet, about 120 miles N.W. of Lassa. Lat. about 31° 30' N., lon. 90° E. Length, 80 miles; breadth, 40 miles.

TENG-TCHOO or **TENG-TCHOU**, tãng' choo', a city of China, province of Shan-tung, capital of a department, on the coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, opposite the peninsula of Regent's Sword.

TENG-TCHOO or **TENG-TCHOU**, a city of China, province of Fokien, capital of a department, 140 miles N.W. of Amoy.

TENG-YE, tãng'yã', a town of China, province of Yunnan, near the Burmese frontier, 45 miles N.E. of Tsanta.

TENIAN, tã-ne ãn', one of the Ladrone Isles, in the North Pacific; lat. 15° 2' N., lon. 145° 47' E. It abounds with limes and lemons, and has some cattle.

TENIMBER (written also **TENEMBER**) **ISLANDS**, a group of isles in the Malay Archipelago, of which the chief is Timor-laut. They extend from lat. 6° 40' to 8° 25' S., lon. from 130° 40' to 132° E. and are mostly coral islands, surrounded by coral reefs. They are sometimes visited by whalers. The natives are distinguished from those of the surrounding islands by their language, and also by their form; they are tall, well made, and have regular features. The men of the lower classes go entirely naked, and the women have only a small piece of cloth around their loins.

TENMILE, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

TENMILE, a post-office of Macon co., Missouri.

TENMILE CREEK, of Greene co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Monongahela River.

TENMILE HOUSE, a post-office, Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

TENMILE SPRING, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

TENMILE STAND, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

TENMILE VALLEY, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE, a river, the largest affluent of the Ohio, is formed by two branches, the Clinch and the Holston, which rise among the Alleghany Mountains of Virginia, and unite at Kingston, in Tennessee. It flows first S.W. to Chattanooga, near the S. boundary of the state, where it turns towards the N.W. and W.; but its progress being opposed by the Cumberland Mountains, it changes its course to the S.W., makes an extensive circuit of near 300 miles through North Alabama, and touches the state of Mississippi at its N.E. extremity. Here it again enters the state of Tennessee, traverses its whole breadth from S. to N., and gradually curving towards the W., crosses Kentucky, and enters the Ohio River at Paducah, 48 miles from its mouth, near 37° N. lat., and 88° 35' W. lon. The length of the Tennessee proper is estimated at 800 miles, and if we include the Holston, its longest branch, it will measure about 1100 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Knoxville and Chattanooga, in Tennessee; Tusculumbia and Florence, in Alabama; and Paducah, in Kentucky. The whole descent of the river and branches is computed to be about 2000 feet. The channel is obstructed by no considerable falls or rapids, excepting the Muscle Shoals, in Alabama, where the river runs over flint and limestone rocks for more than 20 miles, affording immense motive-power. (See **MUSCLE SHOALS**.) Steamboats ascend the river from its mouth to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, about 280 miles. Above these rapids it is also navigable by steamboats at all seasons, as far as Knoxville, on the Holston, a distance of near 500 miles. The navigable portions of the river are connected by a railroad. The region through which this river flows is generally fertile, and in the upper part of its course is beautifully diversified with mountains and valleys. The Little Tennessee, which by some writers is described as the main stream, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, near the frontier of North Carolina and Georgia, and flowing N.W. into Tennessee, unites with the Holston about 25 miles S.W. of Knoxville, after a tortuous course of more than 150 miles. The area drained by this system of rivers is estimated by Darby at 41,000 square miles. In the winter of 1831-2 this river was frozen over, even in the state of Alabama—an event of very rare occurrence.

TENNESSEE, one of the Western States of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Kentucky and Virginia, E. by North Carolina, from which it is separated by the Alleghany Mountains; S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. by Arkansas and Missouri, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River. It lies between 35° and 36° 36' N. lat., and between 81° 40' and 90° 15' W. lon.—being about 430 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., and 116 in breadth, including an area of about 45,000 square miles, or 29,184,000 acres, of which only 5,175,173 were improved in 1850. The state is commonly divided into three sections:

the part E. of the Cumberland Mountains is called East Tennessee; between the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River, it takes the name of Middle Tennessee; and W. of the river just named, that of West Tennessee.

Face of the Country.—Tennessee is very agreeably diversified with mountain, hill, and plain, containing within its limits fertility of soil, beauty of scenery, and a delightfully temperate climate. In the E. it is separated from North Carolina by different ridges of the Appalachian chain, passing under the various local names of Stone, Iron, Bald, and Unaka Mountains. Then follow the valleys of the Holston and other rivers, forming the head-waters of the Tennessee. Next succeed the Cumberland Mountains, an outlying ridge of the Alleghenies, which enters the state from Kentucky, and crosses it in a S.W. direction, into Alabama. The height of these mountains, which spread over about 50 miles, is variously estimated at from 1000 to 2000 feet. They are wooded to the tops, and embosom delightful and fertile valleys. Their summits are often rounded and cultivated, while others are too rugged for tillage. Middle Tennessee, lying between these mountains and the Tennessee River, is moderately hilly, while the section between the river last named and the Mississippi, called West Tennessee, is either level or gently undulating.

Minerals, Mineral Springs, &c.—Gold has been found in the S.E. part of the state. Among the other metallic minerals are iron in abundance, and in East and Middle Tennessee some lead, especially in Carter county, silver, zinc, manganese, and magnetic iron ore. Of the earthy minerals, coal, the most abundant and valuable, is found in large quantities in the counties among the Cumberland Mountains, and covering an area, according to Taylor, of 4300 square miles. There is also gypsum of a fine quality, beautiful varieties of marble, nitre, slate, (suitable for roofing,) alum, burrstones, and limestone, which forms the bed of a large portion of the state. Salt springs exist, but not of a very rich quality; there are also some valuable mineral springs. The iron business is beginning to attract the attention of capitalists. According to a recent statement, there were on the Cumberland River, in the early part of 1853, 21 furnaces, 9 forges, and 2 rolling mills, employing \$1,216,000 capital, and manufacturing 44,500 tons of metal, and 1400 kettles, valued together at \$1,678,000. Rich deposits of copper are found in the S.E. part of Tennessee, in Polk and Monroe counties, which are now extensively worked. A plank-road is nearly finished from the Hiwassee mines to the Chattanooga Railroad. This must add greatly to the value of the mines, which will thus be made readily accessible from a shipping port. In 1854, in Polk county, 12 different mines were in operation, 3 of which shipped 640 tons in one month.

Rivers.—Tennessee is bounded on the W. by the great Mississippi, and twice crossed by the river whose name it bears. The Cumberland makes a bend into the N. of the state, through which it courses for about 150 miles before it returns to Kentucky, thus giving that portion of the state water communication with the other parts of the great Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The Tennessee enters the S.E. of the state from North Carolina, receives the Holston and its tributaries from Virginia, and the Hiwassee from Georgia, then turns to the S.W. into Alabama at its N.E. angle, and leaves it at its N.W. to re-enter Tennessee, which it crosses in a course almost directly N. into Kentucky. The Hatchee, a tributary of the Mississippi; Duck River, of the Tennessee, from Middle Tennessee, and the Holston, Powell's, and Clinch, tributaries of the same rivers in East Tennessee, are the other principal streams. The Tennessee has a total course of nearly 900 miles, about 400 of which are within the state, and 700 navigable for steamboats (with the exception of that portion in Alabama called the Muscle Shoals) to its junction with the Holston, in East Tennessee. The Cumberland is navigable 400 miles for steamboats to Carthage, about 50 miles above Nashville, in a direct line. The tributary streams are all more or less navigable, either for steam or keel boats, during high water. All the waters of this state ultimately reach the Mississippi, though generally by a circuitous course. The Forked Deer River is navigable 150, the Big Hatchee above 100, and the Obion 60 miles, for steamboats.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—In common with other limestone regions, Tennessee has numerous caves, several of which are at least 100 feet below the surface, and a mile in extent. Some are several miles in length. One has been descended for about 400 feet below the surface, where was found a stream of sufficient force to turn a mill. Another, on the top of Cumberland Mountain, has a cave of perpendicular descent, whose bottom has never been sounded. Big Bone Cave is so called from the bones of the mastodon found within it. These caves are all in the Cumberland Mountains. In a spur of the same mountains, called the Enchanted Mountain, are found the impressions of the feet of men and animals in the hard limestone rock, whose appearance has never been accounted for. Near Manchester, in Coffee county, is an old stone fort, situated between two rivers, and including 47 acres, enclosed by a wall, on which trees are growing believed to be 500 years old. In Franklin

county is a railway tunnel through a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, 2200 feet long.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate of Tennessee is mild; considerable snow sometimes falls in the winters, which, however, are generally short. The summers are free from the intense heat of the Gulf States. The temperature of that portion of the state among the Cumberland Mountains is particularly agreeable. Most parts of the state are healthy, except on the alluvions of the great rivers. The soil of Tennessee is generally arable, and of a good quality. In East Tennessee, much of the land among the mountains is poor and ill adapted to cultivation, but even here the valleys are very fertile. This section is favorable to grazing, and great numbers of live stock are exported from thence to the Atlantic States. A greater number of mules (75,303 in 1850, including asses) are raised in Tennessee than in any other state in the Union. Middle Tennessee has much good land. Western Tennessee has a rich black mould, and on the shores of the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers are extensive brakes of gigantic cane. Indian corn, tobacco, and cotton are the great staples. In 1850, Tennessee produced more hogs than any state in the Union, was fifth in the amount of Indian corn produced, fourth in that of tobacco, and fifth in cotton. The other articles cultivated are wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes, wool, maple-sugar, flax, hemp, hay, cheese, butter, wine, whiskey, and fruits; of the latter, apples, pears, and plums. According to the census of 1850, there were in Tennessee 72,735 farms, occupying 5,175,173 acres of improved land, (about 71 acres to each farm,) producing 52,276,223 bushels of Indian corn; 7,703,086 of oats; 1,619,386 of wheat; 89,137 of rye; 2737 of barley; 19,427 of buckwheat; 1,007,844 of Irish, and 2,777,716 of sweet potatoes; 309,321 of peas and beans; 14,214 of grass-seed, and 18,904 of flaxseed; 20,148,932 pounds of tobacco; 8,139,585 of butter; 77,812,800 of cotton; 1,364,378 of wool; 1,036,572 of beeswax and honey; 177,681 of cheese; 398,131 of flax; 3000 of cane, and 158,557 of maple-sugar; 258,854 of rice, and 74,091 tons of hay; live stock valued at \$29,678,016; market goods, \$97,183; orchard products, \$52,894, and slaughtered animals, \$6,401,765.

Forest Trees.—The forest trees are pine, (in East Tennessee,) sugar-maple, juniper, red cedar, and savin, (on the mountains,) poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beech, sycamore, locust, cherry, &c.

The animals are the same as are found in the adjacent states of Kentucky and Virginia, viz. deer, raccoons, foxes, squirrels, and sometimes, although rarely, bears, in the wilder sections of the state.

Manufactures.—The natural water-power, especially of East Tennessee, combined with its abundance of coal and other fuel, must, as soon as the railway connections with the Atlantic States are completed, make this a great manufacturing section; for in addition to the advantages mentioned, she has in her neighborhood the staple raw materials cotton, wool, and hemp. There were in Tennessee in 1850, 2861 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, employing \$9,975,279 capital, and 11,154 male and 878 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$4,900,952, and yielding products valued at \$9,728,433. Among these were 33 cotton factories, employing \$669,600 of capital, and 310 male and 581 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$297,500, and manufacturing 363,250 yards of stuffs, and 2,326,250 pounds of yarn, worth a total value of \$310,624; 4 woollen establishments, employing \$10,900 of capital, and 15 male and 2 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$1675, and manufacturing 2220 hats, worth \$6310; 81 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$1,915,950 capital, and 2705 male and 172 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$730,551, and manufacturing 44,152 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron, worth a total value of \$1,611,043; 30 in manufacturing spirituous and malt liquors, employing \$66,125 capital, and 79 hands, consuming 3000 bushels of barley, 258,400 of corn, and 5450 of rye, and producing 174,925 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.; and 364 tanneries, employing \$490,320 capital, consuming raw material worth \$398,159, and producing leather valued at \$746,484. Home-made manufactures also were produced of the value of \$3,137,700, and family goods worth \$2,886,861.

Internal Improvements.—There were in Tennessee, January 1, 1855, 517 miles of completed railroad, built at a cost of \$10,436,610, and 946 miles in course of construction. A railroad, (already finished to Nashville,) connecting Savannah and Charleston with Louisville and other points on the Ohio River, will pass through Tennessee. Another, in a great state of forwardness, will connect the same points with Memphis; and others with New Orleans and Mobile: thus opening a complete communication between the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and with Charleston and Savannah. The last-named places are now (1855) more or less directly connected with Knoxville, where the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, now rapidly approaching completion, will also terminate.

Commerce.—Tennessee has but little foreign commerce, though very favorably located for domestic trade, being

washed on the W. by the Mississippi River, twice crossed by the Tennessee River, and its northern portion traversed for more than 100 miles by the Cumberland, all of which are navigable for steamboats. The exports are mainly live stock, pork, bacon, lard, butter, ginseng, cotton bagging, flour, Indian corn, fruits, tobacco, cotton, hemp, feathers, and saltpetre, which find their way mostly to New Orleans, and thence either to Northern or foreign ports; but new exits are about being opened for the products of East and Middle Tennessee, the one through Virginia, and the other through Georgia and South Carolina, both by railroad. Tennessee has no direct foreign trade; tonnage owned, 7621, in 1854; built the same year, 2 vessels, tonnage only 208.

Education.—Tennessee had, according to the census of 1850, 8 colleges, with 570 students; 1 theological school, with 24, and 1 medical school, with 158 students; and a total income of \$65,037, of which \$9300 was from endowments, and \$482 from public funds; 2680 public schools, with 104,117 pupils, and \$198,518 income, of which \$8912 was from endowments, \$98,548 from public funds, and \$4500 from taxation; 264 academies and other schools, with 9928 pupils, and \$155,902 income, of which \$6183 was from endowments, and \$10,008 from public funds; and attending schools as returned by families, 146,200. Of the free adult population, 78,619, of whom 505 were foreigners, could not read or write.

Religious Denominations.—There were in Tennessee, in 1850, 2027 churches, of which the Baptists owned 648; the Christians, 63; Episcopalians, 17; Free Church, 30; Friends, 4; Lutherans, 12; Methodists, 897; Presbyterians, 363; Roman Catholics, 4; Tunkers, 1; Union Church, 15; and minor sects, 3; giving one church to every 500 persons. Value of church property, \$1,216,301.

Periodicals.—According to the census, there were published in 1850, in this state, 8 daily, 2 tri-weekly, and 36 weekly newspapers, with an aggregate annual circulation of 2,139,644 copies.

Public Institutions.—Tennessee has a state penitentiary, at Nashville, conducted on the silent system, which had 196 convicts confined in 1850, of whom 9 were of foreign birth, and 7 colored persons. There is also a deaf and dumb asylum at Knoxville. Tennessee had 9 public libraries in 1850, with 5373 volumes; 20 school and Sunday-school, with 7598 volumes; and 5 college libraries, with 9925 volumes.

Population.—Though not the largest in area, Tennessee is the second state in point of population in the great Mississippi Valley. Her sons partake of the same parentage as those of Kentucky, her original settlers having been mostly from North Carolina and Virginia; and they share with the Kentuckians a manly frankness of character, courage, and loyalty to the federal constitution. At the first national census, in 1790, her inhabitants numbered 35,791; 105,602 in 1800; 261,727 in 1810; 422,813 in 1820; 681,904 in 1830; 829,210 in 1840; and 1,002,717 in 1850; of whom 382,225 were white males, 374,601 white females; 3117 free colored males, 3305 colored females; 118,780 male, and 120,679 female slaves. This population was divided into 130,004 families, occupying 129,419 dwellings. Representative pop., 906,830. Pop. to square mile, 21.99. Of the free population, 585,084 were born in the state; 170,571 in other states of the Union; 706 in England; 2640 in Ireland; 344 in Scotland and Wales; 1168 in Germany; 245 in France; 76 in British America; 561 in other countries, and 1750 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about one per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 11,874 deaths, or nearly 12 persons in every thousand. In the same period, 1005 paupers, of whom 11 were of foreign birth, received aid, at an expense of about \$30 for each pauper. Of the entire population, 377 were deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were free colored, and 41 slaves; 474 were blind, of whom 9 were free colored, and 82 slaves; 407 were insane, of whom 5 were free colored, and 22 slaves; and 846 idiotic, of whom 5 were free colored, and 85 slaves. Of the entire pop., 103 were engaged in mining; 227,739 in agriculture; 2217 in commerce; 17,815 in manufactures; 65 in navigating the ocean; 302 in internal navigation; and 2042 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Tennessee is divided into 79 counties, viz., Anderson, Bedford, Benton, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Cannon, Carroll, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Coffee, Davidson, Decatur, De Kalb, Dickson, Dyer, Fayette, Fentress, Franklin, Gibson, Giles, Granger, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardin, Hawkins, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Humphreys, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Maury, McMinn, McNairy, Meigs, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Obion, Overton, Perry, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Scott, Sevier, Shelby, Smith, Stewart, Sullivan, Sumner, Tipton, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Weakley, White, Williamson, and Wilson. Capital, Nashville.

1900

Cities and Towns.—Nashville is the capital, and largest city. Pop. in 1850, 10,165, (15,000 in 1853;) the other principal towns are, Memphis, pop. 8841, (12,000 in 1853;) Chattanooga, 3500 in 1850; Columbia, 2,977; Knoxville, 2076, (4000 in 1853;) Murfreesborough, Jackson, Lebanon, Edgefield, Pulaski, and Shelbyville, between 1000 and 2000 each.

Government, Finances, &c.—The Governor of Tennessee is elected by popular suffrage for two years, and receives \$3000 per annum. The Senate consists of 25, and the House of Representatives of 75 members, elected for two years by the people. The legislature meets biennially on the first Monday in October. Every free white man of the age of 21 years, a citizen of the United States, and six months a citizen of the county in which he may offer to vote, next preceding an election, is a qualified voter. The judiciary consists—1. Of a Supreme Court, presided over by 3 judges. 2. Of a court of chancery, presided over by 6 chancellors; and 3. Of 14 circuit courts, with one judge to each circuit. All the judges are elected by the people for 8 years. Davidson county, in which is the city of Nashville, has a special criminal court, and a common law and chancery court. Memphis has also a special criminal court. Salaries of the judges, from \$1500 to \$2500. Public debt in 1854, \$5,746,856, and \$1,353,209 contingent debt. Total, \$7,100,065. School fund, \$1,500,000; other productive property, \$3,654,456; property not productive, \$1,101,390. Annual expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about \$165,000. In January, 1856, Tennessee had 32 banks, including 19 branches, with an aggregate capital of \$6,717,848, a circulation of \$5,850,262, and \$1,473,040 in coin.

History.—Tennessee was the first state settled by Anglo-Americans west of the Alleghenies, emigrants from North Carolina having built Fort Loudon, in East Tennessee, as early as 1757. But this settlement was attacked by the savages, and the inhabitants either murdered or driven off. Colonization, however, was recommenced in a few years afterwards in the same section of the state. This colony was also harassed by the Indians till after the Revolutionary war. Originally, Tennessee formed a part of the possessions of North Carolina, which state ceded it to the general government in 1784, but afterwards revoked the grant, when the inhabitants attempted to form an independent state under the name of Franklin. It was finally ceded to the United States government, and formed a part of the South-Western Territory till its admission as a sovereign state in 1796, forming the sixteenth member of the confederacy. Tennessee took an active part in the war of 1812, and sent several distinguished leaders to its armies; prominent among whom was General Andrew Jackson, since so celebrated for his administration of the affairs of the central government during his presidency. James K. Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, was also a citizen of this state.—Inhab. TENNESSEANS.

TENNESSEE COLONY, a post-office, Anderson co., Texas.

TENNESSEE LANDING, a village of Issaquena co., Mississippi.

TENNESSEE RIVER, a post-office of Macon co., North Carolina, 341 miles W. of Raleigh.

TENNILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 136 miles N.W. of Savannah.

TENNIS, a seaport town of Algeria. See TENEX.

TENNSTEDT, Tännstätt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 2984.

TENOCHTITLAN, tá-noch-tit-lán', the ancient name of the city of Mexico, and of the table-land on which it stands, elevation averaging 7500 feet.

TENOS. See TINO.

TEN POUND ISLAND, in Ann Harbor, Massachusetts, seven-eighths of a mile S. of Gloucester, contains a fixed light 45 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 35' N., lon. 70° 40' W.

TENRIU, tén're-oo', a river of Japan in the island of Nippon, which it traverses N. to S., and falls into the Pacific a little W. of the Bay of Totomina. Total course, about 100 miles.

TENNAS or TENSAW, a river of Louisiana, rises in Carroll parish, near the W. bank of the Mississippi, and pursues a tortuous course, the general direction of which is nearly parallel with that river, until it unites with the Washita at Trinity. The river thus formed is usually called Black River. Steamboats can ascend about 150 miles from its mouth, during at least 6 months of the year. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles.

TENSAS, a parish in the E.N.E. part of Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, has an area of 680 square miles. It is drained by the Tensas River and Macou Bayou. The surface is level and low; the soil fertile. In 1850 there were raised 21,665 bales of cotton, the greatest quantity produced in any parish of the state. The Tensas River is navigable by steamboats through this parish. Formed since 1840, from the N. part of Concordia. Capital, St. Joseph. Pop. 9040, of whom 902 were free, and 8138 slaves.

TENSAW, a river of Louisiana. See TENNAS.

TENSAW, a post-office of Baldwin co., Alabama.

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TENSIFT, tén'sift/ or tén'seef/, a principal river of Morocco, which kingdom it divides into two nearly equal parts; after a W. course of 190 miles, enters the Atlantic 45 miles N.N.E. of Mogador.

TENTER, an island of Russia. See **TENDRA**.

TENTERDEN, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, the town on an eminence, environed by hop-grounds, 17 miles S.E. of Maidstone. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 3901, chiefly agricultural, or occupied in cattlegrazing on Romney marshes. The church has a tower conspicuous as a landmark.

TENTH LEGION, a post-office, Rockingham co., Virginia.

TENTUGAL, tén-too-gál/, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 10 miles N.W. of Coimbra, near the right bank of the Mondego. Pop. 1200.

TENTYRA. See **DENDERAH**.

TEOGIE, tî-o-gî (?), a considerable river of South Africa, an affluent from the N. of Lake Ngami.

TEOLO-IN-MONTE, tî-o-lî in mon'tâ, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, province, and 10 miles S.W. of Padua, near the Raccighlione. Pop. 2700.

TEONISTA, **TEONESTA** or **TIONESTA CREEK**, rises in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, and falls into Alleghany River in Venango county.

TEONISTA or **TIONESTA**, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, at the confluence of Teonista Creek with Alleghany River, about 29 miles N.E. of Franklin. See **TIONESTA**.

TEOPIXCA, tî-o-pîx/kâ, a small town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapas, 18 miles from Ciudad-Real.

TEORA, tî-o-râ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, about 6 miles S.E. of Sant' Angelo-del-Lombardi, between the Ofanto and Sale. Pop. 3800.

TEOTIHUACAN, tî-o-te-wî-kân/, a plateau of Mexico, about 15 miles N.N.E. of Tezoco, surrounded on all sides, except the E., by ridges and mountain spurs, and celebrated for two remarkable pyramids which stand near its centre. The one measures 682 feet at its base, and terminates in a level platform 121 feet high. The other is of less dimensions. Both are composed of stone pottery and cement, covered with the remains of obelisk and terra cotta images, and are in a very dilapidated state.

TEOTUSA, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, on Rock River, 30 miles S.E. of Madison.

TEPALEEN or **TEPALEN**. See **TEPELENI**.

TEPEACA, tî-pâ-kâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 20 miles S.E. of La Puebla. It has a Franciscan convent, founded in the time of Cortez, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and trade in corn.

TEPEJE or **TEPEXE**, tî-pî-jî, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 50 miles S. of La Puebla.

TEPEL, a town of Bohemia. See **TEPL**.

TEPELENI, tî-pâ-lî-nee, written also **TEPALEEN** and **TEPALEN**, a town of Albania, sanjak, and 32 miles E.S.E. of Avlona, on the Voyussa. It is almost wholly in ruins. The principal edifice is the palace of Ali Pasha of Yanina, born here about A. D. 1750.

TEPETITAN, tî-pâ-te-tân/, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tabasco, on the river Tepetitán, an affluent of the Chilapilla, 60 miles N.W. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 1000. It is irregularly built of mud and sun-dried bricks. Along the banks of the river are large cattle farms, and maize, sugar, and rum are produced in the vicinity.

TEPEXE. See **TEPEJE**.

TEPIC, tî-pîk/ or tî-pek/, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Jalisco, on a height, 25 miles E. of San Blas. Pop. 10,000. It is the principal town in the state after Guadalajara, and is the residence, during the rainy season, of most of the wealthy inhabitants of San Blas.

TEPIKINSKAIA or **TEPIKINSKAJA**, tî-pekî-n-skiâ, a market-town of Russia, in Don Cossack Territory, on the Kheper, 65 miles E. of Pavlovsk. Pop. 2000.

TEPITITAN, tî-pe-tî-tân/, a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco, on the left bank of the river of its own name, it extends along the river for nearly 1 mile. Pop. about 1200.

TEPL, **TEPEL**, tî-pl/, or **TEPLA**, tî-plâ, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1734. Near it is the abbey of Tepl or Töpl, with a fine library, and a cabinet of minerals and coins.

TEPLIK, tî-plîk, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 32 miles N.N.E. of Olzopol. Pop. 1500.

TEPLITZ, tî-plîta, **TEPLITZ**, or **TÖPLITZ**, several market-towns of Hungary, the principal. (Hun. *Teplécs-kis*, kish tî-plî't.) co. of Liptau, on a mountain, 20 miles S.W. of Keszmark. Pop. 1221.

TEPLITZ or **TEPLITZ**, a town of Bohemia. See **TÖPLITZ**.

TEPOSCOLULA or **TEPOZCOLULA**, tî-pos-ko-loo'lâ, a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 45 miles N.W. of Oajaca.

TEQUENDAMA FALLS, in South America. See **BOGOTA**.

TEQUIA, tî-keâ, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, province of Tunja, 45 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona.

TER, tîr, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S. and E. past Gerona, and enters the Medi-

terranean by several mouths, S. of the Gulf of Rosas. Total course, 90 miles. It is almost everywhere fordable, and its waters near the sea are mostly diverted for irrigation.

TERA-KAKO, tîrâ kâ'ko, a peninsula on the E. coast of New Zealand, North Island, bounding the entrance to Hawke Bay on the N.E.

TERAMO, tîrâ-mo, (anc. *Interamnina*), a city of Naples, capital of the province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 27 miles N.E. of Aquila. Lat. 42° 40' N., lon. 13° 48' E. Pop. 10,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, clerical seminary, botanic garden, orphan school, foundling and other asylums. Its neighborhood is remarkably fertile in corn, wine, and oil.

TERANEH, a town of Egypt. See **TEERANEH**.

TERA-WERA (tî-râ wâ'râ) **LAKE**, of New Zealand, North Island, 40 miles in length, discharges its waters N.E. into the Bay of Plenty by Tera-wera River.

TERCEIRA, tîr-sâ-ê-râ, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, central group, N.E. of Fayal and São Jorge. Lat. 38° 30' N., lon. 27° 10' W., about 70 miles N.W. of St. Michael. (São Miguel;) greatest length, 20 miles; average breadth, 13 miles; circuit, 60 miles. The coast almost everywhere presents bold and inaccessible cliffs. The interior rises by gentle slopes towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, and then descends abruptly towards the N.W. The whole surface bears the impress of volcanic agency; and many enormous masses, composing heights and precipices, look as if they had recently been under the influence of fire. Many of these masses are composed of soft pumice and tuff. The soil, composed of decomposed lava and other volcanic matters, possesses the greatest natural fertility. Heavy crops of yams, grain, and pulse of all sorts are raised. Fruit also of exquisite flavor is very abundant, and oranges and lemons are now raised to such an extent as to furnish nearly a fifth of the whole of these fruits exported from the Azores. Some attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, of which rather a superior breed exists on the island. The sheep are wretched-looking animals, of little value in respect of carcass, but with fleeces of tolerable wool. Pumice is the only mineral which seems capable of being turned to any account. There are no manufactures worthy of the name. Licentiousness prevails to a great extent among the inhabitants, and domestic virtue is in little repute. The capital of the island is Angra, which gives its name to a department including the three islands of Terceira, St. George, and Graciosa. During the usurpation of Don Miguel, this island was the seat of the regency acting for the present Queen of Portugal. Pop. 40,000. Terceira signifies "third" island. It being the third in length of the whole group.

TERCERO, tîr-sâ-ro, a river of the Plata Confederation, states of Cordova and Santa Fé, after an E. course joins the Paraná at the influx of the Salado, whence it is navigable for barges to the pass of Ferreira, 100 miles S.E. of Cordova.

TERCHOVA, tîr'ko-vôh', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, 12 miles from Sillein. Pop. 3457.

TERDOPPIO, tîr-dop'pî-o, a river of the Sardinian States, rises N. of the province of Novara, a little S. of Lago Maggiore, flows S.S.E., and joins the Po after a course of about 53 miles.

TEREK, tî-rêk', a river of South Russia, after an E. course of 350 miles enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, near lat. 44° N., lon. 46° to 48° E. It is rapid, and has numerous affluents.

TEREKLI, tîr'ê-klee', written also **TARAKLI**, a small town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 36 miles E.S.E. of Ismeed.

TERESHKA, tî-rêsh-kâ, a river of Russia, rises on the N. frontiers of the government of Saratov, flows nearly parallel to the Volga, which it joins 30 miles N.N.E. of Saratov; total course, about 180 miles.

TERESPOL, tî-rê-spol' (?), a town of Poland, government of Radom, 60 miles E.S.E. of Siedlca, on the Bug. Pop. 1600.

TERRETTE, tî-rê-tî-tâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, S.E. of Sora, on the summit of an almost inaccessible height. Pop. 1830.

TERGA, tîr-gâ, a town of Morocco, kingdom, and 70 miles N.N.E. of Fez, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3000.

TERGESTE. See **TRIEST**.

TERGESTINUS SINUS. See **TRIEST**, **GULF OF**.

TER-GOUW, a town of the Netherlands. See **GIOTDA**.

TERGOVIST, tîr-go-vîst, or **TERGOVITZ**, tîr-go-vî'tâ, a town, formerly capital of Wallachia, on the Jalomnîza, 48 miles N.W. of Bucharest. Pop. 5000. It has glass-works.

TERK, tîrk, a pretty little town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 70 miles S.E. of Tabreez.

TERLING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TERLIZZI, tîr-lî-zî, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 17 miles S.E. of Barletta, and 7 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 12,000. It has a cathedral and parish church, and 5 convents.

TERMINI, tîr'me-na, (anc. *Thermae*), a seaport town of Sicily, on the N. coast, Intendancy of Palermo, near the mouth of the river Termini, 20 miles E.S.E. of Palermo. Lat. 37° 55' N., lon. 13° 42' E. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle on a lofty rock; it has warm mineral baths—whence its name; a *carrion* or depot for grain,

and an active anchovy fishery. Six miles E. are the ruins of the ancient *Himera*.

TERMINOS, (tên/me-noc,) LAKE OF, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, dividing the Mexican state of Tabasco from Yucatan, and between lat. 18° and 19° N., lon. 91° and 92° W. Length, 70 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It is bounded on the side of the sea by several islands, that of Carmen being the largest. It receives an arm of the Usumasinta.

TERMINOS, LAGUNA DE, tã-goo/nã dá tã/me-noc, a seaport town of Mexico, state of Yucatan. Lat. 18° 38' 24" N., lon. 91° 50' 42" W. It is little more at present than a large village, about a third of it, including all the principal merchants' stores and houses, having been destroyed by fire in April, 1850. It has two small churches, but no other public buildings. Almost the only article exported is logwood, of which upwards of 25,000 tons were exported in 1849. Pop. about 2000.

TERMOLI, tẽn/mo-le, a maritime town of Naples, province of Molise, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 16 miles S.E. of Il Vasto. Pop. 2000.

TERMONAMUNAGAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone.

TERMONBARRY, a parish of Ireland. See **TARMONBARRY**.

TERMONDE, Belgium. See **DENDERMONDE**.

TERMONEENY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

TERMONFECK'AN or **TORFECK'AN**, a parish and village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth, on the E. coast, 2 miles S.S.W. of Clogher. Pop. of the village, about 400; it is a place of summer resort for sea-bathing.

TERMONMAQUIRK', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

TERNATE, tẽn/nã/ or tẽn/nã/tã, an island group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Moluccas, E. of Celebes, and N. of Ceram, comprising Gilolo, Morty, Riao or Row, Ternate, Tidor, Marhe or Pottebakker, Mortir, Makian, Kaijo, and the Ilatian or Batsian, group, and the Obi and the Xulla Islands. The group is named from Ternate, a small island on the W. coast of Gilolo; lat. (summit) 0° 48' N., lon. 127° 18' E.; the residence of the Sultan of Ternate, once the most powerful prince in the Moluccas, whose sway extended not only over the greater part of the group, but also over a large part of Celebes. The island of Ternate is nearly circular, about 10 miles in diameter, and composed almost exclusively of a conical volcano, 5484 feet high, thickly wooded to a considerable height, and of which frequent and destructive eruptions have taken place. One of the most recent occurred in 1846. Cocoa-nuts, sago, and other tropical products are plentiful, and tobacco and cotton are grown to some extent. Sulphur, saltpetre, pumice-stone, and lime are the chief minerals. A little trade is carried on with the Sooloo Islands, China, Java, Amboina, &c.

TERNATE, a government or province of the Dutch possessions in the East, including the Ternate Islands, and part of Celebes, the N. coast of Papua, and the adjoining islands of Waigeo, Salawatty, Mysio, &c.

TERNATE, a town situated on the E. coast of the island of Ternate. It is neatly built, has broad, paved streets, a large, well-frequented market-place, a mosque, and a Protestant church; and hard by, the Dutch fort of Oranjo, built in 1607, and the sultan's palace.

TERNEUSE, tẽn/nus/, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 6 miles W.N.W. of Axel. Pop. 1100.

TERNI, tẽn/nee, (anc. *Interamna*), a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Spoleto, picturesquely seated near the Nera, 5 miles below the falls of the Velino, 49 miles N.N.E. of Rome. About 4 miles to the E., on the Velino, (vã-lee/no,) a stream which flows into the Nera, is a celebrated cascade, called the *Cascata del Marmore*, (kã-kã/tã dêl mar/mo-ri.) The water falls by three leaps, about 700 feet, (some say 750 feet,) producing one of the most beautiful and romantic cataracts in the world.* Pop. 9250. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and has been much improved within the last few years by the erection of modern mansions for its numerous visitors. It has a noble cathedral with some fine paintings, a theatre, a bath establishment, and active manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics. Among its remains of antiquity are the vaults of an amphitheatre.

TERNOVA, in European Turkey. See **TIRNOVA**.

TERODANT, tã-ro-dãnt/, written also **TAROODANT**, **TARODANT**, and **TARUDANT**, a town of Morocco, capital, province of Soos, on the river Soos, 125 miles S.W. of Morocco. Pop. 21,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and its thick and lofty walls enclose a large area. Its inhabitants excel in the art of dyeing.

TEROR, tã-ro/, a town of the Canaries, Island of Grand Canary, with a large and handsome church, an episcopal palace, and a primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 5938.

TERRACINA, tẽn-nã-chee/nã, (anc. *Anxur*, afterwards *Terracina*), a seaport town of the Pontifical States, at the S. extremity of the Pontine marshes, and on the Gulf of

Terracina in the Mediterranean, 58 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 4240. On the height above it are the cathedral and ruins of the ancient Anxur, and above these, on a bold height, the remains of the palace of Galba, commanding fine views. The harbor is accessible only to small coasting vessels, and there is little trade. The celebrated Appian Way, between Rome and Terracina, is still traceable. The town was taken by the French in 1798.

TERRA DEI GRECI, tẽn/nã dá grã/chee, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, W. of Bovino, on a steep hill. P. 1900.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, or **TIERRA DEL FUEGO**, tẽn/nã dêl fwã/go, the "land of fire," (Port. *Terra do Fogo*, tẽn/nã dô fo/go; Fr. *Terre de Feu*, tãk deh feh; Ger. *Feuerland*, fœ-fer-lãnt'), a large group of islands at the S. extremity of South America, between lat. 52° 40' and 58° S., and lon. 63° 40' and 75° W. On the N. it is separated from the mainland of America by the long and intricate Strait of Magellan, while its other sides are washed by three great oceans—the Atlantic on the E., Pacific on the W., and Antarctic on the S. Besides numberless small islands, of which that of Cape Horn, at its S. extremity, may be mentioned as one of the most remarkable, it consists of one very large island, East Terra del Fuego, or King Charles South Land, measuring from E. to W., near its S. shore, 365 miles, with an extreme breadth, from N. to S., of about 200 miles; and of four much smaller, but still very considerable islands—Navarino and Hoste on the S., separated from East Terra del Fuego by Beagle Channel; and Clarence and Land of Desolation on the W. The whole of the islands are deeply penetrated by arms of the sea, which give them the most irregular shapes: they are almost entirely composed of mountains of clay-slate, greenstone, and granite. These mountains are either covered with perpetual ice and snow, which has here its limit at about 4000 feet, (many of their summits exceed 5000 feet, and Mount Sarmiento in the S., supposed to be the culminating point, is estimated at 6800 feet,) or are clothed with stunted forests, chiefly of beech, growing out of a swampy peat, apparently almost the only kind of soil here; and which, beyond 1000 or 1500 feet, where the trees cease to grow, becomes covered with minute alpine plants.

The term Land of Desolation, which Cook applied to the large W. island, is strictly applicable to the whole group; and yet the scenery, with mountain rising behind mountain, and deep intervening valleys, all covered by one thick, dusky mass of forest, is not without a degree of mysterious grandeur. At times, too, magnificent glaciers of a berry-like hue, in fine contrast with the white expanse of snow, are seen descending from the mountain side to the water's edge. The climate is one of the most wretched which it is possible to imagine; mist, rain, and snow, accompanied either with continued storms, or violent and sudden gusts of wind, follow each other in constant succession. Dublin, in the North Hemisphere, is nearly in the same latitude as Port Famine, near the centre of the Strait of Magellan. In the South Hemisphere; the former being in lat. 53° 31' N., and the latter in lat. 53° 38' S. Their respective climates are as follows:—

	Summer Temperature.	Winter Temperature.	Difference of Summer and Winter.	Mean of Summer and Winter.
Dublin.....	59°-54	39°-3	20°-34	49°-37
Port Famine...	50°-0	33°-00	16°-02	41°-54
Difference..	9°-54	6°-13	8°-42	7°-53

This kind of climate, not more inhospitable to European feelings than uncongenial to most European plants of warmer regions, is far from being unfavorable to native vegetation; and hence in some places large woody-stemmed trees of fuchsia and veronica, which in England are treated as tender plants, have here been seen in full flower not far from the base of a mountain with two-thirds of its height covered with snow, and with the temperature at 36°. Another vegetable production deserving of notice is a globular fungus of a bright yellow color, and the size of a small apple. It adheres in vast numbers to the bark of the beech-trees. When young, it is elastic and turgid with moisture, but after fructification, shrinking and growing tough, acquires a mucilaginous and slightly sweet taste. In this state it is eaten by the natives uncooked, and forms a staple article of food, being, with the addition of a few berries of dwarf arbutus, the only vegetable of which they partake. Another remarkable vegetable product is the sea-weed called *Fucus giganteus*, which, though not confined to this group, is here particularly abundant, forming great aquatic forests, and furnishing the haunts of innumerable shell-fish, but for which the race of Fuegians could scarcely continue to exist.

The zoology of the group is very scanty. Besides cetaceans and phocæ, the only mammalia are a bat, three species of mice, the fox, sea-otter, guanaco, and deer. Birds, however, particularly sea-fowl, are numerous; and even humming-birds have been seen sipping the sweets of flowers after two or three days of constant rain, snow, and sleet, during which the thermometer had been at the freezing-point.

* See Childs Harold, Canto IV., stanzas 69, 70, and 71. Also the accompanying note.

TER

The natives of the N.E. part of Terra del Fuego resemble the Patagonians in color, stature, and clothing; those of the S.E. portion are low in stature, ill-looking, and badly proportioned. Their color is that of very old mahogany, or rather between dark copper and bronze. The trunk of the body is large in proportion to their cramp and rather crooked limbs. Their rough, coarse, and extremely dirty black hair half hides yet heightens a villainous expression of the worst description of savage features. The women are short, about 4 feet some inches, with bodies also largely out of proportion to their height; and their features, especially those of the old, are most repulsive. Their only clothing is a scanty covering of guanaco or seal-skin. Their habits are extremely filthy, and their feeding gross and uncleanly, the most offensive substance being eaten in a state of putridity. They are, like many other savages, extraordinary mimics, imitating all sorts of sounds and motions with a marvellous and most amusing fidelity. Their huts are generally found built close to the shore, at the head of some small bay, in a secluded spot, and sheltered from the prevailing winds. They are built of boughs or small trees stuck in the earth, and brought together at the top, where they are firmly bound by bark, sedge, and twigs. The usual dimensions of these huts are seven or eight feet in diameter, and about four or five feet in height. They have an oval hole to creep in at. The fire is built in a small excavation in the middle of the hut. The floor is of clay, which has the appearance of having been well kneaded. Terra del Fuego was discovered by Magellan in 1520, and named "Land of Fire," from the fires he saw on its coast during the night. Those fires are supposed to have been volcanic. The doubt thrown upon this opinion, by the circumstance that no volcanoes had been observed by more recent travellers, has been, in a great measure, removed by Captain Hall, who himself witnessed a volcanic eruption on one of these islands, in November, 1820. (See HALL'S *South America*, vol. I, pp. 14, 15.)—Inhab. FUGIAN, fu-ee-jan.

TERRA DEL SOLE, tēr'ā dāl solā, a town of Tuscany, 46 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Montone. Pop. 3543.

TERRA DI LAVORO, tēr'ā dee lā-vō-ro, a province of Naples, nearly corresponding in limits to the *CampANIA* of the ancient Romans, is situated mostly between lat. 40° 48' and 41° 45' N., and lon. 13° and 15° E., having S.E. the Mediterranean, and landward the provinces of Naples, Principato Ultra, Molise, and the Abruzzi, and N.W. the Pontifical States. Area, 2505 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 752,012. The surface in the E. is covered with ramifications of the Apennines; elsewhere are many fertile plains; this is indeed one of the richest parts of the Italian peninsula, though along the coast are marshy and unhealthy tracts. The principal rivers are the Volturno and the Garigliano; the principal inlet of the sea is the Gulf of Gaeta. The products comprise wheat, oil, fruits, silk, and full-bodied wines. The chief cities and towns are Capua, the capital, Gaeta, Sora, Arpino, Maddaloni, and Nola.

TERRA DI OTRANTO, Naples. See OTRANTO, TERRA DI.

TERRA FIRMA, an obsolete name formerly applied to the Spanish Main, South America, afterwards called Colombia. See VENEZUELA, and NEW GRANADA.

TERRALBA, tēr-rā'balā, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, on a very unhealthy plain, near a lagoon, 12 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2500.

TERRAN, a town of European Turkey. See TIRANA.

TERRANEH, tēr-rā'nēh. TERANEH or TARANEH, tēr-rā'nēh, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Rosetta arm of the Nile, 7 mile W. of Menoof.

TERRANOVA, tēr-rā-nō'vā, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra I., district, and 9 miles S.E. of Palmi. It was founded at a very early period, and had risen to be one of the finest places in the province, when it was in great part destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

TERRANOVA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles S. of Cassano. Pop. 2400.

TERRANOVA, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 23 miles S.S.W. of Turid.

TERRANOVA, tēr-rā-nō'vā, a seaport town on the S. coast of Sicily, Intendency of Caltanissetta, near the mouth of the Terranova, 18 miles E. of Alicata. Pop. 10,000. It has a castle, several churches and convents, a good public hospital, and a handsome palace of the Duke de Monteleone. Coarse cloth is manufactured here, and finds a good market at the annual fair in August. The town has also a *caricatore* or corn magazine, and an export trade in corn, wine, sulphur, and soda.

TERRANOVA, (anc. *Onbia*.) a town of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, on a bay of the N.E. coast, 26 miles S.E. of Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1960.

TERRANOVA. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

TERRANOVA FOSSESECA, tēr-rā-nō'vā fos-sē-sē-kā, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, N.N.W. of Avellina, with 3 churches, and an almshouse. Pop. 1120.

TERRANUOVA, tēr-rā-nōo-o'vā, a market-town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 7 miles S.E. of Figline. Pop. 2000.

TERRA-ROSSA, tēr-rā ros-sā, a town of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 4 miles S. of Villafranca. Pop. 1768.

TER

TERRASSON, tēr-rās'sōn, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Sarlat. Pop. 2302.

TERRAUBE, tēr-rōb', a small town of France, department of Gers, 4 miles S.W. of Lectoure. Pop. 1062.

TERRE AUX BOEUF, tēr ô buf, a post-village of St. Bernard parish, Louisiana, on the Mexican Gulf Railroad, 15 miles from New Orleans.

TERRE BONNE, tēr' bonn', usually pronounced tar bōn, a small bayou of Louisiana, flows through the parish of the same name into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for small boats.

TERRE BONNE, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1640 square miles. It is drained by the Terre Bonne, Black, and Calilou Bayous, which are navigable. The surface is low and level, subject to inundation. A large part of it is occupied by "floating prairies," or shallow lakes. The numerous water-courses are bordered with rich plantations of sugarcane, and tracts of good timber, including the live-oak and cypress. The New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad will pass through the parish. Capital, Houma. Pop. 7724, of whom 3396 were free, and 4328 slaves.

TERRE BONNE, a county in the S.W. part of Canada East, has an area of 545 square miles. It is drained by the North River, which flows into the Ottawa, and other small streams. Capital, Terre Bonne. Pop. 26,791.

TERRE BONNE, a county-town of Canada East, capital of the above county, on the river Des Prairies, 20 miles N. of Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic college, with 9 professors and 2 masters, a large Roman Catholic and an Episcopal church, a public and 2 private schools, manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather, and several grist and saw mills. Pop. in 1852, 1129; in 1854, 1400.

TERRE COUPEE, tēr'rh koo'pē (1) a post-village of St. Joseph co., Indiana, 150 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis.

TERRE COUPEE STATION, a post-village of Berrien co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, 11 miles W. of Niles.

TERRE-DE-FEU. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

TERRE-DE-HAUT, tair dē hō, and TERRE-DE-BAS, tair dē bā, two islets of the French West Indies, together forming the group of Petit-Terre, 20 miles E. of Guadeloupe.

TERRE/LES, parish, Scotland, stewartry Kirkeudbright.

TERRE HAUTE, (for pron. see next article.) a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 50 miles W. of Columbus.

TERRE HAUTE, usually pronounced tēr'rh hōt, (Fr. pron. tair' hōt') a flourishing town of Harrison township, capital of Vigo county, Indiana, on the E. bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 73 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis, and 69 miles N. of Vincennes. The bank on which the town is built is elevated about 60 feet above the river, and the situation is remarkably beautiful. The plan of the town is rectangular; the streets are wide, and bordered with numerous shade-trees and gardens. About half of the houses are built of brick, and the others of wood. The public buildings include a fine court-house, a town-hall, 3 banks, a large academy, and about 12 churches, some of which are spacious and ornamental edifices. Six newspapers are published here. The opposite banks of the river are connected by a fine bridge, over which the National Road passes. Fort Harrison Prairie, on the W. border of which the town stands, is noted for the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its landscapes. Terre Haute is the centre of an active, increasing trade, and one of the principal shipping points on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Large quantities of pork, grain, and flour are exported from this place. It is the terminus of the following railroads: the Terre Haute and Indianapolis; the Alton and Terre Haute; the Evansville and Illinois, the Terre Haute and Joliet, and the Atlantic and Mississippi. (unfinished.) Pop. in 1853, 7000.

TERRE HILL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

TERRENEUVE. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

TERRE NOIR, (Fr. pron. tair nwar, i. e. "Black Land,") a post-township of Clarke co., Arkansas. Pop. 220.

TERRESSA, tēr-rēs-sā, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean. In lat. 8° 20' N., lon. 93° 15' E.

TERRICCIOLA, tēr-rit-cho-lā, a village of Tuscany, province, and 19 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 2800.

TERRING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TERRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

TERRINGTON, NORTH, a parish, England, co. Norfolk.

TERRINGTON ST. JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TERRY, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

TERRYGLASS, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TERRYSVILLE, a small village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

TERRYTOWN, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 149 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

TERRYVILLE, a post-village of Plymouth township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 25 miles S.W. of Hartford. The manufacture of wooden clocks in the United States was first commenced at this place, by Mr. Terry, about 35 years ago.

TERSCHELLING, *tër-schêl'ing*, an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, province of Friesland, between Vlieland and Ameland. Length, 16 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles. Pop. 2522.

TERTENIA, *têr-tâ-ne-â*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 15 miles S.E. of Lanusei. Pop. 1150.

TERUEL, *tâ-roo-êl'*, a town of Spain, capital of a province, on a hill, near the Guadalquivir, 72 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 6752. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a handsome seminary.

TERUEL, a province of Spain, in Aragon. Area, 3152 square miles. Pop. 250,000.

TERVUEREN, *têr-vû'rên*, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 7 miles E. of Brussels, with a royal residence.

TERWOLDE, *têr-wôl'dêh*, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 22 miles N.N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1343.

TESCHEN, *têsh'en*, a town of Austrian Silesia, capital of a circle and duchy, on the Olza, a tributary of the Oder, 38 miles E.S.E. of Troppau. Pop. 6400. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 ducal castles, a gymnasium with a library of 12,000 volumes, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cassimeres, linen, leather, liqueurs, and fire-arms. A treaty between Austria and Prussia was concluded here in 1779.

TESEDELT, *tê-sêg-dêlt'*, a town of Morocco, 30 miles S.E. of Mogadore. It has a handsome mosque.

TESHA, **TECHA**, *têsh'â*, or **TIASHA**, *tê-â'shâ*, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Nizhnee Novgorod, flows N., then W. to the frontiers of Vladimir, and joins the Oka on the right, above Murom. Total course, 110 miles.

TESHOO-LAMBOO, *têsh'oo-loom'boô*, frequently written **CHASHI-LAMBOO**, a town of Tibet, 160 miles W. by S. of Lassa or L'hasa, in lat. 29° 4' 40" N., lon. 89° 7' 8" E., on a plain, surrounded by high, sterile mountains. It is properly a large monastery, consisting of 300 to 400 houses, the habitations of the Buddhist monks, besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the Teshoo-Lama. Above 4000 friars and nuns perform daily their devotions here. A large manufacture of idols is here established, at which the most skilful workmen are employed; but there are few laymen except the servants of the Lama.

TESINO. See **TICINO**.

TESORA, a town of Celebes. See **WAGO**.

TESOURAS, *tê-sô'râs*, a river of Brazil, rises among the mountains of Tesoura, receives the Pelxa, and after a course of about 200 miles joins the Araguay.

TESOURAS, a town of Brazil, province, and 80 miles N.W. of Goyaz. It owes its existence to the great quantities of gold which were furnished for a time by the small stream of the same name, and which attracted a considerable population; but since the washings ceased to be productive many of the inhabitants have emigrated, and their houses have either been pulled down or left tenanted.

TESSARAGH, *tê-sâ'râh*, or **TAUGHSRARA**, a parish of Ireland, in Connought, co. of Roscommon.

TESSAURAN or **KILGAL'LY**, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's county.

TESSE, a river of Russia. See **TEZA**.

TESSEL. See **TEXEL**.

TESSENDERLOO, *tê-sên'dêr-lô'*, a village of Belgian Limbourg, 15 miles N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2500.

TESSIN, *tê-sên'*, a town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Güstrow, on the Recknitz. Pop. 2025. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

TESSIN, a canton and river of Switzerland. See **TICINO**.

TESTACCIO, *tê-tâ'cho*, a village of Naples, in a beautiful valley in the S. part of the Isle of Iachia. Pop. 1128.

TESTE-DE-BUCH, *lâ, lâ têt dêh bûsh*, a town of France, department of Gironde, in the landes, (heaths,) on the S. side of the Bassin d'Arcachon, and 30 miles S.W. of Bordeaux, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3399.

TESTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TESTIGOS, *tê-tee'gocs*, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 50 miles N.W. of Margarita, in lat. 11° 23' N., lon. 63° 12' W.

TES'ON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TET, *tât* or *tâ*, a river of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, after an E.N.E. course, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles E. of Perpignan. Total course, 55 miles.

TET or **TETT**, *tât*, a decayed town of Morocco, near Blanco, 8 miles S.W. of Mazagan. Pop. 1000.

TET'BURY, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 17 miles S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1851, 3325. The town, near the source of the Avon, has 2 market-houses, a handsome church, and various chapels and schools. Some manufactures of woollen are carried on, and it has a trade in yarn, cheese and butter. The ancient Britons had a castle here.

TET'COTT, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TETE, *tâ'tâ*, or **TETTE**, *tê'tâ*, a town of East Africa, capital of a government of the Portuguese territory, on the Zambeze, 100 miles N. of Senna. It is large, well built, and healthy from occupying an elevated site.

TETE-NOIRE, *têt nwaîn* or *tât nwar'*, ("Black-head,") a

1904

pass of the Alps, between Switzerland and Savoy, 7 miles S.W. of Martigny.

TETE-NOIRE, a mountain of the Alps. See **MOULIN DENT DE**.

TETEREV or **TETEREW**, *tâ-tâ-rêv'*, a river of Russian Poland, governments of Volhynia and Kiev, joins the Dnieper 36 miles N. of Kiev, after a N.E. course of 150 miles.

TETEROW, *tâ'têh-rov'*, a walled town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy, and 16 miles E. of Güstrow. Pop. 3759. It has tobacco and woollen cloth factories, and bleaching establishments.

TETERSBURG, a post-office of Tipton co., Indiana.

TET'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TETIOOSHI, **TETIOUSHI** or **TETIUSHI**, *tâ-te-ô'she*, a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles S.S.W. of Kazan, on the Volga. Lat. 54° 52' N., lon. 48° 57' E. Pop. 1790.

TETIR, *tâ-teen'*, or **VEGA DE TETIR**, *vâ'gâ dâ tâ-teen'*, a town of the Canaries, island of Fuerteventura, in a fertile valley. Pop. 1387.

TETIUSHI, a town of Russia. See **TETIOOSHI**.

TET'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TETOOAN, **TETOUAN**, **TETUAN**, *tê'ôo-ân'*, or **TET WAN'**, (anc. *Jagath'*) a maritime town of Morocco, kingdom of Fez, 18 miles S.S.W. of Ceuta. Lat. 35° 57' N., lon. 5° 18' E. Pop. 16,000, of whom upwards of 4000 are Jews. It is crowned by a castle, and is enclosed by walls. Some of the mosques are handsome. The harbor, protected by a fort at the mouth of the river, 4 miles distant, is adapted only for small vessels, but Tetooan retains an active export trade.

TETSCHEN, *tât'shên*, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1423. It has mineral springs, and an ancient castle.

TETSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TET'TENHALL-RE'NIS, a parish, England, co. Stafford.

TETTANNG, *têt'nâng*, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Mühlenbach. Pop. 1361.

TETUAN or **TETWAN**. See **TETOOAN**.

TEUCHERN, *teû'çern*, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S. of Merseburg. Pop. 1558.

TEUFFEN or **TEUFEN**, *teû'fên*, a market-town of Switzerland, canton, and 4 miles N. of Appenzell. Pop. of parish, 4000.

TEULADA, *tê'oo-lâ'dâ*, a market-town of Spain, province of Alicante, near the Mediterranean, 9 miles S. of Denia. Pop. 1638.

TEULADA, *tê'oo-lâ'dâ*, a village of Sardinia, 24 miles S.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1654.

TEULADA, **CAPE**. See **CAPE TEULADA**.

TEUPITZ, *teû'pita*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 31 miles S.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 563.

TEUSCHNITZ, *teûsh'nits*, a town of Bavaria, 11 miles N. of Kronach, with a castle. Pop. 800.

TEUTOBURGER-WALD, *teû-to-boo'r'gher wâlt*, (anc. *Tre-toburgen'sis Saltus*,) a mountain range of little elevation in North Germany, extending from the Erzgebirge in Westphalia, N.W. to near Osnaburg in Hanover, a distance of about 100 miles.

TEUTONIA, a village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, 190 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

TEUTOPOLIS, a thriving post-village of Effingham co., Illinois, on the National Road, and on the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, 88 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a Catholic chapel and a wind-mill.

TEUTSCHBRÜD, a town of Bohemia. See **BRON**.

TEVA, *tâ'vâ*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 37 miles N.W. of Malaga, in a valley. It has a town-house, abbatoir, hospital, a small and insecure prison, and 2 academies for girls. Pop. 3358.

TEVERE. See **TISER**.

TEVERONE, *tâ-vâ-ro-nâ*, or **ANTIENE**, *â-ne-â-nâ*, (anc. *Anio*,) a river of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Frosinone, rises on the Neapolitan frontier, flows N.W. and W. past Subiaco and Tivoli, and joins the Tiber 4 miles N. of Rome. Total course, 55 miles. In ancient times it supplied water to Rome by two aqueducts, one 43 miles long.

TEVERSALL, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

TEVERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

TEVIOT, *tiv'iot*, a river of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, through the centre of which it flows, and joins the Tweed at Kelso, after a N.E. course of 34 miles. Hawick is the only town on its banks.

TEVIOTDALE, a name applied to the most part of Roxburgh, Scotland.

TEW, **GRAY**, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TEW, **LITTLE**, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

TEWIN, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

TEWKESBURY or **TEWKSHURY**, *têk'shêr-ê*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co., and 10 miles N.N.E. of Gloucester, in the vale of Evesham, on the bank of the Avon, at its junction with the Severn, and at the influx of the Carron and Swigate into the Avon, connected with the Birmingham and Gloucestershire Railway by a branch 2 miles in length. Pop.

of the borough is 1851, 5878. The town, picturesquely situated, has a magnificent abbey church, a new church, town-hall, market-house, jail, penitentiary, various Dissenting chapels, quays along the river, a handsome stone bridge across the Avon, and an iron bridge 170 feet span over the Severn. It has a literary and scientific institution, mechanics' institute, dispensary and lying-in charity, a blue-coat school, free grammar school, and numerous other schools; almshouses and other charities. Its woollen manufacture has ceased; but it has manufactures of stockings, bobbinet-lace, nails, and leather. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons. The battle of Tewkesbury was fought in the "Bloody Meadow" immediately S. of the town.

TEWKESBURY, a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey. Pop. 2300.

TEWKESBURY, England. See **TEWKESBURY**.

TEWKESBURY, *tiks/bry-a*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, about 22 miles N. by W. of Boston. The township is bounded on the N. by the Merrimack River, and intersected by the Boston and Lawrence, and the Salem and Lowell Railroads. It contains 2 churches, a furniture factory moved by steam-power, and a state pauper establishment with accommodations for 800 inmates; cost, about \$70,000. Pop. of the village, about 200; of the township, 1044.

TEWOCKONY SPRINGS, a post-office of Limestone co., Texas.

TEXANA, *têx-ah-nâ*, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Texas, on the Lavaca River, near its junction with the Navidad, 150 miles S.E. of Austin City. It is the head of steam navigation, and is increasing in trade and population.

TEXAS, *têx'as*, (Sp. pron. *tâ'ûs*.) formerly, in conjunction with Coahuila, a territory of Mexico, now forms (with the exception of Florida) the southernmost portion of the United States of North America. It is bounded on the N. by New Mexico, Indian Territory, and Arkansas; on the E. by Arkansas and Louisiana; on the S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico; and on the S.W. and W. by Mexico and New Mexico. The Red River separates it in part from Indian Territory and Arkansas, the Sabine from Louisiana, and the Rio Grande from Mexico. This state lies between 25° 50' and 36° 30' N. lat., and between 93° 30' and 107° W. lon. Its shape is very irregular, but its extreme length from S.E. to N.W. is more than 800 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. about 750 miles, including an area of 237,504 square miles: an amount of territory nearly six times that of the state of Pennsylvania, the greater part of which is composed of soil of great agricultural capabilities.

Face of the Country.—This great state embraces every variety of surface, mountain, plain, hill, and desert within its limits. In the S.E., along the coast is a level belt of land from 30 to 60 miles in breadth, which is succeeded by an undulating and prairie country, occupying another belt of from 150 to 200 miles in width, which is followed in the W. and N.W. by the mountainous region and the table-land. The extreme N. is invaded by the Great American Desert, which extends perhaps about 60 miles within the boundary of Texas. According to Mr. Bartlett, the plateau of Texas, including part of New Mexico, extends from 30° to 34° N. lat., and from the Rio Grande E. for 300 miles. The N. portion, called Llano Estacado or "Staked Plain," is 2500 feet above the sea. This broad district is destitute of forest trees and shrubbery, except along the margins of the streams, and even there never extending 100 yards from the banks. Just after rains a short stunted grass springs up, but speedily becomes dry, affording little nourishment. In this region rise the Red, Brazos, and Colorado Rivers. About 29° 30' N. lat. the table-land breaks off into spurs, which descend to the prairies. The rivers have generally alluvial bottoms of from 3 to 20 miles in width, which are of great fertility, and heavily timbered. The belts referred to above run across the state in a direction nearly N.E. and S.W., so that almost all the N. part of Eastern Texas is included in the second division, or the undulating country. Little is known of the elevated lands of the W. and N.W., as they are yet the home of few white men except the hunters, who pursue its buffaloes and other wild animals. It is, however, represented as being a well-watered and fertile region. A low range of mountains, called the Colorado Hills, runs in a N. and S. direction, E. of the Colorado River; indeed, the whole section of the state in the same parallel, between the Colorado and Brazos Rivers, is broken with low mountains. Between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, and N. of the sources of the Nueces and San Antonio, the country is crossed by broken ranges of mountains running in various directions, but of whose altitude and character we have little reliable information. They appear, however, to be outlying ridges of the great Rocky Mountain chain. Of these the Organ, Hueco or Waco, and Guadalupe Mountains extend from the N.W. extremity of Texas, where they terminate, in a N. direction into New Mexico. According to Bartlett, the first are about 3000 feet above the Rio Grande, and the last the same altitude above the plain.

Geology.—That part of Texas which lies within about 200

miles of the coast, and perhaps further inland, appears, says Mr. Bollaert, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, to have been gradually uplifted from the bed of an ancient sea, into which the great rivers of that period poured their waters, charged with the detritus of the secondary rocks. This detritus was gradually deposited in sedimentary beds at the bottom of the sea, and these deltas at length uniting, form the superficial accumulations of the level and undulating lands. This appears to be confirmed by the fact that the soils in the vicinity of the great rivers are distinguished by the peculiar ingredients brought down by the freshets of the present day. A vast belt of gypsum, (sometimes 100 miles in width,) extending from the Arkansas to the Rio Grande, passes across the N.W. portion of the state. In the mountains and hills of the N.W. we have primitive formations of granites, porphyries, &c. Middle and Southern Texas seem to be composed of rich surface soils, overlaid in the tertiary strata with its peculiar fossils; then follow the coëlitic systems, sandstone, and perhaps the new red sandstone. A series of measurements give the following elevations:—Galveston, 10 feet; Houston, 60 feet; San Felipe de Austin, 200 feet; Columbus, 250 feet; Gonzales, 270 feet; San Antonio de Bejar, 350 feet; head-waters of the San Antonio, 400 feet; Rio Frio, 450 to 500 feet; Cibolo River and head-waters of the Leona River, 550 feet; 1st Sabinas, 700 feet; 2d Sabinas, 800 feet; Guadalupe River, 1000 feet; Llano Estacado 2450 feet; and Guadalupe Mountains, 3000 feet.

Minerals.—Texas abounds in minerals. Lying as she does in close proximity to the gold and silver regions of Mexico and New Mexico, it is probable that she may develop in future rich supplies of the precious metals. This, however, is not left entirely to conjecture, as silver-mines are known to have been worked at San Saba, and recent discoveries of the same metal have been made upon the Bidais River. In the spring of 1853 the country was agitated by the report of the discovery of gold-mines W. of the Colorado River, between it and the San Saba Mountains, and N. of the Llano River, but these reports have not been confirmed, at least as to its existence in any considerable quantities. According to Haldeman's revised edition of Taylor's work on the Coal Regions of the United States, coal exists on the Trinity River, 200 miles above Galveston, in the vicinity of Nagadoches, on the Brazos, (in abundance,) near the city of Austin, and on the Rio Grande S.W. of Bexar. It is believed that a belt, distant about 200 miles from the coast, extending S.W. from Trinity River to the Rio Grande, contains this valuable mineral in various places. Iron is found in many parts of the state; there are also salt lakes and salt springs, copper, copperas, alum, lime, agates, chalcodony, jasper, and a white and red sandstone. A pitch lake, 20 miles from Beaumont, deposits of nitre and sulphur, and fire clay are among the minerals. "Formations of secondary limestone, with others of carboniferous sandstones, shales, argillaceous iron ore and bituminous coal beds, are said to occupy a large portion of the interior of Texas. Westward of these occur the inferior and silurian strata, trilobite limestone, and transition slates. Beyond all the basaltic and primary rocks of the Rocky Mountains arise; while N. is the great salt lake of the Brazos, and a vast red saltiferous region. An immense bed of gypsum, the largest known in North America, reaching from the Arkansas to the Rio Grande River, traverses the N.W. portion of Texas. Mineral springs abound; among the most important are the Salinilla Springs, (both white and salt sulphur,) near the Trinity River in Walker county, a spring similar to White Sulphur in Virginia, near the Bidais River; a blue sulphur spring, also in Walker county; a mineral spring near the Chilo, 30 miles from Bexar, formerly of great repute among the Mexicans for its medical properties; and a white sulphur spring near Carolina, in Montgomery county.

Rivers, Bays, Sounds.—The coast of Texas is lined with a chain of low islands, which form a series of bays, sounds, and lagoons; the most important of which are Galveston, Matagorda, Espiritu Santo, Aransas, and Corpus Christi Bays, and Laguna del Madre. Commencing at Galveston Bay in the N.E., they lie along the Gulf of Mexico in the order in which they are named. Galveston Bay, the largest of these, extends about 35 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, in a direction nearly N. Matagorda Bay, 60 miles long by 6 to 10 wide, and Laguna del Madre, 90 miles long by 3 to 6 wide, are sounds rather than bays, and run nearly parallel with the shore. The inlets to these are much obstructed by bars; Galveston Inlet, the best, is said to have but 12 feet water, the entrance of Matagorda Bay 11 feet, and that of San Luis but 10 feet. Aransas Bay extends in a N.E. and S.W. direction about 25 miles, by about 12 miles in width; Corpus Christi Bay, 40 miles from N. to S., by 20 miles from E. to W.; and Espiritu Santo is 20 miles long by 10 wide; Copano Bay, opening into Aransas, is 20 miles long by 3 wide. A writer in "De Bow's Resources in the South and West," however, says—"Steamships of 1200 to 1500 tons, and sail vessels of 1000 tons, can enter the port of Galveston." Texas is crossed by several long rivers, generally rising in the table-lands of the W. and N.W., and

pursuing a S.E. course, discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Commencing with the Rio Grande, the largest river in Texas, 1800 miles long, and which forms its S.W. boundary, and proceeding along the coast, we have the Nueces, San Antonio, Guadalupe, Colorado, Brazos, Trinity, Neches, and Sabine, whose lengths in the order named are about 300, 250, 275, 800, 500, 400, 300, and 350 miles, as estimated by measurements on the map. The Red River rises in the N.W. of the state, and forms a large part of the N. boundary line. The Canadian, a branch of the Arkansas, crosses the N. projection of the state. All of these are navigable to a greater or less extent, (depending on the wetness or dryness of the season, and on local obstructions,) the Sabine for about 150 miles; the Trinity, to Porter's Bluffs, lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$; the San Jacinto, 50 miles; the Brazos, to Sullivan's Shoals, near lat. $31^{\circ} N.$; the Nueces, 100 miles; the Rio Grande, 400 miles; and the Red River, to Prenton, lat. $34^{\circ} N.$, and lon. $96^{\circ} 20' W.$, (during high water.) The Colorado is obstructed by a raft 10 miles from its mouth; but when this is removed, which it doubtless will be ere long, it will give a navigation of several hundred miles. There are a number of small rivers or tributaries, navigable to some extent, and besides their value as channels of commerce, they afford in many instances excellent sites for mill seats. There are no known lakes of importance in Texas. Sabine Lake, an expansion of the river of that name, near its mouth, 20 miles long, is on the boundary of Texas and Louisiana. There is a salt lake near the Rio Grande, from which large quantities of salt are annually taken.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among the most remarkable known natural wonders of Texas is the Pass of the Guadalupe Mountains, in the N.W. of the state, thus described by Mr. Bartlett: "We followed the intricacies of the pass for 6 hours, winding and turning in every direction, now plunging into some deep abyss, now rising upon some little castellated spur, and again passing along the brink of a deep gorge, whose bottom, filled with trees, is concealed from our view. In one place the road runs along a rocky shelf not wide enough for two wagons to pass, and the next, passes down through an immense gorge, walled in by regularly terraced mountains of limestone."

The Castle Mountain Pass is scarcely less wild and interesting. The Waco Mountain Pass, on the borders of Texas and New Mexico, is on the same grand scale. Deep barrancas, cañons or gullies, either worn by water or rent asunder by earthquakes, yawn to a depth of many hundred feet in its high table-lands. Captain Marcy represents the Red River, near its source, as cutting its way through the solid rock in the N. of Texas, in a cañon or gorge of 800 feet in depth. A fall of 120 feet in perpendicular pitch is reported to have been recently discovered in one of the branches of the Colorado River, which falls in one unbroken sheet of 100 feet in width. Very large bones, (apparently of the mastodon,) immense horns, vertebrae, teeth, silicified wood, oysters, mussels, ammonites, (nearly 2 feet in diameter,) fish, ecrinurites, trilobites, and other fossils are found near San Felipe de Austin, Columbus, Bastrop, Webber's Prairie, Austin, Peach Creek, Brazoria, and many other places, but not all in any one locality. Silicified trees are particularly numerous in Houston county, mostly nearly perpendicular, inclining to the N., but some horizontal.

Climate.—Texas seems to partake of a climate free from the extremes of both the torrid and temperate zones, producing in the N. many of the products of the temperate, and in the S. many of those of the torrid zone. While it shares the genial climate of Louisiana, it is free from its unhealthy swamp exhalations. The heats of summer are much mitigated by the refreshing breezes from the Gulf, which blow with great steadiness during that season. In November, however, the N. winds set in and sweep down the plains, with but little variation, during the months of December and January. These winds have doubtless a purifying effect on the atmosphere, by sweeping off the exhalations of the river-bottoms and the newly-broken soil; the settler on the prairies of the interior is thus freed from the miasma that exerts usually so pestilential an influence on the "clearings" of new countries and in marshy districts. Ice is seldom seen in the S. part; and during the summer months the thermometer averages about 80° , and in winter from 60° to 75° .

Soil and Productions.—The soil is equally favorable with the climate; for while every variety is found, from the cheerless desert to the exuberantly fertile river-bottoms, the general character is that of great fertility. The mesquit grass in West Texas yields a fine soft sward, which is green even in winter, and affords, beyond all comparison, the best natural pasture in the world. Cotton, the great staple, grows well in almost every part of the state, and that grown near the Gulf is considered equal to the celebrated sea-land. Indian corn, the other great staple, is also readily raised in almost every part. Two crops a year are planted, one in February, and the other about the middle of June, yielding often 75 bushels to the acre of shelled corn. In the undulating country, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, and

the other small grains flourish. The level country is well adapted to the production of sugar, though it is not yet extensively cultivated. Tobacco, of a quality claimed to be equal to that of Cuba, flourishes with little care, and is doubtless destined to form one of the staples of Texas. Indigo, of a superior kind, is indigenous to the state. Rice can be cultivated to any extent, and the soil is well adapted to flax and hemp. According to the census of 1850, there were in Texas 12,198 farms, occupying 643,976 acres of improved land, and producing 41,729 bushels of wheat; 3109 of rye; 199,017 of oats; 6,028,876 of Indian corn; 94,645 of Irish, and 1,332,158 of sweet potatoes; 4776 of barley, and 179,350 of peas and beans; 8354 tons of hay; 2,344,900 pounds of butter; 95,290 of cheese; 380,825 of beeswax and honey; 7,351,000 pounds of cane-sugar; 23,228,800 of cotton; 58,203 of rice; 66,897 of tobacco; 131,917 of wool; and 441,918 gallons of molasses. Live stock, valued at \$10,412,927; slaughtered animals at \$1,116,137; market products at \$12,354; and orchard products at \$12,506; besides some buckwheat, wine, grass-seeds, hops, flax, and silk. The grape, mulberry, and the delicious vanilla are indigenous and abundant. The nopal, (famous for the production of the cochineal insect,) the mesquit-tree, (a species of locust, very valuable for fencing and building,) and the tea-tree, (a good substitute for the Chinese shrub,) are all native to Texas. The cacti and agave are abundant W. of the Nueces. Cayenne pepper is grown in vast quantities. The fruits are no less abundant and various than its other products: here we have a peach superior to that of the North, the nectarine, the quince, the fig, the plum, the crab-apple, and a great variety of berries. Oranges, lemons, limes, and melons grow well, as do all the garden vegetables. Hickory, walnut, and pecan-nuts are plentiful. Shrubs and flowers are in profusion, and of great beauty and variety, and many of our N. exotics and hothouse plants are indigenous to Texas; such, for example, as the gaudy dahlia. Here bloom asters of every variety, geraniums, lilies, trumpet-flowers, cardinal-flowers, wax-plants, mimosa, &c. In short, a Texas prairie in spring is the very paradise of a botanist, or indeed of any lover of the beauties of nature.

The forest-trees are live-oak and other varieties of that noble tree, cedar, pine, palmetto, ash, walnut, hickory, pecan, mulberry, cypress, elm, and sycamore. The E. portion and the river-bottoms are the most densely timbered. "Cross Timbers" is a wooded section, stretching, says Marcy, from the Arkansas River in a S.W. direction through some 400 miles, with a width varying from 5 to 30 miles. The limits of this forest are very abrupt, and form, as it were, a wall against the further progress of the arid prairies. The trees in this consist principally of post-oak and black-jack, standing at such distances that wagons can pass between them in any direction.

Animals.—Texas abounds in wild animals of different kinds. The buffalo still roams in the N.W. of the state, and the wild horse or mustang feeds in vast herds on its undulating prairies. Here, too, are deer, pumas, jaguars, ocelots, and wild cats, black bears, wolves, foxes, some pecaries, racoons, opossums, rabbits, hares, and abundance of squirrels. The prairie-dog, a species of marmot, burrows in the ground, and their communities extend for many miles. Mr. Bartlett mentions journeying for three days without for once being out of sight of them. Wild cattle are in abundance. Among the mountains of the West are found the graceful antelope, the mountain goat, and the moose, (the largest of the deer kind.) Of the feathered tribes there are many varieties to tempt the cupidity of the hunter, such as prairie hens, wild geese, wild turkeys, brant, teal, canvas-back and common duck, pheasants, quails, grouse, partridges, woodcock, pigeons, turtle-doves, snipes, plovers, and rice-birds. Of birds of prey are the baldheaded and Mexican eagles, vultures, hawks, and owls. Of waterfowl, besides those mentioned above, are cranes, swans, pelicans, kingfishers, and water-turkeys. Of small birds, crows, black-birds, starlings, bluejays, woodpeckers, redbirds, martens, swallows, and wrens. Of the birds noted for beauty of plumage are the parrot, the oriole, the whippoorwill, the cardinal, and the sweet-toned mocking-bird. Of fish and reptiles there are also a great variety, and of excellent quality; among the former are the red fish, (a delicious fish, weighing 50 pounds,) the yellow, white, and blue codfish, sheepshead, mullet, flounders, perch, pike, suckers, and trout; and of the latter, alligators, garra, rattlesnake, water-moccasin, coachwhip, copperhead, chicken, and garter snakes, and horned frogs and lizards. Of shell-fish are crabs, oysters, clams, mussels, crayfish, shrimps, and hard and soft shelled turtles. Among the insects are the gaudy gnat, the cantharides or Spanish fly, the honey-bee, (in a wild state,) centipedes, and a large poisonous spider called the tarantula.

Manufactures.—Texas, as a new state, has but few manufactures; nor till her rich and beautiful prairies and fertile bottoms are occupied, will capitalists be likely to turn their attention much to this branch of industry. According to the census of 1850, there were 300 establishments engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, producing each \$500 and upwards annually, employing \$539,290 cap

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lat. and 1042 male, and 24 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$394,642, and yielding products valued at \$1,165,538. The home-made manufactures produced the same year were valued at \$266,984. There were in 1850 no cotton factories, and but one woollen establishment, employing only \$8000 capital, and 4 male and 4 female hands, and producing \$15,000 worth of cloth and yarn; and 2 furnaces, employing \$16,000 capital, and 35 male hands, and producing \$55,000 worth of castings, pig-iron, &c.

Internal Improvements.—In so recently settled a state, little advance can be expected to have been made in this respect. Beyond opening ordinary roads; however, Texas, young as she is, has begun to turn her attention in that direction, and in January, 1855, 72 miles of railroad, to connect Harrisburg with Brazos, were in course of construction. Railroads are in contemplation from Galveston to Henderson, from Galveston to Austin, from San Antonio to Salina, from Henderson to Vicksburg in Mississippi, from Houston to Austin, and from Henderson to Fulton.

Commerce.—This state has facilities for both internal and foreign commerce. Her most fertile districts are crossed by large rivers more or less navigable by steamboats and by smaller boats, while her numerous bays form harbors for transacting her foreign commerce. It is true her rivers are obstructed by sandbars and rafts in some instances; but these admit of removal. Although bars obstruct the inlets of her harbors, vessels of from 1000 to 1500 tons may enter the port of Galveston. The principal article of export from this state is cotton. The value of exports to foreign countries for the fiscal year 1854, was \$1,314,449; of imports, \$231,423; tonnage entered, 5249; cleared, 9708; and owned in the state, 9698, of which 2815 was steam tonnage; vessels built, 1. In the year ending August 31, 1853, there had been brought to the shipping ports of the state, 85,790 bales of cotton, of which 16,346 were exported to European ports; and in 1854, 110,325 bales, of which 18,467 was exported to foreign ports. Trains frequently leave San Antonio for Mexico, loaded with merchandise suitable for the demands of Chihuahua, Parras, and other North Mexican cities.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, there were in Texas 2 colleges with 165 students, and \$1000 income; 349 public schools, with 7946 pupils and \$44,008 income; and 97 academies and other schools, with 3389 pupils and \$39,389 income. Attending school as returned by families, 19,389. Of the free adult population, 10,583 could not read and write, of whom 2488 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—Of 328 churches in Texas, in 1850, the Baptists owned 70, the Christians 5, Episcopalians 5, Free Church 7, Methodists 173, Presbyterians 47, Roman Catholics 13, Union Church 2, and minor sects, 6—giving one church to every 649 persons. Value of church property \$206,930.

Public Institutions.—The state penitentiary is located at Huntsville. Texas had in 1850, 3 public libraries with 2100 vols.; 8 school and Sunday-school libraries with 2030 vols.; and 1 college library with 100 vols.

Periodicals.—According to the census, there were published in 1850, in this state, 5 tri-weekly and 29 weekly newspapers, with an aggregate annual circulation of 1,206,924 copies.

Population.—Texas had, according to the late census, 212,592 inhabitants in 1850, of whom 84,809 were white males; 69,165 females; 211 free colored males; 186 females; and 28,700 male and 29,461 female slaves. This population was divided into 28,377 families, occupying 27,988 dwellings; representative population, 189,327. Population to the square mile, 69. There were 3096 deaths, or more than 14 in every 1000 persons, in the year ending June 1, 1850. In the same period, only 7 paupers received aid from the public funds. Of the free population, 43,281 were born in the state; 92,657 in other states; 1002 in England; 1403 in Ireland; 278 in Scotland and Wales; 137 in British America; 5191 in Germany; 647 in France; 5117 in other countries; and 604 whose places of birth were unknown—making more than 11 per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. Of the entire population, 59 were deaf and dumb, of whom 10 were slaves; 73 blind, of whom 1 was free colored, and 11 were slaves; 37 were insane, of whom none were slaves; and 104 idiotic, of whom 11 were slaves. Of the entire population, 4 were engaged in mining; 31,299 in agricultural operations; 4785 in manufactures and mechanics; 1737 in commerce, trade, and dealing; 198 in navigating the ocean; 115 in internal navigation; and 3246 in the learned professions and higher arts. The influx of population into Texas, both from other states and from foreign countries, is very great.

Counties.—Texas is divided into eighty-eight counties: Anderson, Angelina, Austin, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Cherokee, Collin, Colorado, Comal, Cook, Dallas, Denton, De Witt, El Paso, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Guadalupe, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Grimes, Harris, Harrison, Hays, Henderson, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Kaufman, Lamar, Lavaca, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Madison,

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Matagorda, McLennan, Medina, Millam, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Panola, Polk, Red River, Refugio, Robertson, Rusk, Sabina, San Augustine, San Patricio, Shelby, Smith, Starr, Titus, Travis, Tyler, Upshur, Uvalde, Vanzandt, Victoria, Walker, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Williamson, and Wood. Capital, Austin.

Cities and Towns.—Texas has no very large towns; the principal are Galveston, the commercial depôt of the state, population in 1850, 4177, (7000 in 1853;) Houston, 2396; San Antonio, 3488, (6000 in 1853;) Marshall, 1189; Brownsville, 4500 in 1853; and New Braunfels, 1294.

Government.—The executive power of Texas is intrusted to a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by the people, each for two years, the former receiving \$2000 per annum salary, and the latter, who is *ex officio* president of the Senate, \$5 per day during the session of the Legislature. The latter body is constituted, as usual in the United States, of a Senate, composed of 21 members elected for 4, and a House of Representatives, of 66 members elected for 2 years—both chosen by popular vote. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and meet in December. Every male citizen of the United States (untaxed Indians and negroes excepted) who is over 21 years of age, and shall have resided in the state 1 year next preceding an election, or in the county, town, or district in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector, except United States soldiers, marines, and seamen. The judiciary consists—1. Of a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and 2 associate judges; and 2. Of 14 District Courts, held twice a year in each county. There is also a county court in each county. All the judges of Texas are elected by the people for 6 years, but the governor can, on address from two-thirds of each house, remove the judges of both courts. The judges of the Supreme Court receives \$2000, and the district judges each \$1750 per annum. The state debt of Texas, in March, 1855, was \$11,055,604; to defray part of which, Congress appropriated \$7,750,000 as an indemnity for certain territory relinquished by Texas to New Mexico on the formation of the latter territory, and also for Indian depredations. Ordinary expenditures, exclusive of debt and schools, \$100,000. Taxable property in 1853, \$99,156,114. In November, 1851, Texas had but one bank, capital, \$322,000; circulation, \$300,000; coin, \$100,000.

History.—The present state of Texas formed, previous to the revolution of 1836, the whole of the Mexican province of Texas, together with portions of the states of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico. In consequence of the inducements held out to settlers, an extensive emigration to this region from the United States commenced in 1821, which had swelled to sufficient amount in 1832 to induce the inhabitants to demand admission as an independent member of the Mexican confederacy; which being refused, resulted in a declaration of independence, that, after various contests in arms, was completely achieved by the defeat and capture of the Mexican president, Santa Anna, at San Jacinto, in 1836. Up to 1845, Texas remained an independent republic, modelled after the government of the United States. In 1846 it was admitted a member of the North American confederacy, reserving the right to be divided into five states, with the institution of negro slavery. Disputes arising with Mexico as to the boundary, (Mexico claiming to the Nueces, and the United States to the Rio Grande del Norte,) war ensued, in which General Taylor gained two battles within the limits of the present state of Texas. The treaty with Mexico, at the close of this war, assigned to Texas the Rio Grande as its S.W. boundary. By the Compromise Act of 1850, the boundaries of Texas were somewhat modified, she conceding to New Mexico a portion of her Northern territory, in consideration of \$10,000,000, to be paid by the United States government.

The inhabitants of the W. and N.W. portions of Texas are subject to frequent inroads from the Comanches, Apaches, and other warlike tribes, who destroy property, murder, or carry into captivity their defenceless victims, and drive off their horses, sheep, and cattle.—Adj. and Inhab. Tex/AN.

TEXAS, a new county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 1250 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Big Piney and Robidoux Forks, affluents of Gasconade River, and also drained by the sources of Current, an affluent of the Big Black River. The surface is hilly, and covered with extensive forests of yellow pine, which here grows to a great size; the soil is said to be generally good. Capital, Houston. Pop. 2312, of whom 2270 were free, and 42 slaves.

TEXAS, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on Salmon Creek, near its entrance into Lake Ontario, above 38 miles N. of Syracuse. Produce is shipped here in steam-boats.

TEXAS, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

TEXAS, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

TEXAS, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lackawaxen Creek, contains Honesdale, the county seat, which is the E. terminus of the Carbondale and Honesdale Railroad. Pop. 2643.

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TEXAS, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia, about 14 miles N.E. of Greenville.

TEXAS, a post-office of Washington co., Kentucky.

TEXAS, a village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the turnpike from Urbana to Columbus.

TEX/AS, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 545.

TEXAS, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

TEXAS, a township of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 410.

TEXAS, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

TEXAS, a small village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois River.

TEXAS, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

TEXAS, a small village of Washington co., Iowa.

TEXAS HILL, a post-office of Sacramento co., California.

TEXAS VALLEY, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

TEXEL, *tēx/əl*, or *TES/SEL*, an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, and separated from the mainland by Marsdiep, 2½ miles across. Length, 13 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 4924, engaged in agriculture, fishing, boat-building, and as pilots. Surface low, and chiefly in pasture, on which fine breeds of cattle and sheep are reared. Its N. part is termed Eyerland, ("Eggland.") from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild fowl. Its W. coast is sheltered by dykes, which were broken through, with great damage to the island, by a tremendous storm in February, 1825. It contains a town and several villages. Off the Texel, on the 31st of July, 1653, the English fleet, under Monk, defeated the Dutch under Van Tromp, who was killed during the action.

TEXUTLA, a town of Central America. See **TEJUTLA**.

TEY, *tā*, **GREAT**, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TEY, **LITTLE**, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TEYDE PEAK OF. See **TENERIFE PEAK** OF.

TEY, **MARKS**, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TEYNGA, *tān/gā*, the northernmost of the Soekoe Islands, lat. 6° 52' N., lon. 121° 43' E.

TEYNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TEZA, *tē/zā*, or **TESSE**, *tē/sā*, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Kostroma, flows circuitously S. into the government of Vladimir, and joins the Khlasma, after a course of about 100 miles.

TEZA, *tē/zā*, written also **TEJA**, a town of Morocco, kingdom, 65 miles E. of Fez, on an affluent of the Sebou. Pop. 11,000. It has a fine mosque, and well-supplied markets.

TEZCOCO or **TEZCUCO**, *tē-zoo'ko*, a lake of the Mexican Confederation, state, and about 2½ miles E. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by a canal, is the largest and lowest of the five lakes in the same vicinity; greatest length, from N. to S., about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 9 miles. Its depth nowhere exceeds 10 feet, and in some parts is not more than 2 or 3 feet, while its shores, little raised above its level, are swampy. Its waters are so strongly impregnated with salt as to leave a white deposit on its banks, and supply a number of salt-works which have been erected. The lake was once much more extensive than at present, and contained several islands, on which the Mexico of the Incas was built.

TEZCOCO or **TEZCUCO**, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and about 16 miles E.N.E. of Mexico, on the E. shore of the lake of its own name. In ancient times it was the second city in the kingdom, and though still a place of some importance, now derives its chief interest from historical associations and remains of antiquity. In the N.W. quarter is a shapeless mass of pottery, bricks, and some large neatly-squared slabs of basalt, thickly overgrown with aloes, said to be one of the palaces of Montezuma; and in the S. quarter are the massive remains of three vast pyramids, each measuring 400 feet along the base of their fronts. They appear to have been *teocilli* or temples, devoted, like those of the capital, to human sacrifices and other impious rites. The modern town contains many handsome edifices, both public and private; has considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and carries on an active trade chiefly with Mexico. Pop. about 6000.

THAI, the prefixed name of several cities of China. See **TAI**.

THAILFINGEN, *tā'fing-en*, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 9 miles E. of Balingen. Pop. 1667.

THAI PE SHAN (or **CHAN**.) *tī pā shān*, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 32° 46' N., lon. 106° 3' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THAI PE SHAN (or **CHAN**.) a mountain of China, province of Shan-See. Lat. 39° 20' N., lon. 111° 59' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THAI PE SHAN (or **CHAN**.) a mountain of China, province of Shen-See. Lat. 38° 55' N., lon. 107° 42' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THAKE/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

THAL, *tāl*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and E.N.E. of St. Gall. Near it is a mineral spring, over which a bath has been erected, and a castle belonging to the Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Pop. 2665.

THALE, *tāl/eh*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, government, and S.W. of Magdeburg, at the foot of the Hars Mountains. Pop. 1355.

1908

THA

THALERAIN. See **SALWIN**.

THALHEIM, *tāl'hīme*, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, and bailiwick of Stollberg. Pop. 1866.

THALHEIM, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, and bailiwick of Heilbronn, with an old castle in ruins. Pop. 1344.

THALHEIM, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 7 miles N.N.W. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 1201.

THALHEIM, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, and bailiwick of Rottenburg, with the ruins of an old feudal castle. Pop. 1683.

THALMASSING, (*Thalmässing*.) *tāl-mās/sing*, or **THALMESSINGEN**, a market-town of Bavaria, 25 miles S. by E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1169.

THALWEIL, *tāl'wīle*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles S. of Zurich, on a height above the W. shore of the Lake of Zurich. It consists chiefly of a number of houses clustering around the church, whose twisted tower, rising up among them, produces a strange appearance. Pop. 1738.

THAME or **TAME**, a river of England, co. of Bucks and Oxford, after a S.W. course of 40 miles past Thame, Stadhampston, &c., at Dorchester joins the Isis, to which it afterwards gives the name of Thames. See **TAME**.

THAME or **TAME**, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 12 miles E.S.E. of Oxford, on the border of Bucks, on the S. bank of the Thames, which here becomes navigable. Pop. in 1851, 3259. It has a large and handsome church, near which are the ruins of an ancient prebendal house, a work-house, numerous schools, and a manufactory of lace.

THAMES, *tēms*, (anc. *Timæris*; Fr. *Thimise*, *tā'mees*.) the principal, though not the longest river of England, through the S. part of which it flows mostly in an E. direction. It rises under the name of the Isis, about 2 miles S. of Cirencester, and 376 feet above the sea. Flows at first S. to near Cricklade, then E.N.E. past Lechlade to near Oxford, and S.E. past Oxford, Abingdon, and Wallingford to Reading, after which its course is mostly E. to Gravesend. A few miles beyond this it expands into an estuary which, at its junction with the North Sea, at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, is 15 miles across, and has on its opposite banks the towns of Sheerness and Southend. Total course estimated at 215 miles. At Dorchester, it receives the Thame from the N., and thenceforth assumes its proper name; other principal affluents are the Churnet, Coln, Watnash, Evenlode, Cherwell, Colne, Brent, Lea, and Roding, from the N., and the Cole, Kennett, (its chief affluent,) Wey, Mole, and some smaller rivers from the S. The Mersey joins its estuary at Sheerness. Thames-head Bridge is 376 feet above sea-level; at the junction of the Colne above Lechlade, this height has diminished to 243 feet, showing on the whole distance of 22 miles an average fall per mile of 6 feet. Below this the average fall nowhere exceeds 2 feet 3 inches. At London Bridge, where the height above sea-level is 4 feet 3 inches, the average fall per mile is only 9 inches; from London Bridge to the Nore, it does not exceed 1 inch. At London Bridge, the width of the river is 200 yards; at Woolwich, 400 yards; at Gravesend, 800 yards; and 3 miles below, 1200 yards. The basin of the Thames has an area of 6160 square miles. It thus occupies nearly one-eighth of the whole area of England, but belonging entirely to the upper part of the secondary and to the tertiary formation, is destitute of coal, and hence possesses no manufactures of importance except those of the metropolis itself. It comprehends, however, some of the richest agricultural districts of the kingdom, and surpasses all others in point of wealth, derived partly from its containing the seat of government, and still more from its vast commercial importance. Its depth, in the fair way above Greenwich to London Bridge, is 12 to 13 feet, while its tides have a mean range of 17 feet, and an extreme rise of 22 feet. Up to St. Katherine's Docks, adjoining the Tower, it is navigable by vessels of 600 tons, and to Blackwall by vessels of 1400 tons. As far as Deptford it safely floats vessels of any burden, though sandbanks beyond its estuary and at the Nore make the navigation rather intricate. At London and below, the accommodation provided for shipping is of the most extensive and magnificent description. Nor has the navigation of its upper channel, and the importance of navigable feeders, been overlooked. By means of numerous canals, as the Thames and Severn, the Oxford, the Wilts and Berks, the Kennet and Avon, the Wey and Arun, the Basingstoke, and the Regent and Paddington, communicating with the Grand Junction, immediate access is given from its basin to those of all the great rivers of the kingdom.

Under the Romans the Thames formed the N. boundary of the province of *Britannia Prima*. During the Saxon heptarchy, it divided the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent, from those of Mercia and Essex; it now separates the counties of Oxford, Bucks, Middlesex, and Essex on the N., from those of Berks, Surrey, and Kent on the S.

THAMES, commonly pronounced *thāma*, a river of Connecticut, is formed by the junction of the Quinebaug,

Shetucket, and Yantic Rivers, near Norwich, in New London county, and flows S. about 14 miles into the E. end of Long Island Sound. It is navigable throughout its whole length, and forms an excellent harbor at its mouth.

THAMES, téms, a river of Canada West, flows through a fertile country in the peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, and, after a S.W. course of 100 miles, enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable for boats from its mouth to Chatham, besides which town, London and Oxford are on its banks.

THAMES or WAI-HO, w'pho, a river of New Zealand, North Island, after a northward course joins the sea by an estuary 30 miles in breadth, termed the Frith of the Thames, (or Waikahourounga,) and on the S.W. shore of which is the town of Auckland.

THAMES (téms) DITTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

THAMESFORD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 102 miles W.S.W. of Toronto. Pop. about 175.

THANA, tá'ná or t'há'na, a small town of the North Punjab, on the route from Lahore to Cashmere. Lat. 33° 20' N., lon. 74° 16' E. Most of the inhabitants are shawl-weavers.

THANASUR, t'há'ná-súr' (?) a town of North-west Hindostan, capital of a rajahship, 94 miles N.W. of Delhi, on the route to Umballah.

THANET, ISLE OF, the N.E. extremity of the co. of Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea, and S. and W. by the river Stour and its branch, the Nethergong, both formerly navigable for ships of large burden. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Area, 26,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 31,798. The surface is level, lofty, and commands views of the sea and the coast of France. The soil is fertile, and produces, among other products, large quantities of canary-seed. Its N.E. point, the North Foreland, lat. 51° 22' 29" N., lon. 1° 26' 47" E., has a light-house 340 feet above the sea, and visible for 22 miles. Near it are two large tumuli, said to mark the place of a battle between the Saxons and Danes in A.D. 853. The town of Reculver, on the N.W., marks the site of the ancient *Regulium*; and Richborough, on its S. side, was the ancient *Rutupinium*. Thanet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. On it are the favorite watering-places Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs, and it is intersected by a branch of the South-Eastern Railway, between the two former towns.

THAN HEE SHAN or THAN HI CHAN, t'hán há shán, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan. Lat. 23° 50' N., lon. 100° 22' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THANKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

THANKERTON, a parish of Scotland, with a station on the Caledonian Railway. See COVINGTON.

THAN-LYENG or THAN-LWENG. See SALWIN.

THANN, tánn, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Thur, 22 miles S.S.W. of Colmar, with which place it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 5864. It has a fine Gothic church, with a spire 325 feet in height, and manufactures of cotton handkerchiefs and twist, hosiery, starch, and salt.

THANNHAUSEN, t'án'hóu'sen, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Mindel, here crossed by a bridge, 20 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1580.

THARANADT, tá'ránádt', a town of Saxony, 9 miles S.W. of Dresden, N. of the forest of its own name. It has a bathing establishment, and several mills. Pop. 1733.

THARP, a post-office of Bibb co., Georgia.

THARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THARTHAR, tártar' or t'har't'har', a river of Asiatic Turkey, pasballe of Bagdad, after a S. course parallel to the Tigris, is lost in a salt lake 70 miles N.W. of Bagdad.

THASO, thá'so, or THA'SOS, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to European Turkey, off the S. coast of Roumelie, 30 miles N.N.E. of Mount Athos. The shape is nearly circular. Area, 85 square miles. Pop. 6000. The surface is generally fertile and well wooded; the products comprise corn, fruits, oil, wine, honey, marble, and timber. In its interior is the small town of Volgaro, and on its N.E. side the village of Thaso.

THASO PULO or POULO, thá'so poo'lo, ("Little Thaso,") a small island about 3 miles N. of Thaso.

THATCHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks, 3 miles E. of Newbury, on the Great Western Railway.

THATCHER, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

THIAU, ÉTANG DE, á'tón' deh tó, a lagoon of South France, department of Hérault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette; it communicates N.E. with the similar lagoon of Maguelonne. Length, 13 miles; average breadth, 3 miles. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi, affords an abundance of fish, and is frequented by flocks of aquatic birds.

THIAU'MACO, (modern Greek pron. thóu'má-ko,) a small town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 35 miles S.S.W. of Larissa, on a castellated height on which are remains of the ancient *Thaumaci*.

THIAXTED, a decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Essex, 17 miles N.N.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1851, 2556. The town, on the Chelmer, near its source, is of great antiquity; but its borough privileges

were suffered to lapse in the time of James II. The church, erected about the time of Edward II., is a fine edifice.

THAYA, thá, a river of Lower Austria and Moravia, after an E. course of 130 miles, joins the March 30 miles N.E. of Vienna. It receives the Iglawa, with the Zwittawa, from the N., by which it drains all the S.W. half of Moravia.

THEAKI or THIAKI. See ITHACA.

THEALE, theel, a chapelry of England, co. of Berks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles W.S.W. of Reading.

THEBAR. See THEBES.

THEBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THEBES, theebz, (anc. *Diospolis Magna*; Gr. *Διοσπολις μεγάλη*, i. e. "the great city of Jove;" the *Né* or *No-Ammon*, of scripture,) a famous city in antiquity, long the capital of Egypt, the stupendous remains of which, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile, about lat. 25° 41' N., lon. 32° 38' E., and present, in every respect, the finest collection of ancient monuments existing in the world. Its foundation is lost in antiquity; but it had long been one of the most distinguished cities of Egypt, and attained to almost unexampled prosperity at a period considered coeval with the reigns of David and Solomon in Judea, when it began to suffer by the rise of its rival Memphis, and lost much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of government to the latter. It sustained a still severer blow during the invasion of the Persians under Cambyses, who captured and pillaged it. Its destruction was completed, it is said, by Ptolemy Lathyrus, who, in the second century A.C., after a three years' siege, left it a heap of ruins. These ruins, however, bear ample testimony to its original grandeur; and some of them, considering their antiquity and the usage to which they have been subjected, are still in wondrous preservation.

The most ancient and splendid is the temple of Karnak, which covered an area of about 1½ miles in circuit, and received its embellishments from a succession of monarchs who vied with each other in the lavishness of their expenditure upon it. Its principal front, forming its N.W. side, faces the river, and is approached by an avenue of Criosphinxes, which terminated at two colossal statues of granite, standing like towers. One of these, though it has lost its summit and cornice, still retains a great part of its original height. Beyond the towers is a large open court, 329 by 275 feet, with a double line of columns in its centre, and a covered corridor on either side; and beyond the court is the grand hall of assembly, 329 by 170 feet, with a central avenue of 12 enormous columns, 66 feet in height, and 36 feet in circuit; and 7 side rows of columns, 122 in number, less than those of the centre, but still of gigantic dimensions—their height being 41 feet 9 inches, and their circuit 27 feet 6 inches. Other courts and halls are continued inward for an additional length of 600 feet, containing numerous columns and occasional obelisks, one of which, still standing, is 92 feet high by 8 feet square, and is surrounded by a peristyle of figures. Numerous historical sculptures are carved on various parts of the temple, and more especially on the interior of its great hall, and furnish vivid representations of the events to which they refer.

Next in importance to the ruins of Karnak are those of the palace of Luxor, rather more than 1 mile above the temple, but connected with it by a *dromos* or street, commencing at two obelisks of red granite, covered with a profusion of hieroglyphics admirably executed. One of these obelisks now forms the principal ornament of the Place de Concorde at Paris. The dimensions of the palace are less than those of the temple, but the style of architecture is considered superior, and the state of preservation is more complete. On the left bank of the Nile, which bore the name of the Libyan Suburb, was situated the quarter called Memnonia, and a very extensive necropolis, still containing many magnificent monumental structures. The Memnonia is so called from containing the palace temple of Memnonium or Rameseum, (?) which, for symmetry of architecture and elegance of sculpture, is not surpassed by any monument of Egyptian art. One of its most remarkable objects, now unhappily reduced to fragments by the fury of the invader, was a stupendous granite statue, which, when entire, must have weighed 887 tons. Another remarkable colossus, once the wonder of the ancients, still exists in a dilapidated state. It is called the Vocal Memnon, from a sound which is emitted at sunrise, long variously explained, but now known to have been due to expansion resulting from the heat of the morning sun. The statue possesses great interest, both from the skill displayed in its formation, and the number of the hieroglyphics engraved on it. The necropolis, on the same side of the river, is rich in antiquities, and contains numerous catacombs, from one of which the famous tomb of Belzoni was excavated.—Adj. and inhab. *Tuſſus*.

THEBES, (Gr. *Θήβαι*, *Thēbai*, pronounced theebá by the modern Greeks; Turkish. *Tera*.) a town of Greece, government of Boeotia, on a height occupied in antiquity by its Cadmean citadel, 26 miles E.S.E. of Livadia. Pop. 6000.

Thebes, founded by Cadmus about B.C. 1540, (?) the birth-place of Hesiod, Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, was anciently a city of great wealth and importance; but it was almost wholly ruined during the Greek revolutionary struggle.—Adj. and inhab. *THEBAN*.

THEBES, *theebz*, a post-village, capital of Alexandria co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 144 miles below St. Louis.

THEBO, *thá'bo*, a town of Burmah, in Farther India, 105 miles E. of Ava.

THE CORNER, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

THEDINGHAUSEN, *tá'ding-hów'sen*, a town of Germany, in Brunswick, 13 miles S.E. of Bremen. Pop. 1917.

THEDINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Leicester and Northampton.

THEDETHORPE, EAST, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

THEDETHORPE, WEST, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

THE FORK, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

THE GLADES, a post-office of Carroll co., Virginia.

THE GLEN, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

THE GULF, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

THEISS, *thee*, (Hun. *Tisza*, *teé'sh*; anc. *Tibiscus*.) a river of Hungary, all the E. part of which, and most of Transylvania, is drained by it and its tributaries, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, on the borders of Galicia, and is formed by the union of the Black and White Theiss, 20 miles E.N.E. of Szeged. Its course is then W. to Tokay, whence it has a S. course to the Danube, which it joins on the left between the Banat and Slavonia, 23 miles E. of Peterwardein. Total length, 500 miles, for the greater part of which it is navigable. Chief affluents, the Szamos, the Krassna, the Körös, the Maros, and the Alt-Bega. Its course is sluggish, and in its lower half it flows parallel to the Danube, through a marshy plain, and with many windings. The chief traffic on it is the downward conveyance of salt, timber, and rural produce. It has sturgeon and other fisheries. The Theiss gives name to two great divisions of Hungary.

THELBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

THELNETHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THELVETON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THEMAR, *tá'mar*, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 10 miles S.E. of Meiningen. Pop. 1500. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and paper.

THEMELTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THEMSCHE, *tém'skeh*, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 9 miles N.E. of Den-dernonde. Pop. 6150. It has manufactures of linens, printed cottons, and lace.

THE NARROWS, a post-office of Crawford co., Arkansas.

THENEZAY, *téh-nézh-á'*, a market-town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 11 miles E.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. in 1852, 2249.

THENFORD, a parish of England co. of Northampton.

THENINGEN, *tá'ning-en*, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 3 miles W. of Emmendingen, near the left bank of the Elz. Pop. 1326.

THENON, *téh-nón*, a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 18 miles E.S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. in 1852, 1850.

THEOBALD, a hamlet of England, co. of Hertford, with a fine seat on the site of a palace erected in 1659 by the celebrated Buryleigh, who here entertained Queen Elizabeth.

THEODOSIA. See *KAPPA*.

THEODURIA, *the-o-doo-ré-d*, a small town of European Turkey, in Epirus, pashalic, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Yanina.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

THE PLAINS, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

THE PURCHASE, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, about 130 miles S. of Albany.

THERA. See *SANTORINI*.

THERAIN, *téh-ráin*, a river of France, rises near the E. frontiers of Seine-Inférieure, enters the department of Oise, flows S.E. past Beauvais, and joins the Oise near Creil. Total course, 50 miles.

THERAPIA, *tér-q-pee-p*, written also *TARAPIA*, a village of European Turkey, in Room-Eleo, on the W. shore of the Bosphorus, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Constantinople, with numerous country-houses, and residences of the French and English ambassadors.

THERAUD, *tér-áwd*, a town of Hindostan, province of Guzerat, capital of a district, 150 miles W. by S. of Odeypoor. In 1809 it was a place of considerable importance, containing 2700 houses. The district suffers much from the scarcity or brackishness of the water, though it is remarkable that the best and freshest water is in that part of the district nearest the salt-morass of the Runn.

THERESA, *te-rée'sa*, a post-village of Theresa township, Jefferson co., New York, on Indian River, 18 or 20 miles N.N.E. of Watertown. Pop. of the township, 2342.

THERESA, a post-township in the N.E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 704.

THERESIENOPEL. See *THERESIENSTADT*.

THERESIENSTADT, *tér-d'ze-en-státt*, a town of the Austrian Empire, in Bohemia, 2 miles S.E. of Leitmeritz, on the 1910

Eger, near its confluence with the Elbe. Pop. 1323. Its fortress was built by Joseph II. in 1780.

THERESIENSTADT or **THERESIENOPEL**, *tér-d'ze-en-op'pel*, (Hun. *Szabadka*, *sáb'lad'kóh*), a town of the Austrian Empire, in South-east Hungary, co. of Bacs, 25 miles S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 40,000. It has several churches, a college, large barracks, and town-hall, with manufactures of linen, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in horses, cattle, sheep, raw hides, and wool.

THERESIOPOLIS, *tér-d'ze-op'olis*, a town of the Austrian Empire, co. and 18 miles E. of Temesvar. Pop. 3891.

THERFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

THERMÆ. See *TERMINI*.

THERMAICUS SINUS. See *SALONICA, GULF OF*.

THERMEH or **TERMEH**, *téh'méh*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises N.N.W. of Kara-Hissar, flows W., and then N. Total course, about 100 miles.

THERMEH or **TERMEH**, (anc. *Thermodon*), a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Sivas, 130 miles W. by N. of Trebizand, near the mouth of the Thermeh, in the Black Sea.

THERMIA, *tér-meé'd*, (anc. *Cydnos*; Gr. *Κυδνος* or *Κυδνος*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Cyclades, government, and 22 miles W. of Syra, midway between Zee and Serpho. Area, 48 square miles. Pop. 6000. It produces wheat, barley, wine, figs, honey, and some silk, and derives its name from the hot springs on its E. side, near the principal village of Thermia.

THERMIGNON, *tér'meen'yón*, a market-town of Savoy, province of Maurienne, on the route leading across Mont Cenis, 3 miles W. of Lans-le-Bourg. Pop. 1254.

THERMOPYLÆ, *tér-mop'e-læ*, or **PYLÆ**, *pí'læ*, (Gr. *Θερμοπύλαι* or *Πύλαι*, i.e. the "hot gates," or the "gates.") a famous pass of Greece, in Hellas, government of Phthiotia, between Mount Æta and the Gulf of Zeitoun, 9 miles S.S.W. of Lamia. The pass, about 5 miles long, is hemmed in on one side by precipitous rocks of from 400 to 600 feet in height, and on the other side by the sea and an impassable morass. The supposed increase in the width of the pass in modern times is chiefly, if not wholly, attributable to the circumstance that it is generally visited by travellers in the dry season. In winter it is only from 60 to 100 yards wide. It was here that Leonidas and his 300 Spartans died in defending Greece against the invasion of Xerxes, B.C. 480. The Polyandrium, an ancient tumulus, with the remains of a square pedestal, built of blocks of red marble breccia, marks the spot. The thermal or hot springs, to which the pass owes its name, are in the vicinity, about half-way between Thermopylæ and Vodenitza. They have a temperature of 111°, and are impregnated with carbonic acid, lime, salt, and sulphur.

THE ROCK, a post-office of Upson co., Georgia.

THERONDELS, *tá'rón-dé'v*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Mur-de-Barrez. P. 1600.

THEROUANNE, *tá'rou-ánn*, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 8 miles S. of St. Omer. Pop. 935. It was formerly a fortress, taken by the English in 1380 and 1513, and in 1553 by the Emperor Charles V.

THE SQUARE, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

THESSALONICA, European Turkey. See *SALONICA*.

THESSALY or **THESSALIA**, (modern Gr. pron. *thés-sá'lee*; Fr. *Thessalie*, *tés-sá'lee*; Ger. *Thessalien*, *tá-sá'le-en*) or **TRIKHALA**, *tré-ká'dá*, (anc. *Thessalus*), one of the 8 provinces of European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 40° 30' N., lon. 21° 30' and 23° 25' E., having S., Greece, (Hellas;) W., the chain of Pindus, separating it from Epirus and Albania; N., Macedonia; and E., the Gulfs of Salonica and Volo, between which it sends a long peninsula into the Ægean Sea. It is traversed by the ramifications of Mount Pindus, and contains many fertile valleys, watered by the Salembria, (anc. *Peneus*), with some plains, as those of Larissa, Trikhala, and Pharsalia, the last memorable for the decisive action between the forces of Cæsar and Pompey. Near the coast are Mounts Kismoro and Zagora, (anc. *Ossa* and *Plion*;) and on the N. frontier is the famed Mount Olympus of antiquity. Principal products, cotton, olives, and silk. Principal towns, Larissa, Trikhala, Volo, and Amvelakia.

THETFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co. of Norfolk and Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 24 miles W.S.W. of Norwich, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Area of borough, comprising three parishes, 8270 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4075. The town is irregularly but well built. The principal structures are St. Peter's, or the "black church," built mostly of flint; the guildhall, market-house, jail, bridewell, theatre, and a cast-iron bridge across the Ouse. St. Mary's, the only church on the Suffolk side, is a large thatched fabric, with a lofty square tower. Here are a grammar school, almshouses, and other charities. The Little Ouse is navigable to Thetford. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It is a polling-place for the W. division of Norfolk, and head of a poor-law union. Thetford is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Silomagus*, and was for a brief period the capital kingdom of East Anglia, and in the seventh century the see of the bishopric of Norfolk and

Suffolk. So late as the time of Edward III. it was stated to have 20 churches and 8 monasteries; some remains of the latter still exist.

THETFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Cambridge.

THETFORD, a post-village and township of Orange co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Montpelier. It contains several churches, an academy, and manufactures of woollens, furniture, carriages, &c. Pop. 2016.

THETFORD, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

THE UNION, Onyon, a post-office, Powhatan co., Virginia.

THEUSING, to/zing, written also **THEYSING** and **DEUSINO**, a town of Bohemia, about 15 miles S.E. of Kibogen. Pop. 1904.

THEUX, tub, a town of Belgium, province, and 13 miles S.E. of Liege, on the railway to Aix la Chapelle. Pop. 3000.

THE VILLAGE, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana.

THEW-EE-CHOH. See **GREAT FISH RIVER**.

THEYS, ta, a market-town of France, department of Isere, 16 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2445.

THEYSING, a town of Bohemia. See **THEUSING**.

THIAGUR, tee'd-gūr' or t'he-p-gūr', a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 52 miles W.S.W. of Pondicherry. Lat. 11° 42' N., lon. 79° 8' E. During the Carnatic wars of the last century this was a strong place, and sustained several sieges.

THIAKI, one of the Ionian islands. See **ITHACA**.

THIAN-CHAN. See **THIAN-SHAN**.

THIAN-MEN-SHAN or **CHAN**, tee'án/ mèn shán, a mountain of China, province of Kan-soo. Lat. 33° 32' N., lon. 104° 32' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THIAN-SHAN, tee'án/shán, (or "celestial mountains") a lofty mountain chain of Chinese Toorkistan, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, and extending from lat. 42° to 43° N., and lon. 80° to 90° E. It separates the region of *Thian-Shan-Nun-loo* or Toorkistan proper, on the S. from *Thian-Shan-Pe-loo* or Soongaria, on the N. In many parts it abounds with volcanic products, and rises far above the limits of perpetual snow.

THIAN-SHAN PELU. See **SOONGARIA**.

THIAN-THSANG-SHAN (or **CHAN**), tee'án/ tsáng shán, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan. Lat. 25° 45' N., lon. 100° 15' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THIAUCOURT, tee'ó'koon', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 8 miles N.W. of Pont-a-Mousson. Pop. in 1852, 1660.

THIBERVILLE, tee'bén'veel', a market-town of France, department of Eure, 7 miles N.W. of Bernay. Pop. 1334.

THIBET or **TIBET**, tibet' or tib-ét', (native, *Pue-konchin*, pō-á ko-á-cheen' (?) "Snowy Region of the North;" Chinese, *Tsang*; Hindoo, *Bhat*; the name *Tibet* or *Tubet* being of Mohammedan origin,) an extensive region, occupying all the S. portion of the great table-land of Central Asia, extending in its widest sense, between lat 27° and 36° N., and lon. 73° and 101° E.; bounded on the N. by the Kuenlun Mountains, and their continuations, which separate it from Chinese Toorkistan, the desert of Gobi, and the Koko-Nor (Blue Sea) Territory; E. by the Chinese provinces of Se-chuen and Yun-nan; S. by the latter, the N. provinces of Burmah, and the Himalaya Mountains, which separate it from Assam, Bootan, Sikkim, Nepal, and the N.W. territories of British India; W. by the Himalayas, separating it from Cashmere, Punjab, Kafiristan, &c. The most part of this region, about 1300 miles in length from W. to E., belongs to the Chinese Empire; but its extreme W. portion, called Little Tibet or Bulistan, is included in the dominions of the Maharajah of Cashmere; Ladak, adjoining this, is not under the Chinese rule, its inhabitants recognising only the spiritual authority of the Talé Lama; and Sifan or Sefan, bordering on China, is excluded by the Chinese from the jurisdiction of the Tibetan authorities. Tibet Proper, thus limited, extends between lon. 78° and 98° E., and is divided into Wei-Tsang (anterior or eastern,) and Hoo-Tsang (ulterior or western,) Tibet; capital of the former, Lassa, the residence of the Grand or Talé Lama, and the metropolis of the Buddhist religion; capital of the latter, Tesboo-Loomboo, the seat of the Bantchin-Remboutehli.

Face of the Country. Rivers, &c.—Tibet, as a whole, is probably the most elevated country on the surface of the globe. Its plains average from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in height, and many of its mountains rise to more than twice that elevation. The latter generally extend in ranges parallel to those of the Himalayas, leaving between them numerous narrow valleys and deep ravines. In the E., however, the mountains run N. and S., enclosing the upper courses of the rivers of India beyond the Ganges. Within the boundaries of Tibet rise nearly all the great rivers of South and East Asia, the Indus, Sutlej, Brahmapootra, Irrawaddy, Salwin, Menam, Me-kong, Yang-tee-kiang, and Hoang-ho, besides the

Goggra, and many other affluents of the Ganges. Lakes are numerous. The Tengri Nor and Booka Nor are remarkable for their size; Lake Paite surrounds like a ring a large island of its own shape; Manasarowar and Ravanahrada, near lat. 31° N., lon. 81° E., are regarded as "sacred lakes," being situated nearly 15,000 feet above the sea, in the tract of Kailas—the mythological Olympus of the Hindoos, where the greatest rivers of India have their sources. The principal passes connecting Thibet with India are the Ghangtang Ghaut, (10,150 feet in height,) and the Niti Ghaut, (16,814 feet,) at both heads of the Ganges; the Dura Ghaut, (17,790 feet,) and the Mustang Pass from Nepal; and at the head of the Konki River, between Nepal and Sikkim, to which ingress into Thibet from the S. is said to be easy. (*Guts-log*.) Several of these routes are practicable for horses.

Climate.—The climate of Thibet is chiefly remarkable for its extreme dryness and clearness of the atmosphere during most of the year. In the spring, from March to May, the weather is variable, and thunder-storms, with occasional showers, are frequent. Near Lassa the trees bud in April. From June to September heavy rains prevail, and swell the rivers which help to inundate the countries of South Asia. But from October to March, so little moisture exists in the air that vegetation is almost wholly dried up; meats and fish may be kept for all that period unchanged; and so intense is the cold, that M. Huc, in travelling from the Koko Nor to Lassa, over one of the loftiest portions of Central Asia, states that he found cakes of barley continually frozen, though kept close to his person under three garments of skins and one of woollen. It is remarkable, however, that the line of perpetual snow is considerably higher in Thibet than on the S. declivity of the Himalayan chain, a phenomenon supposed to be owing mainly to the radiation of the sun's heat from the lofty plains. About lat. 31° N., the snow-line on the N. side of the Himalayas has been found not to reach below 16,626 feet, while on the S. slope (the Indian side) it descended to less than 13,000 feet above the ocean; and it has since been discovered that the difference varies elsewhere between 20,000 and 15,000 feet. Accordingly, one kind of barley (*Horidium hecastichum*) is seen growing 14,700 feet above the sea, and another species at a still greater elevation. Wheat succeeds well to 12,000 feet, birch-woods ascend to above 14,000 feet, and small bushes, which serve for fuel, grow, near lat. 31°, to 17,000 feet above the sea, or nearly 1300 feet higher than the limit of perpetual snow under the equator. Gout, syphilis, rheumatism, ophthalmia, lepra, hydrophobia, and small-pox are among the most prevalent diseases. The horror of the Thibetans for the last-named is excessive, and the benefits of vaccination being unknown, those affected with small-pox are commonly left exposed, and abandoned to their fate.

Vegetation.—M. Huc remarks that Thibet is "at the same time the richest and the poorest country in the world"—rich as regards its minerals, poor in all tending to the well-being of the people. The vegetable productions are very few. Little wheat, and much less rice is seen. At Deba, indeed, near the W. frontier, corn is said to be raised for exportation; but such a circumstance is rare in the country, and can only take place in a very limited district. Some buckwheat is cultivated; the potato has not been introduced. Black barley forms the basis of all Thibetan diet, and except it, and beans, turnips, radishes, white cabbage, ferns, and nettles, which are used as culinary herbs, all vegetable products for food are brought from the countries on the S. or W. Unless in a few sheltered valleys, as that of Lassa—where peach and some other fruit-trees flourish, and timber of unusual size for Thibet is met with—wood of all kinds is very scarce; and argol, or the dung of animals pounded and mixed with earth, is the fuel chiefly used, and with which even metals are smelted.

Animals.—With such a paucity of vegetable products, it is very remarkable that animals, both wild and domestic, should be numerous. Large droves of sheep and cattle exist in Thibet, especially in its E. part, where the herbage is richer than elsewhere. Sefan and Koko Nor territory are inhabited by nomadic and pastoral tribes, whose sole wealth is in their herds and flocks. The sheep are reared with care; dried mutton is an important article of food; and the skins, which are of great fineness, both constitute the clothing of the people, and are exported in considerable quantities to China. The bhoral (*Ovis ammon*) is a large sheep, from 3 to 3½ feet in height, from 5½ to 6 feet in length, exclusive of the tail, and like all or most of the native quadrupeds of Thibet, covered with long hair or fur. It is the principal animal used as a beast of burden in the transit of merchandise across the Himalayas. The yak (*Bos grunniens*) furnishes excellent milk and butter; its flesh is an important article of food, and its tail forms the chowry or fan in such general use in India. Large herds of wild oxen, of a formidable character, pasture alternately in the valleys and on the hills. The shawl-goat (*Capra hircus*) is an important source of national wealth, its woolly hair being used for the manufacture of the finest shawls, for which purpose large quantities of it are sent into Cashmere, together with hair of the yak, and of some breeds of dogs. This goat is of a

* "And spicy rods, such as illumine at night
The bowers of TIBET, send forth odorous light,
Like Paris' wands when pointing out the road
For some pure spirit to its blest abode."

MOORE'S *Lalla Rookh*.

small species, straight horned, and of various colors. Attempts have been made to naturalize it in other countries, but hitherto, as we believe, wholly without success, for the fineness of its coat declines where the cold is less excessive. The Tibetan horse is small, spirited, and handsome; and what are called wild mules have a well-shaped body and good carriage, though a large and ungainly head spoils their appearance. Tibet is the native country of the musk-deer, and of the *Cervus Tibetanus*, a creature rivaling in magnitude the wapiti of the American continent. Several other kinds of deer, antelopes, wild goats, lynxes, badgers, bears, &c. are met with, as are numerous species of wild fowl and other birds; the tiger, elephant, and other formidable animals of the S. slope of the Himalaya, are not met with in Tibet.

Minerals.—In mineral products Tibet is extremely rich. Gold is found in lumps, in veins, and in the sands of the rivers; W. of Lassa are several highly productive mines of this metal, and the quantity obtained, and used in gilding the temples, or deposited in their treasuries as religious offerings, must be enormous. Government permits companies, engaging to pay in advance 400 pounds of pure bullion, to open mines; there are, however, many restrictions upon mining. At Lithang is a silver-mine, at Rywulse an iron mine; and at Bathang, mercury and native cinnabar are found. In many spots there exists rock-salt; in Lhorund-song and Giamalbo, the lapis-lazuli, so highly prized in China; and in Draga, the turquoise. Nearly all the lakes are brackish; and tincl, nitre, &c., in immense quantities, effloresce on the soil in many places. The tribute to China is partly paid in bullion, but as the presents in return from the emperor to the lamas surpass in value its amount, a large quantity of gold finds its way back again to Tibet, the laborious carriage of which might be conveniently obviated by bills of exchange. The reduction of iron and other ores is pursued domestically, even by the shepherds; but the scarcity of fuel is an insuperable obstacle to the progress of mining as well as manufacturing industry; coal has not yet been discovered in Tibet.

Manufactures.—The latest traveller in Tibet, M. Hue, reports that at Lassa, woollen cloths, termed *poulon* or *poolon*, incense-sticks, formed of aromatic woods, and wooden porringers, out of which the Tibetans uniformly take their meals, are made with acknowledged skill; but that all the other manufactures are ill-conducted. The porringers, one of which is always carried about the person, are of various prices. Their character and quality are held to indicate the rank or taste of their possessors, much as jewelry would in Europe. Moorcroft, who gives a detailed account of the method of weaving at Piti, in Little Tibet, reports that very good sacking is made from the hair of the yak. Guttaffer adds, "The inhabitants (of the capital) are good goldsmiths, and excel in the art of sculpture. Their idols are full of expression, and wherever the grotesque and colossal form is not required by the tenets of their creed, the Tibetans imitate nature very well. They are, moreover, good jewellers. Their woollen manufactures resemble felt more than our cloth, and are in demand in China, and even introduced into India. The velvet made at the capital is celebrated for beauty of color. In dyeing they excel; there is a peculiar gloss and freshness in their tints. Their rosaries are exquisitely made; the stones are taken from the sacred river near Lassa, and are beautifully cut. Coral, cornelians, &c., imported from India, are most carefully cut, and then again exported."

Commerce.—Tibet is a country of extensive traffic, and has several marts of commercial importance. The principal trade is with China; this is conducted at Lassa and at Sining, a city of the Chinese province of Kan-Soo, from which place caravans, consisting of several hundred persons, go at fixed periods to the metropolis of Tibet with cattle, mules, horses, and camels, carrying tea, silver, bullion, *khatus* or presentation scarfs, brocades, and other silk goods, some cottons, fruits, tobacco, quicksilver, cinnabar, furs, porcelain, and other Chinese produce, together with European cutlery and other manufactures: these goods are exchanged in Tibet for gold-dust, fine and coarse woollens, wax-candles, incense, idols, fleeces, and Indian and European goods. The whole trade with China is estimated to amount in value to 2,000,000 taels (about \$1,500,000) yearly, and is said to be increasing. The caravans going from China into Tibet are often surprised and plundered by the kolo or brigands, who invest the Koko Nor territory and Sefan. A route exists through the latter country, from Lassa to the capital of the Chinese province of Se-chuen, but it does not appear to be made use of for much trading intercourse. Chinese silks, musk, yak-tails, sable-furs, and gold are sent into Nepal, in exchange for sugar and other natural produce, with manufactured goods from India.

Bootan, as well as Nepal, derives all its imports from China by way of Tibet. From 2000 to 3500 Nepalese are located in Lassa, as jewellers and traders; and Hue states that the *Pe-boon*, (or *Pe-boon*.) or Bootanese there, are the sole metallurgists, and also chemists and physicians. From Bootan and Bengal, Tibet receives piece-goods, tobacco, rice,

indigo, paper, skins, sandal-wood, spices, gums, &c.; from Assam, some rice, coarse silk, gums, and iron. Other imports from India come by way of Cashmere and Leh, (in Ladakh,) the trade with which is considerable at three large annual fairs. To Cashmere Tibet sends nearly all its shawl-wool, also bullion, tea, borax, rock-salt, turquoises, musk, goat and lamb skins, &c., in return for dried fruits, provisions, shawls, gamboge, saffron, red woollens, and Russian goods; some of which last also reach Tibet from Chinese Turkestan, along with horses, wool, &c. Some of the *Kateli* or Mussulmen from Cashmere, who have settled in Tibet, make annual journeys to Calcutta, whence they bring back ribbons, lace, British scissors, knives, some hardwares, and cotton goods; but such is the fear and jealousy entertained by the Chinese authorities of their powerful British neighbors, that, except in the foregoing manner, all intercourse between British India and Tibet is strictly shut out. Several English travellers, including Capt. Gerard and Dr. Hooker, have been stopped on the highlands of the Himalayas at Chinese garrison stations, and precluded from entering the Tibetan territory; and Moorcroft, who resided at Lassa for some years, was only able to penetrate it from the south by the circuitous route of Ladakh, disguised as a Mussulman trader, and favored by his fluent knowledge of the Persian language. Except with the countries on the W. and N.W., the foreign trade of Tibet is mostly monopolized by the Chinese officials. The Mongols, in return for skins, wool, and live stock, take back idols, rosaries, and teas. The commerce with the Calmucks is of a similar nature, but on a more extensive scale.

The currency is rude; it consists of silver ingots, and coins about the size of a shilling, with Persian, Indian, or Tibetan inscriptions, and which are often broken in pieces of different fractional values.

People.—The Tibetans belong to the widely-spread Mongolian family, and have a flattened face, salient jaw-bones, small black eyes, a short nose, black hair, and little beard. They are of middle height, square built, and join much of the agility of the Chinese to the bodily vigor of the Tartars; gymnastic exercises and dancing are their favorite amusements. Their color is in general somewhat swarthy, but among the upper classes are individuals as white as Europeans. In disposition they are reported to be mild, generous, and friendly; religious, but less credulous and bigoted in matters of faith than the Tartars. Want of cleanliness is a common failing. Their diet consists chiefly of *tsamba*, or cakes made of barley, tea, with butter or milk, mutton, horse-flesh, and yak-beef; wheaten bread is used only by the wealthy. Pork is sold in the capital, but it is dear. The peasantry are mostly clothed in sheep, goat, or jackal skins, and boots of great thickness. In the towns, woollens, chiefly of a red or yellow color, replace the garment of skins; a wide robe, fastened at the right side and bound around the loins with a red girdle; boots of red or violet cloth; a blue cap, with a large border of black velvet, and a red ribbon; a bag of yellow taffeta, for holding the porringer; and two purses, which, whether full or empty, are worn in the girdle, constitute the dress of the laity. The higher classes use silks and cloaks lined with fur. They do not, like the Chinese, shave the head, and their hair is usually allowed to hang over their shoulders, but, within the last few years, Hue informs us that the dandies of Lassa have adopted the Chinese mode of wearing the hair in a queue, and adorning it with gold trinkets. In the left ear a gold ornament is often worn.

The women use a costume very like that of the men, with a short tunic under the robe, and the hair divided into two tresses. The lower classes adopt a yellow covering for the head, similar in shape to a "cap of liberty," for which females of the upper ranks substitute a kind of coronet, set off with pearls and jewelry. In accordance with a singular usage, most of them, when appearing in public, have the face smeared over with a black varnish, and those who most disfigure themselves in such a manner are held to be the most pious and correct in conduct. It is stated that this custom is the consequence of an order promulgated by a former ruler of Tibet, with the view of correcting public morals, and strange to say, it was immediately acquiesced in by the female population without a murmur. The women are not secluded as in Mohammedan countries, but, as in China, they engage actively in commercial life, and all the stall-keepers and small shop-keepers are females. The practice of polyandry, by which one woman becomes the wife of several brothers, is common in Tibet, as in Nepal and Bootan, though it is said to have been suppressed by the Chinese in certain districts.

Customs.—A remarkable custom (though not peculiar to Tibet, since it prevails in most other parts of the Chinese Empire,) is universal—the presentation of the *khata*. The *khata* is an oblong white silk scarf of very fine texture, thrice as long as wide, and with a mystic sentence inscribed at both ends; one is invariably exchanged at every visit of ceremony, is sent with every present, and accompanies every letter passing between persons in any rank of life, with the hearty good-will that characterizes the act of shaking hands

in the United States. The mode of salutation in Thibet is grotesque; it consists in uncovering the head, thrusting out the tongue, and scratching the right ear. The methods of sepulture are various: the bodies of the sovereign lamas are preserved, by being dried and then enshrined; those of inferior lamas are commonly burned, and the ashes, or portions of the body, such as a nail, hair, or tooth, are carefully enclosed in idols, which are sold by the priests to the devout at a high price. Burial is unknown. The bodies of the lity are exposed on heights, as is customary among the Parsees, or are committed to the rivers. Lastly, is a mode, said by Hue to be the most common of all: the corpse is cut into pieces, which are given to dogs, and in some lamaseries sacred dogs are reared for the express purpose. Some other customs, however, evince much more elevated feelings. In the city of Lassa, as Hue relates, when the sun is about to set, the inhabitants meet in the principal quarters and public places, and chant hymns, joining in a solemn religious concert of a very impressive character. The practice of public meeting at sunset also prevails amongst the Parsees of India, and it may be incidentally mentioned that it is common in some parts of Switzerland, where, likewise, it assumes a religious character.

Arts, Sciences, and Laws.—The great scarcity of fuel and of timber has prevented the Thibetans from excelling in architecture. At Lassa and elsewhere are some magnificent and richly-ornamented stone-temple; and the houses here, built with terraces on the summit, are neatly whitened, and painted externally; but their interior is filthy as well as comfortable, the floors being only of stone or marble. In the W., the houses are built of pebbles cemented with clay or earth; many of the dwellings of the peasantry consist merely of hewn stone, piled on each other without cement, and are like brick-kilns in shape; and a large number of the population live in caverns hewn in the mountain sides. Some suspension-bridges of iron and ropes are laid across the rivers, but these are reported to be very inferior to similar works in China; an iron bridge of 13 arches, over a branch of the Yarco-dzang-bo, near Teshoo-Loomboo, is the finest public work of its kind of which we have any account in Thibet. The boats employed are commonly built of hides alone, and merchandise is conveyed by land wholly on the backs of domestic animals.

Most of the chief lamaseries, or Buddhist monasteries, have a printing-office attached, from which religious works are issued, and sold for the benefit of the establishment. Movable types are not employed; the books are printed with wooden blocks, and the leaves, which are separate, resembling a pack of cards, stamped on both sides, are held together between wooden covers. Manuscripts are well executed; the lamas write with bamboo pens, on paper glazed with milk. The Thibetan sacred character bears a resemblance to the Sanscrit: it is read, however, from left to right. The arithmetical figures in use are almost identical with the so-called Arabic numerals used by ourselves. The lamas have some knowledge of astronomy. Turner found them acquainted with the signs of the zodiac, the satellites of Jupiter, and the ring of Saturn. Their historical records are obscure, in consequence of their indifference to precise dates, and a complicated chronology. Of their jurisprudence we have but an imperfect knowledge; their written laws are of high antiquity; their actual code is said to have been modified by the Chinese, since the political connection with China has existed. In Thibet, as in Mongolia, robbery and murder are severely punished, but it would seem that retribution for offences is by no means certain. According to M. Hue, the individual who has been injured, or his immediate relatives, must cite the criminal before the judicial authorities, or he goes unpunished.

Religion.—Thibet may be called the papedom of Asia, it being the head, seat, and centre of the Buddhist religion, which numbers among its votaries by far the greater portion of the inhabitants of all the great table-land of Central and Eastern Asia, India beyond the Ganges, Ceylon, China, Japan, Corea, Mantchooria, and the S. part of the Russian Empire in Asia, together with a portion of its dominions in Europe—the whole comprising certainly more than one-third of the entire human race. The country of Thibet is accordingly regarded as a sacred land by nearly all the Mongolian family of mankind, and it is resorted to in pilgrimage by vast numbers of devotees, whose offerings to the numerous priesthood compensate the Thibetans for the poverty of their land. It is believed that Buddhism and Brahminism are but two offshoots from a primitive religion which once prevailed over the whole of Asia beyond the Indus, and the heights of Pamir, (Pamir,) but which became debased in Hindostan by the introduction of monstrous allegories, a polytheistic worship, and institutions, such as those of caste and relative degrees of purity, which were foreign to the original faith. Boodh is considered in Thibet as the necessary independent Being of the universe, and the beginning and end of all things: like Brahma, he is worshipped under a triune form, and the Boodhists join with the Brahmins in acknowledging the four earliest incarnations or *avatars* of the same deity. Sakya, whom they consider his fifth incar-

nation, is regarded by the Brahmins as the ninth avatar of Vishnu, the intermediate manifestations of which divinity are rejected by the Boodhists. Sakya is said to have been born at Kapila, in Oude, in the 6th century before Christ, and appears to have been a reformer of Brahminism, whose doctrines, about B.C. 300, were actively spread by Asoka, a powerful king of Magadha, (Bihar in Hindostan,) contemporary with Antiochus the Great. Gaya, the capital of Magadha, is accordingly viewed as holy by Boodhists, who occasionally resort to it in pilgrimage from across the Himalayas; and in its vicinity is Boodha Gaya, the supposed place of residence and apotheosis of Sakya, a gigantic image of whom, in the usual cross-legged sitting posture, is still extant there.

From the time of Asoka, Boodhism extended rapidly in Hindostan; it appears to have reached Cashmere about A.D. 241; Ceylon, quite early in the second century A.D.; and China, about A.D. 65. Khoten (Chinese Toorkistan) received it in the first century of the Christian era; and Burmah, about A.D. 226. From Ceylon, subsequently to the latter epoch, the faith of the new Boodh was conveyed into the other countries of India beyond the Ganges, where Sakya, or one of his followers, is worshipped under the names of Gautama, Somana Kodoma, &c.; but the Boodhism of those countries is of a degraded kind, and exhibits none of the intellectual superiority that characterizes it in Thibet, in which country, however, it is stated not to have been established till A.D. 367. The Boodhists, while they reject the multitudinous pantheon of the Hindoos, admit an indefinite number of incarnations of Boodh, who is supposed to animate in succession the bodies of their chief lamas or priests; and this tenet, the repudiation of caste, the use of animal food, the practice of a contemplative life as the highest pursuit of humanity, and the belief of a final absorption into the deity, constitute the chief points of difference between them and the followers of the Brahminical religion.

The ceremonies, costume, and devotional exercises now prevailing in most of the monasteries of Thibet, "the cross, mitre, dalmatica, cope, two choirs, psalmody, exorcisms, censor, benediction by laying the hand on the head, chaplet, ecclesiastical celliary, spiritual retirement, worship of saints, fasts, processions, litanies, holy-water," &c., bearing so great a similarity to those of the Roman Catholic Church, are believed to have been introduced into the ritual and discipline of Thibetan Boodhism by Tsong Kaba, born in the Koko Nor territory about A.D. 1357. The lamas of the sect of Tsong Kaba wear a yellow mitre; those adhering to the older ritual, &c., retain one of a red color; the latter prevail throughout the S.E. part of Asia, while the reforms of Tsong Kaba "have triumphed in all the countries between the Himalaya, the Russian frontiers, and the Wall of China." As respects the general character of the Boodhist religion, Mr. Malcolm, a Protestant missionary, makes the following observation: "It has no mythology of obscene and ferocious deities; no sanguinary or impure observances; no self-inflicted tortures; no tyrannizing priesthood; no confounding of right and wrong, by making certain iniquities laudable in worship. . . . In almost every respect it seems to be the best religion man ever invented."

The lamas of Thibet (*lama*, "one who shows the way") form a very large proportion of the population, and reside in monasteries, many of which accommodate from 3000 to 4000 persons. In the single district of Lassa, there are reputed to be more than thirty great Boodhist establishments, each with nearly 15,000 lamas! (?) They are supported partly from the revenues of the establishment to which they belong, and partly from their private resources. The revenues of the monasteries are derived from lands, endowments of the Chinese sovereigns, and other eminent persons, and offerings of pilgrims, which last are formally announced after the daily prayers, and the proceeds are divided among the inmates in proportions corresponding to their rank. The place of each lama in his monastery is fixed by the number of sacred books he has studied. The lamas are divided into four faculties—those of mysticism, liturgy, medicine, and prayers, which last has the largest number of members, and is also stated to be most esteemed. Those of the first-named faculty devote themselves to a life of contemplation, and are perpetually repeating the mystic sentence, *Aum mani padme*, *Aum*, which is inscribed on all temples, banners, khata, &c., and is believed to have a kind of talismanic power. The translation of this sentence is stated to be, "O! the jewel in the lotus, Amen;" and the first word is an invocation to Brahma, Vishnu, and Seeva, formed of the initial letters of the Thibetan names of that triad. Convents exist in Thibet for women as well as men, and most families have some member belonging to the clergy.

The Grand Lama or Talé Lama, (*tā-lā' lā'mā*;—improperly *Dalai-lama*;) "sea of wisdom," who is at the head of the hierarchy, resides at the Boodha La, a vast palace near Lassa; he is deemed to be the principal living incarnation of Boodh, and as such he receives actual worship. Like the Pope, in his temporal dominions he is the sole religious and political head of the state, and he has nominally vested in him all the administrative and executive authority, with

powers undecreased by any charter or rules except those binding on him by the institutions of Tsong Kaba. When he dies, or in the Buddhist language *transmigrates*, he is sought for as animating some other living form, commonly the body of an infant who is an only child. Prayers and fasts are ordered in all the lamaseries; the lamas of the capital go in solemn procession around the Buddha La, and the city of Lassa; the *mani* or mystic sentence is repeated night and day, perfumes are burned, and meanwhile the chief authority devolves upon the *hontooktoos*, (*hontouktous*.) or high college of lamas, whose collective sacerdotal dignity is not inferior to that of the Talé Lama himself. These families who assume to believe that the deity is incarnated in the person of their infant, send notice of the same to the conclave; this body chooses from the number three children, who are brought to the capital. After other ceremonies, the names of the candidates are written on slips of paper, which are placed in an urn, when the name first drawn out indicates the future Grand Lama, who is then carried in pomp around the capital, and installed for the rest of his life in the palace of Buddha La.

All the *hontooktoos*, or spiritual governors of provinces, who receive their investitures from the Talé Lama, are, like him, believed to be incarnations of the deity; and the lamas who are heads of monasteries are also deemed to be "living Buddhas." The chief of the supposed incarnations, next to the Talé Lama, are the Bantchin Remboutehi, the Guison Tamba, the Tchang-kia-fo, or grand almoner of the imperial court at Peking, and the Sa Deha-fo, whose peculiar function it is, by continual prayer, to prevent the melting of the snows on the Himalayas, so as to avert a hostile invasion of Thibet from that quarter. The Bantchin Remboutehi is scarcely inferior in sanctity to the Talé Lama.

Government.—Although the supreme authority nominally rests with the Talé Lama, he is in reality supposed to be occupied wholly in divine contemplation, and the civil government is exercised by the naib or nomekhan, who is chosen from among the lamas, and holds his office for life, or during the pleasure of the Chinese emperor. Under him are four kalons or ministers, not belonging to the sacerdotal tribe, and who may retain their offices for an unlimited period, unless dismissed by the Talé Lama. The two provinces of Thibet are subdivided into cantons, each under the superintendence of a *hontooktoo*. In each of the capitals is a Chinese governor, with command over the military force. The total number of troops maintained by the Chinese government in Thibet has been stated at no more than 64,000, most of whom are cavalry; but in addition the Chinese authorities have power to call in troops, ammunition, and supplies from the adjacent province of Se-chuen, between which and Lassa several detached garrisons are stationed. Near Lassa a large body of Mongolian horse is maintained; but the armed force kept within that city, and at Teshoo Loomboo, is insignificant. Other principal posts for Chinese troops are at Turkepoona, towards the Laos frontier; Phari, on the frontier of Bootan; a station of considerable strength, lately established at the head of the Konki River, opposite Sikkim; several posts to check the incursions of the Gorkhas of Nepal; a camp at Gortopo, and some strong garrisons in the W., bordering on the Ladak territory. The Chinese troops and mandarins are paid by the government at Peking; they commonly stay but three years in Thibet, unless on special permission from the emperor; and if they form matrimonial alliances there, on their return into China they almost uniformly leave their wives and families behind. In consequence of the rooted jealousy entertained of the Chinese by the Thibetans, they are prohibited from remaining in the country, except in a military or official capacity.

History.—No conqueror from the S. ever yet possessed himself of Thibet proper; Shah Jehangire, in 1640, attempted the conquest of Hoo-tsang; but the advance to Loh was disastrous, and his troops retraced their steps. Jenghis Khan brought Thibet under his rule, but he afterwards established the Talé Lama in the sovereignty; Timur also conquered the country, but he interfered little in its internal regulations. The Thibetans remained, with few intermissions, subject to their own sovereigns till the time of the Chinese emperor Kang-he, whose supremacy they finally acknowledged in 1727. Keen-lung, about 1790, after successfully repelling an invasion of the Gorkhas, who had plundered Teshoo Loomboo, further extended the imperial rule in Thibet, which the Chinese sovereigns have ever since with much solicitude preserved, since their wielding the religious influence exercised by the Talé Lama over the Tartar and Mongolian tribes is of such vital importance to them that without it they could no longer hope to maintain their dominion in Central Asia.—Adj. and inhab. THIBETAN, tib'-etan.

THIBODEAUX, tib'-o-dô', or THIBODEAUXVILLE, tib'-o-dô'-vil, a post-village, capital of La Fourche Interior parish, Louisiana, on Bayou La Fourche, on the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, about 100 miles W.S.W. of New Orleans. Steamers navigate the bayou from this village to New Orleans. A newspaper is published here.

THICK'ETY CREEK, of South Carolina, flows through 1914

Union district into Broad River, a few miles above the mouth of Pacolet River.

THICKETY FORK, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

THIEL or TIEL, teel, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 22 miles W.S.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 5166.

THIELE, tee'leh, TIEL, teel, or ZILL, teel, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Vaud and Bern, joins the Aar 5 miles E. of Bienna, after a N.E. course of 65 miles, in which it traverses the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienna. The village of Thiele is situated between the lakes.

THIELRODK, tee'ro-doh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1830.

THIELT, teelt, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Motbeek, 24 miles E.N.E. of Brussels. It has a brewery, a distillery, and 4 flour mills. Pop. 1636.

THIELT, (anc. *Tiletum*?) a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles S.E. of Bruges, in lat. 51° N., lon. 3° 25' E. It has a town-house, surmounted by a Gothic tower, a college, a school of design, a musical society, several boarding and primary schools, and benevolent institutions; manufactures of cotton and linen goods, hats, leather, lace, cards, tobacco, glue, oil, soap, and Prussian blue; a distillery, breweries, roperies, brick-works, dye-works and bleach-works; and an important trade in grain, and particularly in linen. Of the latter, 80,000 pieces are annually sold in the weekly market. Thielt, supposed to take its name from *tis*, "a lime-tree," had attained a high degree of prosperity by its woollen and linen manufactures, when, in 1383, it was almost destroyed by fire. It never recovered the shock. Oliver Le Dain, surnamed "the Devil," barber to Louis XI. of France, by whom he was ennobled, and ultimately hung for his crimes, was born here. Pop. 12,634.

THIENEN. See TIELEMONT.

THIERACHE, tee'yb-râsh', an old subdivision of France, in Picardy. Guise was its capital. It is now comprised in the department of Aisne.

THIERACHERN, tee'râk-ern, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 2825.

THIERS, te-ais', (anc. *Castrum Thigerinum*?) a manufacturing town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Durelle, 23 miles E.N.E. of Clermont, in lat. 46° 51' N., lon. 3° 33' E. Pop. in 1852, 13,964. It has a chamber of arts and manufactures, a commercial college, and extensive manufactures of cutlery, paper, and candles.

THIEULAIN, tee'ch'lain', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 24 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1134.

THIEUSIES, tee'ch'weel', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles N.E. of Mons, with manufactures of chicory, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 1164.

THIEZAC, te-â'zak', a village of France, department of Cantal, 11 miles N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. in 1852, 2650.

THIMBLEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THIMISTER, tee'mees'tain', a town of Belgium, province, and 14 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 2842.

THIONVILLE, te-ôn'voel', a fortified town in the N.E. of France, department of Moselle, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles N. of Metz, on the left bank of the Moselle. Pop. in 1852, 8361. It has a communal college, manufactures of hosiery, gloves, and oil, and a botanic garden. It was a residence of the Merovingian and Carolingian kings, and repeatedly besieged during the wars between France and Austria. Near it are the mineral baths of Chaudes-Bourgs.

THIRD CROSSING, a post-office of Calaveras co., California.

THIRD LAKE, Wisconsin. See FOUR LAKES.

THIRK'LEBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THIR/LAMERE or LEATHER-WATER, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of Crosthwaite, 4 miles S.E. of Keswick, skirts the base of Mount Helvellyn for about 4 miles. The shores are greatly indented, and towards the centre becomes so contracted that it is spanned by a narrow bridge of 3 arches. Estimated height above the level of the sea, 500 feet.

THIRSK, a parliamentary borough, town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the York and Newcastle Railway, 9 miles S.S.E. of Northallerton. Pop. in 1851, 5318. The town, on both banks of the Codbeck, an affluent of the Swale, has a fine old church, various Dissenters' chapels, and numerous schools. Manufactures of coarse linens and socking are carried on, and here are markets for corn and fruit. Thirsk sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

THIENES, teen, a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 13 miles N.W. of Huy, with 2 breweries, and a sandstone quarry. Pop. 1351.

THIISSELT, th'is-selt, a village of Belgium, province, and 11 miles S. of Antwerp. Pop. 1741.

THISTED or TISTED, th'istéd, a seaport town of Denmark, in Jutland, stift of Aalborg, on the Vilsbørd, an arm of the Lymfjord, capital of an amt, 12 miles S.W. of Nykjøbing. Pop. 2240.

THISTLE ISLAND, South Australia, at the entrance of Spencer Gulf, in lat. 35° 6' S., lon. 136° 11' E. Length, 12 miles. breadth, 2 miles.

THISTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

THIVA, a town of Greece. See **THESSA**.

THIVENER, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

THIVERVAL, *tee'vee-vál*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, canton of Poissy. Pop. 558. Here are the château and park of Grignon, with an agricultural institute having 300 pupils, and a quarry containing an immense variety of fossil shells.

THIVIERS, *tee'vee-á*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, on a height, 18 miles N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1400. It has manufactures of earthenwares and iron goods, and large cattle and sheep markets.

THIZY, *tee'zee*, a town of France, department of Rhône, 30 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1420.

THLONTO CREEK, of Dooly co., Georgia, flows W. into Flint River.

THOCKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

THOJJI-CHUMO, *thogjee choo'mo*, a salt lake of Ladak, among the West Himalayas, 15,500 feet above sea-level, 60 miles S.E. of Léh. It is about 3 miles long from E. to W., and has swampy shores, intensely saline, and covered with saline plants, especially the *Chenopodiaceae*. From a water-mark, distinctly visible, about 150 feet above the present level of the water, it appears to have covered a much larger space than at present, and to have been then fresh, as the whole of the surrounding plain consists of clay-beds, containing prodigious numbers of fresh-water shells.

THOIRY, *twá'ree'*, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy Proper, 6 miles E.N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1354.

THOISSEY, *twá'see'*, a town of France, department of Ain, on the Chalaronne, near its confluence with the Saône, 9 miles S. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1852, 1763.

THOISY-LA-BERCHÈRE, *twá'see' lá bér'shái'*, a commune of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 5 miles E. of Saulieu. Pop. 1110.

THOLEN or **TOLEN**, *to'ten*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the island of Tholen, between the Scheldt and the Meuse, 4 miles N.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 2344.

THOLLENBEEK, *to'tlen-baik'*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Marcq, about 19 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2533.

THOLION, *to'tlō'ne'*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Upper Savoy, province of Chablais, 20 miles E.N.E. of Geneva, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1216.

THOMAR, *to-man'*, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, capital of a comarca, 16 miles N.W. of Abrantes. Pop. 3800. It has a vast convent, and manufactures of cotton thread and silk fabrics.

THOMAS, *tom'ús*, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, contains 920 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Ocklockonee River. The surface is level; the soil sandy and productive. It is intersected by the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, (unfinished.) Organized in 1825, and named in honor of General Jett Thomas, of Georgia. Capital, Thomasville. Pop. 10,103, of whom 4947 were free, and 5156 slaves.

THOMAS, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

THOMAS' POINT, on the N. side of the entrance to South River, Chesapeake Bay, contains a fixed light in a tower 30 feet high, and aids vessels bound to Annapolis.

THOMAS' RUN, a post-office of Hartford co., Maryland.

THOMASTON, *tom'ús-tūn*, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, bounded on the W. by St. George's River, 80 miles E.N.E. of Portland. It contains extensive beds of limestone, from which a superior quality of lime is manufactured and exported in large quantities. The Maine state prison is situated in this township on the bank of the river, and is enclosed by a tract of 10 acres. The plan of the building and system of discipline are similar to those of the Auburn prison. The convicts are principally employed in cutting granite, which is extensively quarried on the banks of the river, a few miles below. When wrought into various forms for buildings, it is exported to different parts of the United States. The village of Thomaston, situated on the E. bank of St. George's River, 12 miles from the ocean, contains 2 banks and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2723.

THOMASTON, a neat post-village, capital of Upson co., Georgia, 75 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville. It has a handsome brick court-house, 2 churches, 2 academies, and 6 stores. There is a cotton factory on Potato Creek, one mile from the village, which employs 50 operatives. Incorporated in 1825.

THOMASTOWN or **BALLYMACANDON**, a disfranchised parliamentary borough, town, and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 8½ miles S.S.E. of Kilkenny, on the Nora. Pop. in 1851, 2180. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and has beautiful remains of an abbey, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a branch bank, and flour mills. Near it are the im-

posing remains of Abbey Jerpoint, and of Mount Juliet Castle.

THOMASTOWN or **BALLYMACANDON**, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

THOMASTOWN, a post-village of Leake co., Mississippi, 55 miles N.E. by N. of Jackson.

THOMASVILLE, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

THOMASVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Thomas co., Georgia, on the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, 200 miles S. by W. of Milledgeville. It contains a court-house which is creditable to the county, and a school called the Fletcher Institute, under the direction of the Methodists. Pop. about 500.

THOMASVILLE, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

THOMASVILLE, a village of Washington co., Tennessee, 290 miles E. of Nashville.

THOMASVILLE, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri.

THOMASWALDAU, *to'más-wáld'ow*, **OBER**, **o'ber**, and **NIEDER**, *nee'der*, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Buntzlau. P. 1350.

THOMERY, *to'mph-ree'*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, arrondissement of Fontainebleau, on the left bank of the Seine, 3¼ miles from Fontainebleau, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 864. It is celebrated for its grapes.

THOMIGSDORF, *to'migs doorf*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim. Pop. 1348.

THOMPSON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THOMPSON, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, 35 miles N. by E. of Norwich. The township is intersected by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and drained by the Quinebaug and French Rivers, which furnish abundant water-power. It contains several manufacturing villages, the principal of which are Masonville, Fishersville, and Wilsonsville, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and New Boston, in the N.W. corner of the township. The manufactures comprise muslins and other cotton goods, woollen goods, forks, &c. The thriving village of Thompson is situated centrally on elevated ground, and has communication with the above railroad. It contains several churches, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 4638.

THOMPSON, a post-township of Sullivan co., New York, contains Monticello, the county seat. Pop. 3198.

THOMPSON, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania Pop. 672.

THOMPSON, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. of Montrose. Pop. 509.

THOMPSON, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, about 60 miles N.E. by E. of Milledgeville.

THOMPSON, a township of Pike co., Arkansas. Pop. 548.

THOMPSON, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 752.

THOMPSON, a post-township of Geauga co., Ohio. P. 1211.

THOMPSON, a township of Seneca co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1648.

THOMPSON'S, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, of South Carolina, rises a few miles N.W. of Chesterfield Court-House, and flowing S.E., enters Great Pedee River about 5 miles below Cheraw.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Leaf River from the N., in Perry county.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, of Louisiana, forms the boundary between East and West Feliciana parishes, and enters the Mississippi about 2 miles above Port Hudson.

THOMPSON'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia, 45 miles N.W. of Richmond.

THOMPSON'S LANDING, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

THOMPSON'S LANDING, a post-office of Coahoma co., Mississippi.

THOMPSON'S LANDING, a small village of Hancock co., Kentucky.

THOMPSON'S RIVER, of Missouri Territory, falls into the Missouri River in about 108° 20' W. lon.

THOMPSON'S STAND, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

THOMPSON'S STORE, a small village of Guilford co., North Carolina.

THOMPSONTOWN, a thriving post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, 37 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

THOMPSONVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Enfield township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on Freshwater River, near its confluence with the Connecticut, and on the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad, 17 miles N. by E. of Hartford. It contains a bank, and a carpet factory employing about 500 hands. Pop. in 1840, 800; in 1853, about 2000.

THOMPSONVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, about 100 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

THOMPSONVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

THO

THOMPSONVILLE, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, 104 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

THOMPSONVILLE, a village of Racine co., Wisconsin, 42 miles S.E. of Madison. It contains 1 store and 2 hotels.

THOMPSON WINTERBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

THONE, ton, or **THONEX**, to'nd/, a town of Savoy, province of Geneva, on the Fier, at the junction of three valleys, 9 miles E.S.E. of Annecy. Pop. 2808.

THONG, NETHER, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THONG, UPPER, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THONON, to'nd/, a town of Savoy, capital of the province of Chablais, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 20 miles N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 4428. Near it is the farm-house (formerly château) of Ripaille, to which Amadeus VIII. of Savoy retired, after having successively renounced the dukedom of Savoy, the papacy, and the bishopric of Geneva.

THOR, La, leh to/, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 8 miles E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 3869.

THORDA, to'd/, or **THORENBURG**, to'ren-bôôrg', (Hun. *Torda* or *Thorda*, to'dôh.) a market-town of Transylvania, capital of a county, 17 miles S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 8112. Near it are extensive salt-mines, and the ruins of the Roman fortress *Silina*, a station of the 7th legion, who have left various inscriptions there.

THORENS, to'ro/, a market-town of Savoy, province of Geneva, 9 miles N.E. of Annecy. Pop. 2447.

THORESBY, thôrs/be/, North, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Louth, on the Lincolnshire Railway.

THORESBY, South, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORESWAY, thôrs/wd/, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORGANBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORGANBY, a parish, England, co. York, East Riding.

THORIGNY, a town of France. See **TORIGNY**.

THORINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THORINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THORPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

THORLEY, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

THORMANBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORN, torn, a strongly-fortified town of West Prussia, 52 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, capital of a circle, on the right bank of the Vistula, in lat. 53° N., lon. 20° 33' E. Pop. 12,687. It is a place of great strength, surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by two forts. It is entered by 4 gates, and consists of an old and new town. It has a court of law, and several public offices, 2 Protestant and 3 Roman Catholic churches, one of them containing a statue of Copernicus; a Protestant gymnasium, a nunnery, several schools, 4 hospitals, and a work-house; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, soap, and famous gingerbread; some ship-ping, and a trade in corn, wood, linen, hides, bark, and ashes. It was taken by Charles XII. on the 13th of October, 1703, after a siege of four months by the Poles; it derives, however, its chief celebrity from Copernicus having been born here in 1473.

THORN, torn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 8 miles S.W. of Roermond. Pop. 1162.

THORN, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1830.

THORN'ABY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORN'AGE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORNAPPLE, a river of Michigan, rises in Eaton co., and flows W. through Barry co., where it turns towards the N., and enters Grand River in Kent co., about 10 miles E. of Grand Rapids. Its length exceeds 80 miles.

THORNAPPLE, a township, Barry co., Michigan. P. 336.

THORN'BOROUGH, a parish, England, co. Buckingham.

THORN'BURG, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, on the Po River, 69 miles N. of Richmond.

THORN'BURY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, in Berkeley Vale, 3½ miles E. of the estuary of the Severn, and 11 miles N.E. of Bristol. Pop. in 1851, 4614. The town has an elegant church, several Dissenting chapels, numerous daily endowed schools, almshouses and other charities, and the remains of a magnificent palatial castle.

THORNBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

THORNBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

THORNBURY, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles W. of Philadelphia.

THORNBURY, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 876.

THORN'BY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

THORN'COMBE, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, 6 miles E.N.E. of Axminster. Pop. in 1851, 1325.

THORN CREEK, a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana.

THORN'DIKE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 38 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1029.

THORNDIKE, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

THORN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THO

THORNE, thorn, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, in a marshy but fertile tract near the Don, on the border of Lincolnshire, 7 miles S.W. of Goole. Pop. in 1851, 3484. The town has a neat church, several chapels, two free schools, and an active trade in corn and other goods. At Hangman Hill, 1 mile distant, coasting vessels are built.

THORNE, COFFIN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

THORNE FAIRFAX, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

THORNER, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORNE, ST. MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

THORNEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 10 miles W.N.W. of March. Pop. in 1851, 2174, chiefly descendants of French Protestants.

THORNEY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

THORNEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Chichester, consisting of Thorney Island, between Hayling Island and the Sussex mainland.

THORNEYBURN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

THORN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

THORN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

THORNHAM, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

THORNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORNHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THORNHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THORN'HAUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

THORN'HILL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles W.S.W. of Wakefield, on the Calder. Pop. in 1851, 6851. Here are 4 woollen mills, places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists, and 18 daily schools.

THORN'HILL, a burgh of barony, in Scotland, co. and 13 miles N.N.W. of Dumfries, near the Nith, on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries. Pop. in 1851, 1658. It has a neat parish church, and a handsome market-cross, with manufactures of stockings, leather, &c.

THORN'HILL, a small village of Scotland, co. of Perth.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia.

THORN HILL, a small village of Marion co., Alabama.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Walker co., Alabama.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

THORN HILL, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, on the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railroad, 14 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 500.

THORN'LEY, a township of England, co. of Durham.

THORN'LEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

THORN'LEYSVILLE, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, 7 miles S.E. of Lebanon.

THORN'LIERANK, thorn'le-bank/, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 1½ miles S. of Pollockshaws. Pop. 1700.

THORN'SET, a township of England, co. of Derby.

THORN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

THORNTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

THORNTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

THORNTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORNTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

THORNTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORNTON, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 54 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. 1011.

THORNTON, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 87 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg.

THORNTON, a post-village of Cook co., Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles S. of Chicago.

THORNTON, BISHOP, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORNTON-IN-CRA'VEN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 6 miles S.W. of Skipton, on the North Midland Railway. The cataraet of Thornton-Force is in this parish; it has a fall of 90 feet.

THORNTON CURTIS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORNTON DALE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORNTON-IN-LONS'DALE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding. The celebrated "Yorda's Cave" is in this parish, and near it is a quarry of black marble.

THORNTON-IN-MOOR, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Caistor.

THORNTON-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

THORNTON'S FERRY, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Concord Railroad, 6 miles from Concord.

THORNTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

THORNTON'S RIVER, in the N.E. part of Virginia, rises from the Blue Ridge, near the W. border of Rappahannock co., and flowing S.E. through Culpepper co., unites with Hedgman's River, forming the North Fork of the Rappahannock.

THORNTON STATION, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

THORNTON STEWARD, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORNTON-IN-THE-STREET, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORNTON WATLAS, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORNTOWN, a pleasant post-village of Boone co., Indiana, on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, and on Sugar Creek, 38 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It contains 4 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

THORN/VILLE, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, about 33 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

THOROE, to'rōē, an island of Denmark, off the island of Funen, from which it is separated by a narrow and shallow channel. It is about 3 miles long, and 2 miles broad. Many vessels are built here. On the coast, in the Thoroe Strait, is a winter haven of the third class, admitting vessels which draw 17 feet of water.

THOROLD, a town of Canada West, on the Welland Canal, and on the Great Western Railway, 4 miles from St. Catharines. It has several very extensive flouring mills, saw and planing mills, manufactures of leather and agricultural implements, 3 churches, a Roman Catholic church, a public and three private schools. Pop. in 1852, 1094; in 1854, 1250.

THOROTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

THOROUGHFARE, a post-village of Prince William co., Virginia, 124 miles N. of Richmond.

THORPE, thorp, a parish of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles N.N.W. of Ashbourne. It has an ancient church. In its vicinity is the beautiful Vale of Dovedale.

THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

THORPE WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORPE-ABBOT'S, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORPE-A CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 3 miles N.N.E. of Thrapston, on the London and North-Western Railway.

THORPE ACRE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

THORPE ARCH, a parish of England, co. of York.

THORPE ARNOLD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

THORPE BASSET, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

THORPE BOCHART, thorp bo'kart, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

THORPE CONSTANTINE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

THORPE-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co., and 6 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln, on the Midland Counties Railway.

THORPE MALSOR, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

THORPE MAN/DEVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

THORPE MARKET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORPE MORFUX, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THORPE-UNDER-THE-MOUNTAIN, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORPE-NEXT-NORWICH or **THORPE ST. ANDREW**, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 24 miles E. of Norwich. Here are many handsome villas, and the county lunatic asylum.

THORPE SALVIN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORPE-LE-SOKEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THORSENGE, an island of Denmark. See **TAASINGE**.

THORSHALLA, (Thorsbilla,) or **TORSHJELLA**, to'r-shē'llā, a town of Sweden, län of Nyköping, on the river Eskilstuna, near its mouth in Lake Mälar, 3 miles N.W. of Eskilstuna. P. 600. Its church steeple is 306 feet in height.

THORSHAVN, to'r-shōv'n, the capital town of the Färö Islands, on the S.E. coast of the island of Strömmö, consists of about 100 wooden huts, with an hospital, a Latin school, and a fortified harbor. Pop. 720.

THORVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

THOUARCE, too'an-sē, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 14 miles S. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 1600.

THOUARÉ, too'ē-rā, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles N.E. of Nantes, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 892.

THOUARS, too'an, a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Thoué, 22 miles N.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. in 1852, 2287. It has a communal college, a castle on a rock, and trade in grain and cattle.

THOUARSAIS or **THOUARSOIS**, too'an'swā, a village of France, department of Vendée, 10 miles N.N.W. of Fontenay. Pop. 1312.

THOUÉ, too'wā, a river of France, departments of Deux-Sèvres and Maine-et-Loire, after a N. course of 70 miles, past Parthenay and Thouars, joins the Loire near Saumur. It is navigable for its last 12 miles. Chief affluent, the Dive, on the right bank, from the S.

THOU'IN BAY, Van Dieman's Land, Freycinet's Peninsula. Lat. 42° 15' S.

THOULOUSE. See **TOULOUSE**.

THOUBOUT, too'roo', a town of Belgium, province of

West Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Bruges, on the railway to Courtrai. Pop. 8465, who manufacture hats, starch, mustard, and wooden shoes.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, of New York, are situated in the St. Lawrence River, near Lake Ontario, and opposite Jefferson county. See **ST. LAWRENCE RIVER**.

THOUSAND ISLES, the most numerous collection of river islands in the world, between the United States and Upper Canada, consist of about 1600 rocky islets, in an expansion of the St. Lawrence, at its emergence from Lake Ontario, hence called the Lake of the Thousand Isles.

THOYDON BOIS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THOYDON GARNON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THOYDON MOUNT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THRACE or **THRACIA**, a name which appears in very ancient times to have been applied generally to the almost unexplored countries in the S.E. of Europe, was afterwards employed more definitely to designate that portion of Turkey in Europe, bounded N. by the Danube; E. by the Euxine or Black Sea; S. by the Propontis or Sea of Marmora, and the Aegean Sea or Archipelago; and W. by the mountains separating it from Macedonia and Thessaly. At a later period it was used in a still more restricted sense, as nearly identical with Rhoon-Elée proper, or that part of Turkey lying between Bulgaria on the N. and the Archipelago on the S.

THRACIUS CHERSONESUS. See **GALLIPOLI PENINSULA** or.

THRANDESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THRAPS/TON, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 184 miles N.N.E. of Northampton, on the railway to Peterborough, and on the Nen. Pop. in 1851, 1183. Here are a church, Baptist chapel, and various schools. Drayton House, in the vicinity, is a fine mansion, on the site of an ancient castle.

THRASIMENUS LACUS. See **PERUGIA LAKE** OF.

THRECKINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THREE BROTHERS, a group of mountains of East Australia, 22 miles S.W. of Port Macquarie.

THREE CREEKS, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

THREE FORKS, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

THREE FORKS, a post-office of Barron co., Kentucky.

THREE FORKS, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

THREE HUMMOCK ISLANDS. See **HUNTER ISLANDS**.

THREE KINGS or **MANAWA-TAWI**, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the N. island of New Zealand. Lat. 34° 15' S., lon. 172° 10' E. They are high enough to become visible in clear weather at the distance of 25 miles, but have a barren aspect, and do not altogether extend over a space of about 8 miles each way. The E. island, which is the largest, is scarcely 1 mile long.

THREE MILE BAY, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the bay of Lake Ontario, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Watertown.

THREE RIVER POINTS, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

THREE RIVERS, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, on Chickopee River, and the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad, 65 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

THREE RIVERS, a thriving post-village of Lockport township, St. Joseph county, Michigan, on the St. Joseph River, near the mouths of Portage and Stoney Creeks, 86 miles S.W. of Lansing. The creeks furnish extensive water-power, which is improved. Pop. in 1853, about 900.

THREE RIVERS, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

THREE RIVERS or **TROIS RIVIERES**, trwā re've-sin', a town of Canada East, capital and district of Three Rivers, at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, 90 miles from Quebec, with which it is connected by electric telegraph, and on the line of the proposed railway thence to Montreal. It is one of the oldest towns in Canada, and was long stationary as regarded enterprise or improvement; but recently it has become one of the most prosperous places in the province—a change produced principally by the commencement of an extensive trade in lumber on the river St. Maurice and its tributaries, which had heretofore been neglected, and also by increased energy in the manufacture of iron-ware, for which the St. Maurice forges, about 3 miles distant from the town, have always been celebrated in Canada. Three Rivers is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop, whose diocese bears the same name; and contains a Roman Catholic cathedral, a church of England, a Scotch kirk, and a Wesleyan chapel, an Ursuline convent, with a school attached, where over 200 young females are educated; two public, and several private schools, a mechanics' institute, a Canadian institute, and a Young Men's Improvement, and several other societies. It sends a member to the provincial parliament. Pop. in 1852, 4936; in 1854, 6500. The district of Three Rivers embraces both sides of the St. Lawrence, and is subdivided into four counties.

THREE ROADS, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

THREE RUNS, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

THREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

THREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

THREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky.

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THREXTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
THRICKBY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
THRINGTON, a township of England, co. of Leicester.
THRIPTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.
THROCKING, a parish of England, co. of Herts.
THROG'S POINT LIGHT-HOUSE, on the S.E. point of Throg's Neck, Long Island, near Hell Gate. It contains a fixed light.

THRONATEESKA RIVER. See **FLINT RIVER**.

THROOPSVILLE, troops/vil, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, on the Oswego outlet, 5 miles N.N.W. of Auburn.
THROOPSVILLE, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.
THROWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
THROWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
THRUMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.
THRUSHFELTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
THRUSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.
THRUXTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.
THRUXTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.
THRYBERGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THSIEOU-SHAN or **THSIEOU-CHAN**, thsee'oo'shán', a mountain of China, province of Shen-see, lat. 32° 12' N., lon. 109° 32' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THSOONGLING, THSOUNGUNG or THSUNGUNG, thsoong'ling', mountains of Chinese Tartary.

THUA-THIEN, a city of Anam. See **HUE**.

THUEYTS, tuw, a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, arrondissement of Largentière. Pop. 3071.

THUILLIES, twee'yee' or tü-eel'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Biemele, 24 miles E.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1324.

THUIN, tü'ân, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 9 miles S.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 4123. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

THUIR, twee', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 8 miles S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 2633.

THULAIN, tü'ân, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Quélérain. Pop. 1000.

THUM, toom, a town of Saxony, 20 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 2100. It has manufactures of lace.

THUN, toon, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 16 miles S.E.E. of Bern, on the Aar, 1 mile W.N.W. of the Lake of Thun. Pop. 5000. It is highly picturesque, has a venerable church, a feudal castle 700 years old, a town-hall, and manufactures of silk stuffs. Being the principal starting-place for travellers in the Oberland, it is thronged in summer with visitors.

THUNDER BAY, in the N.E. part of Michigan, on the east of Alpena co., is an arm of Lake Huron. Length, near 13 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

THUNDER BAY RIVER, of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the peninsula, and flowing E., enters the upper part of Thunder Bay.

THUNDERIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

THUNDERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THUNDER-SEE. See **THUN, LAKE OF**.

THUNGERSHEIM, tööng'ers-hime', a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, N.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1475.

THUN, LAKE OF, (Ger. *Thuner See*, toon'er sä') in Switzerland, 10 miles in length; average breadth, 2 miles. Height above the sea, 1896 feet. It is traversed by the river Aar from Lake Brienz, and at its W. end it receives the Simmen. The shores near Thun are covered with villas and gardens; farther E. they are precipitous, and strikingly picturesque. Two steamboats ply on it daily. On its S.W. side are the mountains of Stockhorn and Niesen.

THUNNINGEN, toon'ning-en, a village of Württemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Tuttlingen. Pop. 1844.

THUR, toon, a river of Switzerland, cantons of St. Gall, Thurgau, and Zurich, after a N. and W. course of 70 miles, joins the Rhine 7½ miles S.S.W. of Schaffhausen. Affluents, the Sitter and the Murg.

THURCASTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, 3½ miles S.W. of Mount Sorrel. Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, was born here in 1470.

THURÉ, tü'rä', a village of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Châtelleraut. Pop. 1000.

THURÉT, tü'rä', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles N.E. of Riom. Pop. 2050.

THURGARTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THURGARTON, a parish of England, co., and 9½ miles N.E. of Nottingham, on the Midland Counties Railway.

THURGAU, toon'göw, (Fr. *Thurgovie*, tü'n'go'vee') called also **THURGOVIA**, a canton of Switzerland, in its N.E. part, having N. the Lake of Constance, the Untersee, and the Rhine, separating it from Baden, and on the other sides the cantons of St. Gall, Zurich, and Schaffhausen. Area, 270 square miles. Pop. 88,819, of whom four-fifths are Protestants. The surface is undulating and fertile. Principal rivers, the Thur, the Sitter, and the Murg. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Nearly one-third of the population is partially engaged in cotton and linen

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spinning and weaving. Principal towns, Frauenfeld, the capital, Bischofszell, Arbon, and Stekborn.

THURAGOLAND, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THURGOVIE. See **THURGAU**.

THURIA, thu-re-a, an ancient city of Greece, in the Morea, the remains of which, now called Palaeocastro, government of Messenia, 5 miles N.W. of Kalamata, comprise considerable traces of Cyclopean architecture.

THURINGER-WALD. See **THURINGIAN FOREST**.

THURINGIA, thu-rin'je-a, (Ger. *Thüringen*, tü'r-ing-en) the name of an extensive tract in the central part of Germany, watered by the rivers Saale and Werra, and including the Thuringian Forest. Its limits have varied at different times, and the name is now but little used, the original Thuringia having become incorporated with the territories of different states. Its capital was Erfurt.—Adj. **THURINGIAN**, thoo-rin'je-an.

THURINGIAN FOREST, (Ger. *Thüringer-wald*, tü'r-ing-er-wäld') a mountain range of Central Germany, in the Saxon duchies, extends from the Frankenwald N.W., along the right bank of the Werra, as far as the mouth of the Horel, near Eisenach, a distance of about 60 miles. Its culminating points, situated to the N. of Zeitz, are the Beberg and the Schneekopf, which have each a height of about 3286 feet. The mountains are composed chiefly of porphyry, granite, and clay-slate, and are clothed chiefly with pine. The minerals include iron, copper, lead, cobalt, &c. The drainage is shared by tributaries of the Elbe, the Main, and the Weser.

THURINGISCHE, Saale. See **SAALE**.

THUR/LASTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

THUR/LBY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

THURLEBERE, thür'le-beer, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

THURLEIGH, thür'lee, a parish of England, co. Bedford.

THURLES, thür'la, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 21 miles N.E. of Tipperary, on the Suir, and on the Great Southern and Western Railway. Pop. of town in 1851, 5908. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of several ecclesiastical and castellated edifices, a Roman Catholic and episcopal palace, college, and school, 2 nunneries, a court-house, bridewell, barracks, 3 branch banks, and an extensive retail trade.

THURLESTONE, thür'le-stone, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

THURLOW, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THURLOW, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THURLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

THURLSTONE, thür'le-stone, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THURLTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THURM, toom, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 11 miles S. of Chemnitz, with paper and flour mills. P. 1115.

THURMAN, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

THURMASTON, a township of England, co. of Leicester.

THURNAU, toon'now, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 9 miles N.W. of Baiersheim. Pop. 1425.

THURNBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

THURNE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THURNEN, toon'nen, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles S. of Bern. Pop. 3945.

THURNHAM, a township of England, co., and 4½ miles S.S.W. of Lancaster. Near it are the ruins of Cockerstand Abbey.

THURNING, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon and Northampton.

THURNING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THURNSCOE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THURR, thür or tü, or **INDIAN DESERT**, a region occupying the W. part of Hindostan, between lat. 24° 30' and 30° N., and lon. 70° and 76° E., extending from the Rann of Cutch to the British Upper Provinces and the Sutlej. It is a succession of sand-hills, interspersed with valleys from 2 to 3 miles in breadth, and on which scanty crops of grain are raised. It comprises the dominions of Jesulmere, Jodpoor, Bickaneer, &c., and is inhabited by Rajpoots and Bheels, who are permanently settled on the soil, besides a number of wandering predatory tribes.

THURROCK, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THURROCK, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THURSBY, ("Thorstown,") a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 6½ miles S.W. of Carlisle. The foundation of a temple to the god Thor, from whom the parish was named, were discovered here near 70 years ago.

THURSCROSS, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THURSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THURSLY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

THURSO, a burgh of barony, parish, and seaport town on the N. coast of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Thurso Bay, at the mouth of Thurso Water, 21 miles N.W. of Wick. Pop. in 1851, 5096; of the burgh, 2908. It consists of an old and a new town, and has a handsome parish church, a

Masonic lodge, public ball-room, banks, and manufactures of linen and woollen goods, straw-plait, leather, and netting, thriving fisheries, and exports of corn. The harbor in the bay is safe, and steamers ply regularly to Leith. A pier has been erected at Scrabster, on the W. side of Thurso Bay.

THURSTASTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

THURSTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 5 miles E.N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, on the East Union Railway.

THURSTON, a county of Washington Territory, partly bounded on the N. by Hood's Canal, formed at the head of the Straits of Juan Fuca, and separated from Pierce co., on the E., by a branch of Puget Sound and Nisqually River. The Chehalis River forms part of its S. boundary. Area estimated at 1270 square miles. County town, Olympia, the capital of the territory.

THURSTON, a county of Oregon.

THURSTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

THURSTON, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon Territory.

THURSTONLAND, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THURSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THURZOFALVA, *toor/zof'falvoh*, a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, on the borders of Galicia, with mineral springs. Pop. 6669.

THUSIS, *tü'see'*, a market-town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chur. (Coire.) Pop. 530.

THUXTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THWAITE, two parishes of England, co. of Norfolk.

THWAITE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THWING, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

THYATIRA, an ancient city of Asia Minor, the seat of one of the "seven churches." See AK-HIASAR.

TIAGUANUCO. See TIAGUANUCO.

TIAGER, *to-d-gür*, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of South Arcot, 52 miles W.S.W. of Pondicherry. It was taken by the English in 1761.

TIAGUANUCO, *to-d-wá-noo'ko*, or TIAGUANUCO, *to-d-gwá-noo'ko*, a village of Bolivia, department, and 38 miles W.N.W. of La Paz, on the S. shore of Lake Titicaca. It is now greatly deserted, but is remarkable for the ruins and gigantic monuments that are found in great numbers in the vicinity.

TIASHA, a river of Russia. See TZASHA.

TIBAGI, *te-bá-shew*, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, joins the Parapanema after a N.W. course of 200 miles, for the most part of which it is navigable.

TIBBATT'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-village of Campbell co., Kentucky.

TIBBERMORE or TIP/PERMUIR, a parish of Scotland, co., and immediately N.E. of Perth. Here are the remains of Ruthven Castle.

TIBBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TIBBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

TIBBOO (or TIBBOU, *tib'boo'*) COUNTRY, a region of Central Africa, comprising a great part of the Sahara S.E. of Feszan, and between that country and Lake Tchad.

TIBENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TIBER, *tí'ber*, (anc. *Tiberis*, *Tilbris* or *Tylbris*; It. *Tevere*, *tá'vá-rá*.) a celebrated river of Central Italy, rises in the Tuscan Apennines, 5 miles N. of Pieve Santo Stefano, and flows S.S.E. as far as Barberini, within 20 miles of Rome, where it turns S.W., and, after a course of 185 miles, enters the Mediterranean, 17 miles below Rome, by two mouths, which enclose a small delta, the ancient *Insula Sacra* (now *Isola Sacra*, *ee-so-lá ed'krá*.) It is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confluence of the Nera, 30 miles N. of Rome. Principal tributaries, the Topino, the Nera, (anc. *Nar*.) and the Teverone, (anc. *Anio*.) from the E.; and the Nestore, the Chiana, and the Nepti, from the W. Its banks are not picturesque; and the stream, usually sluggish, is rapid in spring, and brings down with it a colored, muddy deposit, which caused it anciently to be termed the "yellow Tiber." At Rome it is about 300 feet across.

TIBERIAS, a town and lake of Palestine. See TABARKEYAH.

TIBERIS. See TIBER.

TIBVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TIBESA, a town of Algeria. See TIPSIA.

TIBESTI or TIBESTY, *tee'bes'tee'*, a subdivision of the Tibboo country, in Central Africa.

TIBET. See THIBET.

TIBET, LITTLE, Central Asia. See LADAKH.

TIBI, *te-ne'*, a town of Spain, province, and 16 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the left bank of the river Ibi. Pop. 1677.

TIBISCUS. See THEISS.

TIBOHINE or TAUGH/BOYNE, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TIBOKE, *te-bör* (?) a native state of the Malay Archipelago, on the N. coast of the island of Pangansano, once a famed robber-nest.

TIBRIS. See TIKR.

TIBSHLEF, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

TIBUR. See TIVOLI.

TIBURON, *te-noo-rón*, ("Shark" Island,) an island in the Gulf of California. Lat. 29° N., lon. 112° 20' W. Length,

30 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Near its N. shore is a pearl bank.

TIBURON, a maritime town of Hayti, at its S.W. extremity, 38 miles W.N.W. of Cayes.

TIBURON, CAPE, in Hayti. See CAPE TIBURON.

TICAO, *te-ká'o*, one of the Philippine Islands, off the S.E. point of the island of Luzon, between it and the island of Masbate; lat. (N. point) 12° 41' N., lon. 125° 39' E., about 28 miles long, by 7 miles broad.

TICCARY, *tík/ká-ree*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province, and 50 miles W.S.W. of Bahar.

TICE/HURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TICHAU, *tík'ow*, or TYCHUW, *tík'öw*, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and 60 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2214.

TICH/BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TICH/FIELD-with-CROFTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, 2½ miles W. of Fareham, on a small stream flowing into Southampton Water, with which it communicates by a navigable canal, at the mouth of which is a small roadstead. Pop. 4030. The town has a spacious church, formerly a part of an abbey in which Henry VI. espoused Margaret of Anjou. Close to the town are the ruins of Tichfield House, in which Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton Court, in 1647. Tichfield gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Portland.

TICH/MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

TICHVIN, a town of Russia. See TIKHVIN.

TICINETTO, *te-che-né'tto*, a market-town of the Sardinian States, division of Piedmont, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Casale. Pop. 1117.

TICINO, *te-chee'no*, (Fr. *Tessin*, *tè'sáñ*; anc. *Ticinus*.) a river of Switzerland and Piedmont, rises on the S. declivity of Mount St. Gothard, flows S.E., and having traversed Lago Maggiore, and subsequently formed the boundary between Lombardy and the Sardinian States, (Piedmont,) joins the Po on the left, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Pavia. Total course, 125 miles. It is navigable from Lago Maggiore. In its lower part it forms many islands, and supplies the Canal of Naviglio Grande.

TICINO, (Fr. *Tessin*.) improperly written TESINO or TENCINO, the southernmost canton of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, which separate it from the cantons of Uri and Grisons; having S. and E. Austrian Italy, Grisons, and the Val di Misocco, and S. and W. Piedmont. Area, 1037 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 117,397, all Roman Catholics, and mostly speaking Italian. It is wholly drained by the Ticino and its tributaries. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lake of Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. The climate and products are similar to those of North Italy. The principal crops are wheat, maize, rye, chestnuts, wine, and silk; cheese, calves, sheep, and hogs are exported. Timber is plentiful, but of little commercial value. The manufactures are insignificant; the transit trade between Italy and Switzerland is considerable. The inhabitants emigrate to neighboring countries to the number of 10,000 annually. The government is vested in a legislative council of 114 members, and an executive council of 9 members. The principal towns are Bellinzona, the capital, Lugano, Locarno, and Faido. Ticino formed part of the ancient duchy of Milan; it holds the 18th place in the Swiss Confederation.

TICINUM. See PAVIA.

TICK/ENCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

TICK/ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TICK/FAW RIVER, of Louisiana, rises near the N. border of St. Helena parish, and flows S. through Livingston parish into Lake Maurepas.

TICK/HILL, a parish, and formerly a market-town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4½ miles W. of Bawtry. The town has the remains of a castle. The church is spacious.

TICK/MACRE/VAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, comprising the town of Glenarm.

TICK/NALL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

TICONDEROGA, a post-village and township at the S.E. extremity of Essex co., New York, 95 miles N. by E. of Albany. The township extends from Lake Champlain to Lake George. The village is situated on the outlet of Lake George, at the Lower Falls, which here have a descent of about 30 feet, affording an extensive hydraulic power; it has a steamboat landing, and considerable trade. Two or three miles below this village are the ruins of the old Fort Ticonderoga, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, at the entrance of the above outlet. The fort was surprised by Colonel Ethan Allen in the Revolutionary war. Pop. of the township, 2669.

TICOO (tee'koo') ISLANDS, on the W. coast of Sumatra, 3 in number, small and woody, about 1½ miles apart. The outermost island is in lat. 0° 23' S., lon. 99° 50' E.

TICOPIA ISLAND. See TUCOPIA.

TICUL, *te-kool*, a town of Yucatan, 44 miles S. of Merida. It is large, and interspersed with gardens. It has a fine square, in which is a domed church, a convent, and manufactures of earthenwares, and of hats for exportation.

TID

Most of its inhabitants are *mesqueros*. Near it are the ruins, and extensive mounds and sepulchral caverns of Ichmul.

TID-AN, (Tid-an.) tid on, a river of Sweden, issues from the N. extremity of a lake on the frontier of the lan of Jönköping, about 15 miles N.W. of the town of that name, flows N., then W., expanding into Lake Östen, and, after a winding course of nearly 80 miles, falls into the E. side of Lake Wenner near Mariestad.

TIDCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TIDENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TIDESWELL, tids'wel, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 20 miles N.N.W. of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 3411. It has a large and handsome church, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels, a free grammar school, and numerous other schools.

TIDIOUTE, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, 20 miles below Warren.

TIDMARSH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

TIDMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

TIDOR or **TIDORE**, te-dôr', an island of the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch. W. of the island of Gilolo, and S. of Ternate, from which it is separated by a channel affording good anchorage. Lat. 0° 40' N., lon. 127° 25' E. Circumference, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous, with an active volcano; it is densely wooded, and productive in spices. The inhabitants are Mohammedans. It was discovered by Magellan, (Magalhaens,) and successively belonged to the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch.

TIDWORTH, North, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 2 miles W.S.W. of Ludgershall. Here is Chidbury Camp, with a causeway, numerous barrows, excavations, and other antiquities of British origin.

TIDWORTH, South, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TIEDRA-VIEJA, te-d'rá ve-á'já, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, 9 miles N.E. of Toro. Pop. 1695.

TIEFENBRUNN, tee-fen-brunn', a village of Baden, 7 miles S.E. of Pforzheim. Pop. 850. Gall, the founder of the science of phonology, was born here in 1758.

TIEFENORT, tee-fen-ort', a village of Saxe-Weimar, S.W. of Eisenach, on the Werra. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Kreyenberg. Pop. 1237.

TIEFHARTMANNSDORF, tee-fant/'mánn-sdorf', a manufacturing village of Prussian Silesia, 21 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1350.

TIEGHENHOF, tee-ghen-hôf', a market-town of West Prussia, 22 miles S.E. of Danzig, on the Tige. Pop. 2070.

TIEL, Switzerland. See **THIEL**.

TIEL, a town of the Netherlands. See **THIEL**.

TIEMBLO, El, éi te-ém'blo, a town of Spain, province of Avila, on the Alberche River. Pop. 1373.

TIEN, te-én', a prefixed name of many towns of China, mostly in the S. provinces.

TIENE, tee-ngh, a market-town of Austrian Italy, delegation, and 12 miles N.N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. of the district, 8600. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, hats, and linens.

TIENEN. See **TIELEMONT**.

TIEN-PE, te-én'-pá, a town of China, province of Quang-tong, on the coast of the China Sea, 74 miles N.E. of Loow-choo, in lat. 21° 29' N., lon. 111° 17' E., and having a spacious though shallow harbor, defended by several forts.

TIEN-TSIN, te-én'-tsen', a large commercial city of China, province of Pe-chee-loo, and the port of Peking, from which capital it is nearly 70 miles S.E., at the confluence of the Yuen-ling and the Peking River. It is a great entrepôt for salt; it also imports grain, woollen stuffs, and furs, in large quantities.

TIERMAS, te-én'más, (anc. *Ther'ma*), a town of Spain, province, and 65 miles N. of Saragossa, on the Aragon, with numerous hot springs, whence its name.

TIERRA AUSTRAL DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, te-én'rá ów-strá'l' dél é-spi-rí-too sán'to, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest and westernmost of the New Hebrides. See **NEW HEBRIDES**.

TIERRA-BOMBA, te-én'rá bom'bá, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the N.W. coast of New Granada, protects the harbor of Cartagena, from which city it is 10 miles W.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO. See **TERRA DEL FUEGO**.

TIESI, te-é'see, or **TIEZI**, a town of the island of Sardinia, 16 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2700.

TIETAR, te-é-tar', a river of Spain, rises in New Castile, province of Avila, flows S.W., and joins the Tagus near Villarsal de San Carlos. Total course, 90 miles.

TIETE, te-é'té, **ANHEMBY** or **ANHEMBI**, án-yém-bôe', a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, after a W. course of 800 miles, joins the Paraná near lat. 20° 45' S., lon. 52° W. Its principal affluents are the Pipira, Piracicaba, and Jundiáhy. Its navigation is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

TIEZT, teets, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles S.W. of Deutsch-Krone. Pop. 1000.

TIEZI, a village of Sardinia. See **TIESI**.

TIFERNÓ, a river of Naples. See **BIFERNÓ**.

TIFESH, tee-fesh', a town of Algeria, province, and 70 miles E. of Constantine, on the Hamise.

TIFFAUGES, tee-f'ósh', a town of France, department of 1920

TIG

Vendée, on the Sevre-Nantaise, 10 miles E.N.E. of Mortagne Pop. 916.

TIFFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

TIFFIN, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1523.

TIFFIN, a township of Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 769.

TIFFIN, a thriving town of Clinton township, capital of Seneca co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Sandusky River, and at the junction of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad with the Sandusky and Indiana Railroad, 180 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 33 miles S.W. of Sandusky City. It is situated on level ground, and is compactly built. Besides the county buildings, it contains 8 churches, 1 bank, and 1 iron foundry. Four newspapers are published here. Tiffin is surrounded by a rich and well-cultivated district. Laid out in 1821. Pop. in 1853, about 4000.

TIFFIN'S RIVER, of Michigan and Ohio, rises in the former state, and flowing southward into Ohio enters the Maumee at Defiance. It is sometimes called **BEAN CREEK**.

TIFLIS, tiflís', or **TEFLIS**, (native pron. tifless' or tefless') the capital city of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, and of all Russian Transcaucasia, on the Koor, lat. 41° 41' 4" N., lon. 44° 50' 30" E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. Mean temperature of year, 57°-4; winter, 31°-8; summer, 75°-2 Fahrenheit. It stands in a narrow valley, and is defended by walls and several forts. The old quarter, on the bank of the river, comprises numerous Armenian churches and large caravanserais; it is inhabited chiefly by an Armenian population, and is the principal seat of trade. The upper town, or Russian quarter, has broad streets and open squares, the government offices, military quarters, &c. and presents to the other quarter all the contrasts of a European town. The Armenian cathedral is a large and striking edifice. Tiflis has also several mosques, a German Protestant chapel, French and German hotels, elegant shops, and a flourishing hot-bath establishment, from which the Russian government realizes a considerable revenue. The Russians have established various schools in the city, the commerce of which has greatly augmented since it fell under their dominion.

TIGER, a post-office of Rabun co., Georgia.

TIGER CREEK, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

TIGER ISLAND, an inlet in the Canton River, China, N. of Tycocktow Island, in the Boca Tigris. It is situated on a lofty and conspicuous rock, on which is a formidable battery.

TIGER RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream rising in Greenville district, near the N.W. frontier of the state; it flows south-eastward, and enters Broad River at the S.E. extremity of Union district.

TIGERVILLE, a post-village of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Black. It has a steamboat landing, and is a shipping point for the parish.

TIGHT SQUEEZE, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

TIGIL, te-ghil', or **TIGILSK**, te-ghilsk', a fortified town of Kamchatka, near its W. coast, on the Tigil, near its mouth in the Gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 56° N., lon. 156° 15' E.

TIGLIOLE, tee-lyó'á, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 5 miles W.S.W. of Asti. Pop. 2409.

TIGNALE, teen-yá'á, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and N.E. of Brescia, on the heights which flank the W. side of the Lake of Garda. Pop. 1153.

TIGNES, teef, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Tarantaise, about 12 miles S.E. of St. Maurice, on the left bank of the Isère. Pop. 1077.

TIGRANOCENTA. See **SANT**.

TIGRE, tee-grá', one of the three principal states of Abyssinia, between lat. 11° and 17° 30' N., and lon. 37° and 41° E., having N.E. the Danakil country, S.W. Amhara, and on other sides various Galla territories. The surface is mostly mountainous; and here are the sources of the Tacaze and Mareb Rivers. The principal towns are Antalo, Axoom, Suk Adowah, and Dixam. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkeko, on the Red Sea. See **ABYSSINIA**.

TIGRE, tee-grá', or **PEQUENA**, pá-kán'yá, a river of Ecuador, joins the Amazon 40 miles W. of the influx of the Ucayali, after a S.E. course of 350 miles.

TIGRIS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalics of Diarbekir, Mossul, and Bagdad, rises near Arghana-Maden, S.W. S.E., and at Korna joins the Euphrates to form the Shat-el-Arab. Total course estimated at 1150 miles. At Bagdad the Tigris and Euphrates approach within 30 miles of each other, and hold a parallel course for about 50 miles, when they diverge, being distant from 80 to 100 miles from each other, till they unite at Korna. The region between the Tigris and the Euphrates is the ancient *Mesopotamia*. From Mossul to Bagdad, a distance of about 230 miles, the Tigris may be considered as having an average width of 200 yards, with a current in March of 4½ miles per hour. Its principal affluents are the Great and Little Zab, Khabor, and Diala, all from the N.E. Below Diarbekir it contains several islands. Its banks, in the upper part of its course, are thinly peopled, and the country about them is only partially cultivated; but the pasture-grounds are rich, and well suited for the visits of the nomadic tribes which come occasionally to the river from

the neighboring countries. For about 24 miles below Mosul, the country is highly cultivated on both sides; but between that and Tekrit all cultivation nearly ceases, and is but partially found between the latter place and Bagdad. Between Bagdad and Korna the banks are steep, and overgrown for the most part with brushwood, the resort of lions and other wild animals. A considerable increase of the river takes place during the rains of November; subsequently it decreases, and swells irregularly at intervals. It attains its greatest height between the middle and the end of May, when its velocity is 7-33 feet per second, and the discharge at Bagdad, in the same time, is about 164,103 cubic feet. After this time the river falls, with more or less regularity and inequality, till the middle of June. It brings down vast quantities of deposit, and in the upper part of its course is very rapid. The Tigris is navigable for rafts at certain seasons, from Diarbekir to Mosul, a distance of about 296 miles. Below the latter place it is more or less so throughout the year, and the descent to Bagdad is performed with great ease and speed. Large rafts, supported by 200 or even 300 inflated skins, are much in use for the transport of goods. During the flood-season the voyage is performed in three or four days, whereas at another time it requires fourteen days. The ruins of *Nineveh*, *Seleucia*, *Ctesiphon*, *Opis*, &c. are on its banks.

TI-HOA, a city of Chinese Toorkistan. See OOROOMTSER.

TIJARAFE, *te-há-rá-fá*, a town of the Canaries, on the N. coast of the island of Palmas. Pop. 2216.

TIJOLA or **TIJOLA**, *te-ho-lá*, a market-town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N. of Almeria, with a celebrated fair. Pop. 4920.

TIKAN-TEPPEH, *tee'kán' táp'péh*, a village of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 15 miles S.W. of Tukht-Suleiman, and the usual halting-place for caravans going between Tabrees and Hamadan. Near it are some ancient excavations.

TIKHVESHI, *tík'vësh'*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on an affluent of the Vardar, 65 miles N.W. of Salonica.

TIKHVIN or **TICHWIN**, *tík'vin'*, a town of Russia, government of Novgorod, on the Tikhvinka, 108 miles N.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 3000. The CANAL OF TIKHVIN, 106 miles in length, unites the Tikhvinka and Sias with the Mologa and Volga, and thus connects Lake Ladoga and the Baltic with the Caspian Sea.

TIKHVINKA or **TICHWINKA**, *tík-vink'á*, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Ozerskole, in the government of Novgorod, and joins the Sias 15 miles below the town of Tikhvin. Total course, 80 miles.

TIKSA, *tík'sá*, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel. Lat. 66° 29' N., lon. 31° 30' E. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 16 miles. It is of very irregular shape, contains several small islands, and discharges itself by the Chadra into Lake Pija.

TI-XU, *te-koo*, a town on the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Off it are the Tiku Islands, a wooded group, on which the English and Dutch formerly had settlements.

TIL A'FAR, *tíl á-faw'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 35 miles W. of Mosul, between the Tigris and Khabor Rivers. It consists of four divisions, situated on as many limestone hills, rising to about 200 feet above the adjacent plain, and intersected by a large rivulet. One of its quarters is enclosed by ruined walls, and the whole comprises about 1000 stone houses, of which 700 are inhabited. Pop. mostly Arab and Koord Mohammedans, engaged in rural industry and the manufacture of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics.

TILANAVI, *te-lá-ná-vee*, or **LISCA-NERA**, *lí'ská nérá*, one of the Lipari Islands.

TILAPA, *te-lá-pá*, a small town of the Mexican Confederation, on the Pacific coast. Lat. 16° N., lon. 97° 10' W.

TILAVEMPTUS. See TAGLIAMENTO.

TILBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

TILBURG, *tíl'búrg*, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 14 miles E.S.E. of Breda. Lat. 51° 33' N., lon. 5° 4' E. Pop. 13,348. It has a royal palace, extensive manufactures of woollen goods, print-works, and breweries.

TILBURY, East, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 14 miles E.S.E. of Romford, on a creek of the Thames. At this place the Emperor Claudius is supposed to have crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons.

TILBURY, West, a parish of England, co. of Essex, adjoining East Tilbury. In early Saxon times it was an episcopal see. Here are some traces of the camp formed by Queen Elizabeth in 1588.

TILBURY-JUXTA-CLARE, a parish of England, co. Essex.

TILBURY FORT, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, is a large brick fortification, enclosed by a moat in a marshy tract, which may be wholly laid under water. It was originally erected by Henry VIII.

TILDEN, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

TILDESLEY-CUM-SHAKERLY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TILGHURST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

TILES-WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

TILFF, *tíl*, a village of Belgium, province, and 3 miles S.

of Liege, on the right bank of the Ourthe; near it is a very remarkable stalactite grotto. Pop. 1166.

TILISCH, *tee'lish*, or **TILISKA**, *tee'lish/kásh'*, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, 15 miles W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 3205.

TILL, a river of England, co. of Northumberland, rises S. of the Cheviot Hills, flows N., and joins the Tweed 4½ miles N.E. of Coldstream. Course, 30 miles. Affluents, the Beamish and Beaumont, from the W.

TILLANCHONG, *tíl-lán-chong'*, one of the Nicobar Isles, N. group. Lat. 8° 30' N., lon. 93° 35' E. It is a high, oblong, rugged mountain, in many parts covered with trees, and inhabited only by such persons as have been banished from the other islands.

TILLE, *teel*, a river of France, joins the Saône on the right, 4 miles N.E. of St. Jean-de-Lozne, after a course of about 66 miles.

TILLEDA, *tíl'á-dá*, or **TULLEDA**, (*Tüleda*) *túl'ch-dá*, a village of Prussian Saxony, government, and 30 miles W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1014.

TILLEY'S FERRY, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

TILICOUNTRY, *tíl-te-kool'tree*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, on the Deron, 4 miles N.E. of Alloa. The village has a neat church, branch banks, and manufactures of shawls and plaidings. Near it are remains of a Druidic circle.

TILLIÈRES, *tee'yain'* or *teel'yain'*, a market-town of France, department of Eure, 6 miles E. of Verneuil. P. 1304.

TILLIÈRES, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles S.W. of Beaupreau. Pop. 1457.

TILTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TILTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TILLY-SUR-SEULLES, *tee'yee* (or *teel'yee'*) *sür sü'*, a village of France, department of Calvados, 12 miles W. of Caen. Pop. 1174.

TILMANSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TILNEY ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TILNEY-WITH-IS/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TILNEY ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TILSHHEAD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TILSIT, *tíl'sít*, a town of East Prussia, on the left bank of the Niemen or Memel, here joined by the Tilse, and crossed by a bridge of boats, 60 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Lat. 55° 4' N., lon. 21° 56' E. Pop. 13,800. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, arms, leather, and hardware. It exports corn, timber, hemp, and flax. A treaty between France, Russia, and Prussia, was signed here on a raft in the river, on the 7th July, 1807.

TILSTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

TILTUN, a post-village of Murray co., Georgia, on the Western Atlantic Railroad, 9 miles from Dalton.

TILTUN-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

TILTUNSVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 16 miles S. by W. of Steubenville.

TILTUY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TIM, *teem*, a river of Siberia, governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obi near Timsk, 90 miles N.W. of Naryn, after a westward course of 250 miles.

TIM, a town of Russia, government, and 38 miles E. of Koorsk, on the Tim. Pop. 2000.

TIMACHUS. See TIMOK.

TIMANA, *te-má-ná* (?) a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 82 miles S.S.W. of Neyva, on the Upper Magdalena.

TIMAN MOUNTAINS. See URAL.

TIMBALIER (*tim-bá-leer'*) BAY, of Louisiana, situated at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, is partially separated from the Gulf of Mexico by long and narrow islands.

TIMBER, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, about 15 miles W.S.W. of Peoria.

TIMBER CREEK, a small stream of Gloucester co., New Jersey, falling into the Delaware below Gloucester.

TIMBER CREEK, a post-office of Hunt co., Texas.

TIMBER CREEK, a post-village in Marshall co., Iowa, on a small creek of its own name, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City.

TIMBERED BRANCH, a post-office of Adair co., Illinois.

TIMBER GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

TIMBERLAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TIMBER RIDGE, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

TIMBER RIDGE, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

TIMBER RIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

TIMBERS-COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TIMBERVILLE, a post-village in Rockingham co., Virginia, about 150 miles N.W. of Richmond.

TIMBO, **TIMBOO** or **TIMBOU**. See TUMBON.

TIMBUCTOO, **TOMBUCTOO** or **TOMBOUCTO**; written also **TOMBURTU** and **TEN BOCTOO**, a town of Central Africa, in Soodan, near the border of the Desert of Sahara, 8

miles N. of the Joliba. (Niger.) lat. $18^{\circ} 4' N.$, lon. $1^{\circ} 45' W.$ Permanent pop. about 12,000, principally Negroes, with some Moors. It is a very poor town, in a wretched country, situated amid burning and moving sands, on the verge of a morass. The walled enclosure, about 3 miles in circumference, contains some brick houses, but most of the dwellings are mere circular huts or wigwams of straw and earth. Among its mosques are 2 with towers and walls about 15 feet in height. Provisions have to be brought from Jenné, on the Niger, about 300 miles S.W.; and the sole importance of Timbuctou is due to its being an entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, and North Africa. Caravans from Morocco and the other Barbary states here exchange dates, European manufactures, fire-arms, gunpowder, coral, tobacco, and paper, for slaves, gold-dust, salt, ostrich feathers, gums, and palm-oil. It was twice taken and held by the Moors, but is now governed by a native chieftain.

TIME, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 70 miles W. of Guntur, on the S. bank of the river Kistnah, a cataract of which here enters a basin lined with numerous Hindoo temples.

TIMMOON or TIMMOUN, tee'me-moon/, a town of North Africa, in Sahara, capital of the district of Gocara, (Gourara) oasis of Tomb. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $1^{\circ} 40' E.$ It occupies a large space, consisting of from 500 to 600 houses, separated from each other by gardens, surrounded by loop-holed walls, and defended by a fortress. It is one of the great centres of the traffic of the Sahara. It nominally belongs to the Emperor of Morocco, but has lately declared itself independent.

TIMMONSVILLE, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

TIMOK, tee'mok/, (anc. *Timachus*), a river of European Turkey, forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Serbia, and joins the Danube 18 miles N.N.W. of Widin, after a N.E. course of 100 miles.

TIMOK, a town of Serbia, 43 miles N.W. of Nissa.

TIMOLEAGUE, tim-o-lag/, a decayed market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on Courtmacsherry Bay, 7 miles S.S.W. of Bandon. Pop. about 600. It has a neat church, and remains of an abbey.

TIMOR, to-môr/, an island of the Malay Archipelago, separated on the W. from the island of Ombai by Ombai Strait; washed N. by the Banda Sea, and S. by the Indian Ocean. Lat. (S. point) $10^{\circ} 24' S.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 32' E.$ Length, about 300 miles; breadth, 40 miles. The N.E. and S.W. extremities end in promontories. It is surrounded by banks and rocks, but has two safe harbors—Coepang on the S., the headquarters of the Dutch; and Dilli on the N., the chief place of the small portion still held by the Portuguese. In the N. is a lofty mountain, (elevation, 6000 feet;) and high mountain chains traverse the whole island. These hills are chiefly formed of limestone, with red chalk in the lower parts also, clay-slate, greenstone, sienite, and porphyry; they are generally bare and rocky, destitute of timber and underwood, though in some places there are forests of considerable extent. Iron, gold, and copper are found. Everywhere are traces of volcanic origin, and the whole island has frequently suffered from earthquakes. The streams are small, and mostly dry in summer. Around the coasts every spot of ground, admitting of cultivation, appears to be occupied, and the country is covered with dwellings and plantations. Various kinds of bamboos, maize, toddy-palms, cotton, tobacco, sweet-potatoes, indigo, bread-fruits, pine-apples, melons, coconuts, sago, mango, lemons, papaw, mandal-wood, &c., are among the most valuable vegetable products of this island. The domestic animals are buffaloes, oxen, horses, sheep, pigs, and fowls; and in the woods are deer and a great many apes. Among birds, may be mentioned the rhinoceros-bird, lorises, and cockatoos. The animals found on the N.W. side of the central mountain chain resemble those of the rest of the archipelago; but those on the S.E. are closely allied to the fauna of Australia. Near the river mouths crocodiles abound, and on the shores various kinds of turtles are found. Dangerous serpents and scorpions are numerous, and insects of the most various hues, and a sort of small bee are met with in great quantities. Pearl-oysters are obtained on the coasts; on the reefs trepang is caught, and they yield besides cellopore, madre-pore, &c., and above all a kind of coral called isis, much prized by the Japanese. The Timorese eat the young bees and the honey, but export the wax. Agriculture is little attended to. The females, as in other parts of the archipelago, weave what cloth is required; the men engage in no sort of handicraft except the constructing of proas, the hammering of gold-plates, and the casting of rings and bells for decorating their horses. The principal exports are sandal-wood sent to China, beeswax to Java, and cattle, horses, maize, and sago to the Australian colonies, Mauritius, and Singapore, in return for muskets, gunpowder, hardware, calicoes, and other British manufactures, which constitute the chief imports, besides rice, arrack, and other native produce from Java and Macassar. British ships frequently visit Timor, chiefly homeward-bound whalers, as also Dutch

ships and native vessels. The natives are divided into the Timorese, inhabiting the W. part of the island, originally from Ceram, and subject to the Dutch; the Belonese, inhabiting the E. coast, originally from Gilolo, and subject to the Portuguese, and the independent tribes of the interior. Only princes are permitted to have more than one wife, in whom a price in gold or buffaloes is paid to the father. Smallpox visits the island every 10 or 12 years, and leprosy is endemic. The Dutch possess the settlement of Coepang, in the S.W., which is a free port. Dilli, on the N.W. coast, is a settlement belonging to the Portuguese, and is surrounded by a very fertile territory, but unhealthy for Europeans. In these settlements the natives are said to be Christians; in the interior the great majority are idolaters. Pop. 200,000.—Adj. and inhab. TIMORAN, tee'mo-ran/.

TIMOR LAUT, to-môr/ lôwt, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. $7^{\circ} 10'$ and $8^{\circ} 30' S.$, lon. 131° and $131^{\circ} 40' E.$, 260 miles E. of Timor. Length, 90 miles; greatest breadth, about 40 miles. The surface is mountainous and wooded.

TIMPANAGOS (frequently written TIMPANOGOS) LAKE called now the GREAT SALT LAKE, which see.

TIMPERLY, a township of England, co. of Chester, parish of Bowden, on the Altringham and Manchester Railway, 1 mile N.E. of Altringham.

TIMSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TIMSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TIMWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TINACORO, ten-â-ko-ro, or VOLCANO ISLAND, an uninhabited island of the South Pacific. Lat. $10^{\circ} 23' S.$, lon. $165^{\circ} 49' E.$ It consists of a cone of about 2000 feet high, falling towards the sea by a rapid slope. Smoke and flame have been seen issuing from its summit, and on its S.W. side incandescent lava has been observed flowing down.

TINAJO or TINAXO, ten-â-uo, a town of the Canaries, island of Lanzarote, and consists chiefly of scattered houses, with a church and primary school. Pop. 1264.

TINCHEBRAI, tânsh'brâ/ or tânsh'bh-brâ/, a town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles N.N.W. of Domfront. Pop. in 1852, 4174. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of paper and jewelry. Here, in 1106, Henry I. of England finally defeated his brother Robert of Normandy.

TINDALEWARD, the largest of the six wards of the county of Northumberland, in England, in the W. of the county, bordering Durham and Cumberland, and separated N. from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills. Area, 514,660 acres. Pop. 44,223. Its centre and E. parts are highly cultivated; elsewhere it consists chiefly of mountainous wilds, rich in minerals. It is traversed by the Tyne and its affluents, the great Roman wall, and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway; it contains many small lakes, and the towns Hexham, Haltwhistle, Allendale, Bellingham, Corbridge, and Stamfordham.

TINDARE, tin'dâr-, or TINDARO, tin'dâr-, a promontory on the N. coast of Sicily, 4 miles N.E. of Patti; a little S.E. of it is a church, standing among the ruins of the ancient *Tyndaris*, the walls of which, as well as the theatre, can still be traced.

TINDFIELD or TINDFJELD, tind'fyld, a mountain range of Norway, lat. $60^{\circ} N.$, lon. $8^{\circ} E.$, 4871 feet in height.

TIND-SØE, tind'sô/gh, a narrow lake of Norway, at the S.E. foot of the above mountain range, 18 miles in length; at its N. end is the village of Tind.

TINEHELY, tin-hee'lee, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 64 miles S.W. of Aghrim. Pop. 600. Since its destruction, in 1798, it has been rebuilt by Earl Fitzwilliam, whose seat (Coolattin Park) is in the vicinity.

TINEO, SAN PEDRO, Spain. See SAN PEDRO TINEO.

TING-CHOO or TING-TCHOU, ting'choo/, a city of China, province of Shan-tung, capital of a department, on the Yellow Sea, with a commodious harbor; lat. $37^{\circ} 46' N.$, lon. $120^{\circ} 50' E.$

TING-CHOO, a city of China, province of Fokien, capital of a department, 140 miles N.W. of Amoy.

TINGE/WICK, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TING-HAI or TING-HAE, ting'hâ/, the capital city of the island of Chusan, off the E. coast of China, province of Chekiang, near the S. coast of the island, 70 miles E.N.E. of Ningpo. Lat. $30^{\circ} 0' 17' N.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 6' E.$ It is enclosed by a stone wall, entered by four double gates, surrounded by a ditch, and connected by a canal and narrow causeway with its harbor, three-fourths of a mile distant. The streets are narrow and irregular, flagged, clean, and well drained; the houses are mostly of one story; the shops are well supplied, and the silversmiths and tailors of the town enjoy some repute. The chief edifice is a fine Buddhist temple, and outside of the walls are several barracks, formerly in occupation by British troops. The harbor is sheltered by numerous islets, and has deep water, but it is difficult of approach. Neighboring rice-grounds and swamps render the city very unhealthy to Europeans. It was taken by the British in 1840.

TINGIS. See TANGIER.

TINGRITH, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

TINGWALL, WHITEWESS, AND WEES/DALE, a united parish of Scotland, comprising a part of Shetland Mainland, with the village of Scalloway, and the islands of Unna, Trousa, Hildessie, and Linga. Pop. in 1851, 2874.

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TINIAN, *tee-ne-ān'*, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the **LADRON ISLANDS**.

TINICUM, *tin-ē-kūm*, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2407.

TINICUM, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 178.

TINICUM ISLAND, a small island in the Delaware River, belonging to the above township.

TINISCHT, *tee-nisht*, a town of Bohemia, about 11 miles S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1888.

TINKER KNOB, a post-office of Botecourt co., Virginia.

TINKER RUN, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

TINKER'S CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Cuyahoga River about 12 miles from Cleveland.

TINKER'S CREEK, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

TINMOUTH, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 70 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 717.

TINNEVELLY, *tin-ne-vél-lee*, a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, at the S. extremity of the Indian Peninsula, having N. and N.W. the district of Madras; W., Travancore; and elsewhere the Gulf of Manaar, separating it from Ceylon. Area, 5700 square miles. Pop. 1,269,216. Principal towns, Palamcottah, the chief seat of trade, Tinnevely, and Manapar.

TINNEVELLY, a town in the above district, immediately N.W. of Palamcottah, and 88 miles S.W. of Madras. It is unhealthy, from surrounding rice-grounds.

TINNEY'S GROVE, a post-office of Ray co., Missouri.

TINO, *tee-no*, or **TINOS**, *tee-nos*, (anc. *Tinos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, immediately S.E. of Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called the Bocca-Piccola. Greatest length, about 18 miles; mean breadth, 5 miles. It is one of the most agreeable and fertile of the Cyclades, is well watered by springs, has an excellent climate, and produces much barley, silk, wine, figs, oranges, and honey. The domestic animals are numerous, and consist of cattle, mules, asses, sheep, and goats. The mountains furnish fine marble of various colors, and silver-mines were once worked to some extent. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk stockings and gloves; and the trade in wine, oil, and brandy is extensive. The inhabitants are very industrious, but extremely superstitious. They have both a Greek archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop; and since 1820 have built a cathedral, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Principal towns, San Nicolo, Panormos, and Oxomeria. Pop. 22,000.

TINSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TINTA, *teen-tá*, a small town of South Peru, department, and 60 miles S.E. of Cuzco, capital of a province, on the Upper Urubamba.

TINTAGEL (*tin-ta-jel*)-and-**BOSSINEY**, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on its N. coast, 5 miles N.W. of Camel-ford. Tintagel is the reputed birthplace of King Arthur, and remains of a castle bearing his name still exist here.

TINTÉNIAC, *teen-tá-ne-dá*, a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles N.N.W. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 2156.

TINTERN or **KINNEAGH**, *kin-ná*, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford. Here are remains of an abbey.

TINTERN ABBEY, a celebrated ruin in England, co. of Monmouth, on the W. bank of the Wye, 4½ miles N. of Chepstow. The abbey was founded by the Cistercian monks in 1131.

TIN/TERNE PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TINTINHUL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TINTO, ("The Hill of Fire") a mountain of Scotland, co. of Lanark, at the head of Clydesdale, and between the parishes of Carmichael, Wiston, and Symington. Height, 2316 feet above the sea.

TINTON FALLS, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on a branch of Nevisink River, 48 miles E. of Trenton, contains a church, a furnace, 2 stores, 2 grist mills, and about 25 dwellings.

TIN-TSIN, a town of China. See **TEEN-TSIN**.

TINTWISTLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester, 9 miles E.N.E. of Stockport. The Manchester and Sheffield Railway is here carried through a tunnel 3 miles in length.

TIN/WALD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

TIN/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

TIOERN or **TJÖRN**, *te-ān'* or *työrn*, an island of Sweden, 20 miles N.W. of Gothenburg, in the Cattegat. Length and breadth, about 10 miles each. Its shores are greatly indented, and its fishery is important. The surface is mostly in pasturage; and on it are three villages.

TIOGA, *ti-ō-ga*, a river which rises in the N. part of Pennsylvania, and flowing in a N. direction, unites with the Con-hocton, to form the Chemung, in Steuben co., New York.

TIOGA, a county in the S. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna

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River, and is drained by Owego and Cayuta Creeks, and some smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is hilly, uneven, and sometimes mountainous. The soil is generally good, and a large portion is excellent farming land. The North Branch of the Susquehanna is navigable through this county, and large quantities of lumber are annually rafted down it. The New York and Erie Railroad traverses the county, and the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad terminates at Owego, the capital. P. 24,880.

TIOGA, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Tioga River, from which the name is derived, and by Pine and Cowanesque Creeks. The surface is uneven and hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The water-courses flow in deep channels, bounded by steep acclivities. The soil is mostly of slate and sandstone formation, and is better adapted for pasturage than tillage. Extensive mines of bituminous coal are worked near Blossburg, in the S.E. part. The creeks afford valuable motive-power. The county is partly traversed by the Corning and Blossburg Railroad. Organized in 1804. Capital, Wellsborough. Pop. 21,987.

TIOGA, a post-village and township of Tioga co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, below Owego, 252 miles W.N.W. of New York City. The township is intersected by the New York and Erie Railroad. It contains several manufacturing. Pop. 2859.

TIOGA, a post-village and township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S. of Corning. The village is situated on the river of its own name, at the mouth of Crooked Creek, and on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, about 180 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township, 1157.

TIOGA CENTRE, a post-village of Tioga township and county, on the Susquehanna River and the Erie Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Owego.

TIOKALINSK, *te-ō-ká-linsk'*, a town of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, 80 miles N.W. of Omsk.

TIONESTA, a creek of Pennsylvania. See **TRONISTA**.

TIONESTA, a new township of Forest co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 106.

TIONESTA, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Venango co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Alleghany River. Pop. 1185.

TIOOMEN, **TIOUMEN** or **TIUMEN**, *te-ō-mān'*, a town of Siberia, government, and 120 miles S.W. of Tobolsk, on both sides of the Thura, here crossed by a floating bridge. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It is the most pleasant and prosperous town in West Siberia. The streets are regular, and it has numerous churches, a public school, and upwards of 100 factories of Russia leather, woollen fabrics, and soap; and around it much coarse carpeting, carriages, mats, and wooden articles are made. Standing at the junction of several great routes, it has an active export trade in tallow and bristles into Russia, and of Russian and other goods to the Kirghes territory and Bokhara. It is also a depot for the commerce between Russia and China. Tioumen is the oldest town in Siberia, and was founded in 1586.

TIOTOE, *te-ō-tō-ēh*, an island of Norway, district of Nordland, in the Atlantic, immediately S.W. of the island of Alven.

TIOUGHNIOGA (pronounced *te-ō-ni-aw-ga*), a river in the central part of New York, rises in Madison co., and flowing in a S. course through Cortland and Chenango counties, enters the Chenango River at Chenango Forks, in Broome county.

TIOUMEN, a town of Siberia. See **TIOOMEN**.

TIPARENUS. See **SPEZIA**.

TIPERAIL, **TIPPERAIL** or **TIPRA**, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, beyond the Brahmaputra, having E. an independent Khyen territory, and enclosed elsewhere by the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, and Chittagong. Area, 6830 square miles. Pop. 1,372,260. Principal town, Odeypoor.

TIPITAPA, *te-pé-tá-pá*, a river of Central America, state of Nicaragua, by which the Lake of Leon discharges its surplus waters into the Lake of Nicaragua. Length, from 16 to 20 miles, for the latter 12 of which it is from 3 to 18 feet deep, and navigable; but in the early part of its course its navigation is impeded by falls, one of which is near the village of Tipitapa.

TIPPAAH, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 1050 square miles. The Wolf and Tallahatchie Rivers, and Tippah Creek, rise in the county; and the Hatchie River washes nearly the whole of the E. border. The surface is agreeably diversified with small elevations; the soil is fertile, especially along the river-bottoms. The rivers afford valuable motive-power, which is used in flouring mills. The route of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes through the county. This part of the state was ceded by the Chickasaw Indians to the whites, and divided into counties in 1836, since which it has been settled rapidly, and this county is now among the most populous in the state. Capital, Ripley. Pop. 20,741, of whom 15,813 were free, and 4928 slaves.

TIPPAAH CREEK, of Mississippi, rises in Tippah co., and

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flowing S.W., enters the Tallahatchie river at Milton, in Lafayette county.

TIPPECANOE, *tip'-pe-ka-noo'*, a river of Indiana, rises in a lake of its own name in Kosciusko co., and enters the Wabash River 9 miles above Lafayette, after a very tortuous course of about 200 miles. Its general direction is S.W. For more than 100 miles from its mouth the stream is 60 feet wide and 3 feet deep at all seasons. The aboriginal name is *Keth-tip-pe-ce-munk*.

TIPPECANOE, a county in the W.N.W. part of Indiana, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers, from the latter of which it derives its name. The surface is nearly level, excepting numerous hills which occur along the rivers. About half of the county is occupied by prairies, which have a rich, black soil, 2 or 3 feet deep, with a substratum of clay. Some of them are beautifully undulating. In 1850 this county yielded 1,833,311 bushels of corn—the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. The public improvements are the Wabash and Erie Canal, the Lafayette and Indianapolis, the New Albany and Salem, the Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis, and the Lafayette and Warsaw Railroads, the two last being unfinished. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. 19,377.

TIPPECANOE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

TIPPECANOE, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

TIPPECANOE, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, 12 miles W. of Cadiz.

TIPPECANOE, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. P. 657.

TIPPECANOE, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 620.

TIPPECANOE, a village of Marshall co., Indiana, 16 miles S.E. of Plymouth.

TIPPECANOE, a township of Pulaski co., Indiana. P. 412.

TIPPECANOE, a post-township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Pop. 1273.

TIPPERARY, *tip'-gr-dree*, an inland county of Ireland, in Munster, extending along nearly the whole W. boundary of Limerick, and King's, Queen's, and Kilkenny counties, having N. and N.W. the Shannon and Lough Derg, separating it from Connaught, the county of Galway, and the county of Clare; and on other sides the counties of Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. Area, 1,659 square miles, or 1,061,730 acres, of which 843,887 are estimated to be arable; 23,779 in plantations; 178,183 uncultivated; and 13,523 under water. Pop. in 1841, 435,553; in 1851, 331,487. On the S. it is separated from the county of Waterford by Knockmeledown Mountains and the river Suir, which traverses the centre of its lower two-thirds; its N. third is separated from the rest of the county by the Devil's Bit and other mountains. This portion contains a part of the great Bog of Allen; elsewhere the soil is of extraordinary fertility, yielding large crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Agriculture has improved of late, but farms are generally small, and the population is very much depressed, and has long had a reputation for turbulence. Grazing is important; large quantities of butter and other dairy produce, with cattle, are exported. Coal, copper, and lead are met with, and slates near Killaloe. The woollen trade of Carrick is now nearly extinct; the principal exports are the rural produce. Principal towns, Tipperary, Clonmel, Nenagh, Cashel, Templemore, Thurles, Clogheen, and Carrick-on-Suir. It is intersected by the Great Southern and Western Railway, and several branches. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

TIPPERARY, a town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the Arra, an affluent of the Suir, and on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, 25 miles S.E. of Limerick. Pop. in 1851, 8227. It is beautifully situated in an undulating and fertile tract. It has a large and handsome church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, bridewell, work-house, hospital, barracks, savings' bank, large endowed school, and an active retail trade.

TIPPERMUIR. See **TIBBERMORE**.

TIPRA. See **TIPRAH**.

TIPSA, *tip'-sá*, or **TIBESA**, *tib'-sá*, a town of Algeria, province, and 115 miles E.S.E. of Constantine.

TIPTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, which has here many branches, 8 miles W.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1851, 24,872, engaged in coal and iron-mines, iron forges, rolling and slitting mills, engine, soap, and red-lead factories. It has a new and handsome church, numerous Dissenting chapels, and schools; and at Tipton Green, one of its largest villages, are extensive wharfs.

TIPTON, a county in the W.S.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi River. Area estimated at 370 square miles. The Hatchie River, navigable by steamboats, forms its entire N. boundary. The surface is level, and the soil productive. Capital, Covington. Pop. 8887, of whom 4005 were free, and 4192 slaves.

TIPTON, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, containing 280 square miles. It is drained by Cicero and Buck Creeks. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. This county, which formed part of the Miami Reservation, was organized in 1844, and is settling rapidly. It is traversed

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by the Peru and Indianapolis, and by the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroads. Named in honor of General John Tipton, United States senator from Indiana. Capital, Tipton. Pop. 3542.

TIPTON, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

TIPTON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 2683.

TIPTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Tipton co., Indiana, on a branch of Cicero Creek, and on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 40 miles N. of Indianapolis. Laid out in 1845. Pop. in 1850, 197.

TIPTON, a post-village, capital of Cedar co., Iowa, 25 miles E.N.E. of Iowa City. It is pleasantly situated on an undulating upland prairie, having groves of timber in the vicinity. Tipton is a place of active business, containing 6 stores and 1 steam mill. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

TIPTONSPORT, a village of Carroll co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 6 miles above Delphi.

TIPTREE, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex, 3 miles E. of Witham, and formerly having a priory of Black Canons.

TIPUCANI, *te-poo-d-neé'*, a village of Bolivia, near La Paz, on a stream of its own name. It consists of 150 houses, formed of the trunks of palm trees, and is a dirty, unhealthy place. It rose in consequence of important mines in its vicinity, which being wrought out, the place has sunk into obscurity.

TIPUTINI, *te-poo-te-nep'*, a river of Ecuador, which rises about lat. 1° 30' S., lon. 76° 30' W., flows E., and joins the Napo after a course of about 80 miles.

TIRA, *tee'-rá*, or **SHAH-JEHAN POOR**, *sháh-je-hán'-poor'*, a town and fort of the Punjab, in British India, on the Beas, 75 miles N.N.E. of Ludhiana. Pop. about 5000.

TIRADE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

TIRAJANA or **TIRAXANA**, *te-rá-há'-na*, a town of the Canary Islands, on the S. coast of the Grand Canary. P. 2666.

TIRAN, *tee'-rán'*, a small island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 27° 55' 2" N., lon. 34° 34' E.

TIRANA, *tee-rá'-ná*, or **TERRAN**, *tér'-rán'*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjak of Scutari, 12 miles S.S.W. of Kroya. Pop. 10,000. Outside of the walls is a fort, the residence of a pasha. The vicinity produces large quantities of corn, wine, and olives.

TIRANO, *te-rá'-no*, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 16 miles E. by N. of Sondrio, capital of a district, in the Valtellina, on the Adda. It is a handsome place, with a number of elegant mansions, and superior courts of justice, a sanctuary of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Pop. 4828.

TIRASPOL, *te-rá'-pol*, a fortified town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the left bank of the Dniester, 53 miles N.W. of Odessa. Pop. 6100. About half a mile distant is a fort, commanding the passage of the river.

TIREBOLI or **TIREHBOLI**, *te-réb'-ole*, (anc. *Tripolis*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik, and 50 miles W. of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, about 3 miles W. of the mouth of the Tireboli-see. It has a ruined castle, several mosques, a bath, and a Greek church.

TIREBOLI-see or **TIREBOLI-SU**, *te-réb'-ole see*, a deep and rapid river of Asiatic Turkey, passes W.N.W. of Goomish-Khanah, has, at its mouth, some silver and copper mines, (anc. *Argyria*), which were highly productive until ruined by the influx of water about 40 years ago.

TIREE, *tree'*, or **TIRREE**, also written **TIRREY**, **TIRY**, and **TYREE**, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, of which it is the westernmost portion, 20 miles W.N.W. of Iona. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Lat. 56° 30' N., lon. 7° W. Pop. in 1851, 3708. The shores are greatly indented; surface low, having a mean height of 20 feet above the sea; and it is quite destitute of wood. It contains numerous small lakes, and a plain of 1500 acres of rich pasture land in its centre. Barley, oats, and potatoes are raised, but agriculture is in the most backward condition. Cattle-rearing, fishing, and the export of poultry and eggs, are the chief resources of the population. Tiree and Coll, including the intermediate islet of Ganna, form a parish.

TIREH, Asia Minor. See **TYRIA**.

TIRGOSHYL or **TIRGUSCHIL**, *téér'-go-shif*, a town of Wallachia, on the Schyl, a tributary of the Danube, 54 miles N.W. of Krajova.

TIRGU-FORMOS, *téér'-go'-for'-mos*, a small town of Moldavia, 30 miles N.W. of Yassy.

TIRHALA. See **TRIKHALA**.

TIRHEE, *tir'-hee'*, or **GORCHA**, a rajaship of India, in Bundelcund, under British protection. Area, 2100 square miles. Pop. 192,000. Annual revenue, 100,000*l*. Armed force, 4000 infantry, and 1200 cavalry. Principal town, Gorcha.

TIRHOOT, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, between lat. 26° and 27° N., and lon. 84° and 86° E., having E. the district of Purneah; S., Boglipoor and the Gangetic, which separates it from Bahar and Patna; W., Sarun.

* "They left Loeh-Tun on their lee,
And they wakened the men of the wild TRUX."
SCOTT'S *Lord of the Isles*, canto iv.

from which it is partly divided by the river Gunduck; and N., Nepal. Estimated area, 10,236 square miles. Pop. about 2,400,000, of whom 2,000,000 are Hindus. Principal town, Musufferpore.

TIRHOOT, *tir'hoot'*, or TARUT, *tā-root'*, an island in the Gulf of Bahrein, Persian Gulf, opposite El-Katif.

TIRIOLO, *te-re-ō-lo*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, district, and N.W. of Catanzaro, between the Coraci and the Lamato.

TIRLEMONT, *teer'l-mōn'*, (Flemish, *Thienen* or *Tienen*, *teel-nē*; *L. Theñæ*), a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Grande-Geete, and the railway from Louvain to Liege, 25 miles E. of Brussels. It is surrounded by walls which are above 4 miles in circuit, but a large part of the space enclosed by them is occupied by gardens. It is entered by six gates, and has generally well-laid-out streets, several squares, including the market-square, near the centre of the town, in which are the town-house, a modern edifice, and the Gothic church of Notre Dame, founded at the end of the thirteenth century, and rebuilt in the fifteenth century. On the top of a little hill stands the parish church of St. Germain, with a Romanesque tower. There are also an hospital and asylum for the aged, and excellent cavalry barracks. Tirlemont possesses a college, an academy of design, communal and private schools, a reading and musical society, an orphan society, and several religious confraternities; it has manufactures of woollen stuffs and blankets, flannel and hosiery, salt, beet-root sugar, soap, leather; also malt, oil, and flour mills, gin-distilleries, and breweries, in which an esteemed white beer is made; and a trade in corn, wool, horned cattle, and swine, for which seven annual fairs are held. Pop. 8362. It was taken by the French in 1635, in 1792, and in 1794, and its fortifications were dismantled in 1804.

TIRLEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge, 4½ miles S.W. of Tewkesbury.

TIRLUNSCHEIN, a village of Austria. See TATRANG.

TIRMEZ, *tir'mēz'*, or TURMUZ, *tūr'mūz'*, a town of Central Asia, in Bokhara, on the Oxus, 30 miles N. of Balkh.

TIRNOVA, *tēer'no-vā*, written also TERNOVA or TIRNAVA, *tēer'nā-vā*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Jantra, a tributary of the Danube, 35 miles S.E. of Sistova. Pop. 8000. It is enclosed by a wall and trench; has numerous mosques, churches, and synagogues; and is the see of a Greek bishop.

TIRO, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

TIRO, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

TIRO, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

TIROL, a province of Austria. See TYROL.

TIRRE. See TIRE.

TIRSCHENREUTH, *tir'shen-roit'*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Nab, 15 miles S. of Eger. Pop. 2300. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

TIRSCHIEGEL, *tēer'sh/teeghel*, written also TRZIEŁ, a town of Prussian Poland, 42 miles W. of Posen. Pop. 1376.

TIRSI, *tir'see* or *teer'see*, or ORISTANO, *o-ris-tā-no*, (anc. *Thyrus*?) the largest river in the island of Sardinia. It rises in the division of Sassari, province of Ozieri, flows S.W., and after a course of about 80 miles, falls into the gulf about 3 miles below the town of Oristano. It becomes fordable near its mouth in very dry summers, but in winter often causes great damage by its inundations, from which large tracts are protected by means of expensive embankments.

TIRY, an island of the Hebrides. See TIRE.

TIRYNS or TIRYNTHUS, a ruined city of Greece, in the Morea; its remains, 2 miles S.E. of Argos, comprise fine specimens of Cyclopean architecture.

TIRZA, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

TISBURY, a township of Duke's co., Massachusetts, on Martha's Vineyard, about 70 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1803.

TISCHNOWITZ, *tish'no-vit'a*, a town of Moravia, 15 miles N.W. of Brünn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 1500.

TISHEET, *tee'sheet'*, written also TYSCHYT, a town of Central Africa, in Sahara, about lat. 18° 15' N., lon. 8° 40' W. Near it are mines of salt; and it is an important caravan station between North Africa and Nigritia.

TISHEMINGO, *tish-e-ming-go*, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee and Alabama, has an area of about 1400 square miles. The Tombigbee River rises in the county, the Tennessee flows along its N.E. border, and it is drained by Tusculum Creek. The surface is diversified by small hills; the soil is fertile, especially in the valleys, and generally has a substratum of sand. A large part of the county is covered with forests of oak, hickory, walnut, and pine. The head streams of the Tombigbee furnish valuable motive-power. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad intersects the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Jacinto, the capital. Organized in 1836. Pop. 15,490, of whom 13,529 were free, and 1961 slaves.

TISKILWA, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, about 45 miles N. by E. of Peoria, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

TISMANA, *tis-mā'nā*, a town of Little Wallachia, 20 miles W.N.W. of Tirgoşhy.

TISSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

TISTED, East, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TISTED, West, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TISTED, a town of Denmark. See THISTED.

TISZA. See THISSA.

TISZALCZ, a town of Hungary. See THISSHOLZ.

TITCHBORNE. See TICHBOURNE.

TITCHFIELD. See TICHFIELD.

TITCHWELL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TITICACA, (*te-te-kā-kā*.) LAKE, the most elevated and one of the largest lakes of South America, forming a part of the boundary between South Peru and Bolivia, in the centre of an alpine valley, between two great cordilleras of the Andes, lat. 15° 15' to 16° 35' S., and lon. 68° 40' to 70° W.; greatest length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 170 miles; greatest breadth, about 70 miles. Area estimated at about 4000 square miles. Height above sea-level, 12,500 feet. It is of very irregular shape, having numerous large bays, enclosed by projecting peninsulas. Two of these, towards the S., stretch so far across the lake, from opposite directions, as to leave only a very narrow channel, and thus divide it into two unequal portions, of which the N. is by far the larger. Lake Titicaca contains several islands, of which the largest bears its own name, and lies near the S.W. shore. It contains many ruins, and is celebrated in Peruvian history as the spot where Manco-Capac, the first Inca of the last Peruvian dynasty, miraculously appeared. The depth has not been accurately ascertained. No soundings deeper than 120 fathoms have been taken, but these were near the shore; it is believed that towards the centre the depth is much greater. The chief feeders of the lake are the Asangaro and Lagunillas, both of which enter it on its N. shore. Its only outlet is the Desaguadero, which issues from its S. extremity, and continues its course S.W. through the great alpine valley between the cordilleras. On its W. shore are the towns of Puno and Chucuito.

TITIRIBI, *te-te-re-ne'*, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 40 miles S.E. of Antioquia, on an affluent of the Magdalena, nearly 4000 feet above the level of the ocean.

TITLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TITO, *ēl te-to*, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, district, and 7 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 3400.

TITSCHEN, Neu, in Moravia. See NEU-TITSCHEN.

TITSEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

TITTEL, *tittēl'*, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, near the confluence of the Theiss with the Danube, 15 miles E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 2540. It is a steamboat station, and has ship-building docks, magazines, and arsenals.

TITIKRI or TITERKY, *titt'ch-ree'*, a marshy lake of Algeria, 50 miles S.S.W. of Algiers, and traversed by the river Shelif. It gave name to a province now comprised in that of Algiers.

TITIBAWASSEE, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing S.E., falls into the Saginaw River (of which it is the largest affluent) 2 or 3 miles above Saginaw City. It is navigable for boats perhaps 70 or 80 miles, and flows through a region which is covered with dense forests.

TITIBAWASSEE, a township of Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop. 341.

TITTLESHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TITTLIS, *tittlis*, one of the Swiss Alps, on the limits of the cantons of Bern, Unterwalden, and Uri, 18 miles N.E. of the Wetterhorn, 10,613 feet above the sea.

TITTMONING, *titt'mo-ning'*, a town of Upper Bavaria, 8 miles S.S.W. of Burghausen. Pop. 1200.

TITURIOY, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

TITUS, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, contains about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River, on the S. by Big Cypress Bayou, and is drained by White Oak Bayou. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests of good timber; and the soil is highly productive. Titus county was established in 1843, and is settling rapidly. Named in honor of James Titus, of Texas, a prominent man in his section of the state. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. 3536, of whom 3160 were free, and 467 slaves.

TITUSVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, 10 miles above Trenton, has a church, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

TITUSVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on Oil Creek, 25 miles E. of Meadville. It is well supplied with water-power, and has an active trade. Pop. in 1850, 243.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia. See TIOMEN.

TIVERN, a river of Naples. See BIFERN.

TIVERTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on both sides of the Exe and Leman, at their confluence, and on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, 13½ miles N.N.E. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 11,144. The town has the finest church in the county, after Exeter Cathedral, with a tower 116 feet in height; the re-

mains of a castle, forming a conspicuous object; a magnificent chapel, founded in the sixteenth century; a grammar school, the revenue of which supports 6 students at the universities, sends one to Balliol College, Oxford, and has two exhibitions of 30*l.* a-year each; other grammar and endowed schools, various almshouses and other charities, aggregate annual revenue, 2600*l.*; a town-hall, market-house, corn-market, theatre, assembly and reading-room. It has manufactures of lace, which employs many hands, and there is a small manufacture of woollens. Tiverton is connected with the Tone, Taunton, &c. by a navigable canal. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

TIVERTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

TIVERTON, a post-village and township of Newport co., Rhode Island, on Narraganset Bay, 28 miles S.E. by S. of Providence. It contains a bank, and several cotton and other mills. Pop. 4699.

TIVERTON, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Walhonding River. Pop. 842.

TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Newport co., Rhode Island, 18 miles S.E. of Providence.

TIVISA, *te-vee'sh*, a town of Spain, province, and 26 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3000.

TIVOLI, *tiv'-o-le* or *tee'-vo-le* (anc. *Tibur*), a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, comarca, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Rome, on the left bank of the Tevere, which here forms a fine cascade of 80 feet. Pop. 6200. The town is situated on the slope of Monte Ripoli, in a picturesque and beautiful situation, but it is dirty and ill-built, and unhealthy. It has a cathedral and convents, and in the court-yard of an inn, on a rock overhanging the river, are the celebrated remains of a circular temple of the Tiberine Sybil, or of Vesta. Around Tivoli are the remains of several aqueducts, and of numerous Roman villas, among which is that of Cassius; and adjacent to the town are the vestiges of a vast palace built by Hadrian, which has contributed numerous antiquities to the Vatican.

TIVOLI, *tiv'-o-le*, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the railroad of that name, 100 miles N. of New York. It has a ferry across the river, and contains several mills.

TIVOLI, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 20 miles W. by N. of Dubuque.

TIVY, a river of North Wales. See **TRIFY**.

TIXALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

TIXCOCO, *tix-ko'ko*, an Indian town of Yucatan, 20 miles S.E. of Merida, with a large church.

TIXOVER, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

TIZ, a town of Beloochistan. See **TEEZ**.

TIZZANA, *tiz-sá-ná*, a town of Tuscany, department of Florence, on a hill forming the N. base of Mount Albano, about 7 miles from Pistoja. It has a trade in corn, silk, and especially wine, some of which ranks as the best in Tuscany. Pop. 7714.

TIZZANO, *tiz-sá-no*, (L. *Titia-num*), a village of Tuscany, duchy, and 26 miles S. of Parma, near the right bank of the torrent of Parma. Pop. 2978.

TJANJOR, *tyán'-yor*, a town of Java, capital of the province of Preanger, 53 miles S.E. of Batavia. It is a neat place, with straight, broad streets; and suffered from an eruption of the volcano of Gede, and from an earthquake in 1834.

TJAYA, *tyá'*, a town of Tibet, 370 miles E. by N. of Lassa. Lat. 31° 45' N., lon. 97° 45' E.

TJIDANI, *Da, dá tje-dá-ne*, a river of Java, province of Buitenzorg, rises at the foot of Mount Pangerango, and falls into the Java Sea, after receiving numerous affluents.

TJILATJAP, *tyee-lát-yáp*, a town of Java, province of Bangoemas, on the S. coast, 111 miles S.W. of Samarang, on the bay of its own name, with a good haven, presenting facilities for the shipping of produce.

TJILATJAP BAY, on the S. coast of Java, is formed by the island of Kembangan, on which two forts are erected.

TJIMANOK, *tyee-má-nok*, a river of Java, province of Preanger, flows N., and near Cape Indramayo joins the Java Sea by two arms. It is of great advantage to the inland navigation of the province, and for sending coffee, &c. to the coast for exportation.

TJIRINGIN, *tyee-rin-ghin*, a maritime village of Java, province, and 30 miles S.W. of Bantam, on the Strait of Sunda. It is the most flourishing place in the province. Pop. 1800.

TJORN, an island of Sweden. See **TIGER**.

TLACOTALPAN, *tlá-ko-tál-pán*, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 60 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz.

TLALISCOYAN, *tlá-lis-ko-yán*, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 50 miles S. of Vera Cruz.

TLALPAN, *tlá-pán*, or **SAN AUGUSTIN DE LAS CUEVAS**, *sán ów-gooe-teen' dá lís kwá'vás*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and about 12 miles from Mexico. It contains a number of beautiful villas, to which many of the inhabitants of the capital retire during the warm sea-

son; and is celebrated for its annual fair, which lasts three days, and attracts numerous visitors.

TLAMSEN. See **TLEMSEN**.

TLAPA, *tlá-pá*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of La Puebla, on the Yopex, 60 miles N.N.E. of its mouth in the Pacific. The population are mostly engaged in raising cotton and sugar.

TLAPUJAHUA or **TLAPUXAHUA**, *tlá-poo-ná-wá*, a mining town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Michoacan, 60 miles E. of Valladolid.

TLASCALA, *tlá-ská-lá*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 10 miles N. of La Puebla. When the Spaniards took possession of the country, it was a place of great size and importance. Pop. now, 4000.

TLEMSEN, *tlém-sén*, or **TLEMECEN**, *tlém'eh-sén*, written also **TLAMSEN**, **TLEMSAN**, and **TREMECEN**, (anc. *Tremis*? or *Tremici Colonia*?) a town of Algeria, province of Oran, in a commanding position, 68 miles S.W. of Oran. It is a place of considerable antiquity, is enclosed by walls, and separated into 4 quarters. It has narrow streets, refreshed by numerous fountains, with houses generally of one story, built of brick, stone, or clay. It contains several mosques, with an extensive citadel: in the neighborhood are numerous interesting remains of antiquity. It has manufactures of iron, morocco-leather, carpets, and various fabrics in woollen, cotton, and linen; and is the seat of considerable trade, being, from its vicinity to Morocco and the desert, the natural entrepôt of the caravans coming from Fez, the desert furnishing ostrich feathers, wool, and ivory, in exchange for groceries and manufactured articles. Tlemcen was occupied by the French in 1836, but was evacuated in 1837 in consequence of a treaty between General Bugaud and Abd-el-Kader. It was again occupied by the French in 1842. Pop. in 1850, 9443.

TLEMSEN, GULF OF, an inlet of the Mediterranean, in Algeria, 20 miles N.N.W. of Tlemcen, opposite Cape Gata, (in Andalusia.) It is 35 miles in width at its entrance.

TLOS, *tlós*, a ruined city in the S. part of Asia Minor; its remains are 15 miles S.E. of Makree.

TLUMATSCHAU, *tlóo-mát-shóu*, written also **TLUMACOW**, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Hradisch, near the left bank of the March, 6 miles S.E. of Kremsir. Pop. 1253.

TMORUS, MOUNT, (Turk. *Kiriljah Masa Tigh*, *kir'íl-já' má'sá tíg*), a mountain range of Asia Minor, 20 miles S.E. of Smyrna, extending E. for about 70 miles, separating the basins of the rivers Kodus (anc. *Hermeus*) and Cayster. It is crossed by several routes, and has on its summit a plain of fine pasturage, interspersed with large trees.

TMUTARAKAN, a town of Russia. See **TAMAN**.

TNILAJA, *tné-lá'*, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Don Cossacks, flows very circuitously E.S.E., after a course of about 120 miles, joins the Donets.

TOA, ALTA, *ál'tá to'á*, ("Upper Toa,"), a village of Cuba, near Bayamo, with 3000 inhabitants.

TOA, BAXA, *bá'há, to'á*, ("Lower Toa,"), a village of Cuba, near Bayamo, with 2000 inhabitants.

TOAK, a town of Turkish Koordistan. See **TAOKE**.

TOBACCO PORT, a post-village of Stewart co., Tennessee, on Cumberland River, 85 miles W.N.W. of Nashville.

TOBACCO ROW, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

TOBACCO STICK, a post-office, Dorchester co., Maryland.

TOBAGO, *to-bá-go*, an island of the British West Indies, Windward group. Lat. (N. point) 11° 25' N., lon. 60° 32' W. It is 24 miles N.E. of Trinidad; 32 miles long, by 12 miles broad. Area, 97 square miles, or 62,084 acres. It is one entire mass of rocks, rising with a steep ascent on the N.E., and descending gradually towards the S.W., with some small but picturesque valleys intervening. The highest part of the rock is towards the N.E. extremity, where it attains an elevation of about 900 feet. The N.W. part is the least mountainous; on the S. it terminates in broken plains and lowlands. It is well watered by rivulets and streams, rising in the interior, and passing over the lowlands to the sea. It has several good harbors along the N. coast for vessels of 150 tons, and a few also on the S. coast. Tobago is beyond the range of hurricanes, but is extremely unhealthy to Europeans. The produce of the island consists exclusively of sugar, molasses, and rum. Value of exports in 1852, 56,831*l.*; of imports, 53,519*l.*; 56,503*l.* of the exports, and 17,441*l.* of the latter, was with Great Britain. Shipping, outwards, 9296 tons; inwards, 8172 tons.

Tobago has a local legislature, consisting of a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council, and a house of assembly of 16 elected members. There are 7 Episcopal churches, 5 Wesleyan, and 2 Moravian places of worship; 9 Church of England schools, 6 Wesleyan, and 3 Moravian. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763. Principal town, Scarborough, on the S.W. side of the island, along the sea-shore. Pop. in 1852, 14,794.

TOBARRA, *to-ná-rá*, a town of Spain, province, and 33 miles S.S.E. of Albacete, with remains of fortifications, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 6490.

TOBBER, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin.

* "Awake, ye Muses of Etrurian shades,
Or sacred Tivoli's romantic glades."—HEWART.
1926

TOBBER, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 2½ miles S.W. of Clonmel, near the Suir. Pop. 149.

TOBBER, a hamlet of Ireland, in Munster, King's county, 8 miles N.W. of Clare.

TOBBERAHEE/NA, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 2½ miles S.W. of Clonmel. Pop. 400.

TOBBERCURRY, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo, on the road from Boyle to Ballina, 14 miles E.S.E. of the latter. Pop. 700.

TOBBERMORE, a small town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry, on the road from Dublin to Coleraine, 5 miles N.W. of Magherafelt. Pop. 450.

TOBBERMORY, a small seaport town of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on the N.E. coast of the island of Mull, 8 miles N.N.W. of Toraray. Pop. in 1851, 1547. It has a custom-house, a landlocked harbor with 2 quays, some boat-building and general trade, steam and other communication with Skye, Lewis, Inverness, and the Clyde. It is the seat of a monthly judicial court, and the polling-place for the North Argyllshire Hebrides.

TOBESOFKA CREEK. See CHUPER.

TOBINSPOUT, a village and township of Perry co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 11 miles below Rome. Pop. 1725.

TOBITSCHAU, to-bit-shôw', a town of Moravia, on the March, 8 miles W.S.W. of Pírau. Pop. 1916.

TOBLACH, to-blâk, a village of Tyrol, circle of Bruneck, district of Welsburg, with a church and an almshouse. Pop. 1529.

TOBOL, to-bol', a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, rises in the S. part of the Ural Mountain chain, and after a N.E. course of 500 miles, joins the Irtysh near Tobolsk. Affluents, the Ool, Mias, Toora, and Tavda, all from the W.; and from the influx of the Ool downwards it is navigable throughout three-fourths of its course.

TOBOLSK, to-bolsk', the westernmost government of Siberia, embracing all its width from the Kirgheez Territory to the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 55° and 73° N., and lon. 60° and 80° E., having W. the Ural Mountains, and the governments of Perm and Orenboorg, and E. the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk. Area estimated at 1,000,000 square miles, and pop. at 685,000. The surface is mountainous in the S. and W.; elsewhere mostly level. It is watered by the Obi and its large tributaries, the Irtysh, Ishim, Tobol, &c. N. of lat. 65° or 66°, the whole country is a mere sterile moor, the soil of which is frozen during 9 months of the year. A wide forest region of firs and birch extends between lat. 65° and 58° N.; S. of which is the most productive and populous portion of the government; this being succeeded S. by the steppe of Ishim, a salt plain comprising that part of the old government of Omsk, now included in Tobolsk. Rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat are produced, and with other necessities are conveyed down the Obi and other rivers to the villages in the N., in return for large quantities of furs and skins, which are sent to the fair of Nishnee-Novgorod, and to the Kirgheez country and Kiakhta, in return for Bokhara and Chinese products. Iron, copper, gold, silver, and platinum are raised in the Ural chain; and at Tioumen, and some other places are thriving leather, soap, woollen, and other factories. Transit and general commerce is, however, much more important than manufacturing industry. Population most thickly collected between Omsk and Tobolsk, in which tract is a succession of Tartar, Kirgheez, and Russian villages, with the towns Ishim and Tioukalinsk. Other principal towns are Tioumen, Yalootrovsk, Petropaulovsk, Tara, Tiourinsk, Demiansk, Samarova, and Beresov, all on the Tobol, Obi, and their tributaries.

TOBOLSK, the capital city of West Siberia, and of the above government, at the junction of the Irtysh and Tobol Rivers, in lat. 58° 12' 30" N., lon. 68° 16' 30" E. Pop. 20,000. The city proper stands on the flat summit of a hill, is enclosed by a strong brick wall, and has externally a fine appearance. The streets are regular, and mostly paved with wood. The principal buildings, a cathedral with 5 cupolas, nearly 20 other churches, the archbishop's and governor's palaces, prison, public offices, and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian influence in Siberia. Along the river are suburbs enclosed by a ditch and palisade, and inhabited chiefly by Tartars. The climate is so severe in winter, that mercury is sometimes frozen. The city is, however, well supplied with provisions and means of public entertainment and education, and its society is stated to be of a superior order. Tobolsk was founded in 1587; it is the seat of the military governor and archbishop of West Siberia, and of a civil governor.

TOBOSO, to-so-so, a decayed town of Spain, in La Mancha, 60 miles S.E. of Toledo, celebrated in "Don Quixote."

TOBOYNE, to-boin', a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 707.

TOBY, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. P. 2234.

TOBYHAN/NA, a creek of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Lehigh River.

TOBYHANNA, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 550.

TOBY'S RIVER, of Pennsylvania. See CLAMON RIVER.

TOCAIMA. See TOCATMA.

TOCANTINS, to-kân-teens', a large river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, formed by the union of the Almas and Maranhão, nearly in lat. 14° S.; it flows almost due N., receiving the Paranatinga, the Manoel-Alves, the Rio do Sonno, and the Manoel-Alves-Septentrional on the right, and the Taboca and numerous small streams on the left. On reaching the N. confines of Goyaz, it makes a large and circuitous bend to the W., till it reaches the town of São-João-das-duas-Barras, in lat. 6° S. Here it is joined and doubled in volume by the Araguay, after which it flows almost due N. across the province of Para, receiving in succession the Sandé on the left, and the Moju and Guama on the right, and falls into the Para about 70 miles S.W. of the town of Belem or Para. Its course, under its own proper name, is about 1000 miles, and at the town of Cometa, where the embouchure commences, its channel is about 8 miles wide. The tide ascends to Fort Alcobaca, 300 miles from the sea.

TOCANTINS, a town of Brazil, province, and 210 miles N.E. of Goyaz, on the left bank of the Bacalhão, here crossed by a handsome bridge. The mines to which it owes its existence, were at first remarkably rich, but have long ceased to be productive, though many of the inhabitants still persist in working them.

TOCAT. See TOKAT.

TOCAYMA or **TOCAIMA**, to-k'ym', a small town of South America, in New Granada, 35 miles S.W. of Bogota.

TOCCIA, a river of North Italy. See TOCE.

TOCCO, tok'ko, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 17 miles S.W. of Chieti, near the Pescara. Pop. 3500.

TOCCO, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 17 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 1300.

TOCCOA FALLS, a post-office of Habersham co., Georgia.

TOCCONOLA, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

TOCE, to-eh', **TOCCIA**, to-eh', or **TUSA**, to-sâ, a river of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, rises in the Alps near the Simplon, and after a S. course of 50 miles, enters Lago Maggiore on its W. side, 3 miles E. of Gravello, where it receives the surplus waters of Lake Orta. Chief affluent, the Anzascia. The bay of the lake which it enters is called the GULF OF TOCE. Near Formazza it presents one of the finest series of cascades in the Alps, having an aggregate descent of 1000 feet.

TOCHOCUNO CREEK. See ECHACONNER.

TOCINA, to-the-nâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 20 miles from Seville. Pop. 1039.

TOKENBURG, a valley of Switzerland. See TOUGENBURG.

TOCK/HOLES, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TOCMA, a small river of Georgia and Tennessee, rises in Union county of the former state, and flowing N.W. through Polk county of Tennessee, enters the Hiwassee. It is sometimes called the AQUOKEE.

TOODA, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

TOCUYO, to-koo'yo, a river of South America, in Venezuela, department of Caracas, rises E. of Trujillo, flows N. and N.E., and enters the Caribbean Sea N. of the Gulf of Triste. Total course 200 miles, for the latter half of which it is navigable. The principal affluent, the Carora. Its banks are well wooded.

TOCUYO, a town of South America, on the above river, near its source, 34 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo. It has several churches and convents, a college, manufactures of woollen fabrics and leather, and a trade in wheat and wool of superior quality.

TODBERE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TODD, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, contains about 350 square miles. It is drained by Pond River, and by Elk, Whippoorwill, and Clifty Creeks. The surface is generally undulating or hilly; the soil in some parts is of limestone formation, and is fertile. Stone coal abounds in the county. A railroad is projected from Nashville to Elkton, the county seat. Named in honor of Colonel John Todd, of Kentucky. Pop. 12,268, of whom 7458 were free, and 4810 slaves.

TODD, a post-township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 22 miles S. by W. of Huntingdon. Pop. 1222.

TODD, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 578.

TODDENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TODDINGTON, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Bedford, 5 miles N.N.W. of Dunstable. Pop. in 1851, 2438, extensively employed in the straw-plait manufacture.

TODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 24 miles N.N.E. of Wincombe. Here is Toddington Park.

TODD'S, a post-office of Spotsylvania co., Virginia.

TODD'S CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Clinton county, and enters the Little Miami in Warren county.

TODD'SVILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

TODI, to-dea, (anc. *Tuder*), a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 24 miles S. of Perugia. Pop. 2925. It is of high antiquity, and has Etruscan walls, and a cathedral. Here, in 552, Narves defeated and killed the Gothic king Totila.

TÖDIRBERG, a summit of the Swiss Alps. See **DÖDIRBERG**.
TODMORDEN-with-WAVERDEN, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, parish, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Rochdale, on the Rochdale Canal, and on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4532, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures. The town is in the picturesque valley of the Calder. On an eminence near its centre is an old and abandoned church. It has a new chapel, various Dissenters' meeting-houses, and a mechanics' institute. Coal is abundant in its vicinity.

TODOS OS SANTOS, BAY OF. See **ALL-SAINTS' BAY**.

TODTMÖRS, *tödtmör's*, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, bailiwick, and near Sanct Blasien. Pop. 1719.

TODTNAU, *tödt'nöw*, a town of Baden, on the Wiesen, 4 miles N.E. of Schönnau, 2070 feet above the sea. Pop. 1377.

TODWICK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TOEBAN, *toe'hän'*, a maritime village of Java, province, and 55 miles E. by S. of Rembang. It is large and busy, lies on an excellent bay, and has some boat-building.

TOEKOKKEMOU, *toe-koo'kä-moo'*, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, Carimata Passage. Lat. 2° 31' S., lon. 108° 36' 30" E.

TÖNNINGEN, a town of Denmark. See **TÖNNINGEN**.

TÖPLITZ, a town of Bohemia. See **TÖPLITZ**.

TOFT, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

TOFT, MONKS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOFT-NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TOFTS or TOFT-TREES, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOWAS SPRINGS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

TOGGENBURG, *to'ghen-böörä'*, the upper valley of the river Thur, in Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Length, 30 miles. It embraces almost all the various features of Alpine scenery.

TOGIA (to'gho-d) ISLANDS, in the Malay Archipelago, are an extensive group of islets in the Gulf of Tomini, on the E. coast of Celebes.

TOGLIO, a village of Austrian Italy. See **TEGLIO**.

TOHICKON CREEK, of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware.

TOIRANO, *toe-rä'no*, a village of the Sardinian States, 5 miles N. of Albenga, on the right bank of the Barascone, with a remarkable stalactitic grotto. Pop. 1416.

TOIROIS, *to'e-roce*, a town and seaport of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, at the mouth of a small river which falls into the bay of the same name, 15 miles N. of Natal. It contains a church and a primary school, and carries on a considerable trade in salt, leather, hides, salt pork, and, above all, cotton of excellent quality. The Bay of Toiros furnishes an excellent roadstead, in which vessels can lie in from 4 to 5 fathoms, sheltered both from the S. and S.W. winds. Pop. of the district, 4000.

TOK, *tok*, a river of Russia, rises about 50 miles N.N.W. of Orenbourg, flows circuitously W., and joins the right bank of the Samara a little above Bozoolook. Length, 120 miles.

TOKA, *to'kä*, a town of Hindostan, in the Nizam's dominions, 25 miles S.W. of Aurungabad, and a good deal resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.

TOKAT or TUCAT, *to'kä't*, a city of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 58 miles N.W. of Seevaa, on the Yesil-Irmak. Pop. estimated at 6700 families, of which 5000 are Turkish, 1500 Armenian, and 150 Greek. It is surrounded on three sides by hills, and has externally a handsome appearance, being interspersed with trees and orchards, but it is meanly built. Its commercial importance has of late greatly declined; still it is a considerable depot for agricultural produce, and it has manufactures of silk fabrics and calico, dyeing works, and a large government establishment, at which is refined all the copper produced by the mines of Arghana-Maden, near Diarbekir, the annual average produce of which is 1000 tons.

TOKAY, *to-kä'* (Hun. pron. *to-köf*), a town of North-east Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the right bank of the Theiss, at the influx of the Bodrog, 43 miles N.N.W. of Debreczin. Lat. 48° 7' N., lon. 21° 24' E. Pop. 5712. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, Lutheran, Reformed, and Greek united churches, and Piarist and Capuchin convents. It is celebrated as being the entrepôt for the famous Tokay wine, produced in the hilly tract called the Hegyalla, between the Bodrog and Hernad Rivers. The wine of premier quality is bought up for the imperial cellars, and only the secondary and inferior growths are exported. See **HETTYALJA**.

TÖKEN-BESSEYS, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, 40 miles W. of Bootan. Lat. 6° 8' S., lon. 123° 56' E.

TÖKENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TÖKMAH, a branch of the Euphrates. See **KARA SOO**.

TOLA. See **TOOLA**.

TÖRLAND'S PRAIRIE, a post-village in Erie township, Washington co., Wisconsin, 50 miles E. by N. of Madison.

TOLAPALCA, *to-lä-pä'kä*, a mountain pass of South America. Lat. 16° S. Height, 14,190 feet.

TOLBIACUM. See **ZULPICH**.

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TOLCSVA, (*NAOT*) *nödj to'ch'vöb'*, a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 24 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 3625.

TOLEDO, *to-lee'do*, (Sp. pron. *to-lé'do*; anc. *Toletum*), a famous city of Spain, and its capital under the Goths and Moors, now capital of the province of Toledo, in the centre of the Iberian Peninsula, on the Tagus, here crossed by two noble bridges, and by which it is nearly surrounded, 41 miles S.S.W. of Madrid. Lat. 39° 52' 24" N., lon. 4° 49' W. Pop., said to have amounted formerly to 200,000, was, in 1849, 13,580. It is situated on a rocky height, and has an excessive climate, very cold in winter, and hot in summer. It is surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked by numerous towers, and has many steeples. The streets and squares are narrow, irregular, ill-paved, and dull. It is, however, clean, being supplied with plenty of cisterns. The cathedral of Toledo, the metropolitan church of Spain, founded in 587, is 404 feet in length, 204 feet in width, with a lofty tower and spire. Many of its paintings have been transferred to the national gallery at Madrid, and much of the wealth of the cathedral, in gold, silver, and jewels, has been applied to secular uses. The *Alcazar*, the former residence both of Moorish and Castilian monarchs, is an extensive pile of three stories, surmounted by a balustrade. Outside of the city is a public walk, adorned with statues. Toledo has a university, 4 colleges, numerous hospitals and asylums, including two for foundlings and lunatics, a handsome town-hall, and a mint. Toledo has long been famous for its manufacture of sword-blades; and though it now employs only about 70 hands, great skill is still shown in tempering the blade. It has also manufactures of coarse woollens, paper, guitar strings, coarse glass, and leather. An amphitheatre and some walls of the ancient *Toletum* still attest its importance under the Romans. It was taken by the Goths in 497, and by the Moors in 714, and retained by the last till 1085, when it was permanently annexed to the crown of Castile. Between the fifth and ninth centuries, it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils.—Inhab. *Toledan*, *to-lee'dän*.

TOLEDO, a province of Spain, in New Castile, bounded N. by the provinces of Madrid and Avila, E. by Cuenca, S. by Ciudad Real, and W. by Caceres. Area, 5620 square miles. Pop. 330,000.

TOLEDO, a flourishing city and port of entry of Lucas county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee River, 4 miles from its mouth, 134 miles N.N.W. of Columbus, and 66 miles S.S.W. of Detroit. Lat. 41° 39' 30" N., lon. 82° 32' W. It is the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, the longest in the Union, and is one of the most flourishing and important entrepôts in the commerce of the great lakes. The river flows through Maumee Bay into the W. end of Lake Erie, and forms an excellent harbor, which admits the largest class of steamboats. Toledo is connected by railroad with Chicago on the one hand, and with Cleveland, Buffalo, and the Atlantic cities on the other. The railroads which meet here are the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo, the Erie and Kalamazoo, and the Dayton and Michigan. Several others are in progress, viz. the Air-line to Chicago, the Toledo and Illinois, extending to Danville, the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern, and the Junction road to Cleveland. Toledo is one of the principal thoroughfares of the emigration passing from New York to the Western States. It communicates daily by steamboat with Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, &c. The city extends along the river more than a mile, and has two principal centres of business, called the upper and lower landings. The upper presents a fine view of the harbor and river for a distance of several miles. There were originally two distinct settlements, called Port Lawrence and Vistula. Within a few years, nearly \$100,000 have been expended in grading the streets, and in other permanent improvements. In 1853 it contained 5 churches and 3 banks. It has a Union school, with 5 male and 11 female teachers. Great attention is paid to the subject of education. Several newspapers are published here, two of which are issued daily.

The commerce of Toledo is immense and rapidly increasing. The Wabash and Erie Canal, completed in 1852, extends to the Ohio River at Evansville, traversing the entire Wabash Valley, and thereby rendering the richest portion of the state of Indiana tributary to its traffic. The Miami and Erie Canal, also connecting Toledo with the Ohio at Cincinnati, attracts to it the rich products of the Miami Valley. The receipts of the principal articles of commerce in 1852 were as follows:—Flour, 283,877 barrels; wheat, 2,812,616 bushels; corn, 4,107,883 bushels; railroad iron, 32,605 tons, (value, \$1,793,275); locomotives, cars, car wheels, &c., \$442,961; hardware, \$465,000; leather, \$441,600; salt, (181,172 barrels,) \$235,523; pine lumber and shingles, \$242,964; and unwrought marble, \$636,480. The annexed table shows the total value of the imports and exports for the years 1847, 1851, and 1852:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1847	\$4,039,946	\$4,034,224	\$8,074,170
1851	28,301,741	7,965,774	31,267,515
1852	37,585,091	19,786,875	57,371,966

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Of the commerce of 1852, \$18,062 imports, and \$118,852 exports was with Canada. The commerce of 1853 and 1854, in tons, is represented as follows:—Arrived in 1853, 231,206 tons; cleared, 103,278 tons. Arrived in 1854, 426,606 tons; cleared, 89,067 tons. Its value we are unable to give. In articles of corn it is stated that the receipts of 1854 show an increase over those of 1853, amounting to 1,698,070 bushels, while the falling off in wheat (flour being reduced to bushels) has been 1,952,765 bushels. The following are the arrivals and departures at Toledo for the year 1854, cleared:—

Arrived.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American steam vessels.....	611	340,395	504	338,570
British.....	6	1,302	6	1,372
American sail vessels.....	1,131	147,666	1,133	146,896
British.....	20	3,429	19	6,356
Total.....	1,768	492,792	1,662	493,193

The enrolled and licensed tonnage of Miami district, June 30th, 1854, amounted to 584, of which 178 tons were employed in steam navigation. The number of vessels built during the year was 5; tons, 1117. Toledo was incorporated as a city in 1836. Pop. in 1840, 1322; in 1850, 3829; January 1, 1853, 8497; and in 1854, 11,473—being an increase in five years of 7544. Assessed value of property in 1846, \$573,129; in 1853, \$1,547,194.

TOLEDO, a post-village of Union co., Illinois, 144 miles S. of Springfield.

TOLEDO, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

TOLEDO, MOUNTAINS OF. See SPAIN.

TOLEN, a town of the Netherlands. See THOLEN.

TOLENTINO, to-lén-toe'no, (anc. *Tidentinum*), a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles S.W. of Macerata, on the left bank of the Chienti. Pop. 9437. It has a cathedral, with memorials of its builders, the Visconti. Tolentino has acquired some celebrity from the humiliating treaty which was dictated to Pope Pius VI., in 1797, by the French, headed by Bonaparte. In 1815 a sanguinary battle, fought in the neighborhood, sealed the fate of Murat, who, at the head of the Neapolitans, was defeated by the Austrians under Bianchi.

TOLERS, a post-office of Amite co., Mississippi.

TOLERSVILLE, a post-village of Louisa county, Virginia, on the Virginia Central Railroad, 45 miles N.W. by N. from Virginia.

TOLSHBOROUGH, tols'búr-rúh, a post-office of Lewis county, Kentucky.

TOLETUM. See TOLEDO.

TOLFA, to'fá, a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, 10 miles N.E. of Civita Vecchia. It has the most important alum-works in Italy.

TOLIMA, to-lee'má, a volcano of South America, in New Granada. Lat. 4° 40' N., lon. 75° 37' W. Height, 18,270 feet.

TOLING, a town of Tibet, near the Upper Sutlej, 18 miles S.E. of Chaprung. It has a magnificent temple.

TOLKEMIT, to'kch-mít', a town of West Prussia, 37 miles E. of Dantzic, on the Frische Haff. Pop. 2130.

TOL/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TOL/LAND, a county in the N.N.E. part of Connecticut, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by the Willimantic and Hop Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish valuable water-power. The surface in the W. part is level or slightly uneven, and the soil fertile; while in the E. portions the surface is hilly and mountainous, and the soil of inferior quality. The E. part is generally well wooded. The New London Willimantic and Palmer, and the Hartford Providence and Fishkill Railroads traverse this county. Organized in 1786, having been formed from portions of Hartford and Windham counties. Capital, Tolland. Pop. 20,091.

TOLLAND, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, 112 miles W.S.W. of Boston. Pop. 594.

TOLLAND, a post-village and township, seat of justice of Tolland co., Connecticut, near the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 45 miles N.N.W. of New London. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, and contains, besides the county buildings, churches of the Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist denominations, a bank, a savings' institution, and an insurance company. Pop. of the township, 1410.

TOLLARD-ROYAL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TOLLEN, to'lén, a lake and river of Mecklenburg-Streliitz; the lake 6 miles in length, and the river leaving it at Neu-Brandenburg, and joining the Peene at Demmin, after a N.W. course of 45 miles.

TOLLER FRA'TRUM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TOLLER PORCORUM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TOLLERTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

TOLLERTON, a township of England, co., and 10 miles (by railway) N.N.W. of York, North Riding.

TOLLESBURY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY, a parish of England, co. Essex.

TOLLESHUNT-KNIGHTS, a parish of England, co. Essex.

TOLLESHUNT-MAJOR, a parish of England, co. Essex.

TOLL GATE, a post-office of Marion co., Alabama.

TOLLO, to'lo, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 7 miles N.N.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 2100.

TOLL'S CREEK, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, flows into Indiana Creek about 1 mile from its mouth. Gold is found on this stream.

TOLMEZZO, tol-mét'so, a small town of Austrian Italy, 26 miles N.N.W. of Udine, in the Alps, on the Tagliamento, 1000 feet above the sea. Pop. 3500. Its vicinity is perhaps the most rainy district in Europe, the result of 30 years' observation giving an annual fall of 100 inches.

TOLNA, to'noh', or TOLNAU, to'noh', a market-town of South Hungary, capital of a county, on the Danube, 11 miles S.W. of Kalocsa. Pop. 5771, mostly Germans. It has royal tobacco warehouses and potash-works.

TOLUAR, to-lo-ah', the largest of the Salibabo Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Gilolo and Mindanao. Lat. 4° 28' N., lon. 126° 55' E. Circuit, about 60 miles. Surface very varied. It is populous, and pretty well cultivated.

TOLUCZYN, a town of Russia. See TOLITCHIN.

TOLUJ or TOLON, to-loh', a town of Spain, province, and 29 miles W. of Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra de Toluj. Pop. 2151.

TOLUMETA, to-lo-má'tá, (anc. *Ptolemais*), a maritime town of North Africa, in Barca, on the Mediterranean, 66 miles N.E. of Bengazi. Its extensive remains of antiquity comprise portions of theatres, a temple, and sepulchral grottoes.

TOLON-NOOR. See TCHAO-NAIMAN SOOME.

TOLUSA, to-lo'sá, (anc. *Rurisia*), a town of Spain, capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, on the Oria and the Arages, 15 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 4718. It stands in a narrow defile, enclosed by a wall, entered by several gates, and has two squares, (one used for a bull-ring,) 2 parish churches, a town-hall, hospital, prison, several fountains, and 2 bridges. It has manufactures of copper and earthen-ware, woollen cloth, paper, hats, leather, and a large factory of arms.

TOLUSA. See TOULOUSE.

TOLUTCHIN, to-loshín', written also TOLUCZYN, a market-town of Russia, government, and 43 miles N.W. of Mohelev. Pop. 3000.

TOLUX, a town of Spain. See TOLUJ.

TOL/PUDDLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TOLTEN, to'tén', a river of Chili, in Araucania, flows from the Lake of Villarica W. for 100 miles, and enters the Pacific Ocean 50 miles N. of Valdivia.

TOLUCA, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

TOLUCA, to-loo'ká, a small town of the Mexican Confederation, 40 miles S.W. of Mexico, near a volcanic mountain. Lat. 19° 16' N., lon. 99° 21' W. Pop. 12,000.

TOLU, SANTIAGO DE, sán-te-á'go dá to-loo', a seaport town of New Granada, department of Magdalena, province, and 65 miles S. of Cartagena, on the Gulf of Morrosquillo. It has a good harbor, and its vicinity produces large quantities of corn, with dye-woods and the aromatic balsam of Tolu.

TOLVE, to'vá, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 12 miles E.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3800.

TOLVISON, tol-vee-kón', a town of Spain, province, and 43 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2400.

TOLZ, tólts, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 26 miles S. of Munich. Pop. 3092. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and iron forges.

TOM, tom, a river of Siberia, after a N.W. course of 400 miles, joins the Obi 40 miles N.W. of Tomsk.

TOMAHAWK, a post-township of Searey co., Arkansas. Pop. 296.

TOMAHAWK SPRING, a post-office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

TOMANTOUL, to-man-tool', a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 11 miles S.E. of Grantown. Pop. 919.

TOMASZOW, to-má'shov, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, on the left bank of the Pilica, 20 miles S.S.W. of Rawa. Pop. 5000. It was founded only in 1822, but its advantageous position for commerce has attracted to it many enterprising settlers; and it has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and iron foundries.

TOMASZOW, a town of Poland, government, and 66 miles S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 2900.

TOMBIG/BEE or TOMBECK/BEE, a river of Mississippi and Alabama, rises in Tishomingo co., which forms the N.E. extremity of Mississippi, and flows S. to Columbus. It then inclines to the E., and passing into Alabama, its general direction is S.S.E., until it is joined by the Black Warrior at Demopolis. Below this point it flows nearly S., and passing through fertile, alluvial plains and savannas, which are mostly occupied by plantations of cotton, it unites with the Alabama about 45 miles above Mobile. The river thus formed is called the Mobile. The length of the Tombigbee is estimated at 450 miles. The largest towns on its banks are Aberdeen, Columbus, Pickensville, Gainesville, and Demopolis. It is navigable for large steamboats to Columbus, which is about 366 miles from the mouth of Mobile River, and smaller boats can ascend 40 or 50 miles farther, to Aberdeen. It is familiarly called the *Bigbee River*.

TOM

TOMBOCTOO or **TOMBUCTOO**. See **TIMBUCTOO**.

TOMBS, **GRANT** and **LITTLE**, two islands near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 20 miles S.S.W. of the island of Kishim. The one is from 4 to 5 miles, and the other from 2 to 3 miles in circuit. They are both low and flat, uncultivated, and uninhabited. The larger one, at which Nearchus anchored during his celebrated voyage, is partly covered with grass, and abounds with antelopes.

TOMBS' RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

TOMBUKTU, Central Africa. See **TIMBUCTOO**.

TOME, *to'má*, a village of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, about 75 miles S.W. of Santa Fé.

TOMELLOSO, *to-mé'yo-so*, a town of Spain, province, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4476.

TOMFINAUGH, *tom-fin'igh*, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

TOMGRANEY or **TOMGRENI**, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

TOMHANNOCK, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, 15 miles N.N.E. of Troy.

TOM-HO, *tom'ho*, a river of China, descends from the mountains near the S. frontiers of the province of Shen-see, enters the province of Soehuen, flows S.S.W., and joins the Kialing a little below Paoning, after a course of about 100 miles.

TOMINA, *to-mee'ná*, a town of Bolivia, department, and 50 miles E. of Chuquisaca, capital of a province, on the Guapey.

TOMINIE BAY. See **GOONONG-TELLA**.

TOMLINSONVILLE, a small village of Scott co., Missouri.

TOMOKA CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Muskingum River at Dresden.

TOMOTLA, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

TOMPKINS, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by Seneca Lake; Cayuga Lake extends nearly to its centre, and it is drained by Fall Creek and several smaller streams, affording abundant water-power. The surface is undulating, and in some parts hilly. The soil is fertile, and under good cultivation. By means of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes this county has a water communication with the Erie Canal. The Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad is intended to connect with the proposed Lake Ontario Auburn and Ithaca Railroad at Ithaca. Organized in 1817, having been formed from portions of Cayuga and Seneca counties, and named in honor of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York. Capital, Ithaca. Pop. 38,746.

TOMPKINS, a township in the S.W. part of Delaware co., New York, intersected by the Erie Railroad. Pop. 3022.

TOMPKINS, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

TOMPKINS, a post-village and township of Jackson co., Michigan, 90 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. 623.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a post-village of Castleton township, Richmond co., New York, on New York Harbor, and on the N.E. side of Staten Island, 6 miles S. by W. of New York. It contains a marine hospital belonging to the United States, and the quarantine buildings.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a small village of Cumberland co., Kentucky.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Kentucky, 140 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort, and about 10 miles from Cumberland River. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and near 200 inhabitants.

TOMREGAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Cavan and Fermanagh.

TOM'S BROOK, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

TOM'S CREEK, a post-village of Surry co., North Carolina.

TOMSK, *tomsk*, a government of West Siberia, between lat. 49° and 61° N., and lon. 75° and 90° E., having 8 Chinese Tourkistan, and the Kirghes territory, and on other sides the governments of Tobolsk and Yeniseisk. Pop. estimated at nearly 1,000,000. Principal rivers, the Obi and the Ishim. In the S. it includes the larger part of the Lake Fengheez, (Balkash;) on the S.E. it extends to the Little Altai, in which part, and in the district of Barnaul, are some important mining establishments.

TOMSK, a city of West Siberia, capital of the above government, on the Tom, a tributary of the Obi. Lat. 56° 20' 26" N., lon. 84° 57' 57" E. Pop. in winter, about 24,000, but in summer it is reduced to 18,000, many of the population being then elsewhere engaged in gold-washings. Mean temperature of the year, 31°-9; summer, 60°-8; winter, minus 4°-8 Fahrenheit. It is mostly built of wood, but has substantial public buildings, comprising a cathedral, tribunals, treasury, fur magazines, barracks, hospitals, and an orphan asylum. It is the residence of the Bishop of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, of a civil governor, and of the superintendent of the Altai mines. Its inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the Calmucks and Ostiaks in cattle and furs.

TOM'S RIVER, in the eastern part of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., and flows S.E. through Ocean co., into Barnegat Bay. Sloops ascend to the village of Tom's River, about 10 miles. A creek called the South Branch, unites with the main stream 10 miles from its mouth.

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TOM'S RIVER, a post-village, capital of Ocean co., New Jersey, on the river of its own name, at the head of navigation, about 40 miles S.E. of Trenton. It contains a brick court-house, 2 churches, a bank, 2 large hotels, 7 stores, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. A bridge crosses the river here. About 25 sloops, loaded with firewood and lumber, ply to New York. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

TOMSTOWN, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S.E. of Chambersburg. It has about 160 inhabitants.

TOMSVILLE, a post-village of Chester district, South Carolina, 74 miles N. of Columbia.

TOMYSL, *Alt*, *Alt to'misl*, a village of Prussian Poland, 33 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 400.

TOMYSL, *Naz*, *not to'misl*, a town of Prussian Poland, 33 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 600.

TONARA, *ton-á-rá*, a market-town of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 12 miles E. of Buaachi. P. 2255.

TONAWANDA, **TUNNEWANDA** or **TONEWANTO**, a creek, in the W. part of New York, after forming the boundary between Erie and Niagara counties, falls into Niagara River about 12 miles N. of Buffalo. The Erie Canal enters this creek 10 miles above its mouth, and leaves it again about 100 rods from Niagara River.

TONAWANDA or **TUNNEWANDA**, a port and post-village, (chiefly included in Tonawanda township, Erie co., New York; a part, however, extends into Niagara co.) at the intersection of Tonawanda Creek with the Niagara River, opposite Grand Island, and on the Erie Canal, where it is crossed by the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, 12 miles N. of Buffalo. It is a place of considerable business, and contains 8 or 10 spacious warehouses, recently erected; 6 or 7 stores, and 2 churches. Many of the lake craft deposit their cargoes here, to be forwarded by the canal. Among the articles received at this port by lake in 1852, were flour, 188,523 barrels; wheat, 255,888 bushels; corn, 257,720 bushels; lumber, 4,310,000 feet; staves, 4,077,000. The total value of property arriving for the year ending December 31, 1852, was \$1,988,079. Pop. 1500; of township, 2672.

TONBRIDGE, **TONBRIDGE WELLS**. See **TUNBRIDGE**.

TONCO, *ton'ko*, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 22 miles W.N.W. of Alexandria. Pop. 1852.

TONDELLA, *ton-dé'lá*, or **BESTIEROS**, *bés-té-d-rocs*, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 10 miles S.W. of Viseu. Pop. 2400.

TONDERN, *ton'dern*, or **TONDERE**, *ton'dér-ph*, a town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, 25 miles W.N.W. of Flensborg. Pop. 6500. It has manufactures of fringes, lace, and woollen and linen fabrics.

TONDI, *ton'dee*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 64 miles E. of Madura, on Palk Strait.

TONDJA, *ton'djá*, or **TOUNDJA**, *toon'já*, a river of European Turkey, rises on the S. slope of the Balkan, and joins the Maritza on the left, after a course of 150 miles.

TONDO, *ton'do*, a province of the Philippine Islands, is one of the smallest, and has only a circuit of about 80 miles. Pop. 215,640.

TONDO, a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, capital of a province of its own name, on the Pasig, nearly opposite to Manila. It has a governor's house, a handsome church, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, a valuable fishery, and a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of Metis and Chinese. Pop. 17,490.

TONDON, a town of Mantcheoria, on the Amoor, at the mouth of a small river of its own name. Lat. 49° 30' N., lon. 136° E.

TONNE, a river of England, co. of Somerset, rises S. of Brendon Hill, flows S.E. and N.E., and joins the Parret about midway between Langport and Bridgewater. Course, 30 miles, for the last 10 of which it is navigable.—**TAUNTON** is on its S. bank.

TONEDAGANA, a county of Michigan. See **EMMETT**.

TONEWANTO. See **TONAWANDA**.

TONG, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TONG, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

TONG, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TONGA (*tong'gá*) **ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, composing a section of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 20° S., lon. 175° W., and comprising at least 150 islands, the principal of which are—Tongataboo, Roseawen, and Keppel Islands; Vavao, Hapai, and Eoa, with a pop. estimated at 18,500 united under one sovereignty.

TONGATABOO, **TONGATABU**, *tong'gá-tá'oo*, written also **TONGA**, or **AMSTERDAM ISLAND**, one of the southernmost of the above islands, and the residence of their sovereign, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 4' S., lon. 175° 28' W. Circuit upwards of 50 miles. Estimated pop. 8000. Surface low; soil very fertile; products comprise yams, plantains, bananas, sugarcane, fine timber, coir, exported to New South Wales, and abundant supplies of hogs and other provisions adapted for shipping. The inhabitants have been mostly converted to Christianity by English missionaries, who retain important depôts in the island. Principal towns, Moa and Nakualo. This island was discovered by Tasman, in 1643.

TONGAY, *tong-ghá*, a town and bay of South America,

in Chili, about 200 miles N. of Valparaiso. The town exports copper to the United States.

TONG-CHANG, tong'cháng', a town of China, province of Shan-toong, capital of a department, on a river flowing into the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, 55 miles S.W. of Tse-nan.

TONG-CHOW, tong'chow', a town of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, on the Pei-ho, 25 miles E.S.E. of Peking.

TONGE-WITH-HAULGH, township, England, co. Lancaster.

TONGERLOO, tong'er-lo' or tong'er-lo', a village of Belgium, province, and 23 miles E. of Antwerp, on the Wimpe and Steenloop, near a large forest of its own name, and entered by a magnificent avenue of lime-trees, some of which are 20 feet in circumference. Near it is the Abbey of Tongerlo, founded in the twelfth, and suppressed in the eighteenth century, but recently again established. Pop. 1599.

TONGERN. See **TONGERLOO**.

TONG-GIN, tong'ghin' or tong'ghen', a town of China, province of Koei-choo. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $108^{\circ} 55' E.$

TONGHO, tong'hó', written also **TAUNGGO** and **TAUNGU**, a town of the Burmese dominions, province, 120 miles N. of Pegu, on the Setang River. Near it are numerous temples.

TONG-KOO BAY or **URMSTON HARBOR**, an anchorage in the estuary of the Canton River, China, on its E. side, 6 miles N. of the island of Lantau, and between the island of Tongkoo and the mainland.

TONGLAND or **TONGUELAND**, tóng'land, a parish of Scotland, stewartry, and N.W. of Kirkcudbright, on the Dee. Here are remains of several old ecclesiastical edifices, ancient encampments, and cairns.

TONGOOSE. See **TONGOOSE**.

TONGRES, tóngr, (Flemish, *Tingern*, tong'ern, or tong'ern; anc. *Tungrī*) a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Jaar, 13 miles S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 6180. It has breweries, tanneries, manufactures of hats and chicory, and an active trade in hogs and corn. It was ruined by Attila in his retreat from Châlons.

TONGSAN, tong'sán', or **TUNG-SHAN**, tūng'shán', a harbor on the S.E. coast of China, province of Fokien, lat. $23^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $117^{\circ} 30' E.$ It is one of the best harbors in China. Water is readily obtained here, even during the dry season.

TONG-TCHOO or **TONG-TCHOU**, tong'choo', a town of China, province of Shen-see, 60 miles N.E. of See-ngan.

TONG-TCHUEN, tong'choo-en', a town of China, province of So-chuen, near its S. boundary, and the Yang-tse-kiang. It is important as a military post.

TONG-TING-HOO or **TONG-TING-HOU**, tong'ting'ho', a large lake of China, province of Hoo-pe, near the limit of Hoo-nan. It receives several large rivers, and communicates at its N. extremity with the Yang-tse-kiang.

TONGUE, tūng, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, with a village, 8 miles S.W. of Farr-Kirk. The parish extends for 10 miles along the N. coast, indented by the Kyle of Tongue, an inlet 8½ miles in length, and contains Ben-Hope and Moir Mountains, with many mineral springs, and much fertile soil.

TONGUELAND, a parish of Scotland. See **TONGUELAND**.

TONGUE (tūng) RIVER, of Missouri Territory, rises in lat. about $42^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $106^{\circ} 30' W.$ Flowing at first N.E. and then nearly N., it falls into the Yellowstone River, after a course of about 300 miles.

TONICA STATION, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois Railroad, 9 miles from La Salle.

TONK, tonk, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 48 miles S. of Jeypoor, near the Banass. It stands in a hollow, and is protected by a stone wall.

TONKIN, a province of Anam. See **TONGKIN**.

TONNAY-BOUTONNE, ton'ná' boo'tonn', a town of France, department of Charante-Inférieure, on the Boutonne, 26 miles S.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1416.

TONNAY-CHARENTE, ton'ná' shá'rón't', a town of France, department of Charante-Inférieure, on the Charente, 3 miles E. of Rochefort. Pop. in 1852, 3538. It has a port on the river for vessels of 600 tons.

TUNNEINS, ton'náns', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cote, 10 miles S.E. of Marmande. Pop. in 1852, 7549. It has a national manufacture of tobacco, and manufactures of cordage. It is the birth-place of Madame Cottin.

TONNERRE, ton'náir', a town of France, department of Yonne, on the left bank of the Armançon, and on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 19 miles E.N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 4672. It has a communal college, a fine hospital, with a monument to Margaret of Burgundy, Queen of Sicily, and manufactures of agricultural implements, mill-works, and stained paper.

TONNEWANDA. See **TONAWANDA**.

TONNINGEN or **TOENNINGEN**, tūn'ning-en, a fortified town of Denmark, duchy, and 29 miles W.S.W. of Slæwick, on the Elber, 11 miles from its mouth, in the North Sea. Pop. 2400.

TONGKIN or **TONKIN**, ton'keen', the northernmost province of Anam, South-east Asia, between lat. 19° and $23^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 102° and $105^{\circ} 30' E.$, having N. the Chinese provinces Quang-tong, Quang-se, and Yun-nan; W., the Laos

country; S., Cochín-China; and E., the Gulf of Tonquin. Area and population uncertain. The surface near the sea is a rich alluvial plain, and the country appears to be watered by numerous rivers, and of high fertility. Rice is the chief grain raised; other products are sugar, cotton, spices, tea, indigo, saffron, silk, gums, varnishes, the precious metals, and many of the other most valuable articles of commerce. Elephants are numerous, and other wild animals are in great variety. The inhabitants are mostly Buddhists. Ketcho, the capital, and Hean, on the Sang-koi River, are the principal towns known to Europeans, by whom the interior has not been explored. Tonquin was conquered by the Chinese in 1406, and by the Anamese in 1790.

TONGKIN, a river of Asia. See **SANG-KOI**.

TONQUIN, GULF OF, an inlet of the China Sea, surrounded by Tonquin, the Chinese province of Quang-tong, and the island of Hainan. Length, 300 miles; average breadth, 150 miles. It receives the Sang-koi and many other rivers, and contains numerous islands.

TONS, tons, a village of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.W. of Valencia, on the left bank of the Jucar. Pop. 1235.

TONSBERG, tóns'béró, a seaport town of Norway, situate of Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Christiania Fjord, 47 miles S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 2200. It has tobacco factories, distilleries, a good harbor, and exports of timber and fish.

TONSBERG, GULF OF, an inlet of the Skager-rack, on the W. side of the Christiania Fjord.

TONTOLI, ton-to'leo, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.W. coast of the island of Celebes, on a bay, capital and stony of its name. Near it are gold-mines.

TONYN (to'nin) ISLANDS, a small group in the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Macassar, W. of Celebes. Lat. $5^{\circ} 32' S.$, lon. $118^{\circ} 34' E.$

TOOAREEKS, **TUARIKS**, **TOUARIKS** or **TOUARYKS**, too-á-rek's or too-á-rik's, a people of Central Africa.

TOOAT, **TOUAT**, **TUAT**, too-á't, or **TAWAT**, tá-wat', an oasis of Central Africa, in Sabara, nearly equidistant from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Fezzan. AGADY is its chief town.

TOOBONAI, too-bo-ná', an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23' S.$, lon. $149^{\circ} 24' W.$; S. of the Society Islands, and 6 miles in circumference. It was discovered by Cook in 1777, and resorted to by the mutineers of the "Bounty," in 1789.

TOOELE, a county in the W. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at above 12,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Salt Lake, and is drained by Humboldt or Mary's River, with a number of smaller streams. Several lakes, of which Pyramid Lake is the most remarkable, are included within its limits. Pop. 152.

TOOELE, a post-office of Tooele co., Utah Territory.

TOUGGOURT, **TOUGGOURT** or **TUGGURT**, too'gúort', a town of North Africa. Lat. $32^{\circ} 46' N.$, lon. $5^{\circ} 40' E.$

TOULA, **TOULA** or **TULA**, too'lá, a government of European Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 53° and $55^{\circ} N.$, lon. 36° and $38^{\circ} 40' E.$, having E., Riazan; S., Orlov; W., Kalooza; and N., the government of Moscow. Area, 11,875 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,092,473. It is densely peopled. The surface is undulating. The Oka forms all the N.E. and N. boundary. The Don and Oopa rise in this government. The chief crops are corn, beans, mustard, turnips, hemp, tobacco, and potatoes. Sheep, cattle, and horses are extensively reared. About one-sixth part of the surface is in forests. Some inferior coal is met with, and iron-mines extend over an area of 10 square miles near the capital, but iron is a chief import for the manufactures of Toola. The government has extensive breweries and distilleries, leather and beet-root sugar factories, and exports corn, hemp, flax, cutlery, fire-arms, hardwares, and jewelry. The chief towns are Toola, Venev, Odolev, and Novosil.

TOULA, **TOULA** or **TULA**, capital of the above government, is an important manufacturing town on the Oopa, 105 miles S. of Moscow. Pop. in 1850, 54,626. It is the "Sheffield and Birmingham" of Russia, and has a fine appearance. It is well built, and has several convents, about 30 churches, one of which is a very handsome structure, adorned with marble columns, and a free school and gymnasium; trades, foundling, and other hospitals; a house of correction, prison, arsenal, theatre, museum, and a vast manufactory of arms, which owed its origin to Peter the Great, but has risen to its present importance by the efforts of an Englishman since 1817. In this factory, about 70,000 muskets and 50,000 swords are made annually, besides carabines, pistols, bayonets, &c.; 7000 men and 9600 women are employed, exclusive of 3500 other hands in subsidiary occupations. The articles produced are of good quality, and the work-people enjoy peculiar privileges and immunities. Toola has also manufactures of mathematical and scientific instruments, jewelry, platina wares, silks, hats, and leather. It is the residence of a military governor, a bishop's see, and the seat of a chamber of manufactures. In its vicinity are many gardens, orchards, and nursery-grounds.

TOULA, **TOULA** or **TULA**, too'lá, a river of the Chinese Empire, in Khalkas country, joins the Orkhon 110 miles S.S.W. of Kiahkha, after a S.W. and N.W. course of 200 miles.

TOULA, too'lá, or **TOLA**, to'lá, an island on the coast of

Zanguebar. Lat. $1^{\circ} 0' S.$ lon. $42^{\circ} 8' 30'' E.$, belonging to the Juba group, is long and narrow, and has on its shores ruins of chapels, castellated buildings, and factorial residences, connected with the early Portuguese settlements. The Soulless who inhabit it feed their cattle and sheep on its low bushes and stunted grass.

TOOLA or TOLA, a river on the above island, is shallow at the entrance, but deep within.

TOULCHA, TOULTCHA or TULTCHA, too'ehl, written also TULDJA, a town of European Turkey, near the N. extremity of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 40 miles from its mouth. Its fortifications, and immediate proximity to the Russian frontier, make it a place of great importance.

TOULEY'S, a post-office of Concordia parish, Louisiana.

TOOLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and 8 miles S.E. of Wapello. It has several stores.

TOOM or TOOMVERIG, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TOOMAT, TOUMAT or TUMAT, too'mât, written also MALEO, a river of Central Africa, in South Nubia, joins the Bah-el-Azrek, near lat. $11^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $34^{\circ} 45' E.$

TOOMAVARRA, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 7 miles E.S.E. of Nenagh. Pop. 885.

TOOMB or TOOME, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

TOOMBS, a post-office of Richland co., Georgia.

TOOMBUDRA, toom-bûd'ra, or TOONGABUDDRA, toong-bûd'ra, a river of India, is formed by the junction of the Toonga and Buddha in Mysore, flows N. and E., and after a course of 400 miles, joins the Kistnah 15 miles N.E. of Kurnool. Principal affluent, the Hindry from the S. In parts of its course it separates the presidency of Madras from the Bombay presidency and territory of the Nizam.

TOOMCOOR, toom'koor, a town of South India, in Mysore, 70 miles N.N.E. of Seringapatam.

TOOMEN, TOUMEN or TUMEN, too-mên, a river of Corea, forms a part of the boundary between it and Manchœria, and enters the Sea of Japan near lat. $42^{\circ} 30' N.$, after a N.E. and S.E. course of 200 miles.

TOOMS/BOROUGH, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Georgia.

TOON, toon, a town of Persia, province of Yazd, 46 miles E.N.E. of Tabas.

TOONGABUDDRA, a river of India. See TOOMBUDRA.

TOONG HAI. See CHINA SEA.

TOONG (TOUNG or TUNG)-KIANG, toong'ke-âng, ("East River.") a river of China, rises in a mountainous district near the S. frontiers of the province of Kiang-See, enters the province of Quangtung, flows S.W. to Hœi-choo, then nearly W., and dividing into several branches, falls into the bay 21 miles E.S.E. of the town of Canton, after a course of about 250 miles.

TOONGOSES, TOUNGOUSES or TUNGUSES, toong-goo'sez, or TOONGOOS TARTARS, a wandering people of Siberia, chiefly in the government of Yeniseisk.

TOONGOUSKA, TOUNGOUSKA or TUNGUSKA, toong-goo'skâ, three rivers of Siberia, tributary to the Yenisei, and all flowing to it from the E.

TOONKAT, TOUNKAT or TUNKAT, toon'kât, a town of Independent Toorkistan, khanat of Khokan, 50 miles N. of Tashkend.

TOONKINSK, TOUNKINSK or TUNKINSK, toon'kinsk, a town of Siberia, government, 110 miles S.W. of Irkutsk.

TOOPING-LING or TOU-PING-LING, too ping ling, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. $35^{\circ} 23' N.$, lon. $103^{\circ} 55' E.$ It is covered with perpetual snow.

TOORA, TOURA or TURA, too'ra, a river of West Siberia, governments of Perm and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol 70 miles S.W. of Tobolsk, after a S. course of 300 miles.

TOORAVAKAIRA, too-râ-vâ-kî'râ, a fortified town of South India, in Mysore, on an affluent of the Cavery, 50 miles N. of Seringapatam.

TOORBOOT, TOURBOUT or TURBUT, too'rboot, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 60 miles S. of Meshed.

TOORCOMANS. See TOORKOMANS.

TOURETS, TOURETS or TURETZ, too-rê'ts, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno, 22 miles E.S.E. of Novogrodek. Pop. 1550.

TOORFAN, TOURFAN or TURFAN, too'fan, an active volcano in a mountain chain N. of the town of Toorfan.

TOORFAN, TOURFAN or TURFAN, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 180 miles W. of Khamil. It is the residence of a native prince with authority from the Chinese over Toorfan and five adjacent towns.

TOORINSK, TOURINSK or TURINSK, too-rinsk, a town of Siberia, government, and 140 miles W.S.W. of Tobolsk, on the Toora, an affluent of the Obi. Pop. 4000. It has iron-works in its vicinity.

TOORINSK, TOURINSK or TURINSK, Nizhnee, nizh'nee too-rinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, immediately E. of the Ural Mountains, 50 miles S.W. of Verkhotoorle, with valuable iron-mines.

TOORINSK, TOURINSK or TURINSK, Verkhnee, verk'nee too-rinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, contiguous to the above.

TOORISK, TOURISK or TURISK, too-risk' or too-rêsh', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 10 miles S.W. of Kovel.

TOORKHAL, TOURKHAL, TURKHAL, too'rkhâl, or TURKHALL (anc. *Schastopolis*), a town of Asia Minor, about 35 miles S.E. of Amasia, on the Yesil-Irmak, at the foot of an almost perpendicular rock, surmounted by an old castle. It consists of 800 or 900 houses, and its environs, as in the time of Strabo, are covered by fine vineyards cultivated by Armenians and Greeks. Lat. $39^{\circ} 58' N.$, lon. $36^{\circ} 48' E.$

TOORKISTAN or TURKENTAN, too'rkis-tân, a wide region of Central Asia, partly included in the Chinese Empire, and partly subdivided among several independent states and hordes; its two portions being separated chiefly by the table-land of Pamœr, the Belor-tagh, and the Moutagh. In maps it is sometimes called Bucharia—*Great Bucharia* being a name applied to Independent or West Toorkistan, and *Little Bucharia* to Chinese or East Toorkistan.

CHINESE TOORKISTAN. (Chinese, *Thian-shan-nan-loo*; i. e. the "country S. of the Thian-shan.") is between lat. 35° and $43^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 72° and $96^{\circ} E.$; bounded N. by the Thian-shan Mountains, which separate it from Soongaria or Thian-shan-peloo, W. by the table-land of Pamœr, S. by the Kuenlun Mountains, dividing it from West Thibet, S.E. and S. by the desert of Gobi, of which it includes a portion. Length, from W. to E., about 1250 miles; breadth, estimated at from 300 to 550 miles. Area, 500,000 square miles. It is enclosed on three sides by lofty mountain ranges, and on the E. by a less abruptly elevated plateau. The centre of the country forms the basin of the Lop-nœr, a lake 70 miles in length, fed from the W. by the Tarim and its five great tributaries, the Karakool, Kashgar, Yark and, Khoten, and Aksou Rivers. The Tarim, traced from the head of the Yarkand River, its farthest source, has a total length of 1800 miles; and at its influx into the Lop-nœr is supposed to be more than 1280 feet above the level of the sea. Its basin is almost wholly a sandy waste. It is estimated that three-fourths of Chinese Toorkistan are covered with deserts, and the very small proportion of the surface adapted to culture is entirely situated around the declivities and bases of the mountains in the N., W., and S. The lands here are, in some districts, very fertile; from the conformation of the country, its climate and products approximate to those of much lower latitudes. The heat in summer is great; in winter, frost and snow, though common in the W., are rare at Khamil, (Hami,) near the E. border. Abundant rains occur at this season in the mountains, but seldom in the lower country, where water for irrigation is carefully preserved in reservoirs. In the desert violent storms of wind are common, and very destructive to caravans, which, accordingly, in their transit from China, traverse only its narrowest part on the route from Kansou across to Khamil.

On the declivities and borders of the mountains, rice, wheat, millet, pulses, and grains common in South Europe, with sesamum and other oil-seeds, cotton, &c. are raised in considerable quantities, besides hemp, flax, and dye-plants. Grapes, melons, pomegranates, and other fruits of southern climates, come to great perfection; mulberry plantations are numerous, and much silk is produced. The rearing of livestock is the chief branch of rural industry. Most of the surface, where it is rendered verdant by sufficient irrigation, is employed in pasturing horses, yak and other cattle, camels, and sheep; the horses of this region are in high repute, and are sent in large numbers to China, Thibet, and several adjacent countries. Wild horses, camels, and asses abound in herds on the stony steppes of the Lop desert. The Argali or wild sheep, some antelopes, the tiger, wolf, jackal, lynx, and fox are among the other wild animals; the ranges of the Thian-shan are the native country of the two-humped or Bactrian camel. Two large species of eagles are conspicuous among native birds, the number of which is not great.

Gold is found in the Thian-shan, and in the affluents of the Yurungkash (Khoten River); copper, iron, nitre, asbestos, and agate are also met with; sal-ammoniac and sulphur in great quantities in the volcanic districts of Bogdo-oolo and around Toorfan. The most remarkable mineral product is the yu or jasper, in which there is an imperial monopoly; it is raised from the bed of the Yurungkash (Khoten River,) and Karakash, in the Yarkand province; and about 70 miles S.E. of Yarkand is a rock stated to be wholly composed of this stone. At all these localities Chinese soldiers are stationed to supervise the operations for procuring the jasper, and prevent, so far as they can, any of it from passing into private hands; the whole of the produce being officially sent to Peking, where it is employed in the manufacture of vases and other articles of furniture for the imperial palace.

Chinese Toorkistan has an extensive trade, chiefly with Cashmere, Independent Toorkistan, the Russian Empire, China, and Thibet. The caravans from Peking to Yarkand employ from three to six months on their route, and bring tea, silver, porcelain, and numerous other manufactured goods, taking back silk, horses, cattle, and dyes. From Cashmere, by way of Yarkand, are brought shawls, kincoos, and

white cloth, a re'irn for Russian goods, tanned leather, gold and silver, ex brockery, rice, China wares, and Thibet shawl-wool; from Fyzabad, in Budukhsan, slaves and gems, in return for silver and tea. From Andad-khan, in Khokan, woollens and other manufactured goods are brought on horses, mules, and camels to Kashgar, where they are exchanged for Chinese produce; the routes from the two latter countries respectively traverse the two main passes across the lofty table-land of Pamir. Many merchants of Chinese Toorkistan go to Tobolsk with cotton-stuffs, tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac, and return with broadcloth, brocades, bullion, gold coin, copper, iron, steel, and furs; and the same kinds of merchandise come, by way of Ekles, to Aksoo, the exports from which town are chiefly cotton, silk, cotton fabrics, leather, pottery, and fruit. Yarkand is the chief emporium of trade, and is a large mart for Chinese goods. The other principal cities and towns are Khamil or Hami, Pichan, Toorfan, Karachar, Kutchu, Aksoo, and Ush, along the N. route, below the Thian-shan; Kashgar, the city second in importance, towards the W. frontier; and Karakash, Khofen, Kiria, and Peim, in the S.

The great bulk of the inhabitants are of the Turkish race, or Oosbeks; they are superior in civilization to the Oosbeks of Bokhara, and speak the purest of Turkish dialects. Tadjiks or Persians, Eleuths, Cashmerians, Tungani, &c., all Mohammedans, are among the population; the Tadjiks carry on most of the foreign trade. In the N.W. are some Kirgheez settlers; at Khamil, (Hami,) many Eleuth Calmucks; and on the banks of the Lop-Nor are a few people who, although they speak Turkish, are not Mohammedans; they are occupied in fishing, trading in furs and swans'-down, and weaving flax and wild hemp. Chinese merchants in the towns, a few Hindoos, Jews, and Christians, Mongols in the E. and Manchoo in the Chinese army, make up nearly the rest of the inhabitants. The civil government is vested in the hakim-bey of the districts, whose appointment rests with the court of Peking; and the Mohammedans maintain, with much astuteness, their freedom from interference by the Chinese in their internal affairs. The Chinese troops which garrison the principal cities amount in all to between 20,000 and 30,000 men, under Manchoo officers. At all the custom-house stations the officials are half Manchoo and half Oosbeks. Europeans are interdicted from entering the country.

This region formed anciently a part of the territory of the Hlong-nu; it was subjected by the Chinese in the first century A. D., and from the fifth to the seventeenth centuries it was successively under the dominion of Thibet, Tangoot, (Tangut,) Jenghis-Khan, Timur, the Eleuths, and the Soongarians. It was conquered by the Chinese Emperor Kien-lung, in 1766-8. In 1826-7, a great insurrection took place under Jehangire, one of its khodjas or princes, who, with aid from Khokan, defeated an army of 60,000 Chinese in three battles; but the latter finally prevailed, and the chief authorities of the province were transferred from Kashgar to Yarkand.

TOORKISTAN, TURKESTAN, INDEPENDENT, or INDEPENDENT TARTARY, is between lat. 35° and 51° N., and lon. 51° and 77° E., bounded E. by the Pamir table-land, W. by the Caspian Sea, N. by the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, and S. by the Huzarah Mountains and the Hindoo-Koosh, separating it respectively from East Persia and Afghanistan. Estimated area, 720,000 square miles. Pop. supposed to be about 4,000,000. In the E. it is mountainous, elsewhere generally level, with a slope towards the W., and in that direction the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers flow through it to the Aral Sea, which is wholly comprised within its limits.

TOORKISTAN or TURKESTAN, a town of Central Asia, Khanat, and 220 miles N.N.W. of Khokan.

TOORKOMANS or TURCOMANS, *toor'ko-mānz*, a nation of Tartars, originally inhabiting the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, but who are now spread not only over Toorkistan, but Persia, Afghanistan, and a considerable portion of Asiatic Turkey. They lead a wandering life, and live in tents. They are said to be excellent horsemen, and to make hardy and brave soldiers.—Adj. **TOORK** or **TOORC**; and **TOORKOMAN**.

TOORON, TOURON or TURON, *toor'on*, a town of Anam, in Farther India, capital of a province, on a river, near its mouth in a fine bay. Lat. 16° 7' 3" N., lon. 108° 13' E. Its harbor is defended by two forts of European construction, and it formerly exported cotton to China.

TOOROOKHANSK, TOUROUKHANSK or TURUKHANSK, *too-roo-kānsk*, a town of North Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, near the influx of the Toorookha River. Lat. 61° N., lon. 90° 30' E.

TOOROVO, TOUROVO or TUROVO, *too-ro'vo*, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 60 miles W. of Pinsk, at the confluence of the Slnotch with the Pripeta. Pop. 2400.

TOORSHEEZ, TOURCHIZ or TURSHIZ, *toor'sheez*, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 76 miles S.S.W. of Meshed, on the route from Herat to Astrabad.

TOOTING-GRAVENEY, a parish of England, co. Surrey.

TOOTU-ILLAH. See **MAONA**.

TOO-YAN or TOU-YAN, *too'yán*, a city of China, province

of Koel-choo, capital of a department, lat. 26° 10' N., lon. 107° 22' E.

TOOZ-GOLLE or TUZ-GOLI, *tooz go'lee*, written also **TUZ-GHIEUL**, (anc. *Thlus Tuteus*?) a large salt lake of Asia Minor, pashalle of Karamania, its centre in lat. 38° 40' N., lon. 33° 30' E. Length, 46 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. Height above the sea, 2500 feet. It receives some small rivers, but during a part of the year its bed is wholly dry.

TOOZ-GOOL, TOUZ-GOUL, TUZ-GUL, *tooz gool*, (i. e. "salt-lake,") or **TEMOURTOU-NOR**, *ta-moor-toor*, nor, a lake of the Chinese Empire, in Soongaria. Lat. 42° 30' N., and between lon. 77° and 79° E., 100 miles S. of Balkash. Length, from E. to W., 90 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

TOOZKOORMATY, TOUZKOORMATY or TUZKURMATY, *tooz-koor-má'tee*, a large village of Turkish Koordistan, 67 miles N.E. of Samarra.

TOOZLA or TUZLA, *tooz'la*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, descends from the S.W. slope of Mount Ida, and falls into the Archipelago at Nessarak, after a course of 50 miles.

TOOZLA or TUZLA, a river of Asiatic Turkey, joins the Morad Branch of the Euphrates. Length, 50 miles.

TOPAYOS, a river of Brazil. See **TAPAJOS**.

TOPCLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5 miles S.S.W. of Thirsk, on the Swale, and Great Northern Railway. Here are the ruins of the "Malden Bower," a former residence of the Percies, in which Charles I. was confined before his delivery to the Scots.

TOPCROFT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOPDALS, *top'dáls*, a river of Norway, falls into the Topdals-Fjord E. of Christiansand. Total course, 80 miles.

TOPEKAH, a rapidly improving town of Kansas Territory, beautifully situated, on the S. side of Kansas River, about 50 miles W. of Westport, Missouri, and 25 W. of Lawrence. It is handsomely laid out with streets 130 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles; it has in constant operation a first-class steam saw-mill; several large blocks of buildings are being erected for stores. Topekah is regarded as one of the most promising points in the whole territory.

TOPESFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TOPIANÉ, *to'fá-ná*, ("an arsenal,") a suburb of Constantinople, at the E. extremity of the peninsula N. of the Golden Horn, and immediately N.E. of Galata. It comprises an arsenal and cannon foundry, (whence its name,) extensive artillery barracks, dock-yards for building *caléques*, a fine public fountain, and a quay, which is the usual place of embarkation for Scutari.

TOPINO, *to-pe'no*, a river of the Pontifical States, joins the Tiber from the E., 7 miles S. of Perugia. Course, 30 miles.

TOPL or TOPLA, a river of Hungary. See **TOPOLY**.

TOPLICZA or TOPLITZA, *to-plítz'a*, a river of Servia, joins the East Morava, 10 miles N.E. of the village of Toplica.

TOPLIKA, *to-plé'ká*, a market-town of Austrian Croatia, 9 miles S.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 608. Here are hot springs.

TOPLITZ, TOEPLITZ, töplitz, or **TEPLITZ**, *tép'litz*, a town and famous watering-place of Bohemia, on its N.W. frontier, 16 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz, in a valley of the Erzgebirge. Stationary pop. 2794; but in autumn it is often visited by 10,000 strangers. It is neatly built, and consists mostly of inns, lodging-houses, and bathing-establishments. The chief buildings are the town-house, and the mansion of Prince Clary, to whom the territory belongs. The principal bathing establishments are the Stadthad, Fürstenbad, Fürstlich, Frauenzimmerbad, and Herrnhaus, all in the *Haude plats* or Great Square—the first open gratuitously to the public; the second comprising superior private baths; and the last royal and *élite* baths, Töplitz being a place of resort for the highest personages in Germany. There are in all about 90 public bathing-houses; and in the suburb of Schönan are Steinbad, Tempelbad, Schangenbad, Neubad, &c., with buildings equal if not superior in elegance to the town baths. The waters are saline; temperature in Töplitz from 113° to 119°, in Schönan from 101° to 104° Fahrenheit. Here are Austrian and Prussian military hospitals, a civil hospital, and one supported by Prince Clary, the grounds of whose château are open to the public. Here are also a theatre, and other appliances of a highly fashionable watering-place.

TOPLITZ, Hungary. See **TEPLITZ**.

TOPLITZA, a river of Servia. See **TOPLICZA**.

TOPOLIAS, *to-po-lé'ás*? (anc. *Opaia*,) a lake of Greece, in Hellas, government, and in the centre of Boeotia, 5 miles E. of Livadia. Length in winter, 16 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles; but in summer much of it is a mere reedy marsh. Height above the sea, about 1000 feet. At Orchomenus, (Skripis,) on its W. side, it receives the river Gavrios, (anc. *Ophirus*,) It contains many islands, and is famous for its eels, large quantities of which are salted and exported.

TOPOLYECZ, *to-po'lo-vé'ts*, a village of Croatia, general-ship of Warasdin, on several hills, about 12 miles from Belovar. It is the head-quarters of a frontier regiment, P. 932.

TOPOLY, *to'pol*, written also **TOPL** and **TOPLA**, a river of North Hungary, after a S.E. course of 65 miles, joins the Ondava 13 miles S. of Varano.

TOPOLYA, *to'pól'yóh*, a post-village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 8 miles N. of Hegyes. Pop. 5616.

TOPOZERO, to-po-zé-ro, a large lake of Russian Lapland, government of Archangel, W. of the White Sea. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It contains several islands.

TOPRAK-KULAH, to-prák' koo-lá, or **KALEH**, kál'gh, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 76 miles E.S.E. of Erzerum. Pop. 200 Turkish, and 100 Armenian families.

TOPSAIL SOUND, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

TOPSFIELD, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 132 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 208.

TOPSFIELD, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 20 miles N.E. by N. of Boston. The village contains several churches, and an academy. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. 1170.

TOPSHAM, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the E. bank of the Exe, at the head of its estuary and the confluence of the Clist, 4 miles S.E. of Exeter, and N.W. of Exmouth. Pop. in 1851, 3577; of the town, 2717. The town is pleasantly situated, and has spacious wharves, quays, and bonding warehouses; ship-building, and manufactures of ropes and chain-cables. Steamers ply regularly to London. Near it is Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon.

TOPSHAM, a post-village and township of Sagadahoc co., Maine, on the left bank of the Androscoggin River, and on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 52 miles S. by W. of Augusta. The village contains 3 churches, a bank, and half a dozen stores. Ship-building and the lumber trade are carried on here. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2010.

TOPSHAM, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 20 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1618.

TOR, a petty seaport town of Arabia Petrea, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Suez, lat. 28° 19' N., lon. 33° 38' E., near the Tor Mountains. It is a station where caravans supply themselves with water, and has an old fort, and a harbor sheltered by a coral bank, on which is a light-house.

TORA, to-rá, a small town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 24 miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1200.

TORA, to-rá, a town of Spain, province of Lerida, 10 miles S.S.W. of Solsona.

TORAL DE LA VEGA, to-rál' dá lá vá-gá, or **TORAL DE LAS GUZMANES**, to-rál' dá los gooth-má-nés, a town of Spain, province, and 22 miles S. of Leon, on the right bank of the Esla. Pop. 2128.

TORANO, to-rá-no, or **TURANO**, too-rá-no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1136.

TORANO or **TURANO**, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, N.N.E. of Cosenza, with a convent, hospital, and almshouse.

TORAT BAY, New Zealand, is on the W. coast of Middle Island. Lat. 43° 37' S., lon. 169° 30' E.

TORBAY, a fine and highly picturesque bay of England, an inlet of the English Channel, on the E. coast of the county of Devon, between the headlands Bob's-nose and Berry Head, the latter in lat. 50° 24' N., lon. 3° 28' W. It forms a semicircular sweep, bounded by limestone and slenite cliffs, abounding in fine marble quarries, and containing some very curious caves. It is a general rendezvous for vessels during W. winds, and has important fisheries. On its N. shore is Torquay, and on its W. side are Brixham and Paington. Here William III. landed in England, 5th of November, 1688.

TORBAY, a bay on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, 13 miles W.S.W. of Cape Canso.

TORBAY, a bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland, 8 miles N. of St. John's.

TORBISCON, ton-bees-kón', (anc. *Turrisiana*?) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 43 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2308.

TORBIT'S STORE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

TOR/ROCK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TOR BRY'AN, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TORCELLO, ton-ché-lo, an island in the lagoon, N.E. of Venice. It was a town, with cathedral and bishops, in the seventh century, but it decayed as Venice rose. It has an old Byzantine church, and a cathedral of the eleventh century. The climate is very unhealthy.

TORCH, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

TORDA, ton-dá, a market-town of Transylvania, on the Aranyos, 19 miles S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 7000.

TORDEHUMOS, ton-dá-no-moos, a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and 29 miles N.W. of Valladolid, with 3 churches, a nunnery, a handsome court-house, and the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1200.

TORDERA, ton-dá-rá, a town of Spain, province, and 40 miles N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 1856.

TORDESILLAS, ton-dá-see-lás, (anc. *Turris Salina*?) a town of Spain, 24 miles S.W. of Valladolid, on the Douro. P. 2319.

TORDINEZE, ton-de-ná-zá (?) a village of Slavonia, co. of Byrmia, with a Catholic church. Pop. 1272.

TORER, to-ree, a rajahship of India, in Bundelcund, under British protection. Area, 36 square miles. Pop. 6000. Armed force, 375 men.

TORELLA, to-ré-lá, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 3 miles N.W. of Sant' Angelo del Lombardi. Pop. 3000.

TORELLA, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles N.W. of Campobasso, with an almshouse. Pop. 1200.

TORENO, to-rá-no, a town of Spain, province of Leon, on both sides of the Sil, 21 miles N.E. of Villafranca. Pop. 1341.

TORFECKAN, a parish of Ireland. See **TERMONFECKAN**.

TORGAU, ton-gow, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 70 miles S.S.W. of Berlin. Pop. 6425. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather. Frederick the Great took it after defeating the Austrians on the 23d of November, 1760.

TORGELOW, ton-ghé-lov', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, N.W. of Stettin, on the Ucker. Pop. 1085.

TORGET, ton-ghét, a small island of Norway, off the S.W. coast of Nordland, about lat. 65° 30' N. Its most remarkable feature is the mountain of Torghattan, which seems to rise almost perpendicularly from the water to a height estimated by Von Buch at more than 2000 feet, terminates in a deep cleft, forming the basin of a small lake, and is completely perforated, not far from the centre, by an immense cavern 6000 feet long, and 600 feet high. It appears to have been formed by a series of convulsions, evidences of which is furnished by numerous fissures which have shattered the mountain, and cleft it in one place almost from top to bottom. According to tradition common in the North, the ancient kings of Norway, when crowned, used to visit this cavern, and prove the vigor of their arm by hurling a javelin through it. Torghattan owes its name to the resemblance which it bears at a distance to a three-cornered hat.

TORIGNI or **THORIGNY**, to'reen-yee', (anc. *Torigmetum*.) a town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles S.E. of St. Lô. Pop. 2206.

TORINO. See **TURIN**.

TORINO, to-ree-no, or **TURINO**, too-ree-no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 10 miles N.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 2150.

TORITTO, to-rít-to, a town of Naples, province of Bari, 13 miles N.N.E. of Altamura. Pop. 2400.

TORJOK, a town of Russia. See **TORHOK**.

TORKSEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TORMARTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TORMES, ton-més, a river of Spain, rises in the Santa Gredos, flows N., past Alba de Tormes and Salamanca, and joins the Douro on the left. Length, 150 miles. Many battles were fought on its banks between the French and Spaniards, from 1808 to 1814.

TOR MORHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TORNA, ton-noh', written also **TURNYA**, the smallest county in Hungary, bounded N. by Zips. Area, 229 square miles. Pop. 27,562.

TORNA, a market-town of North Hungary, capital of the above county, 18 miles W.S.W. of Kaschau. Pop. 2190.

TORNACO, ton-ná-ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara. Pop. 1339.

TORNACUS. See **TOURNAY**.

TORNARECCIO, ton-ná-rét-cho, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, W.S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1240.

TORNAVACAS, ton-ná-vá-kás, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 23 miles N.N.E. of Cáceres. P. 1424.

TORNEA, (Torned,) ton-ne-á, sometimes written **TORNEO**,* a river of Scandinavia, separates the Swedish and Russian dominions, and enters the head of the Gulf of Bothnia at Torned, after a S.E. course of 230 miles. It is rapid, and in it is the fine cataract of Julhae. It gives name to the N. part of Swedish Lappmark.

TORNEA, (Torned,) a town of Finland, on the Torned, at its mouth in the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. 65° 56' 8" N., lon. 24° 14' E. Pop. 700. It has an active trade in stockfish, reindeer, skins, furs, iron, planks, tar, butter, hemp, quills, and pickled salmon. Here, in 1736, the French academicians made measurements to ascertain the figure of the earth. Torned was ceded with Finland to Russia in 1810.

TORNEA, OFVER, öfver ton-ne-á, (i. e. "Upper Torned,") a place on the Swedish side of the Torned River, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Torned.

TORNIMPARTE, ton-nim-par-tá, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 7 miles W. by S. of Aquila, with 2 almshouses. Pop. 1645.

TORNOLA, ton-no-lá, a village of Naples, duchy, and 43 miles S.W. of Parma, on the right bank of the Taro. P. 3246.

TORO, to-ro, a town of Spain, province of Zamora, on the Douro, 29 miles N.N.E. of Salamanca. Pop. 6897. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an old palace or alcazar, and another formerly belonging to the Dukes of Berwick; and manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloths, brandy, and leather.

TORO, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, district, and 7 miles E.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2400.

TO'RO, a small island of the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of the island of Sardinia.

* "Cold as the rocks on TORNEO's hoary brow."—CAMPELL.

TORO, a river of Mongolia, joins the Nonni, an affluent of the Soongoree, after an E. course of 250 miles.

TYRO, a post-office of Sabine parish, Louisiana.

TORO, BOCA DEL, *bo'ká del to'ro*, or "Bull's Mouth," in Central America, one of the straits by which the lagoon of Chiriqui communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

TOROK BECSE, *tó'rók/ bá'ché*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the left bank of the Theiss, 47 miles E. of Szegedin. Pop. 4920.

TOROK KANISA, *tó'rók/ káh'nos'hóh*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the left bank of the Theiss, 15 miles S. of Szegedin.

TOROK KOPPANY, *tó'rók/ kop'pán*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Schumeg, 18 miles S.E. of Lake Balatony.

TOROK, SZENT MIKLOS. See **SZENT MIKLOS TOROK**.

TORONAIUS SINUS. See **CASSANDRA**.

TORONTAL, *to'ron'tál*, a county of Hungary, bounded E. by Temesvar. Area, 2808 square miles. Pop. 322,246.

TORONTO, a post-village of Vermilion co., Indiana. It has an iron foundry.

TORONTO, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

TORONTO, formerly **YORK**, the capital of Canada West, and the most flourishing city in British America, is situated on a beautiful circular bay on the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario, in York county, about 390 miles W.S.W. of Montreal, 165 miles from Kingston, 45 miles N. by E. of Hamilton, and 500 miles N.W. of Washington, (United States.) Lat. $43^{\circ} 39' N.$, lon. $79^{\circ} 21' W.$ Mean temperature of the year $44^{\circ} 4'$; winter, $26^{\circ} 4'$; summer, $63^{\circ} 8'$ Fahrenheit. The bay is entered by a narrow opening, and is separated from the lake by a low peninsula about 6 miles long, enclosing a beautiful basin $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter, forming a safe and well-sheltered harbor, capable of containing a large number of vessels. The peninsula is called Gibraltar Point. The site of the town is low, but rises gently from the water's edge—the observatory being 108 feet above the sea. The streets generally cross each other at right angles, some running almost parallel with the bay, and intersected by others which have a N. and S. direction, inclining slightly to the W., the whole forming nearly a parallelogram. The principal streets running E. and W. in the denser portions of the city, are Front, King, Richmond, Adelaide, and Queen streets; and of the cross streets, Yonge, Church, Bay, and York streets. King and Queen streets start from the Don bridge, in the E. part of the city, and slightly diverge as they proceed W., till two or three streets intervene. King and Yonge streets are the thoroughfares, and contain the largest number of shops. The city generally is built of light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

Public Buildings.—Prominent among the public edifices are the old Parliament Houses, built of brick—soon to be superseded by new buildings; the Government House, also an old, plain building, of unpretending appearance, lately used for government offices; the St. Lawrence Hall, of stone, in the Italian style, with a dome, and containing a public hall, news-room, &c.; Osgood Hall, of the Grecian Ionic order, containing the law courts and an excellent law library; Trinity College University, built in the form of a quadrangle, of which only two sides are yet completed, in the latest phase of domestic Gothic; the University of Toronto, in the Doric order, at the head of College avenue—a spacious avenue about half a mile in length; Upper Canada College, with the masters' residences on each side, of red brick, erected in 1830; the General Hospital, a new building in the form of an open quadrangle, with a massive central tower upwards of 100 feet high, and with smaller towers at the extreme angles, which are roofed in a manner peculiar to the French—the general style is the old English; the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the principal facade of which is in the Italian style, with accommodations for but 200 patients, although containing, in 1855, more than 300; the city-hall, devoted to city offices, in the Italian style; the mechanics' institute; the music hall, a fine building, just erected, and the Toronto Exchange, now being built, both of the Italian order; the normal school, and model schools, both in plain Italian style, grouped so as to produce a picturesque effect; the post-office, a new stone building of the Ionic order; several new public school-houses, just erected, in a species of Italian architecture; and three markets, the principal of which is the St. Lawrence, always well supplied. Many of the principal private buildings and mercantile houses are faced with cut stone, in a style highly creditable to the place. Among the churches, those most deserving notice for their architectural merits, are the cathedral church of St. James, (Episcopal,) in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, with a nave and aisles, an unfinished tower, clerestory, chancel, and elaborate open roof, of the perpendicular style; the Roman Catholic cathedral, in the decorated Gothic style, with nave and aisles under a continuous roof; the church of the Holy Trinity, (Free,) St. George's church, and Trinity church, (all Episcopal,) are of the perpendicular Gothic order of architecture; Knox's (Presbyterian) church, in the decorated Gothic style, with a fine tapered spire covered with tin, enriched at the base with clusters of pinnacles, and pierced with traceried spire-

lights. Among the other public buildings are the custom house, theatre, court-house, on Church street, and the city and county jail, a quarter of a mile W. of the Don River, the E. limit of the city. The avenues leading to the university are wide and spacious, and planted with trees, which, when fully grown, will prove a fine shaded promenade.

Cemeteries.—Toronto has in its vicinity four burying-grounds, viz. Potter's Field, containing 6 acres; the Toronto Necropolis, with 15 acres; St. James' Cemetery, with 65 acres—the latter two at the N.E. extremity of the city, and the former W. of Yonge street; and the Roman Catholic cemetery, in Power street.

Hospitals and Public Charities.—The Provincial Lunatic Asylum has accommodation for 200 patients; the hospital on King street usually contains 100 patients, and is endowed with land within the city limits, besides an annual parliamentary grant of 750*l.*; the Eye Dispensary, the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in Hospital, the Provincial Lying-in Hospital and Vaccine Institution, Maternity Lying-in Hospital, an emigration society, a house of industry, the Church Society, Methodists' Dorcas Society, Toronto City Mission, Ladies' Bible Association, Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the Elgin Association for the Improvement of Colored People; besides various Freemasons', temperance, Bible, Odd Fellows', St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, and other associations of a benevolent character.

Scientific, Educational, and Literary Institutions.—Toronto has a royal magnetic observatory, a Canadian institute, an atheneum, a news-room, a philharmonic society, a mechanics' institute, and a society of arts. Among the educational institutions are several schools of medicine; Trinity College, in connection with the Established Church, with 6 professors of law and art, and 7 of medicine; the university, with an endowment of 225,944 acres of land, and with 10 professors; Upper Canada College, with an endowment of 83,642 acres, and with a principal and 13 masters; St. Michael's (Roman Catholic) College, Knox's College, the Congregational Institute, the United Presbyterian Divinity Hall, the Provincial Normal and Model Schools, Toronto Academy, and a county grammar school.

Newspapers.—In 1855 there were published in Toronto 31 newspapers and periodicals, viz. 4 daily, 6 semi-weekly, 12 weekly, 8 monthly, and 1 quarterly.

Churches.—In the same year there were more than 30 churches, of which 5 were Episcopal, 3 Roman Catholic, 4 Presbyterian, and the remainder divided among the Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and other Dissenters.

Manufactures.—Among the manufactures may be found iron and other foundries, distilleries, breweries, candle, glue, axe, starch, soap, oil-cloth, paper, and planing-machine manufactories, besides grist mills, rope-walks, &c.

Commerce.—As before stated, the harbor of Toronto is capacious and well protected, admitting the largest lake vessels, and affording great facilities for extensive traffic. Lines of steamers run daily during the summer to all the lake ports and ports in the river St. Lawrence; and during the winter a daily communication is kept up between Niagara and Wellington's Square. A railroad communication is already opened from Toronto to Lake Huron, via the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railroad; and a road connecting Toronto with Hamilton, (and thence, through the Great Western Railroad, with Detroit,) is expected to be opened in the autumn of 1855. The Grand Trunk, connecting Toronto with Montreal, and Portland in the United States, on the E., and with Sarnia and Goderich on the W., it is confidently believed will be opened throughout its whole extent in 2 or 3 years at most. If, as has been the fact, Toronto has increased more rapidly than any Canadian town previous to the opening of railroads, what may we expect her progress to be with these additional advantages? The exports for 1850 amounted in value to 77,829*l.*, or nearly \$360,000; in 1851, to \$327,368; in 1852, to 221,490*l.*; in 1853, to about \$1,000,000; and in 1854, to 273,049*l.*, or about \$1,340,000; consisting mostly of flour, wheat, wool, furs, and skins, with some pot and pearl ashes, lumber, butter, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, malt, and flax-seed. The value of the imports was \$2,538,892 for 1850; \$2,601,028 for 1851, of which \$1,525,620 was from the United States; 639,817*l.*, or about \$3,000,000, in 1852; 1,166,350*l.*, or about \$5,600,000, in 1853; and to 1,368,360*l.*, or about \$6,600,000, in 1854. The leading articles imported were cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures, hardware and other goods, tea, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and leather, besides some molasses, brandy, wine, salt, fruits, spices, fur, glass, rice, seeds, coal, dyestuffs, hides, fish, &c. The tonnage of Toronto, in 1851, exhibited a total entered of 161,439, of which 143,693 was steam, and 5345 United States tonnage; and cleared, of 124,643 tons, of which 108,347 was steam, and 5345 United States tonnage. In the year ending December 31, 1854, there arrived—

Steamers.....	1420	Tonnage.....	635,114
Sailing vessels.....	767	"	41,574
Total.....	1687		676,688
			1034

For the protection of the harbor against the encroachments of the peninsula, embankments are in course of construction. There is a light-house on the extremity of the peninsula. The city has a board of trade.

Government, Finances, Banks, Police, &c.—Toronto is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen. Each of the 7 wards elect annually 2 aldermen and 2 councilmen, who choose one of their number as mayor. The expenses for 1850 were 17,323*l.*, or about \$80,000; and the debt, 84,727*l.*, or about \$400,000. The assessment for the same year yielded about 100,000*l.*, or \$480,000; but this assessment being under an old law, is far below the real value. The Bank of Upper Canada, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, has its head office at Toronto; and the Bank of Montreal, the Commercial Bank, the Bank of British North America, the City Bank of Montreal, the Quebec Bank, and the Banque du Peuple, all have branches or agencies here. There are also 2 savings banks, besides several building societies which receive money on deposit, and allow from 4 to 6 per cent. interest. There are 3 fire and marine insurance companies, besides a great many agencies of other Canadian as well as British and American companies. The Canada Company, which has about 2,000,000 acres of land in West Canada for disposal, has also its office here. The city has about 100 streets, generally wide, and with good pavements, well lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The Toronto Fire Brigade, in 1850, consisted of 4 engine companies, 2 hook and ladder, and 1 hose company. The city has telegraphic communication with Hamilton, Niagara, St. Catherine's, Montreal, and with different parts of the United States.

History, Population, &c.—This thriving and beautiful city was founded as lately as 1794, and though its progress was not very rapid at first—having only 4000 inhabitants in 1832—it has amply compensated by its recent advancement, for its earlier and slower growth. In 1817 the population was 1200; in 1830, 1677; in 1842, 15,336; in 1845, 19,706; in 1852, 30,763; and it had an estimated population of 50,000 in 1855—a rate of increase unequalled in British America, and only surpassed by some of the western cities of the United States. With a more southern latitude than any other large Canadian town, and remote from the keen winds from the ocean, Toronto has more to invite a residence, all things considered, perhaps, than any other Canadian city, though it lacks the picturesqueness of Quebec and Montreal. Mr. Chambers, the Edinburgh author and publisher, gives it the preference, as a residence, over all its sister provincial cities.

TOROPA, to-ro-pá, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake among the Valdai Hills, in the N.E. part of the government of Pakov, flows S.E.W., forming several lakes by its expansion, and joins the Dwina on the frontier of the government of Vitebsk. Total course, 70 miles.

TOROPETZ, to-ro-pétz, a town of Russia, government of Pakov, at the influx of the Toropa into Lake Solomino, 50 miles S.S.E. of Cholm. Pop. 8000. It is mostly built of wood, and paved with planks; it has a cathedral, several schools, a dilapidated fort on an island in the Toropa, by which river it communicates with Riga.

TORORSAJA, ton-or-sá-yá, a market-town of Naples, province of Citra, 15 miles S.E. of Il Vasto.

TOROSAY, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Argyll, comprising a part of Mull Island, and a petty village on the Sound of Mull.

TORPENHOW, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

TORPHICHEN, tor-fí-chen, a parish of Scotland, co., and 4 miles S.E.W. of Linlithgow. The village was formerly a place of importance, and has the remains of a preceptory of Knights Templars.

TORPOINT, a chapelry of England, co. of Cornwall.

TORQUAY, a market-town, chapelry, and favorite watering-place of England, co. of Devon, most picturesquely seated on the steep shore of a cove of Torbay, on its N. side, with a station on the South Devon Railway, 18½ miles S. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 7903. It consists chiefly of handsome villas and terraces, interspersed with plantations and lodging-houses for visitors, occupying successive ranges on a steep slope down to its quay, besides which is a portion of the town on the strand. It has excellent hotels, a news-room, library, and other appliances of a watering-place, with some very superior schools, a mechanics' institute, bank, &c. Having a S. aspect, sheltered on all other sides by heights, and a mild climate, it is peculiarly adapted for delicate invalids. It has a good harbor, some timber trade, a share in the Newfoundland fishery, regular steam communication with Portsmouth and Plymouth, and well-supplied markets. The Roman Catholic chapel occupies the refectory of an ancient abbey.

TORQUEMADA, ton-ká-má-dá, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles N.E. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge of 26 arches. Pop. 2700. It has brandy distilleries, and manufactures of wine-skins. Torquemada, the first of the great Spanish inquisitors, was born here in 1420. TORQUEMADA appears to be a corruption of TORREQUEMADA, which see.

TORRALBA DE CALATRAVA, ton-rá-lbá dá ká-lá-trá-vá, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real, with manufactures of blonde and thread-lace. P. 3016.

TORRÃO, ton-rô-wá, a market-town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 26 miles N.W. of Beja. Pop. 1800.

TORRÃO, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles E.N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 1150.

TORRAZZA-COSTE, ton-rá-zá kô-sté, a village of the Papal States, division of Alessandria, province of Voghera. Pop. 1369.

TORRE, ton-rá, an Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese word, signifying "tower," (from the Latin *Torres*;) and forming a part of many names in Southern Europe.

TORRE, ton-rá, a river of Italy, government of Venice, joins the Isonzo 5 miles N.E. of Aquileja, after a S.S.E. course of nearly 40 miles.

TORRE, ton-rá, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., S.S.W. of Catanzaro. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 1000.

TORREBLANCA, ton-rá-blán-ká, ("White Tower,") a village of Spain, in Valencia, province, and 24 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1791.

TORRE CAMPO, ton-rá kám-po, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2518.

TORRECILLA DE ALCANIZ, ton-rá-theel-yá dá ál-ká-ní-yeth, a town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Teruel, 70 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 1034.

TORRECILLA DE CAMEROS, ton-rá-theel-yá dá ká-má-roce, a town of Spain, province, and 16 miles S.S.W. of Logroño. Pop. 2027.

TORRECILLA DE LA ORDEN, ton-rá-theel-yá dá lá-ór-dén, a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and 18 miles S.E.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1327.

TORRECUSO, ton-rá-kôo-so, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 20 miles N.N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 1900.

TORRE DE DON MIGUEL, ton-rá dá don meghé, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 37 miles from Cáceres. P. 1972.

TORRE DE EMBARRA, ton-rá dá ém-ban-rá, a town of Spain, province, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1868.

TORRE DE ESTABAN AMBRAN, ton-rá dá éstá-bán-ám-brán, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 20 miles N.W. of Toledo, with a handsome church, a court-house with a fine colonnade, and a palace. Pop. 1121.

TORRE DEI BUSI, ton-rá dá búo-se, a village of Austria, Italy, province of Bergamo, 2 miles N.E. of Caprino. P. 1368.

TORRE DEI PASSERI, ton-rá dá pá-sá-ree, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., on the Pescara, 13 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 1400.

TORRE DE JUAN ABAD, ton-rá dá juo-án á-bá-dá, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 45 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1140.

TORRE DEL CAMPO, ton-rá dêl kám-po, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 4 miles W. of Jaen. It has broad and paved streets, a square, in which stands a strong old castle, the ruins of an ancient castle, several old watch-towers, and abundant quarries of gypsum. Pop. 3742.

TORRE DEL GRECO, ton-rá dêl grá-ko, a town of Naples, 7 miles S.E. of Naples, on the E. coast of the Bay of Naples, at the S.W. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and on the railway from Naples to Nocera. Pop. 13,000. It is well built of the lava which buried most part of the previous town in an eruption of Vesuvius on the 15th of June, 1794. It has many handsome villas with gardens, a collegiate church, convents, and an extensive hospital. Its vicinity is famous for wine and fruits.

TORRE DELL' ANNUNZIATA, ton-rá dêl án-nôon-á-á-tá, a town of Naples, province, and 12 miles S.E. of Naples, at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and on the railway from Nocera to Naples. Pop. 10,000. It is fortified, and has barracks, a royal manufacture of arms, other manufactures of paper and woollen fabrics, a fishery, and an active coasting trade.

TORRE DELLE NOCELLE, ton-rá dêl lá no-ché-lá, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 4 miles E.S.E. of Montesucro. Pop. 1600.

TORREDEMBARRA, ton-rá-dém-ban-rá, a small seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 10 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona, on the Mediterranean, lat. 41° 11' N., lon. 1° 34' E. It has an ancient castle, and an hospital. Pop. 1860.

TORRE DE MIGUEL SEXMERO, ton-rá dá meghé, sêx-má-ro, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and about 20 miles from Badajoz, with a church which originally belonged to the Templars. Pop. 970.

TORRE DE MONCORVO, ton-rá dá mon-kô-ro, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Trás os Montes, capital of a comarca, between the Sabor and Douro, 11 miles E. of Anclaens. Pop. 2000. It has a square citadel, a handsome church, a Latin school, and manufactures of silks and woollens. Its vicinity, among the most fertile in the kingdom, yields much corn, oil, hemp, and flax.

TORRE DE PEROGIL, ton-rá dá pá-ro-geel, a town of Spain, province, and 28 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 3444.

TORRE DE SANTA MARIA, ton-rá dá sán-tá má-ree

a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and about 20 miles from Cáceres. Pop. 1095.

TORRE DI ANNIBALE, *tor'rá dee ánn-é-bá'lá*, ("Tower of Hannibal") a small port of Naples, on the E. coast of Calabria Ultra. Here Hannibal embarked on finally quitting Italy.

TORRE DI LUSERNA, *tor'rá dee loo-sá-ná*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles S. of Pinerolo. Pop. 2894.

TORRE DI MARE, *tor'rá dee má-rá*, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, district, and 24 miles S.E. of Matera, near the mouth of the Basento in the Gulf of Taranto. It is supposed to be near the site of the ancient *M. Iopontus*, which was founded many centuries before the Christian era, and in which Pythagoras taught and died.

TORRE DI MONDOVI, *tor'rá dee mon-dó-vee'*, a market-town of Piedmont, 4 miles S.E. of Mondovì. Pop. 1675.

TORRE DON JIMENO (or **XIMENO**), *tor'rá don he-má-no*, or **TORRE DON GIMENO TOSIRIA**, *tor'rá don he-má-no to-sé-re-á*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 12 miles S.W. of Jaén, near the Guadalquivir; tolerably regularly built, with paved and generally broad streets, and several squares, an ancient dilapidated castle, 7 flour and 20 oil mills, an excellent and productive salt-works, 5 manufactures of soft soap, and more than 500 hand-loom for fine linens, worked by women. Pop. 5787.

TORREJONCILLO, *tor-rá-ñon-thee'yo*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 21 miles from Cáceres. It has a square with arcades, in which stands the prison and town-house, and manufactures of brown cloths, hats, &c. Pop. 6573.

TORREJONCILLO DEL REY, *tor-rá-ñon-thee'yo dél rá*, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 26 miles S.W. of Cuenca, on the right bank of the Gigüela. It has a prison and town-house, in one handsome edifice. This is the birthplace of Alphonso de Ojeda, who was the first to follow in the track of Columbus, and who, accompanied by Amerigo Vespucci, discovered a portion of the continent of South America. Pop. 2034.

TORREJON DE ARDOZ, *tor-rá-ñón/ dá an-doth'*, a village of Spain, province, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Madrid. P. 2016.

TORREJON DE VELASCO, *tor-rá-ñón/ dá vá-lá-sco*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 16 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1640.

TORRE LAGUNA, *tor'rá lá-goo-ná*, a town of Spain, province, and 26 miles N.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2049.

TORRELLA, *tor-né'lá*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 3 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 3500.

TORRE MAGGIORE, *tor'rá má-djór'*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 6 miles W. of San Severo. Pop. 4000.

TORREMANZANAS, *tor'rá-mán-thá-nás*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 30 miles from Alicante, on the left bank of the Torre. Pop. 1106.

TORREMILANO, *tor'rá-me-lá-no*, now called **DOS TORRES**, *doe tor'rá*, ("Two Towers"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Cordova. P. 3008.

TORRE MOCHA, *tor'rá mó-chá*, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles S.W. of Cáceres. Pop. 1600.

TORREN'S LAKE, a large salt lake of South Australia, between lat. 29° and 32° S., and lon. 136° 30' and 140° 30' E., bordering in a remarkable horse-shoe direction around an arid and mountainous peninsula. Its inner shore was, in 1840, traced for 400 miles by Mr. Eyre, and found to consist of quicksands, which prevented a close approach to the lake. It is from 15 to 20 miles across, and shallow; its E. and W. sides are bounded by highlands. Its level is 300 feet above the sea.

TORRENTE, *tor-rán'tá*, a town of Spain, province, and 6 miles N.W. of Valencia, situated on a small eminence beside a mountain torrent. The houses are large, and in general two stories, and are laid out into broad and comfortable streets and regular squares, in one of which stands a large tower, apparently of Saracenic construction. On a hill, near the town, is a suppressed convent. In the vicinity are some quarries of yellow marble, which a moderate heat changes into red, adorned with beautiful clouds. It has 2 flour mills, and 70 oil mills. The natives of Torónte are remarkably thrifty and laborious, and besides supplying Valencia with bread and other articles, many of them visit the principal towns in Spain, selling oil, lace, and various fabrics. Pop. 5022.

TORRUEVA, *tor'rá-nwá-vá*, (i. e. "New Tower,") a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 32 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1390.

TORRE PALLAVICINA, *tor'rá pá-lá-ve-chee'ná*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 7 miles E.S.E. of Romano, near the right bank of the Oglio. Pop. 1334.

TORREQUEMADA, *tor'rá-ká-má-ná*, (i. e. "Burnt Tower,") a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 12 miles from Cáceres; it has a very ancient tower, and an important annual cattle fair. Pop. 4040.

TORRES, *tor'rá*, a town of Spain, province, and 18 miles S.W. of Jaén. Pop. 2292.

TORRE SANTA SUSANNA, *tor'rá sán'tá soo-sán'ná*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 17 miles S.W. of Brindisi, with a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1500.

TORRESDALE, a village included within the limits of Philadelphia City, on the Delaware River; 14 miles above the State-house. Here is a station on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

TORRES NOVAS, *tor'rá no-vá*, (i. e. "New Towers,") a walled town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, comarca, and 16 miles N.E. of Santarem. Pop. 4250. It is defended by a castle.

TORRES STRAIT, in the East Seas, between Papua and Cape York, the N. extremity of Australia, lat. 9° 20' to 10° 40' N., and lon. 142° 30' E. is about 80 miles across, and one maze of shoals, reefs, and islands, the principal of which are Prince of Wales's, Mulgrave, and Banks's Islands. In its narrowest part it has seldom more than 12 or 14 fathoms water, but its navigation, always thought difficult, has, from the survey of Captain King, been ascertained to be quite practicable. Torres discovered it in 1606, and Cook sailed through it in 1770.

TORRES VEDRAS, *tor'rá vá-drás*, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, capital of the comarca, on the Sizandro, 27 miles N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2300. It was celebrated in the Peninsular war for the lines of defence established by the Duke of Wellington in 1810, to resist the approach of the French.

TORRETTA, *tor-rét'tá*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, near Levenzo, with an hospital and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1280.

TORREVIEJA, *tor-rá-ve-á-ná*, (i. e. "Old Tower,") a seaport town of Spain, in Valencia, province, 23 miles S.S.W. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, W. of Cape Cervera, lat. 37° 58' N., lon. 0° 40' W. It has straight, broad streets, and three squares, but the cluster of hovels at the skirts of the town detract much from its beauty and symmetry. The anchorage is good, but much exposed. There is an extensive and very productive salt lake in the neighborhood, the produce of which constitutes the chief export. About 386 vessels, of 27,622 tons, annually clear from this port. P. 3876.

TORRI, *tor'rá*, a village of N. Austria, government of Venice, 18 miles N.W. of Verona, on the E. side of Lake Garda.

TORRICE, *tor'rá-chá*, a market-town, of the Pontifical States, 3 miles E.S.E. of Frosinone.

TORRICELLA, *tor-ré-ché'lá*, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, 22 miles E.S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3500.

TORRICELLA-DEL-PIZZO, *tor-ré-ché'lá dél pít'so*, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and S.E. of Cremona, near the left bank of the Po. Pop. 1528.

TORRIDGE, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in the N.W. part of the county, flows S.E. to its confluence with the Oke, and thence N.W. past Torrington, and near Appledore joins the Bristol Channel by an estuary common to it and the Taw. Course 40 miles, for the last 15 of which it is tidal, and it is navigable for large vessels to Bideford.

TORRIDON, LOCH, *loh tor're-don*, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross, between Applecross and Gairloch peninsulas, 12 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. Its herring fishery, in 1840, employed about 3000 hands.

TORRIGLIA, *tor-roel'yá*, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and N.E. of Genoa, in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills among the Apennines. It has a handsome church with a lofty spire, a small convent, and an ancient tower, forming the only remains of a very strong castle which it once possessed. Pop. 4672.

TORRIGO, *tor-ré'go*, a village of Spain, in Aragon, province of Saragossa, on the slope of a hill above the Manubles. Pop. 1275.

TORRIJOS, *tor-ré-ños*, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 16 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, in a damp valley between the Tagus and a small range of hills. This much-decayed place was once a walled town, and is still entered by two ancient gates, and surrounded by portions of earthen ramparts. It has a spacious and ancient palace of Count Altamira, a small hospital for the sick poor, a nunnery, and 17 oil and several flour mills. Pop. 1824.

TORRINGFORD, a post-village in Lichfield county, Connecticut, 25 miles W. by N. from Hartford.

TORRINGTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TORRINGTON, GREAT, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on a declivity on the right bank of the Torridge, 5½ miles S.E. of Bideford, and 30 miles N.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1861, 3308. It is united by a bridge to the hamlet of Taddyport. It has two parish churches, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, a blue-coat school, almshouses, and other charities. A bowling-green occupies the site of its ancient castle. The inhabitants are principally employed in glove-making, agriculture, and retail trade. In 1643 the Parliamentary forces were defeated here, and in 1646 the Royalists by the troops of Fairfax. Torrington gives the title of viscount to the Byng family. Near it is Steventon, late the seat of Lord Rolle.

TORRINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TORRINGTON, WAER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TORRINGTON, a post-township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, intersected by the Naugatuck Railroad, about 22 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford. It has some manufactures of woollen goods, prints, locks, buttons, and musical instruments. Pop. 1916.

TORRINGTON, BLACK, a parish of England, co. Devon. **TORRISI**, *tor-nee-see*, a village of Sicily, province, and 17 miles W.S.W. of Catania. Fluor-spar is found here.

TORRITA, *tor-neeta*, a market-town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 4 miles N.N.W. of Montepulciano. Pop. 3800.

TORROELLA-DE-MONTGRI, *tor-ro-eh-ya dá mont-gree*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 16 miles E.N.E. of Gerona, on the Ter, 4 miles from the Mediterranean, at the foot of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. Pop. 3600.

TORROX or **TORROJ**, *tor-roh*, (anc. *Ovilicium*?) a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles E. of Malaga, on the Torrox, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3357.

TORRUBIA-DEL-CAMPO, *tor-roo-bee-dél kám-po*, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province of Cuenca, and 50 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1750.

TORRY, a fishing village on the E. coast of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the right bank of the Dee, immediately opposite Aberdeen. Pop. 250.

TORRYBURN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

TORSA, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll, E. of the islands of Seil and Luing. Length, 2 miles.

TORSHELLA, a town of Sweden. See THORSHELLA.

TORSKOK, a town of Russia. See TORZHOK.

TORTHORWALD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

TORTILLON, a town of Austria. See TARTLAU.

TORTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TORTOLA, *tor-to-la*, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain. In lat. 18° 24' N., and lon. 64° 32' W., between Virgin Gorda and St. John's. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 4 miles. Pop. 8500. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1000 feet in elevation, and in its N. part encircling a harbor, on the W. side of which is the town of Tortola. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans. Its exports comprise sugar, molasses, rum, galls, and copper ore. Tortola has its governor, council, and legislative assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

TORTOLI, *tor-to-le*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, province, and 10 miles E.N.E. of Lanusei, near the gulf of same name, on the E. coast. It is the see of a bishop, has an Augustine convent, and a considerable trade in wine and cheese, chiefly with Genoa. Pop. 1498.

TORTONA, *tor-to-na*, (anc. *Dertona*.) a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division, and 14 miles E.S.E. of Alessandria, capital of a province, on the Scrivia, at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined fortress. Pop. 10,821. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of silk and other fabrics, and an active trade in corn, wine, &c.

TORTORA, *tor-to-ra*, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, and 45 miles N.N.W. of Paola, near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 1580.

TORTORELLA, *tor-to-ré-la*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, E.S.E. of Il Vallo, on a rugged hill near the left bank of the Bucento. Pop. 1060.

TORTORICI, *tor-to-ro-che*, a market-town of Sicily, intendancy of Messina, 12 miles S.W. of Patti. Pop. 4000.

TORTOSA, *tor-to-sá*, (anc. *Dertosa*.) a town of Spain, province, and 43 miles S.W. of Tarragona, on the Ebro, 22 miles from its mouth, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is strongly fortified by walls and several outworks, is entered by 7 gates, and has a large cathedral, a bishop's palace, town-hall, hospital, public granary, a handsome college, and a palace of the Vall Cabra family. Its manufactures comprise oil, flour, soap, fine delft, cottons, leather, brandy, common earthenware, cordage, linens, wax-chandlery, plain glass, starch, and baskets, ropes, &c. of palm and esparto. It has an important trade through its two ports, El Fangar and Los Alfaques, at the mouth of the Ebro, as well as directly—the river being navigable by vessels of 100 tons—in the wheat of Aragon, timber from the Pyrenees, Aragon, and Catalonia; wine from Gálera and other places in the vicinity, as well as that of the country; oil, wool, alum, silk, barilla, soda, charcoal, liquorice, taras, pitch, tar, firewood, jasper, fruits, &c. This city was wrested from the Moors by Louis le Debonnaire, in 811, but was soon recovered by them, and became a nest of pirates, and a thorn to Italian commerce. Eugenius III. therefore proclaimed a crusade against it, and it was taken in 1148. In 1149 the Moors made a desperate effort to regain possession of the city, but were defeated, partly through the bravery of the women, who mounted the battlements, while the men killed forth and routed the Moors. Tortosa was taken in 1796 by the French, under the Duke of Orleans. This bulwark of Valencia and Catalonia was shamefully surrendered in 1811, by General Lill, who was afterward tried for cowardice and condemned to death, but received pardon from Ferdinand VII. Pop. 29,573. Near the town are jasper quarries. Here, in 1836, Noguera put to death the mother of Cabrera.

TORTUSA, (anc. *Orthosia*?) a seaport town of Syria, pashalic, and 30 miles N. of Tripoli. In the Middle Ages it was a fortress of importance, but its walls are now in ruins.

TORTSVAR, *tóts-vjá*, or **TORZBURG**, *tóts-bóssas*, a village of Transylvania, with a castle near the Toraburg Pass into Wallachia, 20 miles S.W. of Kronstadt. Pop. 6200.

TORTUGA, *tor-too-gá*, an island of the West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 65 miles W. of Margarita, and belonging to Venezuela. Length, from E. to W., 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles. **TORTUGA**, an island off the N.W. coast of Hayti. Lat. 20° N., lon. 72° 36' W. Length, E. to W., 22 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

TORTUGA, an island in the Gulf of California, 85 miles S. of the island of Tiburon.

TORTUGAS, *tor-too-gás*, (i.e. the "Tortoises.") a group of islets or keys at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 130 miles W.S.W. of Cape Tancho, the S. extremity of Florida; about lat. 24° 37' N., and lon. 83° W. They are 10 in number, very low, and partly covered with mangrove-bushes. On one of them, called Bush or Garden Key, a light-house has been erected.

TORTUGAS, an island of the West Indies, off the N.E. coast of Cuba, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel called El Savirral. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 26 miles; breadth, about 6 miles. It forms the entrance to the harbor of Nuevitas.

TORTURA, *tor-too-ri*, (the *Nephthys* of Scripture.) a maritime village of Palestine, pashalic, 20 miles S.S.W. of Acre, on the Mediterranean, at the W. foot of Mount Carmel.

TORTWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TORY or **TORY ISLAND**, an island off the N.W. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 5 miles N.N.W. of Innisboffin, with a light-house in lat. 55° 5' N., lon. 8° 15' W. Length, 3 miles.

TORZBURG, a village of Transylvania. See TORTSVAR.

TORZHOK, **TORSHOK** or **TORJOK**, *tor-shok*, a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Tver, on the Tvertsa. Lat. 57° 2' N., lon. 35° 2' E. Pop. 15,500. Since its partial destruction by fire, in 1767, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. Public edifices comprise a cathedral and many other churches, two convents, a government-house, normal school, and orphan asylum. It is famous for a holy spring, visited by pilgrims from all directions. Its position on a navigable river, and on the road from Moscow to St. Petersburg, renders it of considerable commercial importance; and it has 3 large annual fairs, and extensive manufactures of colored Russia leather, from which shoes, gloves, and various articles are made, and being embroidered with gold and silver, are exported in large quantities.

TOSA, a river and gulf, Sardinian States. See TOCC.

TOSA, a populous town of Japan, island of Sikokú.

TOSCANA, a country of Italy. See TUSCANY.

TOSCANELLA, *tos-ká-néi-la*, (anc. *Tuscania*.) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 23 miles N.N.E. of Civita Vecchia, on the right bank of the Marta. Pop. 3000. It is highly picturesque, surrounded by fortifications, and has a cathedral of the eighth century. It was anciently a city of Etruria; in and around it are numerous Etruscan antiquities.

TUSCOLANO, *tos-kolá-no*, a village of Austrian Italy, 20 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the W. side of the Lake of Garda. Pop. 3000. It has paper and oil mills.

TOSELAND, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

TOSIA, *tóssé-sá*, (anc. *Docra*?) a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 100 miles N.E. of Angora. It is stated to comprise 3000 Turkish, and 50 Greek dwellings, with some fine minarets, and old Christian edifices. It has a trade in green morocco leather.

TOSNA, *tos-ná*, a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of the government of Novgorod, enters the government of Petersburg, flows N.N.W., and, after a course of about 60 miles, joins the Neva. It is much used for floating timber to the capital.

TOSNA, *tóss*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles N.E. of Zurich. It contains the remains of a celebrated Dominican convent, now used as a corn and salt magazine. The Zurichers were defeated here in 1292, by Duke Albrecht of Austria. Pop. 1446.

TOSSA, *tos-sá*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 20 miles S. of Gerona, near a cape of the same name in the Mediterranean, at the foot of steep, lofty, and almost inaccessible heights. Pop. 1683.

TOST, *tos*, or **TOSZEK**, *tos-sék*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 15 miles W. of Tarnowitz. Pop. 1036.

TOSTAKII, *tos-ták*, a river of East Siberia, province of Yakootsk, joins the Yana after a N.N.W. course of 200 miles.

TOSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TOSZEK, a town of Prussian Silesia. See TOST.

TOTALAN, *to-tá-lán*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 6 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. It sends provisions to Malaga. Pop. 1063.

TOTANA, *to-tá-ná*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 10 miles N.E. of Lorca. Pop. 8506. It has a handsome public fountain, and manufactures of linen, wax candles, earthenware, brandy, and saltpetre.

TOTERNHOE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford, 24 miles W.S.W. of Dunstable. Here are ruins of Toternhoe Castle.

TOTHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TOTHAM, *Little*, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TOTMILL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TOTHILL FIELDS, a district of England, within the city of Westminster, and containing a large county prison.

TOTMA, *tot'má*, a town of Russia, government, and 110 miles N.E. of Vologda, on the Sookhona. Pop. 2800. It has a monastery which attracts many pilgrims. Near are extensive salt-works.

TUYNES or **TOTYNES**, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the right bank of the Dart, 10 miles from its mouth in the English Channel, and across which it communicates by a bridge with its suburb Bridgetown, and on the South Devon Railway, 22 miles S.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 4419. It consists chiefly of a long street, extending up a hill to its ruined castle. It is one of the most ancient towns in England, and many houses are ornamented with colonnades. Bridgetown is more modern. It has a handsome church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, an endowed grammar school, endowed blue-coat school, a guildhall, council-house, assembly-rooms, and theatre. It has an important trade in coal. It returns two members to the House of Commons.

TOTOIA, one of the Feejee Islands. See **TOTOUA**.

TOTONICAPAN, *to-to-ne-ká-pán'*, a town of Central America, state, and 100 miles N.W. of Guatemala, capital of a department, in a rich plain. Pop. 12,000. (?) It covers a large space with its flat-roofed houses, and has mineral springs, and a few manufactures of woollen stuffs, wooden articles, and hardware.

TOTORKAN, European Turkey. See **TURTUKAL**.

TOTOUA, *to-too'd*, or **TOTOIA**, *to-toi'd*, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific. Lat. 18° 56' S., lon. 179° 57' W.

TOTTENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, 5½ miles N.N.E. of St. Paul's, London, and intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway. The village, extending along the road from London to Ware, is almost continuous with suburbs of the metropolis, and has an old and ornamented church, an Episcopal church, various Dissenting chapels, a grammar school, blue-coat school, green-coat school, almshouses, and other charities. In the parish are several mills and potteries. Near it are an old cross, and Bruce Castle, an edifice of the seventeenth century.

TOTTENHILL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOTTEN'S WELLS, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

TOTTERIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

TOTTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOTTINGTON, Higher, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TOTTINGTON, Lower, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

TOUTY'S BEND, a post-office of Hickman co., Tennessee.

TOUARIS or **TOUARYKS**. See **TOUAREKS**.

TOUARSOIS, a village of France. See **THOUARSAIS**.

TOUAT, an oasis of Central Africa. See **TOUAT**.

TOUBOUAI, *too-boo-i*, or **AUSTRAL**, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands and Low's Archipelago. Lat. 21° 50' to 23° 42' S., lon. 147° 11' to 155° W. The principal islands of the group are Vavai, the largest; Touboual proper, which is not more than 5 miles in extent; and Obeteroa or Rourouton, which rises to the height of 1300 feet, and has a numerous and inoffensive population.

TOUCQUES, *took*, a river of France, departments of Orne and Calvados, rises near Merlerault, and, after a N. course of 55 miles, enters the English Channel 8 miles N.W. of Honfleur. Chief affluents, the Orbec and Calone.

TOUCY, *too'see'*, a village of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 2975.

TOUDENY, a town of Africa. See **TAUDENY**.

TOUGH, *tuf*, a parish of Scotland, county, and 22 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. Here are various Druidic remains.

TOUGH, two parishes of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

TOUL, *tool*, (anc. *Tullum*.) a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe, capital of an arrondissement, on the left bank of the Moselle, and on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 12 miles W. of Nancy. Lat. 48° 40' 32" N., lon. 5° 5' 3" E. Pop. in 1852, 8506. It has a Gothic cathedral of the fifteenth century, cavalry and infantry barracks, an arsenal, and manufactures of lace, calicoes, and hardware. Near it is a chalybeate spring.

TOULA, a town and government of Russia. See **TOOLA**.

TOULON, *too'lón'*, or **TOULON-SUR-MER**, *too'lón' sūr mair*, (anc. *Tello-Martina*.) a seaport city, and, after Brest, the most important naval station of France, in the department of Var, is admirably situated at the bottom of a deep double bay formed by the Mediterranean, 30 miles S.E. of Marseilles. Lat. of the observatory, 43° 7' 30" N., lon. 5° 56' E. Mean temperature of the year, 62°·2; winter, 48°·5; summer, 75°·2 Fahrenheit. Pop. in 1846, 39,243; in 1852, 69,474. It is built on an acclivity which rises gradually from the sea, and terminates towards the N. in a range of lofty hills. These extend around the bay, and nearly land-
lock it, forming a roadstead and harbor, with anchorage for

the largest fleet, completely protected, except on the S. and E., which are somewhat exposed. In front of the bay is a projecting tongue of land, which nearly closes its entrance; along it, as well as the adjacent points, numerous forts and redoubts have been erected, making a successful attack by sea nearly impossible. In like manner, on the land side, the fortifications are of the most complete description. It is enclosed by a double line of bastioned fortifications, and strong forts and outworks occupy all the important heights. The French consider it impregnable.

In the town itself, if we except the arsenal and other marine establishments, which are on a scale of almost unrivalled magnificence, there is not much to excite interest. The houses are generally well built, but the space occupied by them is small compared with the extent of the population. They are closely crowded together, without regularity, in narrow streets or on small, insignificant squares. The only edifices not connected with the marine deserving of notice, are the cathedral, possessed of little architectural merit; the church of Notre-Dame, with a fine façade; the church of St. Louis, adorned with an elegant colonnade; and the Hôtel de Ville, a handsome structure facing the harbor. The port is separated from the roadstead by moles, which are hollow and bomb-proof, and lined by batteries *à fleur d'eau*. It consists of two divisions—the Port-Marchand or Darse-Vieille, on the E. appropriated to merchant vessels, lined with a fine quay and handsome edifices; and the Port-Millaire or Darse-Neuve, on the W., where are immense magazines and arsenals, ship-building docks, rope and sail works, and the *bagne* or convict prison, usually occupied by 4000 or 5000 culprits. The trade, which is chiefly in corn, flour, salt provisions, wine, brandy, oil, capers, and fruit, has increased considerably since the occupation of Algiers. There are two annual fairs, one of which lasts eight days. Toulon is the seat of a maritime prefecture, and a court of first resort and commerce; and possesses a second-class school of hydrography, a medical naval school, academy, communal college, botanical garden, museum of natural history, marine museum, and public library. Toulon was originally a Roman colony; it was taken by the Constable of Bourbon in 1524, and by Charles V. in 1536. The most memorable and disastrous event connected with it took place in 1793, when the British, to whom the Royalists had surrendered it, having been forced to retire after a siege in which Bonaparte gave the first decided proofs of his military genius, the Republicans revenged themselves by giving up the town to pillage, and the inhabitants to almost indiscriminate massacre. At Toulon, Bonaparte embarked in 1798, previous to his memorable campaign in Egypt; and here assembled, in 1830, the French armament destined for the conquest of Algiers.

TOULON, *too'lon*, a post-village, capital of Stark co., Illinois, about 35 miles N.W. of Peoria.

TOULON-SUR-ARROUX, *too'lón' sūr an'roo'*, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles N.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. in 1852, 2183.

TOULOUSAIN, *too'lóo'sáin'*, an ancient district of France, belonged to the province of Languedoc, and is now included in the departments of Haute-Garonne and Tarn-et-Garonne. Toulouse was its capital.

TOULOUSE or **THOULOUSE**, *too'lóos'*, (anc. *Tolosá*.) a city of France, capital of the department of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, the Canal du Midi, and the railway in progress from Marseilles to Paris, 130 miles S.E. of Bordeaux, and 200 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Lat. of new observatory, 43° 36' 47" N., lon. 1° 27' 55" E. Pop. in 1846, 71,896; in 1852, 93,379. It is beautifully situated, chiefly on the right bank of the river, but partly also on an island in its channel; a handsome bridge across the river communicates with the large suburb of St. Cyprien. Its old walls have almost entirely disappeared to make way for extensive modern improvements. The town is mostly composed of clumsy antiquated houses of red brick, badly cemented with clay, and of a very gloomy aspect; the streets are narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty. Several parts of the city, however, are gradually assuming a modern and handsome appearance. Among others may be mentioned the Place-du-Capitole, a large and well-built square, adorned with four fountains, one at each angle, and the chief place of bustle and traffic; and the Place-la-Payette, a circus lined with regular mansions, and opening on the E. into a fine promenade, composed of three parallel alleys. The principal edifices are the *hôtel-de-ville* or capitol, near the centre of the town, in the square to which it gives its name, a large structure, adorned in front with eight columns of red marble, and including, in addition to the municipal buildings, a theatre in the left wing; the cathedral, originally built about the beginning of the 13th century; the church of St. Sernin, the oldest and most perfect of the ecclesiastical edifices, constructed of brick and stone, in the Romanesque style, and rendered conspicuous by a lofty octagonal tower, formed by five tiers of arches; the church of St. Taur, with a remarkable belfry; the church of the Jacobins, surmounted by a lofty brick tower, and now converted into barracks; the picture-gallery, with many bad and two or three good paintings.

ings; the museum, with a good collection of Gallic, Roman, and Gothic antiquities; the Convent de l'Inquisition, an obscure edifice, remarkable only for the atrocities which the tribunal to which it owes its name perpetrated within its precincts; and the *palais-de-justice*, in which the parliament of Toulouse used to hold its sittings, and said to have been founded in the time of Galba, but now so completely modernized as to have lost all its ancient features. Toulouse is the see of an archbishop, the seat of an appeal court for the departments of Haute-Garonne, Ariège, Tarn, and Tarn-et-Garonne, and of courts of first resort and commerce; and possesses a chamber of commerce and exchange, a mint, a Protestant divinity hall, a diocesan seminary, faculties of law, science, and literature, a secondary school of medicine, veterinary school, and school of artillery, an academy of "floral games," the most ancient in Europe, a national college, seminary, and normal school, 2 libraries of 54,000 and 38,000 volumes, and an observatory, an excellent botanic garden, agricultural society, antiquarian society, and a national academy of science, inscriptions, and *belles-lettres*.

The manufactures consist of coarse woollen cloth and woollen covers, silk and printed cotton goods, vermicelli, *pâtés de-foie-de-canards*, (duck-liver pies,) starch, wax-candles, cutlery, stoneware, and porcelain. There are also numerous tanneries, both for common and morocco leather; a cannon-foundry, gunpowder and tobacco factories, dye-works, distilleries, and cotton mills. Toulouse is the entrepôt for the commerce between the interior of France and Spain. Its trade is greatly favored by the situation of the city, and facilitated both by water and railway communication. The chief articles are corn and flour, wine, brandy, colonial produce, iron and ironwares, oil, soap, and feathers. Toulouse is a place of great antiquity, and rose to eminence under the Romans, who embellished it with a capitol, amphitheatre, and other edifices, of which vestiges still remain. In the beginning of the fifth century the Visigoths became its masters, and made it the capital of their kingdom, which it continued to be till 508, when Clovis gained possession of it. In 732 it was taken by the Saracens. Subsequently under Charlemagne it became the capital of Aquitaine. It was afterwards governed by independent counts, and in the eleventh century fell a prey to the cruel bigots of the Inquisition, who here established their infamous tribunal, and consigned multitudes of Albigenses and Vaudois to the flames. The battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, was fought on the 10th of April, 1814. Toulouse is the birthplace of Pope Benedict XII., the jurist Cujas, and the engineer Riquet.

TOULTCHA, a town of Turkey. See TOULCHA.

TOUMAT, a town of Africa. See TOOMAT.

TOUMEN, a river of Corea. See TOOMEN.

TOUMEN, a town of Siberia. See TIOMEN.

TOUNDJA, a river of Turkey. See TONDJA.

TOUNG, a river of China. See TOONG.

TOUNG-HAI, See CHINA SEA.

TOUNG-KIANG, a river of China. See TOONG-KIANG.

TOUNGOUSES, a people of Siberia. See TOONGOUSES.

TOUNGOUSKA, three rivers of Siberia. See TOONGOUSKA.

TOUNG-TAO, an island of Japan. See FIJIAN-SIMA.

TOUNKAT, a town of Toorkistan. See TOONEAT.

TOUNKINSK, a town of Siberia. See TOONKINSK.

TOU-PING-LING, a mountain of China. See TOO-PING-LING.

TOURA, See TORE.

TOURAINNE, too'ran', an old province of France, watered by the Loire, Cher, and Vienna Rivers, and now forming most part of the department of Indre-et-Loire.

TOURBOUT, See TOORBOOT.

TOURCHIZ, a town of Persia. See TOORSHIEZ.

TOURCOING, too'kwān', a town of France, department of Nord, on the railway from Mouscron to Lille, arrondissement, and 7½ miles N.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 27,615. It has a town-hall, remains of an old château of the dukes of Havre, a communal college, and extensive manufactures of cotton and worsted thread, camlets, plushes, muslins, and other varieties of goods.

TOUR-D'AIGUES, La, lā too'n daig, a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, 3 miles N.E. of Pertuis. Pop. 1463.

TOUR-D'Auvergne, La, lā too'n dō'vaik', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 25 miles S.W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2242.

TOUR-DE-FRANCE, La, lā too'n dē frāns, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 13 miles W.N.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 1259.

TOUR-DE-PEIL, La, lā too'n dē pāi, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 1 mile S.E. of Vevey.

TOUR-DU-PIN, La, lā too'n dū pān, a village of France, department of Isère, 31 miles E.S.E. of Lyons. Pop. 2572.

TOURFAN, See TOORFAN.

TOURINNES-LA-GROSSE, too'reen/ lā gress, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Nèthe, (or Nèthen,) 21 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1174.

TOURINNES-LES-OURDON-SAINTE-LAMBERT-LIBER-EART, too'reen/ lās oō'dōn/ sānt lām'bērt/ lō'bēn'sān/, a

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village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Nè, 24 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1702.

TOURINSK, See TOORINSK.

TOURLAVILLE, too'n'lā'veel', a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1852, 4877. It has stone quarries and glass-works.

TOURMENTE, (toon'mōn'u,) CAPE, a headland of Canada East, on the N.W. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 53 miles N.E. of Quebec, and rising nearly 2000 feet above the level of the river.

TOURNAISIS, too'nā'zē', an ancient district of Belgium, having Tournay for its capital. With the exception of a part belonging to West Flanders, it is now included in the province of Hainaut.

TOURNAN, too'nōn', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 20 miles E.S.E. of Paris. P. 1765.

TOURNAY, too'nā', (Flem. *Doornik*, doornik; anc. *Créodra Nervidrum*), a strongly fortified town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Scheldt, here crossed by several flying bridges, and which divides it into an old and a new town, 27 miles N.W. of Mons, at the terminus of the Brussels Ghent and Tournay Railway. It is entered by seven gates, and consists in general of spacious streets and squares, lined by well-built houses. It has superb quays, finely planted so as to form excellent promenades. The principal edifices are an admirably constructed citadel by Vauban, the cathedral, a very ancient structure, of Romanesque and Ogival architecture, with five pointed towers, a majestic interior, of which the choir is particularly admired, many interesting remains of antiquity, and some good paintings, among which is one of the Souls in Purgatory by Rubens; seven other churches, of which that of St. Brice, with the tomb of King Childeric adjoining, is the most deserving of notice; the ancient convent of St. Martin, and its Gothic church, now used partly as a town-house and partly as a museum, with a park and botanic garden adjoining; the belfry, a lofty tower in the market-place, of unknown date, but supposed to have formed, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, the donjon of a castle; a large and imposing building in the Renaissance style, originally a cloth-hall, and now converted into the principal guard-house; and a concert-room, with a columnar façade supporting a dome. Tournay possesses courts of first resort and commerce, superior, primary, and other schools, a school of arts, an academy of design, painting, sculpture, and architecture; an episcopal seminary, a picture-gallery, a public library, an atheneum, a theatre, a deaf and dumb asylum, literary and musical societies, and several hospitals and similar benevolent institutions. The manufactures, which are extensive, employing about three-fourths of the inhabitants, consist principally of woollen and cotton hosiery, carpets, which have long been celebrated; porcelain, on a very large scale; linen and cotton tissues, leather, and liqueurs. The trade, favored both by the railway and the navigation of the Scheldt, includes, in addition to the manufactures, a large export of lime from quarries in the vicinity; and besides a daily market for provisions, a weekly market for corn, fax, and linen thread, and three weekly markets for cattle, there are a number of important cattle and linen annual fairs, two of which last 10 days. Pop. 33,000.

TOURNAY, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 9 miles S.S.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1316.

TOURNEPPE, too'nēpp', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, with paper mills, on an affluent of the Senne, 7 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 2200.

TOURNON, too'nōn', a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the right bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a fine suspension bridge, 9 miles N.W. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 4861. It has a good quay on the Rhone, an old castle on a neighboring height, and a national college. It has a brisk trade in Hermitage wines, woollen and silk fabrics, organzine, and timber.

TOURNON, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Baudusson, 23 miles N.E. of Agen. P. 1402.

TOURNUS, too'nūs', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the right of the Saône, 17 miles N. of Macon, on the railway from Paris to Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 5324. It has a chamber of commerce, manufactures of hats, silks, and beet-root sugar.

TOURON, a town of Anam. See TOORON.

TOUROUKHANSK, a town of Siberia. See TOOROKHANSK.

TOUROVO, a town of Russia. See TOOROVO.

TOURPES, too'p, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Little Dendre, 18 miles N.W. of Mons. P. 1225.

TOURS, too'r, (anc. *Ciceredunum*, afterwards *Turrona*), a city of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, between the left bank of the Loire and right bank of the Cher, and at the termini of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes, 66 miles S.W. of Orleans. Lat. 47° 24' N., lon. 0° 42' E. Pop. in 1852, 33,530. Tours is situated at the extremity of a fine plain. The principal entrance is by a magnificent bridge (one of the finest in Europe) across the Loire. It is 1425 feet long, and consists of 16 arches. The bridge is continued by a fine street, which traverses the town throughout its whole length, and constitutes its principal thoroughfare. The

banks of the river are enclosed by a quay, lined with handsome houses and finely-planted promenades. A great part of the town is new, and many of the streets are spacious and elegant; but the older quarters are very indifferently built, and generally consist of narrow, irregular, dull, and dirty streets. The principal edifice is the cathedral. Its W. front consists of three lofty portals covered with florid ornaments, surmounted by a window of astonishing dimensions, and flanked by two domed towers 205 feet high. The interior, which is of the purest Gothic, and lighted by beautifully stained glass, is 256 feet in length, and 85 feet in height; among other objects of interest, it contains a fine marble monument of the two only children of Charles VIII. and Anne of Bretagne, by whose early deaths the succession to the crown was changed. The other buildings deserving of notice are two towers, forming conspicuous objects from every part of the town, the one called the tower of St. Martin or Horloge, from containing the principal clock; the other the tower of Charlemagne, because his Queen Luitgarde was buried below it; and both remarkable as the only relics which the revolutions of 1793 have left of the vast cathedral of St. Martin of Tours, after it had flourished for twelve centuries: the church of St. Julian, degraded into a coach-house, but still a fine pointed edifice of the thirteenth century; two circular and machicolated towers, enclosed within the cavalry-barracks, forming part of the castle built by Henry II. of England; the church of St. Clement, a chaste and beautiful structure, with a fine portal, but now used as a corn-market; the archiepiscopal palace, regarded as one of the handsomest in the kingdom; the prefecture, with a public library of 40,000 volumes, and several remarkable manuscripts; a picture-gallery and museum of natural history, the town-house, court-house, general hospital, and an elegant fountain of white marble, occupying the centre of the market-place.

The manufactures consist of silk stuffs, introduced by Louis XI., ribbons, broad-cloth, serge, rugs, starch, and wax-candles; the trade is in corn, wine, brandy, dried fruits, wax, hemp, wool, &c. Tours is the see of an archbishop, the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce, a society of agriculture, science, art, and *belles-lettres*; a diocesan seminary, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and a communal college. It early acquired considerable importance, and under the Romans became the capital of Lugdunensis III. In more modern times it had become famous for its silk manufactures, and had so extended as to have a population of 80,000, when the revocation of the edict of Nantes deprived it of nearly half its inhabitants, and almost all its industry, and inflicted a blow on its prosperity from which it has never recovered. Tours has become a favorite residence of the English, whose numbers within it have been estimated at 3000. In the neighborhood, about 1 mile W. of the town, is the castellated den of Plessis-le-Tours, of which an admirable description is given by Scott in his *Quentin Durward*. Louis XI. died here in 1483; the national powder mills are in the vicinity.

TOURTOIRAC, *toor'twairák*, a village of France, department of Dordogne, arrondissement of Périgueux. Pop. 1280.

TOURTOUSE, *toor'tooz'*, a village of France, department of Ariège, 7 miles N.W. of St. Giron. Pop. 1600.

TOURVES, *toorv*, a market-town of France, department of Var, 19 miles N. of Toulon. Pop. in 1852, 2567.

TOURVILLE, *toor'veel'*, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Coutances. It was the birth-place of Admiral Tourville. Pop. 933.

TOURY, *toor'ré'*, a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 27 miles S.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1250.

TOUSSAINT CREEK, of Ohio, flows through Ottawa county into Lake Erie.

TOUTOUILA, an island, Pacific Ocean. See **MAONA**.

TOUVET, *Le, lch toor'v*, a village of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 1083.

TOU-YAN, a city of China. See **TOO-YAN**.

TOUZ GOUL, a lake, Chinese Empire. See **TOOZ GOOL**.

TOUZKOURMATY, *Koordistan*. See **TOOZKOURMATY**.

TOVARNIK, *to-var-neek'*, a market and post-town of Slavonia, co., and 12 miles S.E. of Vukovar. Pop. 2880.

TOWALIGA, a creek of Georgia, rises in Henry county, and flowing S.E., enters the Ocmulgee 12 miles N.E. of Forsyth. It furnishes excellent water-power in Monroe county.

TOWALIGA, a post-office of Butts co., Georgia.

TOWAMENSSING, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 904.

TOWANDA, a creek of Pennsylvania, joins the North Branch of the Susquehanna near the borough of Towanda.

TOWANDA, a post-borough in Towanda township, and capital of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, is situated on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Towanda Creek, about 120 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. The North Branch Canal passes through it. The houses are mostly of wood, and painted white. The town has an academy, several churches, a bank, and 3

newspaper offices. Incorporated in 1838. Pop. in 1850, 1171; of the township, 2309.

TOWCESTER, *tows'ter*, (anc. *Lactodurum*.) a market-town and parish of England, co., and 8 miles S.S.W. of Northampton, on the ancient Watling Street. Pop. in 1851, 2685. It has a church of the eleventh century, with a monument to Archbishop Sponne, who founded the grammar school; manufactures of silks, and bobbin-lace.

TOWEDNACK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TOWEE FALLS, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

TOWER HAMLETS, a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising all that part of the metropolis E. of the city of London and Vinbury, extending S. to the Thames, and consisting of the parishes of Shore-ditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal-Green, Limehouse, Poplar, Hackney, &c. Pop. in 1851, 539,111. The borough contains the London and St. Katharine's docks, the mint, Trinity-house, the London hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions, with the terminus of the East and North-east Counties Railways. The Tower of London, whence its name, is at the S.W. extremity. This borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. See **LOWDOX**.

TOWER HILL, a post-village in Washington co., Rhode Island, near Narraganset Bay, 25 miles S. by W. of Providence.

TOWERSEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TOWERSVILLE, a post-office, Chautauque co., New York.

TOWERTOWN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Illinois.

TOWIE, *tow'ee*, or **TOWIE KINBATTOCK**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Don, 8 miles W.S.W. of Alford. It has a ruined castle.

TOWLESVILLE, *towiz'vill*, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

TOWMORE or **TUOMORE**, a parish of Ireland, co. Mayo.

TOWN BLUFF, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

TOWN COVE, a small village of Walker co., Georgia.

TOWN CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Lawrence county into Tennessee River.

TOWNERS, a post-village of Putnam co., New York, about 90 miles S. of Albany.

TOWNGREEN, a township of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOWN HILL, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

TOWN HOUSE, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

TOWN LINE, a post-village of Erie co., New York, on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, 15 miles E. of Buffalo.

TOWN LINE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

TOWNSBURY, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

TOWNSEND, a town of Maine. See **SOUTHPORT**.

TOWNSEND, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 40 miles N.W. by W. of Boston, on the Squaticook River, and the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad. Pop. 1947.

TOWNSEND, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

TOWNSEND, a township of Huron co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 7 miles from Norwalk. Pop. 1333.

TOWNSEND, a post-township in the E. part of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 969.

TOWNSEND BAY, the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, in British North America. Breadth of entrance, 11 miles.

TOWNSEND HARBOR, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 42 miles N.W. of Boston, contains a number of mills.

TOWNSENDS INLET, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

TOWNSENDVILLE, a post-village of Lodi township, in the S. part of Seneca co., New York. It contains 2 meeting-houses and 2 stores. Pop. about 200.

TOWNSHEND, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, on West River, 90 miles S. of Montpelier. The village contains several churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1354.

TOWNSHIP, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

TOWNSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TOWNVILLE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

TOWN-YETHOLM, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the left bank of Beaumont Water, across which it communicates with Kirk-Yetholm. See **YETHOLM**.

TOWSONTOWN, a post-village and capital of Baltimore co., Maryland, 7 miles N. of Baltimore.

TOWTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 24 miles S. of Tadcaster. Here a great battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1461.

TOWY, a river of South Wales, rises in the co. of Cardigan, flows mostly S.W. through Carmarthenshire, nearly in its centre, and joins Carmarthen Bay by a wide mouth, 5 miles S. of Carmarthen. Total course, 60 miles. It is navigable from the sea to Carmarthen for vessels of 200 tons burden.

TOWYD or **TYWYN**, a parish and maritime village of North Wales, on its W. coast, co. of Merioneth, near Cardigan Bay, 10 miles S.S.W. of Barmouth. Pop. in 1851, 2769, engaged in woollen mills, slate quarries, and lead and copper-mines.

TOXAWAY, a river of Pickens district, South Carolina, is a small branch of the Klawee.

TOXTETH PARK, an extensive parochial district of England, co. of Lancaster, formerly the N.E. quarter of the town of Liverpool. See **LIVERPOOL**.

TOYNTON, Hicu, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TOYNTON, Low, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TOYNTON ALL-SAINTS, a parish, England, co. Lincoln.

TOYNTON ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

TOZER, a town of North Africa, dominions of Tunis, on the W. side of Lake Sibka, (Lowdeah.) It has a large trade in dates.

TRABEN, trā/ben, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 39 miles S.W. of Coblenz, at the foot of the Trabenberg, on the left bank of the Moselle, opposite to Trarbach. Pop. 1224.

TRABEZI or **TRABEJ**, trā-bēz/b, written also **TRABESCH**, a river of Russia, rises in the S.W. of the government of Tchernigov, enters the government of Poltava, flows first S.S.W. to Pereslavl, where it receives the Alta, then S.W., and joins the Dnieper on the left, after a course of about 90 miles.

TRACADIE, trāk/dēe', a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Sydney, at the head of Pommet Harbor, formed by St. George's Bay, about 115 miles N.E. of Halifax. The harbor is capable of receiving vessels of any size, and considerable quantities of timber and gypsum are annually exported.

TRACHENBERG, trāk/en-bēn', or **STRABUREK**, strā-boor-ēk', a town of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles N.N.W. of Breslau, capital of a principality, on the Bartsch. Pop. 2400.

TRACHSELWALD, trāk/spl-wālt, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1628.

TRACHYS. See **ZEITOUN**.

TRACTON, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

TRACY, trā'see', several villages of France, the principal in the department of Oise, arrondissement of Compiègne. Pop. 1427.

TRACY, a post-village of Huntington co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 10 miles S.E. of Huntington.

TRACY'S LANDING, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

TRACYVILLE, a flourishing village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Honesdale and Delaware Plank-road, 1 mile E. of Honesdale. It contains 1 glass manufactory, the first in which anthracite coal was successfully used.

TRADATE, trā-dā'tā, a market-town of Lombardy, 11 miles S.W. of Como, near the Olona.

TRADE, a post-office of Johnson co., Tennessee.

TRADE'S HILL, a post-office of Camden co., Georgia.

TRADESVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, a few miles N. of London.

TRADE'S HILL, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

TRADETOWN, a maritime settlement of Liberia, in West Africa, near the S. extremity of the colony.

TRADEWATER CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, flows N.W., and forms the boundary between the counties of Hopkins and Union on the right, and Caldwell and Crittenden on the left, until it enters the Ohio River.

TRADING POINT, a post-village of Potawatamie co., Iowa, on the Missouri River.

TRADOK, a village, island of Borneo. See **MONTRADOK**.

TRAFALGAR, a post-office of Johnson co., Indiana.

TRAFALGAR, Spain. See **CAPE TRAFALGAR**.

TRAGHAN, trā'gān', a walled town of Africa, in Fezzan, 40 miles E. of Mooraok, formerly capital of East Fezzan.

TRAGURIUM. See **TRAU**.

TRAHIRAS, trā-hē-rās, a town of Brazil, province of Goias, on the river Tahiras, 15 miles from its confluence with the Maranhão. Pop. 2000.

TRAIGUERA, trā'gū-rā, a town of Spain, province of Castellon de la Plana, 9 miles N.E. of San Matheo. Pop. 1916.

TRAILINSKAIA or **TRAILINSKAJA**, trā-lin-skā'fā, a market-town of Russia, in Don-Cossack Territory, on the Don, 55 miles E.N.E. of Novo Tcherkask. Pop. 2000.

TRAINA, trā'nā, a town of Sicily, intendency of Catania, 15 miles W. of Bronte. Pop. 7400. It has the oldest monastery on the island.

TRAINEL, trā'nā', a market-town of France, department of Aube, 6 miles S.S.W. of Nogent. Pop. 1201.

TRAIKIRCHEN, trā'kē-ēk'ēn, a market-town of Lower Austria, 15 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1115.

TRAJTOR'S (or **VERRADER'S**, fer-rā/dē-rā) **ISLAND**, one of the Navigators' group, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 15° 57' S., lon. 173° 58' W. It has an elevated surface, a fertile soil, and appears to be densely peopled.

TRAJAN, trā'yān', a market-town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Osma, 23 miles S. of Lofcha.

TRAJANOPOLIS, European Turkey. See **ORIKHOVA**.

TRAJECTUS AD MOSAM. See **MAESTRICHT**.

TRAJCTUS AD RHENUM. See **UTRECHT**.

TRAJETTO, trā'yēt'to, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district, and 8 miles N.E. of Gaeta, with 6 churches, a convent, and 5600 inhabitants.

TRALEE, trā-lee', a parliamentary and municipal borough,

seaport town, and parish of Ireland, in Munster, capital of the co. of Kerry, on the Lee, about 1 mile above the head of Tralee Bay, 59 miles W.N.W. of Cork. Pop. in 1851, 13,759. It is regularly and well built, lighted and cleaned, and is a rapidly increasing and thriving town. The principal public edifices are a handsome church, 2 large Roman Catholic chapels, a nunnery with a female school attached, several other schools, a new county court-house, a fever hospital, lunatic asylum, county infirmary, county jail, infantry barracks, union work-house, club-house, news-rooms, custom-house, and market-house. The port, a dependency of that of Limerick, is the seat of a brisk trade in grain and flour. Vessels of 300 tons can discharge cargoes at the town by means of a ship canal; large vessels anchor at Blennerville, 1 mile below, and at Saunphire Islands, 6 miles W. It is the seat of county assizes and quarter sessions. Registered shipping, 247 tons. It is the head of a poor-law union. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is Tralee Castle, the seat of Sir E. Denny, who owns the town, and whose pleasure-grounds have been thrown open to the inhabitants. In the vicinity is also a spa, a good deal resorted to by invalids.

TRALEE BAY, in Ireland, immediately S. of the estuary of the Shannon, 15 miles in length, and 7 miles in breadth at its entrance. On its N. side are the bay and town of Ballyheigh.

TRALONG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

TRAMAYE, trā'mā', a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles W. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1892, 2630.

TRAMELAN, trā'mēh-lān', or **TREMLINGEN**, trēm-līng-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 25 miles N.W. of Bern, near the source of the Birse. It is well built, consists of Upper and Lower Tramelan, and has manufactures of clocks, and particularly of a kind of horse-hair plait, much used by the female peasantry of the canton in their head-dresses. Pop. 2317.

TRAMMEL'S CREEK rises in Sumner co., Tennessee, and flowing N.W. into Kentucky, enters Big Barren River in Warren co., a few miles above Bowling Green.

TRAMONTI, trā'mon'tē, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 7 miles W. of Salerno. It consists of several scattered hamlets, and contains 14 churches, a monastery and nunnery, and several charitable establishments. A great deal of charcoal is prepared here for the supply of Naples. Pop. 3300.

TRAMORE, a maritime town and bathing-place of Ireland, co., and 6 miles S.S.W. of Waterford, on the N.W. side of Tramore Bay, an inlet between two bold headlands, dangerous to shipping. Pop. in 1851, 1882.

TRAMPAS, a village in the E. part of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, about 40 miles N. by E. of Santa Fé.

TRAMUTOLA, trā-moot'olā, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 23 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 4000.

TRAN, trān, **TRANHAC**, trān'hāk', and **TRANHANG**, trān'hāng', towns of Anam, in Tonquin, near the Chinese frontier.

TRANA, trā'nā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 20 miles E.S.E. of Suse. Pop. 1528.

TRANCOSO, trān-ko'so, a walled town of Portugal, province of Beira, capital of a comarca, 26 miles E.N.E. of Viseu. Pop. 1300.

TRANCOSO, trān-ko'so, a maritime town of Brasil, province, and 20 miles S. of Porto Seguro. Pop. 1500.

TRANEKJÄR, (Tranekjær.) trā'nēk-jā'n', a village and parish of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, with the ruins of an old castle, once a strong fortress, on an isolated height.

TRAN'ENT, a parish and small town of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the North British Railway, 9½ miles E. of Edinburgh, and near the Frith of Forth. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2096, partly engaged in collieries and sandstone quarries. The parish contains the villages of Port Seton, Cockenzie, and Seaton, with Stiell's endowed hospital.

TRANHAC or **TRANHANG**, a town of Anam. See **TRAN**.

TRANI, trā'nee, (anc. *Tridnum*, or *Tranium*?) a seaport town of Naples, province of Bari, on the Adriatic, 25 miles W.N.W. of Bari. Lat. 41° 17' N., lon. 16° 26' E. Pop. 14,000. It is surrounded by a fosse and a wall flanked with bastions, and is entered by three gates. The houses are tolerably well built, but the streets, with some exceptions, are narrow, winding, and badly paved. The principal edifices are the cathedral and the castle. The former is an ancient and spacious structure, but its style of architecture is indistinct. There are, besides, 20 parish churches, 6 monasteries, 2 nunneries, a large diocesan seminary, a theatre, and a female orphan asylum. The harbor, which is almost encircled by the town, once contained great depth of water, but has so much silted up that small vessels only can enter. The trade is considerable, and consists chiefly in oil, silk, wine, and fruit. Trani suffers much from excessive summer heats, and a great want of spring water. The only alternative is the collection of rain-water by cisterns, almost every house being provided with one. Cotton is grown in the district, and partly manufactured into coarse goods

The town is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a superior civil court.

TRANMERE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

TRANQUE, trán'ká, an island of South America, forming the entrance to a bay on the E. coast of the island of Chiloe. A range of hills, nowhere exceeding 300 feet in height, run through it from N.W. to S.E. The inhabitants appear to be few in number.

TRANQUEBAR, tran-kwe-bar', a fortified seaport town of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, in the delta of the Cavery, 140 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 11° N., lon. 81° 54' E. It stands between two arms of the river Cavery, and is surrounded by ramparts faced with masonry, and having, at the S.E. angle, the castle of Dansborg, with a light-house and the government offices. The town is neatly built, and the houses are wholly of European architecture, with Grecian porticos, and windows of rattan-lattices. There are 2 Protestant churches, a Portuguese chapel, and Danish, English, and Portuguese schools. The territory, 6 miles in length, with an area of 15 square miles, is sandy or marshy, and partly under cultivation for rice, dry grains, and fruit-trees, including vines. The temperature commonly ranges between 70° and 100° Fahrenheit; but the heat is moderated by sea breezes. The bay at the mouth of the Cavery is always safe for small vessels, and the surf is less violent than at Madras or Pondicherry. Some manufactures of coarse cottons and handkerchiefs, oil, soap, leather, and salt, are carried on; and these goods, with rice, paddy, and skins, are shipped for Madras, Ceylon and occasionally the Mauritius and Bourbon. The trade with the adjacent British territory is small, owing to heavy import duties on all goods but grain at the British frontier. Pop. of the territory, about 250,000; of the town, about 2000, of whom about 1500 are Lutherans, and 500 Roman Catholics, of Portuguese descent. Tranquebar belonged to Denmark till 1846, when it was ceded by purchase to England.

TRANQUILLIA, a post-village of Jones co., Georgia.

TRANQUILLITY, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

TRANQUILLITY, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 29 miles N. of Raleigh.

TRANQUILLITY, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

TRANS, tróns, a village of France, department of Var, 3 miles S.E. of Draguignan. Pop. 1317.

TRANSCAUCASIA, trans-kaw-ká'she-á, a country of Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus, extending between lat. 38° and 43° N., and lon. 41° 40' and 49° 40' E., having E. the Caspian Sea; S., Turkish and Persian Armenia; and W., the Black Sea. Area estimated at 66,300 square miles. Pop. 1,625,000. It is now divided into two unequal portions: 1. The E., comprising the old Mohammedan provinces on the Caspian Sea, namely, Karabagh, Talish, Shirvan, Bakoo, Kooba, Derbend, and Sheki; 2. The W., comprising Georgia or Kartli, with the provinces of Oodriel, Imeritia, and Russian Armenia, divided into 10 circles and 2 independent lordships, Mingrelia and Abkasia. The former provinces are generally retained in the new divisions, and their chief towns are made capitals of circles. The government is chiefly military, but great religious toleration exists, and the Russians have established schools in the principal towns. The direct taxes, payable to the Russian government, amount to 325,000 silver rubles annually.

TRANSIT, a post-village of Genesee co., New York.

TRANSIT BRIDGE, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

TRANSOXIANA. See BOKHARA.

TRANS/PADANE REPUBLIC, a state formed in Italy by Napoleon, in 1796, of part of Lombardy and Venetia; in 1797, it was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

TRANSPARENT LAKE, towards the N.E. part of New York, between Hamilton and Herkimer counties, is about 7 miles long, and 3 miles wide. It is the principal source of West Canada Creek.

TRANSYLVANIA, tran-sil-vá'ne-á, (Ger. *Siebenbürgen*, see/ben-böör'gen, "the seven towns;" Hun. *Erdély Ország*, ér'dál' on'ádj; Fr. *Transylvanie*, trón-sil'vá'nee') a grand principality, (*Grossfürstenthum*.) forming the S.E. province of the Austrian Empire; bounded N. and W. by Hungary, S. and E. by the Danubian Turkish principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, from which it is separated by the Carpathian Mountains; and N.E. by the Bukovina. Lat. 45° 12' to 47° 43' N., lon. 22° 18' to 26° 20' E. It is very compact. Greatest length from E. to W., 104 miles; greatest breadth, 165 miles. Area, 23,078 square miles. The surface is very much diversified, but generally mountainous; the Carpathian chain not only covers its S. and E. frontier, but sends out numerous ramifications, the most important of which, proceeding from E. to W., give more or less of that direction to its principal streams. The culminating points of the mountains are situated near the E. frontier, where Negoi, not far from Hermannstadt, has a height exceeding 8000 feet; and Botschatsch, near Kronstadt, is scarcely 100 feet lower. Many of the summits present scenery remarkable for its grandeur. The mountains in the S., along the whole of the frontier E. to the Bureza, (Bouza?) are entirely composed of primitive rocks, of which

granite usually forms the basis. These rocks are succeeded by graywacke, which stretches almost without interruption across the country, and N. to the sources of the Theiss. Still farther E., a great trachytic chain extends from the banks of the Aluta, (Alcota,) at the point where it flows S.W., and thence upward to the frontiers of Bukovina. To the W. of the primitive and trachytic rocks now mentioned, the sand-stones of the carboniferous system make their appearance, and occupy a considerable proportion of the province.

The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives a great part of its waters by very circuitous channels. A little to the N. of the centre of the province, a branch of the Carpathians stretches across it from E. to W., and forms a secondary watershed. All the country S. of it is drained by rivers which have a S.W. or W.S.W. direction, and thus reach the Danube without many windings. The chief of these are the Aluta (Alcota) and the Maros, with its tributaries the Great and Little Kokel. But to the N. of the above watershed the rivers, being barred by it, take first a W. and then a N. direction towards the Theiss, and hence the waters of the N. part of Transylvania do not reach the Danube before they have made the circuit of a great part of Hungary. The principal rivers by which the drainage is thus effected are the Szamos, by far the largest; the Krasna, and the Körös.

The climate is very much modified by the diversity of surface: the higher districts having a severe winter, which not only covers the rivers with ice, but often extends far into spring, causing serious injury to vegetation; while, on the other hand, the summerheat of the lower grounds is at times extreme. But, on the whole, the air is healthy, the sky clear, and the temperature well adapted to bring all the more valuable plants of Central Europe to maturity.

In some of the loftier districts which almost border on the limits of perpetual snow, vegetation is necessarily confined within very narrow limits, but the lower altitudes are clothed with magnificent forests, which furnish valuable timber. Among the trees are several of economical value, including the almond and chestnut, which are found thriving in the vicinity of Kronstadt at the height of 1900 feet above sea-level. In all quarters, apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, and peaches are to be had in abundance, and the culture of the vine is general all over the country. The mulberry would thrive well, but little attention, however, appears to be paid to it. Notwithstanding the general ruggedness of the surface, there are many wide valleys and extensive plains, admirably adapted to the ordinary operations of agriculture, and on these, though much more in consequence of their natural fertility than the skill displayed in managing them, rich harvests are reaped. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, maize, pulses, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, and wine. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption. The rearing of horses, sheep, and other live stock, is important. In the Szekler country is a breed of hardy ponies, similar to the Welsh, and the horses elsewhere have been much improved. Buffaloes are used for field labor; the bear, wolf, and an abundance of game roam in the forests, in which also great numbers of hogs are fed. The rivers are remarkably well supplied with fish. Bees do not receive much attention, but are very numerous, in a wild state, yielding large quantities of honey and wax.

The most remarkable mineral product is rock-salt, a bed of which extends from Wallachia, through Transylvania to Galicia, covering a space of 570 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 miles in breadth; 1,500,000 cwt. of salt are procured annually from mines; there are, besides, 120 salt springs. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, antimony, arsenic, mercury, alum, sulphur, nitre, and marble, are among the chief mineral products. Twenty-two gold mines are wrought, and nearly every stream in the country is auriferous. The annual produce of gold is 2,500 merks, of which 1800 is obtained from washings. Silver yields annually 5000 merks. Crystals and fine pebbles, including garnets, chrysolites, amethysts, chalcedonies, agates, carnelians, and jaspers, are found in many quarters.

Manufactures have made but little progress, and are chiefly in the hands of the German portion of the inhabitants. They consist principally of woollen cloth, flannel, and linen, particularly the last, which is made to some extent, though scarcely in sufficient quantities to meet the home consumption. Other manufactures, besides those connected with the working of the various metals and minerals, are paper, gunpowder, leather, porcelain and earthenware, glass, iron and copper-ware, furniture, and a great variety of articles in wood.

The trade is in a great measure confined to the natural produce of the country. The most important exports are salt, to the amount of 70,000 tons annually; corn, cattle, horses, wax, honey, tobacco, wood, wool, swine, hides, skins, iron, and antimony. The imports, introduced chiefly by native merchants, who make their purchases at Vienna and Leipzig, consist of all kinds of manufactures, tissues, millinery, colonial produce, hats,

glass, &c. The transit and commission trade is very limited in extent, and is entirely carried on by Armenians and Greeks. The Maros and Szamos Rivers serve as the chief routes for the conveyance of goods. Roads are almost impassable; and except in a few towns, inns are unknown.

The constitution of Transylvania is somewhat complicated. Its powers were defined by a decree or charter issued by the Emperor Leopold I., in 1691. According to this charter, Transylvania is a grand principality. The sovereign of Austria, as grand prince, possesses all the usual powers of the executive, such as to confer titles, honors, and privileges, levy troops, declare peace and war, call and dissolve diets, coin money, &c. To the states or diet, (*Dieta*), belongs the right of making and repealing laws relating to internal management, voting sums of money and taxes, &c. They form two chambers, (*Tufeln*), and hold their sittings in Klausenburg, which accordingly is considered to be the capital. Besides the general rights belonging to the diet, composed of the three principal nations, Hungarians, Szeklers, and Saxons, each nation has its peculiar territory, privileges, and municipal constitution. In these respects the Hungarians and Szeklers, though differing in some points, are nearly identical. They are both subdivided into the three classes of nobles, burghers, and peasants, the last being, with few exceptions, mere serfs. The Saxons, on the contrary, have no political distinction of classes.

No country in the world has, within so small a compass, so great a variety of inhabitants. These comprise 14 distinct races, of which the principal are Hungarians, Szeklers, and Saxons; the others are Wallachians, German colonists, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Russians, Poles, Jews, Gipsies, and Moravians. The proportion comprised in each of these are estimated as follows:—Wallachians, 1,169,000; Szeklers, 262,000; Magyars or Hungarians, 256,000; Saxons, 237,000; Ziguenera or Gipsies, 60,000; Armenians, 9000; and Jews, 7000. Arranged according to the forms of religion which they profess, there are 760,000 Non-united Greeks; 580,000 United Greeks; 290,000 Calvinists; 274,000 Lutherans; and 120,000 Unitarians, leaving 50,000 for other denominations and persons belonging to no creed. The peasantry generally, especially those of the Greek Church, are more depressed and ignorant than those of Hungary, except in the Saxon land in the S.

The chief territorial division is into the land of the Hungarians, the land of the Szeklers, and the land of the Saxons. Another division is into 8 counties, 8 districts, 17 stubles, 5 filial stubles, and 115 minor districts, (*Benirken*.) The inhabitants along the E. and S. frontiers are subject to a kind of military feudalism, holding their land under the tenure of providing for the defence of the country against foreign aggression. With this view the land occupied by them has been divided into frontier regimental districts, defended by 4 regiments of infantry, two of them Szekler, and two Wallachian, and one regiment of Szekler hussars.

The Roman Catholics have a lyceum at Klausenburg, and 9 gymnasia; and the Protestants have 4 colleges or large gymnasia, the chief of which is at Nagy-Egyed, and 9 smaller gymnasia; the Unitarians, a college at Klausenburg, 2 gymnasia, and several schools. Transylvania was known to the Romans under the name of *Dacia Omsularis Mediterranea*, and was conquered by Trajan, who established a colony in it. Its name of Transylvania is said to be derived from the Latin words *trans sylvam*, and was probably given it by the people who lived beyond its W. frontiers, and to whom it was rendered almost inaccessible by a border of dense forests. Its German name of Siebenburgen or Seven Castles, (*Mediasch*, *Mühlentach*, *Hermannstadt*, *Klausenburg*, *Schenerstadt*, *Reussomark*, and *Broos* or *Sasvarna*.) is derived from its seven walled towns, which are supposed to have been originally built, and are still chiefly occupied by Saxons. The Hungarian name *Erdely* is a derivative of *Erdő*, (wood,) and is equivalent to Woodland. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the country was occupied successively by Goths, Huns, Alans, Slaves, Avars, and Hungarians. The last long retained possession of it, and governed it by princes or wivodes. It has formed part of the Austrian dominions since 1699, and though, from its proximity to Turkey and internal dissensions, its tranquillity has been repeatedly disturbed, it has made considerable advances in population, civilization, and general prosperity. The country, in 1848 and 1849, was the seat of protracted warfare, during which it is estimated that 200 towns and villages were burned, and 10,000 of the population perished. Transylvania lately sent members to the Hungarian Diet. The population of Transylvania in 1854 amounted to 2,074,202.—Adj. and inhab. **TRANSLYVANIAN**, *trans-sil-vá-ne-jn*. See HUNGARY.

TRANSLYVANIA UNIVERSITY. See LEXINGTON, Kentucky.

TRANSTER'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows along the E. border of Pitt co., and enters the Tar River a little above Washington.

TRAONA, *trá-ón-dá*, a village of Austrian Italy, 15 miles W. of Sondrio, near the right bank of the Adda. Pop. 1109.

TRAP, a small village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on 1944

the Atlantic coast, 42 miles E. of Trenton, contains 10 or 12 houses.

TRAP, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

TRAPANI, *trá-pá-ne*, (anc. *Drepanum*; Gr. *Ἀπρᾶνον*.) a fortified seaport town of Sicily, on the W. side of the island, 46 miles W. of Palermo. Lat. 38° 2' N., lon. 12° 31' E. It has a castle, senatorial palace, cathedral, and several convents, two hospitals, a college, and two seminaries. The harbor is good, and accessible to vessels of 300 tons. It is defended by two forts, which cross their fire—one on the mainland, and another on the island of Columbara, on which also a light-house has been erected. The trade is considerable. The exports comprise salt, coral from the coast of Africa, which is cut and polished by the inhabitants; soda, alabaster vases, statues, and gems. The principal manufactures are shell-work, and articles in coral, ivory, and alabaster. Fishing, particularly the tunny fishery, is actively carried on. Trapani being the capital of the province, is the residence of its chief authorities, and the seat of a high criminal and civil court. A short distance E.N.E. of the town is Mount San Giuliano, the ancient Eryx, one of the loftiest in Sicily, much celebrated by the poets, particularly Virgil, who represents Anchises, the father of his hero, as having died here. Pop. in 1850, 24,928. The ancient town was early occupied by the Carthaginians, and was the scene of a celebrated sea-fight (B.C. 237) between the Roman and Carthaginian fleets. Drepanum (Gr. *Ἀπρᾶνον*) signifies a "scythe," or "sickle," and was given in allusion to the shape of the tongue of land on which the town is built.

TRAPANO. See CAPE DREPARO.

TRAPEZUS or **TRAPEZUNT**. See TRISHOND.

TRAP HILL, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

TRAPPE, *La. lá trapp*, a Benedictine convent of France, department of Orne, near Soligny, 6 miles N. of Mortagne, was famous for the austerity of its monks. It was founded in 1140, suppressed at the revolution of 1789, but restored to the order in 1815.

TRAPPE, *trap*, a post-village of Upper Providence township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W.N.W. of Norristown. It contains a German Lutheran church, built in 1743, by the Rev. H. M. Muhlenburg.

TRAPPE, a post-village of Talbot co., Maryland, 9 miles S. of Easton. Pop. about 300.

TRAPPE TOWN, a thriving village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the Potomac River, 107 miles S.W. of Annapolis. It has 1 church, and 2 stores.

TRAQUAIR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

TRARBACH, *traw-bák*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 36 miles S.W. of Coblenz, on the right bank of the Moselle, across which is a bridge of boats. Pop. 1345.

TRASARTS, *trás-arts*, a people of Western Africa.

TRASEN, *trá-sen*, a river of Lower Austria, descends from the N. slope of the Trausenberg, near the frontiers of Styria, and joins the Danube after a very circuitous course of nearly 55 miles.

TRASIMENUS LACUS or **TRASIMENO LAKE**. See PERUGIA, LAKE OF.

TRASK, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

TRAS-OS-MONTES, *trás-ós-món-tás*, ("beyond the mountains,") a province of Portugal, in the N., having N. and E. Spain, S. the province of Beira, and W. Minho. Area, 4025 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 309,331. The Douro forms all its S., and most part of its E. border; the other principal rivers are its affluents, the Tamega and Sabor. Surface mostly mountainous, but it contains many fertile valleys, and the banks of the Douro are famous for the production of port-wines. Cattle-rearing is important. Silk and woollen fabrics, and linen thread, are the chief manufactured products. Principal towns, Bragança, Villa Real, Torre de Moncorvo, and Miranda.

TRASSILICO, *trás-ás-le-ko*, (L. *Trans Silicium*.) a town and duchy of Modena, near Massa-Ducale, with a court of justice. Pop. 2165.

TRASTEVERE. See ROME.

TRAU, *trów*, (anc. *Tragurium*.) a seaport town of Dalmatia, 10 miles W. of Spalato, on an islet in the Adriatic, between the island of Bra and the mainland, and connected with both by bridges. Pop. 3800, who cultivate the vine, olives, and figs.

TRAUN, *trówn*, a river of Upper Austria, after a N.W. course of 100 miles, joins the Danube 4 miles S.E. of Linz. It flows through the small lakes of Hallstadt and Traun, and gives name to a circle of Austria. It is celebrated for its trout.

TRAUNKIRCHEN, *trówn-kírksh-én*, a village of Upper Austria, on the W. bank of Lake Traun.

TRAUN, LAKE OF, or **GMUNDEN SEE**, *g'mund'en sé*, an expansion of the river Traun, in Upper Austria, is 8 miles long, and 2 miles broad. It is traversed by a steamboat.

TRAUNSTEIN, *trówn-stí-ne*, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, 10 miles W.N.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 2236.

TRAUNSTEINBERG, *trówn-stín-bérg*, in Upper Austria, on the E. side of the lake Traun, is 5470 feet in elevation.

TRAUTENAU, *trów-tsh-nów*, written also TRUTNOW,

a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Königgrätz, on the right bank of the Aupa. Pop. 2405. It is the centre of the linen manufacture of the Riesengebirge.

TRAVAGLIATO, trā-vā'yā'tō, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and W.S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 3174.

TRAVANCORE, trā-vān-kōr', a state at the S. extremity of India, tributary to the British, having W. and S. the Indian Ocean, and landward the Madras districts, Malabar, Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevely. Area, including Cochin, 6710 square miles. Pop. 1,300,000. Surface mountainous in the E.; elsewhere varied with hill and dale, and well watered, but only about two-thirds are capable of cultivation. The products comprise rice, almonds, cardamoms, pepper and other spices, betel and coconuts, tobacco, ivory, and bees'-wax. Property of all kinds, as in Canara, descends in the female line. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos, but here are estimated to be 100,000 Syrian Christians, and in some communes Christian churches are much more numerous than pagodas and mosques. Principal towns, Trivandrum, (the capital,) Anjenga, and Quilon.

TRAVANCORE, a town of the above state, 50 miles N.N.W. of Cape Comorin, but now in decay.

TRAVE, trā'veh, (anc. *Chalus*.) a river of North Germany, in Holstein and Lubeck territory, flows E., and enters the Gulf of Lubeck (Baltic) at Travemünde, forming the lagoon Binnen-see. Total course, 50 miles.

TRAVELLER'S REPOSE, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

TRAVELLER'S REPOSE, a post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, about 50 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a village in Dooley co., Georgia, near Flint River, 80 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a post-office, Owsley co., Kentucky.

TRAVEMÜNDE, (Travemünde,) trā'veh-mūn'deh, (i. e. "Travemouth,") a fortified town of North Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, in the Baltic Sea, territory of, and 9 miles N.E. from Lubeck, of which it is the port. Pop. 1476. It has a light-house, and public baths.

TRAVENTHAL, trā'ven-tā', a hamlet of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Trave, 18 miles W. of Lubeck. Here the treaty of 1700, between Sweden and Denmark, was concluded.

TRAVERS, trā'vair', a village of Switzerland, 13 miles W.S.W. of Neuchâtel. The Val-Travers, in which it stands, is highly picturesque.

TRAVERSE DES SIOUX, (Fr. pron. trā'vair' dā se-oo') a post-village, capital of Nicollet co., Minnesota, on the left bank of the St. Peter's River, 50 miles in a direct line S.W. of St. Paul.

TRAVERSELLO, trā-vēr-sā'vlo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Ivrea. The district is rich in mines of iron. Pop. 1447.

TRAVERSETOLO, trā-vēr-sā'tolo, a village of Italy, duchy, and 12 miles S.E. of Parma, on the left bank of the Termina. Pop. 3428.

TRAVI, trā'vee, a village of Parma, duchy, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Piacenza, on the left bank of the Trebia. It has the remains of an old castle, and a quarry which produces good whetstones. Pop. 5343.

TRAVIS, a county in the central part of Texas. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River. A considerable part of the surface is hilly. The soil is very fertile, excepting the northern portion. It is liberally supplied with water-power. Steamboats ascend the river as far as Austin City during high water. Named in honor of Colonel Travis, massacred at Fort Alamo in 1836. Austin City is the county seat and capital of the state. Pop. 3138, of whom 2347 were free, and 791 slaves.

TRAVIS, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

TRAVNIK, trā'vnik' or trā'vneek', a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, capital of a sanjak, on an affluent of the Bosna, 45 miles N.W. of Bosna-Serai. Pop. 8500, all Mohammedans, except a few Jews. The town is ill built; chiefedifice, an old citadel. It has a manufacture of sword-blades.

THAWDEN FOREST, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TRAWS-FYNYDD, trōws fīn'fū, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

TRAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Virginia, 200 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

TRAZEGNIES, trā'zēn'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 10½ miles E. by N. of Mons. The Castle of Trazegnies, in the vicinity, is a noble structure of the ninth century. Pop. 1521.

TREADHAVEN CREEK, in the E. part of Maryland, flows through Talbot county, and communicates with the mouth or estuary of Choptank River. It is navigable at high tide to Easton, about 12 miles.

TREALES, treels, ROSE/ACRE, and WHARLES, hwaris, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TREATY or PETTY'S ISLAND, vulgarly called PADDY'S ISLAND, an island in the Delaware River, opposite Phila-

delphia, belonging to New Jersey. Length, about 2 miles. It contains 3 ship-yards, 1 saw mill, and 50 inhabitants.

TREBBIA, a river of North Italy. See TRERIA.

TREBBIN, trēb-been', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 15 miles S.E. of Potsdam, on the Berlin and Leipzig Railway. Pop. 1680.

TREBSE, trēb or trāb, a market-town of France, department of Aude, 4 miles E. of Carcassonne, on the Aude. P. 1871.

TREBIA, trā'be-ā, or TREBBIA, trēb/tā-ā, a river of North Italy, rises on the N. side of the Apennines, 10 miles N.E. of Genoa, flows N.N.E. past Bobbio and Travo, and, after a rapid course of 55 miles, joins the Po on the right bank, 3 miles N.W. of Piacenza. On the adjacent plain, Hannibal conquered the Romans, a. c. 218; and on June 19, 1799, the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow.

TREBIGNÉ, trā-been'yā, or TREBINJE, trā-bin'yā, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, capital of a district, 52 miles S.E. of Mostar. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and stated to have 10,000 inhabitants.

TREBISACCIA, trā-be-sā'tē-ā, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 17 miles E.N.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1200.

TREBISOND, a pashalic of Armenia. See TREBIZOND.

TREBITSCH, trā'bitch, written also TRZEBICZKE, a walled town of Moravia, 18 miles S.E. of Iglau, on the Iglawa. Pop. 5000. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollens.

TREBITSCH, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 4 miles S.W. of Driesen. Pop. 600.

TREBIZOND, trēb'e-zōnd', written also TARABOZAN, (called by the Turks *Turabesoon*, tā-rā'be-soon'; anc. *Tropeus*; Fr. *Trebizonde*, trā'be-zōnd'; Ger. *Trapezunt*, trā-pēt-sōnt'), an important fortified seaport city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of pashalic of its own name, on S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 120 miles N.W. of Erzeroom. Lat. 41° 1' N., lon. 39° 46' E. It stands on the slope of a hill facing the sea, enclosed by a lofty castellated barrier, and further defended by a citadel on an adjacent height. Outside of the walls are deep ravines, filled with gardens and crossed by long bridges; besides several suburbs, in which are most of the Christian dwellings, with the principal bazars and khans. The houses are mostly of one story, built of stone and lime, roofed with red tiles, and so much interspersed with gardens and plantations that scarcely a house is visible from the sea. It has 18 mosques, and about 20 Greek churches, but possesses neither inns nor lodging-houses. Nearly all its mosques have been formerly Christian places of worship; that of St. Sophia, about 1 mile distant, is a handsome edifice. Trebizond has a fort on either side of a peninsula projecting into the Black Sea.

The principal articles of trade in the bazaar are alum and copper, brought from the mines in the interior. The shops are well supplied with English cotton and printed goods. The copper comes in a rough state, and is here manufactured into different articles for domestic or culinary purposes. From its position, Trebizond is the natural entrepôt of the trade of Armenia, North Persia, and Georgia, with Europe; and owing to the establishment of steam navigation on the Black Sea, and between Trebizond and Constantinople, its trade has recently received a remarkable extension. Its exports consist chiefly of silk, wool, tobacco, wax, galls, oil, opium, and other drugs; honey, butter, timber for ship-building, the produce of Asia Minor, and silk fabrics; Cashmere shawls, carpets, saffron, cotton, camel-skins from Persia, and specie forwarded to the Turkish capital. The imports comprise cotton goods, colonial produce, spices, and iron from Great Britain; hardwares and glass from Germany; wines from France; corn from Russia; fire-arms, tin, and salt, three-fourths of all which are destined for Persia. In 1852, there entered the port 88 steamers and 130 sailing vessels; of the former 17, and of the latter 3, were British; and of the former 20, and of the latter 1, were Austrian; the remainder of the steamers, 51, and 120 of the sailing vessels, being Ottoman. The total imports amounted to \$11,200,000. In the same year, 219 steamers and vessels sailed, the total exports amounting to \$5,250,000. At this city, Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1203, until the subversion of the Eastern Empire, Trebizond was the capital of an independent dominion, extending from the Phasis to the Italy. Pop. estimated at 40,000, of whom about 30,000 are Mohammedans inhabiting the walled city.

TREBIZOND or TRKBISOND, PASHALIC OF, a subdivision of Turkish Armenia, extending along the coast of the Black Sea, between lat. 40° 30' and 41° 30' N., and lon. 38° and 42° E., having landward the district of Goordil and the pashalics of Akhalsikh, Kara, Erzeroom, and Seivas. The surface is mostly mountainous, and the coast-line, clothed with dense forests, rises to from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea. Many tracts are highly fertile and well cultivated; and it produces large quantities of wheat, barley, and maize, with hemp, flax, tobacco, wool, honey, wax, fruits, charcoal and timber, which, with some linen cloths, carpets, leather, soap, salted fish, wine, tar, and leeches, form the chief exports. Its E. part, called Lazistan, is destitute of towns, from being inhabited by Lazæ, a rude people, numbering about 50,000. The principal towns are Trebi-

and, Keresoon, Tireboll, Resah, and Batoom, all on its coast.

TREBNITZ, tréb'nítz, a town of Prussian Silesia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 2430. It has manufactures of woolen cloths and linens, breweries, and a trade in fruits.

TREBNITZ, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles S.W. of Leitmeritz.

TREBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TREBOWA, a town of Austria. See TRUBAU.

TREBOWICE, a village of Bohemia. See TRINITZ.

TREBSCHEN, tréb'shén, or trép'shén, a small town of Prussia, government of Brandenburg, 56 miles S.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 428.

TREBSÉN, tréb'sén, a town of Saxony, 15 miles E.S.E. of Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 989.

TREBUJENA or TREBUXENA, trá-boó-sá'ná, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 26 miles N.N.E. of Cadix, surrounded by small streams. Pop. 2888.

TREBUR, trá-boó' (?) or TRIBUR, trée'boor' (?) (anc. *Triburium*), a market-town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 12 miles W.N.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1397. It was a frequent residence of the German emperors, and the seat of an ecclesiastical council in 822.

TRE-CASALI, trá ká-sá'les, (the "three villages,") a village of Italy, duchy, and 12 miles N.N.W. of Parma, on the Tara. Pop. 3182.

TRE-CASTAGNE, trá kás-tán'yá, a market-town of Sicily, 8 miles N.E. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 2500.

TRE-CASTLE, a district and hamlet of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

TRECATE, trá-ká'tá, a market-town of Piedmont, province, 6 miles E.S.E. of Novara, near the Ticino. Pop. 5071.

TRECHINA, trék-keé'ná, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 7 miles S. of Lagonegro. Pop. 2200.

TRECENTA, trá-chén'tá, a market-town of Austrian Italy, on the Tartaro, 15 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 2000.

TREDDYN, tréd'dyn, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

TREDEGAR, a market-town of England, co. of Monmouth, 16 miles N.W. of Newport; it is the capital of a populous district, famous for extensive coal-mines and iron-works. It has risen within 40 years from an insignificant hamlet to a town with a population (in 1851) of 17,625. It has a new church, Independent, Baptist, and Methodist chapels and schools; and its district is intersected by numerous branches of the Sirhowy Railway, 28 miles in length, by which, and by the Monmouthshire Canal, its iron and coal are exported.

TREDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TREDINGTON, a parish of England, co., of Worcester.

TREDNOCK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TREDOZIO, trá-dod'zéo, (L. *Treudacium*), a village of Tuscany, department of Florence, in a valley, on the Tre-mazzo, about 6 miles from Modigliana, with a court of justice and a castle. Pop. 2502.

TREDYFFRIN, (Welsh, "town in a valley,") a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles N.W. by W. of Philadelphia, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Pop. 1727.

TREENE, trá'nph, a river of Denmark, rises in Sleswick, in the marshes, 3 miles S. of Flensborg, flows S.S.W., then W., and joins the Eider at Fredericksstadt. Total course, about 40 miles.

TREFTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TREPDRAETH, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

TREFFGLWYS, trév-ég'loo-is or égl'wía, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

TREFFOR, tréf'fór, a town of France, department of Ain, 8 miles N.E. of Bourg. Pop. in 1852, 2164.

TREFFURT, tréf'fórt, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 36 miles W.N.W. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 2061, who manufacture woollen and cotton fabrics.

TREFFGARN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

TREFFILAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

TREFFLYS, tréf'fúls, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

TREFFRIIW, tréf'frees'co, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

TREFFY-CLAWDD, a town of Wales. See KNIGHTON.

TREFFGARE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TREGARON, a market-town of Wales, co. of Cardigan, on an affluent of the Teify, 10 miles N.E. of Lampeter.

TREGJANA, a village of Italy. See TREBANA.

TREGONEY or TREGONY, a market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, parish of Cuby, on the Fal, 11 miles N.E. of Falmouth. Pop. in 1851, 846. It has endowed almshouses, and exports of copper and tin; but it declined with the rise of Truro.

TREGUYAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

TREGUIER, trá'ghe-á, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, at the confluence of the Jaudy and Guindy, 5 miles from the English Channel. Pop. 3302. The port is well sheltered and deep.

TREGYNON, trég-jn'on, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

TREIBLEVILLE, a post-office, Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

TREICHLERSVILLE, trék'lers-vill' (?) a small post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the road leading from Allentown to Mauch Chunk.

TREIGNAC, trán'yák', a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Vézère, 18 miles N. of Tulle. Pop. in 1852, 3359. It has manufactures of fire-arms.

TREIGNY, trán'yee', a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 24 miles S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 2520.

TREIS, trice, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles S.W. of Coblenz, on the Moselle, here joined by the Diemen. Pop. 1390.

TREISAM, tré'sám, a river of Baden, after a N.W. course of nearly 30 miles, joins the Elz 3 miles S. of Kensingen. The old Baden circle of Treisam and Weisen is now comprised in that of the Upper Rhine.

TREIS-ANDER-LUMBER, trice á'n dën lóóm'dph, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Ober-Hessen, on a peninsula formed by the Lumbale, with the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1189.

TREISHINISH (treesh'nish) ISLANDS, a cluster of small islets on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between the N.W. part of the island of Mull and the island of Coll, about lat. 56° 34' N., lon. 6° 24' W.

TREJA, a small river of Italy, delegation of Civita Vecchia, joins the Tiber from the W.

TREJA, trá'yá, a town of Central Italy, 8 miles W. of Macerata. Pop. 7910.

TRELAWNY or LOOE, loo, a river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows S., between the towns of East and West Looe, and enters the English Channel, after a course of 16 miles, for the last 2 of which it is tidal. See LOOE.

TRELAZE, tréh-lá'zé, a village of France, 5½ miles from Angers, with which it is connected by railway.

TRELOCK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TRELOCK AR-BETTWS, (ar bét'wos), a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

TRELON, tré'lón, a market-town of France, department of Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Avesnes. Pop. in 1852, 2212.

TREMADOC, a small market-town of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, near the N. extremity of Cardigan Bay, 4 miles E.N.E. of Cricketh. It is 3 feet below the level of the sea, but is protected by embankments. The harbor, Port Madoc, admits vessels of 300 tons burden, and has a thriving trade.

TREMAEN, almost tre-mín', a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

TREMAINE, tre-main', a parish of England, co. Cornwall.

TREMLADE, lá, lá trém'blá', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 5 miles from the sea, and 4 miles S.S.W. of Marennes. It exports oysters to Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2712.

TREMBLEUR, trém'blúr, a village of Belgium, province, and 9 miles N.E. of Liege, on the Bolland. Pop. 1861.

TREMBOWLA, trém-bov'lá, a town of Austrian Galicia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Tarnopol. Pop. 3030. It was formerly the capital of an independent principality.

TREMECEN, a town of Algiers. See TLEMEN.

TREMELCOO, trém'eh-ló', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1658.

TREMENTINES, trém'món'teen', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Evre, 11 miles S.E. of Beaupreau. Pop. 1098.

TREMISTIERI, trém-is-té-á'ree, a village of Sicily, province, and N. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 1142.

TREMITI (trém'te-to or trém'te-to) ISLES, (anc. *Diomedes Insulae*), a group of five islands in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Naples, province of Capitanata. Lat. 48° 2' N., lon. 15° 30' E. The largest, San Domenico, is 4 miles in circumference; San Nicolo, 3 miles in circumference, has a town with a monastery. The best port is in the island of Caprara.

TREMLES, trém'lés, written also TREMLITZ and STIR-MILOW, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles S.E. of Taber. P. 2895.

TREMLINGAN, a village of Switzerland. See TRAMELAN.

TRELMONT, a thriving post-village and township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles W.S.W. of Pottsville. The village is surrounded by a hilly region which contains abundance of anthracite coal, and the inhabitants are mostly employed in the coal business. Tremont has grown up since 1844. The Mine Hill Railroad connects it with the Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven. Pop. in 1853, about 1000; of the township in 1850, 1191.

TREMONT, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

TREMONT, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, 50 miles W. of Columbus.

TREMONT, a thriving post-village, capital of Tazewell co., Illinois, is pleasantly situated on a prairie, 57 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It contains a court-house and several churches.

TREMONT, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. P. 882.

TREMOSINE, trá-mo-sée'ná, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 2080.

TREMP, trémp, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 38 miles N.W. of Lerida, on the Noguera Pal-laresa. Pop. 1000.

TREMPALEAU, trẽm'pã-10', a small river of Wisconsin, rises in La Crosse county, and flows into the Mississippi.

TRENEGLOS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TRENTITZ, a village of Bohemia. See **STRANICZ**.

TRENT, a river of England, through the centre of which it flows, ranking in importance immediately after the Thames and Severn. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, near Burslem, about 600 feet above the sea, flows at first S.E. through the centre of the county of Stafford to Croxall, and thence mostly N.E. or N. through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and, a little N. of Burton-on-Stather, joins the Ouse to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course, 140 miles. Its affluents are the Dove, Derwent, Idle, and Tarn from the N. and W.; the Tame, Soar, and Devon from the S. From its source to Burton-on-Trent it descends 376 feet, and it is navigable from the Humber to Gainsborough for vessels of 200 tons burden, and for barges as high as Burton. It is connected with all the rivers of Central England by canals, the principal of which is the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Trent is of high importance as a means of exporting the products of the manufacturing districts, coal from Derbyshire, and agricultural produce.

TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TRENT, (It. *Trento*; Ger. *Trient*, trẽ-ẽnt'; Fr. *Trente*, trẽnt; anc. *Tridentum*.) a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, capital of a circle, on the left bank of the Adige, 13 miles N.N.E. of Roveredo. Lat. 46° 8' N., lon. 15° 30' E. Pop. 13,195. It has manufactures of silks, leather, glass, and tobacco, a traffic in corn, wine, iron, and other produce, and a large transit trade between Germany and Italy. It is surrounded by embattled walls, which, with its church-towers, palaces, and ruined castle, give it, when seen from a distance, a very imposing appearance. The city is well built. The houses are all in the Italian style, and the streets are for the most part wide and commodious, with good side and centre pavements. It is traversed by canals in which streams of pure water constantly circulate, and contribute both to health and cleanliness. It contains a handsome square, its centre ornamented by a beautiful marble fountain; an old Gothic castle of vast extent and picturesque appearance, but almost in ruins; a cathedral, a noble structure entirely of marble, finished in 1212, in the round or Byzantine style; three other churches, one of which, Santa Maria Maggiore, a modernized building of red marble, is historically interesting as the place where the celebrated Council of Trent held its sittings, (assembled A.D. 1545, concluded A.D. 1563;) two episcopal palaces, a fine court-house, a large town-house, a capacious theatre, a number of elegant private palaces, three convents and a nunnery, an ecclesiastical seminary, a high school and a school of design, a gymnasium, an orphan and a foundling hospital, an ordinary hospital richly endowed, a poor-house, and a house of correction. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1797, and was afterwards capital of the department of Adige. Trent is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said by Pliny to have been founded by the Rhœtians of Etruria. It afterwards became a Roman colony, and on the decline of the empire, was successively seized by the Cenomanni, Goths, Lombards, and dukes of Bavaria. In the Middle Ages its bishops made themselves independent, and sat in the Germanic diet as princes of the empire.

TRENT, a small river of North Carolina, rises in Lenoir county, flows E. and falls into the Neuse at Newbern.

TRENT, a river of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, rises in Trent Lake, in lat. 45° N., lon. 78° W., and after a tortuous S. and E. course enters the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, 10 miles N.E. of Newcastle. Total length, 100 miles.

TRENTE. See **TRENT**.

TRENTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, with a village on the Trent, and on the Derby and North Staffordshire Railway, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Trentham Hall, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland, is in this parish.

TRENTISHOE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TRENTO. See **TRENT**.

TRENTOLA, trẽn-to'la, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 9 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. 2600.

TRENTON, a township of Hancock co., Maine, at the head of Frenchman's Bay, 75 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 1205.

TRENTON, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 12 miles N. of Utica. It contains Trenton Falls, on West Canada Creek. Pop. 3540.

TRENTON, a city, capital of New Jersey, and seat of justice of Mercer co., is situated on the left bank of the Delaware, at the head of steamboat navigation, 30 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, and 57 miles S.W. of New York. Lat. 40° 14' N., lon. 74° 40' 30" W. The Assumpink Creek separates the city proper from South Trenton, which has several thousand inhabitants. The city is regularly planned, and well built, on a moderately uneven surface. Many of the finest residences are situated on State street, which runs parallel with the river, and is crossed at right angles by Main street, the principal thoroughfare of business. The capital, fronting State street, is a handsome stone building, 100 feet by

60, commanding a fine view of the river in both directions. The county court-house, in South Trenton, is built of brick and stuccoed, with a portico in the Grecian style. Trenton is the seat of the State Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1848, and of the State Penitentiary. The former is a well-conducted institution, situated 2 or 3 miles above the city, and has about 200 patients. The number of prisoners in the penitentiary, January 1, 1852, was 207. The city is lighted with gas. It contains a town hall, a state library, 2 banks with an aggregate capital of \$310,000, and 17 churches, viz. 4 Presbyterian, 4 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 1 Lutheran, and 2 Roman Catholic. Four newspapers are published here, two of which are issued daily.

A substantial covered bridge, 1100 feet in length, crosses the Delaware at this place. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes through the town, connecting it with New York and Philadelphia. The following railroads meet at this point:—The Philadelphia and Trenton; the Camden and Amboy branch, leading to New York; and the Belvidere and Delaware, which, when finished, will extend N. along the river, about 60 miles, to Belvidere. The Trenton Branch Railroad, 6 miles long, connects with the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Bordentown. Trenton possesses abundant water-power, and is becoming one of the first manufacturing towns of the state. It contains 4 paper mills, several iron foundries, a large manufactory of locomotives, 1 axe factory, 2 wire factories, 2 rolling mills, one of which carries on more extensive operations than any other in the state, a number of flouring mills and saw mills, and various other establishments. The former villages of Bloomsbury, Lambertton, and Mill Hill have been incorporated with the borough of South Trenton. The vicinity of Trenton was settled by Phineas Pemberton and others about the year 1680, and the present name was given about 1720, in honor of Colonel William Trent, Speaker of the House of Assembly. The place was selected as the capital of New Jersey in 1790, and incorporated in 1792. On December 26, 1777, was fought the battle of Trenton, at which General Washington defeated the enemy, and took 1000 Hessians prisoners. Pop. in 1840, 4035; in 1850, 6460.

TRENTON, a post-village, capital of Jones co., North Carolina, on the Trent River, 100 miles S.E. of Raleigh. It is situated in a level and sandy region, in which tar and turpentine are procured.

TRENTON, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Georgia, 230 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. Pop. about 200.

TRENTON, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, 177 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

TRENTON, a post-office of Smith co., Mississippi.

TRENTON, a thriving post-village of Washita parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of Washita River, 2 miles above Monroe. It is a depot for cotton, and contains 8 stores, 4 warehouses, and a steam saw and grist mill.

TRENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Gibson co., Tennessee, on Forked Deer River, and on the route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 130 miles W. of Nashville. It has a bank, 5 churches, 12 stores, a newspaper office, and a large cotton factory. Large quantities of lumber are exported from this place.

TRENTON, a post-village of Todd co., Kentucky, 190 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It contains 1 church, and several stores.

TRENTON, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Hamilton.

TRENTON, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1238.

TRENTON, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 95 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

TRENTON, a post-village of Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. bank of Detroit River, 17 miles below Detroit.

TRENTON, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

TRENTON, a small village of Knox co., Illinois, on Spoon River, 90 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

TRENTON, a post office of Clinton co., Illinois.

TRENTON, a township in Will co., Illinois. Pop. 240.

TRENTON, a post-village, capital of Grundy co., Missouri, near the Crooked Fork of Grand River, about 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

TRENTON, a post-village in Henry co., Iowa, 45 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

TRENTON, a township in Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 997.

TRENTON, a post-village and township in Washington co., Wisconsin, 50 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 75.

TRENTON, an incorporated town of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, on the Trent, at its entrance into the Bay of Quinté, 62 miles W. of Kingston. It has several churches, a grammar school, and three or four private schools; manufactures of cloth, leather, and iron; several flour and saw-mills, and a distillery; and a considerable trade in exporting square and sawed timber to the United States and Great Britain. Pop. 1500.

TRENTON FALLS, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on West Canada Creek, 15 miles N. by E. of Utica. Here are 6 falls within a course of 2 miles, with an aggregate descent of 312 feet. The creek flows through a narrow ravine, between perpendicular walls of fine, compact limestone, which in some places are nearly 150 feet high. These cascades

are more remarkable for the wildness and variety of scenery than for the volume of water which they present. The height of the precipice fall is estimated at 100 feet. There is a good hotel in the vicinity. The Utica and Black River Railroad passes very near the village.

TRENTON POINT, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

TRENT-PORT, a village of Canada West, partly in a cedar swamp on the Trent, which is here crossed by a swing-bridge, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Kingston. It has an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic church, a tannery, a distillery, and a large trade in lumber, immense quantities of which are floated down the river. Pop. about 950.

TRENTSCHIN, trént-schen', written also TRENTSEN and TRENTSIN, (Hun. *Trencsin*, trént'-cheen') a walled town of North-west Hungary, capital of a county, on a castle-crowned height, on the left bank of the Waag, 40 miles N. of Neutra. Pop. 2598.

TRENTZANO, trént-zá'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 8 miles S.W. of Ospedaletto, on the Seriola Trentana Canal. Pop. 1287.

TREPORT, Lz. lèh tráp'pòr', a seaport town of France, at the N. extremity of the department of Seine Inférieure, 16 miles E.N.E. of Dieppe, at the mouth of the Bréle in the English Channel. Pop. in 1852, 3131. Its harbor was much improved by the late king of the French while at the Château d'Eu, 2 miles W.N.W.

TREPPIO-DI-CANTAGALLO, trép'pè-o dee kán-tá-gá'l'lo, a village and parish of Tuscany, province of Florence, 6 miles from Cantagallo. Pop. 1190.

TREPTOW, Aír. áit trép'tov, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 17 miles S.S.E. of Demmin, on the Tollense. Pop. 3825. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and linens, tanneries, and distilleries.

TREPTOW, Nsv. noi trép'tov, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the Rega, 16 miles W.S.W. of Colberg. Pop. 5350, partly employed in manufactures of woollen cloth.

TREPULZI, tráp-pool'see, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 2068.

TREQUANDA, trá kán'dá, a village of Tuscany, 25 miles from Sienna. Pop. 2989.

TRESANA, tré-sá'na, also written TREGJANA, a village of Italy, duchy of Modena, on the Magra, with the remains of an old castle. Pop. 2373.

TRES-BARRAS or RIO-DE-TRES-BARRAS, res' dá tréa bá'rás, (i. e. the "river with three bars") a river of Brazil, falls into the Tapajós near lat. 8° S., lon. 57° W.

TRESCO or TRESCAW, one of the Scilly Islands, in the English Channel, W. of Annet Island. Pop. 430. It has about 800 acres of fertile land, a village named Dolphin, a Christian knowledge society school, and some decayed batteries.

TRESCORRE, tré-kor'rá, a market-town of Lombardy, 8 miles E. of Bergamo, with 2000 inhabitants, and sulphur baths and marble quarries.

TRESCOTT, a township in Washington co., Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 80 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. 782.

TRESKOWITZ, tré'sko-wít's, or TROSKOTOWICE, tro-sko-to-wóit's, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, circle of Brünn, near Dürnholz. Pop. 1155.

TRESMERE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TRES-MONTES, tréa mon'tés, (i. e. the "three mountains") a large peninsula of South America, W. of Patagonia, between the Chonos Archipelago and the Gulf of Peñas.

TRES-NURAGHES, tréa noo-rá'ghés, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, province, and 9 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1324.

TRES-PONTES, tréa pon'tés, ("Three Bridges") a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, between the Rio Grande and the Rio das Mortes, 25 miles E. of Lavras de Fumil. Pop. 8009.

TRESTENDURO, a town of Transylvania. See TASNAD.

TRESWELL, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

TRETIRE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TRETS, tré, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the slope of Mount Regainas, 12 miles E.S.E. of Aix. Pop. in 1852, 2858.

TRETTI, trét'to, a village of Austrian Italy, 17 miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 2300.

TREUHLINGEN, tróit'ling-en, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 13 miles W.N.W. of Eichstadt. Pop. 1583.

TREUEN, tró'en, a town of Saxony, 9 miles E.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 4443, mostly employed in linen-weaving and cotton-spinning.

TREUENBRIETZEN, tró'en-bree'tsen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles S.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 4900. It has numerous manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and leather.

TREVALGA, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TREVANDRUM, India. See TRIVANDRUM.

TREVANION, tré-vá'ne-on, or GUERTA, ghér'tá, an island in the South Pacific, Queen Charlotte's Archipelago. Lat. 10° 40' S., lon. 165° 45' 30" E. In a lagoon of its own name, in the N.W. part of the island of Nitendi or Santa Cruz. It is nearly 10 miles in circuit.

TREVELEZ, tré-vá'leth, or ENTREVELEZ, én-trí-vá'leth, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 35 miles from Granada, S. side of Nevada, and not far from its culminating peak Mulahacen. Pop. 1590.

TREVENNEN, one of the Marquesas Islands. See ROAPOA.

TREVES, treevz, (anc. *Augusta Trevirorum*; Fr. *Treves*, tráv or trév; Ger. *Trier*, treer.) a city of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, in a luxuriant valley, surrounded by low vine-clad hills, on the right bank of Moselle, here crossed by an ancient Roman bridge 290 feet long, 57 miles S.W. of Coblenz. Lat. 49° 47' N., lon. 6° 38' E. It is considered the oldest city in Germany, and is by far the richest of its cities in Roman remains, though these are more remarkable for vastness than beauty, and are far outstripped by the remains both of Italy and France. Modern Treves consists of the town proper and of nine suburbs. It is surrounded by walls with eight gates, and is indifferently built, having few good public squares, and a great number of irregular and narrow streets. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, an irregular structure in the earliest Romanesque style, supposed to be partly of Roman construction under the orders of the Empress Helena, who, moreover, is the reputed depositor of the Holy Coat, the exhibition of which, in 1844, attracted 1,000,000 pilgrims, and brought large sums into the treasury of the citadel; adjoining the cathedral, and far superior to it in architectural merit, the Liebfrauenkirche, ("church of [our] dear Lady,") one of the earliest and most elegant specimens of pure pointed Gothic; the palace of the electors and bishops, a handsome and extensive edifice, now converted into a barracks, and partly occupying the site of a vast Roman structure, of which a colossal fragment still exists, under the name of the Heidenthurm ("Heathen's tower") at the extremity of an open space in front of this structure, the ancient remains of the Roman baths, in a very shattered state; to the E. of the baths, and outside the walls, the Roman amphitheatre, scooped out of the hill of the Marsberg, where the solidity of the rock has preserved entire the form of the arena, but no buildings remain except two vaulted passages and the Schwarzes Thor or Porta Nigra, (Black Gate,) one of the most interesting monuments of the town, decorated in front with rows of Tuscan columns, and presenting the massive simplicity of Roman structure, but thought to be of more recent origin. Other buildings and establishments worthy of notice are the town library of 60,000 volumes, which belonged to its university, suppressed in 1794; the museum, gymnasium, theatre, two nunneries, episcopal seminary, provincial, industrial, and numerous other schools, the school of design, savings' banks, bürger hospital, poor-house, house of correction, &c. Its manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, worsted, carpets, hats, porcelain, soap, glue, leather, tobacco, and refined wax; the trade, for which the Moselle affords great facilities, is chiefly in the above articles of manufacture, and in fruit and wine. It has docks for building small vessels, and a steamboat company. Treves is a bishop's see, the seat of a provincial council, and tribunal of commerce. When Julius Caesar led his armies into the district, it was the capital of a powerful people, whom he calls the Treviri. Under Augustus it was made a Roman colony, called Augusta Trevirorum; it subsequently became the capital of Gallia Belgica. It was the residence of Constantine the Great and other Roman emperors, and attained to such magnificence that the poet Ausonius calls it the second metropolis of the empire. During the invasion of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, it was almost annihilated, but revived and rose to great splendor under the archbishops-electors, who possessed extensive domains, often maintained large armies, and managed by their union of temporal and ecclesiastical sovereignty to exercise great political influence in Germany. St. Ambrose, one of the fathers of the church, was born, and St. Jerome, another of its fathers, studied here. In the Middle Ages it suffered repeatedly from wars, and in the eighteenth century it was five times taken by the French, under whom it became the capital of a department of Sarre. Pop. 19,639.

TREVETHIN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TREVIANA, tré-vé'ná, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 33 miles W.N.W. of Logroño. Pop. 1224.

TREVICO, tré-vee'ko, (anc. *Trevisum*.) a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 10 miles S.E. of Ariano, with a cathedral, convents, hospital, and 3000 inhabitants.

TREVIGLIO, tré-vee'lyo, or TRIVIGLIO, tre-vee'lyo, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation of Bergamo, 18½ miles E.N.E. of Milan, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 6440. It stands in a rich plain between the Adda and Serio; and has a large trade in raw silk collected from the surrounding districts.

TREVIGNO, a town of Blyria. See ROVIANO.

TREVILLIAN'S DEPOT, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, on the Central Railroad, 67 miles from Richmond.

TREVISI, tré-vee'zo or tré-vee'so, (Fr. *Trevise*, tré-vee's, anc. *Torrevisium*.) a walled city of Austrian Italy, government, 16 miles N. of Venice, capital of a delegation, on the Sile and on the railway from Venice to Treviso. It is surrounded by strong walls and bastions, and enclosed by a wet ditch, sup

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plied with water from the *Sile*. It is entered by three gates, has spacious streets and large squares, and a great number of handsome houses, generally lined by arcades, and often possessed of small but well-planted gardens, which give the town a very pleasing appearance. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a fine but unfinished structure of the Lombards; the church of San Nicolo, a large Gothic edifice; the courthouse and new prison, town-house, register-office, hospital, library of 30,000 volumes, a *monte-de-pieta*, two theatres, both handsome buildings; and the civil hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton goods, and cutlery; the trade is in corn, cattle, and fruit, and there is an important annual fair of 15 days. Treviso is the see of a bishop, the seat of provincial and city courts and offices; and possesses a botanic garden, agricultural society, diocesan seminary, and atheneum of science and literature. It was formerly the seat of the celebrated university afterwards transferred to Padua. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been a municipal free town under the Romans. On the decline of the Empire, it was taken possession of by the Huns, then by the Ostrogoths, and afterwards by the Lombards, who made it the capital of their two margraviates, under the name of Marca Trevigiana. During the feuds between the Guelfs and Ghibellines it formed part of the Lombardic league, and became independent. In 1344 it voluntarily placed itself under the government of Venice, whose fortunes it has since followed. Totila, King of the Goths, and Pope Benedict XI., were born in Treviso. Pop. in 1846, 19,484. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Tagliamento. Napoleon conferred the title of Duke of Treviso on Marshal Mortier.

TREVI-THEBANA, tré'vee tã-bã'nã, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 16 miles N.N.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 1660.

TREVI-TREBIA, tré'vee trã-bã-g, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 10 miles N. of Spoleto, picturesquely situated on the Flaminian way. Pop. 4600.

TREVOES, trã-võ'vã, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 18 miles S.S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 812.

TREVORTON, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

TREVOUX, trã'voo', (anc. *Trivie* ?) a town of France, department of Ain, on the left bank of the *Sône*, 12 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 2995. It has a palace formerly belonging to the parliament established by Francis I.; a mint, an hospital, and manufactures of woollens.

TREWEN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TREXLERSTOWN, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W.S.W. of Allentown.

TREYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TREYSA or **TREISA**, trã'sã, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober-Hessen, 20 miles E.N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 2549.

TREZZANO, trã'sã'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, district, and 2 miles S.W. of Corsica, on both sides of the Naviglio Grande. Pop. 1057.

TREZZO, trã'tsã, a market-town of Lombardy, 19 miles N.E. of Milan, on the Adda, with manufactures of silks. It was formerly fortified.

TRIADELPHIA, a manufacturing post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, on the Patuxent River, 50 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

TRIADELPHIA, a post-office of Ohio co., Virginia.

TRIADELPHIA, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

TRIADELPHIA IRON-WORKS, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

TRIADITZA. See **SOPRIA**.

TRIANA, trã'nã, a suburb of the city of Seville, Spain, on the opposite side or W. bank of the Guadalquivir. It is the residence of the gypsies, horse-dealers, and most fluctuating population of the city.

TRIAN'A, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama, on the right bank of Tennessee River, 15 miles S.W. of Huntsville.

TRIANGLE, a post-township of Broome co., New York, 15 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. 1068.

TRIANGLES, *THE*, a group of islets in the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar, immediately between Celebes and Borneo.

TRIANGLES, *THE*, a group of islets off the E. coast of Yucatan, in Central America, in the Gulf of Mexico.

TRIBAU, a town of Austria. See **TRUBAU**.

TRIBE'S HILL, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Central Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of Albany.

TRIBITZ, trã'bã'ts, or **TREBOWICE**, trã-bo-wëet'sã, a village of Bohemia, on the Trebowka, and on the Bohemian Railway, 6 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1069.

TRIBSEES, a town of Prussia. See **TRIEBSEES**.

TRIBUR, a town of Germany. See **TREBUR**.

TRIBURIUM. See **TREBUR**.

TRICALA, a town of Thessaly. See **TRIKHALA**.

TRICALOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of South Arcot, 44 miles W. of Pondicherry. Here Tippoo Saib was defeated by the British in 1790.

TRICARICO, trã-kã're-ko, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 17 miles E. of Potenza, between the Basiento

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and the Bradano. Pop. 5000. It is enclosed by old walls, has a cathedral, and manufactures of silks, woollen cloths, caps, leather, and tobacco.

TRICASSI, trã-kã'sã, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 23 miles E.S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 2800.

TRICASSI. See **TROYES**.

TRICATOOR, trã-kã'toor, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 35 miles E.N.E. of Madras, with a fine tank and pagoda.

TRICATOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Tanjore, 4 miles W. of Tranquebar, also with a fine pagoda.

TRICCA, a town of Thessaly. See **TRIKHALA**.

TRICERRO, trã-chã'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Verucelli. Pop. 1227.

TRICESIMO, trã-chã'se-mo, a market-town of Italy, government of Venice, 7 miles N. of Udine. Pop. 2700.

TRICE'S STORE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

TRICHINOPOLY or **TRICHINOPOLI**, trãch-in-op'ole, a district of British India, near its S. extremity, presidency of Madras. Area, 3000 square miles. Pop. 709,196. The river Cavery traverses it from W. to E.

TRICHINOPOLY or **TRICHINOPOLI**, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, capital of the above district, and the only town of consequence in it, situated on the Cavery, 30 miles W. of Tanjore. Pop. (including garrison) 100,000. Though one of the hottest stations in the Carnatic, it is the head-quarters of the S. division of the Madras army, which has here good cantonments. The markets are well supplied, and communication with Madras is facilitated by good roads. The fortifications are in decay; but a citadel is seated on a lofty rock in its centre, on which are also a large pagoda, a powder magazine, and in one of its angles a cave temple. The arsenal contains many thousand stand of arms. The population manufacture jewelry, cotton cloths, and horse equipments, for which, and other goods, Trichinopoly is a flourishing emporium. In 1849 a vast number of Hindoos were here trampled to death, at the celebration of a religious festival.

TRICHOOR, trã-choor, a walled town of Hindostan, Cochin dominions, under presidency of Madras, 40 miles N. by W. of Cochin. It contains a citadel and palace, a college for 100 Brahmins, numerous pagodas, one of which has four turrets erected by as many Indian princes, good barracks, an hospital, magazine, and storehouses. It is celebrated throughout Malabar for its sanctity, and is the place of a large annual festival; it is also the most important trading emporium in Cochin, and the station of a regimental company of the Anglo-Indian army.

TRICKUM, a post-office of Carroll co., Georgia.

TRICOT, trã'ko', a village of France, department of Oise, 12 miles N.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1045, who weave fabrics, which have hence derived their name.

TRIDENTUM. See **TURIN**.

TRIE, trã, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 15 miles E.N.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1328.

TRIEBEL, trã'bãl, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 52 miles S.S.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 1500.

TRIEBES, trã'bãs, a village of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz. Pop. 1254.

TRIEBSEES, trã'b'sãs, or **TRIEBSEES**, trã'b'sãs, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 20 miles S.W. of Stralsund. Pop. 2703.

TRIEL, trã'ãl, a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the right bank of the Seine, 4 miles N.N.W. of Poissy, on the Havre Railway. Pop. in 1852, 1880.

TRIE-LE-CHATEAU, trã-lyã shã'tã'ô, a market-town of France, department of Oise, 15 miles S.W. of Beauvais. It was formerly of importance.

TRIENGEN, trãen'ghãn, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 16 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 2700.

TRIENT. See **TURIN**.

TRIER, the German name of **TREVER**, which see.

TRIESCH, trãesh, a market-town of Moravia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Iglaun, with 3200 inhabitants, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

TRIEST, trã'st' (Fr. *Trieste*, trã'st'ô; It. *Trieste*, trã'stã; and. *Tergeste*.) the principal seaport city of the Austrian Empire, in Illyria, capital of a government and circle, on the Gulf of Trieste, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, 73 miles E.N.E. of Venice. Lat. of light-house, 45° 35' 6" N., lon. 13° 46' 5" E. Mean temperature of the year, 55° 3; winter, 39° 4; summer, 71° 4 Fahrenheit. A railway has been completed from Venice to Laybach, and is to be extended to Trieste. The city consists of an old town, built on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by a nearly ruined castle, and enclosed by old walls; and the new town, or Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, and the Franzensvorstadt, bordering the sea on a plain at its foot. It has altogether a thriving appearance, and its streets are crowded with men of all European nations. The new town especially is well built, and few cities on the Continent can vie with it in the solidity and comfort of its private dwellings. A broad canal, deep enough to float vessels of large burden, runs up from the harbor through this part of the town, and enables the merchants to receive or

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are more remarkable for the wildness and variety of scenery than for the volume of water which they present. The height of the precipice fall is estimated at 100 feet. There is a good hotel in the vicinity. The Utica and Black River Railroad passes very near the village.

TRENTON POINT, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

TRENT-PORT, a village of Canada West, partly in a ced swamp on the Trent, which is here crossed by a swing bridge, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Kingston. It has an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic church, a tannery, a mill, and a large trade in lumber, immense quantities of which are floated down the river. Pop. about 950.

TRENTSCHIN, trènt-sheen', written also TR and TRENTSIN. (Hun. *Trencsin*, trènt'sheen') a town of North-west Hungary, capital of a county, crowned height, on the left bank of the Waag, Neutra. Pop. 2898.

TRENZANO, trèn-zà'no, a village of Austria, province of Brescia, 8 miles S.W. of Ospedaletto, Brenza Canal. Pop. 1287.

TREPORT, Iz, leh trè'pòk', a seaport on the N. extremity of the department of Calvados, 10 miles E.N.E. of Dieppe, at the mouth of the English Channel. Pop. in 1852, 3,000. Much improved by the late king of France, Chateau d'Eu, 2 miles W.N.W.

TREPPIDU-CANTAGALLO, a village and parish of Tuscany, 10 miles from Cantagallo. Pop. 1,200.

TREPTOW, Alt, àlt trèp'tò', a town of Pomerania, 17 miles S.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 3,825. It is enclosed by a wall, and is famous for its manufactures of woollens and linens, tapestries, &c.

TREPTOW, Neu, nei trè'p'tò', a town of Pomerania, on the P. of the Baltic. Pop. 5,350, partly employed in the manufacture of woollens and linens, tapestries, &c.

TREPPIZZI, trè-pòz'zì, a town of Sicily, 10 miles N.W. of Lercara, 10 miles from Siracusa. Pop. 1,200.

TREQUANDA, a town of Sicily, 10 miles from Siracusa. Pop. 1,200.

TRESANA, trè-sà'nà, a town of Italy, duchy of Parma, 10 miles from Parma. Pop. 1,200.

TRESBARR, a town of Sicily, 10 miles from Siracusa. Pop. 1,200.

TRESA, trè-sà, a town of Sicily, 10 miles from Siracusa. Pop. 1,200.

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Veglia, Cherso, Lussini, &c. in the Gulf of the Isonzo. It is divided into two parts, and Gorizia. Principal towns

Tridentinus (S. Vito) the head of the Isonzo, (S. Vito) and 20 miles in length as the Isonzo. Islands of the Gulf of Trieste. Time of day.

W. of the Gulf of Trieste. 5 miles S.E. of Trieste.

Trieste, a town of Austria, 10 miles from Trieste. Pop. 20,871.

Trieste, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. Pop. 3,534.

Trieste, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the extremity of a peninsula forming the E. of the Gulf of Volo, 30 miles E.N.E. of Zeitoun. It is one of the best-frequented harbors in this part of the Aegean, and building yards at which a great number of vessels are fitted out. Pop. about 5,000.

TRIKERI, a channel leading off from the above archipelago. It communicates with the Gulf of Volo on the N., and the Channel of Talandra on the S.W.

TRIKHALA or TRICALA, trèk'hà-là, in European Turkey, a small affluent of the Salembria, immediately N.W. of Trikala.

TRIKHALA, TRICALA, written also TIRHALA, (anc. *Tricala* or *Trichala*), a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 37 miles W.N.W. of Larissa. Lat. 38° 31' N., lon. 21° 48' E. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000, chiefly Turks. It covers a large space, and has several Greek churches and synagogues; manufactures of blankets, coarse woollen and cotton stuffs, and an active transit trade in corn, &c., sent through it into Albania and Epirus.

TRIKHALA, a province, European Turkey. See THESSALY.

TRIKKA, See TRIKHALA.

TRILLINGEN, trill'ing-en, a village of Germany, in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on a very bleak and elevated site. Pop. 1,049.

TRILLO, trèl'yo, a small town of Spain, province, and 30 miles E. of Guadalajara, on the Tagus. Pop. 791. It has well frequented mineral baths.

TRILPORT, trèl'pòrt', a village of France, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 28 miles from Paris.

TRIM, a disfranchised parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of Ireland, in Leitrim, capital of the co. of Meath, on the Boyne, 25 miles N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of the town in 1851, 6,226. It is old, and was formerly enclosed by walls. The principal edifices are Trim Castle, founded in the reign of Henry II., the ruins of which attest its former grandeur; the remains of St. Mary's Abbey, a handsome parish church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, various charitable institutions, a county court-house, jail, infantry barracks, union work-house, and a handsome pillar to the Duke of Wellington. It has a brisk trade in agricultural products. Three miles S. of the town is the dome of Dangan, memorable as the birthplace of the Duke of Wellington. Several Irish parliaments have been held in this town, which was taken by Cromwell in 1649.

TRIMBLE, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, contains about 160 square miles. The surface is mostly hilly, and the soil fertile. Organized in 1836. Capital Bedford. Pop. 5,963, of whom 502 were free, and 941 slaves.

TRIMBLE, a post-township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

TRIMBUCK, a strong fortress, in British India, province of Aurangabad, near the source of the Godavery, 80 miles N.E. of Bombay.

TRIMDON, a parish of England, co. and 9 miles S.E. of Durham, on the Hartlepool Branch of the York and Berwick Railroad.

TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

TRIMLEY ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

TRIMMINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TRIMMIS, trim'mes', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 3 miles from Chur (Colre.) Pop. 1,105.

TRINACIA, See SICILY.

TRINCOMALEE, tring'ko-mà-lee', a seaport town of Cey-

Imports and Amount of Tonnage entered and cleared at Trieste, 1840-1852.

Year.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1840	1,992	438,090	1,951	435,043
1841	2,057	454,261	2,051	451,210
1842	2,697	590,373	2,297	507,961
1843	2,635	445,048	3,111	530,920

Imports and Exports, 1846-1851.

Year.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.
1846	£ 6,749,500	£ 1,879,100	£ 8,628,600	£ 4,915,900	£ 2,295,600	£ 7,111,500
1847	£ 7,134,500	£ 1,880,500	£ 9,015,000	£ 4,899,700	£ 2,360,800	£ 7,260,500
1848	£ 5,158,750	£ 1,475,200	£ 6,633,950	£ 3,437,400	£ 2,003,700	£ 5,441,100
1849	£ 7,283,000	£ 2,040,000	£ 9,323,000	£ 4,983,000	£ 2,810,000	£ 7,793,000
1850	£ 7,885,000	£ 2,192,700	£ 10,077,700	£ 5,007,300	£ 3,456,200	£ 8,463,500
1851	£ 9,700,000	£ 2,500,000	£ 12,200,000	£ 5,800,000	£ 3,740,000	£ 9,540,000

Trieste is a bishop's see, the seat of an imperial academy, a school of navigation, and many other schools and learned associations. It has many banking establishments, insurance offices, newspapers, &c., and is the residence of consuls of most commercial nations. Its manufactures are numerous, and in some branches extensive. The principal articles are white-lead, wax-candles, soap, rosoglio, spirits, earthenware, and morocco-leather. A great number of vessels also are built, and an active shipping is carried on in the bay. Trieste existed under the Romans, but never rose to much importance till about the middle of the last century, when it attracted the attention and shared largely in the enlightened policy of the Empress Maria Theresa, who laid the foundation of a prosperity which has ever since continued to advance, and converted a comparatively insignificant town into the first port of the Austrian Empire. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of an independent republic. The French took it in 1797 and 1805. Pop. in 1850, 63,901.

TRISTE, a government of the Austrian Empire, forming the S. and W. parts of Illyria, comprises the peninsula of

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Its N.E. coast, in lat. $8^{\circ} 33' 7''$ N. all town is at the foot of a road at the entrance of a bay, the largest in the world, and on the north, protecting an inner harbor for European trade. Mean temperature, 83° F. Fahr. Mineral springs. Post-office, Gulf and Port North.

Malay peninsula, lon. 103° E. Pop. any Chinese.

and, or TRINIDAD CITY,

in the N.N.W. part of California Bay, is situated on the road from the city, 270 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

10. trin'e-dad' (Sp. pron. tre-ne-dad'; Fr. La Trinité) the largest and most valuable of the West India Islands, excepting Jamaica. It is the

thermost of the Windward group, and lies immediately off the N.E. coast of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Gulf of Paria, opposite the N. mouths of the Orinoco. It is of an oblong form, with considerable projections at all its angles except the S.E. Point Galera, the N.E. extremity, is in lat. $10^{\circ} 50' 50''$ N., lon. $60^{\circ} 54' 50''$ W. Length, from N. to S., 50 miles; average breadth, about 30 miles, exclusive of its projections. Area, about 1,538,000 acres. Approached from the N., Trinidad appears like an immense ridge of rocks; its E. and S. shores are also rocky and high; but on the S. side, or the side next the Gulf of Paria, it presents one of the most beautiful and magnificent panoramas imaginable—hills, valleys, and plains being covered with a verdure that knows no decay. The mountain chains run from W. to E. In the N., near the sea, they attain an elevation of about 3000 feet, and are broken and rugged. In the centre of the island is a less elevated group of mountains, and in the S. a series of beautiful hills and knolls, among which occur numerous delightful valleys. In the intervals between the ranges of mountains above described are several extensive plains, stretching nearly across the entire island from E. to W.: they contain some natural meadows or savannas, and are watered by numerous streams, but generally terminate towards the Gulf of Paria in extensive swamps. Some of them, also, still continue in their natural state, covered with trees. The principal rivers are the Caroni, the Oropuche, and the Ortoire; the first two are navigable to a considerable distance inland by small craft.

The nucleus of the mountains is a very dense argillaceous schist, becoming laminated and friable when exposed to the atmosphere, and changing to a micaceous schist in the inferior layers and near the beds of rivers; in the interstices of the latter, particularly to the N., are found great quantities of sulphureous pyrites in cubic crystals. There is no granite on the island; but blocks of milky quartz of different sizes are found in every valley. Gypsum and limestone are rare. Near Point Leaque, forming the S.W. extremity of the island, are several mud-volcanoes, the largest, about 150 feet in diameter, has boiling mud constantly bubbling, but never overflowing. Some of these volcanoes throw out salt water, heavily loaded with argillaceous earth. Submarine volcanoes also occur on both sides of the island: one on the W. coast, near Cape Brea, occasionally boils up, and discharges a quantity of petroleum; the other, on the W. coast, near Cape Mayero, gives, in March and June, several detonations resembling thunder, succeeded by flames and smoke, afterwards ejecting pieces of bitumen as black and brilliant as jet. The most remarkable phenomenon of this kind is the Asphaltum or Pitch Lake, situated on the leeward side of the island, on a small peninsula jutting into the sea, a little N.E. of Guapo Bay. It is about 14 miles in circumference, and elevated 80 feet above the level of the sea. The headland on which it is situated consists of bituminous scoriae, vitrified sand, and earth cemented together. In some places beds of clinders are found; and a strong sulphureous smell pervades the ground to the distance of 8 or 10 miles from the lake. The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but towards the middle the heat gradually increases, and the pitch becomes

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the Wene, a large, of the, and rises.

of several thousand volumes. Under the free school system of the state each ward has two or more public schools, as the density of population requires, and the Board of Education have established night-schools for the benefit of such as are precluded the advantage of the day-schools. The various denominations have over 30 churches in the city. Four daily and 4 weekly newspapers are issued. The city has 11 banks, (aggregate capital, $\$2,500,000$.) and some 4 savings' banks. It is supplied with water from a stream in the vicinity.

Troy is favorably situated for commerce. It has 3 lines of tow-boats to New York city, a line of propellers and barges to Philadelphia, and a line of sail-packets to Boston. Many boats which arrive by the Erie and Champlain Canals discharge their cargoes on board of large barges, to be down the river, and receive in exchange cargoes of merchandise passing N. or W. This transshipment constitutes the principal commercial business of the place. There are several hospitals, several church asylums, and several

A college is about to be erected, its foundation not being already secured by the Methodist structure itself is soon to be commenced. Manu- recently received an impulse which bids fair to mean rank in that class of productions. At this point, viz. the Hudson River, Troy, the Schoenectady and Troy, and the

which, with their several extensions, New York, Boston, Montreal, Buffalo, &c. improvements is the Union Railroad, as above named, and passing through Troy, with a large passenger station, Sixth street. A dam across the river at this point, viz. the Hudson River, Troy, the Schoenectady and Troy, and the

daily between Troy and New York, the Poestenkill and Wynantskill, of water power, which is used in the city. The city contains numerous cotton factories, woollen foundries, machine-shops, and railway cars, brushes, and are produced in very large quantities. More than 3 car-wheel foundries daily; also, 2 malle- iron rolling mills, and 2 mill- mills, carpet fac- bleaching-works, and 2 tanneries. West Albany contains a large amount of land in Albany under Abercrombie in 1767. Port of Troy, in 1860, contained a large amount of land in Albany under Abercrombie in 1767. Port of Troy, in 1860, contained a large amount of land in Albany under Abercrombie in 1767.

The exports of the imports to

The revenue and

Trinidad is a crown colony, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a legislative committee of Spanish and English; and a court of trial by jury are established. The colony was discovered by Columbus in July, 1498. It succeeded in Albany Spaniards and the French, and captured under Abercrombie in 1767. Port of Troy, in 1860, contained a large amount of land in Albany under Abercrombie in 1767. Port of Troy, in 1860, contained a large amount of land in Albany under Abercrombie in 1767.

TRINIDAD, Brazil. See TRINIDADE.

TRINIDAD, tre-ne-dad', a river of New Granada, isthmus of Panama, which joins the Chagres about 25 miles from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea. It is navigable for canoes from the sea to Capua, S.W. of Chorrera. Its harbor is fitted only for small craft.

TRINIDADE, tre-ne-dá-dá, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 10 degrees E. of Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of the S. point $29^{\circ} 31' 50''$ S., lon. $29^{\circ} 19' 50''$ W.

TRINIDADE, tre-ne-dá-dá, a market-town of Brazil, province, and 10 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 4000.

TRINITA, tre-ne-tá', a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Coni, province, and 9 miles N.W. of Mondovì. Pop. 2895.

TRINITA, a village of Naples, district of Castel-a-Mare, 3 miles E. of Sorrento, with 2 churches, an abbey, and 1500 inhabitants.

TRINITA VITTORIO, tre-ne-tá' vit-to-ro-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 5 miles N.E. of Nice, on the Pagliano. Pop. 1393.

TRINITÉ, LA, lá tree'nee-tá', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 32 miles N.N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 527.

TRINITE, LA, lá tree'nee-tá', a market-town of Martinique, capital of an arrondissement, on its E. coast, 16 miles E. of St. Pierre. Pop. 5667.

TRINITE, LA, an island of the West Indies. See TRINIDAD.

TRINITY, a county in the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 3500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, and on the E. by the Coast Range, and is drained by Eel Creek and several other smaller streams. The surface in the E. and W. portions is uneven or mountainous. Mount Linn, in the S.E. part, is the principal elevation: soil fertile, especially along the streams but little attention has yet been paid to agriculture—mining and trading being the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Pop. 1764.

TRINITY, a thriving post-village of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Black River, at the confluence of the Tensas and Washita Rivers, 12 miles below Harrisonburg. It contains 1 church, 4 stores besides groceries, 1 steam mill, and a Masonic lodge. Incorporated in 1850. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

TRINITY, a small village of Alexander co., Illinois, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Cash River.

TRINITY COLLEGE. See HARTFORD, Connecticut.

TRINITY GASK or **TARNLY**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

TRINITY RIVER, of Texas, is formed by two main branches, the Elm Fork and the West Fork, which unite a few miles above Dallas Court-House. It flows in a general S.E. direction, nearly parallel with the Brazos, and falls into the N. extremity of Galveston Bay about 40 miles N. of Galveston City. The length of the main stream is estimated at 550 miles. It is a fine, navigable river, affording more extensive facilities for that purpose than any other in the state. The navigation is always good for steamboats to Liberty, about 90 miles from the Gulf; during the rainy season, i. e. from February to May, inclusive, they make regular passages to the upper part of Houston county, a distance of about 350 miles, and in some cases they have ascended as far as 500 miles. This river flows through an alluvial plain, which has but a slight declivity towards the Gulf of Mexico, and presents no great inequalities of surface. The valley of the Trinity is especially fertile, and is occupied by plantations of cotton, maize, sugar, and rice. Timber is found here in greater variety and abundance than in the W. parts of the state. *Branches*.—The Elm Fork rises in the N. part of Cook county, within a few miles of Red River, and pursues a S.E. course of about 150 miles. The West Fork rises in Cook county, flows S.E. through the Cross Timbers to Tarrant county, and thence E. till it unites with the other branch, after a course of nearly equal length.

TRINITY RIVER, rises in the E. part of Klamath co., California, near the foot of the Coast Range, and running first S.W., and then N.W., falls into the Klamath River in about lat. 41° 20' N. Gold is found in abundance on this river, miners averaging \$7 per day.

TRINITY SPRINGS, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.

TRINIUS. See TRIGNO.

TRINKSEIFEN, trink/seffen, a village of Bohemia, 14 miles from Carlsbad. Pop. 1511.

TRINO, tree/no, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Novara, 11 miles S.W. of Vercelli, near the Po. Pop. 8217. It is well built, and has a large trade in cattle.

TRINOMALEE, a large and populous town of British India, presidency, and 100 miles S.W. of Madras, district of South Arcot, with a large pagoda, numerous other temples, and a gateway of 12 stories, and 222 feet in elevation.

TRINS, HOHEN, ho/en treens, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 4 miles W. of Reichenau, near the Vorder-Rhein. It has the ruins of 2 old castles. The **TRINER-SEE**, ("Lake of Trina") in the vicinity, contains good pike. Pop. 1072.

TRION, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

TRION, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

TRION FACTORY, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

TRIORA, tre-o'ra, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, 13 miles N. by W. of San Remo. It was anciently surrounded by walls, and defended by two castles, of which portions still remain; and has an ancient collegiate church, an Augustine monastery, a public school, an hospital, and several other charitable endowments. Pop. 4846.

TRIP'ATOOR, several towns of British India, presidency of Madras, districts of Salem, Madura, and Chingleput; the last about 27 miles S.W. of Madras, and having some remarkable Hindoo temples.

TRIPETTY, a celebrated Hindoo temple, S. of the Kistnah, in South India, presidency, and 65 miles N.W. of Madras.

TRIPLETT, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

TRIPOLÉ, tre-po-lá, a market-town of Russia, government, and 27 miles S.S.E. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. P. 1500.

TRIPOLI, trip-o-le, called by the natives **TARABLOOS** or **TARABLUS**, ta-rá'bloos, (anc. *Tripolis**) a country in the N. of Africa, forming one of the Barbary States, and, in name at least, a dependency of the Turkish Empire. It is often understood in an enlarged sense to include both Barca and Fezzan, but as these are described under their own heads, the present article is confined to Tripoli proper, which lies between lat. 28° and 33° 30' N., and lon. 10° and 20° E.; it is bounded, N. by the Mediterranean, W. by Tunis, S. by Fezzan and the Libyan Desert, and E. by the Libyan Desert and Barca. Length, from W. to E., about 700 miles; breadth varies from 100 miles near the centre, to 200 miles near the extremities. Area, estimated at 105,000 square miles. The coast-line stretches in an irregular but almost unbroken

course for about 800 miles, and presents so few bays and projecting headlands as not to furnish more than one good harbor—that on which the capital is situated; the E. half forms the very remarkable indentation anciently known as the Greater Syrtis, and now called the Gulf of Sidra. The W. half, extending from the Gulf of Gabes or Lesser Syrtis E. to Meurata Point, is low and sandy; the other half is more diversified, and interrupts the monotony of its sandy beaches by numerous rocky points, which were the terror of ancient mariners, though modern survey has proved that their imaginations had greatly exaggerated the real danger.

The interior of the country is very imperfectly known. The E. part being mostly a continuation of the desert, partakes of its inhospitable character, and contains large tracts of almost barren sands. In the S., however, it is partly traversed by the Black Mountains, an E. offset of the Atlas, which, descending in successive terraces, enclose many valleys and plains of considerable fertility. Farther W. the surface becomes still more diversified. Two mountain ranges stretch from W. to E., in directions nearly parallel to the coast—the one in the S. called the Suara, and the other in the N. called the Gharian Mountains. The latter range has a width of from 12 to 15 miles, and attains a height of about 4000 feet; it is not more than 20 miles from the coast, and becomes visible at sea. It is composed for the most part of volcanic rocks, and many of its summits assume the form of isolated conical peaks. The space between these is often occupied by a kind of plateau. The soil upon them, produced by the decomposition of lava and basalt, is very fertile, and being in many parts under careful cultivation, produces heavy crops of grain, more especially where the natural deficiency of moisture is supplied by irrigation from large tanks, in which, in the absence of running streams, the rain-water is collected for that purpose.

Abundant rains fall from November to March, and are collected in numerous tanks and cisterns, to provide against the succeeding droughts which prevail throughout the remainder of the year, more especially from May to September, when sometimes for months not a single shower falls. At this time the heat is intense, the sirocco often blows, and the thermometer rises from 90° to 92°. During the rainy season the fluctuations of temperature are often very great, the thermometer frequently falling during the night to 40°, or to the freezing point, and rising during the day to above 70°. The prevailing winds of summer are E.; those of winter W. and N.W.

On the sides of hills too steep to be arable, vines, olives, almonds, figs, and other fruits are often seen growing in profusion. In these hilly tracts much of the surface is left in natural pastures, which, more especially after the heavy rains, become extremely luxuriant, and rear cattle in such numbers as to become an important article of export. But by far the richest and most fertile tract of Tripoli is that of the Mesheea, which stretches about 15 miles along the coast, with a width not exceeding 5 miles, and has the capital nearly in its centre. The whole of this favored district is occupied with fertile fields, on which rich crops of wheat, barley, millet, and Indian corn are grown; plantations of productive palm-trees, arranged in regular rows, oliveyards, vineyards, orchards, and gardens yielding in abundance, among other fruits, oranges, pomegranates, lemons, figs, apricots, plums, and watermelons. The other principal products of the coast are cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, madder, and castor oil; in the interior, senna, dates, and galls are the chief sources of wealth, and the casab and lotus are indigenous.

The surplus produce of the date and olive plantations, with straw mats, earthen jars, and other domestic manufactures, are partly exported by sea, and partly disposed of to Bedouin traders. Wine of superior quality might be produced. Cattle, sheep, and poultry are sent to Malta. Rock-salt is an important article of export. The principal manufactures are carpets, thick cloaks, and other articles of clothing; camlets, articles of goats'-hair, socking, prepared skins, morocco leather, earthenware, and potash. The foreign commerce is mostly with Malta, Tunis, and the Levant; the chief trade is in the barter of European goods for those of Central Africa, whence several caravans arrive annually with slaves, gold-dust, ivory, senna, and natron.

The rural population consists chiefly of Arabs and the town population of Moors, but both with a considerable intermixture of Jews. Neither Turks, Memlooks, (Mamelukes,) nor Christians are numerous. The state religion is Mohammedan. The government is an unmitigated and barbarous despotism. The pasha, generally chosen from among the Turkish officers resident in the capital, and confirmed by a firman of the sultan, sets an example of tyranny and extortion which is naturally and eagerly imitated by his subordinates. A large portion of the revenues was at one time derived from piracy, since the extirpation of which the deficiency has been in a great measure supplied not by developing the resources of the country, but by establishing monopolies, tampering with the currency, and imposing grinding taxes. The more regular and legitimate sources of income are direct tribute from the Arabs and district-governors, a land tax, a tax on

* Under the Romans, the three flourishing cities of Cæa, Leptis, and Sabrata constituted a kind of federal union, under the name of Tripolis, or the "three cities."

Jews and merchants, and export and import duties. Pop. about 1,500,000.—Adj. and inhab. **TRIPOLINE**, trip-o-leen', and **TRIPOLITAN**, tre-pol'i-tan.

TRIPOLI, (anc. *Q'na*), a seaport town on the N. coast of Africa, capital of the above state, 300 miles S. of the coast of Sicily, and 600 miles S.E. of Algiers. Lat. (pasha's castle) $32^{\circ} 53' 54''$ N., lon. $13^{\circ} 11'$ E. It stands on a rocky promontory washed by the sea on the N. and E., and connected with the mainland on the S. and W. by a sandy plain, partly under cultivation; it is enclosed on the land-side by a lofty wall flanked with bastions, and on the sea-front defended by a formidable line of batteries, terminating at the S.E. angle in a strong castle, in which the pasha resides. The town, enclosing an area about 1300 yards long, by 1000 yards broad, is entered by two gates; it consists of a great number of narrow and uneven lanes, lined for the most part with mean houses huddled together without any order, and from the absence of front-windows, looking more like dead walls than inhabited dwellings. The pasha's castle, already mentioned, consists of an ancient pile of vast extent, built at different times, and so irregularly, that all appearance of symmetry is lost. The great mosque, situated in the main street, is a handsome and majestic structure, in which the roof, formed by a number of small cupolas, is supported by 16 Doric marble columns, said to have once belonged to a Christian church. The other buildings most deserving of notice are 6 principal and many smaller mosques, 2 or more Christian churches, a Franciscan convent, 3 synagogues, a number of public baths, each crowned with a dome, and extensive bazaars and caravansaries. There are several ancient remains, among which the most remarkable is a magnificent triumphal arch, erected in 164, to the Roman emperors Aurelius Antoninus, and Lucius Verus, consisting of huge blocks of marble, beautifully sculptured on the sides and ceiling, and now used as a storehouse. The only manufactures of any consequence are carpets, which have long been celebrated; mantles and other woollen stuffs, ordinary and morocco leather, and potash. The trade has the advantage of the only good harbor for several hundred miles along the coast. It is formed by the E. side of the promontory on which the town stands, and two long lines of reefs on the E. and N.E., furnishing tolerably good shelter. Where deepest it has not more than 5 or 6 fathoms, but has capacity sufficient to admit whole fleets of merchant vessels; ships-of-war anchor in the outer roads, which have good holding-ground in from 16 to 18 fathoms, with indifferent shelter. A great part of the trade of the state, and even of the more distant interior as far as Timbuctoo and Bornoo, has its emporium at Tripoli, to which the goods are conveyed across the desert in caravans. Pop. estimated at 20,000, comprising about 15,000 of Turkish descent, 3000 Jews, and 2000 Christians.

TRIPOLI, trip-o-le, **TARABLOUS**, **TARABLOUS** or **TARABLUS**, tã-rã-bloos. (anc. *Triplolis*), a seaport town of Syria, capital of a pashalic, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a spur of Mount Lebanon, and at the mouth of the Kadisha, 46 miles N.E. of Beyroot. Lat. $34^{\circ} 29' 4''$ N., lon. $35^{\circ} 49'$ E. Pop. 15,000. It is neatly built, and surrounded by fine gardens, but the marshy character of its vicinity renders it unhealthy. The houses are chiefly of stone, and the town has many remains of Medieval architecture; in and around it are numerous granite columns and traces of antiquity, and an old castle stands on an adjacent height. Tripoli doubtless owed its name to its consisting of three distinct towns, while the Marina or El Mina, the principal seat of trade, is a separate quarter S.W., on a projecting point of land bordering the port. The harbor is small, shallow, and frequently unsafe, but the town retains some export trade in silk, wool, cotton, tobacco, galls, cochineal, and soap. Tripoli is a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1108, at which time a large and valuable library was consigned to the flames.

TRIPOLI, a ruined city of Asia Minor, near the Mender, 36 miles S.E. of Ak-Shehr.

TRIPOLI, a town of Turkish Armenia. See **TIREBOL**.

TRIPOLI, a post-office of Tishomingo co., Mississippi.

TRIPOLITZA or **TRIPOLITZA**, tre-po-li'tã, a town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the government of Mantinea, in a plain 3000 feet above the sea, 22 miles S.W. of Argos. Previously to the revolution it was the residence of the Turkish pasha of the Morea, and had 20,000 inhabitants; but it was stormed and taken by the Greek insurgents in 1821, and again in 1828 by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, who razed it to the ground. It has been since rebuilt. It owes its name to being the modern representative of the three cities of Mantinea, Tegea, and Pallantium, traces of all which exist in its vicinity.

TRIPOLI VECCHIA, trip-o-le vëk'këd, or **OLD TRIPOLI**, a small maritime town of the state of Tripoli, in North Africa, 46 miles W. of the capital.

TRIPPSTADT, tripp'stãt, a village of Bavaria, in Palatinate, 18 miles E.N.E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1576.

TRIPITIS, trip'i'tis, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 6 miles E. of Neustadt, on the Orla. Pop. 1480.

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TRISOBBIO, tre-sob'be-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Acqui, with the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1324.

TRISSINO, tri-see'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3000.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, tris-tãn/ dã-koon'yã, the principal of a group of islets in the South Atlantic, lat. $37^{\circ} 6'$ S., lon. $12^{\circ} 2'$ W. The surface is mountainous, and one peak rises to 8236 feet above the ocean. The other islands are named Nightingale, and Inaccessible Island. They are claimed by Great Britain, and a British garrison was maintained there during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena.

TRISTE, tris'tã, an island of Central America, in the Gulf of Terminos, off the S.W. coast of Yucatan.

TRISTE or **POOLO MEGO**, poo'lo mæg'o, an islet off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 4° S., lon. $101^{\circ} 10'$ E.

TRISTE, GULF OF, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, in South America, on the N. coast of Venezuela. Lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ N., and between lon. $67^{\circ} 30'$ and $68^{\circ} 30'$ W.

TRITH SAINT LEGER, treet sãx lã'zhã, a village of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt, (Escaut,) arrondissement of Valenciennes, with iron forges. Pop. 1799.

TRITON ISLAND, the southernmost of the Paracels, in the China Sea.

TRIUGGIO, tre-ood'jo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, on the Lambro, 7 miles from Carate. Pop. 1169.

TRIUMPHO, tre-oom'fo, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro, 30 miles W. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 3462.

TRIUMPHO DE LA CRUZ, tre-oom'fo dã lã kroos, a bay and group of islets of Central America, on the N. coast of the state of Honduras, district of Comayagua.

TRIVUNE, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

TRIVALOOR, triv'a-loor', a populous town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, 34 miles E. of Tandore.

TRIVANDRUM, tre-vãnd'rãm, written also **TRIVANDERUM** or **TREVANDRUM**, a town of South Hindostan, capital of the Travancore dominions, on the Malabar coast, 50 miles N.W. of Cape Comorin, with a fine palace and an extensive garrison. Mean temperature of the year, $79^{\circ} 2$ Fahrenheit.

TRIVENTO, tre-vën'to, a walled town of Naples, province of Molise, on the Trigno, 15 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 4600. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths.

TRIVERO, tre-vã'ro, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Turin, 9 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 3500.

TRIVICARY, tre-ve-kã'reo, a village of British India, presidency of Madras, district of South Arcot, 16 miles N.W. of Pondicherry.

TRIVIGNO, tre-veen'yo, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, 11 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2600.

TRIVOLI, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, about 17 miles W. of Peoria.

TRNAVA, a town of Bohemia. See **TURNAU**.

TROAD, the plain around ancient Troy. See **TROY**.

TROARN, tro'arn', a market-town of France, department of Calvados, 8 miles E. of Caen. Pop. 960.

TROBRIAND, tro'b're-ãnd', a group of islands in the Louisiade Archipelago, in the South Pacific, extends from lat. $0^{\circ} 47' 45''$ to $8^{\circ} 52' 30''$ S., lon. $147^{\circ} 24'$ to $151^{\circ} 10'$ E. The islands are generally low, and of considerable extent, apparently fertile, producing abundance of the finest yams, and maintaining a dense population.

TROCHTELFINGEN, trox'tel-fing'en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt. Pop. 1020.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a petty town of South Germany, in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 15 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1136.

TROEDYRAUR, tro-ëd-e-röwr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

TROENSE, trö'en-seh, a village of Denmark, in the island of Taasinge, on the Thorøesund. Pop. 700.

TROZEN. See **DAMALA**.

TROFA, tro'fã, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 9 miles E.N.E. of Aveiro, near the Vouga. Pop. 860.

TROGEN, tro'ghen, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles N.E. of Appenzell, capital of Outer-Rhodes. Pop. 2400. It has an arsenal, and a trade in muslin and linens.

TROIA or **TROJA**, tro'yã, (anc. *Vernaria*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 14 miles S.E. of Piombino, about 2 square miles in extent, and rising from the sea like a truncated cone.

TROIA or **TROJA**, tro'yã, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 15 miles S.W. of Foggia. Pop. 5000. It has a fine cathedral, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, and a large annual fair in August.

TROIS-MOUTIERS, Les, lã trwã moo'te-ã, a market-town of France, department of Vienne, 5 miles N.W. of Loudun. Pop. in 1852, 1664.

TROIS RIVIÈRES, a town and district of Canada. See **THREE RIVERS**.

TROIS RIVIÈRES, trwã ree'vo-ain', a market-town on the S. coast of the island of Guadeloupe, 7 miles S.E. of Basse-Terre. Pop. 3206.

TROITSK, troitsk, a town of Russia, government, and 87 miles N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. 3500.

TROITSK or **ZEMNINKI**, zém-nín'koo, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Orenbourg, on the Ool, an affluent of the Tobol, 70 miles S.S.E. of Tcheliabinsk. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and has a cathedral, custom-house, barracks, and an active traffic with Bokhara. Two thousand Kirghees are said to frequent it annually with their goods.

TROITZKOI, troit'skoi, a market-town of Russia, government, and 42 miles N.N.E. of Moscow. Pop. 7000. On a height immediately above it is a vast ecclesiastical establishment, founded in 1337, and the richest in the empire, after that of Kiev. Within its fortified enclosures are numerous churches, imperial and episcopal palaces, an ecclesiastical seminary, with a library of 6000 volumes and a bell of 70 tons weight.

TROJA and **TROJAN**, Asia Minor. See **TROJ**.

TROJA, an island of the Mediterranean. See **TROIA**.

TROJA, Italy. See **TROIA**.

TROKI, tro'koo, or **NOVO TROKI**, nó'vo tro'kee, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 15 miles S.W. of Vilna, on Lake Troki. Pop. 2000.

TROLHETTA, trol-hét'ta, a market-town of Sweden, lén, and 8 miles S.S.W. of Wenersborg. Pop. 1000. It is situated on the Gotha River, which here forms the Trolhätta Falls, obtained for the navigation of the Gotha Canal by the *Trolhätta Canal*, a cut 3 miles in length, and having 12 sluices.

TROMBETAS, trom-bé'tas, or **ORIXIMINA**, ó-re-she-mee'ná, a river of Brazilian Guiana, rises near the frontiers of British Guiana, flows S., and passes the town of Obidos, and falls into the Amazon by two unequal mouths at a short distance from each other.

TROMSØ, trom'sø'gh, an island of Norway, amt of Nedena, close to the S. coast, opposite Arendal. Length, 8 miles.

TROMSØ, trom'sø'gh, a town of Norway, in Finmark, on the island of Tromsø, opposite the island of Hvaløe. Pop. 738. It has a wooden quay and a custom-house, and is an outpost of Hammerfest.

TRONCHENNES, trón'she-én'n', or **DRONGEN**, drong'-rén, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 2 miles W. of Ghent, on the Lys. Pop. 4034.

TRONDHJEM, trond'yém, (anc. *Nidaros*? *L. Nidrosia*; *Ger. Drontheim*, *dron'hlime*.) a seaport town of Norway, capital of South Trondhjem, beautifully situated on a circular bay at the mouth of the Nid, in the S. side of the Trondhjem Fiord. Lat. (cathedral) 63° 25' 45" N., lon. 10° 23' 45" E. On the land side it is commanded by a series of heights which make it incapable of defence in that direction, but towards the sea it possesses strong fortifications, both on the mainland and more especially on the small rocky island of Munkholm. It has spacious, regularly-formed, and remarkably clean streets, with water-cisterns at their intersections. It was once built almost entirely of wood, which, in consequence of the ravages of repeated fires, has chiefly given place to houses of stone or brick. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the cathedral, the great object of interest, much dilapidated by the ravages of early barbarians, and defaced by the bad taste displayed in more modern renovations, but still venerable from the antiquity of some of its parts, which are as old as 1033, and entitled to rank, as a whole, as the most remarkable ecclesiastical structure in the kingdom; the palace of the old Norwegian kings, of whom Trondhjem was the capital, now converted into a military and naval arsenal; a museum, including a picture-gallery and a library with some rare manuscripts; a work-house, asylums for the aged and deaf-mutes, grammar, Lancasterian and other schools, exchange, bank, a court-house, custom-house, handsome theatre, &c. The manufactures include excellent capes, hat-covers, &c. of goat-skin, trinkets, and rifles, said to be the best in Norway. The breweries are famous for a beer which is largely exported. The building-yards fit out vessels which bear a high name for their sailing properties. The harbor is indifferent, not admitting vessels which draw more than 10 or 12 feet, and the roadstead is exposed to a heavy swell from the N. and E. The trade consists chiefly in exports of timber, dried and salted fish, tar, and copper. The beauty of the women of Trondhjem is much celebrated, and the elegance of its society gives it much more the appearance of a capital than Christiania, which supplanted it in this respect on the union of Norway to Denmark. Pop. 13,818.

TRONDHJEM, a stift or province of Norway, comprises the amts of North and South Trondhjem, and Romedal. Area, 16,042 square miles. Pop. in 1846, 155,999.

TRONDHJEM FIORD, Norway, extends from the Atlantic inland for 80 miles, and at its N. extremity communicates with Beitstad Fiord. It receives the Orkel, Guul, Nid, Slaker, and Stordal Rivers.

TRONS, tróns, or **TRUNS**, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Rhine, 10 miles W.S.W. of Ilanz. P. 800.

TRONTANO, tron-tá'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Pallanza, 2 miles N.N.E. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1195.

TRONTO, tron'to, (anc. *Truentis*.) a river of Central Italy, 1954

rises N.E. of Monte Real, flows N. and W., and enters the Adriatic 17 miles E. of Ascoli. Course, 64 miles.

TRONZANO, tron-zá'no, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province, and 13 miles W. of Vercelli. P. 3300.

TROBTECHEVSK, **TROUBTECHEVSK** or **TRUBTSCH EVSK**, troob-chévsk', a town of Russia, government, and 66 miles W.S.W. of Orel, on the Desna. Pop. 4000. It has large salt magazines, a manufactory of verdigris, and a trade in corn and flax.

TROO'MON or **TARUMAN**, tí-roo'mán', a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 2° 40' N., lon. 107° 20' E. It was taken by the Dutch in 1840.

TROON, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on a small bay in the Irish Channel, and on the Troon and Kilmarnock Railway, 7½ miles S.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. in 1861, 2404. It is well built, and much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a good harbor, with a pier, ship-building and wet docks, and a light-house.

TROPEA, tro-pé'd, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 12 miles W.S.W. of Monteleone, at the S. extremity of the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Pop. 4500. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine cathedral, and manufactures of counterpanes and blankets, with an active tunny and anchovy fishery.

TROPPEAU, trop-pôw, a fortified town of Austrian Silesia, on the Oppa, a tributary of the Oder, 36 miles N.E. of Olmütz. Pop. with suburbs, 11,651. It has a cathedral, castle, town-hall, theatre, a gymnasium with a museum, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, arms, and liqueurs. The diplomatic congress, afterwards removed to Laybach, was held here from the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1820.

TROQUEER, a parish of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkcudbright, comprising the burgh of Maxwelltown.

TRORY or **SAINT MICHAEL'S TRORY**, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh.

TROSA, tró'sá, a town of Sweden, lén, and 22 miles N.E. of Nyköping, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 500.

TROSACHS, trosh'aks, a picturesque valley of Scotland, co. of Perth, between Lochs Achray and Katrine. It is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

TROSBERG, trosbé'ro, or **TROSTBERG**, trost'bé'ro, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, with a picturesque fortress, 16 miles S.S.E. of Wasserburg. Pop. 910.

TROSKOTOWICE, a town of Austria. See **TRESKOWITZ**.

TROSSINGEN, trossingén, a market-town of Württemberg, circle of Black Forest, 10 miles N.W. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 2367.

TROSTBERG, a town of Bavaria. See **TROSBERG**.

TROSTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TROSTREY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TROTTERSCLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TROTTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 3½ miles W.N.W. of Midhurst. The poet Otway was born here in 1651.

TROUBLE HILL, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

TROUBLESOME, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

TROUBLESOME, a post-office of Clinch co., Georgia.

TROUBTECHEVSK, a town of Russia. See **TROBTECHEVSK**.

TROUP, troop, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, contains about 370 square miles. It is drained by the Chattahoochee River and its affluents. The surface is broken; the soil is generally fertile, but in some parts much worn. Troup county is remarkable for the general diffusion of education. Granite and other rocks suitable for building are abundant. It is intersected by the Atlanta and La Grange Railroad. Organized in 1826, and named in honor of George M. Troup, United States senator from Georgia. Capital, La Grange. Pop. 16,879, of whom 7831 were free, and 9048 slaves.

TROUP FACTORY, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia, about 32 miles N. of Columbus.

TROUPSBURG, troops'burg, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 30 miles S.S.W. of Bath. Pop. 1754.

TROUPVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lowndes co., Georgia, on the Withlacoochee River, 180 miles S. of Milledgeville. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, and 3 hotels.

TROUSDALE, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

TROUT CREEK (trówt) CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, in Elk county.

TROUT CREEK, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

TROUT CREEK, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

TROUTMAN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

TROUT RIVER, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

TROUT RUN, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 15 miles N. of Williamsport.

TROUT RUN, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

TROUVILLE, troo'veel', or **TROUVILLE-SUR-MER**, troo'veel' súr mair, a small seaport town of France, department of Calvados, 7 miles N.E. of Pont-l'Évêque. Pop. 2118.

TROWAY, a township of England, co. of Derby.

TROWBRIDGE, a market-town and parish, England, co. of Wilts, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chippenham, connected by a branch with the Great Western Railway. Pop. in 1861, 11,148. The

town stands on the declivity of a rocky hill, beside the Wene, here crossed by a stone bridge. The parish church is a large, striking edifice, and Trinity Church, at the W. end of the town, is also a fine building. Dissenters are numerous, and have many chapels in Trowbridge, which also comprises many elementary schools, almshouses, and other charities. The woollen manufacture has been established here from a very early period; and some years ago there were about 19 woollen mills and 1650 looms employed in the town and vicinity. Camimeres, kerseys, and tweeds are among the chief fabrics manufactured. The Kennet and Avon Canal runs 1 mile N. of the town. Trowbridge had formerly a castle, but no traces of it remain. The poet Crabbe, 18 years rector of the parish, died here in 1832.

TROWBRIDGE, a township in the S.E. part of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 313.

TROWBRIDGE, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

TROWELL, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

TROWSE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 1½ miles S.E. of Norwich, on the Eastern Counties Railway.

TROY, (anc. *Troja* or *Troia*; Gr. *Tpota*.) a ruined city of Asia Minor, rendered famous by the Iliad of Homer. Its site is supposed to have been on a height at the S. extremity of the Plain of Troy, 9 miles S.S.E. of the entrance of the Hellespont from the Aegean Sea, close to the modern village of Boonarbashi. On that height are still some vestiges of ancient walls and cisterns, and around it are numerous artificial mounds.—Adj. and inhab. *Trojan*.

TROY, PLAIN OF, between the above site and the Hellespont, about 10 miles in length, by 3 miles in greatest width, is watered by three rivers, two of which are the Simois and Scamander of antiquity.

TROY, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 38 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1484.

TROY, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 759.

TROY, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 50 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1008.

TROY, a city, and capital of Rensselaer co., New York, is situated on both sides of the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Poestenkill Creek, at the head of steamboat navigation, 6 miles above Albany, and 151 miles N. of New York. Lat. 42° 44' N., lon. 73° 40' W. The principal portion of the city is on the E. bank of the river, over which communication is kept up by a bridge and ferry-boats. The site is an alluvial plain, terminated on the E. side by an eminence named Mount Ida, which rises directly in the rear of the S. part, and commands a beautiful and extensive view of the city and the Hudson River, and of the neighboring towns. Mount Olympus, in the N. part of the city, is a bare mass of rock, about 200 feet high. The limits of the city extend about 3 miles along the river, and 1 mile from E. to W. It is laid out with much regularity, and is handsomely built. The streets are 60 feet wide, and cross each other at right angles, excepting River street, which follows the curve of the river, and is the principal thoroughfare of business. A number of those streets which extend parallel with the general direction of the river, terminate at their N. extremity in River street—a circumstance which imparts variety to the perspective, and increases the facilities of intercourse between that street and other parts of the city. The streets are generally well paved, lighted with gas, and bordered with shade-trees. River street is lined with large warehouses and hotels. Congress and Ferry streets are also appropriated to business purposes. The finest residences are situated on First, Second, and Third streets, and around Seminary and Washington Parks. The latter park was recently laid out in the S. part of the city. Among the public buildings, the court-house, the Episcopal churches of St. Paul and St. John's, and one of the Presbyterian churches, deserve particular mention. St. Paul's, of blue limestone, and St. John's, of brown sandstone, are Gothic structures of different styles, each beautiful in its order. The Presbyterian church is of brick, stuccoed in imitation of granite, in the Grecian style, massive, and of a noble appearance. The court-house is a fine marble edifice in the Doric style. Among the principal hotels are the American, the Mansion House, the Troy House, the Northern Hotel, the National Temperance, Washington Hall, Union Hall, and St. Charles, all of which rank high. There are 2 substantial brick market-houses; the Troy Academy, a classical institution in high repute, with a small but increasing library; the Rensselaer Institute, a scientific and practical school, affording an education to young men in the exact sciences attainable at few other institutions in our country to the extent here available, with a most complete and extensive apparatus; and the Troy Female Seminary, with a valuable library and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. The last is among the most celebrated institutions of the kind in the country; average number of pupils about 275; it was established here by Mrs. Emma Willard in 1821. The city contains a Lyceum, with a valuable collection of natural history and a good library attached. The "Young Men's Association" annually affords a course of lectures, and has a library

of several thousand volumes. Under the free school system of the state each ward has two or more public schools, as the density of population requires, and the Board of Education have established night-schools for the benefit of such as are precluded the advantage of the day-schools. The various denominations have over 30 churches in the city. Four daily and 4 weekly newspapers are issued. The city has 11 banks, (aggregate capital, \$3,500,000,) and some 4 savings banks. It is supplied with water from a stream in the vicinity.

Troy is favorably situated for commerce. It has 3 lines of tow-boats to New York city, a line of propellers and barges to Philadelphia, and a line of sail-packets to Boston. Many of the boats which arrive by the Erie and Champlain Canals here discharge their cargoes on board of large barges, to be towed down the river, and receive in exchange cargoes of merchandise passing N. or W. This transshipment constitutes the principal commercial business of the place. There are 2 public hospitals, several church asylums, and several infirmaries. A college is about to be erected, its foundation or endowment being already secured by the Methodist Church; the structure itself is soon to be commenced. Manufactures have recently received an impulse which bids fair to give Troy no mean rank in that class of productions. Four railroads meet at this point, viz. the Hudson River, the Troy and Boston, the Schenectady and Troy, and the Rensselaer Railroads, which, with their several extensions, connect it with New York, Boston, Montreal, Buffalo, &c. Among the recent improvements is the Union Railroad, connecting the four lines above named, and passing through the back part of the city, with a large passenger station, common to the four, on Sixth street. A dam across the river renders it navigable for sloops to Lansingburg. Steamboats of the first class ply daily between Troy and New York. The Hudson River and the Poestenkill and Wynantskill furnish an ample supply of water power, which is used in manufactories of various kinds. The city contains numerous flouring mills, paper mills, cotton factories, woollen factories, tanneries, breweries, iron foundries, machine-shops, rolling mills, and forges. Nails, stoves, railway cars, brushes, leather, stoneware, and other articles are produced in very large quantities. There are no less than 3 car-wheel foundries in Troy, each making from 8 to 60 wheels daily; also, 2 large paper mills, on the latest improved plans; 2 malleable iron-works; 2 extensive nail and rolling mills, and a large railroad iron-works, besides woollen mills, carpet factories, (which turn out a beautiful article,) bleaching-works, &c., giving employment to hundreds of mechanics. West Troy, on the W. bank of the river, is situated in Albany county, on the Albany Northern Railroad. It contains a bank and a large arsenal of the United States. Pop. in 1850, 7664; in 1853, about 9000. The tonnage arriving and departing from Troy during the season of navigation, amounts to about 150,000 tons; and its manufactures reach all parts of the Union. Green Island Village, on an island of that name above West Troy, and also in Albany county, is properly a suburb of Troy, and mainly dependent upon it, with a population of about 3000 souls. It contains the largest railroad car and stage-coach factory in the state, and contributes its quota to equip all the railroads in the Union. Troy was incorporated as a village in 1801; as a city in 1816. Pop. in 1820, 5294; in 1830, 11,405; in 1850, 28,785, or, including the W. suburb, 36,349; in 1855, 33,271, or, including West Troy and Green Island, about 45,000.

TROY, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Parsippany River, 8 miles N.E. of Morristown, contains a forge and 2 mills.

TROY, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 1 mile N. of Pittsburgh. It is pleasantly situated on a high hill, and is composed chiefly of country seats.

TROY, a post-borough and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on Sugar Creek, and on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, about 18 miles W. of Towanda. It has several stores and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 480; of the township, 1418.

TROY, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 740.

TROY, a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, on the Redbank Creek, 5 miles below Brookville. Pop. near 200.

TROY, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., North Carolina, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, jail, and 1 or 2 hotels.

TROY, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia, about 12 miles S.E. of Canton.

TROY, a village of Harris co., Georgia, on Mulberry Creek, about 120 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville. It contains a manufactory of wooden ware, and several mills.

TROY, a thriving post-village, capital of Pike co., Alabama, near the Conecuh River, 50 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

TROY, a post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi, on the Yallobusha River, 119 miles N. of Jackson.

TROY, a post-office of Freestone co., Texas.

TROY, a post-village, capital of Obion co., Tennessee, on a small affluent of Obion River, 150 miles W. of Nashville.

TROY, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 849.

TROY, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1421.

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TROY or HOCKINGSPORT, a village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Hocking, about 25 miles below Marietta, has about 200 inhabitants.

TROY, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 976.

TROY, a township of Geauga co., Ohio, intersected by Cuyahoga River. Pop. 1163.

TROY, a beautiful and flourishing post-village, capital of Miami co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Great Miami River, and on the Miami Canal, 68 miles W. of Columbus. The Dayton and Michigan Railroad passes through it. The village is regularly built with broad and straight streets. It contains a court-house, town-hall, 6 churches, 1 bank, a union school, and 2 newspaper offices. The Miami River, which affords an extensive hydraulic power at this place, is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through a very fertile and highly cultivated valley. There are 9 or 10 large warehouses on the bank of the canal, for receiving and forwarding produce. Pop. in 1850, 1956.

TROY, a township of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 840.

TROY, a township of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1542.

TROY, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 559.

TROY, a post-township in the S.E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1426.

TROY, a township of De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 392.

TROY, a township of Fountain co., Indiana. Pop. 1181.

TROY, a post-village and township of Perry co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the Ohio, at the mouth of Anderson River, 63 miles above Evansville. First settled in 1811. Pop. of the township, 1570; of the village in 1851, about 500.

TROY, a village of Fulton co., Illinois, on Spoon River, 44 miles W. of Peoria. It has an improved water-power.

TROY, a small post-village of Madison co., Illinois, about 22 miles S.E. of Alton.

TROY, a small village of Daviess co., Missouri.

TROY, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Missouri, near Culvre River, about 60 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has a brick court-house, a jail, and several hundred inhabitants.

TROY, a small village of Madison co., Missouri.

TROY, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

TROY, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Janesville, 34 miles S.W. of the former.

TROY CENTRE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, about 37 miles N.E. of Augusta.

TROY CENTRE, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, about 32 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

TROYES, trwá, (anc. *Augustobona*, afterwards *Triondan*), a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, 90 miles E.S.E. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway, on the left bank of the Seine. Lat. 48° 18' N., lon. 4° 5' E. Pop. in 1852, 27,376. Troyes was the capital of the old province of Champagne. It is partly surrounded by the Seine, which, being drawn off by numerous channels, both supplies it with water-power and contributes to its cleanliness. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular, and lined with antiquated houses, but these are gradually giving way to others of modern construction, and some quarters have already assumed a handsome appearance. The old ramparts have been almost completely thrown down, and their site is now occupied by fine promenades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a splendid specimen of florid Gothic, 374 feet long and 95 feet high, with a nave composed of five aisles, and beautiful patterns of the richest stained glass; the church of St. Urbain, somewhat dilapidated, but still regarded as a model of light, airy Gothic; the church of St. John, of some historical interest, as the place where the marriage of Henry V. of England with Catharine of France was celebrated; the church of St. Madeline, with a stone roof-loft, richly decorated, and of great beauty; the Hôtel de Ville, with an elegant façade; the prefecture, occupying part of the buildings of an ancient abbey; the hospital, museum, *palais de justice*, and public library, containing 55,000 printed volumes and nearly 5000 manuscripts. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce, *conseil-de-prud'hommes*, diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, communal college, and society of agriculture, science, art, and *belles-lettres*. It is the seat of extensive manufactures, consisting of cotton hosiery, cotton cloths, bombazines, mole-skin, calico, ticks, woollen cloth, woollen covers, prints, lace, strings, soap, bone-combs, starch, &c. There are also numerous worsted and cotton mills, oil-works, breweries, tanneries, wax-refineries, bleachfields, tan, fulling, and paper mills. It carries on an important trade, chiefly in grain, wine, brandy, colonial produce, famous sausages, hump, wax, wool, wood, iron, lead, zinc, &c. In 889 Troyes was burned down by the Normans; and in 1415 it was seized by the Duke of Burgundy. In 1420 the marriage of Henry V. of England with Catharine of France, by which the former was ultimately to have united both crowns in his own person, was celebrated here. Nine years after, the English were finally expelled from it, by the heroism of Joan of Arc. In 1814, during the last struggles of Napoleon previous to

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his abdication, it was his head-quarters, and suffered severely having been twice taken by the allies, and once retaken by the French. Pope Urbain IV. was the son of a tailor in Troyes. Our troy weight takes its name from this town.

TROY GROVE, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

TROY LAKE, a post-village of East Troy township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, 54 miles S.E. of Madison.

TROY MILLS, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

TROY'S STORE, a post-office, Randolph co., North Carolina.

TRSCHEMESNO, tr'ah-mesh'no, written also **TRZEMESZNO**, tzh-mesh'no, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Bromberg, between two lakes, 42 miles E.N.E. of Posen. Pop. 3182.

TRSZENNA, trshén'nd, a market-town of North Hungary, with a Franciscan convent, on the Black Arva, co., and 18 miles N.E. of Arva. Pop. 3050.

TRUANO, a village of Wayne co., Michigan, on Detroit River, 15 miles S.S.W. of Detroit.

TRUB, tröb, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 20 miles E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 2700.

TRUBAU, (Trübau,) trü'bôw, or **BÖHMISCH TRIBAU**, trü'mish trü'bôw, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, on the railway, 7 miles N.E. of Leitomischel. Pop. 2600.

TRUBAU, a town of Austria. See **MAHRISCH TRUBAU**.

TRUBAU (or **TRIEBAU**) **MAHRISCH**. See **MAHRISCH TRUBAU**.

TRUBTCHESK, a town of Russia. See **TRUBTCHESK**.

TRUCCAZZANO, troo-kât-á'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 10 miles from Milan, with the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1526.

TRUCHAS, troo'chás, a village of Spain, province, and 45 miles from Leon. Pop. 1368.

TRUCKSVILLE, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

TRUENTUS. See **TROVIA**.

TRUEYRE or **TRUYÈRE**, trü'yain', a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, department of Lozère, and joins the Lot at Entraigues. Total course, 81 miles.

TRUITSVILLE, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

TRUJILLO or **TRUXILLO** troo-heel'yo, (anc. *Turris Julia*), a city of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Cáceres, 130 miles S.W. of Madrid. It is a dull, miserable place. The streets are narrow and ill paved, yet some of the dilapidated houses mark the former opulence of those adventurers who returned here laden with the spoil of Peruvian conquest. The city is divided into two portions; the Villa—the acropolis—is the upper and more ancient, where the streets are cut out of granite, and once the seat of the aristocracy and the garrison; it is now abandoned, and used as a burying-place, the people of Trujillo preferring the lower and more convenient site of the under town or Ciudad. The Villa is bounded by a wall which crests the ridge; at the N. end stands a fortress, originally Roman, with flanking towers of granite; this castle has been much added to in modern times. Trujillo possesses a town-house, archives, granary, hospital, a small theatre, a bull-ring, several schools, and five parish churches, the most remarkable of which is St. Mary's, a solid Gothic edifice, with three naves, which contains the tomb of the brave Garcia-de-Paredes, the Spanish Samson. Almost all the conventual establishments of Trujillo are totally or partially ruinous. In the neighborhood is a mine of argentiferous lead, which does not, however, repay the expense of working. It has potteries of glazed and unglazed delft, chocolate-making, and flour-mills. Fairs are held yearly, June 2, and December 8. At the former, one of the most frequented in the kingdom, the usual number of animals is about 50,000 head of sheep, 30,000 swine, and 10,000 horned cattle, besides horses and mules. Trujillo was wrested in 1233 from the Saracens, by whom it was greatly prized. Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was born here in 1480. Pop. 6026.

TRUJILLO or **TRUXILLO**, troo-heel'yo, a town of North Peru, capital of the department of Libertad, in the midst of the valley of Chimú, about 1½ miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 7' 30" S., lon. 79° 9' W. It occupies the S.W. side of a granite mountain; is surrounded by a kind of mud-wall, flanked with bastions; consists of regular streets, containing a number of good houses, built of brick, but generally low; is the see of a bishop; and has a cathedral and several other large churches, a college, hospital, and theatre. At Huanchaco, which, though 8 or 9 miles N.W., is the port of Trujillo, a considerable export takes place, chiefly of rice and spice. In the vicinity of the town a vast space is covered by tumuli and other ancient Peruvian remains. Trujillo was founded in 1535, by Pizarro, who gave it the name of his native town in Spain. Pop. about 8000.

TRUJILLO or **TRUXILLO**, a former department of Peru, divided into the departments of Amazonas and Libertad.

TRUJILLO or **TRUXILLO**, a city of Venezuela, department of Zulia, capital of a province, 90 miles S.W. of Barquisimeto, and N.E. of Merida. Pop. 4000. It was formerly the handsomest town in this part of South America, and early in the present century it had 12,000 inhabitants.

TRUJILLO or **TRUXILLO**, a seaport town of Central

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América, state of Honduras, capital of a department, on the Caribbean Sea, and the Mosquito frontier. Lat. (of port) 15° 55' N., lon. 85° 59' W. Pop., with adjacent hamlets, 4000. Its harbor, on the bay of Trujillo, is defended by several forts. Principal exports, mahogany.

TRULL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TRULLIKON, (Trüllikon,) trü'le-kon', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and N.N.E. of Zurich. In 1799 the French were here defeated by the Austrians. P. 1253.

TRUMANSBURG, a thriving post-village of Ulises township, Tompkins co., New York, 11 miles N.W. of Ithaca. It is pleasantly situated 2 miles W. of Cayuga Lake, and contains about 12 stores, 3 churches, a large union school-house, 2 furnaces, and 2 grist mills. Pop. about 1000.

TRUMBAURSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

TRUMBULL, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, contains about 625 square miles. It is intersected by Mahoning and Grand Rivers, and also drained by the Mosquito, Pymatuning, and Meander Creeks. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests. The soil is good, well watered, and adapted to dairy farming. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant in the S. part. The streams afford extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and by the Cleveland and Mahoning (projected) Railroad. Capital, Warren. Pop. 30,490.

TRUMBULL, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, intersected by the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 25 miles W. by S. of New Haven. Pop. 1309.

TRUMBULL, a post-township in the W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 805.

TRUMBULL, a post-office of Monroe co., Alabama.

TRUMBULL CORNER, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

TRUMBULL LONG HILL, a post-village of Trumbull township, Fairfield co., Connecticut, 18 miles W. by S. of New Haven, very conspicuous from the ocean.

TRUMELLO, troo-mé'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, on the Terdoppio, with an oratory, a *monte-de-più*, and a small hospital. Pop. 3075.

TRUMPINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge

TRUNCH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk

TRUNDLE'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Sovier co., Tennessee.

TRUNS, a village of Switzerland. See **TRON.**

TRURO, a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport town of England, co. of Cornwall, 8 miles N.N.E. of Falmouth, on the rivers Allen and Kenwin, which are here crossed by stone bridges, and unite to form the creek or river Truro, that opens into Falmouth Harbor. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 10,733. The town, in a hollow surrounded by hills, is the largest in the county. Its increase and prosperity are partly owing to its being the centre of an important manufacturing district, and a principal stannary town. Chief edifices, St. Mary's church, of the time of Henry VII., various dissenting chapels, a town-hall, coinage-hall, custom-house, county infirmary, lying-in institution, barracks, the theatre, and union workhouse. The grammar school has two exhibitions of 30*l.* to Exeter College, Oxford, and here Sir Humphry Davy received his early education. Truro has a mining college, royal institution for science and literature, a Doreas society and other charities, and a public subscription library. Vessels of 100 tons come up to its quays. Imports, chiefly coal, timber, and articles required in mining operations. Exports, tin, copper, paper, carpeting, pottery-ware, and pilchard-oil. Registered shipping in 1848, 3016 tons. The borough is divided into three wards. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

TRURO, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, occupying the northern part of Cape Cod, about 110 miles by land, and 55 by water, S.E. of Boston. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the fisheries. In 1852, 52 vessels (tons 8628) and 581 men and boys were employed in the mackerel fishery. The mackerel inspected for the year amounted to 2541 barrels. In the great gale of 1841, this town lost 57 men whose homes were within a circuit of 2 miles: 27 of them were married, and only 8 were more than 30 years of age. The population at that time was about 1900; the number of widows, 105. Pop. in 1850, 2051.

TRURO, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 2153.

TRURO, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

TRURO, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Colchester, at the head of Cobequid Bay, the waters of which flow W. through Mines Bay to the Bay of Fundy.

TRUSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TRUSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

TRUSS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

TRUSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TRUTNOW, a town of Bohemia. See **TRAUTENAU.**

TRUXILLO, a city of Spain. See **TRUJILLO.**

TRUXILLO, several towns, Spanish America. See **TRUJILLO.**

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TRUXTUN, a post village and township of Cortland co., New York, on Tioughnoga River, 28 miles S. of Syracuse. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 3623.

TRUXTUN, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, about 70 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

TRUYÈRE, a river of France. See **TRUYÈRE.**

TRYBERG, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 7 miles S. of Hornberg. Pop. 1114.

TRYON, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

TRYON, a seaport of Prince Edward Island, co. of Queens, on the S. coast, at the head of a small bay, in lat. 46° 17' N., lon. 63° 38' W.

TRYON FACTORY. See **TRION FACTORY.**

TRYSULL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

TRZCIANKA, a town of Prussian Poland. See **SCHÖNLANKE.**

TRZEBOWICE, Bohemia. See **HOHENBRUCK.**

TRZEMESZNO, a town of Prussia. See **TRZEMESNO.**

TRZIANKA, a town of Poland. See **SCHÖNLANKE.**

TRZIEL, a town of Prussian Poland. See **TIRSCHTIEGEL.**

TSAD, a town of Central Africa. See **TCHAD.**

TSADDA, a river of Central Africa. See **CHADDA.**

TSAMPAYNAO, tsám-pi-ná'yo, a town of Burmah, at the confluence of a small stream with the Irrawaddy, 76 miles N. of Ava. It has a custom-house, and is the limit N., beyond which even native Burmese cannot pass without special permission from the government.

TSANA, a lake of Abyssinia. See **DEMBA.**

SANTA, tsán'tá, a fortified city of China, province of Yunnan, capital of a department on the Burmese frontier, 50 miles N.E. of Bhamo.

TSAO-TCHOO or **TSAO-TCHOU,** tsá'o'choo', a town of China, province of Shantung, capital of a department, 140 miles S.W. of Tse-nan.

TSAREVOKOKSHAIK or **TZAREVOKOKSHAIK,** tsá-rá-vo-kok-shisk', a town of Russia, government, and 72 miles N.W. of Kasan.

TSAREVOSANTCHOORSK or **TZAREVOSANTCHURSK,** tsá-rá-vo-sánt-choorsk', a town of Russia, government of Viatka, 33 miles S.W. of Yaransk.

TSARITSIN, **TZARITZIN** or **ZARITZYN,** tsá-rít-sin', a fortified town of Russia, government of Saratov, on the Volga, 110 miles S.S.W. of Kamishin. Pop. 4600. It was formerly an important station on the line of defence between the Don and Volga, and is celebrated for its mineral waters.

TSARITSINO or **TZARITZINO,** tsá-rít-sé'no, a village of Russia, government, and 7 miles S. of Moscow, with a palace built by Catherine II., and fine gardens in the Arabian style.

TSARSKOE-SELO or **TZARSKOE-SELO,** tsars'koé-sé'lo, a town of Russia, government, and 17 miles S. of St. Petersburg, with which it communicates by a railway, capital of a circle. Pop. 10,233. It has a college with 14 professors, a military school, and manufactures of carpets, but is chiefly noted for a summer residence of the emperor; founded by Peter the Great, in 1710, and the favorite abode of Catherine II. Since its destruction by fire, in 1822, it has been rebuilt and furnished in a style of great magnificence; it is surrounded by a large park, in which is another imperial summer residence. Near it is the imperial palace of Pavlovsk.

TSATSAK, a town of Servia. See **CHATSAC.**

TSÁ-YUEN, tsá-yoo-én', a town of China, province of Chekiang, S.W. of Hangchow-foo. It is a large and important place; and has opposite to it a curiously shaped hill, composed chiefly of granite of a beautiful green colour, which being much prized by the Chinese, is extensively quarried, and largely exported. It is employed for various ornamental purposes, and more especially for building tombs.

TSCHANHALOVA, a town of Prussia. See **TAREI.**

TSCHARTORISK, a town of Russia. See **TCHARTORISK.**

TSCHIBEN, a village of Hungary. See **CZEBE.**

TSCHIBOKSARY, a town of Russia. See **TCHIBOKAARI.**

TSCHELJABINSK, Russia. See **TCHELJABINSK.**

TSCHENKOWITZ, tschén'ko-wits, a village of Bohemia, E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1456.

TSCHERIKOW, a town, European Russia. See **TCHERIKOV.**

TSCHERKASSY, a town of Russia. See **TCHERKASK.**

TSCHERNEMBEL, tschén'-nem-bél, a town of Illyria, in Carniola, 16 miles S. of Neustadt. Pop. 1000. (For other names sometimes spelt with *Tsch*, refer to *Tch* or *Cz*.)

TSCHERNIQOFF or **TSCHERNIGOW,** a government and town of Russia. See **TCHERNIGOV.**

TSCHERNOWITZ, in Austrian Galicia. See **CHERNOWITZ.**

TSCHETSCHERSK, a town of Russia. See **TCHETSCHERSK.**

TSCHIRIKOFF or **TSCHIRIKOW.** See **TCHIRIKOV.**

TSCHIRMEN, a town of Turkey. See **TCHIRMEN.**

TSCHIRNAU, tschén'náw, Gross, Greece, and NIEDEL, Neudorf, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1319.

TSCHIRNE, tschén'ngh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Buntzlau. P. 1049.

TSCHISTA, tschis'tá, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidechow, capital of a district. Pop. 1388.

TSCHISTAY, chis'tá, or **SISTAY,** a market-town of Bohemia, near Rakonitz. Pop. 1428.

TSCHOU, a town of West Africa. See **TCHOW**.
TSCHUKTSCHIS, a people of Asia. See **TCHOOKTCHIS**.
TSEE-NAN or **TSEI-NAN**, *tsee'nán*, a city of China, capital of the province of Shan-tung, on the left bank of the Ta-tsin River, 100 miles from the Gulf of Pechee-lee. It is large, populous, and venerated as the residence of a former dynasty; has manufactures of gray silks and glass wares.
TSE-KEE or **TSE-KI**, *tsé'kee*, a town of China, province of Che-kiang, W. of Ning-po, taken by the British, March, 1842.
TSEKINOVKA or **TZEKINOVKA**, *tsé-ke-nov'ká*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the left bank of the Dniester, 28 miles E.S.E. of Mohoelev.
TSEPAL, a river-island of Hungary. See **CHIEP**.
TSE-TCHOO or **TSE-TCHOU**, *tsé'choo*, a city of China, province of Shan-see, capital of a department, 40 miles N. of the Hoang-ho.
TSIAMPA, *tsé-ám'pá*, or **CHAMPA**, a small state of South-east Asia, partly situated on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, now subject to Anam, (Cochin-China,) of which it forms the most southern province. Chief town, Nha-trang. Inhabitants partly Mohammedans.
TSIEKHANOVETS. See **CISCHANOWIEC**.
TSIEN-KIANG, *tsé-én'ké-áng*, a river of China, province of Se-chuen, tributary to the Kia-ling.
TSIEN-TANG-KIANG, a river, province of Che-kiang, joins the sea by a wide estuary E. of the city of Hang-chow-oo.
TSIKUGO-GAWA, *tsé-koo'go gaw'wá*, (?) a river of Japan, the largest in the island of Kioo-Sioo. It rises in the mountains on the W. side of Bungo, flows through the province of Tsikugo, and after receiving the waters of a great number of rivulets, forms two mouths as it falls into the Gulf of Simabara, between the towns of Saga and Jana-gawa, in lat. 33° 10' N.
TSIKUZEN, *tsé-koo-zén*, (?) a province of Japan, occupying the N.E. portion of the island of Kioo-Sioo, and comprising about 66 islands and islets.
TSEI-NAN, a city of China. See **TSEE-NAN**.
TSINGHAI, Chinese Empire. See **KOKO-NOR**.
TSIN-TCHOO or **TSIN-TCHOU**, *tsín'choo*, a city of China, capital of a department, province of Shan-toong, 80 miles E. of Tsee-nan.
TSIN-TCHOO or **TSIN-CHOU**, a city of China, province of Quang-tong, 65 miles W. of Oo-tchoo, on a tributary of the Hong-kiang.
TSITSIKAR, *tsit-sé-kar*, a town of Mantchooria, near the border of Mongolia, on the Nonni River, 240 miles S.W. of Saghalien-Oola.
TSIUEN-TCHOO or **TSIUEN-TCHOU**, *tsé-oo-én'choo*, a maritime city of China, province of Fokien, 30 miles N.E. of Amoy.
TSKHINVALI, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, Georgia, 55 miles N.W. of Tiflis.
TSNA or **TZNA**, *tsná*, written also **ZNA**, a river of Russia, government of Tvor, after a N.E. course, joins the Meta, which it connects with the Tvertsa and Volga by the Vishnee-Volotchok Canal.
TSNA or **TZNA**, written also **ZNA**, a river of Russia, government of Tambov, joins the Moksha 38 miles S.E. of Yelatom, after a N. course of 200 miles.
TSO, a river of Africa. See **NGANI**.
TSO-MAPHARA. See **MANABAROWAR**.
TSONG-GAN-HIEN, *tsong'gan'he-én*, a town of China, province of Fokien, on an affluent of the Min. Lat. 27° 47' 38" N., lon. 118° 18' E. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls and ramparts, partly ruinous, and overgrown with weeds. Its staple trade is black tea. Throughout the town are large tea-hongs, where the teas are sorted and packed for foreign markets, and numerous tea merchants from Canton and all parts of China come here to make their purchases. Pop. about 10,000.
TSONG-MING, an island of China. See **TAUNG-MING**.
TSOOKASAKI or **TSUKASAKI**, *tsoo'ká sá'kee*, a small town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, near Uresino, from which it is separated by three high mountains called San-saka. It is much frequented by invalids on account of its hot baths of the temperature of 121° Fahrenheit.
TSOOKROOKHAIITU, **TZURUKHAIITU**, *tsoo-rook-hf-too'*, or **TZURUKHAIISHEVSK**, a town of East Siberia, in Irkootsk, on the Argoon, and on the Chinese frontier, (Mantchooria,) 140 miles S.E. of Nertchinsk.
TSOUSHIMA or **TSUSIMA**, *tsé-oo-sé'má*, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea. Lat. of N. extremity, 34° 40' N., lon. 129° 29' E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 12 miles. Surface mountainous and rugged.
TSOOTSI-YAMMA or **TSUTSI-YAMMA**, *tsoot'sé-yám'má*, and **TSOIVA**, (**TSUVA**), *tsoo'vá*, are other islands of Japan, of much less size.
TSOO-YUNG or **TSU-YUNG**, *tsé-yú'ng*, a city of China, province of Yun-nan, capital of a department, 70 miles W. of Yun-nan.
TSOUR, a town of Syria. See **SOOR**.
TSUGAR, a strait of Nippon. See **SANGAR**.
TSUKASAKI, a town of Japan. See **TSOOKASAKI**.
TSUNG-LING, Asia. See **KARAKORUM**.
TSUNG-MING, *tsú'ng'mí'ng*, an island of China, province

of Kiang-soo, off the W. coast, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang. Its E. extremity is in lat. 31° 28' N., lon. 121° 51' E. Length, 36 miles; breadth, 10 miles. On its S. coast is a town of the same name.
TSUN-HOA, *tsún-hó-á*, a city of China, province of Pechee-lee, capital of a district, 80 miles E.N.E. of Peking.
TSUN-Y, *tsún es*, a city of China, province of Kooi-choo, capital of a department, 70 miles N. of Kooi-yang.
TSU-YUNG, a city of China. See **TSOO-YUNG**.
TSYPA or **TZIPA**, *tsíp'á*, a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, joins the Vitim after a N.E. course of 230 miles.
TUA, *too'á*, a river of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, joins the Douro after a S.W. course of 70 miles.
TUALATIN, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.
TUAM, an episcopal town and parish of Ireland, co., and 19 miles N.N.E. of Galway, on the Clare, here crossed by a bridge. Lat. 53° 30' N., lon. 8° 50' W. Pop. of town 7819. The town consists of five principal streets, market-place, and some squalid, straggling thoroughfares; but it has Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, 2 episcopal palaces, the Roman Catholic college of St. Jarlath, diocesan and other public schools, a court-house, bridewell, union work-house, barracks, market-house, reading and assembly-rooms, ruins of a castle, some manufactures of linen and canvas, and a large retail trade. It was the see of a Protestant archbishop until 1839. Nineteen-twentieths of the population are Roman Catholics.
TUARIKS, a people of Africa. See **TOOARIERS**.
TUAT, an oasis of Central Africa. See **TOOAT**.
TURAC, *too-bák*, a town in the N. of Mexico.
TUBAI, *too-bí*, and **TUBUAI-MANU**, *too-bóo'f má-nóo'*, two of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. See **SOCIETY ISLANDS**.
TUBAL, *too-á'p*, a river of Chili, which has its mouth in the Pacific, close to the Bay of Arauco. Lat. 37° 14' 25" S., lon. 73° 27' 30" W. It once had depth of water sufficient to allow vessels of 200 tons to pass up nearly 1 mile; but an earthquake in 1835 so raised the bar, that it is now accessible only to boats.
TUBARIYEH, a town of Palestine. See **TABAREEVAR**.
TUBBERAN, a town of Persia, province, and 100 miles N.N.E. of Kirman.
TUBBRID, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.
TUBBRID, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.
TURBUS, a town of Persia. See **TABAR**.
TUBINGEN, (*Tübingen*), *tú'bing-en*, a walled town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Neckar, at the influx of the Ammer, 18 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Lat. 48° 31' N., lon. 9° 4' E. Pop. 7500. Its celebrated university, which had among its earliest professors the Reformers Melancthon and Rauchlin, is seated in the ancient castle of the counts-palatine, and has belonging to it an observatory, botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, and a library of 70,000 volumes. In 1846 it was attended by 863 students. The town has manufactures of woollen cloth and gunpowder.
TUBIZE, *tú'bee'*, a market-town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the railway, 13 miles S.W. of Brussels.
TUBNAH, *too'ná*, (anc. *Tibbuna*), a town of Algeria, province, and 120 miles S.W. of Constantine.
TURNEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.
TURUNA. See **TURNAN**.
TUCANO, *too-ká'no*, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 8 miles from the river of Itapicuru. Pop. 1200.
TUCAPEL, a river of Chili. See **LAXA**.
TUCHAN, *tú'shón'*, a market-town of France, department of Aude, 25 miles S.W. of Narbonne. Pop. 1220.
TUCHEL, *tú'xel*, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Conitz. Pop. 1885.
TUCK, a town of Afghanistan. See **TAK**.
TUCKAHOE, *túk'há'*, a creek of New Jersey, forms the boundary between Atlantic county on the right, and Cumberland and Cape May counties on the left, and falls into Great Egg Harbor Bay.
TUCKAHOE, a small river in the E. part of Maryland, rises in Queen Anne county, and flows S., forming the boundary between Caroline and Talbot counties, until it enters the Choptank River.
TUCKAHOE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.
TUCKAHOE, a flourishing post-village of New Jersey, on the line between Atlantic and Cape May counties, and on both sides of Tuckahoe Creek, 16 miles in a straight line N. by E. of Cape May Court-House. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. about 600.
TUCKAHOE, a post office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.
TUCKALEE/CHE COVE, post-office, Blount co., Tennessee.
TUCKASAGA, *túk'sá-sá'gá*, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 169 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.
TUCKASAW CREEK, of Georgia, called also **TUSCAHATCHIE**, enters the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski county.
TUCKER, a township of Clark co., Arkansas. Pop. 285.
TUCKER'S CABIN, a village of Henry co., Georgia, 80 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.
TUCKER'S ISLAND, a low coral island covered with coconut-trees, in the North Pacific. Lat. 7° 22' N., lon. 146° 48' E. Pop. 350.

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TUCKER'S ISLAND LIGHT, near Absecon Inlet, Jersey Shore.

TUCKERTON, a post-village and port of entry of Burlington co., New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor Bay, about 60 miles S.E. of Trenton. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores. The shipping of the district, June, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 7562 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which were employed in the coasting trade. During the same year 5 schooners were built here.

TUCKERTON, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

TUCOPIA, too-ko'-pe-á, or **TICOPIA**, te-ko'-pe-á, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, lat. 12° 21' 10" S., lon. 168° 43' 30" E., about 7 miles in circuit. Near its N.E. end it attains the height of 3000 feet, and becomes visible, in clear weather, at the distance of 40 miles. It produces yams, coconuts, &c., and has from 400 to 500 inhabitants. It was on this island that the sword-hilt and other remains of the expedition of La Pérouse were found, and led to the discovery of the exact site of the wreck.

TUCOVIA, too-ko'-ve-á, an island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 12° 16' S., lon. 168° 42' E.

TUCUMAN, too-koo-mán', a province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) mostly between lat. 26° and 27° 30' S., and lon. 62° and 66° W., having E. the Gran Chaco, one of the vast interior plains of South America, and on other sides the departments of Salta, Catamarca, and Santiago. Estimated pop. 44,000. The surface in the W. is mountainous, and alternately covered with forests of lofty trees and fine pastures. Its centre is one of the richest parts of the republic, yielding fine crops of wheat, maize, rice, tobacco, and sugar. Many mules are exported, and the cattle are of good breeds. The province contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead; the other products are cocoa, cotton, indigo, honey, wax, dyewoods, salt from mines and lakes, and a little wine. The principal manufactures are leather, cotton and woollen fabrics, and cheese. Principal towns, Tucuman and Pitos.

TUCUMAN or **SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN**, sán me-ghé/ dá too-koo-mán', a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) capital of the above province, on a tributary of the Medinas, 94 miles N.W. of Santiago del Estero. Pop. from 8000 to 12,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in oxen and mules sent into Bolivia. Here the independence of the Plata Provinces was first promulgated, and the first Congress of the republic was held in 1816.

TUD.E. See **TUV.**

TUDENHAM, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

TUDENHAM, East, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TUDENHAM, North, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TUDELA, too-de-á, (anc. *Tudela*), a city of Spain, province of Navarre, on the right bank of the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 17 arches, 52 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 6790. It is neat, but dull. It has remains of ancient fortifications. Its cathedral contains the tomb of Blanche of Castile, queen of Peter the Cruel; and it has many other churches, convents, and hospitals, a work-house, prison, Latin and medical schools, manufactures of coarse woollens, hair fabrics, soap, tiles, bricks, and earthenware. The celebrated rabbi Benjamin Ben Jonah (Benjamin of Tudela) was born here in the twelfth century. On November 23, 1808, the French here gained a complete victory over the Spaniards.

TUDELA DE DUERO, too-de-á dá dwá-ro, a town of Spain, province, and 6 miles E.S.E. of Valladolid.

TUDELEY, too-de-lee, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TUDER. See **TOD.**

TUDOR HALL, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

TUEDA. See **TWEED.**

TUEJAR or **TUEXAR**, too-á-ná/, a town of Spain, province, and 43 miles N.W. of Valencia, on a slope above the Chelva. Pop. 1346.

TUERTO, twér-to, a village in the interior of New Mexico, near the S. base of the Placer Mountain, 30 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

TUFARA, too-fá-rá, a town of Naples, province of Molise, E.S.E. of Campobasso, on the Fortore. Pop. 2360.

TUFFÉ, túf-fé, a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 16 miles N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 1818.

TUFINO, too-fee-no, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, N.E. of Nola, with a church and 2 chapels. Pop. 1000.

TUFTON, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

TUFTONBOROUGH, a post-township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Lake Winnipicogee, 45 miles N.N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1305.

TUGALOO, a river, one of the branches of the Savannah, rises near the S. frontier of North Carolina, and flowing first S.W. and then S.E. along the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia, unites with the Klowee near Andersonville. The name of Chattooga is applied to the upper part of this river.

TUGALOO CREEK, Alabama. See **SUCKERNOCHER.**

TUGBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

TUGFORT, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

TUGGURT. See **TOOGOOT.**

TUGHLICKABAD, túg'lik-á-bád', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 12 miles S. of Delhi, with some extensive ruins, and the massive mausoleum of Tughlick Shah, an edifice of the fourteenth century.

TUGLIE, too-lyá, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 7 miles E.N.E. of Gallipoli, at the foot of a mountain. P. 1000.

TUO RIVER, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

TUINEJE, a town in the Canary Islands, in Fuerteventura, on a mountain slope. Pop. 1377.

TUITUIM. See **DRUT.**

TUKHTI SULEIMAN, túk'ti ssp-lá-mán', or **TAKHTI SULEIMAN**, ták'tee ssp-lá-mán', written also **TAKHTI SOULIMAN**, (i. e. "Throne of Solomon,") a remarkable hill and collection of ruins in North Persia, province of Azerbaidjan, 115 miles S.E. of Tabreez, identified by Major Rawlinson with the ancient Atropatenian Ecbatana, the *Phraata*, *Gaza*, and *Canzaca* of classic authors, and the *Shir* of the Arabians. Lat. 36° 30' N., lon. 47° 10' E.

TUKHTI SULEIMAN, a mountain of the Suleiman Range, E. of Afghanistan. Lat. 31° 35' N., lon. about 70° E., and 11,000 feet above the sea. It is the name of several other mountains in Central and West Asia.

TUKHTI SULEIMAN or **USCH**, oosh, a town of Independent Turkistan. See **OSAN.**

TUKUM, too-koom or too-koom', a town of Russia, government of Courland, near the Gulf of Riga, on the Slek, 33 miles W. of Riga. Pop. 2800. It has a ruined castle, and a female seminary.

TULA, a government and town of Russia. See **TOOLA.**

TULA, a river of the Chinese Empire. See **TOOLA.**

TULA, too-lá, a town of the Mexican Confederation, the ancient capital of the Toltecs, state, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Mexico. It is upwards of 6000 feet above the sea on the banks of the Tula or Montezuma, a river which, after a N.E. course of 200 miles past Valles and Panuco, joins the Tampico River near its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

TULANG-BAYANG, too-láng-bá-yáng', a river and town of Sumatra. The river enters the Sea of Java after an E. course of 100 miles; the town is 70 miles S.E. of Palembang.

TULARE, too-lá-ree or too-lá-rá, a large county in the E.S.E. part of California, has an area estimated at above 12,000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Coast Range, and is drained by King's River and several smaller streams flowing into Tule Lake, and by Kern River flowing into Kern Lake. The surface in the central part is broken by the mountain range of the Sierra Nevada, but between this and the Coast Range lies the beautiful and fertile valley of the San Joaquin. The soil of this valley is very productive, though but little attention has yet been paid to agriculture. The county derived its name from the Tule Lake, which lies chiefly within its border. County seat not yet established. Pop. in 1852, 8575, of whom 8400 were Indians.

TUL/BAGH, a village of the Cape Colony, in South Africa, division, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Worcester.

TULDJA, a town of Turkey. See **TOOLJA.**

TULE, too-lee or too-lá, (i. e. "a bulrush,") a lake in California, is included within the limits of Tulare co., about midway between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Length, from 30 to 40 miles; greatest breadth, about 22 miles. The outlet joins San Joaquin River. Kern Lake, perhaps 20 miles farther S., is sometimes called the Upper or Smaller Bulrush Lake. The valley in which these two lakes are situated is said to be one of the most fertile and beautiful to be found on the globe.

TULE LAKE, a small lake of Yolo co., towards the N.W. part of California, is about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide.

TULIJA or **TULIXA**, too-lee-ná, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tabasco, tributary to the Usumasinta. At their junction it is about a quarter of a mile in breadth.

TULIP, a creek of Arkansas, enters the Washita River a few miles above Camden.

TULIP, a post-township of Dallas co., Arkansas. Pop. 514.

TULIXA, a river, Mexican Confederation. See **TULIJA.**

TULLA or **TULLOH**, túl'gh, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, 9½ miles N.E. of Ennis. Pop. 1000.

TULLA, túl'á, a town of Arabia, district of Yemen, 30 miles W.N.W. of Sana.

TULLAGH, túl'gh, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, comprising the port of Baltimore and the island of Inishkerkin.

TULLAGHANBROGUE, túl'gh-an-bróg', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

TULLAGHANOGUE, túl'gh-nóg', a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

TULLAGHLEAZE, túl'gh-leez', or **TULLILEAZE**, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

TULLAGHNISKEN, túl-lan-nis-ken, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

TULLAGHOBIGLY, túl-lan-o-big'-lee, or **RYETULLAGH-OBIGLY**, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 6 miles S.W. of Dunfanaghy, including several islands.

TUL

TULLAGHORTON, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TULLAGHOUGHT, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

TULLAHOMA, a post-village and important railroad station of Coffee co., Tennessee, on Rock Creek, 70 miles S.E. of Nashville. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad here intersects the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, which will probably render it a place of much business. Laid out in 1851.

TULLAMORE, tŭl'p-mŏr', an inland town of Ireland, in Leinster, capital of King's co., on an affluent of the Clodagh, and on the Grand Canal, in the centre of the Bog of Allen, 50 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 4030. It has risen since 1790 from a small village. It is the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal. Charleville Forest, adjacent, is the seat of Earl Charleville, who owns the town.

TULLAROAN, tŭl'p-rŏn', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 5 miles S.S.W. of Freshford. Here are the remains of Courtstown Castle.

TULLE, tŭll, a town of France, capital of the department of Corrèze, on the Corrèze, at its confluence with the Soulaire, 45 miles S.E. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 11,896. It has a communal college, normal school, public library, prison, barracks, and hospital; with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, hats, paper, wax-candles, and leather, and an extensive national factory of fire-arms. Three miles N. are the ruins of Tintignac.

TULLIALLAN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, comprising the town of Kincardine.

TULLIBODY, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 2½ miles N.W. of Alloa.

TULLINS, tŭl'ins', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 13 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 4618. engaged in steel and copper-works.

TULLN, tŭln, a walled town of Lower Austria, 17 miles N.W. of Vienna, on the right bank of the Danube, here joined by the Tulner. Pop. 1788. It has manufactures of woollens and tape. Here Sobieski collected his troops for the defence of Vienna in 1683.

TULLOCH, tŭl'ok, a village of Scotland co., and 2 miles N. of Perth. Pop. about 300.

TULLOW, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, on the Slaney, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, 8 miles E.S.E. of Carlow. Pop. of town, 3097. It has a castle of the twelfth century.

TULLS CREEK, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

TULLUM. See TOLL.

TULLY or TULLYFERNEZ, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Kameleten.

TULLY or COGHLANSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare.

TULLY, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin.

TULLY, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, about 20 miles S. from Syracuse. A plank-road extends from the village to Syracuse. Pop. of the township, 1559.

TULLY, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 736.

TULLY, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 242.

TULLY, a thriving post-village of Lewis co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 192 miles above St. Louis. A large quantity of pork and other produce is shipped at this point. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, and 2 steam mills. Laid out in 1833. Pop. about 600.

TULLYCORBET, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Monaghan.

TULLYLISH, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

TULLYNESLE-AND-FORBES, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

TULLYTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 5 or 6 miles S.W. of Trenton. Pop. 234.

TULLY VALLEY, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 130 miles W. of Albany.

TULLYVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

TULMARO, tool-má'ro, or **TULMERO**, tool-má'ro, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 50 miles W.S.W. of Caracas, near the Lake of Valencia. Pop. 8000. It has an active trade in tobacco, raised in its vicinity.

TULOLA, too-lŏlá, a small island of Russia, in Finland, near the N. shore of Lake Ladoga, at the mouth of the Las-kila, which here forms a fine cascade. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and contains fine granite quarries, the stone of which is much used for building in the capital.

TULOS or TOULOS, too'los, a lake of Russia, in the N.W. of the government of Olonets, about 24 miles long from N.W. to S.E., by 6 miles broad. Its banks are very steep, and it contains several islands. It has no apparent outlet, though several small lakes send their waters into it.

TUIOUR ISLANDS, Malay Archipelago. See SALINABO.

TULPEHOCKEN, a creek, of Pennsylvania, rises in Lebanon co., and flows into the Schuylkill River near Reading. Its general course is E.S.E.

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TUN

TULPEHOCKEN, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S. by W. of Pottsville. Pop. 1803.

TULSK, tŭlsk, a borough and village of Ireland, in Con-naught, co. of Roscommon.

TULTCHA or TULIDJA, European Turkey. See TOULCHA.
TULUMBA, a large and populous town of the Punjab, near the Raves, 50 miles N.E. of Mooltan, with the remains of a fort ruined by Timur.

TUMACO, too-má'ko, or **GORGONILLA**, gor-go-neel'yá, an island of South America, off the W. coast of Ecuador, 65 miles N.E. of Esmeraldas.

TUMAT or MALEG, a river, Central Africa. See TOOMAT.

TUMBALA, toom-bá'la, a village of the Mexican Confeder-ation, state of Chiapas, 70 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real, and picturesquely seated on rocky precipices.

TUMBELAN/ ISLANDS, a group of the Malay Archipel-ago, between Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. Lat. of Great Island, 1° N., lon. 107° 34' E. Principal island, Tumbelan, 5 miles in length.

TUMBEZ, toom'bés or toom'béth, a small town of South America, in Ecuador, department of Asuay, on the Peru-vian frontier, and on the Tumbes River, near the Pacific, and 70 miles N.W. of Loja. Here the Spaniards first disembarked. In 1526.

TUMBLING CREEK, in the W. central part of Tennessee, flows S.W., and enters Duck River on its right bank, in Humphreys county.

TUMBLING CREEK, a post-office, Tazewell co., Virginia.

TUMBLING SHOALS, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

TUMBO ISLAND, one of the Isles de Loas, West Africa.

TUMLINSON, a township of Scott co., Arkansas. P. 350.

TUMLINSONVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

TUMLOOK, a town of British India, presidency, and pro-vince of Bengal, district of Hoogly, on an affluent of the Ganges, 35 miles S.W. of Calcutta.

TUMNA or TOEMONIA, a parish of Ireland, in Con-naught, co. of Roscommon.

TUMOREZ, a parish of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

TUNA, too'ná, a village and parish of Sweden, län. and 13 miles S.S.W. of Falun, near the Dal-Elf, with a castle and cinnabar-works.

TUNA, New York. See TUNINGWANT.

TUNAMA, a river of Brazil. See ITUNAMA.

TUNAMAGUONT, too-nam'á-gwont', a thriving village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, on a creek of its own name, about 220 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has an active trade, principally in lumber.

TUNBRIDGE or TONBRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, and on the South-eastern Railway, on which it has a principal station, 27 miles S.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 16,548, of the town, 4539. It is a quiet old town, with 5 stone bridges over so many arms of the Medway, one of which arms is called the Tun. Principal edifices, the grammar school, which has 16 exhibitions of 100l. each at the universities, 12 minor exhibitions, a scholarship and a fellowship at Oxford, the town hall, union work-house, market-house, church, chapels, &c., and fine remains of a Norman castle and of a priory. Tunbridge has been long noted for a manufactory of toys and turned wares, and it has some exports of timber.

TUNBRIDGE, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, 28 miles S. by E. of Montpelier, intersected by a branch of White River. It contains 3 small villages, the principal of which is at the centre. The others are called the Upper and Lower Villages. Pop. 1786.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a market-town and watering-place of England, co. of Kent and Surrey, with a station on the Hastings Branch of the South-eastern Railway, 5 miles S.S.W. of Tunbridge. Pop. in 1851, 10,587. The springs are chalybeate. The pump-room and baths, public parade, ball-rooms, libraries, theatre, and market-house, are in a small valley, enclosed by sloping hills. Mounts Ephraim, Pleasant, and Zion, on which are excellent hotels, and many elegant villas. It has a church and elegant chapel, numerous dis-senting chapels, an infirmary, dispensary, many schools, and literary institutions.

TUNCHA, tŭn'chá, a town of China, province of Ngan-hoek, about 20 miles from How-choo-fu, to which it forms a kind of port. Lat. 29° 48' N., lon. 118° 30' E. It is a large, busy, and thriving place, and carries on a very exten-sive trade, especially in green tea, the greater part of which is sent down the river, and thence onward to Shang-hai, being shipped here. Pop. about 150,000.

TUNDEGARTH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

TUNETUM or TUNETA. See TUNIS.

TUNG, several cities of China. See TENG.

TUNG. See TONG.

TUNG-CHANG, tung'cháng' or tung'cháng', a city of China, province of Shan-toong, capital of a department on the river Ta-tein, near the Grand Canal, 50 miles S.W. of Tsee-nan. It is large, populous, and has a flourishing trade. Among its public edifices is an octagon tower of 8 stories, faced with porcelain.—TUNG-CHING, TUNG-CHAW, TUNG-YANG, &c., are the names of Chinese cities and towns of minor importance.

TUN

TUN

TUNG-KIANG, a river of China. See **TOONG-KIANG**.

TUNGRI. See **TONGRES**.

TUNGURAGUA, *toong-goo-rd'gwá* or *toon-goo-rd'wá*, the river Amazon, in the upper part of its course in North Peru, is called the Tunguragua or Lauricocha. See **AMAZON**.

TUNGURAGUA, a volcano of South America, in Ecuador. Lat. $1^{\circ} 29' S.$ lon. $79^{\circ} 20' W.$ Height, 16,424 feet.

TUNGUSEN. See **TOONGOOSSEN**.

TUNGUSKA, three rivers of Siberia. See **TOONGOOSKA**.

TUNICA, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Arkansas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by Tunica and Coldwater Rivers. The surface is flat, and some parts subject to be overflowed. Capital, Austin. Pop. 1314, of whom 397 were free, and 917 slaves.

TUNIS, *tu'niss* or *too'niss*, one of the States of North Africa, and nominally dependent on Turkey, is situated between lat. 31° and $37^{\circ} N.$, and lon. 8° and $11^{\circ} E.$ It is bounded N. and N.E. by the Mediterranean, S.E. by Tripoli, S. and S.W. by the Great Desert or Sahara, and W. by Algeria; greatest length, from N. to S., about 440 miles; mean breadth, measured on the parallel of 35° , 160 miles; area, estimated at 70,000 square miles. The coast-line is very irregular, and much broken; it presents three remarkable indentations, forming the Bay of Tunis on the N., and the bays of Hammamet and Gabes, or the Lesser Syrtis, on the E. On the N.W., as far as the Cape of Farina, it is bold and rocky, and presents in Cape Blanco the most N. point of the African continent. The shores of the Bay of Tunis are low and generally swampy, but rise towards its extremity, and terminate in Cape Bon. Beyond this cape, and S., the shore is generally low, but is occasionally diversified by rocky headlands of moderate elevation.

The interior of Tunis is very imperfectly known. The N.W. portion, lying between the frontiers of Algeria on the W., and the valley of Mejerdah on the S. and E., is traversed by a range of mountains which, entering from the W., spread over the whole district. These mountains are estimated to have an elevation of from 4000 feet to 5000 feet; they are covered with fine timber, and on their lower slopes have many fertile tracts, partly under culture and partly under olive-plantations. Among the mountains rich veins of lead are said to exist. Between these mountains and the Gulf of Hammamet on the E., stretches the extensive plain or plateau of Kairwan, which is about 100 miles long, by 30 wide; and though elevated, is almost an unbroken flat, nearly destitute of trees, and, except in the vicinity of the town of Kairwan, uncultivated. Over this plain the Arabs roam, pasturing their horses and camels. Little is known of the country to the S. Its fertility was celebrated by the ancients, but it is understood to be at present little better than a desert.

The only river of any consequence is the Mejerdah, (anc. *Bagradas*;) already mentioned; both at its mouth, and considerably to the W. of it, near the Gulf of Biserta, are numerous large lagoons abounding with several kinds of fish. The only other remarkable expanse of water is the great lake of Al-Sibkah, situated far to the S., on the borders of the Sahara. It is about 70 miles long, by 25 broad; but with the exception of its S. part becomes dry in summer, when a layer of salt is found deposited on its bed. The climate is one of the best in the Barbary States, the atmosphere being generally pure and wholesome, and the excessive summer-heats moderated by sea breezes. In the town of Tunis, the thermometer, on an average of three years, showed a mean of $55^{\circ}-9$ in winter, 71° in spring, $83^{\circ}-9$ in summer, and 64° in autumn—the mean of the whole year being $69^{\circ}-2$. Rains fall at intervals from November to April, but long continued and almost uninterrupted droughts prevail during the rest of the year. Most part of the surface is of high fertility, and in ancient times it was one of the granaries of Rome; but owing to the extortions of the government, and the uncertain tenure by which property is held, agriculture is very much neglected, and large tracts, capable of yielding productive returns, remain in a state of nature. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and maize; olives also are extensively raised, and date-plantations are so numerous as to furnish the principal subsistence of the inhabitants. Tobacco is largely cultivated, and cotton, indigo, saffron, and opium are partially grown. Almost all the fruits of Southern Europe abound, and in various quarters drugs and dyes form special objects of culture. Copper, lead, silver, and salt, from Sibkah, are amongst the mineral products, and near Porto-Farina is a quicksilver-mine; but mining, like agriculture, is very backward. The principal domestic animals are mules, oxen, and camels; on several parts of the coast the fisheries, including that of coral, are valuable.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen fabrics, more especially the *beretti* or red caps, known all over the Mediterranean; soap, both soft and hard, made on an extensive scale at Soosa; dyed skins, and ordinary and morocco leather; the trade, both with the interior and with different parts of Europe, is of considerable extent. Caravans come annually from Central Africa, bringing slaves, senna, ostrich-feathers, gold dust, gum, and ivory, which are exchanged for manu-

factured goods, spices, and gunpowder. Others from Constantinople bring wax, dried skins, cattle, and sheep, in return for muslins and other woven fabrics, Tunis mantles, colonial produce, essences, &c. The principal imports by sea are cochineal, raw silk, coffee, sugar, Spanish woollen cloths, wines, and coin. The inhabitants, amounting to about 2,600,000, consist of a mixture of Moors, Arabs, Turks, and Jews, the two first principally, with a few Christians; they rank as the most civilized in Barbary, though, as compared with the least advanced of European nations, they are lamentably deficient in every thing that constitutes true civilization. The state religion is Mohammedanism. The government is exercised by an hereditary bey, nominally tributary to the Turkish Sultan, by whom he is confirmed in his rule, and assisted by a divan of 37 members. His revenue is estimated at \$8,000,000 annually, but double this sum is yearly raised by taxation, customs, &c., the residue being retained by the collectors. The armed force amounts to about 50,000 men. The naval force consists of a corvette, some smaller vessels, and about 32 gun-boats. Besides Tunis the capital, the chief towns are Soosa, Hammamet, Bizerta, Sfax, Gabes, Monastir, Gafsa, Kairwan, Zeughwan, and Beja. (For adj. and inhab., see end of next article.)

TUNIS, (anc. *Tunetum* or *Tunes*; Gr. *Tovnis* or *Tovris*;) a seaport town of North Africa, capital of the above state, at the mouth of the Mejerdah, on the W. side of an oval lagoon connected by a narrow strait with a bay of the same name, and on a large and beautiful plain bounded in the distance by lofty mountains, 400 miles E. by N. of Algiers. Lat. (Fondouc) $36^{\circ} 49' N.$ lon. $10^{\circ} 24' 15'' E.$ It is surrounded by a double wall—the exterior being about 5 miles in circuit, enclosing the suburbs, and pierced by four gates, and the interior still more lofty, enclosing the city proper, and pierced by six gates. It is also defended by a strong castle completely commanding the Goletta, or narrow strait already mentioned, and by several detached forts in other directions. When approached, whether by land or sea, it becomes visible at a considerable distance, and rising in long ranges of buildings of dazzling whiteness, presents a very striking and picturesque appearance. The impression thus made is not confirmed by a nearer inspection. The streets are narrow, uneven, unpaved, and filthy in the extreme; the houses are of stone or brick, generally of very mean appearance, consisting only of a single story without exterior windows. The interior, however, in the form of a court, with the apartments ranged round it, is often fitted up with Oriental magnificence. Water is abundantly supplied, partly from cisterns placed on the flat roof of each to collect the rain, and partly by an aqueduct carried from a neighbouring spring. The public buildings include a great number of mosques, several of them handsome, and one a magnificent structure, adorned with columns and marbles brought at an immense expense from ruins in the interior of the country; the bey's palace, a handsome modern building in the Saracenic style, adorned with courts and galleries of marble; several large and well-arranged barracks, one of which is fitted to accommodate 4000 men; a Moorish college for theology and jurisprudence, many other superior and elementary schools, several synagogues, a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, a Roman Catholic convent, a theatre, several elegant public baths, and extensive and well-furnished bazaars.

The principal manufactures are linen and woollen cloths, red woollen caps, in such extensive demand that 50,000 persons are said to have been at one time employed on them; embroidery, ordinary and morocco leather, and various celebrated essences both of musk, rose, and jasmine. The trade is very extensive, and includes among its principal exports oil, *beretti* or Tunis caps, soap, grain and pulse, wool, hides, cattle, tunny-fish, sponges, senna, wax, gold-dust, elephants'-teeth, &c.; among the principal imports, cotton, linen, and woollen goods, tin, lead, and iron, raw and manufactured; coffee, sugar, spices, &c. In carrying on this trade, notwithstanding the admirable situation of the town, considerable disadvantages are experienced. The depth of water within the lagoon is not more than 6 or 7 feet, and hence even merchant vessels are obliged to lie outside the Goletta, and can only load or unload by means of lighters. The place of anchorage, however, formed by an inner bay off that of Tunis, has in its centre a depth of from 10 to 20 fathoms, and is so capacious, that the largest fleet may ride in it with perfect shelter from all winds except those from the N.E.

Tunis is situated about 3 miles to the S.W. of the ruins of ancient Carthage, and it is itself a place of great antiquity, and has been the scene of many important historical events. During the Punic wars it was repeatedly taken and retaken. In 439 it fell into the hands of the Vandals, but having been wrested from them about a century thereafter by Belisarius, it continued to be subject to the Greek Empire till the end of the seventh century, when Northern Africa was overrun by the victorious arms, and became a dependency of the caliphs of Bagdad. In 1206, Tunis became an absolute sovereignty under Abou-Ferez, (Abu-Ferez,) who soon added to it the greater part of Algiers and Tripoli. About this time it became notorious for its piracies, and in

1270, Louis IX. of France, in a chivalrous attempt to suppress them, lost both his army and his life. The last of the Tunisian kings, Muley-Hassem, having been deprived of his throne by the celebrated pirate chief called Barbarossa II., in 1531, had recourse to the Emperor Charles V., who restored him, but made his kingdom tributary to Spain. It so continued till 1674, when it was subjugated by the Turks, who at first governed it by a Turkish pasha and divan, with a body of Janissaries sent from Constantinople, but were ultimately obliged to allow the Moors to elect their own bey, only reserving to themselves the power of confirming the election and exacting a tribute. The piracies of the Tunisians subjected them to severe chastisement, first from the British under Admiral Blake, and afterwards from France and Holland. In 1816, under threat of the same punishment which had just been inflicted by Lord Exmouth on the Algerines, they engaged forever to renounce piracy and Christian slavery. Pop. variously estimated at from 130,000 to 200,000; of whom about 25,000 are Jews, and 6000 Christians, the remainder being chiefly Moors, Arabs, and Negroes.—Adj. and inhab. **TUNISIAN**, too-neé/she-gn, and **TUNISINE**, too-né-see-né. These terms perhaps, more properly applied to the city of Tunis, may also be extended to the state or regency.

TUNIS, GULF OF, an inlet of the Mediterranean, extends inland for 30 miles, between Capes Bon and Farina. Breadth at entrance, 45 miles. It everywhere affords good anchorage in from 4 to 10 fathoms of water, receives the river Mejerdah, and has on its S.W. side the Goletta, or entrance to the lagoon of Tunis, and the ruins of Carthage.

TUNIS, LAGOON OF, a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletta, a short and narrow strait. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 5 miles. In it is a fortified island, opposite the city of Tunis, on its W. shore, and on its N.E. side are the ruins of Carthage, of which city it was the port.

TUNJA, too-ñá, a town of South America, New Granada, capital of the department of Boyaca, on a high table-land, 70 miles N.N.E. of Bogota. Pop. 7000. It has several convents, a college, a military hospital, manufactures of woven fabrica, and a large trade in tobacco. On its N.N.W. side are mineral springs, and near it, in 1819, was fought the battle of Boyaca, in which the Spaniards were routed by Bolívar.

TUNKAT, a town of Toorkistan. See **TOONKAT**.

TUNKHAN/NOCK, a creek in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at Tunkhannock.

TUNKHANNOCK, a thriving post-borough, capital of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the surveyed route of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Tunkhannock Creek, 145 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. The North Branch Canal passes through the place, by means of which lumber, grain, &c. are exported. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and mills of different kinds. Two newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 561.

TUNKHAN/NOCK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, occupies the N.E. part of Wyoming county.

TUNKINSK, a town of Siberia. See **TOONKINSK**.

TUNNELL, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

TUNNELL HILL, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

TUNNELL HILL, a post-village of Whitfield co., Georgia. **TUNNELL'S STORE**, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware. **TUNNELTON**, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia. **TUNSTALL**, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It has an ancient church. Thurland Castle here is a moated residence.

TUNSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TUNSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TUNSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TUNSTALL, a parish, England, co. of York, East Riding.

TUNSTALL-COURT, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1851, 2566. The church is a handsome edifice, and here is a neat court house. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, extensive potteries, large chemical works, and productive veins of clay and iron ore.

TUNSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TUNUNGWANT or **TUNA**, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Alleghany River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 416 miles from New York City.

TUNUYAN, too-noo-yán, a river of South America, in La Plata Confederation, department of Mendoza, after an E. course of 200 miles, is lost in a lake of the Llanos, a great plain. Lat. 34° S., lon. 66° 30' W.

TUNWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TUOLUMNE, twol/um-ne, a river of California, rises at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, in the E. part of Tuolumne co., and flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the San Joaquin about 40 miles above Stockton. It is navigable for small steamboats to Empire City, near 30 miles from its mouth.

TUOLUMNE, a county in the N. central part of California, has an area estimated at above 3000 square miles. It 1962

is partly bounded on the S.W. by the Coast Range, on the N.E. by the Sierra Nevada, and partly on the N.W. by the Stanislaus River, and is drained by the San Joaquin and Tuolumne Rivers, which afford some water-power. The surface in the E. and W. parts is rough and mountainous; the middle section comprises the beautiful and fertile valley of the San Joaquin. The amount of capital employed in placer-mining in 1852, was \$76,085; in quartz-mining, \$49,900; and in other mining operations, \$1900. The San Joaquin River is navigable for moderate-sized steamboats through the county. Named from the Tuolumne River, whose whole course lies within it. Capital, Sonora. Pop. 17,657.

TUOLUMNE, a town of Tuolumne co., California, on the right bank of the Tuolumne River, about 7 miles above its entrance into the San Joaquin.

TUOSIST, KILMACALOGUE or **KILMICHAEOLOGUE**, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

TUPARRO, too-pár-ro, a river of South America, in New Granada, joins the Orinoco after an E. course of 200 miles.

TUPISA or **TUPIZA**, too-peé-sá, a town of Bolivia, department, and 140 miles S. of Chuquisaca, (Sucre.) Pop. 5000. Near it are silver-mines.

TUPOA URRY or **NEW ALDEREY**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Santa Cruz Archipelago.

TUPPER'S PLAINS, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

TUPSOLEY, a township of England, co. of Hereford.

TUPTEE, a river of India. See **TAPTEZ**.

TUPUNGATO, too-poong-gá-to, one of the Chillan Andes, 45 miles E. of Santiago. Lat. 33° 10' S. Height, 15,000 feet. **TURA**, too'rich', a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Neutra, district of Preibstadt. Pop. 6488. It has a trade in cheese with Vienna and Pesth.

TURA, a river of West Siberia. See **TOORA**.

TURABOOL, one of the Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Estimated pop. 2000.

TURANGIA or **POVERTY BAY**, an inlet on the E. coast of New Zealand, North Island. Lat. 38° 47' S., lon. 175° 57' E., extending inland for 10 miles, with a circular basin. Breadth, at entrance, 8 miles.

TURATE, too-rá'tá, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 6 miles S. of Appiano. Pop. 2261.

TURBA. See **TARHES**.

TURBACO, too-rá'ko, an Indian village of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, province, and 12 miles S.E. of Cartagena. Here Humboldt resided in 1801.

TURBENTHAL, too-rén-tál, a village and parish of Switzerland, 16 miles E.N.E. of Zurich, on the Toca. Pop. 2250. Near it is the Castle of Landenberg.

TURBETT, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Millintown.

TURBIGO, too-ré-go, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles from Cuggiono, on the Ticino. Pop. 1234.

TURBOT, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, about 13 miles N. of Sunbury. Pop., including Milton, 2003.

TURBOTVILLE, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

TURBUT, a town of Persia. See **TOORBOOT**.

TURCHIA and **TURC**. See **TURKEY**.

TURCKHEIM, túrk'hém, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 3 miles W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1862, 2879. It has a trade in wine of superior quality. The Imperialists were here defeated by the French, under Turenne, in 1675.

TURCO. See **TURKEY**.

TURCOING, a town of France. See **TOURCOING**.

TURCOMANS. See **TOORCOMANS**.

TUREAUD, tú'rô, a post-office of Ascension parish, Louisiana.

TUREGANO, too-rá-gá'no, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Segovia, in a valley watered by the Valseco and Mulas. It has a palace which belonged to the bishop of Segovia. Pop. 1140.

TURENNE, tú'rén-né, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 7 miles S.S.E. of Brive, with ruins of the ancient castle of the family of Turenne. Pop. 1800.

TURENUM. See **TRANI**.

TURETZ, a town of Russian Poland. See **TOORETS**.

TURFAN, a town of Chinese Toorkistan. See **TOORFAN**.

TURI, too'ree, a town of Naples, province of Bari, 13 miles S.S.E. of Bari. Pop. 3600.

TURI, too'ree, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, 40 miles N.N.W. of Guimarães. Pop. of district, 5000.

TURIA, a river of Spain. See **GUADALAVIAR**.

TURIASO. See **TABAZONA**.

TURICUM. See **ZURICH**.

TURIJA, too-reé'yá, (?) a river of Russia, rises in the S.W. of government of Volhynia, flows N.N.E. through extensive morasses, and joins the Pripiets after a course of about 100 miles.

TURIN, tú'rin. (Fr. pron. tú'ráy-né; It. *Torino*, to-reé'no; and *Turrosia*, afterwards *Augusta Taurinorum*.) a large city, capital of the Sardinian States, beautifully situated in an

extensive and fertile plain surrounded by the Alps, at the confluence of the Dora-Susina with the Po, 79 miles W.S.W. of Milan. Mean temperature of the year, 53°-1; winter, 32°-1; summer, 71°-5, Fahrenheit. Each river is here crossed by a magnificent stone bridge, the former of five elliptic arches, and the latter of a single arch, with a span of 150 feet. The approach from the W. is by a noble avenue, one of the longest in Europe; and the general appearance of the city and its environs is scarcely surpassed in grandeur. Turin was at one time surrounded by walls and bastions, and ranked as a place of considerable strength. Its large and imposing citadel still remains, but all the other fortifications have been removed, and the site occupied by them covered partly with finely-planted walks, and partly with magnificent houses. The older quarters are closely built, and the streets are somewhat narrow and irregular; but all the modern portions have been built on a uniform plan, in wide streets which intersect each other at right angles, and thus form a series of square blocks and piles of building, the effect of which would be unpleasant were not the monotony relieved by the loftiness of the houses, their endless variety of sculptured fronts and rich decorations, and the fine bursts of scenery which are ever opening on the view. Several of the principal streets are lined with arcades. The finest squares are the Piazza-del-Castello, which is of great extent, and surrounded by splendid and lofty palaces; the Piazza-di-San-Carlo, almost entirely surrounded by arcades, and adorned with a fine statue of Emmanuel Filiberto, by Marochetti; the Piazza-di-San-Giovanni, and the Piazza-dell-Erbe.

Few cities in Italy are so poor in ancient buildings and historical recollections as Turin, but its modern edifices are numerous, and several of them magnificent. The ecclesiastical edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral or *duomo*, completed in the beginning of the sixteenth century, of small dimensions, but having an interior which has recently been richly and elaborately decorated with frescoes; it contains some good paintings, and a remarkable chapel of marble, called Santo Sudario, regarded as the masterpiece of Guarini; the church of San Maurizio, surmounted by a handsome dome; San Filippo Neri, one of the finest edifices of the city, though with an unfinished façade; Santa Christina, with a façade considered to be one of the best productions of Juvara; Corpus Christi, remarkable for the richness of its marbles, gilding, and other decorations; La Consolata, formed of a combination of three contiguous churches, and remarkable for the number, variety, and richness of its furnishings; Sant' Andrea, of an oval form, with numerous frescoes, sculptures in bronze and marble, and some fine wood-carvings; San Rocco, in the form of an octagon, with a concave façade and a well-constructed dome; and La Gran-Madre-di-Dio, a new unfinished church, on which vast sums have been expended, erected in commemoration of the restoration of the royal family, but merely a servile and meagre imitation of the Pantheon. In addition to these, a remarkably handsome church, in the old Lombard style, for the accommodation of the Waldenses, and forming one of the chief ornaments of Turin, was consecrated on December 15, 1853. The cathedral was formerly very wealthy in plate and jewels, which Napoleon sold, and applied the proceeds to embank and build the bridge over the Po.

Of the edifices not ecclesiastical, the most conspicuous is the royal palace, built, like most of the other structures of Turin, of brick, and remarkable only for its magnitude. Under the roof of the palace are the king's private library, with some curious manuscripts and letters; and the royal armory, a large and curious collection, considered one of the principal sights in Turin. The old palace of the Dukes of Savoy, or Palace of Carignano, situated in the square of the same name, is a large and rather imposing structure, in an extravagant style. It has recently been converted into government offices. Other conspicuous buildings are the register-office, or Palazzo-degli-Archivi-Reali, a vast edifice by Juvara; and adjoining it the custom-house, or Palazzo-delle-Dogane; the town-house, or Palazzo-di-Città, with a lofty but unfinished tower; the court-houses, or Palazzo-di-Giustizia; the university, or Università-Reale, a large and magnificent building, by a Genoese architect; the large library, now attached to the university, and originally formed by the ancient Dukes of Savoy, containing 110,000 volumes; the picture-gallery, with an extensive and valuable collection; the Palazzo-dell'Accademia-Reale, under the roof of which are several museums—an Egyptian, with many curious antiquities; a museum of natural history, particularly rich in minerals; and a cabinet of 15,000 coins and medals; and several theatres, one of them among the largest and most splendid in Italy.

Among the educational establishments, in addition to the university, which comprises five faculties, and in 1842 had 42 professors, and was attended by 1120 students, are the episcopal seminary, occupying an elegant structure, the royal military academy, two colleges, and various superior and inferior schools. Turin, as the residence of the court and seat of government, concentrates all the principal offices of the state, is the see of an archbishop, and has numerous

societies—economical, literary, scientific, and artistic. The charitable establishments include numerous rich endowments, of which the most interesting and important are the Retiro-delle-Rosine, a kind of religious community, in which 400 girls are maintained, chiefly by their own labor; the general hospital or infirmary, Spedale-Maggiore; the Ospizio-di-Carità, which receives about 1500 inmates; the Reale-Albergo-di-Virtù, a kind of industrial school; the Regio-Manicomio, or lunatic asylum; the Spedale-di-San-Luigi, a large and well-managed establishment, supported chiefly by voluntary contribution, and giving relief not only to numerous inmates, but to an annual average of 120,000 out-patients; and the Compagnia-di-San-Paolo, embracing a great number of objects—education, marriage-portions, and relief to the *proveri-vergonzosi*, or bashful poor suffering in secret.

The manufactures of Turin consist chiefly of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods; wax, cloth, stained paper, ironmongery, leather, glass, carriages, printing-types, philosophical and musical instruments; and there are numerous dye-works, and silk and other mills, distilleries, and a royal gunpowder manufactory. The staple trade is in silk, which has here its chief entrepôt, employs a vast number of hands, and forms the principal source of wealth. Other articles of trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are corn, wine, fruit, and liqueurs.

The foundation of Turin is generally attributed to a colony of Transalpine origin, called Taurini or Taurisci. Shortly after Hannibal crossed the Alps, he made himself master of the territory in which it is situated; but after his expulsion from Italy, the Romans resumed possession, and converted Turin into a Roman colony, which took the name of Colonia Julia. This name was afterwards changed, in honor of Augustus, into that of Augusta Taurinorum. It was taken and sacked by the Goths under Alaric. To ward off similar disasters, it was shortly after surrounded by walls, but did not escape the ravages of the Longobards. Charlemagne, into whose hands it subsequently passed, bestowed it as a feudal tenure on its bishops, several of whom ruled it with tyrannical sway. It was afterwards governed by the Marquises of Susa, with whom it remained till the heiress of that family conveyed it by marriage to the Counts of Savoy. In 1418 it was declared by Amadeo V. the capital of the states of Savoy, and, following the fates of his family, ultimately rose to be the capital of the whole Sardinian States. The environs of Turin are very beautiful, and present many objects of interest, among which the church of Superga, on the top of the lofty Mount Collina, immediately overlooking the city, is conspicuous. The terrace in its front commands one of the best views of the plains of Lombardy. Under the French, Turin was the capital of the department of the Po. Pop. in 1852, 143,157.—Adj. and inhab., (It. TORINESE, to-re-né'z; Fr. TURINOIS, tú're'nwá/.)

TURIN, a post-village and township of the S. central part of Lewis co., New York. The township is intersected by Black River. Pop. 1826.

TURINO, a town of Naples. See TORINO.

TURINSK. See TUORINSK.

TURIS, too-reese, or TURRIS, too-reeco', a village of Spain, province, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 3000. Marble and jasper are procured in its vicinity.

TURISK, a town of Russian Poland. See TORISK.

TURIVICARY or TURAVACARA, a fortified town of South India, in Mysore, 52 miles N. of Seringapatam.

TURKA, too-ká, a town of Austrian Galicia, 28 miles S.W. of Sambor, with a trade in tobacco, which is largely grown in the district.

TURK-DEAN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TURKESTAN INDEPENDENT, a region in the centre of Asia. See TOORKEISTAN, INDEPENDENT.

TURKESTAN, a town of Central Asia. See TOORKEISTAN.

TURKESTAN, CHINESE, a region of the Chinese Empire. See TOORKEISTAN.

TER-KEVI, too-ká'vee', a village of Hungary, district of Great Kumania, on the Bereityo, 15 miles S.W. of Kardaz. Pop. 9400.

TURKEY, (Turk. *Osmánlí Vîlâyeti*, os-mán'lee' ve-lî-yâ'te; L. *Turcicum Imperium*; Fr. *Turquie*, túr'kee'; Ger. *Türkei*, túr'ki; Dutch. *Turkije*, túr-kî'ch; It. *Turchia*, too-kee'á; Sp. and Port. *Turquia*, too-kee'á.) or THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, comprehending all the countries in which Turkish supremacy is directly or indirectly recognized, includes some of the fairest portions of the world, and several of its earliest and most celebrated seats of civilization. It is not so much a continuous dominion, as a mere aggregate of governments, often widely separated both by position and interest, and only accidentally united by having been the subjects of a common conquest. Its vast territories, consisting partly of mainland, and partly of islands scattered over the bosom or along the shores of inland seas, are situated in three different quarters of the globe, viz., in the S.E. of Europe, the W. of Asia, and the N.E. of Africa; they extend over 37 degrees of lat. (from 11° to 48° N.) and 41 degrees of lon. (from 8° to 49° E.) and, though scarcely admitting of being geographically defined as a common whole, may be considered as bounded, N. by the Black Sea, Russia and Aus-

tria; W. by Austria, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, Algeria, and the African Desert; S. by the desert, Soudan, Abyssinia, and the Gulf of Babel-Mandeb; E. by Independent Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and Persia; and N.E. by Transcaucasian Russia. The total area of the empire is estimated at 1,895,194 square miles, and the population at 35,360,000.

As the leading divisions of the empire form the subjects of separate articles, in which the more important details are given, the sketch here introduced will be only of a general description. To prevent confusion, the territories of each continent are presented under the separate heads of Turkey in Africa, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in Europe.

1. **TURKEY IN AFRICA** may be considered as an immense triangle, one side of which, facing the N., is formed by the S. shore of the Mediterranean, and another, facing the E., by the W. shore of the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, while the base or third side is represented by an indefinite line drawn across the desert in a S.E. direction, from the frontiers of Algeria to those of Abyssinia. It originally included Algeria, which, though now a French colony, has never been formally discovered from it, and still includes the three separate governments of Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt, the last comprising not only Egypt proper, but also Nubia or Dongola, and Senaar. The aggregate area, estimated at 959,058 square miles, amounts to more than one-half, but the population, only 3,810,000, falls short of one-ninth of that of the whole empire. This great disproportion indicates the nature of the territory, a large part of which is composed of sandy deserts in the partial occupation of wandering Arabs, though there are not wanting other regions which strikingly contrast with the general barrenness. Tunis, belonging principally to the plateau of the Atlas, is intersected by many fertile valleys, and, owing partly to its natural resources and its maritime advantages, became the seat of an empire (the Carthaginian) which long contended for mastery with that of Rome; and Egypt, enriched by the periodical overflowings of the Nile, continues, in spite of all that barbarism has done to mar its fertility, to be one of the principal granaries of the world.

The remoteness from the seat of government, renders it difficult for the Turkish authorities to maintain a firm hold of their possessions in Africa, and at one period this portion of the empire not only came near establishing its independence, but it seemed as if the Ottoman rule, both in Asia and Africa, were about to be transferred from Constantinople to Cairo. More recently, however, the Porte has unexpectedly regained her ascendancy. Tunis, indeed, is ruled by a bey, who holds his appointment for life, and has even been expressly relieved from the payment of tribute; but Tripoli, which had long possessed its own hereditary chief of the Caramanli family, has been compelled, by a violent stretch of power, to accept of a pasha arbitrarily nominated by the sultan, and maintained in his position by Turkish troops; and Egypt, after maintaining open and successful war against the Porte, has been made, by the direct interference of the great European powers, so completely to succumb, that instead of being the most arrogant, it is now, at least in profession, the humblest and most submissive of vassals. The hereditary sovereignty is in the family of the late Mohammed Alee, but the Porte claims the right, as each vacancy occurs, of selecting the particular member of the family who is to fill it, draws a fourth of the gross revenue in the name of tribute, and has the uncontrolled nomination of all the higher offices of the government. The connection of the Turkish Empire with Africa is, therefore, by no means so nominal as it is often represented to be. Its possessions on this continent not only exceed all the others in area, but in consequence of the almost universal prevalence of Mohammedanism, have a stronger bond of union with the central government than many other territories, which, from their greater proximity, might seem to be more closely connected with it. See EGYPT, NUBIA, SENAAR, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, FEZZAN, and BARCA.

2. **TURKEY IN ASIA**, taken in its widest sense, includes within its geographical limits the long belt of Arabia which lines the E. shore of the Red Sea, and consisting of the two provinces of Hejaz and Yemen, now forms the eyalet of Jidda, which has an area of 194,400 square miles. This eyalet, however, being politically attached to Egypt, is seldom considered as forming part of Turkey in Asia, which is usually confined to that part of the Asiatic continent lying between lat. 31° and 42° N., and lon. 26° and 48° E., and bounded N. by the Black Sea, the Bosphorus or Straits of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont or the Straits of the Dardanelles; W. by the Archipelago and the Mediterranean; S. by Arabia, and E. by the Persian Gulf, Persia, and Transcaucasian Russia. The space defined by these boundaries has an area of 538,048, or including Jidda, 732,468 square miles, and a population of 16,050,000. When viewed in regard either to its physical features or to the wonderful events of which several of its regions have at different periods been the theatre, this portion of the Turkish Empire possesses an almost unrivalled interest. It may properly be described as consisting of two

plateaus and of an extensive plain. The larger and more elevated of these plateaus occupies the whole of its N. portion, stretching across it from the shores of the Archipelago to the frontiers of Persia and Transcaucasia, and comprising within its limits the peninsula of Asia Minor, and the high lands of Armenia and Koordistan. It has an average elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet, and forms the base of two parallel mountain chains, the Taurus and the Anti-Taurus, which increase in height as they proceed towards the E., presenting many remarkable cones and peaks, several of which rise beyond the line of perpetual snow. The other plateau, that of Syria and Palestine, is also traversed by two parallel ranges, which, breaking off nearly at right angles to the Taurus, proceed S. at no great distance from the shores of the Mediterranean, and are continued almost without interruption across Arabia Petraea and the peninsula of Sinai to the Red Sea. This plateau is less remarkable for its height than for the depression of one of its valleys, which, in the line of the Jordan, is more than 1300 feet beneath the level of the sea.

The extensive plain of Irak and Mesopotamia, forming the lower basin of the Euphrates and Tigris, is bounded on the N. by the Armenian, and on the W. by the Syrian plateau, and, though now little better than a steppe, often covered with sand than verdure, originally possessed attractions which marked it out for the cradle of the human race, and made it the earliest seat of empire. The drainage of this vast territory, divided into numerous basins by the mountains which traverse it, is carried to four different seas, of which the Persian Gulf receives the largest share by means of the Euphrates and Tigris already mentioned. The Black Sea receives its portion chiefly by the Yesil and Kizil-Irmak, and the Sakareeyah, while the streams which flow into the Archipelago and the Mediterranean are, for the most part, only mountain torrents. The only lake deserving of notice for its magnitude is that of Van, in the E. of Koordistan, though, for other reasons, a far greater interest attaches to those of Tiberias and the Dead Sea in Palestine. The principal islands Mitylene, Scio, Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, Cos, Rhodes, and Scarpanto, with Cyprus in the Mediterranean.

The soil and climate present many varieties: in the S. are vast arid plains, but on the river banks and in the valleys of Lebanon, the soil is extremely fertile. The summits of Taurus are clad with snow, and their flanks are covered with the vegetation of cold and temperate countries, while the valleys have a temperature almost tropical, and produce the fruits of South Asia. The climate of Anatolia is temperate, and the soil is capable of producing all kinds of grain and fruit. The mountains contain all the useful metals. The chief products are oil, dye-stuffs, medicinal plants, gums, wax, dried fruits, gall-nuts, cotton, silk, wool, goats'-hair, leeches, and sponges. See ANATOLIA, ARMENIA, SYRIA, PALESTINE, BAGDAD, DIORBEKIR, &c.

3. **TURKEY IN EUROPE**, the remaining portion of the Turkish Empire, is of very limited extent in comparison with its African and Asiatic possessions; but, from containing the seat of government, and being more closely allied to great European interests, is the most important of the whole. It occupies the far greater part (and before the kingdom of Greece was discovered from it, comprised nearly the whole) of the S.E. extremity of the continent, consisting of an extensive peninsula in the form of an irregular triangle, with Cape Matapan for its apex; the E. shores of the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic for one side; the W. shores of the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea for the other side; and the Save, the Danube, and the East Carpathian Mountains for its base. The only part of European Turkey not contained within this triangle is Moldavia, which forms an almost isolated projection, stretching N. between the Austrian territories of Transylvania and Bukovina, from which it is separated by the Carpathians on the W., and the Russian government of Bessarabia on the E. Thus defined, European Turkey lies between lat. 39° and 46° N., and lon. 16° and 29° 30' E.; it is washed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas on the W., the Archipelago on the S.E., the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea on the E., and borders N.W. and N. on Austria, N.E. on Russia, and S. on Greece. Its greatest length, from E. to W., measured nearly on the parallel of 45°, is 670 miles; greatest breadth, from N. to S., from the Pruth, on the Moldavian frontier, to the vicinity of Gallipoli, 540 miles; area, 2,036,281 square miles. Pop. 15,500,000.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—In respect to physical configuration, European Turkey has been not inaptly compared to a truncated triangular pyramid, which, rising with more or less rapidity from a very extensive base, forms at its termination the lofty plateau of Mosis. This central plateau, forming a kind of common nucleus for the high lands of Bosnia, Servia, Macedonia, and Albania, is of a quadrilateral shape, and sends off several mountain ranges in different directions. One of these, proceeding N.W. between Bosnia and Herzegovina, becomes linked with a branch of the Dinaric Alps, and thus connects the mountains of Turkey with the Alpine system. Another range,

branching off nearly due S., attains, near its commencement in Tchar Dagh, the culminating height of 10,000 feet, traverses the frontiers of Macedonia and Albania, and under the name of Pindus, is continued through Thessaly into Greece. A third range proceeding E., forks on reaching the common junction of Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Roum-Ele, and forms two distinct branches, one of which, under the name of Balkan, Haemus, or Eminch Dagh, extends E.N.E. towards the Black Sea, while the other proceeds S.E., under the name of Rhodope or Despoto-Dagh. Besides these principal chains, which form the great watershed, and furnish the sources of the most important rivers of the country, there are numerous minor ramifications which often, maintaining a parallelism to the central axis, form a series of descending terraces with intervening valleys, while in other directions the mountainous districts are succeeded first by hills, and then by wide and open plains. Of these plains by far the largest is that of the lower basin of the Danube, embracing the greater part of Wallachia, and considerable portions of Moldavia and Bulgaria, and finally sinking down in the latter into the lagoons and pestilential swamps of the Dobrudja, the tract comprised within the last great bend of the Danube, and stretching S. from that river to Trajan's Wall, which strikes the shore of the Black Sea at Kustendji. Other plains, far less extensive than the former, though equalling it in fertility, and surpassing it in beauty, occur in the S. of Macedonia, the S.E. of Thessaly, and the S.W. of Albania.

Geology and Minerals.—The geology of the country has not been fully or accurately explored. Primary fossiliferous strata occur only in isolated spots, and that part of the secondary formation in which the coal measures are usually found, is believed to be altogether wanting. The upper part of the secondary formation, including the cretaceous system, is very largely developed; the limestones, sandstones, and other rocks belonging to it, compose almost the entire stratification of extensive tracts, particularly in the W. Tertiary formations also prevail both in the E. and in the basin of the Danube, and along almost all the larger rivers, and at the mouths, alluvial deposits of more or less thickness are usually found. Crystalline schists, composed of gneiss and mica, and chlorite slates are, if not the most largely, the most conspicuously developed of all the rocks, inasmuch as they form the great bulk of the loftiest mountain chains. In connection with the schists, granite also is of frequent occurrence, and is sometimes seen piercing the gneiss at high elevations. No evidence of active volcanic agency anywhere appears, but the important part which it must have performed in giving the country its final configuration is indicated, both by the existence of thermal springs, and by the masses of trachyte and other volcanic products, which cap some of the summits both of the Despoto and the Tchar-Dagh. Many of the veins which traverse the crystalline schists have been ascertained to be highly metalliferous; and lead, yielding a considerable percentage of silver, has at different periods been actually worked. Iron also, of the best quality, is very abundant; but neither the government or people seem as yet inclined to turn their mineral treasures to good account.

Rivers.—The number and irregularity of the greater and minor mountain ranges render the system of drainage very complicated, dividing it into four principal, together with a great number of subordinate, basins. By far the most important is that of the Black Sea, into which the Danube, augmented on the right by the Save, with its tributaries Unna, Verba, and Drin; by the Morava, Timok, Isker, Vid, and Osma; and on the left by the Schyl, Alcuta, (Aluta,) Argish, Jalomnita, Sereth, and Pruth, pours the accumulated waters of more than half of the whole country. Next in importance is the basin of the Archipelago, which receives the Salambria from Thessaly, the Indje Kara-soo, Vardar, and Struma (Kara-soo) from Macedonia, and the Maritza from Roum-Ele. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas, properly regarded as only one basin, wash a large extent of the Turkish coast, but owing to the proximity of the mountain chains, receive from it no rivers deserving of notice, except the comparatively insignificant Albanian Drin, Scombi, and Vogatza. The fourth basin, the Sea of Marmora, receives only a few mountain torrents. Considering the mountainous character of the country, and its numerous perennial streams fed from snowy heights, it is remarkable that Turkey in Europe does not possess a single lake worthy of the name, with the exception of those of Ochrida in the E., and of Scutari in the N.W. of Albania.

Climate.—The climate is more severe than might be supposed from the geographical position of the country. The Danube regularly freezes, and in the recesses of the highest mountains snow lies during the greater part of the year. It is excessively cold in winter during N.E. winds, which are then prevalent, and in the plains of Wallachia and Moldavia the sledge is used as in Russia. The olive will not grow in the latitudes which in Spain and Italy are found to be most congenial to it, and much hardier plants are often nipped by keen frosts after the season has considerably advanced. On the other hand, a great portion of Albania, protected by elevated mountains from the N.E. winds, enjoys a delicious

climate. Even in the more exposed districts the vintage becomes general before the end of July. No part of the world is better adapted to the production of the ordinary cereals; and the grain at present raised clearly indicates the immense quantities which, under better circumstances, might easily be produced. In the rocky districts of the interior, and in the maritime valleys of Albania, the summer is insupportably hot. Devastating storms are frequent in the S. Albania is liable to be visited by destructive earthquakes. The only exceptions to the general salubrity of the climate are produced by the miasma of some low, swampy tracts of no great extent, and by occasional visitations of the plague. The latter, however, are attributable not so much to the climate as to the complete neglect of sanitary arrangements.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—In an empire where the number of the inhabitants bears no proportion to the extent of the countries nominally occupied by them, the natural products form, both in amount and value, no inconsiderable part of the returns yielded by the soil. The two great classes of artificial products are furnished by agriculture and manufactures. Both of these, owing to the insecurity of every kind of property, the natural indolence of the Orientals, their pertinacious adherence to antiquated customs, the absence of means of communication, and various other causes, are in a very neglected condition, and yield a mere fraction of the profitable returns which, under more favorable circumstances, might easily be obtained from them. In many districts, however, the natural capabilities of the soil, and the excellence of the climate, seem to surmount all obstacles, and cotton, tobacco, olives, sesame, rice, maize, wheat, and other crops are raised in immense quantities. The vine, cultivated extensively, especially by Christians, produces the finest wines; both the common and finer kinds of fruit are grown in almost every quarter; the poppy is raised on a large scale for the manufacture of opium; immense numbers of silk-worms are reared on the leaves of the mulberry, and whole gardens are employed in producing flowers for the preparation of the celebrated attar of roses.

A large portion of Turkey is covered with forests: the best oak grows in Servia and Lower Bosnia; the largest forests of fir and pine occur in Bosnia and Upper Croatia.

Animals.—The principal wild animals are the brown bear, found in the wooded mountains between Albania and Macedonia, Bosnia, and the Lower Rhodope, but seldom in the Balkan; the wolf is common; the wild boar, chamois, and stag, abound in the forests; the hare is numerous in Wallachia; these are mostly hunted for their skins. The domestic animals comprise the dog, cat, and hog; sheep form the principal riches of the Walachian provinces, whence an immense quantity of wool is exported. Goats are more abundant in Turkey than in any other country of Europe. Cattle are extensively reared in Wallachia, Servia, and Bosnia; and the buffalo is common in Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Thrace. The horse of Turkey is small but active; the ass and mule are chiefly employed in Thrace. Trout, &c. are plentiful in the rivers; and leeches, which abound in the marshes, form an important article of export.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are almost entirely domestic; the chief comprise saddles, copper and tin utensils, fire-arms, swords, coarse woollen cloths, linen and cotton spinning. Silks are manufactured chiefly at Salonika, Seres, and Larissa. Carpets wrought by hand, in the style of the *Gobelins* tapestry, are extensively manufactured in Bulgaria and in Servia. Cotton, at one time the staple branch of industry, carried on to a greater or less extent in almost every town, village, and hamlet, has nearly ceased to exist, from its inability to compete with the products of the power-looms of Great Britain, and shows symptoms of revival only at Beyroot. (in Asiatic Turkey,) where British capital has been employed with some success in introducing the factory system. Of the red dye, formerly an important industrial branch, scarcely a vestige now remains. Embroidery is carried on by females in the S. provinces. Tanneries are numerous; and distilleries of brandy from prunes are common throughout all the country. Printing is done only at Bucharest, Belgrade, Constantinople, Cettigue, and Montenegro; siligree work is made in the large towns, and there are powder mills near Constantinople.

Having thus cursorily surveyed the different territories more or less subject to Turkish sway, on the three great continents of the Old World, each separately, the remaining observations will be applicable to the empire considered as a whole.

Commerce, &c.—In regard to commerce, the most enlightened states have only recently begun to furnish full and correct statistics, and hence, in Turkey, as might be expected, it is impossible to make even a distant approximation to accuracy. It is evident, however, that a country possessed of so many valuable products, and, in consequence both of its position and the extent of its coasts and inland seas, accessible at so many points either from the W. or E., must, under any circumstances, command a very extensive traffic, both direct and transit. The commerce of the country

is, however, very much cramped by the impolitic restriction of the heavy duty of 12 per cent. rigidly exacted on all exports, with the important exception of wheat, which by a firman, in 1837, was declared free; while the manufactures have been annihilated by the unlimited admission of all imports on the payment of a duty never exceeding 5 per cent. The commercial emporiums, in which the home and foreign trade is chiefly concentrated, are Constantinople, Adrianople, and Salonica, in Europe; Smyrna, Aleppo, Beyroot, Bassora, Trebizond, Samsoon, Bagdad, Brusa, and Damascus in Asia; and Alexandria, Suez, Cairo, and Tunis in Africa. The exports of 1852, consisting chiefly of olive-oil, atar of roses, silk and silk goods, cotton, sheeps' and goats' wool, grain, tobacco, drugs, opium, leeches, &c., were estimated at \$52,868,000; and the imports, consisting chiefly of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, metals, iron, steel, and glassware, colonial produce, coals, cordage, Indian and Chinese goods, fancy goods, &c., at \$59,099,000. The following table exhibits the share which Great Britain and other countries have in the trade of Turkey:—

Foreign Trade in 1852.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain, Malta, and the Ionian Islands.....	\$12,615,000	6,525,000
Transit to Persia.....	10,875,000	10,875,000
France.....	8,435,000	11,145,000
Austria.....	8,645,000	9,265,000
Russia.....	4,862,000	3,710,000
Holland.....	1,321,000	450,000
Belgium.....	273,000	103,000
Sardinia.....	182,000	521,000
Greece.....	87,000	935,000
Persia, (direct trade).....	5,475,000	376,000
Switzerland, United States, &c.....	4,590,000	2,975,000
Egypt.....	4,565,000	4,020,000
Wallachia.....	1,890,000	1,290,000
Moldavia.....	915,000	630,000
Servia.....	340,000	109,000
Total.....	59,099,000	52,868,000

The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported into Turkey from the United Kingdom in 1831, was \$4,440,000; in 1841, \$8,235,000; in 1845, \$12,210,000; in 1848, \$15,580,000; in 1849, \$14,650,000, and in 1850, \$15,566,000. The commerce with the United States in 1852, comprised imports amounting to \$316,196, and exports to \$356,100; in 1853, imports to \$287,339, and exports to \$727,516; and, in 1854, imports to \$325,198, and exports to \$803,114.

In regard to means of internal transport, Turkey is still in the rudest state possible, and only a few of the principal roads are constructed so as to admit of wheel-carriages. The different races of the population are thus kept aloof from each other, cooped up within their natural barriers, and the products of one district are often perishing from want of consumers, while the inhabitants of another district may be suffering severely from inability to obtain them. Nothing seems better calculated to develop the internal resources of Turkey, and even further the cause of good government, by favoring the amalgamation of its hostile races, than the establishment of a system of good roads. In travelling, the distance is commonly estimated by the hour.

Government.—This bears throughout, the characteristic features of an Asiatic despotism, in which the arbitrary will of the sovereign has the absolute force of law, and is subject to no restraint, except that which may arise from the precepts of the Koran, from ancient traditions and customs, and still more, perhaps, from actual national prejudices, which must be consulted in order to avert rebellion. In such a government, the existence of a constitution, in the usual sense of the term, is impossible, though something of the kind was attempted to be introduced in 1839, when, in the presence of the great officers of the empire and the representatives of the European powers, the sultan issued the celebrated edict known by the name of the *Hatt-i-scheriff* of Gulhane. This edict appears to have been issued in perfect good faith, but owing partly to the opposition of the more fanatical Turks, and partly to the corruption of the officials who ought to have carried it into effect, has remained in a great measure a dead letter, though it is not to be denied that important improvements have taken place, and that the general tendency of the government is towards more enlightened views and a higher civilization. The monarch, usually designated by the titles of sultan or grand-seignior, Khan, and padishah, is regarded by the Turks as the caliph or head of Islam, and is addressed by European courts as majesty or highness. His edicts bear the name of *Hatt-i-scheriff*, and his government is generally designated as the Sublime Porte. (See CONSTANTINOPLE.) The sovereignty is hereditary in the family of Osman, the presumptive heir being the eldest son who is born to the sultan after his accession to the throne. On a new succession, the sultan is not crowned, but is girded with the sword of Osman in the mosque of Ejub, at Constantinople, after swearing to defend Islam. His dignity is conceived to be

too transcendent to allow him to enter into the married relation, and he has, therefore, no proper wives. Among the females of his harem, however, there is a gradation of rank. From four to seven, bearing the title of *kadin*, take precedence of all the others; while a still higher place and influence are assigned both to the mother of the sultan and to the mother of his presumptive heir.

The public officers who conduct the administration under the sultan, are divided into three classes. The first class is that of law, which, being founded entirely on the Koran, makes no distinction between religious and civil, and, accordingly, includes all persons who discharge either ecclesiastical or judicial functions. At their head is the *sheikh-ul-Islam*, usually called *mufiti*; and subordinate to him are *mollahs*, *cadis*, *imams*, and *ulemas*. The second class consists of the officials of the pen, or the members of the administration, properly so called. At their head is the grand-vizier or *sadr-azam*, who is regarded as the centre of all administrative functions, domestic and foreign. Subordinate to him are his vicegerent or deputy, (*kaimakan*), the *reis effendi*, or minister of foreign affairs, the president of the council, the grand-master of artillery, the minister of police, the minister of trade, agriculture, and public works, the *muteschar* of the grand-vizier, who acts as minister of the home department, the superintendent of the civil list, the inspector of revenue, and the minister of pious endowments. The third class includes all the officials of the sword, or those who preside over the army and navy, the head of the former being the *seraskier*, or minister of war, and of the latter, the *capudan pasha*, or high admiral and minister of marine. The *sheikh-ul-Islam* and the above ministers of the second class, together with the *seraskier* and *capudan pasha*, constitute the *divan*, or highest deliberative council in the empire.

Army and Navy.—The regular army, composed entirely of Mohammedan troops, organized on European principles, consists of six *ordus* or divisions, each equally divided into active or *niyamie*, and reserve or *redif*; and commanded by a field-marshal or *mushir*. The strength of the division is from 25,000 to 30,000 men, and accordingly, previous to the commencement of the war with Russia in 1853, the regular active army amounted to 138,680, of whom 100,800 were infantry, 17,250 cavalry, and 9100 field artillery. Adding the army of reserve, also 138,680, irregulars to the number of 61,500, composed partly of Tartars of the Dobrudja, Cosaks of Asia Minor, and soldiers employed as urban and rural police, but chiefly of 50,000 Mussulman volunteers, the entire Ottoman force is increased to 448,840 men. The qualities of the troops thus variously composed, differ necessarily, according to the physical and moral characteristics of the nations from whom they are raised, and the kind and degree of discipline which they have received; but in regard to all those of Turkish origin, it may be affirmed generally that they are distinguished by great natural courage, and manifest a remarkable degree of coolness in the most trying circumstances. This coolness, amounting to a kind of stoical indifference, is chiefly the result of fatalistic views inculcated by the Koran, and instilled into them from their earliest years, and has often enabled them, especially when placed under any kind of shelter, however indifferent, to defend themselves with the greatest obstinacy and heroism. The navy, previous to 1853, consisted of 16 ships of the line, 14 frigates, 6 steamers, 12 corvettes, 4 brigs, and about 20 smaller craft, carrying about 4000 cannon, and manned by 25,000 sailors, chiefly Greeks, on whose fidelity little confidence can be placed. The only naval arsenal is at Constantinople, and the principal dock-yards are at Sinope and Erekl, in the Black Sea, and at the islands of Mitylene and Rhodes.

Justice.—Justice is administered according to a code derived chiefly from the Koran, but partly also from tradition and custom, by a series of courts which descend by regular gradations from the *arz odassi*, or most supreme court, divided into two presidencies, a European and an Asiatic, to the *mevleviats*, or high courts, each with jurisdiction over one or more *eyalets*; and numerous subordinate inferior courts, presided over by a *mollah* or *kadi* as proper judge, or by a *naib* or deputy. In these courts the forms of process are simple, and the decision is seldom long delayed; but the judges are notoriously venal, and perjury is everywhere practised almost openly. As one means of obtaining redress, the people have the right of naming certain officers, who, in cases of grievance, are authorized to call together the principal inhabitants of a place, to make representations to the higher powers, and even to the sultan.

Religion.—Islamism, professed by about 20,000,000, is in every sense the dominant religion, inasmuch as it is not merely the only one established by the state, but affects to regard all others with contempt. The leading sect is the Sunnite, which is adhered to by the Turks proper, Turcomans, Arabs, Africans proper, Albanians, and a considerable number of Slaves in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. The Shiite sect has its adherents chiefly among the tribes E. of the Tigris; while different modifications of Mohammedanism are professed by the Ishmaelites, Wahabits,

Mutualis, and Ansariéh. The Druses and Yezidis have forms peculiar to themselves. Christianity, under the Greek form, is professed by a large majority of the Greeks, Wallachians, Bulgarians, and Serbs, and more partially by Bosnians and Albanians. The Roman Catholic Church claims a considerable number of the last two, and also the whole of the Maronites, part of the Armenians, and a few Greeks. According to the usual estimate, the Christians exceed, in European Turkey, three-fourths, and in Asia a fifth, while in Africa they fall short of a fifth of the whole population. Notwithstanding the strong support and encouragement given by the government to Mohammedanism, it is continually losing, while Christianity is adding to its adherents. One of the most hopeful signs in this respect is exhibited in the fact that, within a comparatively recent period, 10 Protestant communities, counting nearly 2000 members, have been formed, chiefly by the labors of American missionaries in Armenia.

Education.—According to a system which had long been established, the Turkish educational institutions, until recently, were only of two sorts, mekteb or elementary, and medreseh or high schools, the latter intended to prepare for the higher ecclesiastical and judicial functions. This system was greatly improved in 1847, by the introduction of a class of schools intermediate between the mekteb and the medreseh, and intended chiefly for the commercial classes. The present educational system, accordingly, now includes elementary schools, attendance at which is compulsory on all Mohammedan children who have attained their sixth year; middle schools, in which, among other branches, geography, history, geometry, and composition are taught; and colleges, arranged under the different heads of military, naval, medical, veterinary, agricultural, &c. Most of the medresehs and colleges have libraries attached to them, containing a respectable list of works in various branches of literature. Those in Turkish are, like the language itself, derived in a great measure from Arabian and Persian sources.

Revenue.—The whole revenue is estimated at \$36,540,000. The sources from which it is derived, and the modes in which it is expended, may be gathered from the following table, containing the budget of 1862:—

Income.		Expenditure.	
Tithes.....	\$11,000,000	Civil list of the sultan	\$3,750,000
Land taxes.....	10,000,000	Do. sultana-mother, &c.	420,000
Poll tax.....	2,000,000	Army, navy, and ord-	
Customs.....	4,300,000	nance.....	18,370,000
Indirect taxes.....	7,500,000	Pay of the functionaries	9,750,000
Tribute of Egypt.....	6,500,000	Foreign department....	500,000
" of Wallachia.....	95,000	Public works.....	600,000
" of Moldavia.....	50,000	Charitable institutions	800,000
" of Servia.....	95,000	Interest of treasury	
		bonds.....	445,000
		Life annuities.....	7,900,000
Total.....	\$36,540,000	Total.....	\$36,535,000

People.—These, consisting of various races accidentally brought into juxtaposition or political relationship by immigration and conquest, present none of the kindred features which combine to form a national character. First in order are the Osmanlee Turks, who, as the dominant race, are diffused over the empire, though most numerous in Asia Minor, Armenia, and the S.E. of European Turkey. By right of conquest they are the proprietors of the greater part of the soil, and fill all the civil and military offices. They live generally in towns, employed in various trades, and are never found as agriculturists, except in districts where they have settled in great numbers. Accustomed to obtain their wives and supply their harems from other races, they now constitute a very heterogeneous mixture, retaining few of the leading features of their ancient national character, though the masses are still distinguished by fanaticism, ferocity, and Asiatic indolence, as well as by a certain degree of good-nature, frankness, and hospitality. Their temper is essentially phlegmatic, and hence, except on very extraordinary occasions, they never give way to violent bursts of passion. Their highest enjoyment is to allow the time to pass indolently and luxuriously away, and their great places of resort are baths and coffee-rooms. The former, usually handsome, and often magnificent structures, are used universally by both sexes, and all classes; the latter, placed often in the vicinity of natural or artificial fountains, shaded by trees, and open to the sky, may be seen crowded at all times by visitors, in all forms of listless attitudes, apparently enjoying the highest happiness of which their nature seems capable from such simple indulgences as a cup of coffee, or a tobacco or opium pipe. The only striking contrast to such phlegmatic manifestations is presented by the general fondness for children, and the strong attachment of children to their parents, particularly to their mothers. Both of these affections are exemplified in numerous ways, but nowhere more affectingly than in the deep grief produced by family bereavements, the care bestowed on their cemeteries, and the numerous mourners who are constantly resorting to their cypress shades to bewail their loss.

The personal appearance of the Turks is in general prepossessing; they have dark eyes, an aquiline nose, limbs in general well proportioned, and set off to advantage by a dress which forms a medium between the straight clothing of Europe, and the flowing drapery of Asia. Their gait is slow and stately, and their mode of speaking, clear and deliberate. The number of the Turks proper is nearly 12,000,000, or about a third of the whole population. To the Turkish stock belong also the Toorkomans, who lead a nomadic life in Armenia and the centre of Asia Minor.

Among the Semitic races the first place is due to the Arabs, who, not confined to their native Arabia, form a considerable element in the population of Syria, Palestine, and the lower basin of the Euphrates, and constitute a great majority in Egypt. More or less allied to them are the Maronites and Druses in Lebanon, and the Jebel-Hacoran, (Hauran,) the Mutualis in Coelo-Syria, the Ansariéh or Nosairi in North Syria, the Nestorians or Chaldeans in the highlands of Koordistan and Mesopotamia, and the Jews who are scattered over all parts of the empire, but have their favorite seats in Syria and Palestine.

To the Caucasian stock belong the Armenians, who, besides forming at least a third of the population in their native Armenia, are diffused as traders throughout all the larger towns; the Mohammedan Koords, apparently Persian, though their language bespeaks a very mixed origin; the Yezidis, chiefly inhabiting the Sindjar Mountains, in the N. of Mesopotamia; the Greeks, forming the bulk of the population in Asia Minor, Thessaly, Macedonia, and the islands, and constituting, to a very considerable extent, the mercantile and trading community of Turkey, more especially in the seaports; the Arnauts in the S., and towards the coasts of Albania; the Wallachians or Roumains, computed at about 4,000,000, who not only occupy Wallachia and Moldavia, but are found under different names in most provinces of European Turkey; and lastly, the races of Slavonic origin, confined exclusively to the European part of the empire, but so numerous as to form almost the entire population of the territories between the Balkan and the Danube, amounting, under the name of Bulgarian Slaves, to about 4,000,000 in Bulgaria and the N. of Macedonia and Thrace, and under the name of Serbs, to upwards of 3,000,000, principally in Servia, but partly also in Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the adjacent parts of Albania. To complete this long list of races, it is necessary to add the Gipsies, widely diffused, and especially numerous in Moldavia and Wallachia, where their condition is one of complete slavery; the Berbers, abounding in Tripoli, Tunis, and part of Nubia; and the negro tribes of Kordofan, Senaar, and Darfour. The following tables exhibit a summary of the population of the Ottoman Empire, classified in the first according to religion, and in the second according to race:—

Population according to Religions.

Creeds.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Total.
Mohammedan.....	3,800,000	12,950,000	3,800,000	20,550,000
Greeks and Armenians..	11,370,000	2,300,000	....	13,730,000
Roman Catholics.....	260,000	640,000	....	900,000
Jews.....	70,000	100,000	10,000	180,000
	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,810,000	35,360,000

Population according to Races.

Races or Tribes.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Total.
Osmanians.....	1,100,000	10,700,000	....	11,800,000
Slavonians.....	7,300,000	....	....	7,300,000
Romanians.....	4,000,000	....	....	4,000,000
Arnauts.....	1,500,000	....	....	1,500,000
Greeks.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	2,000,000
Armenians.....	400,000	2,000,000	....	2,400,000
Jews.....	70,000	100,000	10,000	180,000
Tatars.....	230,000	....	....	230,000
Arabs.....	....	900,000	2,800,000	4,700,000
Syrians and Chaldeans..	....	235,000	....	235,000
Druses.....	....	25,000	....	25,000
Koords.....	....	1,000,000	....	1,000,000
Toorkomans.....	....	90,000	....	90,000
	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,810,000	35,360,000

Divisions.—The administrative division is into *eyalets* or governments, and *sanzaks* or provinces, but these have been so often arbitrarily and even capriciously changed, that it is difficult to speak with certainty of those actually subsisting. In the subjoined table, extracted from Dieterici's *Mittheilungen des Statistischen Bureau's in Berlin*, (1853,) the territories of which European Turkey consists are classified as *immediate* and *mediate*, the former term denoting those in which all the rights of sovereignty are exercised directly by the sultan, and the latter those in which the sovereign rights are not only modified and restricted by others legally secured to the local governments, but are also shared to a large and not well-defined extent by Russia, under a name of a Protectorate.

Eyalets and Sanjaks of the Turkish Empire

TURKEY IN EUROPE.		II. ARMENIA AND KOORDISTAN.	
I. IMMEDIATE POSSESSIONS.		I. Eyalet of EYERODUM.	
1. Eyalet of Room-Elee:		1. " Kara.	
Sanjak of Roda.		2. " Van.	
" Yacina.		3. " Bayazet.	
" Salonica or Saloniki.		4. " Moosh.	
" Trikala.		Total area of Armenia and Koordistan, 49,095 square miles.	
" Scutari.		III. SYRIA OR SHAM.	
" Montenegro.		1. Eyalet of Halep or Aleppo.	
" Oehrida.		2. " Damascus.	
" Aricon or Valona.		3. " Acre, (with Beyroot.)	
" Ghiustendil.		4. " Tripoli.	
" Eskup.		5. " Jerusalem.	
" Weltscheterin (?)		6. The territory of the Druses and Maronites.	
" Monastir or Viodia.		Total area of Syria, 53,325 square miles.	
" Perseria or Priserend.		IV. IRAK AND MESOPOTAMIA.	
" Akhisanar, or Croja		1. Eyalet of Orfa.	
" Ilibessan or Elbesvap.		2. " Diarbekir.	
Total area of the eyalet of Room-Elee, 61,493 square miles.		3. " Bagdad and Rhehrisoor or Turcomania.	
2. Eyalet of Bosnia:		4. " Bassora.	
Sanjak of Banialuka.		5. " Mosul.	
" Travnik.		Total area of Irak and Mesopotamia, 165,745 square miles.	
" Zvornik.		V. ARABIA.	
" Srebrenik.		Eyalet of Jidda, 194,406 square miles.	
" Herzegovina or Hertsek.		TURKEY IN AFRICA.	
Total area of the eyalet of Bosnia, 37,042 square miles.		I. EGYPT.	
3. Eyalet of Silistria:		1. Eyalet of Egypt, with the Oasis in the Libyan Desert.	
Sanjak of Widin.		2. Kabilia or Dongola, with Selim, and other oases.	
" Nikopolis.		3. Eyalet of Senaar, and Meros.	
" Riliistria.		Total area of Egypt, 579,500 square miles.	
" Tchernia.		II. TRIPOLI.	
" Kirkhillasch.		1. Baren.	
" Viza.		2. Forzan.	
Territory of Constantinople.		Total area of Tripoli, 300,394 square miles.	
Total area of Silistria, 36,625 square miles.		III. TUNIS.	
4. Eyalet of Jazayr, (Dochesair,) or the "Islands:"		Tunis has an area of 79,144 square miles.	
Sanjak of Gallipoli.		SUMMARY.	
The islands of Candia, Gozzo, Standle, and the other small islands in the vicinity.		I. TURKEY IN EUROPE.	
The islands of Thasos.		1. Immediate possessions, 139,306	
" Samothraki.		2. Mediate possessions, 65,362	
" Imbro.		Total, 203,628	
" Stalimni or Lemnos.		II. TURKEY IN ASIA.	
" Strati.		1. Asia Minor, 270,000	
Total area of the eyalet of Jazayr, 13,106 square miles.		2. Armenia and Koordistan, 49,095	
II. MEDIANE POSSESSIONS.		3. Syria or Sham, 53,225	
1. Wallachia:		4. Irak and Mesopotamia, 165,745	
Great Wallachia.		5. Arabia, 194,406	
Little Wallachia.		Total, 732,468	
Total area of Wallachia, 26,378 square miles.		III. TURKEY IN AFRICA.	
2. Servia:		1. Egypt, 579,500	
Sanjak of Semendria.		2. Tripoli, 300,394	
" Kobilazar.		3. Tunis, 79,144	
" Kruschoratz.		Total, 959,098	
" Pristina.		Total area of the Turkish Empire, 2,005,194	
Total area of Servia, 21,320 square miles.		TURKEY IN ASIA.	
3. Moldavia, 15,094 square miles.		I. ASIA MINOR.	
TURKEY IN ASIA.		1. Eyalet of Anatolia.	
I. ASIA MINOR.		2. " Karamania.	
1. Eyalet of Anatolia.		3. " Itcheleo or Adana.	
2. " Karamania.		4. " Sivas.	
3. " Itcheleo or Adana.		5. " Marash.	
4. " Sivas.		6. " Trebizond.	
5. " Marash.		7. " Jazayr, or the islands in the Egean Sea.	
6. " Trebizond.		8. " Cyprus.	
7. " Jazayr, or the islands in the Egean Sea.		Total area of Asia Minor, 270,000 square miles.	
8. " Cyprus.		Total area of the Turkish Empire, 2,005,194	

History.—The Turks appear, in the remotest periods, to have been thinly scattered over extensive Asiatic tracts, from the desert of Gobi to the Mediterranean, and from the N. of Siberia to the Persian Gulf. Among the most powerful tribes were the Oghuzes, (Oghuzes,) supposed to have been the parent race; the Seljuks, who, by their extensive conquests, long ranked as the dominant race; and the Osmanli, (Osmanli,) who, though at one time threatened with extinction, suddenly rose to importance, and became the founders of the present Ottoman Empire. In 1224, when Soliman Shah was obliged to flee before the Mongols, they formed part of a body of 50,000 men, who quitted Khorezsm, and emigrated westward. After Soliman's death they became again scattered; but about 400 families attached themselves to Ertoghral, Soliman's youngest son, who entered the service of Aladdin, the Seljuk sultan of Konieh. In reward for their services against the Mongols and the Byzantine Greeks, a considerable tract of Phrygia, which had been wrested from the Byzantines, was distributed among them as Seljuik vassals. Towards the end of the thirteenth

century, they found themselves strong enough to throw off the vassalage, and in 1289, headed by Othman, greatly extended their possessions by brilliant successes against the Greeks. Othman was succeeded by Orchan, who in 1326 took Bursa, which he made his capital; in 1327, Nicomedia; and in 1330, Nicna, the strongest of the Byzantine frontier fortresses, and was soon master of Asia Minor as far as the Hellespont. He assumed the title of padishah, a term of Persian origin, equivalent to king or prince, and called the gate of his palace the "High or Sublime Porte," which has since become a common name of the empire which he founded. His son Soliman, in 1357, obtained a footing in Europe by crossing over and fortifying Gallipoli and Sestos, thereby securing the command of the Dardanelles. Orchan died in 1359, and was succeeded by his younger son, Murad I., who, in 1362, made Adrianople his capital, and, continuing his conquests, was soon master of a large part of what now forms European Turkey. The great victory gained in 1389 over the united Albanians and Slavonic nations of the Danube, confirmed his dominion, but cost him his life, and he was succeeded by his son Bayazet, (Hajazet,) who, in 1390, struck a blow at Western Christendom, by the defeat of King Sigismund at Nicopolis, in Bulgaria, and reduced the Greek emperor to the degradation of paying him tribute. Shortly after, Bayazet's career was suddenly stopped by Timur, who completely defeated him at Angora, in 1402, and afterwards kept him prisoner for life.

Timur divided the Osmanli territories among Bayazet's sons, but they again became united, in 1413, under Mohammed I., who, after making the empire more extensive than in the prosperous days of Bayazet, left it to his son, Murad II., whose numerous conquests and exploits were crowned by the annihilation of the Hungarian host in 1444. The most remarkable event in the reign of his successor, Mohammed II., was the taking of Constantinople in 1453. His grandson, Selim I., by driving back the Persians to the Tigris, conquering Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, and making himself master of Mecca, gave still further extent and vigor to the empire, which, under his son and successor, Soliman II., surnamed the Magnificent, who succeeded in 1519, attained the summit of its prosperity. Even before his death, however, symptoms of decline became apparent, and, under a series of successors generally as deficient as his predecessors had been superior in talent, the downward progress has been very rapid. Unable to support its own weight, torn by internal dissensions, and continually preyed upon by formidable neighbors, it has lost province after province, and is mainly indebted for its prolonged existence to the interference of foreign powers. The first sultan who, after a long series of disasters, endeavored to arrest the progress of decline, was Selim III. This prince introduced the European system into the army, and commenced many internal reforms, which, however, he was never able to complete. Mohammed II., the last of the race of Osman, ascended the throne in 1808. He possessed talents not unworthy of the earlier princes of his line, and endeavored to carry on the work of reform; but, as if disease were too deeply seated to admit of cure, his reign ranks as one of the most unfortunate in Turkish annals. His successor, Abdul Medjid, who ascended the throne in 1839, in his sixteenth year, has hitherto only been enabled to preserve his empire through aid derived from foreign powers. By their direct interference, the Pasha of Egypt, when on the eve of dismembering the empire, was driven from his Syrian conquest, and again reduced to vassalage; and at present (1856) the power of Russia is kept at bay by the armed intervention of England and France.—Adj. TURKISH; (Fr. TURC, turk; Sp. TURCO, turco; Ger. TURKISH, türk/ish.) Inhab. TURK; (the same as the adjective, in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese; Ger. TURK, türk/eh.)

TURKEY, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.
TURKEY COVE, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.
TURKEY CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

TURKEY CREEK, of South Carolina, flows through Chester district into Broad River.

TURKEY CREEK, of Louisiana, rises on the W. border of Madison parish, and flowing S.W., unites with Bonaf Bayou at the S. extremity of Franklin parish.

TURKEY CREEK, of Henry co., Ohio, flows into Maumee River.

TURKEY CREEK, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 590.

TURKEY CREEK, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

TURKEY CREEK, a post-village of Benton co., Missouri, about 76 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

TURKEYFOOT, a former township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, now divided into UPPER and LOWER TURKEYFOOT, which see.

TURKEYFOOT, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

TURKEYFOOT, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 22 miles N. of Lexington.

TURKEY GROVE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

TURKEY HILL, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

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TURKEY ISLANDS, in the Java Sea. See **KALROON**.
TURKEY LAKE, in the N.E. part of Kosciusko co., Indiana, is about 12 miles in length.
TURKEY RIVER, of Iowa, is formed by two forks which unite in Fayette county, and after a S.E. course, falls into the Mississippi in Clinton county. The two forks are called the North and the Middle. Another stream, called the South Fork, enters the river from the W., 18 miles from its mouth.
TURKEYTOWN, a post-village of Cherokee co., Alabama, near the Coosa River, 128 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa.
TURKEYTOWN CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Coosa River from the right, in Cherokee county.
TURKHAL, a town of Asia Minor. See **TOORHAL**.
TURKHEIM, *toork'hime*, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Wertach, 25 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg, with a castle and a Capuchin convent. Pop. 1494.
TURKHEIM, (*OBER*, *o'ber*, and *UNTER*, *oon'ter*.) two contiguous villages of Württemberg, 3 miles E. of Stuttgart, on the Neckar. United population, 3000.
TURKIJER. See **TURKEY**.
TURK ISLANDS or **TURK'S ISLANDS**, a group of small islands among the **BAHAMAS**, the largest (called **TURK'S ISLAND**) about 110 miles N. of Hayti. Lat. 21° 20' N., lon. 71° W. They are famous for the manufacture of salt.
TURKISTAN. See **TOORKESTAN**.
TURKOMANS. See **TOORKOMANS**.
TURK'S ISLAND. See **TURK ISLANDS**.
TURLOUGH, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 3½ miles N.E. of Castlebar. In the village are the remains of an abbey, and a very perfect pillar-tower.
TURMAN, a township of Sullivan co., Indiana. Pop. 1396.
TURMAN'S CREEK, Indiana, flows through Sullivan county into Wabash River, 6 miles above Merom.
TURMAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Sullivan co., Indiana.
TURMUZ, a town of Central Asia. See **TIRMEZ**.
TURNA, *toon'nd*, a fortified town of Wallachia, on the Danube, opposite Nicopolis.
TURNAGAIN, an island off Russian America, at the head of the more extensive part of Cook's Inlet; lat. 61° 8' N., lon. 150° 30' W. It is about 3½ miles long, and scarcely half that in width. The branch in which the island lies diverges in a N.E. direction from the main inlet, and was called by Captain Cook Turnagain River, under the idea that it would prove to be a river. Its true character was ascertained by Vancouver, who called it Turnagain Arm.
TURNASTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.
TURNAU, *toon'now*, **TURNOW**, *toon'nov*, or **TURNAWA**, *toon'nd'nd*, a walled town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 15 miles N.E. of Buntlau. Pop. 4500.
TURN/BACK, a post-village and township of Dade co., Missouri, 140 miles S.W. of Jefferson. P. of township, 312.
TURN/BULL, a post-village of Monroe co., Alabama, 80 miles S.W. of Montgomery.
TURN'EFF, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of British Honduras; lat. 17° 30' N., lon. 87° 40' W.
TUR/NER, a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the W. side of the Androscoggin, which here receives Twenty Mile River, and about 27 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. The village is situated on Twenty Mile River, which here affords a fine water-power, improved for a saw mill, grist mill, oil mill, chair factory, woolen factory, machinery for making boxes, besides lath, shingle, and clapboard machinery. It has also a church, 3 stores, a tannery, and numerous boot and shoe factories. Besides the above, there are in the township 6 saw mills, 3 grist mills, an iron foundry, machinery for carriages and sleighs; also for lath, shingles, and clapboards, for sawing sash, door, and banister stuff, turning wooden bowls, carding, &c. The Androscoggin, in this part of its course, is crossed by two toll-bridges. Pop. in 1850, 2536.
TURNER CREEK, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.
TURNER'S, formerly **CENTREVILLE**, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 57 miles from New York City.
TURNER'S PUDDLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
TURNER'S STORE, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.
TURNER'S STORE, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.
TURNERSVILLE, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.
TURNERSVILLE, a post-village of Robertson co., Tennessee, 35 miles N.W. of Nashville.
TURN/HAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, 8 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It has a new church, and many villas.
TURNHOUT, *than'bôwt*, a town of Belgium, province, and 25 miles E. of Antwerp, in a wide heath. Pop. 13,250. It has manufactures of sucking, carpets, linen cloths, cutlery, lace, paper, and oil, with bleaching, dyeing, brick, and tile-works.
TURNITZ, *toon'nitz*, or **TWORDONICZE**, *tvon-do-neet'nd*, a market-town of Moravia, 35 miles S.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1255.
TURN/OUT, a station, Cattaraugus co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 444 miles from New York City.
TURNOW, a town of Bohemia. See **TURNAU**.

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TURNPIKE CREEK, of Telfair co., Georgia, unites with Sugar Creek, near its mouth.
TURN'S, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.
TURNWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
TURON, *too-rôn'*, (anc. *Turnbrigæ*), a village of Spain, province, and 54 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2636.
TURON, a town of Anam. See **TOORON**.
TURONES. See **TOURS**.
TUROVO, a town of Russia. See **TOOROVO**.
TUR/PENTINE, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 1 mile E. of Mount Holly.
TURQUIA, **TURQUIE** and **TURQUE**. See **TURKEY**.
TURQUINO, *toon-kee'no*, called also **PICO TURQUINO**, *pee'ko toon-kee'no*, the highest mountain summit of Cuba, in the S.E. part of the island, 60 miles W. of Santiago de Cuba. Elevation, about 8000 feet.
TUR/RAH, a town of West Hindostan, in the Baroda dominions, 20 miles N. of Rahdunpoor, comprising 2500 houses.
TURRE, *toon'nd*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 37 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 3200.
TURRI, *toon'nee*, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, province, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Idili.
TURRI, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, near the Pescara, district, and 10 miles S.W. of Chieti.
TUR/RIFF, a burgh of barony, town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 8½ miles S.S.E. of Banff. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1693. It has manufactures of linens and thread, and a bleachfield.
TURRITANO, *toon-ne-tá'no*, a river of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, after a general N.N.W. course of about 35 miles, enters the Mediterranean on the N. coast of the island, 11 miles N.N.W. of Sassari.
TURSHIZ, a town of Persia. See **TOORSHIEZ**.
TURSI, *toon'see*, an episcopal city of Naples, province of Basilicata, 39 miles E.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 3000.
TURTLE, a township of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 866.
TURTLE BAY, on the W. coast of Africa, Lower Guinea, in Benguela, N. of Little Fish Bay.
TURTLE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Monongahela in Alleghany county.
TURTLE CREEK, of Wisconsin, rises in Walworth county, and flows into Rock River near Beloit, in Rock county.
TURTLE CREEK, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on a stream of its own name, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. A plank road extends from this place, through Braddock's Field, to Pittsburg.
TURTLE CREEK, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. P. 792.
TURTLE CREEK, a township of Warren co., Ohio. P. 3342.
TURTLE ISLAND, one of the **Fesjee** group, in the Pacific.
TURTLE ISLANDS, in West Africa, W. of the island of Sherboro'.
TURTLE ISLANDS, a group of islets in the Sea of Banda.
TURTLE POINT, a headland of North Australia, on the W. side of Port Essington.
TUR/TLITOWN, post-office, Cherokee co., North Carolina.
TUR/TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Great Bolton. A Roman road passed here.
TURTUKAI, *toor'too-kiv*, a town and fief of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, pashalic, and 28 miles W.S.W. of Blitria, on the Danube.
TURUKHANSK, a town, North Siberia. See **TOOROOKHANSE**.
TURUKHA RIVER, a river of Siberia. See **TOOROOKHANSE**.
TUR/VY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.
TURVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.
TURWESTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.
TURWICK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.
TURYASSU, *too-re-ds-soo'*, a river of Brazil, separates the provinces of Maranhão and Pará, and enters the Atlantic at the Bay of Turyassu, after a N.W. course of 360 miles. Its banks are richly wooded. On the bay are the towns of Tury and Arcoas.
TUSA, *toon'sá*, a town of Sicily, near its N. coast, 6 miles W.N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 4000.
TUSAPAN, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation. See **TUSPAN**.
TUSCAHATCHEE. See **TUCKABAW**.
TUSCAHOMA, a post-village of Choctaw co., Alabama.
TUSCAHOMA, a post-village of Tallahatchee co., Mississippi, on Yallobusha River, 105 miles N. by E. of Jackson.
TUSCALAME/TA CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Pearl River from the E., in Scott county.
TUSCALOOSA, (*RIVER*.) See **BLACK WARRIOR**.
TUSCALOOSA, a county in the N.W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 1620 square miles. It is intersected by the Black Warrior River, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also by Sipsey or New River. The surface is hilly or uneven; the soil is remarkably fertile. In 1850 there were raised 73,561 bales of cotton—the greatest quantity produced in any county in the United States. Extensive beds of iron ore, stone coal, and carboniferous limestone are found in it. Steamboats navigate the Black Warrior River from its mouth to Tuscaloosa, the county seat. A plank-road extends to Montgomery. Pop. 18,956, of whom 10,579 were free, and 7477 slaves.

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TUSCALOOSA, a thriving town, capital of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, on the left bank of the Black Warrior River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 125 miles N.W. of Montgomery, and 818 miles from Washington. Lat. $33^{\circ} 12' N.$, lon. $87^{\circ} 42' W.$ It was formerly the capital of Alabama, and is still one of the principal towns of the state, remarkable for its literary institutions as well as its active trade. It is the seat of the University of Alabama, founded in 1831, having 9 instructors, 135 undergraduates, and a library of 8000 volumes. The buildings of the university, which are beautifully situated half a mile from the river, cost not less than \$150,000. The president's residence cost \$35,000. The State Lunatic Asylum is established at Tuscaloosa, which also contains a handsome court-house, a number of churches, a United States land-office, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, and several academies or seminaries. The manufacture of cotton and iron is carried on in the vicinity. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here by steamboats to Mobile. A plank-road connects this town with Montgomery, and a branch railroad is projected to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3500.

TUSCANY. See **TOSCANA**.

TUSCANY, (It. *Toscana*, ton-ká'ná; Fr. *Toscane*, tos-kán'; anc. *Etruria* or *Tuscia*), a grand duchy in North Italy, lat. $42^{\circ} 13'$ to $44^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $9^{\circ} 12'$ to $13^{\circ} 20' E.$ It is bounded N. by the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Papal States; E. and S. by the Papal States; W. by that part of the Mediterranean which takes the name of the Tyrrhene or Tyrrhenian Sea; and N.W. by isolated parts of Modena, and the division of Genoa in the Sardinian States. In the boundaries here described is included the duchy of Lucca, situated in the N.W., and declared October 11, 1847, to form an integral part of the grand duchy. Tuscany also possesses several islands, of which by far the most important is Elba. In the S. the country terminates nearly in a point, from which it gradually widens out both on the E. and W., till it attains its greatest breadth in the N., thus assuming a triangular form. Greatest length, from N. to S., 130 miles; central breadth, 100 miles; estimated area, 8558 square miles.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The coast has a length of about 150 miles, and in the N. consists of a long and nearly continuous sweep, terminating in one of its most conspicuous promontories, called Piombino. The S. part, continued from Piombino to its termination in the still more conspicuous promontory formed by Monte Argentario, is broken into a number of small bays, of which the largest are those of Piombino, Grossetto, Orbetello, and Porto-Ereole. The shore, though sometimes bold, is generally low, and lined by extensive swamps or Maremma. The interior of the country is finely diversified. The chain of the North Apennines forms a considerable part of its N. boundary, and then turning S.E., traverses its N.E. portion. This chain sends out numerous ramifications, which extend in all directions over the country, and leave in the intervals between them valleys of greater or less extent, distinguished alike by their fertility and their beauty. The Arno, the largest and richest of these valleys, occupies nearly a sixth of the whole surface. None of the principal heights of the Apennines are situated in Tuscany, which has its culminating point of about 4200 feet in Bosco-Lungo, on the borders of Modena, S. of Mount Cimone. The other summits are generally so much lower, that the average height has been estimated not to exceed 1900 feet.

Geology.—The far greater portion of the strata belong to the upper part of the secondary formation, and are usually classed as cretaceous, being composed of limestones with nummulites and hippurites, and of intervening sandstones containing numerous fucoids. These cretaceous strata are very largely developed both in the N. and S., but are separated or rather partially overlain by a broad belt composed chiefly of marls, travertine, and sandstone, belonging to the tertiary formation. An earlier tertiary appears to the S. and W. of Volterra, and is penetrated in numerous places by plutonic rocks, consisting for the most part of serpentine, and apparently forming the great mass or nucleus on which the other strata lie. The most remarkable development of volcanic rocks is in Mount Amiata, and a portion of the country immediately surrounding it. Here trachyte, basalt, and volcanic tufas are common. The oldest formation which occurs is near the W. coast, between Grossetto and Castiglione, where a space nearly of an oval form is occupied by Etrurian rocks; and the most recent formation is in the plains extending along the shore from Leghorn to Pisa, and to some distance inland; it consists of deep beds of diluvial gravel and alluvium.

Minerals.—The minerals are more varied than valuable. They include copper, cinnabar, argentiferous lead, generally in too small quantities to be worked to much advantage; iron of excellent quality, found partly on the mainland, but to a much larger extent in the Isle of Elba, where it has been advantageously worked for ages; borax, obtained in large quantities from a remarkable series of lagoons to the S. of Volterra; salt, the produce chiefly of brine-springs in the same locality; sulphur, alum, nitre, and several va-

rieties of beautiful marble, among others that of Siena, well known throughout Europe.

Rivers.—The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Tyrrhene Sea, with the exception of the small corner on the N.E. side of the Apennine chain, belonging to the Adriatic. In the latter the streams are very numerous, but so small as never to lose their character of mountain-torrents within the Tuscan territory; they have all a N.E. direction; in the former, a secondary watershed formed by a ramification of the Apennines, which crosses the country from E. to W., sends the waters on each side of it in opposite directions. The N. side is almost wholly drained by the Arno, which, commencing its course very circuitously, flows, though not without considerable deviations, nearly W.; the waters on the other side are received by several independent streams, all of which, with the exception of the Cecina, whose course is nearly parallel to that of the Arno, flow S. Of these latter streams, the most important are the Tiber, (which, however, only commences its course in Tuscany,) the Flora and Albegno, which drain the S.; and the Ombrone, second only to the Arno; it rises near the centre, deriving its supplies from numerous tributaries.

Climate.—The climate is on the whole one of the best in Italy. So far as the principal chain of the Apennines extends, the cold in winter is often severe, and in the low flats along the shore and near it a worse evil is felt, where in summer the air becomes charged with the pestilential vapors of the Maremma; but with these exceptions, there are few if any countries which can boast of a milder temperature, and a more salubrious atmosphere. In January the thermometer marks 37° , and in August 90° Fahrenheit. Cases of longevity are of frequent occurrence, and the annual mortality, never so high as 1 in 36, often does not exceed 1 in 40 of the population.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—In such circumstances, vegetation has most of the advantages which climate is able to bestow. The lofty barriers of the Apennines exclude the keen blasts of the north, and when heat and drought become excessive, the numerous streams afford an easy means of compensating for any deficiency of natural moisture, by means of irrigation. To these advantages, Tuscany adds that of a generally fertile soil. Some of the loftier summits, indeed, have a bare and arid appearance, but in general all the land, which, from its elevation or ruggedness, cannot be brought under cultivation, is covered with forests or natural pasture. These, nearly equal to each other in extent, share between them rather more than a half of the whole surface. Of the remainder, nearly one-half of the available land is arable, one-third in vineyards, and one-sixth in olive-yards, orchards, gardens, and meadows. On the arable land the favorite crops are maize and wheat. Of the latter, a peculiar species is cultivated solely for the straw. In the low flats a good deal of rice is grown. The principal subsidiary crops are barley, rye, and pulse.

The grain produced falls considerably short of the consumption, and is supplemented partly by chestnuts, which, among the lower classes, are much used for food, and partly by importation, chiefly from the Black Sea. This deficiency of produce, where climate and soil are so favorable, is mainly the result of the small proportion of the land under grain-crops, and of the vicious system of agriculture carried on, keeping the produce greatly lower than it might otherwise be. Each occupant has only a minute portion, seldom exceeding a few acres. This he cultivates on what is called the *metayer* system, under which he gives little more than his labor, and shares the produce with his landlord. The inevitable tendency of such a system is to perpetuate old routine. Accordingly, in Tuscany, as in other countries where the same system is pursued, the implements are of the most imperfect description, the rotations generally proceed on the principle of deriving the largest amount of present produce, without reference to future productiveness, and the farmer, in regard to all his views, feelings, and habits, is merely a peasant. All that persevering industry can accomplish in farming is to be seen in every part of Tuscany, but the skill necessary to guide industry, and secure its most valuable results, is very seldom witnessed.

The culture of the vine is the next in importance to that of grain, and displays the same combination of remarkable industry and defective skill. In many parts where the hills are naturally too steep, they have been laid out in artificial terraces, on which the vines thrive admirably, and yield abundant produce. Oil is also more plentiful than excellent, though that of Pisa and one or two other towns is well known in commerce. The rearing of silk-worms occupies far less attention than it deserves, though the annual produce of silk is estimated at not less than 250,000 pounds. The grass-husbandry is not carried to much perfection in Tuscany. Artificial meadows are not extensive, and the number of cattle kept is comparatively small.

Animals.—Oxen and buffaloes are almost the only animals used for draught, and horses are of a very inferior description. Asses, on the other hand, which are kept in great numbers, are considered the best in Italy. Sheep and goats are also numerous, the former very indifferent, with

a coarse wool, fit only for inferior purposes; the latter superior, and yielding a milk which is much used in making a highly-prized cheese. Large herds of swine roam at will, and feed on the mast of the forests. In the neighborhood of Pisa an extensive establishment and breeding-stud of camels is kept.

Manufactures.—The manufactures employ few large establishments in which machinery is employed, but are for the most part the produce of manual labor, carried on by individuals in their own homes. They consist chiefly of silks, in which Tuscany maintains its celebrity; woollens, which at one time employed 30,000 persons in Florence alone, but which are now confined to coarse cloths; paper of excellent quality is extensively manufactured. The making of straw-hats has greatly declined, although still important, especially in the vicinity of the capital, where large numbers of the peasantry are employed in preparing the straw. The other branches of industry comprise the manufacture of glass and crystal, articles in marble, alabaster, iron, brass, porcelain, coral, wax, carpet-making, and typography.

Trade.—The trade is almost wholly centered in Leghorn, but is also shared to a small extent by Piombino and Porto-Ferrajo. The export of manufactured goods forms a chief branch of the trade of Leghorn, whence 40 or 50 barges, with 10 or 12 men each, are annually sent to the coral-fishery. The other principal exports are olive-oil, hides, straw-hats, borax, rags, wool, hemp, potash, coral, marble, tallow, cork-building timber, and paper. The imports comprise British manufactures, grain, colonial goods, French, Swiss, and German manufactures, and salt-fish. The commercial shipping in 1853 comprised 120 square-rigged vessels, and 911 smaller craft. Of these more than one-half belonged to Leghorn, and above a third to Elba.

The divisions of Tuscany, with their areas, population, &c. are exhibited in the following table:—

Divisions, Area, and Population of Tuscany.

Provs. or Deps.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. 1852.	Chief towns.
Florence.....	2,370	700,015	Florence.
Lucca.....	516	260,745	Lucca.
Pisa.....	1,196	227,719	Pisa.
Sienna.....	1,470	196,363	Sienna.
Arezzo.....	1,278	218,383	Arezzo.
Grosseto.....	1,728	77,491	Grosseto.
Leghorn, with island of Gorgona.....	40	65,634	Leghorn.
Island of Elba and adjacent islands.....	96	31,271	Porto-Ferrajo.
Total.....	8,546	1,778,021	

Government.—The government is an absolute monarchy. It is divided into the five departments of the interior, justice, foreign affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, public instruction, and war, each presided over by a minister of state, who owes his appointment, and is accountable only to the grand duke. Justice is administered by 14 courts of first resort, who judge in all cases where the value exceeds \$64, and have a power of reviewing all the decisions of inferior judges, who are competent only in cases of smaller amount. The supreme court or Corte-Regia sits in Florence, and has a general equitable jurisdiction over the whole grand duchy, as well as a direct power of review in all cases exceeding \$800. It consists of a president, four vice-presidents, and 16 councillors, and five of these, including a president or vice-president, are necessary to form a quorum. Trial by jury is unknown, and in penal sentences there is no appeal. Punishments, however, are generally mild, and crimes are neither numerous nor of an aggravated character.

Religion.—Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, who are governed by 3 archbishops and 17 bishops, and form the established church; but the principles of religious toleration are well understood, and till lately. (1852-4.) when the spirit of persecution appears to have regained its ascendancy, Tuscany had greatly honored herself, and added to her prosperity, by giving effect to them in the case of Jews and others, long before they were recognised in other countries.

Education, &c.—Elementary schools are very generally established, but a large proportion of the population still remain uneducated. Superior schools exist in all the larger towns, and both Sienna and Pisa have universities. The latter, once celebrated over Europe, is still in high reputation, though the number of students is under 600. There are numerous learned societies and literary establishments, whose labors are well known, and have procured Tuscany an honorable place in the annals of literature. The Italian spoken by the educated classes has long been admitted to be the standard of purity, though Rome claims superiority in pronunciation. The people generally have fine physical forms, and bear a high name for industry, sobriety, and honesty. The revenue, amounting in 1853 to \$5,649,194, is derived chiefly from customs, and the monopolies of salt and tobacco. Nearly one-sixth is obtained by a land-tax, and the lottery furnishes a considerable item. The expenditure exceeds the revenue, but the amount of

debt is not accurately known. The army amounts to 15,376 men.

History.—Tuscany embraces the far greater part of ancient Etruria, and was inhabited by a people who had early made great advances in civilization. They were divided into 12 tribes, each headed by a king or *Lucumon*, (*Lucumo*.) and all confederated together for mutual defence. The most celebrated of these kings was Porseus, who entered into a league with the Tarquins, and in order to restore them laid siege to Rome. Etruria at last shared the common fate of all the other Italian states, and fell under the Romans about 280 B.C. From the Romans it passed first to the Goths, next to the Lombards, and then to Charlemagne, who governed it by counts. These, under Louis-le-Debonnaire, took the name of marquis, and continued to govern as vassals of the empire till 1160, when the last of them, Guelf VI., sold his marquisate to the emperor Frederick I. His successors portioned it out into a number of small fiefs. Meanwhile the cities of Florence, Pisa, and Sienna acquired importance, and became each the nucleus of a celebrated republic. After numerous vicissitudes, the whole of Tuscany became united, in 1557, under the Medici family, the second of whom, Cosmo I., assumed the title of grand duke. Under the Medici, who greatly distinguished themselves by their patronage of literature and art, it rose to great celebrity, and possessed one of the most brilliant courts of Europe. In 1737 the Medici became extinct, and the grand duchy passed to the Duke of Lorraine, who, by his marriage with Maria Theresa, succeeded, in 1745, to the throne of Austria. His successors, among whom the Grand Duke Leopold deserves special notice for the ability and wisdom with which he governed, retained uninterrupted possession till 1801, when Bonaparte, to compensate the Prince of Parma for territories of which he had deprived him, erected Tuscany in his favor, into the kingdom of Etruria, but shortly after incorporated it with his kingdom of Italy. In 1814 it returned, with its old title of grand duchy, to the Archduke Ferdinand, a brother of the Emperor of Austria.—Adj. and inhab. TUSCAN; (It. TOSCANO, toskā'no; Fr. TOSCAN, toskā'n.)

TUSCARAWAS, tosk-rāw'wās, a small river of Ohio, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and uniting with the Walhonding River at Coshocton, forms the Muskingum.

TUSCARAWAS, a county in the E. part of Ohio, contains about 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas River, and also drained by Sugar and Stillwater Creeks. The surface is generally undulating, except some level land in the vicinity of the larger streams. The soil is excellent, and in many parts under high cultivation. The county contains deposits of stone coal and iron, which are thought to be inexhaustible, but have not yet been worked to much extent. The coal is of good quality, and easily accessible by means of the Ohio Canal. The streams furnish abundant water-power. The county is intersected by the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and the Cleveland Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad, unfinished. Capital, New Philadelphia. Pop. 31,761.

TUSCARAWAS, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum River and Ohio Canal. Pop. 741.

TUSCARAWAS, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 2041.

TUSCARAWAS, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 108 miles E. of Columbus.

TUSCARORA, a creek of Niagara co., New York, falls into the W. end of Lake Ontario.

TUSCARORA, a creek of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata River a little below Mifflintown.

TUSCARORA, a creek in the N.E. part of Virginia, flows through Berkeley county, passes by Martinsburg, and falls into the Potomac, or into some small affluent of that river. It affords fine water-power.

TUSCARORA, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

TUSCARORA, an Indian village of Niagara co., New York, 2½ miles E. of Lewistown.

TUSCARORA, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1175.

TUSCARORA, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, 73 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is connected with Pottsville by a branch railroad, on which coal is transported. Pop. in 1863, about 650.

TUSCARORA, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 70 miles S. of Iowa City.

TUSCARORA MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Juniata River S.W. along the N.W. border of Perry county, and thence S., under the name of Cove Mountain, into Maryland.

TUSCHKAU-OB-DEE-MIES, tōsh/kāw op dêr mees, or TAUSKOW, tōwsk'ov, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen, on the Mies or Missa. Pop. 1000.

TUSCIA. See TUSCANY.

TUSCOLA, a new county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Saginaw Bay, and is intersected by Cass River, an affluent of the Saginaw. Pop. 291.

TUSCOLA, a post-village and township of Livingston co., Michigan, about 30 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. 544.

TUSCULUM. See FRASCATI.

TUSCULUM COLLEGE. See TABLE OF COLLEGES. Appendix.

TUSCUMBIA, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Alabama, is situated 1 mile S. of the Tennessee River, and 111 miles N. of Tuscaloosa. Steamboats from the Ohio River can ascend to this place in the higher stages of water. Two newspapers are published here. A railroad about 45 miles long extends E. to Decatur, and forms part of the route of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which is here intersected by the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad, not yet finished. At Tuscumbia, there is a spring issuing from a huge fissure in the limestone rock. It is said to discharge 20,000 cubic feet per minute, forming a large stream, which joins Tennessee River between 2 and 3 miles below.

TUSCUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Miller co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Osage River, 35 miles S.E.W. of Jefferson City.

TUSKAR, *toos'kan'*, or **KURA,** *koo'ra*, a river of Russia, joins the Seim a little below Koorsk. Total course, 90 miles.

TUSKEGEE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Macon co., Alabama, 40 miles E. by N. of Montgomery. It has several flourishing seminaries, and 3 newspaper offices.

TUSMORRE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TUSPAN, *toos-pán'*, or **TUSAPAN,** *too-sá-pán'*, a small maritime town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 145 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz, on a river, 5 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 1000. It has some trade with Tampico and Campechy.

TUSQUITA, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

TUSSEKIAK, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

TUSSEY'S MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, one of the smaller ridges of the Appalachian chain, traverses Bedford county in its whole length from S.W. to N.E., forms the greater part of the boundary between Blair and Huntington, and may be traced through Centre county towards the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

TUSTEN, a township of Sullivan co., New York, organized since 1850. Pop. in 1855, 900.

TUSTEREN, *toos'teren*, an island off the W. coast of Norway, E. of Christiansund. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 6 miles.

TUTBURY, a parish and village, formerly a market-town, of England, co. of Stafford, on the Dove, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W.N.W. of Burton-on-Trent, on a railway. Pop. 1793. The church, a large edifice, is a part of an ancient priory, erected in 1080. Wool-stapling was formerly the chief trade of the town; it now has a cotton factory and glass-works, and large fairs for cattle. In the ruined castle, once a seat of the Mercian kings, and afterwards of the earls and dukes of Lancaster, Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1569-70, and from 1584 to 1586.

TUTELA. See **TUDELA.**

TUTHILL, a small post-village in the S. part of Ulster co., New York.

TUTICORIN, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 65 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin, with a share in the pearl fishery of the Gulf of Manaar.

TUTNEL-with-GOBLEY, a hamlet, England, co. Warwick.

TUTOYA, *too-to'yá*, a town of Brazil, province, and 160 miles from Maranhão, on the Tutoya, which forms the westernmost branch of the Parnahiba. It contains an old parish church, and is well situated for trade, having a harbor in which small vessels are completely sheltered, lying on the deepest and most frequented of all the entrances to the Parnahiba.

TUTSCHAP, *toots'hap*, or **TUCAP,** a village of Bohemia, circle of Tabor, with a castle. Pop. 1123.

TUTSCHKOW, *tootsch-kov'*, a modern town of South Russia, Bessarabia, on the Danube, 3 miles E. of Ismail.

TUTTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TUTTLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Danube, 20 miles W.S.W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 5160. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and silken fabrics, and paper.

TUTUILA, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See **MAOONA.**

TUTZ, *tutz*, or **TUCZNO,** *toots'no*, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, government of Marienwerder, on three lakes, 25 miles S.E. of Dramburg. Pop. 1278.

TUTZIS, a village of Nubia. See **GHYRCH.**

TUXFORD, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 22 miles N.N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1851, 1211. It has a free grammar-school, and trade in hops, raised in the neighborhood.

TUXTLA, *toox'tlá*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapas, near the Tabasco, 37 miles W. of Ciudad-Real, with a trade in tobacco and cocoa. Pop. 5000.

TUY, *twoe*, (anc. *Tulda* or *Tulda ad Fines*), a walled frontier town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Pontevedra, on the Minho, opposite the Portuguese town of Valença. Pop. 4212. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of table linens, hats, leather, and liquors. The country around it is of high fertility, but unhealthy from marshes.

TUY, *twoe*, a river of South America, in Venezuela, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea 60 miles E. of Caracas. Total course, 90 miles.

TUZGHIEUL, GOL or **GHOLI,** a large salt-lake of Asia Minor. See **TOOZ-GOLER.**

TUZGUL, a lake of the Chinese Empire. See **TOOZ-GOL.**

TUZKURNATY, a village of Turkish Toorkistan. See **TOOZKURNATY.**

TUZLA, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See **TOOZLA.**

TVER or **TWER,** *très* or *tvain*, a government of Russia, between lat. 56° and 59° N., lon. 32° and 38° 30' E., having E. Yaroslav, S. Smolensk, Moscow, and Vladimir, W. Pskov, and N. the government of Novgorod. Area, 28,176 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,359,920. Surface more elevated than in most parts of Russia, and here the Volga and its affluents, the Tvertsa, Mologa, and Medveditsa, rise. The N. of the government is hilly; elsewhere the surface is chiefly level, abounding in small lakes. The soil is generally poor; but sufficient corn is produced for home consumption. Large quantities of hemp, flax, and beans are raised. Forests are extensive, particularly in the N. Cattle for consumption are mostly imported. The manufactures comprise bricks, glass-ware, woollen cloths, leather, dyeing materials, and spirits. Commerce active. Principal towns, Tver, the capital, Baber, Torzhok, Ostashkov, and Vishnee-Volotchok.

TVER or **TWER,** a city of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Volga, here crossed by a wooden bridge 550 feet in length, and joined by the Tvertsa, 90 miles N.W. of Moscow. Pop. 24,000. Since its almost total destruction by fire, in 1763, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. It comprises the town-proper, several suburbs, and a citadel; an imperial palace, a cathedral, numerous other churches, and a seminary. Here are also numerous government offices, barracks, inns, a theatre, a college, and various schools. The trade is considerable, and facilitated by canals, which establish a water communication between the Baltic and Caspian Seas. Tver being on the high road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, is an entrepôt for corn from the S. destined for the capital, and for goods conveyed overland to and from Riga. It was founded in 1182, and was capital of a principality from 1240 to 1491.

TVERTSA, TVERTZA or **TWERTZA,** *twéntsá*, a river of Russia, government of Tver, after a S.E. course of 110 miles, joins the Volga on the left, at Tver. A canal joins the Tvertsa to the Msta, an affluent of Lake Ilmen, and thus forms a communication between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic.

TWALITY PLAINS, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

TWARDAGORA, a town of Prussia. See **FERTESBERG.**

TWEED, (anc. *Twidda*), a river of Scotland and England, draining almost all the E. portion of the Scottish Lowlands. It rises at Tweedshaws, S. extremity of Peebles-shire, 150 feet above the sea; flows N.E. and E. through the counties of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; and then between Berwickshire on the N., and the English counties of Northumberland and Durham on the S.; and finally enters the North Sea at Berwick, after a course of 95 miles, in which it traverses a basin estimated at 1870 square miles, which is larger than that of any other Scottish river, except the Tay. Principal affluents, the Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot, and Till, from the S.; Biggar, Gala, Lander, and Adder, from the N. Before reaching Peebles, it has completed 1000 feet of descent, and in the remaining part of its course it has generally a very gentle current. It is tidal to Northam Castle, 10 miles from the sea, but navigable only in its last 6 miles for boats of 30 tons burden, and the traffic on its waters is mostly confined to Berwick. The Tweed and Clyde take their origin in the same mountain range, and flow for a considerable way very near each other. The Biggar, an affluent of the Tweed, is separated from the Clyde only by a level boggy tract, 6 miles across; they could be easily connected by a canal. The salmon fisheries of the Tweed were formerly of more value than at present.

TWEED, a river of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Rous, enters the Pacific near lat. 28° 10' S., lon. 153° 38' E.

TWEED, a village of Canada West, co. of Hastings, 33 miles from Belleville. Pop. about 100.

TWEEDDALE, the popular name of **PEEBLES-SHIRE.**

TWEEDMOUTH, a parish and village of England, co. of Durham, on the right bank of the Tweed, opposite Berwick, of which it forms a handsome suburb, connected with it by a stone bridge, and on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway. Pop. in 1851, 5714. It has a neat Gothic church, a large iron foundry, and a thriving salmon fishery.

TWEEDSMUIR, *tweeds'muir*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles, at its S.W. extremity. Here are the remains of several old baronial castles.

TWELLO, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 3 miles W. of Deventer. Pop. 1000.

TWELVE MILE, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

TWELVE MILE, a post-office of Cass co., Indiana.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda River in Lexington district, 12 miles above Columbia.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, of Pickens district, South Carolina, flows into Klosses River 12 miles E. of the court-house.

TWELVE MILE PRAIRIE, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, about 38 miles S.E. of Alton.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, a maritime district of

TWE

British India, presidency of Bengal, having S. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Calcutta, Hoogly, and Midnapoor. The surface is a dead level, intersected by arms of the Ganges, and it comprises a part of the jungly tract termed the Sunderbunds.

TWENTY-SIX MILE CREEK, of Anderson district, South Carolina, flows S.W. into Kiowee River.

TWER. See TYER.

TWICKENHAM, a village and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the W. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge, and on the railway between London and Staines, 11½ miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 6254. The village is antiquated and dull, but along the river are many beautiful villas and grounds. Here was the residence of Pope, the poet, also Strawberry Hill, the residence of Horace Walpole. Twickenham Alt, or Eel-pie House, on an island in the Thames, is a favorite resort of holiday visitors from the metropolis.

TWIGGS, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of 400 square miles. The Ocmulgee River forms its W. boundary, and it is drained by Big Sandy, Turkey, and other creeks. The surface in the upper or northern part is broken. It contains extensive beds of limestone, and burrstone is found. The Ocmulgee River is navigable by steamboats, and the Central Railroad passes along the northern border. Organized in 1809, and named in honor of General John Twiggs. Capital, Marion. Pop. 8179, of whom 3559 were free, and 4620 slaves.

TWIGGSVILLE, a post-office of Twiggs co., Georgia.

TWIN, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1400.

TWIN, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1950.

TWIN, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 2230.

TWINEHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TWINING, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TWIN RIVERS, of Manitowoc co., Wisconsin, are two small streams which rise in the E. part of the state, and enter Lake Michigan at the same point.

TWINSBURG, a post-village and township of Summit co., Ohio, 143 miles N.E. of Columbus. The village has 4 churches, and a flourishing seminary, with 150 pupils. The township is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 1281.

TWINSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TWISSEL, a township of England, co. (detached from) Durham, 10 miles S.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The vanguard of the English army crossed the river Till at this place on their march to Flodden-field.

TWISS, a county of West Australia, having N. the co. of Melbourne and Glenelg, E. Victoria, S. Perth, and W. the Indian Ocean. It is intersected by the Moore and North-cote Rivers, and by affluents of the Swan River; it contains some good soil, forest land, and several fresh and salt lakes.

TWITCHEN, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TWIVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by an iron bridge, and on the Great Western Railway, 2 miles W. of Bath.

TWOFOLD BAY, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, co. of Auckland, 30 miles N. of Cape Howe. Lat. of Point Brierly, near the head of the bay, 37° 6' 2" S., lon. 149° 58' 2" E. It receives the Towamba River, affords good anchorage, is surrounded by much fertile land, and is conveniently situated for commerce, about midway between Sydney and Melbourne, Launceston, and Hobart Town. On the N. side is the village of Edon, and on the S. shore the new and thriving port of Boydtown, which has a good jetty, a light-house, Gothic church, hotel, and an active export trade, and is resorted to by numerous whaling vessels, steamers, and emigrant ships. It communicates with Maneroo Plains by a good road, 45 miles in length.

TWO LICK CREEK, of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, flows into Yellow Creek.

TWO MILE BRANCH, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

TWO MILE CREEK, a post-office of Davis co., Kentucky.

TWO MILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

TWO MOUNTAINS, a county of Canada East, having the Ottawa River for its S. boundary. Area, 1404 square miles. It is watered by the North River, Rivière du Chêne, and River Range, which flow into the Ottawa. Capital, St. Eustache. Pop. in 1852, 30,470.

TWO RIVERS, a post-village of Pike co., Pennsylvania, near the junction of the Lackawaxen with the Delaware.

TWO RIVERS, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wisconsin, on the shore of Lake Michigan, 15 miles E. by N. of Manitowoc. This place has a large trade in lumber, fish, and leather. Pop. 927.

TWORKAU, twos/ków, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1071.

TWO SICILIES, Kingdom of. See NAPLES and SICILY.

TWO TAVERNS, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

TWY/CROSS, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

TWYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TWYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TWYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

TWYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

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TWYFORD, a chapelry, co. of Berks and Wilts, with an important station on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles E.N.E. of Reading.

TWY/MAN'S STORE, a post-office of Spotsylvania co., Virginia.

TWYN/HOLM or TWINE/HAM, a parish of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

TWYWELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

TYBAIN, a town of Austria. See TYBRIN.

TYBEE/ISLAND, in Tybee Bay, the S. side of the entrance to Savannah River, Georgia. At its N. end is a fixed light, 80 feet high. Lat. 32° N., lon. 80° 52' W.

TYBRIN or TYBAIN, te-bin', (It. Duino, doo-ee-no,) a seaport town of Austria, in Illyria, 2 miles from Trieste, with a small harbor. It was once walled and otherwise fortified.

TYBOHINE. See TAUGHBOYNE.

TYBRIS. See TIBER.

TYCKOCKTOW ISLAND, in the Canton River, China, 8 miles long, 6 miles broad, bounds the "inner" and "outer waters" at the entrance of the Boca Tigra. Its forts were taken by the British in 1841.

TYDD, ST. GILES, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

TYDD, ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TYDWEILIOG, tid-wile-og, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

TYE RIVER, a small stream in the S.E. central part of Virginia, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, flows S.E. through Nelson co., and enters James River. It furnishes motive-power for mills.

TYE RIVER MILLS, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 128 miles W. of Richmond.

TYE RIVER WAREHOUSE, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

TYGART'S CREEK, a post-office, Greenup co., Kentucky.

TYGART'S VALLEY RIVER, in the N.W. part of Virginia, rises in Randolph county, among the Greenbrier Mountains, passes through Barbour and Taylor counties, and unites with the West Fork of the Monongahela 1 mile S. of Fairmont, in Marion county. Its general direction is N.; its whole length is estimated at 150 miles. It is navigable by small boats in the lower part of its course.

TY-HO. See LANTAO.

TYKOCZYN, te-kotch'in, a frontier town of Poland, government of Augustow, on the Narew, 17 miles W.N.W. of Bialystok. Pop. 1000. It has an ancient castle, and a trade in corn. The Russians and Poles fought here in 1831.

TYLER, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, is situated on the Ohio River, some 50 miles below Wheeling. Area, 390 square miles. The Ohio River forms its N.W. boundary, separating it from the state of Ohio, and it is intersected by Middle Island Creek. The surface is hilly and broken, and partly covered with forests of good timber. The soil is excellent, well watered, and adapted to wool growing. The county contains abundance of stone-coal, iron-ore, and good building-stone; limestone is one of the principal rocks. Large quantities of ore resembling zinc are found. Middle Island Creek is a fine mill stream. The county is intersected by three good turnpike-roads. Organized in 1814, and named in honor of John Tyler, governor of Virginia in 1810. Capital, Middlebourn. Pop. 5498, of whom 5400 were free, and 98 slaves.

TYLER, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. The Neches River forms its boundary on the N. and E., and the Big Sandy Creek on the S. The surface has but little elevation. Capital, Woodville. Pop. 1884, of whom 1476 were free, and 408 slaves.

TYLER, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Texas, about 220 miles N. of Galveston.

TYLER, a post-village of Winnebago co., Illinois, about 65 miles E. of Galena.

TYLER MOUNTAIN, a post-office, Kanawha co., Virginia.

TYLERSBURG, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

TYLER'S MILLS, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

TYLERSPORT, post-office, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

TYLERSVILLE, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

TYLERSVILLE, a village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. by E. of Lock Haven.

TYLERSVILLE, post-office, Laurens district, S. Carolina.

TYLOS. See BARRIN.

TYMOCHTE, a creek of Ohio, enters the Sandusky River in Wyandot county.

TYMOCHTE, a post-village and township of Wyandot co., Ohio, on Tymochte Creek, 75 miles N. by W. of Columbus. Pop. 1818.

TYNAGH, t'nagh, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, 7½ miles N.W. of Portumna, with the remains of 4 castles.

TY'NAR, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

TYNDARIS. See TINDARE.

TYNE, tin, an important river of England, co. of Northumberland, the W. and S. parts of which it drains, is formed by the junction of the North and South Tyne near Hexham, from which town it has mostly an E. course, past Corbridge, Prudhoe, Newcastle, and Gateshead, to the

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North Sea, separating the boroughs of North and South Shields. Total course from Hexham, 35 miles, for the last 18 miles of which it forms the boundary between the counties of Northumberland and Durham; but from the head of the North Tyne, the length of its course is at least 80 miles. Principal affluent, the Derwent, from the S. Its banks are steep, and it is navigable from the sea to Newcastle for vessels of 300 to 400 tons burden, and for several miles farther by keel-boats. Spring tides rise at its mouth 18 feet, and at Newcastle 11½ feet. It is of great commercial importance. Its salmon fisheries, formerly of consequence, have been mostly destroyed by the erection of locks at Bywell.

TYNE, North, rises on the border of Scotland, and runs S.E. and S. past Bellingham and Chellerford. It receives the Reed, from the N.

TYNE, South, rises in Cumberland, flows N. and E. past Aldstone and Haltwhistle, and with the Tyne is accompanied in its whole course by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

TYNE, a small river of Scotland, rises in the parish of Borthwick, flows mostly N.E. through Haddingtonshire, and enters the North Sea at Tynninghame, 2½ miles N.W. of Dunbar, after a course of 28 miles.

TYNEHAM, Waver, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TYNEMOUTH-with-NORTH SHIELDS, a parliamentary borough, parish, and two contiguous towns of England, co. of Northumberland, on the left bank of the Tyne, at its mouth in the North Sea, opposite South Shields, and on a railway, 8 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 30,524; of parliamentary borough, comprising five townships, 29,170; of township of Tynemouth, 14,493; of township of North Shields, 8882. Tynemouth, at the E. angle of the borough, facing the sea, is well built, has many inns and lodging-houses for visitors, who resort to it for bathing, and a castle of the eleventh century, on a lofty rock, now used for barracks and military magazines, and a light-house in lat. 55° 1' 3" N., lon. 1° 25' W. North Shields, which has risen up chiefly within the present century, is a flourishing and well-built seaport, having a spacious market-place, gas and water-works, a stone church, numerous chapels, a market-house, jail, theatre, mechanics' institution, master mariners' asylum, public libraries, a Lancasterian endowed school, and other schools and charities. It is extending itself rapidly into Chilton township, on the W. Its harbor, bordered with quays, is capable of containing 2000 vessels of 500 tons burden. It belongs to the port of Newcastle and North Shields, and has a large share in the coal trade, ship-building, manufactures of rope and naval stores, and chemical products, hats, gloves, and tobacco. Tynemouth and included townships send 1 member to the House of Commons.

TYNOSBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Merrimack River, and the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Boston. The village contains 1 or 2 churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 799.

TYNISH, an islet off the W. coast of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 2 miles W. of Lettermore. Pop. 160, mostly employed in fishing.

TYNRON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

TYPINISAN, ti-pi-sa-nu', the most E., and largest of the Madagascara Islands, in the China Sea. Lat. 24° 43' N., lon. 125° 29' E. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles at its W. end. A dangerous reef is on the N. side, on which the "Providence" was lost in 1797.

TYRANA, te-ri-na', a city of European Turkey, in Albania, 15 miles N. by E. of El-Hassan. It is a wretched place, but is noted for its beautiful mosques and spacious market-places.

TYRAS. See DNIESTER.

TYRE, a maritime city of antiquity. See SOON.

TYRE, tir, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Seneca co., New York, on the Seneca River and the Erie Canal. Pop. 1356.

TYREE or TYRY. See TIRE.

TYREE'S MILLS, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tennessee.

TYREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

TYREL'S BAY, an inlet at the S. extremity of the Island of St. Vincent, in the British West Indies. On it is the village of Calliaqua, 2½ miles S.E. of Kingstown.

TYRIA, tira-d, or TIREH, tee-ré-h, a town of Asia Minor, near the Little Mender River, (anc. *Chrysler*;) 44 miles S.E. of Smyrna, at the foot of Mount Tmolus. It has numerous mosques.

TYRIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

TYRI-FIORD, ti-re fo-ord', a lake of Norway, stiff, and 16 miles W. of Christiana. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 7 miles. On the N. it receives the Beina-elf, and on the S. it gives efflux to the Drammen River.

TYRINGHAM, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 126 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 821.

TYRNAU, tse-nôw, (Hun. *Nagy Szombath*, nâdj som-bôv,) or TERNAVA, a town of West Hungary, co., and 27 miles N.E. of Presburg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 5830. It has numerous fine churches, a Roman Catholic college, military and other schools, a public library, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, a considerable general trade, and 8 important annual fairs.

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TYRNAU, a village of Moravia, circle, and N.W. of Olmutz.

TYROL, tir-rol, (Ger. pron. te-rôl,) and **VORARLBERG**, for-arl-bérg, (anc. *Rhetia*, and a part of *Noricum*;) a province of the Austrian dominions, on the S.W. frontier of Germany. Lat. 45° 40' to 47° 41' N., lon. 9° 30' to 12° 30' E., the W. portion, to the sources of the Stauz, forming Vorarlberg, and the E. portion Tyrol proper. It is bounded N. by Lake Constance and Bavaria, E. by Salzburg and Illyria, S.E. and S. by Austrian Italy, and W. by Switzerland and the principality of Lichtenstein; greatest length, from Lake Constance to the extremity of the Pusterthal, 166 miles; greatest breadth, from S.W. to N.E., 157 miles; area, 11,084 square miles. It is mountainous throughout, and in regard to scenery is second only to Switzerland, of which it may be regarded as a continuation. The Alps, entering it from Switzerland, stretch across it from W. to E. in three nearly parallel chains. The loftiest of these is the Rhetian Alps, which, occupying the centre, divide the country into a N. and S. portion. In this chain are situated Mount Ortler, the culminating point of the Austrian Empire, 12,852 feet; and the Gross-Glockner, 12,560 feet. The second parallel chain, situated in the N., not far from the frontier, forms the Tyrolean or German Alps; and the third chain, to which the name of the Trent Alps is sometimes given, bends round from the Lake of Garda, and continues E. till it becomes linked with the Carnic Alps. All these chains descend very abruptly on the S. side, and form short lateral valleys, but on their N. sides generally slope gradually by parallel terraces, the spaces between which are occupied by long longitudinal valleys. Many of the summits are capped with perpetual snow; and glaciers, to the number of 80, covering in all a space of about 170 square miles, descend into the valleys to the level of about 4000 feet. The most remarkable of these glaciers are the Oesthal, Sölden, Fiolten, and Dux. Notwithstanding the height of the chains, the Tyrol has several of the lowest passes in the Alps. The celebrated Brenner Pass is little more than 4000 feet above sea-level. The other principal passes are the Malsersheide, Timblich, Arlberg, Schlossberg, Achen Pass, and the pass near San Pellegrino. The loftiest of all the passes is the Stiller or Wormserjoch.

The prevailing rock in these mountains is granite, which usually forms the crest of the chain. On the S. slopes primitive schists and limestones overlie the granite; on the N. slopes the rocks are almost entirely calcareous. At lower elevations a greater variety of rocks appears, and in some localities, of which the Fassathal is the most remarkable example, almost all the great formations of Europe may be seen in miniature. The principal chains mentioned above form three principal valleys—the Innthal, Ischthal or Adige Valley, and Pusterthal. Into these a vast number of minor valleys open, and thus, though no proper plains occur, large portions of the surface become flat enough to be placed under regular culture.

The drainage is divided between the basins of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po. The first, forming part of the N.W. boundary, is confined to that locality, and receives only the waters of the Vorarlberg, in part directly, and in part by the Ill and the Brenz; the latter, through the medium of the Lake of Constance. A much larger share of drainage is received by the Danube, whose important tributary the Inn, traversing the celebrated valley of that name, enclosed on the S. by the Rhetian, and on the N. by the Tyrolean Alps, receives from both chains, but especially from the former, numerous torrents and streams fed by perpetual snow and glaciers. Another large supply sent to the Danube proceeds from the S. side of the Rhetian Alps, where the waters of the E. part of the Pusterthal, and of a number of lateral valleys, go to augment the Dravo. The Adriatic receives its share chiefly through the Isch or Adige. None of these rivers, except the Inn, are of navigable importance; but their effect on the scenery may be estimated from the fact that they form above 150 large waterfalls.

The largest lakes, the Idrio, Garda, and Constance, being situated on the frontier, belong less to the Tyrol than to other countries. The others, though very numerous and picturesque, are small.

The climate is generally healthy, but differs much on the opposite sides of the Alps. In the N., and more especially in the lateral valleys, it is severe, but still not so much so as in the W., where the greatest degree of cold is felt; in the S. it becomes much milder, and almost Italian. At Innsbruck, 1700 feet above sea-level, the mean annual temperature is 49°; at Bozen, 600 feet above sea-level, it is 55° 30'. The annual fall of rain is very nearly equal both in the N. and S., and averages about 26 inches.

About one-third of the whole surface is unavailable for any economical purpose, being occupied by perpetual snows, glaciers, and inaccessible barren rocks. Rather more than another third is covered with forests. The remaining portion includes large tracts of commons—mostly in a state of nature, though capable of cultivation—meadows, gardens, vineyards, and arable lands. The commons and meadows are employed in rearing cattle, which in all the higher dis-

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tricks forms the principal occupation. The most numerous stock are sheep and goats. In the gardens and orchards vast quantities of the finest fruits are grown. The vine also succeeds well, particularly in the circles of Botzen, Trent, and Roveredo, where it occupies a large extent of surface, and produces several wines of excellent quality. Other objects of subsidiary culture are olives and mulberries; the former to a very limited extent, but the latter so generally in the circle of Roveredo, as to form one of the most common and lucrative sources of employment. After deducting all the land appropriated as above described, there still remains nearly 500,000 acres under ordinary culture. From the minute subdivision of property, farms are generally small, and the operations of husbandry are conducted with little skill; but the spirit of industry is untiring, and a large amount of produce is obtained, though it fails to meet the consumption. The principal crops are maize, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Hemp, flax, tobacco, and sumach are also largely grown. The rearing of canary-birds is pursued on a large scale in the valley of the Inn, and most parts of Europe are supplied with singing birds from the Tyrol. Wolves, bears, wild boars, marmots, chamois, &c. inhabit the mountain districts. The minerals, which once formed the chief source of wealth, are less productive than formerly, but are still worked extensively. The most important are iron and salt; but both gold and silver are obtained in small quantities, and also copper and lead.

The manufactures of the Tyrol are more numerous than important. The first place belongs to the spinning and weaving of silk, which has its principal localities in Roveredo, Botzen, and Trent. The next in order is metal-ware, which is made in a variety of forms: the most deserving of notice are the brass manufactures of Achenrain and Idents, largely exported; articles in copper, iron, shovels, wire, nails, and scythes. Another manufacture in which the Tyrolese display considerable ingenuity, is that of articles in wood, many of which are carried into other countries by the makers or their children, and form a lucrative branch of traffic. Lace and embroidery and glove-making employ a great many persons regularly, and fill up the spare hours of many others. The transit trade, owing to the many easy passes through the Alps which the Tyrol presents, is of considerable importance.

There are few countries in which the devotional feeling is so strong; and though it may be often disfigured by superstition, it has doubtless mainly contributed to the formation of that simple, pure, manly, and independent character for which the Tyrolese are remarkably distinguished. Nearly all are Roman Catholics, under 10 bishops, suffragans of the archbishop of Salzburg. Many of the inhabitants emigrate annually as labourers into the neighbouring countries. The Tyrol has its own national diet, composed of the nobility, clergy, deputies of the towns and of the rural districts, who meet in one chamber. It is divided into the 7 circles of Roveredo, Trent, Etach, Pusterthal and Etach, Lower Inn and Wipptal, Upper Inn and Vintchgau, and Vorarlberg, also named from their chief towns; capital, Innsbruck.

Tyrol formed part of ancient *Rhetia*, and, after a long and noble struggle to maintain its independence, was converted into a Roman province. It suffered much from the inroads of the northern barbarians, and at a later period was governed by counts, who continued in possession till 1254, when the line becoming extinct, the Count of Gorizia succeeded. His heirs governed till 1363, when the succession opened to a female, who ceded it to the Archduke of Austria. It has since remained in the possession of that family, with the exception of a short period in the beginning of the present century, when Napoleon gave it to the Bavarians. Pop. in 1860, 859,706.—Adj. and inhab. TYROLESE, *ti-ro-leez'*.

TYRONE, *ti-rón'*, an inland county of Ireland, in Ulster, having N. the co. of Londonderry, E. Armagh, S. Monaghan, and W. Donegal. Area 1290 square miles, or 806,640 acres, of which 450,246 are arable, 311,867 uncultivated, and 11,981 in plantations. Pop. 255,819. Surface hilly and ill wooded, rising into mountains in the N. and S. Principal rivers, the Blackwater and Foyle, with their tributaries. Lough Neagh forms part of the E. boundary. Soil in the lower districts fertile, but agriculture generally very backward. Principal crops, potatoes and oats, with a little barley, flax, and clover. A considerable quantity of good coal is raised. The principal manufactures are those of linens, coarse woollens, blankets, whisky, beer, flour, meal, and coarse earthen-ware. The Enniskillen and Londonderry Railway intersects the county; and the navigation of the Tyrone Canal is wholly within its E. district. Principal towns, Strabane, Dungannon, Cookstown, and Omagh. Tyrone sends two members to the House of Commons. The O'Neils were kings in Ireland antecedent to Christianity, and were chiefs of Tyrone when the memorable rebellion of 1697 broke out under their auspices.

TYRONE, *ti-rón'*, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, 18 miles E.N.E. of Bath. The village contains several churches and stores. Pop. of the township, 1894.

TYRONE, a thriving post-village and township of Blair co.,

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Pennsylvania, on the Little Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 117 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. The village, which was commenced in 1849, is an important depôt on the railroad, and is improving rapidly. The trade and travel of Centre and Clearfield counties meet the railroad at this point, from which a plank-road, about 30 miles long, has been laid to the Bald Eagle Navigation. There is a large iron forge in operation here. Pop. of the township, 1068.

TYRONE, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 769.

TYRONE, a township, Fayette co., Pennsylvania. P. 1410.

TYRONE, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. P. 1009.

TYRONE, a village of Wilkes co., Georgia, 55 miles N.E. by N. of Milledgeville.

TYRONE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

TYRONE, a post-township, forming the N.E. extremity of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 867.

TYRONE, a village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 7 miles from Bowmanville. Pop. about 80.

TYRONE MILLS, a post-office, Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

TYROS. See BARRIE.

TYRRELL, *ti-rél'*, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Area estimated at 320 square miles. It is intersected by Alligator River. The surface is level, and the soil sandy. A large part of it is covered with swamps, and forests of cypress, red-cedar, and pine. This county, one of the original precincts, was formed in 1729, and named in honor of Sir John Tyrrel, the proprietor of this part of the province. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 5133, of whom 3431 were free, and 1702 slaves.

TYRRELL, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

TYRRELL'S PASS, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 8½ miles S.W. of Mullingar. Pop. 600. It was the scene of some bloody contests in the time of Elizabeth.

TYRRHENE, *ti-rren'* or *ti-reen'*, or TYRRHÉNIAN SEA, (anc. *Tyrrhænum Mære*.) is a name given by the ancients, and retained by many modern geographers, to that part of the Mediterranean which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.

TYRRINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TYRSILD, a river of Norway. See KLAR.

TYRUS. See SOOR.

TYRY. See TIRAZ.

TYSMIENICA, *ti-myén-ee-tsá'*, a town of Austrian Galicia, 6 miles E.S.E. of Stanislawow, between the Vorona and Bistrizia. Pop. 2900. It has Catholic, Greek United, and Armenian churches; and a trade in wax, leather, and cattle.

TYSNOSØE, *ti-s'no-sø-eh'*, an island of Norway, stiff, and 26 miles E. of Bergen, at the entrance of Hardanger-fjord. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

TYSOE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

TYSON'S FURNACE, a post-office, Windsor co., Vermont.

TYSONVILLE, a village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 16 miles N. of Trenton.

TYSSA, *ti-sá'*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, about 9 miles from Tetschen. Pop. 1456.

TYSSOWICE, *ti-s'ow-vee-tsá'*, a town of Poland, government, and 68 miles S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 2430.

TYTHBY, *ti-th-bee'*, a parish of England, co. Nottingham.

TYTHGOSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. Glamorgan.

TYTHERTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TYTHERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TYTHKIRLY, East, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TYTHKIRLY, West, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 6½ miles S.W. of Stockbridge. Here is the establishment of "Harmony," founded on the social principles of Robert Owen.

TYTHERTON-KELL/AWAYS, a Moravian hamlet of England, co. of Wilts, 2½ miles N.E. of Chippenham, on the Avon, and the Great Western Railway.

TYTHERTON-STANLEY, a chapelry, England, co. Wilts.

TYWAN-FOO, the capital of Formosa. See TAIWAN.

TYWARDRETH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TZAGLAIK, *tsá-gláik' (?)* a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, sanjak, and 64 miles E. of Serez, on the Karasoo, near its mouth in the Aegean Sea.

TZANA or ZANA, a lake of Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

TZAREVOKOKSHAIK. See TZAREVOKOKSHANSK.

TZAREVOSANTCHURSK. See TZAREVOSANTCHOOBSK.

TZARITZIN, a town of Russia. See Tzaritsin.

TZATALZE, a town of Thessaly. See NATALGE.

TZEKINOVKA, Russian Poland. See TSEKINOVA.

TZERINA, a town of Cyprus. See CERINA.

TZIMOVA, *tee-mó-vá'*, a large village of Greece, in the Morea, district, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Koron, 20 miles N.N.W. of Cape Matapan.

TZINTZOUTZAN, *tsint-soo-tsán'*, a town of Mexico, state of Michoacan, 20 miles S.W. of Valladolid, with some remains of ancient architecture, and originally capital of the Indian kingdom of Michoacan. Pop. 2000.

TZIPA, a river of Siberia. See TSIPA.

TZIVILSK or TSIVILSK, a town of Russia, government, and 62 miles W. of Kazan.

TZNA, a river of Russia. See TENA.

TZURUKHAITU, Siberia. See TSOOROOKHAITU.

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UANAPU, *oo-á-ná-poo'*, or **ANAPU**, *á-ná-poo'*, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, joins the Pará, S. of the island of Marajo, after a N. course of 400 miles.

UATUNA, *oo-á-too/má*, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, joins the Amazon, 50 miles E.N.E. of Silves, after a S.S.E. course estimated at 350 miles.

UAUPIER, *wó-w/péa*, a river of South America, in Brazil, joins the Rio Negro on the right, near the equator. Lon. $67^{\circ} 40'$ W.

UBA, *oo/bá*, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, near an affluent of the Parahiba do Sul.

UBA, *oo/bá*, a post-office of Piatt co., Illinois.

UBACH, *oo/bák*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 12 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1316.

UBAHU, a river of Brazil. See **IVAHU**.

UBAHY, a lake and river of Bolivia. See **MAGDALENA**.

UBATUBA, *oo-bá-too/bá*, a town of Brazil, province of San Paulo, 100 miles N.E. of Santos. Pop. with district, 6000.

UBAYE, *ú/bé*, a river of France, department of Basses-Alpes, after a W. course of 40 miles joins the Durance on the left.

UBBESTON, *ú/bstén*, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

UBEDA, *oo-á/bá*, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 13,809. It has remains of ancient walls, a cathedral, formerly a mosque; manufactures of woollens and earthenware, and a trade in corn, fruits, oil, wine, and horses. It was taken from the Moors in 1212.

UBES, **SAINT**, a city of Portugal. See **SATURAL**.

UBERAVA, *oo-bá-rá/vá*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes. Pop. of the district, 6000.

UBERSDORF, a village of Switzerland. See **UBERSDORF**.

UBERLINGEN, a town of Baden. See **UBERLINGEN**.

UBIGAU, *oo-bé-góu*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 13 miles E.N.E. of Torgau. Pop. 1250.

UBLEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

UBOLDO, *oo-ból-do*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 3 miles from Saronno. Pop. 1778.

UBRIQUE, *oo-bree/ká*, a town of Spain, province and 46 miles E.N.E. of Cadix. Pop. 5439. It has manufactures of woollens.

UBSTADT, *ú/bstádt*, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 3 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 1140.

UCAYALI, *oo-ki-á-lá*, **UCAVALI**, *oo-ki-á-lá*, or **PARO**, *pá-ro*, a large river of Peru, E. of the Andes, and one of the principal head streams of the Amazon. It unites with the Tuguragua, after a N. course of 500(?) miles, near lat. $4^{\circ} 26'$ S., lon. $72^{\circ} 30'$ E., to form the Amazon. It receives numerous and considerable affluents, the chief being the Apurimac. It is navigable from the Amazon, for large vessels, to Kariyacu, lat. $7^{\circ} 8'$.

UCLE, *úkl'*, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, capital of a canton, 2 miles S. of Brussels.

UCEDA, *oo-thá/bá*, a decayed city of Spain, province and 26 miles W. of Soria. Pop. 750. In its castle Ximenes was once confined. Near it a small Christian population lived independent and undisturbed throughout the Moorish dominion.

UCHAUD, *ú'ahó*, a village of France, department of Gard, on the railway between Nîmes and Montpellier. Pop. 907.

UCHEE, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, about 68 miles E. of Montgomery.

UCHEE ANNA or **EUCHER ANNA**, a post-village, capital of Walton co., Florida, about 120 miles W. of Tallahassee. It contains a court-house, and several stores.

UCHEE CREEK, of Columbia co., Georgia, flows into the Savannah River.

UCHIZY, *ú'shee'nee'*, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Mâcon. Pop. 1600.

UCH-KELENNH, Armenia. See **UCH-KUNASA**.

UCHTE, *úsk'tsh*, a village of North Germany, Hanover, county of Hoya, 16 miles S.W. of Nienburg. Pop. 1200.

UCHTK, a river of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, tributary to the Elbe.

UCKER, *úsk'ker*, a small river of Prussian Pomerania, flows into the Little Haff, at Uckermünde, and formerly gave name to the district of Uckermärk.

UCKERMÜNDE, (*Uckermünde*), *úsk'kgr-mün/dph*, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 32 miles N.W. of Stettin, at the mouth of the Ucker in the Kleine-Haff. Pop. 2310.

UCK/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

UCLES, *oo-klés*, (anc. *Urcosa*?) a fortified town of Spain, province and 32 miles W. of Cuenca, at the foot of a height crowned by a famous monastery, founded in the 12th century, on the site of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1602. It was taken by the French in 1809.

UDDEVALLA, *oo/dgh-vál'lá*, a town of South Sweden, lon and 45 miles N. of Gothenburg, on a deep inlet of the Cattegat. Pop. 3920. It has manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics, snuff, sugar, and leather.

UDDINGSTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the right bank of the Clyde, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 miles E.S.E. of Glasgow.

UDEM, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See **UDEN**.

UDEN, *ú/dén*, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 14 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1710.

UDENHOUT, *ú/den-hówt*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 10 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2084.

UDHFOOR, a town of India. See **ODDERFOOR**.

UDIGE, a town of Italy. See **UDINA**.

UDIMORK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

UDINA, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

UDINE, *oo/dé-ná*, or **UDIGÉ**, (anc. *Vedism*; L. *Uthinum*), a town of Austrian Italy, capital of the delegation of Friuli, government and 60 miles N.E. of Venice, in an extensive plain on the Canal of La Riva, between the Torre and Gormare. It forms a kind of double town—an outer, surrounded by walls, and an inner, also surrounded by walls and ditches.

It was once defended by a castle occupying a commanding height near its centre, but now converted into a house of correction. It is entered by six gates, and consists for the most part of narrow and crooked streets lined with arcades. Its principal square is spacious, and adorned with a fine pillar by Camogli, intended to commemorate the peace of Campo-Formio, a village in the neighborhood. Immediately below the castle is a fine promenade, laid out in planted alleys, and containing a large pond with an island; and in the vicinity, approached by an avenue of stately plane trees, is the Campo-Santo, which, from the taste displayed in its arrangements, and the number and elegance of its monuments, ranks as one of the finest cemeteries in Europe.

The ecclesiastical edifices include twelve parish churches, and numerous chapels, but the only one particularly deserving of notice is the Cathedral, distinguished by its marble pillars, carvings, and pictures. The other public buildings and establishments are the Episcopal Palace, Theatre, Court-house, the Guard-house, surmounted by a tower; the Lyceum, Gymnasium, and several elementary schools. The manufactures consist of linen, silk, and woollen goods, copper and earthenware, hats, and paper; and there are several liquor-distilleries, and numerous flour-mills. Udine is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a court of justice and several important public offices. Pop. 26,700.

UDINSK, a town of Siberia. See **ODINSK**.

UDIPU, a town of Hindostan. See **ODAPUR**.

UDNY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

UDVARHELY, *oo/dvá/héll*, **SZEKELY**, *székely*, (Ger. *Ober-Heiligen*, *ú/bér-héll'yén*), a market-town of Transylvania, Rotherland, capital of a county, on the Great Kékél, 90 miles E.S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 2999. It has Reformed and Roman Catholic churches and colleges, and a monastery.

UEBERLINGEN or **UBERLINGEN**, *ú/bér-ling'en*, a town of Baden, on an arm of the Lake of Constance, called the Ueberlingen-See, 8 miles N. of Constance. Pop. 2700. It has manufactures of linen, hosiery, and tobacco.

UEBERSDORF, *ú/bér-sdórf*, or **UEBERSTORFF**, *ú/bér-stórf*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 1033.

UEBERWASSER, *ú/bér-wá'sser*, a village and parish of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government and near Münster. Pop. 1612.

UECKERMÜNDE, a town of Prussia. See **UCKERMÜNDE**.

UEDEM or **UDEM**, *ú/dém*, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1700.

UEHLFELD, *ú/hélt*, or **UHLFELD**, a market-town of Bavaria, 21 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1012.

UELMEN, *ú/lmén*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles W.S.W. of Coblenz, on a lake called the Uelmen-See. P. 783.

UELZEN or **ULZEN**, *ú/lzén*, a town of Hanover, 20 miles S.E. of Lüneburg, on the railway to Cella. Pop. 3081.

UERDINGEN, *ú/áding'en*, or **OERDINGEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 3000. It has manufactures of silks and cottons.

UERSPRINGEN, *ú/spring'en*, or **URSPRINGEN**, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Hemlingau. Pop. 1069.

UESLINGEN, *ú/sling'en*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 4 miles N.W. of Frauenfeld, on the Thur. Pop. 1198.

UTERSEN or **UTERSEN**, *ú/ter-sén*, a market-town of Denmark, Holstein, on the Pinnau, 16 miles N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 3313. It has an asylum for noble ladies, sugar refineries, starch factories, and potteries.

UTIKON, *ú/té-kon*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1100.

UETLIBERG, *ú/té-bérg*, a summit of Mount Albis, W. of the lake, 2844 feet in height.

UFA, a river of European Russia. See **OSFA**.

UFFCULME, *uff'kum*, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
 UFFENHEIM, *uff'en-hime'*, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Gollach, 23 miles N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1648. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

UFFHOLTZ, *uff'holts'*, (Fr. pron. *uff'holts'*), a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin. Pop. 1852.

UFFHOVEN, *uff'ho'ven*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 1 mile W. of Langensalza. Pop. 1003.

UFFINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks. Here is the Vale of the White-horse, so called from a figure cut on the face of a chalk down.

UFFINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the railway, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Stamford. The church has a fine tower.

UFFINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

UFFINGTON, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

UFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

UFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

UFO/KER, a creek of Alabama, flows through Macon co. into Tallapoosa River, about 10 miles W. by N. of Tuskegee.

UFTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

UFTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

UGBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UGBIN, a city of Central Hindostan. See OGBIN.

UGENTO, *oo-jén'to*, (anc. *Ugentum*), a small town of Naples, province of Otranto, 14 miles S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1500.

UGGESHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

UGGIANO-DELLA-CHIESA, *oo-já/no dèl'la ke-d'sa*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 23 miles S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 1517.

UGGIANO-MONTE-FUSCOLI, *oo-já/no mon'tà foos'ko-le*, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, E.S.E. of Taranto. Pop. 500.

UGIE, *oo'ghes*, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, rises at the village of Aberdour, 2½ miles from the N. coast, flows S.E., and enters the North Sea, 2 miles N.W. of Peterhead, after a course of 21 miles. Principal affluent, the Deer. It is navigable for about 1½ miles.

UGIJAR, UXIXAR or UJIJAR, *oo-he-har'*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 50 miles S.E. of Granada, on the Ugiar. It has a town-house, prison, college, a school, academy, and a hospital. Pop. 3002.

UGINÉ, *oo-jé-ná*, a town of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, on the Arley, 18 miles S.E. of Annecy. It has several interesting antiquities, the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 2944.

UGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

UGLIANO, *oo-yá/no*, or UGLIAN, *oo-yán'*, an island of Dalmatia, Adriatic, opposite the city of Zara, from which it is separated by a channel 3 miles across. Length 14 miles, breadth 2 miles.

UGLITCH, a town of Russia. See OGLITCH.

UGOCS, *oo'goch'*, a county in the N.E. part of Hungary, bounded N. and N.W. by the county of Beregh, S.W. and S. by Szathmar, and E. and N.E. by Marmaros. Area 479 square miles. Nagy-Szöllös is the capital. Pop. 48,170.

UGRA, a river of Russia. See OOGRA.

UGRINOVEZE, *oo'gre-no-vé'sch*, (?) a village of Austria, Slavonia, 32 miles S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1647.

UHAREE or UWHARIE, *yu-hár'ree*, a small river of North Carolina, which flows through Randolph and Montgomery counties, and enters the Yadkin a few miles below the Narrows.

UHLERSVILLE, *u'hers-vil*, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

UHLERVILLE, a small village in the N. part of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River.

UHLFELD, a town of Bavaria. See UENLFELD.

UIHFAHR, *oo'far*, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Drave, opposite to Lienz. Pop. 2589.

UIHICKSVILLE, *u'riks-vil*, a thriving post-village of Mill township, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, about 100 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is at the head of slack-water navigation, a few miles from the Ohio Canal. Pop. in 1853, about 900.

UI, a river of West Siberia. See OOI.

UIO, fig. a district comprising the W. part of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, and, with the islands of Bernera, Vulavore, and Pabbay, forming a parish of the county of Ross. Area 275 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 3200.

UIST, (wist or list.) NORTH, an island and parish of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, 2½ miles N. of the island of Benbecula, and separated on the N.E. from Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 miles across. Shape very irregular. Length 17 miles, breadth from 3 to 12 miles. Pop. in 1851, 3302. Its E. part is a dreary, marshy moorland, indented by the ramifications of Lochs Maddy and Evort, and containing several inland lakes. Its W. part is hilly or mountainous, comprising some tracts of very fertile land, on which oats, barley, and potatoes are raised. It contains Ben-Croghan, a mountain 1500 feet above the sea, and several bold headlands, with some remarkable caves. With Balishare,

Gramesay, Illery, Ronay, and other adjacent islands, it forms a parish. Pop. in 1851, 3988.

UIST, SOUTH, a parish and the largest island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, S. of Harris, separated from Benbecula on the N. by a rocky strait, 1 mile across. Length 22 miles, greatest breadth 8 miles. Estimated area, 110 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 4006. Like North Uist, its E. coast is indented by lochs, and it contains several lakes; a band of fertile country borders its W. coast; elsewhere it is an alluvial plain of peat, interspersed with mountains, among which Mount Hecla rises to 2500 or 3000 feet above the sea. With the islands of Benbecula, Eriskay, and Rona, it forms a parish, pop. in 1851, 6173; of whom about five-sevenths are Roman Catholics. The population of both North and South Uist are in general miserably poor, and chiefly engaged in fishing and rural labor. Many go annually to Skye and other parts of West Scotland, and they have emigrated largely to America and Australia.

UITENHAGE, *oit'en-bá'gh*, a division of the Cape Colony, South Africa, between lat. 33° and 34° S., and lon. 28° 30' and 29° 30' E., having S. the ocean. Area 5000 square miles. Pop. 11,000. It is watered by the Camtoos and Sunday Rivers. Coal, iron, argentiferous lead, and copper are procurable, and near the coast are valuable salt-pans. Principal towns, Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth.

UITENHAGE, South Africa, Cape Colony, the capital of the above district, is situated on the Zwartkops River, 18 miles N.W. of Port Elizabeth, with which, and with Graham's Town, Albany, it has an active trade. It has a reformed church, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, and a free school.

UITGEEST, *oit-geist'*, a village of the Netherlands, North Holland, S. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1200.

UITHUIZEN, *oit-hoi'zen*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles N.E. of Groningen. Pop. 3238.

UITHUIZERMEEDEN, *oit-hoi'zer-moi'den*, or UITHUIS-TERMEEDEN, *oit-hoi'ster-má'den*, a village of Holland, province and 16 miles N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 2202.

UJ, *oo'e*, a Hungarian word signifying "new," prefixed to many places in Hungary; as UJ VÁR, (i. e. "new fort.") &c. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

UJEST, *oo'yést*, a village of Prussian Silesia, 28 miles S.E. of Oppeln, on the railway to Kosel. Pop. 433.

UJHELY-SATORALJA, *oo'e-hélf sá'tor-sá'yá'h*, a market-town of Hungary, co. and 9 miles W.S.W. of Zemplin, on the Rougyva. Pop. 6648.

UJHELY VÁGH, *oo'e-hélf vág*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Neutra. Pop. 5417.

UJIJAR, a town of Spain. See UGIJAR.

UJLAK, a town of Slavonia. See ILLOK.

UJVAROS, *oo'e-vá'rosh*, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 15 miles N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 6719.

UJVIDEK, a town of Hungary. See NEUSATZ.

UKRAINE, *u'krane* or *oo-krán'e'*, (Polish *Ukraina*, *oo-krá-ee'ná*, "a frontier.") an old subdivision of Russia and South-East Poland, comprising the country now subdivided among the governments of Kiev, Poltava, and Kharkov, and traversed by the rivers Dnieper and Donets, with their affluents. Its capital city was Kiev.

ULAI, See KAROON.

ULAO, a post-office of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin.

ULASH, a village of Asia Minor. See OOLASH.

ULCEBY, *uls'bee*, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Barton-on-Humber, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

ULCEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles S.W. of Alford. A lofty hill in this parish, called the Bull's Head, serves as a landmark to navigators.

ULCOFAUHIACH/EE or ALCOFAUHIATCH/EE, a small river in the N. central part of Georgia, rises in Gwinnett co., flows southward, and enters the Ocmulgee River, on the boundary between Butts and Jasper counties. It is sometimes called the Alcovy.

ULCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ULDALE, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

ULEA, *oo-lá'a*, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles N.W. of Murcia, near the Segura. Pop. 1181.

ULEA, (*Uleá*) *oo'le-ó*, or ULEO, a river of Russia, Finland, issues from the N.W. extremity of a lake of same name, flows N.W., and after a course of about 180 miles falls into the Gulf of Bothnia near Uleåborg. Before it reaches its mouth it divides into four branches and forms several cataracts.

ULEABORG, (*Uleåborg*) *oo'le-ó-borg*, a seaport town of Finland, capital of a len, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Uleá in the Gulf of Bothnia, 72 miles S.S.E. of Torned. Pop. 5000. Mean temperature of year, 31° F.; winter 8° F., summer 55° F. Fahrenheit. Since its destruction by fire, in 1825, it has been rebuilt in a regular style, and it is, after Abo, the principal commercial town of Finland. Chief exports, pitch, tar, fish, and salted provisions. It was founded in 1610, and belonged to Sweden till 1809. On an adjacent island is the Castle of Uleåborg, built in 1590.

ULEA-TRASK, *oo'le-ó trask*, a lake of Finland, government and 50 miles S.E. of Uleåborg, of very irregular shape, 35 miles in length by, 10 miles in average breadth. It re-

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ceives several rivers from the E., and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Uled, 75 miles in length.

ULEBO, a river of Russia. See ULBA.

ULEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ULIA. See MONTMAYOR.

ULIARUS. See OLIRON.

ULIE (ool-lee) ISLANDS, a group of 13 islands in the Pacific Ocean, forming a portion of the Carolines.

ULITEA or ULIETA. See RALATEA.

ULLA, ool/yá, a river of Spain, Galicia, enters the Bay of Arosa, after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

UL/LAH-BUND, a mound in Sindh, 20 miles N. of Luckput, thrown up by an earthquake, in 1819, across the Poorana, or E. branch of the Indus, which, however, in 1828, burst through it, forming a channel 35 yards wide, and 30 feet deep.

UL/LAPOOL, a maritime village of Scotland, counties of Cromarty and Ross, on the W. coast, N. of Loch Broom, 35 miles N.W. of Dingwall. Pop. 790, mostly employed in fishing. The village was built in 1783, by the British Fishery Society, but the failure of the herring fishery has reduced it to insignificance. Its harbor is good, and steamers ply to Portree and Stornoway.

UL/LARD, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Graigue. It has remains of a castle and some ecclesiastical edifices.

ULLDECONA, ool-dá-kóná, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, 15 miles S.S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 4617.

ULLERSDORF, GROSS, groos ól/lers-dorf, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz, with a castle. Pop. 2114.

ULLERSDORF, NEU, (nol.) or LOSINA-NOWA, lo-see/ná nó/wa, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz. P. 819.

ULLERSDORF, NIEDER, (nee/dér) a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz. Pop. 1067.

ULLESKELFE, úl/skél, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 9 miles S.W. of York.

ULLESTHORPE, úl/thorp, a hamlet of England, co. of Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Lutterworth. Pop. in 1851, 592. It has a station on the Midland Counties Railway.

ULLESWATER. See ULLSWATER.

UL/LID, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

UL/LIN, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 20 miles from Cairo.

UL/LINGSWICK, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ULLOA, ool-yó/a, or ULUA, oo-loo/a, a river of Central America, Honduras, flows first N.W., then N., and after a course of about 160 miles falls into the Gulf of Honduras. It is partly navigable by vessels of 200 tons.

ULLOA, SAN JUAN DE. See SAN JUAN DE ULUA.

ULLSWATER or ULLESWATER, úl/wá-ter, the largest of the English lakes, next to Windermere, from which it is 8 miles N., between the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5 miles S.W. of Penrith. Length 9 miles; average breadth 1 mile; depth 210 feet. Near its S.W. extremity it is bordered by the mountain Helvellyn; and its scenery, though not equal to that of Windermere in picturesque beauty, far surpasses it in grandeur.

ULM, úlm, (Ger. pron. ólm,) a frontier town of Württemberg, capital of the circle of Danube, 46 miles S.E. of Stuttgart, on the left bank of the Danube, where it begins to be navigable, and a station on the Augsburg and Ulm Railway, 56½ miles from Augsburg. Pop. 13,468. Mean temperature of year 47°; winter 29°·3, summer 63°·6, Fahrenheit. It is antiquated and dull, but has a fine Gothic cathedral, a town-hall, government and custom-house, a corn-hall, arsenal, gymnasium, hospitals, theatre; and manufactures of tobacco, pipe-bowls, playing cards, leather, vinegar, and linen fabrics; building docks, and an active transit trade. Ulm was long an imperial free town, strongly fortified, and a military post of much importance in the German wars. Here, on the 17th October, 1805, General Mack, with near 30,000 Austrian troops, capitulated to Napoleon, without firing a shot. As a Germanic fortress it is garrisoned during peace by Württemberg and Bavarian troops, and a body of Austrian artillery. In time of war one-third of the force is Austrian.

ULM, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 10 miles N.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 588.

ULM, NEU, (nol.) a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, opposite Ulm, being a suburb of that town.

ULMBACH, ólm/bák, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Hanau, near Salmünster, on a stream of same name. Pop. 1282.

ULRICHHAMN, ool-roo/ál-hám, formerly BEGESUND, búghh-sóund, a town of South Sweden, lan and 54 miles S.E. of Wenersborg, on Lake Asunda. Pop. 1645.

UL/STER, the most N. province of Ireland, between lat. 53° 46' and 55° 26' N., and lon. 5° 24' and 8° 45' W., having S. Leinster, S.W. Connaught, W. and N. the Atlantic Ocean, E. the Irish Sea and the North Channel, in one part separated only by 13 miles from the Mull of Kintyre, Scotland. Area 8629 square miles, or 5,457,820 acres; of which 3,407,539 are estimated to be arable, 1,764,370 uncultivated, and 214,556 under

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water. Pop. in 1841, 2,286,622, and in 1851, 2,011,786, the majority being Protestants. Shores mostly bold and rocky, and on the N. and E. are remarkable basaltic cliffs, including the Giant's Causeway. Principal headlands, Malin, Teelin, and Fair Head, respectively the N.W. and N.E. extremities; and here are the large inlets, Donegal Bay on the W., Lough Swilly and Foyle on the N., Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay in the E. Surface very much diversified; mountains in the W., where several summits rise to upwards of 2000 feet; the province is more free from bogs and plains than the other parts of Ireland. It contains the large lake called Lougha Neagh, Strangford, and Erne; principal rivers, the Bann, Foyle, Erne, and some tributaries of the Shannon. It is traversed by the Ulster Canal, 24 miles in length, and connecting Lougha Neagh and Erne; and the Ulster Railway, between Belfast, Armagh, and Ballymena. This province is the head-quarters of the Irish linen manufacture, and of other branches of manufacturing industry in Ireland, which have their chief seat at Belfast; the annual value of the linens made is estimated at 5,000,000£, and the manufactures employ 170,000 hands. The province is divided into the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

ULSTER, ól/ster, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Rhöngebirge, Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, flows N. for 30 miles past Thann and Geysa, and joins the Werra, 2 miles W. of Vach. It partly forms the frontier between Saxe-Weimar and Hesse-Cassel.

ULSTER, a county in the E.S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and is drained by Rondout, Wallkill, Neversink, and Shawangunk Rivers, and by Esopus Creek, which supply motive power. The surface is generally uneven and mountainous, the Catskill and Shawangunk Ridges traversing the county. The soil is usually productive where not too rugged for cultivation. Iron ore, limestone, slate, and marl are abundant, and lead, plumbeago, coal, and alum have been found. The Hudson River is navigable for ships along its entire eastern border. The county is intersected by the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Named from Ulster, a province of Ireland. Capital, Kingston. Pop. 59,384.

ULSTER, New York. See SACOERTIES.

ULSTER, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the North Branch Canal. Pop. 1082.

ULSTER, NEW, the N. Island of New Zealand, which see.

ULSTERVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

ULTIMA THULE, úl/te-má thu/lee, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

ULTING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ULUA, a river of Central America. See ULLUA.

ULUBAD, oo-loo-bád/á, a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the W. end of Abullinte, 32 miles W. of Brusa, with a large ruined Byzantine fortress.

ULULA-DEL-CAMPO, oo-loo/á dól kám/po, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 30 miles from Almería, on a gentle height. Pop. 1600.

ULVA, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, separated by narrow straits from the W. coast of Mull, and the E. of Gometra Island. Length 5 miles; breadth 2 miles. Pop. 800. Surface mountainous and basaltic, rising in terraces to 1400 feet in height.

ULVERSTONE, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Lancaster, on the N.W. side of Morecambe Bay. Pop. of the town in 1851, 6453. The town has various churches, dissenting chapels, and minor schools, two libraries, assembly rooms, theatre, and savings bank. Besides the parish church, there are six other perpetual curacies. Conishead Priory is 2 miles S. A canal, 1½ miles in length, connects the town with Morecambe Bay, navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Manufactures of coarse cottons and linens, rope, hats, and woollen yarn are carried on, with some ship-building, and a coasting trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, slates, and corn. Port subordinate to that of Lancaster.

ULYSSES, ú-lis/ses, a township of Tompkins co., New York, on the W. side of Cayuga Lake, 9 miles N.W. of Ithaca. Pop. 3122.

ULYSSES, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N.E. by E. of Coudersport. Pop. 699.

ULYSSES CENTRE, a post-office, Potter co., Pennsylvania.

ULZEN, a town of Hanover. See ULSEN.

UMAN, a town of Russia. See OOMAN.

UMBAGOG LAKE, of New England, is situated partly in Oxford county, Maine, and partly in Coos county, New Hampshire. Its length is about 12 miles, and its breadth varies from 1 to 5 miles. The outlet unites with the Megalloway River to form the Androscoggin.

UMBAL/LAH, a town of Hindostan, and an important station of British subsidiary troops, capital of a small chief ship, in the Sikh territory, province and 120 miles N.N.W. of Delhi, on the route to Lahore.

UMBI², a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dominions, 35 miles S.E. of Aurungabad.

UMBRE or UMBREH, oom/bra or oom/breh, a river of Africa, an affluent of the Congo.

UMBRETE, oom-bré-tá, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 9 miles S.W. of Seville, with a beautiful palace and garden belonging to the Archbishop of Seville. P. 1835.

UMBRIATICO, oom-bre-dí-to-ko, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 22 miles N.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 1200.

UMBRO. See OMERONE.

UMCOLCUS, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

UMEA, (Umeå) oo-me-ö, a river of Sweden, rises on the E. slope of the mountains which separate Norway from Sweden, in lat. 66° N., flows S.E., forming several lakes by its expansion, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia by a wide embouchure, a little below the town of Umeå, after a course of above 250 miles. The water, which at its mouth is about 15 feet deep, is only 8 feet at Umeå.

UMEA, (Umeå), a seaport town of North Sweden, capital of a len near the mouth of the Umeå River, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 95 miles N.E. of Hernösand. Lat. 63° 49' 5" N., lon. 20° 18' E. Pop. 1410. It is mostly built of wood, and has been twice destroyed by fire by the Russians. It has two safe harbors.

UMTEERGHUR or AMTEERGHUR, a considerable town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dominion and 128 miles S.E. of Joodpoor, with several temples, and a manufactory of chints. Near it is a strong fort.

UMMENDORF, ööm/men-dorf, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government and W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1015.

UMMERAPOORA, Burmah. See AMARAPOORA.

UMMER-K'BIEH, a river of Morocco. See MORBEYA.

UMMERSTADT, ööm/mers-tätt', a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 12 miles S.E. of Hildburghausen. Pop. 720.

UMPQUA, ümp/quaw, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, and is drained by the Umpqua River, from which it derives its name. This county was formed since 1850.

UMPQUA CITY, a post-village of Umpqua co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, a short distance above its mouth, about 100 miles S.W. of Salem.

UMRITSIR, a city of the Punjab. See AMRITSER.

UMSTADT, ööm-stätt, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, capital of a district in the Odenwald, 13 miles E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2009.

UMZINYATI, üm-zin-yá-tee, or BUFFALO RIVER, a river of South East Africa, forming the N.E. boundary of the British territory of Natal, rises in the Drakenburg Mountains, flows E.S.E., and joins the Tugela, 50 miles from its mouth in the Indian Ocean.

UMZINKULU, oom-zim-koo-loo', OM'ZINKOLO' or UMZINKULWANA, oom-zim-koot-wá-ná, a river of South-east Africa, forming the S.W. frontier of Natal.

UNA, oo-ná, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, flows E. for 60 miles, and falls into the sea by a large mouth 40 miles N. of the mouth of the Iguape.

UNA, a river of Brazil, forming the boundary between the provinces of Alagoas and Pernambuco, falls into the ocean about 12 miles N. of the Barra-Grand, after a course of 150 miles. Its mouth is wide, and admits barges, which ascend to the forests on its banks and those of the Jacuhipé, and take in cargoes of excellent timber.

UNA, a river of Brazil, province of Bahia, flows E., passing the town of Olivença, and about 4 miles below falls into the ocean.

UNA, a small river of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, falls into the sea between Cape Buzios and the mouth of the São João.

UNADIL/LA, a small river near the centre of New York, forms the boundary between Otsego county on the left, and Madison and Chenango counties on the right. It flows into the East Branch of the Susquehanna River.

UNADILLA, a post-village and township at the S.W. extremity of Otsego co., New York, on the E. side of Unadilla River, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Albany. The village, on the Susquehanna River, contains a bank, and several mills and stores. Pop. of the township, 2463.

UNADILLA, a post-village and township of Livingston co., Michigan, on Portage River, about 33 miles S.E. of Lansing. Pop. 1027.

UNADILLA CENTRE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 30 miles S.W. of Cooperstown.

UNADILLA FORKS, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Unadilla River, at the junction of its branches, about 85 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains several mills and factories.

UNAKA or UNIKA MOUNTAINS, a name given to a portion of the Appalachian Mountains, dividing North Carolina from Tennessee, and situated S.W. from the Tennessee River.

UNALASCHKA. See OONALASKA.

UNARE, oo-ná-rá, a river of South America, Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles W. of Barcelona, after a N. course of 120 miles. Near its source is the village of Unare.

UNCASTILLO, oon-kás-teel-yo, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles N.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2113. It has an old castle, and remains of an ancient aqueduct.

UN'DERBARROW, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland.

UN'DERCLIFF, a maritime tract of the Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton, 5 miles eastward to Bonchurch. It averages three-fourths of a mile in width, and has been formed by a landslip from a range of chalk cliffs, which bound it on the land side, where they form an abrupt wall from 90 to 120 feet in height. It is highly picturesque.

UN/CASVILLE, a post-village of Montville township, New London co., Connecticut, near the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, about 6 miles N. of New London. It contains a cotton-mill, dyeing establishment, &c. Name derived from Uncas, a celebrated Indian chief.

UN'DERHILL, a post-township in Chittenden co., Vermont, 23 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1509.

UN'DERHILL CENTRE, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.

UN'DERMILL/BECK, a township of England, co. of Westmoreland.

UN'DEROOT or ANDEROT, Indian Ocean, the largest of the LACCADIVE ISLANDS, which see.

UN'DER-SKID/DAW, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

UNDERWALDEN. See UNTERWALDEN.

UN'DERWOOD, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

UN'DERWOODS, a post-office of Marion co., Ohio.

UN'DY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

UNGARN, a country of Europe. See HUNGARY.

UNGAVA, üng-gab/vá, or SOUTH BAY, a bay in the N. part of Labrador, extending southward from Hudson's Strait. It receives the Koksoak River.

UNGHERIA. See HUNGARY.

UNGHVAR or UNGVAR, oong'vá, a market-town of North-East Hungary, capital of a county, on the Ung, 40 miles N.N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek United churches, and a trade in wines.

UNOI, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See TAVOOS.

UNGRIA. See HUNGARY.

UNIE, oon'yá, an island in the Adriatic, 16 miles S.E. of Istria. Length 6 miles, breadth 2 miles. Pop. 300.

UNIEH, a town of Asia Minor. See UNTER.

UNIEJOW, oon-yá-yov, a town of Poland, on the Warta, 34 miles N.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 800.

UNION, yoon'yün, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 650 square miles. The entire eastern boundary is formed by the Susquehanna River, together with its West Branch. Penn's Creek flows through the middle of the county, which is drained also by Buffalo, White Deer, and Middle Creeks. The surface is diversified by minor ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, the names of which are Buffalo, Nittany, Shade, and Jack's Mountains. The soil of the valleys, especially that of Buffalo Creek, is extremely fertile. Iron and limestone are the most valuable minerals. The creek affords motive power for numerous mills and factories. The Susquehanna Canal passes along the E. border. Formed in 1813. Capital, New Berlin. Pop. 26,083.

UNION, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina: area estimated at 350 square miles. It is drained by Richardson's and Warsaw Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; a portion of the soil is productive. Granite underlies a part of the surface, and extensive beds of slate suitable for building are found in other parts. Several rich gold-mines are worked, and it is stated that lumps have been found worth from \$2000 to \$3000 each. Houses or whetstones of fine quality are found 8 miles from Monroe. According to some accounts, General Andrew Jackson was born in this county, about a quarter of a mile from the border of South Carolina. Formed in the year 1842, from parts of Anson and Mecklenburg counties. Capital, Monroe. Pop. 10,051; of whom 5000 were free, and 1982 slaves.

UNION, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, contains about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Broad River, on the S. by the Ennore, and intersected by the Pacolet and Tyger Rivers. The surface is hilly, the soil productive, and well watered. This district is remarkable for mineral wealth: one gold-mine is worked with profit; iron ore of fine quality is found in immense quantities; and granite is one of the principal rocks. It is intersected by the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. The streams furnish motive power for mills, &c. Capital, Unionville. Pop. 19,852; of whom 9400 were free, and 10,392 slaves.

UNION, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 680 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Hiwassee, Nollet, and Toccoa Rivers, which flow north-westward to the Tennessee River.

The county is traversed by the Blue Ridge, several peaks of which are distinguished by the names of Ivy Log, Cooper's, Track Rock, and Round Top Mountains. Pilot Mountain, situated in the N.E. part, is said to be very difficult of ascent; the N.W. side, according to White's Statistics, is 400 yards perpendicular. Union county abounds in valuable minerals, particularly iron, granite, marble, and gold. Several mines of gold are worked, which are said to be rich; and a few diamonds have been found. Organized in 1832. Capital, Blairsville. Pop. 7234; of whom 6866 were free, and 278 slaves.

UNION, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, contains about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Washita River, and intersected by its affluents, the D'Arbonne and Lutre Bayous. The surface is diversified by pine-clad hills of moderate height. The soil is sandy and fertile. Extensive forests of pine, oak, and hickory are found here. The Washita is navigated by steamboats on the border of the parish, and the D'Arbonne is navigable to Farmerville, the seat of justice. Pop. 5203; of whom 4778 were free, and 3425 slaves.

UNION, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana: area about 1230 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Washita River, and drained by Sulphur Creek and the North Fork of the Bayou D'Arbonne. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil is sandy and productive. In 1850 it produced 7937 bales of cotton; 93,660 bushels of sweet potatoes. The quantity of sweet potatoes was the greatest produced in any county of the state; and the quantity of cotton greater than in any except Chicot county. The Washita River is navigable by steamboats. In 1850, Union was the most populous county in the state. Capital, El Dorado. Pop. 10,296; of whom 5531 were free, and 4767 slaves.

UNION, a county in the N.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Indiana and Illinois, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. The Ohio River washes the whole western and part of the northern border: Tradewater Creek forms its boundary on the S.W., and Highland Creek on the N.E. The surface is level, undulating, and hilly; the soil is good. Extensive beds of bituminous coal, and several sulphur and chalybeate springs are found in it. Formed in 1811. Capital, Morganfield. Pop. 9012; of whom 6720 were free, and 2292 slaves.

UNION, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, contains about 445 square miles. It is drained by Darby, Mill, Rush, and Boques Creeks, affluents of the Scioto River. The surface is generally level, and heavily timbered, except some prairies of small extent: the soil is very fertile. Valuable limestone quarries are worked in the eastern part. Three railroads traverse the county, the Springfield and Mansfield, (unfinished,) the Columbus and Urbana, and the Marysville and Bellefontaine. Capital, Marysville. Pop. 12,204.

UNION, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 108 square miles. It is drained by the East Fork of Whitewater River. The surface is level in the E., and undulating in the W., and the soil is uniformly good. The underlying rock is the blue or Trenton limestone. Union county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by 1 or 2 railroads leading to Cincinnati. Capital, Liberty. Pop. 6944.

UNION, a county near the S. extremity of Illinois, has an area of about 320 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its western boundary, and the county is drained by Clear Creek. The surface is diversified, and in some parts hilly; the soil is fertile. This county is rich in minerals, among which are iron, lead, stone-coal, chalk, porcelain clay, alum, and copperas. Saltpetre caves are numerous. The lead-mines have not been much explored: the beds of coal and porcelain are extensive. The route of the Central Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Jonesborough. Pop. 7615.

UNION, a county in the S.E.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the Crooked Fork of Grand River, and several of its affluents. The soil is said to be fertile, but is mostly uncultivated. The census gives us no information respecting this county, which has but few inhabitants.

UNION, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, 28 miles E.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1974.

UNION, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

UNION, a post-township of Tolland co., Connecticut, 23 miles N.E. of Hartford. Pop. 729.

UNION, a small village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 15 miles N. by W. of Providence.

UNION, a thriving post-village and township of Broome co., New York, in the valley of Nanticoke Creek, the village half a mile from the Union Station of the New York and Erie Railroad, 233 miles from New York City. Settled in 1789, by Judge Mersereau. Pop. of the village, about 1200; of the township, 2143.

UNION, a township of Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 1095.

UNION, a post-township of Essex co., New Jersey, about 46 miles N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1662.

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UNION or CONNECTICUT FARMS, a post-village in the above township, about 50 miles N.E. of Trenton.

UNION, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 952.

UNION, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. P. 1391.

UNION, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1665.

UNION, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. P. 202.

UNION, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1074.

UNION, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, contains the county seat. Pop. 5206.

UNION, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. from Huntingdon. Pop. 631.

UNION, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. P. 597.

UNION, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. P. 1590.

UNION, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. P. 1304.

UNION, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania. P. 1284.

UNION, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Catawissa Railroad. Pop. 1064.

UNION, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 825.

UNION, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania, contains New Berlin, the county seat. Pop. 1452.

UNION, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

UNION, a village and township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1192.

UNION, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

UNION, a handsome post-village, capital of Monroe co., Virginia, 208 miles W. of Richmond. It contains 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

UNION, a thriving village of Randolph co., North Carolina, on Deep River, a few miles from Ashborough. It has a fine water-power and a cotton factory.

UNION, a post-office of Washington co., North Carolina.

UNION, a post-village of Greene co., Alabama, 53 miles S.S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

UNION, a small village of Jefferson co., Mississippi.

UNION, a post-village of Newton co., Mississippi, 75 miles E. of Jackson.

UNION, a township of Ashley co., Arkansas. Pop. 192.

UNION, a township of Conway co., Arkansas. Pop. 312.

UNION, a post-township of Fulton co., Arkansas. P. 363.

UNION, a township of Greene co., Arkansas. Pop. 473.

UNION, a township of Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 256.

UNION, a township of Izard co., Arkansas. Pop. 440.

UNION, a township of Lafayette co., Arkansas. Pop. 530.

UNION, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 530.

UNION, a township of Marion co., Arkansas. Pop. 543.

UNION, a township of Newton co., Arkansas. Pop. 162.

UNION, a township of Van Buren co., Arkansas. P. 254.

UNION, a township of White co., Arkansas. Pop. 244.

UNION, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

UNION, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1872.

UNION, a township of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River. Pop. 4379.

UNION, a township of Butler co., Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. It contains the village of Ripley. Pop. 2173.

UNION, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 804.

UNION, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1646.

UNION, a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 1800.

UNION, a township of Clinton co., Ohio, contains Wilmington, the county seat. Pop. 3558.

UNION, a township of Fayette co., Ohio, contains the county seat. Pop. 2392.

UNION, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 1150.

UNION, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1406.

UNION, a township of Knox co., Ohio, partly intersected by the Walbonding and Vernon Rivers. Pop. 1192.

UNION, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 1318.

UNION, a township of Licking co., Ohio, partly intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2308.

UNION, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 804.

UNION, a township of Madison co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad. Pop. 2160.

UNION, a township of Mercer co., Ohio, intersected by St. Mary's River. Pop. 746.

UNION, a township of Miami co., Ohio, intersected by Miami River. Pop. 2227.

UNION, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1930.

UNION, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

UNION, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1795.

UNION, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1530.

UNION, a township in Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 564.

UNION, a township in Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 515.

UNION, a township in Ross co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2066.

UNION, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 665.

UNION, a township in Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 944.

UNION, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 1205.

UNION, a township in Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 84.

UNION, a township in Warren co., Ohio, intersected by the Little Miami Railroad and the Miami Canal. Pop. 1594.

UNION or UNION VILLAGE, a Shaker village in the above township, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. P. 348.

UNION, a township in Washington co., Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum River. Pop. 1166.

UNION, a township in Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 1271.
UNION, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, 160 miles W.S.W. of Detroit.
UNION, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 412.
UNION, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. P. 588.
UNION, a township in Crawford co., Indiana. Pop. 622.
UNION, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 778.
UNION, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 1011.
UNION, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 632.
UNION, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 734.
UNION, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 544.
UNION, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 522.
UNION, a township in Johnson co., Indiana. Pop. 1227.
UNION, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 608.
UNION, a township in Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 623.
UNION, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 812.
UNION, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 4627.
UNION, a township in Parke co., Indiana. Pop. 1188.
UNION, a township in Perry co., Indiana. Pop. 747.
UNION, a post-office of Pike co., Indiana.
UNION, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 497.
UNION, a village and important railroad station of Randolph co., Indiana, on the eastern boundary of the state, 85 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. Six or seven railroads meet at this point, viz. the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine and the Bellefontaine and Indiana; the Columbus Piqua and Indiana; the Greenville and Miami; the Marion and Mississinewa; and the Cincinnati Union and Fort Wayne. The post-office is Union City. Laid out in 1849.
UNION, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1179.
UNION, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Pop. 608.
UNION, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 1071.
UNION, a township in Union co., Indiana. Pop. 1153.
UNION, a township in Vanderburg co., Indiana. P. 673.
UNION, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 567.
UNION, a post-village of Champaign co., Illinois, 105 miles E. by N. of Springfield.
UNION, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 916.
UNION, a village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 62 miles N.W. of Chicago.
UNION, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Pacific Railroad, (unfinished,) 45 miles W. of St. Louis. The Bourbeuse River, which passes near the village, affords fine water-power. Rich mines of copper, iron, and lead are worked in the county. Union has one newspaper office.
UNION, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Pop. 988.
UNION, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 504.
UNION, a township in St. Genevieve co., Missouri. P. 698.
UNION, a township in Washington co., Missouri. P. 1761.
UNION, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.
UNION, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.
UNION, a post-village and township at the N.W. extremity of Rock co., Wisconsin, 22 miles S. by E. of Madison. P. 1050.
UNION, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah Territory.
UNION, a seaport town of Central America, state and 70 miles E.S.E. of St. Salvador, on the W. coast of Conchagua Gulf.
UNION BRIDGE, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.
UNION BRIDGE, a post-office of Titus co., Texas.
UNION CENTRE, a post-village of Broome co., New York.
UNION CITY, a post-village of Branch co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's River, at the mouth of Coldwater River, at the head of navigation, 115 miles W. by E. of Detroit. It contains an iron foundry and several mills.
UNION CITY, Randolph co., Indiana. See **UNION**.
UNION CHURCH, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mississippi.
UNION COLLEGE. See SCHENECTADY, New York.
UNION COLLEGE. See MURFRESHBOROUGH, Tennessee.
UNION CORNERS, a post-office, Livingston co., New York.
UNION CORNERS, a village in Van Buren co., Iowa, on St. Fox River, 90 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.
UNION CROSS ROADS, a small village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, about 4 miles S.E. of Woodbury.
UNION CROSS ROADS, a post-office in Union parish, Louisiana.
UNIONDALE, post-office, Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.
UNION DEPOT, a village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles N. of Harrisburg.
UNION DISTRICT, a post-office, Washtenaw co., Michigan.
UNION FALLS, a post-village of Clinton co., New York, on Saranac River, about 160 miles N. of Albany.
UNION FURNACE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.
UNION GROVE, a post-office of Prince George co., Virginia.
UNION GROVE, a post-office of Whitesides co., Illinois.
UNION GROVE, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.
UNION HALL, a post-village of Franklin co., Virginia, 200 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.
UNION ISLAND, Grenadines, British West Indies, 5 miles N. of Carriacou.
UNION LEVEL, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.
UNION MEETING HOUSE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

UNION MILLS, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, 40 miles N.N.W. of Albany.
UNION MILLS, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, and on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Erie.
UNION MILLS, a post-village in Carroll co., Maryland, 68 miles N.N.W. of Annapolis.
UNION MILLS, a post-village of Fluvanna co., Virginia, on the Rivanna River, 75 miles N.W. of Richmond. The river affords water-power, which is used in a cotton factory and several mills.
UNION MILLS, a post-office of Heard co., Georgia.
UNION MILLS, a flourishing post-village of La Porte co., Indiana, 11 miles S.S.W. of La Porte.
UNION MILLS, a thriving post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 10 miles W. of Oska-loosa.
UNION PLAIN, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.
UNION POINT, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, at its junction with the Athens Branch, 48 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.
UNION POINT, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.
UNION POINT, a post-office of Union co., Illinois, on the Ohio, about 80 miles W. by S. of Shawneetown.
UNION PRAIRIE, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.
UNION RIVER, of Hancock co., Maine, falls into the Atlantic Ocean opposite Mount Desert Island. It has numerous tributaries, and in some parts is rapid, affording fine mill-seats.
UNION SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.
UNION SOCIETY, a post-office of Greene co., New York.
UNION SPRINGS, a post-village in Springport township, Cayuga co., New York, is beautifully situated on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, 10 miles S.W. of Auburn. It contains 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, a newspaper office, a female seminary, 9 dry goods stores, 2 flouring-mills, 2 steam saw and planing mills, 2 lumber-yards, 1 machine shop, 1 foundry, and 1 manufactory of farming and other articles. There are within the limits of the village several springs, supplying motive power to 2 mills, the waters of which never fail to any great extent in seasons of the greatest drought; hence it has been supposed that they issue from a subterraneous channel communicating with Oneasco Lake, 10 miles distant, the surface of which is said to be some 200 feet above the level of the springs. Quarries of limestone and gypsum are worked at this place. Plank-roads connect it with Auburn and Levanua, and a steam ferry-boat piles across the lake. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.
UNION SPRINGS, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the Girard and Mobile Railroad, about 40 miles S.E. of Montgomery.
UNION SPRINGS, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.
UNION SQUARE, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on Salmon Creek, 12 miles E. of Oswego.
UNION SQUARE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 92 miles E. of Harrisburg.
UNION STAR, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See New York.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, Virginia.
UNIONTOWN, a flourishing post-borough of Union township, capital of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the National Road, about 45 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg. It is compactly built, and contains a neat court-house, 7 brick churches, 1 academy, 1 female seminary, and Madison College. Three or four newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is fertile and populous. The abundance of stone-coal in this vicinity renders it an advantageous site for manufactories, of which there are several in operation. P. in 1850, 2233; in 1853, about 2700.
UNIONTOWN, a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, 12 miles S. of Williamsport. It contained in 1851, 4 stores, and near 200 inhabitants.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 40 miles N.W. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1850, 368.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village in Perry co., Alabama, on the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad, 60 miles S. of Tuscaloosa. Pop. estimated at 600.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 244 miles below Louisville, has several stores.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 114 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 132 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 245.
UNIONTOWN, Ohio. See FULTONHAM.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Wells co., Indiana, 112 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, 26 miles W. of Peoria.
UNIONTOWN, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.
UNIONTOWN, a post-town of Trinity co., in the N.N.W. part of California, is situated on Humboldt Harbor and on the main road from Benicia to Klamath, 235 miles in a straight line N.N.W. of San Francisco.

UNION VALE, a township of Dutchess co., New York, 12 miles E. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1552.

UNION VALLEY, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village in Orange co., Vermont, 46 miles S.E. of Montpelier.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village of Broome co., New York, about 20 miles N. by W. of Binghamton.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the Battenkill River, about 35 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and has manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, and other articles.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village in Northumberland co., Virginia, 85 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

UNION VILLAGE, Warren co., Ohio. See **UNION**.

UNIONVILLE, yoon/yün-vil, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the Collinsville branch of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, about 17 miles S.W. by W. of Hartford. It contains 1 church, and 2 stores.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 120 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

UNIONVILLE, formerly **WRANGLEBOROUGH**, a small village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, is situated on Nacoth Creek, about 13 miles E.N.E. of May's Landing.

UNIONVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, is situated in Bald Eagle Valley, 6 miles W. of Bellefonte. A plank-road connects it with the Central Railroad at Tyrone. It contained in 1851, 3 stores, 1 flour-mill, and 1 tannery. The name of the post-office is **FLAMINGO**.

UNIONVILLE, a handsome and thriving post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It is well built, and surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated country. It contains 3 churches, 2 boarding-schools of respectable patronage, 5 stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

UNIONVILLE, a small village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles from Allentown.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 67 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Union district, South Carolina, 70 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. The surrounding country is hilly, and contains an abundance of granite and iron ore. The Spartanburg and Union Railroad passes through it, connecting it with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village in Monroe co., Georgia, 55 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

UNIONVILLE, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village in Bedford co., Tennessee, 46 miles S.S.E. of Nashville.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, near the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 184 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is one of the largest villages in the county. Pop. estimated at 700.

UNIONVILLE, a small village of Morgan co., Ohio.

UNIONVILLE, a village of Ohio, on the Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad, 23 miles from Columbus.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Indiana, 8 or 9 miles N.E. of Bloomington.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, about 120 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 19 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 300.

UNIONVILLE CENTRE, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, on Big Darby Creek, 25 miles N.W. of Columbus.

UNIONPOLIS, a post-office of Auglaize co., Ohio.

UNISON, a post-village of Loudoun co., Virginia, 16 miles S.W. of Leesburg, contains 3 churches, and several stores.

UNISON, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

UNITARIA, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

UNITED STATES, *THE*, (Fr. *Etats-Unis*, *États-Unies*; Port. and Sp. *Estados Unidos*, *es-tá-dos oo-neé-dos* or *es-tá-dos oo-neé-dos*; It. *Stati Uniti*, *stá-tee oo-neé-tee*; Ger. *Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America*, *fér-Pnio-tyh stá-ten fon nórt Á-méríe-ká*, less correctly *Vereinigte Staaten* simply; Dutch *Verenigde Staten*, *fér-Ánks-déh stá-ten*.) a federal republic in the Western Continent, occupying more than half the territory of the temperate zone in North America, lies between 24° 30' and 49° N. lat., and between 66° 40' and 124° 30' W. lon. It is bounded on the N. by British America, from which it is partly separated by the Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, and by the river St. Lawrence; E. and N.E. by the British province of New Brunswick and by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican Republic, from which it is partly separated by the Rio Grande del Norte, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The territory of the United States now forms nearly a parallelogram of about 2400 miles in mean length from E. to W., and about 1300 miles in average breadth from N. to S. The extreme length, however, is nearly 2700 miles, and its greatest breadth about 1600 miles, the whole presenting a frontier line exceeding 10,000 miles. The domain of the United States has been more than doubled since the formation of the confederacy, by the acquisition, in 1803, of the Territory of Louisiana; by the purchase of Florida, in 1819; by the annexation of Texas in 1846, by

the conquest of California and New Mexico in 1848, and by the purchase of a portion of Northern Mexico in 1854. The whole forms an area, according to the estimate made by the Topographical Bureau, at Washington, of 2,956,162 square miles, nearly equalling in extent that of the continent of Europe. The same authority assigns 766,002 square miles of this area to the Pacific slope, 1,217,582 to the Mississippi Valley, 514,416 to the Atlantic slope proper, 112,440 to the northern lake region, and 325,537 to the Gulf region.

Face of the Country.—In an extent of country reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and through 24° of latitude, we find, as might be expected, every variety of surface—mountain, plain, and valley. Topographically considered, the United States are divided by the Alleghany Mountains in the E., and the Rocky Mountains in the W., into three grand sections: 1. The Atlantic or Alleghany Slope; 2. The Pacific or Rocky Mountain Slope; and, 3. The Mississippi Valley. The first, lying between the Alleghany Range and the Atlantic Ocean, commences in the E. part of Maine, and extends (with a breadth varying from 60 to about 300 miles) to Alabama. This region, near the sea, is generally bedded by a belt of alluvial sand, and, where uncultivated, usually covered with a growth of pine and cedar. Farther inland the country becomes hilly, and gradually merges into the Appalachian chain of mountains. The rivers of this section mostly run in a S. or S.E. direction, with lengths varying from 100 to 600 miles, and are ascended by the tide to the hilly country, a distance of from 50 to 150 miles, to which points they are generally navigated by the smaller ocean craft and steamboats. In some south-eastern States, steamboats ascend above tide-water, when the rivers are full, in spring and fall. The second section includes all the country lying W. of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific, occupying a tract varying from 600 to 1000 miles in breadth, intersected by several mountain ranges of great elevation. The third and largest section, called the Mississippi Valley, comprises that vast region lying between the Alleghany Mountains on the E., and the Rocky Mountains on the W., extending through 16° of latitude, with a breadth of from about 800 to 1600 miles. A high table-land terminates this valley on the N. From its highest points, about 1900 feet, or an average of 1450 feet in elevation, the streams descend towards every point of the compass, some seeking the ocean through Hudson's Bay and the great lakes, and others through the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and the Gulf of Mexico. This plateau covers Minnesota, and parts of Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Iowa. The middle sections of the state of Ohio have an elevation of 1000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. Outlying ridges of the Alleghany chain extend into Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The western slope of the valley ascends by an almost imperceptible rise to the height of 7500 feet, forming the elevated base of the more rugged prominence of the Rocky Mountains. A low range, or rather belt, called the Ozark Mountains, traverses portions of the Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Missouri, and extends even into Wisconsin. Another low range, called the Black Hills, runs through the E. and S. parts of the Territory of Nebraska, forming the dividing ridge between the head-waters of the Missouri and its great tributary, the Yellowstone. The country adjacent to the shores of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, is mostly low and level, and a large portion of it is overflowed on every great rise of that river. Immediately adjoining the Gulf of Mexico it is one great marsh.

Mountains.—The Rocky Mountains are the most extensive and important in the United States. They are, in reality, a part of the great chain which extends from the Polar Sea, under various names, to the Straits of Magellan, in South America. Commencing at the Pacific coast and journeying eastward, we come upon a chain of mountains stretching from the Straits of Juan de Fuca to about the 34th degree of N. latitude, where it joins the Sierra Nevada in the S. part of California. These mountains are in some places broken into scattered groups, some of which extend at right angles to the coast, but as a range they run parallel to the Pacific. They do not generally rise to an elevation of more than 2000 or 2500 feet. Mount Olympus, however, in the N.W. part of Washington Territory, is said to attain a height of 8197 feet; Mount St. John's 8000, Mount Ripley 7500, and Mount Diablo 3780 feet, all in California. Proceeding east, we come upon a lofty chain, bearing the name of Cascade Range, in Washington and Oregon Territories, and Sierra Nevada in California. The greatest ascertained heights in the United States are in this chain. Mount Shasta, Mount St. Helen's, Mount Hood, and Mount Rainier, rear their snowy summits to heights varying from 12,000 to 14,000 feet, and some parts of the Sierra Nevada are said to attain about the height of Mount Blanc, in Savoy, (15,500 feet.) This chain may be said to extend from Russian America to the southern extremity of old California, at an average distance from the sea of from 100 to 150 miles, and to have a mean elevation of 5000 or 6000 feet. As we extend our journey towards the Atlantic Coast, we pass irregular groups of mountains, some reaching the sea-

line, and having various appellations, such as Blue, Humboldt, and Wahsatch Mountains, and occupying the great basin between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains. The latter run also parallel to the Pacific, at distances varying from 450 to 850 miles, within the territory of the United States, and attain, in Fremont's Peak, (the highest known summit,) an elevation of 13,670 feet. Having crossed this, (the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into the Pacific and those flowing into the Gulf of Mexico,) we descend a long slope of nearly 1000 miles, by an inclination of about 9000 feet from South Pass, (on the great route to California and Oregon,) to the Mississippi River, the grand recipient of the streams between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains. The sources of the Missouri are at about 6000 feet elevation above the sea, those of the Platte at about 7500, of the Arkansas about 8800, and the Rio Grande 11,150 feet. Ascending from the left bank of the Mississippi, we come first, in Kentucky and Tennessee, upon outlying ridges of the great Appalachian Range, which extends, with various interruptions, from Maine to Alabama. This is not a high range, though Mount Katahdin, in Maine, Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, and Mount Tahawus or Mount Marcy, in New York, reach severally the heights of 5000, 6234, 4280, and 5460 feet. South of New York this chain and its outlying ridges are mostly within an elevation of 2000 feet, though the peaks of Otter and White Top, in the S. part of Virginia, and Black Mountain, (the highest land E. of the Mississippi,) range from 4000 to 6476 feet, but in no case do the summits reach the line of perpetual snow. (For descriptions of the various ridges, bearing different local names, see the several states, also the articles under their respective heads.) The head waters of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers, which drain the western slope of the Alleghany range, are at elevations of from 1000 to 2500 feet above the sea.

Minerals.—The United States contains within its limits almost every variety of mineral wealth, from the gold of California to the coal of the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi Valley. The gold deposits in California are among the richest existing on the globe; the metal is found in every form and position, sometimes in large isolated masses, sometimes imbedded in the solid quartz rock, and sometimes diffused through the layers (placers) of alluvial strata. (For further particulars see CALIFORNIA, page 337.) Gold is also believed to exist in large quantities in New Mexico, and mines are said to have been worked there extensively by the Spaniards, but the natives guard the secret of their locality with jealous silence. This precious metal occurs in a narrow belt of schistose rocks, near the base of the Alleghany Range, extending from Maryland to Alabama. Small quantities of the ore have even been found as far N. as New Hampshire and Maine, and even in Vermont; but the richest mines, and those which have been most extensively wrought, are in North and South Carolina and Georgia. The total gold product of the United States, from other sources than California, (i. e. mostly from the region extending from Maryland to Alabama,) deposited at the different mints of the United States, between 1804 and September 30, 1854, amounted to \$9,015,116, according to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, December, 1854. The invention of the quartz-crusher seems likely to give additional value to the Alleghany mining region, by diminishing the expense of extracting the ore. The gold deposited at the various mints, the product of the United States since the discovery of that metal in California, amounted (according to a tabular statement of Mr. Whitney) to \$896,675 in 1848, of which \$45,301 was from California; \$7,079,144 in 1849, of which \$6,151,360 was from California; \$36,936,314 in 1850, of which \$36,273,097 was from California; \$55,540,612 in 1851, of which \$55,938,232 was from California; 54,506,963 in 1852, of which \$53,794,700 was from California; and \$55,622,051 in 1853, of which \$55,113,487 was from California. Total product of gold from mines in the United States between 1804 and 1853, (inclusive,) \$224,392,334, of which \$207,316,177 was from California. But as considerable sums of gold were carried from California to foreign countries by passengers without being manifested, the entire product is computed at \$200,000,000 from that state alone since 1847. The amount manifested at San Francisco in 1854, according to Hunt's Magazine, was \$51,282,595, but in addition to this \$5,225,040 was deposited at the mint in that city for coinage, and \$1,208,357 for bars and gold yet unrefined, making for the year \$57,716,992, and a total, since the discovery of gold in California, of \$299,243,538, including an estimate of \$40,000,000 for unmanifested gold in the hands of passengers. The product of gold from the Alleghany region amounts to about \$0,000,000, making a total from the gold regions of the United States, in the half century between 1804 and 1854, in round numbers, of \$307,000,000.

Silver has not yet been extensively produced within the limits of the United States, but it has been found in considerable quantities, in connexion with the copper, in the Lake Superior mines, and in the lead ore of Middletown, Connecticut, and of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in Stanley

county, North Carolina. There is reason to believe, however, that it will be found more abundantly in New Mexico than any other portion of the United States. Deposits of that metal exist near Donna (Doña) Ana, in New Mexico, and on the San Saba, in Texas. Silver is also reported to exist abundantly near Fort Fillmore, and on the S. side of the Gila, towards its mouth. The native product of silver in 1854, amounted to only \$352,000. Rich mines of quicksilver are now worked at New Almaden, in California, and products of these mines, to the value of \$750,000, were exported in 1854. Traces of platinum have been discovered in California, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in North Carolina.

Probably the richest and purest copper-mines in the world are to be found in Michigan, on the shores of Lake Superior, where the native metal has been chiselled out in masses, weighing 150 tons of almost unadulterated copper. These mines are only in their infancy, and yet they have produced 2000 tons of copper in a single year. Mines of this metal, of great richness, are worked in the S.E. of Tennessee, on the Hiwassee River, in North Carolina, and Connecticut, while it exists in greater or less abundance in New Mexico, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and various other parts of the United States. The product of copper, for 1854, was nearly 4,000,000 pounds.

The great lead district, occupying the north-western portion of Illinois, and the adjoining counties in Wisconsin and Iowa, is for richness perhaps unsurpassed on the globe. The shipments from this region in the twelve years preceding 1854, averaged more than 43,000,000 pounds annually. Mines rich in the same mineral are worked also in Missouri, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. But the existence of lead is not limited to the localities named, being more or less abundant in other parts of the Union. The entire product of the different lead regions of the United States, in 1853, has been estimated at 33,600,000 pounds, but in 1845 the yield reached 59,360,000 pounds. It is estimated that the Galena mines are capable of yielding from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 pounds of lead annually. Very rich mines of zinc are worked in New Jersey; the same mineral is also found largely mixed with the lead ore of the Galena district, in Arkansas, in Pennsylvania, and other states. The product of the zinc-mines of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for 1854, is estimated at from 5000 to 6000 tons. Bismuth, antimony, nickel, and cobalt are all found in Connecticut; cobalt is abundant; it is found also in Maryland. Tin has been discovered in small quantities in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The only mines of quicksilver which are known to exist in the United States are situated in Santa Clara county, California, about 12 miles from San José. The quicksilver is found in ferruginous clay, forming part of a hill, which rises 1260 feet above the sea. The deposit is large, and the mine is being systematically worked.

Iron, the most important of all the American minerals, is the most widely diffused. Whitney estimates the entire produce of the mines of the country, in 1854, at 1,000,000 tons. In the census of 1850 it is stated at 563,755 tons. Pennsylvania produces nearly one-half of the whole. Ohio, which holds the second rank, yields less than one-tenth. The states next in importance are Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. Missouri, from the rich deposits of Pilot and Iron Mountains, is, in all probability, capable of furnishing as much iron as any other country in the world. Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina possess inexhaustible supplies of ore, which are mostly the hydrous peroxides of iron. The iron-mines of northern New York are of great extent and remarkable richness. The Sandford Lake mine is between 600 and 700 feet thick, and one cubic yard of the ore weighs four tons. The iron mountains of Lake Superior, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, are equally rich as the mines of northern New York. The brown ores of East Tennessee and the hematites of Vermont are very extensive, especially the former. The largest sections or formations destitute of iron ores are the cretaceous and tertiary, skirting the Atlantic coast and forming our great basins and valleys. So, also, the silurian and devonian systems are in a great measure destitute of iron ore, with the exception of the argillaceous and coillitic ores of the Clinton group. The great centres of the iron interest are Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and St. Louis. The total value of bar, pig, and scrap iron imported into the United States in 1854 was \$18,517,000; in 1821 the value of imported iron was only \$1,213,000.

Of the other minerals, coal, the most useful, is also the most abundant. The great anthracite bed in Eastern Pennsylvania already mines and sends to market more than 5,000,000 tons annually, and is capable of increasing that amount to any conceivable demand. Small quantities of this species of coal have been found in some of the New England States and in New York, and a larger deposit in North Carolina. A great bed of bituminous coal, commencing on the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania, extends in a wide belt through the western part of that state, through Ohio, Western Virginia, Ken-

tucky, Tennessee, and into North Alabama. Insulated bituminous coal-fields exist in the counties around and W. of Richmond, Virginia, and in some of the central counties of North Carolina. In the latter state the coal sometimes assumes a semi-bituminous, and in others an anthracite character. The great bituminous coal-field of the Western States occupies a large portion of Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, where it exists in inexhaustible abundance.

Professor Hitchcock is of opinion that a vast coal-field extends from $28^{\circ} 45'$ to 43° N. lat., and between $94^{\circ} 30'$ and 103° W. lon. It is not meant by this, that the coal exists everywhere, but, in the words of the professor, "that a large part of this vast region may be underlain by coal. The greater part may be, and undoubtedly is, covered by newer deposits, but, if coal does actually exist, it may be reached beneath the newer rocks, as it has been in like instances in Europe, although no trace of it exists at the surface." This mineral has also been found in extensive deposits, near Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory, and also in different parts of Oregon. The product of anthracite coal in East Pennsylvania, in 1854, was 5,847,369 tons; of the Cumberland (bituminous) coal district in Maryland, 721,871 tons; of the Pittsburg district, about 30,000,000 bushels bituminous coal; and of the state of Ohio, about 23,800,000 bushels. But owing to the abundant supply of wood in most parts of the United States, the coal trade is yet in its infancy. Mr. Taylor, in his excellent work on the coal regions, estimates the coal areas of the United States, at 44,000 square miles for Illinois; 21,195 for Virginia; 15,437 for Pennsylvania; 13,500 for Kentucky; 11,900 for Ohio; 7700 for Indiana; 6000 for Missouri; 6000 for Michigan; 4300 for Tennessee; 3400 for Alabama; 650 for Maryland; and 150 for Georgia—total, 133,132; exclusive of the coal-fields of Iowa, Missouri, and the extensive region referred to above.

Copious salt springs abound in various localities in the United States; in 1850 there were produced in New York, chiefly in Onondaga county, 4,500,000 bushels; 3,479,800 in Virginia, about the waters of the Kanawha; 919,100 in Pennsylvania, mostly in the region about the Kiskiminetas; 550,350 in Ohio; 246,500 in Kentucky; and small quantities in several other states; making a total product in the United States, according to the census, of 9,763,840 bushels. Saline springs, or lakes, are abundant in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Utah. Medicinal mineral springs exist in many places, but those of the greatest repute are the Saratoga, Sharon, New Lebanon, and Avon Springs, in New York; the Bedford Springs, in Pennsylvania; the different sulphur springs, in Virginia; and the Blue Lick Springs, in Kentucky. Extensive beds of gypsum are found in New York, Maine, Virginia, and other states; but the largest bed of this mineral in North America extends from the Arkansas River, in the Indian Territory, to the Rio Grande, in Texas, through a space of 400 miles. Building materials of an ornamental character are abundant, viz., marble, fine granite, sandstone, and breccia, or conglomerates. Porphyry is found in the vicinity of Boston and on the St. Croix River, between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Professor Owens says: "I caused a piece of the St. Croix porphyry to be cut and polished; it cuts easily, and its colors show beautifully." It differs, he says, but little from the Norway porphyry, but that it polishes unequally. Professor Stillman informs us, that he found walls of porphyry bounding a dyke of iron several yards wide, among the Iron Mountains of Missouri, near a place called Arcadia.

Gulfs, Bays, Rivers, and Lakes.—In our articles on the states, we have so fully described the great waters of the United States, that we shall confine ourselves here to such as have a national importance. Perhaps no portion of the globe is more favored with navigable waters, both external and internal, than the United States. Washed on the E. by the Atlantic, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the Pacific, and on the N. by the great Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, it presents, according to the report of the officers of the Coast Survey, and of the Topographical Department, 12,600 miles of shore line, exclusive of bays, sounds, islands, and lakes; of which 6801 are on the Atlantic; 2281 on the Pacific; 3467 on the Gulf; besides 3620 miles of shore line on the northern lakes, (including bays, sounds, and islands,) and 49,065 miles of river shore line, (including both banks,) to the head of navigation in the interior, or to the head of tide in coast rivers; ocean line in steps of ten miles, 5107 miles, of which 2059 are on the Atlantic, 1405 on the Pacific, and 1643 on the Gulf of Mexico.

The most important bays on the Atlantic coast are Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Buzzard, Raritan, Delaware, and Chesapeake Bays; and on the Pacific, the Bay of San Francisco and the Straits of Juan de Fuca, leading into Puget's Sound, and having one of the best harbors in the world. Long Island, Albemarle, and Pamlico Sounds, varying from 60 to 120 miles in length, are all on the Atlantic coast, the first washing the shores of Connecticut, and the last two that of North Carolina.

The interior of the United States is veined by some of the

grandest rivers on the globe. Almost exactly through its middle, from the summit of the great table-land of Minnesota, runs the Mississippi for 3000 miles, like the trunk of a great tree, with its roots in the Gulf of Mexico, and its branches extending E. to the Alleghenies, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, receiving the tribute of perhaps 100 important affluents, some of them, such as the Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers from the W., and the Ohio from the E., streams of the first class in point of magnitude, and the volume of water rolled down their channels. These rivers are severally, in the order named, about 2900, 2000, 2000, and 1600 miles in length; while many of the secondary tributaries have courses of from 300 to 1000 miles. The country drained by the Mississippi reaches from Western New York and Pennsylvania on the E. to the summits of the Rocky Mountains on the W., and from the 49th parallel of latitude to the Gulf of Mexico. The rivers of the Alleghany slope of the most importance are, beginning in Maine, the Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico (or Tar River,) Neuse, Cape Fear, Great Pedee, Santee, Savannah, and Altamaha, all rivers of at least 300, and some 600 miles in length, and all more or less navigable, some for vessels of the largest class, 100 miles or more, and all emptying themselves directly into the Atlantic, or into bays opening into that ocean. The southern slope, tending to the Gulf of Mexico, has also several large rivers independent of the Mississippi, viz., the Appalachicola, Mobile, and their large tributaries on the E. of the Mississippi, and the Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, and Rio Grande del Norte on the W. of that river. These streams vary in length, including their main affluents, from 300 to 1800 miles, and are navigable by steamboats to various points within 500 miles. The Rio Grande forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico. The Pacific slope has but one great river breaking through the Cascade Mountains into the ocean. This is the Columbia, a stream of 1500 miles in length, and with several important affluents having courses of from 300 to 800 miles. If we except the Straits of Juan de Fuca, there is but one other great opening into the territory of the United States on the Pacific border, viz., the Channel or Strait, from 1 to 2 miles in width, leading into the Bay of San Francisco, which receives the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, each about 300 miles in length. The Colorado of the West, entering the Gulf of California, drains the E. and S.E. and S. portions of the great plateau between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains.

The whole of the United States N. of the 42d parallel of latitude is dotted over with beautifully transparent sheets of water of varying sizes, from a few miles in circuit to those majestic inland seas which separate British America from the United States, and which chiefly merit notice in a national point of view. There are five of these, viz., Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and Michigan; the latter only being wholly within the limits of the United States. These vast lakes are navigated by steamers of the highest tonnage, and by sailing vessels of large capacity, affording a continuous navigation of 1100 miles, and, by aid of the Welland Canal around the Falls of Niagara, and that around the Saut St. Mary, (recently completed,) furnish an inland ship navigation of 1600 miles. These lakes cover areas of from 6300 to 32,000 square miles each, or a total of 90,000 square miles.

Climate.—A region so vast as that of the United States must necessarily include almost every variety of climate, from the long and frigid winters of the North, to the almost tropical regions of the South. It is a well-known fact that the temperature of Western Europe is about 10 degrees milder than in the same latitudes in Eastern North America; while California has a climate as mild as that of Italy, indeed partaking rather of the character of the tropical regions, especially in the S., with its wet and dry seasons. Again, on the plateaus of Utah and New Mexico, we find a climate similar to that of the plains of Tartary. The summers of the northern part of the United States are as warm as those of Italy, while the winters are scarcely less frigid than those of Sweden and Norway. N. of 42° the climate is especially suited to the winter grains; that of the states between 36° and 42° favors the winter grains and Indian corn as staples; and that S. of 36° produces cotton, rice, sugar, Indian corn, and some of the tropical fruits. The temperature of the North-Eastern States is rendered disagreeable by the chilling winds from the Atlantic in the spring months, causing pulmonary diseases, which swell the bills of mortality in that region beyond those of any section of the Union except Louisiana. Being shielded by no great chain of mountains towards the N., the great ice-plains of British America pour upon the United States, upon every considerable augmentation of heat in the regions S. of them, their cold blasts, causing sudden variations to be the unpleasant characteristic of the climate of the Northern and Central United States. Nor are the Southern States entirely free from these sudden changes, when periods of unusually cold weather and unseasonable frosts not unfrequently destroy the orange-buds of Florida, and the cotton-blossoms of the other Southern States. The Central States have fre-

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The barley chiefly cultivated is the two-rowed kind, which is preferred for the fulness of its berry and its freedom from smut. The yield usually varies from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, weighing from 45 to 55 pounds to the bushel. The quantity raised in the United States, as returned by the census of 1840, was 4,161,504 bushels; of 1850, 5,167,016 bushels. Barley has never been much exported from this country, but it is largely used in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors; the consumption for this purpose, in 1850, being 3,780,000 bushels.

Buckwheat.—This grain appears not to have been much cultivated in this country prior to the last century. It is chiefly raised in the Middle and New England States. From 30 to 45 bushels per acre is considered an average yield in favorable seasons and on suitable soils, but 60 bushels are not unfrequently obtained. The quantity raised in the United States, according to the census of 1850, was 8,956,916 bushels, against 7,291,743 bushels in 1840. Hitherto this grain has not entered into our foreign commerce.

Oats.—This grain may be regarded as constituting one of the most important crops in the United States. It is so hardy as to be suited to climates too hot and too cold either for wheat or rye. Its growth in this country is confined principally to the Northern, Middle, and Western States. The yield varies from 40 to 90 bushels per acre, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds per bushel. According to the census of 1840, the total produce of the United States was 123,071,541 bushels; of 1850, 146,678,879 bushels. The oat, like rye, has never entered largely into our foreign commerce. The average of the annual exports for several years preceding 1817, was 70,000 bushels. Its consumption for the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors does not exceed 60,000 bushels annually.

Peas and Beans.—The kidney bean is said to have been extensively cultivated by the Indians of New York and New England long before the whites established themselves here, and both beans and peas of various hues were extensively cultivated by the natives of Virginia prior to the first landing of Captain John Smith. The cultivation of the pea as a field crop is chiefly confined to the Eastern, Middle, and Western States. The usual yield is from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, weighing about 64 pounds to the bushel. The quantity annually exported from the United States, during 20 years preceding 1817, amounted to about 90,000 bushels of beans, and from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of peas.

Rice.—This grain, the chief food of perhaps one-third of the human race, is cultivated throughout the torrid zone wherever there is a plentiful supply of water, and will mature under favorable circumstances in the Eastern Continent as high as the forty-fifth parallel of N. latitude. It was first introduced into Virginia by Sir William Berkeley, in 1647, and into the Carolinas in 1694. Its culture in Louisiana was commenced in 1718 by the "Company of the West." This grain in the United States is chiefly confined to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The yield per acre varies from 20 to 60 bushels, weigh-

ing from 45 to 48 pounds, when cleaned. Under favorable circumstances, as many as 90 bushels to an acre have been raised. Another variety is cultivated to a limited extent, called Cochon-China, or dry mountain rice, from its adaptation to a dry soil without irrigation. It will grow several degrees farther N. than the South Carolina rice, but yields only 15 or 20 bushels to the acre. At the Industrial Exhibition in London, the Carolina rice was awarded a prize medal. The total crop of the United States, according to the census of 1840, was 80,841,422 pounds; of 1850, 215,312,710 pounds. The following shows the quantities of rice exported from the United States at different periods:—

Years.	Tierces.	Years.	Tierces.
1800 . . .	112,056	1830-1 . . .	116,517
1810 . . .	131,341	1840-1 . . .	101,617
1820-1 . . .	96,371	1850-1 . . .	165,309

Potatoes.—The common English or Irish potato is regarded as of but little less importance in our national economy than maize, wheat, or rice. It has been found, in an indigenous state, in Chili, Paraguay, Equador, as well as in Santa Fé de Bogota, and more recently in Mexico, on the banks of the Orizaba. It was not until near the middle of the seventeenth century that it became generally known either in Britain or North America. In the United States it is chiefly confined to the Northern, Middle, and Western States. Its perfection, however, depends as much upon the soil as the climate in which it grows: for in the red loam on the banks of Bayou Bruf, in Louisiana, where the land is new, it is stated that potatoes are produced as large, savory, and as free from water, as any raised in other parts of the world. The yield varies from 50 to 400 bushels per acre, but generally it is below 200 bushels. This is one of the four crops which, in the census of 1850, appears smaller than in that of 1840. The decrease is, without doubt, owing to the "rot," which, during the last ten years, has prevailed to such an alarming extent, not only in our own country, but in Great Britain and Ireland, and has been felt more or less seriously in every quarter of the globe. The quantity of potatoes exported from the United States in 1830-1 was 90,589 bushels; in 1830-1, 112,875 bushels; in 1840-1, 136,095 bushels; and in 1850-1, 106,342 bushels.

Sweet Potatoes.—This vegetable, a native of the East Indies and of intertropical America, appears to have been introduced into Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia soon after their settlement by Europeans, being mentioned as one of the cultivated products of those colonies as early as 1654. It grows in excessive abundance throughout the Southern States, and as far N. as New Jersey and South Mexico. According to the census of 1840 the potato crop of the United States, (including all sorts,) was 109,294,060 bushels; of 1850, 104,055,089 bushels, of which 38,259,196 bushels were sweet potatoes.

The subjoined Table exhibits the quantities of the foregoing objects of culture produced by each state in the Union, as returned in the census of 1850.

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE in the UNITED STATES during the Year ending June 1, 1850.—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

States and Territories.	Indian Corn, bushels of.	Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bush-els of.	Barley, bushels of.	Buck-wheat, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Peas and Beans, bushels of.	Rice, pounds of.	Irish Potatoes, bushels of.	Sweet Potatoes, bushels of.
Maine	1,750,054	296,250	102,916	151,731	104,523	2,181,037	205,541	.....	3,435,040	.....
New Hampshire . .	1,573,670	185,654	183,117	70,256	65,285	973,381	70,866	.....	4,304,919	.....
Vermont	2,032,896	535,955	176,233	48,150	209,419	2,307,734	104,649	.....	4,951,016	.....
Massachusetts . . .	2,345,499	81,311	461,021	112,385	105,405	1,165,146	63,709	.....	2,383,394	.....
Rhode Island . . .	839,201	49	26,408	18,775	1,245	215,232	6,846	.....	651,029	.....
Connecticut	1,835,343	41,762	600,833	19,089	279,197	1,258,708	19,080	.....	2,698,775	80
New York	17,858,400	13,121,698	4,148,182	2,585,059	3,183,956	36,532,814	741,636	.....	15,306,367	5,623
New Jersey	8,759,704	1,901,190	1,255,578	6,492	878,934	3,178,083	14,174	.....	3,317,236	50,913
Pennsylvania . . .	19,835,214	15,367,691	4,805,169	105,584	2,183,692	21,538,156	55,231	.....	5,900,732	5,172
Delaware	2,145,547	442,511	8,065	56	6,615	694,514	4,170	.....	700,547	65,443
Maryland	11,104,631	4,494,540	226,014	745	103,671	2,242,151	12,816	.....	764,939	39,967
District of Columbia	65,239	17,320	5,569	75	878	8,134	7,754	.....	28,292	3,097
Virginia	25,254,519	11,292,616	454,900	25,477	214,499	10,179,045	521,581	17,134	1,816,953	1,813,671
North Carolina . .	37,941,051	2,130,102	229,563	2,735	16,704	4,051,074	1,584,252	5,465,468	6,20,318	3,006,709
South Carolina . .	18,271,454	1,046,277	43,790	4,583	283	2,827,155	1,026,900	159,350,613	136,494	4,337,607
Georgia	30,080,099	1,088,534	63,750	11,501	250	3,820,044	1,142,011	38,850,091	227,379	6,996,459
Florida	1,996,469	1,027	1,152	.....	65	66,540	135,350	1,075,050	7,928	75,238
Alabama	29,754,048	294,044	17,361	3,958	948	2,965,697	892,701	2,311,252	246,001	5,474,794
Mississippi	22,446,552	137,990	9,606	229	1,121	1,603,498	1,072,757	2,719,456	261,462	4,741,726
Louisiana	10,266,373	417	475	.....	8	89,637	161,732	4,425,349	95,637	1,425,453
Texas	5,976,611	41,609	3,105	4,776	59	178,683	179,332	87,910	30,548	1,323,179
Arkansas	8,893,939	199,679	8,047	177	175	666,183	286,738	68,179	193,937	798,149
Tennessee	52,276,223	1,619,341	89,163	2,737	19,427	7,703,096	269,321	258,824	1,067,644	2,777,764
Kentucky	59,675,601	2,140,832	415,073	96,343	16,097	8,201,311	202,574	1,606	1,492,467	995,194
Ohio	59,078,093	14,497,351	425,718	854,356	634,064	13,472,742	60,109	.....	3,057,705	167,891
Michigan	5,641,420	4,925,809	105,871	75,249	472,917	2,466,056	74,254	.....	2,359,897	1,177
Indiana	57,964,363	6,214,458	78,792	45,483	149,740	6,655,014	26,773	.....	2,093,237	301,711
Illinois	57,646,994	9,414,575	63,364	110,795	184,504	10,097,241	82,814	.....	2,514,061	157,430
Missouri	36,214,377	2,991,651	44,708	9,631	23,641	5,278,079	46,017	700	820,086	335,505
Iowa	9,656,799	1,530,561	19,916	25,093	52,516	1,524,345	4,775	500	276,120	6,743
Wisconsin	1,999,979	4,286,131	81,253	209,692	79,878	8,414,672	20,657	.....	1,402,077	179
California	12,736	17,308	.....	9,713	.....	.....	2,292	.....	9,299	1,000
Minnesota Territory	16,725	1,401	125	1,216	615	30,562	10,007	.....	21,145	309
Oregon Territory . .	2,918	211,408	108	.....	.....	65,146	6,566	.....	91,326	.....
Utah Territory . . .	9,899	107,702	210	1,789	332	10,000	289	.....	43,969	80
New Mexico Territory	265,411	196,516	.....	8	100	5	15,098	.....	9	.....
Aggregate	592,326,612	100,508,890	14,189,639	3,956,916	146,667,879	9,219,975	215,312,710	65,796,796	29,256,196

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Cotton.—This plant, which administers so bountifully to the wants of man, and to the wealth and economy of countries producing it, stands pre-eminent in the United States, both as regards its superior staple and the degree of perfection it has attained. One or more of its species is found growing wild throughout the Torrid Zone, and in several countries adjacent to it. It has been an important object of culture from time immemorial. Columbus found it used by the American Indians of Cuba in 1492; Cortes by those of Mexico in 1519; Pizarro and Almagro by the Incas of Peru in 1532; and Cabeça de Vaca by the natives of Texas and California in 1536.

The precise time of its introduction as an object of culture by the American colonists is not known. The seed of the Sea Island cotton was introduced from the Bahama Islands about the year 1785. It was first cultivated on Skidaway Island, near Savannah, and subsequently on St. Simon's Island, at the mouth of the Altamaha, and on Jekyll Island. Previous to 1794—the year after the invention of Whitney's saw gin—the amount of cotton produced in North America was comparatively inconsiderable; but since that period, there is probably nothing recorded in the history of industry (including its manufacture in this country and Europe) that would compare with its subsequent increase. The chief varieties cultivated in the United States are the black seed, or Sea Island, (*Gossypium arboreum*—a tree cotton, indigenous to India,) known also by the name of "long staple," from its fine, white, silky appearance, and long fibres; the green seed, (*Gossypium herbaceum*), called "short staple," from its shorter, white staple, with green seeds, and commercially known by the name of "upland cotton;" and two kinds of Nankin or yellow, (*Gossypium barbadense*;) the Mexican, and Petit Gulf. The average yield is about 500 pounds to the acre. Alabama now occupies the first place as a cotton-producing state, having doubled its production since 1840. In Virginia and North Carolina the cotton crop is rapidly diminishing. There has also been a heavy falling off in Louisiana, and no appreciable increase in Mississippi. According to the census of 1840, the amount cultivated in the United States was 790,479,275 pounds; of 1850, 987,449,600 pounds, being an increase of 196,970,325 pounds.

The following Table shows the quantities of cotton exported at different periods since 1791:—

Years.	pounds.	Years.	pounds.
1791 . . .	149,316	1830-1 . . .	124,863,405
1795 . . .	6,276,300	1830-1 . . .	275,979,874
1830 . . .	17,798,803	1840-1 . . .	530,204,100
1850 . . .	95,361,463	1850-1 . . .	937,237,089

Wool.—Analogous in its uses to cotton, wool is destined, undoubtedly, to become a scarcely less important object of national industry than that great staple. In no object of culture has there been a more decided improvement during the past ten years than in this; for while the number of sheep in the United States has increased but 12 per cent., the aggregate weight of their fleeces has augmented 46 per cent. In 1840 the average weight of the fleece was 1.84 pounds; in 1850 it had risen to 2.43 pounds. The greatest attention has been paid to sheep breeding in Vermont, where especial efforts have been directed towards obtaining a breed combining the greatest weight and fineness of fleece. Although the number of sheep in that state declined nearly one-half in the period from the sixth to the seventh census, the yield of wool remained nearly the same. The average weight of the fleece in 1840 was 2.2 pounds; in 1850, 3.71 pounds, the gain being almost equal to 70 per cent. In Massachusetts the weight of the fleece rose from 2.5 pounds to 3.1. The state of New York produced 226,000 pounds more wool from 3,453,000 sheep in 1850 than from 5,118,000 sheep in 1840, showing that the weight of the fleece had increased from less than two to nearly three pounds.

The imports of wool into the United States from 1844 to 1851, inclusive, were as follows:—

Years.	Wool in lbs.	Years.	Wool in lbs.
1844 . . .	14,008,000	1849 . . .	11,341,429
1845 . . .	22,833,040	1850 . . .	17,480,022
1846 . . .	16,559,247	1850 . . .	18,609,794
1847 . . .	8,460,109	1851 . . .	32,545,083

The greater part of this imported wool came from Buenos Ayres and the neighboring states on the Rio de la Plata, and is of a coarse and cheap variety, costing only from 6 to 8 cents per pound.

Flax and Hemp.—During the last half century, great efforts have been made in Europe, and to some extent of late in the United States, to increase and improve the production and manufacture of flax and hemp. Formerly they were considered as indispensable crops among our planters and farmers; but their use has in a measure been superseded by the cotton of the South. Common flax is a native of Britain, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial. Hemp is supposed to be a native of India. Both these products are mentioned as growing in New England prior to 1632. According to the census of 1840, there were raised in the United States 95,251½ tons of flax and hemp;

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of 1850, 35,093 tons of hemp, and 7,715,961 pounds of flax. The fibre of these plants has never been produced in this country in sufficient abundance to form an important article of foreign commerce, but flaxseed was formerly shipped to Europe in large quantities.

Silk.—Silk appears to have been first known in Asia, where it was called *Serico*, from the name of the country (probably China) in which its use is supposed to have been discovered. The Chinese claim to have manufactured it 2700 years before the Christian era. The silk culture was agitated in the Virginia colony as early as 1622; introduced into Louisiana in 1718; into Georgia in 1732; and into Connecticut in 1760. Its introduction into the latter state was effected by Dr. Aspinwall of Mansfield, who succeeded in forming extensive nurseries of the mulberry at New Haven, Long Island, Pennsylvania, and other places. Connecticut is the only state in the Union that has continued the business without interruption, and has probably produced more silk than all the other states together. Mansfield is still the chief seat of the silk interest. In 1844 the amount raised in Connecticut was 176,210 pounds, and in the United States 396,790 pounds. According to the census of 1840, the amount of silk cocoons produced in the United States was 61,552½ pounds; of 1850, 10,843 pounds, from which it would appear that the production of silk cocoons has decreased 46,789 pounds since 1840, and 382,027 pounds since 1844.

The quantities of each of the foregoing objects of culture, as returned by the census of 1850, are exhibited in the subjoined Table:—

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES during the Year ending June 1, 1850.—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

States and Territories.	Grain Cotton, bales of 400 pounds each.	Wool, pounds of.	Hemp, tons of.	Flax, pounds of.	Silk cocoons, pounds of.
Maine . . .	1,364,034	1,108,476	17,091	1,652	30
New Hampshire . . .	3,400,717	855,136	30,887	1,162	38
Vermont . . .	129,692	497,454	17,928	1,774	23
Massachusetts . . .	10,071,301	375,396	4	182,965	33
Rhode Island . . .	4,441,570	57,754	44	530,307	26
Connecticut . . .	57,754	689,226	35,093	11,174	30
New York . . .	3,947	2,860,765	141	900,450	317
Delaware . . .	73,449	970,736	30	503,796	22
Maryland . . .	300,501	487,233	332	332	129
District of Columbia . . .	489,001	990,019	5,347	633	6
Virginia . . .	45,131	23,747	50	10	1
North Carolina . . .	544,429	657,116	2,921	10	1
South Carolina . . .	484,793	559,619	7	650	1
Georgia . . .	178,737	109,497	29	1,060	22
Florida . . .	57,596	131,374	15	12,291	34
Alabama . . .	65,346	192,595	15	12,291	34
Mississippi . . .	194,532	1,364,374	597	809,131	1,934
Louisiana . . .	756	2,297,408	17,798	2,107,351	1,294
Texas . . .	10,196,371	2,043,263	130	646,932	1,552
Arkansas . . .	2,043,263	2,610,287	179	894,099	307
Tennessee . . .	14	2,150,113	149	180,063	67
Kentucky . . .	1,677,164	16,026	537,108	67,060	26
Ohio . . .	373,899	253,963	3	69,393	26
Michigan . . .	8,520	85	60	60	60
Indiana . . .	29,646	9,222	650	650	650
Illinois . . .	32,901	32,901	32,901	32,901	32,901
Missouri . . .	3,468,834	51,799,174	35,093	7,715,961	10,843
Iowa . . .					
Wisconsin . . .					
California . . .					
Minnesota Territory . . .					
Oregon Territory . . .					
Utah Territory . . .					
New Mexico Territory . . .					
Aggregate . . .	3,468,834	51,799,174	35,093	7,715,961	10,843

Farming Implements.—In no country of the world has such an amount of ingenuity been exercised in the production of labor-saving machinery as in the United States, and nowhere has it been so successfully applied to the commonest operations of agriculture. According to the census of 1850, \$151,569,675 were invested in implements and machines for sowing and abridging the work of the hands in cultivating the earth, and in preparing its produce for consumption. Of this amount New York had invested \$22,084,926; Pennsylvania, \$14,722,541; Ohio, \$12,750,585; Louisiana, \$11,576,938, (probably the greater part being in machinery for crushing sugar cane;) Virginia, \$7,021,772; Indiana, \$6,704,444; Illinois, \$6,405,561; and Georgia, \$5,894,150.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—For the sake of convenience it may be proper to treat of these under four principal heads.

Horses, Asses, and Mules.—In the tables of 1840, horses, asses, and mules were given in one column; in those of the last census the number of horses is given in one column, and asses and mules in another. The increase in the aggregate number of these three classes of animals during the ten years was 559,063. It is presumed the greatest increase has taken place in the number of mules. In the numbers

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and most delicious taste; the elm, one species of which, (the *alnus americana*.) Michaux regarded as the most magnificent tree of the American *syden*; the magnolia, which, when in flower, gives to the forests of the South the appearance of a gigantic and magnificent flower garden; the red cedar, remarkable for its durability; the huge cypress, growing in the swampy and low lands of the Southern States.

The forests of California and Oregon surpass those of every other region in the prodigious magnitude of their trees. The red-wood (a species of cypress) of California, is sometimes found 30 and often 20 feet in diameter, and of a proportionate height. The pine trees growing on the mountain slopes of Oregon are said not unfrequently to attain a height of near 300 feet, with diameters varying from 8 to 20 feet. For a more particular enumeration of the different trees, the reader is referred to the articles on the several states.

Wild Animals.—These comprise the moose and caribou or reindeer, (rare,) the black bear, panther or cougar, deer, wolf, and wildcat in the N.; grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, sheep, and antelope on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains; buffalo, (once general on the plains of the Mississippi Valley, now W. of the Mississippi,) prairie-dog, (a burrowing animal,) fox, beaver, muskrat, marmot, squirrel, rabbit, weasel, skunk, opossum, racoon, and wolverine. Among birds there are turkey-buzzards, golden and bald eagle, black vulture, wild turkey, grouse, canvassback and other wild ducks, flamingoes, cranes, apocubilla, pheasants, partridges or quails, hawks, owls, pelicans, &c. Among reptiles, alligators, (in the South,) rattlesnakes and various other snakes, salamanders, tortoises, lizards, &c. Among fish, the shark, codfish, salmon, salmon trout, whitefish, (the latter two in the great lakes,) mackerel, shad, herring, halibut, sheepshead, trout, rock-fish, bass, mackelongs, &c.; and among shell-fish, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters, terrapins, and turtles. In the zoological department, of those peculiar to America, are, the moose, grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat and sheep, bison, prairie dog, wild turkey, canvassback duck, rattlesnake, salmon trout, whitefish, shad, and terrapin.

Manufactures.—Manufactures, in this country, compared with the other two great divisions of industrial employment, viz., agriculture and commerce, are fast taking the relative stand they occupy in Europe. Even the South now regularly exports to the North coarse cotton stuffs and yarns. According to the census, there were in the United States, in 1850, 121,855 establishments, producing more than \$500 each, engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing an aggregate capital of \$527,209,193, and 717,479 male and 225,512 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$554,655,038, and producing manufactured articles valued at \$1,013,336,463.

In the subjoined Table are exhibited the number of establishments producing goods to the value of \$500 and upwards, number of hands employed, raw material consumed, and the value of articles produced in each state and territory of the Union, as returned in the census of 1850.

PRODUCT OF MANUFACTURES, MINING, and the MECHANIC ARTS.—1850.

States and Territories.	Establishments.	Hands Employ'd.		Raw Material Used, in Dollars.	Annual Product, in Dollars.
		Male.	Female.		
Maine	3,977	21,856	6,222	13,555,946	24,604,135
New Hampshire	3,211	14,103	12,940	12,745,466	23,164,503
Vermont	1,449	6,904	1,115	4,172,554	8,370,940
Massachusetts	8,359	96,261	69,677	65,856,771	151,187,145
Rhode Island	1,653	12,937	8,044	13,143,889	22,093,254
Connecticut	2,484	21,397	16,483	23,549,397	45,140,103
New York	23,553	147,737	51,612	134,655,674	237,597,269
New Jersey	4,108	28,549	8,762	21,992,146	36,713,546
Pennsylvania	21,605	124,698	22,078	87,200,377	135,044,910
Delaware	531	3,237	651	3,464,607	4,644,296
Maryland	2,798	22,641	7,443	17,326,734	32,477,702
Dist. of Columbia	395	1,678	494	1,339,144	2,493,009
Virginia	4,741	25,749	3,320	18,109,433	29,705,347
North Carolina	3,604	10,603	1,751	4,905,463	9,111,245
South Carolina	1,431	5,935	1,074	3,809,534	7,093,513
Georgia	1,577	6,660	1,719	3,401,917	7,096,525
Florida	103	876	115	220,811	668,535
Alabama	1,036	4,389	639	2,124,960	4,528,478
Mississippi	877	3,065	108	1,290,271	2,973,036
Louisiana	1,017	5,581	856	2,958,969	7,390,945
Texas	309	1,042	24	394,612	1,145,536
Arkansas	272	3,964	—	1,201,154	12,602,572
Tennessee	2,981	11,134	878	4,940,952	9,728,436
Kentucky	3,609	22,645	1,940	12,170,325	24,589,483
Ohio	10,622	47,054	4,435	34,677,937	62,647,259
Michigan	1,963	8,930	360	6,105,561	10,975,994
Indiana	4,294	13,677	665	10,214,337	18,022,651
Illinois	3,164	11,632	433	8,915,173	17,336,073
Missouri	3,029	15,977	873	12,448,738	23,740,283
Iowa	612	1,647	20	2,336,841	3,331,793
Wisconsin	1,252	6,796	291	5,414,931	9,298,069
California	1,003	3,964	—	1,301,154	12,602,572
Minnesota Terr.	6	63	—	24,000	57,500
New Mexico Terr.	23	81	—	110,230	249,010
Utah Territory	14	51	—	337,341	291,728
Oregon Territory	51	265	23	800,560	2,326,640
Aggregate	121,855	717,479	225,512	\$554,655,038	\$1,013,336,463

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The value of articles produced exceeds the raw materials consumed by \$458,681,425, being a profit of 82 per cent; but if we add to the cost of raw material the \$229,736,577 paid to operatives, the clear profit will be \$229,945,046, or 294 per cent. The states most extensively engaged in manufacturing are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Connecticut. Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, has the greatest number of persons employed in manufactures in proportion to its population; and Connecticut stands next.

The three great staple manufactures are cottons, woollens, and iron. In the production of cotton goods this country is only surpassed by Great Britain. These are manufactured in 25 states, but have their chief seats in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New York. The capital invested in 1850 was \$74,500,331; number of establishments in operation, 1094; hands employed, 33,150 males and 59,136 females, who consumed raw material (including 641,240 bales of cotton and 121,000 tons of coal) to the value of \$34,835,058, producing 763,678,465 yards of sheetings, &c., and nearly 30,000,000 pounds of yarn and batting, the whole valued at \$51,669,184. Of this amount, \$19,712,451, or nearly one-third, were produced in Massachusetts. The value of cotton goods made in the United States in 1840 was \$48,350,000; the increase since having been \$15,519,000, or 334 per cent.

With the exception of the products of the domestic loom, woollen manufactures in the United States are of comparatively recent origin, the first large factories having been established only about 20 years ago. They have nearly doubled their capital, and more than doubled their products since 1840. According to the census of 1850, woollen goods were manufactured in 24 states, but to a considerable extent only in 6, viz., Massachusetts, (nearly one-third of the whole,) New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. The amount of capital invested was \$28,118,650; number of establishments in operation, 1539; hands employed, 22,678 males and 16,574 females, who consumed raw material (including 70,962,820 pounds of wool and 46,370 tons of coal) valued at \$25,755,991, in the production of 82,206,652 yards of cloth, 4,294,336 pounds of yarn, besides blankets, hats, &c., the whole valued at \$43,207,543.

The iron manufactures, including pig, cast, and wrought iron, next to those of cotton, are the most important in the United States. In 1850 they employed a capital of \$51,795,140 and 60,177 hands, who consumed raw material to the value of \$30,876,331, in the production of pig iron, bar iron, castings, machinery, locomotives, steam-engines, &c., to the value of \$60,480,153. According to the late census returns, 21 states had furnaces for smelting iron, which absorbed a capital of \$17,346,425, and employed 20,448 operatives, who consumed 1,579,318 tons of iron ore, 645,242 tons of mineral coal, and 54,165,236 bushels of charcoal; the whole valued at \$7,006,289, in the production of 563,755 tons of pig iron, valued at \$12,748,727. Of this amount, Pennsylvania produced \$6,071,513, or nearly one-half.

Castings are manufactured in all the states except Arkansas and Florida; and, in 1850, employed \$17,416,361 capital, and 23,589 operatives; who consumed 345,533 tons of pig iron, 11,416 tons of old metal, 9850 tons of iron ore, 100,004 tons of mineral coal, and 2,412,750 bushels of charcoal, the whole valued at \$10,346,265; in the production of 322,745 tons of castings, worth \$25,108,155. The states most extensively engaged in this branch of iron manufacture were New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts, which produce nearly two-thirds of the whole. Wrought iron is manufactured in 19 states, but to a large extent only in Pennsylvania, (nearly one-half of the whole,) Massachusetts, and New York. In 1850 there were 552 establishments in operation, employing a capital of \$17,083,279 and 16,248 operatives, who consumed raw material worth \$13,524,777, producing manufactured articles to the value of \$22,629,271. The almost entire substitution of stoves, grates, and ranges for the common fire-place, the unexampled extent to which machinery is applied to the various operations of labor, its substitution for horse-power in land-carriage, and for wind in river, lake, and ocean navigation, have combined with numerous other causes to render the iron manufacture of the United States more important than in any other country in the world except England. Besides supplying the home demand, locomotives, steam-engines, machinery, and numerous other articles are extensively exported. The principal seats of the iron manufacture are Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis.

There was invested, in 1850, in the manufacture of malt and of spirituous liquors, in 25 states and 3 territories, but chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, a capital of \$8,507,574, employing 6140 hands, and consuming 3,787,196 bushels of barley, 11,067,761 of corn, 2,143,927 of rye, 56,517 of oats, 526,840 of apples, 61,675 hogsheads of molasses, and 1294 tons of hops, producing 1,175,495 barrels of ale, &c., 41,364,224 gallons of whiskey and high wines, and 6,500,569 gallons of rum. There were also 6263 tanneries, employing \$18,900,557 capital, and 20,909 male and 102 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$19,613,237, and producing 12,557,940 sides of leather, and 2,653,865 tanned skins, valued

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occupies in the minds of the leading men of the nation, it seems highly probable that the period is not distant when the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific will be united by railway. The prominent lines of communication between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi Valley, now are first, by the Hudson River and Central New York Railroads to Buffalo, through Canada West and South Michigan to Chicago and Galena; 2, by the New York and Erie Railroad through the 8 counties of New York, and by the Lake Shore Railroad—through Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo—to the points named above, or to the more southern towns; 3, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad through Pittsburg, thence either to Cleveland, to Cincinnati, or Terre Haute, (and soon to St. Louis direct;) and, 4, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Wheeling, and thence W. to Cincinnati, &c. As an evidence of the comparative importance of these four roads, we give below a Table of Receipts, for 1853 and 1854, of the following roads:—

Railroads.	Length in miles.	Receipts. 1853.	Receipts. 1854.
New York and Erie . . .	440	\$3,832,015	\$5,359,950
New York Central . . .	510	4,516,144	5,916,334
Pennsylvania Central . . .	250	2,576,280	3,319,193
Baltimore and Ohio . . .	330	1,941,822	2,645,000
Total		\$12,866,241	\$18,240,477

Showing an increase of 1854 over 1853, in these four railways, of nearly \$6,000,000. The greatest receipts for passengers, in 1854, was \$3,151,513 on the New York Central Railroad. The receipts for freight were the highest—and nearly equal—on the New York and Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, viz., something more than \$3,000,000 each.

In the southern portion of the confederacy, are, 1, A line through Richmond and Lynchburg to Knoxville, (where it connects with other lines leading south and west,) in a great state of forwardness, being already completed to near Evansham, Virginia; and, 2, The rapidly approaching union of Charleston and Savannah with Memphis, by railroad through Tennessee and North Alabama. Two roads, one across Iowa and the other across Missouri to the Missouri River, have been commenced, and the latter is in operation for a portion of the distance, while three others are projected across the same states. No great route has yet been decided upon for the Pacific Railroad; but United States exploring parties are constantly out, surveying the passes of the mountains, and the results of their labors thus far indicate that the most eligible points to cross the Rocky Mountain Range would be, 1, for a northern railroad, starting at some point on Lake Michigan, or Lake Superior, and traversing the summit of the watershed between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay, across the mountains among the sources of the Missouri, at an elevation of about 6000 feet; 2, for a central route, starting from St. Louis, and traversing the plains between the Arkansas and Kansas Rivers, over the Sangre de Christo Pass, in about 38° N. latitude, and 105° W. longitude, and the Cochatops Pass, in 39° N. latitude, and 107½ W. longitude, the former at an elevation of 6900, and the latter of 11,158 feet; 3, the Albuquerque route; and, 4, the southern route, through the N. of Texas, crossing the mountains near El Paso, at an elevation of about 5000 feet, and thence through that portion of New Mexico S. of the Gila.

Telegraphs.—About the year 1832, Professor S. F. B. Morse first conceived the idea of an electro-magnetic telegraph, and in 1844, he erected, between Washington and Baltimore, a distance of about 40 miles, the first line established in the United States or in the world. This line was extended northward through Philadelphia and New York to Boston in 1845. The telegraphic wires now in operation form a network over the length and breadth of the land, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the far west, and will doubtless soon be extended to the shores of the Pacific. They also connect with the telegraph wires in the British Provinces, where they have received a remarkable development, and are now (July, 1855) being extended from Prince Edward's Island to St. John, in Newfoundland, the most eastern point of America. It is also proposed to effect a telegraphic communication, by means of a submarine cable or otherwise, between this country and Europe. The number of miles of telegraphic wire in operation in the United States in 1852 was stated at 23,381, of which about 18,769 was upon Morse's plan, 2400 upon that of House, and 2012 upon that of Bain. At the commencement of 1854, the number of miles of telegraphic wire in operation amounted to 41,392, erected at a cost of \$5,671,800, or about \$160 per mile.

Commerce.—The commercial progress of the United States has been scarcely less surprising than the increase of its population, and the growth of its hundred cities. The official reports for the year ending June 30, 1854, give the tonnage of the United States at 2,333,819 registered, and 2,469,083 enrolled tonnage; total 4,802,902. Of the registered tonnage, 181,901 was engaged in the whale fisheries, and 26,086 in

steam navigation; of the enrolled tonnage, 2,273,900 was engaged in the coasting trade, 102,194 in the cod, 35,041 in the mackerel fisheries, and 581,570 in steam navigation, showing an increase in the total tonnage from 1842, when it was 2,092,390, to 1854, when it was 4,802,902, of 2,710,512 tons, and considerably more than trebled since 1815, when it was 1,368,127 tons. In 1854 there entered from foreign ports, 19,103 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,884,339 tons, of which 2,132,224 was foreign; the whole manned by 236,170 men and 1938 boys; cleared in the same period, 19,073 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,019,194, of which 2,107,892 was foreign tonnage, manned by 239,645 men and 1993 boys.

The tonnage entered from foreign ports increased from 973,681 in 1826, to 5,884,339 in 1854; and the tonnage cleared for foreign ports, from 1,055,446 to 6,019,194 between the same years. The tonnage owned increased from 1,298,958 in 1821, to 4,802,902 in 1854; and the tonnage of vessels built between the same periods, from 55,856 to 535,036 tons. The tonnage (registered) employed in whale fishing, from 26,070 to 181,901, (but the greatest amount—193,854—belonged to 1847;) the enrolled tonnage in the cod fisheries, from 51,351 to 102,194 tons, (but the greatest—109,227—belonged to 1853;) the tonnage engaged in the mackerel fisheries varied, between 1830 and 1854, from 11,321 to 73,553, (but the greatest belonged to 1849;) and the tonnage engaged in the coasting trade increased from 559,435 to 2,273,900 tons between 1821 and 1854.

The total value of imports for the fiscal years 1852-3-4 was respectively, \$212,946,442; \$297,978,047; and \$304,502,884; exports for the same periods, \$209,658,366; \$230,976,157; and \$278,241,064: of the exports for 1854, \$253,390,870 were domestic products; of which \$41,197,300 were gold and silver.

The annexed statement exhibits the value of the foreign import and export trade of the United States with each foreign country, during the year ending June 30, 1854:—

Countries.	Foreign Imports.	Domestic Exports.
Russia	\$1,544,735	\$326,341
Prussia	47,773	.....
Sweden and Norway	515,178	1,905,000
Swedish and West Indies	22,590	12,741
Denmark	8,097	67,870
Danish West Indies	296,044	930,804
Bremen	14,643,977	1,540,000
Hamburg	2,322,971	2,335,319
Holland	1,095,970	2,390,710
Dutch East Indies	1,041,000	100,000
Dutch West Indies	534,978	321,200
Dutch Guiana	104,296	53,745
Belgium	2,462,241	3,400,000
England	100,340,783	123,111,700
Scotland	8,730,400	8,007,463
Ireland	220,305	1,000,000
Gibraltar	59,673	446,145
Malta	83,005	144,526
British East Indies	8,379,321	667,120
British West Indies	1,136,417	4,734,200
British Honduras	290,854	203,910
British Guiana	67,490	710,000
Cape of Good Hope	449,503	297,020
British American Colonies	2,200,001	4,005,771
Other British Colonies	4,844	.....
Canada	6,771,530	10,340,500
Australia	214,202	2,900,435
France on the Atlantic	87,492,021	20,749,000
France on the Mediterranean	2,802,372	1,210,706
French Guiana	29,614	100,100
French West Indies	161,000	551,523
Spain on the Atlantic	539,504	1,300,250
Spain on the Mediterranean	1,579,074	3,212,000
Teneriffe and other Canaries	300,500	19,401
Mauritius and other Philippine Islands	2,303,702	77,652
Cuba	17,124,339	8,795,100
Other Spanish West Indies	2,850,823	900,000
Portugal	243,502	127,150
Madeira	30,007	47,700
Fayal and other Azores	21,544	10,000
Cape de Verdes	9,905	30,000
Italy	971,714	1,546,300
Sicily	959,200	208,150
Sardinia	80,676	100,305
Tuscany	1,152,717	11,700
Trieste and other Austrian ports	741,919	1,097,319
Turkey, Levant, &c.	600,314	319,000
Hayti	2,357,252	1,000,100
Mexico	2,460,190	2,091,570
Central Republic of America	2,304,621	250,000
New Granada	1,478,530	655,254
Venezuela	2,002,649	1,181,000
Brazil	14,110,307	4,646,500
Oriental Republic of Uruguay	457,179	450,000
Argentine Republic	2,144,071	650,700
Chili	8,332,167	1,947,300
Peru	1,005,406	601,700
Ecuador	57,534	.....
China	10,000,329	1,203,905
Asia generally	60,730	.....
Africa generally	1,396,560	1,740,924
South America generally	235,093	47,341
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	10,103	900,179
Sandwich Islands	119,130
Atlantic Ocean and uncertain places	60
Total	\$301,434,094	\$57,047,906

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and of exports, \$124,204,978; making a total trade for this frontier town, which had not a name at the beginning of the present century, of more than \$273,000,000, of which nearly \$120,000,000 was lake trade. The trade of Cleveland, by lake, canal, and railroad, is given at \$101,969,512 for 1853, and \$200,639,066 in 1854; of the latter amount, \$93,438,429 was lake trade. The imports of Chicago, for 1854, amounted to \$30,000,000, and the exports to \$24,763,191. The amount of grain shipped from that port alone, in 1854, was 12,402,320 bushels, and the amount received, 15,011,540 bushels, exclusive of flour equivalent to 792,875 bushels, a trade in grain exceeding that of any other port in the world. The shipments from the lake ports alone of Wisconsin, the same year, amounted to 6,930,150 bushels of grain. The trade of Toledo, by canal, amounted (in tons) to 344,483 for 1853, and 514,566 in 1854; and the lake trade to 492,802 tons arrived, and 490,096 cleared in the latter year. Property going westward, in 1852, from tide-water on the Hudson, \$118,596,444, and \$38,874,782 up the Mississippi.

Among the items of domestic trade, lumber and coal form a large fraction. The great sources of the former article are the pineries about the head waters of the Mississippi River, in Maine, in Southern New York, in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Oregon and Washington Territories. The lumber trade of Bangor, Albany, the lake ports, and from the upper waters of the Mississippi and Susquehanna Rivers, sums up an annual total exceeding 1,400,000,000 feet, besides great quantities of staves, shingles, laths, &c.

The steam marine of the United States is immense, amounting, in 1852, according to Andrews' Report, to 1390 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 417,226, of which 96 (tonnage 91,475) were ocean steamers; 529 were coast steamers, (tonnage 121,025;) 766 were interior steamers, (tonnage 204,725;) of which 601 (tonnage 135,559) were on the rivers. The whole steam marine was manned by 29,377 men, boys, &c.; and 39,204,691 passengers were transported, of whom 32,418,107 were carried in ferry-boats, 6,786,584 in other steam vessels, and 190,993 were ocean passengers.

The lake commerce employed, in 1854, 110 steamers, 96 propellers, 83 barques, 163 brigs, 620 schooners, and 217 other craft, with an aggregate tonnage of 238,455. Total number of vessels, 1179; while in 1849 the number was only 914, tonnage 153,454. Of the tonnage of 1854, 151,584 belonged to ports on Lake Erie; 41,831 on Lake Michigan; 37,563 on Lake Ontario; and on Lake Champlain 7477. Some of the steamers were from 1400 to 2000 tons burthen. In the same year 384 vessels met with accidents, involving a loss of \$2,186,921. Of these 60 were wrecked or sunk, 2 stranded, and 6 burnt.

Such is the outline of the commerce of the United States, which has elements of increase unknown in any former period, or in any other nation. A new country, a virgin soil, the precious metals in unprecedented abundance, coal, iron, copper, zinc, gypsum, lime, and most of the useful minerals in profusion, her coasts indented with bays, her northern border washed by nearly 2000 miles of inland seas, navigable by vessels of any tonnage, her great interior traversed from N. to S. by the Mississippi, receiving tributaries from 1000 miles to the E. and to the W.; with nearly 6000 miles of canal, and soon to have 30,000 miles of railway; with an emigration now approaching half a million annually; with schools and a teeming press to spread intelligence and quicken enterprise; with unbounded liberty of action to stimulate exertion; with new regions opened daily to market by iron roads, what is there to set a limit to the extension of a commerce as far beyond present, as the present has gone beyond past conception? The acquisition of California, too, has opened a new field to commerce on the greatest ocean of the globe, on one of whose bays a city, with twice the population of Philadelphia or New York at the era of the Revolution, has sprung into existence in the short space of five years, and a place that, previous to 1843, was known only as a refreshing station for ships, has become a commercial town of the first rank—holding regular intercourse with China, Australia, the different ports of South America, of Europe, and the isles of the Pacific, and, as we have elsewhere remarked, seems destined to become a second Alexandria in the overland commerce of the East to Europe. By a recent treaty with the Argentine Republic, the Rio de la Plata has been opened to the commerce of the United States.

There are in the United States 129 districts for the collection of the revenue on foreign merchandise; of which 78 are on the Atlantic coast, 9 on the Pacific, 12 on the Gulf, 17 on the lake coast, and 19 in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the United States are of great value, and, in 1850, employed a capital of \$8,966,044. The total number of fisheries was 1384, distributed among the following states, (named in the order of their importance:) Massachusetts, (considerably more than one-half of the whole,) Connecticut, (about one-fifth,) Maine, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, Michigan, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Ohio, Florida, and Wisconsin. The number of hands employed was 21,133, and the estimated annual product \$19,000,185. The whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries

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are by far the most important, and, in 1854, employed 181,901, 102,194, and 35,641 tons of shipping respectively. The produce of the fisheries of Massachusetts, according to the census returns, comprised 187,167 barrels of oil, 215,170 quintals of codfish, 12,681 barrels of mackerel, and 29,049 boxes of herrings; of Connecticut, 79,257 barrels of whale oil, 324 of sperm oil, 271 tons of bone, 36,946 000 white fish, (for manuring land,) 243,448 shad, and 825 barrels of other fish; of Maine, 215 barrels of oil, 173,094 quintals of codfish, 12,681 of mackerel, and 29,885 boxes of herrings; and of Virginia, 177,930 bushels of oysters, and 76 barrels of fish.

Education.—*Colleges, Academies, Public Schools, &c.*—The general system of education in the United States may be arranged under three heads, as follows: 1. Elementary or Primary Education, taught in the public schools; 2. Academic or Secondary Education, pursued in academies, high schools, private seminaries, &c.; and 3. Collegiate or Superior Education, acquired in such institutions as embrace a course of study usually made the condition of granting the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In addition to the above, the Hon. Henry Barnard extends the classification as follows:—

4. Professional or Special Education.
 - a. Theology. b. Law. c. Medicine. d. Engineering. e. Agriculture. f. Mechanics. g. Commerce. h. Teaching. i. Fine Arts. j. Deaf-mutes. k. Blind. l. Idiots.
5. Supplementary Education.
 - a. Evening Schools. b. Lyceums. c. Courses of Lectures. d. Libraries of Circulation. e. Libraries of Reference. f. Adult Schools. g. Mechanic Societies.
6. Reformatory Schools.
7. Orphan Houses.
8. Societies for the encouragement and advancement of science, the arts, and education.

The general system of public instruction in the United States originated with the pilgrim fathers of New England; where, as early as 1628, provision was made for the education of "every child" in the settlements. In 1637, a school was ordered to be provided for every neighborhood of 50 families, and another for a higher grade of instruction for every 100 families. A sum sufficient to maintain these schools was annually raised by a town tax, voluntarily imposed, and each school district drew its proportion of the whole sum for its own school or schools. Thus the property of the town was made liable for the education of the children.

The same system, with various modifications, has gradually extended itself to most of the states in the Union, and in part has been acted upon by the general government. Chancellor Kent says, "It has been uniformly a part of the land system of the United States to provide for public schools. The Articles of Confederation, 1787, the acts admitting into the Union, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, &c., all provide for the appropriation of lands in each township for the use of public schools." The amount of lands thus appropriated by the Federal Government, up to January 1, 1854, is exhibited in the subjoined Table.

States.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Florida	909,530	Missouri	1,199,130
Alabama	902,774	Iowa	905,114
Mississippi	837,584	Wisconsin	807,660
Louisiana	788,044	California	6,719,226
Arkansas	686,660	Minnesota	5,000,220
Ohio	704,498	Oregon	12,160,897
Michigan	1,067,397	New Mexico	7,000,120
Indiana	650,317	Utah	6,461,707
Illinois	970,756	Total	60,390,255

The general government has also appropriated 4,060,767 acres of land, in the above states and territories, for the support of universities. Of this amount 3,553,824 acres are in Tennessee. In many of the states lands have been set apart for educational purposes by their respective legislatures. A great portion of the states have also a permanent school fund; derived from the sale of public lands, donations, &c. In Connecticut this fund amounts to above \$2,000,000, being larger in proportion to the number of inhabitants than in any state in the Union, and nearly sufficient to defray the expenses of her public schools. In Indiana, which ranks next, it amounts to \$4,988,084; in New York, to above \$6,700,000; in Ohio, to \$1,734,222, &c. The chief dependency, however, for defraying the costs of popular education in the United States, is on direct taxation. The total expenditures for public school education in the United States, in 1850, was \$9,529,544; of which \$4,653,096 was derived from direct taxation, \$2,552,402 from public funds, \$182,594 from endowments, and \$2,141,452 from other sources.

The following Table exhibits the number of public schools and academies, the average attendance of pupils, and the yearly income in each state of the Union, as returned in the census of 1850:—

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character. For a notice of the last two institutions the reader is referred to the heads of their respective localities. Coast surveys on the shores of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and military, topographical, and geological surveys, especially of the new territories, have been and are being made under the direction of the competent heads of their respective bureaux. The names of Professor A. D. Bacho, at the head of the coast survey, and of Colonel J. J. Abert, of the topographical bureau, are well known to the scientific world; as are those also of Colonels Fremont, Johnston, Sitgreaves, Lieutenants Emory, Simpson, Marcy, Stansbury, Herndon, Gibbon, and that of Captain Wilkes of the exploring expedition; all of whom have published valuable journals of their proceedings. Professor David Dale Owens's report on the geology of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, under the direction of the commissioner of the land-office, is also an invaluable contribution to science. It accords with the genius of the people of this great republic to rely rather on individual enterprise, than on governmental action; and the reliance has been justly placed, as scarcely a week passes but its journals inform us of some wealthy individual endowing a college or professorship, or founding a library; or, at least, making liberal bequests for scientific and literary objects.

When it is considered that the United States have been a nation scarcely beyond the period of an ordinary life, and have not yet finished cutting down their forests and clearing their lands, and that almost the entire energies of the people have hitherto been directed to procuring a subsistence and erecting habitations; they surely have no cause to blush if their literature has not equalled that which has grown up in Europe under the fostering care of a wealthy aristocracy, amid institutions which had been enriched with all the choicest productions extant of ancient and modern learning, long before the white man had fixed his dwelling on any part of the vast domain of the United States. This country has indeed just ground to glory, that in spite of all the disadvantages alluded to, it has produced so many names illustrious in science, literature, and art—names which posterity, whether in the Old or New World, will not willingly let die.

The Press.—Closely connected with the literary institutions of the United States is the public press, the most efficient instrument for the diffusion of general intelligence, and the most powerful engine, whether to promote or undermine the great interests of morality or religion. The following Table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues:—

	Number.	Number of Copies printed annually.
Dailies	254	235,119,966
Tri-weeklies	115	11,811,140
Semi-weeklies	31	5,565,176
Weeklies	1,903	153,120,708
Semi-monthlies	95	11,703,480
Monthlies	100	8,887,808
Quarterlies	19	103,500
Total	2,526	426,409,976

Of these, 1630, with a circulation of 1,907,794, were political; 191, with a circulation of 1,071,657, religious; 568, with a circulation of 1,092,403, literary and miscellaneous; 63, with a circulation of 303,702, neutral and independent; and 53, with a circulation of 207,041, scientific. The number of post-offices, December 1, 1854, was 23,925; aggregate length of post-roads, 219,395 miles; annual transportation, 63,387,005 miles, at a cost of \$4,630,676; of which 15,433,389 was by railroad, at a cost of \$1,758,610; 20,890,530 miles by coach, at a cost of \$1,290,095; 21,267,603 miles by modes not specified, at a cost of \$1,092,833; 5,795,483 by steamboats, at a cost of \$489,138; total receipts, \$6,955,586; and expenditures, \$8,577,424 for the fiscal year 1854, leaving a deficiency of \$1,621,837. During the three years ending June 30, 1854, the department issued 166,126,417 postage stamps, and 25,076,656 stamped envelopes. The number of letters exchanged between the United States and Europe by ocean mail lines, was 5,500,956, of which 4,336,704 were with Great Britain; and of newspapers, 2,536,548, of which 2,472,776 were with Great Britain. Of the letters, 2,327,651 (less than half) were carried by American steamers, and 937,996 newspapers. By the West India and California steamers, 3,060,221 letters, and 3,540,666 newspapers. The total cost of the ocean mail was \$2,023,010, of which the Collins line received \$858,000; while the gross revenue from all the foreign lines was but \$624,943; and from the American alone only \$357,417; and deducting commissions and inland postage, but \$237,588. The total amount collected in the United States on British mails was \$639,785; and in Great Britain, \$239,862; total, \$879,647.

Religious Denominations.—There is no state religion in the United States, all denominations being regarded equally by the government. The ministers depend for subsistence upon the voluntary contributions of their congregations, or upon funds appropriated for this purpose. The following Table gives the number of churches, with the accommodations in 1850:—

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Denominations.	Number of Churches.	Accommodations.	Value of Church Property.
Baptist	9,260	3,248,580	\$11,001,137
Christian	868	304,630	867,056
Congregational	1,700	601,835	7,970,195
Dutch Reformed	330	180,536	4,086,880
Episcopal	1,461	644,368	11,334,110
Free	349	115,480	262,665
Friends	728	287,073	1,773,767
German Reformed	344	159,338	975,080
Jewish	37	19,568	615,600
Lutheran	1,221	533,180	2,831,786
Methodist	112	28,460	92,345
Mormonite	13,338	4,854,101	14,836,144
Presbyterian	231	109,617	411,667
Orthodox Congregational	10	3,100	17,250
Presbyterian	4,863	2,070,564	14,557,029
Roman Catholic	1,237	875,721	9,256,738
Swedenborgian	30	5,475	113,600
Tunker	52	22,400	37,605
Union	590	201,464	644,315
Unitarian	242	136,417	2,173,822
Universalist	532	214,985	1,756,816
Minor Sects	422	141,177	1,017,190
Total	33,183	14,270,139	\$87,446,571

Public Institutions, Dock-Yards, &c.—The United States government have a Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, (which see,) and Marine Hospitals at Chelsea, near Boston, Brooklyn, Norfolk, Ocracoke, Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburg, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, Mobile, Key West, Napoleon, (Arkansas,) and San Francisco. Arrangements are either made with local hospitals, as at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Charleston, and Cincinnati; or invalids are placed at private boarding. Marine hospitals are about to be erected by government at Portland, Detroit, Burlington, (Iowa,) Cincinnati, St. Marks, Pensacola, Vicksburg, and Paducah. There are navy yards at Kittery in Maine, (opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire, of which it is a suburb,) at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Benicia. There is a mother Mint at Philadelphia, and branches at Charlotte, (in North Carolina,) Dahlonega, (in Georgia,) and San Francisco, and an assaying-house in New York City. The other principal erections are custom-houses, (many of them of great architectural merit,) forts, arsenals, armories, post-offices, treasury and sub-treasury offices, lighthouses, &c.; the offices of state, war, navy, treasury, general post-office, patent office, and other national buildings, at Washington City, will be described under that head. There were, in 1854, 24 arsenals, besides national armories, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and more than 100 forts and barracks scattered over different parts of the Union. The navy contained, in 1854, 11 ships of the line, mounting from 84 to 120 guns each; 13 frigates, mounting from 50 to 56 guns each; 20 sloops of war, mounting from 16 to 22 guns each; 4 brigs, mounting from 4 to 6 guns each; 1 schooner, mounting 3 guns; 6 steam frigates, mounting from 6 to 51 guns each; 4 first class steamers, mounting from 1 to 10 guns each; 5 less than first class steamers, 7 store-ships, and 2 permanent receiving vessels. The Mississippi steam frigate carries Paixhan guns.

The navy list contains 6 commodores, and 1 commander, who commands squadrons; 1 commander to each of the navy yards; a governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; a superintendent of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland; 68 captains; 97 commanders; 327 lieutenants; 149 surgeons, of every grade; 64 pursers; 24 chaplains; 12 professors of mathematics; 31 masters; 194 paid midshipmen; 205 midshipmen, &c., &c. The captains' pay varies from \$2500 to \$4500; the commanders' from \$1800 to \$2500; lieutenants' from \$1200 to \$1500; surgeons' from \$1000 to \$2700; assistant surgeons' from \$650 to \$1200; pursers' from \$1500 to \$3500; chaplains' from \$1000 to \$1500; professors of mathematics' \$1500; midshipmen's from \$300 to \$750; engineers' from \$400 to \$2000; masters', boatswains', gunners', &c., from \$300 to \$1100. The marine corps has its head-quarters at Washington, and is composed of 13 captains, 40 lieutenants, and about 1100 men, commissioned officers and privates. According to the American Almanac, there are 758 general officers, 2407 general and staff officers, 13,787 field officers, 49,337 company officers, and 2,054,740 non-commissioned officers, privates, &c., in the militia force of the United States. The regular army, on the 1st of January, 1854, was composed of 952 commissioned officers and 9377 non-commissioned officers, privates, &c., making a total of 10,329 in the effective army of the United States. The whole directed (subject to the president) by a general-in-chief,—at present Lieutenant-General Scott, who resides in New York,—whose head-quarters are generally at Washington. The pay for major-general is equivalent to \$4512 per

* There is no doubt that this is much below the actual number of the members of the Catholic churches, as they mostly have more communicants attending church on the days of public worship than can be accommodated at any one time.

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of free colored persons in the slave-holding states increased from 32,357 at the former period, to 238,187 at the latter; and in the non-slave-holding states, from 27,109 to 190,860. Maryland and Virginia have the greatest number, and New Hampshire and Arkansas the least. The number of slaves in the United States in 1790 was 607,897; in 1800, 893,041; in 1810, 1,191,394; in 1820, 1,538,038; in 1830, 2,009,043; in 1840, 2,487,455; and in 1850, 3,204,313. Of the last number, 2,957,657 were black or of unmixed African descent, and 246,656 mulatto. Virginia has the greatest number of slaves, and Delaware the least. In South Carolina and Mississippi the slaves considerably outnumber the whites. The number of slave-holders in the United States is 347,525, of whom 63,820 own only one slave; 105,683, 1 and under 5; 80,765, 5 and under 10; 54,595, 10 and under 20; 29,733, 20 and under 50; 6196, 50 and under 100; 1470, 100 and under 200; 243, 200 and under 500; 9, 500 and under 1000; and in South Carolina two persons owned 1000 or more.

The population of the several geographical divisions, at different periods, is shown in the following Table:—

	Population in 1790.	Population in 1820.	Population in 1850.
Pacific Slope . . . . .	.....	.....	117,371
Mississippi Valley	205,290	2,419,369	8,641,754
Atlantic Slope	3,708,116	7,013,154	12,729,650
Gulf, East of the Mississippi	16,431	201,596	1,414,599
Gulf, West of the Mississippi . . . . .	.....	4,023	229,394

The states, exclusive of the territories, have a population of about 16 to the square mile. The Middle States are the densest portion of the Union, being 57.79 to the square mile; next come the New England States, (41.94;) then the North-Western, (16.13;) then the Southern, (15.27;) and lastly the South-Western, (7 to the square mile.) The non-slave-holding states (21.91 to the square mile) are nearly twice as densely populated as the slave-holding states, (11.35 to the square mile.) The territories have only one inhabitant to every 16 square miles.

Of the white population in 1850, 17,737,578 were born in the United States, and 2,210,839 in foreign countries, viz., 961,719 in Ireland; 573,226 in Germany; 278,676 in England; 141,711 in British America; 70,550 in Scotland; 54,069 in France; 29,808 in Wales; 13,858 in Switzerland; 13,317 in Mexico; 12,678 in Norway; 10,549 in Prussia, and 9848 in Holland. According to estimates given by Mr. Kennedy, in his census reports, the total number of foreigners, and descendants of foreigners, since 1790, (living in 1850,) was 4,304,416. De Bow, however, in his Compendium, thinks the number overstated, and that it did not, in 1853, exceed 3,200,000. Of the entire population 9803 were deaf and dumb, of whom 136 were free colored, and 531 slaves; 9794 blind, of whom 429 were free colored, and 1387 slaves; 15,610 insane, 311 of whom were free colored, and 327 slaves; and 15,787 idiotic, of whom 348 were free colored, and 1182 slaves. A remarkable coincidence will be observed between the number affected in the senses of hearing and seeing, and those afflicted in the intellect; the difference between the deaf and dumb and the blind being only 9, and between the insane and idiotic only 177, in the whole United States. The number of births, in the year ending June 1, 1850, was 548,837, being 2.75 per cent. of the whole population; of marriages 197,029, or .99 per cent., and of deaths 270,706, or 1.35 per cent. of the entire population. In June, 1850, the total number of convicts in the state prisons was 5646, of whom 1499 were of foreign birth, and 888 colored persons. Of 134,972 paupers, who received public aid in the year ending June 1, 1850, more than half, viz., 68,538 were of foreign birth. These were supported at an average expense of nearly \$22 for each pauper. In addition to the civilized population, about 400,000 Indians or aborigines wander over the wilds of the West. Of these, (according to the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in November, 1853,) 18,000 yet linger east of the Mississippi; 110,000 are found along the frontiers of the Western States; 63,000 on the plains and the Rocky Mountains; 29,000 in Texas; 45,000 in New Mexico; 100,000 in California; 12,000 in Utah, and 23,000 in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Immigration.—The number of foreigners arriving in the United States in 1820 was 5993; in 1830, 23,074; in 1840, 83,504; in 1850, 279,990; and in 1853, 368,643. In the following Table is shown the different countries in which passengers arriving in the United States in 1852 were born.

Where Born.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
United States	28,053	2,474	.....	25,577
Ireland	85,715	71,409	25	165,348
Great Britain and Ireland	109,253	89,937	.....	199,790
Germany	84,305	86,624	2,000	149,429
Prussia, Austria, Germany, and the Netherlands	86,695	56,342	2,000	147,537
All other countries	13,434	8,704	2,953	77,294

1790

Cities and Towns.—The progress of the cities of the United States, as a mass, has been without a parallel in the history of the world. Some cities in the old world, favored by imperial caprice and power, may have had, for a short period, a more rapid rise than those of the American Confederacy, but in the aggregate, we have no example of such an amazing extension and growth of towns as this republic exhibits. At the first census, in 1790, there was but one city (Philadelphia) numbering 40,000 inhabitants in the Union. St. Louis and New Orleans were mere villages, Pittsburg was but a frontier fort; the site of Cincinnati had merely been chosen, and the name of Buffalo did not exist. In 1850 there were considerably more than 100 cities and towns with populations exceeding 5000 each, viz., New York, 650,000, including its suburbs; Philadelphia, 410,000; Boston, 212,000; Baltimore, 170,000; New Orleans, 130,000; Cincinnati, 115,000; Pittsburg, 84,000; St. Louis, 78,000; Albany, 61,000; Louisville, Charleston, Buffalo, Providence, and Washington, between 40,000 and 45,000; Newark, Rochester, Troy, and Lowell, between 30,000 and 40,000; Chicago, Richmond, San Francisco, Syracuse, Norfolk, (including Portsmouth,) Detroit, Cleveland, (including Ohio City,) Portland, Salem, New Haven, Milwaukee, and Mobile, between 20,000 and 30,000; Columbus, (Ohio,) Utica, Worcester, New Bedford, Hartford, Savannah, and Reading, between 15,000 and 20,000; Bangor, Manchester, Poughkeepsie, Petersburg, Lynn, Wilmington, (Delaware,) Springfield, (Massachusetts,) Oswego, Lockport, Lancaster, Newburg, Paterson, Wheeling, Dayton, Nashville, Kingston, (New York,) Norwich, (Connecticut,) Fall River, Taunton, Smithfield, New Brunswick, between 10,000 and 15,000; and Augusta, (Maine,) Bath, Gardiner, Portsmouth, (New Hampshire,) Concord, (New Hampshire,) Dover, (New Hampshire,) Nashua, Burlington, (Vermont,) Newburyport, Andover, Gloucester, Lawrence, Marblehead, Danvers, Middleborough, Nantucket, Northampton, Fitchburg, Plymouth, Newport, (Rhode Island,) Pawtucket, New London, Bridgeport, Middletown, (Connecticut,) Plattsburg, Ogdensburg, Schenectady, Rome, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Ithaca, Oswego, Hudson, Catskill, Fishkill, Johnstown, Whitestown, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Trenton, (New Jersey,) Camden, (New Jersey,) Easton, (Pennsylvania,) Pottsville, Norristown, Harrisburg, York, Erie, Cumberland, Fredericktown, Lynchburg, Wilmington, (North Carolina,) Columbia, (South Carolina,) Augusta, (Georgia,) Columbus, (Georgia,) Montgomery, Sacramento City, Stockton, Racine, Quincy, Peoria, New Albany, Indianapolis, Madison, Terre Haute, Sandusky, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Springfield, (Ohio,) Xenia, Covington, Newport, (Kentucky,) Lexington, (Kentucky,) Memphis, and Georgetown, (District of Columbia,) between 5000 and 10,000. This relation is now considerably altered, but as we have no official reports, and only partial and local census, we have taken the only one which could give a just comparison as to the populousness and importance of the different towns.

Some twenty of the above towns might be named as being distinguished even in this country for their amazing progress, but our limits compel us to pass the greater part in silence. We will, however, cite three or four as striking examples of that rapid increase which, as we have before observed, is without parallel in the history of the world. Cincinnati had, in 1840, 46,338 inhabitants; in 1850, 115,438; and in 1853, 160,186—the population doubling itself about every 7 or 8 years—a rate of increase which, if continued, would in about 30 years from the present time, give the city a population of above 2,000,000. St. Louis had in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 77,850; and in 1853, about 100,000, the population doubling itself about every 5 years; so that, increasing in the same ratio, it would amount in 25 years to above 3,000,000. Chicago had, in 1840, a population of 4863; in 1850, 29,963; in 1853, 60,625, doubling itself about every 4 years; at which ratio of increase it would have, in 28 years, a population of more than 6,000,000. Although there is but little probability that the same ratio of increase will continue beyond a few years, we may observe, that in the case of Cincinnati certainly, and probably of Chicago, the ratio of increase was less between 1840 and 1850 than between 1850 and 1853; and no one would be justified in asserting that the annual ratio of increase may not be greater for the next 10 than for the last 3 years. The progress of Cleveland and Detroit has been scarcely less rapid.

Government.—The government of the United States is a confederation of independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their power to a central government, whose edicts and laws, so far as granted constitutionally, are always paramount to state authority; but all powers not expressly conceded by that constitution are tacitly reserved to the states. The governmental power of the American Confederacy is divided into legislative, judicial, and executive. The executive power is lodged in a president and vice-president, elected for four years by electors chosen by popular vote in each state; the electors being equal to the number of senators and members of the House of Representatives for each state at the time of said election. For example, Pennsylvania, having at the present time (1856)

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from Tennessee; \$131,671 from Alabama; \$44,299 from New Mexico; and \$13,535 from Oregon. Total amount of coin and bullion imported between September 30, 1821, and the same date in 1854, \$255,438,702, and exported \$334,355,370. According to the returns made to the Secretary of the Treasury, at different dates between April and December, 1854, there were in the United States 1163 banks and 143 branches, with an aggregate capital of \$332,177,283; circulation, \$186,962,223; coin, \$53,944,546; and specie funds, \$21,935,738. The amount of gold and silver in the United States (according to estimates accompanying the Secretary's Report for 1854) varied from \$22,600,000, in 1816, to \$241,000,000 in 1854. According to estimates made by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1853, United States, state, railroad, canal, bank, and other stocks were held by foreigners, amounting to \$184,184,714, or, according to another estimate also furnished to the secretary, in June, 1853, to \$222,255,315.

History.—The earliest settled portion of the present territory of the United States was Florida, about the year 1565; but as this state was not acquired till 1819, and was, moreover, not an English settlement, it is usual to date the commencement of the settlement of the colonies which formed the nucleus of the present confederation, from the settlement of Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607. The order of the settlement of the other original states (*i. e.* states of the Revolution) was, New York, by the Dutch, at Fort Orange, (now Albany,) in 1614; Massachusetts, at Plymouth, in 1620; New Hampshire and Maine, in 1623; New Jersey, about 1624; Delaware, about 1627; Connecticut, in 1633; Maryland, in 1634-5; Rhode Island, in 1636; North Carolina, (permanently,) between 1640-50; South Carolina, about 1670; Pennsylvania, 1682, and Georgia, in 1733. These were all English settlements, (though with admixtures from Germany, Ireland, and Scotland,) except New Jersey and Delaware; the former by Dutch, Swedes, and English, and the latter by Swedes.

For an account of the wars with the Indians, and of separate colonial matters, see histories of each state. The first contest in which the colonies unitedly and generally took part was the Old French and Indian War, as it was called, which commenced so disastrously with the defeat of General Braddock, in 1756, near the present city of Pittsburg, and in which Washington, by his prudence and bravery, saved the army from utter destruction. But the contest raged most severely in New York (which see) and in Canada. This war was concluded by the Peace of Paris, in 1763; the interval between which and the skirmish at Lexington, April 19, 1775, (the actual commencement of the Revolution,) was little else than a contest with the mother country concerning disputed rights, in which the colonies contended for representation in Parliament as the only terms on which they would consent to taxation by that body; while the imperial government maintained the absolute right to impose taxes without consulting the colonies. A series of events followed the skirmish mentioned above, in many of which the colonial chief was frequently brought almost to the verge of despair. The battle of Lexington taught the British it was no mere addition they had attempted to put down, but that they had to contend with men animated by a firm purpose, whom one defeat, or a series of defeats, was not likely to divert from a course not undertaken without a full estimate of its difficulties. The taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, by the Americans, in May; the battle of Bunker Hill, near Boston, in June, in which the Americans retreated for want of ammunition; the investment of Boston by Washington, and the unsuccessful expeditions of Arnold and Schuyler to Quebec, in the autumn, the former by way of the Kennebec River, and the latter by way of Lake Champlain—were the principal events of the opening campaign of 1775. That of 1776 commenced with the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in March, and was followed by their repulse from Sullivan's Island, before Charleston, in June; by the Declaration of Independence, at Philadelphia, July 4; by the disastrous battle of Flatbush, on Long Island, in August; by the skirmish at Whiteplains, north of New York, in September; by the loss of Forts Washington and Mifflin, and of 2000 prisoners; by Washington's retreat across New Jersey, and by the successful passage of the Delaware, and the surprise and capture of 900 Hessians, at Trenton, on the morning of December 26. The latter event revived the drooping spirits of the Americans, and, following up their success, Washington, in the early part of January, opened the campaign in 1777, by driving the British from Princeton, New Jersey; after which he took up his winter-quarters at Morristown, in the same state. In April, Governor Tryon took and burnt Danbury, in Connecticut; Burgoyne invaded New York, from Canada, and took Fort Ticonderoga in July; Colonel Baum is defeated by General Stark, near Bennington, in August; the Americans are defeated by Cornwallis, at Brandywine, September 11, and the British take possession of Philadelphia; Gates defeats Burgoyne at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, September 19 and October 7, and on the 16th, Burgoyne surrenders.

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with 5700 men; Washington is repulsed by Howe, at Germantown, and soon after retires to winter-quarters, at Valley Forge, where the army suffer greatly from cold, hunger, want of clothing, and suitable barracks, and from consequent disease. The successful defence, by the Americans, of Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, 6 miles below Philadelphia, and the opening of the navigation by the British, at Philadelphia, closed the campaign of 1777. February 6, 1778, France formed a treaty of alliance with the United States; the British army evacuates Philadelphia June 18, and is defeated at Monmouth the 28th of the same month; Sullivan besieges Newport August 15, but raises the siege on the 28th, and has a skirmish with Pigot, whom he routs on the following day; the massacre of Wyoming takes place in July; Savannah is taken by the British December 29; in the same month Washington goes into winter-quarters at Middlebrook, and terminates the campaign of 1778; about one-fourth of Lincoln's army in the South destroyed by the British, in March, 1779; in May, Charleston is invested by the British, who retire on the approach of Lincoln; skirmish at Stone Ferry, June 20; Stony Point taken by the British, June 1, and retaken by Wayne, July 15; in the same month Tryon invades Connecticut, burns the shipping at New Haven, and the villages of Fairfield and Norwalk; August 29, Sullivan defeats the Tories and savages in New York; September 24, the French fleet and the American army invest Savannah, but are repulsed, October 9. Paul Jones gains, in the autumn of this year, a splendid naval victory in the British seas. The army goes into winter-quarters at West Point and Morristown, and thus closes the campaign of 1779. Charleston besieged by Sir H. Clinton, in April, 1780, surrenders May 12, and Clinton becomes master of the greater part of the South; August 8, Sumter defeats the British at Hanging Rock; but the Americans are defeated at Camden, August 16, and at Fishing Creek on the 18th; Arnold attempts to betray West Point September 21, but is discovered, and flies; the British defeated at King's Mountain in South Carolina October 7, and Cornwallis retreats. The campaign of 1781 is opened by the defeat of the British at Cowpens, January 17, and is followed by the rout of the Americans at Guilford Court-house in March, and at Hobkirk's Hill in April; Forts Marion and Mifflin surrender in May to the Americans, and Augusta in June; General Greene routs the British at Eutaw Springs; an indecisive engagement takes place between the British and French fleets off Cape Henry, in March; Forts Trumbull and Griswold taken, (the garrison of the latter slaughtered,) and New London burned by Arnold in September; and finally the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781, puts an end to the active operations of the war, and leads to an acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States, in 1783. A political event of more importance perhaps never took place on our globe, or one more truly revolutionary in its effects upon systems of government throughout the world, or more pregnant with promises of future benefit to the human race.

The government that carried the nation through the trying scenes of the Revolution was a simple confederation of states, represented by members elected by the legislature of each of the 13 separate sovereignties. This, but for the patriotism and virtue of the people, would have been wholly inefficient, and depended for its effectiveness on the willing obedience of the great mass of the population. This government endured from 1777 to 1787, when a convention of delegates, representing all the states, framed the present Constitution, which went into operation March 4, 1789, by the inauguration of Washington as President. An experience of more than 60 years, under this Constitution, has more than realized the favorable predictions of its most zealous supporters. It has proved itself the best adapted to the ruling of an extensive region of any government ever framed, inasmuch as its action is confined to matters of general interest, while each region governs itself in local affairs. Indeed, its wide extent has in some instances proved an especial safeguard, and prevented wars and rebellion from sectional excitement. While different localities have been several times agitated to the point of rebellion or warfare, the rest of the nation, remote from the disturbed region, have remained calm and determined in the support of the central authority.

The disturbed state of Europe, consequent upon the breaking out of the French Revolution, acted favorably for the development of the resources of the United States, exhausted by a long war, as it not only created a market for her agricultural products, but gave her a large portion of the carrying trade of the world. The principal events following the establishment of the government of 1789, were the treaty with the Creek Indians, in 1790; the admission of Vermont into the Confederacy in 1791; and of Kentucky in 1792; the insurrection in Pennsylvania to resist the duty on distilled spirits, and the defeat of the North-West Indians by General Wayne, in 1794; Tennessee admitted in 1796; the death of Washington in 1799; the seat of government removed to the District of Columbia in 1800; Ohio admitted in 1802; Louisiana purchased in 1803; Tripoli

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UPL

UPLAND, a thriving village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 58 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia.

UPLAND, a post-office of Mason co., Virginia.

UPLAND, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Chester Creek, about 92 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It has several mills or factories moved by water-power. Pop. 500.

UPLEADON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

UPLEATHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

UPLOWMAN, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UPLYME, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UPMINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

UPOLU, *oo'-po-loo'*, or *O'AHTOOAKI*, one of the Samoan Islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 2' S., lon. 171° 21' W. Estimated area 60 square miles, and pop. 25,000. (?) It is a missionary station, and four-fifths of the population are Christians. It affords a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables, and is visited annually by English and American whalers.

UPOTTERY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UPPER. For names of places not mentioned below, see the additional names.

UPPER, a township of Cape May co., New Jersey. Pop. 1341.

UPPER, a township of Crawford co., Arkansas. Pop. 524.

UPPER, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 2494.

UPPER ALLEN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1220.

UPPER ALLOWAYS CREEK, a post-township of Salem co., New Jersey, 72 miles S. by W. of Trenton. Pop. 2530.

UPPER ALPS. See *HAUTES-ALPES*.

UPPER ALTON, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, 2½ miles E. of Alton. It is the seat of Shurtleff College.

UPPER AQUEBOQUE, (*ak'-we-bog'*) a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, 75 miles E. by N. of New York City.

UPPER AUGUSTA, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop., including Sunbury the co. seat, 2080.

UPPER BERN, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad. Pop. 1747.

UPPER BLACK EDDY, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

UPPER or NEW CALIFORNIA, (*Sp. Alta California*, *Alta Ká-lo-for-né-d'*, or *Nueva* (*nwe'-vá*) *California*), the name formerly applied to the Spanish province or territory lying immediately N. of Lower or Old California. From it has been formed the whole of the present state of California, and portions of the territories of Utah and New Mexico.

UPPER CHICHESTER, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 531.

UPPERCOT, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

UPPER CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

UPPER DARBY, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 2044.

UPPER DICKINSON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2219.

UPPER DUBLIN, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1330.

UPPER EMBARRAS, a post-office of Coles co., Illinois.

UPPER FALLS, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

UPPER FALLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

UPPER FALLS OF COAL, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

UPPER FOURCHE, (*foorsh'*) a township of Yell co., Arkansas. Pop. 530.

UPPER FREEHOLD, a township of Monmouth co., New Jersey. Pop. 2556.

UPPER GILMANTON, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

UPPER GLOUCESTER, (*glos'ter*), a post-office of Cumberland co., Maryland.

UPPER HAMBURG, a thriving post-village of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, 130 miles S.W. of Nashville. It has several warehouses.

UPPER HANOVER, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1741.

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, a post-village of Caroline co., Maryland, 57 miles E. of Annapolis.

UPPER IOWA, a small river which rises in the S.E. part of Minnesota, and passing into Iowa, flows first S.E., then N.E., and enters the Mississippi in Allamakee county.

UPPER JAY, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

UPPER KEECH CREEK, Texas. See *KEECH*.

UPPER LEACOCK, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1886.

UPPER LISLE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

UPPER LOIRE. See *HAUTE-LOIRE*.

UPPER MACUNGIE, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. by S. of Allentown. Pop. 2035.

UPPER MAHANTANGO, a post-township forming the W. extremity of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1654.

UPPER MAHONNY, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1268.

UPPER MAKEFIELD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Delaware Canal. Pop. 1701.

UPS

UPPERMARK, *55p-per-mark'*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1166.

UPPER MARI/BOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Prince George co., Maryland, 17 miles E.S.E. of Washington. A newspaper is published here.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN, a village, Middlesex co., Connecticut, on Connecticut River, immediately N. of Middletown.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN, a post-village, Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on Redstone Creek, 40 miles S.E. of Pittsburgh.

UPPER MILFORD, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3259.

UPPER MOUNT BETH'EL, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2855.

UPPER NAZARETH, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 708.

UPPER OKAW, a township in Coles co., Illinois. P. 657.

UPPER OXFORD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1021.

UPPER PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1690.

UPPER PENN'S NECK, New Jersey. See *PENN'S NECK*.

UPPER PROVIDENCE, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 778.

UPPER PROVIDENCE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 2457.

UPPER RED HOOK, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 15 miles S. of Catskill.

UPPER ST. CLAIR, a post-township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles W. by S. of Pittsburgh. P. 1628.

UPPER SALFORD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1440.

UPPER SANDUSKY, a flourishing post-village, capital of Wyandot county, Ohio, on the left bank of Sandusky River, and on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 63 miles N. by W. of Columbus. It was formerly the chief town of the Wyandot Indians, who ceded their land to the United States in 1841. Three miles N. is the battle-ground, where Colonel Crawford was defeated by the Indians in 1783. The village is beautifully situated, and is rapidly improving. Pop. in 1850, 750.

UPPER SAUCON, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2372.

UPPER STILLWATER, a post-village in Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot River, and on the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad, 9 miles N. of Bangor.

UPPER STRASBURG, a post-village in Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Chambersburg.

UPPER SWATARA, (*swá-tah'-ra*), a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal, and by the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad. Pop. 1223.

UPPER THREE CREEK, of Barnwell district, South Carolina, flows S.W. into the Savannah River.

UPPER TOWAMEN'SING, a township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1628.

UPPER TRACT, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

UPPER TRAPPE, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1983.

UPPER TURKEYFOOT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 952.

UPPER TYGART, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

UPPERVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Ridge, 135 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It is surrounded by a fine farming district, and contains 3 churches, and about 700 inhabitants.

UPPER YARMOUTH, a village in Cumberland co., Maine, 35 miles S.W. by S. of Augusta.

UPPINGHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Rutland, 12 miles W.S.W. of Stamford. P. in 1851, 2068.

UPSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

UPSALA, *up-sá-l'*, or *UPSALA*, *up-sá-lá*, a town or province of Sweden, having N.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, and S. the Lake of Malar. Area 2067 square miles. Pop. 80,323. It extends from Lake Malar in the S., to the Gulf of Bothnia, and its centre is traversed by the river Sala. It contains the iron-mines of Dannemora, and several important smelting-works. Principal towns, Upsal and Enköping.

UPSALA, a city of Sweden, capital of a län, on the Sala, 45 miles N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 5000. It is one of the finest old-fashioned cities in Europe. Principal edifices, governor's palace, new buildings of the university, and a venerable cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, and in which are many of their tombs, including those of Gustavus Vasa and of Linnæus. The university, founded in 1478, has a library of 100,000 volumes, and numerous ancient manuscripts, a botanic garden, observatory, and good museums; in 1843, it was attended by 1367 students. Upsal has also an ecclesiastical school, cosmographic, and other learned societies, manufactures of silk and tobacco, and a small trade by the river, on which it has steam communication with Stockholm. It is the see of the archbishop-primate of Sweden.

UPSALA, GAMLA, or **OLD UPSALA**, a town of Sweden, about 3 miles N. of the present Upsal. It is, next to Sig-tuna, the most ancient residence of the Swedish kings, but

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URB

URBINO, oon-bee/no, (anc. *Urbium Hortense*), a city of Italy, Pontifical States, capital of the delegation of Urbino and Pesaro, formerly capital of a duchy, 20 miles S.W. of Pesaro. Pop. 7000. It has an old ducal palace and a cathedral, adorned with fine works of art, a college, diocesan seminary, an extensive manufactory of pins, 4 annual fairs, and the house of Raphael, who was born here in 1483. It is also the native place of Baroccio, Baldi, and Pope Clement XI. In the 15th century it was the seat of a splendid ducal court.

URBINO-PESARO, oon-bee/no & pã/sã-ro, a delegation of the Pontifical States, bounded on the N.E. by the Adriatic. Area 1477 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 241,612.

URBINUM HORTENSE. See **URBINO**.

URBS VETUS. See **ORVIETO**.

URCHPONT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

URCHILLA, an island of the Caribbean Sea. See **ORCHILLA**.

URCOS, oon/koce, a town of South America, Peru, department and 20 miles S.E. of Cuzco.

URDA, oon/dã, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2676.

URDENBACH, oon/den-bãk', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1077.

URE, a river of England. See **YORK**.

URESINO, oon-ã-see/no, a town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, celebrated for its thermal medicinal springs, which are used both internally and as baths in cutaneous disorders, gout, paralysis, rheumatism, &c. The waters are pellucid, have a slight taste of sulphur, contain sulphuric and muriatic salts, and have a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit. The environs bear striking marks of violent volcanic action.

URFA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **GORFA**.

URFAHR, oon/fã, a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Mühl, on the Danube, opposite Linz, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 2589.

URGA, a city of Mongolia. See **OOBGA**.

URGANTZ. See **OOBHENJ**.

URGEL, SEO DE, a city of Spain. See **SEO DE URGEL**.

URGENTJ, URGHENDJE, or URGHENZ. See **OOBHENJ**.

URGHUNDAUB, ur/gun-dawb/, written also **IRGHEN-DAB**, and **URGHUNDAB**, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Helmund, 80 miles W. of Candahar, after a S.W. course of about 230 miles.

URGHUNDAUB, **IRGHENDAB**, or **URGHUNDAB**, a village on the above river, 66 miles N.E. of Candahar.

URGNANO, oon-nã/no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 9 miles S.S.W. of Bergamo. Pop. 3563.

URI, oo/ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 7 miles S.W. of Sassari. Pop. 1039.

URI, u/ree, (Ger. pron. oo/ree,) a canton in the E. of Switzerland, consisting of the valley of the Reuss and its affluents, and having on its S. frontier Mount St. Gothard, and westward the Gallenstock, and Sustenhorn, principal heights of the main chain of the Alps. Area 422 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 14,500, all Roman Catholics. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Chief town, Altorf. Uri united with Unterwalden and Schwytz, early in the 14th century, to form the Swiss Confederation, in which it now holds the 4th place. It was the theatre of war between the French and the Austrians and Russians in 1799.

URIA, a town of Naples. See **ORIA**.

URIAS SINUS. See **MAXFREDONIA**, GULF OF.

URIEVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Maryland.

URI, LAKE OF, of Switzerland, is the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. Its shores are precipitous and pathless; it receives the river Reuss. See **LUCERNE LAKE**.

URITANA, a town of Naples. See **ORIA**.

URIUPINSKAIA, a town of Russia. See **OOBROOPINSKAIA**.

URJUM, a town of Russia. See **OOBROOUM**.

URK, urk, a small island of the Netherlands, in the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles S.S.E. of Enkhuyzen. Pop. 1130.

URLINGFORD, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leitster, county and 15 miles W.N.W. of Kilkenny, on the road from Dublin to Cork. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1168.

URLOFFEN, oon-loffen, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the railway, 7 miles N. of Offenburg. Pop. 1996.

URLUJAH, a city of Asia Minor. See **OOBLOOJAH**.

URMIAH, a town of Persia. See **OOBROOMEYAH**.

URMSTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

URMSTON HARBOR. See **TONGKOO BAY**.

URN, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

URNASCHEN, (Urnäschchen,) oon-nã/shen, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W.S.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 2500.

URNEN, oon/nen, (**OBER** and **NIEDER**), two villages of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N.N.W. of Glarus. The former possesses much frequented baths. Pop. 1500.

URNEY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

URNEY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, county of Cavan.

URNIETA, oon-ne-ã/tã, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 9 miles S. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1209.

URPETH, a township of England, co. of Durham.

URQUHART, urk/hart, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin, on Moray Frith, with a village 4 miles E. of Elgin.

URQUHART and **GLEN-MOIRISTON**, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, with a village on the W. side of Loch

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URU

Ness, 13 miles S.W. of Inverness. Here are extensive remains of a famous castle, and several Druidic antiquities.

URQUHART and **LOG/GIN-WESTER**, a parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Nain, on Cromarty Frith, 2 miles E.N.E. of Dingwall.

URR, a lake, river, village, and parish of Scotland; the lake, between the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 4 miles S. of Minihive, and 2 miles in circuit. The river, or Urr-water, issues from it, and after a S.S.E. course of 26 miles, through the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, joins Solway Frith by an estuary, 2 miles across, 10 miles E. of Kirkcudbright. It is navigable for 7 miles from the frith; and on its E. banks, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Castle-Douglas, is the village of Urr. Pop. of the village, 900.

URRAY, a parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Inverness, 6 miles S.W. of Urquhart. Here are the ruins of Fairburn Tower, and various mansions.

URREA-DE-GAEN, oon-ã/dã dã-gã-en/, a village of Spain, Aragon, province of Ternel, on the Martin, 60 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 1072.

URSA, a small post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 114 miles W. of Springfield.

URSEL, ñr/sel, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 114 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2510.

URSEL, OBER, ober ñr/sel, a town of Germany, Nassau, on the Rhine, 8 miles N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. P. 1952.

URSEREN (oor/se-ren) or **URSEREN-THAL**, oon/se-ren-tãl, a valley of Switzerland, composing the S. part of the canton of Uri.

URSHUM, a town of Russia. See **OOBROOUM**.

URSPRINGEN, a village of Bavaria. See **URSPRINGEN**.

URSWICK, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S.S.W. of Ulverstone. Fox, the founder of the society of Friends, resided at Swartmoorhall, in this parish.

UR'TICK, a post-office of Whitesides co., Illinois.

URUBAMBA, oo-roo-bãm/bã, a town of South Peru, department and 40 miles N.W. of Cuzco, on the river Urubamba. Pop. 4000.

URUBU, oo-roo-boor/, or **URUBU-DE-CIMA**, oo-roo-boor/ dã-see/mã, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the right bank of the São Francisco, 120 miles N.W. of Rio de Contas.

URUBU, a river of Brazil, province of Para, joins the Amazon nearly opposite to the junction of the Madeira.

URUBUCUARA or **URUBUCUARA**, oo-roo-boor-kwã/rã, a river of Brazil, province of Para, rises in the Serra Velha, flows S., and expands into a lake of its own name, and 2½ miles below joins the Amazon.

URUCAHI, oo-roo-kã-ee/, a river of Brazil, province of Piauhí, rises in the Serra Gurguea, flows N., and joins the Parnahiba, nearly opposite to the junction of the Balsas.

URUCAIA, oo-roo-kã/ã, a river of Brazil, joins the São Francisco 16 miles N. of São Romão, after a course of 200 miles.

URUCANGA, oo-roo-kang/gã, a river of Brazil, rises in the W. of the province of Santa Catharina, and flows E. after passing a lake with which it communicates. It has a depth of from 3 to 4 fathoms, but unfortunately its mouth is almost blocked up with a sandbank, on which the waves break with such violence as to prevent the entrance of vessels.

URUGUAY, oo-roo-gwã/, a river of South America, rises in Brazil, on the W. slope of a cordillera, in the N. of the province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, lat. 28° S.; and flows N.W. for about 100 miles, entering the plains of Vicaria, where it is joined on the right by the Pelotas, and on the left by the Pepiri-Guaçu; here turning W. it receives on the left the Uruguay-Puita and the Albuent, and shortly after, on the right, the Repiri, which forms the N. boundary of the state of Entre-Rios. It now proceeds S.S.W., and is augmented by numerous streams, particularly by the Ibicuí, and the Arapihí, which separates Brazil from the Banda Oriental. In its remaining course, almost due S. for about 400 miles, it forms the boundary between the Banda Oriental and Entre-Rios, receiving on the right, from the latter state, the Aguapíhí, Mirinal, Gualaguachu, together with numberless small streams; and on the left, from the former state, the Dalman, and last of all, the most important of its tributaries, the Negro. About 50 miles below, in lat. 34° S., and lon. 61° 40' W., it unites with the Parana in forming the Rio de la Plata. The whole course of the Uruguay is about 800 miles. It is navigated by sailing barks up to a great fall 40 miles below the Ibicuí; after the fall is passed, large canoes ascend as far as the confluence of the Pelotas, and small canoes almost to the sources both of this affluent and of the main stream. The banks of the Uruguay are fertile but ill cultivated. The principal products are cotton and mafe, and considerable numbers of cattle are reared. The articles exported by it are chiefly hides, tallow, and honey.

URUGUAY or **BANDA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY**, bãndã ñr-ẽn-tãl/ dãl oo-roo-gwã/, a republic of South America, bounded N. and N.E. by Brazil; E. by the Atlantic; S. by the Rio de la Plata; and W. by the Uruguay, separating it from the Argentine Republic. It is of a compact shape, somewhat in the form of a cone, with a convex and almost circular base in the S. and S.E., and its apex in the N.W.; greatest length, measured from the centre of the

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UST-VILIUSK, a town of Siberia. See VILIOUSK. Oost.

USUMASINTA, oo-soo-má-sin'tá or oo-soo-má seen'tá, a considerable river of Central America, rises in Guatemala, department of Vera Paz, flows N.W. through Chiapas and Tabasco, and after a course of 400 miles, joins the Tabasco, near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Lake of Terminos.

USUNCHOB, European Turkey. See UZUNDA-OVA.

USURBIL, oo-soon-beel', a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 5 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1203.

USURI, a river of Manchouria. See OOSORER.

USWORTH, a township of England, co. of Durham.

UTA, co'tá, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 12 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1214.

UTAH, yoo'taw or yoo'tá, a territory of the United States of North America, originally a part of the territory of Upper California, ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico in 1848, was erected into a separate territory in 1850. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, E. by Indian Territory and New Mexico, S. by New Mexico, and on the W. by California. The Rocky Mountains separate it from Indian Territory, and the Sierra Nevada partly from California. It lies between 37° and 42° N. lat., and between 105° 30' and 120° W. lon., being about 700 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 347 miles broad from N. to S., and including an area of 269,170 square miles, or 172,268,800 acres, of which only 16,323 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country. Geology, &c.—This extensive region is generally an elevated and barren table-land, divided into unequal portions by the Sierra Madre Mountains, but having the larger to the W. of them. The western section, known as the Great or Fremont Basin, is hemmed in by mountains on all sides, having the Blue Mountains of Oregon on the N., the Wahsatch Mountains on the E., the Sierra Nevada on the W., and transverse spurs of the Rocky Mountains on the S. This basin has an extent of about 500 miles from E. to W., by 350 miles from N. to S., and a general elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea, "with its own system of lakes and rivers, but having no communication with the ocean." The eastern portion is covered with a white incrustation of saline and alkaline matter, and the western with a mixture of salt, sand, and clay, in which animals sink to their knees. Several detached mountains traverse this basin, the principal of which are the Humboldt River Mountains, which run from N. to S. near the centre of the basin, having an elevation of from 2000 to 5000 feet above the surrounding country. The Wahsatch Mountains rise from 4000 to 7000 feet above the neighboring valleys, and some reach the height of perpetual snow. Some of the valleys in the southern part of the settled country have an elevation of about 6000 feet above the level of the sea. A great valley, more sterile even than the western section, occupies the region between the Wahsatch and the Rocky Mountains.

Of the geology of Utah as yet very little is known. It appears, however, that volcanic rocks are found in various parts. Basalt occurs on the slopes of the mountains in many places. "The Boiling Springs" referred to on the next page, and the hot springs in the valley of Bear River, and in other sections, indicate the proximity of volcanic fires. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Lakes and Rivers.—Great Salt Lake is the prominent object to be considered in treating of the waters of Utah. This extensive and peculiar sheet of water, lying N.E. from the centre of the territory, is about 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, with no visible outlet. The water is so highly saline that no living thing can exist in it, and by the evaporation in hot weather, leaves on its shores a thick incrustation of salt. According to Fremont's analysis of some of the salt of this lake, there were in 100 parts, 97.80 of chloride of sodium, or common salt; sulphate of lime, 1.12; chloride of magnesium, 0.24; and sulphate of soda, 0.23. About 25 miles S. of this, and communicating with it by the river Jordan, is Utah Lake, a body of fresh water about 35 miles in length. It is stored with trout and other fish. These lakes are elevated from 4200 to 4500 feet above the sea. Pyramid Lake, on the slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is, according to Fremont, about 700 feet higher than Great Salt Lake, and receives its name from a pyramidal rock which rises from the midst of its waters. In the interior are several small lakes, which are the recipients of the streams of the interior basin, and are often mere sinks or sloughs. The most important of these known are Nicollet Lake, about the middle of the territory, and Lake Ashley, perhaps 70 miles S. of it. Near the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains are also several lakes, which receive the waters of the eastern slope of these mountains. The principal of these are Mud, Pyramid, Carson's, and Walker's Lakes. About 50 miles E. of Pyramid Lake is Humboldt's Lake, formed by the waters of Humboldt River. These lakes have evidently no outlet but by evaporation, which in some instances, in hot weather, reduces them to mere marshes or sinks.

As before stated, the Rivers of the Great Basin have no apparent connexion with the ocean, but all either discharge

themselves into the interior lakes, or are absorbed by the sands of the deserts. The largest of these streams is the Humboldt River, having its sources in the western declivities of the mountain of that name, and flows S.W. about 300 miles into the lake above described. One of the overland routes to California is along this river, whose shores afford a precarious pasturage for the animals of the caravans. The Nicollet River rises in the S. part of the territory, flows N., and then W. for nearly the same distance as the Humboldt, and empties itself into Nicollet Lake. In the N.E. part of the basin Bear River enters the territory from Oregon, and is the principal tributary of Great Salt Lake. The Green and Grand Rivers traverse the eastern basin or valley, and thence flow S.W. into New Mexico. The Grand River, the most eastern branch, rising in the Rocky Mountains, flows S.W. to meet Green River, which is the larger tributary, and has its sources in the S.E. part of Oregon. These streams and their affluents drain the entire eastern division of Utah. The former has a course of about 300, and the latter of about 400 miles.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Of these there is no scarcity in this widely extended territory. Among the most remarkable objects of this region is the Great Salt Lake. In the saltiness of its waters, in the circumstance of its having no outlet, and being fed from another smaller and fresh-water lake, (with which it is connected by a stream called the "Jordan") and in the rugged and repulsive character of some portions of the surrounding region, it bears a remarkable resemblance to the Dead Sea of Palestine. Instead, however, of lying 1000 feet below, it is more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea; its waters, moreover, being an almost pure solution of common salt, are free from that pungency and nauseous taste which characterize those of the Dead Sea. The Pyramid Lake, already referred to, enclosed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, with the singular pyramidal mount rising from its transparent waters to the height of perhaps 600 feet, and walled in by almost perpendicular precipices, in some places 3000 feet high, has nothing, we believe, similar to it within the borders of the United States. The Boiling Springs, in about 117° 30' W. lon., and 39° N. lat., are described by Fremont as boiling up at irregular intervals with much noise. The largest basin he represents as being several hundred feet in circumference and having a circular space at one end 15 feet in diameter, entirely filled with boiling water. A pole 16 feet in length was entirely submerged on thrusting it down near the centre. The temperature of the water near the edge was 206°. The same authority describes an appearance similar to the mirages of the great deserts of the Old World. In travelling over the salt deserts of the Fremont Basin, they saw their party reflected in the air, probably, as Fremont suggests, from saline particles floating in the atmosphere. Near Brown's Hole, in the neighborhood of Green River, in about lat. 41° N., lon. 109° W., are a number of narrow cañons or gorges, with nearly perpendicular walls from 600 to 800, and even 1500 feet in height, presenting scenes of great wildness and grandeur.

Climate.—As elsewhere remarked, the climate of the great plateau between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains seems to partake of the characteristics of the great Tartar plains of Asia. According to Orson Pratt, the midsummer is dry and hot, the heat ranging at midday from 90° to 100°, but with cool mornings and evenings, refreshed with mountain breezes. The winters are mild, snow seldom falling more than a few inches deep in the valleys, nor does it be long. Spring and autumn, though mild, are subject to sudden changes, and the wind is very variable, shifting, almost every day, to every point of the compass. Rain seldom falls between April and October; but when heavy showers do come, they are generally accompanied by thunder and hail, and sometimes with strong winds. Dr. Berthel and Mr. Snow say that the climate of Great Salt Lake City, in lat. 40° 45' N., is milder and drier than the same parallel on the Atlantic coast, and the temperature more uniform, the thermometer rarely descending to zero. During three years, according to observation, the highest point attained by the thermometer was 100° above, and the lowest 3° below zero. The variation between the temperature of day and night, in midsummer, is from 20° to 40°. Frosts in Utah Valley fall as late as the last of May, and as early as the first of September.

Soil and Productions.—A very small portion, comparatively speaking, of Utah, can ever be made available in producing food for man or beast. The few fertile spots are found in the valleys watered by the pure streams flowing from the neighboring mountains, and at the bases of most of the mountains is a strip of fertile land. The line of Mormon settlements occupy the valleys from N. to S., lying near the western base of the Wahsatch Mountains. These are highly fertile. Irrigation, however, is necessary even here to successful husbandry; but large portions of the valleys themselves are too remote from streams to profit by irrigation.

Bear, Great Salt Lake, Utah, South, Sevier, and Lead Pich Valleys, are the principal agricultural districts. The upper portion of the valleys of the Green and Grand Rivers

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UTICA, a thriving post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the railroad between Sandusky and Newark, 12 miles N. of the latter. It contains several churches and a union school. Pop. about 1000.

UTICA, a thriving post-village of Macomb co., Michigan, on Clinton River, 20 miles N. of Detroit. The river furnishes excellent water-power for flouring and other mills. Utica is situated in a rich farming region, and has an active trade. Pop. about 1000.

UTICA, a pleasant post-village and township of Clarke co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 7 miles above Louisville, in Kentucky, and 114 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. P. 1538.

UTICA, a small village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 20 miles S.W. of Peoria.

UTICA, a village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois River and Canal, 9 or 10 miles W. of Ottawa, and on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 6 miles from La Salle. About \$50,000 worth of produce was shipped here in 1852.

UTICA, a post-village of Livingston co., Missouri, on the right bank of Grand River, 70 miles N.E. of Independence.

UTICA, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

UTICA, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

UTICA, a township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. P. 630.

UTICA MILLS, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

UTIEL, oo-teel, a town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 9 miles N.W. of Requena. Pop. 5780, who manufacture hempen, linen, and silken fabrics, leather, and soap.

UTILLA, oo-teel/yá, or **UTILLE**, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Honduras Bay, lat. 16° 5' N., lon. 86° 50' W., about 7 miles long, and 2½ miles broad in the widest part.

UTIS. See **MONTANA**.

UTKINTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

UTOE, oo-tó, or **Utoe**, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 25 miles S.E. of Stockholm. Lat. 58° 55' N., lon. 18° 12' E.

UTOE, an island of Finland, in the Baltic, with a light-house, in lat. 59° 46' 57' N., lon. 21° 22' E.

UTOY, a post-office of De Kalb co., Georgia.

UTRECHT, yoo'trékt, (Dutch pron. *Utrékt*; anc. *Ultratrac-tum* or *Tractum ad Rhenum*), an important town of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, 33 miles S.E. of Amsterdam, with which it is connected by railway. It is situated in a pleasant district, on the Old Rhine, where the Vecht branches off from it. It is traversed by two canals, across which are 28 stone bridges. The old walls have been levelled and planted, and now form pleasant walks; besides which, outside the walls, is the Maliebaan, a promenade planted with eight rows of lime trees, bordered with fine gardens, and having four foot and three carriage ways. Utrecht is the seat of the provincial government, and of superior courts, civil and military; and possesses a government-house, court-house, prison, and house of correction, a mint, a town-hall, a fine building, with a small library, a gallery of paintings chiefly by native artists, and a rich collection of drawings of old Utrecht houses; the buildings of the society of art and science, several barracks, an arsenal, and numerous remains of antiquity. Besides the Cathedral, which has a tower 388 feet high, Utrecht has 11 Protestant churches, and 8 Roman Catholic churches, of which 3 belong to the Jesuits, this being the head-quarters of that body; a synagogue, town hospital, several orphan hospitals, and numerous other benevolent institutions, besides many benevolent, religious, and literary and scientific societies, a university, with abotanical garden, anatomical hall, laboratory, observatory, library of 50,000 volumes, and a museum of natural history attached; a veterinary school, schools for drawing and architecture, and numerous other educational establishments. The University in 1847 was attended by 340 students.

Utrecht is well situated for trade, which is chiefly in grain and cattle; a considerable amount of shipping business is done. The manufactures of the town include cotton and woolen spinning, cloth-dyeing, silk twisting and weaving, and the kind of plush called Utrecht velvet, carpets, and floor-cloth, metal and bone buttons, metal castings, snuff and cigars, soap, leather, ropes, salt, brandy, fluid coffee, boat-building, &c. Utrecht is the birth-place of Adrian Floriszoon, tutor to Charles V., Bishop of Utrecht, and afterwards Pope Adrian VI. In the audience-hall of the University, in 1579, was signed the act of confederation, declaring the seven United Provinces independent of Spain; and in the British minister's house, now replaced by a barrack, the treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713, which ended the war of the Spanish succession. Pop. in 1849, 49,176.

UTRECHT, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuyder-Zee. Area 532 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 155,324. The Lock or Rhine forms its S. boundary; its other rivers are the Vecht and Kem. The surface is less flat and marshy than in the adjacent provinces. Chief towns, Utrecht, Amersfoort, Montfoort, and Wyk-by-Dursted.

UTRERA, oo-trá/rá, (anc. *Uiturge*?) a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.E. of Sevilla. Pop. 12,712, mostly agriculturists, who rear the most ferocious bulls in Andalusia. It stands around a fortified enclosure, has a Moorish castle, and is important as a military post. Its streets are wide, and kept clean by running streams; and here are some

remarkable churches, one resorted to by a great concourse of devotees in September; various convents and hospitals, a town-hall, prison, cavalry barracks, some manufactures of soap, starch, and leather; and near it are productive salt springs.

UTTENWEILER, oot'ten-ó'flér, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, Riedlingen, on the Reutibach. Pop. 1116.

UTTERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

UTTER'S CORNERS, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 45 miles S.E. of Madison. It has a Methodist church, 1 store, and a hotel.

UTTOXETER, óx'e-ter, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 12 miles N.E. of Stafford, on the railway, and beside the Dove, across which it communicates with the county of Derby by a bridge of six arches. Pop. in 1851, 4990. It stands on a hill, and has three well-built streets meeting in a market place, and has a church with an ancient tower and spire, 179 feet in height. Roman Catholic and other chapels, a free school, almshouses, numerous iron forges and hardware factories, and a large trade in agricultural produce, facilitated by a branch of the Trent and Mersey navigation.

UTTRIGHAUSEN, óó'tric-hóu'zén, a village in the S. part of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Hanau. P. 1044.

UTUS. See **VID**.

UTWEIL, oot'wél, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on Lake Constance, 9 miles S.E. of Constance.

UVALDE, (Sp. pron. oo-vál/dá,) a county in the S.W. part of Texas, has an area of 1450 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Frio, and bounded on the W. by the Nueces River. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

UVELKA, a river of Russia. See **OOVAKA**.

UWCHLAN, yook'lán, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N.N.W. of West Chester. P. 1523.

UWILARIE, a river of North Carolina. See **UHARIE**.

UXANTIS. See **USHANT**.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town of England, co. of Middlesex, parish of Hillingdon, on the W. verge of the county, 17 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1851, 3236. It is well built, and has a convenient market-place, Lancasterian and other schools, and the largest corn market in the kingdom. Here are numerous flour-mills, malt-works, and a brick-field. It communicates with London by the Grand Junction Canal and branch.

UXBRIDGE, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Worcester. It contains several woollen factories and a bank. Pop. 2457.

UXBRIDGE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 42 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 125.

UXENTUM. See **UGENTO**.

UXIAR or **UJIAR**, oo-he-har', a market-town of Spain, province of Granada, 24 miles N.W. of Almería.

UXMAL, oox-mál', a ruined city of Yucatan, 43 miles S.W. of Merida, and presenting some of the most remarkable architectural remains in America. These comprise several large edifices, the largest building occupying a space of 640 feet in length by 410 feet in width, and all being adorned with elaborate sculptures.

UXUE, oo-hwá', a market-town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Pamplona.

UXUE, a town of Spain, province of Navarra, on the Pyrenees, 27 miles S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 1208.

UYEA, oo-yá' (?) one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, parish of and immediately S. of Unst. It is a chief rendezvous of shipping for the deep sea fishing.

UYEA, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4½ miles from the N. extremity of Shetland Mainland, and about 3 miles in circumference.

UYTBERGEN, óit'béro'én, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1673.

UZBECKS, a people of Tartary. See **OOZBEKS**.

UZBECKISTAN. See **BOKHARA**.

UZEL, ó'zél', a town of France, department of Côte-du-Nord, on the Oust, 9 miles N.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. in 1852, 2090. It has 2 market-halls for linen cloths, in which it has a large trade.

UZEN, two rivers of European Russia. See **OOZEN**.

UZERCHE, ó'zairsh', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 15 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. in 1852, 2428.

UZES, ó'záce', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Auzon, 13 miles N.N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 6934. It has a communal college, an old episcopal palace, and a turreted castle of its former dukes, with manufactures of silk hosiery, common woollen cloths, and fine pasteboard, and a brisk trade in silk, corn, wine, and brandy.

UZNACH, oot'snák, a petty town of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 1472.

UZUNDJA-OVA, u-zún'já ó'vá, written also **USUNCHORI**, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, near the Maritza, 56 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople, and having a large fair in October.

UZZANO, oot-ád'no, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 1 mile from Pescia, with a church, a castle, and a school. Pop. 4064.

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VAL ALTA, *vál d'á-tá*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 10 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1100.

VALANGIN, a village of Switzerland. See **VALLENGIN**.

VALAQUIE, *VALAQUIA*, *VALAQU'IE*. See **WALLACHIA**.

VALASZKA, *vál'kás/kóh'*, or *BELA*, *bé'lá*, a village of Hungary, co. of Neutra, 12 miles from Baimocz. It has several saw and flour mills. Pop. 3027.

VALATIE, *val'p-tee'*, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, in Kinderhook township, at the junction of the Valatie and Kinderhook Creeks, about 20 miles S. by E. of Albany. It contains manufactures of cotton goods, machinery, and other articles.

VALBENOITE, *vál'beh-nwá't*, a village of France, department of Loire, 1 mile W. of St. Etienne, of which it forms an industrious suburb. Pop. in 1852, 6040.

VALBONNAIS, *vál'bon'ná'*, a village of France, department of Isère, 20 miles S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1327.

VALBREGAGLIA, *vál bré-gá'l'yá*, a valley of Switzerland, Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, immediately S. and W. of Mount Septimer, and traversed by one of the main roads from Italy into Switzerland.

VALCARES, *KTANG DE*, *á'tóns' deh vál'kán'*, a salt lagoon of South France, in the island of Camargue, delta of the Rhone.

VALCARLOS, *val-kar'loce*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, in a valley of the same name, 35 miles from Pamplona, with manufactures of iron. Pop. 962.

VALCOUR (*val-koor'*) ISLAND, New York, situated in Lake Champlain, about 6 miles S. of Plattsburg.

VALDAGNO, *vál-dán'yo*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, province and 14 miles N.W. of Vicenza, at the foot of Mount Castello, on the Agno. Pop. 3100.

VALDAI or **WALDAI**, *vál'dá'*, a walled town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.E. of Novgorod, on the small Lake Valdai, and on the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Pop. 3000.

VALDAI HILLS, in the government of Novgorod, consist of a series of plateaux which extend between the S. end of Lake Peipus and the river Dvina, with an average height of about 1000 feet, forming a dome-shaped elevation in the centre of Russia, and the watershed between rivers flowing to the Baltic and Caspian Seas.

VAL D'AJOL, *lá, lèh vál d'á'hol'*, or **LAITRE**, *lái'tr*, a village of France, department of Vosges, 16 miles from Remiremont. Pop. 1031.

VALDARACETE, *vál-dá-rá-thá'tá*, a town of Spain, New Castile, province of Madrid, 21 miles from Ocaña. Pop. 1698.

VAL D'ARNO, *vál-dan'no*, ("Vale of the Arno,") a valley of Tuscany, greatly renowned for rural beauty. See **ARNO**.

VALDEALGORFA, *vál-dá-ál-gor'fá*, a town of Spain, Aragon, province of Teruel, 9 miles from Alcañiz, near the Guadalupe. Pop. 1400.

VALDEHIMBRE, *vál-dá-beem'brá*, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles from Leon. Pop. 1314.

VALDEFUENTES, *vál-dá-fwén'téa*, a scattered village of Spain, Estremadura, province and 17 miles S.E. of Cáceres. It has many mills. Pop. 1917.

VALDEGANGA, *vál-dá-gán'gá*, a town of Spain, Murcia, province and 18 miles from Albacete, on a lofty height above the Jucar. Pop. 1164.

VALDELASCA, *vál-dá-lás'ká*, a village of Spain, Estremadura, province and 70 miles from Cáceres, near the Tagus. Pop. 1095.

VALDEMONE, *vál-dá-mo'ná*, an ancient division in the E. of Sicily. Its capital was Messina. See **VAL**.

VALDEMORILLO, *vál-dá-mo-reel'yo*, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 18 miles W.N.W. of Madrid. It has manufactures of superior stoneware. Pop. 1223.

VALDEMORO, *vál-dá-mo'ro*, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1712.

VALDENGIO, *vál-dén'go*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Biella. Pop. 1203.

VALDEORISPO, *vál-dá-o-bees'po*, a village of Spain, Estremadura, province and 45 miles from Cáceres. Pop. 1205.

VAL DE OLIVA, *vál dá o-lee'vá*, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles N. of Cuenca. Pop. 2600.

VALDEPEÑAS, *vál-dá-pain'yás*, (i. e. "valley of rocks,") a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real, on the Jabalon. Pop. 9870. The town has no object of interest, but is celebrated for its excellent wines.

VAL DE PEÑAS, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles S.S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 4209.

VALDEPIELAGO, *vál-dá-pe-á'lá-go*, a town of Spain, province, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Leon. Pop. 1016.

VALDERADUEY, *vál-dá-rá-pwá'*, a river of Spain, province of Leon, enters the Douro 2 miles E. of Zamora. Length, about 100 miles.

VALDERAS, *vál-dá-rás*, a town of Spain, province, and 80 miles S.E. of Leon. It has four squares and several schools, a bull-ring, theatre, a substantially built hospital, and a Carmelite convent. Pop. 3433.

VALDERROBRES, *vál-dén-no'rés*, a village of Spain, Aragon, province, and 62 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2276.

VALDES, *vál'dés*, an island on the N.W. coast of America, in the Gulf of Georgia, lat. 50° N., lon. 125° 2' W. It is the

largest of all the islands in the vicinity, and, along with Vancouver's, forms the continuation of the gulf, which is also called **DISCOVERY PASSAGE**. There is a village upon it, seated on the summit of a steep, sandy cliff, about 100 feet high.

VAL DE SANTO DOMINGO, *vál dá sán'to do-míng'o*, a town of Spain, 13 miles N.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1869.

VALDEVERDEJA or **VALDEVERDEJA**. See **VALVERDEJA**.

VALDIBLORA, *vál-de-bló'rá*, a village of the Sardinian States, about 12 miles N. of Nice. It has a church and an old castle. Pop. 1179.

VAL DI CHIANA, *vál dee ké-d'ná*, formerly a swampy tract in the E. part of Tuscany, in the province of Arezzo. It has been drained and converted into one of the most productive parts of Italy.

VALDIERI, *vál-de-d'ee*, written also **VANDIER**, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division and province of Cuneo, on the Gesso, and on the railway from Turin to Genoa, 17 miles from the latter. Pop. 2357.

VAL DI MAZZARA. See **VAL**.

VAL DI NOTO. See **VAL**.

VALDIVIA, *vál-dee've-dá*, a river of Chili, traversing a department of its own name, from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, which it enters after a westward course of 130 miles.

VALDIVIA, the most S. department of Chili, on the mainland of South America, about lat. 40° S., and lon. 73° W., enclosed, except on the W., by Independent Araucania. Estimated area 740 square miles. Pop. 6800.

VALDIVIA, a seaport town or village of Chili, on the Valdivia or Calcutta River, 16 miles from its mouth. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1837.

VALDIVIA, PORT, at the mouth of the river Valdivia, Chili, lat. 39° 49' S., lon. 73° 19' 35" W. It was formerly one of the best and most strongly fortified harbors on the Pacific.

VALDOBBIADENE, *vál-dob-be-dá-ná*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 20 miles N.N.W. of Treviso. P. 2400.

VALDUGGIA, *vál-dood'já*, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 22 miles N.N.W. of Novara. Pop. 5100.

VALENE, *va-len'*, a small post-village of Orange co., Indiana, 104 miles S. of Indianapolis.

VALEGGIO, *vá-léd'jo*, a village of Austrian Italy, 7 miles S. of Peschiera, on the Mincio, where it leaves the Lake of Garda. Pop., including 4 adjoining hamlets, 4000. It has a fortified bridge or causeway, upwards of 600 yards long, defended by several lofty towers.

VALE MILLS, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

VALENÇA, *vál-lén'sá*, a town of Brazil, province and 90 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. It is the seat of an electoral college, and the head-quarters of a body of the National Guards. Pop. of the district, 5000.

VALENÇA, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, capital of a comarca, 10 miles N. of Cayru, on the right bank of the Una, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1200.

VALENÇA or **CATINGUINHA**, *ká-teen-gheen'yá*, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhí, on the Catinguinha, 56 miles N.E. of Oeiras. Pop. 3000.

VALENÇA-DO-DOURO, *vál-lén'sá do dó'ro*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 9 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 635.

VALENÇA-DO-MINHO, *vál-lén'sá do meen'yo*, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, province of Minho, capital of a comarca, on the left bank of the Minho, immediately opposite Tuy. Pop. 1100.

VALENÇAY, *vál-lén'sá'*, a town of France, department of Indre, agreeably situated on the Nahon, 25 miles N. of Châteauroux, and chiefly remarkable for a fine palace, with gardens, where Napoleon retained Ferdinand VII. during his own usurpation in Spain. Pop. in 1852, 3627.

VALENCE, *vál'lóns'*, (anc. *Valentia*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon, 57 miles S. of Lyons, lat. 44° 56' N., lon. 4° 53' E. Pop. in 1852, 16,122. It is surrounded by orchards, vineyards, and woods, and enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with the tomb of Pope Pius VI., barracks, citadel, court-house, prison, and theatre. It has a communal college, with a public library of 10,000 volumes, school of artillery, chamber of manufactures, school of design, docks for building river craft, cotton printing and dyeing establishments, and manufactures of silk goods.

VALENCE, *vál'lóns'*, a small town of France, department of Gers, on the Baïse, 5 miles S. of Condom. Pop. in 1852, 1625.

VALENCE D'AGEN, *vál'lóns' d'á'zhón'*, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles W. of Moissac. Pop. in 1852, 3088.

VALENCIA, *vál-lén'she-á*, (Sp. pron. *vál-len'the-á*,) an old province or kingdom of Spain, on the E. coast, now forming the provinces of Valencia, Alicante, and Castellón-de-la-Plana. United area 9512 square miles. Pop. 1,110,900. The N.W. part of the region is covered with arid mountains, but the centre presents a fertile and well-watered plain, and around Lake Albufera are extensive rice grounds. The soil is well cultivated. The chief products comprise wine, figs,

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VALENZANO, vá-lén-zá-no, a town of Naples, province and S. of Bari. Pop. 2486.

VALENZUELA, vá-lén-thwá-lá, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and 10 miles from Ciudad-Real. Pop. 1240.

VALENZUELA, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles E.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2224.

VALERA-DE-ABAJO, vá-lá-rá-dá-d-bá-no, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 20 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1090.

VALERA-DE-ARRIBA, vá-lá-rá-dá-an-nó-ná, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1187.

VALESPER, vá-lé-sper, an ancient district of France, which belonged to the former province of Roussillon, and is now included in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales.

VALETTA, vá-lét-tá, or **LA VALETTA**, lá vá-lét-tá, a seaport city, capital of the island of Malta, on the N.E. coast, lat. (of palace) 35° 53' 48" N., lon. 14° 31' 15" E. It is picturesquely situated on a long neck of land called Mount Xiberras, which, with the mainland on either side of it, forms two large and commodious harbors, one on the E., called the Great Harbor, and the other on the W. called Marsa Musciet, or the Quarantine Harbor. The view, on approaching it from the sea, is singularly magnificent. Attention is first attracted by the massiveness and strength of its fortifications. These consist principally of Forts St. Elmo and Ricasoli, guarding the grand harbor, the former an enormous work of granite, with barracks sunk in its lower bastions for 2000 men; Fort St. Angelo, Forts Tigne and Manuel, guarding the quarantine harbor, and the lines of Floriana, extending from harbor to harbor, across the isthmus. The unevenness of the site makes it necessary to keep up the communication between the different streets by flights of steps, forming one of the peculiar features of the place. The principal street, called Strada Reale, stretches across the crest of the hill, and the other leading streets run parallel to it at lower elevations. All these streets are wide, and well paved with lava. There are also spacious and handsome squares in different parts of the town; and in the lower part, or Marina, the splendid quays, with the elegant edifices which line them, are especially deserving of notice. Besides the town proper, Valetta comprises a number of suburbs, of which the most important are Floriana, immediately beyond the lines already mentioned; and Sanglea, Burmola, and Vittoriosa, on the E. side of the great harbor.

The ecclesiastical edifices include 20 churches, of which the cathedral, built in 1680, is, though not externally attractive, by far the most interesting. Along its mosaic pavement are numerous tombs of the knights of Malta, represented in white marble, and in full costume; other more gorgeous monuments stand around in marble and bronze; and among other pictures, the "Beheading of St. John," regarded as one of the finest works of Caravaggio; in a chapel are deposited the keys of Jerusalem, Acre, and Rhodes. The other more remarkable buildings and establishments are the Palace of the Grand Master, now the governor's residence, with a corridor hung with portraits of the knights, and an armory, which, besides containing 10,000 muskets for actual service, is rich in trophies and ancient armor; the Library and Museum adjoining the Palace, the University, founded towards the close of the last century, and furnishing at a very moderate expense a regular education in divinity, law, medicine, and arts; the English Collegiate Church of St. Paul, founded by Queen Adelaide at a cost of 15,000*l.*; the Exchange, theatre, the Military Hospital, occupying a noble edifice erected by the knights; the Naval Hospital, two civil hospitals, one for males occupying the old monastery of Maddalena, and another for females founded by a lady of Sienna; several auberges, or separate knights' palaces, some of them remarkable for their magnificence, and the beauty of their architecture; the dockyard, capable of admitting the largest man-of-war; the House of Industry, the extensive barracks, the burial-grounds, formed out of the bastions of the fortifications around Valetta; the great aqueduct, extending from Citta-Vecchia; and the Botanic Garden, in the suburb Floriana.

The only manufactures of any consequence are carried on at the Creek of Sanglea, where many excellent merchant vessels are built, and fitted out at private building-yards; the trade is always important in time of war, when the strong and central position of Malta makes it a great emporium for the traffic of the Mediterranean; when the more natural channels are open, it becomes insignificant in time of peace. Having scarcely any resources within itself, Valetta depends on other countries for the chief necessities of life, importing corn, oil, and wine from Italy and Sicily, and cattle and horses, chiefly from Barbary, and partly also from Greece and Albania. The mail-steamers for Alexandria, Constantinople, &c., call here regularly. It was founded by the Grand Master, Valette, in 1566, occupied by the French in 1798, and taken by the English in 1801. Pop. about 30,000.

VALETTE, Lá vá-lét-tá, a village of France, department of Var, 4 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 1800.

VALFENERA, vá-lá-fé-né-rá, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Asti, near Villanuova. Pop. 1572.

VALGANA, vá-lá-ná, a village of Austrian Italy, province and about 22 miles N.W. of Como. Near it are quarries of alabaster, and red marble and iron-mines. Pop. 1010.

VALGORGÉ, vá-lá-gorsh/, a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 9 miles W.N.W. of Largentière. Pop. 1400.

VALGRANA, vá-lá-grá-ná, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 8 miles W. of Coni, near the Grana. Pop. 2181.

VALGREGHENTINO, vá-lá-gré-ghén-tee-no, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 18 miles E.N.E. of Como, on the Adda. Pop. 1040.

VALGUARNERA, vá-lá-gwá-né-rá, a town of Sicily, province and 25 miles W.N.W. of Noto. Pop. 5500.

VALK or **WALK**, vá-lk, a town of Russia, government of Livonia, 90 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 1800.

VALKENBURG, vá-lá-ken-bórg, (Fr. *Fouquemont*, *Wijk-bonck*), a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Geul, and on the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle, 7 miles E. of Maestricht. Pop. 717.

VALKI or **WALKI**, vá-lá-kee, a town of Russia, government and 27 miles W.S.W. of Kharkov, on an affluent of the Donets. Pop. 8937. It has 5 large annual fairs.

VALL, váll, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweis-senburg, about 16 miles from Martonvasar. Pop. 2197.

VALLABREGUES, vá-lá-braig/, a town of France, department of Gard, on the Rhone, 13 miles E. of Nîmes. P. 1660.

VALLADA, vá-lá-dá, a village of Spain, province and 40 miles S.W. of Valencia, on the Caholas. Pop. 1973.

VALLADOLID, vá-lá-do-lid/, (Sp. pron. vá-lá-do-leen/) (anc. *Pallia*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Pisuerga, at the influx of the Esgueva, 27 miles S.S.W. of Palencia; lat. 41° 40' N., lon. 4° 42' W. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by 6 gates, and has many large and decayed dwellings, having been the residence of the court, prior to its removal to Madrid, at the end of the 16th century. Valladolid is subdivided into 16 parishes; principal edifices, an unfinished and half ruined cathedral, and the Palace of Philip III.; hospitals, asylums, barracks, a museum containing paintings, sculptures, and a library of 14,000 volumes. The University, one of the best in Spain, is chiefly celebrated for jurisprudence, and was attended in 1841 by 1300 students. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs; jewellery, hats, linen, and cotton yarn; paper, perfumery, earthenware, and leather; and the city has a trade in white wines, madder, silk, and olives, raised in its vicinity. It is the residence of a captain-general, a military intendant, and other authorities, and is a see suffragan to that of Toledo. Belad Walced, (or Belad-Walid,) as it was called by the Moors, was wrested from them by Ordoño II., in 920. At the beginning of the 16th century, when it became the residence of Juan II., it was already considered the finest town in Castile; under Charles V. it was adorned with splendid edifices, and his son Philip II. favored his native place; he gave it the title of City in 1596, having induced Clement VIII. to elevate it to a bishopric in the preceding year. On the removal of the court to Madrid, it began to decline. Columbus died here in 1506, and Hernandez the great artist in 1636. Philip II. was born here in 1527. Pop. 30,000.

VALLADOLID, a province of Spain, Old Castile; area 2984 square miles. Pop. 210,000.

VALLADOLID, (Sp. pron. vá-lá-do-leen/) a city of the Mexican Confederation, capital (?) of the state of Michoacan, in a fine valley, 115 miles W.N.W. of Mexico; lat. 19° 42' N., lon. 100° 52' E. Estimated population 18,000. It has a magnificent cathedral, and numerous other rich churches. It was the birth-place of Iturbide, the short-lived Emperor of Mexico.

VALLADOLID, the second city of Yucatan, capital of a department of its own name, 90 miles E.S.E. of Merida. Its appearance from a distance is very pretty, each house having a little garden in front, filled with trees and flowers. The streets are well laid out and clean, but grass grows in the centre of the most frequented. The houses are principally of one story, with flat roofs, large doors, and barred windows, with court-yards and stone and mortar floors. It has some good public buildings; a fine square, a handsome stone church, a town-house, elegant aqueduct, which supplies the town with water; and a pretty large cotton factory, built of stone. The sellers in the market-place are principally Indians, squatted about upon the ground, with small pieces of meat laid out in piles, and vegetables displayed in the same manner upon benches beside them in the public square. Valladolid is noted throughout the peninsula for the salubrity of its climate, and is much resorted to on this account by invalids from other parts of the province. P. about 15,000.

VALLADOLID DE COMAYAGUA. See COMAYAGUA.

VALLAMARTIN, vá-lá-má-teen/, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 44 miles N.E. of Cadiz, at the confluence of the Sarracin with the Guadalete. Pop. 2176.

VALLATA, vá-lá-tá, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, district and 13 miles S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 4400.

VALLAURIS, vá-lá-urés/, (anc. *Vallis Aurea*) a village of France, department of Var, 10 miles S.E. of Grasse. Near it is a mine of manganese. Pop. 2282.

VAL/LAY, a small island of Scotland, Outer Hebrides, co. of Inverness, parish and on the N.W. coast of North Uist.

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serious accidents often take place. The town has a very picturesque situation. The part properly called the Port is built on the lower slopes of a range of lofty heights which encircle the bay, and on a narrow beach, widened here and there by deep cuttings into these steep acclivities. The Almendral, formerly a rural suburb, is gradually becoming the principal part of the town. Here the base of the hills is farther removed from the sea than it is in the W. part or Port, and the intervening space being quite level, forms excellent building-ground. Valparaiso cannot boast of fertile environs; the hilly nature of the country, but especially the want of water, restrict agricultural operations to very narrow limits, consequently it is chiefly indebted to other parts of the country for its supplies of provisions; thus Santiago furnishes cattle; Aconcagua and Quillota, fruit, vegetables, and brandy; flour is obtained from different points, principally from the S. A fine carriage-road, the best in the country, connects this place with the capital. But the railway to Santiago, passing through the rich valleys of Quillota and Aconcagua, a work of great magnitude, cannot fail to be of the highest benefit in a country so mountainous and so deficient in good roads.

Valparaiso is ill paved; the houses have nothing remarkable; few can be called handsome. Of the public buildings, the Custom-house, situated near the landing-place, is the only one worthy of notice. It has an extended façade, surmounted by a tower of elegant design; the stores attached to it are extensive. The merchants have an exchange and reading-room, where they meet to transact business, and read foreign journals, with which it is plentifully supplied. The theatre is one of the best in South America, and is generally well attended. Valparaiso has two parish churches, La-Matriz in the Port, and Los-Santos-Apostoles in the Almendral, besides chapels in different parts of the town; also several convents for males, and one of French nuns, chiefly intended for the education of poor children. The Protestants have two places of worship, one British Episcopalian and one Independent; they have also a cemetery of their own. There are in Valparaiso a British naval hospital, two hospitals for other foreigners, and one for natives. Valparaiso possesses no public library or scientific institution; the inhabitants generally are not much given to reading or study. There are, however, numerous schools for both sexes, in most of which the English language is freely taught, this being considered by the Valparaisians to be an essential branch of education. Valparaiso has 3 printing-presses, and 2 daily papers. There are also 2 clubs, chiefly frequented by foreigners. Hotels and *cafés* are numerous, and are chiefly kept by Frenchmen. The foreigners in Valparaiso constitute no slight proportion of the population. The English are the most numerous, then the Germans, French, and Americans; they live in perfect harmony with the natives, who here more than anywhere else in Chili have experienced the benefit, and appreciated the value of such an element of civilization. Many of the artisans are European; so are the principal houses of business, together with their numerous retinues of clerks; and this gives to the foreign body a standing and influence it possesses in no other part of the country or the coast.

From the moment that Chili attained the rank of an independent state, and was left free to hold out the hand of fellowship to the nations of the earth, Valparaiso began rapidly to advance in commercial importance; indeed, with the single exception of San Francisco in California, no place is to be found on the W. side of the continent that can be compared with it in the rapidity of its growth. In 1845 the value of the imports of the whole country (nine-tenths at least being through Valparaiso) was \$9,160,000; that of the exports, \$7,600,000. In 1851, after the gold discoveries in California, the former rose to \$15,830,000, and the latter to \$9,000,000; whereas \$4,280,000, and \$4,642,000 respectively were from and to Great Britain. The above figures do not include the value of goods introduced *in transitu*, and which is of considerable magnitude. In 1845 the number of vessels that entered the harbor was 859; in 1851 it increased to 1561. In the first of these years the income derived from customs in Valparaiso was \$1,605,000; in the second \$2,435,000. Valparaiso, as a seat of commerce, possesses advantages of no ordinary kind. It is the first port of any note in the South Pacific. It lies opposite the Australian colonies, and stands on the direct route of vessels proceeding to California and the other countries bordering on the Pacific. It is, moreover, the port of the capital, and the natural outlet of large tracts of fertile land. Thus, independently of being the centre of a very extensive local trade, it is the general rendezvous of ships entering the Pacific; besides being the emporium from which Bolivia, the South Sea Islands, and a variety of other states draw their supplies of foreign commodities, and the port which chiefly provides the maritime provinces of Peru with flour, wheat, and other articles of subsistence. The discovery of the gold-fields in California has added much to the importance of Valparaiso, by giving rise to a large trade in cereals, carried on almost exclusively through this place: to say nothing of the many vessels that call here for supplies on the way to and from

that country. A similar intercourse has sprung up lately with Australia in consequence of like discoveries there. That portion of the Argentine Provinces situated along the E. base of the Andes, is chiefly dependent on Valparaiso for European fabrics and all articles not produced by its own soil; this branch of trade has become more important since the expulsion of Rosas from Buenos-Ayres. This also is the head-quarters of the foreign ships-of-war stationed in the Pacific. During the Spanish domination, Valparaiso was a place of very little note, and was scarcely known to the world. In 1819 the population barely amounted to 5000 souls; in 1847, 40,000; and in 1854 (estimated at) 50,000.

VALPARAISO, a maritime province of Chili, formerly included in that of Santiago, but erected into a separate territorial division by the law of October 27th, 1842. Its W. border is the Pacific Ocean. Pop. in 1847, 75,962.

VALPARAISO, *val'pa-rá'zo*, a post-village, capital of Porter co., Indiana, on the Chicago and Fort Wayne Railroad, and on Salt Creek, 60 miles S.E. of Chicago. It contains a court-house, 2 or 3 churches, and a newspaper office.

VALPERGA, *vál-pén/gá*, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 13 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 3500.

VALPO, *vál-po*, a town of Slavonia, with a castle, near the Drave, 16 miles W.N.W. of Essek.

VALREAS, *vál'réd'*, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 19 miles N.E. of Orange. Pop. in 1852, 4713.

VALS, *vál*, a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles W.S.W. of Privas. Pop. in 1852, 2875. Close to it are 6 chalybeate springs, much frequented by visitors.

VALSEQUILLO, *vál-sá-keel'yo*, a town of the Canary Islands, on the E. side of Grand Canary Island. Pop. 2768.

VALSTAGNA, *vál-stán/yá*, a village of Austrian Italy, 23 miles N.E. of Vicenza, on the Brenta. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of Tyrolean hats, and trade in charcoal.

VALSUGANA, *vál-soo-gá/ná*, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Brenta, and the road from Trent to the Venetian frontiers. Pop. 2600.

VALTANAS, a town of Spain. See BALTANAS.

VALTELLINA, *vál-tél-lee'ná*, or VALTELLINE, *vál-tél-lee'n*, a circle of the Austrian dominions, consisting of the upper valley of the Adda, S.E. of the Grisons, and forming the Austro-Italian delegation of Sondrio, which, with Tirano, Chiavenna, and Bormio, are its chief towns.

VALTIERRA, *vál-te-ér/ná*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Ebro, 42 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 1161.

VALTOURNANCHE, *vál'toon'nónsh'*, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 18 miles N.E. of Aosta. P. 1437.

VALOUIKI, VALOUKI or WALUIKI, *vá-loo-ee/kee*, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh, on the Oskol, here joined by the Valoot. Pop. 3200.

VALVA, *lá*, *lá* *vál/vá*, a small town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 10 miles N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 1300.

VALVERDE, *vál-vér/dá*, a town of Spain, province of Badajoz, near the Guadiana, 10 miles E. of Merida. Pop. 1500.

VALVERDE, (Sp. pron. *vál-vér/dá*) a village of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte.

VALVERDE, the capital town of the island of Ferro, Canaries. Pop. 4580.

VALVERDE DE JUCAR, *vál-vér/dá dá soo/kar*, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles S. of Cuenca, near the Jucar, with a palace of its counts.

VALVERDE-DE-LA-VERA, *vál-vér/dá dá lá vé/rá*, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province of Caceres, 12 miles from Jarandilla. Pop. 1314.

VALVERDE DEL CAMINO, *vál-vér/dá dél ká-mee/no*, a town of Spain, province of Huelva, 38 miles W. of Seville. Pop. 5239.

VALVERDE DE LEGANES, *vál-vér/dá dá lá-gá/nés*, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles S.W. of Badajoz.

VALVERDE-DEL-FRESNO, *vál-vér/dá dél frés/no*, a village of Spain, Estremadura, 55 miles from Caceres, in a valley. Pop. 1008.

VALVERDE-DE-LLERENA, *vál-vér/dá dél lá-ré/ná*, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province of Badajoz, 10 miles from Llerena. Pop. 1120.

VALVERDE-DEL-MAJONA, *vál-vér/dá dél má-no/ná*, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and about 6 miles from Segovia. Pop. 829.

VALVERDEJA or VALVERDEJA, *vál-vér/dá/ná*, a market town of Spain, province and 50 miles W. of Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. 2687.

VAN, *ván*, or WAN, *wán*, (anc. *Artemita*) capital of a pashalic of its own name, is a fortified city, on the E. shore of the Lake of Van, 145 miles S.E. of Erzurum; lat. 38° 30' N., lon. 43° 40' E. Pop. variously estimated at 12,000 and 40,000. It stands enclosed by a double line of ramparts at the S. face of an isolated rock, crowned by its citadel; it is ill-built, but has several large Armenian churches, mosques, baths, caravanserais, &c.; bazaars abundantly supplied with produce raised in the vicinity, and some massive and remarkable antiquities, which have been attributed to Semiramis. About 500 looms here are reported to be employed in manufacturing fabrics from cotton imported from Persia, and these goods, with rural produce, constitute its chief exports.

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Island was supposed to form part of the mainland till 1780, when the captain of an American vessel sailed through the E. channel which separates it. In 1792 it was visited by Vancouver, who gave it the name of Quadra and Vancouver; the former name, given in compliment to the Spanish commandant of Nootka Sound, is now generally dropped. The agents of the Hudson's Bay Company had long been accustomed to visit it regularly for the furs and other commodities provided by the natives, but it attracted little attention till recently, when the discussion of the Oregon question brought it prominently into view. By the boundary treaty, the entire possession of it has been formally fixed in Great Britain, and there seems no reason to doubt that its position, its agricultural capabilities, its excellent harbors, and its coal, destined it ere long to occupy a prominent place among their colonial possessions.

VANCOUVER, FORT, is the principal settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, W. of the Rocky Mountains, in the United States, Washington Territory, on the N. side of Columbia River, here 1 mile across, 90 miles from the sea, and at the head of its navigation for sea-going vessels. It consists of an oblong picketed enclosure, 600 feet in length by 200 feet in breadth, containing dwellings, workshops, and an elementary school; here are granaries, an open village, large farms, fine prairies, and woods belonging to the Company.

VANDALIA, *van-dál'-e-a*, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 228.

VANDALIA, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, has grown up since 1850.

VANDALIA, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

VANDALIA, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Illinois, and the former capital of the state, is situated on the Kaskaskia River, where it is crossed by the National Road, 80 miles S.E. of Springfield. It was laid out in 1818, and remained the seat of government till 1838, during which period it continued to flourish, and the population increased to 2000. After the removal of the seat of government to Springfield, the prosperity of Vandalia declined, and the number of inhabitants was reduced to 500, or less. Within 3 or 4 years, however, an improvement has taken place in the condition and prospects of the village, and property has risen in value nearly 50 per cent. At this point the Central Railroad intersects the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad, now in progress. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

VANDALUSIA, Spain. See **ANDALUSIA**.

VANDELLEN, *van-dél'-yooe*, a town of Spain, Catalonia, province and about 24 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1175.

VANDERBURG, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, contains 216 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky. The surface is mostly undulating, except the river bottoms, which occupy about one-fifth of its area, and are highly productive. An abundance of bituminous coal is found. The Wabash and Erie Canal, 459 miles in length, terminates at Evansville, and the county is traversed by the Evansville and Illinois Railroad, and the Evansville Straight Line Railroad, (unfinished.) Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Henry Vanderburg, who was a judge of the first court formed in Indiana. Capital, Evansville. Pop. 11,414.

VANDERGRIFFE, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

VAN DEUSENVILLE, *van dū'-zen-vill*, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, 115 miles W. by S. of Boston. The Albany Branch Railroad terminates at this place.

VAN DIEMEN'S (van de'-mēnz) GULF, North-West Australia, between Coburg Peninsula and Cape Hotham, and Melville Island. It is about 100 miles in length from E. to W., and 50 miles in breadth.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND or **TASMANIA**, *tas-mā'-ne-a*, an island about 100 miles off the S.E. extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait; between lat. 40° 45' and 43° 35' S., and lon. 144° 30' and 148° 20' E. It is of the shape of a heart, or an irregular triangle, with its base stretching in a concave curve between Cape Grim in the N.W., and Cape Portland in the N.E., its sides tapering gradually from these points, the one in a S.S.E., and the other in a S.S.W. direction, till they meet in the apex at South Cape; greatest length, from N. to S., measured on the meridian of 147°, 186 miles; medium breadth, measured on the parallel of 42°, 165 miles; estimated area 24,000 square miles. The shores are generally bold and rocky, particularly on the W., which present long ranges of barren cliffs of columnar basalt, with scarcely an opening in which a vessel can find shelter, except those of Macquarie Harbor and Port Davey. The N.E. shores are almost equally bold and unprovided, but in the N., where several low sandy beaches occur, we have, among other harbors, the fine estuary of the Tamar, and in the S.E. and S. an almost uninterrupted series of anchorages, which, for shelter, bottom, and depth, are scarcely surpassed in any other part of the world. In particular D'Entrecasteaux Channel, which stretches for about 50 miles between the S. coast and the Island of Brunel, with a breadth varying from 2 to 8 miles, is a continuous line of land-locked harbors in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Face of the Country.—The interior is remarkably rugged and mountainous. The main chain, commencing in the N.E. at Cape Portland, where its continuity with the great E. chain of Australia is made apparent by peaked islands extending across the strait, pursues a very irregular course, first nearly due S., at no great distance from the E. coast, till it reaches Oyster Bay, where it turns W.N.W., and continues in that direction more than half-way through the centre of the island. It then suddenly resumes its original direction, curving gradually round to the S.E., and finally terminating at South Cape. This tortuous range, forming the watershed of the island, has a mean height of about 3750 feet, and attains its culminating point of 5520 feet in the S.W., in Mount Humboldt; lat. 43° 25' S., lon. 146° 7' E. The other most remarkable summits occur, not in the main-chain, but in two lofty branches which it throws off. The one of these, stretching between St. Patrick's Head on the E., and Port Dalrymple on the N. coast, presents in succession the remarkable summits of Ben Lomond, 5000 feet; Ben Nevis, 3910 feet; and Mount Arthur, 3900 feet in height; the other, breaking off at Mount Humboldt, proceeds E., and terminates a little W. of Hobart-Town, in Mount Wellington, 4195 feet high. A blue drawn from the Huon in the S. to Clarence Lake in the interior, and continued N.W. to Cape Grim, would divide the island into two nearly equal parts. The section to the E. and N. has been minutely surveyed, and comprises the inhabited portion of the island; that to the W. and S. is not only uninhabited, but, from the impenetrable nature of the vegetation, and the alpine character of the region, which have baffled the most intrepid explorers, but very little of it is known. From the highlands in the interior snow-capped peaks are seen in the summer, skirting the horizon to the westward, and it is conjectured that these mountain ranges are between 7000 feet and 8000 feet high.

Geology.—In all the mountain ranges, and generally throughout the island, the prevailing rocks are crystalline, consisting of basalt, granite, gneiss, quartz, &c., either produced directly by volcanic action, or changed and moulded by it, and hence, as might be expected in such circumstances, the scenery is often of the wildest description. Enormous peaks, of the most fantastic shapes, tower into the clouds, or overhang profound and tortuous abysses, evidently formed by rending whole mountains asunder. In these the most frightful precipices occur, among others one in Ben Lomond, with a perpendicular depth of 3000 feet. Beyond the range of these convulsions, however, regular sedimentary strata, chiefly of sandstone and limestone, are largely developed, and form gentle hills or undulating valleys, equally remarkable for beauty and fertility, and usually watered by copious streams.

Minerals.—Among minerals, freestone, limestone, roofing-slate, and coal have already been turned to good account. The coal occurs in two fields, one in the S.E. at Port Arthur, of an inferior quality, requiring to be burned along with wood to assist its combustion; and the other in the N.E., near the Douglas, of better quality; and, though much disturbed by eruptions of trap, contains seams of great aggregate thickness, and has been successfully worked by pits, one of which is 50 fathoms deep. Among metals which may yet be made available, are mentioned both gold and silver; lead, of which a vein has been found in a mountain-limestone ridge; copper, believed to exist in the same quarter; and iron, both excellent and abundant. Silicified wood is found here in great abundance, much of it of opaline texture, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

Rivers and Lakes.—The river system radiates from the central portions of the island towards the coast, and issues from lakes and springs, at an average altitude of 2000 feet above the sea. Of these streams by far the largest is the Derwent, which, issuing from the beautiful mountain-lake of St. Clair, in lat. 42° S., flows S.E., augmented by the Dee, Ouse, Clyde, Jordan, &c., and, after forming a broad estuary, pours its waters into two main channels, that of D'Entrecasteaux on the W., and that of Storm Bay on the E. side of Brunel Island. Another river of much shorter length, but, from the width and depth of its channel, of scarcely less navigable importance, is the Tamar, which, formed by the junction of the N. and S. Esk Rivers at the town of Launceston, flows N.N.W. into Port Dalrymple. The other principal streams are the Huon in the S.; the Gordon, which has its mouth in Macquarie Harbor, in the W.; and the A. thur in the N.W. The two last, flowing through districts of the most inhospitable character, are very little known. Great or Clarence Lake, the largest in the island, situated near its centre, about 90 miles N.W. of Hobart-Town, is 15 miles long, by 5 miles broad, but owing to the numerous creeks and windings of its shores, measures nearly 100 miles in circuit.

Climate.—The climate is colder and more humid than that of Australia, and in respect both of vegetative power and salubrity, is, on the whole, superior to it. The spring months, those of September, October, and November, are usually bright and clear, with occasional rain and high winds; the summer heat, which averages about 70°, sometimes rises

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has an area of about 620 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Neches, and bounded on the N.E. by the Sabine River. Named in honor of Isaac Van Zandt, member of the Texan Congress. Capital, Jordan's. Pop. 1343, of whom 1308 were free and 40 slaves.

VAPRIO, *vâ-pre-o*, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province and 13 miles N.N.W. of Novara. Pop. 3000, partly engaged in paper-mills.

VAPRIO, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 18 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 2000.

VAR, *var*, (It. *Faro*, *vâ-ro*; anc. *Fa'rus*.) a frontier river of France and Italy, rises in the Alps, flows S., then E. and S., and after a course of 60 miles enters the Mediterranean at St. Laurent, 6 miles N.E. of Antibes. For the last 16 miles it forms the boundary between the French department of Var on the W., and the Sardinian division of Nice.

VAR, the most S.E. department of France, bordering on the Mediterranean and the Sardinian States. Area 2773 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 357,967. The surface is mountainous. Chief rivers, the Var, Argens, and Verdon. Olive oil, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, cork, and silk, are among its principal exports; the corn raised is greatly below the quantity required for home consumption. The principal manufactures are of perfumery, soap, paper, leather, coarse woollens, earthenware, and marble goods. Var is divided into the four arrondissements of Draguignan, Toulon, Brignolles, and Grasse. Capital, Draguignan.

VARADES, *vâ-râd'*, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the railway to Tours, 27 miles E.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3401.

VARAGES, *vâ-râsh'*, a village of France, department of Var, 13 miles N.W. of Brignolles. Pop. 1500.

VARAGGIO, a town of Italy. See VARAZZE.

VARAITA, a river of the Sardinian States. See VRAITA.

VARALLO, *vâ-râ-llo*, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division and 30 miles N.W. of Novara, on the left bank of the Sesia. Pop. 2807. It has manufactures of iron and copper wares, and adjoining it a remarkable hill, the *Sacro Monte*, on which are a handsome church, and about 80 oratories.

VARANGER-FIORD, *vâ-râng'ghet fe-ond'*, a deep inlet off the Arctic Ocean, between Russian Lapland and Norway, (Finmark,) lat. 70° N., and lon. 28° 40' to 31° E. It receives the surplus waters of the Lake Enare.

VARANO, *vâ-râ-no*, (anc. *Lacus Urianus*?) a lagoon of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the Adriatic shore, on the N. side of the Peninsula of Gargano. Length 5 miles, breadth 4 miles. On its E. side is the village of Varano.

VARANO, *vâ-râ-no*, (Slavonian *Varanov*, *vâ-râ-nov*?) a village of North Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 12 miles S.E. of Hanusfalva.

VARAPODIO, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 10 miles S.E. of Gioja. Pop. 1200.

VARANO-DE-MELEGGARI, *vâ-râ-no dâ mâ-lâ-gâ-ree*, a village of Italy, duchy and 16 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Ceno. Pop. 1975.

VARASDIN, a fortified town of Austria, in Croatia. See WARASDIN.

VARAZZE, *vâ-râ-zâ*, or VARAGGIO, *vâ-râ-djô*, a market-town of the Sardinian dominions, division and 18 miles S.W. of Genoa, with a harbor on the Gulf of Genoa, and some ship-building. Pop. 7779.

VARBERG, *var-bêrg*, a seaport town of Sweden, lon and 37 miles N.N.W. of Halmstad, on the Cattegat. Pop. 1690.

VARDAR, *vâ-râ-dâr*, (anc. *Asius*.) a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a S. course of 170 miles, enters the Gulf of Salonica, 12 miles W.S.W. of Salonica.

VARDE or WARDE, *var-dish*, a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, amt and 23 miles N.N.W. of Ribe, on the Varde. Pop. 1400. It has manufactures of tobacco.

VARDOE (Vardø) or WARDØE (Wardøe), *var-dish*, an island of Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, off Finmark, with VARDØHUS, the most N. fort in Europe, lat. 70° 20' 36" N., lon. 31° 10' E.

VAREDO, *vâ-râ-dô*, or VARÈ, *vâ-râ'*, a village of Austrian Italy, about 8 miles N. of Milan, on the Seveso. Pop. 1648.

VARNI, *vâ-râ'*, a market-town of North Germany, Oldenburg, near the mouth of the Jahde, in the German Ocean, 26 miles N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 3164. It has a harbor defended by the fort Christiansburg.

VARELA, *vâ-râ-lâ*, an inlet in the Strait of Malacca, 60 miles E. of Deli, Sumatra.

VARELLA, *vâ-rê-lâ*, or AVARELLA, *â-vâ-rê-lâ*, CAPE, Anam, is the most E. headland of Cochín-China, 76 miles S.E. of Quinhon.—The False Cape Avarella is another headland, 90 miles further S.

VARENNA, *vâ-rê-nâ*, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation of Como, on the E. side of the Lake of Como. Pop. 2000.

VARENNE, *vâ-rê-n'*, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, about 100 miles N.W. by W. of Columbia.

VARENNE, *vâ-rê-n'*, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Verchères, 15 miles from Montreal.

VARENNE-EN-ARGONNE, *vâ-rê-n' zôn ar'gonn'*, a village of France, department of Meuse, on the Aire, 16 miles

W.X.W. of Verdun. Pop. in 1852, 1607. Here Louis XVI. and his family were detected and seized in their attempted flight, 20th June, 1791.

VARENNE-SAINT-SAUVEUR, *vâ-rê-n' sâ-n' sô-vur'*, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, arrondissement of Louhans. Pop. in 1852, 2287.

VARENNE-SOUS-DUN, *vâ-rê-n' sôo dûn'*, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Charolles. Pop. 1435.

VARENNE-SOUS-MONTMOREAU, *vâ-rê-n' sôo mông-sô-rô'*, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Tours and Nantes Railway, arrondissement of Saumur. Pop. in 1852, 2538.

VARENNE-SUR-ALLIER, *vâ-rê-n' sûr âl-lê-d'*, a town of France, department of Allier, 18 miles S. of Moulins. P. 2451.

VARENSE, *vâ-râ-nâ*, a town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 miles W. of Como, E. of the Lake of Varese. Pop. 8360. It has thriving silk manufactures.

VARESE, a market-town of the Sardinian dominions, division of Genoa, province and 14 miles N.E. of Chiavari, near the Apennines. Pop. of commune, 6000.

VARESE, LAKE OF, Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. of Como, 4 miles E. of Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its surplus waters. Length 5 miles, greatest breadth 2 miles.

VARGULA, *var'goo-lâ*, (Gross, groce, and Kline, kline,) two nearly contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, circle of Langensalza. Pop. 1120.

VARIELY, *var'hêl'*, (Wallack *Gradište*, *grâ-dist'yâ*, a village of Transylvania, county of Hunyad, 17 miles S.W. of Vajda-Hunyad, on the site of the ancient capital of Dacia, afterwards occupied by the Romans, and named *Ulpia Trajana*, of which some vestiges exist, consisting of defensive works, &c. See UDVARELY.

VARIA, a town of European Turkey. See VERIA.

VARICK, a post-township of Seneca co., New York, extending from Cayuga Lake on the E. to Seneca Lake on the W., about 165 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1872.

VARIETY MILLS, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 112 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

VARIGNANA, *vâ-reen-yâ-nâ*, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles S.E. of Bologna. Pop. 3000.

VARILLES or VARILHES, *vâ-rê-l'*, a market-town of France, department of Ariège, 5 miles N. of Foix, on the Ariège. Pop. 1700.

VARINAS, *vâ-ree-nâ*, or BARINAS, *â-ree-nâ*, a town of Venezuela, capital of a province of its own name, on the San Domingo, 80 miles S.E. of Merida; lat. about 7° 40' N., lon. 70° 20' W. The river becomes navigable at Toruno, about 14 miles below the town; so that Toruno may be considered the port of Varinas. Pop. estimated at 12,600.

VARIOU-BÉ, an island of Madagascar. See NOE-BAN.

VARKHAN, *var'hân'*, a large village of Turkish Armenia, pashalic of Van, 22 miles W.S.W. of Bitlis, on route to Sert.

VARI, *varl*, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden, near Lübbecke. Pop. 1863.

VARMINTOWN, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 15 miles S.E. of Trenton.

VARNA or WARNA, *var-nâ*, (anc. *Odessus*?) a fortified seaport town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the S.W. shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Pravadi, 47 miles E. of Shoomla. Lat. of the tower 43° 12' 2" N., lon. 27° 58' E. It occupies a gentle height on the N.W. side of a semicircular bay, formed by two rocky promontories; is surrounded by a stone wall, 10 feet high, which is loopholed, and defended by several batteries and other outworks. It is wretchedly built, and the whole place has an appearance of decay; the only public buildings of any note are a few mosques with tall minarets. There is no proper harbor, but the bay, though open to the E. and S.E., affords good anchorage, it being sheltered on the N. and N.E. from which blow the most dangerous winds of the Black Sea. Immediately W. of the town is the Lake Donna, formed by the Pravadi and other streams from the neighboring hills. It has been proposed to make a navigable cut connecting this lake with the bay. Were this effected, Varna would have one of the best harbors in the Black Sea, and might soon rival Odessa as a seaport. Even at present it has a considerable trade. In 1847 its exports, chiefly of grain, poultry, and eggs, amounted to about \$3,000,000. The Hungarian army of Ladislaus and John Huniades was totally defeated at Varna by the Turks under Amurath II., November 10, 1444. The town was taken by the Russians in 1828. A great fire, August 10, 1854, destroyed about one-fourth of the houses, and vast quantities of military stores prepared for the expedition to the Crimea. There has recently been established a submarine telegraph from Varna to Balaclava, a distance of about 300 miles. Pop. about 14,000.

VARNA, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, on Fall Creek, 5 miles E. of Ithaca. It contains several mills.

VARNAVIN or WARNABIN, *var-nâ-voen'*, a town of Russia, government, and 165 miles E.S.E. of Kostroma, on the Vetlooga. Pop. 1600.

VARNELL'S, a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 9 miles N. by E. of Dalton, Georgia.

VARO, a river of France. See VAN.

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ment of Seine, forming a suburb of Paris on the S.W., within its fortifications. Pop. in 1852, 15,615.

VAULION, vò'le-òns', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, at the foot of Dent-de-Vaulion. Pop. 980.

VAULION, DENT DE, dâns' d'èh vò'le-òns', a mountain of Switzerland, Jura chain, canton of Vaud, 4898 feet above the sea.

VAUL/TERSOLME, a tything of England, co. of Devon.

VAUNKS, a river of Central America. See CAPE RIVER.

VAU'SIM' or BAU'SIM', a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 85 miles S.W. of Ellichpoor.

VAUVERT, vò'vain', a market-town of France, department of Gard, 11 miles S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 4187.

VAUVILLERS, vò'vee'yâ', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 20 miles N. of Vesoul. Pop. 1240.

VAUX, vò, a village of France, department of Rhône. Pop. in 1852, 2290.

VAUX, a village of France, department of Aisne, 22 miles W.N.W. of Vervins. Pop. 1000.

VAUX'HALL, a suburb of the British metropolis, in Surrey, W. of Kennington, 2½ miles S.E.W. of St. Paul's, London, comprised in the borough of Lambeth, and connected with Westminster by a bridge across the Thames, 950 feet in length. Here are Vauxhall Gardens, numerous distilleries, factories, and gas works, chiefly along the low shore of the river. It has a station on the South Western Railway.

VAUXHALL, a suburb and gardens of Birmingham, England, at its N.E. extremity.

VAUXHALL, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 7 miles W. of Newark.

VAUX-SOUS-CHEVREMONT, vò soo shâv'r'môn's', a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 2386.

VAVAO, vâ-vâ'o, or VAVAU, vâ-vôw', an island in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Islands; lat. 18° 39' 2" S., lon. 174° 1' W. Length 10 miles. Estimated population 6000. It is of coral rock, well wooded, fertile, and has a good harbor.

VAVITOU, vâ-ve-too', one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 23° 42' S., lon. 147° 50' W., discovered in 1791. Surface elevated.

VAYRZENCZYCI. See WAWRZENCYCE.

VAY'NOR, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

VAYRAC, vâ'râk', a village of France, department of Lot, 21 miles N.E. of Gourdon. Pop. 1700.

VAYRES, vâs', a village of France, department of Gironde, on the Dordogne. Pop. 1000.

VAZABARRIS, vâ-zâ-bâs-see's', a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic near lat. 11° S. Length about 300 miles.

VAZIERABAD, vâ-ze'râ-bâd', VAZIRABAD or WAZEE-RABAD', a town of the Punjab, near the Chenaub, 64 miles N.W. of Lahore. It is one of the handsomest towns in India, having been rebuilt in European style, and possessing a good bazaar and a palace, erected by Runjeet Singh.

VEALTOWN, veal'town, a small village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 10 miles N. of Somerville.

VEASBY, vee'se, a township in Drew co., Arkansas. P. 576.

VEAZIE, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine; incorporated March 26, 1853.

VECHELDE, fêk'êp'deh, a village of Germany, duchy and 6 miles W. of Brunswick, on the Hanover Railway.

VECHINGEN, vêk'ing-en, or VECHIGEN, vêk'ig-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Worblen. Pop. 2597.

VECHT, vêkt, or WECHT, wêkt, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, branches from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, and after a northward and navigable course of 18 miles enters the Zuyder-Zee at Muiden.

VECHT or WECHT, a river of Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the Netherlands, enters the Zuyder-Zee at Genemuiden, Overysse, after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

VECHTA, vêk'tâ, a walled town of North-West Germany, duchy and 28 miles S. of Oldenburg. Pop. 1976. It has manufactures of linens.

VECKENSTADT, fêk'kên-stâtt', a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Magdeburg, S.E. of Osterwick, on the Ilse. Pop. 1652.

VECKERKAGEN, fêk'kêr-kâ'ghen, a market-town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Weser, 14 miles N.N.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1888. It has a castle.

VECTIS or VECTA. See ISLE OF WIGHT.

VEDANO, vâ-dâ'no, a village of Austria, province and 12 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 1192.

VEDANO or VEDANO-D'OLONA, vâ-dâ'no do-lo'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, on a hill above the Olona. Pop. 1547.

VEDE, a river of Turkey. See VODZ.

VEDINUM. See UMBE.

VEDRIN, vâ'drân', a village of Belgium, province, and N. of Namur, on a stream of its own name. Pop. 1355.

VEEN, vân, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 10 miles N.W. of Bois-le-Duc, on the Meuse. Pop. 871.

VEENDAM, vândâm, a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles S.E. of Groningen.

VEENENDAAL, vâ'nên-dâ'l', a village of the Netherlands, province and 19 miles E.S.E. of Utrecht, on the Amsterdam

and Arnhem Railway. In the spring of 1855, it suffered greatly from an inundation of the Rhine. Pop. 2997.

VEFSEN, vêf'sen, a river rising in Sweden, and traversing Norway, enters the Atlantic. Length, 90 miles.

VEERAN-SHEHR or VIRAN-SHEHR, ve-rân'shêh'r, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 58 miles E. of Kaisareeyeh. It has some remains, and excavations in the adjacent rocks.

VEGA, vâ'gâ, a village of Spain, province of Leon, 9 miles from Ponferrada. Pop. 1090.

VEER, vaîr, formerly KAMPVEER, kâmp'vaîr, a maritime town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, on the N.E. coast of the island of Walcheren. Pop. 1082.

VEGA, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

VEGA, la, lâ vâ'gâ, a town of Hayti, 78 miles N.W. of St. Domingo, in an elevated region, on the site of a city of same name, ruined by an earthquake in 1564.

VEGACERVERA, vâ-gâ-thên-vâ'râ, a village of Spain, province of Leon, on the Torio. Pop. 1458.

VEGA-DEL-VALARCE, vâ'gâ dêl vâ-las'thâ, a village of Spain, province and about 70 miles from Leon. Pop. 1080.

VEGA-DE-RIVADEO, vâ'gâ dâ re-vâ-nâ'o, a village of Spain, Asturias, province and 60 miles W. of Oviedo, at the confluence of the Suaron and Eo. Pop. 1947.

VEGA-DE-SANTA-BRIGIDA, vâ'gâ dâ sântâ brê-hee'ôd, a village of the Canary Islands, on the Grand Canary, in the centre of the island. Pop. 3382.

VEGAS-DEL-CONDADO, vâ'gâs dêl kon-dâ'do, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles from Leon. Pop. 1071.

VEGEN, vâ'ghen, an island of Norway, province of Tromsø, 15 miles off the coast, lat. 65° 44' N., lon. 12° E., about 30 miles in circumference.

VEGESACK, vâ'ghêh-sâk', a market-town of Germany, territory and 10 miles N.W. of Bremen, on the Weser. Pop. 2000. It has ship-building docks.

VEGLIA, vâ'yâ or vê'yâ, an island of the Adriatic, comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, government of Trieste, in the Gulf of Quarnero, E. of Istria, separated from the Hungarian Littoral and Croatia by the Channel of Morlacca, and having S.W. the island of Cherso, 3 miles distant. Length 23 miles, greatest breadth 12 miles. Pop. 15,000. Surface mountainous, sterile in the N. and E., fertile elsewhere. It produces timber, wine, silk, fruits, marble, salt, and many live stock. Corn is imported from Croatia. The fisheries are important.

VEGLIA, the capital town of the above, on its S.W. side has a small harbor, defended by a castle. Pop. 3600.

VEGLIE, vâ'yâ, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 21 miles S.E. of Brindisi. Pop. 1350.

VEILE or WEILE, vi'leh (?) a town of Denmark, Jutland, capital of an amt, on the Velle, at the head of the Velle fiord, 13 miles N.W. of Fredericia. Pop. 2000.

VEILEFIORD, vi'leh fo-ôrd', is an inlet on the E. coast of Jutland, 15 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth at its entrance.

VEIGY-FONCENNEX, vâ'shee' fôn'sên'nâ', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Faucigny, near the Hermance. Pop. 1125.

VEITSHOHEIM, (Veitshöchheim,) vi'tshê-khîm', a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, 4 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1346.

VEJER, vâ'nâis', or BEJER DE LA FRONTERA, bê-nâis' dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Cadix, on the Barbata. Pop. 8360. It has manufactures of woollens and sacking.

VEKA SLATINA, a town of Hungary. See SZALATNA.

VELA, la, lâ vâ'lâ, a seaport town of Venezuela, in the Gulf of Coro, lat. 11° 25' N., lon. 69° 40' W.

VELAINE, vêh-lân', a village of Belgium, province and 1 mile S. of Namur, on the Sambre. Pop. 1527.

VELAINES, vêh-lain', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles N.E. of Tournai. Pop. 2528.

VELASCO, (Sp. pron. vâ-lâs'ko,) a village of Brasoria co., Texas, at the mouth of the Brazos River, about 45 miles S.W. of Galveston, and 30 miles by water S.E. of Brazoria. It has a landing for steamboats, but is said to be not improving.

VELATE, vâ-lâ'tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 16 miles N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1086.

VELAUR, ve-lawr', a river of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, rises in lat. 10° 28' N., lon. 78° 21' E., flows E. through Madura and Tanjore, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, at lat. 10° 6' N., lon. 79° 17' E.

VELAUR, a river of Hindostan, rises in the East Ghats, in South Arcot, flows E. and falls into the Bay of Bengal, near Porto Novo; lat. 11° 29' N., lon. 79° 50' E.

VELAY, vêh-lâ', an old province of France, now comprised in the department of Haute-Loire. Its capital was Le Puy.

VELAZGHERD, vâ-lâz-ghêrd', a town of Persia, province of Kirman, 55 miles N.E. of Gombroon.

VELBURG, fêl'buurg, a town of Bavaria, 24 miles N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 944.

VELDEN, fêl'dên, a town of Bavaria, 22 miles N.E. of Nuremberg.

VELDEN, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 12 miles S.E. of Landshut.

VELDEN, a village of Carinthia, 10 miles E. of Villach.

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portlands, and marshy toward the coast, elsewhere undulating and wooded. More corn and wine are raised than are required for home consumption; other products are hemp, flax, wool, fatted cattle for the Paris markets, coal, and a few metals. The manufactures are paper, woven fabrics, leather, and beet-root sugar, but unimportant. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Bourbon-Vendée, Fontenay, and Les Sables d'Olonne. Capital, Bourbon-Vendée.—Adj. and inhab. VENDEAN, *vén-dee-an*.

VENDEN or WENDEN, *vén-den* (Russ. *Kess, kèss*.) a town of Russia, government of Livonia, on the Aa, 50 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 2000. It was founded in 1203, and once contained the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order, now a ruin.

VENDEUVRE, *vén-deuv'r*, a town of France, department of Aube, at the source of the Barre, 13 miles W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. in 1852, 1943.

VENDEUVRE, a commune of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 2182.

VENDOME, *vén-dómé*, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Loir, 39 miles W. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 9325. It has a ruined, but once strongly fortified castle of the Dukes of Vendôme; a communal college and public library, hospital, cavalry barracks, theatre, public baths, and manufactures of leather gloves, coarse cotton fabrics, cotton hosiery, and paper. It was formerly capital of a district called the *Vendômois*, now comprised in the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe.

VENDOTENA, *vén-do-té-ná*, (anc. *Fundalaria*), an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, 23 miles W.N.W. of Ischia. It is 8 miles in circumference; fertile, well cultivated, and having a small town and fishing port. Pop. 500. It was used by the Romans as a place of banishment for state prisoners.

VENDRELL, *vén-dréll*, (anc. *Pulferiana*) a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.E. of Tarragona, near the Mediterranean, on which it has a small port. Pop. 3982.

VENECIA. See VENICE.

VENEDIG, a city of Italy. See VENICE.

VENERIA, *vá-ná-ré-á*, a town of Italy, Sardinian States, 6 miles N.W. of Turin, with a royal palace and gardens. P. 3000.

VENERIS PORTUS. See PORTO VENERE.

VENETIA. See VENICE.

VENEV or WENEV, *vá-név*, a town of Russia, government, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Tula, on the Venevka. Pop. 3400. It has a cathedral, and woollen and linen manufactures.

VENEZIA, a city of Italy. See VENICE.

VENEZUELA, *vén-ér-wee-lá*, (Sp. pron. *vá-néth-wá-lá* or *vén-é-wá-lá*.) a republic occupying the N.E. portion of South America, between lat. 1° 8' and 12° 16' N., and lon. 53° 18' and 73° 17' W. It is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, E. by British Guiana, S. by Brazil, and W. by New Granada. The western boundary, according to the treaty between the two republics, begins on the coast at Cape Chichibacoa, lon. 72° 24' W., runs to the sources of the Maimachi, an affluent of the Rio Negro, and is determined throughout chiefly by the junctions and courses of rivers, its whole length being 1100 miles. The S. and E. boundaries running through countries but little known, are imperfectly determined. The former of these, towards Brazil, from the source of the Maimachi in the W., to the junction of the Rupununi and Essequibo in the E., follows the water-bounds or ridges separating the basins of rivers which, in the present state of our geographical knowledge, can only be represented hypothetically. On the E. the republic assumes that its boundary extends from the river Cuyuni to the mouth of the Moroco on the coast, while the British government claims for Guiana a territory N. of this line, and all the coast between the Essequibo and Orinoco. The area of the republic is about 400,000 square miles, or double that of France.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—In Venezuela, the mountains hold a secondary importance, and occupy but a third of the whole territory. The E. cordillera of the Andes divides into two branches before it leaves New Granada. The W. branch, which incloses the Lake of Maracaybo, bears in its different portions the names of Sierra de Ocaña, Sierra de Perija, (in the middle,) and where it reaches the coast at Cape Chichibacoa, Montes de Oca. It has but a moderate elevation, rarely exceeding 4000 feet, and is nowhere cultivated. The thick forests which cover it in its whole extent shelter the independent Indian tribes, the Cucinas and the Guajiras. The E. branch enters Venezuela much further S., and stretches N.E. for about 300 miles, with a general breadth of about 60 miles. It is an immense pile of rocks, forming ridges narrow at the summit, and rising to the limits of Alpine vegetation. The *paramos*, or summit-plains, have generally an elevation of 12,000 feet. The Nevado de Merida, the loftiest of the summits which rise above them, is 15,300 feet in height, and always covered with snow. Where cultivation has obtained a footing on the slopes of these mountains, it succeeds to a height of 8000 or 9000 feet, the line which separates the cereal crops of temperate climates, wheat, barley, &c., from tropical productions, maize, coffee, the yuca, &c., being at an elevation

of about 4000 feet. Breaking off from these mountains near Trujillo, the coast-chain runs N.E. towards the Gulf of Tacarigua or Valencia, which, enclosed by mountains presents the most diversified and beautiful scenery; the chain then continues onwards parallel to the sea-coast. Its N. branch, known as the Sierra de Mariara, terminates at Cape Codera. It rises in the Silla de Caracas to an elevation of 8600 feet, forming a conspicuous object from the sea. The S. branch, known as the Mountains of Guacimo and Yusma, sends a winding chain, Sierra de Alta Gracia S. to the Orinoco; while towards the E. and S.E., it forms the chains of the Bergantin and Cocollar. The valleys and table-lands of these coast-chains, which have collectively a moderate elevation, are the chief seats of cultivation in Venezuela, and form together the most populous region of the torrid zone in the New World. In the southern part of the state, on the frontiers of Guiana, rises an insulated group of mountains, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, divisible into several chains, extending for the most part E. and W., and called collectively the Mountains of Parima. This extensive mountain region still remains unexplored, a wilderness overgrown with superb forests. It is known, however, that the Mountains of Parima nowhere attain the elevation of *paramos*, (12,000 feet,) so that their summits, when cleared of trees, would be capable of yielding the grains of Europe.

Llanos.—From the Mountains of Parima to the coast-chain at Caracas, and from the mouths of the Orinoco to the foot of the Andes, extends an immense plain, with an area of above 150,000 square miles, having in some places on its margin an elevation of 1300 feet, though a great portion of it is little above the level of the sea, and in the rainy season it is flooded by the rivers to an extent equal to the surface of the British Isles. Such are the *llanos*, (‘‘plains’’) of Venezuela. They are generally destitute of trees, which in the most favored spots occur only in small clusters. The *mariche* (Mauritia) palm is scattered thinly over the waste, which is often quite treeless. The change of level is rarely discernible by the eye, though in some places, patches of rock, showing horizontal stratification, and occasionally some square miles in extent, rise a few feet above the surrounding plain. In the dry season, the greater part of the llanos presents to the view a bare sunburnt desert, over which the least agitation of the air whirls clouds of dust. The intense heat reverberated from the naked ground, the want of landmarks, with the frequency of extensive mirage, and the difficulty of finding water, then render a journey through the llanos a dangerous undertaking. But no sooner does the rain fall—and it pours down with the violence peculiar to the tropics—than the scene changes totally; vegetation springs forth and spreads itself abroad with surprising rapidity, the arid waste becomes a rich garden, the moistened earth is seen to heave and open, and forth come the crocodile and the boa-constrictor, shaking off their lethargy, and releasing themselves from their temporary imprisonment. The rivers, hitherto dry, are now quickly filled, and their banks being low, the waters spread over the llanos, forming great seas, which, towards the foot of the Andes, penetrate even into the majestic forests. The plains above the level of the inundation feed cattle and horses in great numbers.

Rivers.—The great river of Venezuela is the Orinoco, which holds the third rank among the great rivers of South America. The exuberantly fertile valley of this noble river, into which flow above 400 other rivers reputed navigable, watering a territory of 150,000 square miles, offers to advancing civilization all the natural conditions of an opulent and populous state. (See ORINOCO.) Within the limits of the Venezuelan Republic, the rivers that have a course of at least 100 miles, are about 60 in number; the chief of these belong to the basin of the Orinoco; of the remainder, few call for especial notice. The Cuyuni runs E. from the Mountains of Parima, S. of the Orinoco, to join the Essequibo in British Guiana. Further W. the Guainia or Rio Negro crosses the territory of Venezuela, on its way from the foot of the Andes in New Granada, to the Amazon in Brazil. The rivers flowing into the Caribbean Sea are much inferior in magnitude to those already mentioned; the most important are the Zulia, Catatumbo, and Motatan, falling into Lake Maracaybo; the Tocuyo, running N.E. between the provinces of Coro and Carabobo; the Tuy, flowing E. through the plains S. of Caracas; the Unare, 50 miles further E.; and the Guarapiche, which enters the Gulf of Paria.

Lakes and Harbors.—Above 200 lakes or lagoons are enumerated within the territory of Venezuela, but most of these are the results of inundation, being only marshes more or less permanently covered. Only two of the whole number, namely, Lakes Maracaybo and Tacarigua, are deserving of notice for their extent or beauty. The chief harbors are those of Cumana, at the S. side of the Gulf of Cariaco, and capacious enough to receive and shelter all the fleets of Europe; and Puerto Cabello, which is also roomy and secure. La Guayra owes its importance chiefly to its vicinity to Caracas, and to the populousness of the neighboring country.

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volved on Venezuela by the parent republic of Colombia, is a slightly modified copy of that of the United States. The government is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives; the executive power being in the hands of a president and vice-president. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the state, but other creeds are tolerated. The clergy are held to be strictly subordinate to the civil power. The papal sanction, when required, is transmitted through the government, which also administers the patronage of the church. The revenue for 1852-3 amounted to about \$7,000,000, and the expenditures to \$8,248,031. At the close of the revolution, the debt contracted by loans in England alone, amounted to \$33,500,000.

There are very few manufactures carried on in the republic. The land attracts all the industry; still, hardly a tenth of the fertile territory has been reached by cultivation. The commerce is mostly with France, Germany, the United States, Great Britain, and Spain. The total value of exports in 1852 amounted to about \$9,000,000, and the imports to \$7,000,000. Besides coffee, cocoa, sugar, indigo, and cotton, before mentioned, the exports comprise annually about 750,000 hides, and large quantities of live stock, tallow, horns, &c.; sarsaparilla, dye-woods, and timber. The imports comprise woven fabrics, chiefly cottons and linens, flour and provisions, hardware, wines, and specie. In this, as in most of the South American countries, the development of the internal resources of the country is much hindered by the want of good roads. A railway, however, has been surveyed, and is about being put under contract from Puerto Cabello to San Felipe, a distance of 50 miles. An American company, with exclusive privileges of navigating the Orinoco, has 3 steamers plying regularly, carrying large quantities of produce from the interior. The Lake of Valencia (40 miles long) is likewise navigated by steam. Steamers run along the coast, carrying the mail and produce from La Guayra to Maracaybo, touching at intermediate ports.

Population, Race, &c.—The population of Venezuela, like that of the other Spanish American colonies, exhibits a singular mixture of the Spanish, Indian, and African races. More than one-third of the population are people of color, that is to say, *Mestizos*, *Mulattoes*, *Zambos*, and other mixed breeds. The *Creoles*, or people of European descent, amount at the utmost to a fourth. The domesticated Indians make about a sixth. The population, as shown by a census taken in 1854, amounts to 1,419,289. Of the population, about 50,000 are independent Indians, who add nothing to the strength or resources of the state. These are divided into at least 100 different nations or tribes, some of them numbering but 100 people, and speaking apparently different languages, which are doubtless but dialects derived from a comparatively few tongues. Among the nations which may be regarded as parent stems of this various and alienated progeny, that of the Caribs holds the first rank. These are tall, strong, courageous, and intelligent. It is not believed that cannibalism was ever an established custom with those on the continent, though it certainly existed among their brethren in the Antilles. The surviving remnants of their nation in the present day inhabit a few villages in Guiana, on the rivers Caroni, Cuyuni, and Mazaruni, and about the lower part of the Orinoco. The delta of this river and the mouths of the rivers entering the sea from the Sierra Imataca, are inhabited by the *Guaranis*, who are all boatmen trading with Trinidad, and subsisting chiefly on the moriche-palm. Some of them, quitting their woods and marshes, have settled in villages near Piacoa in Guiana. The *Guaiacas*, also in the neighborhood of Piacoa, are remarkable for their fair complexion and diminutive stature. Their language resembles that of the *Guaharibos*, a savage tribe dwelling near the upper falls of the Orinoco. The *Maquiritares*, another light-colored tribe, dwell on the banks of the Ventuari and Cunucanuma, and trade with Demerara. The *Otomacas*, (*Otomaqueas*.) in the plains of the Apure, are a wretched tribe, remarkable for their extreme addiction to the savage habit of eating clay. The *Guajiros*, on the peninsula W. of Lake Maracaybo, are still a considerable nation; they cultivate maize, yuca, and sugar-cane, and breed horses, mules, and goats. By a decree dated March 10, 1854, passed by the Congress of Venezuela, and sanctioned by José Gregorio Monagas, the President of the Republic, slavery was totally abolished; so that there does not exist a single slave in the country.

History.—When Ojeda and Vespucci entered the Lake of Maracaybo, in 1499, they were surprised to find there an Indian village, constructed on piles over the water, the banks of the lake being thought unhealthy. They called the insular village Venezuela (the diminutive of *Veneria* or *Venice*), a name subsequently given to the lake, and ultimately to the surrounding country. It was at first included by the Spanish conquerors under the general name of *Tierra Firme*, which is applied at the present day only to the E. part of the coast of Venezuela. The vice-royalty included, besides the territories of the present republic, and those of New Granada, the kingdom of Quito, which now forms the Republic of Ecuador. The first settlement was made in 1510, at Santa María la Antigua, on the Gulf

of Darien. It was not till near the middle of the 16th century, that the interior was conquered by Benalcázar and Ximenes de Quesada. The country continued subject to Spain till 1811, when it became independent. In 1819 New Granada and Venezuela, being united into one republic, adopted a constitution at the Congress of Rosario de Cúcuta, in 1821, and received into the union Quito and Panama, in 1823. This union was dissolved in 1831, and the Republic of Colombia divided into the three republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and Quito or Ecuador.—Adj. and inhab. **VENEZUELAN**, *vén-éz-wé-lán*, (Sp. **VENEZOLANO**, *vá-ná-tho-lá-no*.)

VENICARLO, a town of Spain. See **BENICARLO**.

VENICE, *vén'iss*, (It. *Venezia*, *vá-néd-zé-á*; Fr. *Venise*, *vén'neez*; Ger. *Venedig*, *vá-ná-dig*; Sp. *Venezia*, *vá-ná-thé-á*; see *Venditia*.) a fortified city of Austrian Italy, capital of the government and delegation of its own name, and one of the two capitals of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, is situated in the lagoons of Venice, a sort of vast lake, separated from the Adriatic by a long belt of low land, and 2 miles from the continent, with which it is connected by a stupendous bridge of 222 arches, forming part of the railway to Padua; lat. of St. Mark 45° 25' 9" N., lon. 12° 20' 2" E. Pop. 110,000, besides the garrison. Mean temperature of year, 55°·3; winter 38°; summer 73° Fahrenheit. It is the see of a Roman Catholic primate, Greek and Armenian bishops, and the residence of the viceroy during part of the winter; the centre of the maritime establishments of Austria, and the residence of the commander-general of the imperial marine. This city, one of the finest in Europe, and formerly for many centuries the first maritime and commercial city in the world, is unique, both as regards position and construction, being built entirely on piles and occupying 82 small islands, separated by 150 canals, which are crossed by 360 bridges. On the land side it is defended by the water, and on the sea side it is defended by the land, the only approach to it being through narrow openings, commanded by powerful batteries crossing their fire with each other, and making a successful attack on the town impossible, till these formidable batteries are silenced. Among the canals, the first that claims attention is the Canalazzo or Grand Canal, which has a varying breadth of from 100 feet to 180 feet, and pursues a series of serpentine windings through the heart of the city, dividing it into two distinct and nearly equal portions. Both sides of this canal are lined by buildings, many of them marble palaces of great magnificence, and so close to the water's edge as to be entered from the gondolas or water-coaches which are constantly plying in all directions, and give wondrous animation to the scene. The only bridge across this canal is the Rialto, which spans it by a single arch. It is built of white marble, and has no rival in Venice. The other canals branching off from the Canalazzo and from each other, are much narrower and shorter. The numerous bridges across them, to give a free passage to the gondolas, have a considerable elevation, and having been erected long before horizontal bridges were known, are very steep, rising rapidly from both extremities towards the centre. To make the ascent more easy or less dangerous, it has been formed into steps, and hence, the person who attempts to thread his way on foot, has no alternative but to submit to the most fatiguing of all operations—a continued walk up and down stairs. Most of the houses, in addition to their main entrance by water, have a land side communicating with a *calle* or lane for foot-passengers. These streets or lanes are so narrow and intricate as to render the city a vast labyrinth. Most of them are only 4 feet, and but a few as much as 6 feet in width. There are, however, two exceptions. The first is the street called the *Merceria*, (*mér-chá-roet*.) situated near the centre of the city, lined with handsome shops, and so wide, that by careful driving two carriages meeting might manage to pass. The other is the Piazza of St. Mark, and the Piazzetta leading to it. These form two main branches at right angles to each other, and united by the Basilica of St. Mark and the Ducal Palace. The Piazzetta, the shorter of the two, opens upon the sea, where in front of it stand two magnificent granite obelisks, each formed out of a single block, and crowned with a bronze figure, the one the winged lion of St. Mark, and the other a statue of St. Theodore.

Among its many squares, the most remarkable for extent, regularity, and beauty of situation, is the *Piazza di San Marco*, on the E. side of the city, at the entrance of the Grand Canal. It is about 200 feet long, by 100 feet broad, and is by far the finest part of the city. It contains some of the most remarkable public buildings, and is lined by arcades with handsome shops and *cafés*. Along with the Piazzetta, on its E. side, it is the centre of concourse, and at all times presents a very gay and animated scene. In some other places, where the islands are large enough to admit of them, there are a few small squares, and in similar localities successive rows of narrow streets occur, where the houses have the disadvantage of not being accessible by the gondola. The ordinary houses are built of brick, and have generally 3 or 4 stories. They are seldom lined by arcades, but are

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the passage by the Cape of Good Hope. About the middle of the 15th century was established the Council of Ten, who were selected from the grand council, and subsequently, in 1454, three state inquisitions were selected from the Council of Ten. These inquisitions, in whom all the powers of the state were absolutely vested, formed a court whose atrocious proceedings have probably never been equalled by those of any other tribunal. This rigid despotism had, however, the effect of giving a stern unity of purpose to the proceedings of government, and doubtless contributed in some degree to consolidate the various accessions of territory which had been made into one whole. The state attained the height of its prosperity in the 16th century. It began to decline at the beginning of the 16th century, and its overthrow was completed by the French in 1797. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was made over, with the province of the continent, to the kingdom of Italy, and was held by the French till 1814, when it reverted to Austria. In 1848, the Venetians revolted against the Austrians, and held the city for several months. Pop. in 1846, 127,925.—Adj. and inhab. **VENETIAN**, *venet-ee-shun*; (It. **VENEZIANO**, *ven-ee-zee-eeo*; Fr. **VÉNITIEN**, *ven-ee-tee-ee*; Ger. *ndj*, **VENETIANER**, *ven-ee-tish*, inhab. **VENEZIANER**, *ven-ee-zee-ner*.)

VENICE, *ven-ee*, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, intersected by the route of the projected Lake Ontario Auburn and Ithaca Railroad, 16 miles S. of Auburn. P. 2928.

VENICE, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

VENICE, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on Sandusky Bay, and on the Junction Railroad, 2 miles W. of Sandusky City. It has water-power and large flouring-mills.

VENICE, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1830.

VENICE, a township of Shawano co., Michigan. P. 183.

VENICE, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 6 miles above St. Louis.

VENICE, **GOVERNMENT OF**, one of the two great divisions of the LOWLAND-VENETIAN KINGDOM, (which see.)

VENICE, **GULF OF**. See **ADRIATIC**.

VENISE, a city of Italy. See **VENICE**.

VENISSEUX, *ven-nee-sue-ty*, a town of France, department of Isère, 60 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 2948.

VENLO, *ven-lee*, or **VENLO**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, 15 miles N.N.E. of Roermond; lat. 51° 22' N., lon. 6° 10' E. Pop. 7179, employed in brewing, tile-making, tanning, and in tin, lead, tobacco, and vinegar factories.

VENNES, a town of France. See **VANNE**.

VENOSA, *ven-oh-sa*, (anc. *Vendusia*) a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 23 miles N.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 6000. It has a noble cathedral, 6 parish churches, a market-hall, and various Roman remains. It is the birth-place of the poet Horace.

VENOTTERY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

VENRAY or **VENRAY**, *ven-ree*, a village of Holland, province of Limburg, 22 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. 1605.

VENTABREN, *ven-ta-bre-n*, a village of France, department of Bourges-du-Rhône, on a branch of the railway from Avignon to Marseilles. Pop. 1600.

VENTA DEL MORO, *ven-ta del mo-ro*, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and about 60 miles from Cuacena, on the Cahorra. Pop. 1000.

VENTANA, **SERRA**, *ven-ta-ná*, a mountain of La Plata, province and 320 miles S.W. of Buenos Ayres; lat. 28° 5' S. It is of quartz formation, bare and jagged, and attains a height of 3200 feet.

VENTAS CON PENA AGUILERA, *ven-tas con pen-a*, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and 18 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1200.

VENTIMIGLIA, a town of the Sardinian States. See **VENTIMIGLIA**.

VENTIPOOR, *ven-te-po-or*, a village of Cashmere, near the Jhelum, 10 miles S.E. of Serinagar, and having some remarkable Hindoo remains.

VENTNOR, a rapidly increasing town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, between the villages of Bembridge and St. Laurence, and about 4 miles E. of Niton, with which and with Newport, Cowes, and Hyde, it communicates by coaches daily. It stands sheltered by high land on the N. and E., and it has risen since 1830 from a mere hamlet into a fashionable watering-place. It has a chapel of ease, independent and Wesleyan chapels, and schools, handsome terraces, and many detached villas.

VENTOUX, **MONT**, *ven-tue-ty*, France, department of Vaucluse, is near the frontier of the department of Doubs. Height 6263 feet.

VENTRY, a maritime parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry. Pop. 2426. The harbor of Ventry, which affords excellent anchorage, is divided from that of Bingley by a narrow isthmus, which is several Danish fortifications, said to have been the last Danish post in Ireland.

VENUSIA. See **VANOSA**.

VENUS, **POINT**, the most N. point of the island of Tahiti; lat. (flag-staff) 17° 29' 12" S., lon. 149° 29' W. Upon the situation of this point depend most of the geographical positions of islands in the South Sea.

VENZONIC, *ven-zoh-nik*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 2928

government of Venice, delegation and 18 miles N.N.W. of Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 5330.

VEPRIT or **WEPRIT**, *ve-prit*, a town of Russia, govern. most of Poltava, 10 miles E. of Sidelch. Pop. 1008.

VERA, *ve-ra*, a town of Spain, province of NAVARRA, on the Bidasoa, 40 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 1764.

VERA, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.E. of Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 8470. It has a small harbor, manufactures of nitre, an active fishery, and some export and import trade. Near it are traces of the ancient *Urica*.

VERA CRUZ, *ve-ra kross*, a maritime state of the Mexican Confederation, consisting of a long and somewhat narrow belt of territory, stretching along the S.W. part of the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded N. and N.W. by the states of San Luis Potosi and Queretaro; W. by Mexico and Puebla, S. by Oajaca; and E. by Tabasco. It extends from lat. 17° 30' to 22° 15' N., lon. 94° 30' and 99° W. Greatest length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., nearly 500 miles; breadth only about 80 miles. Area 27,596 square miles. The coasts are generally low, level, and sandy, and the streams which fall into the Gulf are either obstructed by bars at their mouths, or else are navigable for only a short distance. The most important are the Tampana, the San Juan or Alvarado, and the Huasteco, separating Vera Cruz from Oajaca and Tabasco. Another characteristic feature of the coast is the number of its lagoons. One of these, the Tampana, in the N., is about 55 miles long by 20 miles broad, and communicates with the Gulf by two mouths, which here form the island of Tuxpan. Within the lagoon are the two islands of Juan Ramirez and El Tiro. The lagoon next in size and still farther N. is Tampana, 12 miles long by 9 miles broad; the largest in the S. is that of Alvarado, subdivided into eight smaller lagoons. The interior, after the low sandy belt of sea-shore is passed, rises gradually, and becomes either clothed with magnificent forests, or covered with verdant pasture, and cultivated fields of cane and corn. Its most mountainous region is near the centre, to the W. of the capital, where the volcanic peak of Orizaba rises to the height of 17,274 feet. The climate is almost pestilential on the coast, where from May to November yellow fever always more or less prevails, but becomes genial and healthy in the higher and more inland districts. The products embrace numerous varieties both of the temperate and torrid zone, including, among others, maize, barley, and wheat, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, sarcaparilla, vanilla, pine-apples, oranges, bananas, and similar fruits, dye-woods, and many valuable species of cabinet-timber. The domestic animals, consisting chiefly of horned cattle, and to some extent also of horses and sheep, are so numerous that their value has been estimated at more than \$20,000,000. Through this state lies the main route to Mexico from the Atlantic. Vera Cruz is divided into 4 departments, Jalapa, Orizaba, Acapulco, and Vera Cruz, subdivided into 12 districts. Capital, Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1854, composed of mixed race, chiefly Creoles and Indians, with some Mexican, foreigner, negroes, and on the coasts a considerable number of Zambos. 274,096.

VERA CRUZ or **VILLA RICA DE LA VERA CRUZ**, *ve-ra kross* (the "rich city of the true cross"), a seaport town of Mexico, capital of the above state, in a sandy, marshy, and unhealthy plain on the S.W. shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 165 miles E. of Mexico; lat. (San Juan de Ulua light) 19° 17' 54" N., lon. 96° 8' 30" W. It presents an imposing appearance from the sea, is defended by the strong castle of San Juan de Ulua, built upon an island about half a mile from the shore; and consists of several squares and regular streets, with houses of coral-limestone, sometimes three stories high, flat-roofed, and generally provided with wooden balconies. The principal buildings are 16 churches, of which, however, only 6 are in use, though the cupolas of all still remain, and form very conspicuous objects; the Government House, which is tolerably handsome, and some dilapidated monasteries. The harbor, a mere roadstead between the town and the castle, is very insecure, having neither good anchorage nor sufficient protection from N. winds. It is provided, however, with a good stone mole, and on the island of San Juan de Ulua there is a lighthouse showing a brilliant revolving light, 50 feet above the sea. The tide ebbs and flows here only once in twenty-four hours; the highest rise observed is 24 feet. The trade, though considerable, is rather declining, in consequence both of the unhealthiness of the climate, the scarcity of good water, and the superior attractions of the rising port of Tampico. It ranks, however, as the fourth port in the Confederation, being surpassed in the extent of its commerce only by Acapulco, Mazatlan, and San Blas. The aggregate tonnage of the arrivals in 1852 (including 7 steamers) was 28,203; number of passengers arrived, 1429; number left, 1346. In 1845, 208 ships, aggregate burden 30,416 tons, chiefly Mexican, United States, French, British, and Spanish, entered, with cargoes to the value of \$2,341,000; and 271 vessels, burden 31,229 tons, cleared from the port. The exports consist principally of bullock, cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, provisions, drugs, vanilla, logwood and pine-

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and had been in the battle of Culloden. Incorporated as a city October 23, 1783. Pop. 1378.

VERGENNES, a post-township in the E. part of Kent co., Michigan, intersected by Flat River. Pop. 876.

VERGENNES, a post-village of Jackson co., Illinois, about 10 miles N. of Murphysborough.

VERGEZE, *vèr-zhàz*, a village of France, department of Gard, 8 miles S.W. of Nîmes, on the railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1300.

VERGHERETO, *vèr-gè-rè-to*, a village of Florence, on a spur of the Apennines, 5 miles from Bagno. Pop. 2246.

VERGINIUM MARE. See ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.

VERGILIA. See MURCIA.

VERIA, *vèr-ee-à*, or KARA VERIA, *kà-rà vèr-ee-à*, (anc. *Berata*; Gr. *Beroia*, *Bernia*.) a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 85 miles W. of Salonica. Pop. 8000, mostly Greeks, engaged in cotton weaving, dyeing, and raising fruit. The ancient town of Bercea is alluded to in Acts xvii. 11.

VERKHNEE or VERKHNI, *vèr-khnee* or *vèr-khnee*, (meaning "Upper.") a prefixed name of many towns of Russia.

VERKHNEE DNEPROVSK, *vèr-khnee dne-à-provsk*, a town of Russia, government and 34 miles W.N.W. of Yekaterinoslav, on the right bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 2800.

VERKHNEE KOLYMSK, *vèr-khnee ko-limsk*, a town of Russia, East Siberia, government of Yakootsk, on the left bank of the Kolyma, 165 miles S.W. of Sredne-Kolymsk.

VERKHNEE SALTOW or VERKHNI SALTOW, *vèr-khnee salt-ov*, a market-town of European Russia, government of Kharkov, 20 miles S.S.W. of Volchansk. Pop. 1500.

VERKHNEE VILIOOSK, *vèr-khnee vil-e-oosk*, a town of Russia, province of Yakootsk, on the Vilui, 175 miles N. of Olekminsk.

VERKHNEE YANSK or VERKHNI JANSK, *vèr-khnee yansk*, a town of East Siberia, province of Yakootsk, on the Yana; lat. 66° 45' N., lon. 123° 10' E.

VERKHOLENSK, *vèr-ko-lènsk*, a town of East Siberia, government and 140 miles N.N.E. of Irkutsk, on the Lena.

VERKHOTURIE or VERKHOTURIE, *vèr-ko-too-rè-à*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, capital of a circle, on the Tورا, 85 miles N. of Alapaevsk. Pop. 2800. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an exchange, and vast corn magazines.

VERKHOVASHKOL, *vèr-ko-vàsh-kol*, a town of Russia, government of Volodga, on the Vaga, and on the road from Volodga to Archangel, 18 miles S. of Velak. Pop. 1540.

VERLAINE, *vèr-lain*, a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles W.S.W. of Liège, on the Yerna. Pop. 1291.

VERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

VERMAND, *vèr-mòs*, a market-town of France, department of Aisne, 6 miles N.W. of St. Quentin. P. in 1852, 1278.

VERMANDOIS, *vèr-mòs-dwà*, (anc. *Veroman-dwà*.) an old subdivision of France, in Picardy. Its capital was St. Quentin.

VERMEJO, *vèr-má-jo*; called also RIO GRANDE, *reeò grán-dá*, a considerable river of the Plata Confederacy, South America, rises on the Bolivian frontier, flows S.E. and joins the Paraguay, 14 miles S.W. of Neembucu. Total course estimated at 750 miles. Affluents, the Jujuy and Tarija.

VERMELHO, *vèr-mèl-yo*, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains S.E. of the town of Goyaz, and, after a N.W. course of about 240 miles, joins the Araguay.

VERMENTON, *vèr-mòs-tòs*, a town of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles S.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 2171.

VERMILION, *vèr-mil-yün*, a parish in the S.W. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1850 square miles. It is drained by Vermilion and Mermentau Rivers. The surface is flat, and partly occupied by prairies and marshes. The soil is adapted to sugar and Indian corn. The Vermilion is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Vermilion Court House. Pop. 3409; of whom 2342 were free, and 1067 slaves.

VERMILION, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains about 290 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash, and drained by the Vermilion River. The surface is mostly level; the soil varies from sandy to clayey; and is very fertile. About one-third of its area is a beautiful prairie. Extensive mines of coal and iron ore are found. On the border of a prairie in Holt township there is a conical mound, which is 60 feet high, and about 600 yards in circuit at the base. The county is intersected by the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Newport. Pop. 5661.

VERMILION, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area estimated at 1200 square miles. It is drained by the Vermilion River (affluent of the Wabash) and by its branches the Salt Fork, Middle Fork, and North Fork, which unite near the middle of the county; the Little Vermilion River flows through the S. part. The surface is generally level; the soil is deep, fertile, and durable. The county contains a large portion of prairie, with plenty of timber distributed along the streams. A plank-road connects Danville with the Wabash River and Canal.

* *Vermelho* is Portuguese, and *Vermelo* in Spanish, signify the same—"Vermilion."

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A railroad is in progress through the county, leading to Springfield and Lafayette. Vermilion River affords valuable water-power. Stone-coal abounds on the banks of the river. Capital, Danville. Pop. 11,492.

VERMILION, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

VERMILION, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. P. 2018.

VERMILION, a thriving post-village, township and shipping port of Erie co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Vermilion River, and on the Junction Railroad, 21 miles E. of Sandusky City. The value of imports in 1851 was \$150,000; of exports, \$207,200; total, \$357,200. Pop. 1516.

VERMILION, a township, Vermilion co., Indiana. P. 1351.

VERMILION BAY, in the S. part of Louisiana, communicates through Cote Blanche Bay with the Gulf of Mexico. Length about 20 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, of Louisiana, rises near Opelousas, and flows southward through Lafayette and Vermilion parishes, into the bay of its own name. It is bordered by fertile prairies, and plantations of sugar and cotton, and is navigable by small steamboats for about 80 miles from its mouth.

VERMILION RIVER, of Ohio, a small stream which flows into Lake Erie, near the N.E. extremity of Erie county.

VERMILION RIVER, in the N. central part of Illinois, falls into the Illinois River, 8 or 4 miles above Peru.

VERMILION RIVER, of Illinois and Indiana, is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South, which unite near Danville, Illinois. It then flows south-eastward, and enters the Wabash, about 8 miles below Perryville, in Indiana. It is navigable to Danville, a distance of 30 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash, 4 or 5 miles below.

VERMILION RIVER, of Minnesota Territory, falls into the Missouri, about 30 miles in a straight line N.W. of the mouth of Sioux River.

VERMILIONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lafayette parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Vermilion, about 60 miles W. by S. of Baton Rouge. The bayou is navigable by small steamers. A newspaper is issued here.

VERMILIONVILLE, a township of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 324.

VERMILIONVILLE, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

VERMONT, (named from the French, *Monts Verts*, or *Verte Monte*, i. e., "Green Mountains," the principal mountain range in the state,) one of the United States of North America, the most north-western of the New England States. It lies between about 42° 44' and 45° N. lat., and 71° 25' and 73° 26' W. lon., and is bounded N. by Canada East; E. by New Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River; S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York and Lake Champlain. Length from N. to S., about 150 miles, and greatest breadth from E. to W. about 85, or about 35 in its narrowest part at the south, including an area of about 10,212 square miles, or 5,535,680 acres, of which 2,601,409 were improved, in 1850.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The Green Mountain Range traverses the whole extent of this state from N. to S., dividing it into nearly equal portions. These mountains, which give name to the state, attain their greatest elevation (4359 feet) in Mount Mansfield, 20 miles N.W. of Montpelier. South of the capital the range separates into two ridges, the higher but more broken taking a nearly N. direction, and the other extending N.E., almost parallel with the Connecticut, but at some distance from it. This ridge, though lower and of easier ascent than the western, is continuous, while the western is broken by the passage of the Onion, Lamoille, and Missisquoi Rivers. From the point of separation southward, the mountains are not divided by the passage of any considerable stream. They approach the western boundary in this direction. Ascutney Mountain, (3520 feet,) near the Connecticut River, in Windsor county, is famous for its picturesque views. The other principal peaks are Killington's, near Rutland, 3675 feet high; the Camel's Rump, 17 miles W. of Montpelier, 4188 feet, and the Nose and Chin, (a few feet higher than the last,) in Mansfield Mountain, the highest peaks in the state, or in the Green Mountain Range. The mountains are generally clothed with the evergreen fir, spruce, and hemlock, and hence their name. The southern part of the range divides the rivers flowing into the Hudson from those emptying into the Connecticut; a portion of the triangle between the northern ridges is drained by Lake Memphramagog, and the W. and N.W. portion by Lake Champlain.

Geology.—The greater portion of the state is of primary formation, though the valleys of the rivers are mostly alluvion, and the shores of Lake Champlain transition formation. On the western side of the mountains the rocks are principally old red sandstone, graywacke, limestone, calcareous sandstone, and granular quartz, containing iron ore and magnesian; hornblende, mica slate, granite, and gneiss form the body of the mountains; serpentine occurs both in the southern and northern part of the state. Along the Connecticut is a continuous bed of clay slate. A bed of granite crosses the Connecticut at Bellows Falls, and also forms Ascutney Mountain. There is an extensive deposit

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number of vessels belonging to Vermont on Lake Champlain in 1854, was 52, tonnage 6141.

Internal Improvements.—Vermont is crossed by two lines of railway from Boston to Burlington; one, entering the state at the mouth of the White River, and traversing its valley with that of the Onion, meets the more southern road, (which enters the state at Bellow's Falls, and coasts the shores of Otter Creek River,) about 6 miles E. of Burlington, when the united roads pass on to Rouse's Point, at the head of Lake Champlain, from whence other roads lead to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Branch roads connect Troy, Schenectady, Bennington, Saratoga, and Whitehall, with the Rutland Road, at the village of Rutland; and the latter point also is united to the towns in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut. A railroad from Portland to Montreal passes through the N.E. of Vermont for about 35 miles; which will soon be united to St. Johnsbury by a road now building. Other roads, coasting the Connecticut River below the mouth of the Passumpsic, connect St. Johnsbury and all the lower towns on the Connecticut with Hartford, New Haven, and New York. In January, 1855, this state had 410 miles of completed railway, and 59 in course of construction. Two fine railroad bridges cross the two arms at the head of Lake Champlain.

Education.—According to the American Almanac, Vermont had in 1851, 90,110 pupils attending her public schools, at a cost of \$217,402; of which \$90,893 was from the public funds; the office of Public School Superintendent having been discontinued in consequence of the abolition of the school fund in 1845, there have been no state returns since 1851. The census of 1850, however, gave 5 colleges, (including medical schools,) with 404 students, and \$21,558 income, of which \$4700 was from endowments; 2731 public schools, with 93,457 pupils, and \$176,111 income, of which \$3737 was from endowments, \$21,984 from taxation, and \$56,693 from public funds; 118 academies and other schools, with 6864 pupils, and \$48,935 income, of which \$3727 was from endowments, \$5865 from taxation, and \$1989 from public funds; attending school, as returned by families, 92,242, of whom 3496 were of foreign birth; of the adult population 6240 could not read and write, of whom 5624 were of foreign birth.

Public Institutions.—Among the benevolent institutions, stands conspicuous the Asylum for the Insane at Brattleborough. Since the opening of the Asylum to August 1, 1854, there have been admitted 2229 patients, of whom 1048 have recovered. The number of patients treated during the year, was 535; remaining in the institution at the end of the year, 359. The State Prison at Windsor had, September 1, 1854, 68 inmates. The services of the convicts are let out to contractors, notwithstanding which, the expenditures exceed the income by \$351. Vermont had, in 1850, 30 public libraries, with 21,061 volumes; 54 school and Sunday school, with 19,720; 9 college, with 23,280; and 3 church libraries, with 580 volumes. Vermont has a Historical Society at Montpelier.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 599 churches in Vermont in 1850, the Baptists owned 102, Christians 9, Congregationalists 175, Episcopalians 26, Free Church 1, Friends 7, Methodists 140, Presbyterians 11, Roman Catholics 8, Union Church 76, Unitarians 2, Universalists 33, and minor sects 4, giving 1 church to every 524 of the inhabitants. Value of church property, \$1,216,125.

Periodicals.—There were published in Vermont in 1850, 2 daily, 1 semi-weekly, 30 weekly, and 2 monthly newspapers and magazines, with an annual circulation of 2,567,602 copies.

Population.—The population, like that of the other New England States, is mainly composed of the descendants of the English race. Though the figures do not show a very rapid increase in Vermont, her population has had a steady growth; while, at the same time, it has contributed in a large ratio to peopling other states with a portion of their most intelligent, virtuous, and enterprising citizens. In 1790, Vermont had 65,416 inhabitants; 150,465 in 1800; 217,713 in 1810; 235,704 in 1820; 280,652 in 1830; 291,948 in 1840; 314,120 in 1850, of whom 159,653 were white males, 133,744 white females; 375 colored males, and 843 colored females. This population was divided into 68,573 families, occupying 56,421 dwellings. Pop. to the square mile, 30.76. Of the entire population, 232,803 were born in the state; 48,880 in other states of the Union; 1546 in England; 15,377 in Ireland; 1102 in Scotland and Wales; 14,470 in British America; 218 in Germany; 40 in France; 78 in other countries, and 323 whose places of birth were unknown—giving a ratio of about 10½ per cent. of foreign birth, while Vermont contributed about 63,000 inhabitants to other states. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred in this state 3129 deaths, or less than 10 in every thousand persons—the smallest ratio in the United States. In the same period, 3654 paupers received aid, of whom 1611 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$33 for each pauper. Of 148 deaf and dumb, 1 was colored; of 140 blind, 2 were colored; of 560 insane, none were colored; and of 290 idiotic, 2 were colored. Of the entire population 77 were engaged in mining; 73,150

in agriculture; 1303 in commerce; 13,174 in manufactures; 41 in navigating the ocean; 146 in internal navigation; and 1563 in the learned professions.

Counties.—The state is divided into 14 counties, viz., Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orleans, Orange, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. Montpelier is the capital.

Cities and Towns.—Vermont has no very large towns; the principal are Burlington, with 6110 population; Bennington, 3923; Brattleborough, 3816; Montpelier, 3757; Middlebury, 3517; besides Rutland, St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, Vergennes, Windsor, Newbury, Norwich, and many others, with from 2000 to 3000 population.

Government, Finances, &c.—A governor, lieutenant-governor, senate, and house of representatives, are each elected annually by popular vote. The governor receives a salary of \$750 per annum, and the lieutenant-governor, who is ex-officio president of the senate, \$4 per diem during the sessions of the legislature. There are 30 senators and 230 representatives, who each receive \$2 per diem during the sessions of the legislature, which meets annually on the second Thursday in October. Vermont is entitled to 3 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 5 electoral votes for President of the United States. Every male citizen of the United States, who shall have been a year next preceding an election an inhabitant of the state, is entitled to a vote—if of quiet and peaceable behavior. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of 3 judges, which holds a session in each county annually; 2. Of county courts, which are held in 4 circuits; and 3. Of a court of chancery, which holds two stated sessions annually in each county. An appeal from the chancellor's court lies to the supreme court. The circuit judges are appointed by the legislature, but 2 associate judges in each county are elected by the people. Salaries of judges, \$1375. The assessed value of real estate in 1854 was \$77,001,697; estimated value, \$92,205,049 in 1850, and \$101,425,553 in 1852. Public debt, none. Ordinary expenses, about \$50,000. In August, 1854, Vermont had 40 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$3,275,650; a circulation of \$3,986,709, and \$196,680 in specie.

History.—Vermont was first settled by some emigrants from Massachusetts, at Fort Dummer, now Brattleborough, in 1724. The French erected a fort on the E. side of the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, in 1731, but soon deserted and destroyed it. Vermont was long claimed both by New York and New Hampshire, which, though decided by the king as belonging to New York, created difficulties and troubles for the settlers until the breaking out of the Revolution, which event gave Vermont an opportunity to assume her place as an independent state, though even then Congress had considerable difficulty in inducing New York to relinquish her claims and acquiesce in the admission of Vermont into the confederacy as an independent state; this, however, was consummated March 4, 1791. In this state occurred the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, in which the British were defeated in two engagements. The soldiers of Vermont were known in the Revolution as the Green Mountain Boys. Vermont was the first new member of the American confederacy added to the original thirteen.

VERMONT, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

VERMONT, a post-village of Howard co., Indiana, on Wildcat River, 6 miles E. of Kokomo.

VERMONT, a thriving post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, about 60 miles N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 1564.

VERMONT, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

VERMONT MEDICAL COLLEGE. See WOODSTOCK.

VERMONT SETTLEMENT, a village of Will co., Illinois, 36 miles S.W. of Chicago.

VERMONTVILLE, a post-village of Eaton co., Michigan, on the Thornapple River, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Lansing.

VERN, valen, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1700.

VERN, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 15 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2079.

VERNAISON, vèr-nà'zòn', a village of France, department of Rhône, on the railway to St. Etienne. Pop. 1000.

VERNAL, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, 38 miles E. of Buffalo.

VERNAL, a post-village of Greene co., Mississippi.

VERNANTE, vèr-nán'tà, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 10 miles S. of Coni. Pop. 3171.

VERNANTES, vèr-nònt', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 13 miles S.E. of Baugé. Pop. 2000. It has the remains of a Cistercian abbey.

VERNAZZA, vèr-nát'sà, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Levante, on the side of a ragged rock jutting into the sea. It has the ruins of an old castle. The antiquary Quirino Visconti was born here. Pop. 1078.

VERNE, fèr-nèh, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden, circle of Büren. Pop. 1053.

VERNEUIL, vèr-nu'èl, a town of France, department of Eure, on the Avre, 22 miles S.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. in 1852, 3904. It was formerly fortified, has a church with

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York, on the Erie Canal, 13 miles W. by S. of Rome. Oneida Lake bounds the township on the W., and the New York Central Railroad passes along its southern border. P. 5570.

VERONA, a post-village in Boone co., Kentucky, 53 miles N. of Frankfort.

VERONA, a village in Vanderburg co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Ohio, 165 miles S.W. by S. of Indianapolis.

VERONA, a post-township in the N. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 364.

VERONA DEPOT, a post-village in Verona township, Oneida co., New York, on the Central Railroad, 30 miles E. of Syracuse.

VERONA MILLS, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

VEROQUA, Wisconsin. See VAROQUA.

VERPLANCK'S, a post-village and station of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, about 40 miles from New York.

VERRES, *vér/sé*, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 19 miles E. of Aosta. Pop. 1122.

VERRET LAKE, Louisiana, situated in Assumption parish, is connected by a short outlet with Grand River and Lake Chenmaches. Length about 10 miles.

VERRIERES, *vér-ne-ai/s*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles. Pop. 1100.

VERRIERES, *vér-ne-ai/s*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel, on the French frontier, 8 miles E. of Pontarlier. Pop. 3000.

VERRO or WERRO, *vér/no*, a town of Russia, government of Livonia, on the Verro and Tuda, and on Lake Tammula, 44 miles S.S.E. of Dorpat. Pop. 1500. The Canal of Verro unites the Gulfs of Finland and Livonia.

VERRUA, *vér/voo-á*, a formerly fortified, but now dismantled, town of Piedmont, province and 23 miles E.N.E. of Turin, on the right bank of the Po, opposite Crescentino. Pop. 2603.

VERRUCHIO, *vér-roo-ko-o*, a village of the Pontifical States, legation of Forlì, 3 miles N.W. of San Marino.

VERSAILLES, *ver-sáiz*, (Fr. pron. *vér-sáiz*, or *vér-sá/yé*, a city of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles S.W. of Paris, with which it communicates by two lines of railway; lat. 48° 48' N., lon. 2° 8' E. Pop. in 1852, 35,367. It is divided into the quarters of St. Louis and Notre Dame, to which Montreuil is attached, and is remarkable for the elegance and regularity of its construction. Versailles is justly regarded as one of the handsomest towns in Europe. The *Place du Hóche* has a statue of General Hóche, and from the *Place du Cháteau* diverge the three grand avenues of Paris. St. Cloud, and Sceaux, finely planted with trees. The chief edifices are the Church of St. Louis, the Prefecture, and the Chancery. The magnificent Palace of Versailles was restored during the reign of Louis-Philippe, and is now used as an historical museum: the immense galleries, freshly decorated, contain a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order from Clovis downwards. Connected with the palace are a superbly decorated chapel and theatre, an orangery, spacious flower-gardens, and a park, in which are numerous statues and splendid fountains, supplied with water by the machine of Marly, and at the extremity of the Park the two palaces called the Great and Little Trianon. Versailles is a bishop's see, and has a national college, a normal school, many scientific and literary societies, a public library of 48,000 volumes, and a Chamber of Commerce. The Palace of Versailles, built by Louis XIV., was from 1672 to 1790 the residence of the Kings of France. Many treaties have been signed here, at one of which, in 1763, England recognised the independence of the United States of America; and here, on the 20th of June, 1789, the representatives of the communes of France constituted the National Assembly, and took the famous oath of the *Jeu-de-Paume*. From 1790 to 1837, Versailles was nearly deserted, but since the opening of the Museum in the latter year. It has regained much of its former importance. It was the birth-place of Philip V. of Spain; Louis XV., XVI., and XVIII., and Charles X. of France; the Abbé de l'Épée, Ducis, and General Hóche.

VERSAILLES, *ver-sáiz*, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

VERSAILLES, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1659.

VERSAILLES, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

VERSAILLES, a beautiful post-village, capital of Woodford co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Frankfort to Lexington, 13 miles S.E. of the former. It is surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated region, and contains a handsome brick court-house, a bank, 4 churches, a large seminary, a woollen factory, and several bagging factories. It is supplied with pure water issuing from a cave or natural conduit, which extends under the foundations of the houses.

VERSAILLES, a village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, about 90 miles N. of Cincinnati.

VERSAILLES, a thriving post-village, capital of Ripley co., Indiana, on Laughery Creek, and on the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, (in progress,) 70 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It is situated in a rich farming region, and has con-

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siderable trade, which is facilitated by a plank-road leading from Madison to Greensburg. A weekly newspaper is published here.

VERSAILLES, a post-village in Brown co., Illinois, 66 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

VERSAILLES, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Missouri, 40 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City. Laid out in 1836. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, on one of the proposed routes of the Pacific Railroad.

VERSCHITZ, a town of Hungary. See VERSECK.

VERSECK, VERSETZ, WERSCHETZ, *vér'shét/s*, or VER-SCHITZ, *vér'shít/s*, a fortified town of the Hungarian Banat, co. and 41 miles S. of Temesvar. Pop. 15,788. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has a college and cavalry barracks. In its vicinity large quantities of wine, silk, and rice are raised.

VERSHIRE, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 23 miles S.E. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1071.

VERSMOLD, *vér/smolt*, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1420.

VERSOIX or VERSOY, *vér'swá*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N. of Geneva, on the W. shore of its lake. Pop. 500. It belonged to France previous to 1815.

VERSOVAH, *vér-svq*, a maritime town of British India, presidency and 14 miles N. of Bombay, on the W. coast of the island of Salsette.

VERSOY, a village of Switzerland. See VERSOIX.

VERTAISON, *vér-tá'són*, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1852, 2450.

VERTEILLAC, *vér-tá'yák* or *vér-tá'yák*, a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 7 miles N. of Ribérac. Pop. 1100.

VERTEUIL, *vér-tuí*, a village of France, department of Charente, at the foot of a castle-crowned height, on the left bank of the Charente, 4 miles S.E. of Ruffec. Pop. 1460.

VERTEUIL, a market-town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles E. of Marmande. Pop. 1200.

VERTEUIL, a village of France, department of Gironde, arrondissement of Pauillac. Pop. 1010.

VERTOU, *vér'too*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, near the Sèvre-Nantaise, 5 miles S.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 5,940.

VERTOVA, *vér-to-vá*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 12 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 1748.

VERTUS, *lâ vér'tú*, a town of France, department of Marne, 16 miles W.S.W. of Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 2432.

VERULK. See VEROLL.

VERVICK or WERWICQ, *vér/vik*, a frontier town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles S.S.E. of Ypres. Pop. 8657.

VERVIERS, *vér'ved*, a town of Belgium, province and 14 miles E. of Liege, on the railway to Cologne, and on the Vastre. Pop. 20,000. It has celebrated manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn, for which various steam and water mills are employed; it has also dyeing and soap works, breweries, &c.

VERVINS, *vér-ván*, (anc. *Veridunum* or *Verbitunum*), a town of France, department of Aisne, 22 miles N.N.E. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 2707. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, and manufactures of hosiery and umbrellas. In 1596 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Henry IV. and Philip II. of Spain.

VERWICK, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan, hundred of Troeddyr.

VERYAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

VERZENAY, *vér'sh-ná*, a village of France, department of Marne, S. of Reims. Pop. 1300.

VERZUOLO, *ver-zwo-lo*, a town of Piedmont, province and 3 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 3901.

VERZY, *vér'sé*, a market-town of France, department of Marne, 8 miles S.S.E. of Reims. Pop. in 1852, 1054.

VESCOVANA, *vér-ko-vá-ná*, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation of Padua, 8 miles S.E. of Este. Pop. 3300.

VESCOVATO, *vér-ko-vá-to*, a town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Cremona. Pop. 2400.

VESCOVATO, *vér-ko-vá-to*, a market-town of Corsica, 16 miles S. of Bastia. Pop. 1025.

VESDRE, *véd'r*, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Belgian province of Liege, joins the Ourthe, 3 miles S.E. of Liege, after a W. course of 45 miles, past Limbourg and Verviers. Its valley is highly picturesque.

VESEGONSK, *vá-sé-gónsk*, written also WESSJEGONSK, a town of Russia, government and 134 miles N.E. of Tver. Pop. 2800. It has two annual fairs, attended by merchants from every part of the empire.

VESIME, *vá-sé-má*, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Acqui, near Bobbio, on the Bormida. It has the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1156.

VESINS, *vér-sán*, a village of France, department and 14 miles N.W. of Aveyron. Pop. in 1852, 2040.

VESLE or VELLE, *vail* or *vél*, a river of France, departments of Marne and Aisne, after a N.E. course of 65 miles past Rheims, joins the Aisne 6 miles E. of Soissons.

VESONTIV. See BESANCON.

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VIANDEN, ve-ān'den, a town of the Netherlands, province and 24 miles N. of Luxemburg. Pop. 800.

VIANEN, ve-ā-nen, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Leek, 7 miles S.S.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 2456.

VIANNA, ve-ān'nā, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 20 miles S.S.W. of Évora, near the Jarama. Pop. 1360.

VIANOS, ve-ā-noce, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and about 45 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1895.

VIAR, ve-ā/, a river of Spain, rises in the mountains of Monasterio, near Montemolino, province of Badajoz, flows about 60 miles S.E. and joins the Guadalquivir at Cantillana, 16 miles N.E. of Seville.

VIAREGGIO, ve-ā-rēd'jō, a seaport town of Central Italy, Tuscany, duchy and 13 miles W. of Lucca, on the Mediterranean, with 5850 inhabitants, a harbor defended by a fort, and export trade in statuary marble.

VIARIGGI, ve-ā-rīd'jē, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province and 13 miles S.S.W. of Casale. Pop. 1779.

VIASMA. See **VIAZMA**.

VIATKA or **WJATKA**, ve-ā'tkā, a river of Russia, traversing all the centre of the government, to which it gives name, rises 17 N. of Glazov, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Kama in the government of Kazan, after a course of 500 miles.

VIATKA or **WJATKA**, a large government of European Russia, in its E. part, between lat. 55° 30' and 60° N., and lon. 40° and 54° E., having N. Vologda, E. Perm, W. Kostroma, and S. Nizhne-Novgorod, Kazan, and Orenboorg, from which last it is separated by the Kama. Area 53,493 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,818,752, comprising many Tartar tribes, and about 50,000 Mohammedans. Its E. part is covered with the extreme ramifications of the Ural Mountains; surface elsewhere undulating or level. A surplus of corn over home consumption is raised. Principal crops, rye, barley, and oats, with some wheat, and peas, lentils, flax, and hemp. The climate is too severe for fruits to ripen, and potatoes are grown only in gardens. Forests of fir, oak, elm, and birch, are very extensive. Cattle rearing is of less importance than agriculture. Furs, tar, iron, and copper, are the chief products. Manufactures are increasing; there lately were about 60 woollen, linen, and other factories for woven goods in the government. Paper, soap, potash, leather, and copper-ware are made; fire-arms are manufactured at Sarapul, and, at Viatka, anchors, gun-carriages, and iron machinery on a large scale. The exports are corn, timber, and manufactured goods. The imports comprise salt, tea, and other Asiatic produce.

VIATKA or **WJATKA**, a city of European Russia, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Viatka, near the influx of the Tchupeia, lat. 58° 24' N., lon. 60° E. Pop. 6890. It has 2 convents, diocesan and high schools, gymnasium, extensive distilleries, and iron works, and it is the great centre of the commerce of the government.

VIATSK, a town of Russia. See **VELSK**.

VIAUR, ve-ā/, a river of France, rises in the department of Aveyron, flows circuitously S.W., forms part of the boundary between the departments of Tarn and Aveyron, and joins the Aveyron after a course of about 60 miles.

VIASMA or **VIASMA**, ve-ā'smā, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles E.N.E. of Smolensk, on the Viasma, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 12,000. It has 22 churches and convents, several schools, and a trade in linen, hemp, linaeed, and hempeed. The French were defeated here, October 22, 1812, by the troops of Miloradovitch.

VIASNIKI or **VIASNIKI**, ve-ā-nee'kee, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles E. of Vladimir, on the Khasma. Pop. 1900. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

VIBOLDONE, ve-hol-do'nā, or **VICOBOLDONE**, ve-ko-bol-do'nā, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 8 miles from Milan, between the Lambro and the Olona. It figures much in early Italian history. Pop. 1297.

VIBORG, **WIBORG** or **WYBORG**, vee'borg, **VIBOURG**, vee'boorg, written also **WIBURG** and **VYBORG**, (Finnish *Wiburi*, wū-poo'ree,) a seaport town of Finland, capital of a lan, on a deep inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 74 miles N.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 3500. It consists of the town proper, and the St. Petersburg and Viborg suburbs. The citadel is built on the site of the original town, founded by the Swedes in 1293. Viborg has a college and a female school, and an active export trade. In its vicinity is the park Monrepos, a favorite holiday resort of the inhabitants.

VIBORG or **WIBORG**, vee'borg, a town of Denmark, capital of a stift and amt, on the small lake of Viborg, 36 miles N.W. of Aarhus. Pop. 5500. It has a cathedral, manufactures of woollen fabrics, cards, leather, and tobacco, and a large fair in June.

VIBRAYE, vee-brā/, a town of France, department of Barthe, 25 miles E. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 3005.

VIC, veek, a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Seille, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nancy. Pop. in 1852, 2884. It has quarries of Paris plaster and rock salt, and a trade in corn and wine.

VIC

VICALVARO, ve-kāl-vā'ro, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and about 4 miles from Madrid, with fine alabaster quarries. Pop. 1503.

VICARELLO, ve-kā-rēl'lo, (anc. *Vicus Aurelius*?) a village of Central Italy, near the N. side of the Lake of Bracciano, with ruins of an imperial villa of the time of Trajan, and mineral waters, (the ancient *Therma Aurelia*?)

VICARI, ve-kā'ree, a town of Sicily, province and S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4500.

VICCHIO-DEL-MUGELLO, vik'ke-o dēl moo-jēl'lo, a walled town of Tuscany, about 18 miles from Florence. Pop. 1197.

VIC DESSOS, veek dēs'sow, a town of France, department of Ariège, 14 miles S.W. of Foix. Pop. 1142.

VIC EN BIGORRE, veek dōs bee'gor, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 11 miles N. of Tarbes. Pop. in 1852, 3663.

VICENZA, ve-sen'zā or ve-chēn'zā, (anc. *Vicentia*,) a city of Austrian Italy, capital of a delegation, on the Bacchiglione, 40 miles W. of Venice, with which it communicates by railway; lat. 45° 32' N., lon. 11° 33' E. Pop. 33,100. It is enclosed by dry moats and decaying walls, but it has many handsome edifices, built by Palladio, a native of the city. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral and several other churches, episcopal and numerous other palaces, a city-hall, Olympic theatre, built in imitation of the ancient theatres; a triumphal arch leading to the Campo Marzio, lyceum, clerical seminary, orphan asylum, and several hospitals. It has a public library, two gymnasia, and a society of agriculture. Manufactures of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, paper, porcelain, and earthenware, leather, gold, and silver articles, &c. with a brisk trade in its manufactures of timber, corn, and other agricultural produce. Vicenza, after being pillaged successively by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, and the Emperor Frederic II., came early in the 16th century into the possession of the Venetians, who held it till the downfall of their republic in 1796.—Adj. and inhab. **VICENTINE**, vee'sen-teen', (It. *Vicentino*, ve-chēn-tee'no.)

VIC FEZENAC, veek fā'zon'sāk', a town of France, department of Gers, on the Lasse, 16 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 4167.

VICH, vik, or **VIQUE**, veek, (anc. *Auoua*, afterwards *Vicus*?) a city of Spain, province and 37 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 10,667. It has a cathedral, with some curious architecture, and which in the 10th century was the metropolitan see of Catalonia; and manufactures of linen, hempen, printed cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics. It is famous for its sausages.

VICHADA, ve-chā'dā, a river of New Granada, flows E. through the great N. plain of South America, and joins the Orinoco, after a course of 260 miles.

VICHERA, a river of Russia. See **VISHERA**.

VICHTE, vik'tā, a river of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 22 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1359.

VICHY, vee'shee, or **MOUTIERS-LES-BAINS**, moo'tē-d' lē bāns, (anc. *Athua Calida*,) a town of France, department of Allier, 1 mile W. of Cusset, on the right bank of the Allier. Pop. 1360. It has mineral springs, and well frequented baths, hotels, and lodging-houses. The baths were known to the Romans.

VICKERY'S CREEK, Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee in the N.E. part of Cobb county.

VICKERY'S CREEK, a post-village of Forsyth county, Georgia, 115 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

VICKSBURG, a city and port of entry, capital of Warren county, Mississippi, is situated on the Mississippi River, 400 miles above New Orleans, and 50 miles W. of Jackson, with which it is connected by the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad. The situation is elevated, the ground uneven, and the city is not compactly built. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 or 5 churches, and several academies for both sexes. Three newspapers are published here. Vicksburg is the most commercial place on the river between Natchez and Memphis, and is an important mart for cotton; of which article about 100,000 bales are annually exported. The greater part of this is received by railroad. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and New Orleans. The Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad is to be extended eastward to Selma, in Alabama. Another railroad has been surveyed from Vicksburg to Marshall, in Texas, via Shreveport. The tonnage of this port, June, 1852, was 215½ tons enrolled and licensed and employed in steam navigation. The receipts of cotton by railroad for 3 years were as follows: in 1850, 49,722 bales; in 1851, 62,134; and in 1852, 88,732. Pop. in 1840, 3104; in 1850, 3678.

VICKSVILLE, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

VIC-LE-COMTE, veek lē kōnt, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 3151.

VICO, veeko, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Nola. Pop. 1130.

VICO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Ivrea, in the valley of Brocco. Pop. 1068.

VICO, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 9 miles N. of Frosinone. Pop. 3000.

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discovery by Stuart, in 1830. Three steamers were constructed in 1853 to ply on the waters of this river, one with the view of reaching Swan Hill, a distance of 1300 miles, and the other the village of Albury, in New South Wales, upwards of 1500 miles from the mouth of the Murray, in Encounter Bay. Its chief feeders come from New South Wales, while Victoria sends it only a few small streams, as the Mitta-Mitta and Ovens towards the E., and the Goulburn, Campaspe, and the Loddon or Yarrayne, towards the centre. On the south side of the water-shed the principal rivers are, proceeding from the E. the Snowy River or Margalong, the Tumbo, Nicholson, Mitchell, Avon, Macalister, and La Trobe, which contribute to form a chain of lagoons; the Yarra-Yarra, important from having on its banks the capital, Melbourne, to which it is navigable by vessels of 200 tons; and along with it the Marriburnong or Salt-Water River, Werribree, and Little River, all falling into Port Phillip; the Moorabool and Barwon, at the entrance of Port Phillip; and the Glenelg, which forms part of the W. boundary, its mouth being variously laid down on the maps by the colonial surveyors. The lakes are so numerous as to form one of the principal physical features of the interior. Few of them, however, are fed by perennial streams, and hence many, which at one season cover large areas, dwindle away at another, or become altogether dry. By far the largest is Lake Corangamite, situated 50 miles W. of Geelong; it is of very irregular and serpentine form, about 90 miles in circuit, and, though fed by several fresh-water streams, is perfectly salt. Lake Colac, about 8 miles E. of this, though only 10 miles in circuit, is, however, the most important, from the fact of its being fresh, and affording water to upwards of 200,000 sheep that feed in its vicinity.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria, though liable to great and sudden fluctuations, is on the whole temperate and eminently salubrious. Its worst feature is its hot winds, which commence in November, and recur at intervals throughout the summer till near the end of February. The days, however, during which these winds prevail average annually not more than 20, and of these only a third are oppressively hot. At Port Phillip the maximum and minimum summer temperatures are respectively 90°·6 and 48°·8; the maximum and minimum winter temperatures, 69°·8 and 39°·6; the mean annual is 61°·3, nearly that of Naples. The annual fall of rain at Melbourne is about 27 inches, but this is very unequally divided over the year, about a fifth of the whole falling in July.

Agriculture, Mines, &c.—The agricultural capabilities of Victoria have been very partially tested, but there cannot be a doubt that though much of the soil is of light texture, it possesses great natural fertility, and is capable of raising cereals of the best quality, and in quantity sufficient to maintain a large if not dense population. The vine also thrives well, and both the ordinary and many of the finer fruits and vegetables of the N. temperate zone have already become acclimatized and abundant. The number of acres under crop, with the produce in the year ending March 31, 1853, was as follows:—Wheat, 16,823 acres, 498,704½ bushels; maize, 1 acre, 61 bushels; barley, 411½ acres, 9431 bushels; oats, 2947½ acres, 96,980 bushels; potatoes, 1978½ acres, 4512½ bushels; sown grasses, 14,101½ acres; green food for cattle, 401½ acres; hay, 21,286½ tons. Total, 36,663½ acres. The same year there were 107½ acres in vineyards, yielding 4500 gallons of wine, and 500 gallons of brandy. In the year ending December 31, 1852, the live stock numbered 34,021 horses, 431,380 horned cattle, and 6,551,906 sheep.

This last item proves the vast progress which Victoria has made in the production of what was, previous to the gold discoveries, its only great staple. It now furnishes one-half of the whole wool imported into Great Britain. Its first export of wool took place in 1836, but the quantity, probably trifling, is unknown. The following year, (1837,) it amounted to 175,000 pounds, valued at 14,000*l.*; in 1844 to 4,326,000 pounds; in 1848 to 10,525,000 pounds; and in 1853 to 20,842,591 pounds, valued at 1,651,871*l.* These results, which might of themselves establish the pre-eminent claims of Victoria as a field for enterprise, have recently been in a great measure eclipsed by her mineral treasures. The conformity of the geological structure of the mountain ranges with that of the Urals, had led Murchison to predict, with confidence, that gold would be found among them, and its actual existence had repeatedly been rumored, on grounds more or less authentic. Its discovery, however, within the colony, dates only from 1851. Since then the number of its known localities have greatly increased, and multitudes of diggers have been successfully at work, partly in the E. among the Australian Alps, where, among other valuable diggings, notice is due to those on the banks of Lake Omeo, at Mount Gibbon, near the sources of the Mitta-Mitta, and on the banks of the Ovens; but chiefly in the W., among the E. ramifications of the Grampians, from 50 to 100 miles N.W. of Melbourne. By far the largest continuous field yet explored is that which has Mount Alexander for its centre, and occupies an extensive area between the sources and along the banks of the Campaspe and Loddon. Besides these, the diggings which have hitherto acquired

most celebrity are those of Ballarat, at the sources of the Yarrowee or Lea, 45 miles N.N.W. of Geelong, and those of Mount Freeth, among the range of the Pyrenees, at the sources of the Avoca; but there are doubtless many others of equal value only remaining to be brought to light. In July, 1854, the number of gold-fields then being worked was 10, extending over no less than 5 degrees of longitude. The quantity of gold which passes by private hands, and of which no public return can be made, makes it difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the gross produce. The total quantity of gold obtained within Victoria up to the end of 1852, has been estimated at 4,891,000 ounces, which, at 3*l.* 15*s.* per ounce, gives a value of 18,341,250*l.* The quantity exported in the same year was 4,263,042 ounces, valued at 15,986,407*l.* In 1853 the ascertained and estimated quantity exported was 3,090,342 ounces, which, valued at 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, the current rate of the colony, gives 12,284,110*l.*, or upwards of 30,500,000*l.* as the produce of less than 2½ years. The following Table gives a detailed account of the gold export on the customs list for that year, (1853):

Exported.	Ounces.	Value.
To London	1,718,318	£6,443,392
“ Liverpool	453,558	1,699,717
“ Southampton	202,048	757,637
“ Glasgow	430	1,607
“ Sydney	25,033	92,073
“ Calcutta	3,493	14,366
“ Singapore	44,759	167,042
“ Ceylon	31,710	121,002
“ New York	10,500	39,000
“ Calao	6,700	25,120
“ Havre	61	228
Total	3,497,722	£20,365,448

The immense addition thus suddenly made to the wealth of the colony has necessarily produced a complete revolution in its circumstances. The necessity of entering into detail on this subject is saved by the following Table, which exhibits a summary of the most remarkable changes:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1850-1853.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Revenue, general	124,409	180,004	345,834	1,647,423
Revenue, territorial	136,854	199,820	720,967	1,565,763
Total revenue	261,263	379,824	1,066,801	3,213,186
Imports	744,925	1,050,437	1,043,986	15,842,637
Exports	1,041,798	1,423,999	7,451,548	11,061,543
Shipping, Number	555	609	1,657	...
inwards; Tonnage	107,030	126,411	409,218	...
Bank deposits, 4th quarter . . . . .	...	8,121,554	4,354,241	6,129,797
Circulation, do. . . . .	...	140,069	1,377,311	1,919,000
Coin and gold, do. . . . .	...	310,724	3,004,530	4,236,000
Number of Banks	2	3	5	6
Population, 31st December	75,000	95,000	200,000	285,000

It ought to be observed that gold is not the only source of mineral wealth possessed by Victoria. The copper found so abundantly in South Australia, doubtless exists here also; limestone, granite, and sandstone are already worked in quarries apparently inexhaustible; and an extensive field of coal has been traced along the coast, though no mine has yet been opened in it. The want of proper means of communication has been much felt, but a railway was opened, extending from Melbourne to the shipping in its harbor, in 1854, and others which will bring the principal diggings into connexion with Melbourne, Geelong, and Hobson's Bay, are in course of construction. Efforts are also being made to establish a system of telegraphs.

Government, Education, &c.—For administrative purposes the adjoining districts of Gipps Land, Western Port, and Portland Bay are divided into 24 counties, of which that of Bourke contains the capital, Melbourne. The government, similar to that of the other Australian colonies, consists of a governor, an executive council, and a legislative assembly, of which a third is nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds are chosen by qualified electors. The number of schools in the colony, in 1853, was 115, attended by 7841 pupils, and supported at a cost of 13,495*l.* 776*s.* being derived from the government, and 5732*l.* the amount paid for school fees. The number of churches was 49, of which 13 belonged to the Church of England, 7 to the Presbyterians, 17 to the Wesleyans, 3 to the Independents, 2 to the Baptists, 6 to the Roman Catholics, and 1 to the Jews. Whole number of accommodations or seats, 16,060.

History.—Port Phillip was first discovered in 1602, and became the general name of the whole colony, which, after it had been partially settled by emigrants, chiefly from Van Diemen's Land, was formally recognised in 1825, when the first sale of crown-lands took place. It formed the S. division of New South Wales till 1851, when it was erected into a separate colony, and assumed its new name in honor of Queen Victoria. The rapid progress of Victoria in its material prosperity is unparalleled in the annals of British colonies.

tion. Without government aid, and in spite of local jealousies, it has become by far the most flourishing shoot from the parent stem in the British colonial empire.

VICTORIA, a county of West Australia, mostly between 15° lat. and 31° 30' S., and lon. 116° and 117° E., having N. the county of Glenelg, E. Durham, S. York, and W. Twiss. Principal settlements are Bejoorlong and Toodyoy, on the Toodyoy River. Numerous heights and other localities in the Austrian colonies have this name.

VICTORIA, a newly erected district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, composed of what was, before the late Kaffre war, deemed neutral territory, on the E. frontier of the colony, between the Great Fish and Keiskamma Rivers, by which latter it is separated from British Kaffraria. In it are Alice Town, and Forts Peddie, Fittroy, and Albert.

VICTORIA, a town of the British colony of Hong Kong, stretching for 4 miles along its N. coast, and having Roman Catholic and other chapels, Chinese schools, and numerous storehouses and European dwellings.

VICTORIA, a fort in British India, presidency and 70 miles S.E. of Bombay.

VICTORIA, a Dutch fort on the island of Amboyna.

VICTORIA, the modern appellation of Mahé, the capital town of the Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean.

VICTORIA, of North Australia. See **PORT ESKINGTON**.

VICTORIA, a river of North-East Australia, discovered in 1846 by Sir T. Mitchell, and found flowing westward in lat. 24° 14' S., lon. 144° 34' E.

VICTORIA, a county in the N.W. part of Canada West, near Lake Simcoe. Area 749 square miles. It contains several small lakes. Capital, Metcalf. Pop. 11,657.

VICTORIA or **LA VICTORIA**, a town of Venezuela, province and 35 miles S.W. of Caracas.

VICTORIA (or **ALEXANDRIA**) **LAKE**, in South Australia, is on the S.E. side of the settled part of that colony, between lat. 36° 0' and 36° 35' S., and lon. 139° and 139° 45' E., enclosed by the counties of Hindmarsh, Sturt, and Russell, and opening south-westward by a short passage into Encounter Bay. Length and breadth about 30 miles each. On its N.W. side it receives the Murray River, of which it is an expansion; it also receives the Bremer, Angas, and Finniss Rivers, is connected south-eastward with Lake Albert, by a strait 5 miles in length, and contains Hindmarsh and some other islands. Its N. and W. banks are low, and skirted with plains like those around Adelaide; E. and S. shores mostly undulating, interspersed with bold headlands. Its navigation is safe, but access from the sea is impeded by a sand-bar at the mouth of the strait.

VICTORIA LAKE, a lake of Central Asia, in the table-land of Pamir, 15,000 feet above the sea.

VICTORIA LAND, the name given to the supposed Antarctic Continent discovered by Sir James Ross in 1841. Its shores were seen and partly explored from lat. 70° to 79° S. Near its N. extremity, in lon. 168° 12' E., is Mount Erebus, an active volcano, elevation 12,400 feet; and Mount Terror, 10,900 feet. The position of the S. magnetic pole was also ascertained by Ross to be in lat. 75° 5' S., lon. 164° 8' E.

VICTORIA LAND, an insular tract of British North America, N. of lat. 68° N., and extending from about lon. 103° to 110° W. It is separated from the North American continent on the S. by Dease Strait, and from Boothia-Felix on the E. by Victoria Strait. It was discovered and named by Simpson; and explored by Dr. Rae in 1851.

VICTORIA RIVER, of North Australia, joins the Indian Ocean by the wide estuary Queen's Channel, East Cambridge Gulf, lat. 14° 40' S., lon. 129° 21' E.; the estuary between Turtle and Pearce Points being 26 miles in width. It has been traced inland to lat. 15° 9' S., lon. 130° 52' E., where it was found still flowing from S.E. to N.W. Opposite its mouth are several islands; its banks are bold and often steep; and 60 miles inland it rushes rapidly between rocky ranges from 500 to 600 feet in height; but it is said to be navigable for vessels of large burden for at least 60 miles from its mouth. Eighty miles from its mouth it traverses a valley 16 miles wide, and of alluvial soil. The country along its banks is alternately fertile and barren.

VICTORIA STRAIT, a broad arm of the sea, Arctic regions, separating Victoria Land and Prince of Wales Land on the W., from Boothia-Felix and North Somerset on the E. It communicates N. by Ommaney Inlet with Barrow's Strait W. of the entrance to Wellington Channel.

VICTORY, a township of Essex co., Vermont, about 45 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 168.

VICTORY, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, near the route of the Lake Ontario Auburn and Ithaca Railroad, 22 miles N. by W. of Auburn. Pop. 2208.

VICTORY, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

VICTORY MILLS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

VICUS SPACORUM. See **VICO**.

VID, *veed*, or **URAK**, *oo-rák* (?) (anc. *Urtus* or *Atus*?) a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan near the sources of the Isker and Maritza, flows N.N.E. and joins the Danube, 8 miles W. of Nicopolis. Total course 130 miles.

VIDA/LIA, a post-village, capital of Onondaga parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, oppo-

site Natchez, and about 150 miles above Baton Rouge. During the Spanish dominion it was called the Post of Concordia. It contains 1 tavern, and 1 newspaper office.

VIDASSOA, a river of Spain. See **BIDASSOA**.

VIDAUBAN, *vee'do'bôn* (anc. *For'um Vicon'tis*?) a village of France, department of Var, 7 miles S.E.W. of Draguignan. Pop. in 1852, 2150.

VIDIGUEIRA, *ve-de-gl'e-ri*, a market-town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 13 miles N.E. of Beja. Pop. 2500.

VIDIGULFO, *ve-de-gool'fo*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 7 miles N. of Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 1491.

VIDIN. See **WIMIN**.

VIDOMBAK, *vee'dom'bók*, or **WEIDENBACH**, *ve'den-bák*, a village of Transylvania, 4 miles from Kronstadt, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 1100.

VIDOURIE, *vee'doori*, a river of France, departments of Gard and Hérault, enters the lagoon de Mauglo, 11 miles E. of Montpellier, after a S. and W. course of 40 miles.

VIDZY or **WIDZY**, *vil'zoo*, a town of Russian Poland, government and 72 miles N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 4000.

VIE, *vee*, a river of France, department of Vendée, rises S. of Belleville, and flows N. into the Atlantic, which it enters at St. Gilles, after a course of 30 miles.

VIR, a river of France, departments of Orne and Calvados, flows 30 miles N.W., and joins the Dives near Corton.

VIRCHTACH, *vee'chták*, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 44 miles N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1469.

VIRILLE-VIGNER, *ve-ál' veeñ*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 18 miles S.E. of Nantes, on the left bank of the Ognon. Pop. in 1852, 5422. It has 3 annual fairs.

VIELLA, *ve-él'yá*, a town of Spain, province of Lerida, in the Pyrenees, on the Garonne, near its source. Pop. 738.

VIELLA, *ve-él'yá*, a village of France, department of Gers, 26 miles N.W. of Mirande. Pop. 1811.

VIELMUR, *ve-él'múr*, a village of France, department of Tarn, on the Agout, 7 miles W. of Castres. Pop. 1036.

VIELSAUM, *ve-él'sáim*, a market-town of Belgian Luxembourg, 12 miles N.N.E. of Houffalize.

VIENNA, *ve-on'na*, (Ger. *Wien*, *veen*; Fr. *Vienne*, *ve-ánn*; Sp. *Viena*, *ve-ánn*; Dutch *Wenen*, *ve-nen*; L. and It. *Vienna*, *ve-én'nd*; anc. *Vindobona*.) a celebrated city of Europe, capital of the Austrian Empire, and of the archduchy of Austria, is situated about 2 miles from the main stream of the Danube, but traversed partly by an arm or branch, which bears the name of the Viennese Danube, serving the purpose of a canal, and partly by an insignificant stream, called the Wien or Vienna, which empties itself into this arm of the river, 390 miles W.N.W. of Milan, 137 miles N.W. of Pesth, 340 miles S.E. of Berlin, 380 miles E.S.E. of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and 650 miles E. by S. of Paris. The site is 480 feet above sea-level, lat. 48° 12' 32" N., lon. 16° 23' E. Like Paris, Vienna stands near the centre of a tertiary basin rich in fossil shells, but of less extent, as the secondary and transition rocks form conspicuous mountain boundaries to the N.W., W., and S., at average distances of 10 and 12 miles. With the exception of two suburbs, the whole of the buildings are on the right bank of this branch of the Danube, rising from it in terraces, which give a considerable declivity to many of the streets.

Vienna consists of the town proper, or *Innere-Stadt*, and of upwards of 30 suburbs. Its whole circuit, about 16 miles, is traced for the far greater part by walls, or, as they are called, lines, 12 feet in height, provided with a ditch and 12 gates or barriers. The *Innere-Stadt*, the original nucleus of the town, forms a kind of circle near its centre, and except on the N.E. side, where it reaches the river, is surrounded by ramparts from 30 to 60 feet high, flanked with 11 regular bastions, and lined by a deep fosse; it is separated from the suburbs, partly by the river, but to a much greater extent by a glacis or esplanade, about 600 yards wide, furnishing ample space for relaxation. The *Innere-Stadt* does not cover a tenth of the whole area occupied by the city, but being more compactly built than the suburbs, contains more than a seventh of the whole population. It is entered by 12 gates, is divided into 4 quarters, and consists of 127 streets, generally narrow, but well paved with granite, and kept clean by a very complete system of subterranean drainage. It has 20 squares, the largest of which, called the Hof, is 420 feet long, by 230 broad. The others most deserving of notice are the *Hohemarkt*, the *Josephplatz*, the *Burgplatz*, the *Neumarkt*, and the *Stephensplatz*, all situated within the inner town, which is the court-end and centre of gayety and fashion. This marks the social aspect of Vienna from all the other great cities of Europe, where the nobility shun the confined, old-fashioned streets; but in Vienna, although there is no *trattoir*, ladies of the highest order, and princely nobles, may be seen at all times of the day walking along the streets of the *Innere-Stadt*. In the inner town also, and nearly in the very heart of it, is the *Graben*, which is sometimes considered as a square, but is more properly a street, 540 feet long, by 160 feet broad, constituting the greatest thoroughfare, and containing some of the finest shops. The other principal streets in the inner town are the *Herrengasse* and *Wallnergasse*, where the finest mansions

of the nobility are situated; the Kohlmarkt and the Bischoffgasse, continued by the Kärnthnerstrasse on the S., and terminated by the Rothenthurnstrasse on the N. There are also many elegant streets in the suburbs, particularly in those of Schottenfeld and Breitenfeld on the W., Mariahilf on the S.W., and Leopoldstadt and Jägerzeil on the N.E. In the last in particular, the street of its own name is one of the most showy and animated in Vienna.

The dwellings are usually from four to five stories high, and of very large dimensions, occupied by a number of families, who obtain access by a common stair. Some of the houses, built round courts, and hence designated by the name of *Hofen*, are of enormous extent. Among others may be specified the Schotten-Hof or Scotch Court, so called from having been originally attached to the church of the Scotch Benedictines, who settled here in 1158; the Mülker-Hof, belonging to the monastery of Mülk; and the Trattner-Hof, situated in the Graben, tenanted by 400 persons. From its altitude and inland position, Vienna is one of the most salubrious cities in Europe; the atmosphere is remarkably pure and balmy, and the inhabitants enjoy robust health, without being much attacked with colds or pulmonary affections, while epidemic diseases pass over the city lightly. Few cities are better provided with the means of relaxation in the open air. The broad glacié encircling the inner town has been already mentioned, the Augarten in the N., and the Belvedere gardens in the E., are equally commodious, but are all eclipsed by the Prater in the N.E., about 4 miles long by 2 miles broad, situated between two arms of the Danube, and so beautifully planted, laid out, and otherwise decorated, that it is regarded as the finest public park in Europe.

Churches.—The first in order is the *Dom-Kirche* or the Cathedral of St. Stephen, a lofty, cruciform, Gothic structure, 230 feet long, 215 feet broad, and 90 feet high. It stands in the centre of Stephensplatz, and is built of large blocks of brown limestone. The W. façade, 210 feet high, is adorned with rich tracery and sculpture, and flanked by 2 octagonal towers. From the centre of the S. façade rises a magnificent tower, diminishing gradually from its base in regularly retreating arches and buttresses, till it terminates in a point 465 feet in height, the loftiest in Europe, with the exception perhaps of Strasbourg. Within it is a great bell of nearly 18 tons weight, cast of cannon taken from the Turks in 1711. Besides the tower there is a dome covered with several remarkable statues, carvings, and sculptures. The interior, supported by 12 pillars, remarkable for their size, is somewhat gloomy, but very imposing. It has 38 marble altars, and various monuments, of which that of the Emperor Frederick IV., with a "Passion," by Sandrart, placed over it, is the most gorgeous, and that of the celebrated Prince Eugene the most interesting. Near the Josephsplatz is the court parish church (*Hofparr-Kirche*) of the Augustines, a finely proportioned edifice, founded by Frederick the Fair in 1330. In fulfilment of a vow made during his imprisonment in the castle of Transnitz, it contains a beautiful monument to the Archduchess Christina by Canova; in the chapel are preserved the hearts of the imperial family. The Capuchin church is remarkable only as containing the imperial burying-vault; and the Barnabite or St. Michael's Church, for being the most ancient in the city: the Church of St. Peter is built on a model of the Basilica of St. Peter at Rome. Of the numerous other churches, notice is due to the Castle-Chapel, where the music of the greatest composers is regularly performed in the best style; and the University Church, with 16 richly decorated marble columns. The Lutheran Church, in the suppressed monastery of St. Dorothea, has an excellent organ; and the Calvinists or members of the Helvetic Confession, have a handsome church after designs by Nigelli. The Jews have 3 synagogues, one of them with a magnificent interior.

Palaces and Government or Municipal Edifices.—The imperial palace, (*Kaiserliche Burg*), on the S.W. side of the inner town, near the glacié, is an ancient and irregular structure of little merit, consisting of three courts or quadrangles, one in the centre called the Burgplatz, another on the E. side called the Amalien-Hof, and a third on the W. side called the Schwetzer-Hof. The apartments of the imperial family are in the last. Immediately adjoining, and on the bastion, is the palace of the Archduke Charles, a splendid structure by Fischer d'Erlach. The other principal palaces are the Belvedere, consisting of two buildings, one at the foot and another at the summit of a gentle eminence, with a fine garden between them; the palace was built by Prince Eugene, who spent the latter years of his life in it; the palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, conspicuous both by its architecture and its enormous extent; the palaces of Count Schönborn, Prince Schwarzenburg, Prince Auersperg, Prince Esterhazy, &c. The principal government buildings are the hotels of the ministry, the majestic structure in which the states of Lower Austria sit, the Town-house, the National Bank, the Mint, the Imperial and the Civil Arsenal, both with collections of ancient armor, and the former with 150,000 stand of arms.

Public Monuments.—These are neither numerous nor very

remarkable. Among the finest are the equestrian and colossal statue of Joseph II., by Zauner, in the Josephsplatz; the handsome monument of the late emperor Francis I., by Marchesi, in the Burgplatz; and above all the marble statue of Theodosius, executed by Canova, and set up in the temple of Theodosius in the Volksgarten.

Educational Establishments and Libraries.—Among the former, the first place is due to the University, founded in 1237, but re-organized by Maria Theresa under the direction of Van Swieten. Its average attendance of students is the largest in Europe, being about 5250. It has about 65 professors, who are all paid by the government. It is celebrated for its school of medicine, which has a most valuable anatomical museum, and botanic garden. The University occupies a large isolated building in the form of a parallelogram, with a façade opening upon a public square. The Josephinum, a medico-chirurgical academy for army surgeons, has a very extensive series of anatomical preparations in wax. The Polytechnic Institute, occupying a handsome structure facing the glacié, instructs 500 pupils in the arts and practical sciences, as well as trade and manufactures. In the normal school, established by Maria Theresa, originated that most important class of institutions, which in Austria practically exemplified their utility almost half a century before they were thought of in Great Britain. Other important educational establishments are the Seminarium or Roman Catholic Institute, in which the greater part of the best educated priests of the empire finish their education; a Hungarian theological institute or Pazmaerum, a similar Protestant institute; the Theresianum, specially intended for the education of young nobility; the Academy of Oriental Languages, to qualify persons for diplomatic appointments in the East; the Military Geographical Institute, 3 gymnasia, attended by 1500 scholars; 14 schools of design, an agricultural, a veterinary, and a riding school; 29 Volks or common schools, 7 high, and 19 girls' schools, at which the average attendance amounts in all to at least 30,000.

The Imperial Library, occupying a handsome edifice which forms one side of Josephsplatz, and immediately adjoins the imperial palace, is one of the largest and most valuable in Europe, containing 300,000 printed volumes, and 10,000 manuscripts, many of the latter being either unique or of extreme rarity. Annexed to the library is an almost unrivalled collection of engravings, originally commenced by Prince Eugene, and now containing 300,000 of the finest prints. The University Library has 120,000 volumes, that of the Theresianum 30,000; and that of military archives 24,000. Besides these are several valuable private libraries, to which access can easily be had, among others the emperor's private library, 50,000 volumes; that of the Archduke Charles, 20,000; of Prince Liechtenstein, 50,000; of Prince Schwarzenburg, 40,000; of Prince Esterhazy, 30,000; and of Count Schönborn-Buchheim, 20,000.

Museums, Picture Galleries, and other Collections.—The Museum of Natural History, adjoining the Imperial Library, has one of the largest herbariums in existence, and is particularly rich in ornithology. The Cabinet of Minerals consists of five divisions—mineralogy, geognosy, fossils, aeroliths, and pictures in mosaic—all excellent and some unrivalled. The Cabinet of Antiquities contains about 80,000 coins and medals, 12,000 Greek vases, several celebrated cameos and intaglios, and an enormous onyx, 26½ inches in diameter, which formed part of the dowry of Mary of Burgundy, wife of the Emperor Maximilian. The Schatzkammer or treasury, contains the imperial jewels, and among other remarkable curiosities the regalia of Charlemagne, taken out of his grave at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Cabinet of Egyptian Antiquities is particularly rich in mummies, and the Collection of Ambras, so called from a castle in the Tyrol where it was commenced, includes a remarkable assemblage of ancient and modern armor, together with a series of antique sculptures, and a museum of natural objects and works of art. Among the latter is the celebrated salt-cellar made by Benvenuto Cellini for Francis I. The Imperial Picture Gallery, in the Upper Belvedere, contains above 1200 pictures, among which are excellent specimens of almost all the different schools of painting. The other principal galleries are those of Prince Esterhazy, Prince Liechtenstein, Count Czernin, and Count Schönborn-Buchheim. The Sculpture Gallery owes its chief attractions to modern artists, Canova, Thorwaldsen, &c.

Societies, &c.—The most important are the Vienna Academy of Sciences, the Geological Institute of the Austrian Empire, the Imperial Geographical Society, the Polytechnic Institute or Society of Arts, with a valuable collection of implements, models, and designs; the Academy of the Fine Arts, including four schools—one for painters and sculptors, another for architecture, a third for engravers, and a fourth for manufacturing designs; the Imperial Agricultural Society, the Philharmonic Society of the Austrian Empire, and Conservatory of Music, and various other musical associations.

Sanatory, Correctional, and Charitable Establishments.—These are very numerous, and include, a general hospital, (*Allgemeine Krankenhaus*), an enormous pile composed of

seven quadrangles, containing 2000 beds, and annually receiving 16,000 patients; connected with it is a general lying-in and foundling hospital, greatly needed in a city in which, according to the statistics of 1849, above one-half of the births are illegitimate; a lunatic asylum, recently completed on a new plan, and regarded as a model of its class; a humane society for the recovery of persons only apparently dead by drowning or otherwise; a deaf and dumb institute, a Jewish and various other hospitals, particularly those of the Brothers and Sisters of Charity; a large bridewell, a penitentiary and house of correction for the province, and an imperial penitentiary and workhouse; a blind asylum, an orphan hospital, and various establishments of a similar description; a savings' bank, a *mont-de-piété*, a society for the relief of widows and orphans, and numerous almshouses and charitable foundations, both public and private.

Amusements.—Of these the citizens of Vienna are extravagantly fond, and the demand thus created has not failed to call forth a corresponding supply. In all quarters gardens, *cafés*, and similar establishments, are open, where excellent music, much harmless and not a little vicious pleasure, are easily obtained. The more systematic establishments for amusements are an opera-house, where operas and ballets are performed in a style not surpassed elsewhere; and four theatres, one called the Hof or Burg Theatre, attached to the palace, and appropriated to the regular drama; another, the Vienna Theatre, the largest and handsomest in the city, and celebrated for melodramas and spectacles; the third, in the Josephstadt, of an intermediate description; and the fourth, in the Leopoldstadt, which is the favorite resort of the middle and lower classes, and furnishes, in the humor and rather coarse jokes of the pieces performed, an accurate idea of the popular taste and character.

Manufactures and Trade.—Vienna is unquestionably the first manufacturing town in the empire. The most important articles are cotton and silk goods, particularly shawls, saddlery, shoes, and other articles in leather; porcelain, made chiefly at the government factory, and distinguished equally by the fineness of the ware, the beauty of its designs, and the brilliancy of its colors; sword-cutlery, firearms, and cannon, the latter made chiefly at the government foundry; tobacco, a government monopoly; meerschaum-pipes, and musical and optical instruments, cutlery, hardware, white-lead, bronze and other metallic goods; paper, liquors, chemical products, watches, and jewelry. In the arts of letter-press and lithographic printing, and in the adaptation of the electrotype process to printing, the imperial office has produced specimens not surpassed anywhere.

The trade, notwithstanding the disadvantage of an inland position, is also very extensive, Vienna being a central dépôt not only for its own provinces N. of the Alps, but for the traffic between the E. and the W. of Europe. The number of wealthy mercantile houses, many of them in the hands of Greeks, is great, and money transactions to a very large amount are carried on. The National Bank, established during the Seven Years' War, and well managed, has contributed greatly to the commercial prosperity, and its shares bear a high premium.

Vienna is the centre of an extensive system of railways, connecting it with Trieste on the Adriatic, Pesth in Hungary, and in other directions with Breslau, Warsaw, Berlin, Paris, and the other principal cities of the continent.

History.—Vienna appears to have been a Roman station in the 1st century, and to have borne the name of *Fabiana*. It was afterwards included in Upper Pannonia, and received the name of *Vindobona*. On the decline of the Roman Empire it experienced the common fate, and was pillaged by the Goths and Huns. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, who erected it into a bishopric, and contributed much to its prosperity. Under him it became the capital of a margraviate, and the surrounding territory received the name of Austria, or Oester-reich, the Eastern Kingdom. Its first margraves were princes of the Babenberg family, who afterwards changed their title to that of Dukes, and continued to rule till the 13th century, when the line became extinct. Vienna then came into the possession of Ottokar of Bohemia. By him it was greatly increased in extent, and improved in appearance; but in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge the election of the Emperor Rudolph, was subjected to a six weeks' siege. Not long after it passed, with Austria itself, to the house of Hapsburg. In 1484, Matthias, King of Hungary, gained possession of it, and made it the seat of his court. Under the Emperor Maximilian I. it became the capital, and has ever since been the habitual residence of the head of the Austrian family. Under Ferdinand I. a host of Turks, mustering 120,000 men, and 300 pieces of cannon, appeared before the walls, burned the suburbs, and battered down a great part of the city; but the defence, though conducted by only 16,000 regular troops, and 4000 citizens, was so valiant that the Turks were forced to retire. Before the disasters which they had caused were repaired, the plague visited the city

in 1679, and carried off 120,000 persons in 11 months. In 1685 the Turks re-appeared, with a still more formidable host than before, headed by the grand-vizier Kara-Mustapha. The defence was most valiantly conducted for two months by Count Rudiger, of Starhemberg, but had become almost hopeless, when the celebrated John Sobieski suddenly appeared with his Poles, and the Turkish host was almost annihilated. A long period of rest and prosperity followed. The French took it in 1806 and in 1809. The Congress of Vienna, which fixed the present limits of the countries of Europe, was held here from November, 1814, to June, 1815. The city was held by the revolutionary party for a short time in 1848; the barricades were raised on 6th October but it surrendered to the imperial troops on 30th of same month, having suffered severely from a bombardment. Pop. in 1846, 467,980.—Adj. and inhab. VIENNESE, *ve-én-neez'*, (Fr. VIENNAIS, *ve-én-né'*; It. VIENNESE, *ve-én-ná-sá'*; Ger. adj. WIENERISCH, *ve-én-er-ish*; inhab. WIENER, *ve-én-er*.)

VIENNA, France. See VIENNE.

VIENNA, *vi-en-nyá*, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, 22 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 851.

VIENNA, a post-village and township in the N.W. part of Oneida co., New York, on Oneida Lake, 120 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 3393.

VIENNA, a thriving village of Phelps township, Ontario co., New York, on the Canadaigua Outlet, at its junction with Flint Creek, and on a branch of the Central Railroad, 7 miles N.N.W. of Geneva. It is divided into East and West Vienna, and has 3 or 4 churches, numerous stores, and manufactures of flour, iron, and other articles. Pop. estimated at 1600.

VIENNA, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, on Pequest River, about 48 miles N. by W. of Trenton.

VIENNA, a post-village of Dorchester co., Maryland, on Nanticoke River, 68 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

VIENNA, a village in Forsyth co., North Carolina, 115 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

VIENNA, a post-village, capital of Dooley co., Georgia, 95 miles S.W. of Milledgeville, is situated in a level region, containing extensive pine forests. Pop. about 100.

VIENNA, a post-village in Pickens co., Alabama, on Tombigbee River, near the mouth of Sipsey River, 135 miles N.W. by W. of Montgomery.

VIENNA, a post-office of Jackson parish, Louisiana.

VIENNA, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, 34 miles W. of Columbus. The post-office is called VIENNA CROSS ROADS.

VIENNA, a post-township in the S.E. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1007.

VIENNA, a township in the N.W. part of Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 390.

VIENNA, a post-village in Macomb co., Michigan.

VIENNA, a post-township in Scott co., Indiana. P. 1654.

VIENNA, a post-village of Scott co., Indiana, on the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad, 8 miles W. of Lexington.

VIENNA, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Pop. 258.

VIENNA, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Illinois, 190 miles S. by E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1853, about 200.

VIENNA, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 253.

VIENNA, a post-village in Spring Prairie township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, 55 miles S.E. of Madison.

VIENNA, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 134 miles S.W. of Toronto. Pop. about 800.

VIENNA CROSS ROADS, Ohio. See VIENNA.

VIENNE, *ve-én'*, (anc. *Vigena*?) a river of France, rises in the N. part of the department of Corrèze, passes St. Leonard, Limoges, Confolens, Châtelleraut, (where it becomes navigable,) Chinon, and joins the Loire on the left at Candé, after a N. and N.W. course of 220 miles.

VIENNE, a department of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old province of Poitou, surrounded by the departments of Indre, Haute-Vienne, Charente, Deux-Sèvres, Maine-et-Loire, and Loire. Area 2574 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 317,305. The surface is generally flat; it is watered by the Vienne and its affluent the Clain, the Charente in the S., the Gartempe and Creuse in the N.E., and the Dive in the N.W. Soil very unequal in fertility; chief crops, all kinds of cereals, chestnuts, flax, hemp, and maize of inferior quality. Fine horses, mules, and sheep are reared. The chief mineral products are iron and lithographic stones, and the principal manufacture is that of arms and cutlery at Châtelleraut. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Poitiers, Châtelleraut, Civray, Loudun, and Montmorillon. Capital, Poitiers.

VIENNE, (anc. *Vien'na*.) a town of France, the capital of an arrondissement in the department of Isère, 45 miles W.N.W. of Grenoble, on the left bank of the Rhone, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon; lat. 45° 33' N., lon. 4° 54' E. Pop. in 1852, 20,753. The town is situated between the Rhone and the mountains, and is traversed by the river Gère. It has a Gothic cathedral and numerous ancient remains, a communal college, a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linsens, silk, and paper. In its vicinity are lead and silver mines; and near it, at Ampuis, the celebrated wine, called Côte-Rotie, is made. Vienna was the capital of the Allobroges; it became afterwards the

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metropolis of Viennois. A council was held here in 1311, which abolished the order of the Templars.

VIENNOIS, ve-én'noá', an ancient district of France, which belonged to the former provinces of Dauphiné, and had Vienne for its capital. It is now included in the departments of Drôme and Isère.

VIEQUE, ve-á'ká, **BIEQUE**, be-á'ká, or **CRAB ISLAND**, a British West India island, 9 miles E. of Porto Rico, and S. of Culebra. Lat. of E. point, 18° 7' N., lon. 66° 34' W. Length from W. to E., 18 miles; breadth, 4 miles. On its S. side are several small harbors.

VIERLANDE, fees'lán'deh, a small territory of North Germany, between the Elbe and Bille, S.E. of Hamburg, which city shares its sovereignty with Lubeck. It comprises the four villages of Altengam, Curslack, Kirchwarder, and Neuenam. United pop. 6445.

VERLINGSBEEK, ver'lings-bák', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 30 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc, near the Meuse. Pop. 806.

VIERNHEIM, fees'n'híme', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 miles S.S.W. of Heppenheim. Pop. 2483.

VIERRADEN, fees'ná'den, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 25 miles S.S.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1646.

VIERSÉN, fees'sén, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles W. of Düsseldorf, on the Nera. Pop. 3700.

VIERWALDSTATTERSEE. See **LUCERNE LAKE** OF.

VIERZON, ve-á'zón', a town of France, department of Cher, on the Yèvre, near its junction with the Cher, on a railway, 19 miles N.W. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 6730. It has blast-furnaces and forges, steel refineries, manufactures of porcelain and earthenware.

VIESLY, ve-á'slé', a town of France, department of Nord, 10 miles N.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2715.

VIESTI, ve-é'stes, (anc. *Apenesta*) a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the Adriatic, at the E. foot of Mount Gargano, 23 miles N.E. of Manfredonia. Pop. 5900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, convents, and bishop's palace.

VIETRI, ve-á'tree, a market-town of Naples, Principato Citra, 1½ miles W. of Salerno. Pop. 2400.

VIETRI, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 15 miles W.S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2800.

VIEVTA, a post-office of Grundy co., Illinois.

VIEVZ, fees'ts, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 26 miles N.N.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 1625.

VIEUX-CONDE, ve-úh' kón'sá'dé', a town of France, department of Nord, 9 miles N. of Valenciennes. Pop. 4386.

VIEUX-GENAPPE or **VIEUX-GENAPP**, ve-úh' shén-nápp', ("Old Genappe") a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1199.

VIF, fees', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 8 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2435.

VIG, veeg, a river of Russia, rises in the N. of the government of Olonets, expands into a lake of the same name, flows about 170 miles, and falls into the White Sea. Its current is broken by several cataracts.

VIGAN, ve-gán', a seaport town of the Philippines, on the N.W. coast of the island of Luzon, capital of a province, at the mouth of an arm of the Abra, with an important trade chiefly in the hands of the Chinese. Pop. 17,235.

VIGAN, a commune of France, department of Lot, on the Bloue, 3 miles E. of Gourdon. Pop. 1700.

VIGAN, Lá, lèh ve-é'gón', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Arre, an affluent of the Hérault, 40 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 4993. It has a communal college, and manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, cotton yarn, leather, paper, and glass.

VIGATTO, ve-gát'to, (anc. *Vicatula*) a village of Italy, duchy and 6 miles S. of Parma. Pop. 4488.

VIGÉAN, Lé, lèh ve-é'shón', a village of France, department of Vienne, 18 miles S.W. of Montmorillon. Pop. 1300.

VIGÉOIS, ve-é'zhwá', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, near the Vézère, 14 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 2388.

VIGEVANO, ve-já'vá-no, a town of the Sardinian States, province of Lomellina, on the Mora, near the Ticino, 15 miles S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 15,221. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and manufactures of silk-stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni.

VIGGIANELLO, vid-já-né'ño, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 20 miles S.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 4800.

VIGGIANO, vid-já'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 9 miles S.E. of Marsico-Nuovo. Pop. 5800. It has manufactures of woollens, soap, and wax candles.

VIGGIU, vid-jóo', or **VIGIU**, ve-jóo', a village of Austrian Italy, province and 21 miles W. of Como, with fine marble quarries. Pop. 2100.

VIGIA, ve-zhe-á', or **SÃO-JORJE-DOS-ALAMOS**, shwye shou'zhá dóse á'já-móse, a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles N. of Pará, on the estuary of the Pará River. Pop. of the district, 10,000. It has an export trade in fine coffee, grown in its vicinity.

VIGIPARA. See **BIJRAHAR**.

VIGNACOURT, veen'yá'kóor', a village of France, department of Somme, 11 miles from Amiens. Pop. 3851.

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VIGNALE, veen-yá'li, a market-town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Casale. Pop. 2149.

VIGNANELLO, veen-yá-né'ño, a town of the Papal States, 8 miles E.S.E. of Viterbo, near Lago Maggiore. Pop. 1060.

VIGNEMALE, a mountain of France. See **PYRENEAS**.

VIGNOLA, veen-yó'li, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 5 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 4200.

VIGNOLA, a village of the duchy of Modena, on the Panaro, 11 miles S.S.E. of Modena. Pop. 2200.

VIGNOIO, veen-yó'io, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 5 miles S.W. of Coni, with a parish, an oratory, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1309.

VIGNONE, veen-yó'ná, a village of Tuscany, province of Siena, 5 miles S.W. of Pienza, with chalybeate and sulphurous baths.

VIGO, ve-é'go, (anc. *Virus Spaurum*), a seaport town of Spain, province and 13 miles S.S.W. of Pontevedra. Pop. 4167. It is enclosed by walls and a trench, and has an excellent harbor, with deep water, close in shore. It has a lazaretto, a fortress, and export trade in wine, bacon, and maize; and an active pilchard fishery. It was much injured by the attacks of the English under Drake in 1585 and 1589, and in 1719 under Lord Cobham.

VIGO, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash River. The surface is level or gently undulating, and is mostly occupied by majestic forests and beautiful prairies. The land, with small exceptions, is highly fertile and well cultivated. The county contains rich mines of coal, and quarries of limestone and freestone. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, the Evansville and Illinois Railroad, and Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, meet at the county seat. Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Colonel Francis Vigo, a native of Sardinia, and a citizen of Vincennes. Capital, Terre Haute. Pop. 16,289.

VIGO, BAY OF, Spain, in Galicia, S. of that of Pontevedra, is about 20 miles in length by 5 miles across at its mouth, and contains the islands of Bayona and Estela.

VIGO, (ve-é'go,) **LAKE**, Russia, government of Olonets, 45 miles N. of Lake Onega. Length, from S. to N., 45 miles; greatest breadth 35 miles. It is traversed throughout by the river Vig, which carries its surplus waters northward into the White sea.

VIGOLENO, ve-go-lá'no, a village of Italy, Parma, 22 miles S.E. of Piacenza. Pop. 4267.

VIGOLZONE, ve-go-ló'zón', a village of Italy, Parma, 10 miles S. of Piacenza. Pop. 3038.

VIGONE, ve-go'nd, a market-town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province and 9 miles E.S.E. of Pinerolo. P. 6243.

VIGTEN, vig'ten, **IND**, **ind**, **MEL**, **mél**, and **YT**, **yt**, three parallel islands lying close to each other in a S.W. and N.E. direction off the W. coast of Norway; lat. (W. extremity) 64° 40' N., lon. 10° 24' E.

VIGUERA, ve-gv'rá, a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and 13 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1366.

VIGUZZOLO, ve-gó'zso-lo, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 3 miles N.E. of Tortona. Pop. 2106.

VIHAR, a principality of Hindostan. See **COCH-RANAR**.

VIHIER, vee'e-v', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 23 miles W.S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 1504.

VIJAPARA, a town of Cashmere. See **BIJRAHAR**.

VIJAYANAGARA, a city of Hindostan. See **BIJANAGAR**.

VIJAYAPOOR, ve-jí-d-poor', a town of Nepal, 132 miles S.E. of Khatmandoo.

VIJAYAPURA. See **BEJAPUR**.

VIKKUR, a town of Sinda. See **BUNDER VIKKAR**.

VILAFABELA, ve-lá-fá-bé'li, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 18 miles N.N.E. of Zamora. Pop. 1158.

VILAFAMES, ve-lá-fá'més, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N.N.E. of Castellon de la Plana.

VILAGOS, veeló'gosh', a town of S.E. Hungary, county and 15 miles N.E. of Arad. Pop. 6186.

VILAINE, vee'láin', (anc. *Herius, Vicinoria*) a river of France, rises in the department of Mayenne, flows W., past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N., and thence has a S.S.W. course, past Redon and La Roche Bernard, to the Atlantic at Peneff, department of Morbihan. Total course 130 miles, for the last 50 of which it is navigable. The tide rises in it as high as Redon, where it receives the Oust. Principal affluents, the Ille and Oust from the N. and W.; the Cher, Don, and Isaac from the E. With the Ille, it gives name to the department in which its upper course chiefly lies.

VILALONGA, ve-lá-yon'gá, a village of Spain, Catalonia, province and about 7 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1121.

VILASECA, ve-lá-sé'ká, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles S.W. of Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. P. 3364.

VILBEL, ví'bél, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 5 miles N.E. of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 2042.

VILCABAMBA, veel-ká-bám'bd, **YUCAY**, yoo-kv', or **QUT-LABAMBA**, ke-lá-bám'bd, a river of Peru, flows N.E., and joins the Apurimac to form the Ucayali.

VILCAÑOTA, *veel-kán-yo'tá*, a river of Peru, tributary to the Ucayali.

VILCAÑOTA, a great mountain knot of the Andes, near lat. 14° 30' S., on which perpetual snow lies at the elevation of 15,800 feet.

VILCHES, *veel'chès*, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.N.E. of Jaén. Pop. 1837. It has an ancient castle. There are mines and quarries in its vicinity.

VILEIKA, *veil'ká*, or **VILIKIKI**, *veil'kee*, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles N.N.W. of Minsk, on the Vilna. Pop. 1800, mostly Jews. In 1831, the Poles were defeated here by the Russians.

VILIA or **WILIA**, *veel'le-d*, a river of Russian Poland, governments of Minsk and Vilna, flows W., and joins the Niemen at Kovno. Total course 250 miles.

VILIOOI, **VILIOUI** or **VILUI**, *vil'io-oi*, written also **BILUI**, a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, flows easterly, and falls into the Lena at Oost Vilioisk. Length about 700 miles.

VILIOOISK, *Oost*, or **OEST VILIOUISK**, *oost vele-oi'sk*, a town of East Siberia, government and 180 miles N.N.W. of Yakootsk, at the junction of the Viliooi with the Lena; lat. 63° 25' N., lon. 125° 35' E.

VILUI, a river of Siberia. See **VILIOOI**.

VILJEVO, *vil'yá-vo*, a village of Austrian Slavonia, co. of Verocze, about 16 miles from Siklos.

VILKOMER, **VILKOMIR**, *vil'ko-meer'*, or **WILKOMIERZ**, *vil-kom'e-ai-nsh*, a town of Russian Poland, government and 50 miles N.N.W. of Vilna, on the Svitsa. Pop. 5000. It has several churches and schools.

VILLA-ALBESE, *vil'lá al-bé'sé*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 6 miles S. of Como. Pop. 1489.

VILLA ALFONSINA, *vil'lá ál-fon-seo'ná*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 8 miles N.W. of Il-Vasto.

VILLA ALPANDO, *veel'yá ál-pán'do*, a town of Spain, 31 miles N.E. of Zamora. Pop. 2460.

VILLA HANEZ, *veel'yá há-né'th*, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles E.N.E. of Valladolid.

VILLA BARTOLOMEA, *vil'lá bar-to-lo-mé'dá*, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, on the right bank of the Adige, 3½ miles S.E. of Legnago. Pop. 2300, chiefly engaged in the culture of rice.

VILLA BASILICA, *vil'lá bá-sil'le-ká*, a village of Tuscany, duchy of Lucca, about 4 miles from Pescia. Pop. 6851.

VILLA-BELLA, a town of Brazil. See **MATTO-GROSSO**.

VILLA-BELLA-DA-PRINCESSA, *veel'lá bil'lá dá preen-sá'sá*, (or **PRINCESSA**, *preen-sé'sá*), a town of Brazil, on the N. part of the island of São Sebastião, province and 85 miles E. of São Paulo, with a commodious and secure harbor. P. 3000.

VILLA-BIANCA, *vil'lá be-an'ká*, a town of Sicily, 13 miles W.S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 2500.

VILLA-BOA, a town of Brazil. See **GOYAX**.

VILLA-BOA-DE-RODA, *veel'lá bo'á dá ro'dá*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Minho, comarca of Guimarães. Pop. 1108.

VILLA-CANAS, *veel'yá kán'yá*, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 3745.

VILLA-CAPELLO, *vil'lá ká-pé'llo*, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 2 miles S.W. of Il-Vasto. Pop. 1500.

VILLA-CARILLO, *veel'yá ká-reel'yo*, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles N.E. of Jaén, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. Pop. 4660.

VILLA-CASTIN, *veel'yá kás-teen'*, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles W.S.W. of Segovia. Pop. 802.

VILLAGE, *veel-yá'thá*, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles from Leon. Pop. 1350.

VILLACH, *vil'lák*, (Illyrian *Bialk*, *bá'lik*), a town of Illyria, Carinthia, 52 miles N.W. of Laybach, on the Drave, near the influx of the Gail. Pop. 2487. It is defended by a strong castle, and is the principal entrepôt for the products of the Carinthian mining districts, and has numerous forges, marble quarries, copper and lead mines, and a brisk transit trade between Germany and Italy.

VILLA-CIDRO, *vil'lá chee'dro*, a town of Sardinia, division and 26 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 5944.

VILLADA, *veel-yá'dá*, a market-town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.W. of Palencia, on the Sequilla. Pop. 2950.

VILLA-D'ADDA, *vil'lá dá'dá*, a village of Austrian Italy, on the Adda, with a parish church and a trade in silk and wine. Pop. 2081.

VILLADEATI, *vil-lá-dá-dé-tee*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province and 12 miles W. of Casale. Pop. 2140.

VILLADECANES, *veel-yá-dá-ká'nés*, a village of Spain, province and 60 miles from Leon. Pop. 1071.

VILLA-DE-FRADES, *veel'lá dá frá'dés*, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 18 miles N.N.E. of Beja. Pop. 1340.

VILLA-DE-IGREJA, *veel'lá de-grá'zhá*, a village of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 12 miles S.W. of Viseu. P. 1260.

VILLA DEL FUERTE, *veel'yá dé'l fwén'tá*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 75 miles N. of Chualco, on the Riodel Fuerte. Pop. 5000. Though badly situated, it is a commercial depôt for goods passing to and from Guaymas, and it is the seat of most of the chief authorities of the state.

VILLA, *veel'yá*, (or **SANTA MARIA**), **DEL PRINCIPE**,

sán'tá má-ree'á dé'l preen'se-pá, a considerable town of Cuba, 140 miles N.W. of Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 30,000?

VILLA DEL RIO, *veel'yá dé'l ree'ó*, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles E.N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3368.

VILLA DIEGO, *veel'yá de-d'go*, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles N.W. of Burgos. Pop. 896.

VILLA-DI-TIRANO, *vil'lá dee to-rá'no*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 12 miles N.E. of Sondrio, at the confluence of the Poschiavino with the Adda, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a parish church, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 3468.

VILLA DI VILLA, *vil'lá dee vil'lá*, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, delegation of Padua, 4 miles S.E. of Este. Pop. 2200.

VILLA-DO-BISPO, *veel'lá do bees'po*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles from Oporto. P. 1380.

VILLA DO CONDE, *veel'lá do kon'dá*, a maritime town of Portugal, province of Minho, at the mouth of the Rio d'Este, 15 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 3100. Many coasting and larger vessels are built here, and it has a fishing and coasting trade.

VILLA DO FORTE, a town of Brazil. See **FORTALEZA**.

VILLA DO PRINCIPE, *veel'lá do preen'se-pá*, now called **SERRO**, *sén'no*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, capital of a comarca, 130 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto. P. 4000.

VILLA DO PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, 60 miles S.W. of Curitiba.

VILLA DO RIO PARDO, *veel'lá do ree'ó pan'do*, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Sul, on the Jacuhy, at the influx of the Pardo, 60 miles W. of Porto-Alegre. Pop., with district, 5000.

VILLA DOME, *vil'lá do'sá*, a town of Northern Italy, 5 miles E. of Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 2000.

VILLAESCUSA-DE-HARO, *veel-yá-és-koo'sá dá há'ro*, a town of Spain, New Castile, 35 miles from Cuenca. P. 1350.

VILLA FALETTTO, *vil'lá fá-lé'tto*, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 10 miles N. of Coni, on the Marin. P. 3790.

VILLAFAMES, *veel-yá-fá'més*, a walled town of Spain, Valencia, province and 10 miles from Castellon de la Plana, on the Monleon. Pop. 1973.

VILLA FELICHE, *veel'yá fé-lee'chá*, a town of Spain, province of Saragossa, 16 miles S.E. of Calatayud. It has manufactures of gunpowder and porcelain.

VILLA-FIADOR, *veel'lá fiór*, a market-town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, 11 miles N.W. of Torre-de-Moncorvo. It is enclosed by walls, entered by four gates, and encircled by almond groves.

VILLA-FIADOR, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, 80 miles S.E. of Natal. Pop. 2500.

VILLAFRANCA. See **VILLEFRANCE**.

VILLA-FRANCA, *vil'lá frán'ká*, or **VILLA LEALE**, *vil'lá lé-á'le*, a town of Italy, duchy of Modena, in a plain near the Magra, about 9 miles from Pontremoli. Pop. 3212.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Austrian Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Verona, on the left bank of the Tartaro. It has a fine castle of the 14th century.

VILLAFRANCA, a seaport town of the Sardinian States, province and 2 miles E. of Nice, with a good harbor on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2974. Its ports and dockyards are in a good condition; and it has an active tunny fishery, and a trade in oranges, lemons, silk, wine, corn and hemp.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Sicily, 25 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 2500.

VILLAFRANCA, *vil-lá-fráng'ká*, a town of Spain, Navarre, province and 36 miles S.W. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 2762.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Spain, province of Teruel, on the Jiloca, 32 miles S. of Daroca.

VILLAFRANCA, a market-town of Spain, province and 29 miles W. of Avila.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 20 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. It is walled, and entered by 4 gates, and has a large annual fair.

VILLA FRANCA, *veel'lá fráng'ká*, a town on the S. coast of the island of St. Michael, Azores, 14 miles E. of Ponta Delgada. Pop. 3000.

VILLA FRANCA, *veel'lá fráng'ká*, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, near the Amazon, 20 miles S.W. of Santarem. Pop. 4000.

VILLA-FRANCA, *veel'yá fráng'ká*, a small town of Paraguay, on the left bank of the Paraguay, 30 miles below Assumption.

VILLAFRANCA DE LA MARISMA, *veel'yá-fráng'ká dá lá má-ree'smá*, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S. of Seville. Pop. 3527.

VILLAFRANCA DE LAS ABUJAS, *veel-yá-fráng'ká dá lá á-bo'o'sá*, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3596.

VILLAFRANCA-DE-LA-SIERRA, *veel-yá-fráng'ká dá lá se-é'rá*, a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and 22 miles W. of Avila. Pop. 1119.

VILLAFRANCA-DEL-CID, *veel-yá-fráng'ká dé'l theed*, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and 38 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1169.

VILLAFRANCA DE LOS BARRIOS, *veel'yá-fráng'ká dá loos*

han/roce, a town of Spain, province of Badajoz, 20 miles S.W. of Merida. Pop. 5887.

VILLAFRANCA DE LOS CABALLEROS, veel-yá-fráng/ká dá loce ká-ní-lá-roce, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 8 miles N.W. of Alcazar de San Juan.

VILLAFRANCA DEL VIERZO, veel-yá-fráng/ká dèl ve-én-tho, a town of Spain, province of Leon, 9 miles W.N.W. of Ponferrada, on the Burbia. Pop. 2996. It has a Franciscan convent, superior school, and a trade in wine.

VILLAFRANCA DE MONTES DE OCA, veel-yá-fráng/ká dá mon-tés dá óká, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles E. of Burgos, at the N.E. foot of the Sierra de Oca.

VILLAFRANCA DE PANADES, veel-yá-fráng/ká dá pá-ná-dés, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.E. of Tarragona, and W. of Barcelona. Pop. 5516. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of cottons, leather, and brandy.

VILLAFRANCA DE XIRA, veel-lá-fráng/ká dá she-órá, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus, 20 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 4900. It is the residence of a military governor, and has salt works, and an active general trade. It was founded and named Cornualia (or Cornwall) by the English settlers in 1160.

VILLAFRANCA DI PIEMONTE, vil-lá-fráng/ká des pe-d-món-té, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 20 miles S.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 6572.

VILLAFRANCA-DO-IMPERADOR, Brazil. See FRANCA.

VILLA FRATI, vil-lá frá-tí, a town of Sicily, 16 miles S.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 2000.

VILLAFRECHOS, veel-yá-frá-choce, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 33 miles N.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1314.

VILLAGARCIA, veel-yá-gar-thee-dá, a market-town of Spain, province of Badajoz, 3 miles N. of Llerena. Pop. 2000.

VILLAGARCIA, a market-town of Spain, province of Pontevedra, 20 miles N. of Vigo, on the S. coast of the bay of Arosa, on which it has a small harbor. Pop. 1443.

VILLAGARCIA, a market-town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 7 miles E.N.E. of Tarazona.

VILLAGARCIA, a market-town of Spain, province and 30 miles W.N.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1859.

VILLAGE, a township in Jackson co., Arkansas. P. 782.

VILLAGE, a village in Wapello co., Iowa, 60 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

VILLAGE GREEN, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles W.N.W. of Chester.

VILLAGE SPRINGS, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

VILLAGONZALO, veel-yá-gon-thá-lo, a town of Spain, Estremadura, about 36 miles from Badajoz, near the Guadiana. Pop. 1120.

VILLAGORDA DE GABRIEL, veel-yá-gon/dá dá gá-bre-él, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles S.E. of Cuenca.

VILLAGORDA DE JUCAR, veel-yá-gon/dá dá hoo-kan, a town of Spain, province of Albacete, on the Jucar, 5 miles S.W. of Tarazona. Pop. 1423.

VILLAGRASA, veel-yá-grá-sá, a town of Spain, province of Lerida, 7 miles W. of Cervera.

VILLAHERMOSA, veel-yá-én-mó-sá, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2800.

VILLAHERMOSA, veel-yá-én-mó-sá, (i. e. "beautiful town,") a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tabasco, on the Grijalva, 50 miles N. of Chiapas.

VILLAINÉ-LA-JUELLE, veel-yán-lá zhú-él, a market-town of France, department of Mayenne, 29 miles N.E. of Laval. Pop. in 1852, 2623.

VILLAJUOSA, veel-yá-no-yó-sá, a maritime town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, on which it has a harbor, and some docks for building vessels. Pop. 8987.

VILLAJUAN, a town of Spain. See SOBRIAN.

VILLALBA, veel-yá-lá, numerous market-towns of Spain, the principal being in the province and 35 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 1630.

VILLALBA, a town of Spain, Catalonia, province and 45 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1323.

VILLALBA, vil-lá-bá, a town of Sicily, and not far from Caltanissetta. Pop. 1400.

VILLALON, veel-yá-lón, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.W. of Valladolid, having 3 parish churches. Pop. 4674, partly employed as muleteers, or engaged in making cheeses, highly esteemed at Madrid.

VILLALONGA, veel-yá-long-gá, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and 40 miles N. of Alicante, on the Alcoy. P. 1598.

VILLALPANDO, veel-yá-lpán-do, a village of Spain, Old Castle, province and 42 miles N.N.W. of Valladolid, on the Valderaduey. Pop. 2500.

VILLALPANDOS, veel-yá-lpán-doce, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.E. of Zamora. Pop. 2400. It was formerly an important city.

VILLALPANDOS, veel-yá-lpán-doce, a rich mine of Mexico, adjacent to Guanajuato.

VILLALUENGA-DE-LA-SAGRA, veel-yá-lwén-gá dá lá sá-grá, a town of Spain, New Castle, province and about 14 miles E. of Toledo. Pop. 1000.

VILLALUENGA-DEL-ROSARIO, veel-yá-lwén-gá dèl ro-sá-reo, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 60 miles from Cadiz. Pop. 1622.

VILLALVA-DEL-ACOR, veel-yá-vá dèl á-kor, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 25 miles E.N.E. of Huelva, with a Gothic parish church, which formerly belonged to the Templars, and was erected on the site of an ancient temple of Juno. Pop. 2362.

VILLALVA-DEL-REY, veel-yá-vá dèl rá, a town of Spain, New Castle, province and 26 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1149.

VILLA MAGNA, vil-lá má-ná, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, on a steep height, 3 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 2000.

VILLAMALEA, veel-yá-má-lá, a town of Spain, Murcia, 28 miles from Alacete, near the Cabriel. Pop. 1848.

VILLAMANAN, veel-yá-mán-yán, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S. of Leon, near the Esla. Pop. 1951.

VILLAMANRIQUE, veel-yá-mán-ree-ká, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.W. of Seville. Pop. 2280.

VILLAMANRIQUE, a town of Spain, province of Ciudad Real, 13 miles S. of Villanueva de los Infantes. Pop. 1100.

VILLAMANRIQUE-DE-TAJO, veel-yá-mán-ree-ká dá tá-jo, a town of Spain, province of Madrid, on the Tagus, 30 miles N.E. of Ocaña.

VILLAMAR, a village of Sardinia. See MARA-ARBAREL.

VILLA MARIA, veel-lá má-ree-dá, a small town of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, on the Paraguay, 100 miles W.S.W. of Cuyaba. Pop. 1000.

VILLA-MARTIN, veel-yá má-teen, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.E. of Seville, on the Guadalete. P. 2700.

VILLA MASSARGIA, vil-lá má-sar-já, a town on the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 5 miles S.E. of Iglesias. Pop. 1406.

VILLAMAYOR-DE-CAMPOS, veel-yá-mí-on dá kám-pore, a town of Spain, Leon, province and about 40 miles N.W. of Valladolid, near the Valderaduey. Pop. 1304.

VILLAMAYOR DE SANTIAGO, veel-yá-mí-on dá sín-tá-dgo, a town of Spain, 46 miles W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2512.

VILLAMAYOR-DE-CALATRAVA, veel-yá-mí-on dée ká-lá-trá-vá, a town of Spain, New Castle, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1116.

VILLAMEDIANA, veel-yá-má-be-dá, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 9 miles S. of Palencia. Pop. 1219.

VILLAMIEL, veel-yá-me-él, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and 55 miles from Cáceres.

VILLAMONT, a township of Arkansas co., Arkansas. Pop. 162.

VILLAMOR-DE-LOS-ESCUDEROS, veel-yá-mór dá loce és-koo-dá-roce, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 21 miles S.E. of Zamora. Pop. 1008.

VILLANOVA, vil-lá-no-vá, a village of Sardinia, division and 15 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3676.

VILLANOVA, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 15 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1536.

VILLA-NOVA, veel-lá nó-vá, or VILLA-VISTOSA-DA-MADRE-DE-DIUS, veel-lá vees-to-sá dá má-drá dá dee-roce, a town of Brazil, province and 200 miles W.N.W. of Pará.

VILLANOVA, veel-lá-no-vá, a village of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on the N. shore of La Laguna, (a lagoon near 20 miles long,) 60 miles S. of Desterro. It has a harbor, and is advantageously situated for trade and manufactures of linen, from flax extensively cultivated on a large scale in the vicinity.

VILLANOVA, a town of Brazil, province and 12 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, near the Macacu. The inhabitants are partly brancos ("whites") and partly Indians. Pop. 2000.

VILLANOVA DA CERVEIRA, veel-lá-no-vá dá sê-rá-ve-erá, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 5 miles S.W. of Valença. Pop. 1100. It is a frontier fortress opposite Galicia.

VILLANOVA DA RAINHA, veel-lá-no-vá dá ri-ên-yá, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the Tagus, 5 miles E. of Alemquer.

VILLANOVA DA RAINHA, veel-lá-no-vá dá ri-ên-yá, a town of Brazil, in the interior of the province of Bahia, 120 miles N. of Jacobina. Pop. 2000.

VILLANOVA DA RAINHA, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, at the confluence of the Manhu and Canoma with the Amazon, in a rich district.

VILLANOVA DA RAINHA, a town of Brazil. See CARETZ.

VILLA-NOVA-DE-FOZ-COA, veel-lá nó-vá dá foz kóá, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, near the Coa, where it joins the Douro, 8 miles S.S.W. of Torre-de-Moncorvo. Pop. 2700.

VILLANOVA DE MILFONTES, veel-lá-no-vá dá mee-l-fon-tés, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Barra de Odemira, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 32 miles W. of Ourique.

VILLANOVA DE PORTIMAO, veel-lá-no-vá dá pos-to-mó-wá, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, with a harbour at the mouth of the Silves, 10 miles E.N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 3500.

VILLANOVA DE PORTO, veel-lá-no-vá dá pos-to, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto, of which it is a suburb. It has active ship-building; and Oporto wines, destined for England, are warehoused here.

VILLANOVA DE SAN ANTONIO, veel-lá-no-vá dá sín-án-to-ne-o, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, on the right

bank of the San Francisco, 20 miles N. of the Atlantic. Pop. 4000.

VILLANOVA DE SÃO LUIS, Brazil. See GUARATUBA.

VILLANOVA DE SOUZA, *veel-lá-no/vá dá só/za*, a town of Brazil, province and 280 miles W. of Parahiba. Pop. 5000.

VILLANOVA DO PRINCIPE, *veel-lá-no/vá do preen/se-pá*, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 50 miles W.S.W. of Rio de Contas. Pop. 2000.

VILLANOVA DO PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Serido, 150 miles W.S.W. of Natal. Pop. 3000.

VILLANOVA SOLARO, *vil-lá-no/vá so-lá-ro*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Cont, province and 8 miles N.N.E. of Saluzzo, on the Vraita. Pop. 1676.

VILLANOW, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia, 205 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

VILLANTERIO, *vil-lán-tá-ro-o*, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles E.N.E. of Pavia. Pop. 2000.

VILLANUEVA DE ALCOLEA, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá ál-ko-lá*, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and 17 miles from Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1071.

VILLANUEVA DE ALGÁIDAS, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá ál-ghá-dás*, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 35 miles N. of Malaga. Pop. 2162.

VILLANUEVA DE CARDENAS, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá kár-dá-nás*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 35 miles from Cordova. Pop. 1388.

VILLANUEVA DE CORDOVA, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá kór-do-vá*, (or DE LA JARA, *dá lá ná/rá*), a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.N.E. of Cordova, on the S. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6572, who trade in cattle and hogs.

VILLANUEVA DE GALLEGO, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá gál-yá-go*, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles N. of Saragossa, on the Gallego. Servetus was born here in 1509.

VILLANUEVA DE LA PUENTE, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá lá fwén-tá*, a town of Spain, province and 56 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2070.

VILLANUEVA DE LA JARA, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá lá ná/rá*, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2502.

VILLANUEVA DE LA REINA, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá lá rá-ee-ná*, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles N.W. of Jaen. Pop. 1748. It has a trade in fruit and grain.

VILLANUEVA DEL ARISCAL, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dél á-rees-kál*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 7 miles from Seville. Pop. 1370.

VILLANUEVA DEL ARZOBISPO, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dél ár-tho-bee-po*, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles N.E. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3624.

VILLANUEVA DE LA SERENA, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá lá sé-rá-ná*, a town of Spain, near the Guadiana, province and 58 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. 8980.

VILLANUEVA DE LA SIERRA, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá lá se-á-ná*, a town of Spain, province and 68 miles N.E. of Cáceres. Pop. 1500.

VILLANUEVA DE LA VERA, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá lá vá/rá*, a town of Spain, province of Cáceres, 42 miles E. of Plasencia. Pop. 1750.

VILLANUEVA DEL CAMPO, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dél kám-po*, a market-town of Spain, province and 8 miles W. of Leon, with a large annual fair.

VILLANUEVA DEL CARDETE, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dél kár-dá-tá*, a town of Spain, province and 56 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2156.

VILLANUEVA DEL FRESNO, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dél frés-no*, a town of Spain, near the frontier of Portugal, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Badajoz. Pop. 2122.

VILLANUEVA DE LOS CASTILLEJOS, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá loe kás-tee-yá-noe*, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.W. of Huelva. P. 2096, engaged in a trade with Portugal.

VILLANUEVA DE LOS INFANTES, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá loe ín-fán-tés*, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad-Real, near the Jabalon. Pop. 4975. It is agreeably situated. It has several fountains and an hospital; in the neighborhood are several springs and copper-mines.

VILLANUEVA DEL RIO, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dél ree-o*, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles from Murcia, on the Segura. Pop. 1499.

VILLANUEVA DEL ROSARIO, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dél ro-á-re-o*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 20 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1547.

VILLANUEVA DE SAN JUAN, *veel-yá-nwá/vá dá sán noo-án*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 55 miles from Seville. Pop. 1320.

VILLANUEVA Y LA GELTRU, *veel-yá-nwá/vá e lá níl-troo*, a town and seaport of Spain, province and 25 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. with Geltru, 10,309. It has manufactures of hats, lace, paper, and soap, and brandy distilleries.

VILLANUOVA, *vil-lá-noo-o/vá*, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Otranto, on the Adriatic, 4 miles N. of Ostuni.

VILLANUOVA, a village of Italy, duchy and 29 miles N.W. of Parma, on the Arda. Pop. 2005.

VILLANUOVA, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province and 3 miles N. of Casale. P. 2582.

VILLANUOVA, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province and 4 miles W. of Albenga. Pop. 1148.

VILLANUOVA D'ASTI, *vil-lá-noo-o/vá dá/tee*, a town of Italy, Piedmont, province and 13 miles W.N.W. of Asti. Pop. 3121.

VILLANUOVA DI MONDOVI, *vil-lá-nwó/vá dee mon-do-vee*, a town of Italy, Piedmont, province and 5 miles S.W. of Mondovì. Pop. 3623.

VILLA PIEDIMONTE, *lá vil-lá pe-d-dee-mon-tá*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 1360.

VILLA PONCA DE AGUIAR, *veel-lá pon-ká dá á-ghé-ár*, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, 33 miles E. by N. of Braga. Pop. 1360.

VILLA PUZZU, *vil-lá poot-soo*, a market-town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2151.

VILLAR ALMESE, *vil-lar/ ál-má-sá*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Susa. P. 1261.

VILLARAMINI, *veel-yá-rá-me-é*, a market-town of Spain, province of Palencia, near the Sequillo, 27 miles N. of Valladolid.

VILLARASA, *veel-yá-rá-sá*, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 20 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 2011.

VILLARBASSA, *vil-lar/bás-sá*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, near Rivoli. Pop. 1116.

VILLAR BOBBIO, *vil-lar/ bob-be-o*, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province and 11 miles S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 2393.

VILLARD, *veel-yar*, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, 3 miles W. of Beaufort. Pop. 1140.

VILLAR DE CANAS, *veel-yar/ dá ká-nás*, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 24 miles from Cuenca, near the Zancara. Pop. 1439.

VILLAR DE CIERVOS, *veel-yar/ dá the-én-vore*, a town of Spain, Leon, province and N.W. of Zamora. Pop. 1020.

VILLARD DE LANS, *veel-yar/ déh lán-s*, a market-town of France, department of Isère, near the Bourne, 11 miles S.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2597.

VILLAR DEL ARZOBISPO, *veel-yar/ dél ár-tho-bee-po*, or VILLAR DE BENADUF, *veel-yar/ dá bá-ná-doo*, a village of Spain, province and 24 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2191.

VILLAR DEL REY, *veel-yar/ dél rá*, a market-town of Spain, province and 21 miles N. of Badajoz. Pop. 2000.

VILLAR DE SAN ANTONIO, *veel-yar/ dá sán án-to-ne-o*, a town of Spain, province of Algarve, 11 miles N.E. of Tavira, at the mouth of the Guadiana. It is fortified seaward, and has 1750 inhabitants.

VILLA REAL, *veel-yá rá-ál*, (i. e., "Royal Town.") a town of Spain, province and 5 miles S.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Mijares, 4 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 8207. It is enclosed by ruined walls, entered by 4 gates, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics and tape, and brandy distilleries.

VILLAREAL, *veel-lá-rá-ál*, a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, capital of a comarca, on the Corgo, 14 miles N. of Lamego. Pop. 4500.

VILLA REAL DE CONCEPCION, *veel-yá rá-ál dá kón-thép-the-ón*, a town of South America, republic of Paraguay, on the river Paraguay, 130 miles N.N.E. of Assumption. Pop. 4000. It is the depôt to which the *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, is brought from the forests eastward in transit to Assumption.

VILLAREGGIA, *vil-lá-réd-já*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province and about 10 miles S.S.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 1577.

VILLAREJO DE FUENTES, *veel-yá-rá-no dá fwén-tás*, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2600.

VILLAREJO DE SALVANES, *veel-yá-rá-no dá sál-vá-nés*, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles S.E. of Madrid, between the Tagus and Tajuña. Pop. 2700, who manufacture rush wares, and trade in wines.

VILLABEN, *Los, loe veel-yá-rés*, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 5 miles S. of Jaen. Near it are quarries of limestone and gypsum. Pop. 1968.

VILLARES DE ORBIGO, *veel-yá-rés dá ór-bee-go*, a village of Spain, province and 18 miles from Leon. Pop. 1075.

VILLAR FOCCHIARDO, *vil-lar/ fok-ke-ár-do*, a village of the Sardinian States, province and 9 miles E. of Susa, on the Dora Ripatra. Pop. 2120.

VILLARGORDO, *veel-yar-gór-do*, a village of Spain, province and 12 miles N.E. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir.

VILLARGORDO DE JUCAR, *veel-yar-gór-do dá noo-kar*, a village of Spain, province of Cuenca, on the right bank of the Jucar, 6 miles W.S.W. of Tarazona.

VILLA RICA, a pleasant post-village of Carroll county, Georgia, 147 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville. It is a place of some importance, on account of its gold-mines, and has several pounding-mills in operation. The amount of business done here in a year exceeds \$100,000.

VILLA RICA or VILLA REAL, a town of Brazil. See OTURO-PRETO.

VILLA RICA. See VERA CRUZ.

VILLARINO, *veel-yá-ree-no*, a village of Spain, province and 40 miles W.N.W. of Salamanca, at the confluence of the Tormes and Douro.

VILLAR LUENGO, veel-yar/ lwén-go, a market-town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.E. of Teruel.

VILLARODONA, veel-yá ro-do/ná, a town of Spain, Catalonia, province and about 16 miles N.E. of Tarragona, on the Gaya. Pop. 1679.

VILLA ROSA, vilá ro-sá, a town of Sicily, intendency and 12 miles N.E. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 2800.

VILLARROYA DE LA SIERRA, veel-yá-ro/yá dá lá se-én/ná, a town of Spain, province and 53 miles W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1130, who manufacture woollens.

VILLARROYA DE LOS PINARES, veel-yá-ro/yá dá loco po-ná-rés, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1251.

VILLAR PEROSA, vil-lar/ pá-ro-sá, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles N.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 1152.

VILLARROBLEDA, veel-yán-ro-biá/bá, a town of Spain, province and 65 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2070. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and earthenwares.

VILLARRUBIA DE LOS OJOS DE GUADIANA, veel-yar-roo/be-dá loco o-hoce dá gwá-de-á/ná, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4710. It has a palace of the Dukes of Isar, and a trade in wines of fine quality.

VILLARRUBIA DE OCAÑA, veel-yar-roo/be-dá dá o-kán-t-yá, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles E.N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2000.

VILLARRUBIA DE SANTIAGO, veel-yá-roo/be-dá sán-te-á-go, a village of Spain, New Castile, province of Toledo, 32 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1946.

VILLAR SAN COSTANZO, vil-lar/ sán ko-stán-áo, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles N.W. of Coni. Pop. 2067.

VILLASABARIEGO, veel-yá-sá-bá-re-á-go, a village of Spain, province and about 8 miles from Leon, on a height. Pop. 1377.

VILLA SALTU, vilá sál-too/, a village of the island of Sardinia, 32 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1537.

VILLASANDINO, veel-yá-sán-dee/no, (anc. *Desolbriga*?) a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and 21 miles W. of Burgos. Pop. 1050.

VILLA SAN GIOVANNI, vilá sán jo-ván-nee, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 8 miles N. of Reggio, on the Strait of Messina, with manufactures of fine silks. Pop. 1250.

VILLA SANTA MARIA, vilá sán-tá má-ree/dá, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 20 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano, on the Sangro. Pop. 1700.

VILLASARRACINO, veel-yá-sán-sá-thee/no, a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and about 30 miles from Palencia. Pop. 1098.

VILLASAVARY, veel-yá-sá-vá-ree/dá, a market-town of France, department of Aude, on the Mezuran, 8 miles S.E.E. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1800.

VILLASECA DE LA SAGRA, veel-yá-sá-ká dá lá sá-grá, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 12 miles N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1634.

VILLASOR, vil-lá-so/, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 14 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1893.

VILLASTELLONE, vil-lá-stél-lo-ná, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, not far from Caramagnola, on the Stellone. It was once walled. Pop. 2402.

VILLATA, vil-lá-tá, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province and near Verceil. Pop. 1715.

VILLATOBAS, veel-yá-to-bás, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2443.

VILLAVEJA, veel-yá-vé-á, a town of Spain, Leon, province of Salamanca, 18 miles N. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 1280.

VILLAVELASCO, veel-yá-vé-lá-sco, a village of Spain, 35 miles from Leon, on the Valderaduey. Pop. 1147.

VILLA VELHA, a town of Brazil. See ESPÍRITO-SANTO.

VILLAVERDE, veel-lá-vé-rá/dá, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the Buranhon, 20 miles W. of Porto Seguro. It exports timber and cotton.

VILLAVERDE, a market-town of Ferro, Canary Islands, on its N.E. coast.

VILLAVERDE DE LEGANES, veel-yá-vé-rá/dá dá lá-gá-nés, a town of Spain, 16 miles S. of Badajoz. Pop. 2040.

VILLAVICIOSA, veel-yá-vé-the-o/sá, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles W.N.W. of Cordova. Pop. 1800.

VILLAVICIOSA, a village of Spain, Asturias, province and 27 miles N.E. of Oviedo, on the Linares, with a custom-house. Pop. 1341.

VILLAVICIOSA DE ODON, veel-yá-vé-the-o/sá dá o-dón/, a town of Spain, province of Guadalajara, 53 miles N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 866. Here was fought in 1710 the battle which terminated the "War of the Succession," and seated Philip V. on the Spanish throne.

VILLA VICOSA, veel-lá vé-so/sá, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, capital of a comarca, 15 miles S.W. of Elvas. Pop. 3600. It is enclosed by a ditch and defended by an old castle. It has a brick trade in oil and wine. In the neighborhood is a royal hunting palace, with a large park.

VILLA VICOSA, veel-lá vé-so/sá, a town of Brazil, province and 165 miles W. of Ceara, amongst groves of cocoa palms. Pop. 5000.

VILLAVIEJA, veel-yá-vé-á/ná, a village of Spain, Valencia, province and 10 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana, chiefly remarkable for its thermal springs. Pop. 1839.

VILLAVIEJA, veel-yá-vé-á/ná, a town of Central America, state of Costa Rica, 7 miles W. of San José.

VILLA Y LOS PALACIOS, veel-yá e loco pá-lá-the-ocá, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 12 miles S. of Seville. Pop. 3187.

VILLÉ, veel'yá, or **WEILER**, vá-láir/, a market-town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 26 miles S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 1126.

VILLEBRUMIER, veel'brú-mé-á, a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Tarn, 18 miles S.E. of Montauban. Pop. 780.

VILLECOMTAL, veel'kóm-tál/, a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Dourdon, 9 miles W. of Espalion. Pop. 1758.

VILLEDIEU-LES-POELES, (Poëles,) veel'dé-th/ lá po-áil/, a market-town of France, department of Manche, on the Sienna, 12 miles N.E. of Avranches. Pop. 3548. It has iron, copper, and bell foundries, and manufactures of hardware, buttons, buckles, parchment, lace, and clocks.

VILLEFAGNAN, veel'fán-yón/, a small town of France, department of Charente, 5 miles W. of Ruffec, with 1604 inhabitants, and 12 annual fairs.

VILLEFORT, veel'fór/, a small town of France, department of Lozère, 23 miles E.S.E. of Mende. Pop. 1625. Near it are argentiferous lead-mines.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-BELVÈS, veel'frónsh/ déh bélvé/, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 20 miles S.S.W. of Sarlat. Pop. 1712.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-CONFLENT, veel'frónsh/ déh kónf-é-á, a fortified town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 4 miles S.W. of Prades. Pop. 914.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-LAURAGAIS, veel'frónsh/ déh lá-rá-gá/, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, near the Canal-du-Midi, 20 miles S.E. of Toulouse. P. 2782.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-ROUERGUE, veel'frónsh/ déh ro-é-al-gé/, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 25 miles W. of Rhodes, on the right bank of the Aveyron; lat. 44° 23' N., lon. 2° 2' E. Pop. in 1852, 9513. It has a communal college, public library, town-hall, museum, and club-rooms, with numerous copper, iron, and brass works, and tanneries.

VILLEFRANCHE-DU-QUEYRAN, veel'frónsh/ dú ké-rán/, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 14 miles N.N.W. of Nérac. Pop. 875.

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAONE, (Saône,) veel'frónsh/ súr sán, a town of France, department of Rhône, on the right bank of the Saône, and on the railway to Paris, 17 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 8019. It has a chamber of commerce, communal college, normal school, and manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics.

VILLEJUIE, veel'zhweef, (i. e. "Jew-town.") a village of France, department of Seine, 4 miles S. of Paris. Pop. 1503.

VILLEMUR, veel'múr/, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the right bank of the Tarn, 19 miles N. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 5314.

VILLENA, veel-yá/ná, (anc. *Turbula*?) a town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 8224. It stands near the foot of Mount St. Cristoval, which is crowned with a castle now in ruins. It has an extensive modern suburb, town-hall, palace, hospital, barracks, soap factory, and brandy distilleries.

VILLENAUXE, veel'nóx/ or veel'ch-nóx/, a town of France, department of Aube, 7 miles N.N.E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 2553.

VILLENAVE, veel'náv/, a village of France, department of Gironde, 6 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1535.

VILLENEUVE, veel'núv/ or veel'ch-núv/, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 6 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. 3723.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, department of Landes, 10 miles E. of Mont-de-Marsan, on the Midon. Pop. 1604.

VILLENEUVE, veel'núv/, (Ger. *Neustadt*, *neú-státt*, signifying, as well as the French name *Villeneuve*, "new town.") a small walled town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 17 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 1096.

VILLENEUVE D'AGEN. See **VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT**.

VILLENEUVE DE BERG, veel'núv/ déh báir, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 14 miles S.S.W. of Privas. Pop. 207.

VILLENEUVE L'ARCHEVEQUE, (Archevêque,) veel'núv/ lárché-veik/, a town of France, department of Yonne, 12 miles E. of Sens, on the Yonne. Pop. 1925.

VILLENEUVE-LE-ROI, veel'núv/ léh rwá, a town of France, department of Yonne, 7 miles S.N.W. of Joigny, on the right bank of the Yonne. Pop. in 1852, 5206.

VILLENEUVE-LES-AVIGNON, veel'núv/ léz ávén-yón/, a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Avignon, with manufactures of woollens and silks. Pop. 3723.

VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT, veel'núv/ súr lo, or **VILLENEUVE D'AGEN**, veel'núv/ dáshán/, (L. *Villa Nova*.) a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 15 miles N.

of Agen, on both sides of the Lot. Part of its old fortifications still remain. It has courts of first resort and commerce, and the buildings of an old abbey, used as a house of correction for 11 departments, capable of receiving 1200 convicts, and an extensive trade in prunes. Pop. in 1852, 18,212.

VILLE PLATTE, veel plat, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

VILLERS, veel'yá/ or veel'yá/, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 21 miles S.E. of Brussels, with the magnificent ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1147.

VILLERS-BRETONNEUX, veel'yá/ bré-ton'né/, a town of France, department of Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens, with manufactures of woollens and flannels. Pop. 3284.

VILLERS-COTTERETS, veel'yá/ kot'teh-ré/, a town of France, department of Aisne, 14 miles S.W. of Soissons. Pop. in 1852, 3602. It has a castle built by Francis I., now a depot of mendicity for the department of Seine, and manufactures of wooden utensils.

VILLERS-GUILAIN, veel'yá/ ghee'láin/, a town of France, department of Nord, 11 miles S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. 2073.

VILLERS-OUTREAU, veel'yá/ out're/, a town of France, department of Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2701.

VILLETTE, Lá, lá veel'laht/, a village of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of St. Denis, included within the fortifications of Paris on the N.E. Pop. in 1852, 18,651. It contains the great terminal basins of the Canals de l'Ouren, St. Denis, and St. Martin. It has potteries, vinegar works, soap-boiling houses, sugar-refineries, and numerous warehouses.

VILLEURBANNE, veel'lor'bánn/, a village of France, department of Isère, 15 miles N. of Vienna. Pop. 4000?

VILLEVEQUE, (Villévèque), veel'lá'vaik/, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles N.E. of Angers. Pop. 1743.

VILLEVEYRAC, veel'vá'rík/, a village of France, department of Hérault, 17 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 2137.

VILLIERS, vil'yers, a county in the British colony of Victoria, Australia. It contains several small lakes, and the maritime inlet of Port-Fairy.

VILLIERS-LE-BEL, veel'yá/ leh bél, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 1 mile S.E. of Evreux. P. 1853.

VILLIERSTOWN, vil'yers-tówn, a chapelry and village of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 9½ miles N. of Youghal. P. 300.

VILLIMPENTA, vil-lim-pen'tá, or **VILLIMPINTA**, vil-lim-pin'tá, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, province and 6 miles E. of Mantua. In 1796, after a severe contest, a body of French were here almost cut to pieces by the Austrians. Pop. 1400.

VILLINGEN, vil'ling-en, a town of Baden, circle of Lake, capital of a district, in the Black Forest, 42 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 3870. It was formerly strongly fortified.

VILLMAR, vil'mar, a market-town of Germany, Nassau, near the Lahn, 8 miles S.W. of Weilburg. Pop. 1646.

VILLMERGEN, vil'mér'ghen, formerly **VILLMARTINGEN**, vil'mar-ing-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 9 miles E.S.E. of Aargau. Pop. 1372.

VILLAQUILAMBRE, veel-yo-kee-lám'brá, a village of Spain, province and 4 miles from Leon. Pop. 1201.

VILLASLADA, veel-yo-slá'dá, a market-town of Spain, province and 29 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1512, who manufacture woollens.

VILLULA, a small post-village of Russell co., Alabama. It contains 2 stores.

VILMANSTRAND, vil'mán-stránd', (Finnish *Lopperanda*, láppá-rán'tá,) a town of Finland, laen and 30 miles N.W. of Viborg, capital of a district, on the S. shore of Lake Salma. Pop. 308. The Russians defeated the Swedes near it in 1741, when the town was taken by the Russians, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Abo.

VILNA or **WILNA**, vil'ná, a government of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 53° 40' and 56° 20' N., and lon. 21° 10' and 27° E., having on the S. the government of Grodno, E. Minsk, N. Courland, W. East Prussia, and on the S.W. the kingdom of Poland, from which it is separated by the river Niemen. Area 16,434 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 787,609. The surface is a wide plain, interspersed with a few sand-hills, and numerous marshes and lakes. Principal rivers, the Vilna, and other affluents of the Niemen in the S., Windau and Alase in the N. Rather more corn (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption. Large quantities of hemp and flax are produced; hops and pulse to a less extent. The forests are very extensive, and tar, potash, deals, &c., are important products, also honey, and skins of elks, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, and squirrels. The urus, or wild bull, is here met with. Manufactures have increased of late, but they are not yet of much consequence. The raw produce is exported down the Duna to Riga, or overland to the Baltic by way of Prussia. The trade is mostly in the hands of Jews. This government retains many of its old privileges. It is divided into 11 circles. Principal towns, Vilna, the capital, Kovno, Troki, Rossienna, and Kieydani.

VILNA or **WILNA**, a city of Russian Poland, capital of the government of same name, and formerly capital of Lithua-

nia, is situated at the confluence of the Vilejka and Vilja, 94 miles N.E. of Grodno. Pop. 52,286, of whom 20,000 are Jews. It stands on hilly ground, enclosed by a wall, and is built chiefly of timber. It has a cathedral of the 14th century, containing good paintings, and the marble chapel and tomb of St. Casimir; numerous other Roman Catholic, and Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, 2 synagogues, a mosque, a fine town-hall, an arsenal, exchange, theatre, several hospitals, barracks, magazines, a governor's palace, and some noble residences, which are handsome buildings, and remains of the royal castle of the Jagellons, kings of Poland. Vilna is the residence of civil and military governors, the see of a Greco-Russian archbishop, and a Russian Catholic bishop, and the seat of a medico-surgical school, with a botanic garden, an ecclesiastical seminary, several gymnasia, and other high schools, and an academy, replacing its university, which was suppressed in 1832, and the library and museums of which were chiefly removed to Kiev. It has a few manufactures and a considerable trade. Vilna was founded in the beginning of the 14th century. Many of the nobility still continue to reside in it. It repeatedly suffered from fire in the last century.

VILSA, vils, a river of Bavaria, circles of Upper and Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Vilshofen, after an E.N.E. course of 70 miles.

VILSA, a river of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, after a S. course of 50 miles, joins the Nab. 21 miles S. of Amberg.

VILSA, a town of the Tyrol, on the Bavarian frontier, and on the Vils, a small affluent of the Lech, 4 miles S.W. of Füssen. Pop. 588.

VILSBIBURG, vils/bi-búrg/, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, capital of a district, on the Vils, 11 miles S.E. of Landshut. Pop. 1246. It has nitre factories and breweries.

VILSECK, vil'sék, a small town of Lower Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Vils, 11 miles N.N.W. of Amberg. Pop. 1218.

VILSHOFEN, vils'hó-fen, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, capital of a district, on the Danube, here joined by the Vils, 13 miles W.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 2150.

VILTERS, vil'ters, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 28 miles S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1700.

VILVESTRE, veel-vést'rá, several market-towns of Spain; the principal 46 miles W.N.W. of Salamanca, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 1400.

VILVOORDEN, vil-vón'den, (Fr. *Vilcorde*, veel'vord/) a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 6 miles N.N.E. of Brussels, on the railway to Antwerp. Pop. 5200. Its large old castle now serves for a penitentiary. Howe Tindal, who first translated the Bible into English, suffered martyrdom as a heretic in 1536.

VIMEIRA, ve-má'er-á, a petty town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the coast, 7 miles N. of Torres-Vedras, famous for the defeat of the French by the Duke of Wellington, August 21, 1808.

VIMERCATE, ve-mén-ká'tá, (anc. *Vicus Martius*?) a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 14 miles N.E. of Milan. Pop. 2300.

VIMEIRO, ve-me-é-ro, a village of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 20 miles N. of Evora.

VIMIOSO, ve-me-ó-so, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, near the Spanish frontier, 14 miles S.E. of Braganza. Pop. 1000.

VIMOUTIER, veel'moo'te-M, a market-town of France, department of Orne, on the Vire, 17 miles N.E. of Argentan. Pop. in 1852, 4678. Linen fabrics are extensively made here and in the vicinity.

VINADIO, ve-ná'de-o, a town of North Italy, Piedmont, 21 miles S.W. of Coni, on the Stura. Pop. 3114.

VINALHA/VEN, a township of Waldo co., Maine, comprising the South Island and several smaller islands in Penobscot Bay, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. The inhabitants have 2000 tons of shipping employed in the fisheries. The island has about half its surface covered with granite. Pop. 1252.

VINALMONT, veenál'mónt/, a village of Belgium, province and 18 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1144.

VINAROZ, ve-ná-roth/, a town of Spain, province and 46 miles N.E. of Castellón de la Plana, near the mouths of the Ebro, and close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 10,600. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls, ill built, but has a fine parish church, hospital, ship-building yard, a coasting trade, and active fisheries.

VINAY, veená/, a town of France, department of Isère, 15 miles W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 3429.

VINÇA, vânsá/, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, near the Tet, 19 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 2021. It is enclosed by walls. In its vicinity are medicinal springs.

VINCENNES, vin-sénz/, (Fr. pron. vânsá'nn/) a town and castle of France, department of Seine, 4 miles E. of the Barrière du Trône, Paris. Pop. in 1852, 8451. The castle, erected in 1339, in the midst of a forest, was used as a royal residence till the time of Louis XV. It was afterwards made a state prison, and has a square turreted keep, is enclosed

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by dry ditches, and entered by two drawbridges. The great Condé, Diderot, Mirabeau, and many other distinguished persons have been confined in this fortress, outside of which the Duke D'Enghien was shot, March 21, 1804. It contains a fine armory, dépôt of artillery, and the tomb of the Duke D'Enghien. The wood of Vincennes is a favorite holiday resort of the Parisians.

VINCENNES, vin-sénz/, a pleasant town, capital of Knox co., Indiana, is situated on the left bank of the Wabash River, 120 miles S.W. of Indianapolis, and 56 miles N. of Evansville. Lat. 38° 43' N., lon. 87° 26' W. Vincennes is the oldest town in the state, and possesses more historical interest than any other place in Indiana. It was settled by a colony of French emigrants from Canada, about the year 1735. For several generations they were the only tenants of those vast solitudes, excepting the tribes of savages, with whom they lived on friendly terms. It was the seat of the territorial government until 1813, when it was removed to Corydon. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The situation is very pleasant, having a large prairie in the vicinity, the soil of which is highly productive. The river is navigable by steamboats in this part of its course. The Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad here intersects the Evansville and Illinois Railroad. Vincennes is the seat of a Catholic bishopric, and has a large cathedral, and 6 or 8 Protestant churches. It contains 2 banks, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 2070.

VINCENT, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

VINCENT, ST., an island. See SAINT VINCENT.

VINCENNTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the S. branch of Rancocas Creek, 5 miles S.E. of Mount Holly. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 3 mills, several stores, and about 100 dwellings, which are chiefly on a single street.

VINCHIATURO, vin-ke-á-too'ro, a town of Naples, province of Molise, district and 6 miles S.S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3000.

VINCHIO, vin'ke-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Asti. Pop. 1078.

VINCI, vin'chee, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 17 miles W. of Florence. Pop. 6300.

VINDAU, WINDAU, vin'dow, or VINDAVA, vin-dá'vá, a river of Russia, rises near Shavil, government of Vilna, flows N.N.W. past Goldingen, and enters the Baltic at Vindau after a course of 160 miles.

VINDAU, WINDAU or VINDAVA, a seaport town of Russia, government of Courland, at the mouth of the Vindau, in the Baltic, 100 miles N.W. of Mitau. Pop. 2000. It has a considerable export trade in corn, timber, linseed, flax, and salted provisions.

VINDHYA (vind'yá) or VINDHYAN, (vind'yán) MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Hindostan, extending from E. to W. across the peninsula of India, from the basin of the Ganges to Guzerat. It forms the N. boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda, unites the N. extremities of the East and West Ghats, and extends from lat. 22° to 25° N. It is of granitic formation, overlain with sandstone. All S. of this range was called the Deccan under the Moguls, while all N. of it was named Hindostan.

VINDICARI, vin-de-ká'ree, (anc. *Naustathmus*?) a small town and port of Sicily, 7 miles S.E. of Noto.

VINDO. See WERTACH.

VINDOBONA. See VIENNA.

VINDONISSA. See WINDISCH.

VINEGAR HILL, Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford, immediately E. of Ennisceorthy, was in 1798 the head-quarters and scenes of many of the atrocities of the Irish insurgent forces.

VINEGAR HILL, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

VINE GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

VINEYARD, Vermont. See LA MOTTE.

VINEYARD, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

VINEYARD, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 711.

VINEYARD MILLS, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

VINEYARD SOUND, Massachusetts, separates Martha's Vineyard from the Elizabeth Islands; length about 20 miles, average breadth from 4 to 5 miles.

VINEY GROVE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

VINGA SOUND, Sweden. See WINGA.

VINGOR/LA, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of South Concan, on the W. coast, 30 miles N.N.W. of Goa; lat. 15° 50' N., lon. 69° 35' E. It has a fort, and about 25 miles distant are the Vingoria Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

VINHÁES, veen-yá'ens, a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes, 14 miles W. of Braganza. It is walled, entered by two gates, and has an old fort.

VINICZA or VINITZA, ve-nít'sá, a town of Austrian Croatia, co. and 6 miles N.W. of Warasdin, with a castle.

VINKEVEEN, vin'keh-valn/, a village of the Netherlands, province and 27 miles N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 903.

VINKOVCE, vin-kov'tséh, or VINKOWITZ, a market-town of Military Slavonia, capital of the co. of Brocs, in a

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picturesque situation on the Bosut, (bo'soot') 20 miles S.E. of Essek. Pop. 2200. It has Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a Roman Catholic college, a high school, and a German normal school.

VINKOVITTS or WINKOWITZ, vink-o-vít's/, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 28 miles N. of Ooshita. Pop. 1500.

VINLAND, a post-village and township in the N. part of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop. 750.

VINNINGEN, vin'ning-en, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, district of Pirmasens. Pop. 1076.

VINNITSA, WINNITZA or WINNICA, vin-nít'sá or vin-noe'tá, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, capital of a circle, on the Bug, 80 miles N.E. of Kiamienko. Pop. 7500. It is enclosed by a deep ditch, and has a citadel, Roman Catholic churches, a college, and a synagogue.

VINOVO, ve-no'vo, a village of North Italy, Piedmont, province and 9 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 3007.

VINOBRES, vîn'sob'r/, a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 5 miles S.E. of Valreas. Pop. 1576.

VINTIMIGLIA, vin-to-meel'yá, or VENTIMIGLIA, vîn-to-meel'yá, (anc. *Albium Intemelium*), a fortified town of the Sardinian dominions, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nice, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Roya. Pop. 3000. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, 2 convents, a clerical seminary, hospital, and castle. The surrounding district is productive in wine, oil, and fruit.

VINTON, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 414 square miles. It is intersected by Salt and Racoon Creeks, which flow nearly southward. The surface is undulating and well timbered; the soil is highly productive. Vinton county contains large deposits of iron and stone-coal, which have not been worked hitherto, but have now become easily accessible by means of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, which passes through them, and is nearly completed. Formed in 1850, by a division of five adjoining counties. Capital, McArthurstown. Pop. 8332.

VINTON, a village of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

VINTON, a post-village in Gallia co., Ohio, on a branch of Racoon Creek, about 60 miles S.W. of Marietta.

VINTON, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 400.

VINTON, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Iowa, about 55 miles N.W. of Iowa City. Its origin is very recent.

VINUESA, ve-nwá'sá, (anc. *Vicovintium*?) a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Soria, on the Vinuesa and Lacar, at the foot of the Sierra Anieros. Pop. 722. Here are traces of a Roman highway.

VINZAGLIO, vin-zá'lyo, a market-town of North Italy, Piedmont, 4 miles E. of Vercelli. Pop. 1123.

VIOLA, ve-olá, a village of the Sardinian States, about 10 miles S.E. of Mondovì, on both sides of the Monza. P. 1266.

VIOLA, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

VIOLET, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 1344.

VIOLEY, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

VIONE, ve-oná, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 68 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1163.

VIQUE, a city of Spain. See VICH.

VIRANCHIPOORA, VIRANCHIPURA, ve-rán-che-poor/, or BRINJEVERAM, brín-je-ve-rám/, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of North Arcot, near Vellore, and formerly important.

VIRAN SHEHR, Asia Minor. See VEERAN SHEER.

VIRAPELLY, ve-rá-pél'lee, a town of British India, territory and 9 miles N.E. of Cochin.

VIRIDEN, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of Alton.

VIRE, veer, (anc. *Viria*?) a river of France, department of Manche and Calvados, after a N. course of 70 miles enters the English Channel, 15 miles N. of St. Lô. It is navigable for its last 20 miles.

VIRE, (anc. *Viria*?) a town of France, department of Calvados, on the right bank of the Vire, 34 miles S.W. of Caen. Lat. 48° 51' N., lon. 0° 55' W. Pop. in 1852, 7266. It has a handsome church, communal college, public library, chamber of manufactures, tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of woollen cloths and paper, needles, and other steel goods, horn work and leather; and in its vicinity are iron mines and forges.

VIREY, veerá', a village of France, department of Manche, 9 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. 1485.

VIRGEN RIVER. See RIO VIRGEN.

VIRGIL, a post-village and township of Cortland co., New York, 40 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. of the township, 2410.

VIRGIL, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 30 miles W. by S. of Peoria.

VIRGIN GORDA, one of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, in the W. part of the group, lat. 18° 30' N., lon. 64° 14' W., is of a very irregular shape. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 9 miles; greatest breadth 4 miles. It has many inlets affording anchorage. It suffered from an earthquake in 1830.

VIRGIL a township in Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 634.

VIRGINIA, ver-jín'ee, a small market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 miles S.E. of Cavan.

VIRGINIA, (Fr. *Virginie*, veen'thée'nee') one of the

original states of the North American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; and W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It is separated from Ohio by the river of the same name; from Maryland by the Potomac River; and from Kentucky partly by the Cumberland Mountains and the Big Sandy River. Virginia is very irregular in outline, with a narrow projection extending N. between the Ohio River and the W. boundary of Pennsylvania. It lies between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $40^{\circ} 38'$ N. lat., and between $75^{\circ} 10'$ and $83^{\circ} 30'$ W. lon., being about 425 miles in its greatest length from E. to W. (but a line through the middle would extend about 350 miles.) and 210 in breadth, exclusive of the projection mentioned above, or 280 miles with it, including an area of about 61,352 square miles, or 39,265,280 acres, only 10,360,135 of which were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country and Mountains.—No state in the confederacy presents a greater variety of surface than Virginia, from the mountains of the interior, and the rugged hills E. and W. of them, to the rich alluvions of the rivers, and the sandy flats on the seacoast. This state has probably a greater extent of mountainous country within its limits than any one E. of the Rocky Mountains, though they do not attain so great an elevation as in New Hampshire and North Carolina. White Top, in Grayson county, the highest land in Virginia, is elevated about 6000 feet above the level of the sea. The state is usually divided into four sections. 1. The tide-water district, containing 37 counties, bordering on the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay, is generally level, not more than 60 feet above tide, even in its highest parts. 2. Passing W., we come to a more elevated tract, called by some the Piedmont (foot of the mountain) district, containing 32 counties. This is more varied, as well as more elevated in surface than the district we have just left. 3. The valley district, containing 19 counties, is entered by ascending the Blue Ridge, (the outlier of the great Alleghany chain on the E.,) which passes from Maryland into Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, about 50 miles N.W. of Washington. This district is crossed by the different ridges of the great Appalachian chain, known by various local names, and including extensive valleys of fertile land between them; and 4. The trans-Alleghany district, containing 49 counties, and (as its name implies) lying W. of the mountains. This portion is mostly hilly and broken, or occupied with outlying spurs of the Alleghanies.

The mountains extend across the middle of the state, in a S.W. and N.E. direction, and occupy a belt of perhaps from 80 to 100 miles in width. As before stated, the Blue Ridge forms the eastern barrier of the mountainous region, and the Laurel, Greenbrier, and Great Flat Top Mountains the western. Between these last and the Blue Ridge lie the Great North, Short, Mill, Jackson's, Peters', Potts', Walker's, Iron, North Branch, and Cheat Mountains. Next to White Top, the highest known summit is the Peaks of Otter, between Bedford and Botetourt counties, about 4200 feet above the level of the sea. The Cumberland Mountains are on the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia. The valley district is in fact a table-land, elevated from 1200 to 1600 feet above tide-water.

Geology.—A tract of the tertiary formation occupies the S.E. part of Virginia, from the sea and bay coast to a line slightly diverging S.W. from the N.W. angle of King George county, on the Potomac, passing near Richmond, and leaving the state near the S.W. angle of Brunswick county. This is succeeded by a wide belt of primary formation, reaching to the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Two narrow belts of new red sandstone, having the same S.W. trend, come to the surface in several parts of this great primary bed. West of the Blue Ridge, a narrow rim of Potsdam sandstone crops out, succeeded by a zone of Black River, Helderberg, and Trenton limestone, having near the middle of it the towns of Winchester, Staunton, and Lexington. This in turn is followed by various groups, (extending in the same direction to the western mountain ridge,) viz., of gray sandstone, Hamilton Group, including Tully limestone, (this group contains shales of various colors, graywacke, pyrites, producing rock and limestone shales,) Helderberg limestone, Portage and Chemung Groups, (flag-stones, shales, and thin bedded sandstones,) Medina sandstone, (consisting of variegated sandstones and marl, and giving origin to brine springs,) and the carboniferous limestone. The great Pennsylvania and Ohio bituminous coalfield occupies the space between the western slope of the mountains and the Ohio River, and the state of Kentucky.

Minerals.—Virginia is rich in minerals of the more useful sort, and some of the precious metals. Her list of mineral treasures includes gold, copper, iron, lead, plumbago, coal, salt, gypsum, (in vast beds,) porcelain clay, fine granite, slate, marble, soapstone, lime, water-lime, and fire-clay. The most productive gold-mines are in Fluvanna, Orange, Spotsylvania, Goochland, and Buckingham counties, and have proved rather expensive working hitherto, but recent reports from that district say that by the aid of the quartz-crusher, at the Wyckoff Mine, 102 pennyweights of fine

metal was extracted from about a ton of earth and rock. The Marshall Mine, in Spotsylvania county, is said to have yielded \$300,000. This gold is extracted from a portion of an auriferous region reaching from the Rappahannock River to the Cossa, in Alabama. According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1854, the gold received at the different mints of the United States, the product of Virginia since 1792, was \$1,420,131. The copper-mines of Virginia, in the same district, are also beginning to attract attention, and the ore of the Manassas Gap Mine, Fauquier county, 70 miles from Alexandria, is said to yield 75 per cent. of pure copper. Carroll and Floyd counties are also reported as abounding in this ore; but the greatest sources of wealth of Virginia, as well as elsewhere, are her homelier minerals, coal and iron, which exist in inexhaustible quantities. In the valley of Virginia hematites occur in abundance, and specular and magnetic ores throughout the South-West Mountains. Vast fields of bituminous coal abound around Richmond, on the North Potomac and W. of the Alleghany Mountains. Large beds of anthracite are found also beyond the Great Valley. An inexhaustible supply of coal exists on the Kanawha and its tributaries, and a vein of cannel coal has recently been discovered near Charleston, of considerable extent. Taylor computes the area of the coal regions of Virginia at 21,195 square miles, which is probably below the truth. A great variety of mineral springs, sulphur, warm and chalybeate, are found in the Valley district, about the middle of the state. Copious salt-springs abound in the Kanawha and in the S.W. counties, and the completion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad must greatly enhance the value of these. From 100 to 150 barrels of petroleum are annually collected from a spring on Hew's River, 6 miles from its mouth, in the Little Kanawha. Extensive salt-mines occur in the same region, and are doubtless the source of the saline springs, spoken of above. A deposit of this valuable culinary mineral, situated near the source of the Holston River, is encased in a bed of gypsum, 220 feet beneath the surface.

Bays, Rivers, and Islands.—There are no large lakes in Virginia. Chesapeake Bay, which has its outlet in this state, though more than half its length is in Maryland, receives the waters of most of the rivers on the Atlantic slope of Virginia, viz., the Potomac, navigable for the largest ships to Alexandria, 100 miles from the Bay; the Rappahannock, navigable to Fredericksburg for vessels of 140 tons; the York and its branches, navigable to Yorktown, 40 miles, for large ships; the James and its principal affluent, the Appomattox, the former navigable to Richmond, and the latter to Petersburg, for vessels of 100 tons. The Chowan and Roanoke, with their numerous affluents, rise in the S. of the state, and find an outlet in Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina. The Shenandoah, South and North Branch, (affluents of the Potomac,) drain the northern portion of the valleys of the Alleghanies, and the head waters of the James, the central. The Monongahela, Little Kanawha, Great Kanawha, navigable 65 miles, Guyandot, and Big Sandy Rivers, navigable 50 miles, drain the N.W. slope of the state, and empty into the Ohio. The Great Kanawha is navigable 60 miles for steamboats. The Holston and Clinch, with their smaller branches, have their sources in the S.W. of Virginia, and pass off into Tennessee, to join the river of that name. There are a few small but unimportant islands off the S.E. coast of Virginia.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Virginia abounds in objects of this class. Among the mountains of her central counties, between the Blue Ridge on the E. and the Alleghany on the W., are found the noted medicinal springs of Virginia, the most celebrated of which are Berkeley Springs, in Morgan county; Capon, in Hampshire; Shannondale, in Jefferson; White Sulphur, in Fauquier; Rawley's, in Rockingham; Augusta, in Augusta; Bath, Alum, Warm, and Hot Springs, in Bath; Alum, in Rockbridge; Dibbrell's, in Botetourt; White Sulphur and Blue Sulphur, in Greenbrier; Red, Sweet, Salt Sulphur, and Red Sulphur, in Monroe, and White Sulphur Springs, in Grayson, county. The White Sulphur Spring, of Greenbrier county, the most celebrated, is strongly impregnated with carbonic and nitrogen gases, and with sulphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime; the principal ingredients of the Salt Sulphur Springs are sulphates of lime, soda, and magnesia, and carbonates of lime and magnesia, and of gaseous matter, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen; the Red Sweet Springs, sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, and carbonates of lime and magnesium, and of gaseous matter, carbonic acid and nitrogen; and warm sulphur, muriate of lime, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime; of gaseous matter, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen. Temperature about 100° ; temperature of the hot springs, 100° to 107° . In all cases we only give the prominent ingredients. There are also to be found in this region, commencing at the north, the famed passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, at Harper's Ferry, so eulogized by Jefferson; Wyer's or Wier's Cave, Madison Cave, and the Chimneys, in Augusta county; the celebrated Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county; Peaks

of Otter, in Bedford, and White Top Mountain, in Grayson county; the Buffalo Knob, in Floyd county; the Natural Tunnel, in Scott county, through which a stream passes under an arch of 70 feet in elevation, with twice that thickness of superincumbent earth; Peak Knob and Glass Windows, (elevations of peculiar formation,) in Pulaski county; the Hawk's Nest, on New River, in Fayette county, and the Falls of the Potomac, a few miles above Georgetown, District of Columbia. When Virginia's railroads shall have been sufficiently completed to make her springs, her mountains, her caves, water-falls, natural bridges, &c., as accessible as those of New York, she can scarcely fail to share largely with that state the prosperity that attends extensive travel of wealthy pleasure-seekers and valetudinarians. Though Virginia has no Niagara, yet her springs are situated among mountains abounding in picturesque scenery, and are good resting-places from whence to make excursions among the mountains, or to visit the caves and other objects of interest. Wier's Cave, one of these objects, 17 miles N.E. of Staunton, extends about 2500 feet beneath the earth, and is hung with sparkling stalactites. Madison, in the same neighborhood, and Blowing and Saltpetre Caves, 40 miles N.W. of them, are smaller, but interesting objects. But the great natural lions of Virginia are the Hawk's Nest, 9 miles from White Sulphur Springs, on New River, where there is a perpendicular cliff of 1000 feet above the river, declared by Miss Martineau to have produced a greater effect on her mind than Niagara itself; and the world-renowned Natural Bridge, over Cedar Creek, in Rockbridge county, formed probably either by the action of water during the long course of ages on the subjacent rock, or by some convulsion of the earth. The fissure is about 90 feet wide; the height of the under side of the arch 200, and of the upper side 240 feet above the water. High up, on this rock, carved by his own hand, the loftier name of Washington stands engraved. Though less noted, the Peaks of Otter are spoken of by Jefferson as affording one of the grandest views in our country. Looking from its summit (4200 feet) to the E. and S.E., you have before you the whole extent of the country to the shores of the Atlantic. In Alleghany county is the highest cataract in the state, but the body of water is not great. In Giles county is a small lake, elevated 3700 feet, which is 600 feet deep. But we can only afford space to say, that of the numerous springs the White Sulphur, in Greenbrier county, is the most in repute, and of course the most visited. The waters of the different springs contain lime, sulphur, soda, magnesia, iron, iodine, and phosphorus.

Climate.—There is necessarily, from its topography, great variety in the climate of Virginia. In the low country, near the coast, it is hot and unhealthy in summer, and bilious and intermittent fevers prevail in autumn. It is mild, however, in winter, but liable to be visited by long droughts in summer. The central or mountain counties have a cool and salubrious temperature, with warm days, it is true, but the nights are cool and refreshing. West of the mountains, though some degrees cooler than on the coast in winter, the summers in parts are very hot.

Soil and Productions.—Washington pronounced the central counties of Virginia to be the finest agricultural district in the United States, (of course, as he knew it,) and Daniel Webster declared, in a public speech in the Shenandoah Valley, that he had seen no finer farming land in his European travel, than in that valley. Virginia, with a better system of culture, has every element of industrial greatness; a climate equally removed from the extremes of the north and the south; a soil with every variety, from the light sands of the south-east, (favorable to the peach, sweet potato, melon, and other fruits,) to the rich alluvions of the river bottoms and mountain valleys, favorable to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and even, in some parts, to cotton and rice; mountain pastures, capable of supporting large flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle and swine; the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast; navigable rivers, abounding in shell and fin fish, furrowing her plains and valleys on the east and on the west, and affording, besides, immense water-power; and with the most useful minerals in abundance, what needs she but for her people to will it, to make her the leading state of the confederacy, and one of the most desirable to reside in? The emigration that has commenced from the North to the worn-out lands of Virginia, is a proof of her advantages in agriculture. According to an address of E. Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, the tide-water lands of that state have increased in value \$17,000,000 in 12 years. In the culture of tobacco, Virginia has always surpassed every other state in the Union, and was also the first state in which its culture was practised by civilized men to any considerable extent. It was even used for a time as the currency of the country. Virginia is the second state in the Union in the amount of flax produced. The other great staples are Indian corn, wheat, (in which it stands fourth in amount,) oats, live stock, and butter. She also produces largely rice, wool, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, buckwheat, fruits, market products, cheese, hay, grass-seeds, flax, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey, besides some rice, cotton, barley, wine, hops, hemp, silk, and molasses. In 1850, Vir-

ginia had 77,013 farms, occupying 10,360,135 acres of improved land, (about 130 to each farm,) producing 11,212,616 bushels of wheat; 458,930 of rye; 35,254,319 of Indian corn; 10,179,144 of oats; 521,579 of peas and beans; 1,316,943 of Irish potatoes; 1,813,634 of sweet potatoes; 214,496 of buckwheat; 53,155 of grass-seeds; 52,318 of flax-seed, 56,803,227 pounds of tobacco; 2,860,765 of wool; 11,089,259 of butter; 436,292 of cheese; 1,000,450 of flax; 1,227,665 of maple sugar; 880,767 of beeswax and honey; 309,098 tons of hay; live stock, valued at \$33,656,659, (fourth in the Union;) slaughtered animals, \$7,502,986; orchard products, \$177,137; and produce of market gardens, \$183,047. According to a state census in 1851, there were produced 14,516,930 bushels of wheat; 35,538,582 of Indian corn; 53,333 of flax-seed; 66,516,492 pounds of tobacco; 11,126,785 of butter; 2,850,909 of wool; 1,223,905 of maple sugar; 370,117 tons of hay; 4599 of hemp; and wool, oysters, fish, peas, beans, potatoes, garden vegetables, fruits, &c., worth \$5,000,000, making a total value of \$86,000,000.

Manufactures.—As is generally the case in the Southern States, Virginia is less engaged in manufactures than in agriculture, though the former branch of industry is yearly claiming more attention and enlisting more capital; and Virginia, if true to herself in applying her vast natural resources of coal, iron, copper, and abundant water-power, must soon range herself among the manufacturing states. There were in 1850, in this state, 4741 establishments producing each \$500 and upwards annually, engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts; employing an aggregate capital of \$18,109,993, and 25,789 male and 3320 female hands, consuming raw material valued at \$18,103,433, and yielding products valued at \$20,705,387. Of these 27 were cotton factories, employing \$1,908,900 capital, and 1275 male and 1688 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$282,375, and producing stuffs of the value of \$1,486,384; 121 woollen establishments, employing \$392,640 capital, and 478 male and 190 female hands, consuming \$488,899 worth of raw material, and producing stuffs valued at \$841,013; 122 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$1,732,771 capital, and 3056 male and 228 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$986,646, and producing castings, pig iron, &c., valued at \$2,204,592; \$100,915 capital were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, employing 131 hands, and producing 5500 barrels of ale, beer, &c., and 679,440 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c. There were 341 tanneries, employing \$676,983 capital, consuming raw material worth \$498,926, and producing leather valued at \$894,877; home-made manufactures were produced, valued at \$2,156,312; and family goods at \$2,441,672.

Internal Improvements.—Though Virginia has not kept pace with the older and larger sister states in works of internal improvement, she has at length become fully impressed with their importance, and railroads have been projected in every direction. In January, 1855, she had 845 miles of railroad completed, and 1104 in course of construction, according to Hunt's Magazine; or 837 completed, and 1095 in progress, according to the American Railway Times. Cost of construction, according to the first authority, \$16,666,250; or \$16,466,250, according to the latter. The Great Southern Line, passing from Aquia Creek, through Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, has about 150 miles of its track in this state. Roads are completed which unite Winchester to Harper's Ferry; Alexandria to Strasburg and Staunton; Petersburg to City Point, Lynchburg, and Newbern, Virginia; Richmond to Keesville, Gordonville, Charlottesville, Staunton, Danville, Lynchburg, and other points. Most of these form parts of one or other of the great lines crossing the state, the principal of which are the Virginia Central, intended to unite Richmond with some point on the Ohio, at or near Guyandotte; the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to connect Lynchburg (and indirectly Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk) with Knoxville, in Tennessee, and (by uniting with other lines) to Memphis and intermediate points; and the Southside Railroad, to connect with Charlotte, North Carolina, and from thence with Charleston, South Carolina. A line connects Norfolk with the Great Southern Railroad, at Weldon, North Carolina. The Baltimore and Ohio has a large portion of its track in this state, not only after it leaves the Maryland boundary on the N.W., but it often takes the Virginia side of the Potomac before reaching Cumberland. It has its terminus at Wheeling, in this state; but another branch at Parkersburg, much lower down on the Ohio, is in progress, and a portion of it completed. Virginia was, we believe, among the very first to propose opening a communication with the West by canal, a project in which Washington took great interest, if he was not the projector. In 1824 was commenced the James River and Kanawha Canal, designed to connect Richmond with the navigable waters of the Great Kanawha. This work is now completed from Richmond through Lynchburg to Buchanan, a distance of 186½ miles, and is in progress to Covington, 30 miles farther west. This canal has already cost \$10,714,306. Dismal Swamp Canal is partly in this state. The legislature had, in 1853, appropriated \$4,000,000 and upwards for railroad purposes,

and invested \$9,430,159.48 in works of internal improvement not completed, and \$1,409,986.94 in works which yield no income.

Commerce.—Compared with her advantages, both as to harbors and rivers, as well as to products, Virginia's direct foreign trade is small, her commerce being mainly carried on through the ports and the shipping of the North. Her foreign imports for the fiscal year 1854 amounted to \$1,276,216, and her exports to \$4,754,148; tonnage entered for the same year was 96,743, and cleared 83,330; tonnage owned, 84,840, of which 22,338 was registered tonnage; vessels built 19, aggregate tonnage 8227, of which 6 were steamers. In the years 1852-3 and '4 respectively, there were inspected, in Virginia, 61,806, 50,587, and 47,802 hogsheads of tobacco; and exported, 13,771, 10,981, and 14,420 hogsheads; and of flour, from Richmond and Petersburg, 74,920, 114,766, and 167,331 barrels, in the years and in the order named above. But the great trade of Virginia is the coasting trade, which consists in the export of her tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, coal, flour, wood, oysters, &c. In 1852 there were delivered at Richmond by the different public works, property valued at \$10,660,422, of which more than \$7,000,000 were transported by the James River and Kanawha Canal. There were inspected at Richmond 450,000 barrels of flour in 1853, of which 114,766 were exported to foreign ports.

Education.—Virginia has no general free school system, but makes an appropriation for the instruction of the poor. The appropriation for primary schools in 1854 was \$75,000, and the annuity to the University of Virginia is \$16,000. According to the census of 1850, Virginia had 12 colleges, (including medical and theological, and all schools granting degrees,) with 1343 students, and \$159,790 income, of which \$30,650 was from endowments, and \$90,000 from public funds; 2950 public schools, with 67,353 pupils, and \$314,625 income, of which \$12,235 was from endowments, \$43,470 from taxation, and \$90,828 from public funds; 317 academies and other schools, with 9068 pupils, and \$234,372 income, of which \$6740 was from endowments. Attending schools as reported by families, 109,775. Of the free adult population, 88,520 could not read and write, of whom 1137 were of foreign birth. Of the colleges, the most flourishing and most numerously attended is the University, which had in 1854 more than 500 students. There were in Virginia, in 1854, according to the American Almanac, 10 colleges, with 1168 students; 3 theological schools, with 119; 2 law schools, with 110; and 3 medical schools, two of which had 211 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 2386 churches in Virginia in 1850, there belonged to the different sects of the Baptists, 650; to the Christians, 16; to the Episcopalians, 173; to the Free Church, 108; to the Friends, 16; to the German Reformed, 9; to the Lutherans, 50; to the Methodists, 1025; to the Presbyterians, 241; to the Roman Catholics, 17; and to the Union Church, 52. The rest were divided among the Jews, Mennonites, Moravians, New Church, Swedenborgian, Tunkers, Universalists, and minor sects—making 1 church to every 596 inhabitants. Total value of church property, \$2,600,876.

Periodicals.—In 1850, Virginia had 15 daily, 12 tri-weekly, 65 weekly, and 3 semi-monthly newspapers, and 1 monthly and 1 quarterly review, with an aggregate annual circulation of 9,223,068 copies.

Public Institutions.—At Staunton are the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and the Western Insane Asylum, both state institutions. The Eastern Insane Asylum is at Williamsburg, and the State Penitentiary at Richmond. The latter had 199 inmates in 1850, of whom 11 were of foreign birth, and 69 slaves. This state had in the same year, 21 public libraries, with 32,595 volumes; 17 school and Sunday school, with 4681; 14 college, with 50,856; and 2 church libraries with 330 volumes. The Virginia Historical Society, founded in 1832, had Chief Justice Marshall for its president for some years.

Population.—The white population of Virginia is mainly of British origin, and until a recent period was very slightly affected by admixture from other sources. The Virginians have always prided themselves on their purity of descent, and "one of the first families of Virginia," has become a proverb. In 1790, this state numbered 748,308 inhabitants; 880,290 in 1800; 974,022 in 1810; 1,066,379 in 1820; 1,211,405 in 1830; 1,239,797 in 1840, and 1,421,661 in 1850; of whom 461,300 were white males; 443,600 white females; 26,002 free colored males, and 28,331 females; 240,562 male, and 231,966 female slaves. Pop. to square mile, 23.17. This population was divided into 167,430 families, occupying 165,615 dwellings. Of the free population, 872,923 were born in the state; 63,231 in other states; 2398 in England; 11,643 in Ireland; 1120 in Scotland and Wales; 235 in British America; 6511 in Germany; 321 in France; 566 in other countries, and 585 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about 24 per cent. of foreign births of the whole white population. In the year ending June 1, 1850, occurred 19,059 deaths, or about 13 persons in every 1000; and in the same period, 6118 paupers received aid, of whom 785 were foreigners, at

an expense of nearly \$30 for each pauper. Of 642 deaf and dumb, 13 were free colored, and 59 slaves; of 881 blind, 85 were free colored, and 299 slaves; of 970 insane, 47 were free colored, and 59 slaves, and of 1182 idiotic, 90 were free colored, and 201 slaves. Of the entire population, 1295 were engaged in mining; 318,771 in agriculture; 6861 in commerce; 54,147 in manufactures; 582 in navigating the ocean; 2952 in internal navigation, and 3566 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Virginia is divided into 140 counties, viz. Accomac, Alexandria, Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Amelia, Appomattox, Augusta, Barbour, Bath, Bedford, Berkeley, Boone, Botetourt, Braxton, Brooke, Brunswick, Buckingham, Cabell, Carroll, Campbell, Caroline, Charlotte, Charles City, Chesterfield, Clarke, Craig, Cupepper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Doddridge, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fauquier, Fairfax, Fayette, Fluvanna, Floyd, Franklin, Frederic, Giles, Gilmer, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greenbrier, Greene, Greensville, Halifax, Hampshire, Hancock, Hanover, Hardy, Harrison, Henry, Henrico, Highland, Isle of Wight, Jackson, James City, Jefferson, Kanawha, King George, King William, King and Queen, Lancaster, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Loudon, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Matthews, Mecklenburg, Mercer, Middlesex, Monongalia, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Nicholas, Northumberland, Northampton, Norfolk, Nottaway, Ohio, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pendleton, Pittsylvania, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Powhatan, Preston, Prince Edward, Princess Anne, Prince George, Prince William, Pulaski, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Rappahannock, Richmond, Ritchie, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Taylor, Taxwell, Tyler, Upshur, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, Wyoming, Wythe, York, Capital, Richmond.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns of Virginia are Richmond, pop. 27,570, (32,338 in 1855); Norfolk, 14,326, (including Portsmouth and Gosport, more than 23,000); Petersburg, 14,010; Wheeling, 11,435; Alexandria, 8734; Portsmouth, 8626; Lynchburg, 8071; and Fredericksburg, 4061.

Government, Finances, &c.—The executive power is vested in a governor, elected by the people for 4 years, and receiving a salary of \$5000 per annum. The governor cannot be elected for two terms successively. A lieutenant-governor, who is also president of the Senate, is elected in like manner and for the same period, and receives \$5 per day during the sessions of the legislature. The secretary of the commonwealth, the treasurer, and auditor, are each elected for two years by the legislature on joint ballot. Three commissioners of public works, from as many districts, are elected for 4 years, so that one shall go out every second year. The Senate, apportioned on the basis of property and taxation combined, consists of 50 members, elected for 4 years, so that one-half shall go out every second year. The House of Representatives, apportioned on the basis of white population, consists of 152 members, chosen for two years. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and meet on the second Monday in January. The legislature may not continue in session more than 90 days without the consent of three-fifths of the members, and then but for 30 days longer. A re-apportionment must take place in 1865, and every 10 years thereafter. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court of appeals, composed of 5 judges, elected by the voters of each of the 5 sections into which the state is divided, for 12 years; 2. Of 10 district courts, composed of the judges of the circuits for each section, and the judge of the supreme court for that section; 3. Of 21 circuit courts, held twice a year, each presided over by a judge, elected by the people of his particular circuit, for 8 years. Every white male citizen, 21 years old, a resident of the state for 2 years, and of the county, city, or town in which he votes for 12 months next preceding an election, is a qualified voter, excepting paupers, criminals, insane persons, and officers of the United States government, temporarily stationed in the state. Virginia is entitled to 13 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 15 electoral votes for President. The state debt of Virginia was \$22,389,477, October 1, 1854, besides \$3,779,732 contingent debt, consisting of guarantees to corporations for purposes of internal improvement; school fund, \$1,153,606; productive property, \$8,011,668; unproductive property, \$5,890,958; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and school, \$600,000; income for 1853-4, \$1,387,047; assessed value of property in 1850, \$381,376,660; true valuation, \$391,646,438; true or estimated value in 1852, \$473,771,190. There were in Virginia, January 1, 1855, 20 banks and 35 branches, with an aggregate capital of \$14,033,838; a circulation of \$10,834,863; and \$2,728,482 in coin.

History.—Virginia is the oldest of the permanent settlements made by the English, and the oldest of the thirteen states that confederated at the Revolution. It was settled by a party of English, led by the celebrated Captain John Smith, in 1607, and had in its earlier career great difficulties

to contend with, in the shape of famine, disease, and the hostilities of the natives, often incited to depredations by worthless settlers. Bacon's rebellion, the most serious of these disturbances, broke out in the autumn of 1676. A party who were discontented with Berkeley for refusing to commission Bacon to lead them against the savages who had invaded the white settlements, slaughtering and burning, as was their custom, chose Bacon for their commander, despite the governor, who, on Bacon's return from a successful foray against the Indians, declared him a rebel. The people rose again, put Bacon at their head, and commenced a civil war against the governor, in which Jamestown was burnt, and the total defeat of the governor's party was only prevented by the death of Bacon. Berkeley put to death many of the adherents of Bacon's party. In 1677, Virginia obtained a new charter, depriving her of some of her former privileges, as a punishment for the rebellion. It was, however, soon after annulled by Charles II. on account of the discontents of the people. In 1752, Washington, then a young man, was sent by Governor Dinwiddie as an envoy to the French commander at Fort Du Quesne, (Pittsburg,) and two years after, at the head of 400 men, defeated the French party at the Great Meadows, but was obliged to capitulate shortly after to nearly a quadruple force. In 1755, Washington served as a colonel in Braddock's army, and saved it from utter ruin. Virginia took an active part in the events leading to, and in the conduct of the war of the Revolution, and gave to the army and to the nation that illustrious chief whose wisdom and firmness not only conducted us through the perils of a seven years' war, but also contributed so greatly to establish our government on a firm basis. Besides Washington, several eminent statesmen and officers were natives of Virginia; among them were Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the two Lees, Patrick Henry, Chief Justice Marshall, Henry Clay, and a number of others. On her soil occurred several events of the Revolution; prominent among them, the surrender at Yorktown in October, 1781, which in reality put an end to the war. Washington died December 14, 1799. Alexandria capitulated to the British, August 27, 1814. Nat Turner headed a negro insurrection in 1831, in which a number of whites were massacred. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler, all presidents of the United States, were citizens of Virginia; and President Harrison was also a native of this state, though not a citizen at the period of his election. A constitution was formed in 1776, suited to the changed circumstances of the state as a republic, which was remodelled in 1830, and again in 1851.

VIRGINIA, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1226.

VIRGINIA, a post-village of Cass co., Illinois, 13 miles E. by S. of Beardstown.

VIRGINIA GROVE, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa, about 40 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE. See LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA MILLS, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

VIRGINIA MINES, a post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Maramec River, about 50 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

VIRGINIA SETTLEMENT, a small village of Wayne co., Missouri.

VIRGINIE. See VIRGINIA.

VIRGIN (virjin) ISLANDS, a group of about 100 small islands in the West Indies, between lat. 18° S. and 18° 50' N., and lon. 64° 10' and 65° 40' W., occupying a space of about 100 miles long by 20 miles wide. Not above a fourth are inhabited and cultivated. The chief exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, and salt, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, pimento, and indigo. Vegetables and fruits are abundant. The climate is subject to much fluctuation, and slight shocks of earthquakes are occasionally felt. The islands are exposed to a heavy swell, and the obstacles opposed to the tidal wave between them produce some extraordinary phenomena; the waves sometimes breaking against the shore with great violence, without there being any indication of a previous gale. The Virgin Islands are shared by Great Britain, which has about 50, the principal of which are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Jost van Dyke, Guano Isle, Beef and Thatch Islands, Prickly Pear, Camanas, Cooper's, Salt, St. Peter's, and several smaller islands; Denmark, which has St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John, with a considerable number of islets; and Spain, which has Culebra, and several islets. Bique or Crab Island forms a sort of joint possession of the three powers. The group was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1494.

VIRGINSTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

VIRGINVILLE, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 68 miles E. of Harrisburg.

VIRIEU, *vee're-uh'*, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 23 miles N.N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1285.

VIRIEUX-LE-GRAND, *vee're-uh' leh grôns'*, a market-town of France, department of Ain, 6 miles N.N.W. of Belley. Pop. 794.

VIRIVILLE, *vee'ree'veel'*, a village of France, depart-

ment of Isère, 13 miles N.N.W. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 2078.

VIRLE, *vee'rîl'*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo. Pop. 1747.

VIRLE or **WIRLE**, *vee'rîl'*, a market-town of Austria, Croatia, about 10 miles from Koprivitz, and near the Drave. It is the head-quarters of a frontier regiment. Pop. 3604.

VIROFLAY, *vee'rôflâ'*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles. Pop. 1057.

VIRQUA, a post-office of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin.

VIRTON, *vee'tôn'*, the most S. town of Belgian Luxembourg, 15 miles S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 2000.

VIRTZERY (*veent-zérv'*) **LAKK**, or **WURZSEE**, (*Wursee*), *Wist'â'*, Russia, government of Livonia, between Derpat and Fellin, is 26 miles in length, breadth 8 miles. It is an expansion of the Embach, which leaves its N.E. extremity to enter Lake Peipus.

VIRY, *vee're'*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Genevese, 3 miles S.W. of St. Julien, with a ruined castle. Pop. 1844.

VISAN, *vee'sân'*, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 16 miles N.E. of Orange. Pop. in 1852, 2136.

VISCARDO, CAPE. See CAPE VISCARDO.

VISCARI, a town of Sicily. See BISCARI.

VISCAYA. See BISCAY.

VISCHE, *vis'hâ'*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province and 10 miles S.E. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. It has an old castle. Pop. 2154.

VISCHEGRAD, *vish'eh-grâd'*, a village of Bosnia, on the Drin, 40 miles E.S.E. of Bosna Serai.

VISCHERA, a river of Russia. See VISHERA.

VISCHER'S (*vish'ers*) **FERRY**, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, about 16 miles N. by W. of Albany.

VISCHNII-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia. See VISHERA VOLOTCHOK.

VISCIANO, *ve-shî-no*, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district and E. of Nola. Pop. 1367.

VISE, *vee'zâ'*, (Ger. *West. wîsept*) a town of Belgium, province and 8 miles N.E. of Liege, on the right bank of the Meuse. Pop. 2076.

VISEU, *vee'si-on*, a city of Portugal, province of Beira, capital of a comarca, 40 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 9160. It is ill built and dirty, but its cathedral contains some good works of art, and it has a college, preparatory to the University of Coimbra, a large hospital, many Moorish and Gothic edifices, Roman antiquities, and a large annual fair.

VISHERA, **VISCHERA**, **VICHERA** or **WISCHERA**, *ve-shâ'rd* or *vish-â-rî'*, a river of Russia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows W. and S., and after receiving some large affluents, joins the Kama, 24 miles N.W. of Solikamsk. Course 260 miles. It is navigable, and traverses a densely wooded country.

VISHNEE (or **VISHNII**) **VOLOTCHOK**, *vish'nee* or *vish'nyee vo-lo-chok'*, written also **VISCHNII VOLOTCHOK** and **VISCHNEI VOLOTSCHOK**, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.W. of Tver, on the Tana, at the commencement of the canal which unites it with the Tvertsa, and on the great route between Moscow and St. Petersburg. Pop. 9115. It has a cathedral, bazaar, and 3 annual fairs. The canal between the Tana and Tvertsa, constructed under Peter the Great, connects the navigation of the Baltic and Caspian Seas, and is frequented by upwards of 2000 vessels annually, rendering the town a large entrepôt for corn, malt, chicory, seeds, butter, tallow, and soap.

VISHNU PRAYAGA, *vish'noo prâ-yâ-gâ'*, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in North Hindostan, at the junction of two heads of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 34' N., lon. 79° 4' E.

VISIAPOUR. See BEJAPOUR.

VISINGÖ, (*Visingö*), *vee'sing-sô'*, an island of Sweden, in the S. of Lake Wetter. It is a narrow strip little more than 1 mile wide, stretching about 6 miles N. to S., with the remains of two old castles of great historical interest.

VISHUGAN or **VISHUGAN**, *vee-shoo-gân'*, a river of Siberia, rises in the E. of the government of Tobolsk, lat. 58° 30' N., flows E.N.E., and after a course of about 170 miles joins the Obi, about 30 miles below Naryn.

VISO, *El, èl vee'so*, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 40 miles N. of Cordova. Pop. 2704.

VISO DEL ALOR, *vee'so dêl âl-kor'*, a town of Spain, province and 14 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 2991.

VISO DEL MARQUES, *vee'so dêl mar'kês*, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2010.

VISO DE LOS PEDROCHES, *vee'so dêl loce pâ-droch'ê's*, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.N.W. of Cordova, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2506.

VISOKA, *ve-sô-kâ'*, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Bosna, 17 miles N.W. of Bosna Serai. Pop. 2000. Near it are iron-mines and medicinal springs.

VISO, MONTE, *mon'tâ vee'so*, a principal summit of the Alps, at the junction of their Maritime and Cottian divisions, 40 miles S.W. of Turin, and 13,599 feet in elevation.

VISONNE, *ve-sô-nâ'*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province and near Aculi. Pop. 1360.

VIS

VISP, *visp*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Visp, 6 miles W.S.W. of Brig.

VISSEGRAD, *vis'h'grád'*, (Ger. *Plintenburg*, *plint'en-bönn'*;) a market-town of Hungary, county and 21 miles N.N.W. of Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube. It has a ruined castle, formerly the residence of Matthias Corvinus.

VISTA, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, about 120 miles S. by E. of Albany.

VISTABELLA DEL MAESTRAGO, *vees-tá-bél'yá del má-estráth'go*, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and 27 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1239.

VISTA RIDGE, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

VISTORIO, *vis-to-re-o*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province and about 10 miles W.N.W. of Ivrea, on the Chiussella. Pop. 1651.

VISTRE, *vees'tr*, a river of France, department of Gard, after a S.W. course of 30 miles joins the canal connecting Beaucaire with the Mediterranean, near Aigues-Mortes.

VISTRITZ, *vis'trits*, or **VISTRITZA**, *vis'trit'sá*, (anc. *Ertigon*;) a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a N.E. and S.E. course of 80 miles, joins the Vardar near its mouth in the Gulf of Salonica.

VISTULA, *vis'tu-lá*, (Ger. *Weichsel*, *Wétsel*; Polish, *Wisla*, *Weslá*; anc. *Vistula*;) a river of Europe, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows in Austrian Silesia, partly separates Galicia from Poland, traverses Poland and East Prussia, forming the main channel of trade in these countries, past Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Thorn, Culm, Graudenz, and Dantzic, and enters the Baltic by several mouths, of which the most E. called the *Nogat*, enters the *Frische-Haff*, N.W. of Elbing. The W. branch again divides into 2 arms, one of which enters the Baltic near Dantzic, and the other by a new channel which it forced for itself in 1840. Total course, including windings, 530 miles. Principal affluents, on the right, the *Wisloka*, *San*, *Wieprz*, and *Bug*; and on the left, the *Pilica* and *Bzura*.

VISTULA, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

VISURGUS. See **WESER**.

VITA, *veetá*, a town of Sicily, near the source of the Birgi. S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 2800.

VITA, an island on the east coast of Africa. See **MOHAB**.

VITCHEGDA, **VYTCHEGDA**, **YVCHEGDA**, *vo-ché'gdá*, or **WITSCHEGDA**, a river of Russia, traverses the centre of the government of Vologda, chiefly in a W. direction, and joins the *Drina*, 12 miles W. of *Solvitshegodsk*. Total course 380 miles, mostly navigable. Affluents, the *Yolva*, *Yarenga*, and *Syvela*.

VITEBSK or **WITEPSK**, *vet'bsk'*, a government of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 54° 58' and 57° 20' N., and lon. 25° 30' E., surrounded by the governments of Mohelev, Minsk, Courland, Livonia, Pskov, and Smolensk. Area 17,336 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 742,811, mostly Roman Catholics. Surface generally level; soil, though interspersed with sandy and marshy tracts, is pretty fertile, and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption, as well as large quantities of hemp and flax, peas, beans, hops, and fruits. Principal river, the *Düna*, which traverses its S. part, and by which and the canals uniting it with the *Berezina* and *Lovat*, its trade is greatly facilitated. Forests and pasture-lands are extensive, and in the latter many cattle and coarse-wooled sheep are reared. The manufactures comprise those of woollen cloth, leather, glass, and earthenware. The exports are mostly confined to agricultural produce, timber and masts, hides, wool, tallow, honey, and wax. The government is divided into 12 circles. Principal towns, *Vitebsk*, the capital, *Velizh*, *Dünaburg*, and *Potolsk*.

VITEBSK or **WITEPSK**, a town of Russian Poland, the capital of a government of its own name, is situated on both sides of the *Düna*, here joined by the *Viteba*, 95 miles N. of Mohelev. Pop. 29,832. It is enclosed by old walls, and built mostly of wood; but has numerous Greek-United and Roman Catholic churches, convents, and synagogues, an old castle, a bazaar, college of nobles, a medical direction, and several hospitals, with manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. It is the residence of a civil governor, and a military governor, with authority over the governments of *Vitebsk*, *Smolensk*, and *Mohelev*. Here the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia died on the 27th of June, 1832.

VITERBO, *ve-tér'bo*, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, capital of a delegation, at the foot of Monte Cimino, in the Campagna di Roma, 43 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Pop. 13,850. It is enclosed by turreted walls, chiefly constructed by Desiderius, the last Lombard king of Italy, is generally well built of volcanic tufa, and has many handsome residences and public fountains. In its cathedral, which contains the tombs of four popes, Prince Henry of England, nephew of Henry III., was assassinated by Guy of Montfort; and it was in its public square that the emperor, Frederick Barbarossa, humiliated himself before the English pope, Adrian IV. Several of the churches are rich in works of art, and in one is a masterpiece of Sebastian-del-Piombo. The Bishop's Palace and City-hall are fine buildings, and the latter, as well as the Museum of the Academy, contains various Etruscan antiquities. The ma-

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nufactures are unimportant: alum, vitriol, and sulphur abound in its vicinity, in which are also many medicinal springs. This city was one of the principal in the Etruscan league; and it was, in the middle ages, the capital of the Patrimony of St. Peter, bestowed in the 12th century upon the papal see.

VITHI, *vet'*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 30 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Our. Pop. 868.

VITI or **FIDJI ISLANDS**. See **VEEJEE ISLANDS**.

VITIGUDINO, *ve-te-goo-dee'no*, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 928.

VITIM, *vit'im* or *ve-teem'*, a river of East Siberia, rises in the Vitim-Steppe, S.E. of Lake Balkal, government of Irkutsk, flows N.E. and N. for nearly 900 miles, forming the boundary between that government and the province of Yakoutsk, and joins the *Lena*, opposite *Vitimsk*. It has several large affluents.

VITIMSK, *vet'imsk'*, a village of East Siberia, with 300 inhabitants, and a mine yielding the largest sheets of talc; lat. 59° 15' N., lon. 112° E.

VITORIA, *ve-to're-dá*, or **VITTORIA**, *vit-to're-dá*, a town of Spain, capital of the province of Alava, 29 miles S. of Bilbao, on the road from Madrid to Bayonne. Pop. 10,266. It consists of an old and a new town, which contrast strongly with each other; it has a spacious market-square, several churches, a town-hall, custom-house, orphan asylum, general hospital, public library, and museum of antiquities. The manufactures comprise brass and iron wares, earthenware, ebony wares, candles, table linen, and leather; and it is an important entrepôt between the interior of Spain, Navarre, and Bilbao, especially for crude and manufactured iron, chocolate, confectionery, woollen and silk fabrics, shoes, and hats. Vitoria is celebrated in the annals of the Peninsular War as the scene of a signal victory gained by the English over the French, on the 21st of June, 1813.

VITRÉ, *vee'tré*, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 21 miles E. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 8800. It has a communal college, manufactures of cotton hosiery and leather, trade in wax, honey, and cantharides, and 23 annual fairs. One mile S. is the *Château des Rochers*, (*shá'tó dá ro'shá'*;) celebrated as the residence of Madame de Sevigné. Nicholas Savary, the French traveller and author, was born here, in 1750.

VITRY, *vee'tree'*, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, with a station on the North Railway, 10 miles E.N.E. of Arras. Pop. in 1852, 2437.

VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS, *vee'tree' leh fráns'swá'*, a fortified town of France, department of Marne, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 19 miles S.E. of Châlons, on the right bank of the Marne. Pop. in 1852, 8253. It has a communal college, and manufactures of hosiery, cotton yarn, and leather, with a brisk trade in corn.

VITRY-SUR-SEINE, *vee'tree' sür sá'n*, a town of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of Sceaux, 5 miles S.E. of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 2559.

VITTEAUX, *veet'tó'*, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Brenne, 24 miles W.N.W. of Dijon. P. 1858.

VITFLEUR, *vee'teh-flúr*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 15 miles N.N.W. of Yvetot, on the Dourdon. Pop. 1255.

VITTEL, *veet'tél'*, a market-town of France, department of Vosges, 23 miles W. of Epinal. Pop. 1426.

VITORIA, *vit-to're-á*, a town of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles from Simcoe, with three Protestant churches, two schools, several grist and saw mills, two distilleries, and manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather. Pop. about 600.

VITTORIA, *vit-to're-dá*, a town of Sicily, Intendency of Syracuse, district and 14 miles W.N.W. of Modica. Pop. 11,000, who trade in honey and silk.

VITTORIA, a town of Spain. See **VITORIA**.

VITTORIOSA, *vit-to-re-ó'sá*, a strongly fortified town and suburb of Valetta, Malta, on the S.E. side of its great harbor. See **VALETTA**.

VITULANO, *ve-too-lá'no*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, district and 20 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 2500. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics, silks, and leather, and quarries of fine colored marbles.

VIU, *vee-oo'*, a village of North Italy, Piedmont, 20 miles N.W. of Turin, on the Chiara. Pop. 3745.

VIUZ-EN-SALLAZ, *ve-üs' óne sál'láz*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Faucigny. It was nearly buried by a landslide in 1715. Pop. 2480.

VIVARA, *ve-vá'rá*, an inlet of South Italy, between Procida and Ischia, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples.

VIVARAIS. See **VIVAROIS**.

VIVAROIS or **VIVARAIS**, *vee-vá'rá'*, an old district of France, in Languedoc, of which Viviers was the capital. It is now comprised in the departments of Ardèche and Haute-Loire.

VIVEL, *ve-vél'*, a village of Spain, Valencia, province and 27 miles W. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Palancia. P. 2087.

VIVERO, *ve-vá'ro*, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N. of Lugo, at the mouth of the *Landrova* in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 4606. It has a seminary and a hospital, a government factory of arms, and manufactures of linens,

quiltings, and earthenware. The port has a bar at its mouth.

VIVEROIS, *vee'veh-rof*, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles S.E. of Ambert. Pop. 1325.

VIVERONE, *vo-vá-ro-ná*, a village of the Sardinian States, 10 miles S. of Biella, on a lake of same name. Pop. 1826.

VIVIERS, *vee've-á*, a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 17 miles S.E. of Privas. Pop. 2714.

VIVONNE, *vee'von-né*, a town of France, department of Vienne, at the confluence of the Clain and Vonne, 11 miles S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 3488.

VIX, *veex*, a village of France, department of Vendée, 8 miles S.W. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 2010.

VIZA, **VISA** or **WISA**, *vee-zá*, (anc. *Byzia*?) a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, capital of a sanjak, 74 miles N.W. of Constantinople, on the route to Kirk-kiliseh. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ruined fortress.

VIZAGAPATAM, *ve-zá-gá-pá-tám*, a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the districts of Rajahmundry, Ganjam, and the Bengal, S. ceded districts. Area, 15,300 square miles. Pop. 1,254,272.

VIZAGAPATAM, a city of British India, capital of the above district, on the Coromandel coast, 57 miles E. of Golconda; lat. 17° 42' N., lon. 83° 24' E. It has a court-house, barracks, and many good European buildings; but its unhealthiness has driven most of the British authorities to reside in the adjacent village of Waltier.

VIZCAYA, a province of Spain. See **BISCAY**.

VIZELLA, *ve-zé-lá*, a village of Portugal, province of Minho, 5 miles S.E. of Guimaraens, in a picturesque vale. It is greatly frequented for its warm sulphur baths, known to the Romans, whose tessellated pavements, and bathing sites, have been discovered here.

VIZIANAGURUM, *vee-zé-a-ná-strúm*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 25 miles N.E. of Vizagapatam. Though large, it is meanly built. Principal edifice, a stone fort, with the rajah's palace. Near it are British military cantonments.

VIZIADROOG, *vee-zé-a-droog*, a seaport town of British India, presidency and 165 miles S. of Bombay, with one of the best harbors on the Malabar coast.

VIZILLE, *vee-zé-lé*, a market-town of France, department of Isère, on the Romanche, 8 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2115. It has a castle, in which the states of Dauphiné assembled in 1783.

VIZZINI, *vit-see-nee*, a town of Sicily, province and 20 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 9000.

VLAANDEREN. See **FLANDERS**.

VLAARDINGEN, *vlá-á-ling-en*, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, capital of a district, with a port on the Meuse, (Maas,) 6 miles W.S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 7234, mostly employed in the herring fishery.

VLADI-KAVKAS, *vlá-dee ká-v-kás*, a town and fort of Circassia, N. of the Caucasus Range, on the great route southward into Georgia, 47 miles S.E. of Mozdok.

VLADIMIR or **VLADIMIR**, *vlá-de-meer*, written also **VLADIMIR**, a government of Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 55° and 57° N., and lon. 37° 40' and 43° 20' E., surrounded by the governments of Moscow, Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Tarnob, and Blazan. Area 18,446 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,168,303. Surface level; the Kliazma River intersects its centre, and the Oka its S.E. part. Soil not fertile, and the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Principal crops, rye, barley, oats, some wheat, hemp, flax, millet, pease, apples, cherries, hops, and cucumbers. Cattle rearing is of inferior importance. Forests are very extensive; in that of Murom are valuable iron-mines, and some of the most extensive iron works in Russia are at Vixa, on the Oka. The sterility of the soil has caused the inhabitants to direct attention greatly to manufactures, which from 1830 to 1840 had doubled in extent, and in the latter year employed nearly 84,000 hands. Cotton goods are made at Shooza (Shuya) and Ivanova, woollens and linens are next in importance; and several years ago 4000 persons were employed in iron foundries, and 1300 in glass and crystal works, besides others in manufactures of leather, earthenware, &c. Exports of these products are mostly sent down the Volga, or W. overland to Moscow. The principal imports are corn, cotton-twist, and flax, from the N. and N.E. The government is divided into 13 districts. Principal towns, Vladimeer, (the capital,) Murom, Shooza, Pereaslavl, Suzdal, and Viaznikov.

VLADIMEER, **VLADIMIR** or **WLADIMIR**, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, on the Kliazma, 120 miles E.N.E. of Moscow; lat. 56° 10' N., lon. 40° 20' E. The road to Moscow is through a succession of populous villages. Pop. 7400, comprising many Jews. It has a cathedral with 5 domes, an archbishop's palace, court-house, governor's residence, college, and other schools, manufactures of linens and leather, and a trade in fruit. It was capital of the grand-duchy of Russia from 1167 to 1328.

VLADIMEER or **VLADIMIR**, (Pol. *Włodzimierz*, *vlo-d-zeel-me-alnáz*), a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, capital

of a district, 27 miles S.W. of Kovel. Pop. 5500, mostly Jews, who trade in silks and salt, and have 4 annual fairs.

VLADSLA, *vlád-slá*, a village of Belgium, West Flanders, on the Zedelink-Vaert, 16 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 287.

VLAMERTINGHE, *vlá'mer-tingh*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 29 miles S.W. by S. of Bruges, on the Kemmelbeke. Pop. 2730.

VLASKIM, a town of Bohemia. See **WLASCHIM**.

VLEDENY, *vlá'dén*, or **VLADEN**, *vlá'dén*, a village of Austria, Transylvania, district of Kronstadt. Pop. 1380.

VLESENBECK, *vlá'sen-bák*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1174.

VLEE, *Hay*, *hét vlee*, or **DE VLIESTROOM**, *dé vlee*, *tróm*, the name given to the current that flows from the North Sea towards the Zuyder-Zee, through the entrance between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling.

VLIELAND, *vlee'lánt*, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, off the entrance to the Zuyder-Zee, between the islands of Texel and Schelling. Length 10 miles, greatest breadth 1½ miles. Pop. 800.

VLIERMAEL, *vlee'máel*, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 7 miles N. of Tongres. Pop. 1922.

VLIERZELE, *vlee'sá'le*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1919.

VLISSINGEN, a town of the Netherlands. See **FLISSINGEN**.

VLIETHO, *vlé'thó*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 9 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 2300. It is enclosed with walls, and has manufactures of chicory, colors, soap, tobacco, and paper.

VLIMEN, *vlí'men*, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 8 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2408.

VOAK, *vók*, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

VOBARNO, *vo-bár'no*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 20 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 1800.

VOCKLABRUCK, (*Vöcklabrück*), *vök'klá-brük*, a town of Upper Austria, circle of Hausruck, at the confluence of the Agger and Vockla, 20 miles S.W. of Wels. Pop. 1500.

VOCKLAMARKT, *vök'klá-má'kt*, a market-town of Upper Austria, 8 miles W. of Vöcklabruck.

VODE, *vo'dá*, or **VEDE**, *vá'dá*, a river of Turkey in Europe, rises in a mountainous district in Upper Wallachia, flows S.E., and after a course of about 120 miles joins the Danube on the left, about 7 miles below Sistova.

VODINA, *vo-dee'ná*, or **VODENA**, (anc. *Elesna*), a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, 46 miles N.W. of Salonica, on the Vistritza. Pop. estimated at 12,000, who weave cotton and woollen fabrics.

VODLA, *vod'lá*, a lake and river of Russia, government of Olonets; the lake, 25 miles N.E. of Poodosh, 30 miles in length by 12 miles in breadth, discharges its surplus waters by the river, which enters Lake Onega, on its E. side, after a course of 120 miles.

VOEL, **LOCH**, (*lok*), a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish of Balquhider, and the source of the Balraig, principal affluent of the Teith. Length 3 miles, breadth 1 mile.

VOGANSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

VOGELBERG, *vö-gel-berg*, (Ger. pron. *fö'ghel-bé'rd*) a mountain range of Germany, Hesse-Cassel and Darmstadt, between the Main and Weser. Highest point, 2400 feet.

VOGESUS MUNS. See **VOSES**.

VOHERA, *vo-gá'rá*, a town of North Italy, Piedmont, division and 19 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria, capital of a province on the Staffora; lat. 44° 50' N., lon. 93° 24' E. Pop. 10,706. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics.

VOGGNA, *vo-gón'yá*, a market-town of North Italy, Piedmont, division of Novara, province of Pellanza, on the Tera, 8 miles S. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1656.

VOHBURG, *vo'bú'ro*, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, district and 9 miles E. of Ingolstadt, on the Danube. Pop. 1195. On a rock in the vicinity is the ruined castle of Vohburg.

VOHEMAR, **VOHEMARE**, *vo'hé-mar*, or **VOHEMARO**, *vo'há-má'ró*, a river and bay of Madagascar.

VOHENSTRAUSS, *fo'hén-strá'ús*, a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 26 miles E.N.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1555.

VOHL, (*Vöhl*), *fol*, a market town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, near the Eder, 29 miles N.N.E. of Marburg, with a castle. Pop. 520.

VOHRENBACH, (*Vöhrenbach*), *fö'hren-bák*, a town of Germany, Baden, circle of Lake, 8 miles W. of Villingen. Pop. 940.

VOHRINGEN, (*Vöhringen*), *fö'ring-en*, a town of South Germany, principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, with the ruins of a castle, 7 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 700.

VOHRINGEN, a village of Germany, Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, 2 miles S.E. of Sulz. Pop. 1567.

VOID, *vúd*, a market-town of France, department of Meuse, arrondissement of Commercy. Pop. 1561.

VOIGTLAND, *foigt'lánt*, an old subdivision of the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circle of Zwickau.

VOIRON, *voá'ró'n*, a town of France, department of Isère, 14 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 8450. It

has extensive manufactures of hempen cloth, (called *toiles de France*.) and of iron and steel goods, chip-hats, and paper.

VOISEY, *vwidz/*, a village of France, department of Haute-Marne, 21 miles E. of Langres. Pop. 1873.

VOITSBERG, *voitsbér*, a town of Styria, 13 miles W. of Gratz. Pop. 1000. Near it are coal-mines and metallic works.

VOKHAN, *vo'kán*, or WACHAN, *wá'kán*, a town of Central Asia, in the Bolor-Tagh, on an affluent of the Budukshan River. Lat. 38° 20' N., lon. 70° 34' E.

VOLANO, *vo-lá'no*, a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, 8 miles N.N.E. of Comacchio, on the Po-di-Volano, at its mouth in the Adriatic.

VOLCAN DE AGUA, *vol-kán' dá á'gwá*, (i. e. "water volcano,") a remarkable volcano of Central America, state and from 25 to 30 miles S.W. of Guatemala. Old Guatemala, (Guatemala la Vieja,) in 1541 was destroyed, it is said, by the eruption of enormous masses of water from this volcano, whence its name. There is also a fire volcano, (VOLCAN DE FUEGO, *vol-kán' dá fwé'go*.) in the vicinity.

VOLCANO, a post-village of Calaveras co., California, 50 miles E.N.E. of Stockton.

VOLCANO, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, off the N.E. coast of Papua, lat. 5° 3' S., lon. 145° 30' E. It has the form of a truncated cone, about 2500 feet high, with a diameter of 3700 feet at the base, and looks as if it had risen directly from the depths of the ocean. When discovered by Dampier, March 4, 1700, it was in a state of activity, venting fire and smoke; but when passed by D'Urville, in August, 1827, was extinct, and clothed with an agreeable verdure on the E. face.

VOLCANO, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean. The central one, Sulphur Island, lat. 24° 48' N., lon. 141° 13' E., is about 5 miles long, and evidently volcanic.

VOLCANO, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, S.E. of Japan; lat. 34° 5' N., lon. 139° 35' E.

VOLCANO, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Japan Islands; lat. 30° 43' N., lon. 130° 17' E.

VOLCANO or BARREN ISLAND, an island in the Bay of Bengal, one of the Andamans; lat. 12° 16' N., lon. 93° 64' E.

VOLCANO, an island of the Mediterranean. See VULCANO.

VOLCIANO, *vol-chá'no*, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 17 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the Chiasso. Pop. 1000.

VOLCONDA, *vol-kon'dá*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 36 miles N.E. of Trichinopoly.

VOIGA or VOLGA, *voigá*, (anc. *Rha*.) a river of the Russian Empire, and the largest in Europe, rises in Lake Seliger, on the plateau of Valdai, government of Tver, in lat. 57° N., lon. 33° 10' E., at an elevation of 550 feet above the sea, flows E.N.E., E.S.E., S.S.W., and S.E., past Kiev, Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Kazan, Simbeersk, Saratov, and Astrakhan, near which it enters the Caspian Sea by 60 or 70 mouths, 83 feet below the level of the ocean. The extent of its basin is estimated at 400,000 square miles, and including windings, its course is 2500 miles, during which its entire fall is only 633 feet. The principal affluents on the right are the Oka and the Soora; on the left, the Tvertsa, Mologa, Sheksna, and Kama. Its affluents, which are connected by several canals with the Neva, establish a communication between the Caspian and the Baltic, White, and Black Seas. It contains an abundance of fish; and salmon, sturgeon, &c., are extensively exported. The Voiga forms the principal channel of commerce in Russia. It is navigable by barges of 1200 tons, but its navigation is frequently interrupted by sand-banks and the changes of its channel, and it is frozen over for 170 days in the year. In its lower course small steamboats for goods attempted the navigation in 1820. In 1846, a splendid iron steamer, called the "Voiga," 400 feet long, 31 feet broad, carrying 1250 tons, and drawing 5 feet water, was launched on its stream, and performed, in 16½ days, the voyage from Rybinsk to Samara, which formerly required from 3 to 4 months.

VOLGA CITY, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

VOLGSK, a town of Russia. See VOISK.

VOLHYNIA or WOLHYNIA, *vol-hin'ya*, (Polish *Wolynsk*, *wo-leńsk*.) government of Russian Poland, between lat. 40° 25' and 52° 10' N., and lon. 23° 30' and 26° 12' E., having S.E. Galicia, W. the kingdom of Poland, and on other sides the governments of Grodno, Minsk, Kiev, and Podolia. Area 27,742 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,409,442, mostly of the Greek United Church. The surface is undulating or flat, in the N. marshy. The Bug forms the W. boundary. The other principal rivers are the Stry and Gorin. The soil is fertile, and this is one of the most valuable agricultural provinces of Russia: a considerable surplus of corn over home consumption is usually produced, besides large quantities of hemp and flax. The pastures are good, live stock numerous, and forests extensive. The fishing is of some importance. The mineral products comprise bog iron, millstones, potters' clay, nitre, and flint. Leather, glass, earthenware, paper, potash, tar, and charcoal, are made in many places. The principal exports are corn, cattle, and hides. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Jews, of whom there are about 40,000. The government is subdivided into 12 districts.

The chief towns are Zhitomir, the capital, Krementetz, Rowno, Staro-Konstantinov, Dubna, Radzivilov, and Berdichev, which last is the seat of a large annual fair.

VOLINIA, *vo-lin'ya*, a post-township of Cass co., Michigan, 10 miles N. by E. of Cassopolis. Pop. 607.

VOLKACH, *fol'kák*, a town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1984.

VOLKERAK, *vol'keh-rák*, or VOLKRAK, *vol'krák*, Netherlands, the stream coming out of Hollands Diep, between the islands of Overflakke and Schouwen, and separating the province of South Holland from Zeeland.

VOLKERMARKT, (*Völkermarkt*.) *fol'ker-markt*, a town of Austria, Carinthia, government of Laybach, 15 miles E.N.E. of Klagenfurth, on the Drave. It has large cattle markets.

VOLKERSHAUSEN, (*Völkershausen*.) *fol'kers-höw'sen*, a village of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, principality of Eisenach, 5 miles S.E. of Vacha. Pop. 552.

VOLKHOF or WOLKHOF, *vol'kov*, a river of Russia, governments of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, issues from Lake Ilmen, on its N. side, near Novgorod, which town it intersects, flows in a very direct course N.N.E. for 130 miles, and enters Lake Ladoga at Novaya-Ladoga on its E. side. It is deep and navigable, but its navigation is impeded by its rapidity and by falls.

VOLKMARSEN, *fol'k-mar'sen*, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, capital of a district, 18 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2818. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and leather, and 4 annual fairs.

VOLKOVISK or WOLKOWISK, *vol'ko-viák*, a town of Russian Poland, government and 42 miles S.S.E. of Grodno, on a small affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 3000.

VOLLENHOVE, *vol'len-bo'v'h*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, on the Zuyder-Zee, 13 miles N.N.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1318.

VOLLEZEELE, *vol'leh-zá'leh*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 16 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1775.

VOLLORE, *vol'lór*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S.S.E. of Thiers. Pop. 3832. It had formerly a fortress of importance.

VOLMAR or WOLMAR, *vol-man*, a town of Russia, government of Livonia, on the Aa, 65 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 1700, mostly of German descent. It has a church, which was formerly fortified. In 1622 it was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, who conferred it on his celebrated chancellor Oxenstiern.

VOLMERDINGSEN, *vol'mer-ding'sen*, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden. Pop. 1258.

VOLNAY, *vol'ná*, a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 4 miles S.W. of Beaune. Pop. 605. Some of the finest champagne wines are produced in this vicinity.

VOLNEY, a township of Oswego co., New York, on Oswego River, intersected by the Oswego Canal, 24 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop., exclusive of Fulton Village, 2966.

VOLNEY, a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

VOLNEY, a post-office of Allomakee co., Iowa.

VOLÓ, *vo'lo*, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the N. side of its gulf, lat. 39° 24' N., lon. 22° 58' 30" E. Pop. 2000, comprising many Jews.

VOLÓ, GULF OF, (anc. *Sinus Pelagicus*.) an inlet of the Aegean Sea, forming a part of the boundary between Turkey and Greece, bounded E. by the peninsula of Zagorda, and opening southward into the channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth about 18 miles each. In it is the island of Trikeri.

VOLOGDA or WOLOGDA, *vo-log'dá*, a vast government of European Russia, and its largest next to Archangel, immediately S. of which it lies, mostly between lat. 58° and 64° 30' N., and lon. 38° and 60° E., having W. the governments of Olonets and Novgorod, S. Yaroslav, Kostroma, Viatka, and Perm, and E. the Ural Mountains, separating it from Siberia. Estimated area 148,674 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 864,268. Except in the E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Ural Mountains, the surface is an undulating plain, watered by the Dwina, and its affluents, the Sookhona, &c., by which it is almost wholly drained, and the Upper Petchora. Lakes numerous; the principal is that of Koobinsk in the W. In the S. and S.W. some of the soil is fertile; elsewhere it is mostly sandy, marshy, or covered with pine, oak, and beech woods. Climate very severe; rye and barley are the only grains raised, and scarcely in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Other crops are hemp, flax, hops, and pulses. Horses and cattle are numerous; bears, wolves, and great quantities of game afford an abundance of objects of chase. Copper, iron, marble, granite, salt, and flint are the chief mineral products. The government has from 150 to 200 factories of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, candles, glass, paper, rope, &c., with iron foundries, brick-kilns, distilleries, and salt-works; and it sends furs, tallow, pitch, wooden-ware, timber, masts, turpentine, and other raw products into the governments of Archangel and Tobolsk. Population mostly Russians, with some Finns, and in the N. wandering Samoid tribes. Vologda is divided into ten districts. Chief towns, Vologda, the capital, Totma, Kadiwkov, Solvitchegodsk, and Oosthog-Velikoe.

VOLOGDA or **WOLOGDA**, a city of North Russia, capital of a government, near its W. extremity, on the Vologda, an affluent of the Sookhona, 110 miles N. of Yaroslavl, lat. $59^{\circ} 13' N.$, lon. $40^{\circ} 10' E.$ Pop. 14,000. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and is chiefly built of stone; it has 2 cathedrals, and is the residence of the archbishop and governor. It has manufactures of candles, woollens, soap, potash, cordage, bells, ropes, leather, and spirits. Its trade is large, and facilitated by the Dwina, which connects it with the White Sea; it has also an active trade overland with Siberia, and a large annual fair in January and February. Near it is a famous convent founded in the 14th century.

VOLAGIESIA. See **MUSID HOSKIN**.

VOLAKOLAMSK or **WOLOKOLAMSK**, *vo-lo-ko-lamsk'*, a town of Russia, government and 84 miles W.N.W. of Moscow, capital of a circle, on the Lama, at the influx of the Gorodenka. Pop. 3000. It has sustained many misfortunes, having been burned in 1177, ruined by the Tartars in 1257 and 1283, and taken by the Poles in 1613.

VOLATCHOK, Russia. See **VISHNEE VOLOCHOK**.

VOLPEDO, *vol-pé-do*, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 6 miles E. of Tortona. Pop. 1070.

VOLPIANO, *vol-pe-á-no*, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 11 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3663.

VOLSTINIUM. See **BOLSENA**.

VOLSK or **WOLSK**, *voisk*, written also **WOISK** and **VOISK**, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.E. of Saratov, on the Volga. Pop. 3000. Previous to 1780, it was a mere village; it has now an exchange, 4 churches, tanneries, and brick-kilns.

VOLTA, *vol-tá*, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 12 miles N.N.W. of Mantua, near the Mincio. Pop. 4000.

VOLTA, *vol-tá*, **ANWADA**, *á-wá-dá*, or **ADIRRI**, *á-deen/-ree*, a river of Guinea, rises in the Kong Mountains, flows S.E. and S. through the E. part of the Ashantee territory, and enters the ocean at Adda, in lat. $5^{\circ} 45' N.$, lon. $0^{\circ} 40' E.$, after a course estimated at 360 miles.

VOLTAGGIO, *vol-tád-jo*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province and 24 miles S.E. of Novi, at the foot of the Bocchetta. Pop. 2180.

VOLTAS, *vol-tás*, a cape of South Africa, at the S. entrance of the Gariep or Orange River, lat. $28^{\circ} 44' S.$, lon. $18^{\circ} 32' E.$

VOLTCHANSK, **VOITSCHANSK** or **WOLTSCHANSK**, *vol-chansk'*, a town of Russia, government and 42 miles N.E. of Kharkov, capital of a circle, on the Volcha. Pop. 7090. It has 2 annual fairs.

VOLTERRA, *vol-tér-ra*, (anc. *Volaterra*), a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, province and 32 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 4500. It stands on a lofty rock of tertiary sandstone, is enclosed by walls of curious Etruscan architecture, and has 2 ancient gates. Principal buildings, a citadel, divided into an old and new portion, the former of which is now converted into a criminal house of industry; a cathedral, and several churches with fine paintings; a Piarist college, classical seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, and some handsome private palaces. The chief interest of the town, however, is in its Etruscan antiquities, its curious necropolis, warm baths, amphitheatre, and Etruscan Museum in the town-hall. Some alabaster manufactories are supplied from the quarries at Uggiano and St. Anastasio; there are copper-mines at Monte Catini in the vicinity; on the banks of the Cecina are salt-works and brine springs.

VOLTORINO, *vol-to-re-no*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, district of Foggia. Pop. 1560.

VOLTOYA, *vol-to-yá*, a river of Spain, rises in the S.W. part of Old Castile, flows N.W., then N.E., and joins the Eresma, 15 miles below Segovia, after a course of nearly 60 miles.

VOLTRI, *vol-tré*, a town of North Italy, Sardinian dominions, 9 miles W. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3000.

VOLTSCHANSK, a town of Russia. See **VOLTCHANSK**.

VOLTURARA, *vol-toor-á-rá*, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, district and 14 miles W.S.W. of Sant' Angelo del Lombardi. Pop. 1900.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, district and 25 miles W. of Foggia, in the Apennines. P. 2600.

VOLTURNO, *vol-toor-no*, (anc. *Vulturinus*), a river of Naples, rises in the province of Molise, flows mostly S.E., separating that province from Terra di Lavoro, to its junction with the Calore, and afterwards W. past Capua, and enters the Mediterranean 20 miles S.E. of Gaeta. Course 90 miles. By its chief affluent, the Calore, it drains almost all the province of Principato Ultra.

VOLUNTOWN, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, E.S.E. of Hartford. Pop. 1064.

VOLUTSIA, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about 340 miles W. by S. of Albany.

VOLUSTA, a village of Marion co., Florida, on St. John's River, a little above Lake George, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Tallahassee.

VOLVERA, *vol-vá-rá*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo, near None. P. 1939.

VOLVIC, *vol-veek'*, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles W.S.W. of Riom. Pop. 3403. It has extensive quarries of lava, of which the town is built, and which is sent in large quantities to Paris for flagging.

VOMANO, *vo-má-no*, (anc. *Vomano*), a river of Central Italy, Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., after an E. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic Sea, 17 miles N.N.W. of Pescara.

VOMO, *vo-mo*, the south-easternmost of the Asaua group, belonging to the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, lat. $17^{\circ} 29' S.$, lon. $177^{\circ} 13' E.$ It is 2 miles in circuit.

VONITZA or **VONITZA**, *von-it-sá*, a town of Greece, government of Acarnania, on the Bay of Vonitza, an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 8 miles S.E. of Preveza. Pop. 2500.

VOORBURG, *von-bú-ro*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 2 miles E.S.E. of the Hague, with 2307 inhabitants.

VOORDE, *von-dé*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 24 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1109.

VOORMEZELLE, *von-meh-zá-lé*, a village of West Flanders, 27 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1105.

VOORN, *von*, an island of South Holland, between the Meuse (Maas) and Haring-vliet, in the North Sea. Length 13 miles, breadth 6 miles. On it are the towns of Heivoetsluis and Brielle.

VOORSCHOTEN, *von-sko-tén*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the railway between Leyden and the Hague, 3 miles S.S.W. of Leyden. Pop. 1432.

VOOTCHANG, **VOUCHANG** or **VOUCHANG**, *voo'chang'*, a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, capital of a department, on the Yang-tee-kiang, at the influx of the Han-Yang.

VOOTCHING or **VOU-TCHING**, *voo'ching'*, a city of China, province of Kiang-see.

VOO-TING or **VOU-TING**, *voo'ting'*, a city of China, province of Yun-nan.

VORARLBERG, *for-arl-bérg*, a circle of the Austrian Empire, at the W. extremity of the Tyrol, in which it is officially included. See **TRIOL**.

VORAU, *vo-rów*, a market-town of Styria, 32 miles N.E. of Gratz, with iron-mines. Pop. 630.

VORCHHEIM, a town of Bavaria. See **FOACHHEIM**.

VORDATE, *von-dá-tá*, the northernmost island of the Timor-Laut group, in the Malay Archipelago.

VORDEN, *von-dén*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Zutphen, on the Vorden, an affluent of the Yssel.

VORDEN, *von-dén*, a market-town of Hanover, in a marshy tract, and 14 miles N.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 762.

VORDEN, a village of Prussia Westphalia, circle of Minden, 8 miles N.W. of Hoxter. Pop. 750.

VORDERBERG, *von-dérn-bérg*, a market-town of Styria, 14 miles W.N.W. of Brück, with iron-mines.

VORDINGBORG or **WORDINGBORG**, *von-ding-bórg'*, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Seeland, opposite Falster. It has a ruined castle, and 1000 inhabitants.

VOREPPE, *vo-répp'*, a town of France, department of Isère, 9 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 2007.

VOREY, *vo-ré*, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 10 miles N. of Le Puy. Pop. 2115.

VORIA or **WORIA**, *vo-rá*, a river of Russia, rises near Ghatask, government of Smolensk, flows S.S.W. and joins the Oogra; total course 60 miles.

VORMS or **WORMS**, *vo-rms*, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, government of Revel, between the island of Dago and the mainland. Length 10 miles, breadth 5 miles. Population of Swedish descent.

VORONA or **WORONA**, *vo-ro-ná*, a river of Russia, governments of Penza, Tambov, and Voronezh, flows S.W., and after a course of 220 miles, joins the Khoper 6 miles S.S.E. of Novo-Khopersk.

VORONEZH or **VORONEJ**, *vo-ro-nézh'*, written also **VORONIEJ**, **VORONEJE**, **VORONETZ**, **WORONETZ** and **WORONESH**, a government of South Russia, mostly between lat. $48^{\circ} 40'$ and $53^{\circ} N.$, and lon. $37^{\circ} 40'$ and $43^{\circ} E.$, surrounded by the governments of Tambov, Orel, Kursk, Kharkov, and Yekaterinoslav, Saratov, and the Don-Cossack country. Area 25,878 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,829,741. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Don and its affluents, which drain nearly the whole; the Oskol in the W., and the Donets, which forms the S. boundary. Soil fertile. Climate comparatively mild, and most of the products of temperate countries are raised, including large quantities of melons, which are sent to the markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg; tobacco, poppie, hemp, flax, cucumbers, onions, pulses, &c. The vine is cultivated in some parts, and the surplus produce of corn in good years, is estimated at 2,200,000 quarters. Honey, iron, limestone, and nitre, are important products. The cattle are estimated at 550,000, sheep upwards of 1,000,000; and horses are numerous, and of good breeds, hunting being a favorite pursuit. Manufactures of coarse woollens, soap, &c., have increased very rapidly. Principal exports, corn, cattle, skins, honey, wax, fruits, and iron wares. The government is subdivided into 12 circles. Principal towns, Voronezh, (the capital,) Ostrogolsk, Pavlovsk, Bogotchar, Korotalsk, and Novo-Khopersk. The crown revenue from this government amounts to about 15 millions of rubles annually.

VORONEZH or **VORONEJ**, written also **VORONIEJ**, **VO**

RONEJE, VORONETZ, WORONETZ and WORONESCH, a city of South Russia, capital of the above government, situated on the Vorona, near its confluence with the Don, 130 miles E. of Korsk. Lat. $51^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $39^{\circ} 22' E.$ Pop. 43,800. It stands on a steep height, and is naturally strong. It consists of an upper and lower town, and suburbs. The latter are black and gloomy; but the town has many spacious thoroughfares, and its principal street is lined by noble edifices, including the governor's and vice-governor's residences, the tribunals, post-office, commissariat, academy, &c. In Moscow street are the cathedral and bishop's palace, and there are about 20 churches, several convents, a bazaar, and many good shops, numerous superior schools, a hospital, military orphan asylum, manufactures of soap, tallow, leather, and vitriol. Peter the Great here founded a palace and large dockyards and arsenals, and here was built the first vessel of his fleet for the Sea of Azov; but most of the naval establishments have been removed to Tavrov and Rostov. Since his time, however, Voronesh has become one of the chief commercial towns in South Russia. It exports iron, corn, flour, oil, wine, rope, sail-cloth, woollens, lime, &c., and carries on a considerable trade with the Black Sea, the Crimea, and Turkey; and some of its merchants travel annually to Tobolsk for furs, which they afterwards sell at the German fairs.

VOROSPATAK, (Vöröspatak.) vörösh'páh'tók', a village of Austria, Transylvania, on both sides of the Vörös, 25 miles N.W. of Karlsburg. It consists of about 600 well-built houses, and is famous for its gold-mines, which have been wrought from very early times and are still valuable.

VORSELAER, vör'sel-áir, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 2 miles W.S.W. of Turnhout. Pop. 1500.

VORSFELDE, fons'fêl-dêh, a market-town of Germany, duchy and 19 miles N.E. of Brunswick, capital of a circle, on the Aller, with 1300 inhabitants, distilleries, tanneries, and an active trade in tobacco, flax, and hops.

VORSKLA, vorsk'la, a river of Russia, government of Kharkov and Poltava, flows S.W. past Poltava and Kobiliaki, and after a course of 160 miles, joins the Dnieper, 40 miles N.W. of Yekaterinoslav.

VORST, forst, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Düsseldorf, 6 miles S.S.E. of Kempen. Pop. 1070.

VORST, vorst, a village of Belgium, province and E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1894.

VOSGES, vósh, (anc. *Vogesus Mons*; Ger. *Vogesen*, fôgh'ph-zen, or *Wig-guephirge*, Wîn gôw-qa-lêên'ga.) a chain of mountains in the N.E. of France, the S.E. of Belgium, and the W. of Germany. It commences in France, on the limits of the departments of Haute-Saône, Haut-Rhin, and Doubs, and terminates in Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, near Mentz. It is connected on the S.W. with the mountains of the Côte d'Or, which are prolonged to the Cévennes; on the S. with the Jura Mountains, and in the N.W. with the Ardennes. The mountains often assume a rounded form, and are hence called *ballons*; the culminating points are the Ballon d'Alsace, 4688 feet, and the Ballon de Guebwiller, 4300 feet in elevation. Their summits are covered with vast forests, and they contain silver, copper, lead, and coal; but the most valuable mineral product is rock-salt. The Vosges give rise to the rivers Saône, Moselle, Meuse, Marne, and Aube.

VOSGES, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of the S. part of the old province of Lorraine. Area 2230 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 427,409. Surface generally mountainous, having the Vosges in the E., and the Faucille Mountains in the S. Chief rivers, the Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, Madon, and Meuse. One-third of the surface is covered with forests. The plain in the W. and N.W. is fertile in wheat, maize, hemp, and excellent flax; cherries are extensively grown for the manufacture of *kirschensousser*, (kôesh'n-wâ-lâser, i. e. "cherry-water.") Many cattle are reared, and butter and cheese are important products. The department is rich in mines of iron, copper, silver, and marble. It has numerous mineral springs, the chief of which are those of Plombières and Bains. It is divided into the arrondissements of Epinal, Mirecourt, Neufchâteau, Remiremont, and St. Dié. Capital, Epinal.

VOSKRESENSK or WOSKRESENSK, vóskrî-sênsk', a town of Russia, government and 34 miles W.N.W. of Moscow. Pop. 1500. Here is a famous monastery termed the New Jerusalem.

VOSMAERSBAAI, Dz, deh vósmâra-bf, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the Island of Celebes, in the Gulf of Tamaiki or Tolo, with a small fort on its N. side.

VOSNESENSK or WOSNESENSK, vósnâ-sênsk', a large market-town, the chief of the military colonies of South Russia, government of Kherson, on the Bug, 85 miles N.W. of Kherson.

VOSTANI, vóstâ'nee, or **WUSTANEE**, whâ't'nee, sometimes called **MIDDLE EGYPT**, a region of Egypt, generally understood to extend from the neighborhood of Cairo southward to near $27^{\circ} 30' N.$ lat.

VOSTITZA, vóstít'sâ, (anc. *Ægium*.) a maritime town of Greece, Morea, government of Achala, on the Corinthian Gulf, 18 miles E.S.E. of Patras. Pop. 2500. It is ill built

and unhealthy, but has a good harbor, and an active commerce in currants and pine timber.

VOSTOCHNII NOS, vóst-ox'noo nos, one of the Russian names of East Cape, at the E. extremity of Siberia. See **CAPE EAST**.

VOTKA or WOTKA, vot'ká, a town and important manufacturing district of Russia, government of Viatska, on the Ish, (Ij.) 12 miles from its influx into the Kama. Pop. 9000. Here are extensive Imperial iron-works, anchor forges, and musket factories; also an arsenal and hospital.

VOTTEM, vot'tem, a town of Belgium, province, and 2 miles N. of Liege, on an affluent of the Meuse. Pop. 1746.

VOU-CHANG, a town of China. See **Voo-CHANG**.

VOUCHING, a town of China. See **VooCHING**.

VOUGA, vó'gá, a river of Portugal, province of Belra, enters an inlet of the Atlantic 5 miles N. of Aveiro, after a W.S.W. course of 60 miles.

VOUILLE, voo'yá' or vool'yá', a market-town of France, department of Vienna, 10 miles W.N.W. of Poitiers. P. 1435.

VOULTE, La, lá voolt, (anc. *Volta?*) a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 10 miles E.N.E. of Privas, on the right bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1852, 3153.

VOUNEUIL-SUR-VIENNE, voo'nú' sür ve-ün', a village of France, department of Vienne, 8 miles S. of Châtelleraut. Pop. 1326.

VOUTEZAC, voo'teh-zák', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 11 miles N.N.W. of Brives. Pop. 2537.

VOU-TING, a town of China. See **Voo-TING**.

VOUVRAY, voo'vrá', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the railway to Orleans, 7 miles E. of Tours. Pop. 2418.

VOUZIER, voo'ze-á', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the left bank of the Aisne, 25 miles S. of Mézières. Pop. 2802.

VOUZON, voo'zón', a market-town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 27 miles N.E. of Romorantin. Pop. 1213.

VOVES, vov, a market-town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 12 miles S.S.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1256.

VOUCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

VOYAVAD. See **BOIABAD**.

VOYUSSA, vo-yoos'sâ, (anc. *Asus*.) a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises near Mezovo, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Adriatic Sea, 14 miles N. of Avlona. Its affluents are the Deropull and Desvitsa.

VOZH or VOJ, vózh, written also **VOSCH** and **VOJE**, a lake of Russia, at the N.E. extremity of the government of Novgorod, 40 miles N.E. of Lake Bielo. Length 25 miles, breadth 10 miles. It receives the river Vozhda, and discharges its surplus waters northward by the Svid into Lake Latcha.

VRACENE, vrâ'sê-nêh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 25 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 5300.

VRACHORI, vrâ'ko'ree, a town of Greece, capital of the government of Attolia, 25 miles N.W. of Lepanto. Five miles S.E. is the Lake Vrachori, ancient *Trichonis*, 6 miles in length, from E. to W., by 4 miles in breadth.

VRAITA, vrî'tâ, or **VARAITA**, vá-rî'tâ, a river of the Sardinian States, rises on the E. slope of the Maritime Alps, and joins the Po, about 3 miles above the confluence of the Maira.

VRANA, vrâ'nâ, a town of Turkey, formerly a dependency of Servia, 43 miles E. of Pristina. Pop. 3,000. (?) Near it are some iron-mines.

VRANA, a village and ruined fortress of Dalmatia, circle and 20 miles S.E. of Zara, on the Lake of Vrana, which is 8 miles in length and nearly the same in breadth. Here was formerly a residence of the Grand Master of the Templars.

VRANA, a village and convent of Greece, government of Attica, on the plain of Marathon, 20 miles N.E. of Athens.

VRANDUK or VRANDOUK, vrân'dook', a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Bosna, 28 miles N.E. of Travnik.

VRÉCOURT, vrâ'koon', a village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles S. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 931.

VREDEN, vrâ'dên, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 35 miles W.N.W. of Münster, on the Berkel. Pop. 2600.

VREESWYK or VREESWIJK, vrain'wik', a village of the Netherlands, province and 6 miles S.W. of Utrecht, on the Lek. Pop. 1078.

VRIES, vrees, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 5 miles N. of Assen, with 1607 inhabitants.

VRIESEVEN, vree'sêh-vain', a village of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 23 miles E.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 2893.

VRIESLAND, a province of Holland. See **FRIESLAND**.

VRIGNE-AUX-BOIS, vreeh ô bwâ, a village of France, department of Ardennes, on the Vrigne, 4 miles N.W. of Sedan. Pop. 1155, engaged in iron works.

VUGHT or VUGT, vûnt, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 2 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1019.

VUKOVAR, voo'ko-van', a town of the Austrian Empire, Slavonia, capital of the county of Symria, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Vuko, which divides it into an old and a new town, 24 miles S.E. of Essek. Pop. 5670. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has several Greek churches, a Franciscan monastery, and a Roman Catholic high school.

VULCANIC INSULAE. See LIPARI ISLANDS.

VULCANO, *vol-ká/no*, or **VOLCANO**, *vol-ká/no*, (anc. *Vulcania*), the most S. of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, and 12 miles N. of the coast of Sicily; lat. $38^{\circ} 22' N.$, lon. $14^{\circ} 55' 15'' E.$ It is about 7 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, mountainous, and has near its centre a crater about one-fourth of a mile in circumference and one-fourth of a mile deep, which constantly emits vapour charged with sulphur, alum, vitriol, and ammonia. The island has two ports; its interior is almost wholly sterile, but the S. shore yields grapes, flax, fruit, and excellent corn. Off its N. coast is the islet of **VULCANELLO**, *vol-ká-néi/lo*, ("Little Vulcano") joined to it by a low rock formed of its own lava, and in which are two small craters, one frequently emitting smoke.

VULSINI or **VOLSINI**. See **BOLSAINA**.

VULTERNUS. See **VOLTERNO**.

VUNA, *voó/vá*, one of the principal of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean; lat. $17^{\circ} 2' S.$, lon. $179^{\circ} 56' E.$, 25 miles long and 5 miles broad. Pop. 7000.

VUONEN, *voó-ox/en*, a river of Finland, flows S.S.W. through numerous lakes, including Lake Saima, on emerging from which it forms the grand Cataract of Imatri; after a

northward turn it enters Lake Ladoga at Kexholm, on its W. side. Total course estimated at from 300 to 350 miles.

VUPABUCU, *voó-pá-boo-soo'*, a lake of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, near the frontiers of the province of Bahia. It was once celebrated for its gold and emeralds.

VUREN, *voó/rén*, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 24 miles W.S.W. of Tiel, on the Waal-dyke. Pop. 963.

VUSITRIN, *voó-se-trin'*, written also **VELTUISTERN**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the S.W. part of Servia, on the Ibar, 35 miles S.E. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 3000.

VYBORG. See **VIBORG**.

VYNCKT, *vinkt*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 2219.

VYSERT. See **BISERT**.

VYTCHEGDA, a river of Russia. See **VITCHEGDA**.

VYTEGRA or **WYTEGRA**, *ve-tá/grá*, a town of Russia, government of Olonets, capital of a circle, on the Vytegra, 12 miles from Lake Onega, and 73 miles S.E. of Petrozavodsk. Pop. 2500. It has manufactures of linen and candles, with ship-building docks; and is connected by its river with the Lakes Onega and Ladoga. It carries on a large trade with St. Petersburg and Archangel.

W

WAADT. See **VAUD**.

WAAG, *wá/g*, or **VAAG**, a river of West Hungary, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and after a course of 200 miles joins the Danube at Comorn, in conjunction with the Neutra. Course S.W. and S. Chief affluent, the Arva.

WAAGO or **WAAGO**, one of the Féroé Islands, which see. **WAAL** or **WAHL**, *wá/l*, (anc. *Vahalis*), a river of the Netherlands, being one of the principal arms of the Rhine. (See **RHINE**.)

WAALHEM, a town of Belgium. See **WAAHEM**.

WAALWYK, *wá/wík*, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 10 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2750.

WAARD, **THE**, an island of the Netherlands. See **JAN REBELLEN**.

WAARMAARDE, a town of Belgium. See **WAAERMAERDE**.

WAATZEN, a town of Central Hungary. See **WATZEN**.

WABASH, *wá/bash*, an important river of Indiana and Illinois, rises in Mercer county, Ohio, near the W. boundary of the state. It flows north-westward to Huntington, in Indiana, then pursues a westerly course to Carroll county; from this point it flows south-westward, passing by Lafayette and Attica, until it approaches within 8 or 10 miles from the W. border of Indiana; here it turns towards the south, and passing by Covington and Terre Haute, strikes the boundary of Indiana and Illinois, a few miles below the latter town. From this point its general direction is S.S.W., and it continues to form the boundary between the two states until it enters the Ohio, about 140 miles above the mouth of the latter, in lat. $37^{\circ} 50' N.$, and lon. $88^{\circ} W.$ It is the largest river which intersects the state of Indiana, and the principal affluent of the Ohio from the N. The whole length is estimated at 550 miles, for more than 300 of which it is navigable by steamboats in high water. The Wabash and Erie Canal follows the course of this river from Huntington to Terre Haute, a distance of 180 miles. Stone-coal is found nearly everywhere along its banks, below Lafayette.

WABASH, a county towards the N.E. part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash, Salamonie, and Mel Rivers. The surface is pleasantly diversified and the soil fertile. A large portion is covered with heavy timber. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and by the Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, (unfinished.) The streams furnish an extensive water-power. Capital, Wabash. Pop. 12,138.

WABASH, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, is among the smallest counties of the state: area 110 square miles. The Wabash River, from which its name is derived, forms its boundary on the E. and S., and Bonpas Creek flows along the western border until it enters that river. The county contains some prairie, and is partly covered with forests; the soil is good. The rapids of Wabash River afford abundant water-power, near Mount Carmel, the county seat. Pop. 4690.

WABASH, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 309.

WABASH, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 410.

WABASH, a township of Fountain co., Indiana. Pop. 1300.

WABASH, a township of Gibson co., Indiana. Pop. 311.

WABASH, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. P. 1196.

WABASH, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Wabash county, Indiana, on the river of its own name, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 90 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. The village is situated in a rich farming country, which is rapidly improving. The Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis Railroad will pass through it, and the Cincinnati Western Railroad is extending in this direction. Two

newspapers are published here. Settled in 1835. Pop. of the township, 1196; of the village in 1853, about 1800.

WABASH, a township of Coles co., Illinois. Pop. 746.

WABASH, a township of Cumberland co., Illinois. P. 123.

WABASH, a post-village of Wayne co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, about 70 miles S.E. of Vandalia.

WABASHAW, *wá/bá-shaw*, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, contains nearly a thousand square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi, on the S.W. by the Minnisk River, and drained by the Wabash Oju. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Capital, Wabashaw. Pop. 243.

WABASHAW, a post-village, capital of Wabashaw co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River, 90 miles below St. Paul.

WABASH COLLEGE. See **CRAWFORDSVILLE**, Indiana.

WABASH VALLEY, a post-village of Clark co., Illinois.

WABERN, *wá/bern*, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Niederhessen, on the railway from Frankfurt to Cassel, 4 miles S.S.E. of Fritzlar. Pop. 1035.

WA/BERTHWAIT, a parish of England, co. Cumberland.

WACAHOTIE, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

WACCAMAW, a river which rises in the S. part of North Carolina, and flowing S.W. through Horry district, in South Carolina, unites with the Great Pedee at Georgetown. These rivers here form an estuary called Winayaw Bay.

WACHAN, a town of Central Asia. See **VOKHAN**.

WACHBACH, *wá/bák*, a village of Württemberg, 3 miles S. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1201.

WACHENHEIM, *wá/ken-híme'*, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, 14 miles N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2921.

WACHOKO, *wá-ko/ko*, a town of Poland, government and 24 miles S.S.W. of Radom, on the Kamienna, an affluent of the Vistula.

WACHSTEDT, *wá/stét*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles N.W. of Mühlhausen. P. 1155.

WACHTENDONK, *wá/ten-donk'*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Neers. Pop. 2000, employed in manufactures of velvet ribbons.

WACHTERSBACH, *wá/ters-bák'*, a town of Hesse-Cassel, province and E.N.E. of Hannau, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1363.

WACHUSETT (*waw-chu/set*) **MOUNTAIN**, in Princeton township, Worcester co., Massachusetts, has an elevation of above 2000 feet. The view from its summit is extensive, and exceedingly picturesque.

WACHUSETT VILLAGE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

WACKEN, *wá/k'en*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 2800.

WACO, a post-village, capital of McLennan co., Texas, on the right bank of the Bracco River.

WACOMACHER, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, 64 miles E. by N. of Montgomery.

WACOSTA, *wá-koos/tá*, a post-village of Clinton co., Michigan, on the Looking-glass River, about 11 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has 2 mills and 2 stores.

WACO VIL/LAGE, a post-office of Milam co., Texas.

WACTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WACTON, **MAGNA** and **PARVA**, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WAD, an Arabic prefix. See **WADY**.

WAD-AL-KEBIR. See **GUADALQUIVIR**.

WADAY or **WADY**, *wá/dí*, (written in French, *Ouaday*.) a country in the interior of Africa, S. of the Great Desert, and E. of Darfour. It is called Wadáy in Fezzan, in Barbary, and Morocco; but the natives themselves, though they

WAD

often use the name Wadáy, or Wadáyay, prefer that of Dar-Saleyh; while their neighbors in Darfoor, Kordofan, and Bornoo, call it Bargú or Borgoo.

The country has not been yet visited by any European, and consequently very little is known of it with any degree of certainty.

It is said to be a larger territory than Darfoor, which it exceeds also in fertility and in abundance of water. The hills which diversify its surface run chiefly in chains E. to W., thus forming two hollows, the more southerly of which is styled Batha—that is, the valley or lowland; the more northerly, Boteyha, the diminutive of Batha. Through these valleys flow, from the highland on the E. confines of Wadáy, two streams, so copious in the rainy season as to overflow the adjoining plains, and in the dry season they are never wholly exhausted. They unite, lower down, to form the river (Bahrel-Gazal) which periodically converts into a lake the hollow plain of Fittre, about 200 miles W. of Wadáy. According to the Sheikh-el-Toonsy, another river, the Bahrlro, far exceeding in magnitude those already mentioned, flows N.W. through Wadáy from the mountains of Marrah, S. of Darfoor.

The strip of desert on the E. side of Wadáy, separating it from Darfoor, is by no means utterly inhospitable, but lying within the limits of occasional rains, it affords pasture, and has in many places trees; yet it is wholly uninhabited. On the N., Wadáy has the mountainous and rocky desert of the Tibboos. The plains on the W., towards Fittre and Begharmi, with an extent of eight or ten days' journey, resemble the desert, but are not quite arid. Towards the S., the country improves continually in luxuriance of vegetation, and copiousness of water, till at last the forests of baobab and ebony, and numerous communities of pagan negroes, mark the limits of the horse and camel-keeping Mohammedans of Wadáy.

The country produces in abundance durra, dokho, maize, and the other grains as well as the fruits of the torrid zone. It is often visited by violent hurricanes during the rains. The cold N. winds in the winter diminish the evaporation, so that the rivers in general never wholly dry up. The banks of the Batha and Boteyha are lined with a broad seam of trees, behind which spread well cultivated plains. Cattle and horses are reared in great numbers, and the various tribes and races inhabiting the country find each a suitable spot for its peculiar husbandry, whether pastoral or agricultural. There is little manufacturing industry in Wadáy. The people know how to spin and weave cotton, and can dye their webs; they can work iron, and can make coarse implements for their own use; but the manufactured articles chiefly in demand, and most prized by them, are imported from Egypt or Barbary. In return they export gum, ivory, ostrich feathers, tamarinds, senna, skins to make water-bags, and slaves.

In manners, dress, and mode of life, the Mohammedan inhabitants of Wadáy resemble those of Darfoor. Their houses, however, are said to be superior, being often of good masonry; whereas in Darfoor they are constructed wholly of straw. It is said that the sultan's body-guard, the Ozbáu, amounts to 4000 men; and that 1000 of them, in cloaks and round iron helmets, and armed with clubs, keep watch every night round his palace in Wara, the population of which town does not exceed 40,000.

Sultan Abd-el-Kereem, surnamed Esboon, subdued the mountaineers of El Tamah, a rocky district N.E. of Wadáy, and leading an army S.W. into Begharmi, he deposed the profligate sultan of that country in 1803. Sensible of the disadvantages attending his secluded position, the road on one side being commanded by Darfoor, on the other by Begharmi and Bornoo, or by the powerful tribes seated round Fittre, and Kanem, he resolved on exploring new and more direct routes across the desert. With this view he sent an envoy to Mohammed Alee, the pasha of Egypt, who met his wishes, and despatched in return a caravan to Wadáy. This, however, never reached its destination, being seized and plundered by the Darfoorians. The experiment, however, has since been frequently repeated, with tolerable success.

WADBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, co. of Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, 5 miles S.E. of Worcester.

WAD/DAM'S GROVE, a post-township in Stephenson co., Illinois.

WAD/DELL'S STORE, a post-office of Charles City co., of Virginia.

WAD/DESON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WAD/DINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WAD/DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WADDINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WAD/DINGTON, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, about 18 miles E.N.E. of Ogdensburg. Opposite the village is Ogden's Island, separated from the mainland by a channel, which has a fall of about 11 feet in the distance of 3 miles. By the construction of a dam across to the island, and a canal extending parallel

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with the river in front of the village, an hydraulic power has been obtained, of unlimited extent. There are in operation here a large stone flouring-mill, a grist-mill, wool and carding machines, furnace and machine shop, trip-hammer, saw-mill, shingle, sash, and steam machines, paper-mills, and other establishments. The manufacture of lime is carried on to a limited extent. Previous to 1818 the village bore the name of Hamilton, in honor of General Alexander Hamilton, who was associated in business with the Ogdens of the place. Pop. in 1855, 632.

WAD/DINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WA/DEBRIDGE, a market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the navigable Alan, here crossed by a bridge of 17 arches, 5 miles E.S.E. of Padstow. Pop. in 1851, 800.

WAD-EL-HABID or **OUAD-EL-HABID**, wád/él há-beed/, a river of Morocco, flows N.W., and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Morbeya on the left.

WADELIMS, wád/e-lims/, a people of Africa, occupying the W. part of the Great Desert.

WA/DENHOE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WADENSCHWYL, (Wädenschwyl) wá/den-shwíl/, or **WADENSWILL**, (Wädenswill) wá/den-s-wíl/, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.S.E. of Zurich, on the S. side of the Lake of Zurich. It has a castle, and 6100 inhabitants.

WADER, a town of Afghanistan. See **WADOR**.

WADER'S, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

WADESBOROUGH, wáds/búr-rúh, a flourishing post-village, capital of Anson county, North Carolina, 120 miles S.W. of Raleigh, and 14 miles W. of the Yakin River. It is surrounded by a productive cotton region, and is the centre of an active trade. A company has been formed to construct a plank-road from this place to Cheraw, in South Carolina, 24 miles distant. The Bank of Wadesborough was chartered in 1850-1, capital \$200,000. Two newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1825. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

WADESBOROUGH, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky, about 250 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, was formerly the county seat.

WADESBOROUGH, a post-office of Livingston parish, Louisiana.

WADESTOWN, wáds/tówn, a post-village of Monongalia co., Virginia, 200 miles N.W. of Richmond.

WADEVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Virginia, on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, 9 miles from Winchester.

WADETZ, a town of Austria. See **WADOWICE**.

WADJIER, one of the Arroe Islands. See **WADJIER**.

WAD/HAM'S MILLS, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on Boquet River, 9 or 10 miles E. of Elizabethtown.

WAD/HURST, a parish and market-town of England, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.E. of Tunbridge-Weils. Pop. in 1851, 2802.

WADI-ASH. See **QUADIX**.

WADING RIVER, a small stream of Burlington co., New Jersey, flows southward into Little Egg Harbor River.

WADING RIVER, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near Long Island Sound.

WADINOUN, wá'de-noon/, (written in French **OUADI-NOUN** or **OUADY-NOUN**), a town of Soos, in Africa, near the river Noon, which is called by the Arabs and Moors **WADY-NOON**.

WADJIER or **WADJIER**, wá'djee/, one of the smaller Arroe Islands, with a village of the same name, on its W. side. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, with a smaller number of Mohammedans.

WADJOE, wá'djoo/ (?), a native state near the middle of the island of Celebes, Malley Archipelago, on the Bay or Gulf of Boni.

WADLEY'S FALLS, a post-village of Strafford co., New Hampshire, 36 miles E. of Concord.

WAD-MEDINA or **OUAD-MEDINA**, wád má-dee'ná, a town of the Egyptian dominions, in the S. of Nubia, on the left bank of the Blue River, (Nile,) about 80 miles S.S.E. of Khartoom. It is of considerable importance, and was once regarded as the capital of East Soodan, having for that purpose been substituted for Sennaar, though it was itself afterwards supplanted by Khartoom. Pop., including the garrison, nearly 4000.

WADOR, wá'dor/, a town of Afghanistan, 17 miles W. of Dera-Ghazee-Khan, on the road to Candahar.

WADOWICE, wá-do-weet sh, or **WADETZ**, wá/dáts, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Skawa, 23 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3000.

WADSWORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WADSWORTH, a post-village and township of Medina co., Ohio, 12 miles S.E. of Medina. Pop. 1622.

WADSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WADY, wád/ee, or **WAD**, wád, an Arabic word signifying "valley" or "river," forming a part of many names in North Africa and Western Asia. This root furnishes also the prefix in such Spanish names as Guadalquivir, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir.

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WADY-MOOSA or **WADY-MOUSA**, wā'dē moo'sā, a valley of Arabia Petraea, opening on the W. into El-Ghor, the great depression between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akaba. At its S.E. extremity are the ruins of Petra.

WADY NOON. See **WADINNOON**.

WAELEHEM or **WAALEHEM**, wā'le'hēm, a village of Belgium, 12 miles S. of Antwerp, on the Nethe. Pop. 1075.

WAEPING, a town of China. See **WAIPING**.

WAERNGHEM, wā'ryng'hēm, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Brussels and Tournay Railway, 9 miles N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 5000.

WAERMAERDE or **WAAERMAERDE**, wā'mār'dē, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 28 miles S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1388.

WAERSCHUOT, wā'rā'shōt, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1200.

WAERTEN, a town of Belgium. See **WARTON**.

WAERTOWN, New Jersey. See **WARTOWN**.

WAESMUNSTER, wā'mūn'stēr, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles E. by N. of Ghent, on the Durme. Pop. 6393.

WAES, PAYSDÉ, pā'sē' dē, an ancient district of Belgium, province of East Flanders. It is one of the most fertile tracts in Europe, and was formerly called the "pleasure-garden of Flanders."

WAETOU, wā'tōo', a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 12 miles S. of Furnes. Pop. 2735.

WAGENFELD, wā'ghen-fēlt', a village of Hanover, S.E. of Diepholz. Pop. 2794.

WAGENINGEN, wā'ghen'ing'en, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Rhine, 11 miles W. of Arnhem. Pop. 2000, who trade in corn and cattle.

WAGEOO, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See **WAIGOO**.

WAGER (wā'jēr) RIVER, a large estuary or inlet of British North America, W. of Southampton Island, its centre near lat. 60° N., lon. 90° W.

WAGHLEN or **WAWN**, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, with a village, 4 miles E.S.E. of Beverley. Here are remains of Melton Abbey, founded in the 12th century.

WAGONER'S REST, a post-office of Mobile co., Alabama.

WAGONER'S RIPPLE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

WAGONTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 62 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

WAGRAM, wā'gram or wā'grām, a village of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 11 miles N.E. of Vienna. It is famous for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, 6th July, 1809, which was followed by the treaty of Schönbrunn.

WAGRAM, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

WAGROWIEC, a town of Prussian Poland. See **WOSGROWITZ**.

WAGSTADT, wā'gstätt, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles S.E. of Troppau, on the Waag. Pop. 433. It has a castle, and manufactures of linens and woollens.

WAHAGHBOUSY, a post-office of Mills co., Iowa.

WAHAL. See **WAAL**.

WAHALACK or **WAHOLACK**, a post-village of Kemper co., Mississippi.

WAH-A-TOY-A or **SPANISH PEAKS**, a range of the Rocky Mountains, in the eastern part of Utah Territory. Lat. about 37° 25' N., lon. 105° 10' W.

WAHPKACUM or **WAKIACUM**, a county of Washington Territory, bounded on the S. by the Columbia River, and separated from the Pacific Ocean by Pacific county. Area estimated at 250 square miles. Capital, Chenook City.

WAHKON, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 760 square miles. Missouri River forms its boundary on the W., and the Little Sioux River flows through the S.E. part. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

WAHLAHGAS, a river in the N. part of Maine, has its origin in a chain of small lakes in Piscataquis county, and flowing in a general northerly course, falls into the Walloosook River, near its union with the St. François.

WAHLEREN, wā'lā-rēn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.W. of Bern. Pop. 4975.

WAHLERSHAUSEN, wā'lārshōw'zen, a village of Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of Cassel, with two castles, one of them a fine old ruin. Pop. 1478.

WAHLSTATT, wā'lstätt, a village and monastery of Prussian Silesia, 4 miles S.E. of Liegnitz. Here, in 1241, Henry of Liegnitz was defeated by the Mongols; and here, 26th August, 1513, the French were defeated by the Prussians under Blücher, who thence derived his title of Prince of Wahlstadt.

WAHOLACK. See **WAHALACK**.

WAHOOP, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

WAHRENBUECK (Wahrenbrück), wā'ren-brük', a small town of Prussian Saxony, on the Black Elster, 15 miles E. of Torgau. Pop. 574.

WAHRING (Währing) or **WARING** (Währing), wā'ring, a village of Austria, adjoining Vienna on the W. Pop. 1300. It gives name to a circle of Lower Austria.

WAHSATCH MOUNTAINS, a range in the E. central

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part of Utah Territory, extending nearly N. and S., immediately W. of Green River. The highest summits vary from 8000 to 11,000 feet in height.

WAH-TA-WAH, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa.

WAHUNGEN, wā'hoong'en, or **WASUNGEN**, wā'soong'en, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 7 miles N.N.W. of Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 2400. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and cutlery, and a trade in corn and cattle.

WAIA, wā'ā, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean, lat. (peak) 17° 7' 20" S., lon. 177° 4' 35" E. Pop. about 3000.

WAIBLINGEN, wā'bling'en, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Rems, 7 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3100. The emperors of the Hohenstaufen family received their name of *Ghibellines* from this town, formerly called *Wibelingen*. (See page 747, note.)

WAIBSTADT, wā'bstätt, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 24 miles S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1854.

WAIHOFEN, wā'ho-fēn, a town of Lower Austria, on the Ips, 43 miles W.S.W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 3000. It is the centre of the iron manufacture of Lower Austria.

WAIHOFEN, BOHMISCH (Böhmisch,) bō'mish, or **BOHEMIAN**, bo-hee'mē-an, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 32 miles N.W. of Krems. Pop. 1400.

WAI GATS or **WAI GATZ**, an island of Russia. See **VAIGATS**.

WAIGEOO, **WAI GIU**, **WAYGEU** or **WAYGIU**, wā'ghe-oo', written also **WAGEOO ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, N. of New Guinea, forms part of the region called Papualand. Lat. of the Bay of Offak 0° 1' 8" S., lon. 130° 43' E. It is mountainous in the centre, and covered with vast marshes on the shores.

WAI-IU and **WAIKAHOURONGA**, a river and estuary of New Zealand, New Ulster. See **THAMES**.

WAIKATO, wā'kātō, the principal river of New Zealand, North Island, (New Ulster,) rises in Lake Taupo, flows N., and enters the ocean at Waikato Harbor, on the W. coast, 35 miles S. of Auckland. Total course estimated at 250 miles. Principal affluent, the Waipa.

WAILSHOROUGH, a post-office, Bartholomew co., Indiana.

WAIN/FLEET, a market-town of England, co. of Lincoln, 15 miles N.E. of Boston. Pop. in 1851, 2082.

WAINGUNGA, a river of Hindostan. See **PAYN-GANGA**.

WAIPING or **WAEPIING**, wā'ping', a walled town of China, province of Che-kiang, near the frontiers of Kiang-soo, S.W. of Hangchow. Pop. about 150,000.

WAIHAU, wā'haw, a river of New Zealand, Middle Island, enters Cloudy Bay. It is navigable to some distance above its mouth. A massacre of English settlers took place on its banks, in April, 1843.

WAIROA, wā'roā, a river of New Zealand, North Island, enters Kaipara Harbor, 55 miles N.W. of Auckland.

WAIROA, a bay of New Zealand. See **HAWEA BAY**.

WAIT, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

WAITHE, wā'thē, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WAIIRA, a town of Lower Austria. See **WEITRA**.

WAIRESBURG, a village of Pulaski co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 96 miles S. of Frankfort.

WAITSFIELD, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 12 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1021.

WAIT'S RIVER, a mill-stream of Orange co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut River.

WAITZEN, wā'zēn, or **WAATZEN**, wā'wāzēn, (Hun. Vác, wā'ta,) a town of Central Hungary, co. of Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube, 20 miles N. of Pesth, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 11,271. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, Plarist college, a military school, seminary, a deaf and dumb asylum, paper-mills, large cattle fairs, and a trade in wine.

WAJERKZY, a town of Prussia. See **HORTESWARDA**.

WAJO, wā'yō, a kingdom of Celebes on its W. arm, N. of the state of Boni, on the Gulf of Boni. Its capital is TISSA (tā-so'rá,) a large straggling town with extensive ruins. Pop. now reduced to about 8000.

WAKASASNA, a post-office of Levy co., Florida.

WAK'ATOMICA, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio, 65 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WAKE, a county in the central part of North Carolina: area estimated at 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse and Little Rivers. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile. The rocks which underlie the surface are primary, including granite and plumbago. The county is intersected by the North Carolina Central Railroad, and in part by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Wake county is the most populous in the state. It was formed in 1770, and derived its name from the maiden name of Governor Tryon's wife. Capital, Raleigh. Pop. 24,888; of whom 15,479 were free, and 9409 slaves.

WAKEFIELD, a parliamentary borough, town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 9 miles S. of Leeds. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 33,117; of parliamentary borough, comprising the township of Wakefield, with parts of some

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others, 22,057. The town is on the sloping N. bank of the Calder, here crossed by a stone bridge of 8 arches. It is well built, and has several handsome churches, an elegant chapel, projecting over the E. side of the bridge, supposed to date from 1340, but to have been redecorated by Edward IV., grammar and proprietary schools, library, and news rooms, corn exchange and saloon, court-house, prison, dissenting chapels, and a Doric market-cross. The grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has a large revenue, and 6 exhibitions to the universities; in it Archbishop Potter, a native of Wakefield, Dr. Radcliffe, and Dr. Bentley, were educated. Here are many charitable endowments, the West Riding lunatic asylum, a fever hospital, masonic lodge for the West Riding, literary, philosophical and horticultural societies, a mechanics' institution, and theatre. The town was formerly celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn, but these have declined. The chief trade at present is in corn, wool, and cattle. It has also coal-mines, and an active export of coal. The town is governed by an officer popularly elected. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

WAKEFIELD, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 35 miles N.E. of Concord, intersected by the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, contains Lovell's or Lovell's Pond, celebrated in the early Indian wars. Pop. 1405.

WAKEFIELD, a post-village in Washington co., Rhode Island, 30 miles S. by W. of Providence, contains 1 or 2 churches, and 2 banks.

WAKEFIELD, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. **WAKEFIELD**, a post-village in Carroll co., Maryland, 68 miles N.N.W. of Annapolis.

WAKEFIELD, a post-village in Wake co., North Carolina, 25 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

WAKEFIELD, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wisconsin.

WAKEMAN, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Vermilion River, and the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo Railroad. Pop. 704.

WAKERING, (wák'ring,) **GREAT**, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 7 miles S.E. of Rochford. It has a small harbor at the mouth of the Thames.

WAKERING, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WAKERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WAKESHIMA, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 128.

WAKIACUM, a county of Washington Territory. See **WAKIACUM**.

WAKULIA, a small river of Florida, flowing into an arm of Apalachee Bay.

WAKULLA, a county of Florida, bordering on Apalachee Bay, contains 576 square miles. The Ocklockonnee River forms its W. boundary, and it is drained by the Wakulla and St. Mark's Rivers, branches of the Apalachee. The surface is somewhat uneven, and partly covered with pine timber. The county is traversed by a railroad connecting Tallahassee with St. Mark's the county seat. Pop. 1955; of whom 1165 were free, and 790 slaves.

WALACHIA. See **WALLACHIA**.

WALADIA, EL AL WÁLÁDEA, a maritime town of Morocco, with a harbor at the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 100 miles N.W. of Morocco.

WALAHMUTTE. See **WILLAMETTE**.

WALAJANAGUR, wá-lá-já-ná-gúr', a considerable town of British India, presidency and 65 miles W.S.W. of Madras, district of North Arcot, on the Palaur.

WALBECK, wál'bék, a village of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles W.N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Aller. P. 1225.

WALBERSWICK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WALBRIDGEVILLE, a village of Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 4 miles N.W. of Bennington Centre, on the Wallumscok River. Besides other manufactures, it has 2 or 3 extensive paper-mills.

WALCHENSEE, wál'chén sá, a lake of Upper Bavaria, S. of the Kochelsee, near the Tyrol. Length 4 miles, breadth 3 miles. It has a productive fishery.

WALCHEREN, wál'chér-en, the most W. of the islands of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, between the East and West Scheldt, and having W. the North Sea. Length 11 miles, breadth 10 miles; lat. 51° 30' N., lon. 3° 30' E. Pop. 45,000. It is fertile, but below the level of the sea, against which it is protected by extensive dunes and dykes. Chief town, Middelburg. The English, under the Earl of Chatham, occupied it in 1809.

WALCOT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WALCOT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, partly included in the city of Bath. Pop. in 1851, 27,471.

WALCOT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALCOT, a hamlet of England, co. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 617.

WALCOTT, a post-office of Greene co., Arkansas.

WALCOURT, wál'kóurt, a town of Belgium, province and 27 miles S.W. of Namur, on the Sambre and Meuse Railway. Pop. 800. It has a church, with an image of the Virgin, which attracts numerous devotees.

WALCZ, a town of Prussia. See **DEUTSCH-KRONA**.

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WALD, wált, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Düsseldorf, circle of Solingen. Pop. 5278.

WALD, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles E.N.E. of Appenzell. Pop. 1489.

WALD, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 19 miles E.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 4000, partly employed in cotton spinning, and in iron works.

WALDASCHAEFF, wáld'ash'áf, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, at the source of the Aschaff. Pop. 1324.

WALDAU, wáld'áw, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 2253.

WALDBÜCKELHEIM, (Waldbückelheim,) wálbúk'el-hím', a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblenz, 6 miles W. of Kreuznach. Pop. 1270.

WALDCAPPEL, a town, Hesse-Cassel. See **WALDKAPPEL**.

WALDEBOROUGH, a post-office of Livingston parish, Louisiana.

WALDECK, wóld'ek or wáld'ék, a town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, on the Eder, 10 miles S.E. of Corbach. Pop. 1000.

WALDECK, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 18 miles E.S.E. of Baireuth.

WALDECK, a town of Lower Austria, 25 miles S.S.W. of Vienna.

WALDECK-PYRMONT, wáld'ék pýr'mont, (Ger. pron. wáld'ék pýr'mont,) a principality of Germany, consisting of two detached portions; first, of Waldeck, lying between lat. 51° and 51° 30' N., lon. 8° 30' and 9° 15' E., enclosed by Prussian Westphalia and Hesse-Cassel; secondly, of Pyrmont, 30 miles northward, surrounded by the territories of Hanover, Lippe-Deimold, and Brunswick. United area, 401 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 59,697, of whom 53,074 were in Waldeck. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. The surface is hilly. Both portions of territory are situated in the basin of the Weser, and are watered by its tributaries the Eder, Diemel, and Emmer. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, with potatoes, fruits, and flax. Cattle rearing, and the production of timber, are highly important; nearly one-third of the surface is in forests. The mineral products comprise iron, salt, alabaster, marble, and slates, and a considerable portion of the prince's revenue is derived from the export of the waters of Pyrmont, one of the chief spas of Germany. Manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, paper, iron, leather, and cotton hosiery, are carried on, but the principal articles of commerce are corn, cattle, fine wool, honey, iron, mineral waters, &c. The government is a limited monarchy, with a diet of representatives of the nobility, the towns, and the rural districts. The territory is subdivided into 5 circles. The chief towns are Arolsen, (the capital,) in Waldeck; and Pyrmont. The public revenue in 1854 was estimated at \$266,813; public debt, \$80,000.

WALDEGRAVE ISLAND, South Australia, on the S. side of Anxious Bay, Eyre Land, and N.E. of Flinders Island; lat. 33° 35' S., lon. 134° 37' E.

WALDEN, township of England, co. York, North Riding.

WALDEN, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, 23 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 910.

WALDEN, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on Wallkill River, about 90 miles S. by W. of Albany. It contains several mills and stores.

WALDEN, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois. P. 1160.

WALDENBACH, wáld'en-bák, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1952.

WALDENBURG, wáld'en-bórg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Polanitz. Pop. 2750. It has manufactures of linens and porcelain. Near it are extensive coal-mines.

WALDENBURG, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 14 miles W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2253. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle.

WALDENBURG, a town of Würtemberg, 28 miles N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1060.

WALDENBURG, a town of Switzerland, canton of Basel, 64 miles S. of Liethal. Pop. 600.

WALDEN SAFFRON. See **SAFFRON WALDEN**.

WALDEN'S CREEK, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

WALDENSES, wáld'en-séz, a people inhabiting a sequestered district of Piedmont, called the Four Valleys. They are remarkable for having been the first community in the West of Europe that separated from the Church of Rome, and for the great persecutions and hardships which they have suffered. They still exist as a distinct people, inhabiting three of the Four Valleys, namely, Perouse, Lucerna, and St. Martin; Agogna no longer belonging to them. The district of the Waldenses is situated on the French frontier, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Saluzzo. Length about 20 miles, breadth 10 miles.

WALDEN'S RIDGE, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

WALDEN ST. PAUL'S, a parish of England, co. of Hert's.

WALDENSVILLE, a post-village, Schoharie co., New York.

WALDERSHARE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WALDHEIM, wáld'hím, a town of Saxony, 33 miles S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 3872. It has manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs.

WALDHEIM, a village of Bohemia, 41 miles W. of Pilsen.
WALDINGFIELD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALDINGFIELD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALDITZ, wáldits, (Gaes, groes, and Klex, kline,) two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1397.

WALDKAPPEL or WALDCAPPEL, wált/káp'pel, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1304.

WALDKIRCH, wált/kéerk, a walled town of Baden, on the Elz, 8 miles N.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 2676.

WALDKIRCH, wált/kéerk, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and W. of St. Gall, on the Sitter. Pop. 2681.

WALDKIRCHEN, wált/kéerk'en, a village of Saxony, 7 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1182.

WALDKIRCHEN, a village of Lower Bavaria, 13 miles N. of Passau.

WALDMICHELBAH, wált'mík'el-bák', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 23 miles S.S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1604.

WALDMOHR, wált'móh, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 11 miles N. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1191.

WALDMÜNCHEN, (Waldmünchen,) wált'münk'en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzbach, 38 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2132. It has manufactures of linens and glass, with a trade in flax and yarn.

WALDNIEL, wált'niel, or BURGWALDNIEL, bódg-wált'niel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1175.

WALDO, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of about 812 square miles. The navigable river Penobscot, and the bay of this name, form the greater part of its eastern boundary, affording a great number of excellent harbors, and invaluable advantages for navigation and for fisheries. The surface is generally undulating, and the soil moderately fertile. In 1850 there were 47 cod and mackerel fisheries. Capital, Belfast. Pop. 47,230.

WALDO, a post township of Waldo co., Maine, 35 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 812.

WALDO, a post village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Olen-tangy River, 36 miles N. of Columbus.

WALDO, a post-village and township of Marion co., Ohio, 36 miles N. by W. of Columbus. Pop. of the village, about 300; of the township, 773.

WALDO, a small post-village of Wright co., Missouri.

WALDOBOROUGH, wáldo-búr-ruh, a post-town and port of entry of Lincoln county, Maine, at the entrance of Muscongus River into Muscongus Bay, about 55 miles N.E. by E. of Portland. The shipping of this district, (which comprises several ports,) June 30, 1854, amounted to 53,825 tons registered; and the enrolled and licensed to 68,911 tons. Of the latter, 60,944 tons were employed in the coast trade; 6045 in the cod fishery; 1094 in the mackerel fishery; and 399 in steam navigation. The ship-building of the district the same year, both in regard to the number of vessels measured, and their aggregate burthen, with the exception of New York, Boston, and Bath, exceeded that of every other district in the United States. This branch of business comprised 64 vessels, viz., 26 ships, 11 brigs, 22 schooners, 2 sloops, and 1 steamer, with an aggregate burthen of 31,476 tons. The town contains 3 or 4 churches, from 20 to 30 stores, and 2 banks. Pop. of the township in 1830, 3115; in 1840, 3661; in 1850, 4199; and in 1855, 4500.

WALDRINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALDRON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WALDRON, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

WALDSÄSEN, wált/sä'sen, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Eger, 32 miles E.N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1522.

WALDSEE, wált/sé, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, circle of Speyer. Pop. 1179.

WALDSEE, a town of Württemberg, circle of Danube, 32 miles S.S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1570. It has a church resorted to in pilgrimage, and a castle of the princes of Waldburg.

WALDSHUT, wált'shoot', a walled town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 20 miles W.S.W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1364.

WALDSTATT, wált/stätt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles W.N.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 957.

WALDSTÄTTER, (Waldstätter,) DIE VIER, des vier wált-stätt'er, ("the four forest towns or cantons,") a name anciently and still sometimes given to the four Swiss cantons—Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne—probably from the extensive forests with which they were once covered.

WALDSTÄTTER-SEE. See LUCERNE, LAKE OF.

WALDTHURN, wált'thurn, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 27 miles N.E. of Amberg. Pop. 874.

WALDURN, (Waldürn,) wált'durn, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 30 miles W.S.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 3136. It has a church, resorted to in pilgrimage, a castle, convent, and three annual fairs.

WALDWIC, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

WALDWIMMERSBACH, wált-wim'mers-bák', a village of Baden, 8 miles S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 621.

WALENI or VALENI, vá-lé'nee, a small town of Wallachia, 50 miles N. of Bucharest. Near it are beds of salt.

WALES, wáls, (Welsh, Cymry, kin'tree; Fr. Galles, gáll, or Pays des Galles, pá'se dá gáll; Sp. Gales, gál's; L. Cymbria or Wallia; anc. Britania Secunda,) a principality in the S.W. part of Great Britain, giving the title of Prince of Wales to the heir apparent of the British crown; it is divided into North and South Wales, each comprising six counties. Those of North Wales are Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; of South Wales, Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. (See ENGLAND, page 634.) As part of the British Empire, Wales has been generally described under that head, but its comparatively isolated position, and its very marked physical features, demand for it a short additional notice.

Wales is composed of a peninsula, with the island of Anglesey situated at its N.W. extremity, and separated from it by the Menai Strait, now crossed by two very remarkable bridges, and with a number of smaller islands chiefly at a short distance from the S.W. coast. The peninsula, washed N. and W. by the Irish Sea, and S. by Bristol Channel, and bounded W. by the four English counties, Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth, is 136 miles long; where widest 95 miles, and where narrowest only 35 miles broad; and has an area of 7396 square miles. It is very mountainous, particularly in North Wales, where Snowden, the culminating point of South Britain, rises to the height of 3571 feet; it is intersected by beautiful valleys, traversed by numerous streams, including among others the Severn, which has its source within it; and is rich in minerals, particularly copper in the N., and coal and iron partially here also, but much more extensively in the S. The Silurian formation, so called after the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of the principality, covers more than two-thirds of the whole surface, extending continuously from the mouth of the Conway to the vicinity of St. David's Head; but is succeeded in the S. by the old red sandstone, above which lies, first the mountain-limestone, and then the large and valuable coal-field already mentioned.

Besides the Severn, before alluded to, the principal rivers are the Dee, which has part of its lower course in Cheshire; the Clwyd, in Denbigh and Flint; the Conway, forming the boundary between Denbigh and Carnarvon; the Dovey, and the united Rheidol and Ystwith, which have their mouths near the centre of Cardigan Bay; the Teify, separating Cardigan on the N. from Carmarthen and Pembroke on the S.; the Cloddy and Claiden, remarkable chiefly from contributing, by their junction, to form the splendid estuary of Milford Haven; the Towy and Bury, which both fall into Carmarthen Bay; the Eby and Taf, which have a common estuary in Bristol Channel; the Romney, which forms part of the boundary between Wales and England; and the Usk and Wye, which, though rising in the principality, have only the earlier part of their course within it. The lakes are numerous, but the largest, that of Bala, is only 4 miles long, and scarcely 1 mile broad. The climate is on the whole moderate and equable, though somewhat keen in the loftier districts. In all the counties, but more especially in the maritime, humidity is in excess, the average fall of rain in the principality being 34 inches, while that in England is only 22. Hence both climate and surface concur in rendering Wales much better adapted to pasture than agriculture. The soil seldom possesses great natural fertility, except in some of the vales, of which those of the Clwyd in the N., and of Glamorgan in the S., are celebrated for productiveness. The latter, rather a plain than a vale, is of great extent, and produces excellent wheat. The system of agriculture, however, notwithstanding recent improvements, continues in a very backward state. The minerals, as already observed, are very valuable; the S. portion of Wales contains some of the largest coal and iron works in the kingdom, as well as the smelting-works of Swansea, probably the most extensive in the world. Manufactures of woollen fabrics, especially of flannel and hosiery, are very generally pursued in the cottages of the peasantry, particularly in North Wales, where Welshpool is the chief mart for these products. The cotton manufacture has extended into some of the N. counties; and in 1847, 1860 hands were employed in woollen, cotton, flax, and silk factories. A manufactory of slate articles exists at Bangor. The trade consists principally in the export of mineral produce, cattle, and woollen goods. The principal ports are Swansea, Newport, Cardiff, Carnarvon, and Barmouth, besides which Holyhead is a chief packet-station for communication with Ireland, and Milford is a naval port, and the seat of a government dock-yard. The roads through the principality are now generally good; and in the S. are several short railways, and a part of the Ellesmere Canal. Wales is in the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury, and divided into the 4 bishoprics of Llandaff, St. David's, Bangor, and St. Asaph. It contains 13 boroughs, besides contributory boroughs, each of which sends 1 member to the House of Commons, as does each of its counties.

Wales was entitled *Britannia Secunda* by the Romans, who constructed many roads and stations in the country. The inhabitants long struggled manfully, first against the Romans, and afterwards against the Anglo-Saxons. They became tributary to England in the 10th century, and after various vicissitudes, in which their attempts to throw off the yoke only riveted it more firmly, were finally and completely incorporated with the English monarchy in the reign of Henry VIII. Both in language and manners, however, they continue to be a distinct people, and give undeniable evidence of a Celtic origin. Their dialect bears a marked affinity to the Gaelic or Erse, but is much more closely allied to the ancient Cornish dialect, and that which is still exclusively used by the peasantry in the W. of the French province of Bretagne. There is strong reason to believe that the Welsh are the descendants of the ancient *Cimbri*, whence *Cymry*, the name by which they call themselves at the present day. The *Cimbri*, though called a German nation, appear to have been of Celtic origin, and quite a distinct people from the Teutones, with whom they invaded Italy, about 100 years B. C. It is supposed that after their great defeat by Marius, many fled into the mountains, and that from a portion of these have sprung the Waldenses. Another remnant established themselves in Brittany, (*Bretagne*;) this will account for the very close resemblance between the provincial dialect of this part of France and the Welsh language.

The Welsh is one of the most ancient languages now spoken in Europe, and has also a literature, composed chiefly of the poetical effusions of bards, some of whom flourished as early as the 6th century, but partly also of prose, of which the translation of the Bible, completed in 1588, is considered one of the best specimens. Among the peculiarities which characterize the people, one of the most striking, at least to a stranger, is the female dress, consisting generally of a plain or checked gown, a mantle, a napkin of gay flaunting colors around the neck and shoulders, and a black beaver hat, either cylindrical, like that worn elsewhere by men, or broad-brimmed and tapering to the form of a truncated cone. All classes are distinguished by civility and hospitality. Many curious superstitions, handed down by immemorial custom, still retain their hold, and even the gross imposture of Mormonism has found many followers, particularly in the mining districts; but in addition to the labors of the Established clergy, those of the Methodists have been signally successful in diffusing a knowledge of religion, and the great body of the people belonging to what are called the Calvinistic Methodists, find one of their principal sources of enjoyment either as teachers or taught in the primitive services of their church, or in the Sunday school almost invariably attached to it. Pop. in 1841, 911,706; in 1861, 1,006,721.—Adj. *WELSH*; inhab. *WELSHMAN*. (See *BRITAIN*.)

WALEs, a parish of England, co. of York, East and West Riding.

WALEs, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, 17 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 612.

WALEs, a post-village and township in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 63 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. of the township, 711.

WALEs, a post-township of Erie co., New York, about 22 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 2124.

WALEs, a post-township in St. Clair co., Michigan. P. 189.

WALEs, a small post-village of Ogle co., Illinois.

WALESBOROUGH, a village of Indiana, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, 46 miles from Indianapolis.

WALESBY, *wal'sbe*, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WALESBY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WALEs CENTRE, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WALESVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Oneida co., New York.

WALET, *wá'let*, a town of Central Africa, 260 miles W.S.W. of Timbuctoo.

WALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WALGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WALHAIN-SAINT-PAUL-SARTLEZ-WALHAIN, *vál'háin sáin' pól sánt'wál'háin*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Nil, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1745.

WALHALLA, post-office, Pickens district, South Carolina.

WALHAM GREEN or **ST. JOHN'S**, a chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex, 5 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London.

WALHONDING, a river of Ohio, also called the **MOHICAN**, and **WHITE WOMAN RIVER**, is formed by several forks, which unite near Loudonville. It then flows south-easterly, and joins the Tuscarawas at Coshocton to form the Muskingum.

WALHONDING, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

WALINCOURT, *vál'án'kóort*, a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 2127.

WALIUKI, a town of Russia. See **VALIOOKI**.

WALKENRIED, *wá'ken-riest*, a market-town of Brunswick district, and 20 miles S.W. of Blankenburg, on the Wieda, with 570 inhabitants, and an ancient abbey.

WALKER, *waw'ker*, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee and Alabama, has an area of 696

square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Chickamauga River, an affluent of the Tennessee, and by the Chattooga River, an affluent of the Coosa; also by Peach, Rocky, and other creeks. The surface is traversed by several mountain ridges, abounding in magnificent scenery. The most considerable of these are called Taylor's Ridge, Pigeon, White-oak, and Lookout Mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile. It abounds in mineral springs and valuable minerals, including stone-coal, fine marble, limestone, gypsum, and lead. The Red Sulphur Springs and Gordon's Springs are watering-places of some celebrity. The county is intersected by the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It was named in honor of Freeman Walker, United States senator from Georgia. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. 13,100, of whom 11,445 were free, and 1654 slaves.

WALKER, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. It is traversed by the Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior River. The surface is mountainous, presenting many wild and picturesque gorges; the highlands afford excellent pasturage, and are separated by beautiful and fertile valleys. A large part of the county is covered with forests of pine, oak, and other timber. A natural bridge has been found in this county, which is said to rival that of Rockbridge, Virginia. Capital, Jasper. Pop. 5124; of whom 4858 were free, and 266 slaves.

WALKER, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains about 950 square miles. The Trinity River bounds it on the N., and the San Jacinto rises within its limits. The surface is an alluvial plain. Much of the soil is very fertile. The Trinity River is navigable when the water is high, and the produce of the county is exported by steamboats. Named in honor of Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury under President Polk. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. 3964; of whom 2663 were free, and 1301 slaves.

WALKER, a post-township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. of Heliopolis. Pop. 1221.

WALKER, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Juniata River, opposite Huntingdon. Pop. 1108.

WALKER, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, intersected by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and by the Pennsylvania Canal.

WALKER, a township of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

WALKER, a post-office of Wakulla co., Florida.

WALKER, a township in Kent co., Michigan, intersected by Grand River. Pop. 823.

WALKER, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1030.

WALKERINOHAM, *waw'ker-ing-un*, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WALKERN, *waw'kern*, a parish of England, co. Hertford.

WALKER'S, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

WALKER'S, a post-office of Crittendon co., Kentucky.

WALKER'S BRANCH, a small village of Lincoln co., Georgia.

WALKER'S CHURCH, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

WALKER'S CREEK, in the S.W. part of Virginia, rises in Wythe co., flows north-eastward, and enters New River in Giles county.

WALKER'S FORD, a small village, Randolph co., Georgia.

WALKER'S GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

WALKER'S DRONWORKS, a small village of Wayne co., Tennessee.

WALKER'S LAKE, in the south-western part of Utah Territory, in lat. about 38° 45' N., lon. 118° 20' W., receives the waters of Walker's River, but has no outlet. Length, above 30 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

WALKER'S MILLS, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

WALKER'S MILLS, a post-office of Coffee co., Tennessee.

WALKER'S NECK, a post-office of Brown co., Illinois, about 75 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

WALKER'S RIVER rises in Calaveras co., California, and flows first north-easterly, passing into Utah Territory, then taking a S.E. course, it falls into Walker's Lake.

WALKERSVILLE, *waw'kers-vil*, a thriving post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Half-moon Valley, 100 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, contains 4 stores.

WALKERSVILLE, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 81 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

WALKERSVILLE, a post-village of Union co., North Carolina, 194 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

WALKERSVILLE, a post-office of Shelby co., Missouri.

WALKERTON, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia, on the Mattaponi River, 30 miles N.E. of Richmond.

WALKERTOWN, a small village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 29 miles W. of Philadelphia.

WALKERTOWN, a post-village of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

WALKERVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WALKHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WALKI, a town of Russia. See **VALKI**.

WALKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WALKRINGEN, wālk-rīng-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1859.

WALLABOUT BAY, of King's co., Long Island, New York, is a semicircular bay setting up from the East River, on the E. side of Brooklyn. See **BROOKLYN**.

WALLABY ISLANDS, two small islands of the Abrolhos, off the S.W. coast of Australia.

WALLACE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WALLACE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WALLACE, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

WALLACE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

WALLACE, a post-village in Jones co., Georgia, 20 miles S. W. of Milledgeville.

WALLACE, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 480.

WALLACE, a post-village in Fountain co., Indiana.

WALLACE, a post-office of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

WALLACE, a county of New South Wales, East Australia, bordering Victoria Colony, and surrounded by the counties of Wellesley, Beresford, Cowley, and Buccleugh. The surface is mountainous, covered by the Australian Alps, and watered by head streams of the Murray.

WALLACEBURG, a town and port of entry of Canada West, on Big Bear Creek, 26 miles from Chatham. Pop. about 800.

WALLACE CREEK, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

WALLACE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

WALLACE'S FACTORY, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

WALLACE-TOWN, a modern and populous suburb of Ayr, Scotland, immediately W. of Newton, and separated from the royal burgh by the river Ayr.

WALLACEVILLE, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

WALLACEVILLE, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

WALLACHIA or **WALACHIA**, wā-lā-ki-ā, (Ger. *Walachei*, wā-lā-ki-ā; Fr. *Valachie* or *Valachie*, vā-lā-ki-ā; Sp. *Valaquia*, vā-lā-ki-ā; L. *Valachia* or *Walachia*.) a principality of Turkey in Europe, between lat. 43° 40' and 45° 40' N., and lon. 22° 30' and 28° E., and bounded N. and N.W. by the Carpathians, separating it from Transylvania and the Banat of Hungary; W., S., and E. by the Danube, separating it in the first direction from Serbia, and in the last two from Bulgaria; and N.E. by Moldavia, from which it is chiefly separated by the Sereth, and its tributary the Milkov. Area about 27,000 square miles. Its surface may be regarded as a vast inclined plane, sloping from the Carpathians towards the Danube. Among the mountains of the N. and W. the elevation averages from 3000 to 4000 feet, but rises in particular summits to 7000 feet, and in Mount Butschetoch, N. of Kimpolung, exceeds 8000 feet; but this elevation is soon succeeded by a region of hills and undulating plains, and finally sinks down into extensive flats, often swampy, and fringed near the banks of the Danube by a chain of shallow lakes. Many of the loftier summits are composed of gneiss and mica-schist; in the hilly region, though the lower part of the secondary formation appears to be wanting, the cretaceous system is largely developed, and is overlain by tertiary conglomerates, clays, marls, and sandstones. In the S. and E. diluvial gravels, and alluvial deposits of great depth, form large and fertile plains. The most valuable mineral of Wallachia is salt, the mines of which seem almost inexhaustible. Petroleum and asphaltum are also abundant; sulphur is found in more limited quantities. The only metal of consequence is copper, which has been worked to some extent; gold is washed from the sands of several streams. The drainage belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives it on its left bank, both directly and by numerous affluents, particularly the Schyl, Aluta, united Vede and Tellorman, Argisch or Ardjisch, Jalomitza, and Sereth.

The climate, in the more mountainous districts, is severe, and even on the plains the winter continues long. The Danube and its tributaries are regularly frozen over for about six weeks. The soil is remarkable for its fertility, and with few exceptions the whole principality admits of being cultivated like a garden. With very imperfect culture, wheat, barley, and maize are everywhere raised in abundance. Tobacco, hops, and flax are also extensively grown; the vine thrives well, and there is a profusion of all the ordinary fruits. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in vast numbers. The manufactures are insignificant; the trade is principally in raw produce, exchanged for coffee, sugar, pepper, foreign wines, furs, and various manufactures, principally from Germany, Russia, and Great Britain. The inhabitants, chiefly pure Wallachians, who are believed to have descended without much intermixture from the ancient Dacians, have lost almost all their better qualities during long misgovernment, and have now few virtues to compensate for their prevailing indolence, sottishness, cunning,

and revenge. They belong generally to the Greek church, which provides very imperfectly either for the religious or moral education of its adherents. Wallachia, with the adjoining principality of Moldavia, is nominally a dependency of Turkey, to which it pays an annual tribute, and till recently was under an undefined kind of Russian protectorate. The prince or *hospodar* is elected for life by the *boyards* or nobles, who hold a kind of legislative diet, by which the sovereign power is modified. Administratively the principality is divided into 18 districts, 13 in Great and 5 in Little Wallachia. The inhabitants speak a corrupt dialect of the Latin language. This country formed part of *Dacia* in the Roman Empire. It was afterwards under the dominion of the Goths and Huns; it formed a separate kingdom in 1290; in 1479 it was conquered by Mohammed II.; it regained its independence for a short time, and afterwards formed a province of the Ottoman Empire till 1829. By the treaty of Adrianople in 1830, it was placed under the protection of Russia.

In 1853, Wallachia, as well as the other northern provinces of European Turkey, was occupied by the armies of Russia, a circumstance constituting one of the principal causes of the present war. After their unsuccessful siege of Silistria, in 1854, the Russians evacuated all the Turkish provinces. Pop. about 2,000,000.—Adj. and inhab. WALLACHIAN, wā-lā-ki-ān, and WALLACH, wā-lā-ki, (Fr. *Valaque*, vā-lā-ki; Ger. adj. *Wallachisch*, wā-lā-ki-sh; inhab. *Wallach*, wā-lā-ki.)

WALLAJABAD, wā-lā-jā-bād, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 14 miles N.W. of Chingleput, with some extensive military cantonments.

WALLAMETTE, a river of Oregon. See **WILLAMETTE**.

WALLAMETTE, a post-office of Yam Hill co., Oregon.

WALLANCHON, wā-lān-choon, or **WALLONG**, wā-loong, a large village of Eastern Nepal, on the Wallanchon or Tambur River, 10,385 feet above sea-level. It has some transit trade with Tibet through the Wallanchon Pass, 16,756 feet high, and about two days' journey to the N.

WALLAROBBA, a village of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Durham, 12 miles N.W. of Clarence, in a fine grazing district, between Paterson and William Rivers.

WALLA WALLA, wā-lā wā-lā, a river which rises in the N. part of Oregon, and, flowing in a W.N.W. direction, falls into the Columbia at Fort Walla Walla, in Washington Territory. The emigrants' route to Oregon City follows this river for nearly its whole course.

WALLA WALLA, a county of Washington Territory, intersected by the Columbia River, which, with the Walla Walla, forms the greater part of the southern boundary. The Yakima, flowing from the N.W., and Snake River from the E. join the Columbia in this county. Area estimated at 9500 square miles. Capital, Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA or **FORT WALLA WALLA**, the capital of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, on the left bank of Columbia River, near the junction of the Walla Walla River, 409 feet above the level of the sea, and about 280 miles E. by S. of Pacific City.

WALLAZEY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WALLBOTLE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

WALLDITCH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WALLDORF, wā-l-dorf, a village of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 4 miles N. of Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 1500.

WALLDURN, a town of Baden. See **WALDURN**.

WALLED LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

WALLENDORF, wā-l-en-dorf, (Hun. *Olaszi*, o-lā-sēi,) a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Hernad, 12 miles S.E. of Leutschau. Pop. 3000.

WALLENFELS, wā-l-en-fēls, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 7 miles E.N.E. of Kronach. Pop. 1121.

WALLENPAA/PACK CREEK, in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, enters the Lackawaxen a few miles below Honesdale.

WALLENSTADT, wā-l-en-stāt, a lake and small town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall: the lake (in German *WALLENSTÄDTER-SEE*, wā-l-en-stät-ter-sēi) is 11 miles in length, by 2 miles across, 9 miles S.E. of the Lake of Zurich, with which it is connected by the Linth Canal. Height above the sea, 1385 feet; average depth, 500 feet. Shores mountainous and grand, the precipices along its N. side varying from 2000 to 3000 feet in height. It receives the rivers Linth and Seex. The town Wallenstadt, at its E. extremity, population 1800, is a depot for the transit trade between Germany and Italy.

WALLENSTADTER-SEE. See preceding article.

WALLER, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 6 miles from Chillicothe.

WALLERFANGEN, wā-l-en-fāng-en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 1051.

WALLERN, wā-l-ern, a town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, 30 miles S.S.W. of Pisek. Pop. 2069.

WALLERS, wā-lān, a village of Franco, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes, on the railway from

Calais to Paris, 1 mile from Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 3801.

WALLERSTEIN, *Wallersteyn*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 30 miles S.E.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1950. It has a castle, the residence of the Princes Oettingen-Wallerstein.

WALLHAUSEN, *Wdhöwzen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the Helme, 4 miles W. of Sangershausen. Pop. 1055.

WALLINGFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, chiefly in the county of Berks, on the right bank of the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge of 19 arches, with 4 drawbridges, 12½ miles N.W. of Reading. Pop. of municipal borough in 1851, 2819; of parliamentary borough, comprising also some parishes in the county of Oxford, 8064. The town has 3 churches, a town-hall, market-house, small jail, various dissenting chapels, several schools, almshouses, and on its N. side are the traces of a castle demolished in 1653. It has some trade in malt, corn, and flour, and communicates by canals with Bath, Bristol, and the central parts of England. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It confers the title of Viscount on the Earl of Banbury. The Wallingford-Road Station of the Great Western Railway, 3 miles from the town, is 47½ miles N.W. of London.

WALLINGFORD, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, intersected by the Western Vermont Railroad, 62 miles S.E.W. of Montpelier. It contains 4 churches, 6 stores, and 11 mills and manufactories. Pop. 1688.

WALLINGFORD, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, 11 miles N. by E. of New Haven. The village has a beautiful situation on elevated ground, with broad and straight streets, finely shaded. It contains 4 churches, several stores, and several flourishing schools. Manufactures have recently been introduced, and are now in a very thriving condition. Pop. of the township, 2595.

WALLINGFORD, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, about 160 miles N.E. of Springfield.

WALLING'S FERRY, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

WALLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

WALLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey.

WALLIS, a canton of Switzerland. See VALAIS.

WALLISCHBIRKEN, (*Wallischbirken*), *Wélsh-been'-ken*, a town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, about 60 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2142.

WALLIS CREEK, of New South Wales, East Australia, co. of Northumberland, flows N., dividing the boroughs of East and West Maitland, and joins the river Hunter.

WALLIS ISLAND, of New South Wales, East Australia, co. of Northumberland, in Port Hunter, opposite Fullarton Cove, lat. 109° 51' S., lon. 142° 4' E.

WALLIS ISLAND, (native *Uea*, co-*4/1*), the principal of a group in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 13° 24' S., lon. 170° 10' W.

WALLIS LAKE, of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, bordering the coast near Cape Hawke. Length 10 miles, breadth 5 miles.

WALLKILL RIVER, rises in the northern part of New Jersey, flows in a N.N.E. course, and after receiving the Shawangunk, falls into the Rondout, in the E. part of Ulster co. The name Wallkill is sometimes applied to the main stream below the junction with the Rondout.

WALLKILL, a township in the N.W. part of Orange co., New York, intersected by the New York and Erie Railroad. Pop. 4942.

WALLOWIA, a post-village of Trig co., Kentucky, on Muddy Creek, 8 miles N. of Cadiz.

WALLOW/SCOOK RIVER, rises in Bennington co., Vermont, and falls into the Housack River, in New York.

WALLOOSTOOK/ RIVER, Maine, is formed by two small branches, called the North-West and the South-West branches, in Somerset co., and, flowing in a general north-easterly course, unites with the St. François to form the St. John's River.

WALL/OP, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WALL/OP, OVER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WALLPACK CENTRE. See WALPACK CENTRE.

WALLS and FLOTA, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, comprising the S. half of the island of Hoy, with the islands of Flota, Fara, Cava, and Gransay.

WALLS and SAND'NESS, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Shetland, comprising the most W. part of the Shetland Mainland, and the islands of Foula, Linga, Papa-Stour, and Vaila.

WALLSEND, a parish and village of England, co. of Northumberland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle, and intersected by the Newcastle and Shields Railway. Pop. in 1851, 5721, chiefly engaged in collieries, but partly in lime-kilns, manufactures of copperas and earthenwares, and in ship-building. The village is large and well-built. The Wallsend coal is of very superior quality, and upwards of 2,000,000 tons are annually imported into London.

WALL'S STORE, a post-office of Amite co., Mississippi.

WALLSTADT, *Wálstätt*, (*Gross, groce, and Klein, klíne*),

two contiguous market-towns of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. of the former, 1317; of the latter, 1805.

WALLSVILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

WALL-TOWN, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Vindolana*.

WAL/LUM POND, a village in Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N.W. of Providence. It contained 1 cotton-mill, with 33 looms.

WAL/MER, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast, 1 mile S.E.W. of Deal, in the borough of which it is comprised. The village of Upper Walmer adjoins Deal; and separated from it on the S.E. is Lower Walmer, on rising ground near the shore, containing the church, partly of Norman architecture, some good residences, and marine villas, resorted to for sea-bathing. Facing the sea, opposite the Downs, is Walmer Castle, built by Henry VIII., now fitted up for the use of the Lord-Warden of the Cinqueports, and was the frequent residence of the Duke of Wellington in that official capacity.

WAL/MERSLEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WALMESGATE, *wólms/gate*, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WALMS/LEY, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, on Pictou Harbor, opening into Northumberland Strait, about 90 miles N.E. of Halifax.

WALNEY ISLAND, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the Duddon. Length of the island from N. to S., 9 miles, average breadth 1 mile. At its S. extremity is a lighthouse, rising 70 feet above the sea, in lat. 54° 2' 9" N., lon. 3° 10' 5" W.; and near this the "Pile of Fowdrey," a castle formerly of great strength, erected in 1327 for the protection of the harbor.

WALN/FORD, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

WALNUT, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

WALNUT, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 641.

WALNUT, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2130.

WALNUT, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 905.

WALNUT, a township in Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1840.

WALNUT, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. P. 1050.

WALNUT, a post-village in Jefferson co., Iowa, 55 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

WALNUT BEND, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

WALNUT BOTTOM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WALNUT BOTTOM, a post-office of Henderson co., Kentucky.

WALNUT CAMP, a small post-village of Poinsett co., Arkansas.

WALNUT COVE, a post-village, Stokes co., North Carolina.

WALNUT CREEK, of Georgia, flows southward from Jones co., and enters the Ocmulgee River at Macon.

WALNUT CREEK, of Bastrop co., Texas, enters the Colorado from the right, a few miles below the county seat.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-township in the E. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1077.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-office of Copiah co., Nebraska Territory.

WALNUT FIELD, a small village, Sullivan co., Tennessee.

WALNUT FLAT, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, has 1 church, and about 100 inhabitants.

WALNUT FUR/EST, a post-village of Greene co., Missouri, about 115 miles S.E.W. of Jefferson City.

WALNUT FORK, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia, 330 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

WALNUT GROVE, post-office, Orange co., North Carolina.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Walton co., Georgia.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

WALNUT GROVE, post-office, Independence co., Arkansas.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Caldwell co., Kentucky.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois, about 45 miles N.W. of Peoria.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Green co., Missouri.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa.

WALNUT GROVE MILLS, a post-office of Potawatamie co., Iowa.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Rapides co., Louisiana.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Kentucky.

WALNUT HILL, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. It has a union school.

WALNUT HILL, a post-village of Marion co., Illinois, on

the road from Salem to Chester, 12 miles from the former, has about 200 inhabitants.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Buchanan co., Missouri.

WALNUT LAKE, a post-office of Tunica co., Mississippi.

WALNUT LANE, a post-village of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

WALNUT PEAK, a post-office, Tishomingo co., Mississippi.

WALNUT POST, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

WALNUT RIDGE, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

WALNUT SPRINGS, a post-office of Greene co., Wisconsin.

WALNUT VALLEY, a post-office, Warren co., New Jersey.

WALNUT VALLEY, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

WALNUT VALLEY, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

WALPACK, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey. P. 783.

WALPACK CENTRE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

WALPOLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALPOLE, a post-village and township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut River, and on the Cheshire Railroad, 44 miles W.S.W. of Concord. The river is here crossed by a bridge. There are also 2 other villages in this township. Pop. 2034.

WALPOLE, a post-village and township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Norfolk County Railroad, 17 miles S.W. by S. of Boston. The township is watered by Neponset River. It contains 5 cotton and 3 woolen mills. Pop. 1920.

WALPOLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

WALPOLE EAST, a post-office, Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

WALPOLE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia; lat. 22° 40' S., lon. 169° 2' E.

WALPOLE ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALPOLE ST. PETER, a parish, England, co. of Norfolk.

WALSALL, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Stafford, on an eminence beside the Tame, and on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 8 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of parliamentary and municipal borough, 25,680; of the town, 8761. The town has a handsome new church in a commanding situation; St. Paul's chapel; two Roman Catholic and various other chapels; an old town-hall and jail; a grammar school, annual revenue 6000; almshouses, national blue-coat and other schools; subscription and news-rooms. Saddlers' and coachmakers' ironmongery and domestic iron utensils are the staple articles of trade; it has also several brass and iron foundries, extensive coal and lime works, and a considerable trade in malt. The town was fortified by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and was a royal demesne at the Conquest. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

WALSALL FOREIGN, a township of England, co. of Stafford. Pop. in 1851, 18,061.

WALSCHIED, wál'shíe, (Fr. pron. wál'shíe' or wál'shíe'), a village of France, department of Meurthe, 7 miles S.E. of Sarrebourg. Pop. 1783.

WALSCHIEDT, wál'shíe, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, 6 miles N. of Sarrebrück.

WALSCHLAND. See WELSCHLAND.

WALSCHLEBEN, wál'shíe-bén, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Erfurt. Pop. 1230.

WALSDEN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 10 miles E. of Haslingden, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

WALSER'S MILL, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

WALSHAM IN THE WILLOWS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, near the river Ant, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Walsham, 6 miles from the E. coast, and 14 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 2911. The town has a grammar school, in which Lord Nelson received a part of his education, several minor charities, a theatre, &c. In the parish are extensive water-mills; and 1 mile S. of the town is a stone cross erected to commemorate a victory of Bishop Spencer and others over a band of rebels in 1381.

WALSHAM, SOUTH, a village and district of England, co. of Norfolk, 11 miles W.N.W. of Yarmouth.

WALSINGHAM, GREAT or OLD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALSINGHAM, LITTLE or NEW, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Stiffkey, 5 miles S.E. of Wells. Pop. in 1851, 1207.

WALSOKEN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 1 mile N.E. of Wisbeach, with a station on a branch of the East Anglian Railway.

WALSRODE, wál'srödeh, a town of Hanover, 45 miles S.W. of Lüneburg, on the Böhme. Pop. 2061.

WALSRODE, a village of Hanover, government and S.W. of Lüneburg, near the above. Pop. 1528.

WALSFON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

WALTENBERG, wál'ten-bérg, a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Szelek, 39 miles N.W. of Klausenburg. Pop. 5450, mostly agricultural.

WALTERBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Colleton district, South Carolina, 99 miles S. by E. of Columbia. It is situated in a level and fertile district.

WALTERSDORF, wál'ters-dorf, a village of Germany, Saxony, circle of Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier, 7 miles W. of Zittau. Pop. 1470.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Germany, in Saxony, circle of Zwickau, S. of Freiburg.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1380.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 38 miles S. of Berlin.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Germany, East Prussia, government of Königsberg.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Germany, grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles E.S.E. of Weida.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Bohemia, about 30 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1037.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, on a small stream 10 miles from Landakron. Pop. 1569.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Austria, Moravia, about 24 miles from Olmutz. Pop. 1400.

WALTERSDORF, (Alt, Alt,) a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Halberschwerdt. Pop. 1042.

WALTERSDORF, (Wurst, wús'tsh,) a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 1355.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1039.

WALTERSHAUSEN, wál'ters-höw'sen, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality and 7 miles W.S.W. of Gotha, on the Rodewasser. A railway connects it with Frottstedt. Pop. 3148.

WALTERSHOF, wál'ters-höf, a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 20 miles E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1200.

WALTERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WALTERSVILLE, a post-office of Adair co., Missouri.

WALTHAM, wál'tam, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 4 miles S.S.W. of Great Grimsby, with a station on the East Lincolnshire Railway.

WALTHAM, a post-township in Hancock co., Maine, 25 miles S.E. of Bangor. Pop. 324.

WALTHAM, a township in Addison co., Vermont, on the E. side of Otter Creek, 33 miles W.S.W. of Montpelier. P. 270.

WALTHAM, a beautiful and flourishing post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Charles River, and on the Fitchburg Railroad, 10 miles W. by N. of Boston. The village is built principally on one extended street, upwards of a mile in length, and contains several fine churches, a bank, a savings institution, and a gaslight company, incorporated in 1853. Many of the inhabitants do business in Boston. Waltham has the first cotton establishment in Massachusetts. It was the great leader in this work; 600 hands are employed here in mills. Boots and shoes are also manufactured to a considerable extent. Prospect Hill, nearly 600 feet in height, a short distance from the village, affords an extensive view of the surrounding country, with Boston and its harbor seen in the distance. Pop. of the township in 1830, 1857; in 1840, 2504, and in 1850, 4464.

WALTHAM, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

WALTHAM-ABBEY or HOLY CROSS, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Lea, amidst fine pastures, 13 miles N.N.E. of London. Pop. of town in 1851, 2329. The church, partly a portion of a famous abbey, founded in the time of Canute, and restored by Harold II., is one of the earliest specimens of Norman architecture in England. The Lea is here diverted into several channels, turning 4 powder-mills belonging to the government. Waltham has also corn and silk mills, a pin factory, and malt kilns. At Enfield-lock, 2 miles S., the government has a factory supplying annually about 10,000 percussion muskets.

WALTHAM, BISHOP'S, a market-town and parish of England, county and 10 miles E.N.E. of Southampton, on the road between Portsmouth and Winchester. Pop. in 1851, 2266. It is neatly built, and on its S. side are the remains of a palace of the bishops of Winchester.

WALTHAM, BRIGHT, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WALTHAM, COLD. See COLD WALTHAM.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. of Herts, on the W. side of the river Lea, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Waltham Abbey, and deriving its name from a cross erected here at one of the halting-places of the funeral procession of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., on its way to London.

WALTHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WALTHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WALTHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WALTHAM ON THE WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Leicestershire, with a village formerly a market-town.

WALTHAM ST. LAURENCE, a parish of England, co. of Berks, 5 miles S.W. of Maidenhead. The Romans had a station on Castlecre in the neighborhood.

WALTHAMSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Lea, which is here navigable, 7 miles N.N.E. of London. The village is chiefly inhabited by wealthy merchants of the metropolis, and is pleasantly situated on the borders of Epping Forest.

WALTHAM TEMPLE a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WAL

WALTHAM, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.
WALTHAM, WEST, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex.
WALTHAM, WHITE or ABBAS, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WALTHOURVILLE, *wal-thoor'vil*, a post-village of Liberty co., Georgia, about 44 miles S.W. of Savannah, is the largest place in the county. It has 2 flourishing academies, 2 churches, and 2 stores.

WALTIER, *wál'teer'*, a maritime village of British India, presidency of Madras, 3½ miles from Vizagapatam, and the actual residence of the British authorities of that station.

WALTON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N. of Brampton, and containing the townships of High and Low Walton. The parish contains Castletown, or Cambockfort, a ruin surrounded by a grove of oaks.

WALTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the coast. Here was formerly a castle of Roman origin.

WALTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WALTON, a parish of England, county and ainsty of York.

WALTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WALTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

WALTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Lutterworth. Pop. 647.

WALTON, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 390 square miles. The Apalachee River flows along its N.E. border; it is intersected by the Alcovy, (Ulofahachee,) a branch of the Ocmulgee, and also drained by Cornish, Bay, and other creeks. The surface is elevated and uneven; the soil is derived from primary rocks, and is moderately fertile, excepting the higher ridges. The county contains an abundance of granite and iron, and small quantities of gold have been found in it. It is intersected in the southern part by the Georgia Railroad. Named in honor of George Walton, who was governor of Georgia in 1780. Capital, Monroe. Pop. 10,821, of whom 6912 were free, and 3909 slaves.

WALTON, a county in the N.W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama and on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Choctawhatchee River, and intersected by the Yellow-water; the southern border is washed by Choctawhatchee Bay, navigable by steamboats. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine; the soil is generally poor. Capital, Uchee Anna. Pop. 1817, of whom 1481 were free, and 336 slaves.

WALTON, a post-village and township of Delaware co., New York, on the Delaware River, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains an academy. Pop. 2271.

WALTON, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

WALTON, a post-office, Newberry district, South Carolina.

WALTON, a post-village of Boone co., Kentucky, 20 miles S.W. of Covington. It contains 2 tobacco factories, and about 200 inhabitants.

WALTON, a post-township in the S.W. part of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 464.

WALTON CARDIFF, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WALTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALTON, EAST, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

WALTONHAM, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 12 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

WALTON, INFERIOR and SUPERIOR, two townships of England, co. of Chester, on the Mersey and Irwell Canal.

WALTON-IN-GORDA'NO, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WALTON LE DALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on a height beside the Derwent, near the Wyre and Preston Railway, 2 miles S.S.E. of Preston. Population chiefly engaged in cotton manufacture.

WALTON-ON-SO'KEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the coast, 12 miles S.E. of Manningtree. Pop. 721. The village is resorted to as a watering-place, and has a handsome terrace, hotel, and jetty. On the Naze is a brick tower, 80 feet in height, forming a sea-mark. The ancient church was submerged in the sea.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Liverpool. Pop. 79,212, partly engaged in cotton manufactures. It has several endowed schools and mansions, belonging to Liverpool merchants.

WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WALTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

WALTON S FORD, a post-office, Habersham co., Georgia.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, with a station on the London and South-Western Railway, 17 miles W.S.W. of London. The church has some fine monuments; and in the parish are many elegant villas and seats, including Apple Court, on the site of a mansion of Cardinal Wolsey; Pain's Hill, with fine grounds; Otford, the seat of the late Duke of York. At the village of Hertham, Lilly the astrologer died in 1681. On St. George's Hill are traces of an ancient camp.

WALTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WAN

WALTON, WEST, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on St. Bride's Bay.

WALTON WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WALT'S HILLS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

WALTZ, a township of Wabash co., Indiana. Pop. 1856.

WALUIKI, a town of Russia. See VALUIKI.

WALVISCH, *wál'vish*, (i. e. "Whale,") or **WALFISCH** (*wól'fish*) BAY, a harbor of South Africa, extending along its W. coast for 20 miles, terminated southward by Pelican Point, in lat. 23° 52' 5" S., lon. 14° 27' E., and frequented by whaling vessels, (whence its name.)

WALWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Surrey, a suburb of the metropolis, 2½ miles S. of St. Paul's, London.

WALWORTH, a county in the S.S.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Honey, Sugar, and Geneva Creeks, affluents of the Pishtaka River, and by Turtle and Whitewater Creeks, affluents of Rock River. Lake Geneva, in the S. part of the county, is 8 miles long, besides which there are 23 smaller lakes. The surface is undulating and diversified with forests, prairies, and "oak openings." There are no steep hills, and but little waste land in the county. The soil is of limestone formation, highly productive, and well watered. By the census of 1850, Walworth county produced more hay than any other county in the state, and more wheat, corn, and butter than any other excepting Rock county, and more barley than any county in the United States except Waukesha county, Wisconsin. There were raised in that year 655,704 bushels of wheat; 215,242 of corn; 31,599 of barley; 27,193 tons of hay; and 383,012 pounds of butter. It is intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, by the Racine and Janesville Railroad, and has plank-roads leading to Milwaukee and Racine. Capital, Elkhorn. Pop. 17,862.

WALWORTH, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, 18 miles E. of Rochester. It contains an academy. Pop. 1981.

WALWORTH, a post-village and township in the S. part of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 53 miles S.E. of Madison. Pop. 987.

WALWYN'S-CASTLE, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

WALZENHAUSEN, *wál'tsen-hóu'zen*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell, on a hill at the extremity of the Rhodthal, with a church so commandingly situated that the Tyrolean mountains are seen, and 92 churches counted from it. Pop. 1604.

WAMBEEK, *wám'bék'*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 1481.

WAMBERG, *wám'bérq*, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1965.

WAMBOL, a river of East Australia. See MACQUARIE.

WAMBRECHIES, *vám'bréh-she'*, a market-town of France, department of Nord, 4 miles N. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3575.

WAM/BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WAMEL, *wá'mel*, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, opposite Tiel. Pop. 1453.

WAMPHRAY, *wám'frá*, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Wamphray, an affluent of the Annan, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 6 miles S.E. of Beattock.

WAMPSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, on the Central Railroad, 23 miles E. of Syracuse.

WANAS, *wá'nda*, a town of Sweden, len of Linköping, with an important fortress at the mouth of the Canal of Gotha, in Lake Wetteren.

WANBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WANCHOW, *wán-chóu'*, or **TUNGOW-CHING**, *tún'gów'ching'*, written also **WEN-TCHOU-FOU**, a large seaport town of China, province of Che-kiang, 160 miles S. of Ningpo, at the mouth of a river of its own name; lat. 28° N. Its streets are intersected by canals, and exposed to frequent inundation, and it is esteemed very unhealthy for Europeans. It has manufactures of silk, shamsoo, and soy. Pop. 200,000.

WANDONDA, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

WANDERSLEBEN, *wán'ders-lá'ben*, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1025.

WANDI'POOR, *wán'de-poor'*, a town of Bootan, 18 miles E. of Tassiduden, on an isolated rock, and having many ecclesiastical establishments.

WANDIWASHI, *wán'de-wásh'*, a town of British India, presidency and 58 miles S.W. of Madras. Here, in 1760, the French were defeated by the British.

WANDORF, *wán'dorf*, a town of Hungary, co. and about 2 miles from Oedenburg. In the vicinity are the extensive coal-mines of Brennbérg.

WANDRE, *vám'drá'*, a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles E.N.E. of Liege. Pop. 2000.

WANDSBEK, *wánda'bék*, a market-town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 3 miles N.E. of Hamburg, on the Wands. Pop. 4200. It has a royal castle and park, and 4 well-frequented annual fairs. It is a favorite summer resort of the merchants of Hamburg.

WANDSWORTH, *wóns'wúth*, a parish and large village of England, co. of Surrey, on the Wand, near its mouth

in the Thames, on the South-Western Railway, 5 miles S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 9611. The village, on and between two low hills, has numerous manufactories for bolting cloths, vinegar, white lead, and other chemical products, distilleries, calico printing, and iron works, linseed oil, flour and other mills, wrought by water-power. A tram-road, formed between it and Croydon at the commencement of this century, at a cost of 60,000*l.*, has long proved totally useless. Around the village are many handsome detached mansions.

WANFERCHE-BAULET, wân'fêr'shâ' bô'lâ', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 8 miles N.N.E. of Charleroi. Pop. 2538.

WANFRIED, wân'freet, a walled town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Werra, 5 miles E. of Eschwege. Pop. 2045.

WANGANUI, wân-gâ-noo'ee, a river of New Zealand, North Island, enters the ocean on its W. coast, 60 miles S.E. of New Plymouth. On it is the village of Petre.

WANGARI, wân-gâ'ree, a bay of New Zealand, on the E. coast of the North Island, 65 miles N.N.W. of Auckland.

WANGARURU, wân-gâ-roo'roo, a bay of New Zealand, on the E. coast of the North Island, 110 miles N.N.W. of Auckland.

WANGAROA, wân-gâ-ro'â, a bay of New Zealand, on the E. coast of North Island, 140 miles N.N.W. of Auckland.

WANGAROA, a harbor and river of New Zealand, North Island, 53 miles S. of Auckland.

WANGEN, wân'gên, a town of Württemberg, circle of Danube, on the Ober-Argen, 50 miles S.W. of Ulm. P. 1456.

WANGEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of Bern, on the Aar, 5 miles W. of Aarwangen. Pop. 1710.

WANGEN, a village of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, near Cannstadt, on the Neckar. Pop. 1339.

WANGEN, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Schwytz, at the S. foot of the Buckberg. Pop. 1014.

WANGERIN, wân'gêr-reen', town of Prussian Pomerania, 24 miles N.E. of Stargard. Pop. 1450.

WANGEROOG, wân'gêr-ôg', or WANGEROGE, wân'gêr-ô'gheh, an island of North Germany, grand-duchy of Oldenburg, in the North Sea, off the estuary of the Jahde and Weser. Lat. of lighthouse 53° 47' 6" N., lon. 7° 51' 5" E. Pop. 250. It has extensive oyster beds.

WANGFORD, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

WANGHTOWN, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

WANGI, (Wângi,) wân'gheh, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Murg, 5 miles S.E. of Frauenfeld. Pop. 1586.

WAN'KANER', a town of India, Baroda dominions, peninsula of Guzerat, 70 miles N.N.E. of Joonaghur.

WANLIN, wân'leen', written also OUANLIN and OGANLIN, a town of Manchuria, on the Soongaree; lat. 47° N.

WANLIP, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WANLOCK-HEAD, a mining village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, at the head of the Wanlock Rivulet, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Sanquhar, and 1380 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1851, 872, employed in mines belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, which yields chiefly lead ore, but also small quantities of copper, manganese, and gold. The neat village, on a hill-side amidst fine mountain scenery, has a new church, and a miners' library of a superior character.

WANNEBECQ, wân'neh-bâik', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on an affluent of the Dendre, 24 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1098.

WANNEGEM-LEDE, wân'neh-ôhêm' lê'dêh, a village of Belgium, 12 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1468.

WANSEN, wân'sên, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles E.S.E. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 1670.

WANSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, with a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 7 miles W. of Peterborough.

WANSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Rodling, 6 miles N.E. of London. It has an orphan asylum, founded in 1841.

WANSTROW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WANTAGE, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Berks, in the vale of the White-horse, on a branch of the Ock, and of the Wilts and Berks Canal, 3 miles S. of the Great Western Railway, 21 miles W.N.W. of Reading. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2951. It has a handsome cruciform church, almshouses, and other charities, some manufactures of sack, twine, and coarse cloths, and an active trade in malt and corn. Here, in 849, Alfred the Great was born, and a festival commemorating the 1000th year since his birth, was held 25th October, 1849.

WANTAGE, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey, intersected by the Walkill River. Pop. 3934.

WANTISDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WANTUNG or WANTUNG, wân'toong', North and South, two islets in the Canton River, China, between the islands of Anunghoy and Ty-cock-tow, the former strongly fortified by the Chinese, and the latter temporarily by the British in the late war.

WANTZENAU, LA, lê wân'tzêh-nô', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, near the Rhine, 6 miles N.N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2501.

WANYANEE or WANYANI, wân-yâ'nee, one of the principal arms or channels by which the waters of the Indus enter the sea. Its length is near 20 miles. It is said not to be navigable.

WANZLEBEN, wân'tsêl'bên, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3010.

WAPAHKONETTA, wop'a-ko-nê'ttâ, a post-village of Duchouquet township, capital of Auglaize county, Ohio, on the Auglaize River, and on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. The river is navigable for keel-boats as high as this point. The Society of Friends had a mission here for many years, among the Shawnee Indians. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

WAPAN/SEE, a township of Grundy co., Illinois. P. 217

WAPATOO, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

WAPEL/LAH, of Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 78 miles from La Salle.

WAPEL/LO, a county in the S.S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. The River des Moines flows diagonally through the middle of the county, in a S.E. direction; it is also drained by Cedar and Avery's Creeks. The surface is slightly undulating; the soil is highly productive. Stone-coal is found along Des Moines River, and limestone underlies a part of the surface. The river affords valuable water-power at the county seat. Organized in 1842-3. Capital, Ottumwa. Pop. 8471.

WAPELLO, a post-village, capital of Louisa county, Iowa, on the right bank of the Iowa River, about 12 miles from its mouth, 42 miles S.E. of Iowa City, and 5 miles W. of the Mississippi River. The Iowa River is navigable for steamboats during three months in the year, and affords motive power at this place to a large flouring-mill, saw-mill, and carding machine. A weekly newspaper is published here. Laid out in 1839. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

WAPENBURY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WAPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WAPPANOC/CA, a township of Crittenden co., Arkansas. Pop. 462.

WAPPENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WAPPING, wâp'ping, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, 2 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London, and forming a suburb of the metropolis, bordering the Thames, on which are many large warehouses, and the entrances from the Thames to the London Docks. It is comprised in the metropolitan borough of Tower-Hamlets.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, of Dutchess co., in the E.S.E. part of New York, falls into the Hudson River, 8 miles below Poughkeepsie.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

WAP/SHIPIN/CON, a river of Iowa; rising near the N. boundary of the state, it flows south-eastward, and enters the Mississippi about 25 miles above Davenport. Length estimated at 200 miles.

WAP/WALLOPEN, a creek of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

WAP/WALLOPEN, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

WA/QUOIT, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

WARA, wâ'râ, a town of Central Africa, state of Berge, 250 miles W.S.W. of Koba.

WARADEIN. See GEOSA WARDEIN.

WARAJU/ RIVER, in the southern part of Minnesota Territory, falls into St. Peter's River, W. of Marrah Tankah Lake. Length about 80 miles.

WARANGOL, wâ-rân-gôh', or WARANGUL, wâ-rân-gôh', a city of India, Decan, Nizam's dominions, 87 miles N.E. of Hyderabad.

WARASDIN or VARASDIN, wâ'râs-din', (Hun. Fovsz, wôh'râshd,) a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, capital of the county, on the Drave, 28 miles N.N.E. of Agram. Pop. 9151. It has a Roman Catholic college, a high school, manufactures of stoneware, silk, tobacco, and vinegar. In the vicinity are sulphur baths, and extensive vineyards.

WARBERG, wâz'bêrg, a seaport town of South Sweden, 100 and 36 miles N.W. of Halmstad, on the Cattgat. Pop. 1691. Its harbor is safe and convenient. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

WARBLETON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WAR/BLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 7 miles S.E. of Havant. It has an ancient church, and picturesque ruins of a castle.

WAR/LOW, a village of St. Clair co., Missouri, about 90 miles S.E. of Independence.

WAR/BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WAR/BOYS, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WAR/STOW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

WARBURG, wân'bôrg, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, 37 miles S.E. of Minden, on the Diemel. Pop. 3500. It has manufactures of linens and tobacco.

WAR/BURTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WAR/COP, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

WARD, a township in Yell co., Arkansas. Pop. 124.

WARD, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 523.

WAR

WARE a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 1899.
WARD/BOROUGH, a post-office of Warren co., New York.
WARDE, a town of Denmark. See **VARDE**.
WARDEIN, GROSS, a town of Hungary. See **GROSS WARDEIN**.

WARDEIN, KLEIN, kline *var'dine*, (Hun. *Kis Varad*, kish *várád*), a village of North Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 15 miles N.E. of Batka.

WARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
WARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.
WARDEN, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.
WARDENSVILLE, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.
WARDINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.
WARDLEWORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancashire.

WARD/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.
WARDÖE, (Wardöe), an island of Norway. See **VARDÖE**.
WARDSBOROUGH, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, 93 miles S. by W. of Montpelier, drained by branches of West River. Pop. 1125.

WARD'S GROVE, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 140 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

WARDSVILLE, a town of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 36 miles from London, with two Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic church, a public and two private schools, and manufactures of cloth, iron, &c. Pop. about 750.

WARE, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 2½ miles S.E. of Hertford, on the Enfield Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 4882. The town, on the left bank of the Lea, which here flows with great rapidity, is well built, has a large cruciform church, and an active trade in grain, sent to London down the Lea in barges, which return with coals. In the town is preserved the "great bed of Ware," 12 feet square, and of uncertain origin and use. The town was founded by Edward the Elder, at the place of a wear or dock, previously formed by the invading Danes, and here are some remains of an ancient priory, and the head springs of the New River, by which water is conveyed for the supply of the N. part of the metropolis.

WARE (or WEAR)-GIEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WARE, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, contains about 1600 square miles. It is traversed in the northern part by Santilla River, and also drained by the Little Santilla River and Hurricane Creek. The surface is level or flat, and extensively occupied by swamps. The Okefenokee Swamp, in the S.E. part, is 30 miles long and 17 broad. The soil is sandy and light. Cotton, sugar-cane, Indian corn, oranges, and figs flourish, and the palmetto is indigenous in this region. Capital, Wareborough. Pop. 3888; of whom 3600 were free, and 288 slaves.

WARE, a flourishing post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 80 miles W. by S. of Boston. The township is drained by Ware River and branches, which afford good water power. It contains 4 cotton and 2 woollen mills. The former are owned by the Otis Company, who employ 650 hands, and run 20,000 spindles. About 240 persons are employed in the woollen mills, consuming annually about 425,000 pounds of wool. There are two establishments for the manufacture of straw bonnets, employing from 400 to 500 persons. Considerable business is also done in working tin, copper, and sheet iron. The village is delightfully situated in the midst of varied and picturesque scenery, and contains a bank, 4 churches, a savings institution, a high school, and a gaslight company, incorporated in 1853. Pop. of the township in 1840, 1890; in 1850, 3785.

WAR EAGLE, a post-township in Madison co., Arkansas. Pop. 985.

WARE/HAM, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co. of Dorset, between the Frome and Piddle, each here crossed by a bridge, about 1 mile from their mouths in Poole Harbor, and with a station on the South-Western Railway, 15½ miles E.S.E. of Dorchester. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 7218; of the municipal borough, 3078. The town is laid out with great regularity, and surrounded by an earth rampart, between which and the streets are many gardens for market produce, and traces of ancient buildings. It has a church, a very old structure, an independent free school, other endowed schools, almshouses, and various minor charities, and a union workhouse. Some manufactures of stockings, shirt-buttons, and straw plait, are carried on. About 10,000 tons of pipe-clay are annually exported, and large quantities of garden produce are sent to Poole; but its trade has declined with the shallowing of its harbor, which is now only accessible by small craft. Its salmon fishery, formerly important, is at present all but abandoned. With Corfe-Castle it sends one member to the House of Commons.

WAREHAM, a post-village and township in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay and on the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, 40 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. It contains a bank, a savings institution, and the Tremont Ironworks. Pop. 3186.

WARE/HORNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WAR

WARE/HOUSE POINT, a thriving manufacturing post-village in East Windsor township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut River, and on the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad, 14 miles N. by E. of Hartford.

WAREMME, written also **WAREM**, *vär'me*, a small town of Belgium, province and 13 miles W. of Liege, on the railway between Brussels and Cologne. Pop. 1500.

WAREN *vär'en*, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 54 miles E.S.E. of Schwerin, on Lake Mürits. Pop. 4861.

WARENDORF, *vär'en-dorf*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 miles E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 4250.

WARE RIVER, rises near the centre of Massachusetts, in Worcester co., and falls into the Connecticut River, in Hampden co.

WARESBOROUGH, *waire/bür-rüh*, a post-village, capital of Ware co., Georgia, 163 miles S.E. of Milledgeville, is situated on the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, and contains a court-house, tavern, and a store.

WARESLEY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WARETOWN or WAERTOWN, a village of Stafford township, Ocean co., New Jersey, is situated on the shore of Barnegat Bay, nearly opposite the inlet of that name, about 12 miles S. by E. of Tom's River. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and several elegant dwellings. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation.

WARFFUM, *warff'oom*, a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 14 miles W.N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. 1853.

WARFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WAR/FIELDBURG, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 55 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

WAR/FORDSBURG, a post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, 85 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

WAR GAP, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

WAR/GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WAR/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WARHEM, *var'ém'*, a village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 2571.

WARIN, *vär'reen'*, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a small lake, 12 miles S.E. of Wismar. Pop. 1383.

WAR HILL, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

WARINGSTOWN, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 6½ miles E. of Portadown. Pop. in 1851, 956, employed in extensive cambric and linen manufactures.

WARK, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WARK/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WARK/TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WARK/WORTH, a parish and village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Coquet, which nearly surrounds it, 1 mile from the North Sea, and here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, with a station on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, 6½ miles S.E. of Alnwick. Warkworth Castle, on the S. bank of the Coquet, is much dilapidated, but commands a magnificent view. About 1 mile distant is Warkworth Hermitage, on the richly-wooded bank of the Coquet.

WARKWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WARLEGGAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

WAR/LEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WAR/LEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WAR/LEY WIGORN, a township of England, co. of Worcester.

WAR/LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WARLOY-BAILLON, *van'wá/ báh'yón'*, a village of France, department of Somme, 13 miles N.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 2018.

WARMBRUNN, *wär'm'bröon'*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2506. It has sulphur baths, and manufactures of linens.

WARM/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WARM/FORK, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri.

WARMIA and WARMIE. See **ERMELAND**.

WARM/INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WARM/INGHURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WARM/INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WARM/INGTON ARLESCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WAR/MINSTER, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, at the W. extremity of Salisbury Plain, on the Willey, 21 miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. Pop. of the town in 1851, 4220. Its woollen manufacture, formerly important, has declined; hair-cloth weaving and malting are the principal branches of industry, and it has an active trade in corn. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and a tessellated pavement, found at Pitmead, 2 miles E. is now deposited at Longleat, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Bath, lord of the manor, 4½ miles distant, on the border of Somersetshire.

WAR/MINSTER, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1007.

WARMINSTER, a post-village of Nelson co., Virginia, on the James River, 100 miles W. of Richmond.

WARM SPRINGS, called also **BATH COURT HOUSE**, a post-village, capital of Bath county, Virginia, 170 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, is situated in a narrow valley, between two mountain ridges. The springs are much frequented during the summer season by invalids and others. The temperature of the water at all seasons is 98°, without the slightest change. The largest spring is 40 feet in diameter. Fine buildings have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. These improvements, together with the salubrity of the air, and the romantic character of the scenery, render this one of the most attractive watering-places in the state. The water contains muriate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and sulphate of magnesia.

WARM SPRINGS, a post-village of Buncombe co., North Carolina, on the French Broad River, about 290 miles W. of Raleigh, and near the E. base of the Iron Mountain. This is a popular and delightful place of resort, and worthy the attention of the tourist. A turnpike extends from the village toward Greenville, South Carolina, passing along the margin of the river, which is enclosed by steep and lofty eminences.

WARM SPRINGS, a post-village of Meriwether co., Georgia, 36 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. The spring at this place is one of the greatest wonders in Georgia. It has a temperature of 90°, and discharges 1400 gallons per minute. Fine bathing-houses have been erected here.

WARMSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WARMWELL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WARNA. See **VARNA**.

WARNABIN or **WARNAVIN**. See **VARNAVIN**.

WARNBOROUGH, NORTH. See **ODIHAM**.

WARNBOROUGH, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WARN/DON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WARNEMÜNDEH, (Warnemünde.) *Wan-ngh-mün'deh*, a seaport town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warnow, in the Baltic, 7 miles N.N.W. of Rostock, of which it is the outport. Pop. 1160.

WARNER, a post-village and township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Warner River and the Connecticut and Merrimack River Railroad, 16 miles W. by N. of Concord. The village contains 5 or 6 stores, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 2038.

WARNER'S LANDING, a post-office of Crawford co., Wisconsin.

WARNERSVILLE, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

WARNERSVILLE, a post-office, Berks co., Pennsylvania.

WARNERVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York.

WARNERVILLE, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

WARNERVILLE, a post-office, Livingston co., Michigan.

WARNETON, *wan'ton*, or **WAERTEN**, *wa'ten*, a frontier town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 8 miles S.E. of Ypres. Pop. 5983, engaged in manufactures of chocolate and starch, breweries and salt refineries.

WARNFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WARNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WARNING, MOUNT, New South Wales, East Australia, on the Tweed; lat. 28° 24' S., lon. 153° 16' E.; 3300 feet in elevation.

WARNOU, *wan'now* or *wan'nov*, a river of Germany, rises S. of Sternberg, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, flows first W., then N.E., then N., and falls into the Baltic at Warnemünde. Total course 70 miles.

WARNSDORF, *Alt*, *Alt* *Warms/dorf*, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles S.E. of Rumburg. Pop. 3328.

WARNSDORF or **WERMIROWICE**, *Wan-mo-ro-weet'sá*, a village of Moravia, circle of Píseň. Pop. 1160.

WARNSFELD, *Wans/felt*, or **WARNSVELD**, *warne/selt*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 22 miles S.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 1900.

WARP, *Alt*, *Alt* *wasp*, a village of Prussia, province of Pomerania, government and N.N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1064.

WARP, *Nau*, not *waap*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, government and 25 miles N.N.W. of Stettin, in a lake of its own name. Pop. 1821.

WARP/OLE, a post-office of Wyandott co., Ohio.

WARPS/ROVE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WARRER, *war'ree*, a town of Guinea, in the delta of the Niger, 58 miles S. of Benin. Lat. 5° 32' N., lon. 5° 28' E.

WARREN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

WARREN, a county in the E.N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Lake George, (the southern portion of which extends into it,) intersected by the Hudson River, which forms part of the southern boundary, and also drained by Schroon River. These streams furnish valuable water-power. The surface is uneven, and in many parts mountainous, and usually covered with a heavy growth of timber. The soil is generally of an inferior quality. The county abounds in excellent iron ore; limestone, black-lead, and marl are also found. Organized in 1813, having previously formed part of Washington county, and named in honor of General Jo-

seph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Capital, Caldwell. Pop. 17,199.

WARREN, a county in the N.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Delaware, and on the S.E. by the Musconetcong River, and is drained by Paulinskil and Pequest Rivers, and Pohatcong Creek, affluents of the Delaware. The streams of this county afford valuable water-power. The surface is uneven and mountainous, with Scott's Mountain and Jenny Jump Mountain in the S.E., and the Blue Mountain in the N.W. The soil is various; that of the valley is fertilized by the decomposition of limestone rock, mingling with sand, loam, and clay, washed from the mountains, and is usually highly productive. In 1850 this county produced 198,760 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Magnetic iron ore, brown hematite, bog iron ore, zinc, manganese, marble, soapstone, and roofing slate are abundant. The Delaware is navigable for small boats along the W. border. The New Jersey Central Railroad and the Morris Canal intersect this county. Organized in 1824, having been formed from part of Sussex county. Capital, Belvidere. Pop. 22,358.

WARREN, a county in the N.N.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, and drained also by the Conewango, Brokenstraw, Teonesta, and Kenjas Creeks. The surface is hilly, and in some parts broken and rocky; the soil is generally good in the N. part of the county, and along the large streams. Lumber is the chief article of export. The creeks afford abundant motive power. Small boats navigate the Alleghany River. The routes of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad and the Alleghany Valley Railroad pass through the county. Organized in 1819. Capital, Warren. Pop. 13,671.

WARREN, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the Shenandoah River, and also drained by the N. fork of the same. The county occupies part of the great valley bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is hilly; the soil mostly good and well watered. Limestone, copper, iron, and manganese are abundant. It is amply supplied with water-power. The wealth of the county has recently been increased by several public works, viz., the Manassas Gap Railroad, extending to Alexandria; a plank-road from the county seat to Winchester, and two or three turnpikes. Organized in 1836. Capital, Front Royal. Pop. 6607; of whom 4559 were free, and 1748 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, area estimated at 480 square miles. Warren River forms its boundary on the N.W.; Roanoke River flows through the N.E. part. It is also drained by Fishing Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. Tobacco is the chief article of export. It is intersected by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and the Roanoke Valley Railroad. The county contains valuable mineral springs. Formed in 1779. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. 13,912; of whom 5045 were free, and 8867 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 400 square miles. The Ogeechee River forms its S.W. boundary, and it is also drained by Rocky Comfort Creek. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Granite and soapstone are abundant. The Ogeechee furnishes motive power for mills. The county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. 12,425; of whom 6317 were free, and 6108 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 725 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, on the S.E. by the Big Black, and intersected by the Yazoo River. The surface is generally level and low, except in the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the Walnut Hills rise several hundred feet above the river. The soil is alluvial and very fertile. The county is intersected by the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad. Capital, Vicksburg. Pop. 18,120; of whom 6024 were free, and 12,096 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the S.E. part of Tennessee; area estimated at 550 square miles. Collins River flows through the county into the Caney fork of Cumberland River, and the Caney fork washes its N.E. border. The surface is hilly or mountainous. A railroad is in progress which will connect the county with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, McMinnville. Pop. 10,179; of whom 8409 were free, and 1710 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the S.S.W. part of Kentucky, contains 560 square miles. It is drained by Big Barren River, an affluent of Green River, which flows along the northern border. The surface is undulating; the soil, resting on a substratum of clay and limestone, is well adapted to farming. The river has lately been improved by the construction of dams and locks which render it navigable at all times. The limestone formation of this region presents several extensive caverns; and the county contains numerous monumental mounds. It is traversed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. 15,123; of whom 10,806 were free, and 4317 slaves.

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WARREN a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of 446 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Miami River, and also drained by Caesar's, Todd's, and Clear Creeks. The Great Miami touches the N.W. extremity of the county. The surface is rolling; the soil is of limestone formation, remarkably fertile, and highly cultivated. The rock which underlies this part of the state is the blue limestone. The streams furnish extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad, by the Little Miami Railroad, and in part by the Zanesville and Wilmington Railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 25,561.

WARREN, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains about 364 square miles. The Wabash River forms the S.E. boundary. The surface is mostly undulating, and nearly half of the county is occupied by the Grand Prairie, the soil of which is a sandy loam and highly productive. The river is bordered by a strip of timber land about 6 miles wide, and by bluffs which vary from 60 to 200 feet in height. Public improvements—Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, and the Wabash and Erie Canal. Organized in 1828. Capital, Williamsport. Pop. 7387.

WARREN, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. It is traversed by Henderson River, and also drained by Ellison's and Swan Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil highly productive. The county contains extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with timber. Stone-coal and limestone are the most valuable minerals of the county. It is intersected by the Military Tract Railroad, and by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad. Capital, Monmouth. Pop. 8176.

WARREN, a county in the E. part of Missouri, contains about 400 square miles. The Missouri River forms the boundary on the S.W., and the county is drained by Perdue, Massie, Smith's, Charette, and Bear Creeks. A range of bluffs extends along the river, leaving a fertile bottom, from 1 to 5 miles in width. Limestone and sandstone, suitable for building, are abundant. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. 5860; of whom 4925 were free, and 935 slaves.

WARREN, a new county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is traversed by South River, an affluent of the Des Moines, and by the Prairie branch of Middle River, and also drained by Squaw, Otter, and other creeks. The surface is divided between prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. Stone-coal is said to be abundant. Capital, Indianola. Pop. 961.

WARREN, a post-village and township, one of the capitals of Lincoln co., Maine, on the W. side of St. George's River, 20 miles from its mouth, and about 40 miles S.E. by E. of Augusta. It is situated on a bed of limestone. The St. George, which is navigable to the village for vessels of a large class, has here a perpendicular fall of about 15 feet, affording a very valuable water-power. Warren contains an academy, a public library, a bank, 1 woollen-mill, 2 tanneries, and several saw and grist mills. Three ships and 4 or 5 brigs were built here in 1854. The inhabitants are also largely engaged in navigation, and own considerable shipping. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2428; in 1855, about 4500.

WARREN, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, watered by the N. branch of Baker's River, and intersected by the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad. Pop. 872.

WARREN, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 16 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier, drained by Mud River. Pop. 962.

WARREN, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on Chicopee River, and on the Western Railroad, 73 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1776.

WARREN, a post-village and township in Bristol co., Rhode Island, on the E. side of Narraganset Bay, 10 miles S. by E. of Providence. It has a good harbor, and contains several churches, 2 banks, an academy, and 1 newspaper office. It has manufactures of oil, machinery, paper-hangings, and other articles. Pop. of the township, 3103.

WARREN, a pleasant post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles W. of Hartford. The village contains a church and a boarding-school for boys. The Ramfang Pond, partly in this township, is a beautiful sheet of water, furnishing at and below its outlet a valuable water-power. Pop. of the township, 831.

WARREN, a post-township in Herkimer co., New York, about 70 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1756.

WARREN, a township of Somerset co., New Jersey. Pop. 2148.

WARREN, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1573.

WARREN, a township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania. P. 616.

WARREN, a thriving post-borough of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, at the junction of the Conewango Creek, and on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, about 120 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburgh. It is handsomely situated on a small plain 40 feet above the level of the river. The streets are wide, straight, and rectangular, and the houses are generally of wood. The streams above named are navigable for boats, and afford extensive water-

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power. It contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and numerous mills. The Alleghany Valley Railroad, when finished, will connect it with Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1850, 1013.

WARREN, a post-village in Baltimore co., Maryland, 46 miles N. of Annapolis.

WARREN, a post-village of Albemarle co., Virginia, on James River, about 88 miles above Richmond.

WARREN, a post-village of Fannin co., Texas, on Red River, about 12 miles N.W. of Bonham.

WARREN, a post-village and township, capital of Bradley co., Arkansas, 3 miles W. of Saline River, and about 100 miles S. by E. of Little Rock. Pop. 679.

WARREN, a township of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Railroad. Pop. 1917.

WARREN, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio, intersected by the Wellsville and Wheeling Railroad. Pop. 1918.

WARREN, a handsome post-village and township, capital of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, 160 miles miles N.E. of Columbus, and 60 miles from Cleveland. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal connects the village with Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Iron ore and stone-coal are abundant in the vicinity, and immense quantities of cheese are exported from the county. The village contained in 1851, 6 churches, 1 bank, 3 newspaper offices, 20 stores, 2 foundries, 2 machine shops, 1 oil-mill, 1 fulling-mill, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 2967; of the village, in 1853, about 3000.

WARREN, a township in Tuscarawas co., Ohio. P. 1140.

WARREN, a township of Washington co., Ohio. P. 1461.

WARREN, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 700.

WARREN, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 770.

WARREN, a thriving post-village of Huntingdon co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, 85 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1853, 300.

WARREN, a township in Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 1610.

WARREN, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 1084.

WARREN, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. P. 561.

WARREN, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 1553.

WARREN, a thriving post-village of Henderson co., Illinois, about 120 miles N.W. of Springfield. It is the terminus of a plank-road leading to Burlington, Iowa.

WARREN, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 145 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

WARREN, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 1007.

WARREN, a post-village and township in Marion co., Missouri, 95 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City. Pop. 1720.

WARREN, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

WARREN, a small post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin.

WARREN, a township in Waushara co., Wisconsin.

WARREN CENTRE, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WARRENHAM, a post-office, Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WARREN RIVER, a small stream, rises in Bristol co., Massachusetts, and falls into Narraganset Bay in Rhode Island.

WARRENSBURG, a post-village and township of Warren co., New York, about 65 miles N. of Albany. The township is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and intersected by Schroon River, on which the village is situated. Pop. of the township, 1874.

WARRENSBURG, a post-village in Greene co., Tennessee, on Nolichucky River, 235 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

WARRENSBURG, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Missouri, on the Black River, near the mouth of Post Oak Creek, 98 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City. P. in 1850, 241.

WARRENSPOINT or **WARRENPOINT**, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, at the mouth of the Newry in Lough Carlingford, 6 miles S.E. of Newry. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 1769. It is well built, clean, and resorted to for sea-bathing.

WARREN'S RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream which forms the boundary between Warren and Granville counties, and enters the Roanoke River from the S., near the N. border of the state.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 154 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-village in Du Page co., Illinois, 30 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-village in Mahaska co., Iowa, on Skunk River, 80 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

WARREN TAVERN, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WARRENTON, a beautiful town, capital of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Alexandria to Charlottesville, 100 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It is surrounded by a beautiful and productive country, and has an active business. A branch railroad connects the town with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 10 miles distant. Warrenton contains a handsome court-house, 3 or 4 churches, 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 1500.

WARRENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Warren

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so., North Carolina, on the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Gaston, and 63 miles by railroad N.N.E. of Raleigh. It is situated near the source of Fishing Creek, a branch of Tar River. It has, besides the county buildings, 2 or 3 churches, a newspaper office, and several stores. Pop. in 1850, 1242.

WARRENTON, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 103 miles W. of Columbia.

WARRENTON, a pleasant and flourishing post-village, capital of Warren co., Georgia, on Goulden's Creek, 42 miles W. of Augusta, and 3 miles S. of the Georgia Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch railroad. The court-house is built of brick, and the jail of granite. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 academies, and 5 dry-goods stores.

WARRENTON, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Alabama, a few miles S. of Tennessee River, and 135 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa. It contains a court-house and several stores.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Warren co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, 8 miles below Vicksburg. It contains 4 stores. Pop. about 250.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Warren co., Kentucky, on Harren River, about 150 miles S.W. of Frankfort. The river has been rendered navigable to this point.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 11 miles below Steubenville.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, 14 miles S. of Princeton.

WARRENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Warren co., Missouri, 75 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City, and 14 miles N. of the Missouri River. It contains a steam flouring-mill and saw-mill, a manufactory of tobacco, and several stores.

WARRENTON SPRINGS, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

WARRENTOWN, a village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Kiskiminetas River and Pennsylvania Canal, 47 miles by water E.N.E. of Pittsburgh.

WARRENTOWN, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

WARRENVILLE, a post-office, Somerset co., New Jersey.

WARRENVILLE, a post-township in Cuyahoga co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. P. 1410.

WARRICK, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio River, contains 336 square miles. It is drained by Big Pigeon and Little Pigeon Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating, and the soil productive. In the vicinity of the Ohio especially the land is very rich. Coal is abundant, but not much used as yet. The county is traversed by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Organized in 1813, and named in honor of Captain Jacob Warrick, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Booneville. Pop. 8811.

WARRINGTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, parish, and township of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles S. of Newton, on the Mersey, here crossed by a bridge, and equidistant between Liverpool and Stockport, with which towns, and with Manchester and Preston, it is connected by the North-Western Railway and branches. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 23,303. The principal edifices are a massive church of Saxon origin, numerous dissenting chapels, the Town-Hall, Sessions-House, Market-House, with assembly rooms, several cloth halls, the Theatre, Infirmary, School for Orphan Daughters of the Clergy, several conspicuous ancient buildings around the market-place, besides the cotton and other mills and factories which employ most of the population. Its grammar school has an annual revenue of between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, and is free to natives of Lancashire or Cheshire; the Bluecoat School has an annual revenue of 450*l.*; and here in 1757 was founded the Academy out of which grew the Central Unitarian College, afterwards transferred to York, and now seated at Manchester. A subscription library was established in 1758; and here the first newspaper in Lancashire, and first stage coach in England, were started. The principal manufactures are of fustians, twills, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, sackings, glasswares, hardware, flax, and other tools of the finest quality, pens, soap, leather, and ale, for which last Warrington is famous. The Mersey is navigable up to the bridge for vessels of 100 tons burden. Warrington sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The town is of high antiquity. In the civil wars it was the place of many actions between the royal and parliamentary forces.

WARRINGTON, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N.W. of Doylestown. Pop. 761.

WARRINGTON, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1510.

WARRINGTON, a post-office of Escambia co., Florida.

WARRINGTON, a small post-village of Hancock co., Indiana, about 12 miles N.E. of Greenfield.

WARRIOR CREEK, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

WARRIOR'S BRIDGE, a small village of Choctaw co., Alabama.

WARRIOR'S LANDING, a small village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

WARRIOR'S MARK, a post-village and township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 105 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1188.

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WARRIOR STAND, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

WARSAW, (Polish *Warszawa*, var-shá/vá or vá-shá/vá; Ger. *Warschau*, war-sháw; Fr. *Varsovie*, var-mo'veó; It. and Sp. *Varsavia*, var-so/va-á; L. *Warsavia*), the capital of the Kingdom of Poland, is on the left bank of the Vistula, across which it communicates by a bridge of boats with its fortified suburb of Praga. Lat. of observatory, 52° 13' 5" N., lon. 21° 2' 9" E. Pop. in 1844, 154,078, of whom 35,000 were Jews. Pop. in 1851, 164,115. Mean temperature of year, 44° 1; winter, 24° 9; summer, 63° 2 Fahrenheit. The city, surrounded by ramparts and trenches, and several suburbs, has a fine appearance from the N. and E., but internally it presents striking contrasts of magnificence and misery, its streets being ill-paved and lighted, and its stone buildings interspersed with hovels of timber. The principal edifices are the *Zamek*, a vast palace of the former kings of Poland, now an imperial residence, and containing the hall of the Polish diet, and archives of the kingdom; the Saxon Palace, having attached to it fine gardens open to the public; the Government Palace, containing the National Theatre, custom-house, high tribunals, and government offices, and also having attached to it gardens, which are a fashionable place of resort; the Casimir Palace, with a statue of Copernicus; modern palace of the minister of finance; new exchange, Brühl and Radziwiłł Palaces; many colossal churches, including the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John, Church of the Holy Cross, Augustine, and Alexander Churches, the Church of St. Borromeo, a Lutheran church, and the Citadel. The Marieville Bazaar is a large square, surrounded by arcades. Warsaw has a Greek United cathedral, Armenian and English chapels, many synagogues, 6 hospitals, 5 theatres, barracks, a mint, school of artillery, 2 colleges replacing its university, (suppressed in 1834, and its library of 150,000 volumes removed to St. Petersburg,) a theological seminary, rabbinical college, observatory, botanical garden, musical conservatory, 2 gymnasia, schools of arts, numerous Russian schools, libraries, and learned associations. Its public places abound with statues; the principal of these are the bronze statue of Sigismund III., and the equestrian group of Poniatowski. It is furnished with some of the finest promenades of any European city, and in the immediate vicinity is a villa, formerly the residence of Stanislaus Augustus, containing fine paintings, and surrounded by public grounds, in which is an equestrian statue of John Sobieski.

Warsaw has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, gold and silver wares, saddlery, paper, and tobacco, chemical and cotton-printing works, numerous breweries, &c. It is the centre of industry, commerce, and literary activity of the kingdom, and the great entrepôt of commerce in Poland; it is the seat of the national bank, and has large fairs in May and September, frequented by merchants of both Europe and Asia. It communicates by railway S.W. past Czenstochau with Cracow and the Austrian lines of railway. A railway is also in course of construction from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, a distance of 668 miles. Warsaw succeeded Cracow as the capital of Poland in 1566. In 1807, it was made capital of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. Since 1815, it has been capital of the Kingdom of Poland, a dependency of Russia. In 1830, the Russians were driven from it by the Poles, but they retook it in 1831.

WARSAW, a post-village and township, capital of Wyoming co., New York, on Allen's Creek, and on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 48 miles E. by S. of Buffalo. The public buildings in the village are neat and commodious. It contains 4 churches, a bank, 2 hotels, a large Union school-house, a woollen factory, a carpet factory, and a flouring-mill. Two newspapers are published here. Settled in 1803. Pop. of the township, 2624.

WARSAW, a township of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

WARSAW, a post-township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N.E. of Brookville. Pop. 870.

WARSAW, a post-village, capital of Richmond co., Virginia, 70 miles N.E. of Richmond, and about 3 miles from the Rappahannock River. It contains several stores, and about 30 dwellings.

WARSAW, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on the railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, 55 miles N. of the latter.

WARSAW, a post-village of Forsyth co., Georgia, near Chattahoochee River, 90 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

WARSAW, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

WARSAW, a post-office of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

WARSAW, a pleasant post-village, capital of Gallatin co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 50 miles below Cincinnati. It has a large flouring-mill and several tobacco factories; also 2 or 3 churches, and 1 newspaper office. It was formerly called Fredericksburg. Pop. estimated at 1000.

WARSAW, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Walhonding River and Canal, 83 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

WARSAW, a thriving post-village, capital of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River, 110 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. A plank-road extends to Fort Wayne. The village is also in the route of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Two newspapers are published here. P. in 1853, 603.

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WARSAW, a flourishing river-port of Hancock county, Illinois, is finely situated on the Mississippi River, at the foot of the Lower Rapids, 115 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. The site of the town is high and beautiful, and its position is favorable for trade. The largest steamers ascend the river to the Lower Rapids. Warsaw does a large exporting and importing business, and is rapidly increasing in population. It is the W. terminus of the Lafayette and Warsaw Railroad, not yet finished. Plank-roads are being extended into various parts of the country. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

WARSAW, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Missouri, on the left or N. bank of Osage River, 80 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City. It contains a court-house, jail, a number of stores, and 2 newspaper offices.

WARSAW, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Peterboro, 14 miles from Peterboro. Pop. about 100.

WARSAW PRAIRIE, a post-office of Kaufman co., Texas.

WARSCHAU, a city of Poland. See **WARSAW**.

WAR/SOP, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WARSOVIA. See **WARSAW**.

WARSTEIN, *war/stine*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 13 miles E. of Arnsberg, on the Westerbach. Pop. 2100.

WARZAWA, a city of Poland. See **WARSAW**.

WARTA or **WARTHA**, *war/tā*, (anc. *Vartha*), a river of Poland and Germany, its basin lying between those of the Oder and Vistula, rises 36 miles N.W. of Cracow, flows N. and W. through a level, and in many parts marshy country, in Russia and Prussian Poland, and joins the Oder at Kustrin, province of Brandenburg, after a course of 450 miles. Chief affluent, the Netze, from the E., by a canal from which it is connected with the Vistula; other tributaries are the Wkawa and Ner from the E., Obra and Prosna from the S., which last forms the boundary between Poland and Prussian Silesia.

WARTA, a town of Poland, province and 24 miles E. of Kalisz, capital of a county, on the Warta. Pop. 2000.

WARTA, a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.E.W. of Breslau, on the Netze. Pop. 1110. It has a church greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

WARTAU, *war/tow*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S.E. of St. Gall, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1757.

WARTBERG, *war/bērg*, or **SZEMPTZ**, *šēmp̄ts*, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 12 miles from Presburg. Pop. 1781.

WARTBURG, a castle of Germany. See **EISENACH**.

WARTENBERG, *o'ber war'ten-bērg*, a town of Bohemia, 22 miles N.N.W. of Bunzlau. Pop. 1300.

WARTENBERG, *Polnisch, pol'nish war'ten-bērg*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles E.N.E. of Breslau. Pop. in 1852, 2542.

WARTENBURG, *war'ten-bōrg*, a town of East Prussia, 60 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 3100. It has a castle, 3 Roman Catholic churches, and a hospital. **ALT-WARTENBURG** (*alt*) is a village adjacent to the above, on the W.

WARTENBURG, a village of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles E.S.E. of Wittenberg, near the Elbe. Here, in 1813, Blücher defeated the French.

WARTENFELS, *war'ten-fēls*, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 20 miles N. of Bamberg.

WARTER, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WARTHA. See **WARTA**.

WARTIEN'S STORE, a post-office of Washington co., Georgia, 134 miles N.W. of Savannah.

WARTHILL, a parish of England, co. of York, North and East Ridings.

WARTLING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WARTOLA, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

WARTON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

WARTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WARTTRACE DEPOT, a post-village of Bedford co., Tennessee, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 55 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

WARTSBURG, a small village of Morgan co., Tennessee.

WARUNGUL, *war-rūngul*, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dominions, 86 miles N.E. of Hyderabad, the ancient town capital of Telingana, of which now little remains but four gateways of the temple of Seeva.

WARWICK or **WARWICKSHIRE**, *wōr'rik-shīr*, a county in the centre of England, enclosed by the counties of Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester. Area 881 square miles, or 574,080 acres, of which above 563,940 are arable, or in meadows and pastures. Pop. in 1851, 475,013. Surface elevated; its N. part was formerly the extensive forest of Arden, and is still interspersed with woods, heaths, and moors; in the S. part is much fertile soil, and the county generally is well cultivated. Principal rivers, the Avon and its affluents in the S. and E.; the Tame in the N. The usual grain crops are raised. The county is noted for its grazing and dairy husbandry. Stock of sheep estimated at 350,000, and produce of wool between 8000 and 9000 packs annually. Coal, stone, lime, and marl, are procured. Manufactures are important; Birmingham is the seat of hardware manufactures, and famous for those of

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arms, and others in great variety; Coventry for ribbons and other silk goods, watches, and jewellery; fish-hooks and needles are made at Alcester; hats at Atherstone; horn goods at Kenilworth. In 1847, 1300 hands were employed in silk, and 100 hands in cotton-mills. The county is intersected by numerous canals, and by the North-Western Railway and branches of the Midland and Great Western Railways, also by the Roman Fosse-way and Watling and Icknield Streets. Principal towns, Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Alcester, Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington, and Stratford-upon-Avon. Excluding its boroughs, it sends 4 members to the House of Commons.

WARWICK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and town of England, capital of a county, near its centre, on the right bank of the Avon, here crossed by a single-arched stone bridge, and on canals connecting it with Birmingham and Napton, 2½ miles W. of Leamington, and 20 miles S.E. of Birmingham. Pop. of borough in 1851, 10,973. It is regularly laid out, and well built. At either end of the town is a gateway, the western surmounted by a beautiful ancient chapel. Warwick has 2 parish churches, one with a tower 130 feet in height, places of worship for Independents, Friends, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Baptists; several remarkable monuments; a court-house, county hall, jail and bridewell, market-house, with the museum of the Warwickshire natural history and archaeological society; public library, a grammar school, with 2 exhibitions at Oxford University, and occasionally others at Cambridge; Leicester's Hospital for aged brethren, annual revenue 2000*l.*; almshouses and numerous other charities, aggregate revenue nearly 4500*l.* annually. Between the town and river, on a steep acclivity beside the Avon, is Warwick Castle, seat of the Earl of Warwick, and perhaps the most perfect and magnificent feudal fortress in England, still used as a residence. It is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, has some conspicuous portions named Guy's and Caesar's Towers, contains a fine collection of pictures, and is surrounded on both sides of the river by grounds, in a part of which is kept the noble Warwick vase, found in a lake near Tivoli. Around Warwick are many remains of monastic establishments. The town has several banks, a manufactory of hats, a worsted and silk mill, and iron foundry. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

WARWICK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

WARWICK, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, containing about 50 square miles, is situated on a peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the mouth of James River, the latter of which washes its W. border. The surface is slightly diversified; the soil is alluvial. Oysters and firewood (oak and pine) are important articles of export. Capital, Warwick. Pop. 1546, of whom 641 were free, and 905 slaves.

WARWICK, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 72 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1021.

WARWICK, a large and populous post-township of Kent co., Rhode Island, bordering on Narraganset Bay, and intersected by the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 10 miles S. by W. of Providence. It contains several manufacturing villages, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. The flourishing village of Apponaug is situated at the head of an arm of the Narraganset, which sets up nearly 5 miles from the bay, and affords facilities for navigation. About a mile from this village is a huge rock, so nicely balanced upon another, that a boy can set it in motion, producing a noise heard sometimes to the distance of 6 and even 8 miles. From the resemblance which the noise thus produced has to a drum, the rock has been denominated "Drum Rock." Pop. of the township in 1830, 5529; in 1840, 6726; and in 1850, 7740.

WARWICK, a post-village of Warwick township, Orange co., New York, about 110 miles S. by W. of Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Warwick Institute, and about 600 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 4902.

WARWICK, a township, Bucks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1234.

WARWICK, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

Pop. 1391.

WARWICK, a village and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on Conestoga Creek, about 9 miles N. by E. of Lancaster. Pop. 2252.

WARWICK, a small post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, 73 miles N.E. of Annapolis.

WARWICK, a handsome post-village, capital of Warwick co., Virginia, is situated near the mouth of James River, about 80 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

WARWICK, a post-office of Dooley co., Georgia.

WARWICK, a township in Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 1195.

WARWICK, a village of Canada West, co. of Lambton.

WARWICK NECK, a point of land projecting into Narraganset Bay from Kent co., Rhode Island. Near its southern extremity, at the entrance to East Greenwich Harbor, is a lighthouse showing a fixed light. Lat. 41° 34' 12" N., lon. 71° 27' W.

WARWICK NECK, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England. See **WARWICK**.

WARYE, *wā'ri*, a small protected state of Hindostan, in

the N.W. of the province of Guzerat. Pop. about 20,000, chiefly Juts. The town of its name is in lat. $23^{\circ} 47' N.$, lon. $71^{\circ} 29' E.$

WANA, a town of Russia. See VASA.

WASOUPUM, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon territory.

WASELONNE, a town of France. See WASSELONNE.

WASIAU, the German name of the Vosges Mountains.

WASH, an estuary on the E. coast of England, between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, 20 miles in length by 15 miles in breadth, and receiving the rivers Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nen, and Nar. Its shores are everywhere low and marshy, and it contains many shoals which are left dry at low water; measures for embanking and draining have lately been put in force. Its two principal channels are called the "deeps" of Boston and Lynn.

WASH or GWASH, a river of England, chiefly in the county of Rutland, joins the Welland near Stamford, after an E. course of 23 miles.

WASH'A, a lake of Louisiana, about 12 miles S.W. of New Orleans, is connected by several bayous with the Gulf of Mexico. Length 12 miles.

WASHBOURNE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WASHBOURNE, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, parish of Overbury.

WASHBOURNE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Barry co., Missouri, about 186 miles S. by E. of Independence.

WASHBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WASHBURN, a township of Scott co., Arkansas. Pop. 377.

WASHBURN, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

WASHFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WASHFORD-PYNE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WASHINGBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. and 3 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

WASHINGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WASHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham, with a station on the York and Berwick Railway, 54 miles S.E.E. of Gateshead.

WASHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WASHINGTON, a territory occupying the extreme N.W. portion of the domain of the United States of North America. It is bounded on the N. by the Straits of Juan de Fuca (which separate it from Vancouver's Island) and British America, E. by the Rocky Mountains, S. by Oregon, (the Columbia River forming about half the boundary line,) and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It lies (with the exception of a small bend in the Columbia River) between 46° and 49° N. lat., and between 110° and 125° W. lon.; being about 600 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., and about 200 in width from N. to S., forming nearly a parallelogram, with an area of perhaps 123,022 square miles.

Face of the Country and Mountains.—The same general description of the surface as given in Oregon will apply to Washington, except that the Blue Mountain Range is more broken and scattered N. of the Columbia River. The principal peaks of the Cascade Range in this division are Mount St. Helen's, Mount Adams, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker. Mount Olympus, the highest peak of the Coast Range, has an elevation of 8197 feet. Most of these peaks are clothed with perpetual snow. Mount St. Helen's and Mount Rainier have been respectively estimated at 13,300 and 12,000 feet elevation.

Minerals.—There has been little opportunity as yet to develop the mineral resources of this new territory. Coal has, however, been discovered on or near Bellingham Bay, accompanied by the new red sandstone, which furnishes a fine building material; 20 or 30 miles up the Cowlitz River, and in the region about Puget's Sound, in abundance. Fossil copal exists on the shores of the Pacific, N. of the Columbia River.

Rivers, Bays, Sounds, and Islands.—The Columbia River enters the territory from British America, and crosses it first in a S.W., and then in a S. direction, till it arrives a little below 46° N. lat., when it turns westwardly and forms the S. boundary from the point just named to its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. This river divides Washington Territory into two parts, having the larger portion on the E. The Okanogan from British America is its principal branch on the N., and Yakima in the southern part of the territory; both of these rivers enter the Columbia from the W. On the E., proceeding in order southwardly, its tributaries are the Flathead or Clarke's, Spokane, Sapin or Lewis, and Walla Walla Rivers. The Clarke's and Lewis are large rivers, having their sources in the Rocky Mountains; all run in a N.W. direction. The Lewis and Walla Walla have the principal part of their courses in Oregon. The Spokane drains the middle of the E. division; McGillivray's or Flatbow drains the N.E. part of Washington, and joins the Columbia in British America. The Cowlitz, the principal branch of the Columbia W. of the Cascade Range, has a course of perhaps 100 miles. Chehalis or Chickadee, about 130 miles long, is the only river of importance

discharging its waters directly into the Pacific from this territory, except the Columbia. The Straits of Juan de Fuca, between Washington and Vancouver's Island, connect the Pacific Ocean with Admiralty Inlet, Puget's Sound, and Hood's Canal, all arms of a great bay extending about 60 or 70 miles in a S. direction from the Gulf of Georgia, and all navigable for the largest ships, which may moor to the very banks, such is the precipitousness of its shores. Gray's Harbor, an expansion at the mouth of the Chehalis River, in about 47° N. lat., has capacity for only a small amount of shipping. The Columbia, though navigable for ocean craft to the Cascades, is much obstructed near its mouth by sandbars and shallows, which make the navigation difficult, and have caused the loss of many vessels. The rest of this, as well as other rivers in Washington, are only navigable by boats and canoes, being much obstructed by rapids and falls. The principal of these are Kettle Falls in the Columbia River, just below the mouth of Clarke's River. Shoalwater Bay, S. of Gray's Harbor, opens into the Pacific by a narrow inlet. Bellingham Bay is an arm of the Gulf of Georgia near the N.W. extremity of Washington. A large lake, surrounded by extensive prairies, is reported to have been found some 10 or 20 miles back from the bay. Elliott Bay is on the E. side of Admiralty Inlet. There are several lakes in Washington, mostly in the eastern portion, near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, among which is Flathead Lake, one of the sources of Clarke's River, and Lake Kullespalm, an expansion of the same river. The rivers of Washington, particularly W. of the Cascade Mountains, having their sources in those snowy summits, are liable to sudden floods, which inundate the lowlands on their shores. The rapids and falls abound in splendid sites for mill-seats. Cape Flattery, the entrance of Juan de Fuca Straits, and Cape Disappointment, within the entrance of the Columbia River, are the principal capes. There are no large islands on this coast. The most important is Destruction or Isle of Grief, about 40 miles S. of Cape Flattery. In Admiralty Inlet is Whidby's Island, about 40 miles long, covered with fertile prairies, and noted for its deer. It has sufficient timber, but a scarcity of water. North-west of it are the Arroe Islands, so valuable for their fisheries.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Washington shares with Oregon the grand scenery on the Columbia, the Cascades, the Dalles, and other interesting points. Here the lofty summits of Mount St. Helen's, Mount Adams, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker rear their snowy peaks from the Cascade Range, and Mount Olympus from the Coast Mountains. According to Rev. G. Hines, "Mount St. Helen's, in the month of October, 1842, was observed to be covered with a dense cloud of smoke, which continued to enlarge and move off to the eastward, filling the heavens in that direction, and presenting an appearance like that occasioned by a tremendous conflagration, viewed at a vast distance. When the first volumes of smoke had passed away, it could be distinctly seen from various parts of the country that an eruption had taken place on the N. side of St. Helen's, a little below the summit; and, from the smoke that continued to issue from the chasm or crater, it was pronounced to be a volcano in active operation. When the explosion took place, the wind was N.W., and on the same day, and extending from 30 to 50 miles to the S.E., there fell showers of ashes or dust, which covered the ground in some places so as to admit of its being collected in quantities. This last phenomenon has been of frequent occurrence, and has led many to suppose that volcanic eruptions are not uncommon in this country."

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate is very similar to that of Oregon, with some variations caused by difference of latitude and local peculiarities. The same may be said of the soil. The Cowlitz Valley is the most fertile portion of this territory, in which agriculture has been attempted. The Chehalis Valley on the W. is said to have 400,000 acres of excellent prairie and heavily timbered land. The country immediately around Puget's Sound is represented as sandy and unfertile, but producing large fir and cedar trees. On going, however, some distance back from the sound, you come upon fine prairies and forests, and small lakes filled with fine fish and skirted with timber. Whidby's Island is also very fertile, but deficient in water. There are reported to be rich valleys on the streams flowing into Bellingham Bay. The valley of the Duwamish River, which flows into Elliott Bay, is very fertile, and is rapidly settling. The lowlands bordering on the streams are very productive, and covered densely with timber. Mr. T. Winthrop, of New York, who left that region in September, 1853, speaks of the country between Puget's Sound and the Cascade Mountains as heavily timbered, chiefly with fir, with some scattered prairies and dry barrens, the latter covered with pebbles of trap-rock, and sparsely wooded with oak. Across the mountains, the land is open prairie, well watered, with small and thinly wooded valleys. The country to the N. of this, belonging to the Flatheads, Mr. W. reports as more abundant in timber and well adapted to settlements. The arable land in Washington Territory, W. of the Columbia River, is estimated at 22,000 square miles. Its governor thus spoke of its resources

In January, 1854:—"You are unquestionably rightly informed as to the maritime advantages of Puget Sound, in affording a series of harbors almost unequalled in the world for capacity, safety, and facility of access; nor need you be told of their neighborhood to what are now the best whaling grounds of the Pacific. It is, however, only recently that the settlement of this part of our country has commenced to develop its resources, or to show the advantage which may be derived from its position, and it is these points which I desire to bring to your notice. That portion of Washington Territory lying between the Cascade Mountains and the ocean, although equalling in richness of soil and ease of transportation the best portion of Oregon, is heavily timbered, and time and labor are required for clearing its forests and opening the earth to the production of its fruits. The great body of the country on the other hand, stretching eastward from that range to the Rocky Mountains, while it contains many fertile valleys and much good land suited to the farmer, is yet more especially a grazing country, one which, as population increases, promises in its cattle, its horses, and above all its wool, to open a new and vast field to American enterprise. But in the mean time the staple of the land must continue to be the one which nature herself has planted, in the inexhaustible forests of fir, of spruces, and of cedar. Either in furnishing manufactured timber or spars of the first description for vessels, Washington Territory is unsurpassed by any portion of the Pacific coast."

Forest Trees.—Washington abounds in fine timber. Here is the same species of gigantic fir tree which is found in Oregon and California, attaining a height of nearly 300 feet, and from 8 to 12 feet in diameter. The hills and valleys in the E. part of the territory, immediately W. of the Rocky Mountains, are stated to be covered with a heavy growth of the finest timber. The forest trees around Puget's Sound are especially large, and comprise yellow fir, cedar, maple, oak, ash, spruce, hemlock, and alder. A recent correspondent states that there are at least 12 saw-mills at work, and 18 more in course of construction, and that there is lumber enough ready to freight a dozen ships. The cedar tree of this region is represented as differing in some respects from either the red or white cedar of New England, though resembling both.

Animals.—The forests abound in game and wild animals; among the latter are the elk, deer, bear, fox, otter, beaver, muskrat, and rabbit; and among birds, swans, geese, brant, gulls, ducks, eagles, grouse, pheasants, partridges, woodcock, hawks, ravens, and robins. Perhaps no region on the globe more abounds in fish than Washington. This is especially true of Puget's Sound and the adjoining waters. Cod, mackerel, halibut, herring, and flounders; and of shell-fish, the oyster, crab, clam, lobster, and many other species are found. The salmon resort to the Columbia and its tributaries in immense shoals.

Internal Improvements.—A road is now being opened from Puget's Sound to Walla Walla on the Columbia River, and from thence by the Cœur d'Alene Mission to St. Mary's Valley. The emigrants, says Mr. Winthrop, partially succeeded in 1853 in cutting a road through the pass of the Cascade Mountains N. of Mount Rainier. The exploring party under Governor Stevens have recently found, near the sources of Maria's River, a pass suitable for a railroad, estimated to be 2500 feet lower than the South Pass of Fremont. The same party state that they found on the W. side of the Rocky Mountains, beautiful rivers, and valleys of extraordinary fertility, covered with a luxuriant growth of magnificent forest trees. Captain McClelland has discovered two passes through the Cascade Range practicable for a railroad.

Population.—Of its population we have no separate statistics. There are several tribes of Indians, among which are the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Spokanes, and Nez Percés, most of whom are friendly, and those on Puget's Sound partially civilized. They are in constant intercourse with the whites, farming and raising potatoes, which, with the salmon, constitute their food.

Counties.—Washington is divided into 15 counties, which, with their county towns, are exhibited in the following Table:—

County.	County Seat.
1. Chehalis	Bruceville.
2. Clallam	Port Discovery.
3. Clark	Columbia City.
4. Cowlitz or Cowlitz	Monticello.
5. Island	Pennacove.
6. Jefferson	Port Townsend.
7. King	Seattle.
8. Lewis	Cowlitz' Landing.
9. Pacific	Pacific City.
10. Pierce	Stellacoom.
11. Skamania	Cascades.
12. Thurston	Olympia.
13. Wahkiacum	Chenook.
14. Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
15. Whatcom	Bellingham Bay.

Towns.—Olympia, the capital, is situated at the head of Puget's Sound. The other more important towns or settlements are Nesqually, Stellacoom, New York, Seattle, Port

Townsend, and New Dungeness on Puget's Sound and Admiralty Inlet; Pacific City, Cathlamet, Monticello, Port Vancouver, and Cascade City on the Columbia River; Cowlitz Farms and Wabassport, on or near the Cowlitz River, and Pennacove on Whiddy's Island.

Government.—The government is in all respects similar to that of Oregon, which see. Its history is also identical with that of Oregon, from which it was separated and formed into a distinct territory in 1853.

WASHINGTON, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 2700 square miles. It is separated from New Brunswick on the E. and N.E. by the St. Croix River, and bounded on the S. by the Atlantic. It is drained by the Schoodic and East and West Machias Rivers, and contains numerous lakes, the most important of which are Schoodic and Bascanegun Lakes. The sea-coast of about 50 miles extent abounds in bays and inlets, which afford excellent harbors. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile, especially in the interior. The Calais and Barring and the Franklin Railroads are within the county; the St. Croix is navigable along its border to Calais, 28 miles from the mouth of the river. Named in honor of General George Washington, "the father of his country." Capital, Machias. Pop. 38,811.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N. central part of Vermont, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is watered chiefly by Onion River and its branches, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is rough and uneven, and in some parts mountainous. It lies chiefly between the E. and W. ranges of the Green Mountains. The soil is generally fertile. The railroad connecting Concord and Burlington passes through this county. Organized in 1810 under the name of Jefferson, which in 1814 was exchanged for that which it now bears. Capital, Montpelier. Pop. 24,654.

WASHINGTON, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Rhode Island, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained chiefly by the Pawcatuck River (forming part of its western border) and its branches, which furnish valuable water-power. It has several good harbors, which afford great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part hilly. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to grazing. The railroad connecting Stonington and Boston traverses the county. Capital, South Kingdon. Pop. 16,430.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Lake Champlain, contains about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Hudson, and on the N.W. by Lake George. It is drained by the Hoosick, Pawlet, and Poultney Rivers, with Batton Kill and Wood Creek, which all afford valuable water-power. The surface in the N. part, around Lake George, is rough and mountainous; in the southern portions, moderately uneven. The soil in the more level parts is generally fertile; in the N. well adapted to grazing. In 1850 this county produced 457,053 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced in any county of the state except Ontario. Iron ore, slate, marble, water limestone, marl, and some lead and copper, are among its mineral treasures. Lake Champlain is navigable along part of its border. The county is intersected by the Champlain Canal, by the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, and the Rutland and Washington Railroad. Washington county received its present name in 1784, having previously been called Charlotte. Capitals, Salem and Sandy Hill. Pop. 44,750.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W.S.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 850 square miles. The Monongahela forms its E. boundary; Chartier's and Raccoon Creeks rise in the county and flow into the Ohio River; the S. part is drained also by branches of Wheeling and Tenmile Creeks. The surface is elevated and traversed by deep ravines, formed by the watercourses; the uplands are generally undulating. The soil is well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 933,167 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the United States. Bituminous coal is abundant; limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. The Monongahela is navigable by steamboats along the border. It is intersected by the National Road, and by the Hempfield Railroad. Organized in 1781. Capital, Washington. Pop. 44,939.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Potomac forms its S.W. boundary, and separates it from Virginia, and it is intersected by Antietam, Conecoheague, and Licking Creeks. The surface is broken by hills of moderate height, the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, extending along the eastern border. The soils are of limestone and slate formation; the former is highly productive. In 1850 the county produced 809,093 bushels of wheat, a greater quantity than any other county in the state. Limestone and iron are the most valuable minerals. The river and creeks furnish abundant water-power, which is

used in several cotton factories, erected since 1850. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes along the border, and the Franklin Railroad terminates at Hagerstown, the county seat. Pop. 30,848; of whom 28,758 were free, and 2090 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county, co-extensive with the District of Columbia, which see.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 484 square miles. It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South Forks of Holston River, dividing it into three fertile valleys, branches of the great valley of Virginia. The Clinch Mountain forms the N.W. boundary, and the county is traversed by Walker's Mountain. This county is remarkable for its valuable minerals, its fertile soil, and excellent pastures. Limestone, gypsum, iron, and stone-coal are abundant, and large quantities of salt are procured on the N.E. border. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is now in progress through the county. Capital, Abingdon. Pop. 14,612; of whom 12,481 were free, and 2131 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, at the mouth of Roanoke River: area estimated at 400 square miles. Albemarle Sound washes its N. border. The surface is level, and much of it is covered by swamps, which produce cypress and red cedar. Formed from Tyrrell in 1799. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. 5664; of whom 3449 were free, and 2215 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. central part of Georgia, contains about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Oconee River; the Ogeechee washes its north-eastern border, and it is drained by the Oconee River and Buffalo Creek. The surface in some parts is hilly, in others level. The soil is calcareous, and generally fertile. Extensive caves occur near the county seat, containing the remains of huge animals, and fossils in endless variety: opal, jasper, agate, and chalcodony have been found near this locality, and the county contains an abundance of limestone and burrstone. It is intersected by the Central Railroad. Capital, Sandersville. Pop. 11,766; of whom 6023 were free, and 5738 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W. part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Appalachicola River, on the W. by the Choctawhatchee, and intersected by the Chipola River, and by Holmes' Creek. The Bay of St. Andrew's, on the southern coast, forms a good harbor. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil not very productive. Capital, Vernon. Pop. 1950; of whom 1446 were free, and 504 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W.S.W. part of Alabama, bordering on the Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. The Tombigbee River forms its entire E. boundary. The surface is uneven. The soil is sandy, and rather poor. The Tombigbee is navigated by steamboats on the E. border, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad passes near the W. border. Capital, Old Washington. Pop. 2713; of whom 1217 were free, and 1496 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Mississippi, which separates it from Arkansas, has an area of about 1520 square miles. Sunflower River flows through the county. The surface is a level plain; the soil is alluvial and fertile, but a part of it is subject to inundation. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 8389; of whom 553 were free, and 7836 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, contains about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pearl River, and intersected by Bogue Chitto. The surface is nearly level, or undulating. The soil is sandy, and produces the pine. Capital, Franklinton. Pop. 3408; of whom 2371 were free, and 1037 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 825 square miles. The Brazos River bounds it on the E. and the Yegua Creek on the N. The surface is undulating; the soil is mostly a deep and fertile loam. The live-oak and red cedar are abundant along the Brazos River. Produce is exported by the river in steamboats, which ascend to Washington. This county is one of the oldest and most thickly settled in Texas. The independence of the republic was declared here in 1836. Capital, Brenham. P. 5973; of whom 3156 were free, and 2817 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, bordering on the territory of the Cherokee Nation, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the branches or head streams of the White River, and by the Illinois, an affluent of the Arkansas. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. Many cattle and swine are exported. In 1850 there were raised 557,757 bushels of corn; 34,472 of wheat; 136,086 of oats, and 103,496 pounds of butter. The produce of corn, oats, and wheat was greater than of any other county in the state, and that of butter the greatest, with the exception of Pope county. An active emigration is directed to this county, which is already among the most populous of the state. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. 9849; of whom 8650 were free, and 1199 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina; area estimated at 500 square

miles. It is intersected by the Nolichucky River, and the Watauga River forms its N.E. boundary. The surface is finely diversified by mountains and valleys; the soil of the latter is highly productive, well watered, and much improved. Iron is exported from the mines of the county, which are very extensive. The streams furnish abundant water-power. It is traversed by the route of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Washington county is among the oldest in the state, having been settled before the Revolution. Capital, Jonesborough. Pop. 13,561; of whom 12,931 were free, and 630 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county near the centre of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. Chaplain's Fork of Salt River flows through the N. part of the county, and also forms its boundary on the N.W. The surface is undulating and well timbered; the soil is calcareous and fertile. The underlying rock is a fine limestone, valuable for building. Organized in 1792. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 12,194; of whom 9149 were free, and 3045 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Ohio River, which separates it from Virginia, contains about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskingum and Little Muskingum Rivers. The surface is finely diversified; the soil is productive. Bituminous coal is abundant, and iron ore is found. Several railroads will intersect the county, or terminate in it, viz., the Cincinnati and Marietta, the Hillsborough and Belpre, and the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad. The streams afford motive power, which is used extensively in manufactures. This county has the distinction of being the oldest in the state: it was settled in 1786, by natives of New England. Capital, Marietta. Pop. 29,540.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. part of Indiana, contains 540 square miles. It is drained by the Blue River and Lost River, and bounded on the N. by the Muskegetuck, and the E. fork of White River. A range of hills, called the "Knobs," extend near the E. border. The other portions of it are undulating, and have a fertile soil. Cavernous limestone and sandstone underlie the surface. The Lost River of this county enters a subterranean channel, and after flowing a considerable distance, returns to the surface. In 1850 this county produced 215,595 bushels of oats, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. It is intersected by the New Albany and Salem Railroad. Organized in 1813. Capital, Salem. Pop. 17,049.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 525 square miles. The Kaskaskia River washes its N.W. border, and the county is drained by Elk, Beaucoup, and Crooked Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and consists partly of prairie, and partly of timber land. The soil in some parts is productive. The route of the Central Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Nashville. P. 6662.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 1000 square miles. The Maramec River washes its N.W. border. The Big River rises in the county, and forms part of the N.E. boundary; it is also drained by the head streams of the Big Black River, and by Courtois and Indian Creeks. The surface is generally hilly and broken, and covered with forests. The county is chiefly remarkable for its mineral resources. Iron and lead are the most abundant. The Iron Mountain, on the S.E. border, is described as "literally a mountain of magnetic iron ore," rising about 300 feet above the plain, and measuring a mile and a half across the summit. Numerous lead-mines have been opened near Potosi. Silver, copper, plumbago, copperas, chalk, and limestone are also found. A railroad is progressing from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain. Capital, Potosi. Pop. 8811; of whom 7736 were free, and 1075 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 570 square miles. The Iowa River washes the N.E. border, the Skunk River intersects the S.W. part, and the English River flows through the northern part into the Iowa. The surface is diversified by rolling prairies and groves of timber, which are generally distributed along the large streams; the soil is good and well watered. The streams of this county afford motive power for mills. A railroad is now nearly or quite completed through the county from Keokuk to Dubuque. Capital, Washington. Pop. 4957.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E.S.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by Milwaukee River, and also drained by Ossin and Rubicon Rivers, small affluents of Rock River, and by Cedar and Sauk Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is based on limestone, and is very productive. The limestone which underlies the surface is a good material for building. A mine of iron ore has been opened in the township of Hartford. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Public Works, Milwaukee and Fond du Lac Railroad. Settled in 1836. In 1850 the population of the county was 19,485, but since that time the limits have been reduced by the formation of Ozaukee county. Capital, West Bend.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, contains about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi River, and on the E. by the St. Croix,

which separates it from Wisconsin. The surface is somewhat diversified, and the soil fertile. In 1850 the county produced 11,830 bushels of corn; 23,262 of oats; 1196 of barley; 9340 of potatoes; and 755 tons of hay; the quantities of corn, oats, barley, and potatoes being the greatest produced by any one county in the territory. Capital, Stillwater. Pop. 1056.

WASHINGTON, the most southern county of Utah Territory, bordering on New Mexico, has an area estimated at above 10,000 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Colorado, and by the Rio San Juan and others of its tributaries. This county was formed from part of Iron county since 1850, and consequently the census gives us no information respecting it.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and drained by a small affluent of the latter. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 2051.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, 22 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1750.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 29 miles W. by S. of Concord, drained by Ashuelot and Contoocook Rivers. Pop. 1054.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 18 miles S.E. by S. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of castings, machinery, and cotton and woollen goods. Pop. 1348.

WASHINGTON, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 138 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 953.

WASHINGTON, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 33 miles W. by S. of Hartford. Much of the scenery of this township is picturesque and beautiful. The Shepaug River passes through it, and furnishes water-power for a puddling forge at Woodville, and a woollen-mill, foundry, and machine shop near the centre. In the N.W. corner of the township is the romantic village of New Preston, on the outlet of Ramming Pond. A blast-furnace and several other manufacturing establishments are here located. The principal business on this stream is the sawing into slabs of the pure white marble quarried from the neighboring hills. Pop. of the township, 1892.

WASHINGTON, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, about 70 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 2805.

WASHINGTON, a township of Bergen co., New Jersey, bordering on the Passaic River. Pop. 1804.

WASHINGTON, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, Pop. 2010.

WASHINGTON, a township of Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 2114.

WASHINGTON, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the left bank of South River, 10 miles S.W. of Perth Amboy, contains 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings. Steamboats ply between this place and New York during the summer.

WASHINGTON, a township of Morris co., New Jersey. Pop. 2592.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey. See GERMAN VALLEY.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, about half a mile N. of the Morris Canal, contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

WASHINGTON, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1154.

WASHINGTON, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1003.

WASHINGTON, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by the Alleghany Portage Railroad. Pop. 1691.

WASHINGTON, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1227.

WASHINGTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 839.

WASHINGTON, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1700.

WASHINGTON, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1278.

WASHINGTON, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2477.

WASHINGTON, a village and township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. of Waynesburg. Pop. 914.

WASHINGTON, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1111.

WASHINGTON, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

WASHINGTON, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, about 3 miles below Columbia. It has 2 churches, and several stores. Incorporated in 1827. Pop. in 1850, 582.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Lehigh River. Pop. 1493.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Pop. 2138.

WASHINGTON, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1238.

WASHINGTON, a pleasant and flourishing town, capital of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, and on the Hempfield Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. The Hempfield Railroad (not yet finished) extends from Wheeling to the Central Railroad at Greensburg. The town is distinguished for its literary institutions, and the elegance of its public buildings, among which are the court-house, a number of well-built churches, a female seminary, a bank, and the edifice of Washington College. The latter is a flourishing institution, founded in 1806. Three newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1810. P. in 1850, 2042.

WASHINGTON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2076.

WASHINGTON, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1675.

WASHINGTON, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1339.

WASHINGTON, a city, the political metropolis of the United States, is finely located between the Potomac River and a tributary called the East Branch. The Observatory lies in $38^{\circ} 53' 39''$ N. lat., and $77^{\circ} 2' 48''$ W. lon. from Greenwich; it is itself a meridian, and many of our maps reckon their longitude from this city. Its distances from the principal cities of the United States are, on the N. and N.E., from Baltimore, 38 miles; Philadelphia, 136; New York, 226; Albany, 376; Boston, 432; and Portland, 542 miles; on the N.W. and W., from Buffalo, 376; Detroit, 526; Milwaukee, 700; Chicago, 763; San Francisco, about 2000, (in an air line); St. Louis, 856; Louisville, 590; Cincinnati, 497; and Pittsburg, 223 miles; and on the S. and S.W., from Richmond, 122; Wilmington, (North Carolina,) 416; Charleston, 544; Mobile, 1033; New Orleans, 1203; and Nashville, 714 miles.

General Aspect.—Though not a seven-hilled city, Washington has, as well as Rome, its Capitoline Hill, commanding views scarcely less striking than those of the Eternal City. It is situated on the left bank of the Potomac River, between two small tributaries, the one on the E., called the East Branch, and the one on the W., called Rock Creek. The latter separates it from Georgetown. The general altitude of the city plot is 40 feet above the river, but this is diversified by irregular elevations, which serve to give variety and commanding sites for the public buildings. The plot is slightly amphitheatrical, the President's House on the W. standing on one of the sides, and the Capitol on the other, while the space between, verges towards a point near the river. The President's House and the Capitol stand centrally with regard to the whole, though situated at the distance of 1 mile from each other, the former 44 feet above the Potomac, and the latter 72 feet. The summit of the hill on which the Capitol stands is the commencement of a plain, stretching E., while that to the N. of the President's House tends westward. Perhaps no better commendation can be given to the locality of Washington than that of its having been chosen by him whose name it bears. When the streets shall have been lined with buildings, few cities can ever have presented a grander view than that which will be offered to the spectator from the western steps of the Capitol, looking towards the President's House, with Pennsylvania Avenue stretching before him for more than a mile, with a breadth of 160 feet, the view terminated on the west by the colonnade of the Treasury buildings and the palatial residence of the nation's chief magistrate. On his left, towards the river, (itself more than a mile in width,) is an extensive park, enclosing the Smithsonian Institute, with its picturesque towers, and the lofty column reared to the memory of Washington. On the right he will have beneath him the General Post-Office, the Patent-Office, the City Hall, and doubtless still more splendid public and many sumptuous private dwellings, which may have been erected ere another generation passes away. Nor would Washington lack commercial facilities, but for the still greater advantages possessed by its older sister cities. The natural commercial advantages of Washington are probably not surpassed by any capital in Europe; but our country so abounds in fine localities for commercial towns that those of Washington are thrown into the background. The plan of the city is unique, and everything is laid out on a scale that shows an anticipation of a great metropolis; and though these anticipations have not yet been realized, they are entirely within the probabilities of the future. The city plot, which lies on the W. border of the 60 square miles which now constitute the District of Columbia, extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a N.W. and S.E., and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in a N.E. and S.W. direction, covering an area of nearly 11 square miles. A very small portion of this, however, is as yet built upon. The whole site is traversed by streets running E. and W. and N. and S., crossing each other at right angles. The streets that run N. and S. are numbered E. and W. from North and South Capitol Street, (whose name will indicate its position,) and are called, for example, East and West Second or Third Streets: while those running E. and W. are numbered from East Capitol Street, and are named alphabetically.

N. or S., A. B. or C Street, &c. The plot is again subdivided by wide avenues, named from the 15 states existing when the site of the capital was chosen. These avenues run in a E.E. and N.W., or in a S.W. and N.E. direction, often, but not always parallel to each other, and their points of section forming large open spaces. Four of these avenues and North and South and East and West Capitol Streets, intersect each other at the Capitol grounds, and 5 avenues and a number of streets at the Park around the President's House. It will be readily seen, if this plan should be filled up, that, combined with its undulating grounds, surrounding hills, public buildings, park, monuments, &c., it will give a *coup d'œil* unequalled for magnificence in modern times. Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol and President's House, is the only one that is densely built upon for any considerable extent. The streets are from 70 to 110 feet in width, and the avenues from 130 to 160 feet.

Public Buildings.—In this respect alone does Washington at present fulfil the ideas entertained of a great metropolis. The Capitol, President's House, Treasury Buildings, Patent-Office, Post-Office, and Smithsonian Institute, are structures that would grace any city. First of these, in architectural merit and in point of interest, is the Capitol, containing the halls of the national legislature, supreme court room, &c. This building is situated on an eminence (looking towards the W.) of 72 feet above tide-water, and consists at present of a centre building and two wings, making a total length of 362 feet, and of 131 feet depth at the wings. The central building contains a rotunda 96 feet in diameter, and the same in height, crowned by a magnificent dome 145 feet from the ground. The wings are also surmounted by flat domes. The eastern front, including steps, projects 65 feet, and is graced by a portico of 22 Corinthian columns, 30 feet in height, and forming a colonnade 160 feet in length, presenting one of the most commanding fronts in the United States. The western front projects 83 feet, including the steps, and is embellished with a recessed portico of 10 columns. This front, though not so imposing in itself as the eastern, commands the finest view anywhere to be had in Washington, overlooking all the central and western portion of the city, and all the principal public buildings.

Near the western entrance to the Capitol stands a monument, erected by the officers of the navy to the memory of their brother officers who fell in the war with Tripoli. It is of marble, rising out of a pool or basin of water, and is 40 feet high. On the steps of the E. front of the Capitol, among other works of art, is a noble statue of Columbus, supporting a globe in his outstretched arm. The interior of the western projection contains the library of Congress, which in 1854 numbered 50,000 volumes. On entering the rotunda, the first objects that strike the attention are the paintings which adorn the walls. Of these, at present seven in number, four are by Trumbull, the subjects of which are: 1. The Declaration of Independence. 2. The Surrender of General Burgoyne. 3. The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis. 4. General Washington resigning his commission at Annapolis. The subjects of the remaining pictures are the Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Leyden, by Weir; the Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn, and the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman. Surrounding the rotunda are a number of chambers, passages, committee rooms, rooms for the President, members of cabinet, &c. The Senate Chamber is on the second floor of the N. wing, of which, however, it occupies less than half the area, and is of a semicircular form, 75 feet long and 45 high. A gallery for spectators, supported by iron or bronze pillars, surrounds the semicircle, and fronting the president's chair, which stands in the middle of the chord of the semicircle. In the rear of the president's chair is a loggia, under a gallery supported by Ionic columns of conglomerate or Potomac marble. In this gallery sit the reporters, in front of the senators, while the spectators' gallery is at their backs. The Hall of Representatives is on the second floor of the S. wing, and is also semicircular, but much larger than the Senate Chamber, being 96 feet long, 60 high, and surrounded by 24 Corinthian columns of Potomac marble, with capitals of Italian marble. The galleries are similar in their arrangement to those of the Senate Chamber. Over the speaker's chair is placed a statue of Liberty, supported by an eagle with spread wings. In front of the chair, and immediately above the main entrance, is a figure representing History Recording the Events of the Nation. The Supreme Court Room is under the Senate Chamber. The whole cost of the building, as it now stands, (1855,) was \$1,500,000, but the extension will cost several millions more. The original structure was commenced in 1793, and had not been completed, when, by an act of Vandalism, it was burnt in 1814, and was not entirely finished till 1823. The grounds around the Capitol are handsomely laid out, and planted with trees and shrubbery, presenting, during the spring and summer, a scene of exquisite beauty.

The Capitol is now (1855) being enlarged to more than double its original size, the foundation stone of the extension having been laid by President Fillmore, July 4, 1861. The extensions comprehend two wings, 238 by 140 feet, which are to be surrounded on three sides by colon-

nades, and to communicate on the fourth by corridors 44 feet long, and 50 wide, with the main building. The whole will be 751 feet long, and cover an area of 3½ acres. The grounds around the Capitol embrace from 23 to 30 acres, forming an oblong on three sides, and a semicircle on the W. About the centre of the grounds, on the eastern front, is a colossal statue of Washington, by Greenough. The material of the present Capitol is a porous stone, of a light yellow, painted white; but the extensions are of pure white marble.

On a beautiful lawn of 20 acres, gently sloping towards the Potomac, and elevated 44 feet above it, stands the President's House. The grounds belonging to this residence interrupt Pennsylvania Avenue at a distance of about 1 mile N.W. of the Capitol. The President's Mansion has a front of 170 feet by 86 feet deep, is 2 stories high, and built of freestone, painted white. The N. front has a portico ornamented with 4 Ionic columns facing Pennsylvania Avenue, and 3 at the sides; under this, carriages drive to deposit their visitors. The Potomac front has a circular colonnade of 6 Ionic columns. In the centre of the N. lawn is a statue of Jefferson, and across Pennsylvania Avenue, also on the N. side of the building, in the centre of Lafayette Square, is a bronze equestrian statue to General Jackson, placed there in January, 1853. In the same enclosure with the Executive Mansion are the edifices appropriated to the State, Treasury, War, and Navy departments. The State and Treasury buildings are directly E. of the President's House, and those of War and Navy W. of it. The State Department is a plain brick structure, 160 feet long, 55 wide, and 2 stories high, which contains a large library of books, maps, charts, &c., and in the copyright bureau are deposited from 10,000 to 12,000 volumes of works copyrighted in the United States. Immediately S. of the State Department is the Treasury Department, occupying an imposing edifice of stone, 340 feet long, and 170 wide, and, when completed, will be 457 in length. The E. front (on the N. bend of Pennsylvania Avenue, caused by the interruption from the park around the President's House) has a colonnade of Ionic columns, 300 feet long, and, when the N. and S. wings are added, will number 42 columns. The N. and S. ends of the building will also have projecting porticoes. This edifice has about 150 apartments. The building of the War Department is precisely similar to that of the State, and is the head-quarters of the army officers. The Navy Department is in the rear of the War Department, and contains the Indian bureau also. The Pension-Office is a very large but plain structure, immediately W. of the Navy Department.

About halfway between the Capitol and President's House, N. of Pennsylvania Avenue, fronting E Street, is the structure occupied by the General Post-Office, one of the finest edifices in Washington. It is of white marble, 204 feet long and 102 deep, and contains over 80 rooms. It is about to be enlarged. Occupying the square between 6th, 9th, and F and G Streets, is the building of the Department of the Interior, or Home Department, generally called (from one of its bureaus) the Patent-Office. This edifice is not yet finished; but, when completed, it will form an entire square, and will not be surpassed by any structure in Washington for extent or elegance, if we except the Capitol. Here are deposited models of every machine or invention that is patented; here also are at present the cabinets of natural history collected by the exploring expedition, relics of Washington and Franklin, presents from foreign potentates, &c. Two sides of the square are completed, and the 3d nearly so. This building, which is partly of freestone and partly of marble, has a central portico of 8 Doric columns. Two blocks E. of the Patent-Office is the City Hall, a stuccoed building, 200 feet long, on Judiciary Square, devoted to city council, mayor's office, courts, &c.

South of Pennsylvania Avenue, and W. of the Capitol, on a gently rising ground, in the midst of the new park now being laid out, stands the Smithsonian Institute, one of the noblest institutions and finest structures in Washington. The edifice is 450 feet long by 140 wide, is built of red sandstone, in the Romanesque or Norman style, embellished by 9 towers of from 75 to 150 feet in height, and when viewed from Capitol Hill, has an imposing effect. In the building is a lecture room, sufficiently capacious to seat from 1200 to 2000 persons, a museum for objects of natural history 200 feet long, one of the best supplied laboratories in the United States, a gallery for paintings and statuary 120 feet long, and a room capable of containing a library of 100,000 volumes, and actually numbering 21,701, in 1853; of which 4539 were copyright works. This institution was endowed by James Smithson, Esq., an Englishman, who left to the United States \$515,100, "to found at Washington an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The structure, which was commenced in 1846, has been built by the interest accumulating up to that time, and still leaves a surplus (in 1856) of \$109,159. The fund yields an annual income of more than \$30,000. Works on ethnology and antiquities have already been published by the institution. The cabinets collected by the exploring expedition will be transferred thither. The officers of the institution are the President and Vice-Pres-

dent of the United States, members of the cabinet, chief justice, commissioners of the Patent-Office, and the mayor of Washington, besides a board of regents, who elect a chancellor, secretary, and executive committee. The active literary and scientific duties of the institution fall upon the secretary and his assistant secretaries. On the proposed new park, about halfway between the President's House and the Capitol, has also been commenced a colossal monument to Washington, to be erected by voluntary contributions of the people. The plan contemplates, as a base, a circular temple, 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high; from the centre of which is to rise a shaft 70 feet square, to the height of 600 feet above the ground, and to be cased in marble. The temple at the base, intended to be the Westminster Abbey of the United States, to contain the statues of the Revolutionary worthies, and the remains of Washington, will be entirely surrounded by a colonnade of 30 pillars in the Doric style, 45 feet high and 12 in diameter, surmounted by an entablature of 20 feet, which is in turn to be surmounted by a balustrade of 15 feet in height. Each state furnishes a block of native stone or other material. (Michigan, copper,) with an inscription, which is inserted in the interior. A triumphal car, with a statue of Washington, is to stand over the grand entrance. The column, in 1855, had not reached the height of 200 feet.

The National Observatory, one of the institutions most creditable to the government, occupies a commanding site on the banks of the Potomac, S.W. of the President's House, and is under the direction of Lieutenant Maury, of the navy. Besides the astronomical observations constantly made here, chronometers, for the use of the navy, are thoroughly tested, researches made as to tides, currents, &c., and longitudes determined with greater accuracy by the aid of the electric telegraph. The largest telescope is a 14 feet refractor; smaller telescopes are constantly employed searching the heavens for comets. Precisely at 12 o'clock mean time, each day, a black ball is let fall from the flag-staff of the Observatory, by which the inhabitants of Washington may regulate their time. The Arsenal, on Greenleaf's Point, at the junction of the East Branch with the Potomac, is one of the principal arsenals of construction in the United States.

About 1½ miles N.E. from the arsenal, and the same distance S.E. of the Capitol, on the East Branch, is the Navy-Yard, which covers about 20 acres, enclosed by a wall. This is one of the most extensive yards in the Union, and employs more than 400 hands in the manufacture of anchors, chain-cables, steam-engines and boilers, pyrotechnics, in brass and iron foundries, &c., &c. The National Cemetery, or Congressional burying-ground, is situated about 1 mile E. of the Capitol, on an elevation commanding fine views of the surrounding country, which is beautified with trees and shrubbery. Here have been deposited, for a short time at least, the remains of some of the most distinguished men in the nation, and here are erected cenotaphs to all members of Congress dying while in office.

The buildings of the Coast Survey do not in themselves deserve any notice, but the operations carried on here under the superintendence of Professor A. D. Bache, a name well known to science, are of the most important nature. Here are transacted the computing, drawing, engraving, electrotyping, printing, instrument-making, &c., connected with the coast surveys, and the construction of standard weights and measures, &c.

Hotels.—In a city thronged as Washington is with visitors and a floating population, hotels and boarding-houses must be numerous, and the inducements are to make them of the first class. The most prominent are Brown's, (which is very capacious, being the largest in Washington, with a front of white marble,) the National, Willard's, Gad-by's, the United States, Potomac, Irving, and Tyler's hotels, all of which are on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Libraries and Educational Institutions.—The National Institute holds its meetings at the Patent-Office, and has for its object the culture of science generally. It has a library of 4000 volumes, which is open to the public, besides a cabinet of medals and coins. Peter Force, Esq., has a private library of 50,000 volumes: a rare, if not the only, instance of so large a private collection of books in our country. Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy banker, has a fine gallery of paintings, which is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays. The National Medical College, established in 1823, is a flourishing institution, with a faculty of 7 professors. The Columbia College is located on high ground, just without the city limits, and directly N. of the President's House, commanding a magnificent view of the city, the Potomac, and the surrounding country. This college was incorporated in 1821, and had in 1850 for its faculty, besides the president, 12 professors and tutors, and 100 students on its lists. There were in Washington in 1850, 20 public schools, with 1989 pupils and \$13,082 income; 35 academies, &c., with 1494 pupils and \$41,620 income.

Churches.—There were, in 1852, about 40 churches in Washington, of which 4 were Baptist, 4 Catholic, 5 Episcopalian, 1 Friends' meeting-house, 2 Lutheran, 7 Methodist,

6 Presbyterian, 1 Unitarian, and about 6 colored churches. Among the finest of the churches is Trinity; which is of mixed Gothic and Eastern orders, with a front of red sandstone, situated on West Third Street.

Charitable Institutions.—On the same grounds with the City Hall is the Hospital. A hospital for the insane has also lately been commenced.

Public Squares and Parks.—We condense the following from Miss Lynch's description of Washington:—The open waste lying between the Capitol, the President's House, and the Potomac, is about to be converted into a national park, upon a plan proposed by the lamented A. J. Downing. The area contains about 150 acres, and the principal entrance is to be through a superb marble gateway, in the form of a triumphal arch, which is to stand at the western side of Pennsylvania Avenue. From this gateway a series of carriage drives, forty feet wide, crossing the canal by a suspension bridge, will lead in gracefully curved lines beneath lofty shade-trees, forming a carriage drive between 5 and 6 miles in circuit. The grounds will include the Smithsonian Institute and Washington's monument. The parks round the President's House and the Capitol have already been mentioned. Lafayette Park, on the N. side of Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the executive mansion, is laid out and planted with shrubbery, &c., and contains, as we have elsewhere stated, a bronze equestrian statue of President Jackson. To avoid the unpleasant angularity, caused by the peculiar intersection of the streets, open spaces are to be left at these points, which are to be laid out and planted with trees, &c. There are extensive grounds around the City Hall, called Judiciary Square.

Railroads, &c.—Washington communicates with the S. and S.W. by steamboat to Aquia Creek, 55 miles below Washington, and thence by the Fredericksburg Richmond and Potomac Railroad. A branch road running N. to Baltimore connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Objects of Interest in the Vicinity.—Fifteen miles S. of Washington, on the Potomac, is Mount Vernon, once the home, and now the tomb of Washington. Thirteen miles above Georgetown are the Great Falls of the Potomac, thought by many to equal, in wildness and picturesque interest, any in the country. The Little Falls, which have in all a descent of 15 feet, are only 3 miles above Georgetown. An aqueduct is now being constructed to supply Washington with water from the Falls of the Potomac.

Washington contains 6 banks, and about 14 newspaper offices, 5 or 6 of which issue dailies. For manufactures and commerce, see DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Population.—The resident population of Washington in 1850, was 40,001; in 1855, about 55,000; and including Georgetown, 65,000. But this number is greatly increased during the sessions of Congress, by the accession not only of the members and their families, but of visitors and persons spending the winter or a portion of it here, for the purpose of enjoying the society and gayety of the capital. Though the growth of Washington has not been rapid, it has been steady, and the city has increased within the past few years in a considerably greater ratio than heretofore.

History.—The site for the capital was selected at the original suggestion of President Washington, and by an act of Congress, July 16, 1790, the District of Columbia was formed. The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid by General Washington himself, September 18, 1793, and in 1800 the seat of government was removed hither from Philadelphia. The census of 1800 gave the population at 3210, which had increased to 8208, in 1810. In 1814, the city was taken by the British, when the Capitol, President's House, and the library of Congress were either wholly destroyed or greatly injured by fire, and other public works defaced. In 1820 the population was 13,247; 18,827 in 1830, and 23,364 in 1840. In 1846 was passed the act establishing the Smithsonian Institute; in 1850 the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia; and in 1851 the foundations were laid for the extension of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Rappahannock co., Virginia, 120 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is beautifully situated at the S.E. foot of the Blue Ridge, and on one of the branches of the Rappahannock River. It contains 1 or 2 churches, 1 academy, and several stores. Pop. about 400.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Beaufort co., North Carolina, on the left bank of Tar River, 127 miles E. by S. of Raleigh, and about 40 miles from Pamlico Sound. Vessels drawing 5 feet of water ascend to this village, and smaller boats to Tarborough. It has 2 banks, capital \$300,000, several stores, and a newspaper office. Pop. estimated at 1400.

WASHINGTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Wilkes co., Georgia, is situated on the dividing ridge between the Broad and Little Rivers, 53 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It has an active business, and contains a court-house, 4 churches, 1 bank, and a newspaper office. A branch railroad about 20 miles long extends southward to the Georgia Railroad.

WASHINGTON, a post-village in Autauga co., Alabama, on Alabama River, 13 miles W. by N. of Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Adams co., Mississippi, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Jackson. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several seminaries.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, on the Courtableau Bayou, at the head of steamboat navigation, and on the New Orleans Opelousas and Western Railroad, 7 miles N. of Opelousas.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing post-village of Washington co., Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos River, at the mouth of the Navasota, 66 miles N.W. of Houston, and 120 miles E. of Austin City. The Independence of Texas was proclaimed in 1836, at this place, which was the capital of the republic at the time of annexation to the United States, and for several years previous. It is favorably situated for trade, being at the head of steamboat navigation on the Brazos. The river flows through a fertile planting region, in which cotton, maize, and rice are produced, and the live-oak and red cedar are abundant. It contained, in 1851, 1 academy, 2 female schools, 20 stores, and 3 newspaper offices.

WASHINGTON, a township of Conway co., Arkansas. Pop. 325.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Hempstead co., Arkansas, 125 miles S.W. of Little Rock. It has a court-house, a jail, a United States land-office, a male and female seminary, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 469.

WASHINGTON, a township of Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 465.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 519.

WASHINGTON, a township, Sevier co., Arkansas. P. 465.

WASHINGTON, a township of Washitaw co., Arkansas. Pop. 469.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Rhea co., Tennessee, on the right bank of the Tennessee River, 134 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Maysville to Lexington, 3½ miles S.W. of the former. It is beautifully situated in a rich and well-improved country. It contains 3 churches. Pop. about 700.

WASHINGTON, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. P. 688.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S.E. part of Belmont co., Ohio, has 1 bank. Pop. 1532.

WASHINGTON, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 987.

WASHINGTON, a township of Carroll co., Ohio, intersected by the Carrollton Branch Railroad. Pop. 1020.

WASHINGTON, a township, Clermont co., Ohio. P. 2540.

WASHINGTON, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. P. 1216.

WASHINGTON, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. P. 1201.

WASHINGTON, a township, Coshocton co., Ohio. P. 998.

WASHINGTON, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1250.

WASHINGTON, a township of Defiance co., Ohio. P. 428.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Ohio, on Paint Creek, and on the Zanesville and Wilmington Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has several churches, 1 academy, a newspaper office, 2 woollen factories, and several mills. Laid out in 1811. Pop. 649.

WASHINGTON, a township, Franklin co., Ohio. P. 1270.

WASHINGTON, a post-village and township of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the National Road, 32 miles E. by N. of Zanesville. The village is situated in a fertile country, and has an active business. It contains 1 Catholic and 4 Protestant churches, 1 bank, and a woollen factory. Pop. estimated at 1200; of the township, 2216.

WASHINGTON, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. P. 1222.

WASHINGTON, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 391.

WASHINGTON, a township, Harrison co., Ohio. P. 1255.

WASHINGTON, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 532.

WASHINGTON, a township, Hocking co., Ohio. P. 1640.

WASHINGTON, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. P. 1468.

WASHINGTON, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. P. 756.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. P. 646.

WASHINGTON, a township of Licking co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1783.

WASHINGTON, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 668.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 1161.

WASHINGTON, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 456.

WASHINGTON, a township of Miami co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. It contains the village of Piqua. Pop. 4168.

WASHINGTON, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. P. 865.

WASHINGTON, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1825.

WASHINGTON, a township of Morrow co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1137.

WASHINGTON, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1390.

WASHINGTON, a township of Paulding co., Ohio. P. 155.

WASHINGTON, a township, Pickaway co., Ohio. P. 1099.

WASHINGTON, a township of Preble co., Ohio. P. 3060.

WASHINGTON, a village and township of Richland co., Ohio, on the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 2003.

WASHINGTON, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo Railroad. Pop. 1499.

WASHINGTON, a township of Scioto co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 706.

WASHINGTON, a township of Shelby co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 1261.

WASHINGTON, a township of Stark co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 3066.

WASHINGTON, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1091.

WASHINGTON, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 533.

WASHINGTON, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 355.

WASHINGTON, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 504.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in the N.W. part of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 1452.

WASHINGTON, a township, Adams co., Indiana. P. 548.

WASHINGTON, a township, Allen co., Indiana. P. 1305.

WASHINGTON, a township of Blackford co., Indiana. Pop. 470.

WASHINGTON, a township, Brown co., Indiana. P. 1249.

WASHINGTON, a township, Carroll co., Indiana. P. 1302.

WASHINGTON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. P. 799.

WASHINGTON, a township, Clarke co., Indiana. P. 1101.

WASHINGTON, a township of Clay co., Indiana. P. 1426.

WASHINGTON, a township, Clinton co., Indiana. P. 770.

WASHINGTON, a post-village and township, capital of Daviess co., Indiana, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 106 miles S.W. of Indianapolis, and 3 miles E. of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The village is the principal place of business in the county, and contains 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a land office. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1200; of the township in 1850, 2578.

WASHINGTON, a township of Decatur co., Indiana. Pop. 1994.

WASHINGTON, a township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 757.

WASHINGTON, a township, Elkhart co., Indiana. P. 510.

WASHINGTON, a township, Gibson co., Indiana. P. 754.

WASHINGTON, a township, Grant co., Indiana. P. 1007.

WASHINGTON, a township, Greene co., Indiana. P. 420.

WASHINGTON, a township of Hamilton co., Indiana. Pop. 1840.

WASHINGTON, a township of Hendricks co., Indiana. Pop. 1438.

WASHINGTON, a township, Jackson co., Indiana. P. 556.

WASHINGTON, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 343.

WASHINGTON, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 733.

WASHINGTON, a township, Marion co., Indiana. P. 1809.

WASHINGTON, a township, Miami co., Indiana. P. 966.

WASHINGTON, a township, Monroe co., Indiana. P. 740.

WASHINGTON, a township, Morgan co., Indiana. P. 2427.

WASHINGTON, a township, Noble co., Indiana. P. 645.

WASHINGTON, a township of Owen co., Indiana. P. 1709.

WASHINGTON, a township, Parke co., Indiana. P. 1194.

WASHINGTON, a township of Pike co., Indiana. Pop. 429.

WASHINGTON, a township, Porter co., Indiana. P. 429.

WASHINGTON, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 2129.

WASHINGTON, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 1558.

WASHINGTON, a township, Ripley co., Indiana. P. 1195.

WASHINGTON, a township, Rush co., Indiana. P. 1075.

WASHINGTON, a township, Shelby co., Indiana. P. 1144.

WASHINGTON, a township, Starke co., Indiana. P. 68.

WASHINGTON, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Pop. 861.

WASHINGTON, a township, Warren co., Indiana. P. 796.

WASHINGTON, a township of Washington co., Indiana. Pop. 2098.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village and township of Wayne co., Indiana, on the railroad from Richmond to New-castle, about 12 miles N.W. of the former. Pop. in 1850, 283; of the township, 1540.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, 71 miles N. of Springfield.

WASHINGTON, a village of Woodford co., Illinois, about 10 miles E. by N. of Peoria.

WASHINGTON, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 4301.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, is situated on the Missouri River, 60 miles by the road W. of St. Louis. It is the principal depot for the produce which is exported from the county.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lawrence co., Missouri. Pop. 1641.

WASHINGTON, a township, Osage co., Missouri. P. 1693.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 60 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Washington co., Iowa, is situated on a prairie, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City, and 7 miles N. of Skunk River. The Dubuque and Keokuk railroad passes through the place. It contains a court-house, and several stores.

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WASHINGTON, township, Greene co., Wisconsin. P. 317.

WASHINGTON, a town of Yolo co., California.

WASHINGTON, a region of land in the Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1854 by the United States Expedition under Dr. Kane. It is connected to Greenland by an immense glacier, which, issuing in 60° W. lon., runs nearly due N., presenting a face 300 feet in perpendicular height. This glacier was followed along its base for a distance of 80 miles in one unbroken escarpment. It is supposed to be the largest glacier ever discovered by any navigator, and the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland.

WASHINGTON, or **UAHUUA**, oo-á-hoo-gá, one of the Marquesas Islands, South Pacific Ocean: lat. 8° 56' S., lon. 139° 33' W. It is about 9 miles long and of striking appearance, forming in the middle a mountain 2430 feet high.

WASHINGTON BUTTE, (bûte,) a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE. See **CHESTERTOWN**, Maryland.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE. See **LEXINGTON**, Virginia.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a post-office of New York co., New York.

WASHINGTON HOLLOW, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 14 miles E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

WASHINGTON LAKE, of Yolo county, towards the N.W. part of California, is about 3 miles long by half a mile wide.

WASHINGTON MILLS, post-office, Oneida co., New York.

WASHINGTON SOUTH YUBA, a post-office of Nevada co., California.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a village of Orange co., New York, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Newburg.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a village of Oswego co., New York.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a post-village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 75 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 162 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WASHITA, formerly **OUACHITA**, wash'-taw', a river formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South Forks, which unite in Montgomery county, in the W. part of Arkansas. It flows in a general south-easterly course until it crosses the N. boundary of Louisiana. Below this its direction is nearly southward, and it falls into Red River by three channels, about 30 miles from its mouth. Its length is estimated at above 500 miles. The portion of this river below the mouth of the Texas is sometimes called Black River. It is regularly navigated by large steamboats to Camden, in Arkansas, about 300 miles from its mouth, and smaller boats sometimes ascend as far as Rockport. The chief towns on its banks are Camden, on the right, and Monroe, on the left bank.

WASHITA, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, contains 735 square miles. It is intersected by Washita River, and is drained by Beauf and Bartholomew Bayous. The surface is diversified by pine-clad hills. The soil in some parts is fertile, especially along the river. The parish contains extensive forests of pine, oak, and hickory. All of the streams above named are navigable by steamboats. A railroad is projected through the parish from Vicksburg to Shreveport. Capital, Monroe. Pop. 5008; of whom 2300 were free, and 2708 slaves.

WASHITA, a county in the S. central part of Arkansas, is intersected by the Washita River, navigable by large steamboats. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is mostly sandy and fertile. Washita county is among the most populous of the state, and is rapidly filling up with emigrants. Capital, Camden. Pop. 9591; of whom 6289 were free, and 3302 slaves.

WASHITA CITY. See **OUACHITA CITY**.

WASHOUGAL, wá'-shoo-gál', a post-office of Clark co., Washington Territory.

WASHTENAW, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Huron River, and by the North Branch of the Raisin; the East Branch of Grand River (called by the Indians Washtenong) rises in the county, which is also drained by the sources of Macon River, and by Saline and Stony Creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified with prairies, oak-openings, (plains producing a scattered growth of oaks free from underbrush,) and dense forests. The soil is a deep and fertile sandy loam. In 1850 it produced 528,042 bushels of wheat, 40,387 tons of hay, and 250,775 pounds of wool. The produce of wheat, hay, and wool was greater than that of any other county in the state excepting Oakland. The streams afford extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Capital, Ann Arbor. P. 28,567.

WASIONY, vá'-seen'-yee', a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, 8 miles N. of Rethel. Pop. 1000.

WASING, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WASIUGAN. See **VASIOGAN**.

WASLUI or **VASLUI**, vá'-loo'-ee, a town of Moldavia, on the Birlat, 40 miles S.E. of Yassy.

WASMES, vâm, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 6064.

WASMES-ANDEMETZ-BILIFFEIL, vâm ônd'mâ/breef'fu/ a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles E.S.E. of Tournay. Pop. 1000.

WASPINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WASPİK, wâ'-pik, a village and parish of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 10 miles N.E. of Breda. Pop. 2418.

WASSAIC, a post-village and station of Dutchess co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 85 miles from New York.

WASSAU. See **WAUSAU**.

WASSEIGES, vâ'ssai'h, a village of Belgium, province and 35 miles W. of Liege. Pop. 1020.

WASSELA, wâ'ssê-lâ', or, more properly, **WASSOULO**, (Wassoulo,) written **OUASSOULO** in French, a country of West Africa.

WASSELONNE, vâ'ssê-lonn', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles W.N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 4731, who manufacture woollen and cotton yarn and hosiery.

WASELY, a town of Austria. See **WESSELL**.

WASSEMION RIVER, Wisconsin. See **PEKATONICA**.

WASSENAAR, wâ'ssê-nan', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 5 miles W. of Leyden, and 2 miles from the North Sea. Pop. 1292.

WASSERBURG, wâ'ssêr-bûrg', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 31 miles E.S.E. of Munich. Pop. 2208.

WASSERLEBEN, wâ'ssêr-lâ'-bên, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government and 12 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Ilse. Pop. 1150.

WASSEROLLS, a village of Prussia. See **KRUMMENOLLS**.

WASSERTRUDINGEN, (Wassertrüdingen,) wâ'ssêr-trû'-ding-en, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, and on the railway, 19 miles S. of Anspach. Pop. 2017.

WASSIGNY, wâ'ssêen'-yee', a village of France, department of Aisne, 31 miles N. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 1224.

WASSONVILLE, a post-village in the N. part of Washington co., Iowa, situated on or near the English River.

WASSOULO. See **WASSELA**.

WASSOTAH, was-so'tâ, a strong hill-fort of South India, 20 miles W. of Sattarah, and taken by the British in 1818.

WASTWATER, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of St. Bees. It is the deepest of the Cumberland lakes, being 45 fathoms in depth off the S. shore. Its banks are precipitous on that side, but elsewhere they present little variety.

WASUNGEN, wâ'ssoong-en, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 5 miles N.N.W. of Meiningen. Pop. 2497.

WASUNGEN, a town of Central Germany. See **WÄHNGEN**.

WATAB, wâ'tab, a post-village of Benton co., Minnesota, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 100 miles above St. Anthony. It was laid out in 1850, and has some trade with the Indians.

WATAUGA, (wâ'-taw'-gá,) a river of North Carolina and Tennessee, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, in Watauga co., North Carolina. After passing through a mountain range, which forms the W. boundary of that state, it flows in a W.N.W. direction, and enters the Holston River in Tennessee, about 12 miles N. of Jonesborough. It is navigable by small boats from its mouth to Elizabethtown, and 8 miles higher. The motive power which it affords is very abundant, and is employed in the manufacture of iron.

WATAUGA, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee: area, estimated at 550 square miles. It is drained by Watauga River, from which it derives its name. The county is a mountainous region, having the Stone or Yellow Mountain on the N.W. border. Organized in 1849. Capital, Boone. Pop. 3400, of whom 3271 were free, and 129 slaves.

WATAUGA BEND, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

WATCHET, a maritime town of England, co. of Somerset, with a pier on a creek of the Bristol Channel, 5 miles E. of Dunster. Pop. 960.

WATCH HILL POINT, the E. side of the entrance to Fisher's Island Sound, about 2 miles S.E. of Stonington, Connecticut. On it is a revolving light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 18' 12" N., lon. 71° 52' W.

WATEEO, one of the Harvey Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 55' S., lon. 155° 6' W. Length 8 miles, breadth 5 miles. Surface hilly and fertile, and the inhabitants were partially converted to Christianity by the missionary Williams in 1823.

WATENSAN, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

WATERBEACH, wâ'têr-beech, a parish of England, co. and 5 miles N.N.E. of Cambridge, with a station on the East Counties Railway.

WATERBOROUGH, wâ'têr-bûr-rôh, a post-township in York co., Maine, 65 miles S.E. of Augusta. It is intersected by the York and Cumberland Railroad, and drained by the head branches of the Monsum and Little Ossipee Rivers. Pop. 1989.

WATERBOROUGH, a post-village of Chautauque co., 2079

New York, on Conswango Creek, about 10 miles E.N.E. of Jamestown.

WATERBOROUGH CENTRE, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WATERBURG, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

WATERBURY, *wă'ter-bēr-rē*, a thriving post-village and township of Washington co., Vermont, near Onion River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier. A plank-road here intersects with the railroad, securing to the place the trade of the back country. The village contains 4 churches and 10 stores. Pop. of the township, 2352.

WATERBURY, a beautiful and flourishing city of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck Railroad, and on the route of the Hartford Providence and Fishkill Railroad, about 28 miles S.W. of Hartford, 21 miles N.W. by N. of New Haven, and 82 miles N.E. of New York. It is delightfully situated in the Naugatuck Valley, the site extending eastward from the stream, up a graceful slope occupied with numerous tasteful residences. The dwellings generally are remarkable for their neatness, and are usually adorned with shade-trees, flower-gardens, and shrubbery. In the centre is a beautiful public square. There are now 7 churches in the city, several of which are elegant structures. St. John's, (Episcopal,) situated on the principal street, near the upper part of Centre square, is one of the most splendid church edifices in New England. It is built of granite, in the Norman style, and was dedicated in 1848. A new Methodist Episcopal church erected in 1853, has two towers, and makes a very fine appearance. The Second Congregational Society also completed in the early part of 1854 is a splendid brick edifice. Among the other buildings deserving of notice, may be mentioned the Scovill House, a hotel of the first class, fronting Centre square; Hotchkiss Block, an elegant brick row, in which are seven fine stores; and several of the factory buildings. There are 2 banks, the Waterbury Bank, with a capital of over half a million, and the City Bank, recently established, also a savings institution, and 2 building associations. Great attention has of late been paid to the subject of education; and by a vote of the inhabitants, the public schools are now free. A commodious brick building has been erected for a high school, with arrangements to accommodate over 200 pupils. The whole number of pupils in attendance upon the various schools of the city, is about 1100. A flourishing institution, called the Young Men's Institute, now numbers 400 members, and is provided with regular courses of lectures, and a library of 600 volumes. There are also several benevolent and other societies in the place. Two newspapers are published here, one of which, the *Waterbury American*, is of 9 years' standing.

Waterbury has long been distinguished for its varied and extensive manufactures. The business of making gilt buttons was commenced here as early as 1802, by Abel Porter, Daniel Clark, and others. It was not carried on to any considerable extent, however, till after the war of 1812, when the proprietors, having procured suitable machinery from England, extended their operations—rolling brass and copper, and making copper and brass wire, not only for their own consumption but for the general market. The second rolling-mill and button factory was erected in 1824. At that time, the whole amount of capital employed in manufactures in the town was less than \$100,000. There are now in operation 7 rolling-mills, each employing a capital of from \$100,000 to \$300,000. There are also about 40 joint-stock associations in the place, 8 of which have each a capital of over \$150,000, the others from \$125,000 down to \$10,000, making in the aggregate a capital of \$4,400,000. The raw copper annually used in the mills for manufacturing rolled copper and brass, brass and copper wire, tubing, German silver, plate brass, &c., is estimated at 2300 tons, and a third of that amount of spelter. The number of persons employed in the factories is estimated at 3000. A vast amount of metal is worked up into daguerreotype plates, brass butts, gilt and brass buttons, brass kettles, hooks and eyes, pins, umbrella trimmings, rings, &c. The pin factory here is one of the most extensive in the country. There are also manufactories of India-rubber suspenders and webbing, Florentine or covered buttons, felt cloth, pocket-cutlery, porcelain ware, cotton gins, machinery, files, castings, &c. The business prospects of Waterbury are very promising. Over 200 houses were erected in 1853. Pop. in 1830, 3071; in 1840, 3668; in 1850, 5137; in 1853, estimated at 7000.

WATERDEN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WATERDOWN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 7 miles N. of Hamilton.

WATERLOO, a river of South Carolina: rising in the W. part of North Carolina, it flows first eastward and then southward, under the name of Catawba, which it retains until it passes Rocky Mount, near the S.E. extremity of Chester district, South Carolina; then flowing S.E. and S., it passes by Camden, and unites with the Congaree at the S.E. extremity of Richland district. The river formed is called the Santee. Steamboats can ascend to Camden, more than 200 miles from the sea.

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WATEREE, a creek of Fairfield district, South Carolina, enters the Wateree River from the right, near the S. extremity of Lancaster district.

WATEREE, a post-village of Richland district, South Carolina, at the junction of the South Carolina Railroad with the Columbia Branch Railroad, 9 miles from Kingstville.

WATERFALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford. It is nearly surrounded by the river Hamps, which here flows for 3 miles underground.

WATERFORD, a maritime county of Ireland, Munster, on its S. coast, having E. Waterford Harbor, separating it from the county of Wexford, W. the county of Cork, and N. the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, from both of which it is separated by the Suir. Area 721 square miles, or 461,553 acres, of which 326,345 are arable, 23,048 in plantations, and 105,496 uncultivated. Pop. in 1851, 164,051. The Knockmeledon and Cumeragh Mountains intersect the county from W. to E., rising in some places to 2000 feet above the sea; and most part of the surface is mountainous, though there is much undulating and fine level land along the Suir in the N. and E., the Blackwater and Bride in the W., and skirting the coast, which is indented by Tramore, Dungarvon, and Youghal Harbors. This is the principal dairy county of Ireland. Tillage is increasing, and agriculture improving on the larger properties. Bacon and butter are the principal exports. Lead, iron, and copper, are met with, but few if any mines are now wrought. Limestone and marble are the chief mineral products. The fisheries are important. Some glass wares are manufactured, and in 1847, 1223 persons were employed in cotton, and 135 in silk factories. Waterford, Lisamore, Dungarvon, Portlaw, Tallo, and Cappoquin, are the principal towns. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

WATERFORD, a city and county, parliamentary borough, and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county, on the right bank of the Suir, which forms its harbor, and is lined by a fine quay about 1 mile in length, and crossed by a wooden bridge of 39 arches, connecting it with its suburb Ferrybank, 9 miles from the sea, 29 miles S.E. of Kilkenny, and 65 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of the city, in 1851, 25,297. It has some handsome but many miserable streets; its quay and harbor are the finest in Ireland. The principal edifices are the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, Deanery House, several parish churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, 5 other churches, and College of St. John; many dissenting chapels, the Town-Hall, Chamber of Commerce, County and City Prisons, and Court-Houses; Artillery Barracks, Custom-House, St. Reginald's Tower on the quay, an ancient fortress, now a police barrack; the Bluecoat School, several hospitals, the District Lunatic Asylum, Glynn's Poor-House, and the Savings Bank. Here are several remains of ancient fortifications and monasteries; also various endowed schools, one with an income of 1300*l.* a year; among the public establishments, are a house of industry, mendicity institution, several orphan societies; the Waterford Institution, with a library and museum; literary, scientific, agricultural, and horticultural societies. Waterford is the entrepôt for a large extent of country, the exports of which are valued at 2 millions sterling annually, chiefly consisting of dairy produce, bacon, live stock, agricultural produce, salmon, and cotton goods. Vessels of 800 tons can load and unload at the quay. In 1851 there entered 1652 sailing vessels, tonnage 110,556; and cleared 787 vessels, tonnage 80,232. The same year there entered 240 steamers, tonnage 69,775; and cleared, 252, tonnage 65,818. Registered shipping in 1847, 204 vessels; aggregate burden, 27,386 tons. Steamers afford the city continual communication with Dublin, Liverpool, and Bristol. Waterford has a yard for ship-building, and some manufactures of glass, starch, and blue, with distilleries and breweries. The city sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Marquis to the head of the Beresford family, whose magnificent seat, Curraghmore, is in the vicinity, the demesne comprising 4600 acres, traversed by the Clyde, and finely wooded.

WATERFORD, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 54 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Crooked River flows through its N.E. border. Pop. 1448.

WATERFORD, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, bounded on the S.E. by Connecticut River, and intersected by the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 45 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1412.

WATERFORD, a post-village and township in New London county, Connecticut, near the coast, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 44 miles E. by N. of New Haven. Pop. 2259.

WATERFORD, a post-village and township of Saratoga county, New York, is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, a little above the mouth of the Mohawk, and 10 miles above Albany. A bridge across the Hudson connects it with Lansingburg. The river is navigable by means of lockage to this point. The Albany Northern Railroad and the Champlain Canal pass through it. Waterford contains several churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, numerous stores, several flouring-mills, and a variety of

manufactures, including cotton goods, machinery, and other articles. Pop. of the township, 2683; of the village, about 2000.

WATERFORD, a township of Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 1638.

WATERFORD, a flourishing post-borough and township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and on Le Boeuf Creek, 15 miles S.E. of Erie. It is surrounded by a fine grazing country, and has considerable trade in lumber and the products of the dairy. The creek furnishes water-power for several mills. A plank-road connects the town with Erie and Meadville. Pop. of the borough in 1850, 498; of the township, 1545.

WATERFORD, a post-village in Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on Tuscarora Creek, 60 miles W. of Harrisburg.

WATERFORD, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles E. by S. of Pittsburgh.

WATERFORD, a thriving post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, on Kittoctan Creek, 156 miles N. of Richmond, contains 2 churches and several mills. Pop. estimated at 500.

WATERFORD, a post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, near the route of the Central Railroad, and 9 miles S. of Holly Springs.

WATERFORD, a post-village in Gibson co., Tennessee, 121 miles W. by S. of Nashville.

WATERFORD, a post-office of Spencer co., Kentucky.

WATERFORD, a village of Knox co., Ohio, on a branch of Vernon River, 12 miles N.W. of Mount Vernon. It has 2 mills and 1 church.

WATERFORD, a post-township, forming the N.N.W. extremity of Washington co., Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum River. Pop. 1600.

WATERFORD, a village of Berrien co., Michigan, on the Pawpaw River, 10 miles E. of Lake Michigan.

WATERFORD, a post-township in the central part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1086.

WATERFORD, a thriving village of Elkhart co., Indiana, on the Elkhart River, 2½ miles S. of Goshen. The water-power of the river is used in a flouring-mill, saw-mill, and carding machine.

WATERFORD, a post-office of La Porte co., Indiana, 6 miles S. by E. of Michigan City.

WATERFORD, a post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, on Spoon River, about 60 miles N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 265.

WATERFORD, a thriving post-village of Racine co., Wisconsin, on the Pishitaka or Fox River, 25 miles S.W. of Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has valuable water-power, and contains 2 flouring-mills, 3 saw-mills, a woollen factory, 4 stores, and several hotels. Pop. in 1853, about 550.

WATERFORD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, 40 miles S.W. of Hamilton. Pop. about 600.

WATERFORD, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, at the head of Pugwash Bay, 80 miles N. of Halifax.

WATERFORD CENTRE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

WATERFORD MILLS, post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

WATERFORDVILLE, a village of Camden co., New Jersey, about 5 miles E. of Camden, on Waterford Creek, contains a glass factory.

WATERFORD WORKS, a post-office of Camden co., New Jersey.

WATERGRASS HILL, a market-town of Ireland, Munster. co. and 10 miles N.E. of Cork. Pop. in 1851, 651.

WATERINGBURY, *wā'ter-ing-bū'ry*, a parish and formerly a market-town of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 5 miles W.S.W. of Maidstone. It is surrounded by hop and fruit plantations, and its vicinity has been styled "the garden of Kent."

WATERINGEN, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 12 miles N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1260.

WATERLAND, *wā'ter-lānt*, a district of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, between Amsterdam and Alkmaar, which suffered a destructive inundation in 1825.

WATERLAND, a group of islets in the Pacific Ocean, between the Solomon Archipelago and Australia.

WATERLOO, *wā'ter-loo'* (Dutch pron. *wā'ter-lō'*) a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 9 miles S.E. of Brussels, famous for the victory of the allied armies, commanded by the Duke of Wellington over the French, commanded by Napoleon, June 18, 1815. On the field of battle, an artificial mound, 425 feet in diameter at its base, and about 150 feet high, and surmounted by a colossal Belgian lion of cast-iron, has been raised, from which the best view of the scene of the action is obtained. On either side of the road to Genappe, and not far from the mound referred to, two other monuments have been erected—one a pillar to the memory of Colonel Gordon, and the other an obelisk in honor of the Hanoverian officers of the German legion, who fell on the spot. Pop. 2756.

WATERLOO, (*wā'ter-loo'*) a post-village of Waterloo township, and semi-capital of Seneca co., New York, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca Lake, and on the Auburn and Canandaigua Branch of the Central Rail-

road, 20 miles W. of Auburn. It contains a beautiful court-house, an academy, 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, a bank, a public hall, 1 newspaper office, about 30 stores, 9 hotels, 3 foundries with machine shops, 6 flouring and grist mills, 1 steam cotton-mill, 2 large manufactories of shawls and woollen goods, 1 of morocco, and a dry-dock and boat-yard. The outlet furnishes water-power, and is used as part of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Incorporated in 1824. P. in 1853, about 3500; of the township in 1850, 3795.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

WATERLOO, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, has about 150 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 69 miles W. of Harrisburg.

WATERLOO, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Rappahannock River, 63 miles W.S.W. of Washington. It contains 2 stores and 1 mill.

WATERLOO, a small village, Guilford co., North Carolina.

WATERLOO, a post-village in Granville co., North Carolina, 50 miles N. of Raleigh.

WATERLOO, a post-village in Laurens district, South Carolina, 65 miles N.W. by W. of Columbia.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Alabama, on the right bank of Tennessee River, 26 miles W. of Florence.

WATERLOO, a post-village in Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of Mississippi River, 20 miles N.W. by W. of Baton Rouge.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

WATERLOO, a township in the W. part of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1016.

WATERLOO, a village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, about 18 miles S.E. of Columbus.

WATERLOO, a village of Fayette co., Ohio, on Deer Creek, 100 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

WATERLOO, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 1090.

WATERLOO, a post-village and township of Fayette co., Indiana, on the W. fork of Whitewater River, 7 miles N.E. of Connersville. Pop. 833.

WATERLOO, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Illinois, about 22 miles S. of St. Louis. It contains a court-house, and a newspaper office.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Clark co., Missouri, about 12 miles N.W. of Alexandria, was formerly the capital of the county.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Black Hawk co., Iowa.

WATERLOO, a township in Grand co., Wisconsin.

WATERLOO, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 20 miles E. by N. of Madison, contains 1 church, 2 hotels, 4 stores, 1 manufactory of pumps, 1 of fanning-mills, and 1 of ploughs. P. about 300; of the township, 831.

WATERLOO, a small village of Rock co., Wisconsin.

WATERLOO, a county of Canada West, situated in the W. central part of the province. Area 513 square miles. It is drained by the Grand River. Pop. 26,537. Capital, Berlin.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 2 miles W. of Berlin.

WATERLOO, a village and township of Canada East, district of Montreal, about 60 miles from the city of Montreal. Pop. 2500.

WATERLOO or FORT ERIE, a thriving post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, situated on the Niagara River, and on the Buffalo Brentford and Goderich Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Buffalo. A wharf 2000 feet long, and a fine brick depot, have been constructed here for the accommodation of the business on the Railroad.

WATERLOO, a village situated in the township of Kingston, Canada West, 2 miles from the city of Kingston. Pop. about 250.

WATERLOO, a town or township of West Australia, co. of Wellington, on Collier River, S.E. of Australind.

WATERLOO MILLS, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WATERMELON, a post-office of Tatnall co., Georgia.

WATERMILL LOCK, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Penrith. The scenery is very picturesque, and here is the cataract of Airy-Force.

WATER-OVERTON or ORTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Warwick, on the West Midland Railway, 7 miles N.E. of Birmingham.

WATERPERRY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WATERPORT, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

WATERPROOF, a flourishing post-village of Tensas parish, Louisiana, on the right or W. bank of the Mississippi River, 17 miles S. of St. Joseph. It has a good landing.

WATERSA, an island of the Hebrides. See **VATERSA**.

WATERSIDE, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, on the Foyle, opposite Londonderry, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 600.

WATERSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WATER STREET, a village of Morris co., New Jersey.

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on the Whippany River, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Trenton.

WATER STREET, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, 100 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Fitchburg Railroad, 8 miles W. by N. of Boston. Charles River, which washes its southern border, affords water-power, and is navigable for vessels of six feet draught. Watertown contains various manufactories, a United States arsenal, and Mr. Cushing's beautiful garden, comprising 60 acres. The arsenal is situated on the N. bank of the river, near the village, and covers 40 acres of ground. The village is very pleasant, and connected with the Fitchburg Railroad at West Cambridge by the Watertown Branch Railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1810; in 1850, 2837.

WATERTOWN, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River and Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. The manufactures of silk thread, umbrella trimmings, sewing machines, hooks and eyes, &c., are carried on to some extent. Pop. 1533.

WATERTOWN, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Jefferson county, New York, is situated in Watertown township, on the left or S. bank of Black River, and on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, about 160 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 86 miles by railroad N.N.W. of Utica. It is the southern terminus of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, 75 miles long, which connects with the Northern Railroad at Stockholm. It contains a stone court-house and jail, a state arsenal of brick, 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$300,000, 9 or 10 churches, and several academies. Several newspapers are published in the borough. The river, which is here 60 yards wide, is crossed by a bridge. There is a fall of about 24 feet opposite the town, and rapids for 3 or 4 miles below, from which almost unlimited water-power may be derived with facility. The manufactories of this place are various and extensive, producing woollen and cotton goods, paper, flour, machinery, iron-ware, farming implements, leather, lumber, and other articles. Laid out in 1805. Pop. of the township in 1840, 5027; in 1850, 7201; in 1855, 7737.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in the W. part of Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 1373.

WATERTOWN, a township of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 315.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in the N. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1850.

WATERTOWN, a city of Wisconsin, on the line between Dodge and Jefferson counties, on Rock River, and on the Fond-du-Lac and Rock River Railroad, 40 miles E. by N. of Madison. It is finely situated on both sides of the river, at the Great Bend, where its course is changed from N.W. to nearly due S. The rapids above the town have a fall of 24 feet, from which abundant water-power may be derived. Watertown is the largest place in the county. It contains several churches, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, 1 bank, 2 select schools, 6 dry-good stores, about 20 other stores, and a variety of manufactories, among which are 3 flouring-mills, 4 saw-mills, 1 iron foundry with a machine shop, 1 pottery, 1 woollen factory, 4 manufactories of farming implements, 6 of wagons, and 5 of cabinet-ware. A plank-road extends to Milwaukee, and railroads are in progress to Milwaukee and Madison. Settled in 1836. Pop. in 1850, 1451; in 1853, about 4000.

WATERVALE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 13 miles S.E. of Syracuse.

WATER VALLEY, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WATER VALLEY, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

WATER VILLAGE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 48 miles N.E. of Concord.

WATERVILLE, a flourishing post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the right bank of the Kennebec River, at the Ticonic Falls, (18 feet in height,) and at the northern terminus of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, 82 miles N.N.E. of Portland. The Kennebec and Penobscot Railroad connect it with Bangor, and it is also the terminus of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. The water-power afforded by the Ticonic Falls and others in the vicinity is very great, and might easily be made available to almost any extent; only a small part of it is at present employed. There are here in operation numerous mills for grinding grain and plaster, sawing lumber, carding, &c. There are also various manufactories, principally of machinery, castings, and farming implements. An important trade is carried on with the surrounding country and through the Kennebec River, which, by means of a dam and locks at Augusta, is navigable to the foot of the falls opposite. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and about 30 stores. It is the seat of Waterville College, a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Baptists. Pop. of the township in 1840, 2971; in 1850, 3965.

WATERVILLE, a township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 54 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 42.

WATERVILLE, a post-village and township of Lamolile

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co., Vermont, about 40 miles N.W. by N. of Montpelier. The village contains 1 church, 1 academy, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and a number of shops. Pop. of the township, 753.

WATERVILLE, a thriving post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River and Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of New Haven. It is chiefly noted for the manufacture of pocket cutlery.

WATERVILLE, a post-village in Sangerfield township Oneida co., New York, on a branch of Oriskany Creek, 42 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and manufactories of woollen goods, flour, machinery, and other articles.

WATERVILLE, a village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Ridley Creek, about 4 miles S. by E. of Media.

WATERVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WATERVILLE, a post-township in the S.W. part of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 953.

WATERVILLE, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee River, and on the Walash and Erie Canal, 14 miles above Toledo.

WATERVILLE, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 18 miles W. of Milwaukee.

WATERVLIET, *wa'ter-vleet*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the frontiers of Holland, 16 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 1831.

WATERVLIET, *wa'ter-vleet*, a township forming the N.E. extremity of Albany co., New York, on the W. side of the Hudson River, opposite Troy. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, and by three railroads which terminate at Albany or Troy. Pop., including West Troy, 12,446.

WATERVLIET, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.

WATERVLIET CENTRE, a post-village of Watervliet township, Albany co., New York.

WATFORD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Herts, on the ancient Watling Street, close to a ford over the Colne, (whence its name,) and with a station on the North-Western Railway, 15 miles N.W. of London. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3800. The town has a spacious church, several chapels, free schools, almshouses, and other charities. The manufactures of straw-plait and malling are important; and the town is a large mart for corn and live stock. The Grand Junction Canal runs on its W. side, and the railway here passes through a tunnel upwards of 1 mile in length.

WATFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. In the vicinity are strong chalybeate springs, 5 miles N.N.E. of Daventry. It is intersected by the London and North-Western Railway.

WATH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WATH ON DEARNE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the railway, 5½ miles N. of Rotherham.

WATKINS, New York. See JEFFERSON.

WATKINSVILLE, a village of Goochland co., Virginia, 36 miles W. of Richmond.

WATKINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Georgia, 64 miles N. by W. of Milledgeville. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, 2 schools, and 2 stores.

WATKINSVILLE, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 9 miles from Marysville.

WATLING-STREET, a famous Roman highway extending across South Britain, in a direction from S.E. to N.W. Commencing at Dover, it extends past Canterbury, Rochester, and Dartford, to the city of London, a street in which it retains the name; thence it proceeds through the counties of Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, to Chester, and W. through North Wales to Caer-Seiont, in Carnarvonshire. From Wroxeter, a branch proceeds N. to Manchester, Lancaster, Kendal, and Cocker-mouth, and thence into Scotland. It is supposed to have been named in honor of Vitellius, the *Via* (or *Strata*) *Vitellina*, of which the modern name is a Saxon corruption. It is in some parts still an important highway.

WATLING'S ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, British West Indies, 60 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador, lat. 23° 56' 7" N., lon. 74° 28' W. Length 19 miles. Soil fertile; a lake occupies its centre. It contests with San Salvador the distinction of having been the first land in the New World seen by Columbus.

WATLINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Oxford, between two roads from Oxford to London, and near the Roman Ikenild Street, 5 miles S. of Tetworth. Pop. in 1851, 1884. The town has in its centre a curious market-cross.

WATLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WATONWAN RIVER has its source in a small lake in the S. part of Minnesota Territory, and running first N.E. and then easterly, empties itself into Blue Earth River, near 44° N. lat., and 94° 12' W. lon. Length estimated at 50 miles.

WATOU, *va'tou*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 35 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2975.

WATSON, a post-township in the E. part of Lewis co., New York. Pop. 1138.

WATSON, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 270.

WATSON, a township of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 313.
WATSON, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.
WATSON'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

WATSON'S STATION, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

WATSONTOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 18 miles above Sunbury.

WATSONVILLE, a post-office of Santa Cruz, co. of California.

WATTEN, *vát'tón'*, a village of France, department of Nord, on the Aa, and on a railway, 6 miles N.N.W. of St. Omer. Pop. 1108.

WATTEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 9 miles N.W. of Wick. In it are Tostingall and Watten Lochs, and many Scandinavian antiquities.

WATTENHEIM, *vát'ten-hime'*, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, 9 miles S.E. of Grünstadt. Pop. 1215.

WATTENSCHIEDT or **WATTENSCHIED**, *vát'ten-shfte'*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 41 miles W.N.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1150.

WATTENWEIL, *vát'ten-@lle'*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.E. of Bern. Pop. 1916.

WATTESFIELD, *wát'sfeild*, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WATTISHAM, *wót'tis-ám*, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WATTIGNIES, a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles S.W. of Lille. Pop. 2183. The French vanquished the Austrians here in 1793.

WATTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the border of the open tract of Filand, 21 miles S.W. of Norwich. Pop. in 1861, 1353. Near it is Wayland (or Wailing) Forest, the reputed scene of the tragic ballad of the "Babes in the Wood."

WATTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 5 miles S.S.W. of Great Driffield. It has spacious and imposing remains of an abbey and adjoining nunnery, founded in 1148, rebuilt in the Tudor era, and still in part habitable.

WATTON-AT-STONE, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WATTRELOS, *vát'tríel'*, a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles N.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 9432. It has extensive manufactures of cotton and oil-mills.

WATTS, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 460.

WATTSBOROUGH, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 97 miles S.W. of Richmond.

WATTSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, 18 miles S.E. of Erie. It has several saw-mills and grist-mills. A plank-road connects it with Erie. Pop. 227.

WATTS MILLS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

WATTSVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

WATTWILLER, *vát'treef'lain'*, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 24 miles N.E. of Belfort. Pop. 1854.

WATTWYL, *vát'twíll*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 17 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. of parish, 4541, employed in manufactures of muslins and calico.

WAUBESÉPIN/ICON or **WAP'SÉPIN/ECON**, a village of Scott co., Iowa, on Wapispinicon River, 60 miles E. by N. of Iowa City.

WAUCON'DA, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

WAUCOUSTA, *wá'-kooos'tá*, a post-office of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin.

WAUHATCH'EE, a post-village of Dade co., Georgia, 240 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

WAUKAUI, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, on the outlet of Rush Lake, about 60 miles N.E. of Madison. The village contains 3 hotels, 7 stores, and 5 mills. Pop. in 1855, 5400.

WAUHOOP, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

WAUKEENAH, a post-office of Jefferson co., Florida.

WAUKEGAN, formerly **LITTLEPORT**, a flourishing post-village, capital of Lake county, Illinois, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, 44 miles N. by W. of Chicago, and 50 miles S. of Milwaukee. The lake is about 80 miles wide opposite this place. The principal part of the village is built on a bluff which rises rather abruptly to the height of 50 feet, from which extensive views of water scenery may be obtained. Between the bluff and the shore there is a flat tract of ground about 400 yards wide, which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, and warehouses. Waukegan is a place of active trade, and is rapidly increasing in extent and business. Steamboats make frequent and regular passages from this town to Chicago, and other ports on the lake. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1850 was 1095. The exports in 1851 were valued at \$283,107, and the imports at \$69,081; total, \$352,188. It contained in that year 6 churches, 1 academy, 2 book stores, 27 dry-goods stores, 2 newspaper offices, 2 steam flouring-mills, and one bank. Pop. in 1850, 2949; in 1853 about 4500.

WAUKESHA, *wá'keh-shá'*, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the Pishtaka or Fox River, and by the Bark River, both of which rise within its borders; and it is interspersed with numerous

small lakes, none of which exceed 4 miles in length. The surface is undulating; the soil is calcareous and highly productive. The greater part of the county consists of prairies and oak openings. By the census of 1850, this county produced 52,369 bushels of barley—the greatest quantity raised in any county in the United States. The rock which is found near the surface is the blue limestone, an excellent building material. The county is traversed by the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroads, and by numerous plank-roads. Capital, Waukesha. Pop. 19,258.

WAUKESHA, formerly **PRAIRIEVILLE**, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the Pishtaka or Fox River, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, 18 miles W. of Milwaukee, and 60 miles E. of Madison. Plank-roads have been laid in several directions from the village. These facilities for trade, together with the water-power of the river, and the fertility of the adjacent land, render this a place of active business. It is situated at the extremity of a beautiful prairie. The Court-house and Jail are built of Waukesha limestone, a superior article, quarried in the immediate vicinity. There are 6 churches, an academy, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and an institution styled Carroll College, incorporated in 1846. The village contains 8 dry-goods stores, above 12 other stores, an iron foundry, a machine shop and car factory, 4 hotels, a flouring-mill, a carding-mill, and 4 saddle and harness shops. Incorporated in 1852. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 4000; of the township in 1850, 2314.

WAUPACCA, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into Wolf River in Waupaca county.

WAUPACCA, a county in the N. central part of Wisconsin, contains 720 square miles. It is drained by Waupaca, Wolf, and Embarras Rivers. The surface is uneven, and partly occupied with forests. Organized in 1851, and therefore not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Mukwa.

WAUPACCA, a post-township near the central part of Waupaca co., Wisconsin.

WAUPUN, a thriving post-village township, on the line between Fond-du-Lac and Dodge counties, and on the Fond-du-Lac and Madison Railroad, (unfinished,) 74 miles N.E. of Madison, is a place of importance, as the site of the State Prison. It has 2 churches, 9 stores, and 2 mills. Pop. in 1853, about 500; of the township in 1850, 852.

WAUREKAURI, *waw-re-kaw'ree*, the farthest of the Chatham Islands, Pacific Ocean, E. of New Zealand.

WAUSAU or **WASSAU**, formerly **BIG BULL FALLS**, a post-village, capital of Marathon co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River, 175 miles N. of Madison. Large quantities of lumber are procured here annually, and sent down the river by rafts. It contains 5 stores, 4 flour-mills, and 9 saw-mills. It has a migratory population, estimated at from 300 to 600.

WAUSHARA, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, contains about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Neenah, White, and Pine Rivers. Organized in 1852. Capital, Sacramento.

WAUSHARA, a township of Waushara co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah River. It contains the county seat.

WAUSHARA, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, 43 miles N.N.E. of Madison, contains 2 churches, 3 hotels, 6 stores, and 2 mills. Pop. 400.

WAUTHIER-BRAINE, *vo'te-á' bráin*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Haine, 12 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1219.

WAUTOMA, a post-township near the central part of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

WAUWATOSA, a post-village and township of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, 5 miles W. of Milwaukee. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 hotels, 1 flour and 1 saw mill, and 4 stores. Pop. of the township 2500.

WAVELAND, a pleasant post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, about 15 miles S.W. of Crawfordsville. Pop. about 300.

WAVENDON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WAVENEY, a river of England, rises near the source of the Little Ouse, with which it forms nearly the whole boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk, flows E. and N.E., past Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles, and joins the expansion of the Yare, 4 miles S.W. of Yarmouth, after a course of 50 miles. It is navigable in the latter half of its course to Bungay, and by a short cut it is joined to the Lothing, 2 miles W. of Lowestoft.

WAVERLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Surrey, parish of Farnham, with the remains of a famous Cistercian abbey, founded in 1128.

WAVERLY, a thriving post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the Chemung River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 17 miles E.S.E. of Elmira. It is an important railroad station, with several hotels and stores. The route of the North Pennsylvania Railroad terminates here.

WAVERLY, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.
WAVERLY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.
 See **ABINGTON CENTRE**.

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WAVERLY, a small village of Troup co., Georgia.

WAVERLY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

WAVERLY, a post-office of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

WAVERLY, a post-village, capital of Humphreys co., Tennessee, 66 miles W. of Nashville. It has several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

WAVERLY, a thriving post-village of Peesee township, Pike co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on Crooked Creek, 61 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 643.

WAVERLY, a post-township in the N.E. central part of Van Buren co., Michigan, intersected by the N. branch of Pawpaw River. Pop. 186.

WAVERLY, a village of Morgan co., Indiana, on the West Fork of White River, 18 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

WAVERLY, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, about 30 miles S.W. of Springfield.

WAVERLY, a thriving village of Lafayette co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Missouri River, 23 miles below Lexington. Laid out in 1843. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

WAVERLY, a post-office of Bremer co., Iowa.

WAVERLY HALL, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia, about 10 miles S.E. of Hamilton.

WAVERLY STATION, a post-office, La Salle co., Illinois.

WAVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WAVERTON, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

WAVERTREE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WAVRE, *vâv'r*, a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 5241, who manufacture hats, leather, beer, and cotton yarn. Here the French, under Grouchy, engaged the Prussians, June 18, 1815.

WAVRE-NOTRE-DAME, *vâv'r not'r dâm*, a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2172.

WAVRE-SAINT-CATHERINE, *vâv'r sâs' kâ'th'-reen'*, a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.E.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3174.

WAVRIN, *vâv'rân'*, a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 2818.

WAWARSING, a post-township in the S.W. part of Ulster co., New York, intersected by Rondout Creek, and by the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Pop. 6459.

WAWBICK (*waw/bink*) RIVER, Wisconsin, rises near the centre of Waupaca county, and flowing S.E. enters Wolf River.

WAWEWANTET RIVER, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, flows into Buttermilk Bay.

WAWKOW, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

WAW-PE-CUNG, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

WAWRZENCZYCE, *vâv'zhên-cheet'sh'*, a market-town of Poland, province of Kielce, 18 miles E.N.E. of Cracow. Pop. 2000.

WAXAHACHIE, a creek of Texas, flows S.E. through the middle of Ellis co., and unites with Pecan Creek, in Navarro county.

WAXAHACHIE, a thriving post-village, capital of Ellis co., Texas, about 20 miles W. of Trinity River, and 190 miles N. by E. of Austin City. It contained, in 1861, a church, a flourishing school, a Masonic hall, and 2 dry-goods stores. Laid out in 1850.

WAXHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WAXHAW CREEK rises in North Carolina, and flows S.W. through Lancaster district of South Carolina, into Catawba River.

WAXHAW or **WAXSAW**, a settlement in the S.W. part of Union co., North Carolina, on a creek of its own name. It is the oldest and most wealthy settlement in the county, and is noted as the birth-place of General Andrew Jackson, who is said to have been born one-quarter of a mile from the boundary between North and South Carolina.

WAXHAW, post-office, Lancaster district, South Carolina.

WAXHOLM, *vâx/holm*, (improperly written **VAXHOLM**.) a strongly fortified town of Sweden, 12 miles E. of Stockholm, on the island of Waxö, (*vâx'ö*) in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1000.

WAX/WAY, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes; lat. 3° 33' S., lon. 123° 17' E.

WAY, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

WAYBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WAYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WAYOEU or **WAYGIU**. See **WAIGEO**.

WAYLAND, a post-village and township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 16 miles W. by N. of Boston. Cochituate Lake, from which Boston is supplied with water, lies partly on its southern boundary. Pop. 1115.

WAYLAND, a township in Steuben co., New York, intersected by the Buffalo and Corning Railroad. Pop. 2067.

WAYLAND, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

WAYLAND, a post-office of Schuyler co., Illinois.

WAYLAND CENTRE, a post-office, Allegan co., Michigan.

WAYLAND DEPOT, a post-village of Steuben co., New York.

WAYLANDSBURG, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, on Crooked Creek, 102 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It contains 2 mills.

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WAYLAND'S SPRINGS, a thriving village of Lawrence co., Tennessee, 95 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. The medicinal springs at this place have lately attracted public attention.

WAYMANSVILLE, a village of Upson co., Georgia, 98 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville. It has 2 cotton factories, which employ above 100 operatives.

WAYMART, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Easton to Belmont, 9 or 10 miles W. by N. of Honesdale. Incorporated in 1851. Pop. 300.

WAYNE, *wân*, a county in the N.W. central part of New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and is drained by Clyde River, with its two principal branches, Canadaigua Outlet and Mud Creek, and by several smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. Iron ore, water limestone, and gypsum are found; also sulphur and weak salt springs. It has a lake coast of about 35 miles, and comprisesodus, East, and Port Bays, which afford facilities for the lake trade. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, and by the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad, and theodus Point and Southern Railroad. Organized in 1823, having been formed out of portions of Ontario and Seneca counties, and named in honor of General Anthony Wayne. Capital, Lyons. Pop. 44,953.

WAYNE, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 700 square miles. The Delaware River forms its boundary on the E. and N.E. It is also drained by Lackawaxen, Dyberry, Starucca, and Equinunk Creeks. The surface is elevated and hilly, having a high ridge, named Moccasin Mountain, near the W. border. Lumber is the chief article of export, a large part of the county being covered with forests. The surface rocks are sandstone and red shale. The New York and Erie Railroad passes along the E. border. The canal and railroad of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company traverse the county. Organized in 1798. Capital, Honesdale. Pop. 21,890.

WAYNE, a county in the W. part of Virginia, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. The Ohio River forms its boundary on the N., separating it from Ohio, and the Sandy River separates it from Kentucky on the W.; it is also drained by Twelvepole Creek. The surface is broken by numerous hills or ridges, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is productive. The highlands abound in stone-coal. Ginseng is one of the articles of export. Formed in 1842 out of part of Cabell county. Capital, Wayne Court House. Pop. 4760; of whom 4571 were free, and 189 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina: area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed by the Neuse River, navigable for steamboats, and bounded on the N.N.E. by the Contentny Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy, and fertile near the river. It is intersected by the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, and the North Carolina Central Railroad. Capital, Goldsborough. Pop. 13,436; of whom 8466 were free, and 5020 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Altamaha, navigable by steamboats, and intersected in the southern part by Santilla River. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with pine woods. The soil is sandy and generally sterile. Capital, Waynesville. Pop. 1499; of whom 1093 were free, and 406 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is intersected by the Chickasawhay River. The surface is uneven; the soil is sandy, and is said to be rather inferior. The county contains forests of pine. It is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Capital, Winchester. Pop. 2892; of whom 1499 were free, and 1393 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S.E.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama: area estimated at 750 square miles. The Tennessee River washes the N.W. border; it is also drained by Cypress and Reinas Creeks. The surface is hilly, and the soil productive. The surplus produce of the county is exported by steamboats on the Tennessee River. The Nashville and South-Western Railroad is projected through the county. Iron ore is found. Capital, Waynesborough. Pop. 8179; of whom 7240 were free, and 930 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee: area estimated at 700 square miles. It is drained by Beaver and Otter Creeks, and South Fork, affluents of Cumberland River, which forms its northern boundary. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys; the latter of which have a fertile soil, based on limestone. Extensive beds of coal and iron ore are found. The Cumberland River is navigable for about 8 months in the year, and the county is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1800. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 8692; of whom 7862 were free, and 830 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 550 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Killbuck Creek, and the Muddy Fork of the Walhonding River, and also drained by Chippewa River and Sugar Creek. The surface is generally rolling. The soil is a deep clayey

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loam, remarkably fertile, and under good cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, butter, and live stock are the staples. By the census of 1850 this county yielded more oats than any other county in the state, and more wheat and butter than any other county excepting Stark. There were produced in that year 571,377 bushels of wheat; 427,319 of oats; and 1,027,923 pounds of butter. Large mines of stone-coal have been opened in the eastern, and quarries of limestone in the southern part of the county. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio, the Cleveland and Zanesville, and the Cleveland Medina and Tuscarawas Railroads. Capital, Wooster. Pop. 32,981.

WAYNE, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and on Detroit River, which separates it from Canada West: area about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Huron River, and also drained by Rouge River, and its North, Middle, and South Branches, and by Campbell's and Brownstown Creeks. The general surface is level, excepting the western part, which is rather undulating. The soil contains a large proportion of clay, and is very productive. Nearly all the surface was originally covered with dense forests. Limestone of fine quality is procured in the S.E. part, near Detroit River; sulphur springs are also found in the same vicinity. The Rouge River and its branches furnish motive power for mills. The county is intersected by the Central Railroad, by the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad, and by several plank-roads. Wayne county is the most populous and important in the state. Capital, Detroit. Pop. 42,756.

WAYNE, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the several forks of Whitewater River. The surface is agreeably diversified by gentle undulations. The soil is mostly a rich loam based on clay and limestone, and is so highly cultivated that this is regarded the model county of the state. Blue limestone underlies the surface. The county is abundantly supplied with water-power, which is extensively used in manufactures. The Whitewater Canal extends from this county to the Ohio River. The other public improvements are the Indiana Central, the Richmond and Newcastle, and the Hamilton Eaton and Richmond Railroads, and the National Road. Wayne county is the most populous and wealthy in the state. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 25,320.

WAYNE, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 570 square miles. It is intersected in the E. part by the Little Wabash River, in the S.W. part by the Skillet Fork of that river, and also drained by Elm Creek. The county is extensively covered with forests, and contains prairies of moderate size. The soil is productive. Capital, Fairfield. Pop. 6825.

WAYNE, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. It is traversed by the St. Francis, Big Black, and Castor Rivers, all of which flow south-eastward, and also drained by Beaver, Brushy, and Big Creeks. The soil in some parts is fertile. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 4518; of whom 4158 were free, and 360 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 500 square miles. It is drained by the S. fork of Chariton River, and by the sources of Medicine and Locust Creeks, which flow southward. This county is said to be fertile and well watered, but deficient in timber. The S. fork of the Chariton affords motive power for mills. Organized about the year 1850. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 340.

WAYNE, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, 12 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. 1387.

WAYNE, a post village and township of Steuben co., New York, 12 miles N.E. of Bath. The township borders on Crooked Lake. Pop. 1347.

WAYNE, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1348.

WAYNE, a township, Clinton co., Pennsylvania. P. 396.

WAYNE, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. 882.

WAYNE, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, about 27 miles S.E. by S. of Erie. Pop. 1122.

WAYNE, a township, Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 1258.

WAYNE, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal, 14 miles N. of Beaver. Pop. 756.

WAYNE, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 19 miles S.W. of Lewistown. Pop. 1291.

WAYNE, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1968.

WAYNE, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

WAYNE, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1682.

WAYNE, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 699.

WAYNE, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 671.

WAYNE, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1918.

WAYNE, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1502.

WAYNE, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1429.

WAYNE, a township of Clermont co., Ohio, intersected by the Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1391.

WAY

WAYNE, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1435.

WAYNE, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 977.

WAYNE, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1162.

WAYNE, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 1243.

WAYNE, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio, intersected by the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. Pop. 1801.

WAYNE, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1152.

WAYNE, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1177.

WAYNE, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 1090.

WAYNE, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1440.

WAYNE, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the W. side of the Scioto River, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 644.

WAYNE, a township of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 219.

WAYNE, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad. P. 2342.

WAYNE, a township of Warren co., Ohio, intersected by the Little Miami Railroad. It contains the villages of Waynesville and Corwin. Pop. 4081.

WAYNE, a township of Wayne co., Ohio, bordering on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 2079.

WAYNE, a township of Cass co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 682.

WAYNE, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

WAYNE, a township of Allen co., Indiana, intersected by several railroads. It contains Fort Wayne, the county seat. Pop. 5282.

WAYNE, a township, Bartholomew co., Indiana. P. 789.

WAYNE, a township of Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 590.

WAYNE, a township of Hamilton co., Indiana. Pop. 955.

WAYNE, a township of Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 2075.

WAYNE, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 513.

WAYNE, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 734.

WAYNE, a township of Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 2323.

WAYNE, a township, Montgomery co., Indiana. P. 1249.

WAYNE, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 624.

WAYNE, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 1138.

WAYNE, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. P. 1136.

WAYNE, a township of Wayne co., Indiana, intersected by the Central Railroad and others. It contains the village of Richmond. Pop. 4959.

WAYNE CENTRE, a post-office of Dupage co., Illinois.

WAYNE, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop. 444.

WAYNE, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 336.

WAYNE, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

WAYNE, township of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 336.

WAYNE, a township, Washington co., Wisconsin. P. 714.

WAYNE, a post-office of Dupage co., Illinois.

WAYNE CITY, a village of Jackson co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Missouri River. It is the landing-place for Independence, from which it is 4 or 5 miles distant.

WAYNE COURT HOUSE, capital of Wayne co., Virginia, 275 miles in a direct line W. of Richmond. Laid out in 1842.

WAYNE FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WAYNESBOROUGH, wānz/būr-rūh, a pleasant post-borough of Washington township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike leading from Mercersburg to Baltimore, 57 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It is one of the principal towns of the county, containing a number of fine churches, and a newspaper office. The houses are chiefly built of stone. The surrounding country is of limestone formation, fertile and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1850, 1019.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on or near the Central Railroad, and on the South River, at the W. base of the Blue Ridge, 108 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and an academy. Pop. estimated at 600.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a village of Wayne co., North Carolina, on the left bank of the Neuse River, below the mouth of Little River, and on the North Carolina Railroad, 51 miles S.E. of Raleigh, and about 1 mile W. of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad. It was formerly the county seat. Two or three newspapers are issued here.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Burke county, Georgia, 30 miles S. of Augusta. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 churches, an academy, and several stores. A railroad extends from this village to the Central Railroad at Millen, and in the opposite direction to Augusta.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Wayne county, Tennessee, 90 miles S.W. of Nashville, is situated in a hilly and fertile country, and has several stores.

WAYNESBURG, wānz/būrg, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 48 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, with which it is connected by a turnpike.

WAYNESBURG, a thriving town of Franklin township, and capital of Greene county, Pennsylvania, 45 miles S. by W. of Pittsburgh. It is situated in a pleasant valley, which has a fertile soil. It contains a handsome court-house, 5 or 6 churches, 1 seminary, 1 bank, and a college under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 862; in 1865, about 1200.

WAY

WAYNESBURG, a small village, Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

WAYNESBURG, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, 64 miles S. of Frankfort, has 3 stores.

WAYNESBURG, a post-village of Sandy township, Stark co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 12 miles S.E. of Canton. It is surrounded by a rich country, from which large quantities of wheat are exported. Pop. estimated at 800.

WAYNESBURG, a thriving village in Congress township, Wayne co., Ohio, 18 miles N.W. of Wooster.

WAYNESBURG, a village of Decatur co., Indiana, 14 miles S.W. of Greenfield.

WAYNESFIELD, *wainz/feeld*, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio.

WAYNESFIELD, a township of Lucas co., Ohio, intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal. It contains Maumee City, the county seat. Pop. 2371.

WAYNESVILLE, *wainz/vil*, a post-village, capital of Haywood county, North Carolina, on the Western Turnpike, 28½ miles of Raleigh. It is situated between the Blue Ridge and Iron Mountain, in an elevated and hilly region.

WAYNESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wayne county, Georgia, 176 miles S.E. of Milledgeville. It has a church, academy, and 1 store.

WAYNESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Wayne township, Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River, and near the railroad of that name, 37 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It is a place of active trade, and has a newspaper office, a woolen factory, and several mills in operation. Laid out in 1802. Pop. in 1850, 756.

WAYNESVILLE, a post-village of De Witt co., Illinois, near the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Clinton. It has 8 or 10 stores, and about 450 inhabitants.

WAYNESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Pulaski county, Missouri, on a fork of the Gasconade River, 80 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has an active trade in pine lumber.

WAYNETOWN, *wainz/town*, a post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 10 miles W.N.W. of Crawfordsville.

WAYNMANVILLE, a post-office of Upson co., Georgia.

WAY, *poio*, *poio/wa*, an island in the Gulf of Siam, lat. 9° 58' N., lon. 102° 48' E.

WAYPORT, a village of Monroe co., Indiana, 8 miles N. of Bloomington.

WAZIERZ, a town of Prussian Silesia. See **HERRNSTADT**.

WAZERABAD, a town of the Punjab. See **VAZERABAD**.

WAZEMMES, *va'zamm'*, a town of France, department of Nord, and an important suburb of the city of Lille, on the S.W. Pop. in 1852, 13,086.

WEA, *weo*, or **WEATON**, *wee/ton*, a village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, near the Wabash River, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 70 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

WEA CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Wabash River from the S., 4 miles below Lafayette.

WEAKLEY, a county in the N.N.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky. Area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by several forks of Obion River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. The Nashville and Mississippi Railroad will pass through the county, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad near the western border. Capital, Dresden. Pop. 14,698; of whom 11,538 were free, and 3170 slaves.

WEALD, *weald*, a chapelry of England, co. of Kent.

WEALD, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WEALD, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WEALD, *the*, of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, comprises the area formerly occupied by the Saxon *Andredwald*, (or *Andersida Sylvannder* of the Romans,) long a dense forest, between the North and South Downs, from near Farnham and Petersfield, (Hants.) eastward to the sea at Hythe, Rye, and Eastbourne. It is still in a great part richly wooded with oak and beech, and is a highly fertile agricultural region, interspersed only with a few small towns, the principal of which are Horsham, East Grinstead, Cuckfield, Cranbrook, and Tunbridge-Wells.

WEAL, *weer*, a river of England, co. of Durham, the centre of which it traverses, rises at the W. extremity of the county; flows E.S.E., past Stanhope and Wolsingham to Bishop-Auckland, and thence mostly N.E. past Durham and Chester-le-Street to Sunderland, where it is crossed by a magnificent one-arched iron bridge; and enters the North Sea at Wearmouth, after a course of 67 miles.

WEARDALE-ST. JOHN, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Durham, parish and 6½ miles W. of Stanhope. Pop. chiefly employed in lead-mines, and included in the parish.

WEARE, *wair*, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WEARE, *wair*, a post-township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 14 miles S.W. of Concord, intersected by the Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad. It contains the villages of East Ware and North Ware, both on the railroad, and various manufactures. Pop. 2436.

WEARE'S COVE, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

WEAR-GIFFORD, England. See **WARR-GIFFORD**.

WEARMOUTH, (*weer/muth*.) **BISHOP**, a parish of England, co. of Durham, included in the borough of Sunderland.

WEB

WEARMOUTH, MONK, a parish of England, co. of Durham, comprised in the borough of Sunderland. The monastery formerly here, and from which the parish derives its name, was long the residence of the venerable Bede.

WEASEL, *wee/zel*, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, on the right bank of the Passaic River, 60 miles N.E. of Trenton, contains about 40 dwellings.

WEASENHAM (*wee/zen-ham*) **ALL-SAINTS**, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEASENHAM ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEATHERLY, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

WEATHERSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WEATHERSFIELD, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, 65 miles S. by E. of Montpelier, on Connecticut River, intersected by the Black River, which affords water-power. It contains the manufacturing village of Perkinsville and 2 or 3 others. Ascutney Mountain is situated on its northern boundary. Pop. 1851.

WEATHERSFIELD, a township in Trumbull co., Ohio, intersected by the Mahoning River. Pop. 1717.

WEATHERSFIELD, a thriving village of Henry co., Illinois, 55 miles N.N.W. of Peoria.

WEATHERSFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

WEAHLERU, *w6-bloof*, a post-office, St. Clair co., Missouri.

WEAVER or **WEEVER**, a river of England, co. of Chester, joins the estuary of the Mersey at Winton, after a course of 45 miles, for 20 of which it has been made navigable. Principal affluents, the Dane and Peover.

WEAVERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WEAVERSVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 100 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

WEAVERSVILLE, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia, 114 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

WEAVERTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WEAVERVILLE or **WEAVERSVILLE**, a post-town of Trinity co., California, near one of the branches of Trinity River. Pop. in 1853, about 2500. The votes polled September 7th of that year amounted to 545.

WEBB, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Rio del Norte River, which separates it from Mexico, has an area of about 3135 square miles. The Nueces River forms its boundary on the N. The land is adapted to cotton, sugar-cane, and corn, but its cultivation is hindered by frequent invasions of the Indians. The chief business of the inhabitants is the raising of horses and cattle. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Judge James Webb, formerly of Florida. Capital, Laredo.

WEBBER'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Travis co., Texas, 13 miles E. by S. of Austin.

WEBB'S FORD, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

WEBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

WEBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

WEBB'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Franklin co., Illinois.

WEBB'SVILLE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

WEBER, a county in the N.W. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at about 12,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, and on the W. by California, and is drained by Bear River, and other smaller streams. A large portion of the Great Salt Lake lies within its borders. Capital not yet established. Pop. 1186.

WEBER RIVER rises in Salt Lake co., Utah, and flowing first N.W. and then S.W., falls into the Great Salt Lake. It forms part of the boundary between Davis and Weber counties.

WEBSTER, a new county of Iowa, comprising the late counties of Risley and Yell. It lies a little N. and W. of the central part of the state, and is 48 miles long and 24 wide, with an area of 1150 square miles. It is drained by the Des Moines River, and the Lizard and Boone branches of the same stream. The centre of the county is about 145 miles N.W. of Iowa City. The population is unknown, the county having been formed since the census of 1850.

WEBSTER, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Maine, 20 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1110.

WEBSTER, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 55 miles W.S.W. of Boston. The principal villages are Webster and North Webster, both on the railroad. The streams afford excellent water-power, which is largely employed in manufactures. Pop. of the township in 1840, 1043; in 1850, 2371.

WEBSTER, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Monroe co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2440.

WEBSTER, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, 20 miles S.W. of Greensburg.

WEBSTER, a post-village of Jackson co., North Carolina, on a small branch of the Tennessee River.

WEBSTER, a post-office of Winston co., Mississippi.

WEBSTER, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

WEB

WEBSTER, a small post-village of Darke co., Ohio.
WEBSTER, a township in Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 237.
WEBSTER, a post-township in the N. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, partly intersected by the Huron River. P. 924.
WEBSTER, a village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River, about 120 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.
WEBSTER, a post-office of Wayne co., Indiana.
WEBSTER, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.
WEBSTER, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri.
WEBSTER, a village of Washington co., Missouri, about 75 miles S.W. of St. Louis.
WEBSTER, a small town of Sacramento co., California, on the right bank of the Sacramento River, about 20 miles below Sacramento City.
WEBSTER, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.
WEBSTER'S MILLS, a small post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania.
WECHSELBURG, *Wék'sel-búrg*, a town of Saxony, at the confluence of the Zwickau with the Mulde, 13 miles N.N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1192.
WECHT. See **VECHT**.
WECKELSDORF, *Wék/kpé-dorf*, (**OBER**, *o'bér*, and **UNTER**, *ún'tér*.) two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, on the Mettau. Pop. 1804.
WECKERSDORF, *Wék/kpé-dorf*, or **SKRINICE**, *skre-nétsch*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, 4 miles from Braunau. Pop. 1436.
WEDDINGEN, *wéd/ding-en*, three contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. United population 3080, mostly employed in glass-works, charcoal-burning, and stone-quarries.
WEDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
WEDEL, *wé/del*, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe, 12 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 1800.
WEDGE ISLANDS, South Australia, Spencer's Gulf. See **GAMBIE ISLANDS**.
WEDMORE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
WEDNESBURY, *wén's/bý-re*, or **WODENSBURY**, (vulgarly called *Wedgbury*.) a market-town and parish of England, co. of Stafford, near the source of the Tame, on the Birmingham and Walsall Canal, and on the North-West Railway, 7½ miles N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of town in 1851, 11,914, employed in coal and iron mines, iron-rolling mills, and manufactures of muskets, coach and saddlers' ironmongery, nails, tools, and grates. The church has curious monuments.
WEDNESFIELD, *wén's/féeld*, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles E.N.E. of Wolverhampton. Edward the Elder here obtained a decisive victory over the Danes in 910.
WEDDON-BECK or **WEDDON-ON-THE-STREET**, (so called from its position on the ancient Watling Street.) a parish of England, co. of Northampton, on the Grand Junction Canal, and with a principal station on the North West Railway, 6½ miles N.W. of Blisworth. Here is the central dépôt in England for military arms and stores, with spacious barracks. Weddon was the royal residence of Wulf here, king of Mercia.
WEDDON-LOYS or **PINKNEY**, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
WEEDOW-WEER, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Alabama, at the confluence of the Tallapoosa and Little Tallapoosa Rivers, about 150 miles E. of Tuscaloosa. The county seat was located here quite recently.
WEED 3 CORNERS, a post-office, Walworth co., Wisconsin.
WEESPORT, a post-village in Brutus township, Cayuga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad, 24 miles W. of Syracuse. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and a number of stores and warehouses.
WEEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.
WEEK, a parish of England, co. of Hants.
WEEK ST. LAWRENCE, a parish, England, co. Somerset.
WEEK ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.
WEEK/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
WEEKS' MILLS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.
WEELAU/NEE, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.
WEELDE, *wé/dé*, a village of Belgium, province and 30 miles N.E. of Antwerp, on the Aa. Pop. 1174.
WEE/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
WEEM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, consisting of several detached districts between Lochs Tummel and Earn. Near the church, in Strath-Tay, is Castle-Menzies.
WEEN or **WEENEN**. See **VIENNA**.
WEENDAM, a village of Netherlands. See **VEENDAM**.
WEENDE, *wáin'dé*, a village of Hanover, government of Hildesheim, near Göttingen, on the Leine. Pop. 1110.
WEENER, *wé/nér*, a village of Hanover, 21 miles S.S.W. of Aurich, on the Ems. Pop. 2000. It has a small harbor, and a trade in horses and cattle.
WEERING WILLOW, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.
WEERBERG, *wáin/bérg*, a village of Austria, Tyrol, near Schwatz. Pop. 1024.
WEERDT or **WEERT**, *wáist*, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Bree and the Canal of Weerdt, 13 miles W.N.W. of Roermond. Pop. 6285. It is the birth-place of the Austrian general John Von Weerdt.

WEI

WEERDT, **NEDER**, *ná/dér wáist*, a village of Dutch Limburg, 3 miles N.E. of the above.
WEERE, *wé/ré*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the N.E. coast of the island Walcheren. P. 1600.
WEERSELO, *wáir'sé-ló*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 7 miles E. of Almelo. Pop. 5135.
WEESP, *wáisp*, a town of North Holland, 8 miles S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2945.
WEESAW, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.
WEETH/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
WEETING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
WEETON, a township of England, co. of Lancashire.
WEEVER, a river of England. See **WEAVER**.
WEEWAKAT/KEE CREEK, Alabama, flows south-westward through Coosa county into Coosa River.
WEEWA/KAVILLE, a post-village in Talladega co., Alabama, 107 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.
WEEZE, *wé/zé*, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Neers, 10 miles N.N.W. of Geldern. Pop. 860.
WEFERLINGEN, *wé/fer ling'en*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles W.N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1935.
WEGATCH/IE, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.
WEGELEBEN, *wé/ghé-lá-bén*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2470. It has manufactures of woollens.
WEGGIS, *wé/ghis*, a village of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Righi Mountain, which is generally ascended from hence.
WEGROW, *wé-grow*, a town of Poland, province and 19 miles N.W. of Siedlec. Pop. 3380. It has two monasteries, and an ecclesiastical seminary.
WEGSCHEID, *wáit'shíte*, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on the Austrian frontier, 15 miles E.N.E. of Passau. P. 980.
WEGSTADT, *wáit'státt*, or **WEGSTADTEL**, (*Wegstádtel*.) *wé/g'státt'l*, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 27 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1042.
WEHAD/KEE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.
WEHDEN, *wé/dén*, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government and 21 miles N.N.W. of Minden. P. 1410.
WEHE, *wé/hé*, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden. Pop. 2057.
WEHINGEN, *wé/hing-en*, a village of Württemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, S.S.W. of Tübingen. Pop. 1220.
WEHLAU or **WELAU**, *wé/lóu*, a walled town of East Prussia, 28 miles E. of Königsberg, at the confluence of the Aile and Pregel. Pop. 3580. It has numerous tanneries, steam engine factories, and a copper foundry. The treaty by which Prussia was recognised as a kingdom, was concluded here in 1657.
WEHLEN, *wé/lén*, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S.E. of Dresden, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 932.
WEHPGA, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.
WEHR, *wáir*, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Münster. Pop. 1000.
WEHR, a market-town of Baden, on the Wehr, an affluent of the Rhine, 26 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 1517.
WEHRAU, *wé/róu*, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Queiss, 11 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 690. It has a castle, iron-forges, and paper-mills. The mineralogist Werner was born here.
WEHRHEIM, *wáir/híme*, a market-town of Germany, Nassau, 3 miles S.S.E. of Usingen. Pop. 1420.
WEHRSDORF, *wáir's/dorf*, a village of Saxony, circle and not far from Bautzen. Pop. 1539.
WEICHSEL, *wé/k'sé*, or **WISLA**, *wí/lá*, a village of Austrian Silesia, 11 miles S.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 2600.
WEICHSEL, a river of Germany. See **VISTULA**.
WEICHSELBURG, *wé/k'sé-l-búrg*, or **WEIXELBURG**, *wé/k'sé-l-búrg*, a town of Illyria, Carniola, 25 miles W.N.W. of Neustadt. Pop. 4000. It has iron-forges, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. The ruined castle Weichselburg is on an adjacent height.
WEICHSELMÜNDE, (*Weichselmünde*.) *wé/k'sé-l-mún'dé*, a fortress of West Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula. In the Baltic.
WEICKERSHEIM, *wé/k'sér'shíme*, a town of Württemberg, circle of Jaxt, bailiwick of Mergentheim. Pop. 1923.
WEIDA, *wé/dá*, or **WEYDA**, *wé/dá*, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 14 miles E. of Neustadt, on the Auma and Weyda. Pop. 3765.
WEIDEN, *wé/dén*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 32 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 2280. It has a castle, and a trade in corn and cattle.
WEIDEN, (*Hun. Vedeny*, *vá'dén*.) a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, on the N.E. bank of Lake Neusiedl.
WEIDENAU, *wé/dé-nóu*, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 45 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 1802.
WEIDENBACH, a village of Austria. See **VIDOMBACH**.
WEIDENBERG, *wé/dén-bérg*, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 7 miles E. of Baireuth, on the Steinach, with 2 castles, and 1384 inhabitants.
WEIDENTHAL, *wé/dén-tál*, a village of Bavaria, Palatinat, canton of Neustadt. Pop. 1028.

WEIGELSDORF, *Wigels-dorf*, several places of Prussia, particularly a village, province of Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Reichenbach. Pop. 1217.

WEIGHTON (*wá'ton*) **MARKET**, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 19 miles on the railway, E.S.E. of York, East Riding, at the W. foot of the Wolds, and connected by a canal with the Humber. Pop. of the parish, in 1851, 2427. The town is small; it has in its centre a handsome church.

WEIKERSHEIM, *Wikers-hime*, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Tauber, 38 miles N.N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 2000. It has a residence of the Princes of Hohenlohe-Oehringen.

WEIL, *Wle*, or **SCHLOSSWYL**, *shloes-wil*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles E.S.E. of Bern, famous for its castle, which is seated on a height, and has a very ancient tower, supposed to be of Roman construction. Pop. 888.

WEIL, a village of Baden, circle of Rhine, balliwick of Lörrach, with a parish church. Pop. 1137.

WEIL-DIE-STADT, *Wle dee stádt*, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 13 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1775. It has manufactures of woollens and tobacco, and is the birth-place of Kepler.

WEILAR, *Wí'lar*, a village of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, S.E. of Lenzfeld. Pop. 1125.

WEILBACH, *Wí'lbáz*, a watering-place of Nassau, E.S.E. of Wiesbaden, with a mineral spring, from which about 70,000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 581.

WEILBURG, *Wí'lbúrg*, a town of Germany, Nassau, on the Lahn, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 28 miles N.N.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2081. It has a castle, and manufactures of paper.

WEILD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WEILE, a town of Denmark. See **VEILE**.

WEILE-FJORD, an inlet near Funen. See **VEILE-FJORD**.

WEILERBACH, *Wí'ler-bák*, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, canton and near Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1286.

WEILHEIM, *Wí'lhime*, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, on the Amper, 29 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1910. It has a castle, and manufactures of leather.

WEILHEIM-AN-DEE-TECK, *Wí'lhime án dêr ták*, a town of South Germany, Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Lindach, 26 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 3450.

WEILMUNSTER, (*Wellmünster*), *wí'lmún-ster*, a village of Nassau, on the Weillbach, an affluent of the Lahn, 5 miles S.E. of Weilburg. Pop. 1124.

WEIL-IM-DORF, *Wí'le im dorf*, a village of Würtemberg, 8 miles from Leonberg. Pop. 1346.

WEIL-IM-SCHÖNBACH, (*Well-im-Schönbach*), *Wí'le im-shám-bóók*, a village of Würtemberg, balliwick of Boblingen. Pop. 2334.

WEIMAR, *Wí'mar*, the capital city of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Central Germany, on the left bank of the Ilm, and on the railway from Gotha to Halle, 13 miles E. of Erfurt; lat. 50° 59' N., lon. 11° 21' E. Pop. 11,144. Mean temperature of year 51° 1; winter 37° 6; summer 66° 3 Fahrenheit. It is surrounded by hills, and is handsomely though irregularly built, and no city in Germany of its size has so many good public buildings and excellent public establishments, or is a more agreeable place of residence. The grand-ducal palace is in a simple but elegant style, and has an extensive park which forms the favorite public promenade. The principal church, with tombs of the grand-dukes, has a large organ, and an altar-piece by L. Cranach. The grand-ducal library comprises 140,000 volumes, manuscripts, medals, and coins, and is open to the public, who have the privilege of borrowing the books. The opera-house is famous; the theatre was once under the superintendence of Goethe and Schiller, who are buried in the new cemetery, and besides whom, Herder and Wieland made Weimar their residence. The *Landes-Industrie-comptoir* is an important book-publishing establishment, known chiefly for its geographical and statistical works. The Geographical Institute publishes excellent maps, and the Weimar Almanac has a great circulation. Weimar has manufactures of metallic goods, cards, gloves, and woven fabrics, and a trade in corn and wool; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are derived from the presence of the court and visitors. Kotzebue was born here in 1761. About 2 miles S.E. is the Belvedere, a summer residence of the grand-duke; and on the road thither is the village of Ober-Weimar, with 650 inhabitants. The circle of Weimar, comprising more than two-thirds of the grand-duchy, has an area of 973 square miles. Pop. 175,598.

WEINFELDEN, *Wín'fêl'den*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 7 miles S.S.W. of Constance. Pop. 2140.

WEINGARTEN, *Wín'gár'ten*, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 7 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3097.

WEINGUNGA. See **WYNGUNGA**.

WEINHEIM, *Wí'ne'hime*, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Weschnitz, and on the Baden Railway, 2088

10 miles N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 5346. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens.

WEINSBERG, *Wíns'bérn*, a town of Würtemberg, on the Suim, 3 miles E.N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1875.

WEIPERSDORF, *Wí'pers-dorf*, or **WEIPERTSDORF**, *Wí'perts-dorf*, a village of Bohemia, about 28 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 1090.

WEIPERT or **WEYPERT**, *Wí'pert*, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles N.E. of Elbogen, near the frontier of Saxony. Pop. 2600, employed in manufactures of lace and fire-arms.

WEIR'S BRIDGE, a post-village and watering-place of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on Lake Winnipiscogee, on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Concord.

WEISCHENFELD, *Wísh'en-félt*, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 12 miles S.W. of Raireruth. P. 700.

WEISENBURG, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles W. of Allentown. Pop. 1762.

WEISENHEIM-AM-SAND, *Wí'sen-hime ám sánt*, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, canton of Dürkheim. Pop. 1760.

WEISESBURG, a post-village in Baltimore co., Maryland, 50 miles N. by W. of Annapolis.

WEISSBACH, *Wí'ss'bák*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1550.

WEISSBACH or **OBER-WEISSBACH**, *óber Wí'ss'bák*, a village of Bohemia, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, balliwick of Rudolstadt. Pop. 1716.

WEISSBAD, *Wí'ss'bát*, a village and watering-place of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.E. of Appenzell. The bathing establishment attracts numerous visitors.

WEISENBERG, *Wí'sen-bérn*, (*Wendish Weisport*, *Wé'pork*), a town of Saxony, 10 miles E. of Bautzen. Pop. 960.

WEISENBURG, *Wí'sen-búrg*, a fortified town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 27 miles S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 4194. It is enclosed by walls, flanked by towers, and was formerly a free city of the Empire.

WEISENBURG, a town of France. See **WEISENBURG**.

WEISENFELS, *Wí'sen-féls*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles S. of Merseburg, on the right bank of the Saale, and on the railway from Halle to Gotha. Pop. 5240. It is well built, and has 4 suburbs, 2 churches, one containing the remains of Gustavus Adolphus; 2 hospitals, almshouses, a normal school, with manufactures of porcelain, merinoes, and other woollen fabrics, leather, and gold and silver articles. In the vicinity are the castle of Augustsburg and numerous vineyards.

WEISENFELS, a market-town of Carniola, 52 miles W.N.W. of Laybach.

WEISENHORN, *Wí'sen-horn*, a town of Bavaria, on the Roth, an affluent of the Danube, 10 miles S.E. of Ulm. P. 1605.

WEISENSEE, *Wí'sen-sé*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N. of Erfurt. Pop. 2634.

WEISENSTADT, *Wí'sen-stádt*, a walled town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Eger, 17 miles N.E. of Raireruth. It has nail factories. Pop. 1468.

WEISENSTEIN, *Wí'sen-stíne*, a town of Russia, government of Esthonia, 50 miles S.E. of Revel. Pop. 3000. It has a ruined castle and a district school.

WEISENSTEIN, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 23 miles N.N.W. of Ulm.

WEISENSULZ, *Wí'sen-súltz*, or **BIELA**, *be-á'la*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Klattau. Pop. 1449.

WEISSES MEER. See **WHITE SEA**.

WEISSKIRCH, *Wí'ss-kéérk*, or **WEISSKIRCHEN**, *Wí'ss-kéérk'en*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. P. 1203.

WEISSKIRCHEN, *Wí'ss-kéérk-en*, (*Hun. Fehértéplom*, *fí'háik'téplóm*), a town of the Austrian dominions, Hungarian Banat, co. of Temes, on the Nera, 53 miles S.S.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 5585. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, manufactures of silk and leather, and extensive vineyards in its vicinity.

WEISSKIRCHEN, (*Bohemian Branzitz*, *bran-ít'sch*), a town of the Austrian dominions, Moravia, on the railway to Kúbel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 5380. It has a fine castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

WEISSMAIN, *Wí'ss'mín*, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 18 miles N.W. of Raireruth, with a castle. Pop. 1014, who manufacture leather and woollen cloths.

WEISSPORT, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 3 or 4 miles below Mauch Chunk.

WEISSSTEIN, *Wí'ss-stíne*, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 1143.

WEISSWASSER, *Wí'ss-wá'sser*, or **NEU-PÖZIG**, *noi pó'zík*, (*Bohemian Biela*, *be-á'la*), a market-town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1624. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and paper.

WEISSWASSER, a market-town of Austrian Silesia, 57 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 404.

WEISSWEIL, *Wí'ss-wí'le*, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near the right bank of the Rhine, 16 miles N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1611.

WEISSWEILER, *Wí'ss-wí'ler*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and E.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde. Pop. 1058.

WEI

WEISTRITZ, *Wistrits*, a town and river of Prussian Silesia.

WEI-TCHOU, a city of China. See **HOKI-CHOU**.

WEITRA or **WAITRA**, *Wittrá*, a town of Lower Austria, near the border of Bohemia, 7 miles S.W. of Krems. It has double massive walls. Pop. 1800.

WEIXELBURG, a town of Illyria. See **WEICHSELBURG**.

WEIZ, *Wits*, a village of Styria, 13 miles N.E. of Gratz, with 826 inhabitants, who manufacture arms.

WELAKA, a post-village of Putnam co., Florida, on St. John's River.

WELAU, a town of Prussia. See **WENLAU**.

WELBORN or **WELBOURN**, a township in Conway co., Arkansas. Pop. 544.

WELBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WELBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELBURY, a parish, England, co. of York, North Riding.

WELBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELCHER'S MILL, a post-office of Roan co., Tennessee.

WELCH'S MILLS, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina.

WELCHVILLE, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine.

WELCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WELD, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 44 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 995.

WELDEN, *Weldén*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1613.

WELDON, a thriving post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, on the right bank of Roanoke River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 95 miles N.E. of Raleigh. Four railroads meet here, viz., the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Seaboard and Roanoke, the Gaston and Raleigh, and the Petersburg Railroad. Two newspapers are published. A canal has been made around the falls, by which batteaux can ascend to Danville.

WELDON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WELDON, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton.

WELDON RIVER, rising in the S. part of Iowa, flows southward through Decatur co. into Missouri, and enters the Crooked Fork of Grand River, in Grundy co., near Trenton.

WELD'S FERRY or **WELD'S LANDING**, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the W. bank of Mississippi River, 12 miles N. by W. of Dubuque.

WELFORD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WELFORD, a parish of England, counties of Gloucester and Warwick.

WELFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WELHAM, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WELKA, *Wélká*, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 12 miles S.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 1597.

WELKERSDORF, *Wélkers-dorf*, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1438.

WELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Alford. There are three Celtic barrows in this parish, and in the vicinity 600 Roman coins were found. (1725.)

WELL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WELLAND, a river of England, rises near the heads of the Nen and Avon, flows N.E., separating Northamptonshire from the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, to near Croyland, where it turns N., and divides into two arms, one of which branches E. to Wisbeach, and the other enters the Wash at Fosdyke. Total course 70 miles, for the latter half of which it has been made navigable by means of locks.

WELLAND, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WELLAND or **CHIPPEWAY**, a river of Canada West, district of Niagara, flows E. and joins the Niagara shortly above its Falls, after a course of 60 miles, in progress of which it forms a part of the Welland Canal. It is deep, 300 feet wide at its mouth, and fringed by fine woods. The Welland Canal, 35 miles long, connects the Lakes Erie and Ontario, avoiding the Falls of the Niagara River.

WELLAND, a county of Canada West, situated at the E. end of Lake Erie, by which it is bounded on the S. It is drained by the Welland River. Area 356 square miles. Pop. 20,141. Capital, Chippewa.

WELLBORN, a post-village, capital of Coffee county, Alabama, about 70 miles in a direct line S. by E. of Montgomery. It is a new place, and contains but few dwellings.

WELLBORN'S MILLS, a post-office, Houston co., Georgia.

WELLE, *Wélgh*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dendre, 17 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1258.

WELLE, *Wélgh*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. of Papua; lat. 9° 41' S., lon. 150° 58' E.

WELLEN, *Wélghen*, a village of Belgian Limbourg, 6 miles S. of Hasselt. Pop. 2044.

WELLENDINGEN, *Wélghen-ding'en*, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Rottweil. Pop. 1367.

WELLER, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1200.

WELLERSBURG, a thriving post-village of Somerset co.,

WEL

Pennsylvania, on the plank-road from Cumberland to West Newton, 128 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 250.

WEL/ERVILLE, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

WELLESBOURNE HASTINGS, *wélz/burn hais/tings*, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WELLESBOURNE MONTFORD, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 5 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. in 1851, 725.

WELLESLEY, *wélz/lee*, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 92 miles W. of Toronto.

WELLESLEY, *wélz/lee*, a county of New South Wales, having S.W. the British colony of Victoria, and on other sides the counties of Auckland, Beresford, and Wallace. The surface is mountainous, and covered by ramifications of the Australian Alps. Principal station, Bomballo.

WELLESLEY ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia. Mornington Island, the most N. and largest, is 40 miles in length by 15 in breadth; lat. of N. point 16° 24' S., lon. 139° 37' E. The other islands are Bentinck, Sweers, Bountiful, and Pisones.

WELLESLEY PROVINCE, British territory of the Malay Peninsula. See **PROVINCE WELLESLEY**.

WELL/FLEET, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the northern part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, about 70 miles by water and 106 by land S.E. from Boston. The village is situated on the W. side of the peninsula, at the head of Wellfleet Bay, which affords good anchorage for vessels, being protected from the sea by several islands. The mackerel fishery is more extensively carried on here than at any other port of Massachusetts, Gloucester only excepted. In 1851, 79 vessels (tons 5411) and 852 men and boys were employed in the mackerel fishery alone; the inspections for the year amounted to 11,367½ barrels. In 1855 about 106 vessels were owned here, employing some 1200 men and boys. During the year 1853, 5 vessels (tons 1310) were built. Wellfleet has 4 churches, 22 stores, and 4 wharves where fish are put up for market. Pop. of the township, 2411.

WELLINGBOROUGH, *wél/ing-búr-rüh*, a market town and parish of England, co. and 10½ miles E.N.E. of Northampton, on a branch of the North-Western Railway. The town has a central market-place, a handsome church, and an endowed free school. Pop. in 1851, 5001.

WELLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WELLINGORE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELLINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Shrewsbury and Shropshire Canal, and with a station on the Shrewsbury and Stafford Railway, 10 miles E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 4601. The town, near the ancient Watling Street, is well built, and has an elegant church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, free and national schools, a prison, almshouses, and a union workhouse. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in coal and iron mines, limestone quarries, smelting furnaces, nail and glassworks. Some malting and a timber trade are carried on. Near the town are a chalybeate and sulphurous springs, resorted to by visitors.

WELLINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, with a station on the Bristol and Exeter (Great Western) Railway, 7 miles W.S.W. of Taunton. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3926. The town, built in modern style, has a market house in its centre, a handsome church, with the magnificent tomb of Sir J. Popham, the founder of almshouses here; an elegant chapel of ease, many dissenting chapels, an union workhouse, woollen mills, and a manufactory of earthenwares. This town successively gave the titles of Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke to Arthur Wellesley; and on a lofty hill, 3 miles S., is an obelisk 120 feet in height, commemorating his victory at Waterloo.

WELLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WELLINGTON, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

WELLINGTON, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 50 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 600.

WELLINGTON, a post-village of Morgan co., Georgia, about 110 miles W. of Augusta.

WELLINGTON, a post-village and township of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 1556.

WELLINGTON, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

WELLINGTON, a post-village of Lafayette co., Missouri, on the S. bank of Missouri River, 115 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

WELLINGTON, a county of Canada West, centrally situated in the western part of the province. Area 1237 square miles. It is drained by the Grand River and its branches. Pop. 26,796. Capital, Guelph.

WELLINGTON, a post-village of Canada West, county of Prince Edward, situated on West Lake, 10 miles from Pictou. Pop. about 500.

WELLINGTON, a county of New South Wales, East Australia, bounded everywhere by affluents of the Macquarie River, which traverses its centre in a N.W. direction. Area 1666 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 2000.(?) Two mountain ranges diversify the county, which has a fine dale called Wellington Valley, and soil well adapted for grazing. Prin-

elical villages, Mudgee, the capital, Wellington, Carwell, Summerhill, and Molong, where are valuable copper-mines and smelting works. With the county of Roxburgh it returns one member to the Legislative Assembly.

WELLINGTON, a county of West Australia, having W. the ocean. The Darling Mountains traverse it from N. to S. Principal rivers, the Brunswick, Collier, Preston, and Capel. A line of lagoons borders the coast on which are Leschenault Inlet and Koombanah Bay. Principal townships, Waterloo, Picton, Bunbury, and Australind.

WELLINGTON, a parish of Tasmania, (Van Diemen's Land,) co. of Buckingham, on the Derwent.

WELLINGTON, a settlement of New Zealand, Ulster or North Island, on Cook's Strait, and on the W. shore of Port Nicholson. The houses are picturesquely situated in tiers around and above the margin of the bay. The town has Episcopal, Scotch, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, a mechanics' institute, savings bank, custom-house, exchange, barracks, jail, and hospital; a brewery, steam flour and sawing mills, &c. Pop. of township and suburbs, in 1848, 2649.

WELLINGTON, an island of South America, the largest of the chain which stretches along the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 47° 30' and 50° 20' S., and in lon. 75° W.; greatest length, measured along the coast from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 138 miles; medium breadth 35 miles. It is separated from the mainland by Messier and Wile Channels, and from Madre-de-Dios on the S. by the Gulf of Trinidad, and on the N. forms the S. side of the Gulf of Penas. Its N. extremity is Cape San Roman.

WELLINGTON LAKE, Victoria, South-East Australia, co. of Bruce, in Gipps Land. Length 20 miles, breadth 6 miles. It receives La Trobe, Maconochie, Barney, Dunlop, and Perry Rivers.

WELLINGTON MOUNT, Tasmania, co. of Buckingham, 4 miles W. of Hobart-Town, and 4000 feet in height.

WELLINGTON STATION, South Australia, near the head of Lake Victoria, 45 miles S.E. of Adelaide.

WELLINGTON SQUARE, a post-village of Canada West, county of Halton, situated on Lake Ontario, 35 miles S.W. of Toronto.

WELLOW, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WELLOW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WELLOW, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WELLS, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough of England, co. of Somerset, S. of the Mendip Hills, and 19 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. of the city, in 1851, 4736. The town is small but handsome, from its numerous ecclesiastical buildings. On its E. side is a spacious market-place, with the town-hall, city and county jail, and a conduit that supplies the city with water, communicating through an ancient gateway, with the clove, in which are the fine Cathedral and bishop's palace. The Cathedral, dating from the time of Henry III., has a central tower 178 feet in height; its interior is richly decorated, and has the tomb of Inn. King of Wessex. Other principal edifices are the Episcopal Palace, chapter house, deanery, St. Cuthbert's parish, dissenters' chapels, and almshouses. Here are a collegiate school, and many other schools. The trade is chiefly retail, the former silk and other manufactures have ceased, and the corn market has greatly declined, but the market for cheese is extensive. It has quarter sessions, and a court of record, and is the seat of county assizes, alternately with Taunton. Wells sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Its bishop's see, erected in 905, and annexed to that of Bath at the end of the next century, has been filled by Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud.

WELLS, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on a creek, 1 mile from the North Sea, and 4½ miles N.N.W. of Walsingham. Pop. of town in 1851, 3633. The town has a spacious church, built of flint, with a lofty tower, a theatre, and subscription library. Vessels of 150 tons reach the town. The principal trade is in the shipment of corn, malt, and oysters, and the import of coal and timber. About 3 miles distant is Holkham, the seat of the Earl of Leicester.

WELLS, a county in the E.N.E. part of Indiana, contains 390 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and the soil is fertile. There are a few small prairies in the county: the other parts produce the oak, hickory, beech, ash, and sugar-maple. It is traversed by the Fort Wayne and Muncie Railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Bluffton. Pop. 6152.

WELLS, a post-township of York co., Maine, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and intersected by the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Portland. The inhabitants are engaged to a considerable extent in navigation, ship-building, and manufactures. Pop. 2946.

WELLS, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 68 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 804.

WELLS, a post-township of Hamilton co., New York, about 64 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 486.

WELLS, a village and township in the N.E. extremity of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1113.

WELLS, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. P. 420.

WELLS, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio, intersected by the Central Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, and several other railroads. Pop. 1822.

WELLS, a township of Laporte co., Indiana. Pop. 638.

WELLSBOROUGH, welz-bar-ruh, a post-borough, capital of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 145 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. It is neatly built, and contains a stone court-house, several churches, and an academy. Two or three newspapers are issued here. Laid out in 1806, and incorporated in 1830. Pop. in 1850, 620.

WELLSBURG, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, on the Chemung River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 276 miles from New York City.

WELLSBURG, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 26 miles S.W. of Erie.

WELLSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Brooke co., Virginia, is beautifully situated on the Ohio River, 16 miles above Wheeling. It contains 5 churches, 2 academies, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, 1 manufactory of cotton, 2 of glass, 1 of woollen goods, 2 of stoneware, 6 flour-mills, and 1 paper-mill. Rich mines of coal are worked in the vicinity. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

WELLSBURG, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, about 38 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

WELLS' CORNERS, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

WELLS' CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

WELLS-COTT, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

WELLS' DEPOT, a post-office of York co., Maine, on the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Portland.

WELLS' MILLS, a thriving post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chariton River, several miles S.E. of Centreville.

WELLS' RIVER, in the W. central part of Vermont, rises in Caledonia county, and falls into the Connecticut river in Orange county. It affords some fine mill-seats.

WELLS' RIVER, a thriving post-village of Orange co., Vermont, on the right bank of the Connecticut, at the mouth of Wells' River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 30 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. The Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad will here cross the Connecticut. It is a place of active trade, and contains a bank and various manufactories, for which Wells' River affords good water-power.

WELLSVILLE, a post-village of Seneca township, Alleghany co., New York, on the E. bank of the Genesee river, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 367 miles from New York City. A plank-road connects it with Coudersport in Pennsylvania. The railroad station is called Genesee. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade. Pop. about 600.

WELLSVILLE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

WELLSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Yellow Creek township, Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 32 miles below Pittsburg. It is at the terminus of the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad, which is to be extended southward to Wheeling. It has an active trade, and contains several steam-mills. A newspaper is issued here. P. in 1850, 1546.

WELLSVILLE, a post-village of Nottoway co., Virginia, on the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad, 31 miles from Petersburg.

WELNETHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

WELNETHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

WELNEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Norfolk and Cambridge.

WELS, Wels, a town of Upper Austria, capital of the circle of Hausrück, on the Traun, and the Budweis and Gmunden Railway, 16 miles S.W. of Linz. Pop. 4300. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Lutheran chapel, a vast hospital, a military, high, and other schools, cotton manufactures, copper foundries, and an active transit trade. The Emperor Maximilian I. and Charles V., Duke of Lorraine, died here.

WELS'HLAND or WALSCHLAND, wels'hlant, a German word originally signifying any foreign country, but usually applied to Italy.

WELSHFIELD, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

WELSHPOOL or WELCHPOOL, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, parish, and township of North Wales, of which it is regarded as the capital, co. of Montgomery, immediately W. of the Allesmere Canal and the Severn, 18½ miles W.S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of township in 1851, 2432. The town leads up, on the S., to Powys Castle and Park, (seat of Earl Powys and included in the borough,) and consists of a long main street, having in its centre the County-hall. It is built with great regularity, neat, and cheerful; it has a spacious modern Gothic church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinists, Baptists, &c.; national and free schools, and almshouses. Its flannel trade, formerly important, has declined; it has some woollen-mills, tanneries, and malt-houses. It unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Newtown, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

WELSH RUN, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

WELSLEBEN, wels'le-ben, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, circle of Wansleben. Pop. 1291.

WEL

WELTEN, *Wel-ton*, a village of Dutch Limburg, 11 miles E.S.E. of Maastricht. Pop. 3304.

WELTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WELTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WELTON, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

WELTON-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELTON-LE-WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELTONVILLE, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

WELWARN, *Wel-warn*, a walled town of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, on the Rothenbach, 19 miles N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1449.

WELWICK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WELWYN, a parish of England, co. and 7 miles W.N.W. of Horthford. The endowed school, revenue 58*l.*, was founded by Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts," who was long rector of the parish, and is buried in the church.

WELZHEIM, *Welts-hime*, a town of Württemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Leine, 22 miles E.N.E. of Stuttgart. P. 1674.

WEM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, 11 miles N.N.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parish in 1851, 3747. The town, near the Roden, has a handsome church, grammar school, manufactures of leather, and a malting trade. It gave the title of Baron to the notorious Judge Jefferies.

WEMB'DON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WEMBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WEMB'WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WEMDING, *wem-ding*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 31 miles S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 2171. It has an ancient castle and manufactures of fire-arms.

WEME'DINGE, *wem-el-ding-eh*, a village of Holland, province of Zealand, 6 miles E. of Goes. Pop. 810.

WEMMEL, *wem-mel*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Molenbeek, 4 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1353.

WEMSEN, a town of Bohemia. See **MSEN**.

WEMYSS, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, N.E. of Dysart. On the rocky shore is Wemyss Castle, the proprietor of which is the 29th in lineal descent from Macduff, the famous lord of Fife.

WEN-CHANG or **WEN-TOHANG**, the N.E. district of the island of Hainan.

WENDEL, *wen-del*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles S.E. of Treves, on the Biles. Pop. in 1852, 2436.

WENDELBURY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WENDELL, a post-township in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 33 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 789.

WENDELL, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, about 40 miles N. by E. of Springfield. Pop. 920.

WENDELL'S DEPOT, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 40 miles W. by N. of Fitchburg.

WENDELSTEIN, *wen-del-stine*, a market-town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, near the Ludwig Canal, S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1197.

WENDEN, a town of Russia. See **VENDEN**.

WENDLING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the East Anglian Railway, 4 miles W. of East Dereham.

WEN'DON-LOFTS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WEN'DON-AMBO, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WENDOVER, a market-town, parish, and disfranchised borough of England, co. of Bucks, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 21 miles S.E. of Buckingham. P. of parish in 1851, 1937. The town is small, and near a reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal; lace making occupies part of its female population. Hampden, in five successive parliaments, represented the borough, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WENDY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WENER, *Wen-er*, or **WENNER**, *Wen-ner*, a lake in the S.W. part of Sweden, and the largest in Europe after those of Ladoga and Onega, between lat. 58° 22' and 59° 25' N., and lon. 12° 20' and 14° 12' E., enclosed by the lands of Wenersborg, Mariestad, and Carlstad. Length 94 miles, breadth from 15 to 50 miles near its centre, where two peninsulas extend into it from N. and S., and, with a group of islands, nearly separate it into Wener Lake N.E. and Dalbo Lake S.W. Estimated area 2120 square miles; average height above the sea 147 feet, but its level varies at different times as much as 10 feet. Shores greatly indented; it receives about 30 rivers, the principal of which is the Klar from the N.; and it discharges its surplus waters by the Göta-elf S.W. into the Cattegat. Though deep in some parts, it is in others too shallow for navigation; it is connected by a canal with Lake Wetter on the E., by which, and the Göta Canal, Lake Roxen, &c., a continuous line of inland communication extends between the Cattegat and the Baltic Sea.

WENERSBORG or **ELFSBORG**, *Wen-borg*, a len of Sweden, has an area of 5036 square miles. Pop. 246,136. Principal towns, Wenersborg, Allingsåes, Borås, Ulricehamn, and Amal.

WENERSBORG, a town of Sweden, capital of a len, at the S.W. extremity of Lake Wener, at the efflux of the

WER

Göta-elf, has been regularly laid out since its destruction by fire in 1834, and is the seat of the principal government establishments for the province. Pop. 2950. Near it are brick-kilns and large military magazines.

WENEV, a town of Russia. See **VANEV**.

WENFOE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

WENHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WENHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WENHAM, a thriving post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Boston. The manufacture of boots and shoes is an important branch of business, furnishing employment to some 200 persons. Four ships are owned here and employed in foreign trade. In the township is a beautiful sheet of water called Wenham Lake, from which about 30,000 tons of ice are taken annually. The village contains a town-house, just completed, with accommodations for a high school; a church, and 2 stores. Pop. about 500; of the township in 1860, 977.

WENHANTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WENLOCK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and two parishes of England, co. of Salop, the borough crossed by the Severn, and the town 12 miles E.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 20,688, chiefly engaged in coal-mining and manufactures. The town, Much Wenlock, has a spacious church, a free school, and minor charities, and on its S. side are the remains of a famous abbey founded in the 7th century. Wenlock, which received its franchise from Edward IV., was the first borough that acquired the right of representation by charter from the sovereign. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons.

WENLOCK, a township in Essex co., Vermont, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 55 miles N.E. of Montpelier. P. 26.

WENNECONE, *wen-ne-kon*, (?) a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

WENNER. See **WENER**.

WENNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WENONA STATION, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

WENSLEY, a parish and township of England, co. of York, North Riding. In Wensley-Dale, an extensive tract on the Ure, are Bolton-hall, and the remains of Bolton Castle, which for a time was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots.

WENSLEY AND SNITTERTON, a township of England, co. of Derby.

WENSUM, a river of England, co. of Norfolk, rises near Fakenham, and after a S.E. course of 45 miles, joins the Yare, 2 miles below Norwich.

WEN-TCHOO or **WEN-TCHOU**, *wen-choo*, a maritime city of China, province of Che-kiang, capital of a department, 145 miles S. of Ningpo.

WENTNOR, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WENTWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WENTWORTH, a township and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding. The church contains monuments of the Fitzwilliam family, whose seat, Wentworth-hall, is in the vicinity.

WENTWORTH, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, intersected by the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1197.

WENTWORTH, a post-village, capital of Rockingham co., North Carolina, 106 miles N.W. of Raleigh. Pop. about 300.

WENTWORTH, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, on Des Plaines River, 40 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

WENTWORTH, a county of Canada West, situated at the head of Lake Ontario, which forms its eastern boundary. Area 426 square miles. It is drained by the head branches of Welland River, and other small streams. Pop. 42,619. Capital, Hamilton.

WENTWORTH'S LOCATION, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire. Pop. 55.

WEOBLEY or **WEOBLEY**, *wooble*, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 11 miles N.W. of Hereford. Pop. in 1851, 908. It has a free grammar school, and remains of a castle famous in the wars of Stephen and the Empress Matilda. The borough was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WEGUTKA, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

WEPRIT, a town of Russia. See **VEPRIT**.

WEQUOC, a post-office of Jasper co., Louisiana.

WERBEN, *Wen-ben*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.E. of Magdeburg, at the confluence of the Havel with the Elbe. Pop. 1790.

WERBACH, *Wen-bach*, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 3 miles N. of Bischofsheim. P. 1167.

WERCHTER, *wen-ter*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, at the junction of the Demer with the Dyle, 17 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1992.

WERCKEN, *Wen-ken*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1576.

WERDAU, *wen-dow*, a town of Saxony, 5 miles W.N.W. of Zwickau, on the Pleisse, and on the Saxon Bavarian Railway. Pop. 6218. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, cotton-printing works, and dyeing establishments.

WERDEN, *Wen-den*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N.E. of Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. in 1852, 5606. It has

manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, cotton yarn, cutlery, soap, machinery, and leather, with iron foundries and coal-mines in its vicinity.

WERDENBERG, wɛr-dən-bərg, a town of East Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, near the Rhine, 7 miles N.E. of Wallenstadt, with a castle and 850 inhabitants.

WERDER, wɛr-dər, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government and 5 miles W. of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. in 1862, 2555.

WEREHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEREJA, a town of Russia. See VEREJA.

WERKHOTURIE, a town of Russia. See VERKHOTURIE.

WERL, wɛrl, a town of Prussian Westphalia, government of Arnberg, 9 miles W.S.W. of Soest. Pop. in 1862, 4109. It has a Capuchin convent, with a greatly venerated image of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Near it are important salt-works.

WERMERSKIRCHEN, wɛr-mɛr-ski-rɛn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and E.S.E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1125.

WERMSDORF, wɛr-ms-dorf, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmütz. Pop. 1206.

WERMSDORF, wɛr-ms-dorf, a village of Saxony, 23 miles E.S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 1609.

WERNE, wɛr-nɛ, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 miles S. of Münster, on the right bank of the Lippe. Pop. 1850, mostly employed in linen weaving.

WERNERSREUTH, wɛr-nɛr-sɛr-ɔit, a village of Bohemia, on the Elster, 3 miles from Asch. Pop. 1046.

WERNERVILLE, a post-office, Berks co., Pennsylvania.

WERNETH, a township of England, co. of Chester. The inhabitants are mostly employed in coal-mines and freestone quarries.

WERNIGERODE, wɛr-ni-gə-rō-dɛ, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Ilzeme. Pop. 5600. It consists of an old and a new town, and the suburb Nüchtersode. It has a castle, the residence of the Counts Stolberg-Wernigerode, with a library of 40,000 volumes; a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, &c.

WERNITZ, wɛr-nit-s, or WÖRNITZ, wœr-nit-s, a river of Bavaria, circles of Middle Franconia and Swabia, after a S. course of 60 miles joins the Danube at Donauwörth. Its affluents are the Sulz and Eger.

WERNSTADTEL, (Wernstädtel,) wɛr-nstɛt-tɛl, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1453.

WEROWITZ, a town of Slavonia. See VERÖCSZ.

WERRA, wɛr-ə, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Thuringian Forest, 16 miles N. of Coburg, flows N.W. through the territories of Hildburghausen, Meiningen, Weimar, (Eisenach,) Hesse-Cassel, and Hanover, and at Münden joins the Fulda to form the Weser. Total course, 150 miles, for 120 of which it is navigable. Its affluents are the Schleuse, Schwarze, and Hürsel from the E., the Ulster and Sontra from the S.

WERRÉ, wɛr-ɛ, a river of Germany, after a N. and E. course of 35 miles, joins the Weser, 6 miles S.W. of Münden.

WERRIBREE, a river of the British colony Victoria, Australia, flows S.E. for 50 miles, between the counties of Grant and Bourke, and enters Port Phillip, 16 miles S.W. of Melbourne.

WERRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WERRINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Northampton.

WERRO, Russia. See VERRO.

WERSCHETZ, a town of Hungary. See VERSECK.

WERTACH, wɛr-tɛk, a river of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, rises on the frontier of the Tyrol, flows N.E. past Kaufbeuren and Türkheim, and, after a course of 70 miles, joins the Lech, immediately beyond Augsburg. Its affluents are the Genach and Singold from the S.E.

WERTACH, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on a river of the same name, near its source. Pop. 660.

WERTENBERG, Pennsylvania. See WURTEMBERG.

WERTHEIM, wɛr-thi-m, a walled town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Tauber with the Main, 20 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 3434. It has 3 castles, 2 of which are residences of the Princes Löwenstein-Wertheim; a church, which serves for both Roman Catholics and Lutherans; a synagogue, gymnasium, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics.

WERTHER, wɛr-thər, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 26 miles S.W. of Münden. Pop. 1915.

WERTINGEN, wɛr-tiŋ-ɛn, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1590.

WERTSVILLE, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

WERWICQ, a town of Belgium. See VERVICK.

WESAW, a township of Berrien co., Michigan.

WESBOSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

WESSEL, NIDDER, wɛs-sɛl, a frontier and strongly fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 32 miles N.N.W. of Düsseldorf, circle of Rees, on the right bank of the Rhine, here joined by the Lippe. Pop. in 1862, 12,289, besides the garrison, mostly employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, and tobacco, in distilleries, breweries, and

an active trade on the river. Its port is convenient, and packets ply between it and Amsterdam. The Romans had a fortified post here, and the town formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League. Since 1815, its defences have been strengthened by the erection of Fort Blücher, on the W. bank of the Rhine.

WESSEL, OBER, ɔ-bɛr wɛs-sɛl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles S.S.E. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1862, 2386.

WESSELY, wɛs-sɛl-lee (?) a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 1198.

WESSELY, a town of Bohemia. See HOCH-WESSELY.

WESSEMAEL, wɛs-sɛ-mɛl, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 4 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1362.

WESSEN, wɛs-sɛn, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 21 miles S.W. of St. Gall, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt. Pop. 508.

WESSENBERG, wɛs-sɛn-bɛrg, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Wobblitz, 5 miles S.W. of Neu-Strelitz. P. 1370.

WESSENBERG, a town of Russia, in Esthonia, 60 miles E. by S. of Revel. Pop. 1500.

WESER, (Ger. pron. wɛs-ɛr; anc. Visurgis,) a river of Germany, its basin lying between that of the Elbe on the E., and those of the Ems, Rhine, and Main on the W. and S. It is formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra at Münden, (Hanover,) whence it has a N. course through Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick, Bremen, and Oldenburg, and enters the North Sea in conjunction with the Jable, by an estuary 24 miles across at its entrance. It drains nearly all of the dominions above named, with the W. part of the Saxon duchies, its affluents comprising the Leine, with the Aller and Wumme from the E., the Aue and Hunte from the W. Total course 250 miles. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source, for vessels drawing 7 feet water to Eremen, and for those drawing from 13 to 14 feet from the sea to Vegesack, but ships of large size ascend it no further than Bremerhafen near its mouth.

WESER, a town of Belgium. See VISÉ.

WESIJEGONSK, a town of Russia. See VEREGONSK.

WESLEY, a post-office of Washington co., Maine, 120 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 329.

WESLEY, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, 60 miles N. of Pittsburg.

WESLEY, a village of Haywood co., Tennessee, 190 miles S.W. of Nashville.

WESLEY, a small village of Tipton co., Tennessee.

WESLEY, a post-village of Hickman co., Kentucky.

WESLEY, a post-village and township of Washington co., Ohio, 16 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. 1660.

WESLEY, a village of Fulton co., Indiana, 107 miles N. of Indianapolis.

WESLEY, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE. See MACON, Georgia.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. See MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.

WESLEY CITY, a post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois River, 4 miles below Peoria. The produce shipped here in 1852, was estimated at \$150,000.

WESLEYVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Ridge Road, 5 miles E. of Erie, and 2 miles from the lake. Pop. about 200.

WESLINGBUREN. See WESSELBUREN.

WESOBUIA, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

WESPRIM, a town of Hungary. See VEREPRIM.

WESSELBUREN, wɛs-sɛl-bu-rɛn, or WESLINGBÜREN, wɛs-lɛŋ-bu-rɛn, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, in North Ditmarsch. It was anciently walled. Pop. 1300.

WESSEL ISLANDS, a group off North Australia, N.W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, extending for 50 miles from S.W. to N.E.; the principal and northernmost island being 30 miles in length, by 6 or 7 miles across. Lat. of Cape Wessel, at its N. extremity, 10° 59' S., lon. 136° 45' E.

WESSELI or WESSELY, wɛs-sɛl-lee (?) a town of Moravia, 8 miles S.W. of Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. Pop. 2543. It has a castle, and sturgeon fisheries.

WESSEM, wɛs-sɛn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, (Meuse,) 5½ miles S.W. of Roermond. Pop. 1050.

WESSINGTON, a township of England, co. of Derby.

WESSJEGONSK, a town of Russia. See VEREGONSK.

WEST, for names with this prefix not below, see additional word.

WEST, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. of Huntingdon, intersected by the Pennsylvania or Central Railroad. Pop. 1464.

WEST, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Pop. 2110.

WEST-ACRE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 5 miles N.N.W. of Swaffham. It has some remains of a priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus.

WEST ACTON, a post-village of Acton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Boston.

WEST AD/DIRON, a post-village of Steuben co. New York, about 230 miles W. by S. of Albany.

- WEST ALBANY**, a village of Orleans co., Vermont, about 35 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.
- WEST ALBURN**, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, opposite Rouse's Point, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 77 miles N.W. of Montpelier.
- WEST ALEXANDER**, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Dayton Turnpike, and on Twin Creek, 90 miles W. of Columbus. It has some water-power.
- WEST ALEXANDRIA**, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, 17 miles W.S.W. of Washington.
- WEST ALL POINT**, South Australia, Eyre-Land. Lat. 32° 52' S., lon. 133° 49' E. A mountain named Westall, East Australia, near Shoal Bay, is an important landmark.
- WEST ALMOND**, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, about 78 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Pop. 976.
- WEST ALTON**, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire, near the Cocheco Railroad, 25 miles N.E. by N. of Concord.
- WEST AMBOY**, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.
- WEST AMESBURY**, (ains/bys-e.) a post-village of Amesbury township, Essex co., Massachusetts, near the Merrimack River, 41 miles N.N.E. of Boston.
- WEST AMWELL**, a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.
- WEST ANDOVER**, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 33 miles N.W. by N. of Concord.
- WEST ANDOVER**, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.
- WEST ANSON**, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.
- WEST ARLINGTON**, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont, 100 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier.
- WEST ASHFORD**, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 30 miles E.N.E. of Hartford.
- WEST AUBURN**, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.
- WEST AVON**, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut.
- WEST BAINBRIDGE**, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.
- WEST BALDWIN**, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.
- WEST BALTIMORE**, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.
- WEST BARNET**, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.
- WEST BARNSTABLE**, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 65 miles S.E. of Boston.
- WEST BAIRE**, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.
- WEST BARRE**, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.
- WEST BARRE**, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.
- WEST BATAVIA**, a post-village in Batavia township, Genesee co., New York.
- WEST BATH**, a township of Sagadahock co., Maine.
- WEST BATON ROUGE**, (baton roosh.) a parish in the S.E. central part of Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River: area about 240 square miles. The surface is a level plain, which is partly subject to be overflowed. The arable land is mostly confined to the margin of the river, which is elevated a few feet above the general surface. Pop. 6270; of whom 1920 were free, and 4350 slaves.
- WEST BEAVER**, a village and township in the S.W. extremity of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1192.
- WEST BEAVER**, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.
- WEST BECKET**, a post-village in Becket township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts.
- WEST BEDFORD**, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 73 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It contains an academy.
- WEST BEDFORD**, a post-village of White co., Indiana, 95 miles N.W. by N. of Indianapolis.
- WEST BEND**, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.
- WEST BEND**, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Washington county, Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee River, and on the Milwaukee and Fond-du-Lac Plank-road, about 20 miles W. from Lake Michigan, and 35 miles N.W. from Milwaukee City. The river affords fine water-power. The village is situated in a rich farming district, which is improving rapidly, and is on the Milwaukee and Fond-du-Lac Railroad, (unfinished:) it contains 1 or 2 churches, 2 mills, and numerous stores. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 672; of the village, in 1853, about 600.
- WESTBERE**, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
- WEST BERGEN**, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Rochester and Buffalo Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.
- WEST BERKSHIRE**, a post-office, Franklin co., Vermont.
- WEST BERLIN**, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.
- WEST BERLIN**, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.
- WEST BETHANY**, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.
- WEST BETHEL**, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 74 miles N.W. by N. of Portland.
- WEST BETHLEHEM**, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 92 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg. P. 2114.
- WEST BLOOMFIELD**, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, 16 miles W. of Canandaigua. Pop. 1699.
- WEST BLOOMFIELD**, a post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N.W. of Newark.
- WEST BLOOMFIELD**, a post-township in the S. central part of Oakland co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 1086.
- WEST BOLTON**, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.
- WESTBOLTON**, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
- WESTBOROUGH**, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 32 miles W. by S. of Boston. The village is pleasantly situated on the railroad, and contains 3 churches and several stores. It is noted for the manufacture of sleighs: boots and shoes are also manufactured to some extent. A State Reform School is located in the township, on the borders of a beautiful sheet of water, about 2 miles W. of the village. The building of the institution is a spacious brick edifice, standing in the midst of extensive and highly cultivated grounds. The garden comprises the slope between the building and the water's edge. During the year 1852, the capacity of the institution was greatly increased by extensive additions made to the main building. (See MASSACHUSETTS.—Public Institutions.) A capacious water-cure establishment is at present being fitted up about half a mile E. of the Reform School, between it and the village. A handsome building for a high school is now in course of erection here. Pop. 2371.
- WESTBOROUGH**, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad.
- WEST BOSCAWEN**, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.
- WEST BOXFORD**, a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.
- WEST BOYLSTON**, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. by N. of Boston, intersected by the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad. It has some manufactures of carriages and other articles. Pop. 1749.
- WEST BRADFORD**, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1585.
- WEST BRAINTREE**, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.
- WEST BRANCH**, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on a branch of the Mohawk River, 10 or 11 miles N. of Rome.
- WEST BRANCH**, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 92.
- WEST BRANDYWINE**, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania.
- WEST BRATTLEBOROUGH**, a post-village in Windham co., Vermont, 115 miles S. of Montpelier. It is the seat of Brattleborough Academy and of Melrose Institute.
- WEST BREWSTER**, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.
- WEST BRIDGETON**, a post-office, Cumberland co., Maine.
- WEST BRIDGEWATER**, a post-township in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 26 miles S. of Boston. It has several foundries, and boot, shoe, and carriage factories. Pop. 1447.
- WEST BRIGHTON**, brif'ton, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.
- WESTBROOK**, a township in Cumberland co., Maine, intersected by the Presumpscot River, which affords extensive water-power, employed in manufacturing. It contains several villages, the principal of which is Sacarappa, on the York and Cumberland Railroad, 7 miles N. by W. of Portland. The township contains a bank and several cotton-mills. Pop. 4852.
- WESTBROOK**, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 28 miles E. of New Haven. It contains 4 churches, 3 stores, and an academy. Pop. 1202.
- WESTBROOK**, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.
- WESTBROOK**, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.
- WEST BROOKFIELD**, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 69 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1344.
- WEST BROOKFIELD**, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.
- WEST BROOKVILLE**, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine, 52 miles E. of Augusta.
- WEST BROOKVILLE**, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, about 95 miles S.S.W. of Albany.
- WEST BROWNSVILLE**, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, opposite Brownsville. Pop. 477.
- WEST BRUNSWICK**, a township in Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Reading Railroad. Pop. 1693.
- WEST BUFFALO**, a post-village and township of Union co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles S. by W. of Williamsport. Pop. 1007.
- WEST BUFFALO**, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa.
- WESTBURDWAN**, British India. See BANCORRAH.
- WEST BURKE**, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.
- WEST BURLINGTON**, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.
- WEST BURLINGTON**, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.
- WEST BURLINGTON**, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.
- WESTBURY**, west/bur-e, a parliamentary and municipal borough, hundred, town, parish, and township of England

co. of Wilts, on the N.W. side of Salisbury Plain, with a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway, 4½ miles S.E. of Trowbridge. Pop. of borough in 1851, 7929. The town is irregularly built; chief edifice, a handsome town-hall. The church is an old cruciform structure. In the parish are 2 chapels of ease, dissenting chapels, and a national school endowed with 1000*l*. Westbury returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

WESTBURY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WESTBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WESTBURY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WESTBURY, a town and parish of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Westmoreland, 18 miles S.W. of Launceston.

WESTBURY, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WESTBURY-ON-TRIM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WESTBUSH, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

WEST BUTLER, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WEST BUXTON, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WESTBY with PLUMPTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WEST CAIRO, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

WEST CALN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1508.

WEST CAMBRIDGE, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, from which here diverges the Lexington and West Cambridge Branch Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Boston. Pop. in 1840, 1363, in 1850, 2202.

WEST CAMDEN, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

WEST CAMDEN, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, 25 miles W.N.W. of Rome.

WEST CAMERON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST CAMP, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 42 miles below Albany.

WEST CAMPTON, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 45 miles N. by W. of Concord.

WEST CANAAN, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of Concord.

WEST CANAAN, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 22 miles W. by N. of Columbus.

WEST CANADA CREEK, of Herkimer co. in the N.E. central part of New York, after forming a small part of the boundary between Oneida and Herkimer counties, falls into the Mohawk River at Herkimer. The noted Trenton Falls are on this stream.

WEST CANIDOR, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

WESTCAPELLE, a village of Belgium. See West KAPELLE.

WEST CARLISLE, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, about 64 miles E.N.E. from Columbus. It has several hundred inhabitants.

WEST CARLTON, a post-village in the N. part of Orleans co., New York.

WEST CASTLETON, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

WEST CAYUTA, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, 15 miles N.E. of Elmira.

WEST CHARLEMONT, a post-village of Charlemont township, Franklin co., Massachusetts. It contains 3 churches.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, 70 miles N.E. by N. of Augusta.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post-village of Orleans co., Vermont, near Clyde River, 55 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, about 11 miles S. by E. of Troy.

WEST CHARLTON, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, about 30 miles N.W. of Albany.

WEST CHAZY, a post-village of Champlain township, Clinton co., New York, on the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad, 10 miles N. of Plattsburg.

WEST CHELMSFORD, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 25 miles N.W. of Boston.

WEST CHERBIRE, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, about 17 miles N. of New Haven.

WESTCHESTER, a county in the S.E. part of New York, bordering on Connecticut and Long Island Sound, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson, and is drained by Croton, Bronx, and Harlem Rivers, which turn numerous mills. The surface is hilly, and in the N.W. broken by the highlands. The soil is generally very fertile. Large quantities of marble are found in Mount Pleasant, and some copper has been discovered. The Hudson River is navigable for ships along the entire border. The Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem Railroad, and the New York and New Haven Railroad, all pass through this county, and the aqueduct which supplies the city of New York with water from the Croton River, partly intersects it. Organized in 1788. Seats of justice, White Plains and Bedford. Pop. 68,263.

WESTCHESTER, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, 25 miles S.E. of Hartford.

WESTCHESTER, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, 12 miles N.E. of the City Hall of New York. The township is bounded on the E. and S. by Long Island Sound or East River, and slopes ascend Westchester Creek to the village. Pop. 2402.

WEST CHESTER, a post-borough, capital of Chester co., Pennsylvania, is finely situated on elevated ground, 22½ miles W. of Philadelphia. This place is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the excellence of its schools, and the elegance of its public buildings. The private houses are nearly all built of brick, and much taste is displayed in the embellishment of the adjoining grounds. The court-house is a beautiful and substantial edifice, recently erected, in the Corinthian style, with six noble columns in front. Opposite to this is the Chester County Bank, a Doric structure of white marble, which would be creditable to any city in the Union. The town also contains several fine churches, a cabinet of natural sciences, and a horticultural hall. Some of these are built of a kind of stone found in the vicinity, which has a greenish tint, and is admirably adapted to the Gothic style of architecture. The bank has a capital of \$225,000. The educational institutions include an academy and a number of boarding schools, which are generally well conducted and flourishing. Bolmar's boarding-school for boys is a very large and extensively patronized institution. The buildings and other improvements probably cost \$50,000. The town is supplied with good water from a spring in the vicinity, and is lighted with gas. Three newspapers are published here. A branch railroad connects West Chester with the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and a more direct railroad with Philadelphia. Pop. in 1850, 3172; in 1853, about 4500.

WEST CHESTER, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 106 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

WEST CHESTER, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 360.

WEST CHESTERFIELD, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

WEST CLAREMONT, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

WEST CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York.

WEST-CLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WEST CLIMAX, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Michigan.

WEST COLESVILLE, köls/vil, a post-village of Broome co., New York.

WEST COLUMBIA, a thriving post-village of Mason co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, 160 miles below Wheeling. It owes its growth and importance to the valuable salt springs recently found here: 6 or 6 wells have been sunk, and several furnaces put in operation. Laid out about 1850.

WEST CONCORD, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, with a station on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Concord. It contains manufactories of cottons, flannels, and other articles.

WEST CONCORD, a post-village in Concord township, Essex co., Vermont, on Moose River, about 37 miles N.E. by E. of Montpelier, and 7 miles E. of the depot at St. Johnsbury. The Moose River affords excellent water-power. This village has risen out of the woods within the last 6 years, and is now the largest and most flourishing in the county. It contains an iron foundry, an extensive machine shop, a pail factory, shingle and clap-board machines, large grain and lumber mills, a church, and 2 stores.

WEST CONEQUENESSING, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1376.

WEST CONESUS, a post-village of Livingston co., New York.

WEST CONSTABLE, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

WEST CORINNA, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST CORNWALL, a post-office, Addison co., Vermont.

WEST CORNWALL, a thriving post-village in Cornwall township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 37 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It contains 1 or 2 churches, a blast furnace and a number of manufactories.

WESTCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WEST CREEK, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

WEST CREEK, a post-township in Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 411.

WEST CUMBERLAND, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST DALE, a village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Crum Creek, and on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

WEST DANBY, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York.

WEST DANVILLE, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST DAVENPORT, a post-village of Delaware co., New York.

WEST DAY, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on Secondaga River, about 60 miles N. by W. of Albany.

WEST DEDHAM, a post-village in Norfolk co., Mass.

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chusetta, on the Norfolk County Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Boston.

WEST DEER, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1716.

WEST DENNIS, a post-village in Dennis township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, near the western shore of Cape Cod peninsula, about 75 miles S. by E. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in mackerel fisheries.

WEST DERBY, a post-village of Derby township, Orleans co., Vermont, on the E. shore of Memphremagog Lake, and banks of Clyde River, about 55 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.

WEST DONEGAL, don-egawl', a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad. Pop. 1156.

WESTDORPE, wêst-doa-poh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 15 miles S. of Goes. Pop. 1410.

WEST DOVER, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

WEST DOVER, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST DRESDEN, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

WEST DRYDEN, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 170 miles W. by N. of Albany.

WEST DUBLIN, a small village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania.

WEST DUMMERSTON, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST DURHAM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST DUXBURY, a post-village in Duxbury township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 40 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST EARLE, (arl.) a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Conestoga Creek, about 11 miles N.E. of Lancaster. Pop. 1672.

WEST EATON, (eet'pn,) a post-office of Madison co., New York.

WEST EATON, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

WESTECUNK, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor Bay, 60 miles S.E. of Trenton, contains 2 stores.

WEST ELDEN, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WEST EDMESTON, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 28 miles S. of Utica.

WEST ELIZABETH, a post-village of Jefferson township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Monongahela River, 20 miles by water S. of Pittsburg, and opposite Elizabeth borough. Glass is manufactured here. Pop. in 1851, about 500.

WEST ELKTON, a small post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Elk Creek.

WEST ELRLERY, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

WEST ELY, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

WEST EMBDEN, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST END, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

WEST ENFIELD, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST ENFIELD, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

WESTENHANGER, a former parish of England, co. of Kent, now included in the parish of Stouting, and having a station on the South-East Railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Hythe.

WESTENHOLZ, wêst'en-hôlts', a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden, circle of Paderborn. Pop. 1693.

WEST EXOXBURG, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

WESTERAS, (Westerås,) wêst'yr-as', written also VESTERAS, a town of Sweden, capital of a len, 60 miles W.N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 3345. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an ancient castle, and a town-hall. Its college, the most ancient in Sweden, has a library of 11,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. It has also extensive ship-building docks, and is an entrepôt for iron, copper, brass, vitriol, &c., sent to Stockholm. It has an important annual fair on 16th September. The len or province of Westerås has an area of 2455 square miles. Pop. 92,494.

WESTERBURG, wêst'yr-bôôrg', a village of Germany, Nassau, capital of a lordship of the Counts of Leiningen-Westerburg, 9 miles N.N.W. of Hadamar. Pop. 1367. It has a castle, several tanneries, and large coal-mines.

WESTERDALE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WESTERFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WESTERHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Maidstone, on the Darent. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1247. The town has a handsome church, in which is a monument to General Wolfe, who was born here, and whose victory at Quebec is commemorated by a pillar in this parish. Bishop Hoadley was born here in 1676.

WESTERHAUSEN, wêst'er-hôw'sen, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles N.N.W. of Quedlinburg. Pop. 1630.

WESTERHEIM, wêst'er-hime', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Rauhe-Alp Mountains, near Gelsingen. Pop. 879.

WESTERKIRK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, in

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Eskdale, N.W. of Langholm. Here are several Roman and Druidic remains.

WESTERLEIGH, wêst'yr-le, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Chipping-Sodbury. It has a handsome church. A railway 9 miles in length connects Coalpit Heath in this parish with Bristol.

WESTERLOO, wêst'yr-lô', a village of Belgium, province and 25 miles S.E. of Antwerp, on the Great Nethe. Pop. 2300.

WESTERLOO, a post-township of Albany co., New York, about 20 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2860.

WESTERLY, a thriving post-village and township of Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Pawcatuck River, the boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut, and on the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Providence. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in cotton and other manufactures. Ship-building and the coast trade is also carried on, for which the river affords facilities, being navigable for vessels of from 40 to 50 tons burden. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, 3 banks, and about 15 stores. Pop. of the township, in 1840, 1912; in 1850, 2763.

WESTERMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WESTERN, a township of Oneida co., New York, intersected by the Black River Canal. Pop. 2516.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, (formerly SWAN RIVER COLONY,) a British colony occupying the S.W. angle of Australia, between lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$ and $35^{\circ} 10' S.$, and lon. $114^{\circ} 46'$ and $119^{\circ} 35' E.$; length, from N. to S., about 485 miles, greatest breadth 240 miles; extent of coast-line 800 miles. Its first appearance is not very inviting, the coast being bordered by dull green-looking downs. The interior is traversed from N. to S. by three parallel mountain ranges, which increase in height inland. The elevation of Tulbanop, the culminating point, is about 5000 feet. The prevailing rocks are granitic, with claystone and limestone. Columnar basalt is met with around Géographie Bay, and other localities. A band of coal extends parallel with the coast from Géographie Bay northward to Shark Bay, a distance of above 600 miles. The other minerals include iron, lead, copper, mercury, and zinc. A cargo of lead was procured from the Geraldine mine, about 40 miles from Port Gregory, and sent to Singapore in 1853. This was the first lead exported to the East. Copper is also exported.

The principal stream is Swan River, which, like all the other rivers of Australia, is subject to sudden floods, inundating a large extent of country. In the interior are several salt lakes and pools, but in general the colony is not well watered. The climate is arid, but comparatively healthy; mean winter temperature 58° , summer 70° Fahrenheit.

The soil is light and dry, both on the coast and in the interior, but in general it is not remarkable for fertility. The land on which sheep have been folded yields on an average about 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. Barley is extensively grown, but oats do not thrive, and the climate is unsuited to flax. The vine, fig, and olive, however, are cultivated with success. The extent of vineyards already planted exceeds 300 acres. Grapes and currants of every species also thrive well. In 1849, the number of acres of land under cultivation was 6700. The year 1852 shows a large increase in the sale of land over 1851, during which the quantity of land sold was nearly double that of any previous year. Agriculture, however, receives but comparatively little attention, and is by no means prosperous. The governor's report for 1852 contains the following observation: "It is somewhat difficult to assign any very satisfactory reason for this apparent supineness, in the midst of an increasing population and a certain market, where breakfasts have reached a price more than double that realized previous to this having been made a penal settlement." The rearing of sheep has been tolerably successful, and horses and cattle thrive well. The total number of live stock in 1848 was 157,618, against 87,938 in 1843. According to the report referred to, the live stock in the colony had continued to increase up to 1852; "but," says the governor, "to look forward to any very large addition to our present numbers in sheep or horned cattle, unless some new and extensive pastures be discovered, is, I am aware, in the opinion of many, nearly hopeless."

The commerce of Western Australia is carried on chiefly with Singapore and other places in the East, and with the mother country. The principal exports are wool, live stock, especially horses, and the products of the whale fishery. Lead and copper are also beginning to be exported. The export of sandal wood was recently important, (amounting in 1847 to 3704 tons,) but in 1852 had entirely ceased. The total value of exports rose from 7088*l.* in 1843, to 29 698*l.* in 1848. Their value for 1852 is not given, but the governor states that there had been a falling off of 2688*l.* as compared with 1851. The value of imports increased from 37 48*l.* in 1843, to 45,411*l.* in 1848; 56,598*l.* in 1851, and 97,303*l.* in 1852. Tonnage entered in 1852, 25,326; being an increase of 8790 over 1851. The colony has an available supply of ship-building timber, which grows quite close to the sea: it is analogous to Honduras mahogany, is of great size, and possesses

the peculiar property of resisting sea-worms. It also forms a very valuable material for house-building, being impervious to the white ant. It is confidently expected that when the value of this timber—the *jarruh* of the inhabitants—becomes more widely known, it will materially promote the prosperity of the colony. It is more easily worked than any other timber in Australia.

The colony of Western Australia is divided into about 30 counties, and ruled by a Governor and Legislative Council. Liberal means are provided for the promotion of the religious instruction and intellectual culture both of the immigrant and native population. School-houses capable of accommodating 400 pupils were in course of erection in 1852 at Perth and Fremantle. The estimated cost of these houses was 1400*l*. In Perth there are no less than 5 public schools receiving government aid; also several private ones. There are also 2 public and several private schools in Fremantle. In Guilford, the school is under the charge of a clergyman of the Church of England, receiving government aid. There are also schools at York, Bunbury, and Albany, under lay masters paid by government. The revenue of the colony in 1852 was 37,021*l*., and the expenditures 34,777*l*.

The colony of Western Australia was founded in 1829 by Captain Stirling, who was appointed the first governor. The European population in 1832 was 1540; in 1848, 4622; and in 1852, 8711; of whom 5645 were males, and 3066 females. Of the population 6574 were free, 1432 bond, and 705 military. The number of the aboriginal population is estimated at 1700. The capital of the colony is Perth, situated on the estuary of Swan River. The principal port is Fremantle. British mail-steamers touch at Albany, at the S. extremity of the colony.

WESTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. See COVINGTON, Kentucky.

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE. See CLEVELAND, Ohio.

WESTERN FORD, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia, 240 miles N.W. of Richmond.

WESTERN ISLANDS, Scotland. See HERRIDES.

WESTERN ISLES, a name sometimes given to the Azores.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE. See DRENNON SPRINGS, Kentucky.

WESTERN NORRLAND, a län of Sweden. See HERNOSAND.

WESTERN PORT, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, Victoria, co. of Mornington, 12 miles S.E. of the inlet of Port Phillip, and separated from it by the peninsula of Arthur's Seat. Length and breadth about 20 miles each, but it is nearly filled up by French and Grant Islands, and only the entrance on their W. side is adapted for large vessels. It forms a secure harbor. Lat. of the N.E. point of Phillip Island, 38° 28' 42" S., lon. 145° 18' 15" E.

WESTERNPORT, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the Potomac River, 24 miles S.W. of Cumberland.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE. See HUDSON, Ohio.

WESTERN SARATOGA, a post-village of Union co., Illinois, 142 miles S. of Springfield, owes its rise to a medicinal spring, which attracts numerous visitors in the warm season.

WESTERN STAR, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio, 122 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL. See MEADVILLE, Pennsylvania.

WESTERNVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Mohawk River, and on the Black River Canal, 8 or 9 miles N.N.E. of Rome.

WESTERVIK, *Wester-vik*, sometimes written VESTERVIK, a town of South Sweden, län and 75 miles N. of Kalmar, on a deep inlet of the Baltic, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 3025. It has a fine church, safe and convenient harbor, ship-building docks, manufactures of linen fabrics, and a trade in iron, wooden ware, tar, and pitch.

WESTERVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 14 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WESTERWALD, *Wester-wald*, a hill-chain of West Germany, forming the boundary between Westphalia and the duchy of Nassau, stretches N.E. from Coblenz for about 70 miles. Its principal summit, the Salzburgerkopf, is 2847 feet in elevation. The mountains are well wooded.

WEST EXETER, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

WEST FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 125 miles W. of Harrisburg.

WEST FAIRLEE, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, 20 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 596.

WEST FAIRVIEW, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WEST FALL, a post-township of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, about 68 miles E. by N. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 567.

WEST FALLOWFIELD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2290.

WEST FALLOWFIELD, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal. Pop. 654.

WEST FALLS, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WEST FALMOUTH, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST FALMOUTH, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 62 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST FARMINGTON, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

WEST FARMS, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, 11 miles N.N.E. of New York City. The township borders on the East River or Long Island Sound, and is intersected by the Harlem Railroad. The village is situated on Bronx River, at the head of sloop navigation. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and numerous stores and factories. Pop. of the township, 4436.

WEST FAYETTE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

WEST FELICIANA, (*fellee-an-na*), a parish of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, and on the E. bank of Mississippi River, contains 480 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou Sarah. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is fertile. The parish is intersected by a railroad from Woodville to the Mississippi River. Capital, St. Francisville. Pop. 13,245, of whom 2579 were free, and 10,666 slaves.

WESTFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WESTFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WESTFIELD, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 44 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. 502.

WESTFIELD, a flourishing post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Westfield River, and on the Western Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. The village is delightfully situated in a plain bordered with beautiful hills. In the centre is a fine public square, around which are situated the principal stores. The village contains several churches, a town-house, 2 banks, a savings institution, an insurance company, and 2 newspaper offices. It is the seat of the Westfield Academy, incorporated in 1793, and of one of the state normal schools. The inhabitants are engaged in various kinds of manufactures, the principal of which are whips, for which there are here about 20 establishments. Pop. in 1840, 3526; in 1850, 4181.

WESTFIELD, a post-village and township of Chautauque co., New York, on Chautauque Creek, and on the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, 57 miles W.S.W. of Buffalo. The township borders on Lake Erie. The village contains several churches, an academy, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and several mills and factories. Pop. of the township, 3100.

WESTFIELD, a township of Richmond co., New York, forms the S.W. extremity of Staten Island, and contains Richmond, the county seat. Pop. 2943.

WESTFIELD, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 22 miles S.W. of Trenton.

WESTFIELD, a post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, 36 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1575.

WESTFIELD, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles N.W. of Wellsborough. Pop. 1348.

WESTFIELD, a township in Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1122.

WESTFIELD, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Morrow co., Ohio, intersected by the E. branch of Whetstone River, and by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1414.

WESTFIELD, a post-village and township of Hamilton co., Indiana, 6 miles W. of Noblesville. Pop. 215.

WESTFIELD, a small post-village of Clarke co., Illinois.

WESTFIELD, a post-township in the N.E. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

WESTFIELD, a small village of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

WESTFIELD RIVER is formed by the junction of its North, Middle, and West branches, which unite in Hampden county, in the W. part of Massachusetts, and falls into the Connecticut near Springfield. The railroad from Springfield to Albany passes along this stream for about 30 miles. *Branches.*—The North Branch rises in Hampshire county, as also does the Middle Branch, which flows into it; the West Branch rises in Berkshire; the North Branch, after uniting with the Middle, joins the West Branch in Hampden county.

WEST FINDLEY, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1213.

WEST FITCHBURG, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 43 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

WEST FLORENCE, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Four Mile Creek, 100 miles W. by S. of Columbus.

WESTFORD, a post-township in Chittenden co., Vermont, 31 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1458.

WESTFORD, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Stony Brook Railroad, 27 miles N.W. by W. of Boston. The village contains several churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1473.

WESTFORD, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, on Mount Hope River, 30 miles N.E. by E. of Hartford.

WESTFORD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 3 miles S.E. of Cooperstown. Pop. 1423.

WEST FORK, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

WEST FORT ANN, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

WEST FOWLER, a post-office, St. Lawrence co., New York

WEST FOXBOROUGH, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 25 miles S.S.W. of Boston.

WEST FRANKFORT, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

WEST FRANKLIN, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WEST FRANKLIN, a post-village in Posey co., Indiana, on the N. bank of Ohio River, 170 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

WEST FREEDOM, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

WEST FREEMAN, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

WEST FRIESLAND, *free'slant*, a former district of Holland, province of North Holland, being the sea-board of the Zuyder-Zee, N. of Edam. It comprehended the towns of Enkhuysen, Hoorn, and Medemblik.

WEST FULTON, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WEST FULTON, a post-village, Itawamba co., Mississippi.

WEST FURNACE, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

WEST GAINES, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

WEST GAIWAY, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

WEST GARDINER, a township of Kennebec co., Maine, incorporated August 8, 1850.

WEST GARLAND, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WESTGATE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, parish and forming the N.W. suburb of the town of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 16,477.

WEST GENESEE, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo.

WEST GENESEE, a township in Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 232.

WEST GEORGIA, *gor'ja*, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

WEST GILBOA, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WEST GILHEAD, a village of Morrow co., Ohio, on the railroad which connects Cleveland with Columbus, 42 miles N. of the latter. It was laid out in 1851, and contains several warehouses.

WEST GIRARD, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Elk Creek, 17 miles S.W. of Erie, and 2 miles from Lake Erie.

WEST GLENBURN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST GLOUCESTER, (*glou'ster*), a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST GLOUCESTER, a manufacturing post-village of Gloucester township, Providence co., Rhode Island, on the route of the proposed Woonsocket Union Railroad, about 22 miles N.W. of Providence.

WEST GLOVER, (*glou'v'er*), a recently sprung up village in Glover township, Orleans co., Vermont, about 35 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier. It contains a church, an unusually fine school-house, and several mills.

WEST GORHAM, (*go'ram*), a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST GO'SHEN, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It contains a Methodist church and several mills and factories.

WEST GO'SHEN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, contains West Chester, the county seat. The Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad terminates in it. Pop. 4112.

WEST GOULDSBOROUGH, *west goolds'bör-röh*, a post-village of Hancock co., Maine, 26 miles E. of Augusta.

WEST GRANBY, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, 20 miles N.N.W. of Hartford.

WEST GRANVILLE, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

WEST GREAT WORKS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST GREECE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WEST GREENFIELD, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 36 miles N. by W. of Albany.

WEST GREENFIELD, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 457.

WEST GREENVILLE, sometimes called **GREENVILLE**, a thriving post-borough of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on Shenango Creek, on the Erie Extension Canal, and on the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, (unfinished,) 75 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg. It contains several churches and manufacturing, in which steam and water power are used. Pop. in 1850, 1036.

WEST GREENWICH, a township in Kent co., Rhode Island, 22 miles W.N.W. of Newport. The streams afford water-power, employed for cotton and other mills. Pop. 1,350.

WEST GREENWICH CENTRE, a post-village of Kent co., Rhode Island, situated in the above township.

WEST GREENWOOD, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST GROTON, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 39 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

WEST GROTON, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, 56 miles W. of Albany.

WEST GROVE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WEST HADLEY, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

WEST HAI/FAX, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST HALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WESTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 44 miles S.E. of Hailsham.

WESTHAM, a parish of England. See **HAM**, West.

WEST HAM/ILTON, a village of La Porte co., Indiana, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 4 or 5 miles N.E. of La Porte.

WESTHAM LOCKS, a post-office of Henrico co., Virginia.

WEST HAMPDEN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST HAMPNETT, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WEST HAMPTON, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 95 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 602.

WEST HANOVER, a post-township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 597.

WEST HARPETH, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

WEST HARPSWELL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST HARTFORD, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on the White River, which affords water-power, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 56 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Manufacturing is carried on here to some extent.

WEST HARTFORD, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, 5 miles W. of Hartford. Pop. 4,411.

WEST HARTLAND, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST HARTLAND, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, 25 miles N.W. of Hartford.

WEST HAWWICK, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 75 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST HAVEN, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 60 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 718.

WEST HAVEN, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of New Haven. It contains a church and an academy.

WEST HAVERFORD, a post-office of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

WEST HAWLEY, a post-village of Hawley township, Franklin co., Massachusetts; contains a church and a store.

WEST HE/BRON, a post-village of Washington co., New York, 22 miles S. of Whitehall.

WEST HEBRON, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 70 miles N.W. by N. of Chicago.

WEST HEMPLOCK, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 193.

WEST HEMPFIELD, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, traversed by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Pop. 2724.

WEST HEN/NEPIN, a small village of Bureau co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, nearly opposite Hennepin.

WEST HENRIETTA, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WEST HILL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WEST HILLS, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

WEST HINSDALE, a village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 50 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo.

WEST HOBOKEN, a post-village of Hudson co., New Jersey, 2 miles N. of Hoboken Landing.

WESTHOFEN, *west'höf'en*, a market-town of West Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhenish Hesse, on the Seebach, 20 miles S. of Mentz, (Mayntz.) Pop. 1838.

WESTHOFEN, a market-town of West Germany, Prussian Westphalia, 7 miles S.S.E. of Dortmund, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1025.

WESTHOFEN, *vêst'hôf'ôn'*, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2054, engaged in woollen-weaving.

WESTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEST HURLEY, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

WEST INDIES, *wêst in'dîz*, **ANTILLES**, *ân'teel'*, or **COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO**, (*L. Antilla, India occidentalis*; *Fr. les Antilles*, *es. ôs'teel'*; *Sp. Antillas*, *ân'teel'yâs*; *Ger. Antillen*, *ân-tîl'en*, *West Indien*, *wêst in'de-en*; *Dutch, West Indien*, *wêst in'de-en*.) an extensive system of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, stretching from the N.W. of Cape Florida in North America, to the Gulf of Paria, on the N. coast of South America, and comprised between lat. 10° and 27° 30' N., and lon. 59° and 85° W.; having N. and E. the Atlantic, and S. the Caribbean Sea, which separates them from Central and South America. They are mostly disposed in three distinct groups, called, respectively, the *Lesser Antilles* or *Caribbean Islands*, the *Greater Antilles*, and the *Bahama* or *Lucayas Islands*. The islands that compose the first-named division form the most southerly of these groups; they are disposed in the form of a crescent, with the convex side facing the E., and are divided into the *Windward* or *Southern Caribbean Islands*; and the *Leeward Islands*; the latter terminating with the *Virgin Islands*. The *Greater Antilles* comprise the four largest and finest islands in the Archipelago—Cuba, Hayti or San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, with the small islands along their coasts. The *Bahama Islands* form the most N. portion of the system, of which they are also the most numerous, but the least valuable and interesting. Besides the three great groups named, there are several small islands dispersed along the coast of South and Central America. The surface of all the Archipelago does not exceed 95,000 square miles.

and of this area the Greater Antilles occupy nearly 83,000 square miles. In the following table is given a list of the principal islands, arranged in the groups to which they respectively belong; the area and population are also shown, and the power under whose sway they are held:—

	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Dominion.
GREATER ANTILLES.			
Caymanbrack	.....	200	} British.
Cayman (Little)			
Cayman (Great)			
Cuba	34,800	1,009,000	Spanish.
Hayti	77,600	943,000	Independent.
Isle of Pines	600	1,400	Spanish.
Jamaica	4,256	377,433	British.
Porto Rico	2,060	800,000	Spanish.
LESSER ANTILLES.			
Windward Islands, or South Caribbean Islands:—			
Barbadoes	166	172,194	} British.
Grenada	145	26,000	
Grenadines			} French.
Martinique	880	171,478	
St. Lucia	370	24,318	} British.
St. Vincent	143	20,178	
Trinidad	2,400	60,319	
Tobago	970	13,308	
Leeward Islands, or North Caribbean Islands:—			
Anguilla	35	2,954	} British.
Antigua	108	26,405	
Barbuda	75	1,600	} French.
Desada			
Dominica	375	72,300	British.
Guaadeloupe	594	129,000	French.
Marie Galante	60	11,749	French.
Montserrat	47	7,365	} British.
Nevis	20	10,300	
Raba	15	1,617	British.
St. Bartholomew	25	1,800	Swedish.
St. Christopher	62	23,133	British.
Saintes (Les)	5	1,100	French.
St. Eustatius	190	1,903	British.
St. Martin	30	7,773	French & Dutch.
Santa Cruz	110	25,600	British.
Virgin Islands:—			
Anegada	13	..	British.
Culebra	18	300	Spanish.
St. Jan	41	2,560	Danish.
St. Thomas	45	12,500	Danish.
Tortola	..	8,500	British.
Vicque (Bloque)	..	211	British.
Virgin Gorda	20	..	British.
BAHAMA ISLANDS.			
Abaco (Great and Little)	United area estimated between 400 and 6000 square miles.	Pop. estimated at 36,500.	} British.
Andros			
Crooked Islands			
Eleuthera			
Exuma (Great and Little)			
Great Bahama			
Inagua (Great and Little)			
Key or Cayce (Great)			
Long Island			
Mariguana			
New Providence			
Providenciales			
St. Salvador			
Watling Islands			
SOUTH AMERICAN COAST.			
Buen Ayre	80	1,955	Dutch.
Coché	..	..	Venezuela.
Cuzco or Cubagua	..	..	Venezuela.
Curacao	250	15,164	Dutch.
Margarita	540	15,000	Venezuela.
Oruba	..	..	Dutch.
Tortuga	..	..	Dutch.

Besides the islands above named, there are a vast number of barren rocky islets scattered over the surface of the archipelago, which it is unnecessary and impossible to enumerate; the Bahama group alone amounting, altogether, to 500 in number, and the Virgin Islands to at least 50 more than those given in the table.

The Antilles are generally considered to be the remains of a mountain range, which, at some remote period, united the continents of North and South America. Some of the Lesser Antilles are flat, but the general character of the West Indian Islands is bold, with a single mountain or group of mountains in the centre, which slopes to the sea all round, more precipitously on the E. side, which is exposed to the force of the Atlantic current. Volcanic action is confined in this archipelago to the smaller islands, which, forming a line in a meridional direction, extend from 12° to 18° N. lat.; commencing with Grenada, and ceasing with St. Eustatius. Most of the intervening islands, which rise to great elevations, possess craters recently extinct, that have vomited ash and lava within historical periods, while those which are low, are composed of either calcareous or coral rocks. The most considerable eruptions in modern times have been those of St. Vincent; but more remotely, San Domingo and Jamaica have been the scenes of some of the most tremendous earthquakes on record.

The climate in the Antilles is extremely hot, but the length of the night, the sea-breezes, and, in many of them, the elevation of the land, tend to modify the sun's influence. Hurricanes of great violence are of frequent occurrence, the West Indies being the focus of the most desolating on record. These hurricanes commence near the Leeward Islands, travel to the W.N.W., and then round the shores or across the Gulf of Mexico, and following the Gulf Stream, are lost in the Atlantic, between the Bermudas and Halifax. They are most frequent between June and October. Navigation within these islands, from W. to E., is attended with great difficulty, on account of the opposition of the passage-winds and the currents. From this cause, a voyage from W. to E. requires almost as many weeks as days in an opposite direction.

The rich and varied productions of the West Indian Islands give them an important place in the commercial world. The principal of these are sugar and coffee, both introduced by man. The first West India sugar was produced in the island of Hayti. As early as 1518, the Spaniards had here numerous sugar-presses in operation. From Hayti the manufacture subsequently spread to the other islands. Coffee found its way to the West Indies from Ceylon and the Isle of Bourbon, about the middle or towards the latter end of the 16th century. The other more important productions are molasses, rum, pimento, tobacco, cotton, logwood, indigo, cochineal, mahogany, lignumvite, various dye-woods, copper, and an immense variety of tropical fruits. At the time of their discovery, the S. islands of this Archipelago were inhabited by a fierce and warlike race, called Caribs; the more N. by a gentler race, the Arrowauks. Both, with the exception of a few hundreds in Trinidad, are now extinct. San Salvador was the first land discovered in America, on which Columbus landed in October, 1492. Under the erroneous impression that the archipelago formed part of Asia, it was called *West India*. (Particular descriptions are given under the heads of the various islands.)—Adj. and inhab. *WEST INDIAN*.

WEST ISLES, a group of islands belonging to New Brunswick, Charlotte county, in the Atlantic Ocean, near Eastport, Maine. They are noted for their fisheries, which, in 1850, employed 601 men. The yield was 20,800 quintals of pollock and hake; 3760 quintals of cod; 3500 barrels of herring; 800 barrels of pickled cod and haddock; 450 barrels of oil; and 5000 boxes of smoked herrings.

WEST JASPER, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST JEFFERSON, a post-village in Lincoln co., Maine, 16 miles S.E. of Augusta.

WEST JEFFERSON, a thriving post-village of Madison county, Ohio, on the National Road, and on the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, 15 miles W. of Columbus. It has 1 or 2 churches, and 1 academy. Pop. 436.

WEST JERSEY, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

WEST JUNIUS, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

WEST KAPELLE, *wést-ká-pél/leh*, or **WEST KAPELLEN**, *wést ká-pél/leh*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 7 miles W.N.W. of Middelburg, on the most W. point of the island of Walcheren. Pop. 1800.

WEST KAPELLEN, *wést ká-pél/leh*, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 8 miles N.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1500.

WEST KAPELLEN, a town of the Netherlands. See **WEST KAPELLE**.

WEST KENDALL, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, about 260 miles W. by N. of Albany.

WESTKERKE, *wést/kén-kéh*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the canal of Bourgogne, 10 miles W. of Brugge. Pop. 1228.

WEST KILL, a post-village of Greene co., New York, about 60 miles S.W. of Albany. It contains several mills.

WEST KILLINGLY or **DANIELSONVILLE**, a flourishing post-village in Killingly township, Windham co., Connecticut, on the W. side of Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 32 miles N.E. by N. of Norwich. It contains 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 bank, with a capital of \$100,000, 5 cotton-mills, 1 woollen-mill, 1 batting-mill, 1 iron-foundry, 1 planing-mill, 16 dry-goods and grocery stores, and 3 drug stores. Pop. about 2500.

WEST KINDERHOOK, a post-office, Tipton co., Indiana.

WEST LACKAWANNOCK, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1123.

WEST LAFAYETTE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

WEST LANCASTER, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, near Rattlesnake Creek, 12 miles N.W. of Washington, the county seat.

WESTLAND, a post-village in Halifax co., North Carolina, 86 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

WESTLAND, a township in Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1120.

WESTLAND, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

WEST LAWRENS, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 84 miles W. of Albany.

WEST LEBANON, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WEST LEBANON, a post-village and important railway station of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut, 69 miles N.W. of Concord. The Northern

Railroad connects at this point with the Vermont Central and the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads.

WEST LEBANON, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles in a direct line E. by N. of Pittsburg.

WEST LEBANON, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

WEST LEBANON, a post-village in Warren co., Indiana, 80 miles N.W. by W. of Indianapolis.

WEST LE ROY, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

WESTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEST LEVANT, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST LEXINGTON, a post-village in the W. part of Greene co., New York.

WEST LEYDEN, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, 35 miles N. by W. of Utica.

WESTLEY WATERLESS, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-village in Ohio co., Virginia, about 10 miles N.E. of Wheeling.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-office of Liberty co., Texas.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Kentucky, on Licking River, 107 miles E. by S. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and several stores.

WEST LIBERTY, a village of Crawford co., Ohio, 66 miles N. of Columbus.

WEST LIBERTY, a thriving post-village and station in Liberty township, Logan co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 48 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has a valuable water-power furnished by Mad River, and contains a newspaper office. Pop. in 1851, 600.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

WEST LIMA, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 306.

WEST LIT/LETON, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

WEST LOCUST, a post-office of Sullivan co., Missouri.

WEST LODI, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

WEST LOWVILLE, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 140 miles N.W. of Albany.

WEST LU/BEC, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

WESTLY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEST-LINTON, a township, England, co. of Cumberland.

WEST MACEDON, mas/sed-on, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WEST MADAWASKA, a post-office, Arcostook co., Maine.

WEST MAHONING, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1030.

WESTMALE, wêst/mâ-lêh, a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp, on the Tapelbeek or Blanckbeek. Pop. 1004.

WEST MANCHESTER, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. See MANCHESTER.

WEST MANCHESTER, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1301.

WESTMAN/NA, a group of islands off the S. coast of Iceland, a few of which are inhabited. Lat. of S. point 63° 20' N., lon. 20° 23' W.

WEST MARLBOROUGH, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles S.W. of West Chester. Pop. 1130.

WEST MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 60 miles E.N.E. of Oswego.

WESTMEATH, west/meerh, an inland county of Ireland, Leinster, surrounded by the counties of Longford, Meath, King's county, and Roscommon. Area 709 square miles, or 453,700 acres, of which 365,218 are arable, 8803 in plantations, and 80,392 uncultivated. Pop. in 1851, 111,409. Surface undulating, diversified with woods, lakes, and bogs, comprising, however, much fertile soil and agreeable scenery. On the W. it is bounded by Lough Ree and the Shannon; the Inny flows through its N. part and the Brosna through its centre, and connected with these rivers here are lakes Deraveeragh, Ennel, Owel, Lane, Iron, Sheelin, &c. Grazing and dairy-farming are the chief occupations, and cattle and sheep are of superior breeds; agriculture is increasing. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat; flour and meal are made in large quantities. The Royal Canal intersects the county, and a branch of the Grand Canal proceeds to Kilbeggan. Principal towns, Mullingar the capital, Moate, and a part of Athlone. Excluding its boroughs, it sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Marquis to the Nugent family.

WEST MEDFORD, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of Boston.

WEST MEDWAY, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 28 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

WEST MENDON, a village of Monroe co., New York, on Honeoye Creek, 15 miles S. of Rochester.

WEST MERVETH, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, about 75 miles W. by S. of Albany.

WEST MERIDEN, a flourishing post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Quineplick River, and on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, 17 miles N. by E. of New Haven, and half a mile W. of the old village. It contains a large and beautiful church, a high school, with a handsome building delightfully situated, the State Reform

School, established in 1851, and a newspaper office. In the village and vicinity are numerous manufactories, among which may be mentioned a large establishment for making ivory combs, a foundry, and a machine shop. Tinware and various kinds of hardware are extensively manufactured. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

WESTMESTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WEST MIDDLEBOROUGH, a village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles from South Boston.

WEST MIDDLEBURG, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 56 miles N.W. by N. of Columbus.

WEST MIDDLESEX, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

WEST MIDDLETOWN, a post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N.W. of Washington, the county town. It contains several stores. Pop. in 1850, 326.

WEST MILAN, New Hampshire, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, 40 miles from Island Pond.

WEST MILFORD, a post-township of Passaic co., New Jersey, 40 miles N.W. of Jersey City. Pop. 2024.

WEST MILFORD, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

WESTMILL, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WEST MILLBURY, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

WEST MILL CREEK, a post-office, Erie co., Pennsylvania.

WEST MILL GROVE, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

WEST MILTON, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

WEST MILTON, a post-village, Chittenden co., Vermont.

WEST MILTON, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 31 miles N. of Albany.

WEST MILTON, a small village, Union co., Pennsylvania.

WEST MILTON, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

WEST MINOT, a post-village in Minot township, Cumberland co., Maine.

WESTMINSTER, CITY AND LIBERTY OF, England, co. of Middlesex, is the W. part of the British metropolis, having on the S. and W. the parishes of Chelsea and Kensington; N. the borough of Marylebone, from which it is separated by Oxford Street; E. the Thames separating it from the borough of Lambeth, (with which it communicates by Vauxhall, Westminster, Hungerford, and Waterloo bridges;) and on the E. also the Strand. Pop. in 1851, 241,811. Its different parts present a great contrast. In the vicinity of its Abbey is one of the worst parts of the metropolis, but in the other parts of Westminster are the finest quarters of the capital, the principal government offices, and by far the larger number of the town residences of the nobility. Principal structures, Westminster Abbey and Hall, the new and magnificent Houses of Parliament, Privy Council Office, Treasury, and Board of Trade, in Whitehall; St. James's, Buckingham, and Kensington Palaces; Somerset House, with King's College; Westminster, St. George's, and Charing-cross Hospitals. Westminster sends 2 members to the House of Commons. See LONDON.

WESTMINSTER, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, 82 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. The principal village is delightfully situated on the right bank of the Connecticut, and on the Vermont Valley Railroad, 4 miles S. of Bellows' Falls. The main street, which is perfectly level, crosses a table-land about a mile in diameter, considerably elevated above the river. In early times the courts of justice and several sessions of the legislature were held here. Pop. 1721.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 48 miles W. by N. of Boston. It contains 3 or 4 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1914.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, near Little River, 40 miles E. by S. of Hartford.

WESTMINSTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Carroll co., Maryland, is situated near the source of Patuxent River, 58 miles N.N.W. of Annapolis. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, 2 banks, and a number of stores. The Westminster Branch Railroad connects it with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. Pop. in 1850, 835.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, 98 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, 92 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 300.

WESTMINSTER, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

WESTMINSTER WEST, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont, 95 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

WEST MONROE, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, on Oneida Lake, 20 miles N. by E. of Syracuse.

WESTMORE, a township of Orleans co., Vermont, about 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 152.

WESTMORELAND, a county of England, in its N. part; bordering on Yorkshire. Area 758 square miles, or 480,420 acres, of which only 40,000 are estimated to be in tillage, and 140,000 in pasturage. Pop. in 1851, 58,287. It is, as its name implies, a country of mountains and moors, interspersed with lakes and highly picturesque. Helvellyn, on the border of Cumberland, rises to 3313 feet above the sea.

other mountains are Rydal Mount, Bowfell, Crossfell, and a mountain-range mostly separates it from Yorkshire. The principal lakes are Windermere on its W., and Ulleswater on its N.W. border; its rivers are the Ken in the S., and Eden in the N., along which are the chief fertile lands. The wool produced is used in the manufactures of Kendal and Broadford, (in Yorkshire,) or in hosiery manufactures at Kirby-Stephen, and Orton. Geese are reared in large numbers on the mountains for exportation. The lake fish are extensively exported. Slate is quarried in large quantities; granite, marble, copper, lead, and coal, are procurable, and near Dufton are copper-mines. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal, and Kendal and Windermere Railway intersect the S. part, and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway traverse the county throughout from S. to N. Principal towns, Appleby the capital, Ambleside, Kendal, Kirkby, Shap, and Orton. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Under the Heptarchy it formed a part of the Kingdom of Northumbria. It contains Roman and other ancient remains.

WESTMORELAND, a county in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, contains about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Alleghany River, and intersected by the Youghiogheny River. The surface in the S.E. is mountainous, and in the other parts diversified by hills of moderate height. A high ridge called Laurel Hill, forms the S.E. boundary, and Chestnut Ridge extends across the county in a N.E. and S.W. direction. Excepting these ridges, the soil is nearly all arable, fertile, and well watered, producing wheat of superior quality. Beds of stone-coal, from 3 to 9 feet in thickness, extend over nearly the whole area. Iron ore is procured in the S.E., and salt in the N. part. Limestone and slate are among the principal rocks. The Central Railroad passes through the county, and the Hempfield Railroad has its eastern terminus at the county seat. The Pennsylvania Canal passes along the northern border. Organized in 1773, and named from Westmoreland, a county of England. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. 51,726.

WESTMORELAND, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac River, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of about 170 square miles. It occupies part of the Northern Neck, a peninsula formed by the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, the former of which washes the county on the N.E., and the latter on the S.W. It is penetrated by inlets from the Potomac, named Nomini Bay, and Pope's and Monroe Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified by hills, and partly covered with forests of pine and cedar. The soil near the river is fertile. Westmoreland county is distinguished as the birth-place of two presidents of the republic, Washington and Monroe, and also of Richard Henry Lee. The spot on which Washington was born, half a mile from the Potomac, is marked with a stone bearing this inscription, "Here, on the 11th of February, (O. S.) 1732, George Washington was born." Capital, Westmoreland Court House. Pop. 8080; of whom 4523 were free, and 3557 slaves.

WESTMORELAND, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, with a station on the Cheshire Railroad, about 52 miles S.W. by W. of Concord. Pop. 1078.

WESTMORELAND, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 12 miles W. of Utica. Pop. 3201.

WESTMORELAND, a maritime county in the E. part of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait, and connected with Nova Scotia by a narrow isthmus. It is drained by the Peteswater River, which is navigable for vessels of the largest class for 25 miles from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy. The surface of Westmoreland county is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, and is heavily timbered. Shediac Harbor, on its coast, is one of the finest in New Brunswick, and a large amount of timber is shipped here annually for England. The railway from St. John to Halifax will touch the Bay of Shediac. Capital, Dorchester. Pop. in 1851, 17,814.

WESTMORELAND, a county of New South Wales, East Australia. Area, 1592 square miles. Pop. 1575. The Blue Mountains here rise to nearly 4000 feet in height. The Wollondilly bounds the county on the S., and Cox's River on the E. Principal town, O'Connell. With the counties of Georgiana and King, it sends 1 member to the Legislative Council.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Van Diemen's Land, comprising the S. part of what were formerly Norfolk Plains. The Mersey and West Rivers, South Esk and Lake Rivers, Shannon and Great Lake, form respectively its N.E. and S. boundaries. Quambay's Bluff rises to 3500 feet. Lakes are numerous in the S. and E. Principal towns, Deloraine, Chudleigh, Carrick, Longford, and Westbury.

WESTMORELAND COURT HOUSE, a village, capital of Westmoreland co., Virginia, 65 miles N.E. of Richmond.

WESTMORELAND DEPOT, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

WESTMORELANDVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

WEST NANTICOKE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

WEST NANTMEAL, usually pronounced nant'mill, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1803.

WEST NEEDHAM, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 16 miles S.W. by W. of Boston.

WEST NEWARK, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

WEST NEWBURY, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Merrimack River, about 34 miles N. by E. of Boston. Pop. 1746.

WEST NEWFIELD, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WEST NEWPORT, a post-office of Orleans co., Vermont.

WEST NEWSTEAD, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WEST NEWTON, a thriving post-village in Newton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 9 miles W. of Boston. It contains 2 churches and the West Newton English and Classical School. Pop. 1300.

WEST NEWTON, a thriving post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Youghiogheny River, and on the Hempfield Railroad, about 25 miles S.E. of Pittsburgh. It is at the terminus of a plank-road leading to Cumberland, in Maryland.

WEST NEWTON, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

WEST NILES, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

WEST NORFOLK, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 35 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford.

WEST NORTHFIELD, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

WEST NORTHFIELD, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

WEST NORTHWOOD, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

WEST NOTTINGHAM, a township forming the S.W. extremity of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 721.

WESTOE, a township and chapelry of England, co. of Durham, parish of Jarrow, forming a large suburb of South Shields. Pop. in 1851, 19,349.

WEST OGDEN, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WESTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WESTON, a post-township of Arcoostook co., Maine, 135 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 293.

WESTON, a post-office of Collin co., Texas.

WESTON, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, 68 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 950.

WESTON, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg and the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 13 miles W. of Boston. The township is also intersected by the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It has Stony Brook on the E., and Charles River on the S.E. It contains 3 churches, a high school, 3 machine shops, and several factories. Pop. 1205.

WESTON, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 55 miles S.W. of Hartford. The village contains several churches and an academy. Pop. 1056.

WESTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WESTON, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the left side of Millstone River, 22 miles N.N.E. of Trenton.

WESTON, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Virginia, on the W. fork of Monongahela River, 275 miles N.W. of Richmond. The hills in this vicinity abound in coal. The village has 1 bank. Pop. about 300.

WESTON, a post-township in the W. part of Wood co., Ohio, on the W. side of Maumee River. Pop. 546.

WESTON, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, on Apple Creek, 15 miles S.E. of Galena. It has lead-mines.

WESTON, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.

WESTON, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

WESTON, a flourishing city and river port of Platte co., Missouri, picturesquely situated on the Missouri River, 200 miles by the road W.N.W. of Jefferson City, and 5 miles above Fort Leavenworth. It is the most commercial town on the Missouri River, or in the state, with the single exception of St. Louis. Its frontier position renders it a favorable starting-point for the emigrants to California, &c.; and the vast extent of this emigration, for a few years past, has opened a ready market for cattle, provisions, &c., at excessively high prices. A constant and heavy trade is carried on with Salt Lake City and Valley. It also furnishes the private and governmental supplies to Fort Leavenworth. A railroad has been chartered, extending from Weston to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; and another from St. Joseph, via Weston and Parkville, to Kansas, on the S. side of the Missouri River. A company has also been formed to construct a railroad connecting Weston with St. Louis. Several newspapers are published here. First settled in 1838. Pop. in 1855, about 3000.

WESTON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 12 miles N.W. of Toronto. Pop. about 500.

WESTON BARNFLYDE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WESTON BEGGARD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WESTON BIRT, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
WESTON COLD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.
WESTON COLVILLE, a parish of England, co. Cambridge.
WESTON CONNEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
WESTON COVNEY, a township of England, co. Stafford.
WEST ONEONTA, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.
WESTON FAVELL, a parish, England, co. Northampton.
WESTON-IN-GORDA/NO, a parish of England, co. Somerset.
WESTON MARKEST, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
WESTON, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.
WESTON-ON-AVON, a parish of England, counties of Warwick and Gloucester.

WEST ONONDA/GA, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

WESTONING, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.
WESTON-ON-THE-CLAY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WESTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

WESTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

WESTON-ON-WEL/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WESTON PATRICK, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

WESTON PRONG, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

WESTON RHEN, a township of England, co. of Salop.

WESTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WESTON-SUB-EDGE, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

WESTON-SUP-ER-MARE, a maritime town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on Uphill Bay, Bristol Channel, with a station on the Bristol and Exeter (Great Western) Railway, 8½ miles N.W. of Axbridge. Pop. in 1851, 4034.

From an insignificant village it has recently risen into a favorite watering-place, of which it has all the appliances, with good sands, bathing establishments, many new villa-residences, and a view of the opposite coast of Wales.

WESTON TURVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

WESTON-UNDER-PEN/YARD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WESTON-UNDER-WETH/LE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WESTON UNDERWOOD, a parish of England, co. Bucks.

WESTON-WITH-AL/CONBURY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WESTON ZOYLAND, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

WEST ONSIPPEE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, on the right bank of a small stream falling into Ossipee Lake, 42 miles N. by E. of Concord.

WEST OTIS, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W. by S. of Boston.

WESTOUTRE, *westoot'r*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the frontiers of France, 33 miles S.E.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1228.

WESTOW, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WEST PARIS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

WEST PARSONFIELD, a post-village of York co., Maine, 80 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta.

WEST PAW/LET, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, about 30 miles S.W. of Rutland. It contains a Baptist and an Episcopal church.

WEST PENN., a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2411.

WEST PENNSBOROUGH, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Pop. 2040.

WEST PERKYSBURG, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

WEST PERTH, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

WEST PERU, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

WESTPHALIA, *west-fle-g.* (Ger. *Westphalen*, *west-fle-n*; Fr. *Westphalie*, *vest-fle-s*), a province of Prussia, comprising the N.W. portion of its territory, W. of the Weser, S. of Hanover, E. of the Netherlands and N. of Rhenish Prussia. Estimated area, 7848 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 1,464,921, comprising 817,240 Roman Catholics, 632,597 Protestants. The surface is hilly in the S.W. but level in the centre and N.W. part of the province. Chief rivers, the Rhine, Weser, Werra, and Lippe. Climate healthy, soil generally very fertile, but interspersed with some extensive marshes and heaths. Large quantities of corn, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes are raised. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are numerous, and the last-named furnish the celebrated Westphalian hams. The minerals comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, rock-salt, and it has numerous salt-springs. The province has manufactures of cottons, hardwares, paper, tobacco, and spirits. Flax-spinning and weaving occupies many of the population, and cutlery is a chief article of manufacture. The province is subdivided into 3 governments, and these again into 57 circles. Principal towns, Münster, (the capital,) Minden, Arnsberg, Paderborn, and Hamm. The OLD CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA, in

the German Empire, situated between the Rhine and the Weser, Lower Saxony and the Netherlands, formed the nucleus of the KINGDOM OF WESTPHALIA, created by Napoleon for his brother Jerome, and dismembered in 1813. The DUCHY OF WESTPHALIA, of which Arnsberg was the capital, was a small territory belonging successively to the Archbishops of Cologne and Hesse-Darmstadt, and ceded to Prussia in 1815.—Adj. and inhab., WESTPHALIAN, *west-fle-gu.*

WESTPHALIA, a post-township in the W. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 618.

WESTPHALIA, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, on Marais Creek, about 15 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, a former post-borough or district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia, with which it is connected by three bridges. The corporate limits included nearly two miles of river front, and extended westward a mile or more. It is now comprised within the chartered limits of Philadelphia. The ground is high and undulating, and affords good sites for buildings. Washington or Market Street extends E. and W. through the middle of the town, and meets the river at Market Street Bridge. About a quarter of a mile from the river the Lancaster Turnpike and the Darby Road diverge obliquely from Market Street, the former tending towards the W.N.W., and the latter towards the S.W. Parallel with Market Street on the S. are Chestnut or James Street, Walnut or Andrew Street, Locust, Spruce, and Pine Streets. The new Town-hall on Washington Street is a five-storied brick building, with an iron front. Numerous elegant residences have been erected within a few years. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with good water from the Schuylkill, raised by 2 steam-engines to the top of an iron stand-pipe, situated on Blockley or Sixth Street, in the N. part of the district. The pipe is 6 feet in diameter, and 130 feet high, or 230 feet above the level of the river, and is composed of thick boiler plates of wrought iron. The works are capable of supplying 1,000,000 gallons daily, and can raise the water 100 feet above the highest ground in the district, and more than 200 feet above the lowest. The tower is surrounded by a spiral stairway of iron, in order that the public may enjoy the delightful view which the summit commands. See PHILADELPHIA, page 1475. The depot of the West Chester Railroad is established here. A variety of manufactures are produced in West Philadelphia, of which the following are the principal articles: locomotives, iron castings, white lead, chemicals, glass, and cotton goods. Pop. in 1850, 5577.

WEST PIERPONT, (*peer-pont*), a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

WEST PIKE, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

WEST PIKE/LAND, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 581.

WEST PIKE RUN, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1166.

WEST PITTS/FIELD, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 50 miles N.W. of Springfield.

WEST PLAINS, a post-village of Oregon co., Missouri, about 140 miles S. by E. of Jefferson City.

WEST PLATTSBURG, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

WEST PLYMOUTH, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 40 miles N. by W. of Concord.

WEST POINT, the site of the United States Military Academy, is situated in Cornwall township, Orange co., New York, on the right bank of the Hudson, 52 miles N. of the city of New York. The natural strength of the place led to its selection for a fortress in the Revolution, and Fort Putnam, erected at that period, crowns a hill of 598 feet elevation above the river, commanding a view probably equal in picturesqueness to any in the highlands. The buildings of the academy occupy a plateau elevated 188 feet above the Hudson, and covering an area of about 1 mile in circuit, with ample room for the necessary structures, for military evolutions, and the practice of gunnery. The approach from the river on the E. is interrupted by a nearly perpendicular bank or wall, while on the W. and S.W. the place is defended by a rampart of high and rugged hills. The same causes that render it so strong as a fortress make this place in point of scenery, second to none in the country. As the visitor sits in the piazza of the hotel which stands on the brow of the third terrace, he has before him towards the N. the finest known pass in any river in the world; while the whole N.W. and S.W. horizon is shut out from the view by highlands and mountains of from 600 to 1500 feet in height. Towards the E. are beautiful promenades on the summit of the rocks that overlook the river. The view from the ruins of old Fort Putnam is perhaps unequalled in its peculiar beauties. The Catskill and other mountains may command more extensive prospects, but none have such a river as the Hudson immediately at their feet, or such a pass as that through the highlands within the scope of distinct vision. Fort Putnam is on a spur of the highlands, extending towards the S. or S.W., and surrounded on three sides by deep ravines and steep descents. On the plateau named above, were Fort Clinton and the

other works that constituted the fortress at the period of the Revolution, defended by redoubts on the summits of the hills, of which Fort Putnam was the chief. Arnold was in command of this fortress when, in 1780, he entered into a base conspiracy with Major André to surrender it into the hands of the British. Here, too, the patriot Kosciusko held a command, and a small plateau or ledge on the side of the precipice leading down to the river is known as Kosciusko's Garden. At the top of the stairs descending to this garden is a cenotaph to his memory, (a conspicuous object ascending the river,) erected by the cadets of 1828, at an expense of \$5000. The Military Academy was established by Congress in 1802, and is wholly supported by the general government. The education given is gratuitous, so far as money is concerned; but each cadet must give 8 years' service to the government, unless sooner released. The corps of cadets must not exceed 250 at any one time, and the candidates for admission must not be under 16 or over 21 years of age. The corps must spend three months of each year in encampment. The course of study, which is full and thorough in the mathematics and all that pertains to the military art, embraces 5 years. During the Revolution, a heavy chain was stretched across the river, which is here very narrow, to prevent the passage of the enemy's ships.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

WEST POINT, a thriving post-village of Troup co., Georgia, on both sides of the Chattahoochee River, at the junction of the La Grange Railroad with the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, 87 miles S.W. of Atlanta, and about 40 miles above Columbus. It has an active business, and is a depot for the cotton which is exported from the vicinity.

WEST POINT, a post-office of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

WEST POINT, a post-office of White co., Arkansas.

WEST POINT, a thriving post-village of Lawrence co., Tennessee, 95 miles S.W. of Nashville.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Salt River, 20 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has an extensive boat yard and several stores.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 168 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WEST POINT, a thriving post-village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 19 miles S.W. of Lafayette. It is pleasantly situated on the border of Wea Prairie. Pop. estimated at 500.

WEST POINT, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois, intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Pop. 250.

WEST POINT, a post-village in the above township, 135 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Cass co., Missouri, about 24 miles S.W. of Harrisonville. It has some trade with the Indiana.

WEST POINT, a beautiful post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad, 24 miles N. of Keokuk. It is pleasantly situated in a populous and fertile farming district, and contains an academy and 6 stores. Pop. about 1000.

WEST POINT, a township of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 197.

WEST POINT, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WESTPORT, a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, on a rivulet, near its mouth in Clew Bay, 10 miles S.W. of Castlebar. Pop. in 1851, 4120. It is one of the neatest towns in Ireland, having been regularly laid out by the first Marquis of Sligo. In its centre is a handsome space termed the Mall, from which the principal streets diverge at right angles. It has a parish church, large Roman Catholic chapel, a linen hall, court and market houses, barracks, a bridewell, and work-house. The linen trade, formerly more important, is still thriving, and it has an active export trade in rural produce. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Sligo, whose beautiful domain adjoins the town on the W.; and besides which, the Reek, a mountain celebrated in the legendary history of Ireland, is in its vicinity. **WESTPORT QUAY**, its port, 1 mile W., is at the S.E. extremity of Clew Bay, termed Westport Bay. It has a fishery of some importance, and several coast-guard stations. Pop. 694.

WESTPORT, a township of Lincoln co., Maine, occupying an island at the mouth of the Sheepscott River, 28 miles S. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 761.

WESTPORT, a post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot Railroad, 50 miles S.W. by W. of Concord.

WESTPORT, a post-township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 55 miles S. of Boston. The village is situated on both sides of the Acossett River, near its entrance into the mouth of Buzzard's Bay. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several stores. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whaling business. Pop. 2795.

WESTPORT, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, intersected by the Connecticut River New York and New Haven Railroads, 28 miles S.W. of New Haven. The village is situated on the railroad, and on both sides of the Saugatuck River, about 2½ miles from its mouth. It is the seat of an active and rapidly increasing business,

and contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 bank, and about 15 stores. Pop. 2651.

WESTPORT, a post-village and township of Essex co., New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain, about 110 miles N. by E. of Albany. It contains several churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 2352.

WESTPORT, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

WESTPORT, a post-village of Oldham co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 43 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort, was formerly the county seat.

WESTPORT, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 60 miles S.E. by S. of Indianapolis.

WESTPORT, a small village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, 75 miles W. of Indianapolis.

WESTPORT, a thriving city of Jackson co., Missouri, touching the line of Kansas Territory, 4 miles S. of the Missouri River, and 175 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City. It is on the road from Independence to Santa Fé and California, 12 miles W. of Independence, of which it is the rival. Should its present rapid increase continue, it is thought that this place will be made the terminus of the railroad extending westward from St. Louis. Pop. about 1500.

WESTPORT, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 202.

WESTPORT POINT, post-office, Bristol co., Massachusetts.

WESTPORT RIVER, a small stream of Bristol co., in the S.E. part of Massachusetts, discharges its waters into the Atlantic, a few miles E. of the Rhode Island boundary.

WEST POTSDAM, post-office, St. Lawrence co., New York.

WEST POULTNEY, (póult'nee), a thriving post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, about 60 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It contains a bank, 4 or 5 stores, and a flourishing institution called the Troy Conference Academy, founded in 1854. The buildings are of brick, 4 stories high, and arranged to accommodate 200 pupils in the boarding department, and an additional 200 in the department of instruction. The institution enjoys a high reputation. Cost of the buildings and grounds, about \$40,000.

WEST POWNAL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST PRAIRIE, a post-village of Stoddard co., Missouri, about 28 miles W.N.W. of New Madrid.

WEST PROVIDENCE, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1410.

WEST QUODDY HEAD, Maine, a point at the W. entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

WEST RANDOLPH, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

WESTRAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 9½ miles N.N.E. of Pomona, from which it is separated by Westray Frith. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4 miles. Pop. in 1851, 2585. The coast is rocky, but on the E. side is the secure harbor Pierowell, near which is the ruined Gothic castle of Northland. With Papa Island it forms a parish. Pop. in 1851, 2459.

WEST REIDING, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

WEST RICHMOND, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, about 220 miles W. of Albany.

WEST RICHMONDVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WEST RIPLEY, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST RIVER rises in Windsor co., in the S.E. part of Vermont, and running in a S.E. course, falls into the Connecticut River.

WEST RIVER, a small stream in New Haven co., in the S. part of Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound at New Haven.

WEST RIVER, a post-office, Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

WEST RIVER, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

WEST RIVER, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 1192.

WEST ROCH/ESTER, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

WESTROOSEBEKE, west-roó'sh-é-bé-ké, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 21 miles S. of Bruges. In 1382, a great battle was fought here between the united French and Flemings, under their Count Louis-de-Male, and the revolted men of Ghent under Philip Van Artevelde, when the latter lost their leader and above 20,000 men. Pop. 1928.

WEST ROSENDALE, a post-office of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin.

WEST ROXBURY, a post-township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Dedham Branch Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Boston. It was taken from Roxbury in 1852, and contains the villages of West Roxbury and Jamaica Plains.

WEST RUM/NEY, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the right bank of Baker's River, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 59 miles N.W. by W. of Concord.

WEST RUPERT, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 38 miles S.W. of Rutland.

WEST RUSH, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, 31 miles E. of Batavia.

WEST RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Mayssville Turnpike, about 148 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

WESTPETHER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, with a village, 7 miles E.N.E. of Lauder.

WEST RUTLAND, a thriving post-village in Rutland co., Vermont, on Otter Creek, and on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 4 miles W.N.W. of Rutland. In the vicinity are extensive marble quarries of the finest quality, the working of which affords employment to about 500 persons. The annual product amounts in value to about \$500,000.

WEST RUTLAND, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 50 miles W. of Boston.

WEST SALEM, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal, about 15 miles N.W. of Mercer. Pop. 2571.

WEST SALEM, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

WEST SALEM, a post-office of Morgan co., Indiana.

WEST SALISBURY, (sawls-byr-e), a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

WEST SAND LAKE, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, about 10 miles E. of Albany.

WEST SANDWICH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, 55 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST SCHUYLER, skf/ler, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

WEST SCITUATE, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 22 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST SEBASTOPOLIS, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WEST SENECA, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WEST SENECA CENTRE, a post-office, Erie co., New York.

WEST SHANDAKEN, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

WEST SHEFFIELD, post-office, Warren co., Pennsylvania.

WEST SHONAGO, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

WEST SIDNEY, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, 7 miles N. by W. of Augusta.

WEST'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

WEST SOMERS, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, about 115 miles S. of Albany.

WEST SOMERSET, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

WEST SOUTHOLD, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

WEST SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a thriving post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 100 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 100 miles S.E. of Albany. It is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut, opposite Springfield, with which it is connected by 2 bridges, (one for the Western Railroad,) and several steam-ferries. The streets are broad, and finely shaded with lofty elms. Westfield River, which enters the Connecticut a short distance below, affords water-power. Pop. of the township, 2979.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Conneaut Creek, 26 miles S.W. of Erie.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Shelby co., Missouri.

WEST STAFFORD, a post-village of Stafford township, Tolland co., Connecticut, about 25 miles N.E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of shoe-thread, machinery, &c.

WEST'S STORE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

WEST STEPHENTOWN, (steev-en-town), a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

WEST STEWING, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

WEST STEWARTSTOWN, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, bordering on New York, 160 miles by railroad W. of Boston. Three railroads meet at the State-line Station, viz., the West Stockbridge, the Western, and the Hudson and Berkshire Railroads. The principal village is on the Stockbridge Railroad; it contains 2 or 3 churches, and about 1000 inhabitants. In the township are extensive beds of iron ore and inexhaustible quarries of marble. Pop. 1713.

WEST STOCKHOLM, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 30 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

WEST SUFFIELD, a post-office, Hartford co., Connecticut.

WEST SUMNER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

WEST SUTTON, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 45 miles S.W. by W. of Boston; it contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

WEST SWANZEY, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

WEST TAGHKANIC, (ta-gan'ik), a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

WEST THEREESA, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

WEST THORNTON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

WEST TISBURY, a post-village in Duke's co., Massachusetts, 75 miles S.S.E. of Boston, contains several churches and stores.

WEST TOPSHAM, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

WESTTOWN, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 60 miles N.W. of New York.

WESTTOWN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 23 miles W. of Philadelphia. It contains a large and flourishing boarding-school for pupils of both sexes, under

the direction of the Society of Friends. The buildings are surrounded by grounds in the highest state of improvement, and covering an area of about 600 acres. The view from the summit of the principal building is remarkably beautiful and picturesque. There are in the institution accommodations for about 250 scholars. Pop. of the township, 789.

WEST TOWNSEND, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on a branch of Nashua River, and on the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Boston. It is the seat of a flourishing female seminary.

WEST TOWNSEND, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

WEST TOWNSEND, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont, about 30 miles N.E. of Bennington.

WEST TOWNSHIP, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

WEST TRENTON, a post-village of Hancock co., Maine, 70 miles E. by N. of Augusta.

WEST TROUPSBURG, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, 28 miles S.W. from Bath.

WEST TROY, a post-village of Albany co., New York. See Troy.

WEST TURIN, a township of Lewis co., New York. Pop. 3793.

WEST UNION, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST UNION, a post-village, capital of Doddridge co., Virginia, on Middle Island Creek, and on the turnpike from Winchester to Parkersburg, 300 miles N.W. of Richmond. Lumber is exported from this vicinity by flat-boats and rafts.

WEST UNION, a village of Marshall co., Virginia, 12 miles S.E. of Wheeling.

WEST UNION, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Ohio, on the Maysville and Zanesville Turnpike, 84 miles in a direct line S.S.W. of Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on a ridge, several hundred feet above the level of the Ohio. The courthouse is a substantial stone edifice, built by ex-Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, who bears the sobriquet of "Stone Hammer," from the occupation of his early life. Two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1804. Pop. in 1850, 462.

WEST UNION, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, 65 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

WEST UNION, a post-village of Knox co., Indiana, 110 miles S.W. by W. of Indianapolis.

WEST UNION, a small village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 68 miles W. of Indianapolis.

WEST UNION, a thriving post-village, capital of Fayette co., Iowa, 60 miles N.W. of Dubuque, and 40 miles W. of Clayton, the nearest landing on the Mississippi.

WEST UNITY, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

WEST VAN BUREN, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

WEST VAN BUREN, a township of La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 434.

WEST VIENNA, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, 125 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

WEST VIEW, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 6 miles W. of Staunton. It has 2 stores.

WEST VIEW, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

WESTVILLE, a thriving post-village of New Haven township and county, Connecticut, about 2½ miles N. of the State House. It is surrounded with varied and romantic scenery, being situated at the southern base of West Rock, which presents a steep and rugged precipice nearly 400 feet in height. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in manufactures of various kinds, chiefly of hardware. Pop. in 1850, 871; in 1853, about 1100.

WESTVILLE, a township of Franklin co., New York. Pop. 1301.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 65 miles W. of Albany. It has several mills and stores.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

WESTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Simpson co., Mississippi, 40 miles S.S.E. of Jackson.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Columbus, Biqua and Indiana Railroad, 51 miles W. by N.W. of Columbus.

WESTVILLE, a small village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 165 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WESTVILLE, a thriving post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Western Turnpike, 104 miles W. by S. of Columbus. The post-office is New Westville.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Laporte co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 15 miles S. of Michigan City.

WEST VINCENT, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. of West Chester. Pop. 1350.

WESTVLETEREN, west-vla'teh-ryn, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Vleeterbeke, 27 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1472.

WEST WALWORTH, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WESTWARD, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

WEST WARDSBOROUGH, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST WAREHAM, a post-village in Plymouth co., Mas-

achusetts, on the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, near Buzzard's Bay, 45 miles S.S.E. of Boston. In the village and vicinity are numerous manufactories of ironware.

WEST WARREN, a small village of Monongalia co., Virginia.

WEST WARREN, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WEST WASHINGTON, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

WEST WATERVILLE, a post-village in Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, 14 miles N. of Augusta.

WEST WEBSTER, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WESTWELL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WESTWELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WEST WHEELING, a village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, opposite Wheeling. Several railroads meet at this point. Pop. in 1850, 438.

WEST WHEELING, a post-office of Rock co., Illinois.

WEST WHITELAND, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and by the Chester Valley Railroad, about 5 miles N. of West Chester. Pop. 1141.

WESTWICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEST WILLIAMSBURG or MORRISBURG, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Dundas, situated on the Williamsburg Canal, 23 miles N.E. of Prescott. Pop. about 300.

WEST WILLIAMSFIELD, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

WEST WILKINGTON, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

WEST WILTON, a village of Franklin co., Maine, about 20 miles N.W. of Augusta.

WEST WINCHESTER, a manufacturing village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot Railroad, near Ashuelot River, 50 miles S.W. of Concord.

WEST WINDHAM, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

WEST WINDHAM, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 152 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

WEST WINDSOR, a post-village of Broome co., New York, about 130 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

WEST WINDSOR, a township of Mercer co., New Jersey. Pop. 1500.

WEST WINDSOR, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 67 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

WEST WINDSOR, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

WEST WINFIELD, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 15 miles S. by E. of Utica. It has an academy.

WEST WINSTEAD, Connecticut. See WINSTEAD.

WESTWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WESTWOOD, a small post-village of Woodford co., Illinois, about 33 miles E. of Peoria.

WEST WOODSTOCK, a post-village in Woodstock township, Windham co., Connecticut, about 44 miles N.E. by E. of Hartford. It contains 1 church.

WEST WOODVILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 89 miles S.W. of Columbus.

WEST WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, about 100 miles W. of Boston.

WEST WRENTHAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 30 miles S.W. by S. of Boston.

WEST WYNTON, a post-office of Calhoun co., Florida.

WEST YARMOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST YORK, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

WEST YORKSHIRE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

WESTZAAN, wêst'zân, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Haarlem, on the Y. Pop. 2252.

WEST ZANESVILLE. See ZANESVILLE.

WET GLAIZE, a post-office of Camden co., Missouri, about 52 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson.

WETHERAL, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, on the railway, 5 miles E.S.E. of Carlisle. The church is a handsome edifice, built in the reign of Henry VIII.

WETHERBY, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Spofforth, on the Wharfe, with a station on the York and Harrogate Railway, 7½ miles S.E. of Harrogate. Pop. in 1851, 1494. The town has a market-place, in which is the old court-house of the lord of the manor; and an old church.

WETHERDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WETHERDVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WETHERINGSET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WETHERSFIELD, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, about 3½ miles S. of Hartford. Large quantities of onions and some tobacco are raised here for exportation. The village stands in a beautiful plain bordering the river, and has broad streets finely shaded with elms. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a female seminary, and a number of handsome dwellings. Wethersfield is the seat of the Connecticut State Prison. See CONNECTICUT, page 491.

WETHERSFIELD, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York, 8 miles S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1459.

WETHERSFIELD, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, near the Central Military Tract Railroad, 110 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

WETHERSFIELD SPRINGS, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, about 250 miles W. from Albany. It has several churches and stores.

WETTA, wêttâ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 30 miles N. of Timor. Lat. of the town of Bau, on the S.E. side, 8° 5' S., lon. 126° 12' E. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 60 miles, breadth 30 miles.

WETTER, wêtt'er, a river of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, after a S.W. and S. course of 35 miles, joins the Nidda.

WETTER, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, on an affluent of the Ohm, 7 miles N.W. of Marburg. Pop. 1400.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, is between lat. 57° 50' and 59° 55' N., and lon. 14° and 15° E. 25 miles S.E. of Lake Wener, and enclosed by the lakes of Mariestad, Jönköping, Linköping, and Örebro. Length 60 miles, average breadth 10 miles. Height above the sea, 295 feet. In some places it is 70 fathoms deep, and it is often agitated by storms and sudden variations in its level, but it is of high utility for internal traffic, being connected by a canal with Lake Wener, by which and the Motala River, serving as an outlet for its surplus waters on the E., it completes the inland navigation between the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat.

WETTEREN, wêtt'eh-rên, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8 miles E.S.E. of Ghent, on the railway to Mechlin. Pop. 8302. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons.

WETTERHORN, wêtt'er-horn', ("peak of tempests,") one of the Alpine Mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, between the valleys of Haasi and Grindelwald, N. of the Schreckhorn. Height 12,162 feet. It was ascended to its summit for the first time in 1845.

WETTIN, wêtt'-teen', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 10 miles N.W. of Halle. Pop. 3300. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of chicory, tobacco, and oil.

WETTINGEN, wêtt'ing-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, in a beautiful plain, 1 mile S.E. of Baden. Pop. 2112.

WETTOLSHHEIM, wêtt'ols-hîme', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 3 miles S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 1392.

WETTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Ashbourne, near the place where the rivers Hump and Manyfold become subterranean. Near it are lead and copper mines, and excellent quarries of marble.

WETUMPKA, a flourishing city and river-port of Coosa co., Alabama, is situated on the Coosa River, at the head of navigation, 14 miles N. of Montgomery, and about 10 miles from the Alabama River. The situation is advantageous both for trade and for manufactures. The Alabama is one of the best streams in the Union for steamboat navigation; it is never closed by ice like the northern rivers, nor obstructed by snags and sawyers like those of the south-west. The fall of the Coosa is sufficient to afford an abundant water-power, which, however, has not been improved to much extent. Wetumpka is the principal market for the cotton produced in Coosa and several adjoining counties. About 30,000 bales were shipped here in 1851. The city has 4 or 6 churches, several flourishing seminaries, a newspaper office, and is the seat of the State Penitentiary. A plank-road extends from this place to the Tennessee River, near Gunter's Landing, which is about 150 miles distant. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

WETUMPKA CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Enchee Creek in Russell co.

WETWANG, a parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

WETZEL, a new county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, and on the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio: area about 250 square miles. It is drained by Fishing Creek and branches. The surface is exceedingly hilly; the soil of the river bottoms is excellent, and of the uplands moderately fertile. The county contains stone-coal. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes along the N.E. border. Formed a few years ago out of part of Tyler county. Capital, New Martinsville. Pop. 4284, of whom 4267 were free, and 17 slaves.

WETZLAR, wêtt'slar, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 42 miles E.N.E. of Coblenz, on the Lahn. Pop. in 1852, 5153. It has a gymnasium, and was formerly a free city of the empire.

WETZWALDE, wêtt'swâld'eh, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntalan, 3 miles from Grafenstein. Pop. 1285.

WEVELGHEM, wêv'el-ghêm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 2 miles E.N.E. of Menin. Pop. 3700.

WEVELINGHOFFEN, wêv'eh-ling-hoff'en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1810.

WEVERTON, a flourishing post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, is situated on the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 80 miles W. of Baltimore, and 2 miles from Harper's Ferry. It stands near the foot of the Blue Ridge, and is surrounded by highly picturesque scenery. The abundant water-power of the river is am-

WEX

ployed in manufactories of cotton, wool, nails, and files. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes through the place. It originated about 1848. Pop. in 1852, about 2500.

WEXFORD, a maritime county of Ireland, in the S. part of Leinster, having on the E. and S. the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Area 901 square miles, or 576,640 acres, of which 510,702 are estimated to be arable, 14,640 in plantation, and 45,500 uncultivated. Pop. in 1851, 179,790. The surface hilly or mountainous in the N.W., declines to a level plain along the coast. The Slaney intersects the county in its centre. Several lagoons skirt the S. shores. Soil generally fertile, and property in considerable estates. The land is less subdivided, and the farmers in a better condition than in most other Irish counties. The barony of Forth, in the S.W., is occupied by descendants of a Welsh colony, and peculiarly well cultivated. Limestone is the chief mineral product. The fisheries are of importance. The South-Eastern Railway is prolonged throughout the valley of the Slaney, past Wexford and Enniscorthy, which, with New Ross, Gorey, and Newtownbarry, are the principal towns. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

WEXFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and seaport town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the right bank of the Slaney, where it expands into Wexford Harbor, and is crossed by a bridge 733 feet in length. 12 miles S.S.E. of Enniscorthy, and 64 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of town in 1851, 12,519. Much of the town consists of narrow, crooked, and dirty lanes; but the quay, and one or two other streets, are lined with good houses. Here are some remains of ancient walls, of an abbey, and other ecclesiastical edifices; and outside of the town is a fine granite column, in memory of the exploits in Egypt by the army under Abercrombie. Wexford has Protestant, diocesan, and other schools, a chamber of commerce, several banks, some masting establishments, ship-building docks, and an active export trade in cattle, dairy, and agricultural produce, timber, tallow, hides, cotton yarn and wool, tobacco, provisions, British manufactures, and colonial goods. Registered shipping in 1847, 113 vessels; aggregate burden, 9036 tons. Wexford sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

WEXFORD, a new unorganized county in the N.W. part of Michigan, contains about 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumette River. The surface has but little elevation above Lake Michigan. This county is not named in the census of 1850.

WEXFORD, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

WEXFORD, a post-office of Allouakee co., Iowa.

WEXHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WEXIO, (Wexiö) wék'she-ö, or VEXIO, (Vexjö), a town of Sweden, capital of a län, on Lake Södre, 60 miles W.N.W. of Kalmar. Pop. 2200. It has a fine cathedral, a college with a library of 15,000 volumes, and cabinets of medals; manufactures of carpets, and several important annual fairs.—The län or province of Wexiö has an area of 3787 square miles. Pop. 136,623.

WEY, wä, a river of England, counties of Hants and Surrey, rises near Selborne, flows N.E. past Godalming, Guildford, and Weybridge, and joins the Thames 2 miles S.E. of Chertsey, after a course of 40 miles. It is navigable from Godalming, and from Guildford it forms part of the Wey and Arun Navigation, or canal to Arundel and Chichester.

WEY, a river of England, co. of Dorset, after a S.E. course, enters the English Channel between Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis.

WEYAÜWEGO, a township in the S. part of Waupaca co., Wisconsin, contains a post-village of the same name.

WEYBOURNE, wä'börn, a parish, England, co. of Norfolk.

WEY/BREAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEYBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 11 miles N.N.E. of Guildford. Outlands, the seat of the late Duke of York, and the ancient mansion of Ham, are in this parish.

WEYBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEYBRIDGE, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, on the S. side of Otter Creek, about 36 miles S.W. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 804.

WEYBRIDGE LOWER FALLS, a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

WEYER, wä'er or wä'r, a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Traun. Pop. 1230.

WEYER, a village of Austria, Styria, circle of Bruck. Pop. 1200.

WEYER, (OBER, ö'ber,) a market-town of Lower Austria, circle of Traun, near the Ens. Pop. 1350.

WEYERSHEIM, wä'ers-hime', (Fr. pron. vä'yä'säm') a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 10 miles N. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2190.

WEYHILL, a parish of England, N.W. extremity of the county of Hants, 3 miles W.N.W. of Andover. Pop. in 1851, 419. For six days, from October 9, annually, it is the place of the largest fair in South England for sheep, cattle, hops, cheese, and leather, attended by dealers from all parts of England.

WEYMOUTH, wä'müth, (with MEL/COMBE-REGIS.) a parliamentary and municipal borough, and seaport of Eng-

WHA

land, co. of Dorset, comprising the town and chapelry of Weymouth, and town and parish of Melcombe, the former on the S., the latter on the N. side of the mouth of the Wey, which forms the port, 3 miles N. of the Isle of Portland, and 8 miles S. of Dorchester. Lat. of Weymouth Jetty-fort, 50° 36' 6" N., lon. 2° 26' W. Pop. of Weymouth in 1851, 2957; of Melcombe, 5273. Weymouth is old and indifferently built; Melcombe, on a low peninsula between the sea and a wide shallow backwater, formed by the Wey, is more regularly laid out, better built, and has facing the sea a fine terrace and esplanade, nearly 1 mile in length; a spacious assembly room, neat theatre, libraries, good hotels and lodging-houses for visitors, and bathing establishments on an excellent beach. The towns communicate by a stone bridge of two arches, with a swing in the centre to admit shipping; and Melcombe is connected by a branch with the London and South-Western Railway. An equestrian statue of George III. stands at the N. extremity of Melcombe. About half a mile S.W. of Weymouth is the decayed, but formerly important fortress, Sandsfoot Castle, erected by Henry VIII. on a cliff facing the castle of Portland. The harbor has about 14 feet of water at high tides; small vessels only can lie close to the quays, but there is good anchorage in the bay in 7 or 8 fathoms water. Someship-building, and rope and sail-making are carried on. Portland stone, tiles, bricks, and Roman cement, are exported. Weymouth is the station of the mail packets for Guernsey, to which it is the nearest English port, 70 miles distant. The markets are well supplied, and the climate is very suitable for invalids, being equable, and sufficiently mild for geraniums and myrtles to flourish in the open air. Registered shipping in 1847, 6817 tons. Weymouth is the seat of a medico-surgical society. It has races and a regatta annually. The united boroughs send 2 members to the House of Commons.

WEYMOUTH, wä'müth, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, bordering on Boston harbor, and intersected by the South Shore branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Boston. Two estuaries or arms of Boston harbor, called Fore and Back Rivers, afford facilities for navigation. There are several pleasant villages in the township, the principal of which are Weymouth Landing, or Washington Square, and South Weymouth. The former, at the head of Fore River, is a place of active trade, having several hundred tons of shipping, and a bank with a capital of \$100,000. The manufacture of boots and shoes is extensively carried on. The township has a savings institution, an insurance company, and a loan and fund association. Pop. in 1840, 3733; in 1850, 5369.

WEYMOUTH, a post-township of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 55 miles S. of Trenton. Pop. 1632.

WEYMOUTH, a thriving post-village in Hamilton township, Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N.W. of May's Landing. It has a church, 2 mills, and about 40 houses.

WEYMOUTH, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

WEYMOUTH, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Digby, at the entrance of Siascoo River into St. Mary's Bay, opposite New Edenborough, W. of Halifax. The inhabitants, mostly of French origin, are principally engaged in the fisheries, for which the neighboring waters are celebrated.

WEYMOUTH CAPE, of North East Australia, is in lat. 12° 37' 30" S., lon. 143° 27' 5" E. Height 360 feet.

WEYPERT, a town of Bohemia. See WEYPERT.

WEYRE, wä'r or wä'r, a fortified town of Hindostan, dominions and 25 miles S.W. of Bhurtpoor, having a large fort, some sculptures, and a Hindoo college.

WEZENBERG, wä'tsün-bërg, a town of Russia, government of Esthonia, capital of a circle, 60 miles E.S.E. of Revel. Pop. 1500.

WEZIKON, wä'tsë-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles E.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. of parish, 3289, mostly weavers.

WHAD/DON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WHADDON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WHADDON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WHADDON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WHADDON WHADLEY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WHALE'S BACK, a small island at the E. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire. On it is a lighthouse 68 feet high, containing two fixed lights, one 10 feet above the other. Lat. 43° 2' 30" N., lon. 70° 42' 45" W.

WHALEYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the Pocomoke River, 115 miles S.E. by E. of Annapolis. It is a place of active business, and contains 3 stores.

WHALLEY, an extensive parish of England, counties of Lancaster, Chester, and York, on the Manchester and Clitheroe Railway, contains the borough of Clitheroe and 3 market-towns in the county of Lancaster. Pop. in 1851, 134,196. The parish is 30 miles in length and 15 miles in breadth. It is intersected by the Liverpool and Leeds Canal. The church, a spacious building, with fine internal decoration, formerly belonged to an abbey, established here in 1296.

WHALTONSBURG, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

WHAL/SAY, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, parish

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of Nesting. Length from N.E. to S.W., 5½ miles; breadth 2 miles. Pop. 628. The shores are rocky and deeply indented. The soil is among the most productive in Shetland.

WHALSTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WHAPLODE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WHAPLODE DROVE, a chapelry of England, co. Lincoln.

WHARRAM-IN-THE-STREET, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WHARRAM PERCY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WHARTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WHARTON, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River, bounded on the N.E. by the San Bernard, and drained by Mustang and Sandy Creeks. Named in honor of the Wharton family of Texas. Capital, Wharton. Pop. 1752, of whom 510 were free, and 1242 slaves.

WHARTON, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. The National Road intersects the township. Pop. 1553.

WHARTON, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. Pop. 232.

WHARTON, a post-village, capital of Wharton co., Texas, on the Colorado River, 50 miles N. of Matagorda.

WHARTON, a post-office of Noble co., Ohio.

WHARTONSBURG, a post-village of Wyandott co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, about 60 miles S.W. of Sandusky.

WHATCOM, a co. forming the N.W. extremity of Washington Territory, having N. British America, E. Mount Baker, a peak of the Cascade Mountains, and W. the Gulf of Georgia, in which are numerous islands comprised within the county. Capital, Bellingham Bay.

WHATCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHATELY, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on Connecticut River, and intersected by Connecticut River Railroad, 88 miles W. by N. of Boston. P. 1101.

WHATFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHATLEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WHATLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WHATTON or WHATTON-ON-SMITE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WHATTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WHAYPAW, a small river of Marathon co., Wisconsin, which flows into Wisconsin River, on its right bank.

WHEATCROFT (wheet/ak-er) ALL-SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WHEATENHURST, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

WHEATFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WHEATFIELD, a township of Niagara co., New York, intersected by the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, and the Buffalo and Niagara Railroad, 12 miles N. of Buffalo. Pop. 2659.

WHEATFIELD, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. 2387.

WHEATFIELD, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, 6 miles E. of Bloomfield. Pop. 678.

WHEATFIELD, a post-township in the central part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 231.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD, parish, England, co. of Hertford.

WHEATHILL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WHEATHILL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WHEATLAND, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, on the Genesee River, 15 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It is traversed by the Genesee Canal. Pop. 2916.

WHEATLAND, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

WHEATLAND, a township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 1358.

WHEATLAND, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

WHEATLAND, a post-township in the N.W. part of Will co., Illinois, intersected by Des Plaines River and the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Pop. 749.

WHEATLAND, a post-village and township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin, about 70 miles S.E. of Madison. Pop. 1193.

WHEATLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

WHEATLEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WHEATLEY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WHEATLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

WHEATLEY, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

WHEATON, a post-village of Dupage co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Railroad, 25 miles W. of Chicago.

WHEAT RIDGE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

WHEATVILLE, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

WHEATVILLE, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio.

WHEELER, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WHEELERSBURG, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, near the Ohio River, 9 miles E. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

WHEELING, a city and port of entry of Virginia, and capital of Ohio county, is finely situated on the E. bank of the Ohio River, and on both sides of Wheeling Creek, 92 miles below Pittsburgh, 365 miles above Cincinnati, 350 miles

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N.W. of Richmond, and about 630 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 40° 7' N., lon. 80° 42' W. The site is a narrow alluvial tract, overlooked by precipitous hills, and extending about 2 miles along the river. Wheeling is the most important place on the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and in respect to trade, manufactures, and population, the most considerable town of Western Virginia. It contains a fine court-house, about 14 churches, 2 academies, 3 banks, aggregate capital above \$1,400,000, and a savings institution. Four or five newspapers are published here. The town is supplied with water raised from the river by machinery. The National Road crosses the river at Zane's Island, opposite the city, by a beautiful wire suspension bridge, the span of which is one of the longest in the world, measuring 1010 feet. The height of the towers is 153 feet above low water mark, and 60 feet above the abutments. The bridge is supported by 12 wire cables, each 1300 feet in length, and 4 inches in diameter. The cost of this structure is estimated at \$210,000. Wheeling is the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 380 miles long, finished in 1853, and of the Hempfield Railroad, which joins the Pennsylvania Railroad at Greensburg; 4 miles S. is the E. terminus of the Central Ohio Railroad. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is to be extended from Wellsville to this city. In 1852, 38 steamboats were owned in this place, with an aggregate tonnage of 6843 tons. During the same year, 10 steamboats and 2 other vessels were built, with a burthen of 1746 tons. The hills which rise in the immediate vicinity contain inexhaustible beds of coal, which supply fuel at a small expense to the numerous manufactories of Wheeling. In 1850 it contained 4 iron foundries, 3 forges, 3 manufactories of nails, 5 of glassware, 2 or 3 of cotton goods, 3 of paper, 1 of steam-engines, 1 of silk goods, and 2 of wire. Flour, woollen goods, white-lead, and other articles are also produced here. Wheeling became the capital of the county in 1797. It 1802 it contained about 70 houses. Pop. in 1824, 1567; in 1830, 5221; in 1840, 7885; and in 1850, 11,391, exclusive of West Wheeling, which had 438 inhabitants.

WHEELING, a post-village in Holmes co., Mississippi, near Big Black River, 75 miles N.E. of Jackson.

WHEELING, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1214.

WHEELING, a township of Ouerusey co., Ohio. Pop. 1159.

WHEELING, a post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Muncie.

WHEELING, a post-village of Cook co., Illinois, on the Des Plaines River, about 25 miles N.W. of Chicago.

WHEELING, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

WHEELING CREEK rises by two branches, the North and South Forks, in Pennsylvania, and falls into the Ohio River at Wheeling, Virginia.

WHEELING'S FORD, a village in Cass co., Iowa, on Nishnabotona River, about 200 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

WHEELING VALLEY, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

WHEELLOCK, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WHEELLOCK, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 29 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 855.

WHEELLOCK, a post-office of Robertson co., Texas.

WHEELLOCK, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

WHEELTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WHEELDRAKE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WHETTINGTON-KIRK, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WHENBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WHEPSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHERSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHERWELL, a parish of England, co. of Hants. 31 miles S.E. of Andover. A stone cross in this parish commemorates the death of Earl Athewold, slain by King Edgar. Queen Elfrida founded a nunnery here in which she died.

WHETSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WHETSTONE, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby.

WHETSTONE, a chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex.

WHETSTONE, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

WHETSTONE, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. P. 1657.

WHETSTONE, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

WHETSTONE RIVER, Ohio. See OLESTANGY RIVER.

WHICHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

WHICH/BURY, a parish of England, counties of Wilts and Hants.

WHICH/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHICKHAM, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

WHIDAH, a town of West Africa. See WHIDAH.

WHIDBY'S ISLAND or WHIDBEY ISLAND, a large island at the N.W. extremity of Washington Territory, E. of Vancouver's Island. It is near 50 miles long, and from 3 to 10 miles wide. It contains a number of extensive and fertile prairies, and is becoming settled rapidly. Whidby's Island is included in Island county, of which the seat of justice is at Penn's Cove, a thriving settlement near the middle of the island.

WHIDBY ISLAND, Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, opposite Bantry, is 3 miles long.

and 1 mile broad. Pop. 400. On it are a coast-guard station, and several forts for the defence of Bantry harbor.

WHIGVILLE, a post-office of Noble co., Ohio.

WHIGVILLE, a post-office of Lapeer co., Michigan.

WHILE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford, now united with Puddleston.

WHILTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WHIMPLE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WHINBURG, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WHIPPANY or WHIPPONONG, a manufacturing village of Morris co., New Jersey, on Whippany River, about 52 miles N. by E. of Trenton. It contains 2 churches, 1 clothing, 5 cotton, and 3 paper mills, and 3 stores. Pop. estimated at 800.

WHIPPINGHAM, a parish of the Isle of Wight.

WHIPPY SWAMP, a post-village of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

WHIPSNADE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WHIPSTOWN, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

WHISKEY RUN, a township of Crawford co., Indiana. Pop. 930.

WHISSENDINE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, on a railway, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Oakham.

WHISONSSETT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WHISTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WHISTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WHISTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WHISTONS, a tything of England, co. of Worcester, forming a part of the city of Worcester. Pop. in 1851, 2994.

WHITACRE, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHITACRE, OVER, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHITAKER'S BLUFF, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

WHITBECK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

WHITBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WHITBURN, a parish of England, co. of Durham, on the coast, 3 miles N. of Sunderland. Population employed in fisheries and coal and lime works. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has several chalybeate springs in great repute.

WHITBURN or WHITEBURN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow.

WHITBY, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Eek, here bordered by fine piers, and crossed by a swing iron bridge, 17 miles N.N.W. of Scarborough, at the termination of a railway from York. Lat. of lighthouse at the head of the W. pier, 54° 29' 7" N., lon. 0° 36' 7" E. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 10,989; of township, 8040. The older parts of the town have narrow streets along the river banks; the newer parts extend up steep acclivities; that on the E. is crowned by the church, and the remains of an abbey, founded in the 7th century. The principal edifices are baths, a public library, literary and philosophical society, with museum; seamen's hospital, town-hall, custom-house, and large warehouses. It has dry-docks and some ship-building, and manufactures of sail-cloth and cordage, an active export trade, especially in alum manufactured in the vicinity; and imports of American, Baltic, and East India produce, and coal. Registered shipping 1015 vessels, aggregate burden 54,690 tons. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

WHITBY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WHITCHURCH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, on the Test, 12 miles N. of Winchester. Pop. of parish in 1851, 1911. The inhabitants are partly engaged in a silk manufactory, and a mill for the fabrication of most of the bank-note paper used by the Bank of England.

WHITCHURCH or BLANCMINSTER, a market-town and parish of England, counties of Salop and Chester, 19 miles N.N.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of town in 1851, 3619. The town stands on an eminence crowned by its church. Here are numerous dissenting chapels and schools, a public lending library, some cotton manufactures, and a trade in corn and malt.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHITCHURCH, a parish, South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

WHITCHURCH, two parishes of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WHITCOMB, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

WHITCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WHITCOMBE, MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WHITE, a county situated in the N.E. central part of Arkansas, contains 1060 square miles. It is intersected by Little Red River and Bayou des Arc, affluents of White

River, which forms the E. boundary of the county. White River is navigated at all seasons, on the border of the county, by steamboats, in which staves and other lumber are exported. Capital, Searcy. Pop. 2619, of whom 2311 were free, and 308 slaves.

WHITE, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. The Caney Fork of Cumberland River forms its boundary on the S. and W., and it is also watered by Falling Water and other creeks. The streams furnish water-power for mills. The South-Western Railroad is in progress through the county. Capital, Sparta. Pop. 11,444; of whom 10,230 were free, and 1214 slaves.

WHITE, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe River, which affords abundant water-power. The surface is nearly level, and the soil highly productive. About two-thirds of the area is occupied by prairies. It is intersected by the New Albany and Salem Railroad. Organized in 1834. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 4761.

WHITE, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, intersected by the Little Wabash, and also drained by the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash. The county is well timbered, and has several small prairies. The soil is excellent. The Wabash River is navigable by steamboats on the border. The Little Wabash affords valuable water-power at Carmi. It is traversed by the Wabash Valley Railroad, (unfinished.) A plank-road extends from Graysville to Albion. Named in honor of Colonel White, who formerly resided in this section of the state. Capital, Carmi. Pop. 8925.

WHITE, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. P. 667.

WHITE, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. It contains Indiana, the county seat. Pop. 2251.

WHITE, a township of Ashley co., Arkansas. Pop. 648.

WHITE, a township of Newton co., Arkansas. Pop. 242.

WHITE, a township of Pike co., Arkansas. Pop. 205.

WHITE, a township of Polk co., Arkansas. Pop. 326.

WHITEASH, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEBREAST RIVER, a small stream of Marion co., Iowa, falls into the Des Moines River.

WHITEBREAST, a post-office of Clark co., Iowa.

WHITE CHAPEL, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of the metropolis, and comprised in the borough of Tower Hamlets. Pop. in 1851, 37,848.

WHITE CHIMNEYS, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Waterford.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

WHITECHURCH GLYNN, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

WHITECLAY CREEK, a branch of Christiana Creek, rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and unites with the other branches about 6 miles W. of Wilmington.

WHITE COLLEGE, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

WHITE COTTAGE, a post-office of Shelby co., Texas.

WHITE COTTAGE, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

WHITE COTTAGE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE CREEK, of Missouri, flows southward into the river One Hundred and Two, near the S. border of Nodaway county.

WHITE CREEK, a post-village of Washington co., New York, situated in White Creek township, and on a creek of that name, 33 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2994.

WHITECROSS, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

WHITEDAY, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

WHITEDAY GLADES, a post-office, Marion co., Virginia.

WHITEDEER, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 78 miles N. of Harrisburg.

WHITEDEER, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1537.

WHITEDEER MILLS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE EARTH RIVER, of Missouri territory, rises in British America, and crossing the N. boundary of the United States, joins the Missouri in about 103° 10' W. lon. Length about 200 miles.

WHITE EYE PLAINS, a post-office, Coshocton co., Ohio.

WHITE EYES, a township in the E. part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1132.

WHITEFIELD, a township of England, co. of Gloucester.

WHITEFIELD, a township of Lincoln co., Maine, intersected by Sheepscott River, which affords good water-power, 12 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 2158.

WHITEFIELD, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, 88 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 557.

WHITEFIELD, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.
WHITEFIELD, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.
WHITEFORD, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, 3½ miles N.W. of Holywell. Lead, copper, coal, and calamine abound in this parish. Here are remains of a Roman lighthouse and stone cross of beautiful workmanship.

WHITEFORD, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

WHITEFORD, a township of Monroe co., Michigan, intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. Pop. 696.

WHITEGATE, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WHITEGATE, a large fishing village of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, on Cork Harbor, 2½ miles S.E. of Queenstown. Pop. in 1851, 1225. Carlisle Port is in its vicinity.

WHITEGATE, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

WHITE GROVE, a post-office of Jasper co., Indiana.

WHITEHALL, a flourishing post-village of Washington county, New York, is beautifully situated in Whitehall township, at the head or S. extremity of Lake Champlain, and on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, 77 miles N. by E. of Albany. The Champlain Canal terminates here, connecting the village with Troy. Five steamboats ply daily to the ports on the lake during the summer. Pawlet River and Wood Creek enter the lake at this place, and furnish extensive water-power. It contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and has an extensive trade with Canada. Machinery, woollen goods, flour, lumber, and other articles are manufactured. A railroad is projected from this place to Plattsburg. Pop. of the township, 4726; of the village, about 4000.

WHITEHALL, Pennsylvania, a station on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 10 miles W. of Philadelphia.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

WHITEHALL, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEHALL, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Montour co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEHALL, a post-office and station of Baltimore co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 25 miles N. of Baltimore.

WHITEHALL, a small post-village, Frederick co., Virginia.

WHITEHALL, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 166 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

WHITEHALL, a thriving village of Wayne co., North Carolina, on the Neuse River. Turpentine is shipped here in steamboats.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

WHITEHALL, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Illinois, is situated on a prairie of its own name, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

WHITEHALLVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE HARE, a post-village of Cedar co., Missouri, about 110 miles S.E. of Independence.

WHITEHAVEN, a parliamentary borough, and seaport town and township of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway Frith, 3 miles N.E. of St. Bees' Head, and 36 miles S.W. of Carlisle, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. of lighthouse, 54° 33' 11" N., lon. 3° 35' 49" W. Pop. of the borough, including the township, and a part of Preston Quarter, in 1851, 18,916. The town, on a creek at the mouth of the Poolebeck, is surrounded by heights which approach close to the buildings; the streets are spacious and regularly laid out. The public buildings comprise the churches of St. Nicholas, St. James, and Trinity, and many places of worship for dissenters, the West Cumberland Infirmary, Town-Hall, market-house, Custom-house, Library, News-room, baths, a neat theatre, Mechanics' Institute, and a county House of Correction. The town has good shops, a convenient market-place, and beautiful environs. Immediately S.E. is the Castle, the seat of Viscount Lowther. The harbor is formed by two piers, on each of which is a lighthouse, and from it are exported great quantities of coal, raised from the deepest known coal-mines, which extend a long way under the town and beneath the sea. Here are also iron-smelting works, iron and brass foundries, extensive bonding warehouses, dry docks, and slips for building and repairing vessels; manufactures of sail cloth, cordage, soap, copperas, and tobacco pipes. The exports consist chiefly of coal and iron ore; the imports, West Indian, American, and Baltic produce; flax and linen from Ireland, and pig-iron from Wales. Steamers maintain continual communication between Whitehaven and Dublin, Dumfries, and the Isle of Man. Registered shipping, in 1847-8, 39,462 tons. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

WHITE HAVEN, a flourishing post-borough of Denison township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 25 miles above Mauch Chunk. A railroad 20 miles long connects it with Wilkesbarre. The town carries on an active trade in coal and lumber. In 1850, 40,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped at this place.

WHITE HAVEN, a post-village of Somerset co., Maryland, on the Wicomico River, 70 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

WHITEHAVEN, a harbor of Nova Scotia, British North America, 12 miles W.S.W. of Cape Canso.

WHITEHEAD, a small island lying S.W. of the W. entrance to Penobscot Bay. On it is a fixed light, 55 feet above the level of the sea, having a bell attached to it weighing 1000 pounds, which is struck in foggy weather. Lat. 43° 52' N., lon. 69° 2' W.

WHITEHEAD, a post-office of Kansas territory.

WHITE HILL, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

WHITE HILL, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

WHITE HILL, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

WHITE HILL, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

WHITEHILLS, a fishing-village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 4½ miles E. of Portsoy. Pop. 650.

WHITEHORSE, New Jersey, a station on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, 10 miles from Camden.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on Rockaway Creek, and on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 30 miles N. by E. of Trenton, contains a church, a mill, 2 stores, and an academy.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia, 7 miles N.E. of McDonough.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

WHITEHOUSE ABBEY, a village of Ireland, Ulster co., Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 3½ miles N.E. of Belfast. Pop. in 1851, 852, mostly employed in a large cotton-mill.

WHITE ISLAND, off New Zealand, North Island, in the Bay of Plenty, is in lat. 37° 33' S., lon. 177° 14' E. It consists of an active volcano, rising to between 1000 and 1500 feet in height.

WHITEKIRK AND TYNNINGHAME, a united maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

WHITE-LADY-ASTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WHITE LAKE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

WHITE LAKE, a post-township in the W. central part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 904.

WHITELETS, a village of Scotland, co. and 1½ miles S.E. of Ayr, on the road to Gaiston. Pop. in 1851, about 900, mostly employed in raising coal, conveyed by a railway to Newton-upon-Ayr.

WHITELEY, a post-township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles S.E. of Waynesburg.

WHITELEY, a small post-village, Greene co., Pennsylvania.

WHITELEY'S, a post-office of Newton co., Arkansas.

WHITELEYSBURG, a village of Kent co., Delaware, 16 miles S.W. of Dover.

WHITE/LICK CREEK, Indiana, rises in Boone co. and flowing southward, enters the W. fork of White River, 7 miles above Martinsville.

WHITE/MARSH, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Norristown. Pop. 2408.

WHITEMARSH, a post-office of Columbus co., North Carolina.

WHITE MILLS, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the name of a group in the N. central part of New Hampshire, being included chiefly within the limits of Coos and Grafton counties. The principal summit, Mount Washington, rises 6226 feet above the level of the sea. The other summits are, Mount Adams, having an elevation of about 5759 feet; Mount Jefferson, 5657 feet; Mount Madison, 5415 feet; Mount Monroe, 5349 feet; Mount Franklin, 4850 feet; and Mount Lafayette, 5360 feet. For a more particular description, see NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WHITENESS, a parish of Scotland. See TINGWALL.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

WHITE OAK, a small village of Polk co., North Carolina.

WHITE OAK, a village of Fairfield district, South Carolina, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, 46 miles N. of Columbia.

WHITE OAK, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, 23 miles W. of Augusta.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.

WHITE OAK, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. Pop. 1052.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tennessee.

WHITE OAK, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky.

WHITE OAK, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1012.

WHITE OAK, a post-township in the E. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 508.

WHITE OAK, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 512.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

WHITE OAK BAYOU, of Texas, flows eastward through Titus co., and enters Sulphur Fork of Red River, at the N.E. extremity of that county.

WHITE OAK CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Meriwether county into Flint River.

WHITE OAK CREEK, in the N. part of Tennessee, enters New River on the E. border of Pentress county.

WHITE OAK CREEK, of West Tennessee, flows eastward and enters Tennessee River in Hardin county.

WHITE OAK CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Highland county, and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles below Ripley.

WHITE OAK GROVE, a post-office of Dubois co., Indiana.

WHITE OAK GROVE, a small post-village of Ogle co., Illinois.

WHITE OAK GROVE, a post-office of Greene co., Missouri, about 128 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

WHITE OAK HILL, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

WHITE OAK POINT, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a small post-village of Brown co., Illinois.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a post-village and township in the S. part of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, about 60 miles S.W. of Madison. The village contains 1 hotel, 4 stores, and about 300 inhabitants. Lead ore abounds in its vicinity. Pop. of the township, 482.

WHITE OAK VALLEY, a post-office of Brown co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEPARTSH, a parish of England, co. of Wilt.

WHITE PATH, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

WHITE PIGEON, (pij/un.) a thriving post-village and township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the creek of its own name, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 120 miles E. of Chicago. It is surrounded by a productive farming region, and has an active business. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-village, semi-capital of Westchester co., New York, situated in White Plains township, on the Harlem Railroad, 26 miles N.N.E. of New York. It contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches and several seminaries. A noted battle of the Revolution was fought in the vicinity, October 28, 1776. Pop. of the township, 1414.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

WHITE PLAINS, a small village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville. It has a church and several stores.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-village of Benton co., Alabama, in Choctawhatchee Valley, 7 miles E. by S. of Jacksonville.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

WHITE POND, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

WHITE POST, a post-village of Clarke co., Virginia, 12 miles S.E. of Winchester, is pleasantly situated a few miles from the Blue Ridge.

WHITE POST, a township in Pulaski co., Indiana. P. 168.

WHITE RIVER. See Nile.

WHITE RIVER rises in Addison co., Vermont, and flowing in a winding course through Windsor county, falls into the Connecticut River. On the N. it receives three tributaries, called the First, Second, and Third Branches, which afford some fine mill-seats.

WHITE RIVER, of Arkansas and Missouri, is formed by three small branches which rise among the Ozark Mountains, and unite a few miles E. of Fayetteville, Arkansas. It flows first north-easterly into Missouri, and after making a circuit of about 100 miles, returns into Arkansas, and pursues a south-easterly course to the mouth of Black River, which is its largest affluent. From this point its direction is nearly southward, until it enters the Mississippi, 15 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas. The whole length probably exceeds 800 miles. It is navigable by steamboats, in all stages of water, to the mouth of Black River, 350 miles, and during a large portion of the year they can ascend to Batesville, about 60 miles higher. The navigation is not obstructed by ice in ordinary seasons. Below Batesville the channel is about 4 feet deep throughout the year. The country through which it flows is generally fertile, and adapted to Indian corn and cotton. Pine forests are found on its banks above Batesville, and cypress swamps along the lower part of its course.

Branches.—James Fork rises near the E. border of Green county, Missouri, and flowing south-westerly, enters the White River in Taney county. Big North Fork rises in the S. part of Missouri, and flows southward through Fulton county, Arkansas, into the main stream. Bryant's Fork enters the Big North Fork in Ozark county, Missouri. Little North Fork rises in Ozark county, Missouri, and enters White River in Marion county, Arkansas. Buffalo Fork rises in Newton county, Arkansas, and enters White River from the right at the S.E. extremity of Marion county. All of these are more properly affluents than branches.

WHITE RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Newaygo county, and flows south-westward through Oceana county into Lake Michigan.

WHITE RIVER, of Indiana, is formed by two branches,

called the East and West Fork, which unite at the S.W. extremity of Davies county, 5 miles N.E. of Petersburg. After a south-westerly course of 40 or 50 miles, it falls into the Wabash, 100 miles (by water) from its mouth, and nearly opposite Mount Carmel, Illinois.

Branches.—The West Fork, which is the longest branch, rises in Randolph county, near the E. border of the state, and pursues a south-westward course of about 300 miles nearly through the middle of the state. The chief towns which it passes from its source downward are Muncie, Anderson, Indianapolis, Martinsville, and Bloomfield. It flows through a fertile farming region, the surface of which is nearly level. In high water, boats of light draught ascend this branch to Martinsville, about 200 miles from the mouth of White River. The East Fork, called also Driftwood Fork, rises in Henry county, and flowing south-westward, passes by Newcastle, Shelbyville, Columbus, and Rockford. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It is navigable by flat-boats to Rockford during a few months of the year. This stream is commonly called Blue River, until it passes the mouth of Sugar Creek, near Edinburg.

WHITE RIVER, of Utah, rises in San Pete co., and flowing westerly, falls into Green River, in Utah county.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Benton co., Arkansas. Pop. 385.

WHITE RIVER, a post-office of Desha co., Arkansas.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 1098.

WHITE RIVER, a township, Izard co., Arkansas. P. 221.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Marion co., Arkansas. Pop. 261.

WHITE RIVER, a township, Prairie co., Arkansas. P. 90.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 605.

WHITE RIVER, a township, Gibson co., Indiana. P. 731.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Hamilton co., Indiana. Pop. 1492.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Johnson co., Indiana. Pop. 1547.

WHITE RIVER, a post-office of Morgan co., Indiana.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 2260.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, at the junction of the Vermont Central, the Connecticut and Passumpsic, and the Northern New Hampshire Railroads; contains a large iron foundry, machine shop, &c.

WHITE ROAD, a post-office, Forsyth co., North Carolina.

WHITE ROCK, a post-office, Alamance co., North Carolina.

WHITE ROCK, a post-office of Hill co., Texas.

WHITE ROCK, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. Pop. 159.

WHITE ROCK, a post-village in Ogle co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

WHITE ROCK, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

WHITE ROCK CREEK, of Texas, rises in Houston co., and flows into the Trinity River from the left in Trinity county.

WHITE ROCK CREEK, of Dallas co., Texas, enters the Trinity River from the left, a few miles below Dallas Court House.

WHITESBOROUGH, a handsome post-village in Whites-town township, and semi-capital of Oneida co., New York, on the Mohawk River, the Erie Canal, and on the Central Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Utica. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 1 or 2 academies, a bank, and several factories. Incorporated in 1829. Pop. of the village estimated at 2200; of the township, 6810.

WHITESBURG, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama, on the right bank of the Tennessee River, 11 miles S. of Huntsville.

WHITESBURG, a post-village, capital of Letcher co., Kentucky, on the N. fork of the Kentucky River, 150 miles S.E. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, and 2 churches.

WHITESBURG, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

WHITE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WHITE'S CORNERS, post-office, Potter co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE'S CREEK, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

WHITE SEA, (Russ. *Bieloe More*, be-á-lo-á mo'rá; Fr. *Mer-Blanche*, mair blónsh; Ger. *Weisses Meer*, vîs-ses main,) called also the **GULF OF ARCHANGEL**, a vast gulf of the Arctic Ocean, the entrance of which is formed by Cape Sviatoi, lat. 68° 10' N., lon. 39° 47' E.; and Cape Kanin, lat. 68° 30' 2" N., lon. 43° 32' 5" E. It extends S. and S.W. into European Russia, between Lapland and Archangel, 380 miles; breadth from 30 to 150 miles. Area estimated at 45,000 square miles. On the N.W. it forms the Gulf of Kandalaska, and on the S. the Gulfs of Onega and Archangel. The chief affluents are, the Mezen, Dwina, Onega, and Viga. It is deep and navigable for large vessels, except at the mouth of the Dwina, where there are large sandbanks; the greater portion is frozen over from October till May. It contains the Solovetzkoi Islands, and abounds in herrings and codfish.

WHITESIDES, a county in the W.N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Iowa, intersected by Rock River, and also drained by Elkhorn and Rock Creeks. The county contains extensive prairies, among which groves of timber are distributed. The soil is very productive. Rock River furnishes valuable water-power. The Mississippi and Rock River Junction Railroad will pass through the county. Organized in 1839, and named in honor of General Samuel Whitesides, who was distinguished as a captain of rangers in the war of 1812. Capital, Stirling. Pop. 6361.

WHITESIDES COVINGERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

WHITE SPRINGS, a post-office of Hamilton co., Florida.

WHITE'S SAIZINES, a post-office of White co., Tennessee.

WHITE'S STORE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

WHITE'S STORE, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina.

WHITE'S STORE, a small village of York district, South Carolina.

WHITE-STAUTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WHITESTONE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WHITE STONE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Virginia.

WHITETOWN, Oneida co., New York. See **WHITESBOROUGH**.

WHITETOWN, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

WHITETOWN, a post-office of Boone co., Indiana.

WHITE SULPHUR, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

WHITE SULPHUR, a post-office of Scott co., Kentucky.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Greenbrier co., Virginia, on the route of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, (unfinished,) 205 miles W. of Richmond, and 9 miles E. of Lewisburg. This is the most celebrated watering-place in Virginia, or perhaps in any of the Southern States. It is situated in a valley 6 or 8 miles W. of the top of the Alleghany Mountains, and is surrounded by highlands and charming scenery. The principal stream discharges about 18 gallons per minute, at a uniform temperature. According to the analysis of Professor Rogers, 100 cubic inches of water contains 65.54 grains of solid matter, composed of several salts in the following proportions:—

Sulphate of lime	31.630
Sulphate of magnesia	8.241
Sulphate of soda	4.050
Carbonate of lime	1.530
Carbonate of magnesia	0.500
Chloride of magnesium	0.071
Chloride of calcium	0.019
Chloride of sodium	0.235
Protosulphate of iron	0.009
Sulphate of alumine	0.013
Earthy phosphates, a trace.	
Aeritized organic matter, blended with a large proportion of sulphur, about	5 grains.

The village contains several fine hotels and rows of cottages, among which are Virginia Row, Baltimore Row, South Carolina Row, Alabama Row, Louisiana Row, &c. The accommodations are sufficient for 1200 or 1500 persons.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Milledgeville co., Georgia, 118 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Limestone co., Alabama.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, about 200 miles N.W. of Baton Rouge. It is a place of resort for invalids, and contains 2 large boarding houses, 1 church, and 2 stores. First settled in 1846.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small village of Union co., Kentucky.

WHITESVILLE, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, 25 miles S.E. of Angelica.

WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

WHITESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Columbus co., North Carolina, 100 miles S. by W. of Raleigh. The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad passes through it 44 miles from Wilmington.

WHITESVILLE, a small village of Effingham co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Savannah.

WHITESVILLE, a post-village of Harris co., Georgia, 27 miles N. of Columbus, has 150 inhabitants.

WHITESVILLE, a village in Duval co., Florida, 155 miles E.S.E. of Tallahassee.

WHITESVILLE, a village in Wilkinson co., Mississippi, 125 miles S.W. by S. of Jackson.

WHITESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, about 6 miles from Hatchee River, and 12 miles W.W. of Bolivar.

WHITESVILLE, a post-village of Davless co., Kentucky.

WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Indiana.

WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

WHITE SWAN, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

WHITE TOP, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

WHITE TOP, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

WHITE TOP MOUNTAIN. See **IRON MOUNTAIN**.

WHITEVILLE, a small post-village of Fayette co., Tennessee.

WHITEWATER, a post-office of Fayette co., Georgia.

WHITEWATER, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

WHITEWATER, a township in the W. part of Hamilton co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami River and Whitewater Canal. Pop. 1567.

WHITEWATER, a township in Franklin co., Indiana. Pop. 1612.

WHITEWATER, a post-office of Wayne co., Indiana.

WHITEWATER, a small post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

WHITEWATER, a thriving post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, where it is crossed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of Madison, and 50 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. An affluent of Rock River furnishes water-power here, which is employed in flouring and saw mills. The village is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active business. It contains 6 churches, an iron foundry, and a pottery. Laid out in 1840. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 1252; of the village, in 1853, about 1200.

WHITEWATER CREEK, of Georgia, flows southward and enters Flint River on the W. border of Pike co.

WHITEWATER RIVER, of Indiana and Ohio, is formed by two branches, the East Fork and the West Fork, which rise in the E. part of Indiana, and flowing nearly S., unite at Brookville. After a south-easterly course of a few miles it enters Ohio, and falls into the Miami 6 miles from its mouth. The main stream is about 100 yards wide, and the whole length, including the longest branch, near 100 miles.

WHITEWATER RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the N. part of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, and flowing first south-easterly and then southerly, divides itself into two arms, called East and West Whitewater; then mingling its waters with those of Lake St. Mary, it receives the Castor River, and after being joined by the outlet of Lake Pomisico, it falls into Big Lake communicating with the St. Francis by Little River. The entire length is estimated at above 250 miles. See **CASTOR RIVER**.

WHITEWOMAN RIVER, Ohio. See **WALHONDING**.

WHITEFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WHITEFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WHITEFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WHITEFIELD, a township of England, co. of Derby.

WHITEFIELD or **WHITEFIELD**, a new county in the N.W. part of Georgia. It is drained by the Oconasauga River, a branch of the Oostensula. The surface is mountainous. Formed about the year 1852, by a division of Murray and Walker counties and named in honor of the celebrated George Whitefield. It is intersected by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and in part by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Capital, Dalton.

WHITEFIELD, a post-village of Lincoln co., Maine.

WHITEFIELD, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

WHITFORD, a township forming the S.W. extremity of Monroe co., Michigan, partly intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. Pop. 696.

WHITGIFT, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

WHITHORN, (*Leucophaba*, Ptolemy; *Candida Ossa*, Bede,) a royal parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on the peninsula between Luce and Wigtown Bays, the town about 4 miles N. of Burrow-head, and 3 miles N.W. of its port at the Isle of Whithorn. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 1652. The town has a town-hall and jail surmounted by a tower and spire with a set of bells, several churches, schools, a subscription library, branch banks, and remains of a priory, probably one of the earliest Christian churches in North Britain. The borough, with Wigtown, Stranraer, and New Galloway, sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The Isle of Whithorn, about 2 miles N.N.E. of Burrow-head, connected to the mainland by a causeway, has an area of 39 or 40 acres; a small harbor and some ship-building and trade, and a village with a population of 550.

WHITING, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, on Machias Bay, 130 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 470.

WHITING, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, on Otter Creek, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 629.

WHITINGHAM, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, 112 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. It contains a mineral spring discovered in 1822, and extensive beds of limestone, the burning of which affords employment to a large number of persons. Pop. 1880.

WHITINGS, a post-office of Baldwin co., Georgia.

WHITINSVILLE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. of Boston.

WHITKIRK, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

WHITLEY, a hamlet of England, co. of Berks, 2 miles S. of Reading. Pop. in 1851, 639.

WHITLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland.

WHI

WHITLEY, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee. Area estimated at 500 square miles. It is drained by the Cumberland River. The surface is hilly and broken. Indian corn is the staple, and pork the principal export. The county contains extensive beds of coal and iron ore. The falls of the Cumberland River in this county present one of the most remarkable objects in the state, having a perpendicular descent of 63 feet. The county is intersected by the Danville and Knoxville Railroad. Capital, Williamsburg. Pop. 7,447; of whom 7246 were free, and 201 slaves.

WHITLEY, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, contains 325 square miles. It is drained by the El River, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface varies from level to undulating; the soil is mostly a fertile sandy loam. The county contains several small prairies. It is traversed by the Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Auburn and El River Railroads. Organized in 1842. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 5190.

WHITLEY COURT HOUSE, Kentucky. See **WILLIAMSBURG**.

WHITLEY COURT HOUSE, Indiana. See **COLUMBIA**.

WHITLEY, LOWER, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WHITLEY'S POINT, a small village of Cumberland co., Illinois.

WHITLEY'S POINT, a post-office of Moultrie co., Illinois.

WHITLEY, UPPER, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding. Whitley-Hall, (Beaumont family,) and Denby-Grange, (Kaye family,) are in this township.

WHITLEYVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

WHITLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WHITLOCKVILLE, a village of Westchester co., New York, near the Croton River and Harlem Railroad, 44 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. about 200.

WHITMELL, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

WHITMIRE'S, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

WHITMORE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, with a station on the London and North West Railway, 10 miles S.E. of Crewe.

WHITNASH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHITNEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WHITNEY'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

WHITNEY'S POINT, a post-office. Broome co., New York.

WHITNEY'S VALLEY, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 78 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo.

WHITNEYVILLE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the lumber trade. Pop. 514.

WHITNEYVILLE, a pleasant village of New Haven co., Connecticut, about 3 miles N. of New Haven. A stream flowing through the village affords water-power, which is extensively employed for the manufacture of rifles, and other fire-arms for the United States government.

WHITNEYVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

WHITPAINE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles E.N.E. of Norristown. Pop. 1351.

WHIT'SOME AND HILTON, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

WHIT'SONTOWN, a small village, Franklin co., Arkansas.

WHITSTABLE, a maritime village and parish of England, county of Kent, at the entrance of the Swale into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Canterbury, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3050. The town and harbor are protected by substantial embankments from land-floods, and incursions of the sea. It has 2 churches, one forming an important landmark. From an insignificant fishing-place, it is rapidly rising into some importance through the repute of its oyster beds and its vicinity to Canterbury, of which it may be regarded as the port; about 90,000 tons annually of coal from the N., and the principal heavy goods from London, destined for Canterbury, &c., being landed here. The extensive oyster grounds are dredged by an incorporated company of working fishermen, whose gross returns are sometimes 40,000*l.* per annum. Coasting and fruit trade, and collecting cement-stone at low water, employ others of the population. In the vicinity is Tankerton Castle. Whitstable was the principal scene of the exploits of the religious impostor Thom, shot in 1838; and here was first brought into operation the diving apparatus, invented by Charles Deane.

WHITSTON, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

WHITSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

WHITSUNDAY ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 24' S., lon. 138° 36' W.

WHITTING, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WHITTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WHITTINGHAM, a township, England, co. of Lancaster.

WHITTINGHAM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, 5 miles E. of Haddington. Near the village are Whittingham Castle and Whittingham House.

WIO

WHITTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles N. of Chesterfield. It has a chalybeate spring, which attracts a considerable number of visitors. The Chesterfield races are annually held on Whittington Moor.

WHITTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WHITTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

WHITTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop, 3 miles S.N.E. of Oswestry, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. The village has remains of a castle of the Peversells, and is said to be the birth-place of the celebrated Sir R. Whittington, three times lord mayor of London.

WHITTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

WHITTINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester.

WHITTINGTON, a post-village in Hot Springs co., Arkansas, about 40 miles W. by S. of Little Rock.

WHITTLE, a township of England, co. of Derby.

WHITTLEBURY, a parish, England, co. of Northampton.

WHITTLE LE WOODS, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WHITTLESEY or WHITTLESEA, a village, formerly a market-town of England, co. of Cambridge, Isle of Ely, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 5 miles E.S.E. of Peterborough. Pop. of the town in 1851, 5472. The church is a handsome structure, and here are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Calvinists.

WHITTLESEA MERSE, a lake of England, co. of Huntingdon, 4½ miles S. of Peterborough, 2½ miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth.

WHITTLESEY, a post-village in Medina co., Ohio, 100 miles N.E. by N. of Columbus. It contains 1 steam flouring-mill, and several saw-mills.

WHITTLESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, on the North and East Counties Railway, 6½ miles S. of Cambridge.

WHITTLE'S MILLS, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

WHITTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WHITTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHITTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

WHITTON'S FERRY, a small village, Cole co., Missouri.

WHITWELL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

WHITWELL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WHITWELL, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

WHITWELL, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

WHITWICK, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WHITWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

WHIXHALL, a chapelry of England, co. of Salop.

WHINLEY, a parish, England, co. of York, West Riding.

WHINOE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHORLTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WHYDAH or WHIDAH, *hwid'ah*, a district of Africa, forming a province of Dahomey, on the Slave Coast of Guinea, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, in lat. 6° 30' N., lon. 2° to 2° 30' E. It is highly fertile, and the inhabitants manufacture and dye good cloths, which, with gold-dust, palm-oil, ivory, and slaves, they exchange to American and Portuguese traders for European manufactures and other produce.

WHYDAH or WHIDAH, sometimes written **JUDAH**, a town of West Africa, in the above district, Dahomey, on the Atlantic, 100 miles W. of Lagos; lat. of flagstaff, 6° 18' 0" N., lon. 2° 5' E. It was one of the largest on this part of the coast, but was burned down in 1852. In the ruins were found the charred remains of 150 slaves, who had been chained together by the neck, ready for shipping, and had been unable to escape. Palm-oil, ivory, and salt, the last of which is made here, are the principal articles of trade. It is one of the most notorious slave-ports on the coast of Africa.

WHYBOO, *hwib'oo*, a large town of West Africa, on the route inland to Abomey, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Whydah.

WHY NOT, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

WIASMA, a town of Russia. See **VIAZMA**.

WIAENIKI, a town of Russia. See **VIAZNIKI**.

WIBLINGWERDE, *wib'ling-wen'deh*, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government and 22 miles W.S.W. of Arnberg. Pop. 1239.

WIBORG, a town of Denmark. See **VIBORG**.

WIBORG, a town of Russia. See **VIBORG**.

WIBRIN, *vee'brân'*, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 35 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. 1194.

WIBSEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding.

WICHELEN, *wik'h-len*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the railway between Ghent and Mechlin, 6 miles W.S.W. of Dendermonde. Pop. 3905.

WICHENFORD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WICHFORD, GREAT, England. See **WISHFORD**.

WICK, a royal parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the county of Caithness, on its E. coast, at the mouth of the Wick, in a deep bay, 16 miles S.W. of Duncansby-head. Pop. of parish in 1851, 11,851. Wick-proper, on the N. bank of the river, communicates N. with Louisburgh, and S. with Pulteney Town, a new and well-built suburb. The principal edifices are, a Gothic parish church, town-hall, banking office,

school-house, and several churches. Here are a subscription library, reading rooms, a chamber of commerce, branch and savings banks, and 2 weekly newspapers. Two good harbors have been formed; Wick having been for upwards of half a century the head-quarters of the herring fishery of Scotland. Above 800 boats, manned by about 5000 men and boys, are employed in its herring fishery. Ship and boat building is actively carried on in Wick, and many of its female inhabitants are occupied in spinning and in making nets; it has an export trade in corn, wool, and cattle, and imports of coal, timber, and colonial produce. Registered shipping in 1847, (sailing vessels,) 33 ships; aggregate burden, 1827 tons. Steamers ply to Leith, Aberdeen, Kirkwall, and Lerwick. The borough unites with Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Kirkwall, and Dornoch, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

WICK, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

WICK, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

WICK/AHOB, a small village, Lenoir co., North Carolina.

WICK/EN, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WICK/EN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WICK/EN BOPNANT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WICK/ENBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Lincoln and Hull Railway, 4 miles S.W. of Market-Raisin.

WICK/ENRODE, wîk'kên-ro'dê, a village of Hesse-Cassel, Nieder-Hessen, 10 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1070.

WICK/ERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WICK/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WICK/FORD, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island, on an arm of Narraganset Bay, about 10 miles from the ocean, 20 miles S. by W. of Providence, and 3 miles E. of the Stonington and Providence Railroad. It has a good harbor, and considerable shipping is employed in the coast and West India trade. The village contains several churches, 2 banks, and between 30 and 40 stores. It has manufactures of muslin delaines, sash and blinds, &c.

WICK/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WICK/HAM BISHOPS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WICK/HAM BREAUX, brô, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WICK/HAM BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WICK/HAM, CHILDS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WICK/HAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WICK/HAM MARKET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WICK/HAM ST. PAUL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WICK/HAM SKYTHIL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WICK/HAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WICK/HAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WICK/HAMFORD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WICK/HAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WICK/LEWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WICK/LIFFE, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 14 miles from Cleveland.

WICK/LIFFE, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

WICK/LIFFE, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

WICKLOW, wîk'lô, a co. of Ireland, Leinster, having E. the sea, N.W. and S. the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford. Area 781 square miles or 499,840 acres, of which 280,393 are reported to be arable, 17,600 in plantation, and 200,746 uncultivated. Pop. in 1851, 98,978. The coast is mostly precipitous, dangerous owing to shoals, and presenting only the indifferent harbors of Wicklow and Arklow; the centre of the county is a maze of mountains. Principal rivers, the Liffey and Slaney in the W., the Ovoca and Vartrey in the E., all of which rise in the county. The soil is fertile in the low lands; the county is in many parts well wooded and extremely picturesque. The estates are generally large. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat in the E.; in the mountains, grazing is the principal branch of husbandry. From 10,000 to 12,000 tons of copper ore, and from 1400 to 3800 tons of lead annually are produced; and large quantities of sulphuret of iron, and some gold, are met with. Principal towns, Wicklow, Arklow, and Bray. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. At Glandalagh or Glandalough, formerly an episcopal see in this county, is one of the finest collections of ruins in the United Kingdom, termed the "seven churches."

WICKLOW, a seaport town of Ireland, capital of the above co., at the mouth of the Vartrey, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, and at the head of a small bay, 27 miles S.E. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 3141. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has some import trade, and exports copper ore and corn. The harbor admits only vessels drawing 9 feet water at high tides. Races are held annually on the coast. It gives the titles of Earl and Viscount to the Howard family. WICKLOW HEAD, about 2½ miles E.S.E., is surmounted by two lighthouses, respectively 540 and 250 feet in height, in lat. 52° 57' 9" N., lon. 6° W.

WICKLOW, a county of West Australia, surrounded by the counties of Wellington, Grantham, Peel, Goderich, and Nelson. The William traverses its N. part; the other rivers are the Arthur, Buchanan, and Beaufort; and it contains

many salt lakes, and some fine grass lands. The Saddleback Mountain, 2500 feet in height, is near its N.W. extremity. Principal villages, Bannister and Williamsburg.

WICK/MERE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WICK ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WICK/WAR, a market-town, nominal borough, and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Birmingham Railway, 13 miles N.E. of Bristol. Pop. of parish in 1851, 966.

WICOM/ICO, a small river which rises in Sussex co., Delaware, and flows south-westward through Somerset county, Maryland, into Fishing Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake. It is navigable to Salisbury.

WICOMICO CHURCH, a post-office of Northumberland co., Virginia, 93 miles N.E. of Richmond.

WICONISCO CREEK, of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna River.

WICONISCO, a post-village and township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on Wiconisco Creek, about 33 miles N. of Harrisburg. Large quantities of coal are taken from the Bear Mountain, near the village, and are transported by railroad to the Susquehanna River. Pop. 1316.

WIDAWKA, we-dâw'kâ, or WIDAWA, we-dâ'wâ, a town of Poland, provinces and 44 miles S.E. of Kalisz, on the Widawka. Pop. 1510. It has manufactures of linens and hosiery.

WIDCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WID/COMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WIDDERN, wîd'dêrn, a town of Württemberg, on the Jart, 8 miles N.N.W. of Oehringen.

WIDDIAL, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WIDDIN, a town of Turkey. See WIDIN.

WIDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WID/DRINGTON or WIDPRINGTON, a parochial chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland, on the York and Berwick Railway, 7½ miles N.E. of Morpeth.

WIDE-BAY, an inlet of East Australia, lat. 26° S. It receives the Mary River, and has opposite to it Great Sandy Island.

WIDE/MAN'S, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WID/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WIDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WIDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WIDIN, WIDDIN, wîd'dîn, or VIDIN, (L. Vidua,) a strongly fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Danube, near the Servian Frontier, 46 miles S. of Gladova. Pop. 25,000. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek archbishop, has numerous mosques, and some trade in rock-salt, corn, and wine; but its only good building is the office of the Austrian Steam Navigation Company.

WIDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WID/MERE-POOLE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WIDNAU, wîd'nôw, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, near the Rhine. Pop. 2052.

WID/NESS-WITH-APPLETON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WID/WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WIDZY, a town of Russian Poland. See VIDZY.

WIEBELSHEIM, wee-bêl's-hîm, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves. Pop. 1277.

WIED or WIED-NEW-WIED. See NEW-WIED.

WIEDA, wee'dâ, a village of Brunswick, circle of Blankenburg, 4 miles N.N.W. of Walkenried. Pop. 1120.

WIEDENBRUCK, (Wiedenbrück,) wee'dên-brûk', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 40 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 2710.

WIEDIKON, wee'dê-kôn, a village of Switzerland, canton and close to the Botanical Garden of Zurich. Pop. 1341.

WIEGSTADTL, (Wiegstädtl,) wee-gstâdt'l, or WICHSTADEL, (Wichstadel,) wîk'stâd'l, a town of Austrian Silesia, 12 miles S.S.W. of Troppau. Pop. 3195.

WIEGSTADTL, a market-town of Bohemia, 36 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 848.

WIEHE, wee'ph, or WECHE, we'k'ph, a town of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg, capital of the circle of Bekartsberg. Pop. 1650.

WIEKEVORST, wee'k'ph-vorst', a village of Belgium, province and 22 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp, on the Wimpe. Pop. 1030.

WIELBARK, a town of Prussia. See WILLENBERG.

WIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WIELICHOWO, we-dî'e-go'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1070.

WIELICZKA, we-dîch'kâ or wyl-dîch'kâ, a mining town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 18 miles W. of Bochnia. Pop. 4500. It is celebrated for its salt-mine, probably the largest and most productive in the world, yielding annually upwards of 700,000 cwts. of rock-salt. Within this mine are a fresh-water lake, a rivulet, and a chapel hewn out of rock salt.

WIELIZ, a town of Russia. See VILIEH.

WIELSBEKE, weel'sbê'kê, a village of Belgium, pro

vince of West Flanders, on the Lys, 18 miles S. of Druges. Pop. 1954.

WIELUN, *vee'doon*, a town of Poland, province and 44 miles S.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 3000, many of whom are Jews. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

WIEN, the capital city of Austria. See VIENNA.

WIENER-NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Austria. See NEUSTADT.

WIENERWALD, *vee'ner-wált*, (the "Vienna Forest.") a mountain-range of South Germany, a branch of the Noric Alps, extending from the Styrian frontier N.E. to the Danube, near Vienna, and separating Lower Austria into the circles above and below the Wienerwald.

WIEPRZ, *vee'prash* or *vee'prash*, a river of Poland, government of Lublin, rises S. of Zamozz, flows N. and W., and after a course of 150 miles joins the Vistula.

WIERDE, *vee'deh*, a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles S.E. of Namur, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 1166.

WIERDEN, *vee'den*, a village of Holland, province of Overijssel, 18 miles N.E. of Deventer. Pop. 1704.

WIERINGEN, *vee'ring-en*, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 miles S.E. of the Helder. Length 6 miles, breadth 1½ miles. P. 1500.

WIBES, *vee'ba*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Canal of Antwerp, 22 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 3340.

WIERUSZÓW, *vee'd-roo-shov*, a town of Poland, province and 31 miles S. of Kalisz, on the Proсна. Pop. 3400.

WIERZBOŁÓW, *vee-airsh-bo'lov*, WIRBALLEN or WYRBALLEN, *vee-bá'len*, a town of Poland, government of Augustowo, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wilkowitzki. Pop. 2000.

WIESBADEN, *vee'ba'den*, or WISBADEN, *vee'ba'den*, a town and one of the principal watering-places of Germany, capital of the duchy of Nassau, on the Salzach, an affluent of the Rhine, and at the S. foot of the Taunus Mountains, 5 miles N.N.W. of Mentz. Pop. 12,260, but from June to September often 25,000. The chief edifices are a cathedral, ducal residence, infantry and artillery barracks, mint, and theatre; the *Kursaal*, a large edifice, contains a vast saloon and many fine apartments. It has many good inns and lodging-houses, an old and new castle. Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, a hospital, orphan asylum, public library with 50,000 volumes, museum of antiquities, and gallery of paintings. Its springs, the ancient *Aque Murtiaci*, are saline, containing silica, iron, and free carbonic acid; and the hottest, the *Kochbrunn*, has a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit. It is connected by railway with Frankfurt and Biberich.

WIESE, *vee'zeh*, WIESEN, *vee'zen*, or WIESA, *vee'zá*, a river of Germany, rises on the Feldberg, in the S. of Baden, and flows about 45 miles, first S.W. then W.S.W., and joins the Rhine on the right, about 2 miles below Basel.

WIESE, *vee'zeh*, or WIESA, *vee'zá*, a village of Saxony, 15 miles S.S.E. of Chemnitz, with public baths, and 1200 inhabitants.

WIESE, GRAFLICH, (Gräfllich.) *gräf'lik vee'zeh*, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 1504.

WIESELBURG, *vee'zel-búrg*, (Hun. *Mozony*, *mo'shoff*), a town of West Hungary, capital of a county, on an arm of the Danube, 21 miles S.S.E. of Presburg. Pop. 2000.

WIESELBURG, a market-town of Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Great and Little Erlauf, 23 miles W.S.W. of St. Pölten.

WIESEN, *vee'zen*, a river of South-West Germany and Switzerland, after a S.W. course of 40 miles, past Todtnau and Schönau, joins the Rhine, 2 miles N. of Basel. It formerly gave name to a circle of the grand-duchy of Baden.

WIESENBRONN, *vee'zen-bronn*, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near Kitzingen. Pop. 1080.

WIESENSTEIG, *vee'zen-steig*, a town of Württemberg, circle of Danube, on the Fils, 10 miles N.W. of Ulm. P. 1396.

WIESENTHAL, *vee'zen-tál*, Oum, *o'ber*, and UNTER, *únt'er*, two towns of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the Bohemian frontier, 27 miles S. of Chemnitz. United pop. 3040, chiefly engaged in mining.

WIESENTHAL, a town of Bohemia, circle and 20 miles N.E. of Elbogen, in the Erzgebirge. Pop. 1670, employed in silver, copper, and tin mines.

WIESENTHAL, town of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, 3 miles S.E. of Philippsburg. Pop. 1450.

WIESENTHIED, *vee'zen-tite*, a market-town of Bavaria, 20 miles E.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1091.

WIESELACH, *vee'slox*, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Leimbach, and on the Baden Railway, 8 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2721.

WIESS BLUFF, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

WIESTETZ-KRALOWY. See KUNIGSTADT.

WIEWALITZ, a village of Prussia. See LANGENDORF.

WIEZE, *vee'zeh*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 19 miles E.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1603.

WIFLISBURG, a town of Switzerland. See AVENCHES.

WIGAN, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, parish, and township of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Douglas River, near its head, on the Leeds and Liverpool Ca-

nal, and on the North-Western Railway, at the intersection of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Line, 15½ miles S. of Preston. Pop. of borough in 1851, 31,941. The town, the centre of a productive coal-field, is pretty well built and improving, but it has a blackened appearance from numerous furnaces. The church is a stately old edifice, containing several fine monuments; and here are several dissenting chapels, a large town-hall, sessions-hall, commercial-hall for the sale of manufactures, a borough jail, subscription library, mechanics' institute, dispensary, barracks, grammar school, bluecoat school, and a school of industry for the education of domestic servants. Annual revenue of charities about 2000*l*. The population are extensively engaged in the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods and in iron works, and factories for edge tools, nails, brass wares, machinery, and agricultural implements. Wigan returns 2 members to the House of Commons. This town zealously supported the royalists in the civil war; and at its N. end is a pillar, commemorating the death of Sir T. Tildesley, killed in an action here, 25th August, 1650.

WIGBOROUGH, GREAT, a parish of England, co. Essex.

WIGBOROUGH, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Essex.

WIGGENTHALL ST. GERMAN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WIGGENTHALL ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WIGGENTHALL ST. MARY MAGDALENE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WIGGENTHALL ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WIGGENTHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WIGHER, *vik'yer*, a river of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, flows N., and joins the Aar on the right at Aarburg. Length 21 miles.

WIGGINTON, a parish of England, co. of Hert.

WIGGINTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WIGGINTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WIGGINTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

WIGHILL, a parish of England, county and almsy of York.

WIGHT, ISLE OF. See ISLE OF WIGHT.

WIGHTON, *wit'on*, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WIGMORE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WIGRY, *vee'gree* or *vee'grih*, a lake of Poland, government of Augustowo, about 6 miles S.E. of Suwalki; greatest length, from N. to S., 6 miles, mean breadth about 1 mile. On an island in the lake is an old monastery, now the residence of the Bishop of Lithuania.

WIGSTON MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WIGSTON PARVA, a chapelry, England, co. of Leicester.

WIGTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WIGTON, a market-town, parish, and township of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Carlisle and Whitehaven Railway, 11½ miles S.W. of Carlisle. Pop. of town in 1851, 4244. The town, pleasantly situated, has an endowed grammar school, a Friends' school for 60 boys, a hospital for widows of the clergy, several branch banks, manufactures of ginghams, muslins, fustians, and checks. There is a large horse fair held here, February 20, and 5 other annual fairs. It is the birth-place of Sir R. Smirke, and of the Cumberland poet Ewan Clarke. About 1 mile S. of the town is Old Carlisle, anciently a Roman station.

WIGTON, a township, England, co. of York, West Riding.

WIGTON, WIGTOWN or WIGTONSHIRE, *wig-ton-shir*, or WEST GALLOWAY, the most S.W. county of Scotland, having on the E. the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, N. Ayrshire, W. the North Channel, and on the S. the Irish Sea. Area 451 square miles, or 288,640 acres, of which about 100,000 acres are estimated to be arable; 100,000 acres uncultivated, and the remainder waste. Pop. in 1851, 43,389. On the S. it is indented by Wigton and Luce Bays, and the latter, with Loch Ryan on the N.W., nearly shut off from the rest of the area, form the peninsula called the Rhinns of Galloway. Surface undulating, rising towards the N. to 1500 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Cree, which forms the E. boundary, Bladenoch, Tarf, and Luce, all flowing S. About one-third of the county consists of moorlands, interspersed with small lakes, the principal of which are Dowalton and Castle Kennedy Lochs; the rest of the surface is pretty well tilled, or in excellent pastures, especially in the machers, or "low country," between Wigton and Luce Bays, and in the Rhinns, where the land is highly fertile. Principal crops, oats and barley, but considerable quantities of wheat, potatoes, and turnips are raised. Breeds of cattle are very superior. Estates mostly large; farms of medium size; and farm-houses and roads are mostly in excellent order. Principal towns, Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It abounds with antiquities, chiefly those antecedent to the Roman dominion.

WIGTON or WIGTOWN, a royal parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, near the mouth of the Bladenoch in Wigton Bay, 9 miles N. of Whithorn. Pop. of burgh in

1851, 2232. It is well built and clean, and has a town-house, with a court and assembly rooms, a subscription library, and prison; custom-house, stamp-office, and an elegant market cross. The harbor, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile distant, belongs to the port of Dumfries. Steamers ply to Liverpool. The burgh unites with Stranraer, Whithorn, and New Galloway, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

WIGTON BAY, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Wigtonshire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is 15 miles in length, breadth at entrance 12 miles. At its head it receives the Cree.

WIGTONSHIRE or WIGTOWN, Scotland. See WIGTON.

WILHERIES, *vee'ch-ree*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 2 miles S.W. of Mons. Pop. 1614.

WIJCHEN, a village of the Netherlands. See WYCHEN.

WIJHE, a village of the Netherlands. See WYHE.

WIJK, a village of the Netherlands. See WYK.

WIJK-BIJ-DUURSTEDE. See WYK-BIJ-DUURSTEDE.

WIJNKOOFSBAAL, DE. See WINKOOPSBAAL.

WIKE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WILBARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WILBERFORCE, a town or village of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Cook, on Hawkesbury River, 30 miles N.W. of Sydney.

WILBERFOSS, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WIL/BRAHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WILBRAHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, contiguous to Wilbraham.

WIL/BRAHAM, a post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, about 10 miles E. of Springfield. The village is situated 2 miles from the Western Railroad, by which the township is intersected, and contains 2 churches, 3 stores, and the Wesleyan Academy, an institution of high repute, founded in 1824. Pop. of the township, 2127.

WIL/BURTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WILBY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WILBY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WILBY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WILCHINGEN, *Wilt'king-en*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1139.

WILCOT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WILCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WILCOX, a county in the S.W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 940 square miles. The Alabama River flows through the county, and it is also watered by Pine Barren Creek. The surface is uneven, and partly occupied by prairies and forests of pine. The soil is generally fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. The Alabama River is navigable by large steamboats through the county during the whole year. Capital, Camden. Pop. 17,352; of whom 5517 were free, and 11,835 slaves.

WILCOX, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

WILCOX'S STORE, a post-village of Casey co., Kentucky.

WILCOXVILLE, a post-village in Schuyler co., Illinois, near the Illinois River, 55 miles N.W. by W. of Springfield.

WILDBAD GASTEIN, a village of Austria. See GASTEIN.

WILDBAD, *Wilt'bat*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Enz, in a deep valley, 28 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1735. It has warm baths, with a temperature from 94° to 100° Fahrenheit, and is much frequented by visitors in summer.

WILDBERG, *Wilt'bero*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Nagold, 23 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1787.

WILDBERG, a village of Upper Austria, circle of Mühl, near Kirchschlag, with a mountain fortress in which King Jencseslaus (Wenzel) of Bohemia was kept prisoner.

WILD CAT, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.

WILD CAT, a township in Tipton co., Indiana. Pop. 211.

WILD CAT, a post-office of Carroll co., Indiana.

WILD CAT, post-office, Lancaster district, South Carolina.

WILDCAT CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Howard county, and flows westward into the Wabash, 4 miles above Lafayette, after a course of about 75 miles.

WILDEMANNS, *Wilt'de-h-mann*, a mining town of Germany, Hanover, in the Harz, 3 miles N.W. of Clausthal. Pop. 1000.

WILDEN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WILDENFELS, *Wilt'den-fels*, a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.W. of Chemnitz, with a noble residence. Pop. 2574.

WILDENSCHWERT or WILDENSCHWERD, *Wilt'den-schwert*, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E. of Chrudim, on the Adler, and on the railway from Brinn to Prague. P. 2883.

WILDERNESS, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

WILDERNESS, a small post-village of Clark co., Alabama.

WILDERVANK, *Wilt'der-vank* or *Wilt'der-fink*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 9 miles S.W. of Winschoten. Pop. 3820.

WILDESHAUSEN, *Wilt'des-höw-zen*, a town of Oldenburg, on the Hunte, 20 miles S.W. of Bremen. Pop. 2008.

WILDHAUS, *Wilt'höws*, a mountain village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S. of St. Gall, with the house in which the reformer Zwingli was born January 1, 1484.

WILD HAWNS, a post-village of Izard co., Arkansas, about 20 miles N.E. of Mount Olive.

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WILD/DON, a market-town of Austria, Styria, circle of Grätz, on the railway from Grätz to Marburg. Pop. 2560.

WILD RICE RIVER, a stream of Minnesota, rising in about 45° 53' lat., and 97° 7' W. lon., flows N.N.E. and falls into the Red River of the North. Length near 100 miles.

WILDSCHUTZ, (*Wildschütz*), *Wilt'shüt*, or WILTSCIL, *Wiltsh*, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N.E. of Bidschow. Pop. 1256.

WILDSCHUTZ or WILTSCIL, a village of Moravia, circle of Troppau, in the valley of Buchberg. Pop. 1341.

WILDUNGEN, ALT, *Alt Wilt'döng-en*, a town of Germany, 7 miles S.E. of Waldeck, on the Wilde. Pop. 450.

WILDUNGEN, NIEDER, *nee'der Wilt'döng-en*, a town of Germany, S. of Alt Wildungen, has a lyceum, and mineral springs. Pop. 1780.

WILES, (*wila*) CAPE, South Australia, co. of Flinders, bounds Slesford Bay on the W. Lat. 34° 57' S., lon. 135° 38' E.

WILEY'S COVE, a post-office of Searey co., Arkansas.

WILEYVILLE, a post-office of Desha co., Arkansas.

WIL/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WILHAM/STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WILHELMSBURG, *Wilt'helms-böör*, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Traisen, 6 miles S. of St. Pölten.

WILHELMSBURG, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 17 miles N.W. of Nuremberg.

WILHELMSBURG, a parish of Hanover, N.E. of Harburg.

WILHELMSDORF, *Wilt'helms-dorf*, is the name of villages in Bavaria and Prussian Silesia.

WILHELMSTHAL, *Wilt'helms-täl*, a town of Prussian Silesia, near the Austrian frontier, 19 miles S.E. of Glatz. Pop. 560.

WILHERMSDORF, *Wilt'helms-dorf*, a market-town of Bavaria, W.N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1802.

WILIA, a river of Russia. See VILIA.

WILKES, *wilks*, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina: area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Yadkin River. The surface is mountainous, especially towards the N.W. border, which extends near the summit of the Blue Ridge. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and the land is mostly adapted to pasturage. The county contains extensive beds of iron ore. Organized in 1777, and named in honor of John Wilkes, who, as a member of the British Parliament, opposed the oppressive measures of the government towards the American colonies. Capital, Wilkesborough. Pop. 12,000; of whom 10,957 were free, and 1142 slaves.

WILKES, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, contains 390 square miles. It is drained by Broad and Little Rivers, and by Dry Fork and Fishing Creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil is various. The county contains some wornout land. In 1850 this county produced 133,213 bushels of oats, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Wilkes county contains iron ore, granite, quartz, and other minerals of the primary formation. A branch railroad is in progress from the Georgia Railroad to the county seat. Formed in 1777. Capital, Washington. Pop. 12,107; of whom 3826 were free, and 8281 slaves.

WILKESBARRE, *wilks'bär-re*, a thriving post-borough and township, capital of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna, 110 miles N.E. from Harrisburg. It is situated in the beautiful and fertile valley of Wyoming, and commands a fine view of river and mountain scenery. The borough contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and academies, a bank, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices; also a large iron furnace, and other factories. A bridge across the river connects the borough with Kingston. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad extends southward 20 miles to White Haven. The North Pennsylvania Railroad, now in progress, will connect Wilkesbarre directly with Philadelphia and Western New York. Another railroad is projected to the Delaware Water-Gap. The trade of the borough is facilitated by the North Branch Canal, and by a plank-road leading to Scranton. Large quantities of anthracite coal are procured from the beds which surround the town, and which are among the thickest in the state. An extensive rolling-mill was erected here about 1840, but its operation was suspended a few years since. Incorporated in 1806. Pop. in 1850, 2723; of the township, 6751.

WILKESBOROUGH, *wilks'bör-rüh*, a post-village, capital of Wilkes co., North Carolina, on the Yadkin River, near its source, 170 miles W. by N. of Raleigh. Pop. about 201.

WILKESBOROUGH, a post-village in McLean co., Illinois, 60 miles N.E. by N. of Springfield.

WILKESBURG, *wilks'bürg*, a post-office of Covington co., Mississippi.

WILKESVILLE, *wilks'vill*, a small village of Gallia co., Ohio.

WILKESVILLE, a post-village and township of Vinton co., Ohio, about 75 miles S.E. of Columbus. The township is intersected by the Cincinnati Hillsborough and Belpre Railroad. Pop. 1037.

WIL/KINS, a post-township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 3019.

WILKINS, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

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WILKINSBURG, a post-village of Wilkins township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles E. of Pittsburgh. It has a number of stores, and about 700 inhabitants.

WILKINSON, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 435 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Oconee River, intersected by Commissioner's and Big Sandy Creeks, and also drained by Cedar and Turkey Creeks. The surface is somewhat undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine. On the Oconee and several creeks the land is productive, but the pine lands are not of the first quality. The soil is described as a mixture of gray sandy and "mulatto land." The county is intersected by the Central Railroad. It contains one sulphur and chalybeate spring. Named in honor of General James Wilkinson, of Maryland. Capital, Irwington. Pop. 8212; of whom 5467 were free, and 2745 slaves.

WILKINSON, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 700 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its boundary on the W., and the Homochitto on the N. The surface is uneven; the soil is highly productive, and is mostly occupied by plantations of cotton and Indian corn. The county is partly intersected by the West Feliciana Railroad. Capital, Woodville. Pop. 16,914; of whom 3654 were free, and 13,260 slaves.

WILKINSON, a township of Deaha co., Arkansas. P. 265.

WILKINSON'S LANDING, a small village of Perry co., Missouri.

WILKINSONVILLE, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 39 miles W. of Boston.

WILKINSONVILLE, a village in Chesterfield co., Virginia, 22 miles S.W. of Richmond.

WILKINSVILLE, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina, 98 miles N.W. by N. of Columbia.

WILKINSVILLE, a post-office of Dyer co., Tennessee.

WILKOMIERZ or **WILKOMIR**, a town of Russian Poland. See **WILKOMIERZ**.

WILKOWISZKI, wil-ko-wish'kee, a town of Poland, government of Augustowo, 37 miles N. of Suwalki. Pop. 3511, of whom two-thirds are Jews.

WILKSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WILL, a county in the E.N.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 1236 square miles. It is intersected by the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers, branches of the Illinois. The surface is generally level, and destitute of timber, excepting small groves. The soil is very fertile, and much of it is under cultivation. The soil of the prairies is a deep, sandy loam, adapted to Indian corn and grass. Quarries of building-stone are worked near the county seat. The Des Plaines River furnishes water-power. The county is intersected by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by the Chicago Branch of the Central Railroad, the Chicago and Mississippi, and by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Named in honor of Conrad Will, for many years a member of the Illinois legislature. Capital, Joliet. Pop. 16,703.

WILLAMETTE, wil-lah'met, written also **WALLAMETTE** and **WAILLAMUTTE RIVER**, in the W. part of Oregon territory, rises in Lane county, near the foot of the Cascade Range, and flowing first N.W., and then in a northerly direction for about 150 miles, falls into the Columbia River about 8 miles below Fort Vancouver. It is navigable for vessels of the largest class to Portland, 15 miles. Above the falls, which are 25 miles from its mouth, it is said to be navigable for small steamboats 60 miles. Commencing at the mouth of this river, and proceeding upward, we have on the W. side the Tuality, (twal'-e-te,) Yam Hill, Rickreall, (rick're-awl,) Lucki-miute, Mary's, and Long Tom Rivers, all rising in or at the base of the Callapooya Mountains. Turning and descending on the right bank, we pass McKenzie's, Sexton's, Coupé, Sandyam, Pudding, Clackamas, and Milwaukie Rivers, having their sources on the slopes of the Cascade Range. The chief towns on its banks are Marysville, Salem, Oregon City, and Portland. The valley of the Willamette is exceedingly beautiful and fertile, and is regarded as the garden of Oregon. One of the most remarkable features of this valley is the buttes, (pronounced *bills* or *butes*;) high, conical hills, which are generally insulated. Near the mouth of Coupé River there are two buttes, called Pisgah and Sinai, which are half a mile apart at their bases, and rise about 1000 feet above the plain, with a level country all around them for 20 miles. From one part of Willamette Valley, near the Rickreall, seven peaks of the Cascade Range, crowned with everlasting snow, may be seen at once. Length about 200 miles.

WILLAMETTE FORKS, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

WILLAND, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WILLAUWIEZ, a small island in the South Pacific, off the coast of New Britain. lat. 5° 15' 3" S., lon. 140° 58' 10" E.

WILLBARK, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

WILLEBADESSEN, wil'ch-bá-dés-sen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 46 miles S. of Minden, on the Nethe. Pop. 13415.

WILLEBROEK, wil'ch-bróók', a market-town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 2 miles S. of Boom. Pop. 3000.

WILLEMSTAD, wil'lem-stát', a fortified town of the Neth-

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erlands, province of North Brabant, on Hollandsche, 17 miles N.W. of Breda. Pop. 1890.

WILLEMSTAD, the capital town of the island of Curacao, on its S. coast. Lat. of Fort Amsterdam, 12° 6' 37" N., lon. 68° 54' W. Pop. 7000. It has a government house, and is the centre of the commerce of the Dutch West Indies.

WILLEN, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WILLENBERG, wil'len-bérg', or **WIELBARK**, weel/bark, a town of East Prussia, 91 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1820.

WILLENHALL, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, 3 miles E. of Wolverhampton, on the North-Western Railway.

WILLER, vee'yá', or **WEILLER**, vá'yá', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 23 miles N.N.E. of Belfort. P. 2426.

WILLERBY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WILLERICK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

WILLERSEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WILLERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WILLESBOROUGH, wils/búr-rúh, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WILLESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the London and N.W. Railway, 4 miles N.W. of Paddington.

WILLESLEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

WILLET, post-township, Cortland co., New York. P. 923.

WILLET, a post-office of Green co., Wisconsin.

WILLET, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

WILLETTVILLE, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

WILEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WILLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE. See **WILLIAMSBURG**, Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY, a town of Canada. See **SOREL**.

WILLIAM ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is between New Ireland and New Britain.

WILLIAM MOUNT, the loftiest peak of Graham's Land, Antarctic Ocean.

WILLIAM MOUNT, the loftiest and most E. of the Australian Grampian Mountains, Victoria. Height 4500 feet.

WILLIAM RIVER, co. of Wicklow, East Australia, flows W. and joins Murray River, 15 miles N.W. of Williamsburgh.

WILLIAM RIVER, of New South Wales, after a S. course of 70 miles, between the counties of Durham and Gloucester, joins the Hunter near Raymond-terrace. See **FORT WILLIAM**.

WILLIAMS, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Indiana and Michigan, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's and Tiffin Rivers. The surface is level or undulating; the soil is fertile. The western part consists of "oak openings," plains which produce a sparse growth of oaks. It is traversed by the route of the Toledo and Chicago Railroad. Capital, Bryan. Pop. 8018.

WILLIAMS, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, immediately below Easton. Pop. 2634.

WILLIAMS, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky, 15 miles N. of Hopkinsville.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a post-village in Granville co., North Carolina, about 50 miles N. by E. of Raleigh.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

WILLIAMSBURG, a district in the S.E. part of South Carolina, has an area of 1170 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Santee River, on the N.E. by Lynch's Creek and the Great Pedee, and intersected by the Black River. The surface is level, and partly overspread with pine forests; the soil is generally sandy. The most fertile land is on the banks of the rivers. It is intersected by the North-Eastern Railroad, (unfinished.) The Santee River is navigable by steamboats along the border of the district. Capital, Kingstree. Pop. 12,447; of whom 3939 were free, and 8508 slaves.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 50 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 124.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 95 miles miles W. by N. of Boston. It has manufactures of iron castings, machinery, edged tools, carriages, woollen goods, and other articles. Pop. 1637.

WILLIAMSBURG, a city of King's co., Long Island, on the E. side of the East River, immediately opposite to New York City, and now included in the recently consolidated city of Brooklyn. The site is elevated, with a surface diversified with gentle undulations, and rising gradually as it recedes from the river. Like Brooklyn, which is immediately south, and with which it will doubtless soon be compactly joined by the rapid extension of both cities. It owes its growth and prosperity to its proximity to New York, a large portion of its residents doing business in that city during the day. Four steam ferries connect it with the metropolis, two running from the foot of Grand Street, and two from the foot of South Seventh Street. Williamsburg is regularly laid out. The streets extending parallel to the river, are numbered from the water, First, Second, Third Street, &c. Those running E. and W. are named from Grand Street, the great dividing line of the city; for example, the first N. of Grand Street is called North First Street, the first S. is named

South First Street, the second, South Second Street, and so on, as far as South Eleventh Street, next to which comes Division Avenue, the dividing line between this city and Brooklyn. Bushwick Creek separates the city from the township of Green Point. Grand Street and South Seventh, already mentioned, are the principal thoroughfares. First Street also is an active business street. The houses of Williamsburg are neatly and well built, though generally not more than two stories high. Many of the dwellings, however, especially in the newer portions of the town, are large and very handsome buildings.

Williamsburg contains above 25 churches, among which are 9 or 10 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, 4 Episcopal, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 2 Congregational, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 German Lutheran. Of these, the most worthy of notice are—the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Fifth and South Fifth Street, a very handsome edifice of freestone, in a commanding situation, with the front facing East River; the Catholic church, a fine brick building, on Second Street, between South Second and South Third Streets, and the First Presbyterian, a handsome brick edifice, with a steeple and clock; like the two preceding, it is a conspicuous object from the river. The St. Mark's, (Episcopal,) at the corner of Fourth and South Fifth Streets, is a massive and imposing structure, with a square tower, and enclosed by grounds which are highly improved. The city contains 3 banks, 1 savings institution, and 6 newspaper offices, 3 of which issue dailies. Among the institutions may be mentioned a Bible society, organized in 1845, and a medical society, established in 1852. The city is lighted with gas, and a company has recently been organized to supply it with water.

Williamsburg contains a variety of manufactures, and several ship-yards. The buildings of the camphene manufacturing along the river are conspicuous objects to one approaching from the water. At the American Plate Glass Manufactory, the buildings of which were commenced February 1, 1855, was cast, May 10, the first great plate ever manufactured in America. The company have furnaces and other appurtenances for casting plates 20 feet long, 10 wide, and from the fourth of an inch to two and a half inches thick.

Williamsburg was incorporated as a village in 1827, at which time there was but one ferry communicating with New York; in 1851 it was chartered as a city, and in 1855 was included within the consolidated city of Brooklyn. Pop. in 1840, 5094; in 1845, 11,338; in 1850, 30,780; and in 1855, from 45,000 to 50,000.

WILLIAMSBURG or PENN'S NECK, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, contains 2 churches.

WILLIAMSBURG, New Jersey. See CEDAR CREEK.

WILLIAMSBURG, a flourishing post-borough of Blair co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Canal, 157 miles E. of Pittsburgh. It contains 4 or 5 churches, 1 woollen factory, 1 pottery, and several mills.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, about 70 miles N. of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBURG, a city, capital of James City co., Virginia, 60 miles E. of Richmond, and 68 miles N.W. of Norfolk. It is situated on a level plain between James and York Rivers, 6 miles from each. It is the oldest incorporated town in the state, and is interesting in historic associations. It was the seat of the royal government previous to the Revolution, and afterwards capital of the state until 1779. William and Mary College, founded at this place in 1692, is the oldest literary institution in the Union, excepting Harvard University, and is at present in a flourishing condition. The library contains about 5000 volumes, and the students in attendance generally number from 100 to 150. Williamsburg is the seat of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, which stands deservedly high for its neatness, order, and comfortable accommodations. It has about 200 patients, and a handsome edifice, with all the modern improvements in arrangement. The town contains 3 churches, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Methodist. First settled in 1632. Pop. estimated at 1500.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village in Iredell co., North Carolina, 167 miles W. of Raleigh.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village, capital of Covington co., Mississippi, on an affluent of Leaf River, 60 miles S.E. of Jackson.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-office, Henderson co., Tennessee.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small village of Owen co., Kentucky.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village, capital of Whitley co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, and on the route of the Danville and Knoxville Railroad, 125 miles S.E. of Frankfort, has 1 church and several stores. Fourteen miles below, the river presents a perpendicular fall of 60 feet, which is one of the most remarkable objects in the state.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village and township of Clermont co., Ohio, on the E. fork of Little Miami River, 28 miles E. of Cincinnati, was formerly the county seat. P. 1884.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small village of Guernsey co., Ohio.

WILLIAMSBURG, a thriving village of Noble co., Ohio, near the Central Ohio Railroad, about 40 miles E. of Zanesville.

WILLIAMSBURG, a pleasant village of Johnson co., Indiana, on Nineveh Creek, 8 miles S. of Franklin.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on a branch of Whitewater River, about 72 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, about 60 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small village of Shelby co., Illinois.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village in Callaway co., Missouri, 40 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small village of Macon co., Missouri.

WILLIAMSBURG, a village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 35 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. about 200.

WILLIAMSBURG, NORTH, a village of Canada West, co. of Dundas, 115 miles S.W. of Montreal.

WILLIAMS CENTRE, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio, 171 miles N.W. of Columbus.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE. See WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE GRANT, a township of Aroostook co., Maine. Pop. 224.

WILLIAMS CROSS ROADS, a small post-village of Choctaw co., Alabama.

WILLIAMSFIELD, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 982.

WILLIAMSON, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is traversed from W. to E. by San Gabriel River, and also drained by Brushy Creek. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands. Named in honor of Judge Robert M. Williamson, member of Congress of the republic of Texas. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 1568; of whom 1413 were free, and 155 slaves.

WILLIAMSON, a county in the central part of Tennessee. Area estimated at 650 square miles. It is drained by the head branches of Harpeth River. The surface is uneven; the soil highly productive and extensively cultivated. The county is intersected by the Nashville and New Orleans Railroad. It is among the most populous counties of the state. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 27,301; of whom 14,337 were free, and 12,964 slaves.

WILLIAMSON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 390 square miles. It is intersected by Big Muddy River, and also drained by the S. fork of Saline River. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil is productive. Stone-coal is abundant. Capital, Marion. Pop. 7216.

WILLIAMSON, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, 26 miles E. by N. of Rochester. The township borders on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2380.

WILLIAMSON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

WILLIAMSON, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

WILLIAMSON'S MILLS, a post-village of Lexington district, South Carolina.

WILLIAMSONVILLE, a post-office of Macon co., Missouri.

WILLIAMSPORT, a flourishing town, capital of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated on the left bank of the West Branch of Susquehanna River, and on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 80 miles N. of Harrisburg, and 179 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. The Williamsport and Elmira Railroad is open from this place to Baiton, 25 miles. Williamsport is a favorite place of resort in summer, on account of its healthy situation, and the beautiful scenery which surrounds it. It contains a fine brick court-house, a large academy of the same material, 5 churches, 1 bank, with a capital of \$100,000, and many handsome dwellings. Two newspapers are published here. The West Branch Canal, which passes through the town, affords a ready access to the best markets, and large quantities of lumber and grain are shipped at this place. The creeks in the vicinity furnish good water-power; the hills contain coal and iron ore. Pop. in 1850, 1615; in 1855, about 2500.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania. See MONONGAHELA CITY.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, on the Potomac River, at the mouth of Conecogue Creek, 9 miles S.W. of Hagerstown. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes through the place. It contains a bank, with a capital of \$135,000, and numerous stores.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-village of Hardy co., Virginia, 165 miles N.W. by N. of Richmond.

WILLIAMSPORT or PRENTY TOWN, capital of Taylor co., Virginia, on the E. fork of the Monongahela, about 210 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is the seat of Rector College, founded in 1839, and contains 2 churches.

WILLIAMSPORT, a village of Wood co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, opposite Marietta, Ohio. Pop. about 250.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-village of Maury co., Tennessee, on Duck River, about 40 miles S.W. of Nashville. Pop. about 250.

WILLIAMSPORT, a thriving village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 163 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, on

the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, 9 miles W. by S. of Circleville.

WILLIAMSPORT, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

WILLIAMSPORT, a thriving post-village, capital of Warren co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Wabash River, 75 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It has an active trade, which is facilitated by the Wabash and Erie Canal. The railroad which is progressing from Toledo to Danville, in Illinois, will pass through this place. A newspaper is published here.

WILLIAMS' RIVER, in the E.S.E. part of Vermont, rises in Windsor co., and falls into the Connecticut about 3 miles above Bellows Falls.

WILLIAMS' STORE, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

WILLIAMSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. Pembroke.

WILLIAMSTON, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, 19 miles from Greenville.

WILLIAMSTON, a village of Barbour co., Alabama, 65 miles S.E. by E. of Montgomery.

WILLIAMSTON, a township in the central part of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a seaport town or village of the British colony of Victoria, Australia, on a headland in Port Phillip, 5 miles S.W. of Melbourne, and opposite which vessels of large burden can anchor. Pop. 322.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a township of Orange co., Vermont, 11 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1452.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a pleasant post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 120 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It is the seat of Williams College, a flourishing institution, founded in 1793. The institution comprises 4 brick buildings for the accommodation of the students, a library building, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, and a chemical laboratory. The three last have been completed within a few years. Important additions have recently been made to the chemical and philosophical apparatus. The institution is endowed to the amount of about \$75,000. Williamstown has manufactures of woollens and other fabrics, boots and shoes, carriages, cooperage, edge tools, &c. Pop. 2626.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Rome. Pop. 1121.

WILLIAMSTOWN or **SQUANKUM**, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, 11 miles S.E. of Woodbury, contains 2 churches, 3 stores, and several glass-works.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a thriving post-village, capital of Martin co., North Carolina, on the right bank of the Roanoke River, 100 miles E. of Raleigh. The surrounding country is partly occupied by cypress swamps, which supply an article of export.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Covington to Lexington, 37 miles S. of Cincinnati. It contains a brick court-house and 4 churches. Pop. about 450.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, about 15 miles S. of Findlay.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Ingham co., Michigan, on Cedar River, about 20 miles E. of Lansing. It contains several stores, flouring-mills, and saw-mills. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a village of Clay co., Indiana, on the National Road, 14 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 45 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a village of Canada West, co. of Glen-gary, 70 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 400.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village in Windham co., Vermont, on the South Branch of West River, about 100 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. The South Branch affords water-power.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., New York, on Ellicott's Creek, 8 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It contains 1 Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, 3 or 4 stores, several flouring and saw mills, a carding machine, and a large tannery. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 5 miles N.W. of Newark.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-office of Elk co., Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village of Kent co., Delaware, 22 miles S.W. of Dover.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village of Person co., North Carolina, on an affluent of Dan River, 65 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-office of Dickson co., Tennessee.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, 14 miles N. of Columbus.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Halldimand, 35 miles S. of Hamilton. Pop. about 100.

WILLIAN, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

WILLIGTOWN, a small village of Greene co., Arkansas.

WILLIMANSETT, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the left bank of Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, 75 miles W. by S. of Boston.

WILLIMANTIC, a fine mill-stream, rises in Tolland co., Connecticut, and unites with Shetucket River, in Windham county.

WILLIMANTIC, a flourishing post-borough of Windham co., Connecticut, on the Willimantic River, where the Providence Hartford and Fishkill Railroad intersects the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 32 miles E. by S. of Hartford. It is also on the route of the Air-line Railroad from New York to Boston, about 120 miles N.E. of the former, and 80 miles S.W. of the latter. The Willimantic is here a large stream, and has a fall of more than 100 feet in the distance of a mile, affording an extensive hydraulic power, about one-third of which is at present used. There are now in operation at these falls 8 mills, most of which are for the manufacture of cotton goods. In addition to the other advantages of the place, is an abundance of building stone of an excellent quality, found in the vicinity. The borough contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, upwards of 20 stores, and 5 or 6 refectories. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

WILLING, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

WILLINGALE DOE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WILLINGALE SPAIN, a parish of England, co. of Essex, contiguous to the above.

WILLINGBOROUGH, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey. Pop. 1596.

WILLINGDON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WILLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WILLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WILLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WILLINGHAM CHERRY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WILLINGHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WILLINGHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WILLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WILLINGTON, a parish of England, co. and 6½ miles S.W. of Derby, on the Derby and Birmingham Railway.

WILLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

WILLINGTON, Piscataquis co., Maine. See **WILLINGTON**.

WILLINGTON, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, 24 miles E. by N. of Hartford. The township is intersected by the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad. It contains several churches, a glass factory, and a number of silk and cotton mills. Pop. 1339.

WILLINGTON, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina, near Savannah River, 90 miles W. by S. of Columbia.

WIL/LINK, a post-village of Erie co., New York, 16 miles S.E. of Buffalo.

WIL/LINK'S CREEK, of Niagara co., New York, falls into the W. end of Lake Ontario.

WILLISAU, ^{Wille-sow}, a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W.N.W. of Lucerne, on the river Wigger. Pop. 1160.

WILLISBURG, a post-office of Washington co., Kentucky.

WILLISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WILLIS RIVER, a small affluent of James River, Virginia, rises in Buckingham county. Flowing eastward and north-eastward, it crosses Cumberland county, and falls into James River near Cartersville. It is navigable by boats from its mouth to Curdsville, above 30 miles.

WILLIS'S STORE, a post-village of Appling co., Georgia, about 100 miles S.E. of Milledgeville.

WILLISTON, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 30 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, a town-house, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1600.

WILLISTON, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

WILLISTON, a post-village of Barnwell district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 99 miles W.N.W. of Charleston.

WILLISTON, a village of Callaway co., Kentucky, 255 miles S.W. by W. of Frankfort.

WILLISTOWN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1463.

WILLOUGHBY, ^{wil-lo-be}, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WILLOUGHBY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WILLOUGHBY, a parish of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on Port-Jackson.

WILLOUGHBY, ^{wil-lo-be}, a pleasant post-village and township of Lake co., Ohio, on Chagrin River, and on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Cleveland. The village contains a medical university, a flourishing female seminary, and several churches. The township borders on Lake Erie. Pop. 2081.

WILLOUGHBY CAPE, the E. point of Kangaroo Island, South Australia, lat. 35° 54' S., lon. 138° 15' E.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE, a post-village and fashionable resort of Orleans co., Vermont, on a lake of the same name,

and on the great thoroughfare just opened from Boston via St. Johnsbury to Stanstead, in Canada East. Willoughby Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly 5 miles in length, celebrated for its romantic scenery, about 35 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.

WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WILLOUGHBY SCOTT, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

WILLOUGHBY, SILK. See **SILK WILLOUGHBY**.

WILLOUGHBY WATERLESS, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WILLOUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WILLOW CREEK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

WILLOW CREEK, a post-village of Lee co., Illinois, about 80 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

WILLOW CREEK, a post-office, Marquette co., Wisconsin.

WILLOW DALE, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

WILLOW GROVE, a post-village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike leading from Philadelphia to Easton, 13 miles N. of the former. It contains 3 good hotels, 2 stores, and about 12 dwellings. The medicinal springs at this place are much resorted to during the summer season.

WILLOW GROVE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

WILLOW GROVE, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia.

WILLOW GROVE, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

WILLOW GROVE, a small village of Crittenden co., Kentucky.

WILLOW HILL, a post-office of Jasper co., Illinois.

WILLOW ISLAND, a post-office of Pleasant co., Virginia.

WILLOW RIVER, Wisconsin. See **Hudson**.

WILLOW RIVER, a small stream of St. Croix co., Wisconsin, flows south-westward, and enters St. Croix Lake at Hudson.

WILLOW SPRING, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

WILLOW SPRING, a post-village of Claiborne co., Mississippi.

WILLOW SPRING, a post-village and township in the N. part of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, near the Pekatonica River. Pop. 615.

WILLOW STREET, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

WILLOW TREE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

WILLS, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 2216.

WILLSBOROUGH, wils/bor-uh, a post-village and township of Essex co., New York, on Boquet River, about 140 miles N. by E. of Albany. The township is on the W. side of Lake Champlain. Iron is produced here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1032.

WILLS' CREEK, of Alabama, flows south-westerly through De Kalb co., then turns to the S.E., and enters Coosa River, near Gadsden.

WILLS' CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the S.E. part of the state, flows north-westward through Guernsey co., and enters the Muskingum River about 10 miles S. of Coshocton.

WILLS' CREEK, a post-offices of Coshocton co., Ohio.

WILLSHIRE, wils/shir, a post-village and township of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the St. Mary's River, 133 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. The village contains 1 church, 2 stores, and several mills. It was settled in 1822 by Captain James Riley, with whose sufferings in Africa the public are familiar. Pop. of the township, 1220.

WILLS MOUNTAIN, a ridge extending from the S.W. part of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, E. of Wills' Creek, into Alleghany county, in Maryland.

WILSON'S MILL, a village of Henry co., Iowa, on Skunk River, 55 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

WILLS' POINT, a post-office of Benton co., Tennessee.

WILSTEDET, wils/tet, a market-town of Baden, 5 miles N.N.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 1500.

WILMANSTRAND, a town of Finland. See **VILMANSTRAND**.

WILMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WILMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex. It gives the title of Baron to the Marquis of Northampton.

WILMINGTON, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, 110 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. One newspaper is published here. Pop. 763.

WILMINGTON, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Boston and Lowell, the Boston and Maine, the Salem and Lowell Railroads, and a branch railroad, 16 miles N.W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 874.

WILMINGTON, a post-village and township of Essex co., New York, 30 miles S.W. of Plattsburg. Pop. 1218.

WILMINGTON or NEW WILMINGTON, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1478.

WILMINGTON, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 547.

WILMINGTON, a city and port of entry of New Castle co., Delaware, is situated on Christiana Creek, immediately above its junction with the Brandywine, 2 miles from the Delaware River, 28 miles S.W. of Philadelphia, 70 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore, and 108 from Washington. Lat. 39° 41' N., lon. 75° 28' W. The Philadelphia Wilmington and

Baltimore Railroad passes through the place. The upper part of the city is built on the southern slope of a hill, the summit of which is about 110 feet above the tide level, and commands an extensive view of the Delaware River and of the city itself. Wilmington is regularly planned, with wide and straight streets, and is generally well built of brick. The streets running parallel to the Christiana are numbered (commencing near the creek) First, Second, Third, &c., up to Fifteenth Street. The principal thoroughfare of business is Market Street, which extends from the Christiana to the Brandywine, rather more than a mile, intersecting the other streets at right angles, and terminated by handsome bridges at each end. King's, French, Orange, Shipley, and other streets are parallel with Market Street. The city contains 19 churches, namely, 4 Methodist, 3 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 2 Friends, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Roman Catholic, and 4 African; also a town-hall, a large hospital, situated on high ground in the N.W. part of the town, and a Catholic College, which is a handsome brick building. A new custom-house is now in course of construction, for which an appropriation of \$250,000 was made at the last session of Congress. There are 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$346,000, a savings institution, and several insurance companies; 4 or 5 newspapers are published here. Wilmington has long been distinguished for its boarding-schools, of which there are 5 in the city. They are generally well conducted and liberally patronized. The streets, stores, &c., are lighted with gas, and the town is supplied with good water from the Brandywine.

Wilmington is the most populous town in the state, and is chiefly remarkable for its manufactures, of which the following are the most important productions: steam-engines, railway cars, railroad wheels, iron steamboats, locomotive and car springs, mill machinery, galvanized roofing, and other iron, cotton and woollen goods, powder, flour, carriages, and farming implements. There are about 7 iron foundries, 3 large machine shops, 2 cotton factories, several manufactories of woollen goods, 1 of farming implements, and 1 paper-mill. The powder-mills of Dupont & Co., about 2 miles from the town, have long been widely known. There are 7 large flouring-mills on the Brandywine in this vicinity, which annually grind about one million bushels of wheat. In 1853, 218 persons were employed in the manufacturing of cotton; 215 in that of cast iron and brass; 675 in that of wrought iron, steel, and machinery; 181 in the coach manufactories; 178 in those of patent-leather; and 168 in building and repairing vessels of medium tonnage, for which the creek is navigable. Five turnpike-roads extend into the interior of the state, and a railroad 5 miles long connects the town with New Castle. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 845 tons registered, and 13,429 enrolled and licensed. During the year, 34 vessels, (4 of them steamers,) with an aggregate burthen of 3621 tons, were admeasured. Pop. in 1830, 6628; in 1840, 8367; in 1850, 13,979; and April 1, 1853, it amounted to 16,163; of whom 13,976 were whites, and 2187 colored.

WILMINGTON, a post-village of Fluvanna co., Virginia, on the Rivanna River, 55 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

WILMINGTON, a city, port of entry, and capital of New Hanover co., North Carolina, is situated on the left or E. bank of Cape Fear River, just below the entrance of its N.E. branch, 34 miles from the sea, 135 miles S.E. of Raleigh, 180 miles N.E. of Charleston, and 416 from Washington. Lat. 34° 11' N., lon. 78° 10' W. It is the largest and most commercial place in the state, the business and population having been greatly increased by the construction of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, which extends N. to Weldon, on the Roanoke River, 162 miles, and forms part of the great highway of travel, North and South. The city has about \$500,000 invested in this work, which cost \$2,500,000, and is now in excellent condition. Another railroad has recently been opened from Wilmington to Manchester, in South Carolina, where it connects with the Camden Branch Railroad. The length of this line is 156 miles, and the cost \$1,800,000, of which \$500,000 were subscribed by the citizens of Wilmington. A plank-road is extending from this city towards Onslow county. The town contains 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,150,000. Five or six newspapers are published here. More than 20 steam-engines are employed in the manufactories of this place, among which are 7 steam saw-mills and 2 planing-mills, with a capital of \$275,000, producing annually about thirty million feet of lumber; 3 rice-mills; 10 turpentine distilleries, working about 25 stills, capital estimated at \$100,000; and several machine shops.

Four mail steamers keep up a daily communication with Charleston, and 9 steamboats and 20 tow-boats ply from this port to Fayetteville. The whole number of steamboats on the river in 1852 was 19. It is expected that the extensive deposits of coal in Chatham county will, by means of the Deep River Improvement, now in progress, find an outlet here, and open a new source of wealth. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 10,684 tons registered,

and 9271 tons enrolled and licensed. The foreign and coastwise arrivals for 1852, exclusive of the Charleston steamers and North Carolina coasters, were 753. During the year ending June 30, 1854, 4 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 209 tons, were admeasured.

The following Table exhibits the principal articles exported, coastwise and foreign, in 1853 and 1854.

Articles.	1853.		1854.	
	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Spirits of Turpentine, bbls.	113,717	1,457	119,308	1,314
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	51,829	21,454	68,102	
Rosin, bbls.	249,770	10,679	441,622	12,071
Tar, bbls.	21,609	4,531	32,910	11,993
Pitch, bbls.	5,019	1,904	4,624	7,186
Flour, bbls.	1,349	86	14,431	1,001
Timber, feet	1,030,101	85,154	1,350,363	630
Lumber, feet	35,646,792	12,511,158	20,003,958	306,915
Shingles		5,323,760		11,118,180
Staves		154,784		5,120,450
Ground Peas or Peanuts, bus.	60,024	87	91,807	133,919
Cotton, bales	7,615		10,328	33
Cotton, sheeting, bales	2,320		1,689	
Cotton, yarn, bales	2,581		1,573	
Cotton, waste, bales	317		236	
Cotton, warp, bales	177		141	
Paper, news, bundles	2,180		2,806	
Wool, bales	182		39	
Rice, clean, casks	1,744	257½	401	164
Rice, rough, bus.	101,917		137,672	

The total value of coastwise exports in 1852 was \$3,991,561, foreign, \$549,107.

In 1819 a great fire occurred, which consumed about 200 buildings, and property valued at \$1,000,000. Pop. in 1820, about 3000; 1840, 4744; in 1850, 7204; and in 1853, about 10,000.

WILMINGTON, a post-village and township of Union co., Arkansas, on the Washita River, about 100 miles in a direct line S. of Little Rock. Pop. 866.

WILMINGTON, a village of McCracken co., Kentucky, 255 miles S.W. by W. of Frankfort.

WILMINGTON, a flourishing post-village in Union township, capital of Clinton county, Ohio, on Todd's Fork of Little Miami River, 72 miles S.W. of Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on undulating ground, and is well built. It is one of the principal stations on the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad. Wilmington contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Laid out in 1810. Pop. in 1850, 1218.

WILMINGTON, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, 6 miles S.W. of Lawrenceburg, was formerly the county seat. It contains the county seminary. Pop. in 1850, 257.

WILMINGTON, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 800.

WILMINGTON, a post-village and township of Will co., Illinois, on the Kankakee River, 152 miles N.E. of Springfield. The village contains a woollen factory and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1346.

WILMINGTON ISLAND, of Chatham co., Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah River, enclosed on the N.E. and N.W. by small outlets of the Savannah River. Length 5 miles; greatest breadth about 4 miles.

WILMORE, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

WILMOT, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 30 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1272.

WILMOT, a township, Bradford co., Pennsylvania. P. 650.

WILMOT, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

WILMOT, a post-village of Boone co., Illinois, about 22 miles N.E. of Rockford.

WILMOT, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wisconsin, on Pishitaka or Fox River, about 25 miles W. of Kenosha.

WILMOT, a town of Nova Scotia, co. of Annapolis, in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Annapolis, on the right bank of the river, about 40 miles from its entrance into Annapolis Bay, and 70 miles N.W. of Halifax.

WILMOT FLAT, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

WILM/SLOW, a parish of England, co. of Chester, on the Manchester Branch of the North-Western Railway, 7½ miles S.E.W. of Stockport.

WILMURT, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, about 90 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 112.

WILNA, a government and town of Russia. See **VILNA**.

WILNA, a post-township of Jefferson co., New York, about 150 miles N.W. of Albany. It is drained by Black River, and contains the village of Carthage. Pop. 2993.

WILNA, a post-village of Houston county, Georgia, 50 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

WILNEOTE, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, parish and 3 miles S.S.E. of Tamworth, on the Birmingham and Derby Railway. Pop. in 1851, 824.

WILNE GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

WILNIS, *wil'nis*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 1041.

WILRYK, *wil'rik*, a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles S. of Antwerp. Pop. 2275.

WILSDEN, a township of England, 30. of York, West Riding. See **WILLEDEN**.

WILSDRUE, *wil'sdröf*, a town of Saxony, 9 miles W. of Dresden, on the Wilde-Sau. Pop. 2135.

WILSELE, *wil'sel'eh*, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle and the canal from Louvain to the Rupel, 15 miles E.N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1063.

WILSEYVILLE, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the railroad between Ithaca and Owego, 14 miles N. of the latter.

WILSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WILSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WILSFORD DAUNTSLEY, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

WILSNACH, *wil'snäk*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 60 miles N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 1800.

WILSON, a county in the N. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. The Cumberland River forms its entire N. boundary, and it is also drained by creeks which flow into that river. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and extensively cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 51,813 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced in any county of the state. The county is intersected by a turnpike-road leading to Nashville. Cumberland River is navigable by steamboats along the border. A large cotton factory is in successful operation at Lebanon, the county town. Pop. 27,443; of whom 20,316 were free, and 7127 slaves.

WILSON, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N. by E. of Augusta.

WILSON, a thriving post-village, shipping-port, and township of Niagara co., New York, is situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Tuscarora Creek, 15 miles N.W. of Lockport. The village contains 3 churches, a large and flourishing seminary, 5 stores, 1 steam flouring-mill, 2 steam lumber-mills, 2 hotels, 1 iron foundry, 1 cabinet shop, and numerous other mechanic shops. Wilson Collegiate Institute, situated in this place, employs 6 teachers, and has 375 pupils. The library, together with the philosophical apparatus, cost \$12,000. Here is a good harbor, which has been improved. Pop. of the township, 2955; of the village, in 1853, about 800.

WILSON, a post-office of Edgecombe co., North Carolina.

WILSON, a post-village, capital of Yadkin co., North Carolina. It was laid out about the year 1851, when the county was formed.

WILSON, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

WILSON, a small post-village of Marion co., Ohio.

WILSON, a township in Will co., Illinois. Pop. 269.

WILSON, a township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

WILSON'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda River, near the N. extremity of Edgefield district.

WILSON'S CREEK, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WILSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Graves co., Kentucky.

WILSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

WILSON'S DEPOT, (*Depôt*), a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia, on the South Side Railroad, 28 miles W. of Petersburg.

WILSON'S INLET, West Australia, co. of Plantagenet, 30 miles W. of Albany.

WILSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

WILSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

WILSON'S PEAK, in the Clarence River, district of New South Wales, on the principal dividing range of mountains.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY, a British colony of Victoria, forms the S. extremity of the Continent of Australia. In Bass' Strait; lat. 39° 8' S., lon. 146° 23' E. It is 3000 feet above the sea. Around it are many small islands, and on its E. side are Corner Inlet and Waterloo Bay.

WILSON'S STATION, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

WILSON'S STORE, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

WILSONVILLE, a post-village of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Wallenpaupack Creek.

WILSONVILLE, a post-village of Highland co., Virginia, 135 miles N.W. by W. of Richmond.

WILSONVILLE, a post-village of Shelby co., Alabama, 60 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

WILSONVILLE, a post-office of Cooke co., Tennessee.

WILSONVILLE, a post-village of Spencer co., Kentucky, 35 miles S.W. by W. of Frankfort.

WILSTER, *wil'ter*, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Wilsterau, 9 miles N.N.W. of Glückstadt. Pop. 2900. It has a considerable trade in corn.

WILTEN, *wil'ten*, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Schwatz, near Imst. Pop. 1295.

WILTUN, a parliamentary and municipal borough and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles W.N.W. of Salisbury.

Pop. of town, in 1851, 1804. The town, in a valley in the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Madder and the Willy, is neat; chief edifices, the church, town hall

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disenting chapels, and the hospital of St. John, the only relic of many monastic establishments. It has an endowed school and other minor charities. Wilton has long been celebrated for a manufactory of carpets bearing its name, but its woollen manufactures generally have declined. The borough returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Wilton-House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, and containing a fine gallery of paintings, stands on the site of a famous abbey founded by a sister of King Egbert, A. D. 800.

WILTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, half a mile S.W. of Taunton, of which it is a suburb. It has a county house of correction.

WILTON, a chapelry of England, co. York, North Riding.

WILTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

WILTON, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, on the S. side of Sandy River, about 30 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1000.

WILTON, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, at the terminus of the Wilton Railroad, and on the Petersborough and Shirley Railroad, 30 miles S.S.W. of Concord. The inhabitants are engaged to a considerable extent in manufactures. Pop. 1161.

WILTON, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, about 30 miles S.W. by W. of New Haven. The village contains 2 churches, an academy, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2066.

WILTON, a post-township of Saratoga co., New York, intersected by the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, about 38 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 1458.

WILTON, a village of Granville co., North Carolina, 34 miles N. of Raleigh.

WILTON, a post-office of Pike co., Arkansas.

WILTON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Addington, 16 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. about 200.

WILTON, a village of New South Wales, co. of Camden, on the river Corleaux.

WILTON'S UPPER MILLS, a village of Wilton township, Franklin co., Maine, on Wilton River, about 28 miles N.W. of Augusta. It contains 2 taverns, 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, 1 large flour-mill, 2 starch manufactories, and a number of other establishments.

WILTS or WILTSHIRE, wilts/shjr, an inland county of England, in its S. part, enclosed by the counties of Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and Berks. Area 1352 square miles, or 865,250 acres. Pop. in 1851, 254,221. Its centre is occupied by the tableland of Salisbury Plain, in which rise its principal rivers, the Somerset and Hampshire Avon, the Kennet, and some affluents of the Thames, which partly forms its N. border. In the N. and S. is some highly fertile land, and here dairy husbandry is important. Agriculture is generally well conducted; principal crops, wheat and barley, with green crops and potatoes. Sheep estimated at 700,000, of which number nearly six-sevenths are pastured on the Downs; annual produce of wool between 800 and 900 packs. Many hogs are reared, and Wiltshire is famous for its bacon; its cheese and butter are also in repute. There are quarries of freestone on the border of Somerset; chalk is the other principal mineral. The principal manufactures are of woollen stuffs, and in 1847, 3265 persons were employed in woollen, and 625 in silk and cotton mills. Wilts is intersected by the Great Western and South-Western Railways, and the Kennet and Avon, and Wilts and Berks Canals. After Salisbury, its capital, the chief towns are Wilton, Devizes, Warminster, Trowbridge, Chippenham, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Swindon, and Cricklade. With its boroughs it sends 18 members to the House of Commons. Besides Stonehenge and Avebury, it contains numerous vestiges of antiquity, having been a frequent seat of warfare in the middle ages.

WILTS SPUR, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

WILTZ or WILZ, wilts, a town of the Netherlands, province of Dutch Luxemburg, on the Wilts, 10 miles N.W. of Diekirch. Pop. 2500.

WILY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WILZ, a town of the Netherlands. See WILTZ.

WIMBISH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WIMBLEDON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 8½ miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London, with a station on the South-Western Railway.

WIMBLINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Cambridge, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3¼ miles S. of March. Pop. in 1851, 1158.

WIMBORNE-ALL-SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a market-town, parish, and nominal borough of England, co. of Dorset, between the Stour and Allen, and on the South-Western Railway, 7 miles N. of Poole. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2395. The town has a noble minster or collegiate church, founded early in the 7th century, but the present structure dates from about the time of the Conquest. Here are several endowed schools, almshouses, and charities, having an aggregate income of nearly 10000. annually. Wimborne has small manufactures

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of woollen goods and stockings; its borough portion is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually, and the manor of the deanery by a constable.

WIMESBOTHAM, wims/both-am, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WIMESWOULD, wims/wood, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WIMILLE, ve'meel', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 2 miles N. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1852, 1859.

WIMMERA, a river of the British colony Victoria, Australia, in its W. part, flows W. into Lake Hindmarsh. It gives name to an extensive partially settled district, S. of the river Murray.

WIMMERBY, a town of South Sweden, 72 miles N.N.W. of Kalmar, 32 miles S.W. of Westervik. Pop. 1465.

WIMMIS, wim'mis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 21 miles S.E. of Bern, on the Simme. Pop. 1169.

WIMPFEN, wimp'fen, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, capital of a detached district, between Baden and Württemberg, at the confluence of the Jaxt and Neckar, 7 miles N.N.W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2187. It is enclosed by walls, and was formerly a free city of the empire. It has an extensive salt-work, and five annual fairs.

WIMPOLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 6 miles S.S.E. of Caxton. The noble seat of the Earl of Hardwicke is in this parish.

WINAMAC or WINNAMEC, a post-village, capital of Putaiki co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River, and on the projected Fort Wayne and Mississippi Railroad, 100 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

WINANDERMEKE LAKE. See WINDERMERE.

WINANSVILLE, a village of Greene co., New York, 30 miles S.W. of Albany.

WINACANTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on a declivity beside the Cale, 23 miles S. of Bath. Pop. in 1851, 2488. The town has a spacious church with an embattled tower, manufactures of linens, bed-ticking, and silk. It is an important mart for cheese, butter, corn, and cattle. In 1688, the Prince of Orange, soon after his landing at Torbay, here attacked and destroyed a body of royal troops.

WINCEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WINCHAM, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WINCHBURGH, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles E.S.E. of Linlithgow, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Pop. 200.

WINCHCOMBE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, in the vale of the Islip, immediately N. of the Cotswold Hills, 6 miles N.E. of Cheltenham. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2052. It has a fine Gothic church with a lofty tower, grammar school, large paper-mills, a silk-mill, and some manufactures of stockings and thread. During the Saxon dynasty, the town was a county of itself, and a place of importance. In 795, Kenulph, King of Wessex, founded a famous abbey here, but of which few traces remain.

WINCH, East, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the East Anglian Railway, 5 miles E.S.E. of Lynn.

WINCH, West, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WINCHELSEA, winchel-se, a parliamentary borough, cinque-port, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Sussex, near its E. extremity, 2 miles S.W. of Rye. Pop. in 1851, 778. The town, about 2 miles in circuit, extends into three adjacent parishes. Old Winchelsea, a place of importance in the Roman period, stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 miles distant, but was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1287, after which the inhabitants removed and founded the present town, which has been ruined by a precisely opposite cause, the sea having retired to 1½ miles distant since the 16th century, leaving around it a salt marsh. The church, formerly an elegant structure, is partly in decay, but has several fine old monuments; two other churches have fallen into ruin, and Cumbre or Winchelsea Castle, built by Henry VIII., is now useless for defence. Winchelsea returned 2 members to the House of Commons until the Reform Act included it in the borough of Rye. It gives the title of Earl to the Finch family.

WINCHENDEN, NETHER, a parish, England, co. of Bucks.

WINCHENDEN, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WINCHENDON, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Cheshire Railroad, 64 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It is drained by Miller's River, which affords water-power. Cotton and other manufactures are produced to some extent. Pop. in 1840, 1754; in 1850, 2445.

WINCHESTER, (anc. *Ventis Belgarum*), a city and parliamentary and municipal borough of England, of which it was long the capital, now capital of the county of Hants, nearly in its centre, on the right bank of the Itchen, across which it communicates with a suburb by a good stone bridge, on the South-Western Railway, 12 miles N.N.E. of Southampton, and 62 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 13,704. The city is clean, well built, and paved; it has a venerable appearance, consisting chiefly of a main street, crossed at right angles by many others, which have antique edifices. The ancient city was enclosed by walls, of which

the site only is now traceable. Nearly all the S.E. quarter of the city is occupied by the Cathedral and its precincts. The Cathedral, supposed to have been originally founded in the 2d century, is a vast structure, 545 feet in length externally, 208 feet in breadth at the transept, with a nave 851 feet, a choir 136 feet in length, and a ponderous central tower, 150 feet in height. Except its beautiful W. front, its exterior is heavy, but its interior in many respects equals in magnificence and beauty that of York Minster. It contains the tomb of William Rufus; and, in a series of carved chests over the choir, the remains of many of the kings of Wessex, and of the Saxon kings of England. Its altar-piece is the celebrated "Raising of Lazarus," by West. The see of Winchester comprises the county of Hants, the greater part of Surrey, and the Channel Islands, including 384 parishes, and it is the richest in England after that of Durham. At one period, Winchester is said to have had 90 churches, chapels, and monastic institutions, many of which were swept away by the Reformation; at present it has 9 parish churches, of which those of St. Lawrence, the Mother-church, into which the bishop makes solemn entry on taking the see; St. Maurice, rebuilt in 1840; St. Michael's, a handsome new edifice; and St. Swithin's, over a postern gate, are most worthy of notice.

Winchester College, founded by William of Wykeham in 1367, has fine buildings, and its instruction is preparatory to that of New College, Oxford, also founded by Wykeham; Sir T. Browne, Sir H. Wotton, and the poets Collins, Otway, Hayley, Young, and the two Warton, were educated at this school. Near it are the remains of an ancient episcopal palace. Other principal structures are St. John's House, an elegant city cross, barracks for 2000 men, and the Assize Hall, on the site of an ancient castle; the Guild-hall, county jail, county house of correction, county hospital, a fine Roman Catholic, and other dissenting chapels, a Benedictine nunnery, removed hither from Brussels; the market-house, theatre, and assembly rooms. Of 4 ancient gates, only the W. remains. In an apartment over it, are preserved the original Winchester bushel of King Edgar, and other Anglo-Saxon standards of measure. Near it is an obelisk to commemorate a destructive visitation of the plague in 1669, and a public cemetery was laid out here in 1840. The hospital of St. Cross, 1 mile S. of the city, but now included within the borough, founded in the reign of Stephen, has still a kind of monastic body of brethren, and affords entertainment to the poor and travellers. It has a very remarkable ancient church, and other buildings. Winchester has many almshouses and other charities; also a mechanics' institution, public library, and savings bank. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, is the seat of the county assizes, and has quarter and petty sessions, a recorder's court, and a chancery court of the bishop. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

Under the name of *Cier-Gwent*, Winchester was one of the most important cities of the ancient Britons; it became an important Roman station, and having been taken by Cerdic in 519, it remained the capital of the kingdom of Wessex, and of England, throughout all the Saxon, Danish, and early Norman dynasties. In the time of Henry I., it had reached its greatest eminence; but in the reign of Henry VI., it had materially declined; it was however a principal residence of the English sovereigns down to the accession of George I. Henry III. was born here in 1207; and here also Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V.; and their offspring, Mary and Philip, were married at Winchester in 1554.

WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot River and Railroad, about 55 miles S.W. of Concord. It contains several churches, 1 bank, a number of mills and factories, chiefly woollen, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township in 1840, 2065; in 1850, 3206.

WINCHESTER, a new post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 8 miles W.N.W. of Boston; taken from Woburn, Medford, and West Cambridge, and incorporated in 1850. It forms a beautiful place of residence to persons doing business in Boston. A gaslight company was incorporated here in 1852. Pop. 1353.

WINCHESTER, a post-township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, about 30 miles N.W. of Hartford. It contains the village of Winsted, the northern terminus of the Naugatuck Railroad. Pop. 2179.

WINCHESTER, a post-office of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania.

WINCHESTER, a thriving town, capital of Frederick county, Virginia, 150 miles N.N.W. of Richmond, and 71 miles W. by N. of Washington. It is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile country which forms part of the great valley of Virginia. With the exception of Wheeling, it is the largest town in the state W. of the Blue Ridge, which is about 20 miles distant. It is quite regularly planned; the houses are built in a compact and substantial manner, mostly of brick and stone, and are supplied with excellent water, which is brought in iron pipes from a spring half a mile distant. Winchester contains about 12 churches, 1 academy, 2 banks, (aggregate capital, \$650,000),

2 newspaper offices, and a lyceum. This place is the terminus of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, 30 miles long, which connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry; and it has a number of turnpike roads radiating in every direction, which attract a large amount of trade and travel. Pop. in 1850, 4500.

WINCHESTER, a small village of Lenoir county, North Carolina.

WINCHESTER, a post-office of Union county, North Carolina.

WINCHESTER, a post office of Macon co., Georgia.

WINCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Mississippi, on Chickasaw River, 16 miles E.S.E. of Jackson.

WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Franklin county, Tennessee, on a small branch of Elk River, and on the Winchester and Alabama Railroad, 2 miles S. of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and 84 miles S.E. of Nashville. A branch of the railroad first named connects this place with Huntsville in Alabama. Since the commencement of these roads, the population of the village has rapidly increased. The tunnel which has been cut through Cumberland Mountain, in Franklin county, for the passage of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, is one of the most magnificent works of the kind in the world. It extends 2200 feet through the solid rock, in which there is scarcely a break to be found. Winchester has 1 bank, and 2 flourishing female schools.

WINCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Clarke county, Kentucky, on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, now in progress, 45 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. It has an active trade, and contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and 2 hemp factories.

WINCHESTER, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1003.

WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 80 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Pop. about 500.

WINCHESTER, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville.

WINCHESTER, a village of Jackson co., Ohio, 83 miles S.E. of Columbus.

WINCHESTER, a thriving village of Preble co., Ohio, on Twin Creek, about 40 miles N. of Cincinnati.

WINCHESTER, a flourishing post-village, capital of Randolph county, Indiana, on White River, and on the railroad from Bellefontaine to Indianapolis, 75 miles E.N.E. of the latter. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, and it is connected by plank-roads with Richmond and Fort Wayne. This is a point on the Cincinnati and Fort Wayne Railroad, (unfinished,) and on the projected air-line from Indianapolis to Union. Large flouring-mills and saw-mills have lately been erected here. The village contains several churches, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Scott county, Illinois, on Sandy Creek, 51 miles W. by S. of Springfield. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufactures, for which the creek affords motive power. Good limestone, stonecoal, and potter's clay are found at this place. It contains a number of flour-mills, saw-mills, tanneries, and potteries. Pop. estimated at 1000.

WINCHESTER, a post-village of Clark co., Missouri, 10 miles S.W. of Alexandria.

WINCHESTER, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, about 70 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

WINCHESTER, a post-township in the N. part of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

WINCHESTER, a post-village of Umpqua co., Oregon, on the left bank of the Umpqua River, about 135 miles S. by W. of Salem.

WINCHESTER CENTRE. See WINSTED.

WINCHFIELD, a parish of England co. of Hants.

WINCKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WINDALE, a decayed parish of England, co. of Norfolk,

2 miles N.W. of Beccles, now annexed to Gillingham.

WINDAU, a town of Russia. See VINDAU.

WIND CREEK, a small post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

WINDECKEN, *Winfelken*, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, provinces and 7 miles N.N.W. of Hanau, on the left bank of the Nidder. Pop. 1535.

WINDERMERE, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, 84 miles N.W. of Kendal, with which it communicates by railway. The church, an ancient structure, contains a curious window of stained glass. The islands of Windermere Lake are in this parish.

WINDERMERE or WINANDERMERE LAKE, one of the finest of the English lakes, partly between the counties of Westmoreland and Lancaster, but chiefly in the latter county, is 14 miles in length by 1 mile in width, and discharges its surplus waters southward by the Loven into Morecambe Bay. Shores mostly well wooded, especially on its W. side, where Furness-fell, a steep height, is clothed with a forest of larch and fir. In its centre is a group of small islands, the largest of which comprises 28 acres. Bowness is on its E. side, and Ambleside near its N. extremity. Among the fish taken here is the char, peculiar to the

deep lakes in this region, and which, when potted, is a highly esteemed delicacy.

WIND GAP, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles N.N.W. of Easton. Here is an opening through the Blue Mountain.

WINDHAM, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Vermont, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and drained by the Deerfield and West Rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford abundant water-power. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil along the Connecticut River is fertile, but in the western portions is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Large quantities of fine grained granite are found in this county. Along the eastern border the Connecticut is navigable for small boats by means of canals around the different falls and rapids that occur in this portion of the river. The railroad connecting Hartford and Burlington passes through the county. Organized in 1789, under the name of Cumberland. Capital, Newfane. Pop. 29,062.

WINDHAM, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is drained by the Quinebaug, Shetucket, Willimantic, and Natchaug Rivers, and other smaller streams, which supply motive power to numerous mills. The inhabitants are largely engaged in manufactures. The surface is uneven and in some parts rough and rocky. The soil along the streams is very fertile, but in other portions of the county is often of an inferior quality. The county is intersected by the railroads connecting Norwich with Worcester, and New London with Palmer. Organized in 1726, having been formed out of portions of Hartford and New London counties. Capital, Brooklyn. Pop. 31,979.

WINDHAM, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, intersected by the Presumpscot River, which affords water-power, 48 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2,380.

WINDHAM, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, intersected by the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 38 miles S.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 818.

WINDHAM, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, 75 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 763.

WINDHAM, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, about 30 miles E. by S. of Hartford. The village contains 2 churches, 1 bank, and an academy. The inhabitants are engaged to some extent in manufactures, comprising woollen and other goods, carriages, machinery, &c. Pop. of the township, 4,603.

WINDHAM, a township, Greene co., New York. P. 2048.

WINDHAM, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles N.N.E. of Towanda. Pop. 957.

WINDHAM, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 549.

WINDHAM, a post-township in the E. part of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 808.

WINDHAM CENTRE, a post-village of Greene co., New York, near Schoharie Creek, about 36 miles S.W. of Albany.

WIND HILL, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

WINDISCH, *Win'dish*, (anc. *Vindonissa*), a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 9 miles N.E. of Aarau, near Brugg, on the Reuss. The ancient city was one of the most important settlements of the Romans in Helvetia, and a few traces of it still remain.

WINDISCHGARSTEN, *Win'dish-gars'ten*, a market-town of Upper Austria, 23 miles S.S.W. of Steyer. Pop. 1,000.

WINDISCHGRATZ, (*Windischgrätz*), *win'dish-grätz*, a town of Styria, 21 miles N.W. of Cilly, on the Mischingbach. Pop. 750.

WIND LAKE, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

WINDLE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WINDLESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WIND MILL, a post-office of Moniteau co., Missouri.

WINDMILL POINT, a post-office, Grand Isle co., Vermont.

WINDRIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

WIND RIVER MOUNTAINS, the name given to a portion of the Rocky Mountains on the E. border of Oregon Territory, near the sources of Green River. Fremont's Peak, one of the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, is situated in this range.

WINDRUSH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WINDSBACH, *winds/bák*, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Rezat, 19 miles S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1,196.

WINDSHEIM, *wints'hime*, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles N.N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 3,345. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, needles, and of gold and silver articles.

WINDSOR, (*win/zer*), New, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Berks, on the right bank of the Thames, across which it is connected with Eton (Bucks) by a three-arched iron bridge, on granite piers, 2 miles S. of the Slough Station of the Great Western Railway, and 23 miles S.W. of London. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 9,596. The town consists chiefly of a main thoroughfare, winding close around the W. and S. sides of Windsor Castle; two other principal, and several smaller

streets. It is well built, and of late years many new and handsome residences have been erected on its W. side. Principal edifices, the Town-hall, standing out conspicuously in the High Street, and containing numerous portraits of royal and distinguished persons; a neat market-place, infantry barracks, a spacious parish church, with some fine carved work, monuments, and an altar piece presented by George III.; various dissenting chapels, a neat theatre, and buildings of schools and charities. It has a public ground, with an obelisk commemorative of the jubilee of 1830; and 8. of the town are handsome cavalry barracks. The Charity School founded by Queen Anne has an annual revenue of 250*l*.; one was founded by Queen Charlotte; George III. established a hospital for invalid soldiers; and there are a parish hospital for 12 poor persons, a lying in charity, royal general dispensary, almshouses, minor charities, with an aggregate annual revenue of about 800*l*. It has well-supplied markets, some trade in corn, and is famous for its ale; but the resources of the inhabitants are almost solely derived from the presence of the court, and the influx of visitors.

WINDSOR, Old, a parish of England, co. of Berks, 1½ miles E.S.E. of New Windsor, crossed by a Roman road from Silchester. During the Saxon dynasty a palace existed here, but the royal residence was removed to the present locality by William the Conqueror.

WINDSOR, *win/zer*, a county in the S.E. central part of Vermont, has an area of about 1040 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut, and is traversed by the White River and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is generally uneven, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil is fertile. In 1850, the county produced 312,581 bushels of corn; 118,865 tons of hay, and 1,741,228 pounds of butter; the greatest quantity of each produced by any county in the state. Steatite and limestone are found here. The Connecticut River is navigable, by means of canals round the falls, along the E. border. The county is intersected by the Rutland Railroad, and also by the railroad connecting Concord and Montpelier. Organized in 1781. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. 33,320.

WINDSOR, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, 9 miles E. by S. of Augusta. It contains a town-house, 4 churches, 3 tanneries, and 1 cloth and wool-dyeing establishment. Pop. 1,793.

WINDSOR, a township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 23 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 172.

WINDSOR, a beautiful post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, at the union of the Sullivan and the Vermont Central Railroads, 77 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. The scenery is exceedingly varied and picturesque, the view embracing Ascutney Mountain, only 3 miles distant. Windsor is the seat of the Vermont State Prison, besides which it contains a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a seminary, and several churches. It is in the centre of one of the finest agricultural and wool-growing sections of the state. For the purpose of securing an available water-power, a dam, 320 feet in length and 42 in height, was constructed across Millbrook in 1835, about half a mile from its entrance into the Connecticut. The entire fall is 60 feet in one-third of a mile. In 1814, Windsor and West Windsor were incorporated as two distinct towns, reunited in 1815, and incorporated a second time in 1848. Pop. 1928.

WINDSOR, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 897.

WINDSOR, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and intersected by the Farmington River, 6 miles N. of Hartford. The first English settlement in the state was made here in 1633, by Captain William Holmes and others, who came from the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts. The township contains three handsome and thriving villages, viz., Windsor, Windsor Locks, and Poquannock. Almost all the inhabitants of that portion of the township which was first settled reside in Windsor Village, situated on the right bank of the Connecticut, and on the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad. It is built principally on a single street upwards of 2 miles in length, parallel with the river, and beautifully shaded. Windsor has been the birth-place of several eminent men, among whom may be mentioned Roger Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut, and Oliver Ellsworth, for nearly four years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Pop. in 1840, 2,283; in 1850, 3,304.

WINDSOR, a post-village and township of Broome co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 120 miles W.S.W. of Albany. The village contains several churches and stores. It has an academy. Pop. of the township, 2,645.

WINDSOR, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

WINDSOR, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,165.

WINDSOR or UPPER WINDSOR, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles S.E. of York. Pop. 1,711.

WINDSOR, a post-village, capital of Bertie co., North Carolina, on the Cashie River, an affluent of the Roanoke, 120 miles E. of Raleigh. The river is navigable for sloops

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as high as this village. Windsor contains 1 or 2 churches and 5 stores.

WINDSOR, a post-village of Walton co., Georgia, about 80 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

WINDSOR, a thriving post-village and township of Ash-tabula co., Ohio, 188 miles N.E. of Columbus. The town-ship is intersected by Grand River. Pop. 1033.

WINDSOR, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 1001.

WINDSOR, a village and township in the S.E. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1592.

WINDSOR, a post-township in the E. part of Eaton co., Michigan, intersected by Grand River. Pop. 253.

WINDSOR, a post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, near White River, 60 miles N.E. by E. of Indianapolis.

WINDSOR, a village of Bureau co., Illinois, 110 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

WINDSOR, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

WINDSOR, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

WINDSOR, a post-village and township of Dane co., Wis-consin, on Token Creek, 10 miles N.E. of Madison.

WINDSOR, a village of Sierra co., California. Pop. 210.

WINDSOR, a village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, 14 miles N. of Sherbrooke.

WINDSOR, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Essex, 2 miles N.E. of Sandwich, on the Detroit River.

WINDSOR, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of Hants county, on an arm of Mines Bay, which sets up far into the interior of the peninsula, about 30 miles N.W. of Halifax. It is rapidly becoming a place of commercial im-portance in consequence of the mines of coal, plaster, lime-stone, and other valuable minerals abounding in its vicinity. It is the seat of the principal college in the province.

WINDSOR, a town of Canada West, Home district, co. of York, on the N. bank of Lake Ontario, 27 miles N.E. of Toronto.

WINDSOR, a borough of New South Wales, co. of Cumber-land, on the Hawkesbury River, at the confluence of South Creek, 28 miles N.W. of Sydney. Pop. 1679. The Hawkes-bury is navigable from the sea to 4 miles above Windsor, and the town has an active trade by the river, and daily communication by coaches with Sydney. It is the capital of a hundred, pop. 3220; and with the other Cumberland boroughs, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool, it sends one member to the New South Wales Legislative Assembly.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the principal residence of the sove-reigns of Great Britain, is situated immediately E. of New Windsor. This magnificent structure was originally built by William the Conqueror, and has been embellished by most of the succeeding sovereigns. The great park of Wind-sor comprises about 3800 acres, well stocked with deer. W. of it is WINDSOR FOREST, 56 miles in circumference.

WINDSOR LOCKS, a post-village of Windsor township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connect-icut River, where it is crossed by the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad, 13 miles N. by E. of Hartford. A canal, navigable for boats of 85 tons burthen, has been cut around the rapids in the Connecticut at this place, at a cost of about \$200,000, furnishing an immense hydraulic power for manufacturing purposes. This village has come into existence within the last 10 or 12 years, and contains exten-sive paper-mills, iron and steel works, machine shops, cotton-mill, foundry, &c. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

WINDSORVILLE, a post-village of Hartford co., Con-necticut.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. See WEST INDIES.

WINESBURG, winz/burg, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, about 54 miles N.N.E. of Zanesville.

WINESTEAD, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WINFARTHING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WINFIELD, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, 15 miles S. by E. of Utica. It is drained by the head waters of the Unadilla River, which affords water-power. It contains 3 churches, 5 stores, a bank, an aca-demy, 4 grist-mills, and 8 saw-mills. The inhabitants are largely engaged in making cheese, which is of a superior quality. Pop. 1481.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

WINFIELD, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Virgi-nia, on the Great Kanawha River, 31 miles from its mouth, and 333 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It has grown up since 1848.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Clarke co., Mississippi.

WINFIELD, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Arkansas, about 120 miles W. of Little Rock.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

WINEFIELD, a post-township of Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 245.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Dupage co., Illinois.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

WINFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WINFORD EAGLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WINFORDTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

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WIN/FRITH-NEW/HURGH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WING, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WING, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

WING, a township of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 261.

WINGATE, a chapelry of England, co. and 7½ miles E.S.E. of Durham, on the Hartlepool branch of the York and Ber-wick Railway.

WINGERWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

WINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WINGFIELD, North, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

WINGFIELD, South, a parish of England, co. of Derby, 2 miles W. of Alfreton, on the North Midland Railway.

WINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WINGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WING'S STATION, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

WINGVILLE or MONTFORT, a post-village and township of Grant co., Wisconsin, 18 miles N.E. of Lancaster. The village contains 1 church, 2 stores, and about 80 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 1044.

WIN/HALL, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 80 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 762.

WINIKI, we-nee/kee, or WINNIKI, win-nee/kee, a village of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles N.N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 2270. It has an imperial manufactory of tobacco.

WINKBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WINKEL, win/kei, a market-town of Nassau, on the Rhine, 10 miles W. of Ments, with a castle. Pop. 1600.

WINKFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WIN/LATON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

WINN, a new parish in the N. central part of Louisiana, contains about 980 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by Saline Creek and Red River, and intersected by the Dugdemona River. Organized in 1853.

WINNALL, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WINNAMAC, Indiana. See WINAMAC.

WINNEBAGO, win'ne-ba-go, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 500 square miles. Rock River flows through the county from N. to S., receiving in its passage the Pekatonica from the W., and the Kishwaukee from the E. The surface is undulating, and presents a succession of beautiful prairies and woodlands; the prairies are highly productive, and mostly under cul-tivation. Limestone of good quality is abundant along the banks of Rock River. The county is liberally supplied with water-power, which is employed in mills and factories. It is intersected by the Galena and Chicago Railroad, and by a branch of that road leading to Beloit, Wisconsin. Named from the Winnebago tribe of Indiana. Capital, Rockford. Pop. 11,773.

WINNEBAGO, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, bor-dering on Minnesota, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Mankato and Tewapa Tankiyan Rivers, tributaries of St. Peter's River. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

WINNEBAGO, a county in the N.E. central part of Wis-consin, contains about 430 square miles. Lake Winnebago, from which the name is derived, bounds it on the E., and it is drained by the Neenah and Wolf Rivers, navigable by steamboats. There are also several smaller lakes in the county. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is calcareous and very fertile. The rock found near the surface is limestone. A canal is in progress from the Neenah River to the Wisconsin, which will open steam navigation from Green Bay to the Mississippi. Several plank-roads pass through the county, and a railroad is projected from Oshkosh to Milwaukee. Organized in 1842. Capital, Oshkosh. Pop. 10,167.

WINNEBAGO, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 7 miles from Rockford.

WINNEBAGO, a township in Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1627.

WINNEBAGO LAKE, Wisconsin, the largest lake in the state, is comprised within the limits of Winnebago, Calumet, and Fond-du-Lac counties. The line of its greatest length runs nearly due N. and S., having an extent of about 28 miles; greatest breadth 10 or 11 miles; area about 212 square miles. The depth is unequal, but quite sufficient for pur-poses of navigation. On the E. side the shore presents a remarkable feature for an extent of 15 miles, consisting of a wall of rocks, laid together as if placed by the hand of art. This wall generally rises about 5 feet above the surface of the water, and in some places extends hundreds of feet below. The surface of Lake Winnebago is estimated to be 100 feet above that of Lake Michigan. Five steamboats were employed in its navigation in 1852. The Neenah or Fox River enters the lake about midway between its extre-mities, and flowing from the N. end, discharges its waters into Green Bay of Lake Michigan.

WINNEBAGO MARSH, Wisconsin, on Rock River, near its source, situated principally within the limits of Dodge county, is about 14 miles long, and above 5 miles wide. It is perhaps the largest marsh in the state. The river, in

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passing through it, is often divided into several channels, which it is sometimes impossible to trace through the high, rank grass.

WINNEBAGO RAPIDS, a small village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

WINNEBAH, win-ne-bā, a town of Africa, Gold Coast. Lat. 5° 12' N., lon. 0° 36' W. The English fort was abandoned in 1812, but the town has been rebuilt.

WINNECONNA, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, on Fox River, near the mouth of Wolf River, 14 miles N.W. of Oshkosh, with which it is connected by a plank-road. Pop. 1918.

WINNEGANCE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

WINNENDEN, win-nen-den, a town of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, 12 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3060, who carry on a trade in corn, wool, leather, and timber.

WINNERSHILL, a liberty of England, co. of Berks.

WINNESHIEK, a new county in the N.E. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Upper Iowa and the North Fork of Turkey River, affluents of the Mississippi. This county is represented as well watered and well timbered; the soil is particularly adapted to grazing. Named from a chief of the Winnebago Indians. Capital, Decorah.

WINNESHIEK, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

WINNICA, a town of Russian Poland. See VINNITSA.

WINNICUT, a small river of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, unites its waters with the Piscataqua River.

WINNIKI, a village of Austria. See WINIKI.

WINNINGEN, win-nin-gen, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, with mineral springs, 4 miles S.W. of Coblenz, on the Moselle. Pop. 1550.

WINNIPAUK, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

WINNIPEGO, a lake of British North America, is between lat. 50° and 54° N., and lon. 90° and 99° W. Length 240 miles, breadth 55 miles; shape very irregular. The shores are low, and its waters are muddy. On its S. side it receives the Winnipeg, the Assiniboine, and Red River; and from the W. it is joined by the Saskatchewan, besides which it receives the surplus waters of Winnipegosis and Manitoba Lakes from the W. It discharges its own surplus water northward by the Nelson River, through several small lakes, into Hudson Bay. On its shores are several stations of the Hudson Bay Company.—The river Winnipeg, a noble but dangerous stream, has a N.W. course of 250 miles through the Lake of the Woods, &c.

WINNIPEGOOS or **WINNIPIGOOSE**, a lake of British North America, about 60 miles W. of Lake Winnipeg, is 125 miles in length from N. to S., average breadth 25 miles.

WINNIPISEGOE, pronounced and sometimes spelled **WINNIPESECK/EE**, (written also **WINNEPESOCKET**), a large and beautiful lake of New Hampshire, lying between Carroll and Belknap counties. Its form is very irregular. The entire length is perhaps 23 miles; greatest breadth near 10 miles. Its waters are remarkably pure, and very deep. It is said to be fed principally by springs at its bottom. It contains a multitude of islands, which, with the romantic beauty of its banks and the magnificence of the surrounding mountains, render the scenery of this lake in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque. Lake Winnipiseogee is 472 feet above the level of the sea. Its waters flow through two small lakes into the Winnipiseogee River, which joins the Merrimack.

WINNIPISEOGEE RIVER, in the central part of New Hampshire, forms the outlet of the lake of the same name, and running through Great Bay, in Belknap county, it unites with the Pemigewasset to form the Merrimack, after constituting part of the boundary between Merrimack and Belknap counties. It affords some excellent mill-seats, having a fall of about 232 feet from the lake to its junction with the Pemigewasset River.

WINNITZA, a town of Russia. See VINNITSA.

WINNSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Fairfield district, South Carolina, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, 38 miles N. of Columbia. It is situated in a fertile farming-district. The railroad, which has lately been completed, connects it with Columbia and with Catawba River. The village has several churches and academies, 1 bank, and is the seat of the Furman Theological Seminary, under the direction of the Baptists. Two periodicals are published here.

WINNSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Franklin parish, Louisiana, 200 miles N.W. of Baton Rouge.

WINNWEILER, win-ni-fler, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 10 miles N.E. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1284.

WINONA, a post-office of Trimble co., Kentucky.

WINONA, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minnesota Territory.

WINOOSKI, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vermont, on both sides of the Winooski River, 1½ miles N.E. of Burlington. The Winooski divides the townships of Burlington and Colchester, making the village of Winooski partly in each. The stream, which is crossed at this place by a substantial covered bridge, has a fall of about 20 feet. In consequence of the extensive hydraulic power thus afforded,

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numerous manufactories have sprung up, to which the village chiefly owes its importance.

WINOOSKI, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

WINOOSKI RIVER, Vermont. See OUNON RIVER.

WINSCHOTEN, win-scho'ten, a town of the Netherlands, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Groningen, on the Winschoten Canal. Pop. 3578. It has a Latin school.

WINScombe, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WINSEN, win-sen, a town of Hanover, 12 miles N.W. of Lüneburg, on the Lube. Pop. 1988.

WINSEN, a village of Hanover, landrostei and 44 miles S.S.W. of Lüneburg, on the Aller. Pop. 1000.

WINSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WINSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WINSHIP'S MILL, a post-office of Clinton co., Indiana.

WINSLADE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WINSLEY, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby.

WINSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

WINSLOW, a market-town and parish of England, county and 6½ miles S.E. of Buckingham. Pop. in 1851, 1889, partly employed in the lace manufacture. The town has an ancient gothic church.

WINSLOW, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebec River, 18 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. There are 5 saw-mills for cutting lumber, and a number of machines for manufacturing shingles, laths, clapboards, &c.; 1 sawmill factory; and 1 for turning wood. The village of Winslow has 3 stores and a Congregational church. A bridge about 400 feet long, and covered, crosses the Sebasticook River, connecting different parts of the township. Half a mile N. of this bridge, another bridge, 900 feet long, crosses the Kennebec River, and connects Winslow with Waterville. The Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, in course of construction, will cross the above-named rivers near the present bridges; the piers for which (April, 1854) are nearly completed. Extensive water power is afforded by the Kennebec and Sebasticook Rivers. P. 1796.

WINSLOW, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, on a branch of Great Egg Harbor River, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, 46 miles S. by E. of Trenton, contains a church, 3 glass factories, and 50 or 60 dwellings.

WINSLOW, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

WINSLOW, a post-village of Pike co., Indiana, 146 miles S.W. by S. of Indianapolis.

WINSLOW, a post-village and township of Stephenson co., Illinois, 135 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 354.

WINSOR AND BROWN'S MILL, a manufacturing village of West Gloucester township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 20 miles W. by N. of Providence.

WINSPEAR, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WINSTANLEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WINSTED, the largest and most prosperous post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, is situated at the northern terminus of the Naugatuck Railroad, 62 miles N. by E. of Bridgeport. A lake, covering a surface of 1500 acres, has its outlet at the W. end of the village, through which the stream pursues a winding course for 2 miles, having a fall in this distance of more than 200 feet, affording a succession of never-failing water-power. The village contains 2 forges for making iron, an iron foundry, 3 extensive cotton factories, 2 machine shops, 3 tanneries, a pin factory, cutlery establishment, flouring-mill, clock factory, and manufactories of fire-irons, joiners' tools, nuts, &c. It has also a bank, with a capital of over \$100,000, 4 churches, and 10 stores. Among the other edifices of the place may be mentioned the "Beardsley Hotel" and "Camp's Building" as worthy of notice for their size and elegance. There are two post-offices in the village, named "Winchester" and "West Winsted."

WINSTER, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Derby, 4½ miles W. of Matlock. Pop. in 1851, 928.

WINSTER, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland.

WINSTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

WINSTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WINSTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WINSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

WINSTON, a county in the E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Pearl River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is productive. Named in honor of Colonel Fountain Winston. Capital, Louisville. Pop. 7956; of whom 5188 were free, and 2768 slaves.

WINSTON, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

WINSTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Forsyth co., North Carolina, 120 miles W. by N. of Raleigh, is separated from Salem by a single street. It was laid out in 1850, when the county was organized.

WINSTON, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

WINSTON, a post-office of Weakley co., Tennessee.

WINSTON, a post-office of Dent co., Missouri.

WINSTONVILLE, a village of Winston co., Mississippi, 16 miles S.E. of Louisville.

WINTERBERG, winter-bêrg, a town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, 27 miles S.W. of Pisek. Pop. 1000, employed in glass and paper factories.

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WINTERBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 25 miles S.E. of Arnberg, on the Orke. Pop. 1300.

WINTERBOURN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WINTERBOURN ABBAS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WINTERBOURN BASSET, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WINTERBOURN CAME, a parish, England, co. of Dorset.

WINTERBOURN CLENSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WINTERBOURN DANTSEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WINTERBOURN EARLS, a parish, England, co. of Wilts.

WINTERBOURN GUNNER, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WINTERBOURN KINGSTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WINTERBOURN MONKTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WINTERBOURN STEE/PLETON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WINTERBOURN ST. MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, 3 miles W.S.W. of Dorchester. Marden Castle, once an important Roman post, is in this parish.

WINTERBOURN STOKES, a parish, England, co. of Wilts.

WINTERBOURN STRICKLAND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WINTERBOURN WHIT'CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WINTERBOURN ZELSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WINTERBURROUGH, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

WINTERHAM, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

WINTER HARBOR, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WINTER-HARBOR, British North America, is on the S.E. coast of Melville Island, Arctic Ocean. Lat. $74^{\circ} 47' 2''$ N., lon. $110^{\circ} 43' 2''$ W. Here Sir Edward Parry wintered in 1819-20.

WINTERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WINTERPOCK, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Virginia.

WINTERBOWD, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

WINTERSEAT, a village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WINTERSET, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Iowa, on the road leading from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs, 150 miles W. by R. of Iowa City.

WINTERSLOW, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WINTERSVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 140 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

WINTERSVILLE, a post-office of Decatur co., Indiana.

WINTERSWYK, *wint'ers-wik*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 35 miles E. of Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. Pop., with vicinity, 5600, partly linen weavers.

WINTERTHUR, *wint'ler-toon*, a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 4600. It has manufactures of cotton yarn and fabrics, a college, public library, and museum.

WINTERTHUR, OBER, *other wint'ler-toon*, (anc. *Vitodurum*) a village of Switzerland, 1 mile N.E. of the above town, with 2000 inhabitants, and some Roman antiquities.

WINTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WINTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Calster. The church steeple serves as a landmark. On Winterton-News is a lighthouse, 52 feet in height, with a fixed light, lat. $52^{\circ} 43' N.$, lon. $1^{\circ} 41' E.$

WINTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WINTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

WINTHROP, a post-township of Kennebec county, Maine, intersected by the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, about 12 miles W. by N. of Augusta. The principal village is situated at the S. end of a large pond, the outlet of which affords water-power, and on the railroad, 53 miles N. by E. of Portland. It is a place of active business, and contains a bank. Pop. in 1840, 1915; in 1850, 2154.

WINTHROP, a post-office of Middlesex co., Connecticut.

WINTHROP, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

WINTHROP, a post-township of Suffolk co., Massachusetts, taken from Chelsea in 1852.

WINTON, a contracted name of WINCHESTER.

WINTON, a post-village, capital of Hertford county, North Carolina, on the right bank of the Chowan River, 115 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, 2 stores, and 1 steam saw-mill. The river is navigable for sloops, in which staves and tar are exported.

WINTON, a post office of Butler co., Ohio.

WINTRINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WINTZENHEIM, *wintzen-hime*, (Fr. pron. *vânt'sên'ém*) a market-town of France, department of Haut Rhin, 3 miles W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 4014, employed in manufactures of printed cotton goods and coarse woollen cloths.

WINWICK, a parish of England, counties of Northampton and Huntingdon.

WIS

WINWICK, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

WINWICK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WINYAW BAY, of South Carolina, is an estuary formed by the confluence of the Pedee, Back, and Waccamaw Rivers. (which unite a little above Georgetown) and communicating with the Atlantic about lat. $33^{\circ} 10' N.$ Length 14 miles; mean breadth 2 miles. Large vessels can ascend to Georgetown.

WINZELN, *wint'seln*, a village of Württemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, bailiwick of Oberndorf. Pop. 1149.

WINZIG, *wint'sig*, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2000.

WIO TA, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, on Pekatonka River, and 37 miles E.N.E. of Galea. It has 4 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

WIPBACH, a town of Austria. See WIPPACH.

WIPFELD, *wip'felt*, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the left bank of the Main, 15 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 742.

WIPPACH, *wip'pák*, or **WIPBACH**, a market town of Illyria, Carniola, with a castle, government and 30 miles S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1940.

WIPPER, *wip'per*, or **WUPPER**, (*Wüpper*) *wip'p'r*, a river of Prussian Saxony and Schwarzenburg, after a S.E. course of 50 miles, joins the Ustrut, 7 miles S.W. of Artern.

WIPPER, a river of Prussian Saxony and Anhalt-Bernburg, after a N.E. course of 40 miles, joins the Saale near Bernburg.

WIPPER, a river of Prussian Westphalia, after a course of 50 miles joins the Rhine on the E. bank, 8 miles N. of Cologne.

WIPPERFURTH, *wip'per-fööt*, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.E. of Cologne, on the last named Wipper. Pop. 1875.

WIPRA, *wip'prá*, a village of Prussian Saxony, on the Wipper, 23 miles S.S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1000.

WIRBALLE, a town of Poland. See WIERZBOLÓW.

WIRETOWN, a post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, 51 miles S.E. of Trenton.

WIRINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Peterborough. Pop. 629.

WIRKSWORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 12 miles N.N.W. of Derby, on the High Peak Railway and Cromford Canal. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2652. The town consists principally of two streets at right angles. The church is a spacious edifice, and here are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists; a grammar school, having two scholarships and two fellowships in St John's College, Cambridge. The lead-mines in the vicinity furnish employment to many of the inhabitants. Manufactures of cotton goods, hats, hosiery, and wool combing are carried on. Wirksworth forms a part of the duchy of Lancaster. The manor formerly belonged to Sir R. Arkwright.

WIRLE, a market-town of Austria. See WIRL.

WIRSWALL, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WIRT, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area estimated at 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Kanawha River, and also drained by Hughes' River and Reedy and Spring Creeks. The surface is hilly and well timbered; the soil mostly fertile. The North-Western Virginia Railroad, when finished, will connect the county with the Ohio River. Formed a few years ago, and named in honor of William Wirt, formerly attorney-general of the United States. Capital, Wirt Court House, or Elizabethtown. Pop. 3351, of whom 3321 were free, and 32 slaves.

WIRT, a post township of Alleghany co., New York, about 82 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. Pop. 1544.

WIRT COURT-HOUSE or **ELIZABETHTOWN**, a post-village, capital of Wirt co., Virginia, on the Little Kanawha River, about 200 miles N.W. of Richmond.

WIRTEMBERG, Germany. See WÜRTTEMBERG.

WIRTEMBERG, a small village of Perry co., Missouri.

WISA. See VIZA.

WISBADEN, Germany. See WIESBADEN.

WISBEACH, *wis/beech*, written also **WISBECH**, a municipal borough, river-port, and town of England, co. of Cambridge, on the border of Norfolk, in the Isle of Ely, on the Nen, here crossed by a one-arched bridge, 72 feet in span, 11 miles from its mouth in the Wash, and at the junction of the Eastern Counties and East Anglian Railway, 9 miles N.N.E. of March. Pop. in 1851, 10,594. The town is well built. The principal edifices are St. Peter's Church, with two naves and two aisles, and a fine tower; a chapel of ease, and many dissenting chapels, the Town-hall, Custom-house, Corn Exchange, assembly rooms, theatre, and spacious baths. The grammar school has 4 by-fellowships in Peterhouse College, and 6 scholarships in Magdalen College, Cambridge. It has ropewalks, iron works, large malt-houses, an extensive brewery, and several yards for building and repairing small vessels. The chief exports are corn, timber, wool, and seeds. The imports are wine, deals, and coals. The registered shipping in 1847, was 39,462 tons.

WINBOROUGH-GREEN, a parish of England, co. Sussex.

WISBY, *wiz/bee* or *wis/bü*, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of the island of Gotland, on its W. coast, 115 miles

S.S.E. of Stockholm; lat. $57^{\circ} 39' N.$, lon. $18^{\circ} 29' E.$ It is enclosed by walls, is the see of a bishop, and has a new cathedral, a gymnasium, harbor, tanneries, tobacco factories, and a thriving trade. The island of Gotland forms the laen of Wisby.

WISCASSETT, a post-town, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Lincoln co., Maine, on the right bank of Sheepscott River, about 20 miles from the ocean, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Portland. The inhabitants are engaged in commerce, ship-building, and farming. About 40 vessels are owned; 4 or 5 of which are ships engaged in the freighting business, and the remainder in coasting. The river and harbor are among the best in the state, being accessible at all seasons of the year. Four or five ships and several smaller vessels were built here in 1853. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 3 churches, a bank, a high school, about 24 stores, and a steam saw-mill, at which lumber and sugar boxes are manufactured. The river is here crossed by a bridge about a mile in length. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 6004 tons registered, and 13,628 tons enrolled and licensed—total, 19,632 tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 6444 tons were employed in the coast trade, 6111 tons in the cod fishery, and 342 tons in the mackerel fisheries. During the year, 5 ship, 3 brigs, and 2 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 4745 tons, were admeasured. Pop. of the township, 2343.

WISCHAU, Wischow, or **WISKOW**, Wis'kov, a town of Moravia, 19 miles E.N.E. of Brünn, on the Hanna. P. 3264.

WISCHERA, a river of Russia. See *Vishera*.

WISCHNEI WOLOTSCHOK. See *Vishnez Volotchok*.

WISCHNITZA, Wisch-nit'sa, or **WISNITZ**, wis'nits, a market-town of Austrian Poland, Bukowina, 38 miles W.S.W. of Tchernowitz, on the Czeremosz, opposite Kut'y. P. 2650.

WISCONSIN or **WISKON'SIN**, originally **OUISCONSIN**, (*Ouekoupara* of the Indians,) an important river of Wisconsin, rising in a small lake called Vieux Desert, near the N. boundary of the state; it flows nearly southward to the Winnebago Portage, in Columbia county. Below this point, which is 114 miles by land from its mouth, the river pursues a south-westerly course until it enters the Mississippi, 4 miles below Prairie du Chien. The whole length is estimated at 600 miles. It is 600 yards wide at its mouth, and 400 yards at the portage. Shifting sandbars render the navigation rather difficult, but small steamers ascend as high as to Portage City, (about 200 miles by the course of the river,) and a canal is in course of construction from that place to the Neenah or Fox River, which will open uninterrupted navigation from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, via Green Bay. The Neenah River approaches within a mile and a half of the Wisconsin, at Winnebago Portage. The Wisconsin is the largest river that intersects the state. In the upper part of its course it is bordered by extensive forests of pine timber, of which large quantities are sent to market. The Little Wisconsin enters the main stream from the right, near the centre of Marathon county.

WISCONSIN or **WISKON'SIN**, one of the recently settled states of the North American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Minnesota, Lake Superior, and the northern peninsula of Michigan, (from which it is separated in part by the Menomonee and Montreal Rivers,) on the E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Illinois, and W. by Iowa and Minnesota Territory, from the former of which it is separated by the Mississippi, and from the latter (in part) by the St. Croix River. It lies between $43^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 55' N.$ lat., (if we exclude some small islands belonging to the state in Lake Superior,) and between 87° and $92^{\circ} 50' W.$ lon., being about 285 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and about 255 in its greatest breadth from E. to W., including an area of about 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres, of which 1,045,499 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—Wisconsin may be described generally as an elevated rolling prairie, from 600 to 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The highest portion of this plateau is on the N., and forms the dividing ridge between the waters flowing S.W. into the Mississippi, and those flowing N. into Lake Superior. The southern slope is again interrupted about the middle of the state by another ridge, giving origin to a second slope, drained by Rock River and its branches. This state has no mountains, properly so called. The descent towards Lake Superior is very abrupt, and the rivers full of rapids and falls, which interrupt navigation, but afford valuable mill-sites. There is a third ridge or elevation in the S.E., dividing the watercourses of Lake Michigan from those of Green Bay. Just below the second ridge, a depression crosses the state, forming the bed of the Neenah or Fox River and the Lower Wisconsin. When the rivers are unusually full, these actually communicate, though running in opposite directions, the one to the Mississippi, and the other to Lake Michigan.

Geology.—Limestone underlies most of the southern part of the state—the cliff limestone in the mineral districts, and the blue elsewhere. The northern part seems to be composed of primitive rocks for the most part of granite, slate, and sandstone. Commencing a little S. of the Wisconsin, and along

the Mississippi, as far back as the falls of its tributaries, sandstone, between layers of limestone, is the prevailing rock, and forms the cliffs on the Mississippi, below St. Anthony's Falls, for 35 miles. The rivers in this region are much obstructed by shifting beds of this sand. From Lake Michigan westward to the other sections named, is a limestone region, in many parts well timbered, while in others a considerable portion is prairie. Underlying the blue limestone is a brown sandstone, which crops out on the sides of the hills, but no lead has ever been found in it. A section through Blue Mound would give the following result, descending vertically:—Hornstone, 410 feet; magnesian lime, or lead-bearing rock, 160 feet; saccharoid sandstone, 40 feet; sandstone, 3 feet; lower limestone, (at the level of the Wisconsin,) 190 feet. The elevations of different parts of the southern section of the state are given by Chancellor Lathrop, at Blue Mounds, 1170; head waters of the Rock River, 316; egress of the same river from the state, 128, and the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, at 223 feet above the level of Lake Michigan and the Wisconsin River.

Following the map accompanying the geological work of Professor Owen, on the states of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the territory of Minnesota, we should say that about half the northern part of the state of Wisconsin, resting on Lake Superior, and having its apex near the 44th degree of N. latitude, and about the middle of the state, (taken in an E. and W. direction,) is covered by drift, overlying the Potsdam sandstone of New York, and metamorphic strata, with occasional protrusions of granite and other igneous rocks. Beyond this triangle, on the S.E. and S.W., the sandstone comes to the surface in a broad belt, having between it and the Mississippi, (from the St. Croix to the Wisconsin River,) a second belt of lower magnesian limestone, with the sandstone occasionally laid bare in the valleys of the streams. This same formation is continued on the S., (following the Wisconsin River on both sides,) and on the E. coasting the sandstone belt to its full extent. The limestone is followed in turn by another zone of white sandstone, containing beds of shells. Next succeeds the lead-bearing group of upper magnesian limestone, extending into Illinois and Iowa on the S. and W., and on the E. running up into the peninsula formed by Green Bay and Lake Michigan, having a triangle of the Niagara limestone between it and Lake Michigan on the S.E. On the shores of Lake Superior are two beds of red clay and marl, separated by ridges of drift from 300 to 600 feet high. East of this, and just where the northern boundary leaves the lake, parallel groups of conglomerate red sandstone and slates, trap, and metamorphic slates, with beds of magnetic iron ore, granite, and quartzose rocks come to the surface.

Minerals.—Part of the great lead region extending from Illinois and Iowa is included in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, and occupies an area of nearly 2880 square miles, about three-fourths of which is in the last-named state. This portion is no less rich in the quantity and quality of its ore than in the other states where it lies. The lead is here intermingled with copper and zinc, the latter in large quantities, together with some silver. In Lapointe, Chippewa, St. Croix, and Iowa counties, copper is also found; in Dodge county, "at the so called Iron Ridge, is the most promising locality of iron ore in the state yet discovered;" but on the Black River and other branches of the Mississippi, good iron ore occurs. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region extend from Michigan into this state, in abundant deposits of the richest quality. The other metallic substances are magnetic iron, iron pyrites, and graphite or plumbago. The non-metallic earths are agate, cornellians, (found on the shores of the small lakes,) bitumen, peat, (which being in a region poorly supplied with fuel, may hereafter become valuable as a substitute for coal;) marble of fine quality, lime, quartz, some gypsum, saltpetre, sulphates of barytes, porphyry, and coal in small quantities. A vein of copper ore was discovered in 1848, near the Kickapoo River, which yields about 20 per cent. of copper, but to what extent the bed runs has not been ascertained. Mines were also worked at the falls of Black River, and in its vicinity, but they have been abandoned. Facts do not justify any expectation of great deposits of copper in the N.W. part of the state. A great bed of magnetic iron ore lies S. of Lake Superior, near Tyler's Fork of the Bad River, in strata of metamorphic slate. In 1850, 560,921 pigs of lead were shipped from Dubuque and Mineral Point, but 778,460 in 1845. Beautiful varieties of marble have been recently discovered or made known to the public in the N. part of Wisconsin. According to Messrs. Foster and Whitney's report, they are found on the Michigamig and Menomonee Rivers, and afford beautiful marbles, whose prevailing color is light pink, traversed by veins or seams of deep red. Others are blue and dove-colored, beautifully veined. These are susceptible of a fine polish, and some on the Menomonee are within navigable distance from New York.

Lakes and Rivers.—Besides the great Lakes Superior and Michigan, which have its northern and eastern shores, Wisconsin has a number of small lakes. The principal of these is Lake Winnebago, S.E. of the middle of the state. It is

about 28 miles long and 10 miles wide, and communicates with Green Bay, (a N.W. arm of Lake Michigan,) through the Fox or Neenah River. These small lakes are most abundant in the N.W., and are generally characterized by clear water and gravelly bottoms, often with bold picturesque shores, crowned with hemlock, spruce, and other trees. They afford excellent fish. In the shallow waters on the margins of some of them grows wild rice, an important article of food with the savages of this region. The rivers which traverse the interior flow generally in a S.W. direction, and discharge their waters into the Mississippi. The latter river runs along the S.W. border of Wisconsin for more than 200 miles. Commencing at the S., we have, in the following order, Wisconsin, Bad Axe, Black, and Chippewa Rivers. Of these the most important is the Wisconsin, which has a course of probably 200 miles, almost directly S., when it flows nearly W. for about 100 more. It is navigable for steamboats 180 miles. The Chippewa is about 200, and the Black 150 miles long. The Rock, Des Plaines, and Fox River (of Illinois) drain the S.E. slope of the state, and pass off into Illinois. The Fox or Neenah is the outlet of Winnebago Lake, and connects it with Green Bay. The Wolf, from the N., is the main feeder of the same lake. The Menomonee, emptying into Green Bay, and the Montreal into Lake Superior, are rapid streams, which are valuable for mill-sites. They form part of the N.E. boundary. The Menomonee has a descent of 1049 feet. The St. Louis, (considered as the primary source of the St. Lawrence,) coats this state for 20 or 30 miles on the N.W., and is full of rapids and falls in this part of its course. These rivers are not generally favorable to navigation without artificial aid. The Wisconsin may be ascended by steamboats to the rapids, where it approaches a tributary of Lake Winnebago, within a mile and a half, where a canal is being constructed, which, when completed, will open an entire inland navigation from New York to the Upper Mississippi. The Rock River is sometimes at high water ascended by boats to within the limits of Wisconsin. The Bad Axe, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix are important channels for floating timber to market from the pine regions in the N.W. of the state. The rivers flowing into Lake Superior are small, and though unfavorable for commerce, their rapid courses make them valuable for mill-sites. Colonel Long estimates that the Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers are respectively capable of a steamboat navigation of 70, 60, 180, and 250 miles, but at present they are a good deal obstructed by shifting sands and rapids.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Wisconsin, though young in political existence, is not behind her sister states in objects of interest, not merely for the utilitarian, but for the lover of the picturesque, and even the antiquary. Scattered over her undulating plains are found earth-works, modelled after the forms of men and animals, that are evidently the work of a race different from those who possessed the country at the period of the arrival of the Europeans. At Aztalan, in Jefferson county, is an ancient fortification, 650 yards long, 275 wide, with walls 4 or 5 feet high, and more than 20 feet thick at the base. Another work, resembling a man in a recumbent position, 120 feet long and 30 across the trunk, is to be seen near the Blue Mounds; and one resembling a turtle, 66 feet in length, at Prairieville. These artificial works are generally without order, but sometimes have a systematic arrangement, with fragments of pottery often scattered around. Some are so defined as to make it difficult to trace the animal resemblances referred to, while others are distinctly visible. One is said to have been discovered near Conville, resembling the extinct mastodon. Among the most striking natural objects are the Blue Mounds, in Dane county, the highest of which has an elevation of 1170 feet above the Wisconsin, and is a prominent landmark in this country of prairies. Plateau and other mounds, in the S.W. of the state, have various elevations of from 60 to more than 100 feet. This state shares with Minnesota the beautiful Lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi, mostly walled in by precipitous shores, which rise from 300 to 500 feet nearly perpendicular. These heights are merely given as examples, not as the only ones there are. Almost all the rivers of Wisconsin abound in rapids and falls. The most remarkable of these are a series of cascades or cataracts in the St. Louis River, which have a descent of 320 feet in 16 miles, terminating about 20 miles from its mouth. Quinnesau Falls, in the Menomonee River, have one perpendicular pitch of 40 feet, and an entire descent of 134 feet in one mile and a half, besides several other rapids, where the river tumbles and dashes through narrow and tortuous defiles. Among the other falls, are St. Croix, Chippewa, and Big Bull Falls in the Wisconsin. The river bluffs present grand and picturesque views in many places, particularly at Mount Trempeau, on the Mississippi, in La Crosse county, where the rocks rise 500 feet perpendicularly above the river,—in Richland county, on the Wisconsin, where the banks are from 150 to 200 feet high,—and in Sauk county, where it passes through a narrow gorge between cliffs of from 400 to 500 feet elevation. Grandfather Bull Falls, the greatest rapids in the Wisconsin River, are

in about 45° N. latitude, and are a series of small cascades or rapids, breaking through a ridge of 150 feet perpendicular height, for the distance of one mile and a half. In this vicinity are a number of chalybeate springs. On the same river, near the 44th parallel of N. latitude, is Petenwall Peak, an oval mass of rock, 900 feet long by 300 wide, and 200 in elevation above the neighboring country, of which it commands an extensive view. About 70 feet of this, at the top, is composed of perpendicular rock, split into towers, turrets, &c. A few miles below this is Fortification Rock, which rises to the height of 100 feet or more above the general level, being perpendicular on one side, while on the other it descends by a succession of terraces to the common level. At the Dalles the Wisconsin is compressed for 5 or 6 miles between red sandstone hills, from 25 feet to 120 feet high, and an average of 100 feet asunder. Between the Dalles and the mouth of the river, the bluffs are of every variety of height under 400 feet.

Climate.—The climate, though severe, and the winters long, is more regular and more free from those frequent and unhealthy changes that prevail farther south. The lakes, too, exert a mitigating influence, the temperature being 64° degrees higher on the lake than on the Mississippi side. The lake shore is also more moist, but the state generally is drier than in the same parallels farther east. From records kept between 1835 and 1845, it appears the Milwaukee River was closed on an average from November 22 to March 20; and steamboats arrived at Mineral Point from February 26 to April 16, closing from November 16 to December 4. The diseases consequent upon clearing lands are less frequent, it is said, in this than other new states, owing to the open nature of the country in the oak openings. The number of deaths in 1850 were less than 10 in every thousand persons,—while Massachusetts had about 20.

Soil and Productions.—The country south of the middle is a fine agricultural region, particularly that back of Kenosha. In the mineral district, W. of the Pekatonica, the country is broken, but, what is unusual in mining tracts, generally well adapted to farming, and especially grazing. But probably the best agricultural section is that E. of the Pekatonica, which has more prairie land, though even here is a considerable portion of timbered land on the rivers and streams. The agricultural capabilities of the northern part of the state, around the head waters of the Black and Chippewa Rivers, and the sources of the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, are small, the surface in part being covered with drift and boulders, and partly with ponds and marshes. The agricultural staples of this state are wheat, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, butter, and live stock, besides considerable quantities of rye, wool, beans, peas, barley, buckwheat, maple sugar, beeswax, honey, cheese, and hay, with some sweet potatoes, tobacco, fruits, wine, grass-seeds, hops, flax, and hemp. There were, in 1850, 20,177 farms in Wisconsin, containing 1,045,499 acres of improved land, producing 4,290,131 bushels of wheat; 81,253 of rye; 3,414,672 of oats; 1,989,979 of Indian corn; 1,402,077 of Irish potatoes; 200,002 of barley; 79,878 of buckwheat; 20,657 peas and beans; 3,633,750 pounds of butter; 400,253 of cheese; 610,970 of maple sugar; 253,963 of wool; 68,393 of flax; 131,006 of beeswax and honey; 272,622 tons of hay. Live stock, valued at \$4,897,385; slaughtered animals, at \$920,176; orchard products, at \$4823, and products of market gardens, at \$32,142.

Forest Trees.—There are vast forests of pine on the Upper Wisconsin, the Wolf River, and the tributaries of the Mississippi, N. of the Wisconsin. The other forest trees are spruce, tamarac, cedar, oak of different species, birch, aspen, basswood, hickory, elm, ash, hemlock, poplar, sycamore, and sugar-maple; but forests such as are seen in Pennsylvania and New York occur only in a small portion of the Rock River Valley, and in a narrow border on Lake Michigan. The oak openings already described form a pleasing feature in the landscapes of Wisconsin.

Animals.—The wild animals are black bears, prairie wolves, gray wolves, foxes, woodchucks, and the gopher, which is found only on the W. side, near the Mississippi River. The last-named animal is very destructive to the roots of fruit trees.

Manufactures.—This youthful state has not yet had time (nor is it yet her most profitable resource) to test her manufacturing capabilities. In 1850 there were 1262 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing an aggregate capital of \$3,382,148, and 6798 males, and 291 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$5,414,931, and yielding products valued at \$9,293,068; of which 16, with a capital of \$131,350, and employing 258 male hands, were engaged in the manufacture of iron, consuming raw material worth \$95,186, and producing 4343 tons of pig, iron castings, &c., valued at \$243,195; and 9 woollen manufactories, employing \$31,225 capital, and 25 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$32,630, and producing 87,002 yards of stuff, and 74,350 pounds of yarn, worth a total value of \$87,992; and \$98,700 invested in manufacturing malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 94,000 bushels of

barley, 29,000 of Indian corn, 9200 of rye, and 23 tons of hops, and producing 127,000 gallons of whiskey, &c., and 31,320 barrels of ale, beer, &c. Home-made manufactures were produced worth \$43,624, and family goods valued at \$12,567. The numerous rivers and streams of Wisconsin, with their frequent rapids and falls, afford great facilities for mill-sites of every sort, and her forests and iron for ship and steamboat building. Mr. Hunt, in his *Gazetteer*, estimates the manufacture of pine lumber at 400,000,000 feet, besides which large quantities of oak and basswood are sawed into scantling, plank, lath, &c. He also gives the number of barrels of flour manufactured at 100,000, (independent of all kinds of mill stuffs in abundance,) of paper, 300,000 pounds, and of shot, 100,000 pounds annually.

Internal Improvements.—A canal is being constructed from the Wisconsin to the Fox River, with funds arising from the sale of land appropriated by the national government, though under state supervision. This, when completed, will open an uninterrupted inland navigation from New Orleans to New York. According to Hunt's Magazine, there were 822 miles of completed railroad in this state in January 1855, and 707 in course of construction; or, according to the American Railway Times, 283 miles completed, and 746 in course of construction; cost \$5,600,000. Of these the Milwaukee and Mississippi is finished 103 miles, the Milwaukee and Watertown 50, the Rock River 86, the Janesville and Madison 35, Green Bay Milwaukee and Chicago 41, and La Crosse 18 miles. In May, 1855, Milwaukee was connected by completed railroad more or less directly with Chicago, Madison, Janesville, Watertown, and intermediate points; while roads were in progress that will continue the connexion to Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, Fond-du-Lac, Green Bay, and Beloit. The latter town is already united to Chicago. Roads are also in progress from Kenosha to Beloit, and from Mineral Point to the Chicago and Galena Railroad. Plank and trunk-roads are being laid from the lake depôts towards the interior. One of 60 miles extends from Kenosha to Fox River.

Commerce.—Wisconsin enjoys great facilities for internal trade with the lake and Eastern States, through those great inland seas which bound her on the N. and E., and with almost every part of the valley of the Mississippi, by means of the river of that name and its numerous tributaries, and even with the Atlantic ports through the Gulf of Mexico. The foreign trade, however, of this state is insignificant, amounting in 1854 to a value of only \$49,174 in imports, and \$30,404 in exports. There were built in the state in that year 26 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 2046 tons; tonnage owned in the state, 14,217. The aggregate of exports and imports of Milwaukee for 1854 have been loosely estimated at \$18,000,000. The exports of grain from the lake ports alone amounted to 6,930,150 bushels in the same year. The exports of the state at large consist mainly of wheat, Indian corn, oats, flour, lumber, pork, beef, lard, butter, lead, bricks, &c. The exports of Racine amounted in value to \$1,381,691; and of Green Bay, in lumber alone, to \$374,435. According to De Bow's Review, there were exported in 1851-2, from the St. Croix, Chippewa, and Black Rivers, in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, 61,000,000 feet of lumber; 23,000,000 feet of logs; square timber, lath, shingles, &c., valued at \$30,000; and furs and peltries worth \$200,000; making the value of exports for the western part of the state, \$1,170,000. The ports of Wisconsin in the district of Mackinac probably add at least a value of \$5,000,000 to the trade of Wisconsin. The total lumber trade of 1852 has been given at 211,000,000 feet, viz., from Black River, 15,000,000; Chippewa, 28,500,000; Green Bay, 28,000,000; Manitowoc, 24,500,000; St. Croix, 20,000,000; Wisconsin, 70,000,000; and Wolf River, 25,000,000. The total valuation of lead exported from Galena (nine-tenths of which, according to Hunt's Gazetteer of Wisconsin, was from that state) and the ports on Lake Michigan, was \$3,459,075; besides considerable quantities shipped from points on the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers. The largest shipment of lead within the 12 years preceding and including 1855 was 84,494,892 pounds; and the lowest, 28,603,900 pounds, most of which was from the mines of Wisconsin.

Education.—In 39 counties out of 45 reporting December, 31, 1853, there were 138,279 children between the ages of 4 and 20 years, of whom 95,298 attended school; number of school districts, 2072; school fund, \$1,141,804, yielding an income of nearly \$80,000; and a university fund of \$93,733, the income of which is devoted to the state university. According to the census of 1850, Wisconsin had 2 colleges, with 75 students and \$4700 income, of which \$400 was from endowments; 1423 public schools, with 58,817 pupils and \$113,133 income, of which \$56,391 was from taxation, and \$21,993 from public funds; and 58 academies and other schools, with 2728 pupils and \$18,796 income. Attending schools, as returned by families, 56,421. Adults who could not read and write, 6453, of whom 4902 were of foreign birth. It is expected that ere long the lands appropriated for the support of schools will form a fund of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Public instruction is under the charge of a state superintendent, receiving \$1000 per annum. There

have been granted for the support of a state university, 46,080 acres of land. There are also other colleges and academies supported by private subscriptions, which are promising institutions.

Religious Denominations.—Of 365 churches in Wisconsin in 1850, the Baptists owned 49, the Christians 4, the Congregationalists 37, the Dutch Reformed 2, the Episcopalians 19, the Free Church 2, the Lutherans 20, the Methodists 110, the Presbyterians 40, the Roman Catholics 64, the Union church 1, the Universalists 6, and minor sects 11. Giving 1 church to every 836 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$333,900.

Periodicals.—There were published in the state in 1850, 6 daily, 4 triweekly, and 35 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly magazine, with an aggregate annual circulation of 2,665,357 copies.

Public Institutions.—The Wisconsin Blind Asylum at Janesville, founded in 1850, is supported by a tax of one-fiftieth of a mill on every dollar of taxable property, and had 13 inmates in January, 1854, educated at an expense of \$2421. The state appropriated \$1500 dollars for its support in 1853. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Delavan, established in 1852, had 14 inmates in January, 1854. The State Prison at Waupun, in Fond-du-Lac county, had 64 inmates in 1854.

Population.—This flourishing section of the West has had a growth unexampled even in that thriving region, having increased from 30,946 in 1840, to a population of 305,391 in 1850; of whom 164,351 were white males; 140,405 white females; 365 free colored males; and 270 free colored females. The population was divided into 57,608 families, occupying 56,316 dwellings. Pop. to the square mile, 5.66. Of the entire population, 63,016 only were born in the state; 134,597 in other states of the confederacy; 8277 in British America; 34,519 in Germany; 776 in France; 18,952 in England; 21,043 in Ireland; 3527 in Scotland; 4319 in Wales; 4 in Spain; 4 in Portugal; 45 in Belgium; 1157 in Holland; 9 in Italy; 61 in Austria; 1244 in Switzerland; 71 in Russia; 8661 in Norway; 146 in Denmark; 88 in Sweden; 3545 in Prussia; 1 in Sardinia; 1 in Greece; 17 in Asia; 1 in Africa; 9 in Mexico; 11 in Central America; 6 in South America; 20 in West Indies; 1 in Sandwich Islands; 191 in other countries, and 784 whose places of birth were unknown—showing nearly 35 per cent. of foreign birth, and exhibiting a greater variety than is usual even in the very diversified population of the other parts of the Union. It will be observed that a new element, or at least in much greater proportion than elsewhere, has been introduced by the emigration of considerable bodies of Norwegians, being about two-thirds of the whole number of that nation born in the United States. The emigration from Germany and Wales is also in greater proportion than in the other states. Of the entire population in 1850, 794 were engaged in mining; 7047 in agriculture; 479 in commerce; 1814 in manufactures; 14 in navigating the ocean; 209 in internal navigation; and 259 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Wisconsin is divided into 40 counties, viz., Adams, Bad Axe, Brown, Buffalo, Calumet, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Fond-du-Lac, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lapointe, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Oshkosh, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago. Capital, Madison.

Cities and Towns.—Towns are springing up in Wisconsin as if by magic, and a region that but a few years ago was mostly an Indian hunting-ground, is now dotted over with them. The principal of these are Milwaukee, population 20,081; Racine, 5111; Kenosha, 3455; Janesville, 3451; Waukesha, 2313; Platteville, 2197; and Fond-du-Lac, 2014. These in 1853, according to De Bow's Compendium of the Census, had, in the order named, (with the exception of Platteville, not given,) 25,000; 7500; 5000; 4000; and 4000 each, respectively. Besides these there are Beloit, Madison, Green Bay, Portage, Oshkosh, Mineral Point, Oshkosh, Watertown, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, having populations of from 2000 to 4000 each.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor is elected by the people for 2 years, and receives \$1250 per annum. Wisconsin has also a lieutenant-governor, elected for a like period, who is ex officio president of the Senate, and receives \$5 a day during the session of the legislature. The Senate consists of 18 members, and the House of Representatives of 54; both elected by the people for 2 years. The legislature meets on the first Monday in January. Every white male of 21 years of age, who shall have resided in the state one year next preceding an election; white males of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intentions of becoming citizens in due form; and civilized Indians, or Indians who have been once declared by Congress citizens, shall be entitled to a vote. The state has an emigrant officer resident in New York City. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of 3 judges; 2. Of circuit courts, which hold two sessions, at

least, a year in each county; and 3. Of county courts and justices of the peace. (Except to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, &c., the supreme court is only an appeal court, and has no jury trials.) All judges are elected by the people, the supreme and circuit judges for 6 years, and the county judges for 4. The supreme judges receive salaries of \$3000, and the circuit judges \$1500 per annum each. The assessed value of property in Wisconsin in 1860 was \$24,714,525; and \$34,285,714 in 1864. State debt in 1854, \$100,000. Annual expenses, exclusive of schools and debt, \$40,000. There were 23 banks in the state January 1, 1866, with a capital of \$1,400,000, a circulation of \$740,764 and \$334,383 in coin.

History.—Wisconsin was visited at a very early period by the French missionaries and discoverers, and a settlement made by the French in the latter part of the seventeenth century. There was no considerable influx of emigration, however, till quite recently; but it is likely to repay amply for its tardiness, by the unexampled rapidity with which emigration flows thither, invited by its rich soil, valuable minerals, beautiful lakes, and rolling prairies. Wisconsin was formed into a territory in 1836, and admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1848.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY. See MADISON, Wisconsin.

WISCOY, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

WISEMAN, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, about 16 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

WISBURG, Pennsylvania. See WEISBURG.

WISHAW, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WISHAW, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 5 miles N.W. of Carluke, at the junction of a branch of the Caledonian with the Wishaw and Coltness Railway, in one of the most extensive coalfields.

WISHFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WISINGEOK, *Woo-sing-oo-gh*, an island in the S. part of Lake Wetter, Sweden, opposite Gröna. Length 10 miles, breadth 1 mile. On it are the village and harbor of Wisingen.

WISKONSEN. See WISCONSIN.

WISKOW, a town of Moravia. See WISCHAU.

WISLA, a river of Europe. See VISTULA.

WISLA, a village of Austrian Silesia. See WEICHEL.

WISLEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WISLICA, *Wis-leet-sd*, a walled town of Poland, province and 34 miles S. of Kielce, on the Nila. Pop. 2000.

WISLOK, *Wislok*, a river of Austrian Galicia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows N. to Rzeszow, and thence E., and joins the San near Sienawa. Length 112 miles.

WISLOKA, *Wis-lo-ka*, a river of Austrian Galicia, joins the Vistula 10 miles S.W. of Baranow. Length 100 miles.

WISMAR, *Wis-mar*, a fortified seaport town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, capital of a lordship, at the head of a deep bay of the Baltic, and the terminus of a branch railway to Hamburg and Rostok, 18 miles N.E. of Schwerin. Lat. 53° 53' 5" N., and lon. 11° 27' 7" E. Pop. 11,389. It has 6 churches, 3 hospitals, several schools, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of tobacco, playing-cards, sail-cloth, and important breweries and distilleries. Its harbor is commodious, and nearly land-locked by the islands of Poel and Wollin. It has large ship-building docks. In 1849, 338 vessels, aggregate burden 16,473 tons, entered, and 343 vessels, burden 17,031 tons, cleared from its port. It was founded in 1229, and for some time belonged to the Hanseatic League.

WISNICZ, *Wis-nitch*, or **WISCHNITZ,** *Wis'n-its*, a town of Austrian Galicia, circle of Bochnia, 26 miles S.E. of Cracow.

WISNITZ, a town of Austrian Poland. See WISCHNITZ.

WISOWITZ, *Wis-so-wits*, a town of Moravia, 20 miles N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 2713, who manufacture coarse woollen cloths and paper.

WISOWKA, a town of Bohemia. See HOCHSTADT.

WIS/PINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WISSAHICKON or **WISSAHICCON CREEK**, of Montgomery and Philadelphia counties, Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill River about 5 miles above Fair Mount Water Works. The scenery along the banks of this stream is exceedingly wild and romantic. It is a favorite place of resort of the citizens of Philadelphia, who wish to breathe the pure air and enjoy the beauties of the country.

WISSANT, *vees-sô-ns*, a maritime village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles W.S.W. of Calais, and conjectured to be the *Furtus Hius* of the Romans. P. 1012.

WISSEHRAD, a village of Bohemia. See PRAGUE.

WISSEK, *Wis-sik*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, government of Bromberg. Pop. 1145.

WISSEKERKE, *Wis-sik-kên-keh*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, island of North Beveland, 9 miles N.W. of Goes. Pop. 1871.

WISSENBURG, *vees-sên-boom*, (Ger. *Weissenburg*, *Wis-syn-bôom*; L. *Alba-Ladensis* or *Ladacium*), a fortified town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Lauter, and on the Bavarian frontier, 34 miles N.N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1862, 6913. It has a collegiate church of the 13th century, a Protestant church containing a bust of Luther, a synagogue, town-hall, barracks, a large old tower, now forming a prison, manu-

factures of tiles, bricks, soap, felt hats, paper hangings, and vinegar, and a trade in wax, cattle, cloths, iron, and agricultural produce. In addition to its strong fortifications, works, termed the "lines of Wissembourg," extend from it along the Lauter to Lauterburg, 9 miles S.E. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793.

WISSET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WISTANSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WISTANTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WISTERNITZ, *Wis'ter-nits*, a market town of Moravia, 4 miles E. of Olmutz, with a castle. Pop. 1408.

WISTITTEN or **WYSZYTYTEN,** *Wis-tit-ten*, a town of Poland, on the Prussian frontier, 28 miles N.N.W. of Suwalki. Pop. 1579.

WISTON, a borough, village, and parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 5 miles E.N.E. of Haverford-West. Pop. of borough and parish in 1851, 774. Chief edifices, the Church, and a ruined castle. It unites with Pembroke, Milford, and Tenby, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

WISTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WISTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WISTON and **ROBERTON,** a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde.

WISTOW, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WISTOW, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WISTOW, a parish of England, co. of York, East and West Riding.

WISWALL or **WISWELL,** a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WITCHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WITCHFORD, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WITCHINGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WITCHINGHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WITCHLING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WITPSK, government and town, Prussia. See VITPSK.

WITHAM, a river of England, co. of Lincoln, rises in Rutlandshire, flows N. past Grantham and Long-Spennington to Lincoln, and then S.W. past Tattershall and Boston to the Wash, which it enters N. of the mouth of Welland River. Total length 80 miles, for the last 40 of which, to Lincoln, it is navigable for small steam and sailing vessels, and for 33 miles to Tattershall, for vessels of much larger burden, it having been deepened and embanked in the lower part of its course. Its principal affluents, the Bain and Slea, have been made navigable to Horncastle and Stamford.

WITHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Malden Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 9 miles N.E. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1851, 3303. The town, near the confluence of the Braine with the Blackwater, has an endowed school, almshouses, and other charities. It is the supposed site of the Roman station *Cunomum*, and a Danish camp is traceable in the vicinity.

WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITHAM FRIARY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WITHAMSVILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 16 miles E. of Cincinnati.

WITHCALL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITHCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WITHERIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WITHERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, on the ancient Watling street.

WITHERNE-WITH-STAIR, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITHERNWICK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WITHERSDALE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WITHERSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WITHERSTONE, a tything of England, co. of Dorset.

WITHIEL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

WITHIEL-FLOREY, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

WITHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WITHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WITHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WITHINGTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WITHINGTON, LOWER, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WITHLACOOCHIE, a small river of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin co., Georgia, and flowing southward into Florida, enters the Suwanee at the S.W. extremity of Hamilton co.

WITHLACOOCHIE, a small river in the peninsula of Florida, forms the boundary between Marion and Levy counties on the right, and Benton county on the left, until it flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

WITHNELL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WITHYBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WITHYCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WITHYCOMBE RAWLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WITHYHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.
WITHYPOOLE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
WITKOWITZ, *vit-ko-wits*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Blatow, in a mountain valley, about 35 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 2000.
WITKOWO, *vit-ko-vo*, a town of Prussian Poland, 10 miles S.E. of Gnesen. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and leather.
WITLEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.
WITLEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.
WITLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
WITMARSUM, *wit-mar-süm*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, district and 15 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 800. It is the birth-place of Menno-Simon, founder of the sect of Mennonites.
WITNESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
WITNEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 10 miles W.N.W. of Oxford, on the Windrush, an affluent of the Thames. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3090. The town has a town-hall, with an area serving for a market-place, a market-cross, and a handsome blanket-hall. The church is a spacious cruciform structure. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Friends; a grammar school, a free school for the sons of journeymen weavers of Witney and Hailey, and endowed almshouses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of gloves, malt, and blankets, and various woollen goods, the celebrity of Witney for which is in part due to the detergent quality of the waters of the Windrush. The average annual number of blanket-pieces, including pilot-cloths, manufactured, is about 10,000; average value 90,000.
WITSCHÉ, *vit-shé*, written also *WICZE*, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Píseck. Pop. 1350.
WITSCHÉDA. See *VITCHEDA*.
WITSCHÉIN, *vit-shé-in*, or *SWITSCHINA*, *vit-shé-ná*, a village of Austria, Styria, circle of Marburg. Pop. 1432.
WITTEN, *vit-ten*, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 82 miles W.N.W. of Arnberg, on the Ruhr, and on the Elberfeld and Dortmund Railway. Pop. 2335.
WITTENBACH, *vit-ten-bák*, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Pop. 1284.
WITTENBERG, *vit-ten-bérg*, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, capital of a circle, 46 miles N.N.E. of Merseburg, on the right bank of the Elbe, and on the railway from Berlin to Leipzig; lat. 51° 53' N., lon. 12° 46' E. Pop. 8750, besides the garrison. Its University was united to that of Halle in 1817; it has a gymnasium, breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of woollens. Here the Reformation commenced in 1517, and the garrison church contains the graves of Luther and Melancthon, and their portraits by Lewis Cranach. Luther's cell in the Augustine Convent, and Melancthon's house, are still preserved. The town was taken by assault by the Prussians in 1814.
WITTENBERG COLLEGE. See *SPRINGFIELD*, Ohio.
WITTENBERG, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.
WITTENBERGE, *vit-ten-bérg*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 65 miles N.W. of Potsdam, at the confluence of the Spewitz with the Elbe, and on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 7 miles S.W. of Perleberg. Pop. in 1852, 4676.
WITTENBERG'S, a post-office of Alexander co., North Carolina.
WITTENBURG, *vit-ten-bérg*, a town of North Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the railway to Berlin, 11 miles S.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 2705.
WITTENHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.
WITTENHAM, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Berks.
WITTENS, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.
WITTERING, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
WITTERING, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.
WITTERING, WEST, a parish of England, on Chichester harbor, opposite Hayling Island.
WITTERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
WITTGENSTEIN (*wit-ghen-stéin*) ISLAND, Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 16° 11' S., lon. 146° 22' W.
WITTICHENAU, *wit-ik-chen-ow*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 88 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Black (Schwarz) Elster. Pop. 2100. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery.
WITTINGAU, *vit-ting-ow*, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 3319.
WITTINGEN, *vit-ting-en*, a town of Hanover, landroestel of Lüneburg, 19 miles S.E. of Uelzen. Pop. 1225.
WITTLICH, *wit-lik*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Treves, on an affluent of the Moselle. Pop. 2900.
WITTMUND, *wit-mönd*, a village of Hanover, 14 miles N.E. of Aurich. Pop. 1800.
WITTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.
WITTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
WITTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 2 miles S.E. of Middleham. Here are the ruins of Jervaux-abbey.
WITTON GILBERT, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

WITTON-LE-WEAR, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 5 miles W.N.W. of Bishop-Auckland, on the Wear Valley Railway. Coal abounds in this parish.
WITTON, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.
WITTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.
WITTON, a parochial chapelry of England, co. of Chester.
WITTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.
WITTSBURG, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.
WITTSTOCK, *wit-stok*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Dosse, 60 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 6400. It has a large hospital for military invalids, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.
WITZENHAUSEN, *wit-zen-höw-sen*, a town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, capital of a district, on the Werra, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Pop. 3235. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of linen fabrics, vinegar, and leather.
WIVELISCOMBE, commonly pron. *wil-küm*, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 26½ miles W. of Somerton. Pop. in 1851, 2861, partly engaged in woollen manufactures. The town has a handsome church, and an infirmary for sick poor.
WIVELSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.
WIVENHOE, a maritime town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Colne, 4½ miles S.E. of Colchester. Pop. in 1851, 1672. Here is a custom-house, subordinate to Colchester, of which Wivenhoe is regarded as the port. Large quantities of oysters are here shipped for the London and other markets.
WIVETON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
WIX, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
WIXFORD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
WIZNA, *wiz-ná*, a town of Poland, government and 50 miles S.E.W. of Augustowo, on the Narew. Pop. 2015.
WJATKA, a city of Russia. See *VIATKA*.
WKRA, *wkrá*, or *WRA*, *wrá*, a river of Poland, rises in East Prussia, near Niedenburg, flows S.W. and then generally S.E., through the government of Plock, and joins the Bug, 15 miles N.N.W. of Warsaw. Total course 120 miles.
WLADIMIR, a town and government of Russia. See *VLADIMIR*.
WLADISLAWOW, *wlad-is-lá-ow*, formerly *NOVE-MIAS-TO*, *no-vá myás-to*, (Ger. *Rosterschütz*, *rost-erschütz*), a town of Poland, government of Augustowo, 25 miles N.W. of Mariampol, on the Szczuppe. Pop. 4506.
WLADISLAWOW, a town of Poland, province and 28 miles N.E. of Kalisz, with Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of linen fabrics.
WLASATICE, a town of Moravia. See *WOSTITZ*.
WLASCHIM, *wlá-shim*, a town of Bohemia, 22 miles S.W. of Kaurzim. Pop. 2336. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.
WLOCLAWEK, *wlo-clá-wék*, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, on the Vistula, 30 miles N.W. of Plock. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of chicory, and a trade in corn.
WLODAWA, *wlo-clá-wá*, a town of Poland, government of Lublin, province and 72 miles S.E. of Biedce, at the confluence of the Wlodawka with the Bug. Pop. 3600.
WLODZIMIERZ, a town of Russia. See *VLADIMIR*.
WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands. See *OAHU*.
WOBBELIN, *wob-béh-leen*, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 miles S.E. of Schwerin. The poet Körner, who fell at the battle of Rosenberg, is buried under a great oak in front of this village.
WOBBURN or **OLD WOBURN**, a market-town and parish of England, county and 13 miles S.W. of Bedford, near the branch between that town and the London and North-Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2049. The church is a spacious edifice, having a tower detached from its main body; and here are a handsome market-house, a free school, endowed almshouses, and other minor charities. Population partly employed in agriculture, and partly in the manufacture of straw-plait and thread-lace.—*Woburn Abbey*, E. of the town, is the principal seat of the Duke of Bedford, and derives its name from its being erected on the site of a Cistercian abbey, founded here in 1145.
WOBBURN, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.
WOBBURN, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Boston and Lowell Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Boston, and by the Middlesex Canal, which, by means of locks, overcomes a rise in this part of its course of 45 feet. This, with the outlet of several ponds in the vicinity, affords an abundant and well-improved water-power. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, leather, carriages, &c. The principal village, called Woburn Centre, is delightfully situated on elevated ground, and contains several churches, a bank, and Warren Academy, a flourishing institution, founded in 1828. A branch railroad communicates with the Boston and Lowell Railroad, at Winchester, 2 miles distant. Pop. of the township, in 1840, 2993; in 1850, 3956.
WODA, *wo-dá*, a village of Japan, island of Kio-Sioo, pro-

vine of Eisen, with a celebrated idol placed in a large camphor tree at its entrance.

WODNIAN, wɔd'ne-dn', a fortified town of Bohemia, on the Blatitz, 12 miles S. of Pisek. Pop. 2241.

WODZISLAW, wɔd-sis'láv, a town of Poland, province and 31 miles S.W. of Kielec, on the Wodzislawa. Pop. 2000.

WOENSRECHT, woens'recht, a parish of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 5 miles S. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1300.

WOENSEL, woon'sel, a parish of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 2 miles N. of Minderhout. Pop. 3100.

WOERDEN, woon'den, a walled town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 19 miles E.S.E. of Leyden. Pop. of district, 4117.

WOERTH-SUR-SAUR, vo-áin' sũr sũ'n', (Ger. Wörth, wũrt'), a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 12 miles S.W. of Wissembourg. Pop. in 1892, 1240.

WOESTEN, woo'sten, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Kemmelbeke, 28 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1204.

WOGNOMIESTETZ, wɔg-no-myě'stět's, a market-town of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Czasan. Pop. 1084.

WOHLAU, wɔ'low, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles N.W. of Breslau, surrounded by small lakes. Pop. 3000. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and hosiery.

WOHLEN, wɔ'len, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 11 miles E.S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 2124.

WOHLEN, a village and parish of Switzerland, 4 miles W.N.W. of Bern, on the Aar. Pop. 2577.

WOHRDEN, wɔ'h'den, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, south Ditmarsch, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Rendsburg. Pop. 800.

WOKAN, wɔ'kdn', one of the Arcoo Islands, with a village of the same name.

WOKFIELD, wɔk'feild, a tything, England, co. of Berks.

WOKING, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Basingstoke Canal, and with a station on the South-Western Railway, 6 miles N.N.E. of Guildford.

WOKINGHAM or OAKINGHAM, a market-town of England, counties of Berks and Wilts, on the border of Windsor Forest, and on the Reading and Reigate Railway, 7 miles S.E. of Reading. Pop. in 1851, 2272, who manufacture shoes, gaiters, silks, malt, and flour. The town has a market-house and town-hall. The church is a fine old edifice.

WOLBECK, wɔl'bék, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 5 miles S.E. of Münster. Pop. 921.

WOLCOTT, a post-village and township in Lamotte co., Vermont, on Lamotte River, about 25 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. The village contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist-mill, and a number of other establishments. Pop. of the township, 900.

WOLCOTT, a post-township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 22 miles S.W. of Hartford, intersected by Mad River. Pop. 603.

WOLCOTT, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2761.

WOLCOTT or WOLCOTT VILLAGE, a flourishing village in the above township, about 160 miles W. by N. of Albany, on a small stream emptying into Lake Ontario. It contains 4 churches, 7 stores, 2 taverns, 2 saw-mills, 1 woollen factory, and 1 tannery.

WOLCOTT'S MILLS, a post-office, La Grange co., Indiana.

WOLCOTTVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River and Railroad, 25 miles W. of Hartford, and 110 miles N.N.E. of New York. It contains a Congregational, an Episcopal, and a Methodist church, 7 stores, and numerous manufacturing establishments, among which may be mentioned a brass foundry, rolling-mill and battery, a large woollen-mill, a knitting factory, a paper-mache factory, 2 manufactories of musical instruments, 1 of locks, and 1 of carriages. The mill of the Union Manufacturing Company is a fine building, five stories high. Wolcottville was founded about the year 1810, by the late Honorable Frederick Wolcott. Its growth for the last few years has been very rapid. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

WOLCOTTVILLE, a thriving village of La Grange co., Indiana, on the North Fork of Elkhart River.

WOLDEK, wɔl'dék, a walled town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Prussian frontier, 23 miles N.E. of Strelitz. Pop. 2156.

WOLDENBERG, wɔl'den-bèr', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the railway from Stettin to Posen, 66 miles N.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 3080.

WOLPINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WOLF-NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WOLF, a township, Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. P. 982.

WOLF, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

WOLFACH, wɔl'fáx, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Wolfach, 33 miles S.S.W. of Baden. Pop. 1653.

WOLF BAYOU, a post-office, Independence co., Arkansas.

WOLFBOURGH, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 80 miles N.E. by E. of Concord. It is intersected by Smith's River, which falls into Winnepesaukee Lake,

bordering the township on the S.W. The village is situated near the bridge, across the river, and contains a hotel. Pop. of the township, 2038.

WOLF CREEK, in the S.W. part of Virginia, rises in Tazewell county, flows north-eastward, and forms the boundary between Giles and Mercer counties, until it enters the Kanawha or New River.

WOLF CREEK, in the N. part of Tennessee, rises in Fentress county, and enters Obed's River near the N. border of Overton county. It furnishes valuable motive power.

WOLF CREEK, of Montgomery co., Ohio, flows into the Miami River, near Dayton.

WOLF CREEK, of Summit co., Ohio, is an affluent of Tuscarawas River.

WOLF CREEK, of Missouri, rises in Sullivan county, and flowing southward falls into the Chariton River from the right, a few miles S.E. of Keytesville.

WOLF CREEK, of Iowa, flows into the Cedar River from the right, in Black Hawk county.

WOLF CREEK, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2038.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office, Pickens district, South Carolina.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

WOLFEGB, wɔl'fék, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 9 miles S.S.E. of Waldsee. Pop. 1714.

WOLFELSDORF, wɔl'fēls-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government and S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1590.

WOLFENBÜTTEL, (Wolfenbützel,) wɔl'fēn-büt'tel, a town of Germany, duchy and 8 miles S. of Brunswick, on the railway to Hanover, and on the Ocker. Lat. 52° 9' N., lon. 10° 32' E. Pop. 9003. It consists of a citadel, town proper, and two suburbs, and has several fine churches, two old castles, an arsenal, a large workhouse, a hospital, orphan asylum, college, and various other schools, and a library containing nearly 150,000 volumes, with relics and manuscripts of Luther. The town is the seat of the superior law court for the states of Brunswick, Waldeck, and Lippe, and has manufactures of lacquered wares, paper-hangings, leather and tobacco, a trade in corn and linen yarn, and five annual fairs.

WOLFENSCHIESS, wɔl'fēn-shees', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the Aa, 7 miles E.N.E. of Sarnen. Pop. 1118.

WOLVERLOW, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WOLFHAUSEN, wɔl'fá'ghen, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, 14 miles W. of Cassel. Pop. 3187. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and linens.

WOLFHALDEN, wɔl'fá'hálden, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell, on the borders of the Rheintal, 9 miles E.N.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 2124.

WOLFINGHAM, a parish of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Durham, N. of the river Hunter.

WOLF ISLANDS, a group of British North America, New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay, N. of Grand Manan Island. The most northern is in lat. 44° 59' N., lon. 66° 41' W.

WOLF ISLAND, a post-office of Mississippi co., Missouri.

WOLF LAKE, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

WOLF POND, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

WOLFRATSHAUSEN, wɔl'fráts-hów'sen, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Loisach, 17 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1200.

WOLF RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi, flows through Hancock and Harrison counties into the Gulf of Mexico.

WOLF RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi and Tennessee, rises in Tippah county of the former state, and enters the Mississippi River at the city of Memphis. Its general course is W.N.W. Length near 100 miles.

WOLF RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and flowing nearly southward, forms the W. boundary of Oconto county for about 100 miles, and enters Neenah or Fox River in Winnebago county. A little above its mouth it expands into Pewaugan Lake, several miles in diameter. The Indian name of the river is Pewaugones. This river is navigable by steamboats about 150 miles from its mouth.

WOLF RIVER, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

WOLF RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WOLFSBERG, wɔl'f'hèr', a town of Illyria, Carinthia, 30 miles N.E. of Klagenfurth, with a castle. Pop. 1466.

WOLF'S NEWTON, a parish of England, co. Monmouth.

WOLFSTEIN, wɔl'fstine, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Lauter, 11 miles N.N.W. of Kaiserslautern, with mines of coal and mercury. Pop. 918.

WOLFSVILLE, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

WOLFVILLE, a post-village of Union co., North Carolina, 178 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

WOLGA, a river of Russia. See VOLGA.

WOLGAST, wɔl'gást, a seaport town of Prussia, Pomerania, 33 miles S.E. of Stralsund, near the mouth of the Peene in the Baltic. Pop. 5200. It has manufactures of soap and tobacco.

fertile and well-cultivated farms, and is one of the largest towns of the county. It contains an academy and a number of stores. Pop. in 1850, 947.

WOMENSWOLD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WOMERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Pontefract, on the railway between Wakefield and Goole.

WOMMELGHEM, wòm'mel-ohém', a village of Belgium, province and 6 miles E. of Antwerp, on the Grand Schyn, and the Canal of Herrentals. Pop. 1634.

WONANSQUATOCK/ET RIVER, a mill-stream of Providence co., Rhode Island, falls into Narraganset Bay.

WONASTOW, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

WONCK, wónk, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Geer or Jaar, 16 miles S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1625.

WONDA or OUONDA, wón'dá, a river of North Africa, rises in the S.E. part of Senegambia, flows N.N.W., and joins the Kokoro, after a course of about 130 miles.

WONDELGHEM, wón'del-ohém', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Canal of Terneuzen, and on the Lieve, and the Gaele, 2 miles N. of Ghent. P. 1172.

WONE, wón, a ruined town of Hindostan, province of Oudeish, with 8 large and 4 small pagodas of brown granite, and a pyramidal form, with numerous carvings, decorations, and colossal statues.

WONERSH, a parish of England, co. of Surrey. Ironstone abounds, and there is much fine scenery, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.E. of Guildford. WONERSH PARK is a seat of Earl Granley.

WONGROWITZ, wón'gro-wítz', (Polish *Wągrowiec*, *Wągró-wieś*.) or written WAGROWIEC, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles N.E. of Posen, on the Weina, with a Cistercian monastery.

WONSTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WONTERGHEM, wón'ter-ghém, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 15 miles W.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1075.

WOOD-CHANG, a large city of China. See HAN-KUO.

WOOD, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio River, which forms its boundary on the N. and W., separating it from the State of Ohio: area about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Kanawha, and also drained by Hughes River and French and Lee's Creeks. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil generally fertile. Extensive beds of stone-coal are found. It is intersected by two turnpike-roads, and by the North-Western Virginia Railroad, (not yet finished.) Capital, Parkersburg. Pop. 9450; of whom 9077 were free, and 378 slaves.

WOOD, a new county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 775 square miles. The Sabine River forms its S.W. boundary, and it is intersected by the Lake Fork of that river. The county contains a large proportion of prairie. It is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Colonel Wood, second governor of the state. Capital, Quitman.

WOOD, a county in the N.N.W. part of Ohio, contains about 600 square miles. The Maumee River, navigable by steamboats, forms its N.W. boundary; it is intersected by Portage River, and also drained by Beaver and Teasaint Creeks. The surface is nearly level, with a slight declivity towards the N.E. The land when properly drained is very productive. The county is heavily timbered. It is intersected by Dayton and Michigan Railroad, the Junction or Lake Shore Railroad, and by several plank-roads which terminate at Perrysburg, the capital. The salubrity of this region has been improved by the clearing and cultivation of the land. Pop. 9157.

WOOD, a township in Clarke co., Indiana. Pop. 1447.

WOOD-BASTWICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOOD/BERRY, a post-village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N.N.E. of Bedford, contains several stores.

WOODBERRY, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1450.

WOODBERRY, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

WOODBERRY, a post-office of Butler co., Kentucky.

WOODBERRY, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WOODBINE, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

WOODBINE, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.

WOODBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WOODBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WOODBOROUGH, a post-office of Grayson co., Texas.

WOODBORNE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on Neversink River, about 100 miles S.W. of Albany.

WOODBORNE, a post-village in Knox co., Tennessee, 302 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

WOODBURGE, a market-town, river port, and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Deben, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles E.N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1851, 5161. The town has a spacious church of black flint and freestone. Here are various dissenting chapels, many schools, almshouses, sessions and market-houses, a custom-house, bonding warehouses, a theatre, and a house of correction. Ship-building is actively carried on. The mouth of the river forms an excellent haven, and is navigable 8 miles up to the town, for vessels of 120 tons burden. Exports of corn, flour, and malt; imports

of coal, timber, and articles for domestic purposes. Registered shipping, 4172 tons.

WOODBURIDGE, a township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 6 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. 912.

WOODBURIDGE, a post-township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on Staten Island Sound, about 38 miles N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 5141.

WOODBURIDGE, a village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 190 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

WOODBURIDGE, a township in Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 404.

WOODBURIDGE, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, near Cedar River, 16 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

WOODBURN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia, about 70 miles E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

WOODBURN, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

WOODBURN, a thriving post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, on the road from Alton to Springfield, 15 miles from Alton.

WOODBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WOODBURY, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 14 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. 1070.

WOODBURY, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 25 miles N.N.W. of New Haven. It is drained by Pomperaug River and branches, which afford water-power. The village in the centre is more than a mile in length, abounding in elegant residences, and surrounded with beautiful scenery. It has 3 or 4 churches, several stores, and a bank recently established. Hardware, woollen, and India-rubber goods are manufactured in the township, which also contains the village of Hotchkissville. Pop. in 1840, 1948; in 1850, 2150.

WOODBURY, a post-village, capital of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Woodbury Creek, 9 miles S. of Philadelphia. It contains 3 churches, 2 public libraries, a newspaper office, and an academy. The creek is navigable by small boats to this place. A railroad formerly connected it with Camden, but the track has been taken up. Pop. estimated at 1000.

WOODBURY, a former township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, now divided into South, Middle, and North Woodbury.

WOODBURY, a post-village, capital of Cannon co., Tennessee, 50 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

WOODBURY, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, 105 miles N.W. of Columbus.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 23 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

WOODBURY, a post-township of Cumberland co., Illinois. Pop. 856.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Cumberland co., Illinois, on one of the head branches of Embarras River, and on the National Road, about 100 miles S.E. by E. of Springfield.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Wright co., Missouri, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

WOODCHESSTER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WOODCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WOODCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WOODCOCK, a post-township in the N. central part of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2288.

WOODCOCK, a post-borough in the above township, and 8 miles N.E. of Meadville. Pop. in 1851, 300.

WOODCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOOD CREEK, of Oneida co., New York, empties itself into the E. end of Oneida Lake.

WOOD CREEK, of Washington co., New York, falls into the head of Lake Champlain, at Whitehall.

WOOD-DALING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOOD-EATON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WOODFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WOODFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. of Thrapston. Here are several tumuli and Roman remains.

WOODFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 5 miles N.N.W. of Salisbury. Charles II. was concealed here after the battle of Worcester.

WOODFORD, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WOODFORD, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 280 square miles. The Kentucky River forms its entire boundary on the S.W., and the South Fork of Elkhorn washes its N.E. border. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is calcareous, deep, and exceedingly fertile. The Lexington and Frankfort Railroad passes through the county, and the Kentucky River is navigable by steamboats on the border. The surface rock is Trenton limestone, a good material for building. The county is heavily timbered with hickory, ash, sugar-maple, and black walnut, which here attain a large size. Formed in 1788, and named in honor of General William Woodford, who was taken prisoner at the siege of Charleston, in 1780. Capital, Versailles. Pop. 12,423; of whom 6047 were free, and 6376 slaves.

WOODFORD, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Peoria Lake, an expansion of Illinois River, and drained by Mackinaw and Crow Creeks. The surface pre

sents no great inequalities; the soil is fertile. The prairies are said to be more extensive than the forests. Stone-coal is found. The Illinois River is navigable along the border. The Central Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Metamora. Pop. 4416.

WOODFORD, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, about 115 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. It contains extensive deposits of iron ore and yellow paint or ochre. P. 423.

WOODFORD, a village of Woodford co., Illinois, 80 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

WOODFORD, a post-office of Clay co., Missouri.

WOODFORD, ST. MARY'S, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WOODGROVE, a small village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

WOODGROVE, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

WOODHALL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WOODHAM FELDRERS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WOODHAM MORTIMER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WOODHAM WALTER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WOODHAY, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOODHAY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WOODHEAD, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester, 16 miles E. of Manchester, on the railway.

WOODHORN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WOODHOUSE, a township of England, co. of Leicester.

WOODHOUSE, a post-office of Marietta co., Georgia, 102 miles W. of Milledgeville.

WOODHULL, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 25 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. 1760.

WOODHULL, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 259.

WOODHURST, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WOODINGTON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

WOOD ISLAND, at the entrance of Saco River, Maine. On the E. side is a revolving light, 45 feet above the level of the sea, lat. 43° 27' N., lon. 70° 15' W.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

WOODLAND, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 377.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.

WOODLAND, a post-office of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Schuyler co., Illinois.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

WOODLAND, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. P. 393.

WOODLANDS, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

WOODLANDS, a locality in England, co. of Dorset, parish of Horton, near which the Duke of Monmouth was seized in 1685.

WOODLANDS, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Gaston co., North Carolina, 173 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Edgfield district, South Carolina, 98 miles W. by S. of Columbia.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Murray co., Georgia.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Washita co., Arkansas, 15 miles W. of Camden.

WOODLAWN, a small village of Shelby co., Illinois.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Monroe co., Missouri, about 70 miles N. of Jefferson City.

WOODLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WOODLE ISLAND, of Gilbert Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, is in lat 0° 17' N., lon. 173° 27' E.

WOODMANCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOODMANCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WOODMANSEY, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WOODMANSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WOODNESBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WOODPORT, a post-office of Victoria co., Texas.

WOODRIDGE'S STORE, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

WOOD RISING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOOD RIVER, a mill-stream of Rhode Island, rises in Kent county, and unites with Charles River, in Washington county, to form the Pawcatuck River.

WOODRUFF'S, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

WOODRUFF'S CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Oakland co. and flows south-westward into Portage Lake, the water of which is discharged through the Huron River.

WOODS, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

WOODS, a post-office of Perry co., Tennessee.

WOODS/BOROUGH, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 70 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

WOODSBOROUGH, a post-village of Shelby co., Alabama, 64 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

WOODSBOROUGH, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 96 miles S. of Springfield.

WOODS/CORNERS, a post-office of Hilldale co., Michigan.

WOODS/CREEK, a small stream of Tuolumne co., California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general south-west course, falls into the Tuolumne River.

WOODS/CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

WOODS/DALR, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina, 62 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh.

WOODS/FIELD, a post-village of Centre township, and capital of Monroe co., Ohio, 120 miles E. of Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, and is surrounded by a hilly region. It contains 1 academy and a printing-office. On the border of the village is a natural circular mound, 60 feet high. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

WOODS/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WOODS/HILL, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

WOODS/HOLE, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, at the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Cape Cod, about 70 miles S. by E. of Boston. The harbor is well protected by islands, and is of sufficient depth for ships of the largest class. It is much frequented by vessels in tempestuous weather. Wood's Hole is a favorite place of resort to invalids and persons in quest of sea air. It contains a church and a good hotel.

WOOD SHOP, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

WOODSIDE, a township of England, co. of Salop. Others are in the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland.

WOODSONVILLE, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky, on Green River, opposite Mumfordsville, the county seat. It has 1 church and several stores.

WOODS/STATION, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia.

WOODSTOCK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and chapelry of England, co. and 8 miles N.N.W. of Oxford, on the Glynn, and on a branch of the Great Western Railway. Pop. of town in 1851, 1262. It has a handsome church, Wesleyan, Independent, and other chapels, a good town-hall and market-place, two endowed schools, almshouses, charities, and a manufactory of doo-skin gloves. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Adjoining the town, on the S., is Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. See BLENHEIM.—OLD WOODSTOCK, a locality a little N. of the town. Under the Saxon and Norman dynasties, Woodstock was a royal residence, and here King Alfred resided while translating Boetius.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 45 miles W. of Augusta. A village is springing up on the railroad, which promises to be a place of considerable business. The first settlement in the township was made in 1815. Pop. 1012.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village and township, capital of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. 418.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village and township, capital of Windsor co., Vermont, 55 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. The village is situated on both sides of the Quechee or Otta Quechee River, near the junction of the North Branch with the main stream. It is surrounded with one of the finest agricultural regions of the state, for which it is the chief centre of trade. Its manufactures are also extensive and varied. By the construction of dams across the Quechee, the stream has been made to furnish an extensive hydraulic power. The public buildings are a court-house, adorned with a portico, and surmounted by a lofty tower, a jail, the Vermont Medical College, and churches of 5 denominations. The Medical Institution was founded by Dr. Joseph A. Gallop, in 1827, under the name of the "Clinical School of Medicine," but not incorporated until 1835, at which time it received the title it now bears. In 1852, 90 students attended its lectures. In the centre of the village is a beautiful park, around which are situated the finest buildings. Two newspapers are published in Woodstock, which also contains a bank and about 20 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 1500; of the township, 3041.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N.E. by E. of Hartford. It is drained by a branch of Quinnebaug River, called Muddy Brook, which affords water-power, employed for cotton, woollen, and other manufactures. There are 3 pleasant villages in the township, viz., Old Woodstock, North Woodstock, and West Woodstock. Old Woodstock has a handsome green in the centre, and contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and a bank. Pop. 3381.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, 50 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1650.

WOODSTOCK, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Howard co., Maryland, 50 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

WOODSTOCK, a beautiful post-village, capital of Shenandoah co., Virginia, is situated on the Valley Turnpike, one mile from the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and 160 miles N.W. of Richmond. The surrounding country is fertile, and finely diversified. The village contains 3 or 4

churches, a newspaper office, 1 academy, a Masonic hall, and numerous stores. Pop. about 1200.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Cherokee co., Georgia, 115 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

WOODSTOCK, a beautiful village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, about 55 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville. It contains 1 church, a high school, and a steam-mill.

WOODSTOCK, a post-office of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, 200.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 949.

WOODSTOCK, a small village of Cass co., Illinois.

WOODSTOCK, a thriving post-village, capital of McHenry co., Illinois, on the railroad connecting Chicago with Janelle and Fond-du-Lac, 68 miles N.W. of Chicago. It is the largest village of the county. Pop. in 1851, about 600.

WOODSTOCK, a township of Schuyler co., Illinois. P. 696.

WOODSTOCK, a thriving town, capital of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the left bank of the river St. John, about 60 miles in a direct line N.W. of Fredericton. Extensive deposits of red hematite iron ore are found a short distance above the town, along the banks of the Meduxnekeag, at its entrance into the St. John. The ore is of a very superior quality, and though so highly charged with manganese as to make white and brittle cast-iron resembling antimony in its fractured surface, also furnishes the very toughest bar-iron, suited to the manufacture of the finest cast-steel. It had been extensively wrought and exported to England for many years previous to the glut of the European market, but in 1850 the furnace fires at Woodstock ceased. It was thought, however, that from the probable rise in the price of iron, they would soon go into blast again. Ores of manganese are also found in the vicinity of the town. A railroad about 80 miles in length is in course of construction, connecting Woodstock with St. Andrews.

WOODSTOCK, a town of Canada West, capital of the co. of Oxford, is situated in the townships of Blandford and East Oxford, on the Great Western Railroad, 96 miles from Toronto. It contains 2 banks, several churches, and numerous stores and mills. Pop. 2000.

WOODSTOCK MILLS, a village of Camden co., Georgia.

WOODSTOCK MILLS, a post-office of Nassau co., Florida.

WOODSTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WOODSTOWN, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem Creek, 55 miles S.W. by S. of Trenton. It contains 6 churches, 6 stores, 8 schools, and about 150 dwellings.

WOODSVILLE, Massachusetts. See WOODVILLE.

WOODSVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 13 miles N. of Trenton.

WOODSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

WOODTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOODVALL, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

WOODVIEW, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

WOODVILLE or WOODSVILLE, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, near the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles W. of Hartford.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on Sandy Creek, about 50 miles N. of Syracuse.

WOODVILLE, a thriving post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. of Pittsburg.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Sperryville to Fairfax, 115 miles S.W. of Richmond. Pop. in 1853, about 300.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Bertie co., North Carolina.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Perquimans co., North Carolina, 205 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

WOODVILLE, a small village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 45 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.

WOODVILLE, a village of Henry co., Alabama, on the Chattahoochee River. It has 2 stores. The post-office is called "Open Pond."

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, near Paint Rock River, about 160 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

WOODVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, 35 miles S. of Natchez, and 15 miles E. of the Mississippi River. It is connected by railroad with St. Francisville, on the river, 29 miles S., and has considerable trade. There is a cotton factory in successful operation here. Woodville contains 3 churches, 2 academies, 1 bank, and 2 newspaper offices.

WOODVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tyler county, Texas, 108 miles in a direct line N. by E. of Galveston.

WOODVILLE, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee.

WOODVILLE, a post-village and township of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Portage River, and on the Western Reserve and Maumee Turnpike, 120 miles N. by W. of Columbus. It contains 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1257.

WOODVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

WOODYVILLE, a post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, about 9 miles W.S.W. of Brownstown.

WOODYVILLE, a village of Lawrence co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 10 miles S. of Belford.

WOODYVILLE, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 95 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

WOODYVILLE, a small village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. of Peoria.

WOODYVILLE, a small village of Jackson co., Illinois.

WOODYVILLE, a post-village of Macon co., Missouri, on the South Fork of Salt River, 80 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

WOODYVILLE, a post-office of Tulare co., California.

WOODYVILLE DEPOT, (Depôt,) a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

WOODWARD, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

WOODWARD, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 390.

WOODWARD, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 476.

WOODWARD, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

WOODWARD'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WOODWARDSVILLE, a post-village of Essex co., New York, about 100 miles N. of Albany.

WOODWARDSVILLE, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 4 mills, and about 70 dwellings.

WOODWORTH'S, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 61 miles N. of Raleigh.

WOODYARDS, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

WOOLLEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOOL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the South-Western Railway, 5 miles S.W. of Wareham.

WOOLASTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WOOLAVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOOLAVINGTON, EAST AND WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WOOLBEDDING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WOOLBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WOOLDALK, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WOOLER, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on a small affluent of the Till, 46 miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1851, 1911. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot Hills. In the vicinity are remains of ancient fortifications, and a stone pillar commemorative of the victory of the Percies over the Scots in the reign of Henry IV.

WOOLEY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WOOLFARMSWORTHY, two parishes of England, co. of Devon.

WOOLFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. Warwick.

WOOLFORD, LITTLE, a township of England, co. of Warwick.

WOOLHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks, on the Great Western Railway, 7 miles E. of Newbury.

WOOLIMA, wool'-ma', written also VOULIMA, a river of West Africa, Mandingo country, falls into the Ba Fing or Senegal.

WOO LING SHAN or WOU LING CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Pe-choo-lee; lat. 40° 43' N., lon. 117° 27' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

WOOLIAM, a post-office of Gasconade co., Missouri.

WOOLLIA, a native settlement of South America, Terra-del-Fuego, on the N.W. shore of Navarin Island, lat. 55° S., lon. 68° W. It is of pleasing appearance, rising gently from the water-side into moderate hills, clothed with the finest timber in the country, is well watered, and has rich grass.

WOOLPIT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WOOLSTASTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WOOLSTHORP, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WOOLSTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WOOLSTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WOOLSTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WOOLSTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WOOLTQN, LITTLE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WOOLTON, MUCH, a chapelry, England, co. of Lancaster.

WOOLVERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WOOLVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOOLWICH, wôl'ich or wôl'ij, a town, parish, and naval port of England, county of Kent, 9 miles E.S.E. of London, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1851, 32,367, chiefly dependent on the government establishments. The town, about one mile in length, is on an elevated site, separated from the Thames by the dock-yard; it has a conspicuous old church, a new church, and several chapels; a Scotch church, dissenters' meeting-houses, numerous schools, and a small theatre. The dock-yard, the most ancient in the kingdom, has been enlarged of late years, and has some very fine new docks. Here were built the Royal George, which was lost at Spithead, the Nelson, Trafalgar, and other first-rate ships; but from the comparative shallowness of the water in the



great Lord Somers, were educated. Here are national, Lancasterian, and several other endowed schools; St. Oswald's Hospital for 28 old persons; Nash's Charity for aged citizens; Berkeley's Hospital; Worfield's Charity; Shewring's Hospital; Jarvis's Charity. There are also a female penitentiary, lying-in, ophthalmic, and other medical institutions, a dispensary, humane and other societies; and Worcester is the head-quarters of the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain, and, with Gloucester and Hereford, the place of a triennial musical festival, the proceeds of which are applied to the relief of widows and orphans of the clergy.

The principal manufactures are china wares of the first quality, and gloves, of which latter about 250,000 pairs are annually produced. Lace, spirits, leather, nails, and turned wares, are made; there are extensive iron works on the canal and river banks; and the city is the centre of a large trade in corn and hops. Good warehouses and quays border the Severn, which is here navigable for large barges. Worcester is the entrepôt for a large and populous district. It has several banks, and 4 weekly newspapers.

The borough is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 36 councillors. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Under the name of *Citer Guarancon*, it was one of the principal cities of the ancient Britons, and in the early Saxon period became the second bishopric in Mercia. The troops of Cromwell here obtained a decisive victory over those of Charles II., September 3, 1651. Lord Somers was born at Worcester in 1652.

WORCESTER, wô'st'ŕ, the largest county in Massachusetts, occupies the central part of the state, extending across the entire breadth from N. to S., and has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of Miller's, Chikopee, Thames, Blackstone, Nashua, and other smaller rivers, which afford motive power to a great number of mills. The surface is undulating, with some hills. The soil is strong and productive. In 1850 this county produced 476,107 bushels of corn; 733,261 of potatoes; 146,004 tons of hay; 1,581,823 pounds of butter; and 2,584,245 of cheese. The quantity of hay was the greatest produced by any county in the United States, except Oneida county, New York, and that of corn, potatoes, butter, and cheese, was each the greatest produced by any county in the state. The Blackstone Canal has been converted into the track of the Worcester and Providence Railroad. The county is traversed by numerous railroads, among the principal of which are the Western, the Providence and Worcester, the Norwich and Worcester, the Worcester and Nashua, and the Fitchburg Railroads. Organized in 1731, and named from Worcester, a county in England. Capital, Worcester. Pop. 130,789.

WORCESTER, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, and on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of about 700 square miles. It forms part of the peninsula extending into the sea, between Chesapeake and Delaware Bay. Sinpuxent Sound washes the S.E. border of the county, which is drained by Pocomoke and St. Martin's Rivers. The surface is level. The soil is moderately fertile. The Pocomoke is navigable by sloops to the county seat and St. Martin's River for a distance of 12 miles. Organized in 1742. Capital, Snow Hill. Pop. 18,859; of whom 15,415 were free, and 3444 slaves.

WORCESTER, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 11 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. 702.

WORCESTER, a city and seat of justice of Worcester county, Massachusetts, is delightfully situated in the centre of one of the richest and most productive agricultural regions of the state, 46 miles W.S.W. of Boston, 43 miles N.N.W. of Providence, 45 miles S.S.W. of Nashua, and 41 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. Lat. 42° 16' 17" N., lon. 71° 48' 12" W. From this point diverge five important railroads, viz., the Western Railroad, which connects with the railway system of the South and West; the Worcester and Nashua, communicating through other railroads with the valley of the St. Lawrence; the Boston and Worcester Road, one of the first constructed in the state, having been opened in 1835; the Providence and Worcester, and the Norwich and Worcester Railroads, both of which have steamboat communication with New York. To this network of railroads Worcester is chiefly indebted for her late rapid increase in wealth and population. The city is situated partly in a valley environed by beautiful hills, and partly on an elevation which rises suddenly towards the W., affording delightful sites for residences. It is handsomely laid out with streets of convenient breadth, usually intersecting each other at right angles. Main Street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is a broad straight avenue, nearly two miles in length, and beautifully shaded. On it are several of the churches, the banks, court-house, city hall, and the largest hotels. On the E. side of the southern part of this street is a spacious green, fronting which are two handsome churches, and a third, the Old South Church, stands within the enclosure. The town is well built, principally of brick, and contains some of the finest residences in New England.

Among the institutions may be mentioned the American Antiquarian Society, founded in 1812, by the munificence of the late Isaiah Thomas, LL.D., the editor of the first folio Bible published in the United States. The hall consists of a centre building, about 50 feet by 40, adorned with a neat Doric portico and two wings, each 28 feet long and 21 wide. In it is deposited the society's library, of above 12,000 volumes, an extensive cabinet of antiquities, and numerous specimens of early printing. The State Lunatic Asylum, established here in 1832, occupies an elevation E. of the city. It comprises several buildings, the principal of which is 76 feet long, 40 wide, and 4 stories high, with two wings, each 96 feet by 36, and 3 stories high. Other wings are joined to these, the whole forming a complete square, enclosed by spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds. This institution is considered as one of the best in the country for the treatment of lunatics. Of the 2306 insane persons admitted during 13 years, over 1000 were discharged cured. The number of inmates, November, 1851, was 466, of whom 208 were paupers. The Roman Catholic College located here was partially destroyed by fire, July, 1852, but has since been restored. On a commanding elevation, about three-fourths of a mile from the centre of the town, stands the Oread Institute, a seminary of a high character for young ladies. The building, an elegant structure, is in a peculiar and striking style of architecture, and surrounded by delightful rural scenery. The public schools of Worcester are usually referred to as the model schools of New England. The citizens of this town were among the first to adopt what is commonly known as the graded system, comprising high schools, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. In the high schools of Worcester, the pupils are instructed in all the branches usually pursued in colleges. Three daily and five weekly newspapers are published here.

The manufactures of Worcester are various and extensive. Among the leading articles produced are cotton and woollen goods, carpeting, hollow-ware, castings, pistols, wire, railroad cars, agricultural implements, tin ware, sash and door blinds, paper, saddles, harness, trunks, locks, sieves, card presses, musical instruments, mechanics' tools, plated ware. One establishment for the manufacture of wire, turns out about 500 tons of the various sizes, including card, reed, cotton-flyer, annealed, broom, buckle, and spring wire, also all kinds of round, flat, or oval, adapted to various machine purposes. The telegraph wire manufactured at this establishment is made from foreign extra-refined iron, and is of a very superior quality. At the extensive factory of Messrs. Allen & Thurber, about 100 men are employed in the manufacture of pistols, each of which goes through some 25 hands before it is finished. About 15,000 pistols are turned out annually. The commercial facilities of Worcester have been immensely increased by the construction of the numerous railways conducting to it. Previous to the opening of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, the cost of transporting merchandise from the seaboard to Worcester was \$10 a ton, and the time required two days. Since that event, freight has been reduced to \$2 a ton, and the time to less than three hours.

Worcester has 5 banks, a savings institution, 5 insurance companies, and a gas-light company. The assessed value of real and personal property in Worcester, since the year 1800, has been as follows, viz. in 1800, \$296,642; 1820, \$2,015,750; 1840, \$4,288,950; 1851, \$11,925,065, and in 1852, \$12,575,566. Stephen Sailsbury paid the heaviest tax, which amounted to \$3830, and his property was assessed at \$589,000. By the assessment of 1840, 91 persons in Worcester owned property, each to the value of \$20,000 and upwards, and 99 persons to the value of \$10,000 and upwards. The amount of appropriations by the city for all purposes in 1851, was \$75,500, and in 1852, \$85,700. Worcester was settled in 1713, and incorporated a city in 1848. Its Indian name was Quinisigamond. Pop. in 1800, 2411; 1820, 2902; 1830, 4172; 1840, 7492; 1850, 17,059, and by a local census in 1853, 20,771.

WORCESTER, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, in Worcester township, about 55 miles W. by S. of Albany. It contains several stores and mills. P. of the township, 2047.

WORCESTER, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. 1453.

WORCESTER, a village in McDonough co., Illinois, 90 miles N.W. of Springfield.

WORCESTERSHIRE. See WORCESTER.

WORDINGBORG, a town of Denmark. See VORDINGBORG.

WORDL, Wôrd'l, a town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1572.

WORDWELL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WORFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WORKINGTON, a seaport town, parish, and township of England, co. of Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent on the railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Whitehaven. Pop. in 1851, 7159. The lower part of the town is old, with narrow streets, but in the upper part are many good residences, and a square, in which the corn market is held; it has a handsome church and chapel, several dissenting chapels, assembly and news room, a small theatre, a harbor, with good quays and a break-water, some ship-building, manufactures of sail-cloth and

sortage, a valuable salmon fishery, and coal-mines in the vicinity, which employ many of the population, large quantities of coal being shipped to Ireland and the Isle of Man. It is a creek of the port of Whitehaven. Registered shipping in 1848, 14,002 tons. At Workington Hall, the fine castellated mansion of the Curwen family, on a wooded height above the town, was a refuge of Mary Queen of Scots after her flight from Langside.

WORKSOP, a market-town and parish of England, county and 25 miles N. of Nottingham, on the Ryton, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest, and with a station on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. Pop. in 1851, 7215. The church formed part of an ancient priory, and is one of the most perfect specimens of the Anglo-Norman style in England. Worksop is celebrated for its malt. The town may be regarded as the capital of the district, popularly called the "dukery," from comprising Worksop-Manor, Clumber Park, and Welbeck-Abbey, respectively the seats of the Dukes of Norfolk, Newcastle, and Portland.

WORKUM, *wor/kûm*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, near the Zuyder-Zee, 21 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 3193.

WORKWAY, one of the Aron Islands, containing the villages of Nieuw-Affara, Oud-Affara, Goor, Longar, and Tree. It is noted for the productiveness of its trepang fisheries.

WORKLARY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WORLDHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WORLDHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WORLD, wûrl, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WORLDINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WORLDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WORLDINGTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 6 miles E. of Chumleigh. Here are remains of an ancient cross.

WORLDINGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WORLDINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WORLDITSCHKA, *wor-lich'ka*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, district of and near Landskron, on the Adlerbach, at the foot of the Adlerberg and Buchberg. P. 1205.

WORLDITZ, *wûrl'itza*, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, capital of a district, near the Elbe, and on a small lake 9 miles E. of Dessau. Pop. 1867. It has a ducal summer palace, with fine parks and gardens.

WORMATIA. See **WORMA**.

WORMBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WORMDIT, *worm'dit*, a town of East Prussia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Drewenz. Pop. 3470. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

WORMELDINGEN, *worm-el-ding'en*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 12 miles E. of Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 1400.

WORMENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WORMER, *wor'mer*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 18 miles S.W. of Hoorn. Pop. 1059.

WORMERVEER, *worm-er-vain'*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 12 miles N.W. of Haarlem. Pop. 2658.

WORMGAY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WORMHOUDT, *wor'mool*, a village of France, department of Nord, 11 miles S.S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. in 1852, 3860.

WORMINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WORMINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WORMLEIGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WORMLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WORMLEYSBURG, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of Susquehanna River, about 1 mile S.W. of Harrisburg.

WORMS, a town of Austrian Italy. See **BORMIO**.

WORMS, (anc. *Borbetomagus*; L. *Wormatia*;) a city of West Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, 26 miles S.E. of Mentz, on the left bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 9400. It was formerly an imperial city, and is very ancient, having existed before the arrival of the Romans. It had a palace in which Charlemagne often resided. In the 13th century its population is said to have amounted to 60,000. In 1689 it was taken and burned by the French, the Cathedral and a few houses only having escaped the flames. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of tobacco, and trade in agricultural produce, and in the fine wines of its vicinity. Among many diets held at Worms, the most celebrated was that of 1495, convoked by Maximilian I.; and that of 1521, before which Luther appeared.

WORMSHILL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WORMSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WORNITZ, a river of Bavaria. See **WERNITZ**.

WORNEL, **WORNETZ** or **WORNESCH**. See **WORNESCH**.

WORPLESDON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WORRINGEN, *wor'king-en*, (anc. *Buruncum*?) a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles N.N.W. of Cologne, on the left bank of the Rhine, formerly fortified. Pop. 1905.

WORMSTADT, *wûr'stât*, a market-town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, capital of a county, 13 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1030.

WORSBOROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WORSLEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 6 miles S.S.E. of Great Bolton. Pop. in 1851, 10,189. It is intersected by the Wigan and Leigh Canal, and has extensive coal-mines, with subterranean canals and tunnels, the total extent of which is estimated at 18 miles.

WORSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WORTHORN, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WORTEGHEN, *won'te-oh'm*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 15 miles S.W. of Ghent.

WORTEL, (*wor't-el*;) a village of Belgium, province and 21 miles N.E. of Antwerp.

WORTH, *Wûrt*, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Main, 34 miles W. of Würzburg, with a castle.

WORTH, a market-town of Bavaria, 14 miles E. of Ratibon. Pop. 1115.

WORTH, a village of Bavaria, on the Isar, 11 miles N.E. of Landshut.

WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WORTH, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WORTH, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is drained by Lime and Shell Rock Creeks, branches of English River, which rise in two small lakes in the northern part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1850.

WORTH, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. P. 326.

WORTH, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1015.

WORTH, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

WORTH, a post-office of Marion co., Arkansas.

WORTH, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

WORTH, a post-office of Tuscola co., Michigan.

WORTH, a post-office of Dubois co., Indiana.

WORTH, a township of Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 719.

WORTH, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

WORTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WORTHEN, a parish of England, counties of Salop and Montgomery, 8 miles N.E. of Montgomery. A line of stones here is supposed to have marked the old boundary between England and Wales; and lead-mines were wrought here during the Roman dominion.

WORTHENBURY, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

WORTHIN, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

WORTHING, a maritime town and chapelry of England, co. of Sussex, parish of Broadwater, on the English Channel, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 10 miles W. of Brighton. Pop. in 1851, 5370. Its rise from an insignificant village into a favorite watering-place, was due to the visits of George III. Its climate is mild and salubrious, and fine sands here extend along the sea for several miles on either side.

WORTHING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WORTHINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester, 44 miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with which it is connected by railway.

WORTHINGTON, (*wûr'ting-ton*;) a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 1134.

WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles W. of Kittanning, is situated in an iron region, and has 1 or 2 furnaces in the vicinity.

WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia. Pop. about 200.

WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, near Greene River, 155 miles S.W. by W. of Frankfort.

WORTHINGTON, a neat post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Columbus and Worthington Plank-road, 9 miles N. of Columbus. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and a seminary for girls. Pop. about 500.

WORTHINGTON, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 2003.

WORTHINGTON, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.

WORTHINGTON, a post office of Jackson co., Illinois.

WORTH MATRAVERS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WORTHSVILLE, a post-village of Johnson co., Indiana, on the railroad from Madison to Indianapolis, 12 miles S.S.E. of the latter.

WORTHVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York.

WORTHVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

WORTHVILLE, a post-village of Butts co., Georgia.

WORTHVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Kentucky.

WORTHY, KINGS, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WORTHY MARTYR, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WORTHING, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WORTLEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 8 miles N.N.W. of Sheffield. Pop. in 1851, 7896, extensively employed in the manufacture of woollens.

WORTLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 54 miles S.S.W. of Burnesley. Here are Wortley-Hall and Wharfedale Lodge, (Lord Wharfedale.)

WORTON, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WORTON, OVER, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WORTWELL, a hamlet of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOSCHITZ, JUNG yōōng wō'shitz, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 1820. Southward is the village of Alt-Woschitz.

WOSCHNIK, wōsh/nik, written also **WOISCHNIK** or **WOZNIK**, a market-town of Prussia, government and 46 miles E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1683.

WOS/SINGEN, a market-town of Baden, 9 miles E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1597.

WOSTITZ, wō'stitz, or **WLASATICE**, a town of the Austrian Empire, Moravia, 19 miles S.S.W. of Brunn. Pop. 1100.

WOTAWA, wō'tā/wā, a river of Bohemia, after a N.E. course of 60 miles, joins the Moldau, 11 miles N.E. of Pisek.

WOTITZ, wō'tits, a market-town of Bohemia, 33 miles S.E. of Prague, with a castle and 1400 inhabitants.

WOTTON, COURTNEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOTTON FITZ-PAINE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, wōt'ŏn ūnd'rĭj, a market-town and parish of England, county and 17½ miles S.S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1851, 4224, chiefly employed in woollen mills and hand-loom weaving.

WOUBRUGGE, wōw-brŭg'gheh, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 8 miles N.E. of Leyden. Pop. 932.

WOUDENBERG, wōw'den-bĕrō, a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1723.

WOUDRICHEM, wōw'drik-ĕm, or **WORKUM**, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, at the junction of the Meas and Waal, 16 miles N.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1220.

WOUGHTON (wō'tŏn) ON THE GREEN, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WOULDHAM, wōld'ām, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WOU LING CHAN. See **WOO LING SHAW**.

WOUMEN, wōw'mĕn, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 20 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3157.

WOUW, wōw or wōw', a parish and village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 8 miles N.E. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 2500.

WOW, wōw, a town of Hindostan, province of Guzerat, capital of a district E. of the Ruyn, and 157 miles W. by S. of Oleypoor. It is fortified, but has suffered much by incessant ravages. Since 1820, when it was placed under British protection, it has somewhat recovered.

WOYNELOW, wōi'nĕh-łōv', a village of Austrian Galicia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Stry, on a small affluent of the Dniester.

WOYNITZ, wōi'nits, a town of Austrian Galicia, 41 miles E.S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 1116.

WOYSLAWICE, wōi-slā-wĕs'łā, a town of Poland, government and 50 miles E.S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 2000.

WOZNIK, a town of Prussia. See **WOSCHNIK**.

WRA, a river of Poland. See **WERA**.

WRABNESS, rab-nĕss', a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WRAGBY, rag'bee, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 12 miles E.N.E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 610, chiefly agricultural. The village is neat, and in a fertile district.

WRAGBY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WRAPPLINGHAM, ramp'ling-ĕm, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WRANGEL, vrāng'el, or **VRANGEL**, vrang'el, (GREAT and LITTLE,) two small islands of Russia, government of Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles N.E. of Revel.

WRANGEL, an island of Russia, government of Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 15 miles N.E. of Revel. Pop. 1109.

WRANGLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WRANGLEBOROUGH, a village of New Jersey. See **UNIONVILLE**.

WRATH, CAPE. See **CAPE WRATH**.

WRATTLING, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WRATTLING, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WRATTLING, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WRAWBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WRAXALL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WRAXALL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WRAXALL, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilt.

WRAYSHURY, a parish of England. See **WYRARDISHURY**.

WRAY-WITH-BOTTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WREAK or **WREKE**, reek, a river of England, co. of Leicester, rises in the N.E. part of the county, flows S.W. past Melton-Mowbray, Rothley, &c., and joins the Soar near Rothley, near which junction it is united with Leicester Canal, and joined by its principal tributary streams from the S.E. Total course, 25 miles.

WRECKLESHAM, rĕk'kĕl's-ĕm, a tything of England, co. of Surrey.

WREDENHAGEN, vrĕdĕn-hā'ghĕn, a village of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 38 miles S.S.E. of Gustrow. Pop. 538.

WRENBURY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WRENINGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WRENTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WRENTHAM, a post-township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Norfolk County Railroad, 23 miles S.W. by S. of Boston. It is drained by branches of Charles and Neponset Rivers, which afford excellent water-power. It has manufactures of straw bonnets and cotton goods. The principal villages are Eagle Factory village, Sheppardville, one near the centre of the township, and another in the N. part. Pop. in 1840, 2915; in 1850, 3037.

WRESCHEN, vrĕsh'ĕn, or **WRYSCZYNA**, vrĕsh-ĕn'ā, (Polish *Wresnia*, vrĕsh'ne-ō,) a town of Prussian Poland, 40 miles E.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 3040. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

WRESSEL, rĕs'ĕl, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the Derwent, across which the Hull and Selby Railway is here carried by an iron bridge, 3½ miles N. of Howden. Here are the ruins of Wressel Castle, a baronial residence of the Earls of Northumberland, built in the reign of Richard II.

WRESTLINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WRESZNIA. See **WAMSEN**.

WRETTHAM, GREAT and WEST, two contiguous parishes of England, co. of Norfolk.

WRETTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WRENTHAM, a parliamentary borough, town, parish, and two townships of North Wales, chiefly in the county of Denbigh, but the parish partly in the county of Flint, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 12 miles S.W. of Chester. Pop. of parish in 1851, 15,520; of borough, 6714. The town, consisting of several spacious streets crossing each other at right angles, has some substantial houses. The church, formerly collegiate, is a fine edifice of the time of Henry VII., 178 feet in length, 72 feet in width, with a highly decorated tower, 135 feet in height, a fine altar-piece, and several good monuments, including two by Roubilliac. Here are iron works, paper-mills, and an active trade in flannel, coal, and lead from adjacent mines. The borough, with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

WRIETZEN, vrĕt'sĕn, **WRIEZEN** or **BRIETZEN**, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an arm of the Oder, 33 miles E.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 5030. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, and leather.

WRIGHT, a county in the S. part of Missouri, contains about 950 square miles. The Gasconade River and the Osage fork of the same rise in the county and flow northward; it is also drained by the sources of the James, Bryan's, Finley, and North Forks of White River. The surface is uneven; a portion of the soil is productive. The county is amply supplied with water-power. Lead, copper, and iron ore are said to be abundant in the vicinity of Hartsville, the county seat. Pop. 3387; of whom 3306 were free, and 82 slaves.

WRIGHT, a new county towards the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected in the E. by the Iowa River, and in the W. by Boone River. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Elias Wright, of New York.

WRIGHT, a township in Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1030.

WRIGHT, a township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. P. 574.

WRIGHT, a post-township in the E. part of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 521.

WRIGHT, a post-township, Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 793.

WRIGHTINGTON, a township, England, co. of Lancaster.

WRIGHT'S BLUFF, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, on Town Creek, 40 miles W. of Augusta.

WRIGHT'S CORNERS, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 60 miles W. of Rochester.

WRIGHT'S CORNERS, a post-office, Dearborn co., Indiana.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 20 miles S.E. of Trenton.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a post-township in Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles S.E. of Doylestown. Pop. 821.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Brown co., Wisconsin.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., New York.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 5 miles from Allentown.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Little Brokenstraw Creek, 225 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 400.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a flourishing post-borough of Hiram township, York county, Pennsylvania, on the right (W.) bank of the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, and 11 miles E.N.E. of York. A branch railroad extends from this place to York. A fine bridge, above 1 mile long, upon which the railroad is laid, crosses the river at this point. A good turnpike leads to York and Chambersburg; and the Tide-water Canal extends from Wrightsville to Havre de Grace, Maryland. About 10,000,000 feet of lumber are annually brought here and seasoned for the Philadelphia market, and for other towns along the railroad. Pop. in 1850, 1310.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a small village, Monroe co., Tennessee.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Roane co., Tennessee, 154 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

WRINGTON, a town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.N.E. of Axbridge. Pop. in 1851, 1620. The philosopher Locke was born here in 1632.

WRITH/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WRITTELE, a town and parish of England, co. of Essex, 2½ miles W.S.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. 2520.

WRKA, a river of Poland. See **WERA**.

WROCKWARDINE, rok'war-din, a village and parish of England, co. of Salop, picturesquely situated, 2 miles W. by N. of Wellington, with an ancient church of red stone. Pop. in 1851, 3107.

WROCLAWEK, wrot-słá'wék, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, on the left bank of the Vistula, 8 miles N.E. of Brzesc. Pop. 1400.

WRONKE, wron'keh, or **WRONKI**, wron'ke, a town of Prussian Poland, 30 miles N.W. of Posen, on the Warta, and on the Stettin and Posen Railway. Pop. in 1852, 2338. It has woollen cloth factories.

WROXT, wrot, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WROTHAM, a village and parish of England, co. of Kent, 11 miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. It has two churches, the one ancient and spacious, the remains of an archbishop's palace. Pop. in 1851, 3184.

WROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WROXETER, a parish of England, co. of Salop, 5½ miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. Here was the Roman station, *Uricolnium*, many relics and traces of which remain.

WROXHALLE, a parish of England, co. and 5½ miles N.N.W. of Warwick. Wroxhall Abbey is the seat of the descendants of Sir Christopher Wren.

WROXHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WRONTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WRYCZYNA. See **WRZESCHEN**.

WSCHERAU, wshé'row, or **SCHERAU**, shé'row, a town of Bohemia, circle of Pilsen. Pop. 1104.

WSCHLOWA, a town of Prussia. See **FRACSTADT**.

WSETIN or **WSZETIN**, wshé'teen/ or wshé'tin, a town of Moravia, 33 miles N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 3170.

WUDD, wud, a small town of Beloochistan, province of Jhalawan, in the plain of Wudd, 110 miles S. of Kelat; lat. 27° 19' N., lon. 68° 31' E.

WUD'WAN, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, 54 miles W.S.W. of Ahmedabad; lat. 22° 42' N., lon. 71° 47' E.

WURDALAR, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WUKUMOTO, woo-ko-mo'to, a town of Japan, province of Fisen, island of Kioo-Soo; lat. 32° 50' N., lon. 130° E. At this place there is a coal-pit entered by an easy staircase of 120 steps, and containing seams of bituminous coal.

WULFLINGEN, (Wülflingen.) wül'fling-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.E. of Zurich. It is overhung by an old castle, and has a church with interesting tombs. Pop. 1950.

WULFRATH, (Wülfrath.) wül'frät, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Düsseldorf, 8 miles W.N.W. of Elberfeld. Pop. in 1852, 1098.

WULLERSDORF, wül'lér-sdorf, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Schmelz, 22 miles N.W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1700.

WULUR or **WULIER**, a lake of Cashmere, formed by an expansion of the Jhylum, 18 miles N.W. of Serinagar; greatest length from W. to E., 21 miles, breadth about 9 miles. It produces singara or water-nuts so abundantly as to yield a rent of 12,000, to the government, and subsist a large part of the population. These nuts, the roots of the *Tropis bispinus*, are obtained by dredging between two boats, as for oysters on our coasts. On a small island in the lake are extensive ruins of a very old Buddhist temple.

WULVERINGHEM, wül'ver-ing-ghém, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the canals from Loo and Bergues to Furnes, 3 miles S. of Furnes. Pop. 1077.

WUMME, (Wümme.) wüm'meh, a river in the N.W. part of Germany, Hanover, after a westward course of upwards of 75 miles, past Rothenburg and Oltersberg, joins the Weser 10 miles N.W. of Bremen, the territory of which it bounds on the N. Chief affluents, the Humme and Worpe from the N., and Lesum from the E.

WUNGA, a small town of Sude, on the E. branch of the Indus, 75 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

WUNNENBERG, (Wünnenberg.) wün'nén-béng, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 14 miles S. of Paderborn. P. 1300.

WUNNEWYL, (Wünnewyl.) wün'neh-wíl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.E. of Freyburg. P. 2000.

WUNSCHELBERG, (Wünschelberg.) a town of Prussian Silesia. See **HRADSK**.

WUNSDORF, wü'sdn'sdorf, or **WUNSTORF**, wü'sn'sto'rf, a town of Hanover, principality of Kalenberg, on a railway, between Hanover and Minden, 13 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1954.

WUNSIEDER, wü'sn'se'dér, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Rhoda, 20 miles E.N.E. of Bairouth. Pop. 3900. It has manufactures of woollen yarn and woven fabrics, and a monument to Jean Paul Richter, who was born here.

WUNZEN, woon'zen, (?) or **WUNZENDAKE**, woon'zen-dá'ka, (?) an active volcano of Japan, island of Kioo-Soo. It rises 4110 feet above sea-level, nearly in the centre of the peninsula of Simabara. A terrible eruption from this mountain took place in 1792, when the northern peak of the mountain was blown into the air, and a stream of boiling water issued from the gap and poured down to the sea, which at the same time overflowed its banks. The whole face of the country was changed, and 50,000 persons are said to have perished.

WUPPER, three rivers of Germany. See **WIPPER**.

WURBENTHAL, (Würbenthal.) wür'bén-tál, or **URBENTHAL**, dön'bén-tál, a town of Austrian Silesia, 27 miles W.N.W. of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 1350.

WURDAH or **WURDA**, a river of India, flows tortuously S.E. through the centre of the Deccan, and joins the Godavary, 12 miles E. of Chinnor. Total course 300 miles, throughout nearly all which it separates the dominions of Berar and Hyderabad, receiving from the former its affluent the Wyne-gunga, and from the latter on the W. the Pany-gunga. Sirpoor is the only town of consequence on the Wurdah.

WURELINGEN, (Würelingen.) wü'ryl-ling-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 8 miles N.W. of Baden. Pop. 1603.

WURENLOS, (Würenlos.) wü'ryn-los, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles S.E. of Baden, on an impetuous torrent which joins the Limmat, and is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 763.

WURLINGEN, (Würlingen.) wü'm'ling-en, a village of Württemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, bailiwick and N.E. of Rothenburg. On a neighboring height is a chapel visited by numerous pilgrims. Pop. 1061.

WURLINGEN, a village of Württemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, bailiwick of Tuttlingen, on the Elta. P. 1293.

WURM-SEE, wü'm'ah, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 15 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Length from S. to N., 12 miles, breadth 4 miles. It discharges its surplus waters N. into the Ammer, by the Würm, 20 miles in length.

WUR'NA, a river of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, rises in the West Ghauts, lat. 17° 18' N., lon. 73° 48' E., and falls into the Kistnah, total course 80 miles.

WUR'NO, a town of Central Africa, about 17 miles N.E. of Escatoos, on the Rima. It is the residence of the Fohah Emperor, and was founded by Bello in 1831. Pop. in 1852, from 12,000 to 13,000.

WURTEMBERG, (Württemberg.) (Ger. pron. wü'tim-bé'ra; Fr. *Wurtemberg*, vür'tém'bair'; Sp. *Virtemberg*, vür'tém-béng; It. *Virtemberg*, vür'tém-béng.) a kingdom in the S.W. of Germany, ranking as the sixth state in the Germanic Confederation, and bounded, S.E., E., and N. by Bavaria; N.W., W., and S.W. by Baden; and S. by Baden, Hohenzollern, (which it nearly encloses) and the Lake of Constance, which separates it from Switzerland; greatest length from N. to S., 140 miles; central breadth, 100 miles; area, 7554 square miles.

Except a few level tracts in the S., the surface is throughout hilly and mountainous. In the W., the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, forms part of the boundary with some of its loftiest ridges, and sends ramifications far into the interior. In Württemberg, however, it is neither so high nor so steep as on the side of Baden. Its ridges are generally clothed with forests. Much steeper and more inhospitable are the mountains of the centre and the E., where the Alb or Baube Alp, forming part of the Franconian Jura, covers an extensive tract. This mountain mass, when at its greatest height, spreads out into an elevated desolate plateau. Towards the N. its descent is rapid and abrupt, but towards the S. it slopes very gradually. Beyond the N. slope other heights begin to rise, and link at last with outliers of the Odenwald.

The drainage is shared between the basins of the Danube and the Rhine, and hence, part of the great watershed of the European continent is found in Württemberg; here it is formed by the Alb and its plateau, the N. and W. sides of which give rise to several tributaries of the Rhine, while those of the E. and S.E. send a much smaller portion to the Danube, which in the latter direction is the only river of importance. The Rhine carries off part of the S. drainage by the Lake of Constance, and receives that of the S.W., W., and N., by a number of important streams, more especially the Neckar and its tributaries, Lauter, Fils, Reins, Murr, Kocher, Jaxt, and Enz. Besides these, a small portion of the N. is drained by the Tauber, a tributary of the Main. The Lake of Constance, of which only a small portion belongs to Württemberg, is the only lake worthy of the name.

Notwithstanding the general ruggedness and elevation of the surface, the climate is decidedly temperate, though it necessarily varies much with locality, and cannot be the same on the ridges of the Schwarzwald and the plateau of the Alb as in the lower valley of the Neckar. The thermometer ranges from 77° to 86° Fahrenheit in summer, and 5° to 10° in winter.

In respect of vegetation, the country has been divided into three regions—from the lowest level up to 1000 feet

from 1000 feet to 2000 feet, and from 2000 feet upwards. All of these divisions produce grain, but the characteristic products are—in the third, forest timber; in the second, the harder fruits; and in the first, the more delicate fruits and the vine. This last region is almost confined to the northern circles of the Jaxt and the Neckar, where the fig and melon ripen perfectly in the open air, and the vine, cultivated on an extensive scale, produces several first-class wines. Here the soil is generally of great fertility, and both maize and wheat are raised in great abundance, hops and tobacco more partially, and fruit in such quantities as to be extensively employed in making cider. In the second region, the largest of the three, the soil is seldom alluvial, but generally contains a considerable proportion of vegetable mould and disintegrated trap and limestone. Occasionally, however, it degenerates into clays, sands, and gravels, which yield profitable returns only when managed with equal industry and skill. In both these qualities the inhabitants of Württemberg are by no means deficient, and their agriculture, even under untoward circumstances, equals that of any other part of Germany. In ordinary seasons the grain produced leaves a considerable surplus for export. Besides grain, potatoes are grown in almost every district, and hemp and flax on the spots best suited for them. Potatoes were introduced in 1710, and now form the principal food to one-fourth of the population. Artificial meadows yield luxuriant crops of hay for feeding or dairy purposes, and considerable attention is also paid to the rearing of stock. The third region, though under partial cultivation, derives its chief value from its natural pastures and forests; the latter, both of pine and hardwood, climbing the loftiest ridges of the Schwarzwald, and giving valuable returns, not only in their timber, but the herds of swine which they feed. In bleak, moorish districts, bees are often reared on an extensive scale.

The principal mineral products are iron and coal, which are abundant, and the working of which employs about 350 miners. Silver, copper, cobalt, and lead are found in small quantities; and there are quarries of excellent building stones and marble. Württemberg has a great many mineral springs; the best frequented baths are those of Wildbad, the only thermal springs in the territory. Salt is an important product, and turf is very abundant.

Manufactures have made considerable progress in recent years; they comprise linens, woollens, silks, carpets, hosiery, leather, porcelain, iron and steel goods, and tobacco; breweries and distilleries are numerous. The transit trade is considerable, chiefly by the navigation of the Neckar. A line of railway has been opened from Stuttgart N. to Heilbronn, and another S.E. to Geislingen; and thence S. by Ulm, Biberach, and Ravensburg, to Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance, the latter portion of which is only in progress.

For administrative purposes Württemberg is divided into four circles, of which the names, area, and population are given in the following Table:—

Circles.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1852.	Pop. to the sq. m.
Neckar	1,790	561,034	313
Schwarzwald, or Black Forest	1,850	443,871	239
Danube	2,425	412,444	170
Jaxt	1,990	374,918	188
Total	7,554	1,732,263	228

The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The executive power is lodged in the sovereign; the legislative, jointly in the sovereign and a parliament, composed of an upper and a lower chamber—the former hereditary, the latter representative, consisting of 94 members, mostly elected every six years by the principal towns and rural districts. Justice is administered by a supreme tribunal, which sits in Stuttgart, and has jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, and by inferior courts attached to each circle and district. There is no properly established religion, but the three great bodies of Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics, are recognised and partly paid by the state.

Württemberg has long been favorably distinguished for the number and excellence of its educational establishments. Each commune and even hamlet has its primary school, attendance at which is obligatory on children between the ages of 6 and 14, and the number at school is in the proportion of 1 in 6 of the population. The University of Tübingen is one of the most celebrated in Germany; there are infant schools in the capital and several of the larger towns, and an institution for young ladies founded by Queen Catherine; normal schools, polytechnic and military schools. The population is almost exclusively German, except a few Jews and some colonies of French Protestants; the majority belong to the evangelical church formed by the union of the Lutherans and Reformers in 1823, and only about one-third are Roman Catholics—all sects are tolerated. The army consists of 19,170 men in time of war, and 5020 in time of peace; every male subject is liable to

serve from the age of 25 to 31. The citadel of Hohenzollern is the only fortress. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Württemberg holds the sixth place, and has four votes in the plenum. Its contingent of men is 13,955. The revenue, obtained in nearly equal proportions by direct and indirect taxation, was estimated in 1854, at \$5,090,946; expenditures, \$1,859,452; public debt, \$19,369,487. Besides Stuttgart, the capital, the chief towns are Tübingen, Heilbronn, Ellwangen, and Rottweil.

Württemberg is composed of a number of separate territories, which once belonged to the Alemanni and Franks, and afterwards formed various independencies. The first inhabitants, said to have been Celts, were gradually encroached upon by the Germans, and finally fell with them under the Roman yoke. After the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the country was incorporated with the kingdom of the Franks, who governed it by dukes. The dukedom thus established existed till the end of the 11th century, when it was broken up, and partitioned among counts, who declared themselves independent. Among these was the Count of Reutebach-Württemberg, whose family gradually gained the ascendancy. One of its members built a castle at Stuttgart, and another built the Castle of Württemberg, which has given its name to the whole kingdom. In this family, towards the end of the 15th century, the dukedom was restored. During the French revolution Württemberg became the theatre of war, and was overrun by the French armies. Ultimately, however, the duke gained the favor of Napoleon, and with it a great accession of territory, as well as the title of King. In the subsequent arrangement of the European states, the territorial accessions were confirmed, and the kingly title formally recognised.—Adj. (Ger.) WÜRTEMBERGER, wûr'tém-bér'gish; inhab. WÜRTEMBERGER, wûr'tém-bér'ger.

WURTEMBERG, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

WURTSBOROUGH, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has several churches and stores.

WURTZBURG. See WÜRZBURG.

WURZACH, wûr'zák, a town of Württemberg, 35 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 1052.

WURZBACH, wûr'ts/bák, a village of Reuse-Schleitz, 4 miles W. of Lobenstein. Pop. 1460.

WURZBURG, (Würzburg,) or WURTZBURG, wûr'ts/bûrg, a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Lower Franconia, at the terminus of the railway to Bamberg, 140 miles N.W. of Munich, on the right bank of the Main, across which it communicates by a fine bridge with its citadel on the other side. Pop. 26,814, including 4563 military. Among its many ancient edifices are a cathedral of the 8th century, the Marienkirche, and the Royal Palace, formerly residence of the bishops, built on the plan of the Palace of Versailles, with fine gardens. Its University, founded 1403, has a library of 100,000 volumes, and had in 1847, 521 students. It has also a synagogue, gymnasium, polytechnic school, school of music, and several hospitals. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, leather, paper, surgical and mathematical instruments, boat-building, and an active river trade. Würzburg, one of the most ancient cities of Germany, was formerly capital of Franconia. Its prince-bishopric was secularized, and the town with its territory ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany in 1803. In 1815 it was united to Bavaria.

WURZEN, wûr'zen, a walled town of Saxony, 15 miles E. of Leipzig, on the Mulde, and on the Leipzig and Dresden Railway. Pop. 4145. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery, breweries, and bleaching establishments.

WURZSEE, (Würsee,) a lake of Russia. See VIRTSEY.

WUSHUTEE, or MUCH, a mountain range of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, stretching from E. to W. about lat. 25° N., and between lon. 62° and 64° E. Its name of Much or "date" is owing to the great quantities of excellent dates produced in its valleys.

WUSTANEE. See VOSTANI.

WUSTEN, (Wüsten,) wû's'ten, O'NEK and NIEDER, nee'der, two nearly contiguous villages of Lippe-Deimold. Pop. 2002.

WUSTENSACHSEN, (Wüstensachsen,) wû's'ten-sák'sen, a market-town of Bavaria, near the N. extremity of the circle of Lower Franconia. Pop. 1160.

WUSTERHAUSEN, wû's'ter-hôw'sen, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an island in the Dosse, 14 miles S.W. of New Ruppin. Pop. 2800.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a market-town of Prussia, on the Netze, 16 miles S.E. of Berlin, with a hunting seat built by Frederick William I. The articles of peace between Prussia and Austria were concluded here in 1726.

WUSTROW, wû's'trov, a town of Germany, Hanover, on the Jetze, 24 miles S.W. of Luchow. Pop. 763.

WUSTROW, a parish of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 miles N.E. of Rostock. Pop. 154.

WUSTWEZEL, wû's'twé'zel, or WESTWEZEL, wét'wé'zel, a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1700.

WUTACH, wû'ták, a river of Baden, rises in the Feld-



WYN

WYN, a bay on the S. coast of the island of Java, on the W. side of the province of Preanger, between the mouth of the Tjibarenok and Point Sedong-parat. Off it is an island of the same name.

WYNN, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

WYOCENA, a post-village and township in the central part of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 30 miles N. of Madison. Pop. 406.

WYOMING, wi-o'ming, (see Introduction, page 11, Ona, and accompanying note,) a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Genesee River, and drained by the head waters of Allen's, Tonawanda, Buffalo, and Cattaraugus Creeks, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is undulating; the soil is generally a moist sandy or gravelly loam, adapted to either grain or grass. It is intersected by the Genesee Valley Canal, and by the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and in part by the Batavia and Attica Branch of the Central and the Attica and Alleghany Railroad. Organized in 1851, having been formed from part of Genesee county. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. 31,981.

WYOMING, a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of Susquehanna, and also drained by the Mahopeny, Bowman's, and Tunkhannock Creeks. The surface is broken by spurs of the Alleghany Mountains, forming bluffs along the river near 1000 feet in height. The most considerable ridges are called Mahopeny, Bowman's, Tunkhannock, and Knob Mountains. The soil in general is moderately fertile. It is traversed by the North Branch Canal, by the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and by the route of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Formed in 1842, out of part of Luzerne, and named from the Wyoming Valley. Capital, Tunkhannock. Pop. 10,655.

WYOMING, a new county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 880 square miles. The Guyandotte River and the Tug Fork of Sandy River rise in the county, and flow westward, the latter forming its boundary on the S.W. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. A ridge, called the Great Flat-top Mountain, extends along the south-eastern border. The soil is said to be good, and adapted to wool-growing. Wyoming was formed out of part of Logan county. Capital, Wyoming Court House. Pop. 1645; of whom 1584 were free, and 61 slaves.

WYOMING, a post-village of Middlebury township, Wyoming co., New York, on Allen's Creek, 44 miles E. of Buffalo. It contains 3 churches, a flourishing academy, 4 stores, a flouring-mill, a furnace, and a water-cure establishment.

WYOMING, a thriving post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna River, 4 miles above Wilkesbarre, is situated in the fertile valley of its own name. Several new buildings have been erected within a few years.

WYOMING, a post-village in Dinwiddie co., Virginia, near Nottaway River, 50 miles S. by W. of Richmond.

WYOMING, a post-village of Bath co., Kentucky, on Licking River, at the mouth of Slate Creek, has 2 stores and 2 mills.

WYOMING, a township of Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 843.

WYOMING, a village of White co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River, about 12 miles N. by E. of Monticello.

WYOMING, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 808.

WYOMING, a post-village in Stark co., Illinois, on Spoon River, 65 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

WYOMING, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 40 miles S.E. by E. of Iowa City.

WYOMING, a post-township in the N. part of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop. 206.

WYOMING COURT HOUSE, capital of Wyoming co., Virginia, about 250 miles W. of Richmond. It is a small place, of recent origin.

WYOMING MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in Luzerne

XAN

county, extends 15 or 20 miles along the S.E. bank of the Susquehanna. Its height is somewhat above 1000 feet.

WYOTA, Wisconsin. See **WIOTA**.

WYRAGHUR, a town of India, in the Deccan, dominions and 80 miles S.E. of Nagpoor, on an affluent of the Wyne-gunga. Pop. 2000.

WYRAN/DISBURY or **WRAYSbury**, rāz/bē-rē, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Windsor branch of the South-Western Railway, 2½ miles S.E. of Datchet.

WYRBALLEN, a town of Poland. See **WIERBISŁOW**.

WYRE, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, formed by many small moorland streams, flows W. and N., expanding into a navigable estuary which joins the Irish Sea at Fleet-wood-upon-Wyre, a new port connected with Preston south-east-ward by a railway 20 miles in length. See **FLEETWOOD**.

WYREKA, a post-office of Putnam co., Missouri.

WYRLEY, GREAT, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

WY/SALL, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WYSOKE-MEYTO, a town of Bohemia. See **HOHENMAUTH**.

WY/SOX, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 3 miles N.E. of Towanda. Pop. 1167.

WYSOX, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. Pop. 636.

WYSSEBROD, a market-town, Bohemia. See **HOHENFURT**.

WYSTYTEN, a town of Poland. See **WISTITTEN**.

WYSZKOW, wish'kov, a small town of Poland, government of Plock, on the Bug, S. of Pultusk. Pop. 2000.

WYSZGOROD, wish-go'rod, a town of Poland, 27 miles E.S.E. of Plock, on the right bank of the Vistula, with an old convent. Pop. 1844.

WYSZTYNIE, wish-tin'yā, or **WYZAYNY**, wis'-nee, a town of Russia, government of Augustowo, county and 30 miles N.W. of Sęzyn, on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1600, mostly Jews.

WYSZTYTTEN. See **WISTITTEN**.

WYTEGRA, a town of Russia. See **VYTEGRA**.

WYTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WYTHE, with, (rhyming with *smith*), a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, has an area estimated at 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Kanawha or New River, and also drained by Reed, Cripple, and Walker's Creeks, and by the sources of Holston River. The greater part of the county is an elevated valley or plateau between the Iron Mountain on the S. and Walker's Mountain on the N.W. Walker's Mountain is a sublime feature in the scenery of this region. The soil is good, well watered, and particularly adapted to grazing. The most abundant minerals are iron ore, lead, stone-coal, limestone, and gypsum. Some silver is found in connexion with the lead. The county is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Formed in 1790, and named in honor of George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Capital, Wytheville. Pop. 12,024; of whom 9839 were free, and 2185 slaves.

WYTHE, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

WYTHEVILLE, with/vil, formerly **EVANSHAM**, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Wythe co., Virginia, on the main road from Baltimore to Nashville, 248 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It is situated in an elevated valley or plateau, among the Alleghany Mountains. It has considerable trade, and contains 5 or 6 churches, 1 bank, with a capital of \$130,000, and 2 newspaper offices. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad passes through the place. Pop. estimated at 900.

WYTIKON, wē-te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles S.E. of Zurich. The French and Austrians fought here in June, 1790.

WYTOONER, one of the Disappointment Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; length 5 miles. Lat. of S.E. point, 14° 12' S., lon. 141° 12' W.

WYTSCHAETE, wit'skē/teh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles S. of Ypres. Pop. 3196.

WYVELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WYVERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WYZAYNY, a town of Poland. See **WYSZTYNIE**.

X

XABARY, a river of South America. See **JABARY**.

XABEA, a town of Spain. See **JABEA**.

XABUGO, a town of Spain. See **JABUGO**.

XACA, a town of Spain. See **JACA**.

XADRAQUE, a town of Spain. See **JADRAQUE**.

XAEN, a city of Spain. See **JAEN**.

XAGUA, a river of Central America. See **JAGUA**.

XAGUA, a bay of Cuba. See **JAGUA**.

XALACHO, a village of Yucatan. See **JALACHO**.

XALAME, a town of Spain. See **JALAME**.

XALAPA, a city of Mexico. See **JALAPA**.

XALISCO, a state of Mexico. See **JALISCO**.

XALON, a river and village of Spain. See **JALON**.

XAMILENA, a town of Spain. See **JAMILENA**.

XAMILTEPEC or **JAMILTEPEC**, ná-meel-tā-pēk', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 70 miles S.S.W. of

Oajaca, capital of a department of its own name, on the Chicometepec. Pop. about 4000.

XANA, LA, a town of Spain. See **JANA**, LA.

XANTEN, kán'ten, **SANTEN** or **SANCTEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Düsseldorf, 15 miles S.E. of Cleves, near the Rhine. Pop. 3080. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, cassimeres, velvets, and cotton; distilleries, breweries, and vinegar factories. It occupies the site of the Roman *Colonia Trajana*.

XANTHI, zan'thee or zán'tee, a mountain of European Turkey, Room-Eles, N.W. of the Gulf of Lagos, Aegean Sea, and rising to 3800 feet in elevation.

XANTHUS, zan'thūs, (Gr. Ξάνθος; Turkish, *Ecken-chai*, *Ächen-chil*.) a small river of Asia Minor, rises in Mount Taurus, and falls into the Mediterranean near Patara. It is navigable for a considerable part of its course.

XANTHUS, a river of Asia Minor. See SCAMANDER.
XANTHUS, an ancient city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, on the E. bank of a river of its own name, 20 miles S.E. of Makree, (Makri,) lat. 36° 21' N., lon. 29° 23' E., consist of temples and tombs, having elaborate bas-reliefs, many of which have been recently deposited in the British Museum.

XAPECO or **CHAPECO**, shá-pá'ko, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, joins the Pelotas to form the Uruguay.

XARAFUEL, a town of Spain. See JARAFUEL.

XARAICEJO, a town of Spain. See JARAICEJO.

XARAMA or **JARAMA**, ná-rá'má, a river of Spain, province of Guadalajara, joins the Henares 10 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, after a S. course of 60 miles.

XARAYES, shá-rí'és, (Sp. pron. ná-rí'és,) the name originally given to certain low tracts of Brazil, situated to the S. of the town of Matto-Grosso or Villa Bella, and annually inundated for three months, over a space of about 240 miles. Much of the water never retires, but forms extensive lakes, abounding in fish, frequented by immense flights of water-fowl, and tenanted by the jacaré, a species of crocodile, of less size than that of Egypt. The grounds not reached by the water are inhabited by the Parecis Indians, from whom the plains and lakes sometimes receive the name of Parecis.

XATIVA or **JATIVA**, Spain. See SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA.

XAUXA, a river and town of Peru. See JAUXA.

XAVALLI, a village of Spain. See JAVALLI NUEVO.

XAVALKUINTO, a town of Spain. See JAVALKUINTO.

XAVIER, an island of Patagonia. See SAINT XAVIER.

XENDAY, shén-dí', or **SENDAY**, sán-dí', a maritime town of Japan, on a bay of its own name, E. coast of Nippon. Lat. 38° 20' N.

XENIA, zee'né-g, a handsome and flourishing town of Xenia township, capital of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, 65 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and 61 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. The town is regularly planned and well built, and contains many handsome residences. The court-house is one of the finest buildings of its class in the state. The surrounding country has an undulating surface, and a fertile soil, and is liberally supplied with water-power, and with excellent limestone. Xenia has an active trade, and the prosperity of the place has been much augmented by the construction of railroads in various directions. Besides the line above named, the following railroads connect at this place:—the Columbus and Xenia; the Lebanon and Xenia; and the Delaware and Xenia; the last two being unfinished. The Dayton Xenia and Belpre Railroad will connect it with Dayton and Chillicothe. It contains several churches, 1 bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township in 1850, 7055; of the village in 1853, estimated at 3500.

XENIA, a small post-village of Clay co., Illinois.

XENIL, a river of Spain. See GENIL.

XERES, a city of Spain. See JERES DE LA FRONTERA.

XERES, a town of Spain. See JEREZ.

XERES or **JEREZ**, ná-ré', a town of Central America, state of Honduras, S. of Comayagua.

XERES-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS. See JEREZ-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS.

XEROS, GULF OF. See SAROS, GULF OF.

XERTE, a town and river of Spain. See JERTE.

XERTIGNY, sár'teen'yee', a market-town of France, department of Vosges, 9 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. in 1832, 3837, partly employed in forges and blast-furnaces.

XEXUI, a river of Paraguay. See JEXUY.

XILO-CASTRON, see'lo-ká'stron or xe-lo'ká-trom, (anc. *Aggra?*) a maritime village of Greece, government and 24 miles W.N.W. of Corinth, at the mouth of the Xilo-Castron, in the Gulf of Corinth. It has an active trade in currants.

XILOCO, a river of Spain. See JILOCO.

XILON, a river of Spain. See JILON.

XIMENA, a town of Spain. See JIMENA.

XIMENA, a town of Spain. See JIMENA DE LA FRONTERA.

XIMERA DE LIVAR. See JIMERA DE LIVAR.

XIMO, one of the Japanese Islands. See KIOO-SHO.

XINGU or **CHINGU**, shing-goo', a river of Brazil, provinces of Matto-Grosso and Pará, and one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon, rises near lat. 15° S., lon. 59° W., and after a N. course of 1300 miles, joins the Amazon, 240 miles W. of Para.

XIONZ, xee'onts, a town, Prussian Poland, 28 miles S.E. of Posen, with manufactures of linens and leather. Pop. 1140.

XIXIMANI, a suburb of the city of Cartagena, New Grenada. See CARTAGENA.

XIXONA, a town of Spain. See JIXONA.

XIZ, sheez, or SHIZ, Arabian name of the first temple and city of Atropatenian Ecbatana, identified by Major Rawlinson with TUKHTI SULEIMAN.

XOA, a state of Abyssinia. See SHOÁ.

XOCHICALCO, ho-che-kál'ko, a ruined pyramid, 60 miles S. by W. of the city of Mexico.

XOCHIMILCO, ho-che-meel'ko, a village of the confederacy and department of Mexico, on the Lake of Xochimilco, 3 miles S.E. of Mexico, and once an Aztec town of importance.

XOCHITEPEC, ho-che-tá-pék', a village of the confederacy and state of Mexico, nearly 60 miles S.W. of the city of Mexico.

XODAR, a town of Spain. See JODAR.

XORELLA ISLANDS. See XULLA.

XORQUERA, a town of Spain. See JORQUERA.

XORULLO or **XURULLO**, a volcano of the Mexican Confederation. See JORULLO.

XUANDAI, shoo-án-dí', a fine harbor of Anam. Further India, province and 20 miles N.E. of Phu-yen, on the Cochinchina coast. Lat. 13° 22' N.

XUBERA, a town of Spain. See JUBERA.

XUBRIQUE LA NUEVA. See JUBRIQUE LA NUEVA.

XUCAR, a river of Spain. See JUCAR.

XUCARAY, hoo-ká-rí', a river of South America, Ecuador, tributary to the Amazon.

XUCHITAN, a town of Mexico. See JUCHITAN.

XULLA, zool'á. **ZULLA** or **ZORELLA ISLANDS**, a group in the Malay Archipelago, 70 miles E. of Celebes, and comprising Talyabo, Mangola, and Zulla-Bessey, which last is about 35 miles in length.

XUMILLA, a town of Spain. See JUMILLA.

XYNARA, xín'á-rá, (?) a village of the island of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. It has a Roman Catholic seminary, and is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Y

Y (Dutch, *Het y.*) a branch of the Zuyder-Zee, Netherlands, extending inland 16 miles W. to Beverwyk; average breadth 2 miles. On its S. side is the city of Amsterdam, W. of which it communicates with the Haarlem Lake and the Leyden Canal.

YABLONEV, IABLONEV or JABLONEV, yá-blo-név', a market-town of Russia, government of Poltava, on the Orshitsa, 20 miles W.S.W. of Loobny. Pop. 1000.

YABLONOI, IABLONOI or JABLONOI (yá-blo-noi') **MOUNTAINS**, a chain in East Asia, forming a part of the boundary line between Siberia and Manchuria, continuous E. with the Stanovoi Mountains, which see.

YACHIL IERMAK or **YACHIL IERMAK**. See YESHIL IERMAK.

YADKIN, a large river of North Carolina, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge in Caldwell county. Its direction at first is E.N.E. until it approaches the E. border of Surry county, below which it flows in a south south-easterly course, and, entering the state of South Carolina about 10 miles above Cheraw, takes the name of the Great Pedee, (which see.) The Yadkin is a beautiful and rapid stream, and rolls down a large volume of water, but the current is obstructed by numerous shoals and rocky rapids. The Narrows of the Yadkin, near the mouth of Uharce River, is one of the most remarkable natural objects in the state, and worthy of the attention of tourists. The waters, which a little above were spread over a channel from 400 to 600 yards wide, are here compressed within a mountain gorge, which varies from 60 to 100 feet in width, and is about 1 mile long, and 40 or 50 feet deep. Gold-mines are worked in several places along this river.

feet deep. Gold-mines are worked in several places along this river.

YADKIN, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina: area estimated at 310 square miles. The Yadkin River, from which it derives its name, forms its northern boundary, and Deep Creek flows through it. The surface is diversified; the soil produces Indian corn, oats, and pastures. Iron ore is found in the county. Formed from Surry in 1850-51. Capital, Wilson.

YADKINVILLE, a post-office, Yadkin co., North Carolina.

YADRIN, IADRIN or JADRIN, yá-dreen', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles W. of Kazan. Pop. 1750.

YAPA or **YAFFA**, a town of Palestine. See JAFFA.

YAPA or **YAFFA**, yá'fá, a village of Palestine, pashalik of Acre, 2 miles S.E. of Nazareth, probably the *Japhia* of Scripture.

YAGOTIN, IAGOTIN or JAGOTIN, yá-go-teen', a large market-town of Russia, government and 138 miles W.N.W. of Poltava.

YAGUA, yá'gwá, a village of South America, New Grenada, department of Cundinamarca, province and 70 miles S. of Neyva.

YAGUACHE, yá'gwá'chá, a village of South America, Ecuador, department and 18 miles N.E. of Guayaquil.

YAGUANIQUE, yá'gwá-noe'ká, a port of Cuba, on its N coast, 40 miles N.E. of Baracoa.

YAGUI. See YAQUI.

YAIK, a river of Russia. See URAL.

YAKHVA, IAKHVA or JAKHWA, yâ/vâ, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Tobolsk, lat. 61° N., lon. 67° E., and, flowing nearly due S., joins the Konda at Markon, after a course of about 130 miles.

YAKOONO SEEMA or YAKOUNO SIMA, yâ-koo'no se-mâ, also written **JAKUNO SIMA**, an island of Japan, 40 miles S. of Kioo-Sioo. Lat. 30° 23' N., lon. 130° 30' E. Length 20 miles, breadth 8 miles. The surface is level and wooded.

YAKOOTSK, YAKOUTSK, IAKOUTSK or YAKUTSK, and **JAKUTSK**, yâ'kootsk', a vast province of Siberia, occupying most of its E. half from lat. 54° N., and between lon. 105° and 164° E., having W. the government of Yeniseisk, S. Irkutsk, and the Yablonoi Mountains separating it from Manchouria, E. the province of Okhotsk and the Tchoukchee country, and N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands of Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Pop. estimated at 248,000 Yakoots, with 5000 Russians and Cossacks, half of whom reside in the capital town. The surface is mountainous in the S., and watered by the Upper Lena and its affluents the Aldan and Vitim, which latter forms the frontier on the side of Irkutsk. In the N. it is an immense level, traversed by the Lena, Yana, Indighirka, and Kolyma Rivers. In some parts, rye, barley, and small quantities of other grains are raised, and large herds of cattle are reared near Yakootsk; but in most of its extent this province is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Next to cattle and game, salmon and other fish, iron, salt, and tallow, are the chief products. Coal is stated to exist in some places on the Upper Lena. The principal trade is in furs and walrus teeth. The government revenue, which does not equal the expenditure, consists chiefly of \$432,000 of yasack, and \$158,400 as duty on the sale of native spirits. After Yakootsk, the capital, the principal villages are Amginsk, Olekminsk, Vilholsk, and Ujansk.

YAKOOTSK, YAKOUTSK, YAKUTSK or JAKUTSK, a town, and the great commercial emporium of East Siberia, capital of the above province, on the Lena. Lat. 62° N., lon. 129° 44' E. Mean annual temperature 13° 5; winter, 36° 3; summer, 61° 7 Fahrenheit. Estimated population 7000, half of whom are Russians, and the rest native Yakoots and others. It stands on a plain surrounded by lofty heights. The streets present a singular aspect, being composed of houses of European structure, standing apart, while the intervening spaces are occupied by winter yurts or huts of the northern nomades, with earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides, and windows of ice. The principal buildings are a large stone cathedral, another church, a great stone market-place, and a wooden fort with four half-sunk towers. The trade is of great importance. Caravans with Chinese and European goods brought from Irkutsk by the boats on the Lena, proceed every year over the mountains to Okhotsk, and also collect the produce of the whole line of coast on the Polar Sea between the parallels of 70° and 74°, from the mouth of the Lena to the farthest point inhabited by the Tchoukchees. One of the principal articles of this latter trade are the skins of the polar fox. The Yookajoes (Yukajus) and Tchoukchees also dispose of the skins of the wild reindeer which they kill in summer. Another important article is the fossil ivory, obtained from the numerous antediluvian animals which are found buried in the deep alluvium of the Lena and its tributaries, and along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Much of the trade is in the hands of the American Trade Company, who have here one of their most important factories. Important fairs are held four times a year. In some years, furs to the value of \$1,800,000 have been collected at a single annual fair.

YAKOVA, IACOVA or JAKOVA, yâ-ko'vâ, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pashalic and 67 miles E.N.E. of Scutari, on the White Drin. Pop. 18,000.

YALDING, yaw'ding, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, and on a branch of the South-Eastern Railway, 5½ miles S.W. of Maidstone.

YALE COLLEGE. See NEW HAVEN.

YALE, a post-office of Jasper co., Illinois.

YALI, yâ'lee, (anc. *Istros*?) a small island off the S.E. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Kos, 7 miles S. of Kos.

YALLOBUSHA or YALARUSHA, yâ'la-booshâ, a river in the N. part of Mississippi, rising in Chickasaw county, flows first nearly westward and then south-westerly to Lefflore, on the W. border of Carroll county, where it unites with the Tallahatchee River to form the Yazoo. During high water, i. e., in winter, it is navigable by steamboats to Grondola, a distance of 90 miles.

YALLOBUSHA, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 940 square miles. It is intersected by the navigable river Yallobusha, from which it derives its name, and also drained by its affluent the Loosacoonia. The surface is nearly level; the soil is very fertile, especially in the swamp lands near the W. border. In 1850 this county produced 65,824 bushels of beans and peas, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States except Hinds county, Mississippi. It is intersected by the Mississippi Central Railroad, now in progress. This county is a part of the tract called the Chickasaw Cession,

which was ceded by the Indians to the state, and settled by the whites about 1836. Capital, Coffeeville. Pop. 17,258; of whom 8661 were free, and 8597 slaves.

YALO, yâ'lo, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Gaza, on a hill 12 miles N.W. of Jerusalem, and supposed by Robinson to occupy the site of the ancient *Ajalon*.

YA-LONG-KIANG, yâ long ke-ang', a river of the Chinese Empire, East Thibet and China, province of So-chuen, after a generally S. course of 600 miles joins the Yang-tse-kiang, near lat. 26° 35' N., lon. 102° E.

YA-LONG-KIANG, a river of the Chinese Empire, Corea, flows W. and enters the Yellow Sea. Course, 130 miles.

YALOU-KIANG or YA-LOU-KIANG, yâ loo ke-ang', a river of the Chinese Empire, flows S.W., separating Corea from the province of Leno-tong, and enters the Yellow Sea, after a course estimated at 300 miles.

YALOUTROVOSK, IALOUTROVOSK or JALUTROWOSK, yâ-loo-tro-vosk', written also **IALOUTOROVSK, JALUTOROVSK** and **JALUTOROVSK**, a town of Siberia, government and 120 miles S.S.W. of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Isset and Tobol Rivers. Pop. 2000.

YALPOOKH, IALPOUKH or JALPUCH, yâ'pook', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Bessarabia, flows S., and after a course of 80 miles, expands into a lake of the same name. Principal affluent, the Lunge.

YALPOOKH, IALPOUKH or JALPUCH, a lake of Russia, formed by the expansion of the above river, in the S. of the government of Bessarabia; about 36 miles long by 6 miles broad, and communicating with the Danube by several mouths.

YALTA, IALTA or JALTA, yâ'tâ, a small seaport town of the Crimea, South Russia, circle of Simferopol. It was large and prosperous until destroyed by an earthquake in the 15th century. The new town, rebuilt on the ruins, has a custom-house, post-office, good harbor, and small quay. It is a chief station for the Odessa steamers, and is improving.

YAMA, IAMA or JAMA, yâ'mâ, a river of Siberia, rises in the E. side of the Stanovoi Mountains, government of Okhotsk, flows E.S.E. and falls into the Gulf of Yamsk, a part of the Sea of Okhotsk. Length 80 miles.

YAMASKA, yâ-mâ'skâ, a county of Canada East, has an area of 285 square miles. It is centrally situated, and drained by the Nicolet, St. Francis, and Yamaska Rivers, entering Lake St. Peter, which bounds it on the N.W. Pop. 14,748. Capital, Yamaska.

YAMASKA, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Yamaska, on the Yamaska River, 56 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 600.

YAMBIRI, a river of Peru. See PAUCARTAMBO.

YAMBO, a port of Arabia. See YEMMO.

YAMBOLI, IAMBOLI or JAMBOLI, yâ'm-bo-le, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, 56 miles N. of Adrianople, on the Tondja. It has several mosques, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

YAMBOURG, IAMBourg or JAMBURG, yâ'm'bôurg, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Looga. Pop. 1500.

YAM HILL, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The soil in the E. part is fertile. In 1850 the county produced 33,101 pounds of wool; the greatest quantity produced by any county in the territory. P. 1513.

YAMINA, yâ-mee'nâ or yâ'me-nâ, a town of Central Africa, state of Hambarra, on the Joliba River. Lat. 12° 40' N., lon. 6° 50' W.

YAMMIE or YAMMY, a town of Central Africa, Ashantee dominion, 70 miles N.W. of Coomassie.

YAMPARAES, a town of Bolivia, department and 20 miles N.W. of Chuquisaca, capital of a province, on an affluent of the Pileomayo.

YAMPOL, IAMPOL or JAMPOL, yâ'm/pol, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 75 miles E.S.E. of Kamienka, on the Dniester. Pop. 2457.

YAMSK, IAMSK or JAMSK, yâ'msk, a maritime town of East Siberia, on the Gulf of Yamsk, an inlet of the Gulf of Jihirinsk, 380 miles E. of Okhotsk.

YANA, IANA or JANA, yâ'nâ, a river of Siberia, which rises in the government of Yakootsk, in the N. slope of the Tukanan Mountains, near lat. 66° N., and after a course of nearly 600 miles, falls by several mouths into the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 72° N., lon. 137° E. Its principal affluents are the Adiga, Dulrahik, Shemanova, and Bootaktai, (Butaktai.)

YANAON, yâ'nâ'ôw', a village, and one of the French colonial possessions in India, on its E. or Coromandel Coast, at the Delta of the Godavery River, and accessible from the sea by vessels of 200 tons burden, 22 miles N.N.E. of Pondicherry. Its district, extending for 6 miles along the Godavery, has an area of 8147 acres, about half being under cultivation. Pop. 6820.

YANBO. See YEMMO.

YANBUKY, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee: area estimated at 380 square miles. It is intersected by Nolachucky River. The county is a mountainous region between the Blue Ridge on the E., and



YAR/DOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

YARBOROUGH, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

YARCOMBE, yar'kūm, a village and parish of England, co. of Devon, 6 miles W. of Chard.

YARDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

YARDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester. Population partly employed in extensive tile-works.

YARDLEY GO'BIONS, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Stony Stratford. Pop. 689.

YARDLEY-HA'STINGS, a village and parish of England, co. and 8 miles E.S.E. of Northampton. It has a very ancient Norman church, with a square tower. Pop. 1210.

YARDLEYSVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 128 miles E. of Harrisburg. It contains several stores.

YARDVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

YARE, (anc. *Gariensis*?) a river of England, co. of Norfolk, passes Norwich where it becomes navigable, and enters the North Sea 2½ miles S. of Great Yarmouth, after having expanded into Bredonwater, which receives the rivers Bure and Waveney.

YARENGA, IARENGA or JARENGA, yâ-rên/gâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Vologda, flows S. past the town of Yarensk, and, after a course of nearly 90 miles, joins the Vitebegda.

YARENSK, a town of Russia. See YARANSK.

YARENSK, IARENSK, JARENSK, yâ-rênsk, or YARANSK, a town of Russia, government and 365 miles E.N.E. of Vologda. Pop. 1000.

YARKAND, yar'kând', or YARKUND, yar'künd', a flourishing city, and the present capital of Chinese Toorkistan, in a fertile plain, on the Yarkand River, 140 miles S.E. of Kashgar, in lat. 38° 19' N., lon. 76° 7' 45" E. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and entered by five gates, outside of which are some very straggling suburbs, and a stone citadel on the S. Another and much larger citadel within the walls is now all but abandoned. Its houses are built of stone and clay, and mostly of one story; its streets are intersected by canals and aqueducts. It has two large bazaars, besides inferior ones, many caravansaries and mosques, and 10 or 12 large Mohammedan colleges. It is said to be more extensive than Kashgar, and is now the chief emporium of the trade between the Chinese Empire and the countries beyond its W. frontier. The native merchants are not permitted to pass beyond its province, either toward Tibet or Independent Toorkistan; and strict vigilance is maintained by the Chinese to prevent Europeans from entering the territory; but traders from Bokhara, Budukshan, Kokan, &c., pass the mountains to Yarkand with the produce of those countries, slaves, King-bees, horses, and European goods; these they exchange for tea, silks, and other China produce, fruits, and shawl-wool, great quantities of which last are sent to the W. and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Turks or Oozbeks, and Mohammedans; among them are, however, some Kimauks or Persians, Calmucks, Armenian Christians, and about 200 Chinese traders; the Mohammedans bear the character of being peculiarly tolerant. About 7000 Chinese troops, partly Mantchoos and Mongols, under two commandants, garrison Yarkand, which is the principal military post of the Chinese on the W.; they are located both in the citadel and in detached cantonments outside of the city; and are partially recruited from the Tungani, a race of people in the vicinity, who enter the service, while youths, for a period of 14 or 15 years. The civil government is vested in a Mohammedan hakim-beg or *vung*, who is always a native Oozbek. Yarkand is a great mart for horses, and horse-flesh is sold in its markets at the same price as mutton. The vicinity is thickly interspersed with villages and mulberry plantations, and it feeds large flocks of fat-tailed sheep and Cashmere goats. The population of the city is probably about 100,000, exclusive of troops.

YARKAND RIVER or YARKIANG, yar'ko-dng', a river which rises on the N. side of the Karakorum Mountains, flows mostly N.E., and near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30' E., unites with the Kashgar, Aksou, and Yu-rung-kash, to form the Tarim, which finally enters a lake of the desert of Gold. Total course 500 miles.

YARK/HILL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

YARKIANG. See YARKAND RIVER.

YARKUND, a town of Toorkistan. See YARKAND.

YARLESIDE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

YARLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

YARM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, 9 miles E.S.E. of Darlington. Pop. in 1851, 572. Its commerce has declined with the rise of Stockton, but it exports salmon and other provisions to London.

YAR/MOUTH, GREAT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on its E. coast, on the Norfolk Railway, 19 miles E. of Norwich. Lat. of church, 52° 38' 5" N., lon. 1° 43' 7" E. It stands on a narrow slip of land between the sea and the river Yare, across which it communicates by a drawbridge with South-Town, or Little Yarmouth, and with Gorleston. The town was formerly enclosed by an ancient wall. It con-

sists chiefly of 4 parallel streets, and a number of cross-lanes. The quay, considered one of the finest in Britain, extends along the river for about 1 mile, and here are the best private dwellings, with the Town-hall, Council Chamber, and the Star Inn, once the residence of the regicide Bradshaw. The parish church of St. Nicholas, founded in the reign of William Rufus, is one of the largest in the kingdom, and contains many monuments of distinguished families; St. Peter's is a new church in the Tudor style; St. George's is also a fine church. Some remains exist of convents, suppressed at the Reformation; and here are chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, Friends, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and a Jews' synagogue. The borough jail, theatre, custom-house, large warehouses, the Nelson Column, 144 feet in height, are among the other principal structures. The charities comprise a hospital for children, and grammar school, Warren's general relief fund, &c. On the coast are several batteries, barracks for 1000 men, a pier, and Victoria Suburb, with several public gardens and promenade, and a suspension bridge has been constructed over the North Water. The harbor is in the Yare, and is accessible by vessels of about 300 tons. The exports are agricultural produce, malt, herrings, and other fish, to the Mediterranean and West Indies. Yarmouth is the great seat of the English herring fishery, in which about 250 vessels, and 3000 hands belonging to the port, are employed; many hands are likewise engaged in the deep-sea fishing, the produce of which is forwarded daily to London by railway. In 1851 there were registered at Yarmouth 329 sailing vessels under 50 tons burden, aggregate tonnage 9305; 325 vessels above 50 tons, aggregate tonnage 35,606; and 13 steamers, tonnage 1920. The same year there entered 2642 coasters, tonnage 198,218; and 192 steamers, tonnage 28,091; and cleared 1017, tonnage 64,484, and 180 steamers, tonnage 27,677. In the colonial and foreign trade there entered 269 vessels, tonnage 24,977; and cleared 82, tonnage 5240. Yarmouth sends two members to Parliament. At a remote period, the ground on which Yarmouth stands formed part of the bed of a great estuary, which extended as far as Norwich. It first became firm and habitable ground about the year 1008. The mouth of the Yare has been, within the last five centuries, diverted about 4 miles to the S. Immediately off Yarmouth, and parallel to the shore, is a great range of sandbanks, the shape of which varies slowly from year to year, and often suddenly after great storms. Ship-building is extensively carried on, and a manufactory of crapes and silk goods employs about 500 persons. Yarmouth communicates by steam-packets with London, Hull, and many ports of less consequence on the E. coast. Near it are the ruins of Caister Castle, and the Roman station *Gariannonum*. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 30,879.—The YARMOUTH ROADS are between the coast and a line of outer sandbanks, marked by buoys and floating-lights.

YARMOUTH, a maritime and market-town and parish of England, Isle of Wight, on its N.W. coast, at the mouth of the Yare, 9 miles W. of Newport, and opposite Lymington, to which it has a ferry. Pop. 372. The town is well built, and has at its W. extremity a fort built by Henry VIII. on the site of an ancient monastery. The trade is mostly confined to the export of fine sand for glass-making, and the import of coals, timber, and provisions.

YAR/MOUTH, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 12 miles from Augusta. The Grand Trunk Railway is here intersected by the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. P. 2144.

YARMOUTH, a post-township in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, extends across Cape Cod, 70 miles S.E. of Boston. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of salt and in the fisheries. In 1851, 14 vessels and 169 men and boys were employed in the mackerel fishery. The quantity of mackerel inspected during the year was 3235 barrels. Pop. 2596.

YARMOUTH, a county at the western extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic, and intersected by Tusket River. The coasts are deeply indented, and the surface is extremely diversified with mountains, rivers, and lakes. Capital, Yarmouth. Pop. in 1851, 13,142.

YARMOUTH, a seaport town near the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, capital of the above county, on a small bay setting up from the Atlantic, about 130 miles S.W. of Halifax. The surrounding country is fertile, and well cultivated. On Cape Fourcher, a short distance to the W. of the entrance to the harbor, is a lighthouse, containing a revolving light, 135 feet above the sea.

YARMOUTH PORT, a post-village in Yarmouth township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, situated on the N. shore of the peninsula. It contains several churches, a bank, and a newspaper office.

YARNESNOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

YARNFON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

YAROO-DZANG-BO-TSUO or YARU-DZANG-BO-TSU, yâ-roo' dzang bo tsuo, ("Clear River of the West,") the principal river of Tibet Proper, which it traverses in nearly its entire length from W. to E. It rises about lon. 82° E., and between lat. 30° and 31° N., flows E., receiving in Farther Tibet five considerable affluents from the N. and as many from the S., on the last of which, near its mouth



YBA

YBA, *ce'ed*, a maritime village of the island of Luzon, Philippines, 80 miles N.W. of Manila.

YBBS, a town and river of Lower Austria. See *IPS*.

YBSITZ, a market-town of Austria. See *IVATTA*.

YBERRA, a lake of South America. See *IBERRA*.

YBERG, *IBERai*, *ce'bano*, or *IBRIG*, *ce'brid*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.E. of Schwytz, with medicinal springs. Pop. 1600.

YBICUY, *o-be-kwee'*, a river of South America, Uruguay, rises on the Brazilian frontier, and joins the Paraguay River opposite Yapegu, after a W. course of 200 miles.

YCA, a town and province of Peru. See *ICA*.

YCACUS, *e-ká'kooe*, **CAPE**, a headland on the N. coast of Cuba, bounding the Bay of Matanzas on the N.E. Lat. 23° 9' N., lon. 81° 10' W.

YE, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, formerly capital of a province, on the Tenasserim Coast. Further India, on the river Ye, near its mouth, in the Indian Ocean, 90 miles S.E. of Maulmain.

YE, a river of British India, has a short course, but is navigable by boats for about 20 miles from the ocean.

YEADON, a township, England, co. of York, West Riding.

YEALMPTON, *yelmpton*, a village and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Yealm, here navigable and crossed by a bridge. It has a ruin, said to have been a palace of the Saxon kings. Pop. 1156.

YEBENES, *yá'nd-né*, a market-town of Spain, province and 21 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. 3063.

YEBLERON, *yá'bligh-rén'*, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles N.W. of Yvetot. P. 1187.

YEBUAH, a small and lofty island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, 15 miles N.W. of Moolah.

YECLA, *yá'klá*, a town of Spain, province and 44 miles N. of Murcia. Pop. 9333. It stands at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined Moorish castle. It has many brandy distilleries.

YEDDINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

YEDDO, **YEDO** or **JEDDO**, *yéd'do*, written also *IEDO*, a city and the second capital of Japan, it being the residence of the *Shogun*, or military emperor, on the Gulf of Yeddo, S.E. coast of the island of Nippon. Lat. 35° 40' N., lon. 139° 40' E. Pop. 1,500,000. It is stated to be enclosed by a trench, and intersected by numerous canals and branches of a river, navigable for vessels of moderate burden. It has a fortified palace with very extensive grounds, many noble residences ornamented externally with sculptures and painting, some large temples and other public edifices, and numerous conventual establishments; but its dwellings are mostly of wood, and it suffers frequently from destructive fires. The Imperial Library is said to contain 150,000 volumes. The Dutch have long had a commercial mission here, and both the Americans and British have recently concluded treaties, from which important results may be expected. Outside of the city are two large suburbs.

YEDDO, **GULF OF**, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the S.E. coast of the island of Nippon, Japan. Length, S. to N., 70 miles, breadth at entrance 40 miles. At its N. extremity are the city of Yeddo and the mouths of several rivers.

YEH-TCHANG or **YI-TCHANG**, a town of China, province of Hoo-po.

YEH-TCHOO or **YI-TCHOU**, *yee'choo'*, a town of China, province of Shan-toong, capital of a department, on the Y-ho, 140 miles S.E. of Tsee nan.

YEFREMOV, **IEFREMOV** or **JEPREMOW**, *yéf'ra-mov'*, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles S.E. of Tula. Pop. 7366. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has several suburbs, numerous churches, and 4 annual fairs.

YEFTEREVSKAIA, **IEFTEREVSKAIA** or **JEFTEREVSKAJA**, *yéf'tá-rév-ská'*, a market-town of South Russia, in the Don Cossack country, on the Medveditsa, 225 miles N.E. of Novo-Teherkask. Pop. about 1000.

YEGEN or **YEXEN**, *yá-sén'*, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 45 miles from Granada, on the S. side of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 1013.

YEGORLYK or **JEGORLYK**, *yá-gor-lik'*, a river of Russia, rises in a N. branch of the mountains of Caucasus, near the frontiers of Circassia, and joins the Manitch about 30 miles W. of Manitch or Lake Bol-limen, after a course of about 190 miles.

YEGORJEVSK or **JEGORJEVSK**, *yá-gor-yé'vsk'*, or **JEGORJEVSK**, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles N.W. of Riazan. Pop. 1106.

YEGUA (*yég'wa* or *yá'wá*) **CREEK**, an affluent of the Brazos, is formed by three branches, the First, Second, and Third Yegua, which unite on the N. boundary of Washington county. It follows that boundary until it enters the river, about 5 miles N.E. of Independence.

YEIA, **IEIA** or **JEIA**, *yá'yá*, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Caucasus, near Dnitrievsk. flows first N.W. and then W., and falls into a bay on the N.E. side of the Sea of Azof, after a course of about 140 miles.

YELJUBBI, *ye-júb-bee*, a large commercial town of South Abyssinia, Amhara, district of Gojam, N. of the Abai River.

YEL

YEKATERINBOORG, **IEKATERINBOURG**, **JEKATERINENBURG**, *yá-ká-tá-re-nén-boong'*, or **EKATERINBURG**, (i. e. "Catherine's borough,") a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the Ural mining district, on the E. side of the Ural Mountains, government and 170 miles S.E. of Perm; lat. 56° 50' 14" N., lon. 60° 34' 44" E., on both banks of the Isset, at an elevation of about 860 feet above sea-level. The streets are long and straight but unpaved, having, however, planks or logs laid on each side for foot-passengers. The principal street runs parallel with the river, and is crossed by numerous smaller streets, leading directly to the bank of the Isset. A number of the houses are of wood, but there are also a great many of stone, built in a handsome and substantial style, and possessing as much internal comfort as exterior elegance. On the S.E. bank of the river, the buildings are spread over an extensive plain, which is connected with the city by a handsome bridge; these buildings include the Government magazines, mills, factories, &c., and enclose an extensive square or market-place. On the opposite side the streets are spacious and elegant, and the stone edifices, the habitations of merchants and mine proprietors, exceedingly handsome. The cutting, polishing, and engraving of precious stones, forms a principal branch of industry in Yekaterinboorg, and the art is here brought to the greatest perfection. Parties of exiles frequently pass through the town, amounting in number yearly, it is stated, to 5000. Pop. 15,000.

YEKATERININSKOI or **JEKATERININSKOI**, *yá-ká-tá-re-nin-skoí'*, a market-town of Russia, government and N.E. of Viatka.

YEKATERINODAR, **IEKATERINODAR** or **JEKATERINODAR**, *yá-ká-tá-re-no-dan'*, written also **EKATERINODAR**, a town of Russia, capital of the country of the Black Sea or Tchernomorski Cossacks, on the left bank of the Kuban, about 100 miles above its mouth, and 135 miles S. of Azof. Yekaterinodar is the seat of the Cossack Hetman, and other authorities for the district. On every side is swamp and morass, forming a mud defence to the town, in which carriage, horse, and traveller often stick fast for many hours. P. 6000.

YEKATERINOGRAD, **IEKATERINOGRAD** or **JEKATERINOGRAD**, *yá-ká-tá-re-no-grád'*, written also **EKATERINOGRAD**, a town and fortress of Russia, government of Caucasus, 20 miles W. of Mosdok, on the left bank of the Terek, lat. 43° 40' N., lon. 43° 55' E. This is the most important military post of the Cossacks of the line, and was founded in 1777 by Prince Potemkin, to whose memory a stone triumphal arch was here erected by the Empress Catherine II. Pop. about 5000.

YEKATERINOPOL, a market-town of Russia, government and 103 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 1000.

YEKATERINOSLAV, **IEKATERINOSLAV** or **JEKATERINOSLAV**, *yá-ká-tá-re-no-slav'*, written also **EKATERINOSLAV** and **EKATERINOSLAW**, a government of South Russia; lat. 47° to 49° 20' N., lon. 33° 30' to 39° 40' E.; having a separate portion in Don Cossacks, at the mouth of the Don; area 25,610 square miles. It is divided into two sections by the Dnieper, about three-fourths lying E., and one-fourth W. of that river. The E. portion belongs to the steppe country of South Russia, being flat, monotonous, without trees, often without water, and with a lean saliferous soil. The W. portion is more undulating, and more fruitful. The minerals are granite, lime, chalk, salt, and garnets. Wheat, spelt, barley, and oats are raised in quantity sufficient for local consumption; and hemp, flax, poppies, peas, vegetables, and fruits are also cultivated. The chief wealth of the government consists in its innumerable herds of horses, oxen, sheep, many of them merino, goats, and swine. Bees yield a large return; and the silk culture is carried on by the Greeks at Mariopol, and the Armenians at Nakhchivan. Some cloth, leather, candles, and beer are made, and some tallow-smelting carried on; and there are no less than 225 distilleries. The government is divided into 7 districts. Capital, Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 902,363.

YEKATERINOSLAV, **IEKATERINOSLAV**, **JEKATERINOSLAV**, **EKATERINOSLAV** or **EKATERINOSLAW**, a fortified town of South Russia, capital of the government of its own name, 820 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg, near the right bank of the Dnieper; lat. 48° 27' 50" N., lon. 35° 5' 53" E. Pop. 13,500. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary and manufactures of cloth and silks. It was founded by the Empress Catherine II. in 1764.

YEKATERINSKAIA, **IEKATERINSKAIA** or **JEKATERINSKAJA**, *yá-ká-tá-rin-skiá'*, a market-town of Russia, Don Cossack country, on the Donets, 50 miles N.N.E. of Novo-Teherkask. Pop. 1000.

YEKATERINSKAIA, a market-town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 20 miles N.W. of Novoi Oskol.

YEKATERINSTADT, **JEKATERINSTADT**, *yá-ká-tá-reen-stádt'*, or **YEKATERINOGRAD**, a village of Russia, government and 45 miles N.E. of Saratov, on the Volga.

YELABOOGA, **IELABOUGA** or **JELABUGA**, *yá-lá-boogá'*, a town of Russia, government and 210 miles S.S.E. of Viatka, on the Kama, near a small lake. Near it are the



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by the gettry of North England, as a kind of northern metropolis. It communicates by the Great North of England Railway with Darlington, Durham, and Newcastle; by the York and North Midland Railway with Sheffield and Derby; and by other railways with Whitby, Hull, and Scarborough, &c. Races are held three times annually, about 1 mile south of the city.

The origin of York is so ancient as to be almost lost in fable. Under the Romans it was the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, and other emperors, and the funeral obsequies of Severus, who died here A. D. 212, are supposed to have been performed on Silvers Hill, W. of the city. Under the Saxons it was successively the capital of the kingdoms of Northumbria and Deira. Edwin, King of Northumbria, decreed it an archiepiscopal see in 624. In the 8th century its diocesan school attracted students not only from all parts of the kingdom, but from France and Germany, and sent out scholars who afterwards acquired a European fame. In aftertimes it makes a distinguished figure in almost all the great epochs and events of English history. It suffered greatly for opposing William the Conqueror. In the civil wars it sided actively with the king, but it was equally noted for its opposition to the arbitrary decrees of James II. As a borough it is governed by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors; and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Among its distinguished natives were Alcuin, the pupil of Bede, and tutor to the family of Charlemagne; Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London; Sir T. Herbert, the Oriental traveller; Flaxman, the sculptor; and William Etty, the painter.

YORK, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 820 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Saco and Ossipee Rivers, on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and the Salmon Falls River runs along its S.W. border, separating it from New Hampshire. The sea-coast has many good harbors, and ship-building is extensively carried on. This county has several streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is rough and uneven, and the soil on the sea-coast rocky, but in some portions of the interior it is more fertile. In 1850 the county produced 511,773 bushels of potatoes, the greatest quantity produced in any county in the state. It is intersected by the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, and by the route of the York and Cumberland Railroad, unfinished. Named from York, a county in England. Capital, Alfred. Pop. 90,093.

YORK, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 925 square miles. The Susquehanna River forms its entire boundary on the N.E.; it is also intersected by Conewago and Codorus Creeks, and bounded on the N.W. by Yellow Breeches Creek. The surface is diversified by minor mountain ridges, called South Mountain, Conewago, and Pigeon Hills. The soil is generally good, and part of it is excellent, and highly cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 418,555 pounds of tobacco, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the state. The creeks furnish extensive motive power. Quarries of limestone, slate, and sandstone, suitable for building, are worked. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad connects at York with the York and Cumberland Railroad. The York and Wrightsville and the Hanover Branch Railroads are included in the county. Organized in 1749. Capital, York. Pop. 57,450.

YORK, a county of Virginia, is situated in the S.E. part, at the entrance of York River into Chesapeake Bay, which together forms its N.E. boundary. The area is 70 square miles. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and much of the soil is fertile. Large quantities of oysters are taken in York River, and exported to the Northern cities. Capital, Yorktown. Pop. 4460, of whom 2279 were free, and 2181 slaves.

YORK, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Catawba forms its boundary on the E. and N.E., the Broad River on the W., and it is drained by Buffalo, Allison's, King's, and Fishing Creeks. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The most remarkable elevation is King's Mountain, on the northern border, near which a victory was gained by the American troops over the British in 1780. The soil in some parts is productive. The district contains iron ore of fine quality and in great abundance; gold is found in one or two localities; a rich deposit of manganese has recently been discovered at the foot of King's Mountain, and limestone underlies a considerable part of the surface. It is intersected by the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and in part by the King's Mountain Railroad. Capital, Yorkville. Pop. 19,533, of whom 11,426 were free, and 8007 slaves.

YORK, a post-village, township, and port of entry of York county, Maine, on the N. or left bank of York River, about 45 miles S.W. of Portland, and 9 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. The village is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles. It has considerable commercial advantages, the harbor being commodious, and the river navigable to this point, (14 miles from the ocean,) for vessels

of 250 tons burden. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 1835 tons enrolled and licensed. York was incorporated in 1653, and for many years was the capital of the county. Pop. 2980.

YORK, a post-township of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee River, 6 miles N.W. of Genesee. Pop. 2755.

YORK, a wealthy post-borough of York township, capital of York county, Pennsylvania, on Codorus Creek, 10 miles S.W. of the Susquehanna River, 28 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, 24 miles W. by S. of Lancaster, 48 miles N. of Baltimore, and 92 miles from Philadelphia, with all which towns it is connected by railways. Numerous turnpikes, extending in various directions, connect this place with the principal towns of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad joins here with the York and Cumberland and the York and Wrightsville Railroad. The town is neatly and substantially built, and contains many fine residences and public buildings. The most remarkable among the latter is the court-house, a large edifice of granite, resembling a Grecian temple; it cost \$150,000. Several of the churches are adorned with lofty spires. It contains 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$330,000. Four newspapers are published here. York is surrounded by a populous and fertile farming region, which is well watered and highly cultivated. The Codorus Creek has been made navigable from this place to its mouth by a number of dams and side-cuts. In 1777 the Continental Congress met at this place, while Philadelphia was occupied by the British army. Laid out in 1741. Pop. of the borough in 1850, 6863; of the township, exclusive of the borough, 1960.

YORK, a post-village in Fayette co., Georgia, 87 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

YORK, a small post-village of Walker co., Alabama.

YORK, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1391.

YORK, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1312.

YORK, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 499.

YORK, a township of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1211.

YORK, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1207.

YORK, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Sandusky co., Ohio, intersected by the Sandusky and Indiana and the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo Railroads. P. 1811.

YORK, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1303.

YORK, a post-township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 831.

YORK, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 375.

YORK, a post-township in the S.E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1860.

YORK, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

YORK, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 565.

YORK, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 499.

YORK, a township in Switzerland co., Indiana. Pop. 1523.

YORK, a small village of Clarke co., Illinois.

YORK, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, 142 miles E.S.E. of Springfield.

YORK, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

YORK, a county of Canada West, centrally situated, and drained by the Humber, Rouge, and Don Rivers, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the S. and several small streams entering Lake Simcoe, which forms part of its northern boundary. Area 508 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 79,719. Capital, Toronto.

YORK, an extensive county in the S.W. part of New Brunswick, bordering on Maine. It is intersected by the St. John's, and is bounded on the W.S.W. by the St. Croix River and Grand Lake. There are also a great number of other lakes in the county. Besides these sheets of water, the surface is agreeably diversified with mountains and valleys. The soil is fertile, and some advancement has been made in agriculture, although the county is chiefly occupied by immense forests.

YORK, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Haldimand, on the Grand River, 19 miles S. of Hamilton. P. about 250.

YORK, the former name of Toronto, Canada West.

YORK, a fort of British North America, on the W. coast of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Hayes River, lat. 57° N., lon. 92° 26' W.

YORK, a village of West Africa, on the coast of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, 15 miles S. of Freetown.

YORK, a county of West Australia, having N. the county of Victoria, E. Rowick, S. Grantham, and W. Perth. The river Avon traverses it from S. to N., and on its banks are the townships of Beverley, York, and Northam. The township of York is about 60 miles E. of Perth.

YORK, a town of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Devon, on a creek of the Tamar, 8 miles S. of Port Dalrymple.

YORK, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Monmouth, W. of the river Jordan.

YORKA, a post-office of Leake co., Mississippi.

YORK, CAPE, Australia. See CAPE YORK.

YORK CENTRE, a post-office of Du Page co., Illinois.

YORKE PENINSULA, a tongue of land of South Australia, between St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, N.W. of Adelaide. Length 100 miles, greatest breadth 30 miles. Cape Spencer is its S. extremity.

YORK HAVEN, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, about 16 miles below Harrisburg.



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ZAFFERABAD, zá'f-er-á-bád', a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district and 14 miles N. of Jaunpore.

ZAFFRAN, zá'f-rán', or **ZAFFERAN**, zá'f-er-án', a maritime town of North Africa, dominions and 240 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli, on the shore of the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 31° 12' 10" N., lon. 17° E.

ZAFRA, thá'f-rá', (anc. *Sagda?* and *Restituta?*) a town of Spain, province and 37 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 4894. Its manufactures, once important, are now confined to hats, earthenware, and leather. It has some remains of its ancient walls and an Arab citadel, in good preservation, in the centre of which is the *Alcazar*, erected in 1437, and long inhabited by the Dukes of Feria. This town is full of buildings, begun in better times, and on a grand scale, but they have either remained unfinished, or were gutted and destroyed by the French under Drouot, in 1811.

ZAGARISH, dzá-gá-ree'sh', a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, district and N.N.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1100.

ZAGARIO, dzá-gá-ri-ó', a small town of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 19 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 490. It is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient imperial villa; and it has a palace of Prince Rospiigliosi.

ZAGERN, a village of Austria. See **ZAGRA**.

ZAGORA, zá-gó-rá', a market-town of Albania, on the boundary of Epirus, 15 miles S.E. of Piramitti.

ZAGORA, a village of European Turkey, Thessaly, near the coast, 9 miles N.E. of Volo.—**CAPE ZAGORA** is a headland, 2 miles N.E. of this village; and **MOUNT ZAGORA** is the modern name of Mount Pelion, (immediately W.,) also of the ancient Mount Helicon. See **HELICON**.

ZAGRA, zá-g'róh', or **ZAGERN**, tsá'ghern, a village of Austria, Transylvania, co. of Boboka, about 24 miles from Bistritz. Pop. 1000.

ZAGRAB, a city of Austria. See **AGRAM**.

ZAGROS, MONS. See **TAURUS**.

ZAGROS, (zá'grós,) **MOUNT**, a mountain range of Asia, forming a part of the boundary between Persia and the Turkish pashalic of Bagdad, lon. 46° E., and between lat. 33° and 35° N.

ZAGYVA, zá'gh-ee'yóh', a river of Central Hungary, flows E. past Pásta, Hatvan, and Jász-Berény, and joins the Theiss at Szolnok, after a course of 90 miles.

ZAHARA (Great Desert). See **SAHARA**.

ZAHARA, thá'á-rá', a town of Spain, Andalusia, province of Cadix, on a lofty hill, crowned by an old castle. P. 1151.

ZAHNA, tsá'ná', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Berlin and Leipzig Railway, 7 miles E.N.E. of Wittenberg. Pop. 2140. It has manufactures of linen fabrics.

ZAHOO or **ZAHU**, zá-hoo', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 64 miles N.N.W. of Mosul, on the Khaboor, an affluent of the Tigris.

ZÄHRINGEN, (Zähringen,) tsá'ring-en, a village of Baden, 2 miles N. of Freiburg, with the ruined castle of its former dukes. Pop. 787.

ZAHU, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **ZAHOO**.

ZAI or **SAI**, zá', a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of the government of Orenbourg, flows N.N.W. and joins the Kama on the left, near the junction of the governments of Orenbourg, Viatka, and Kazan, after a course of 120 miles.

ZAİKANY, zá'ká'ní', a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, 28 miles S.S.W. of Deva. Here Trajan gained his third victory over Decebalus, a part of whose treasure is believed to have been discovered here in 1543.

ZAINAH, zá'ná', a town of Algeria, province and 70 miles S.S.W. of Constantine, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Zama*.

ZAINSK, a town of Russia. See **SAINSK**.

ZAIRE or **ZAHIR**, a river of South Africa. See **CONGO**.

ZAISAN or **ZAIZAN**, zá-sán', written also **DZAISANG**, dzá-sáng', (Chinese *Kong-kot*.) a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, Soongaria, lat. 47° 30' N., and between lon. 83° 15' and 84° 40' E., near the frontier of the Russian government of Tomsk. Length from E. to W. 80 miles, breadth 20 miles. It receives numerous rivers; the principal of which, the Irtysh, enters it at its E. extremity, and emerges from it on its N. side.

ZAISENHAUSEN, tsá'zen-höw'sen, a market-town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bretten. P. 1006.

ZAIZAN, a lake of Chinese Toorkistan. See **ZAISAN**.

ZAKALIA. See **ZARA**.

ZAKLIKOV or **ZAKLIKOW**, zá-klee'kov, a town of Poland, government and 39 miles S.W. of Lublin, on the Sanna. Pop. 1600.

ZAKLUCZYN, zá-kloo'chin, a village of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles S.E. of Bochnia. On the opposite side of the river, on a rocky height, are the extensive ruins of the Castle of Melstyn.

ZAKOPANA, zá-ko-pá'ná', a village of Austrian Galicia, in the Valley of the Bialka, about 7 miles S.E. of Neumark, on the frontiers of Hungary. It has iron-mines, which are extensively worked.

ZAKOTNAJA or **ZAKOTNAJA**, zá-kot-ní'á', a market-town of Russia, government of Voronezh, 16 miles N.N.E. of Starobiel'sk. Pop. 1500.

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ZALAMEA, thá-lá-má'á', (anc. *Ilipa?*) a town of Spain, province, and 74 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 2880. Near it is a parish church, with a tower which is the most remarkable object in the place, having belonged originally to a monument erected in A.D. 103, in honor of the Emperor Trajan. An ancient mine of argentiferous lead is in operation; iron ore is also found in abundance, and heaps of scorite, near old mines, are frequently met with. *Zalamea* was taken from the Moors by Pedro Yañez, sixth grand-master of Alcantara.

ZALAMEA LA REAL, thá-lá-má'á' lá zá-rá', a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 4180, who manufacture woollens, leather, and cordage. Near it are the famous copper-mines of Rio Tinto.

ZALATHINA, zá'há'th-ná', or **ZLAKNA**, (Ger. *Altschicht*, *klirn-shlät'ten*.) a market-town of Transylvania, on an affluent of the Maros, 18 miles W. of Karlsburg. It has a mining tribunal, and rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and mercury.

ZALDIVIA, thá-lá-dee've-d', a town of Spain, Biscay, province of Guipuzcoa, on the side of Mount Arriar, about 13 miles from Tolosa. Pop. 1102.

ZALESCZYKY or **ZALESZCZYKY**, zá-lésh-chík'se, a town of Austrian Galicia, 26 miles S. of Crathow, on the Dniester. Pop. 5000.

ZALINAE, a group of islets, Strait of Macassar, W. of Celebes. Lat. 5° 30' S., lon. 118° 30' E.

ZALOSZE, zá-losh'á', or **ZALOSCE**, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, on the Sereb, 23 miles S.S.E. of Brody. It has an ancient castle, a convent, and manufactures of fine woollen cloths.

ZALT-BOMMEL, a town of the Netherlands. See **BOOMSL**.

ZAMBALES, zá-m-bá'tá', a province of the Philippines, on the W. of the island of Luzon, forming a long and narrow belt stretching about 90 miles, between the Bay of Lingayen on the N. and that of Suble or Suba on the S. Capital, Iba. Pop. 37,035.

ZAMBERG, a town of Germany. See **SEINTZBERG**.

ZAMBEZE or **ZAMBEZI**, zá-m-bá'ze, called also **CUAMA**, kwá'má', a river of East Africa, enters the Indian Ocean by numerous mouths, between Luabo and Quilimane, lat. from 16° to 19° S., lon. from 36° to 37° E., after an E. course of uncertain length. Only its principal branch, the Quilimane, has been ascertained to be fit for navigation.

ZAMORA, thá-mó-rá', (anc. *Ocellodurum?*) a city of Spain, capital of the province of Zamora, on the Douro, 31 miles N.N.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 8877. It is enclosed by decayed walls, and has a cathedral, hospitals, barracks, a court-house, public granary, bishop's palace, the remains of an ancient castle in the suburbs, and manufactures of serge, hats, leather, liquors, and gunpowder. The town is entered by 7 gates. In early history, Zamora was an important frontier town against Moorish invasions. It was recovered from the infidel in 748 by Alonso El Catolico. In July, 939, it was besieged by Abdu-r-Rahman, when a desperate battle was fought for its relief by Ramiro II., and the Moors were defeated. Zamora was then enclosed by 7 lines of walls, and the spaces between were defended by moats; 40,000 Moors are said to have been killed in these trenches. But in 985 it was taken and destroyed by the great Al-Mansoor. It was rebuilt by Ferdinand I.

ZAMORA, a province of Spain, Leon, bounded W. by Portugal. Area 3467 square miles. Pop. 180,000.

ZAMORA, zá-mó-rá', a town of South America, Ecuador, department of Asuay, province and 26 miles E. of Loja, on the Zamora River, an affluent of the Amazon.

ZAMORA, zá-mó-rá', a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Michuacan, 76 miles W.N.W. of Valladolid.

ZAMORA, zá-mó-rá', or **CALCA**, ká'ká', a town of South Peru, department and 30 miles N. of Cuzco.

ZAMORA, zá-mó-rá', or **COMORA**, a market-town of Portugal, Estremadura, 20 miles N.E. of Lisbon.

ZAMORA, zá-mó-rá' or zá-mó-rá', (anc. *Hortrea Orlia*.) a small town of Algeria, 105 miles S.E. of Algiers.

ZAMOSZ, zá-mosh', or **ZANOSZ**, zá-mosh', a strongly fortified town of Poland, government and 45 miles S.E. of Lublin, on the Wiepra. Pop. excluding garrison, 5000. It has an extensive arsenal, which has been fortified since 1807, as a bulwark on the line of the Vistula.

ZAMOSZ, STARI, tsá'ree zá-mosh', a town of Poland, 12 miles N.N.W. of Zamora, with a lycæum and 1000 inhabitants.

ZAMOTA, zá-mó'tá', a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 47 miles W. of Dina. Pop. 1550.

ZANA, a lake of Abyssinia. See **DEMERA**.

ZANCARA, thán-ká'rá', a river of Spain, joins the Guadalquivir. Total course, exclusive of windings, 114 miles.

ZANCLE. See **MESURINA**.

ZANDOBBO, dzán-dob'bo-o, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 11 miles E. of Bergamo. Pop. 929.

ZANDVLEET, zánd'vleet', a fortified town of Belgium, province and 10 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp, near the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 1200.

ZANEN. See **ZAANEN**.

ZANESFIELD, zá-ne'sfield, a post-village of Logan county,

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continuous and tolerably uniform wall of coral rock, often 30 feet or more above the sea, and overhanging the waves. Coral reefs to a distance of 1 or 2 miles protect the island. The great swell of the N.E. monsoon breaks on them with a tremendous surf; a little beyond the reefs the sea is untroubled. On the W. side the shores are much lower and much more irregular, presenting many inlets and creeks, in which the mangrove grows luxuriantly, while the sheltered sea in front is dotted with small islands. The surface of Zanzibar is undulating, and the soil extremely rich, a stratum of guano probably lying between the coral rock and the subsequent accumulations resulting from decomposed vegetation. It presents therefore an agreeable scene, the variety and luxuriance of the vegetation compensating for the monotony of the ground. It is sufficiently watered, though the rivulets are small.

The greater part of this fine island is still in a state of nature, the mango, banana, papaw, plantain, and various Indian fruits, growing wild, with several species of palm and the stately bombax or cotton tree. The natives cultivate rice, millet, which grows to a height of 10 feet; manioc, batatas, &c., but the cultivated fields and gardens occupy only a small area. The labor of the fields is left chiefly to the women, who also make the pottery, are the stone-masons' laborers, and do all other drudgery. But the rural industry is destined to make rapid progress. Zanzibar is now become a garden of the fine spices, the sultan's plantations containing not less perhaps at present than 500,000 clove trees, the produce of which is excellent. He has also planted nutmeg and cinnamon trees, and has directed his attention to the manufacture of sugar, obtaining workmen from Mauritius and Bourbon.

The animals of Zanzibar are few in number; wild hogs occupy un molested the thickets in the middle of the island, and a few civet-cats, escaped from captivity, lurk about the villages; wild birds also, with the exception of guinea-fowl, are few, as well as insects; fish and poultry abound. The cattle of the island are small, and of the hunched or Indian breed; the ass, here the chief beast of burden, is strong and handsome. Horses and camels are to be found in small number. The sultan prides himself on his stud, but his horses, though well bred, are generally in bad condition, owing to the imperfect husbandry of the island and the want of good green food.

The climate of Zanzibar has been always dreaded by Europeans, and not a few experienced seamen have denounced the water as loaded with the seeds of fever. This accusation of insalubrity it shares with many coral islands. Being low and generally level, its drainage is imperfect, and, as yet, art has done nothing to supply this natural defect. The causes which have conduced to the great fertility of the island—the decomposing animal matter within and upon the coral, the extreme rankness of a vegetation that falls to decay in heaps—are still in active operation, while the careless habits of the people all favor the generation of malaria. The hyenas, which on the mainland cleanse the villages of all offal, are here wanting, and it is not uncommon to see the dead bodies of slaves or poor people lying unburied on the sea-side in front of the town. In short, pestilence is easily generated in such a place as Zanzibar, where no step whatever has been taken to prevent it. The principal towns are Zanzibar and Uzi, otherwise called Uguja-nou, (Great Uguja. In travelling through the country between these towns, the stranger is agreeably surprised at finding the narrow roads everywhere neatly fenced, like garden-walks, with hedges of palma-Christi, the croton shrub, or of a creeper called *nipira*, which yields elastic gum. A considerable trade is carried on with Arabia, and the ports in the Red Sea. The island is the metropolis of the Sultan of Muscat's possessions on the E. coast of Africa. Pop. about 150,000; consisting of Arabs, Sowly Africans, and negro slaves.

ZAPADNAIA-KOLIMA. See INDISHIRKA.

ZAPARA, zá-pá-rá, an island and castle of South America, Venezuela, 18 miles N.E. of Maracaybo, opposite the mouth of Lake Maracaybo. Length of the island, 12 miles.

ZAPATERA, zá-pá-tá-rá, one of the largest islands of Lake Nicaragua, Central America. It has a mountainous surface nearly 2000 feet high.

ZAPATOSA or ZAPATOZA, (zá-pá-to-sá or zá-pá-to-sá; Sp. pron. thá-pá-to-thá.) LAKE, of South America, New Granada, 35 miles E.E. of Mompox, is an enlargement of the river Cesar before it joins the Magdalena. Length about 25 miles, breadth 22 miles.

ZAPIRAN, a group of islands in the Mediterranean. See ZAFFARIN.

ZARA, zá-rá, (It. pron. zá-rá; anc. *Jadera*.) the capital city of Dalmatia, occupies an oval peninsula about 1½ miles in circuit, joined by a narrow neck to the mainland, opposite the island of Ugliano, in the Adriatic, 73 miles N.W. of Spalato, and 170 miles S.E. of Venice. Lat. (St. Simeon's Church) 44° 0' 8" N., lon. 15° 14' E. Pop. 6850, mostly of Italian descent; and the villages of its immediate vicinity have from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded with walls of Venetian construction, which form its chief

public promenade, and is strongly fortified. The city is ill-drained, and deficient in water. It has a cathedral and 6 other churches, the chief of which is that of St. Simeon; many convents and monasteries; a naval and military arsenal; a theatre; barracks occupying a Roman edifice; a lyceum; a gymnasium, and an episcopal seminary; a museum, and several handsome arches, columns, and other Roman remains. Its harbor is small, but the inhabitants own upwards of 240 vessels, employed in fisheries and coasting trade. The principal manufactures are of marsechino and leather, and a few of silk and linen fabrics. Zara is the see of an archbishop. Near it are remains of a fine aqueduct, built by Trajan. See ZARA-VECHIA.

ZARA, zá-rá, a village of Asia Minor, pasballe and 40 miles N.E. of Sevas. Pop. about 300 families. It has a large mosque and a neat Armenian church.

ZARA, zá-rá, (or ZERAI,) ZAKALIA, the most S. of the Kerkenna Islands, off the E. coast of Tunis, North Africa.

ZARAGOZA, a town of Spain. See SARAGOSSA.

ZARAIK, a town of Russia. See SARAIK.

ZARANSK. See SARANSK.

ZARAUZ, a town of Spain, Biscay, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Bay of Biscay, 3 miles W. of St. Sebastian. P. 1350.

ZARA-VECHIA, zá-rá (or zá-rá) vék/ke-á, "Old Zara," (Illyrian *Stari Zadar* or *Bingrad*; anc. *Blandona* or *APRA Maritima*.) a village of Dalmatia, 17 miles S.E. of Zara. It was once an important place, and the residence of the Croat kings, but was ruined during the wars of the Venetians with the kings of Hungary. Pop. about 600.

ZARDAM, a town of the Netherlands. See ZAANDAM.

ZAREVOKOKSHAIK or ZAREVOKOKSCHAIK, zá-ré-vo-ko-shísk/, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.W. of Kazan. Pop. 5000, mostly agricultural.

ZAREVOSANTSCHURSK or ZAREWO-SANTSCHURSK, zá-ré-vo sán-choósk/, a town of Russia, government and 145 miles S.W. of Viatka. Pop. 2000.

ZARGOON, ZARGOON or ZARGUN, zárgoon/, a small town of Persia, province of Fars, 14 miles N.E. of Sheeraz.

ZARIA or ZARIYA, zá-ré-ýá, capital of Zeg-Zeg, a country of Central Africa, near 13° N. lat. and 8° E. lon. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

ZARIAPA. See RALEH.

ZARITZYN, a town of Russia. See TSHRITSH.

ZARIYA. See ZARIA.

ZARIZYN, a town of Russia. See TSHRITSH.

ZARKI, zá-ré-á, a town of Poland, government of Kielce, 26 miles N.N.W. of Olkusa. Pop. 1060.

ZARNAH, a ruined city of Persian Koordistan, in Mount Zagros, 65 miles S.W. of Kermanshah, and conjectured by Major Rawlinson to have been the capital of Elymais, and the *Hera* of the Captivity.

ZARNO, zárnó, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, 11 miles N.N.W. of Tarnow. Pop. 1500.

ZARNOW, zárnov, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, 12 miles W.N.W. of Konakia.

ZARNOWICE, zárnó-wéet/sá, a town of Poland, government and 44 miles S.W. of Kielce, with a ruined castle, near the Pilica. Pop. 1636.

ZARRENTIN, (zá-rén-teen/, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the S.W. shore of Lake Schaal, 20 miles W.N.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 1067.

ZARSKOE-SILO. See TSHARKO-SILO.

ZARZA CAPILLA, thas/thá há-peel/yá, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and 80 miles from Badajoz, on the Suja. Pop. 1329.

ZARZA DE ALANGE, thas/thá dá á-láng/yá, a town of Spain, province of Badajoz, on the Guadiana, 11 miles S.E. of Merida. Pop. 3127.

ZARZA DE GRANADILLA, thas/thá dá grá-ná-peel/yá, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province of Cáceres, on a low plain. Pop. 1252.

ZARZA DE MONTANCHES, thas/thá dá mon-tán/chá, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and about 20 miles from Cáceres. Pop. 1315.

ZARZA LA MAYOR, thas/thá lá má-yor/, a town of Spain, 13 miles N.E. of Alcantara. This place is commonly called ZARZA-QUENADA, thas/thá há-má/yá, on account of its having been burned twice by the Portuguese at the end of the 15th century, and again in 1706, when it remained uninhabited till 1713. Pop. 2313.

ZARZISS, zá-rá-sis/, a maritime town and castle of North Africa, Tunis, on the frontier of Tripoli, 16 miles S.E. of the island of Jerba.

ZASHIVERSK, zá-she-váinsk/, a town or village of East Siberia, province of Yakoutsk, on the right bank of the Indighirka, lat 66° 30' N., lon. 142° E.

ZASLAV, ZASLAW, zá-sláv/, or IZIASLAV, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, capital of a district, on the Gorin, 20 miles S.E. of Ostrog. Pop. 8300, comprising many Jews. It has 6 large annual fairs.

ZASMUK, zá-smók or zá-smook, a town of Bohemia, 4 miles S.E. of Kaurim, with two castles, a Franciscan convent, and some breweries and distilleries. Pop. 1687.

ZATAS, zá-tás, or BORAYA, zá-rá, a river of Portugal, formed by the junction of the rivers Sora and Erva, joins

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ZULLA, Malay Archipelago. See XULLA.

ZULLICHAU, (Züllichau,) tsü'le-köw', a walled town of Prussia, Brandenburg, 50 miles E.S.E. of Frankfurt. It has castle, a gymnasium with 7 professors, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and leather. P. 4898.

ZULPICH, (Zülpich,) tsü'pik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1188. It is believed to be the ancient *Tolluacum*, near which Clovis defeated the Germans in the year 496.

ZULTE, tsü'tch, a village of Belgium, province of Eastlanders, 16 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2042.

ZULZ, (Zülz,) tsü'ts, BIALA, be-d'la, or BIALO, be-mo, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln, on the lake. Pop. 2739.

ZUMARRAGA, thoo-mä-zä'gä, or ZUMARAGA, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 7 miles W.N.W. of Villafranca. Pop. 959.

ZUMPANGO, soom-päng'go, a market-town of the Mexican confederation, state and 30 miles N. of Mexico, on the border of the small lake of Zumpango. Pop. 1500.

ZUNBERT, GROOT, gröt-zün'dert, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 10 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. 1217.

ZUNGOLO, dzoon-go'lee, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 6 miles S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 1800.

ZUNI, soon-ye' or soon-ye', a pueblo, or Indian town of Socorro county, New Mexico, 120 miles W. of the Rio Grande, and 170 miles S.W. of Santa Fe, lat. 35° 2' N., lon. 107° 59' W. It is on a small river of the same name, which flows into the Chiquito Colorado, (i. e., "Little Colorado,") a tributary of the Colorado of the West. The houses are built of stone, plastered with mud. They are terrace-shaped, each of which there are generally three, being smaller laterally, so that one answers in part for the platform of the one above. There are no doors or windows in the lower story: ascent is on the outside by means of ladders, which may be drawn up so as to cut off all communication from below. This is a common mode of building here, affording security against the attacks of enemies. The inhabitants, near 2000 in number, cultivate the country in the vicinity to a considerable extent, and have large herds of sheep and droves of horses. Business transactions are carried on by barter, there being no money in use. There is in the town a Catholic church, built of adobe, 100 feet long and about 28 feet wide. The interior of the church is nearly destitute of furniture or ornament of any kind.

ZUNI MOUNTAINS, a detached range in the central part of New Mexico, in lat. about 35° N., lon. 108° 20' W.

ZURGENA or ZURXENA, thoo-zä'nä, a town of Spain, province and 38 miles N.E. of Almeria, on the right bank of the Almanzor. Pop. 12,836, who manufacture linens, cottons, and nitre. It has 10 flour, and 4 oil mills.

ZURI, dzoo'ree, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 12 miles S.W. of Sebenico. Length 7 miles. On it is a village of the same name, and off its coast a coral fishery is carried on.

ZURICH, su'rik, (Ger. Zürich, tsü'rik,) a canton in the N. of Switzerland, bounded E. by the cantons of Thurgau and St. Gall, S. by Schwyz and Zug, W. by Aargau, N. by Glarus and the grand-duchy of Baden. Area 687 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 250,134, nearly all Protestants, and using the German language. Surface undulating, mountainous in the S.E., where the Schnebelhorn is 4298 feet, and in the S.W. the Albis Mountain, 4623 in elevation. It is watered by the Rhine, the Thur, Töss, Glatt, Limmat, Aa, and Reuss. It possesses a great portion of the Lake of Zurich, besides which it has the Griefensee and the Pfäferssee, and several smaller lakes. The climate is mild, though subject to sudden changes. The soil is not fertile, it well cultivated. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; potatoes and fruits are important crops; the st. wine is grown on the E. shore of the Lake of Zurich.

has numerous mineral springs. Zurich is one of the most industrious cantons in Switzerland; the chief manufactures are cotton, silk, and ribbons; most of the rural population are employed in silk and cotton spinning. Schools are numerous, and attendance is compulsory on children from 6 to 12 years of age. Zurich holds the first rank among the cantons of the Swiss Confederation. Contingent to the federal army is 6726 men, 451 horses, and 92,640 francs. It is a democratic representative republic, governed by the constitution of 1837, and several subsequent decrees. The chief towns are Zurich, (the capital,) Eggenau, Wädenswil, and Winterthur.

ZURICH or ZURICH, (anc. *Turicum*; L. *Tigurium*), a city of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is situated on the Limmat, at its exit from the N.W. extremity of the Lake of Zurich, 60 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. in 1850, 17,040, nearly all Protestants. The Limmat divides it into two parts, which communicate by 3 fine bridges. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an arsenal with a fine collection of armory. Chief public buildings, the Cathedral, the church of St. Peter, of which vater was minister for 23 years; Town-house, Post-office, orphan Asylum, and the Tower of Waltenberg. It has a University, established in 1832, attended by above 200 students, cantonal school, and many other polytechnic schools; a

public library of 45,000 volumes, cabinet of medals and natural history, botanic garden, and many learned societies. It has important manufactures of silks, cotton fabrics, and ribbons, dye-works, and tanneries. Zurich is the birth-place of Gessner, Zimmerman, Lavater, and Pestalozzi. Near it the Swiss defeated the Austrians, on the 22d of July, 1443, and the French defeated the Russians and Austrians on the 26th of August, 1799.

ZURICH, LAKE OF, (Ger. *Zürcher-See*, tsü'rik-er-se,) a lake of Switzerland, and celebrated for its picturesque beauty, is mostly situated within the canton of Zurich, but is enclosed at its E. end by the cantons of Schwyz and St. Gall. Length 23 miles, breadth from half a mile to 2½ miles, height of surface above the sea 1342 feet. Its chief affluent is the Linth, which it receives on the S.E. from Lake Wallenstadt. It is divided into the upper lake, extending from Schmerikau to Rapperschwyl, and the lower lake, about 3 times its extent, from Rapperschwyl to Zurich. At its narrowest point it is crossed by a wooden bridge, nearly half a mile long. The upper lake is frozen over almost every winter, but this is seldom the case with the lower lake. In summer its water is sometimes raised by the melting of the snow to 18 feet above its ordinary level. The lake is traversed by steamboats.

ZURMIE, soor'mee', (T) a town of Central Africa, Houssa, on an affluent of the Niger, between Saccatoo and Kashna. Lat. 12° 55' N., lon. 7° 38' E.

ZURRAH, zür'ra, or DUR'RA, written also ZEREH and ZERREH, a large brackish lake of Afghanistan, province of Seistan; lat. 32° N., lon. 62° E.; about 160 miles in circumference, and containing an island on which is a stronghold called the Fort of Rustain or Rustan, in which the chiefs of Seistan used to take refuge when their country was invaded. The shores are overgrown to a considerable distance with rushes and reeds, interspersed with pools of standing water. The lake is nearly dried up.

ZURUMA, soo-roo'mä, a river of Brazilian Guiana, Maracá territory, after a south-eastward course of 80 miles, joins the Takutu, in lat. 3° 22' N., lon. near 60° W. At their junction, it has been found 200 yards across.

ZURUMA, soo-roo'mä, a town of Ecuador, department of Assuay, in a mining district, on the W. declivity of the Andes, 28 miles N.W. of Loja. Pop. 6000. Its gold and silver mines rendered it formerly very populous, but its importance has greatly declined.

ZURUMILLO, soo-roo-meel'yo, a village of Peru, province and N.W. of Pataz, on the right bank of the Amazon.

ZURXENA. See ZURGENA.

ZURZACH, tsöon-tsä'k, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the left bank of the Rhine, 16 miles N.N.E. of Aarau. Pop. 904. It is the seat of a large fair.

ZUSAM, tsöo'säm, a river of Bavaria, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Danube opposite to Donauwörth.

ZUSCHEN, tsöosh'en, a town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, 15 miles S.W. of Cassel, on the Elbe. Pop. 759.

ZUSMARSHAUSEN, tsöös/mars-höw'sen, a market-town of Bavaria, Swabia, on the Zusam, an affluent of the Danube, 14 miles W.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 851.

ZUTKERQUE, züt'kwènk', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles N.W. of St. Omer. Pop. 1800.

ZUTPHEN, züt'fën, (L. *Zutphania*), a town and fortress of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Yssel, and on its affluent the Benkel, (which traverses the centre of the town,) 17 miles N.N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. in 1851, 12,229. It has an ancient cathedral, a town-house, and manufactures of cotton, paper and glue; and tanneries. It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League. It was taken by Don Frederick of Toledo in 1572, by Prince Maurice in 1591, and by the French in 1672, when its fortifications were dismantled.

ZUURBRAAK, zür'brä'k', a village of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Zwellendam, 140 miles E. of Cape Town, on the Buffeljagte. It is a station of the London Missionary Society, and has a mission-house, chapel, school-house, &c.

ZUVIA, tsöo've-dä, a town of Spain, province and 4 miles S.E. of Granada, on the left bank of the Genil. Pop. 3045.

ZUYDER- (or ZUIDER-) ZEE, zü'der-zee, (Dutch pron. *zöl-der-zä*; anc. *Flevis Lacus*), a gulf of the German Ocean, in the Netherlands, between the provinces of Over-Yssel and Friesland in the E., Utrecht and Gelderland in the S., and North Holland in the W. On the N. it is nearly enclosed by the islands of Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, and Ameland. Length, from N. to S. 45 miles, greatest breadth 35 miles. On the S.W. it forms the inlet called the Y, on which Amsterdam is situated, and which communicates with the Lake of Harlem. It contains 4 small islands. Chief affluents, the Zwart Water and several branches of the Rhine. Its fisheries are important. The Zuyder-Zee, formerly a lake, was united to the German Ocean by an inundation in 1282. Under the French, the provinces of North Holland and Utrecht formed the department of Zuyder-Zee. Capital, Amsterdam.

ZUYDHORN, a town of the Netherlands. See ZUIDHORN.

ZUYDLAND, a town of the Netherlands. See ZUIDLAND.

ZUZ, tsöots, (anc. *Tutium*?) a market-town of Switzerland,

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